

## **Pursuing a Career in Laboratory Animal Medicine – A Global View**

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**AAALAC International** 

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### **Conflict of interest**

X	No, nothing to disclose
	Yes, please specify:

Unless otherwise noted, the information in this presentation does not represent the views of AAALAC International.



## AAALAC International Vision & Mission



Drew Beamer -Unsplash

<u>Vision</u>: A world where excellence in animal welfare and science converge.

Mission: AAALAC International improves the welfare of animals in science and education through the accreditation of organizations meeting high standards of humane and responsible animal care.

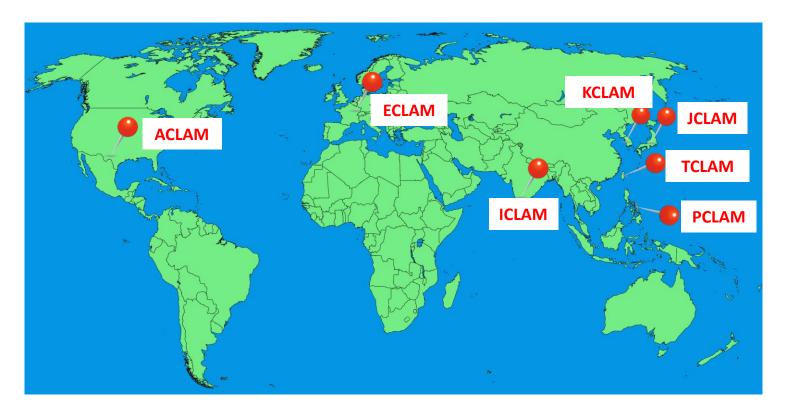


## **Laboratory Animal Medicine**

- Concerned with the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases in animals used as subjects in biomedical activities.
- Also encompasses the methods of minimizing and preventing pain or distress in research animals and complicating factors in animal research.
- Comparative Medicine The study of the nature, cause and cure of abnormal structure and function in people, animals, and plants for the eventual application to and benefit of all living things.
- Laboratory Animal Science The body of scientific and technical knowledge and skills that bears on both lab animal care and lab animal medicine.



#### Laboratory Animal Medicine Certifications





## International Association of Colleges of Laboratory Animal Medicine (IACLAM)







Promoting the role of laboratory animal medicine veterinary specialists world-wide









### **ACLAM**



More than 1100 active members (Diplomates)

The American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine advances the humane care and responsible use of laboratory animals through certification of veterinary specialists, professional development, education and research.

Specialty organization of the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) since 1957



## **ACLAM Certification Requirements**

- 1) Graduate of a college or school of veterinary medicine accredited by the AVMA
- 2) Veterinarian who possesses an <u>Educational Commission for Foreign Veterinary Graduate (ECFVG)</u>
  certificate or by the Program for the Assessment of Veterinary Education Equivalence (PAVE)



#### **Training Program Option**

- meet the ACLAM Standards,
- at least two years
- be recognized by ACLAM



#### **Experience Option**

After **six years** of relevant, full-time experience in laboratory animal medicine...

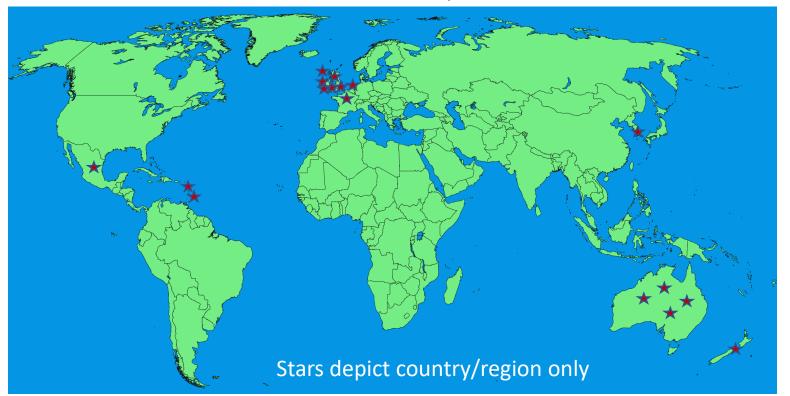
Publication as first author of an original research article... This article must be published in a peer-reviewed journal...

**Certifying Examination** 





## AVMA Accredited Veterinary Schools Outside USA/Canada





### **ECFVG Certificates**





## Program for the Assessment of Veterinary Education Equivalence (PAVE)



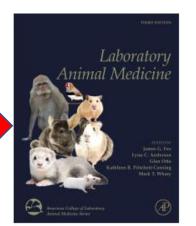


## ☐ 2 0 23 wvac ACLAM — Test Template Domains

- 1. Management of Spontaneous and Experimentally Induced Diseases and Conditions (25%)
- 2. Management of Pain and Distress (10%)
- 3. Research (20%)
- 4. Animal Care (24%)
- 5. Regulatory Responsibilities (19%)
- 6. Education (2%)

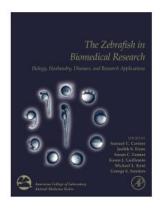




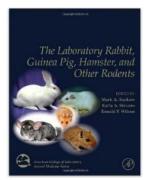


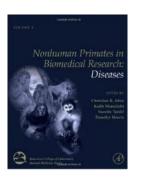


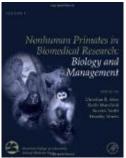
## ACLAM Sponsored Textbooks (Blue Books)













Species Classification

#### **ACLAM Test Template Species** For purposes of the test, an item that requires knowledge of the specific species to answer it correctly will be classified as a species item. The species may be identified by its common name or its binomial name. Percentage Range 60 - 70 % **Primary Species** Mouse (Mus musculus) Rat (Rattus norvegicus) Rabbit (Oryctolagus cuniculus) Macaques (Macaca spp). Dog (Canis familiaris) Pig (Sus scrofa) Zebrafish (Danio rerio) Secondary Species 18 - 28 % African clawed frog (Xenopus spp.) Baboon (Papio spp.) Cat (Felis domestica) Ferret (Mustela putorius furo) Gerbil (Meriones spp.) Goat (Capra hircus) Guinea pig (Cavia porcellus) Marmoset/tamarins (Callitrichidae) Sheep (Ovis aries) Squirrel monkey (Saimiri sciureus) Syrian hamster (Mesocricetus auratus) **Tertiary Species** 7 - 17% Birds

Invertebrates
Reptiles
Other amphibians
Other livestock species
Other mammals
Other nonhuman primates
Other rodents





## Veterinary Internship & □ 2 2 3 WVAC Residency Matching Program (VIRMP)

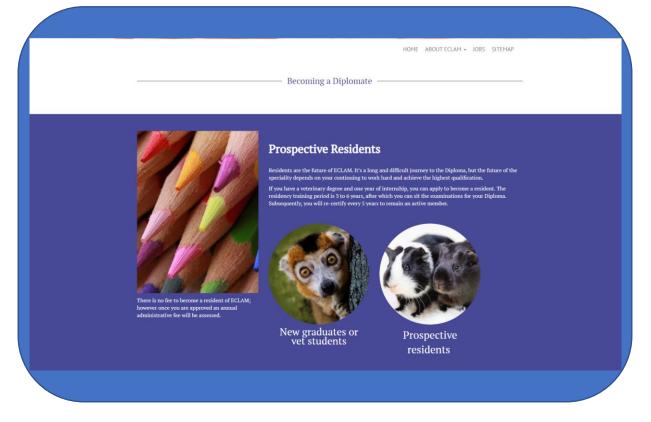
https://virmp.org/







## Becoming a Diplomate

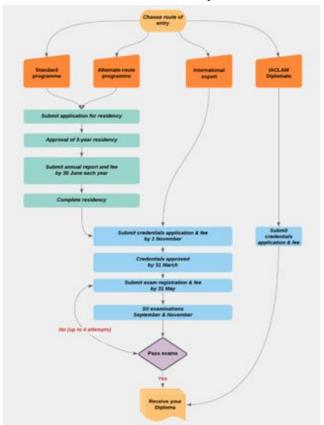




## **ECLAM** Route of Entry

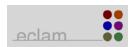
- Standard Programme
- Alternate-Route Programme
- International Expert
- IACLAM Diplomate



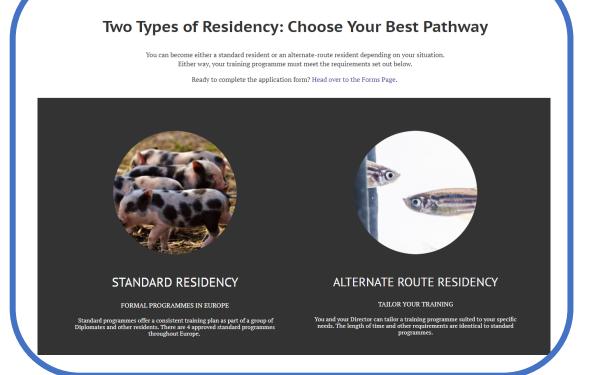




## **ECLAM Education Requirements**



- Previous 1 year internship
- Standard residency and alternate route residency
- 3 years







## Requirements

## Certification (no examination)



- Senior position for over 10 years
- At least one publication in refereed journal as the first author
- Acquisition of credits to attend seminars

## \* Information was contributed by Dr. Takashi Agui

#### **Regular Certification**

- JALAM membership for > 3 years
- At least one publication in refereed journal as the first author
- Acquisition of credits to attend seminars
- Attend hand-on training more than 2 times
- Examination pass score >70%



## KCLAM www.kclam.org



Introduction

Certification



#### Introduction

#### Introduction of KCLAM

President Letter

Organization

#### Introduction of KCLAM

Location > Introduction > Introduction of KCLAM

Korean College of Laboratory Animal Medicine (KCLAM) was established in 25th Oct 2006 for the purpose of 1) enhancement of humane technique of animal experiments, 2) development of the fields of disease of experimental animals, operation, anesthesia, pain relief, animal welfare and animal protection, 3) training for the development of Laboratory Animal Veterinarians, 4) and establishment technical standards. Prof. Jae-Hak Park, Seoul Nat'l Univ. was elected as the first president of KCI AM.

In 31st Oct 2006, KCLAM was joined with the International Association of Colleges of Laboratory Animal Medicine such as ACLAM, ECLAM and JCLAM. After the first training program for the development of Laboratory Animal Veterinarians, technical standards were established. Training programs were proceeded 4 times per year and the main textbook is "Laboratory Animal Medicine, 2nd ed." with other practical experiences from senior laboratory animal veterinarians.

The first KCLAM certificate examination was held in September, 2009. Eleven DKCLAMs were selected out of 40 candidates. Before the first certificate examination, 17 tentative DKCLAMs were selected in June 2007 and then 6 out of 17 tentative DKCLAMs were re-certificated through the first KCLAM certifying examination. Except for 6, 11 tentative DKCLAMs those who do not register their re-certificates have to pass the certification exam in two years. Now 28 DKCLAMs play a role as a DKCLAM (17 tentative DKCLAMs and 11 new DKCLAMs). Prof. Jin-Su Han was elected as



### KCLAM - Qualification Criteria\*

- Member of Korean Veterinary Medical Association among veterinarians authorized by the Veterinarian Law
- Registered member of KCLAM for two or more years at the time of application
- Primary author (or correspondent author) of one or more papers related to:
  - Laboratory animal or animal experiment
  - Published on SCI (including SCI-E) journals or journals registered with Korea Research Foundation (including candidate journals) at the time of application

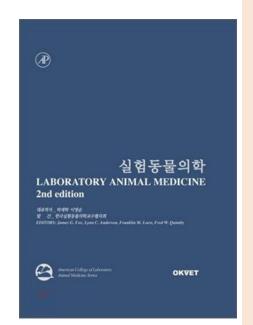
\*Information contributed by Dr. Seung Hyeok Seok





## KCLAM - Qualification Criteria\* (continued)





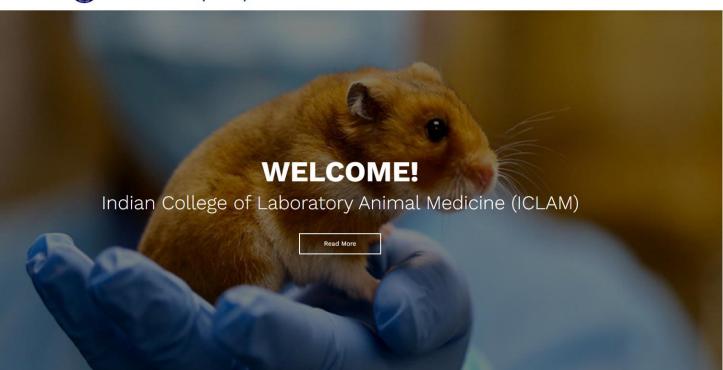
- Candidate who completed a training and education program (2 years) recognized by KCLAM at the time of application
- Candidate who satisfies one or more of the following criteria at the time of application
  - 5 years of experiences as an associate at a laboratory animal facility
  - 3 years of experience as an associate under tutelage of a Laboratory Animal Veterinarian
  - Master's degree holder in Laboratory Animal Medicine with 1 year of experience under tutelage of a Laboratory Animal Veterinarian
  - Doctorate degree holder in Laboratory Animal Medicine



## Indian College of laboratory Animal Medicine

http://iclam.in







## ICLAM Requirements

https://www.iclam.org/certi-ter.php



#### **Graduate (B.V.Sc) of a College or School under Veterinary Council of India (VCI)**

The candidate must be a member of Laboratory Animal Scientists Association (LASA, India) for at least one year prior to appearing for the examination.



#### **Training Program (Optional)**

 Complete the formal training program: FELASA "C"/ "D", NCLAS, Hyderabad; CFTRI, Mysore; CDRI, Lucknow etc.



#### **Experience Route**

SIX years of full time Experience in LAM after B.V.Sc or FOUR years of experience after M.V.Sc/Ph.D
 Residency program – (under progress, one candidate has registered)

Candidate should meet the set criteria during the selection including experience, publication as first author in a peer reviewed journal and other requirements as per the ICLAM Bylaws.

**Taking and has passed the Certifying Examination.** The cut off marks minimum 60% in each module.



## Philippine College of Laboratory Animal Medicine (PCLAM)\*

- A specialty college recognized by the Philippine Veterinary Medical Association (PVMA) and Philippine Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) that encourages education, training, and research in laboratory animal medicine and sets the standards of training and experience for qualification of veterinary specialist in this field.
- Established in 2014 and duly registered as a non-profit organization of veterinary specialists on June 10, 2015
- **PCLAM** is an Associate member of International Association of Colleges of Laboratory Animal Medicine (IACLAM)



\*Information contributed by Dr. Mellissa Marie R. Rondina



### **PCLAM Membership Requirements**

\* Currently being revised to harmonize with membership requirements of other IACLAM members

- Must be a veterinarian with valid and current license to practice
- Be endorsed by at least two (2) members of PCLAM
- Be of good moral character and good ethical standing in the profession
- Original scientific article publication in a peer-reviewed journal from the applicant's research or clinical investigation in a reputable journal (web of science, scopus-indexed) \*Info

- Has satisfied either:
  - A PCLAM-recognized laboratory animal medicine training or residency program (Route 1)
  - Five (5) years of full-time or seven (7) years part-time experience in laboratory animal medicine (Route 2)
- Examination taken after completion of 2-year residency training program or experience route

\*Information contributed by Dr. Mellissa Marie R. Rondina





#### ICLAS Scholarship Program for Veterinarians in Laboratory Animal Science and Medicine

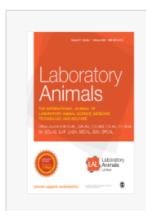
http://iclas.org/committees/education-and-training-committee/iclas-scholarship-programfor-veterinarians-in-laboratory-animal-science-and-medicine

- Program offered to veterinarians who live in areas without access to training and who lack the necessary funds to complete specified training programs
- Program format:
  - Online/modular education format and provide official certificates of training, or an academic degree, upon completion
  - The scholarship award is for 2/3 the total costs, up to maximum of €7,000. The student or his/her employer should fund the remaining 1/3 of the costs

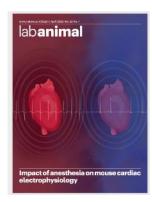


## Journals











## Laboratory Animal Practitioners



Our mission is to advance laboratory animal medicine and welfare through member development and representation in the greater professional community. We achieve this through advocacy, education & collaboration.

## laboratory animal practitioner

Newsletter of the American Society of Laboratory Animal Practitioners

Mo Med. 2013 May-Jun; 110(3): 223-226. PMCID: PMC6179843 PMID: 23829108 The Laboratory Animal Veterinarian: More than just a Mouse Doctor Cynthia G. Alvarado, DVM Cynthia G. Alvarado, DVM, is a resident in the Comparative Medicine Program, University of Missouri Lonny M. Dixon, DVM<sup>™</sup> Lonny M. Dixon, DVM, MS, DACLAM, is Director at the Office of Animal Resources, University of Missouri ▶ Author information ▶ Copyright and License information Disclaimer Abstract Go to: ▶ Use of animals in research is strictly regulated by federal laws that define how the animals can be humanely housed, studied, and sold. Veterinary care for these animals is also required. Laboratory animal veterinarians serve as a unique bridge between the humane use of laboratory animals and the advancement of scientific and medical knowledge.



## Peer-reviewed literature....

Journal of the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science Copyright 2022 by the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science Vol 61, No 1 January 2022 Pages 15–20

# Toward Global Harmonization of Training and Certification of Specialists in Laboratory Animal Veterinary Medicine

Patricia Hedenqvist,<sup>1,\*</sup> Vera Baumans,<sup>2</sup> Koji Hanai,<sup>3</sup> Kazuo Yano,<sup>4</sup> Su Cheong Yeom,<sup>5</sup> Eun Ju Song,<sup>6</sup> Shakthi RK Devan,<sup>7</sup> Hilton J Klein,<sup>8</sup> and Michele M Bailey<sup>9</sup>



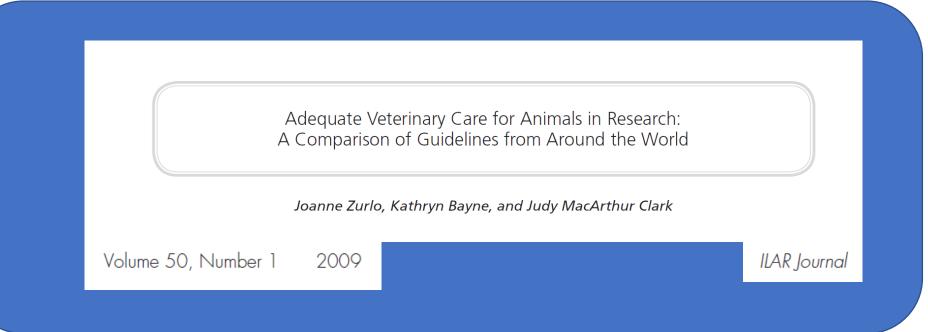
### Peer-reviewed literature....

Journal of the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science Copyright 2015 by the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science Vol 54, No 2 March 2015 Pages 174–180

Roles of the International Council for Laboratory Animal Science (ICLAS) and International Association of Colleges of Laboratory Animal Medicine (IACLAM) in the Global Organization and Support of 3Rs Advances in Laboratory Animal Science

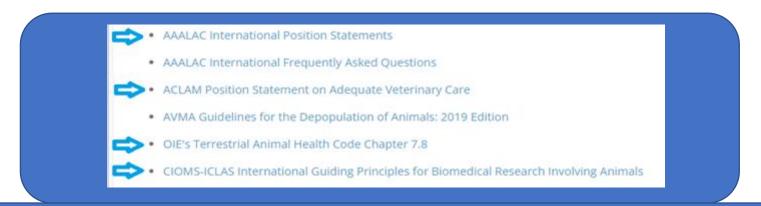


### Peer-reviewed literature....





## **AAALAC** Reference Resources



#### The Attending Veterinarian and Veterinary Care

Attending Veterinarian is responsible for the well-being and clinical care of animals used in research, testing, teaching, and production. This responsibility extends to monitoring and promoting animal well-being at all times during animal use, and during all phases of the animal's life. It is expected that the program of veterinary care will uphold the highest standards of care and ethics. Moreover, the veterinarian must have sufficient authority, as provided by the institution, to treat an animal and institute appropriate measures to relieve severe pain or distress, including euthanasia. In fulfilling these duties in a research environment, the Attending Veterinarian should interact collaboratively with the research team (e.g., the Principal Investigator or Study Director) when making critical decisions regarding animal health and welfare.



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