



Collaboration
of
Veterinary Education
between
Japan and Thailand
for Sound Evolution of Asia

Hokkaido University
Rakuno Gakuen University
The University of Tokyo

Kasetsart University
Chulalongkorn University



Collaboration of Veterinary Education
Japan and Thailand



Aim

To eradicate animal infectious diseases and zoonoses, ensure food safety and security, and development sophisticated clinical techniques, there is a moral imperative for veterinary science to be actively engaged in education to foster talented human resources who can contribute to meeting these challenges related to complicated and interconnected issues in Asia.

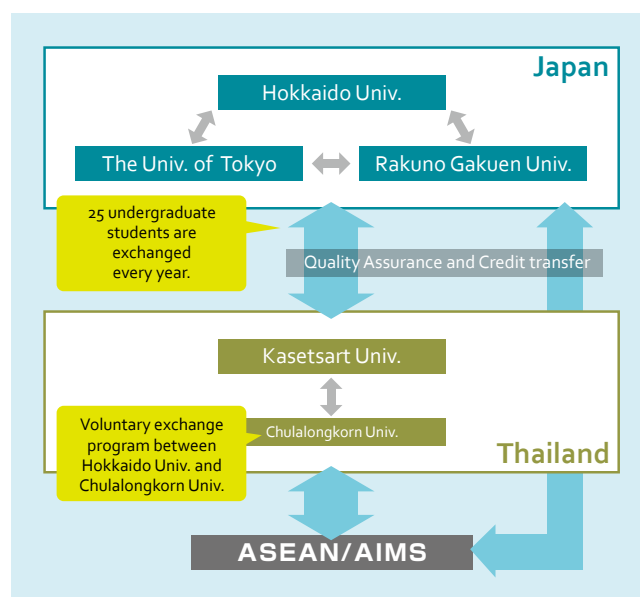
An effective way to nurture such human resources by veterinary education institutions is through strategic alliance in consortia and with other networks.

Therefore, the veterinary education institutions do enter into a covenant to form a consortium and work together, Japan and Thailand. The funding is provided by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science & Technology of Japan from November 2013 to March 2018 under the ASEAN International Mobility for Students (AIMS) Programme.



What is CVE Consortium?

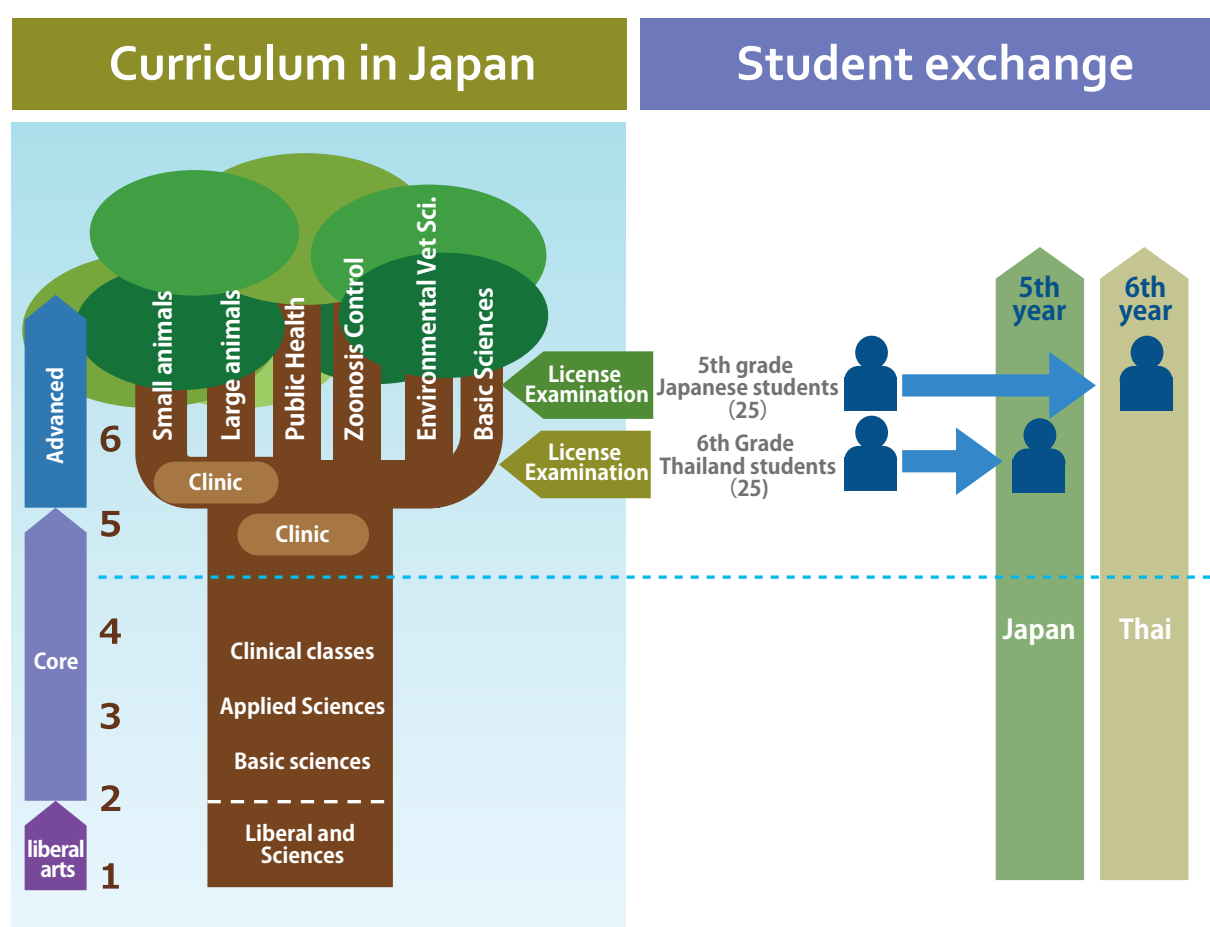
The CVE (Collaboration of Veterinary Education) Consortium is a network of committed veterinary education institutions, which fosters human resources with competencies that are essential for developing practical solutions to issues concerning the veterinary sciences. The CVE Consortium comprises the veterinary schools of Hokkaido University, the University of Tokyo, and Rakuno Gakuen University in Japan and Kasetsart University and Chulalongkorn University in Thailand, which are all leading academic institutions possessing strong education and research experiences in the development of the veterinary sciences and offering graduate coursework in these fields.





Program

This program is designed to give advanced veterinary medical education to the undergraduate 5th or 6th year students who have already taken the core veterinary education. The veterinary core curriculum consists of basic, pathology, applied and basic clinical veterinary medical courses. The advanced veterinary courses are required and/or elective courses which students are able to learn in a small group with high qualities. The advanced veterinary courses are professional veterinary medical courses consisting of clinical rotations in the animal hospital, field practice for veterinary science and research practices for the veterinary science, which are able to learn techniques and competencies of biomedical sciences as a researcher.





Student Exchange Activities

The universities in the CVE Consortium shall implement the exchange of students between Japan and Thailand as follows:

- 1 The universities shall each year accept and send the following numbers of students from and to each other:
Hokkaido University (10 students), the University of Tokyo (5 students), Rakuno Gakuen University (10 students), Kasetsart University, and Chulalongkorn University (total 25 students). However, the actual number of students exchanged will be determined each year by mutual consultation in advance.
- 2 The students participating in the exchange program shall be selected initially by the home university, and the host university will make final admission decisions in each case.
- 3 The period of enrollment of the students at the host university shall not exceed the term decided by the home university.
- 4 The host university shall waive fees for admission and tuition for the students from the other member universities.
- 5 Travel expenses, cost of living, or other necessary expenses incurred by the students shall be the responsibilities of the individual students or their sponsors. This shall not preclude the application of scholarships from independent institutions to cover such expenses.
- 6 The field of study for each student shall be such that the host university provides appropriate courses for study.
The advisors staying in Hokkaido University and Kasetsart University shall provide advice to students.
- 7 In order to carry out the study abroad period successfully, each student shall possess the level of language ability requested by the host university to complete the appropriate courses of study.
- 8 Participating students shall continue as candidates for degrees at their home university.
- 9 Each university shall agree to provide to the other documentation of course work completed by participating students and appropriate academic information on their performance. The course instructors responsible for courses evaluate students with the evaluation sheet of the host university. The host university certifies the enrollment of the course under the AIMS program and reports the evaluation result to the home university. Units passed at the host university can be accepted for credit at the home university.
- 10 The host university shall assist the students in finding adequate housing on or near the campus.
- 11 To be eligible to participate in the exchange program, students must purchase the health insurance required by the host institution. The cost of any health insurance required, as well as any medical expenses not covered by such insurance, shall be the personal responsibility of the exchange students.
- 12 During the period of the student's stay at the host university, the host and home universities must work in cooperation with each other to ensure the safety of students in a state of emergency.



Year-round schedule

HU=Hokkaido University
UT=The University of Tokyo

RGU=Rakuno Gakuen University
KU=Kasetsart University

From	To	4 月	5 月	6 月	7 月
KU	HU	Promotion and student selection process	Orientation for selected students		
	RGU				
	UT				
HU	KU				
RGU					
UT					
Meeting			National Steering Committee		

Program starts

Kamphaeng Saen campus

Bangkok campus

From	To	8月	9月	10月	11月
KU	HU	Orietation for outbound students	Program starts	Move to RGU mid-program	
	RGU		Program starts	Move to HU mid-program	
	UT		Program starts		
HU	KU		Program starts	Kamphaeng Saen campus	
RGU		Program starts	Bangkok campus	Kamphaeng Saen campus	
UT		Bangkok campus			
Meeting		International Steering Committee			

From	To	12月	1月	2月	3月	
KU	HU	Final report from students	Review and update of syllabus		Release of syllabus	
	RGU					
	UT					
HU	KU					Preparing student exchange program for the next year
RGU						
UT						
Meeting		National Steering Committee	International Steering Committee		International Steering Committee	



Overview

Hokkaido University has an extensive and beautiful campus in the heart of Sapporo that is colored by the seasons. In addition to training veterinarians, the Graduate School of Veterinary Medicine at Hokkaido University bears the burden of providing fundamental education for those wishing to become researchers and aims to train international-level veterinarians as well as to train innovative researchers. It goes without saying that being a veterinarian before being a life sciences researcher will give breadth to the expansion of research. And before becoming a veterinarian it is necessary to receive training in the fundamentals of research for confronting clinical treatment as a veterinarian and for carrying out high quality medical care. In addition to the emphasis on research, another feature of this graduate school is its internationalism. This school is progressing on collaborative research projects with a variety of foreign researchers as well as on scholarly investigations abroad in Africa, Southeast Asia, Siberia, the four islands of the Northern Territory and South America. Many overseas students from a variety of countries around the world are also studying here. The path which this graduate school seeks is one of contributing to the training of international individuals and the scholarship of the international community as well as one of training international-level veterinarians and veterinary researchers.



At the Graduate School of Veterinary Medicine at Hokkaido University there are 210 undergraduates and 91 PhD students (with 44 foreign graduate school students) studying under 65 faculty members with 19 laboratories and 5 courses (current as of June 2015).



Departments and Laboratories

Department of Basic Veterinary Sciences

Laboratory of **Anatomy**
Laboratory of **Physiology**
Laboratory of **Biochemistry**
Laboratory of **Pharmacology**

Department of Applied Veterinary Sciences

Laboratory of **Radiation Biology**
Laboratory of **Laboratory Animal Science and Medicine**

Department of Environmental Veterinary Science

Laboratory of **Toxicology**
Laboratory of **Wildlife Biology and Medicine**

Department of Disease Control

Laboratory of **Microbiology**
Laboratory of **Infectious Diseases**
Laboratory of **Parasitology**

Department of Clinical Medicine

Laboratory of **Internal Medicine**
Laboratory of **Veterinary Surgery**
Laboratory of **Comparative Pathology**
Laboratory of **Theriogenology**
Laboratory of **Molecular Medicine**
Laboratory of **Advanced Veterinary Medicine**

Department of Preventive Veterinary Medicine

Laboratory of **Public Health**
Laboratory of **Veterinary Hygiene**



Program

Courses	Credit	
	Univ.	UCTS
Advanced Seminar in Veterinary Clinics [Small Animals I] Through communication with owners and clinical activities at the Veterinary Teaching Hospital, students cultivate problem-solving abilities required for caring for companion animals especially with neck, thoracic diseases and abdominal diseases.	1	1.8
Advanced Seminar in Veterinary Clinics [Small Animals II] Through communication with owners and clinical activities at the Veterinary Teaching Hospital, students cultivate problem-solving abilities required for caring for companion animals especially with orthopedic, neurological diseases, surgical disorders in soft tissues and tumorous diseases.	1	1.8
Advanced Seminar in Veterinary Clinics [Large Animals and Clinical Pathology I] Through the practices, students understand and become able to treat daily cattle from estrus to parturition, and also understand the points of in vitro production of embryos. Students learn biology, ecology and infectious diseases in Hokkaido wildlife, and also experience a small trip for fieldwork and zoological garden to study environment and zoo sciences.	1	1.8
Advanced Seminar in Veterinary Clinics [Large Animals and Clinical Pathology II] Students learn and experience several advanced procedures for the pathological diagnosis and the diagnosis of hereditary and neoplastic diseases in animals.	1	1.8
Advanced Seminar in Reserch Laboratory Rotation I Students experience laboratory practices, research seminars, lectures, and other activities, to learn basic/advanced skills/methodology in the research on microbiology and infectious diseases. Through the training at research laboratories, students also acquire basic and professional knowledge on research activities in the field of veterinary medicine.	1	1.8
Advanced Seminar in Reserch Laboratory Rotation II Students experience laboratory practices, research seminars, lectures, and other activities, to learn basic/advanced skills/methodology in the research on biomedical science, environmental and applied veterinary science and other fields in the veterinary medicine. Through the training at research laboratories, students also acquire basic and professional knowledge on research activities in the field of veterinary medicine.	1	1.8
Total	6	10.8

Kasetsart University

Hokkaido University

MY EXPERIENCE



Nantaporn Maytayapirom
Kasetsart University

Hokkaido University, all Prof. and Japanese friends are so kind and warm welcome to us. I am very glad to meet them. I feel very lucky that I can join this program. I learn lots of new knowledge that I cannot find out in the classroom. I have a lot of new Japanese friends, the Chinese and India friends in dorm, Japanese friends from the lab and animal hospital.

Overview

The university's education for veterinary medicine began in 1964 with the aim of fostering clinical veterinarians who engage in medical care for food-producing animals. Since then, the university, with faculty members who are specialized in veterinary medicine, dairy farming and environmentology, has effectively used educational resources such as food-producing animals raised on the vast campus to help students become practical veterinarians who support livestock farmers by learning leading-edge science studies regarding food-producing animals. In recent years, a new educational approach for veterinary medicine has been required with a growing need for veterinarians capable of responding to various new developments, such as a rise in the awareness of food safety, zoonotic infections such as new strains of influenza, advanced medical care for companion animals and rapid progress in bioscience. The Department of Veterinary Medicine makes the most of its accumulated knowledge and facilities regarding medical care for food-producing animals to train students to become practical veterinarians for food-producing animals, companion animals and public health protection by acquiring sophistication and skills in veterinary medicine and other related fields and developing an ability to solve imminent problems. It also produces specialists capable of promoting cutting-edge research on veterinary medicine, food safety and animal welfare in Japan as well as bioscience.



Departments and Laboratories

Department of Biosciences

- Veterinary Anatomy**
- Veterinary Microanatomy**
- Veterinary Physiology**
- Veterinary Physiology and Nutrition**
- Veterinary Biochemistry**
- Veterinary Pharmacology**
- Veterinary Basic Radiology**

Department of Health and Environmental Sciences

- Food Microbiology and Food Safety**
- Environmental Health Sciences**
- Zoonotic Diseases**
- Veterinary Epidemiology**
- Animal Health**
- Veterinary Herd Health**
- Veterinary Ethics**

Department of Pathobiology

- Veterinary Virology**
- Veterinary Bacteriology**
- Veterinary Parasitology**
- Laboratory Animal Science**
- Veterinary Pathology**
- Veterinary Immunopathology**

Department of Large Animal Clinical Sciences

- Theriogenology**
- Large Animal Internal Medicine I**
- Large Animal Internal Medicine II**
- Large Animal Surgery**

Department of Small Animal Clinical Sciences

- Veterinary Anesthesiology**
- Veterinary Diagnostic Imaging**
- Small Animal Internal Medicine I**
- Small Animal Internal Medicine II**
- Small Animal Surgery I**
- Small Animal Surgery II**



Program

Courses	Credit	
	Univ.	UCTS
Clinical Rotation in Livestock Animal Medicine Through a combination of clinical seminars, training for basic clinical skills and practice at the Veterinary Teaching Hospital, students gain clinical skills and problem-solving abilities required for practitioners of production animals.	6	11.9
Veterinary Hospital Training Course Students gain the problem-solving abilities required for small animal practice through participation in the clinical activities at the Veterinary Teaching Hospital that include communications with owners.	1	2
Advanced Hygiene and Environmental Science I Through a combination of laboratory training for basic/advanced diagnostic skills and seminars on 'one health' issues, students understand technology and administration related to safety and sustainable food delivery.	1	2
Total	8	15.9



Kasetsart University

Rakuno Gakuen University

MY EXPERIENCE



Issaree Laopirun
Kasetsart University

Before I left Thailand, I was very happy to enroll in the AIMS programme with high expectation; to open new view point of life, gain new knowledge, see high technology about veterinary medicine, make new friends and learn Japanese culture. I was impressed with teachers and staffs in each laboratory and hospitals. Staffs in laboratory prepared everything for us and they have very good English skill. I joined ophthalmology unit in Rakuno Gakuen University Teaching Hospital. Staffs in the hospital were very good and kind to me. They explained everything. I have got a lot of good friends. They helped me a lot in everything. We had a lot of great moment together.

The University of Tokyo

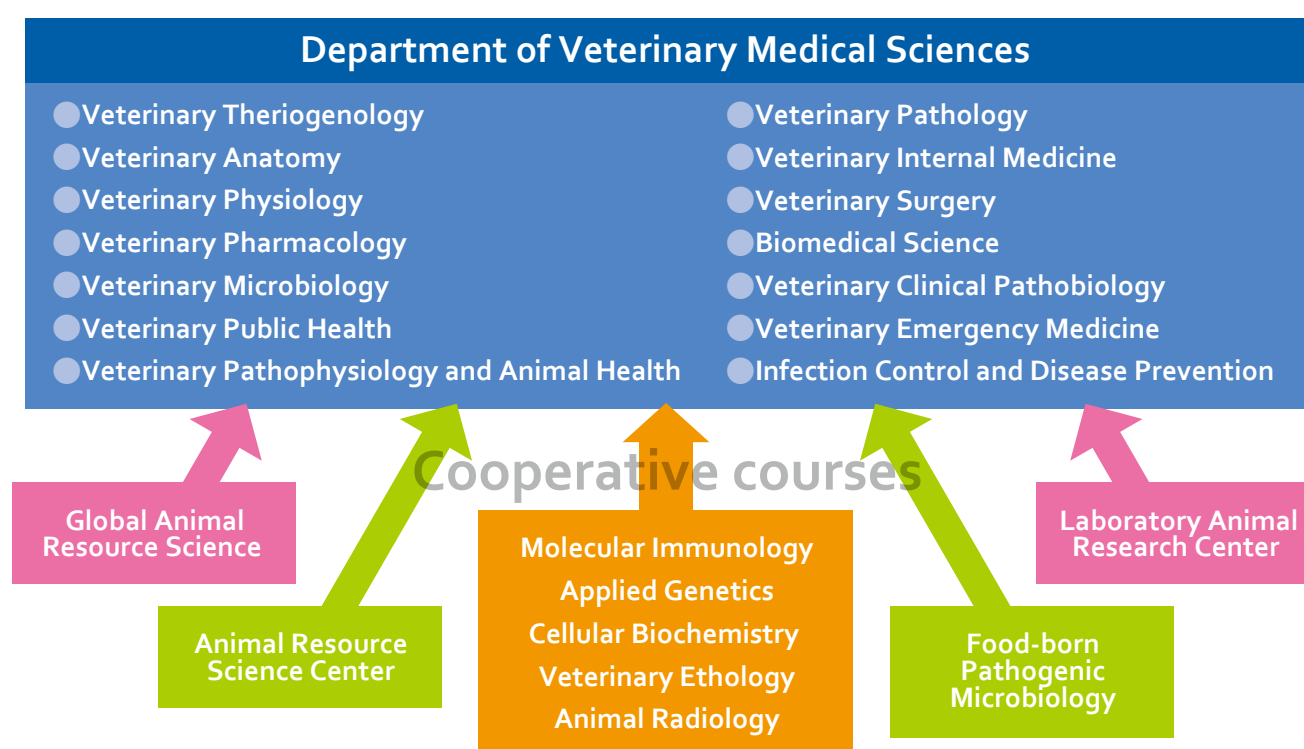
Registered on the AIMS programme

Overview

The Department of Veterinary Medical Sciences of the Faculty of Agriculture at Tokyo University aims to train veterinarians as “elite citizens with an international outlook” as stated in the university charter. Through faculty members of high level veterinary science courses based on broad scholarship in areas such as the life sciences, this department cultivates a strong sense of purpose, determination, and ability for solving global issues oneself as well as a strong sense of morality and humanism and a deep understanding of society. In this way the department trains scholars such as those described below who are leaders in veterinary fields in Japan and abroad.

- 1 Scholars who fundamentally understand how to think from the One Health perspective; who possess the ability to solve the various problems related to public health including animal welfare, animal hygiene, global environmental preservation, and the promotion of human health on a global level; and who seek to work in governmental or international institutions.
- 2 Scholars who are well versed on the global situation for food and animal husbandry; who possess the ability to solve various problems related to animal husbandry from a veterinary perspective; and who seek to work in governmental or international institutions.
- 3 Scholars who seek to be medical specialists, who are acquainted with the techniques and knowledge of veterinary clinical standards and provide a high level of veterinary medical care or comprehensive medical care instilled with a morality backed by a broad base of knowledge, or who seek to be researchers who carry out translation research, or researchers who carry out high level clinical research.
- 4 Scholars who seek to be acquainted with a reliable and fundamental knowledge of the life sciences related to animals; who seek to create new fields of research by experiencing the cutting edge of research activity; and who seek to become those researchers or educators on the international level who will carry on the education of veterinary life sciences to the next generation.

Departments and Laboratories





Program

Courses	Credit	
	Univ.	UCTS
Practice of Pathology (Diagnostic Pathology) The practice course deals with diagnostic pathology in small animals, especially with neoplastic diseases. Skills for conducting necropsy, histopathology and cytology examinations as well as clinicopathological and morphological natures of tumors of neoplastic diseases are provided.	2	3.2
Practice of Virology and Immunology In this practice, students can learn basic procedures for virus isolation from infected animals, and for serological, antigenic, and genetic diagnosis for viral infections.	1	1.6
Practice of Veterinary Public Health In this course, students learn basic and applied epidemiological techniques for analysis of surveillance data and risk assessment for animal health and food safety. Students exercise with actual or mock data.	0.5	0.8
Practice of Food Hygiene In this course, students learn basic knowledge and procedures to assure food safety, mainly in Japan. Students visit important site(s) for food safety assurance such as meat hygiene inspection office at slaughterhouse. Students also learn and practice methods to presume the cause and situation in food poisoning cases and to deal and proceed veterinary public health problems through exercise and simulation.	1	1.6
Rotated Practice of Small Animal Surgery Small animal surgical rotations utilize the case method approach. Under supervision the student records case histories, performs physical or orthopedic examinations as well as diagnostic and basic surgical and anesthetic procedures, and learns basic case and client management.	4	6.4
Rotated Practice of Small Animal Internal Medicine The student records case histories, performs physical examinations of patients under the supervision of doctors. The student also learns diagnostic, basic medical procedures, basic treatments, and case and client management through discussion with members.	4	6.4
Total	12.5	20

Kasetsart University

The University of Tokyo

MY EXPERIENCE



Phatchanok Sungthong
Kasetsart University

I sincerely thanks to everyone who cooperated this awesome program and The University of Tokyo. I did enjoy and learn lots of things. It was a great opportunities in my life to join this program. I will definitely keep this experience in my mind and use it for further future especially in my career future path.



Overview

The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Kasetsart University, is one of the oldest educational institutions, offering the Veterinary Education in Thailand. The faculty has been bestowed with 2 superb teaching campuses; the main campus in the northern suburb of Bangkok, and the second campus, Kamphaeng Saen campus (KPS), in the agricultural heartland of Nakhon Pathom, 80 km west of Bangkok. The Bangkok campus houses one of the biggest Veterinary Teaching Hospital (VTH) with modern facilities and the most case-loaded in the region, primarily focusing the services for pet animals (dogs and cats) and exotic species (rodent spp., rabbit, reptile and aquatic spp.). The VTH in KPS provides more diversified services, ranging from pet animals, dairy and beef cattle, horses, Elephant and other wild animals, to economic important food animals, e.g., swine, poultry and aquatic species. In addition, KPS also houses other important facilities, namely, the diagnostic and laboratory service unit and a large demonstration farm unit with more than 60 heads of dairy cattle and 300 heads of beef cattle to serve the teaching and learning activities. The VTH at Nong Pho, a densely small-scale dairy farming community, some 50 km away from KPS, also serves as an excellent base for the clinical practice in dairy. In light of this information, and the strong tie between KU teaching staffs with pet owners, farmers and relevant private sectors, KU is definitely regarded as an ideal educational institution for veterinary study with the underlining philosophy of 'learning by doing' approach.



Hokkaido University

Kasetsart University



Masao Togao

Hokkaido University

MY EXPERIENCE

There are two reasons why I decided to join this project. First is to learn how different about veterinary education between Japan and Thailand.

Second is to communicate with Thai friends. In three month, I learned a lot of new knowledge, experience, and technic that we don't learn in Japan and I could understand different sense of values in different culture. Moreover, I could get a lot of new good friends. I still contact with them.

This was the best moment in my life.



Departments and Teaching Facilities

KU Department

Department of **Large Animal and Wildlife Clinical Sciences**
 Department of **Farm Resources and Production Medicine**
 Department of **Small Animal Clinical Science**
 Department of **Veterinary Public Health**
 Department of **Microbiology and Immunology**
 Department of **Pathology**

KU Veterinary Teaching Hospitals and Demonstration Farm

KU-VTH, Bangkok
KU-VTH, Kamphaeng Saen
KU-VTH, Nong Pho
Demonstration Farm Unit, Kamphaeng Saen



Rakuno Gakuen University

Kasetsart University



Aya Imai

Rakuno Gakuen University

way to experience seeing diseases at first hand at a veterinary clinic for large animals that I wouldn't normally get to see in Japan. At Kasetsart University I was assigned many questions and presentations every day during my training from my teachers. The Thai students studied very proactively and intently. Communicating in English with specialized terminology was difficult, but we were able to study many things together. I am grateful for the lecturers at Kasetsart University, those who are associated with this program, and my Thai friends.

MY EXPERIENCE

I must confess that I was a little nervous when I heard about "training in Thailand" for the first time, but I was more excited about what I could study there. Now that I have returned to Japan I am really glad that I participated in this training. It was an especially good

Program

Courses	Credit	
	Univ.	UCTS
Clinical Practice in Farm Animals Practice in farm visiting, production and health monitoring, clinical examination, diagnosis, treatment and preventive medicine in farm animals, emphasizing on swine, poultry and aquatic animals.	6	9.6
Clinical Practice in Farm Animals II Practice in farm visiting, production and health monitoring, clinical examination, diagnosis, treatment and preventive medicine in farm animals, emphasizing on swine, poultry and aquatic animals.	4	6.4
Clinical Practice in Microbiology II Clinical practice in Microbiology. Knowledge integration of sample collection, sample handling, diagnostic virology, serology and molecular biology, laboratory analysis and interpretation for disease investigation. Using problem-based learning.	1	1.6
Clinical Practice in Epidemiology Practice in veterinary public health and epidemiology, survey and study design, statistical analysis, social determinants of health, disease investigation and surveillance system.	2	3.2
Clinical Practice in Large Animals Combination of comprehensive lectures and clinical practices in medicine, surgery, theriogenology in ruminant, equine, and wildlife. Herd health management in ruminant species including dairy and beef cattle and small ruminants at veterinary teaching hospital and private farms. Wildlife ecology management practice in wildlife and exotic species practicing at veterinary teaching hospital and on wildlife national park.	6	9.6
Clinical Practice in Ruminants and Wildlife Combination of comprehensive lectures and clinical practices in medicine, surgery, theriogenology in ruminant, and wildlife. Herd health management in ruminant species including dairy and beef cattle and small ruminants at veterinary teaching hospital and private farms. Wildlife ecology management practice in wildlife and exotic species practicing at veterinary teaching hospital and on wildlife national park.	4	6.4
Special Clinical Practice in Small Animal Student gains the clinical skills in small animal practice. The practice aims to obtain professional skills particularly on medicine, surgery and theriogenology in small animal.	3	4.8
Total	26	41.6

The University of Tokyo

Kasetsart University

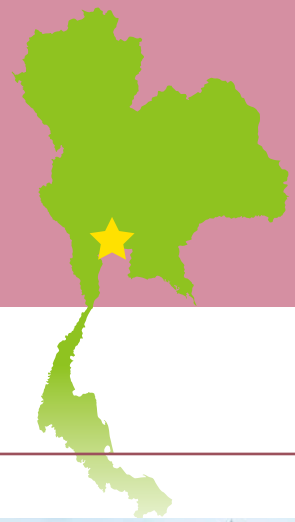
MY EXPERIENCE



Ayaka Yoshida

The University of Tokyo

Before studying abroad, I was worried about whether I could get by living overseas, but studying in Thailand was so fun that it was over before I knew it. The clinical training at Kasetsart University were all things I couldn't experience in Japan, and motivated me to give deep thought to my future. Outside of clinical training, I was about to experience at first hand the country's economy, culture, and daily life, which allowed me to greatly expand my views. The most priceless memories of all came from lecturers and students I met in Thailand.



Overview

The Faculty of Veterinary Science, Chulalongkorn University was first founded in 1935. The main campus is situated in the heart of Bangkok on Henri Dunant Road, where preclinical and clinical departments as well as the Small Animal Teaching Hospital with specialized clinics and diagnostics laboratories are located. The 50-acre field station in Nakhon Pathom province, 60 kilometers west of Bangkok, is another campus where the Veterinary Training Center of Chulalongkorn University is located. This Center provides livestock training in animal husbandry, veterinary medicine, pathology and reproduction for students. In addition, the modernized Animal Hospital in Nakhon Pathom is also equipped with facilities to ensure the best possible treatment for farm and companion animals and high-quality training for veterinary students.



Program

Courses	Credit
	Univ.
Swine Clinical Laboratory Practice Clinical laboratory practice in medicine, surgery, obstetrics, pathology, and diagnostic techniques in swine.	3
Swine Clinical Practice II Field practice of veterinary skills to control and prevent infectious, noninfectious and the epidemic diseases of swine; problem solving by the knowledge in epidemiology, preventive medicine, disease investigation, surveillance and eradication; advanced training and practice in swine farm and swine clinic at livestock hospital.	2
Equine Clinical Practice Clinical practice in examination, diagnosis and treatment of equine medicine, surgery and obstetrics.	1
Wildlife and Exotic Animal Health Management Basic of biology of wild, zoo and exotic animals; principles of raising and managing these animals; common diseases and zoonotic diseases; related laws, regulations, ethics and animal welfare; preventive medicine and health management of wildlife animals, including conservation of wild animals in nature and new habitat.	2
Poultry Clinical Field Practice Clinical field practice in poultry health management: husbandry, hygiene, diagnosis, treatment, control and prevention of diseases.	2
Ruminant Clinical Field Practice Clinical field practice in diagnosis, medical, surgical, and reproductive treatments of ruminants; evaluation of herd health status and diseases; report on disease cases and farm visit.	2
Total	12

AIMS Activity Report in Thailand

Name	Akie Shimmen
Home University	Rakuno Gakuen University
Period of time	2 September, 2015 ~ 28 November, 2015
Host University	Kasetsart University



A Report on Studying Abroad at Kasetsart University for Approximately 3 Months

① Companion Animals Clinical Rotation

• Companion Animals Surgery Unit (9/7~9/25)

We carried out training for one week each in the departments of anesthesiology, general surgery, orthopedic surgery, and soft tissue surgery. In the department of anesthesiology we prepared the anesthetic, carried out tracheal intubation, and took records for the anesthetics. In the other departments we carried out the removal of blood from surgical incisions and the skin suture as assistants in surgery. For each department we wrote daily reports and submitted them every week on Friday. For the tests we paired off with Thai students in teams of two and each group selected a case and we then actually carried out surgery after my group chose to use anesthetics, but the surgery itself was carried out by the Thai student and I acted as the assistant. During the surgery the faculty member posed several questions and we answered orally. Since you actually carry out the protocol you yourself have planned in Thailand, you feel a great sense of responsibility for the lives you're operating on and you really become able to understand the heavy responsibility that comes with practicing as a veterinarian.

• Companion Animal Internal Medicine Unit (9/28~10/16)

The internal medicine unit is divided into many medical care departments. The departments that we actually joined were the urology department, the neurology department, the endocrine department, the feline clinic, the department of exotic animals, the ophthalmology department, and the diagnostic imaging department. In the internal medicine unit we carried out physical examinations and took blood as assistants during medical examinations. During the medical examinations it was common for the faculty members and Thai students to communicate in Thai and then for us to receive an explanation in English during a break from the examination or after it was over. After the medical examinations, we were questioned by the faculty members about the cases, and questions that we couldn't answer were given as homework. We couldn't visit all of the departments, but we were able to see many cases. In the exotic animals department we were able to see cases that one normally can't see in Japan such as cases for tortoises, parrots, and rabbits. We didn't have tests in the internal medicine unit but rather we wrote reports on one case of our choice that we had seen during our three weeks.





② Large Animals Clinical Rotation

•Bovine Unit (10/19~10/30)

In the bovine unit we followed along on visits to farms outside of the university and had hands on practice at a demonstration farm. On the farm visits that we followed along on we were able to learn husbandry of dairy cows care and medical treatment as it is practiced in Thailand. Most of the farms were family operated with 20 to 40 head of cattle on one farm and the milk yield was between 15 and 17 kg per day which is low compared to Japan. There were no foot wash areas on any of the farms and it felt like there was little awareness of infectious diseases. Furthermore, the fact that the veterinarians themselves didn't take preventative measures such as washing their shoes astonished me. At the demonstration farm we were able to actually perform rectal examinations, hoof trimming, blood sampling, and various types of local anesthesia such as anesthesia of horn nerve.

•Wildlife (11/2~11/6)

In the wildlife unit we studied the anatomy of exotic animals and medical examination methods and discussed case studies. On other days we went to the wild animal protection area and were able to carry out an ecological investigation of the wild animals living in that region. I was really moved by watching, among other things, a wild elephant in the flesh. This elephant came to eat the salt which had been placed at the camp.

•The Bovine Unit in Nongpoh (11/9~11/13)

At the animal hospital in Nongpoh we basically went along on house visits to various farms. This region has had outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease so we also did house visits to farms that had actually suffered these outbreaks in the past. There was felt to be a comparatively higher level of awareness of infectious diseases compared to Kamphaeng Saen as boots were washed following medical examinations at the various farms in Nongpoh.

•Horse Unit (11/16~11/26)

At the horse clinic we mainly carried out assistance for medical examinations in cases where horses had been carried to the clinic and kept records for experiments with anesthetics. We also carried out medical care for cases that we were in charge of ourselves. There were many cases of colic, arthritis, and laminitis. There are few opportunities for medical examinations of horses in Japan so this felt like a very precious experience. We were also able to actually perform rectal examinations of the horses and inspections of the uterus and ovaries using ultrasound. The ovarian follicles of horses are quite large compared to cows and we were able to actually observe this using ultrasound.

③ Life in Thailand

•Bangkhen Campus

Since it's a 10 minute walk from the dormitory to the university, commuting is not a problem and if we returned late we were seen to our dormitory by the Thai students in our group.

•Kamphaeng Saen Campus

We stayed in a dormitory on the Kamphaeng Saen campus. Since the Kamphaeng Saen campus is quite large we used bicycles to get around, but since our Thai friends from our groups gave us rides on their motorbikes or cars there was no problem in getting around. It was inconvenient to only be able to use bicycles on campus. You could buy daily necessities on any campus from the convenience stores close by. We ate out for all of our meals and it was cheap at around 20 to 50 baht per meal.

There are many stray dogs around the university and since I was bitten by one of them I had to have five booster shots of rabies vaccination. Since the only hospital where I could use my Japanese insurance was 30 minutes away from the Kamphaeng Saen campus by car I had to go to that hospital every time (roughly every weekend). One of the faculty members at the university drove me to the hospital and back each time.

I was able to finish my 3 months of study abroad safely after receiving much help. I also made precious friends and was able to bring back many memories with me.



AIMS Activity Report in Japan

Name	Arpakul Boonlert
Home University	Kasetsart University
Period of time	1 September, 2015 ~ 27 November, 2015
Host University	Hokkaido University



Before studying in Japan: I want to learn a different education system and gain new perspectives on things I normally wouldn't have. And training clinical practices as much as possible.

And I had a bit worried that in the start, it would be hard for me to get along the courses, not the language, but the scientific terms and the curriculum difference between the Thai national curriculum and the Japanese/international curriculum. My other worries is the Japanese language, I would still need to learn a lot of Japanese to get along living there. But I believe this is something a student could overcome, maybe it will just need a little bit of adjustment in the beginning and hard work studying. There is one other factor that I am still worried about.

To study and live in Japan is to be a part of the Japanese community. I have no problem about this. In fact I look forward to being a exchange student, to merge with the Japanese culture. I believe that every culture has their own wisdom and virtues and it is an advantage to learn these new values. Especially since Japanese are famous for its attitude, discipline and work ethics, I hope I can be like that too. I don't want go to Japan only to gain academic knowledge, but also to improve my personality and soft skills.

When I was studying in Japan, First I start at Hokkaido University where I study many veterinary researches in 4 laboratory includes Public health laboratory, wildlife biology and medicine, pharmacology and Laboratory animal and medicine. All of laboratory gave me many knowledge and made me concern about my future that I will continue study master degree or start working. For example, in public health laboratory I got many knowledge, experiences and I have trained a laboratory practice.



my practice in Public health lab



Next I study in laboratory of wildlife biology and medicine. We went to the Sapporo Maruyama Zoo with Associate Professor Michito Shimozuru. We visited Veterinary unit of the zoo that contains necropsy room, operation room and recovery room. Next, we are very lucky because we had a chance to see how to training the eagle owl. I was very exciting to see the eagle owl so close.

Moreover, I practice in small animal clinical practice includes Internal medicine and surgery unit. Unfortunately the most is observed learning. I had no chance to do the procedure with animal by myself, so I follow doctor and resident to learning how to diagnosis, how to treatment. I see the high technology diagnosis tools such as CT-scan, MRI and Radiation therapy.

When I studied in surgery unit I and my friends did a presentations topic about surgical technique for Peripheral nerve sheath tumor and abdominal mass.

In laboratory of Theriogenology, we went to experimental dairy farm with Assistant Prof. Yanagawa and visited around the farm. We had a chance to do a rectal palpation and ultrasonography of genital organs for evaluates reproductive system. After that we observed the milking process, checking prepartum cow and PhD.student shows us the artificial insemination. It was very excited for me because I didn't do a rectal palpation for long time. I have to recall my skill.

One of the problems is language barrier. Somebody doesn't speak with us, so it's made difficult for communication. So I think we have to learn basic Japanese language in social life.

In social aspect I have met many good Japanese friends who help me for many things. But tutoring system doesn't work. Some Japanese tutor doesn't come such as my tutor, unfortunately. But some tutors are very kind and friendly.

In holidays I have traveled around Sapporo prefecture, Otaru and Hakodate. We have tried amazing food.

In conclusion, for me AIMS program is a very good program. Students have a chance to develop the academic skills and gain myself-motivated, independent, willing to embrace challenges, and able to cope with diverse problems and situations. The last I want to say thank you to everybody who Support this program and support us.



surgery unit presentation



Group A students at Hokkaido University

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