

Accreditation Results
(Accreditation Results for School of Veterinary Medicine)

**Nippon Veterinary and Life Science University, Faculty of Veterinary
Science, School of Veterinary Medicine**



Basic Information of the Institution	
Ownership: Private	Location: Tokyo, Japan
Accreditation Status	
Year of the Review: 2023	
Accreditation Status: accredited (Accreditation Period: April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2031)	

Accreditation Results for Nippon Veterinary and Life Science University, Faculty of Veterinary Science, School of Veterinary Medicine

The School of Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary Science, Nippon Veterinary and Life Science University (hereafter “School”), aims to “conduct leading educational and research activities in veterinary medicine responsive to emerging social changes, such as the development of highly advanced veterinary medicine and life sciences, while cultivating students’ ability to take the initiative in learning, thinking and solving problems, thereby nurturing future veterinarians who can contribute to the medical treatment of farm animals, improvement of animal health, development of the livestock industry, and overall improvement of public health.” The School strives to fulfill these aims in line with the university's educational philosophy of fostering “outstanding veterinarians, specialists, and researchers with a love for life and a heart for science.”

With respect to the curriculum, subjects are classified into three categories: Compulsory Subjects (core curriculum), Compulsory Subjects (non-core curriculum), and Elective Subjects. The Compulsory Subjects (core curriculum) are divided into the five Veterinary Education Model Core Curriculum fields of Social Veterinary Medicine, Basic Veterinary Medicine, Pathological Veterinary Medicine, Applied Veterinary Medicine, and Clinical Veterinary Medicine. The Compulsory Subjects (non-core curriculum) are grouped into the two fields of Basic and Specialized. The Elective Subjects are classified into five fields: Languages, Natural Sciences, and Humanities and Social Sciences, in addition to veterinary-related Specialized Subjects and Advanced Subjects. More than 90% of the lecture courses (Model Core Curriculum subjects) are taught by full-time faculty members, and it is particularly noteworthy that the Fish Pathology and Wildlife Zoology courses are also taught by full-time faculty members. The School carefully sets the year when the two courses should be offered to students in the light of the incremental steps taken to deepen their understanding of these fields, and offers Fish Pathology Clinical Practice and Wildlife Zoology Clinical Practice as advanced courses taught by full-time faculty members. This is a distinctive feature of the School that fosters students’ understanding and enhances the composition of the program’s subjects.

In addition, the School has concluded international exchange agreements with 15 universities in Asia, Oceania, and Europe, and not only dispatches its students to universities and other institutions in many countries but also regularly accepts incoming

international students. The School also provides off-campus training in partnership with Australian, Thai and Taiwanese institutions, thereby actively promoting the globalization of veterinary education. These distinctive initiatives are commendable.

There are several areas of improvement the School should address, however.

First, the classification of subjects in Appendix 1 in the University Regulations does not match the classification in the curriculum map. The School is advised to ensure greater consistency between Appendix 1 and the curriculum map and to make the curriculum structure easier to understand. It is also advisable that the subject names in Appendix 1 be designated as the correct official names and that clear-cut requirements be provided for advancement to a higher level.

Next, the syllabuses of some courses include attendance as a point for consideration in grading. The School is recommended to enhance its syllabus check system by the Veterinary Teaching Affairs Committee.

Furthermore, women account for only a small portion of the faculty members, and the School should consider ways to correct this imbalance.

The School is also advised to provide medical care for animal species other than small animals and cattle by utilizing the Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital and the affiliated Fuji Animal Research Farm to enhance the quality of participatory clinical training and other educational activities.

Finally, in terms of social cooperation and contribution, the School should make use of the existing Resident Program and other means to offer seminars to local veterinarians by utilizing the Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital.

To make the improvements mentioned above, the School should adopt the results of this accreditation for schools of veterinary medicine, continue its self-study activities for improvement, and assure and improve the quality of its education to further enhance its distinctive features.