Modular combinations for the designated certificate in Cattle

The following Cattle modules are available, either as free-standing modules or as part of the Certificate in Advanced Veterinary Practice and the designated certificate in Cattle.

Reference	Title of module	Value
C-C.4	Cattle – Bovine Nutrition, Husbandry and Lactogenesis	10 credits
C-C.5	Cattle – Bovine Reproduction	10 credits
C-C.6	Cattle – Bovine Mastitis and Lameness	10 credits
C-C.7	Cattle – Youngstock Rearing and infectious diseases	10 credits

Candidates working towards the designated Certificate in Advanced Veterinary Practice (Cattle) will need to complete the following modules: A-FAVP.1 Foundations in Advanced Veterinary Practice, B-PAP.2 Production Animal Practice, and at least three other Cattle C modules plus one other C module which may be a fourth cattle module. Upon completion of all the necessary modules. A further synoptic assessment will also be required. The general aim of CertAVP synoptic assessments is to ensure that candidates demonstrate consistency, integration and application of learning across the whole subject area concerned and therefore an understanding of all the cattle subject areas may be necessary even if only three modules have been studies.

Reference	Title of module	Value
A-FAVP.1	Foundations of Advanced Veterinary Practice	10 credits
B-PAP.2	Production Animal Practice	10 credits
C-C.4	Cattle – Bovine Nutrition, Husbandry and Lactogenesis	10 credits
C-C.5	Cattle – Bovine Reproduction	10 credits
C-C.6	Cattle – Bovine Mastitis and Lameness	10 credits
C-C.7	Cattle – Youngstock Rearing and infectious diseases	10 credits
Free Choice	Candidates may choose a B or C module from any discipline	10 credits

Candidates who have achieved 20 credits from a combination of the A-Professional Key Skills module.1 (A-PKS.1) **AND** the B-Clinical Key Skills.0 (B-CKS.0) module may use these towards their designated certificate in place of the A-Foundations of Advanced Veterinary Practice (A-FAVP.1) module **AND** the "Free Choice" module.