

The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
Specialisation and Further Education

THE DIPLOMA IN POULTRY MEDICINE AND PRODUCTION

SPECIFIC GUIDANCE NOTES FOR CANDIDATES

[These notes must be read in conjunction with the B1 General Guidance Notes to Candidates]

MEMBERSHIP OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS

1. It is a requirement of the Poultry Medicine and Production Board that ALL Candidates entering for the Diploma are Members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (MRCVS).

GENERAL ADVICE FROM THE BOARD

2. The breadth and depth of factual knowledge required for this examination is much greater than for the Certificate. As candidates must obviously be more informed factually than a newly-qualified graduate, it is as well to remember how much more new scientifically-based information is imparted to veterinary students today, compared with 10-15 years ago. What might seem a complex and highly technical problem to somebody who qualified, say, 12 years ago, could be a question that could readily be put to students sitting their pathology or medicine examinations today.
3. The board has agreed that the Diploma is in medicine and production and not, for example, in diseases or pathology. Those who sit the Diploma examination, therefore, will be expected first to be able to deal with the bird, the flock, and the poultry industry. That is, they will need to understand the diseases, clinical signs, behaviour, optimum requirements, etc., of the individual animal. Secondly, they must be conversant with epidemiology, flock diagnosis, population monitoring, problem solving, and so on; and thirdly, candidates will also be expected to be familiar with the current problems on a national and international basis (and the scientific, practical and political considerations that relate to them). It is in the second of these areas that practical, on-farm experience is indispensable and, although the Diploma examination may be taken with only five years experience, the Board believes that it would be only an exceptionally strong candidate working full-time with poultry who could gain enough practical experience in that time. Candidates in academic positions, for example, would probably have had to build up national consultancy practices before they could match their on-farm experience with their research and scientific knowledge. Reading, attending meetings, or even laboratory work, cannot substitute for time spent unravelling flock problems in the field.

4. In short, the Diploma is not seen as an examination to be passed at the end of a university-type course, but as an indication that the successful candidate is a person who could be consulted on almost any aspect of poultry medicine and production. In the majority of cases he should be able to supply a satisfactory answer himself, but where the problem was particularly highly specialised (e.g. a sophisticated aspect of population genetics) he should know where to turn to resolve it, if that were possible, to be conversant with the principle of the referred subject and both to understand and interpret the advice given.

SPECIFIC EXPERIENCE

5. It would be rare for the Diploma Examination to be taken four years after graduation (the minimum time possible). Rather, it would normally be taken some five to six years from the time when the candidate began to become involved full-time in poultry work - and this would probably have been two or three years (or more) after graduation. Candidates must have spent periods of time, as defined in Paras. 9 and 10 below, by the time of the examination having substantial involvement in the field of poultry medicine.
6. Substantial involvement is defined as at least 30 hours per week dealing with and advising on poultry problems, visits to poultry units for this purpose, diagnostic work, epidemiological investigations, research into diseases and problems, literature reviews, preparation of reports, papers and articles, and time spent in related activities. The Board would expect that a candidate would be involved in a variety of these activities, and would not accept involvement in any one or two to the exclusion of the others. It is important that candidates have a broad involvement in and knowledge of the poultry industry. **The syllabus, however, provides for a candidate to choose one subject for study in depth, and candidates are also required to submit a dissertation on a subject of their choice.**
7. If the involvement over the specified period has been less than indicated, the candidate is advised to increase the period of experience offered, proportionately, prior to applying for **final** approval of experience (Form E.2).
8. Candidates may gain experience for a Diploma:
 - (a) at an approved centre for their subject or,
 - (b) at an approved practice

Approved Centre Route

9. Candidates following an approved training programme at an approved centre will not be permitted to enter for the examination until they have been Members of the College or held an approved veterinary qualification for **at least four years** and are required to offer experience in the subject over **at least four years**.

Applications for approval of a Centre must be made directly by the Centre to the RCVS and not by the candidate. An application form can be obtained from the RCVS.

Approved Practice Route

10. Candidates following the approved practice route will not be permitted to enter for the examination until they have been Members of the College or held an approved veterinary qualification for **at least five years** and are required to offer experience in the subject over either:

(a) **at least five years including 200 days spent at an approved centre,**

OR

(b) **at least six years** if gaining experience solely at an approved practice.

There is no separate application form other than the candidate applications forms included with this Information Pack. Practices are approved for each individual candidate.

11. The Board has discretion to increase the requirements for experience for any candidate above the minimum specified if it is considered to benefit the candidate.

12. Experience accepted for the Certificate will count towards the experience required for the Diploma, at the discretion of the Board, whether the candidate is at an approved centre or an approved practice.

THE EXAMINATION

13. The examination consists of three Sections:

(a) A Dissertation **AND** 6 Case Reports

(b) TWO x 3 hour written papers, and

(c) an oral and practical examination.

SUBMITTED WORK FOR EXAMINATION

Dissertation AND 6 Case Reports

Dissertation

14. Section (a) of the examination consists of submitted work. Application form E.1B must be made for approval of the proposed subject of the dissertation.

Approval of Title

15. It is obviously of advantage to the candidate to have as much time as is available to write the dissertation, after having obtained approval of the subject. For this reason, application on form E.1B must be made not later than **1 November** in the year prior to taking examination - or at any earlier time.
16. A dissertation should be between **5,000 -10,000 words** in length (excluding appendices and references). Candidates may base their dissertations on their own published papers, if they wish, if their proposed title is approved by the Board. The primary motive in asking for a dissertation as part of the examination is to show that the candidate can acquire, organise and present information and data in a satisfactory way. However, it would be helpful to the examiners if the dissertation, were primarily on field based material, and this should be borne in mind when proposing a title. **Three copies** must be submitted by the prescribed date. **Candidates are asked to submit an electronic version of their submitted work together with their hard copy.** This will be retained at RCVS unless requested by the examiners for purposes such as checking the word count. The electronic version should be Microsoft Office 2000 or XP compatible and should be submitted on CD. Please ensure that the disks are easily identifiable by placing them in an envelope with your name, and 'Electronic version of submitted work for Diploma in Poultry Medicine and Production' marked clearly on the front.
17. In submitting dissertations, candidates are advised to ensure that these are primarily field based, and confined broadly to poultry medicine. Because the examination is essentially related to practical aspects and orientated towards field experience, it is to the candidate's advantage to provide as much evidence as possible to this effect.
18. Candidates may not use all or part of the work prepared for another postgraduate qualification as all or part of their dissertation.
19. Candidates may, if they wish, submit a video as supplementary illustrative material, provided that it is of good quality and well produced and does not exceed 15 minutes in length.

Case Reports

20. **Six case reports of 3000 words each** (excluding references and appendices) are to be submitted by each candidate on **six different types of flock problems** which the candidate has investigated, being major long-term investigations requiring a considerable effort from the candidate. Each report should include an account of, and a report on, the situation as seen by the veterinary surgeon/candidate - with background data, back-up material, and any references needed to support the statements made and submitted to the client (even if not included in the report made to the client). Reports submitted to clients should be re-processed before presentation as case reports, and it is essential that clients' names, etc., should be omitted. Candidates may find it helpful to prepare case reports using a format along the following lines, which may be shortened or expanded as appropriate -

Complaint/problem - (dates)
History/background/all relevant factors necessary for an understanding
Investigation -
 On farm investigation
 Economic analysis/considerations
 Clinical examination
 Necropsy examination
Diagnosis/initial assessment
Laboratory investigation (lab report to be appended)
Treatment/control measures/epidemiological considerations
Alternative treatment/control measures
Progress
Discussion/conclusions
References (list)

21. Specimen case reports for the Diploma in Poultry Medicine and Production are available on request and these will give an indication of the standard, content and layout expected.

Word Count

22. A word count must be shown on the front cover of the Dissertation.

Grading Scheme

23. The submitted work will be graded "Good Pass"; "Pass" or "Fail".
- **Good Pass** - the work will be lodged in the RCVS Library as a suitable example for future candidates.
 - **Pass** – The work is adequate to enable the candidate to proceed to the remaining sections of the examination, but the submitted work may need to be revised by the date of the clinical, oral and practical for lodging in the Library if the candidate is successful in the examination as a whole.
 - **Fail** – the work is not adequate to enable a candidate to proceed to the remaining sections of the examination for the year in question.

WRITTEN EXAMINATION

24. Candidates are warned that answers should be given specifically and that illegible handwriting may result in examiners being unable to award marks for information which candidates intended to convey. In addition, the Examiners will take into consideration spelling and whether or not the question has been answered in the form requested.

Format

25. This Section consists of 2 x three-hour written papers.
26. **Paper I** - will cover the syllabus generally, and a candidate will be required to answer **three out of five questions** set.
The papers may contain more than five questions but candidates will be excluded from answering any question set on their chosen in-depth subject under section 3 of the syllabus.
- Paper II** - will be an exhaustive examination in the subject chosen by the candidate in section 3 of the syllabus and will consist of **five questions of which the candidate must answer three**. If more than one candidate chooses the same subject the paper will be common to all such candidates.

Marks Scheme

27. **Paper I** will be marked out of 50 marks
Paper II will be marked out of 50 marks
Total Mark for this Section (b) = 100 marks

CLINICAL, ORAL AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

General Format

28. The clinical, oral and practical examination may last up to three hours for each candidate.
29. Questions may be asked in relation to the case reports and dissertation submitted, and on any part of the syllabus including the subject chosen for in-depth study and examination. Use may be made, during the examination by the examiners of slides or other visual material (e.g. slides of conditions) and background notes. Candidates are therefore advised to make themselves familiar with slides from this viewpoint of presentation of problems in an examination.
30. Post-mortem and slaughterhouse specimens may be used. As much emphasis as possible, will be given to the practical content of the examination.

Marks Scheme

TOTAL Mark for this Section (c) = 100 marks

SYLLABUS

31. A syllabus, with a brief commentary, is provided.

32. The detailed syllabus indicates the range and depth of knowledge and understanding required - and the examination will be set at a level appropriate to a veterinary surgeon who has been engaged in poultry medicine to the extent indicated above.
33. By the time of entry to the examination, a candidate should be in the position of being acknowledged as someone who is able to work with confidence in a variety of different situations.
34. The standard of Diploma will be high and will demand a wealth of practical experience and a wide ability in problem solving. Candidates will need to engage in extensive private studies. Anyone contemplating enrolment should realise that it will entail organising their personal workload so that they can take time off to study, either on a regular basis each week, or for short periods throughout the year. This applies particularly to candidates in general practice.
35. The Board wishes to draw particular attention to the indications given in the syllabus of the breadth of knowledge required. In section 1 (diseases and disease control and diagnostic methods), a detailed knowledge and thorough understanding is called for. In section 2, a general knowledge of the several subjects listed is specified, whereas under section 3 a candidate is required to select one of these subjects, or any other subject in the field of poultry medicine and production in which to be examined in depth. Under section 3, a candidate should state the subject heading, and give sub-headings indicating the content of the proposed subject area.
36. It is important for all candidates to realise that the examiners are advised by the Board that, in assessing candidates, practical experience must be predominant and that a reasonable minimum level of basic theoretical knowledge over the whole syllabus must be present - while the reverse situation of very good theoretical knowledge but poor practical experience would not be acceptable. The examination will emphasise a practical approach to poultry problems and on-farm experience.

READING LIST

37. The reading lists were frozen in 2002 and will eventually be withdrawn as candidates at this level are expected to be familiar with all literature in the area of their elective and most particularly so in the topic of their dissertation and are expected to research the literature for themselves. Candidates are recommended to make use of the RCVS Library and Information Service for this purpose (<http://www.rcvslibrary.org.uk> e-mail - library@rcvs.org.uk or telephone 020 7222 2021). Candidates should also seek advice on suitable reading matter from their advisers.

ADVISERS

38. Candidates are urged to seek advice from their advisers and should approach someone listed in the lists of Diplomates or Specialists in the RCVS Register of Members to seek their agreement to act in this capacity.

39. Candidates would need to take advice from their adviser on the requirements of the syllabus, and on any experience a candidate might need to obtain in respect of aspects of the syllabus. Such experience might be gained by spending time in a veterinary school or other appropriate institute or laboratory, perhaps even attending some undergraduate lectures in subjects such as bacteriology - coupled with work in the field.
40. Advisers may also oversee candidates' private studies, and the writing of dissertations, and the use of literature and data and the preparation of reports. It is for the candidate to make contact with his/her adviser, and travel to meet him/her if appropriate.

ATTENDANCE AT SHORT COURSES

41. The Board is not making attendance at any course or courses compulsory in terms of the byelaws.

MEMBERSHIP OF VETERINARY ASSOCIATIONS/SOCIETIES

42. Enrolled candidates are encouraged to become a Member of the British Veterinary Poultry Association and attend meetings.

ABBREVIATION FOR QUALIFICATION

43. Successful candidates are permitted to use the abbreviation "DPMP" after their names in the RCVS Registers and Directory, and on practice plate, stationery, etc. Certificate holders who obtain the Diploma in the same subject cease to use the Certificate abbreviation.

June 1995

Amended May 1996

Revised after Council February 1997

Revised June 1998

Revised July 2000

Amended Feb 2003

Revised April 2005

Revised April 2006

Last updated April 2008

GENERAL GUIDANCE NOTES FOR DIPLOMA CANDIDATES ON THE PREPARATION OF A DISSERTATION

B.3

The dissertation should be presented in the normal format for a scientific article unless there are strong reasons why this is not appropriate: any different format should be approved by the supervisor before the first draft is produced.

The normal sections are:

Introduction

This should include a brief review of the literature on the subject giving appropriate references. References may be cited in one of two ways e.g. 'Smith and Brown (1993) found that parasites increased in July' or 'Previous studies have shown that parasites increased in July (Smith and Brown, 1993)'.

It should be a critical review to indicate what is already known and where the gaps are in our knowledge which you have set out to remove. At the end of the introduction, it should be possible to say 'In the light of the literature I have reviewed, the aims of this study are to plug the following gaps by carrying out the following work' or something to the same effect!

Materials and methods

This should include an account of the animals or flocks or specimens used and the experimental methods and techniques you have used in order to obtain your results. There is no need to give details of well-known techniques but it is important that a reader should be able to repeat the work and certainly be able to decide on the reliability of your techniques, which obviously affect the value of your results. If you use techniques developed by other people, you should refer to a book or journal where the details are published.

Results

There should be a logical description of what you have found by the techniques you have described. This section may benefit by the inclusion of tables, graphs, figures or photographs which should have captions which are sufficiently self-explanatory to stand alone, though they should also be referred to in the appropriate part of the text. This section should not contain any comments on the significance of the results or to any inconsistencies or problems encountered.

Discussion

This section should contain a critical discussion of the significance of the results and of the extent to which the aims described in the introduction have been achieved. It should also relate the new findings to previous work and it may therefore be necessary to quote again some of the papers cited in the introduction but for a different purpose. In the introduction, it was to show where the gaps were, here it is to show how your results agree, disagree or add to the previous work. Any conclusions or new ways of tackling the problem should be indicated here.

References

Unfortunately, there are a number of different ways used by different journals to list references in this list, so it isn't possible to lay down the one correct way! Since you might also wish to write

your work as a paper for a journal, however, it is best to use a style which can be adapted to any journal, which means that the reference should be cited in full as follows:
Smith, M. J. and Jones, W. B. (1993). The seasonal fluctuations in parasite numbers in sheep in Britain. *Veterinary Record*, 134, 123 - 134.

A very careful check should be made to ensure that the references in the text are exactly the same as those in the list. (Trying this out on articles in any journal will give you a good idea as to the care with which the articles are edited by the authors or the journal).

Acknowledgements

This section gives you the opportunity to thank anyone who has helped with the work or the dissertation.

Appendices

If there is a great deal of detailed data such as laboratory findings, it may be helpful to place most of it in appendices with only summaries such as mean values in the results section.

*Prepared by Professor M J Clarkson
April 1997*

Candidates are reminded that, at all times, welfare of poultry is paramount.

SYLLABUS

1. The candidate will be required to have a detailed knowledge and thorough understanding of
 1. A. Diseases of poultry which occur in the United Kingdom or which might be introduced, including their prevalence, aetiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, pathology, immunology, specific diagnosis and differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention and control.
Zoonoses and their implications
 1. B. Methods of disease control, including -
International, national and farm control programmes, including eradication
Production and maintenance of SPF stock
Procedures involved such as management, diet, medication, vaccination and monitoring methods (post-mortem and clinical examination, serology, culture, etc.)
 1. C. Legislation in the U.K. and the European Community relating to diseases of poultry
Export certification
 1. D. Diagnostic methods (usage and interpretation) including -
 - a) Data, methods of collecting and handling, monitoring techniques
 - b) Clinical observations; haematology, faecal examination, serology and immunology
 - c) Post-mortem observations; morbid anatomy, histology/cytology, biochemistry, microbiology, parasitology, toxicology
 - d) Application of diagnostic techniques to the skin, feathers and integument, special systems including respiratory, alimentary, reproductive, urinary, locomotor and nervous systems.
2. The candidate will be required to have a general knowledge of the following:
 2. A. Diseases which occur in other countries and which rarely or never occur in the U.K.
 2. B. Structure and economics of the industry, including -
 - a) Poultry populations, feed supplies and poultry and egg markets
 - b) Production costings, etc., methods of recording and assessment of data in different management systems
 - c) Production systems
 - d) Genetic improvement, principles and systems, breeding pyramids, resistance to disease and other health considerations
 - e) Catching for slaughter; slaughtering methods; ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection; meat and offal processing; further processing; utilisation of data
 - f) Marketing
 - g) Carcase quality and classification
 - h) Economics of health control, disease treatment/prevention and overall veterinary expenditure

2. C. Husbandry and management systems, including -
- a) Normal poultry requirements, climatic physiological requirements of poultry at various ages and practical measures to obtain them; unsatisfactory environmental conditions
 - b) Management with reference to housing and ventilation, feeding, litter disposal systems, hygiene and disinfection, vices
 - c) Management systems - extensive and intensive
 - d) Man management, methods of communication, type of approach
 - e) Design, application and assessment of field trials
 - f) Health and safety at work, and the law relating thereto
 - g) Welfare (including transport and slaughter)
 - h) Feed additives, medication, residues, and relevant legislation
2. D. Nutrition and nutritional diseases, including -
- a) Basic nutritional requirements and utilisation of dietary fat, protein and carbohydrate; energy requirements, assessment and variations with age
 - b) Appetite and other factors regulating food intake
 - c) Factors controlling growth and types of tissue laid down
 - d) Restricted feeding, frequency of feeding
Formulation and manufacture, raw materials (including toxicity), least cost formulation, diet formulations, interpretation of dietary constituent analysis
 - e) Nutritional deficiencies causing or predisposing to disease
 - f) Influence of diet on disease
 - g) Mycotoxins
 - h) Water requirements
2. E. Reproduction, including -
- a) Anatomy, physiology including endocrinology
 - b) Criteria and parameters of normal fertility and economic considerations
 - c) Factors involved in reproductive loss - suboptimal egg production, fertility and hatchability
 - d) Factors involved in suboptimal (edible) egg production and quality
2. F. Artificial breeding, including -
- a) Artificial insemination
 - b) Detailed semen examination, sperm morphology and survival test
 - c) Semen storage
2. G. Poultry slaughter and cutting processes at all sizes of plant.
3. The candidate must offer a subject in which to be examined in depth. This can be one of the subjects listed in section 2 above, as outlined, or any other subject (giving its parameters) within the field of poultry medicine. The subject must be approved by the Board.

Candidates should note that the reading list for Poultry Medicine and Production was frozen in 2002 and will eventually be withdrawn. Candidates are expected to research the literature for themselves and are recommended to make use of the RCVS Library and Information Service for this purpose (<http://www.rcvslibrary.org.uk> , e-mail - library@rcvs.org.uk or telephone 020 7222 2021). Candidates should also seek advice on suitable reading matter from their advisers.

Certificate and Diploma in Poultry Medicine and Production

REFERENCE AND READING LIST

Journals

- Poultry World and Misset World Poultry (free)(negligible value)
- Poultry
 - *Avian Pathology
 - *Avian Diseases
- Research in Veterinary Science)useful but contain only
- Journal of Comparative Pathology)selected poultry items
- *Journal Applied Poultry Research
- American Journal of Veterinary Research)
- *British Poultry Science - academic
- *Poultry Science
- Poultry Digest
- Poultry International - free
- Vet. Quarterly (pub. Netherlands)(has numerous poultry and related articles)
- *World's Poultry Science (free to members of WPSA)
- *Veterinary Record

Textbooks, etc.

Anatomy

King A S and McLelland J C (1984) Birds: their structure and function, 2nd ed. Eastbourne, Baillière Tindall

ALSO

McLELLAND J C (1990) Colour Atlas of Avian Anatomy, London, Wolfe Medical

Disease:

*American Association of Avian Pathologists (1982) Isolation and identification of avian pathogens, 2nd ed. College Station, Texas.

Coutts G S (1981) Poultry diseases under modern management, Hindhead, Saiga Publishing Company

Jordan F T W (1990) Poultry diseases, 3rd edn. London, Baillière Tindall

Jordan F T W and Pattison M (1996) Poultry Diseases, 4th edn. London, W B Saunders.

*Calnek B W et al (1991) Diseases of poultry, 9th edn. Ames, Iowa State University Press

Pattison M (1993) The Health of Poultry. Longman

Randall C J (1984) A colour atlas of diseases of the domestic fowl and turkey, London, Wolfe Medical

Riddell, C. (1987) Avian Histopathology. American Association of Avian Pathologists.

Embryology:

Freeman B M and Vince MA (1974) Development of the avian embryo, behavioural and physiological aspects, London, Chapman and Hall

Romanoff A L (1960) The avian embryo (structural and functional development) London, Macmillan

Soloman S E (1991) Egg and Eggshell Quality, Wolfe Publishing Ltd, London
(Expensive (£35) but the definitive work on the topic).

Histology:

Hodges R D (1974) The histology of the fowl, London, Academic Press

Management:

*Sainsbury D (1992) Poultry health and management, 3rd edn. London, Granada Publishing

Nutrition:

*Summers and Leeson, Poultry nutrition handbook (?1986) University of Guelph, Education Practice Office, Ontario, Canada N1G 2W1 (cost approx 10 Canadian dollars)

Physiology:

*Bell D J and Freeman B M (1971-1984) Physiology of the domestic fowl: 5 volumes, London, Academic Press (expensive)

*Sturkie P D (Ed) (1976) Avian Pysiology (3rd Ed)
Springer-Verlag, New York.
(Very comprehensive if somewhat academic) .

*** Essential reading.**

The following are Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Food publications (see also the current edition of the Agriculture and Food Catalogue, DEFRA Publications, Lion House, Willowburn Estate, Alnwick, Northumberland, NE66 2PF):

Ducks and geese (1980) £4.50 HMSO

*Incubation and hatchery practice (1977) £5.20 HMSO

*Poultry nutrition (1974) £2.25 HMSO

Turkey production: breeding and husbandry (1985) £8.25 HMSO

Turkey production: health (1983) £5.00 HMSO

*Avian embryo development (1972) £2.25 HMSO

FAWC Reports

Report on the welfare of poultry at the time of slaughter (1982) £1.04 FAWC

Additionally, there are a number of useful pamphlets listed in the catalogue on poultry management and disease.

DEFRA Codes of Welfare: -

(The Welfare of Livestock - Turkeys - Leaflet 704)

(The Welfare of Livestock - Domestic Fowls - Leaflet 703)

(The Welfare of Livestock- Ducks - Leaflet 937)

FAWC Broilers and Turkeys, large layers and free range.

The American Association of Avian Pathologists holds sets of slides which are available for purchase; transparencies and slides are also held in the Liverpool Veterinary School by the Department of Veterinary Pathology (contact Dr F T W Jordan, 0151 794 6110).

Access to the Central Veterinary Laboratory's Transparency Collection may be arranged by prior contact with the Librarian; a catalogue is available from the CVL Library.

Slides and videotapes of Avian Disease are also held by the C. L Davis Foundation (6245 Formoor Lane, Gurnee, Illinois, USA 847-367-4359)

Further reading:

ARC (1975) The Nutrients Requirements of Farm Livestock No. 1 Poultry (Technical Reviews and Summaries) (Still useful)
(London)

BEAVEN D A (1984) Manufacture of animal feeds.
Turret-Wheatland Ltd. Rickmansworth. (£18.50)
(Useful if you do not know about feed production).

BEER J V (1988) Diseases of Gamebirds and Wildfowl.
The Game Conservancy (Hants).
(Rather basic and not written for veterinarians but tries to be comprehensive).
(There are a number of useful Game Conservancy leaflets on rearing game).

BRADLEY O C and GRAHAME T (1960)(4th Ed) The structure of the fowl.
Oliver and Boyd. (London and Edinburgh)

BREMNER A S and JOHNSTON A M (1996) Poultry Meat, Hygiene and Inspection
W B Saunders Co. Ltd.

HAFEZ E S E (1980) Reproduction in farm animals.
4th Ed. Lea and Febiger (Philadelphia)
(This has a substantial chapter on Poultry)

HOMER P. and SCHAIBLE P J (1980) Poultry: Feeds and Nutrition
AVI publishing Co. Inc. Westport, Connecticut.

KITCHELL A G (1982) A Manual of Recommended Methods for the Microbiological Examination of Poultry and Poultry Products.

British Poultry Meat Assn Ltd. (London)

LANDAUER W (1967) The Hatchability of Chicken Eggs as Influenced by Environment and Heredity.

University of Connecticut.

LANDAUER W (1973) The Hatchability of Chicken Eggs as Influenced by Environment and Heredity.

University of Connecticut.

*DEFRA (Technical Bulletin) (1974) Testing of Eggs for Quality.

HMSO (This is an important part of egg production and therefore of poultry production).

*NORTH, M O (1984) Commercial Chicken Production Manual (3rd Ed)

AVI publishing Co. Inc. Westport, Connecticut.

SUMMERS, J D and LEESON S (1985) Poultry Nutrition Handbook.

University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada. \$10. (Valuable source of basic information).

DEFRA booklets and leaflets. (Short and concise):

Artificial insemination in poultry. Bulletin 213.

Chicken rearing on the smaller unit. (1984) Leaflet 785.

Deep litter system for layers and breeders. (1982) Leaflet 384.

Disinfection and disinfection of poultry houses. (1983) Leaflet 514.

Disposal of poultry carcasses. (1982) Leaflet 832.

Disposal of unwanted day-old chicks, turkey poults and hatchery waste. (1987) Leaflet P 568.

Environment for laying stock. (1982) Booklet 2381.

Feeding the laying hen. (1983) Booklet 2440.

Floor rearing of replacement pullets. (1982) Leaflet 426.

Hatching egg storage on the farm. (1982) Leaflet 804.

Pheasant Incubation. (1977) Advisory Leaflet 604.

Poultry house insulation. (1983) Leaflet 637.

Table egg storage on the farm. (1983) Leaflet 563.

The Climatic Environment of Poultry Houses. Bulletin 212.

Multi-media aids

CD ROM - Coccidiosis in Chickens by Dr M Stallbaumer - Catalogue RVC 05
available from the Unit for Continuing Veterinary Education (UVCE, Royal Veterinary College
Royal College Street, London NW1 OTU Tel. 0171 468 5000

Useful website addresses

British Veterinary Poultry Association (BVPA) – www.bvpa.org.uk

Farm Animal Welfare Council (FAWC) – www.fawc.org.uk

Animal Welfare Foundation (AWF) – www.bva-awf.org.uk

Oct 1988/RCVS/JE
Revised - June 1993
Revised - June 1995
Revised - May and Oct. 1996
Revised – June 1998
Revised – June 1999
Revised – Nov 2002

6. Description of your work in so far as **POULTRY MEDICINE AND PRODUCTION** is concerned (in relation to the syllabus):

7. Brief description of your other duties:

8. Any special equipment or facilities to which you have access in relation to your work and studies:

Signature:

Date:

DIPLOMA IN POULTRY MEDICINE AND PRODUCTION

E.1B

Application for Proposed Title for Dissertation

This form to be completed and returned to the RCVS no later than **1 November**.

PLEASE SUBMIT ORIGINAL PLUS 4 COPIES OF ALL FORMS

1. **NAME** in full (block letters)

2. I propose the following subject for my dissertation:

(and I append an outline of the dissertation)

Signed: _____ Date

Please enclose S.A.E. for acknowledgement

Specialisation and Further Education

DIPLOMA IN POULTRY MEDICINE AND PRODUCTION

Application for FINAL approval of experience and for permission to submit an entry to the next examination

to be completed and countersigned by your Adviser before being returned to the RCVS, Belgravia House, 62-64 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AF by **1 November**.

PLEASE SUBMIT ORIGINAL PLUS 4 COPIES OF ALL FORMS

1. **TITLE** _____
2. **NAME** in full (block letters) _____
3. **DEGREES/DIPLOMAS/CERTIFICATES** _____ (in abbrev. form)
4. **ADDRESS** for all correspondence (block letters) _____

5. **TELEPHONE Nos** (for daytime contact) _____
FAX Nos (for daytime contact) _____
EMAIL _____
6. **DATE OF ENROLMENT** _____ (MONTH/YEAR)

If application for enrolment is being submitted concurrently with this applications please state 'concurrent'.

7. **PERIODS OF EXPERIENCE BEING OFFERED** to meet the requirements of the byelaws.
(Please refer to the guidance notes and give full details of your experience overleaf, including dates, places and nature of employment. Also list all veterinary activities. It is important to state the average hours per month/year in each of the activities you list, and to show that you are involved for about 30 hours per week in poultry medicine and production and related activities.)

Please append a list of congresses, conferences, symposia and any formal courses attended in recent years and include details of any involvement in the instruction of others.

If you are submitting forms E.1 and E.2 together, it is not necessary to repeat information already given in form E.1, but please ensure that full details of all your experience and activities in the field of poultry medicine and production are included.

Continue overleaf

Period of experience being offered:

8. PUBLICATIONS/ARTICLES/PAPERS/LECTURES

Please give details below or append a list:

9. OTHER POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

During the period of experience being offered, you have been or are studying for any other postgraduate qualification? **YES / NO?**

If YES, give brief details:

Please send a photocopy of your RCVS CPD Record Card covering the period of experience being offered.

10. SUBMITTED WORK

DISSERTATION TITLE - please confirm your title below:

11. SPECIAL SUBJECT TO BE OFFERED (SECTION 3 OF SYLLABUS - please confirm your choice of subject in which to be examined in depth:

12. I HEREBY APPLY FOR APPROVAL OF EXPERIENCE AND FOR PERMISSION TO SUBMIT AN ENTRY TO THE NEXT DIPLOMA EXAMINATION IN POULTRY MEDICINE AND PRODUCTION

I certify that the period of experience being offered has not been/is not being offered to meet the requirements of the byelaws for any other RCVS Certificate or Diploma. I also confirm my intention, if approval of experience is granted, of submitting an entry to the next examination.

Signature _____ Date _____

Please enclose S.A.E. for acknowledgement

The following section should be completed by your Adviser.

I confirm that I am acting as this candidate's Adviser

Name _____ (block capitals)

Signature _____ Date _____

DIPLOMA IN POULTRY MEDICINE AND PRODUCTION ADVISER LIST

Candidates should consult the RCVS Register of Members for a suitably willing and qualified individual (someone holding a Diploma or equivalent) who is familiar with the RCVS Diploma examination system and clinically active.

The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons

**DIPLOMA EXAMINATION IN POULTRY MEDICINE AND
PRODUCTION**

PAPER I

Tuesday 2 May 1995

10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. (3 hours)

Any THREE of the following **five questions must be answered.**
(*Answers in note form are acceptable, where appropriate*)

**Candidates are warned that illegible handwriting may result
in examiners being unable to award marks for information
which candidates intended to convey**

1. Discuss why coccidiosis is such an important disease based on your knowledge of the life cycle of the organism, its pathological effects and drugs available for its control.
2. Describe a vaccination programme for caged layers and state how this may differ for a single age v. multiage site.
3. A number of organisms exist in poultry which may cause food poisoning in Man. Eradication of these may become a requirement for future food supply. Discuss whether you think these organisms can be eradicated and if so, how it might be done.
4. What pathological conditions are important in poultry meat inspection? Describe the pathology and pathogenesis of one of these diseases.
5. Leg disorders are a common problem in broilers. What prospects are there for improved control?

The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
**DIPLOMA EXAMINATION IN POULTRY MEDICINE AND
PRODUCTION**

PAPER II

Tuesday 2 May 1995

2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. (3 hours)

Any **THREE** of the following five questions must be answered.
(Answers in note form are acceptable, where appropriate)

Candidates are warned that illegible handwriting may result in examiners being unable to award marks for information which candidates intended to convey

1. Quality of raw materials for poultry feed is important. Describe a typical Quality Control Programme for feed ingredients.

2. Outline the management of a commercial chicken hatchery and discuss the major causes of embryo mortality.

3. Discuss the immune system of the fowl and immunosuppression of significance to Poultry Health and Production.

4. The serum of chickens may indicate their previous contact with a pathogen and perhaps their immune status. Discuss this statement and its implications.

5. Discuss the production, management and monitoring of a specific pathogen - free chicken flock.