

TEACHING VETERINARY EPIDEMIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS TO DVM STUDENTS : THE APPROACH AT THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE (OVC)

Martin S.W., Edge V.L.¹

Currently, the material for the undergraduate epidemiology courses is presented in semesters 1 (16 lecture hrs, 6 hrs lab) and 3 (32 lecture hrs, 12 hrs lab). In semester 1, students learn the basics of understanding health in populations including measuring health status, survey and analytic study sampling procedures, screening programs for monitoring and disease detection, features of descriptive epidemiology, and aspects of herd immunity. Technically they learn to use Epi-Info^R, Statistix^R, and spreadsheet packages as aids to data storage and analysis. In semester 3, the topics covered include observational and experimental study design, rules of causal inference, control of confounding, detecting interaction, clinical epidemiology including the hypothetico-deductive diagnostic process, health economics, and disease control. Helping students integrate epidemiology with knowledge from other disciplines is very important.

Currently, the material for the undergraduate epidemiology courses is presented in semesters 1 (16 lecture hrs, 6 hrs lab) and 3 (32 lecture hrs, 12 hrs lab) of the 8 semester DVM program. Assessment of students is via open-book examinations and, in semester 3, the grade includes an evaluation of a major term assignment. Our major objective is to help students actively learn the material in preparation for later careers in either public or private practice. Thus epidemiology and economics are seen as prerequisites to clinical practice and health management activities rather than as ends in and of themselves.

In semester 1, students learn the basics of understanding health in populations including measuring health status, survey and analytic study sampling procedures, screening programs for monitoring and disease detection, features of descriptive epidemiology, and aspects of herd immunity. Technically they learn to use Epi-Info^R, Statistix^R, and spreadsheet packages as aids to data storage and analysis. In semester 3, the topics covered include observational and experimental study design, rules of causal inference, methods for the control of confounding, detecting interaction, clinical epidemiology including the hypothetico-deductive diagnostic process, health economics, and disease control. In semester 3, students learn much of their epidemiology using a 'hands-on' approach. Lectures are used to provide the essential background and explanation of epidemiological methods. Working in groups of 2-3, students are required to take case-control and cohort data sets extracted from the veterinary hospital records and analyze them. Each year we have used data from different species (canine, equine, feline), although the canine data have proved the most interesting. A number of disease-based files are generated based on the most frequently occurring diagnoses in the particular species under consideration (e.g. cardiomyopathy and hip dysplasia in canines). Cohort files are formed based on breed (e.g. Siamese in felines) or breed type (e.g. small, medium or large in canines). Analysis of the data sets involves some file manipulation, definition of variables, and the utilization of basic statistical packages to obtain the quantitative epidemiologic parameters. Students can work at their own pace on this project; most attend the six scheduled laboratory periods which are held to explain and demonstrate the required methodology, though a number of students work completely independently using the course laboratory manual. In addition to the data analysis, the students are required to find and critically review two papers on diagnostic or screening tests and two papers on risk factors for their assigned disease. They perform an economic assessment, using decision trees, of potential treatment strategies, and use sensitivity analysis to assess these strategies under various client circumstances. All of these are designed to help students take an evidence-based approach to clinical practice. Their work is compiled into a term report in which they should demonstrate that they are knowledgeable in the literature review process and also in comparing, contrasting, and critiquing other work with their results.

By taking this approach to learning epidemiological methods, the students take an active part in understanding how data on spontaneous cases can be used to test hypotheses and develop inferences of value in private and public practice. Students also develop a more intuitive understanding of what the statistics mean in relation to their particular data, and facilitates their becoming wise consumers of the published literature.

¹ Department of Population Medicine, Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ontario CANADA N1G 2W1