

Full notes

Notes for The EMS Driving Licence program:

The EMS Driving Licence

The EMS Driving Licence



A program to help veterinary students prepare for, and get the most out of, EMS placements

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Introduction

If you cannot use audio, the text is:

Welcome to the EMS Driving Licence. My name is Tierney and along with colleagues from the Royal Veterinary College and the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, we've created this computer aided learning program to assist veterinary students with preparing for learning on EMS work placements.

Introduction

What is the EMS Driving Licence?

- This is a computer aided learning program that will help you to prepare for, and get the most out of, your EMS placements.

Why did we develop the EMS Driving Licence?

- We want you to get the most out of your EMS placements.
- Both vets and students have told us that a little preparation in advance would help with this.

How did we design the EMS Driving Licence?

- We consulted vets and nurses (EMS providers) as well as vet students, to find out common concerns and issues that arise both before and during EMS placements.



"Having looked through this EMS Driving Licence program, it's not just relevant to EMS, it is also relevant to day-to-day life working as a vet"

Quote from EMS provider.

Introduction

About this EMS Driving Licence program

You will be able to find out about:

- “What practices expect of you”
- “How you should prepare for your EMS placements”

For example:

- What clothing and equipment you should take
- Working with people (staff and clients)
- Some “Do’s” and “Don’ts” (from vets)
- Some issues relating to confidentiality, mobile phones, and photos
- Some “Top tips” (from students and vets)
- Some “Frequently Asked Questions” (from students)
- Links to other useful information relating to EMS

Preparation

If you cannot use audio, the text is:

Preparation: this section will give you some tips for what you should do before you begin your placement. We will look at questions such as “what protective clothing and what equipment should I take?”, and “what will I be expected to know?”

Preparation



Do's – General

- **Do** organise your EMS placements well in advance:
 - Many of the popular practices get booked up months (sometimes years) in advance
 - See the “Useful Info” section for links to help you find vet practices
 - Look at the practice website or phone up to find out the name of the person who deals with EMS placements
- **Do** organise EMS placements at appropriate practices
 - Don't just focus on specialist or referral practices
 - ‘First’ opinion practices may enable you to get more hands-on experience
 - If you want to do farm work and are planning to go to a ‘mixed’ practice, check the percentage of farm work they actually do
 - Try to build a rapport with a good practice and then spend several of your EMS weeks with them throughout 3rd, 4th and 5th year
 - Your college/school EMS Co-ordinator can provide more advice about this
 - Consider seasonal variation of work (e.g. is it the calving season?)

Preparation



Do's – General

If you booked the placement a while ago, **do** get in contact again before you go.

- **Do** ask the EMS placement in advance:
 - What time they expect you to arrive on the first day.
 - What they expect you to wear and bring (e.g. your own scub top).
 - If they have any guidelines for students that they can send you.
- **Do** think about directions and parking
 - Ask where you should park (some practices don't allow their staff, or students, to park in client spaces).
 - Print out directions and/or a map if you are not sure how to get there.
 - SatNav might not work for your placement, or farms you will visit. Your placement provider may give you better directions.
 - Take a road map, so you can find a farm 'out of hours'.

Preparation



Do turn up!

- It is extremely unprofessional to fail to turn up to an arranged EMS placement
- It creates a very bad impression of you
- It also puts practices off having other students in the future
- Make sure you have the phone number of the practice, so you can contact them if you are held up

Preparation

Do's – What to take with you



- Basic equipment, such as:
 - Stethoscope
 - Thermometer
 - Notebook & pen
 - Watch with second hand (to measure heart/respiratory rates)
- Plus maybe:
 - Pen torch
 - Curved scissors



- Your lunch (!)
 - so that your large animal and equine vets do not have to find, and stop at, a shop for you
 - small animal practices might not be near to facilities where you could buy your lunch either

Preparation

Do's - What to take with you



- Relevant course notes (not all of them)
- Name badge (if you have one)
- Your feedback form (if your school uses a paper version)
- Your learning outcomes and skills list (if you have one)
- Contact details for your EMS coordinator, in case of problems

Preparation

Do's – What to take with you



- Smart casual dress
 - If you are unsure, you could phone the practice and ask what their 'typical' dress code is
 - This may vary from practice to practice
 - If in doubt, go 'smart' on the first day and then adapt accordingly
 - See the "Don'ts" page of this section for "What not to wear"
- Warm clothing
 - e.g. hats, socks, body warmer, vest tops

Preparation

Do's - What to take with you



- **CLEAN** protective clothing
 - Biosecurity is vital
 - Everything should be washable or cleanable
 - Small animal: white coat and/or scrub top(s)
 - Equine: e.g. smart boilersuit, sturdy boots (not wellies). It is a good idea to check with the practice about their specific dresscode
 - Farm animal: wellies, parlour top (short sleeve and/or long sleeve), waterproof trousers, boilersuit
 - It may be worthwhile taking some spare clothes e.g. a second parlour top

Preparation

Do's – Knowledge & Skills

- **Do** know gestation periods and basic temperature, pulse and respiration (TPR) values for the common species (dog, cat, rabbit, horse, cow, sheep) – [view summary sheet \(http://www.ems.vet.ed.ac.uk/emSDL/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2014/07/TPR_summary_table.pdf\)](http://www.ems.vet.ed.ac.uk/emSDL/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2014/07/TPR_summary_table.pdf)
- **Do** know basic terminology relevant to different species (e.g. fetlock, tup, steer)
- **Do** remind yourself of basic animal handling and clinical examination skills



Preparation

Do's – Knowledge & Skills

- Your knowledge doesn't have to be exhaustive, but be prepared to:
 - Read briefly through your relevant notes before (and during) your EMS placement
 - Discuss cases
 - Ask and answer relevant questions
 - Offer an opinion on a case, but NOT in front of the client
 - Discuss topical issues about various species
 - Check websites e.g. DEFRA, BEVA, BCVA, BSAVA, BBC
 - Check publications e.g. Vet Times, Vet Record, Farmers Weekly, Horse & Hound

Preparation

Do's – Knowledge & Skills

- What if I don't know the answer to a vet's question?
 - If you don't know the answer, or "haven't been taught that yet", then try to work out what you can from first principles
 - Try not to worry about it. Questions help vets to work out what you know, and where you are in your learning
 - Tips from students:



"I would say to the vet 'I'm afraid I don't know, I obviously need to gem up on that! I will look it up tonight and if you've got time, could we discuss it again tomorrow?"

"If we're out on a farm and I get a question I can't answer I usually say 'I'll look it up when we get back and come and tell you'"

Preparation

Don'ts – General

- **Don't** turn up late
- **Don't** turn up looking unprofessional. Feedback has indicated that vets prefer:
 - **NO** jeans, trainers, open-toed shoes, skimpy tops, bare bellies, stubble, nail varnish, jewellery (NB. small stud earrings are okay)
 - **NO** loose hair – shoulder length or long hair should be tied back, and remember a spare hair band or clip
 - **NO** long fingernails (for small and large animal rectal examinations)
- **Don't** turn up without appropriate protective clothing
- **Don't** turn up with dirty clothing (protective or general)!
- **Don't** expect to leave at 5pm 'on the dot' every day
 - Be prepared to stay for evening surgery or for any emergencies (you can learn a huge amount from them and not appearing to want to do "out of hours work" may give a bad impression)
 - If you need to leave early (e.g. doctor's appointment), ask and let someone know

Working with People

If you cannot use audio, the text is:

Working with People: while on your placement, you may have to work with many different people – qualified vets and veterinary nurses, student vets and veterinary nurses, receptionists, practice managers and of course clients. This section will offer advice on how to work with these different groups of people. We will pay particular interest to the aspect of body language.

Working with People

Do's - General



- **Do** be prepared to discuss cases, answer questions and ask questions
- **Do** treat **all** practice staff and clients with respect
 - They are all giving up their time to you **free of charge**
 - Respect and learn from the knowledge and skills of the nurses (their working knowledge and hands on skills will be incredibly helpful to you, both on EMS and when you start work as a vet)
 - Respect and learn from the knowledge and skills of farmers and other experienced clients
 - Thank staff and clients when appropriate (e.g. an equine client has let you examine their horse)
 - Offer to help nurses and ask them (nicely and at an appropriate time) if they can help you to learn a procedure (e.g. handling or restraining dogs and cats)

Working with People

Do's – General



- **Do** show your enthusiasm and motivation
 - e.g. even if you don't want to be a farm vet, improving your general palpation skills will be of benefit to your future career
 - Body language plays a huge part in how enthusiastic and motivated you may appear to be – see the relevant tips on body language on the next page
- **Do** try to work with any other students at your practice, you could go through x-rays or cases and learn from each other
- **Do** ask if you aren't sure about something, for example:
 - “Which vaccine would you like me to draw up?”
 - “Where in the car would you like me to put my boots?”
 - “How do I remove this dog from its kennel?”
 - “Where should I put used syringes and needles?”

Working with People

Body Language



- Being conscious of what message you are sending with your body language is very important
- The following body language suggests that you are bored, **disinterested** and **unenthusiastic**:
 - Slouching
 - Avoiding eye contact
 - Leaning back (e.g. against a wall)
 - Folding arms
 - Looking down, looking away
 - Never smiling
 - Shuffling feet, tapping pencil etc.



"I noticed another student at my practice putting out poor signals and in return they received a very poor experience"

Quote from a student.

Working with People

Body Language



- To look interested and enthusiastic:
 - Stand up straight
 - Make eye contact regularly with the vet and the client
 - Avoid crossing your arms
 - Look and lean towards the focus of activity
 - Smile and be animated whenever appropriate
- Many of the students who have used this program have said that the tips on “Body Language” were really useful e.g.



“I used these tips at my last practice and it definitely made me more popular with the staff and thus I was given more practical tasks, which was great!”

Quote from a student.

Working with People

Do's



- When you walk in, smile and try to say “hi” to people
- If you are unsure about handling an animal, be it dog, cat, horse, rabbit etc., do tell someone – don’t do it without asking for help if you feel uncomfortable
- Don’t be embarrassed if you feel faint or have hurt yourself – **do** let someone know and complete the necessary forms
- Do be prepared that you won’t always see textbook, gold standard techniques in practice – but don’t bring these into your exams!

Working with People

Don'ts

- **Don't** examine an animal in front of a client without checking with the vet first
- **Don't** contradict a vet or offer an unsolicited opinion in front of the client
- **Don't** hold up the vet e.g. when leaving for calls in the morning
- **Don't** throw your wet protective clothing into the car without thinking about where it's landing
- **Don't** break client, practice or patient confidentiality at any time (see next section)

Working with People

It's the real workplace

- The veterinary practice, as with any workplace, is not always perfect; you may see and hear things that you deem unnecessary or even unprofessional
- You will also witness exemplary behaviour from the very best of role models
- To help you cope with stresses and strains of being in the real workplace, here are some tips from your peers:

"As long as you know you are doing your best, don't worry"

"If you do find yourself in a difficult situation, try to remain calm at all times – at least you know in your own mind that you've 'risen above it'"



"Try to get something from every placement, even if it is just 'this is not how I want to do things'"

"Don't take it personally if a vet is having a bad day"

"Keep it all in perspective"

"Try to start each day afresh"

Professionalism

If you cannot use audio, the text is:

Professionalism: there are three main areas of professionalism covered in this section – confidentiality, mobile phones and the taking of photos and videos. All are incredibly important things to remember while on your placement.

Professionalism

Confidentiality

- Maintaining client and patient (as well as practice) confidentiality is an essential professional requirement, and an issue that was raised by a number of the vets that we consulted when designing this program
- Don't discuss named clients, patients, vets or practices:
 - In front of other clients
 - In public where you could be overheard (e.g. the pub)
 - Once back at vet school
 - When at another practice
 - Or on social network sites (e.g. Facebook)
- If you see a particularly interesting case that you want to discuss, then a solution might be to "anonymise" and discuss it in an appropriate location
- You can learn a lot by chatting with friends but be professional and anonymise it



"I saw a really interesting case of choke in a pony last week, the owner hadn't soaked the sugar beet properly"

Hypothetical quote from a student.

Professionalism

Confidentiality

- You may not mean to break confidentiality, but think about where you are and who might be able to overhear you before discussing sensitive information. Consider the following hypothetical quotes from students:



"There's an outbreak of Strangles in the yard at Lower Upton"

"DEFRA were called out to Tom Brown's flock on welfare grounds"

"Poppy Smith should really be put down but they can't get the owners to agree to it"

- And how would a member of the public feel when overhearing this kind of "chat"?



"I saw the most disgusting case of fly strike in a rabbit yesterday, there were maggots crawling all over its back end"

Professionalism

Mobile phones



- Your phone may go off at inappropriate times (e.g. during a euthanasia) – keep it on “silent” mode **at all times**
- Texting during a consultation or visit is rude and unprofessional, and often annoys vets
- Texting in the car may be considered rude by some vets – wait until a quiet moment e.g. during lunch break

Professionalism

Photos & videos

- Taking photos and videos is potentially a very sensitive issue and should be handled with extreme care and consideration
- **Never** take photos of potentially sensitive material e.g. abattoir practices, welfare cases
- Consider what the implications of these photos getting into the public domain would be
- **If it is appropriate to take a photo**, you should ask permission from both the vet and the owner of the animal
- Carefully consider what they gave you permission to do with the photo e.g. putting it in your casebook or your portfolio might be okay, but posting it on a public website (e.g. Facebook) would not

Professionalism

Photos & videos

- **Never** post these photos or videos on public websites e.g. YouTube, Facebook, Twitter & Instagram
- Consider where a photo you post might end up if access to the area is electronic and not controlled – as we all know, it's easy to copy things off the internet



"How would you feel if you found a picture of your recently deceased pet on the internet without your permission?"

- If you have questions about appropriate use of photos or videos and consent we recommend you contact an appropriate member of staff at your school

Professionalism

EMS Certificates

- Your paper or online assessment form or attendance certificate must be completed and returned to your university/college.
- These forms are evidence that you have fulfilled the full quota of EMS placement weeks for your degree.
- Vets can only sign a form for days you have actually attended.
- On the matter of certification (forms, documents, claims, etc.), the RCVS Guide to Professional Conduct states:

“If the facts are incorrect or misleading, the professional integrity of the veterinary surgeon is called into question”

- It is therefore unprofessional and unacceptable to ask a vet to sign an incorrect form.

Tips

If you cannot use audio, the text is:

Tips: within this section, you will see several pages of general tips from other students and qualified vets. We will cover such topics as “how to get the most out of your placement” and “what to do when it’s quiet”.

Tips (from vets & students)

Getting the most out of your EMS placement

- Discussing what you hope to get out of the placement with the practice is useful and generally helps you to get the most out of your time with them. You can get further guidance on this in the “Useful Info” section
- Take learning objective lists if you have them, or set your own objectives by jotting down examples of skills and procedures that you might like to work on **before** you go to the placement. Make sure these are appropriate to your stage of the course – examples might include:
 - Improve identification of dog breeds
 - Observe, assist or perform a cat spay depending on what stage of the course you have reached, and how well you know the practice
- Try to discuss these with the practice early in the placement, and then review it where appropriate, but **don't**:
 - Pick a very busy moment to do this (when signals are suggesting this is the wrong time or not a priority)
 - Have unrealistic or inappropriate goals for either the stage that you are at, your existing skills or the season of year

Tips

Working with clinical cases



- Learn to recognise behavioural signs, especially aggression in dogs and cats
- Be aware of where to stand when moving stock on a farm or working with horses
 - **ASK** if you're not sure
 - Don't put yourself or anyone else in danger
- Know how to operate gates
- **Always** close stable/kennel/cage/consulting room doors and gates behind you
- Follow Health and Safety guidelines (ask about these during your first couple of days at the practice)

Tips

Working with clinical cases



- Cut your nails before you go to your EMS placement
 - This is important for rectal examinations of all species
 - As a rule of thumb, if you run your nails across the back of your hand and it hurts you, then it will also hurt the animal
- Wear short sleeved clothes when rectalling cattle
 - e.g. a short-sleeved shirt and body warmer
 - Otherwise they get bunched up at the top of your arm and restrict what you can do and how far you can reach (e.g. to palpate the uterus)
- Follow aseptic procedures in theatre and **be aware** of all aseptic (often green) areas
 - Don't touch anything unless asked to do so when assisting a sterile operation

Tips

When going out on calls with the vet



- Keep all of your protective clothing together in a clean waterproof welly bag or strong plastic bag (e.g. “Bag for Life”)
 - You can then grab it easily if a call comes in
 - The strong bag stops them from messing up the vet’s car when they are wet
 - Ask the vet where they want you to put your protective clothing in their car
- Take a packed lunch with you (especially if you are seeing large animal practice)
 - The vet may not appreciate having to find a shop for you to buy your lunch
 - Take your lunch with you on calls rather than leaving it behind in your car

Tips

When going out on calls with the vet

- Don't keep the vet waiting when they are about to leave on their calls
- Don't keep the vet waiting on farms by either;
 - Taking too long to put on your protective clothing (keep your clean waterproof trousers folded down over the outside of your clean wellies)
 - Taking too long to wash down at the end of a farm visit



Tips

Don't keep the vet waiting!

- A tongue-in-cheek example of “how to do it” from the vet, and “how not to do it” from the student (actor):

Tips

Being contactable and enthusiastic

- Make sure that you are contactable
 - Let the vet know where you are (if you're planning to go out on calls with them you may get left behind, even if you were just in the staff room)
 - Let the vet know if you'd like them to take you on emergency calls that come in (you can learn a huge amount from these)
 - Leave your mobile number somewhere obvious (e.g. in the practice diary, with the on call vet)
- Don't pick or choose just "interesting cases" – take what comes
 - It really annoys vets when students do this
 - You may pick up a useful tip e.g. for TB testing or pony vaccinations



- Don't disappear home before the end of evening surgery
 - It annoys vets when students do this
 - You may pick up a useful tip e.g. for giving a tablet to a cat
 - You will gain respect from offering to lend a hand (whether or not the practice is busy)
- Remember the importance of your body language!

Tips

Interacting with practice staff and clients

- Be polite and professional at all times when talking to clients (address them by their full name e.g. Mrs MacDonald, Dr Brown – unless invited to do otherwise)
- If the vet turns their car radio up loud, it may mean that they are not in the mood for making conversation. Don't worry about it, or feel too uncomfortable with the silences – it could just be “that sort of day”



- If you are struggling, some examples of icebreaker questions include:
 - For vets:
 - Where did you qualify from?
 - What did you look for when you were applying for your first job?
 - Where else have you worked?
 - For clients:
 - Have you had her since she was a puppy?
 - How many cows do you milk?
 - Do you compete with her? (to an equine client)

Tips

When it's quiet (*what do I do?*)

- Ask nurses and trainee nurses if there is something you can do to help (tip: if you are eager to help them out the offer usually results in a very grateful response and will almost certainly pay dividends in the long term)
- Find a quiet place to read/study (consider taking along one text book or set of notes for revision)
- Ask if you can use the practice library
- Spend time with the inpatients, encouraging them to eat or making them feel relaxed. You must check with a nurse first
- Beware: body language in quiet times can be a problem



"I wander about, looking at books and posters, but there's only so much of that you can take!"

Quote from a student.

- It may be quiet for you, but the vet has all their paperwork, phone calls and practice business to take care of! That's their usual "break" too!

Tips

Vets are not paid to provide EMS



"I enjoy teaching students and I like to 'give something back'. But some students don't seem to realise that no one pays me to do this! I think it would help if the vet schools explained this to them. And when I'm busy if I teach a student it obviously slows me up and sometimes 'eats' into my lunch break. That's when I catch up on phone calls and paperwork! So when am I going to do that? Don't get me wrong, I like teaching students but..."

"People did this for me and I feel strongly that I want to give something back and do the same for the next generation"

Quotes from EMS providers.

Tips

Appreciating the value of EMS

Q: What was good about EMS?

A: Getting to do lots! Which actually means:



"Getting to use my knowledge and realising that it's so useful!"

"Getting to practice procedures like blood sampling, holding animals, setting up a drip..."

"My communication skills improved a lot – with vets, nurses and owners"

"X-rays – there are lots to look at and I liked working out what's going on"

"I got to scrub in and at first I was just passing instruments but I learned their names and what they are for – next time I got to do some suturing"

"Being appreciated: the practice manager thanked me and said they'd miss me!"

"Learning to be part of a team – and realising that will be so important when I start work"



"Getting to see what the job is really like"

"Helping out! First I offered to clean tables and kennels but I soon got to help with the things I really wanted to do ;-)"

These are quotes from 3rd & 4th year students which you may like to use to help set your own goals.

Tips

Appreciating the value of EMS – improving your weaknesses

- When you are comfortable in a practice, try to put yourself forward for the things you find most difficult (i.e. your weaknesses)
- EMS is an excellent opportunity to drive your own learning and get as much as possible from experienced vets

"I'd not had much experience with putting catheters in cats, so I asked a vet 'if it is possible, the next time a suitable case comes in would you mind talking me through it?"



"If you are not confident handling dogs, you could ask if you could do the next puppy clinic and you'll get a lot of experience e.g. giving tablets etc."

"I could have just worked with the equine vet and shone, but I wouldn't have learnt much, so I put myself forward for tasks I found more difficult"

Quotes from 4th year vet students

Tips

5 'Golden Rules'



1. Your mobile phone:

- Keep it on 'silent mode' at all times
- Only text or make calls during coffee/lunch breaks

2. Offer to help out and 'muck in' whenever possible:

- Clean the table between consultations
- Clean a kennel
- Make the coffee
- Helping out can really pay off

3. Make an effort to get on with the nurses and tidy up after yourself

- They can teach you so much
- They can 'make or break' your EMS placement (and also your first job)

4. Make an effort to help out and get along with everyone in the practice

- You are much more likely to be offered the chance to do things
- You may even get offered a job!

5. Show your interest and enthusiasm

- Remember the importance of your body language!

Tips

Last tip

“A ‘thank you’ and maybe even some biscuits are really appreciated on your last day”

Frequently Asked Questions

If you cannot use audio, the text is:

Frequently Asked Questions: these were provided by students; an example is “what should I do if an owner asks me a clinical question when the vet is out of the room?” All answers are provided by qualified vets in practice

Frequently Asked Questions (from students)

Q: What should I do when I 'don't know' or am 'unsure' about something I've been asked to do?

Answers:

- Always ask someone for advice
- Try to ask at an appropriate moment e.g. not when the vet has a stethoscope in their ears
- Don't just go ahead because you can't find anyone to ask

Q: Should I stay in the room during a PTS (euthanasia) consult?

Answers:

- Practices and situations vary
- You might want to ask in a quiet moment at the beginning of the surgery, in case such a consult comes in

Frequently Asked Questions



Q: What should I do if an owner asks me a clinical question when the vet is out of the room? e.g.

"He is going to be okay, isn't he?"

"How do I give her the tablets?"

A: There isn't a right answer to this but some tips are:

- Try not to 'express' an opinion to the client
- State that you are a vet student and that you will ask the vet on their behalf when they come back, e.g.

"I'm sure Mrs Brown will answer any worries you have about Simba when she comes back."

"I'm sure Mrs Brown will explain that, but I could let her know that you're concerned about giving Molly her tablets."

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: I'm not sure if I can ask to be allowed to do a bit more?

A: There isn't a right answer to this, but some tips are:

- Try to ask politely and constructively as possible
- Try to ask at a time when the vet or nurse isn't too busy
- Don't ask in front of a client

e.g. *"I'm not very confident with taking blood samples, would there be any chance of having a go the next time a suitable case comes in please?"*

"Would it be possible to have a go at a cat castration if things aren't too busy tomorrow please?"



"If you want to do a bit more, it is good to ask. Vets can get in such a routine that they sometimes take a blood sample and then realise, oh I could have asked my student if they would have like to have done that – but it's too late. If you ask at the right time and in the right way it can be a positive thing"

Quote from a vet.

Useful Information

If you cannot use audio, the text is:

Useful Info: on the following slide you will find some useful links – for example you can access the RCVS and BVA's guidelines for EMS

Useful Information & Links

- [EMS Legal Regulations \(http://www.ems.vet.ed.ac.uk/emSDL/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2014/08/EMS_regulations_for_students-legal_position.pdf\)](http://www.ems.vet.ed.ac.uk/emSDL/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2014/08/EMS_regulations_for_students-legal_position.pdf) (guidance from RCVS)
- [RCVS Guidelines for EMS \(http://www.rcvs.org.uk/education/extra-mural-studies-ems/\)](http://www.rcvs.org.uk/education/extra-mural-studies-ems/)
- [BVA Guidelines for EMS \(http://www.bva.co.uk/Membership-and-benefits/Students/\)](http://www.bva.co.uk/Membership-and-benefits/Students/) (NB. only accessible for BVA members)
- [RCVS Code of Professional Conduct \(http://www.rcvs.org.uk/advice-and-guidance/code-of-professional-conduct-for-veterinary-surgeons/\)](http://www.rcvs.org.uk/advice-and-guidance/code-of-professional-conduct-for-veterinary-surgeons/)
- [Student Insurance \(http://www.ems.vet.ed.ac.uk/emSDL/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2014/08/student_insurance.pdf\)](http://www.ems.vet.ed.ac.uk/emSDL/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2014/08/student_insurance.pdf)
- [Find a Vet \(http://findavet.rcvs.org.uk/home/\)](http://findavet.rcvs.org.uk/home/)
- Or search your equivalent national websites

Finally:

- What you've read is all based on feedback from vets and students
- EMS is a great opportunity – in making this program the vets and your predecessors (i.e. the students) want to help you make the most of it

Notes and Certificate

If you cannot use audio, the text is:

Congratulations, you have come to the end of the EMS Driving Licence. If you have completed all the sections of the program, you will have green ticks by all of the sections' names, and you will be able to claim your open badge certificate. If you are missing any green ticks, you will have to go back and complete that section before you can receive your certificate. You can also print a PDF copy of these slides for your notes. Good luck with your placements!

The EMS Driving Licence



A program to help veterinary students prepare for, and get the most out of, EMS placements

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Certificate

You did not provide a Mozilla Backpack email username, so no certificate will be awarded.

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