The President’s Message

Colleagues,

The new year is well on its way and as you are aware, we are approaching the end of the term of the current Council and the election day for the new Council took place on Tuesday, 5 April 2016. Votes were counted on the next day, Wednesday, 6 April 2016. Minister Senzeni Zokwana received the details. Thank you for voting in these elections because the elected Councillors will represent you and your concerns for the next three years.

As a result of introspection held by Council over a period of two and a half years; and assessment of the implementation of the strategic direction taken by Council we decided that future activities will mostly be communicated via a short message system to ensure that effective communication takes place with all members and that you are regularly provided with information. The SAVC commenced with the upgrading of the SAVC’s data base. The new system will enable us to communicate with members via email and SMS. Please ensure that your latest details are known to the administration and/or once alerted please access the data base via the Web Portal and update your details. The IT upgrade process is in its pre-final stages and testing of the system will take place over a period of two months. We will finalise the assessment of the implementation of the strategic goals at this Council’s final meeting on Tuesday, 26 July 2016. We will also be able to see the results of a business analysis which we recently activated to ensure that we remain relevant in changing times. The SAVC’s strategic goals 2014-2016 can be obtained from the administration and are also available on the website at www.savc.org.za click on this link.

"Please ensure that your latest details are known to the administration."

The Council is aware of the concerns of members of the veterinary professions with regard to unpopular or unwelcome decisions taken by Council from time to time. The concerns of the veterinary professions do not only relate to Council decisions but include concerns relating to:
- the lack of resources for and clear communication on Compulsory Community Veterinary Services [CCS];
- over-regulation following the latest legislative review process;
- the so-called inability of Council to address difficult challenges;
- regulation of laboratory services;
- appointment of persons with non-prescribed qualifications to render services of a veterinary technologist;
- being sidelined when important aspects affecting the veterinary profession are in question.

The Newsletter is only available electronically

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Continued on page 2
2

para professions such as Primary Animal Health Care [PAHC] are planned;
• interpretation of CPD requirements; and
• proposed rule changes for veterinary para-professionals.

The most critical issue here is making Council activities and the reasons behind those decisions known to its members. Council functions are regarded as a cohort and consensus is sought when controversial or contentious decisions have to be made. Council is cognisant of its duty to serve the public, the veterinary professions and the animals and to make decisions which will not always please or satisfy all members or all sectors of the membership, but which will remain true to the objectives of the SAVC.

CCS concerns were addressed at a meeting held between myself and the Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) of SA, Dr Mike Modisane; and DAFF representatives, Drs Moshe Mathonsi and Mphane Molife on Thursday, 10 March 2016 during the Ruminant Veterinary Association of SA [RuVASA] congress in Limpopo province.

There are both positive and negative CCS experiences. Answers to the main concerns were responded to by Dr Modisane and I reflect on some of the main answers given to negative experiences as follows:

• CCS veterinarians cannot be expected to certify for import and export if they have not undergone a course, offered within state veterinary services, to do so.
• An audit will be undertaken by DAFF within the very near future which is expected to address the issues relating to the lack of resources to fulfill the duties of functions of the CCSR.
• A standard operating procedure will be drafted to advise CCS mentors on what is required of them to mentor CCS veterinarians.
• Re-deployment of CCS veterinarians to other CCS places

will only be considered where the objectives of CCS can be maintained i.e to roll out veterinary services where there are no veterinary services.

• Communication channels on CCS will be clarified and improved for both the CCSR veterinarian to voice concerns and to inform all stakeholders regularly of the developments relating to CCS.

A one-week CCS induction as supported by the Council would be introduced to ensure that CCS veterinarians are fully informed on what to expect during the CCS year.

Council resolved at its most recent meeting on 8 and 9 March 2016 to give a year’s advance notice to those members who are randomly selected to submit proof of their CPD points. This will provide members with an opportunity to prepare for the submission of their CPD points and proof thereof. We also resolved that Letters of Professional Standing, which are issued on application to members from time to time for various purposes, but also for registration with other professional boards, will reflect the record of CPD points as far as it relates to fraud, current suspended sentences; and will reflect pending investigations.

The court case brought against the SAVC by Wildlife Ranching SA [WRSA] was withdrawn based thereon that the SAVC amended Rule 10, which in fact remained the same, as far as it relates to Chemical immobilisation. It appears however that the SAVC would have to carry its own costs. The SAVC decided to negotiate with the Competition Commission at the end of 2015, which complaint was subsequently dismissed by the Competition Commission. The WRSA may however appeal the decision of the Competition Commission.

We are as concerned as the members of the veterinary profession and the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Minister Senzeni Zokwana with the lack of available vaccines produced by Understoepert Biological Products, and SACNASP should in our opinion report to the Chief Veterinary Officer of SA and all supplies of vaccines should be monitored and drastically improved. It appears that

"It will not suffice to say that you do not like the rules. You have to propose detailed changes to the rules."
RECENT STAKEHOLDER INTERACTIONS: GRASSROOTS LIAISON

FIRST YEAR VETERINARY TECHNOLOGISTS (TUT, Arcadia campus)
Dr Peter Oberem (Councillor), Nicole van Heerden and Talita Coetzee from the Registration Department (SAVC) visited the first year students on 3 March 2016.

Budget 2016.2017
Balance sheet at 31 January 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>Total non-current assets</th>
<th>Total current assets</th>
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<th>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</th>
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<th>Total Non-Current Liabilities</th>
<th>Total Current Liabilities</th>
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<td>159 026.60</td>
<td>2 292 468.23</td>
<td>20 949 817.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TOTAL EXPENDITURE       | 14 264 625                    | TOTAL INCOME                 | 14 424 698              |

1. Disciplinary inquiries (4.55%)
2. Election of Councillors (0.69%)
3. Standards of Training (examinations) (4.34%)
4. Standards of Practice (Inspections) (5.80%)
5. IT upgrade (2.38%)
6. Meetings (8.66%)
7. Professional Fees (6.18%)
8. Salaries (35.65%)
9. Travel (5.89%)
10. Property (1.41%)
11. Operations (23.35%)

Please comment on the budget and contact the Registrar should you require any information at savc@savc.org.za

SAVC Mini Congress

Tuesday, 21 June 2016
26 Victoria Link Street
Route 21 Corporate Park
Nelmapius Drive
Irene

All members are invited to discuss themes as follows: CCS; CPD; laboratories; PACH; prosecution; rules

RSVP by 20 May 2016
Limited registrations available!
Please contact Sonia Nkwana at meetings@savc.org.za
The South African Veterinary Council has, as its main objective, the regulation of the practice of the Veterinary and Para-veterinary Professions and the registration of persons practicing such professions. In terms of the provisions of the Veterinary and Para-veterinary Professions Act, 1982 (Act No. 19 of 1982), the Minister has to appoint a selection panel to select candidates for appointment on a Council. The selection panel shall select:

1. Two (2) persons on account of their knowledge of law
2. Eight (8) veterinarians or veterinary specialists
3. Two (2) non-veterinarians

The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries therefore invites persons and stakeholders to submit nominations of persons who can be selected as members of the South African Veterinary Council. Each nomination must be accompanied by a copy of ID document, Curriculum Vitae, copies of all qualifications and a letter of acceptance of the nomination by the nominee. Suitable candidates will be subjected to a personnel suitability check (criminal record, citizenship and qualification verification).

Nominations must be addressed to the Chief Director: Operations Support (for attention: M. van Rooyen), Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Private Bag X250, Pretoria 0001. Enquiries: Tel.: 012 319 6907 or e-mail: MarionVR@daff.gov.za

The closing date to submit nominations is 22 April 2016.

The new Council for the term 1 August 2016 – 31 July 2019 must be in place by Wednesday, 27 July 2016, the day on which the new Council will be inducted.

The one component of appointment of Councillors i.e. the election process is coming to an end on the day of the counting of the votes namely on Wednesday, 6 April 2016. Thank you to all the members who took part in the elections.

The selection process will follow as per the advert which will appear in the New Age Newspaper today, 4 April 2016 for nomination of members for the selection component and appointment to the SAVC through the selection process. Please participate in this process as well. Kindly note that this process is run by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and you have to submit your nomination to Ms M van Rooyen at MarionVR@daff.gov.za / 012 319 6907.

Extracts from the Act for ease of reference

“...the council consists of—
(a) one officer of the Department of Agriculture who is a veterinarian or veterinary specialist, designated by the Minister;
(b) six veterinarians or veterinary specialists from the ten persons elected as contemplated in subsection (1) (a) (i), of whom—
(i) the three persons with the most votes in that election qualify automatically to be members of the council;
(ii) three further persons shall be designated by the Minister;
(c) one representative of each para-veterinary profession elected as contemplated in subsection (1) (a) (ii);
(d) one person from the persons referred to in subsection (1) (c) (i), designated by the Minister;
(e) five persons designated by the Minister from the persons referred to in subsection (1) (d) (i) and (iii), of whom at least one shall be a non-veterinarian;
(f) one person from each of the universities in the Republic that has a faculty of veterinary science, designated by the Minister from the nominations referred to in subsection (1) (d); and
(g) one representative designated by the South African Veterinary Association from its members.”
AFRICA IS NOT FOR SISSIES... …OR COMPLICATED WOUND CARE REGIMES

Africa presents a unique set of challenges to effective veterinary care. Budget constraints, skills shortages as well as a landscape and infrastructure that can challenge even the best resource management. When it comes to wound management, there can often be compromises in delivering effective veterinary care.

UNTIL NOW...

Introducing one, a unique multifunctional wound treatment that does more than just treat wounds and skin defects. one has the potential to revolutionise wound care management.

Due to one’s broad mode of action, specific steps and products typically used during dressing changes can be reduced or even omitted. This simplification of the wound care process is applicable to a wide range of wounds at most stages of healing. This increases compliance and reduces the chances of errors being made during dressing changes.

Application is touch free and thus painless and easy to use. one can be applied without secondary dressings and contains an ingredient known to have insect repelling properties.

Where does? Click here to go to www.onewound.co.za and find out how one can enhance your practice.
Please comment on the reviewed rules for the veterinary para-professions by no later than 13 May 2016

“We intend to re-visit the rules for the veterinary profession after the review and finalisation of the rules for the veterinary para-professions.”

You may be aware of the process that we followed i.e. the rules for the veterinary para-professions have been reviewed since August 2014 when the first workshop was held with representatives of the veterinary para-professions. Several requests were subsequently made via the Newsletter and via SMS for your input on the review of your rules. Invitations to workshops resulted in the final workshops being held in January, February and March 2016 with representatives of all the veterinary para-professions represented at these workshops. During and after these workshops the inputs to rules were considered and we captured the inputs of both the representatives and individual members who submitted input via email.

My message serves as a final reminder and another opportunity for you to make input on the reviewed rules of your profession. Kindly note that some comments and track changes were not removed from the website documents to demonstrate how the changes progressed.

We intend to re-visit the rules for the veterinary profession after the review and finalisation of the rules for the veterinary para-professions. This review will take place to ensure that all concerns lodged with the Council, subsequent to the promulgation of the rules and regulations on 9 November 2015, are considered, that we remain relevant and in line with other SA legislation and with international trends; and that the rules of the veterinary profession are aligned with the new rules for the veterinary para-professions.

Please click on the links below for access to the reviewed rules for each veterinary para-profession.

- Animal Health Technicians
- Laboratory Animal Technologists
- Veterinary Nurses
- Veterinary Technologists
- Veterinary Physiotherapists

Please submit your detailed inputs to Mrs Dinamarie Stoltz at legaldirector@savc.org.za by no later than Friday, 13 May 2016.

It will unfortunately not suffice to say that you do not like the rule, nor can long philosophical essays be entertained: it is requested that where you are not in agreement with one or a group of rules, that you provide a proposal for a revised rule that will work better for everybody involved.

Thank you for your valued inputs to date.

Dr Anne De Vos
Chairperson of the Review Committee, SAVC

New rules for the practising of the veterinary profession

The new rules for the practising of the veterinary profession came into operation on 9 November 2015. These are available on the SAVC’s website at www.savc.org.za. The rules differ dramatically from the previous rules in several respects, such as:

- Advertising rules (now allowed at own discretion);
- Touting rules (which fell away);
- Rule 10, which now contains clear rules regarding the compounding of medicines. The wording on chemical immobilisation did not change;
- The categorisation of the various kinds of veterinary facilities (each with its own tailor made minimum standards), amongst others. Some of these rules will be elaborated on in further publications.

A few general issues regarding scheduled medicines are addressed in this first of the discussions on the rules in Council Newsletters.

A person practising the veterinary profession must personally be registered with the Council in terms of Sections 20-25 of the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Act, Act 19 of 1982 (the Act). In addition, the physical premises (irrespective of the kind of service being rendered, i.e. mobile or otherwise) from which a veterinarian renders a service must be registered as a veterinary facility with the Council in terms of Regulation 1 and 2 of the Regulations relating to the registration of veterinary facilities published in Government Gazette no 29792 on 20 April 2007, as amended on 8 June 2012 in Government Gazette no 35413.

Upon registration of the veterinary facility a practice number is issued. Without this practice number no medicines may be supplied to a veterinarian in terms of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, Act 101 of 1965 (Medicines Act). A valid prescription must contain a practise number in terms of Regulation 11 and 28 of the General Regulations promulgated under the Medicines Act. Prescriptions may not be filled if the practise number is absent. It is both unprofessional conduct (very serious) and a criminal offence to practise from an unregistered facility. The registration number of a company (Incorporated company) or Close Corporation is not to be confused with the practice number issued by the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission; and by the SAVC and does not suffice for the purposes of the Act or the Medicines Act.

Incorporated company and Closed Corporation codes are not accepted as registered facility codes as they are merely business entities which may not have a structured physical facility, which if used and there is no physical facility, is contrary to the current rules relating to minimum standards. The codes which are not accepted start with the letters as follows:

- INC and IN
- FCC and CC

Please comment on the reviewed rules for the veterinary para-professions by no later than 13 May 2016

“...”

Continued on page 12
New rules for the practising of the veterinary profession continues

Continued from page 11

Prescription books (Regulation 11-Medicines Act) and registers for Schedule 5 and 6 medicines (Regulation 30-Medicines Act) must be kept for a period of five years. The physical register for scheduled medicines must be capable of being produced summarily should a Medicines Regulatory Authority (MRA) inspector or a SAVC inspector visit a veterinarian, otherwise all medicines found on the premises will be confiscated and/or evidence will be collected.

The register must be balanced at three-monthly intervals (March, June, September and December of each consecutive year), within fourteen days of the end of the stated month and signed off. Records must be kept in a safe place and back-ups must be made of electronic records.

Scheduled medicines (5 & 6) must be securely locked up in a dispensary safe and access must be limited to veterinary professionals. A locked vehicle does not suffice as a dispensary and there would be no excuse if scheduled medicines are stolen from such a locked vehicle (mobile facility). The medicines in a mobile facility should be locked in the dispensary overnight. The only exception may be wildlife veterinarians who travel for days on end from their registered facility premises, without access to a dispensary whilst travelling. It is difficult to venture an opinion as to how a court would view the theft of scheduled medicines from a locked vehicle with a built-in safe while a veterinarian is travelling.

Section 34 of the Act further provides that a veterinarian may not keep an open shop. That means that medicines may only be supplied to a client and an animal within a client-patient-veterinarian relationship, and provided that the animals are under the professional care of that veterinarian, his/her partner, a veterinarian in his/her permanent employ or a locum at that veterinarian’s practice. A veterinarian may not fill a prescription for another veterinarian from another practice, unless in an emergency, and then only medicine for three days!

If you wish to clarify any aspects of Rule 10 please contact Mrs Dinamarie Stoltz at legaldirector@savc.org.za. Any clarification regarding the registration of facilities can be obtained from: Ms Nicole van Heerden at project@savc.org.za.

Veterinary Physiotherapist:
Persons to register under a grandfather clause

As reported in a previous Newsletter a representative work group consisting of members of the association, the South African Animal Physical Rehabilitation Association (SAAPRA) and other stakeholders had to provide Council with information on the scope of practice, rules and day one skills for the proposed veterinary physiotherapist profession. These were all provided and is currently being finalised.

A sub-committee on bringing the new profession of veterinary physiotherapist on board subsequently met for the first time on 26 January 2016 at Council’s offices in Irene. The sub-committee, a Council committee and who consists of representatives of the proposed profession was tasked to perform the groundwork to bring persons on board under a so-called grandfather clause.

Section 24 (2) of the Act determines that

(a) the person concerned submits his or her application for such registration to the registrar in the prescribed manner within six months from the date on which a notice relating to the para-veterinary profession concerned was published under section 21;

(b) such application is accompanied by documentary proof which satisfies the council that the person concerned practised the para-veterinary profession concerned for a continuous period of at least five years prior to the date of publication of the notice concerned, and is wholly or mainly dependent on the practice thereof for his or her livelihood; and

(c) the person concerned has passed an examination determined by the council."

The sub-committee members divided the responsibilities regarding the groundwork and research required in order to bring current practitioners in this field on board under the grandfather clause. Once the profession is promulgated, all therapists who already practice in the field before the change-over period would have to register with the SAVC within six months in order to continue practising. Holders of prescribed veterinary physiotherapist qualifications will register automatically in terms of Section 20 of the Act. Authorisation will also be considered and it will be based on qualifications held and/or practical experience in the field. The guidelines for authorisation will be drafted for this particular profession. Reference was also made to how the profession of animal health technicians came on board by way of comparison. The difference between competence-specific registration and authorisation was highlighted.

It was stressed that the promulgation of veterinary physiotherapy as a profession was not to exclude any person currently earning a living by performing physiotherapeutic procedures on animals, but rather to bring all persons on board under the grandfather clause in order to ensure that standards of service can be improved which will ultimately protect the public and the animals against unauthorised/unregistered persons. The long term goal will be to have formal training structures, registration and certification in place for all practitioners in the field of veterinary physiotherapy. Job creation in South Africa should also be a main consideration throughout the entire process. Once the field is formally recognised (promulgated), it can endeavour to grow the profession and sub-disciplines, which will lead to further developments and job creation. In bringing a veterinary profession on board, a representative will also be appointed to Council to voice this veterinary para-profession’s concerns.

The sub-committee agreed that a strategy needs to be put in place but not without the necessary research into the possible impact its decisions might ultimately have on the public’s spending patterns which drive the market as a whole. However, the ad sub-committee voiced their intent to have an inclusive approach.

A workshop on the rules for veterinary physiotherapy was held on Thursday, 28 January 2016 and a discussion on the proposed rules drafted for this soon-to-be promulgated profession will take place on Tuesday, 24 May 2016. The sub-committee on veterinary physiotherapy will meet again on 26 May 2016 in order for the members to report on the progress they have made regarding their allocated responsibilities and research on the following topics:

- Criteria for the approval of registration in each veterinary physiotherapy category under the grandfather clause – including where full registration is not granted, the conditions of registration;
- Criteria for approval of authorisation in each category;
- A framework for minimum requirements to assess experience in each category;
- Dual registrations;
- Criteria for examinations: Full; limited; interview; practical/oral etc. in each category;
- A framework of minimum requirements in terms of which qualifications for acceptance under the grandfather clause will be assessed;
- Acceptance and assessment of prescribed qualifications;
- Continuing Professional Development (CPD) guidelines for veterinarians, veterinary para-professionals and human physiotherapists.

SAAPRA is the association for the profession of veterinary physiotherapists. Membership applications and more information can be obtained from SAAPRA by sending an e-mail to saapra2014@gmail.com.
**Routine Inspections of veterinary facilities**

The South African Veterinary Council (SAVC) is currently planning the forthcoming routine inspections of all registered veterinary facilities.

The purpose of these routine inspections is to assist principals of veterinary facilities to maintain and improve minimum standards for facilities and to ensure that veterinary services are rendered at a required standard in South Africa. Each facility inspected (within a six-year cycle) and for which compliance of the required minimum standards for the relevant facility is confirmed, will receive a certificate confirming accreditation and compliance. In the event that the facility is not compliant and has to undergo changes, the certificate will not be issued until such time that compliance is confirmed. These certificates may be displayed in public areas.

Routine inspection is a self-funded process. This means that the inspector day fee, travel and accommodation will be funded by the inspection fees charged to the facilities which are to be inspected. The facility principal(s) of those facilities selected in any particular year (approximately two hundred and fifty pa), will pay the inspection fee of approximately R 3 970 (2016) before the date of inspection which date of inspection will be agreed upon in liaison with both the principal and the inspector and communicated accordingly.

Communication regarding the facilities selected for inspection during the upcoming financial year (1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017) will be communicated within the next two weeks. In order for the administration to adequately plan for these inspections, prior confirmation of details regarding each facility is important, therefore an application for evaluation of a veterinary facility will have to be completed by the principal.

All facilities which have not yet completed the updated version of the facility application form and relevant minimum requirements checklists will be requested to do so as the contents of these forms will guide the inspection.

These forms should reflect the current status of a facility’s compliance. Links to all minimum requirements checklists are listed below and may be read in conjunction with the new Rules for veterinary facilities available at this [link](#).

- Rule 18-24 (Clinical Veterinary Facilities);
- Rule 25 (Mobile Animal Services);
- Rule 26 (Compulsory Veterinary Community Service [CVC] and Regulatory Service Facilities);
- Rule 27 (Small Animal Hospital / Clinic);
- Rule 28 (Equine Hospital / Clinic);
- Rule 29 (Production Animal Hospital / Clinic);
- Rule 30 (Veterinary Behavioural Consultancy);
- Rule 31 (Veterinary Laboratory Facilities);
- Rule 32 (Animal Research Facilities);
- Rule 33 (Herd Health Practice [A] Production Animals);
- Rule 33 (Herd Health Practice [B] Wildlife);
- Rule 34 (Consultants in Industry and other consultancies);
- Rule 35 (Non-practicing facilities)

In the event that a facility does not comply with one or more of the elements in the relevant minimum requirements checklist(s), the facility principal will need to submit to the Inspections Committee a letter of motivation detailing the reasons why exemption from the specific minimum standards is required. This letter of motivation should provide information about the services rendered by, and veterinary procedures conducted at, the facility to ensure that an inspector with relevant expertise is sent to the premises.

Any other information which should be taken into account by the inspector and/or the Administration with regard to the planning for these routine inspections will be appreciated. Please contact Nicolene van Heerden at project@savc.org.za should you have any queries.

Please refer to this [link](#) for details on medicines and registration of facilities.

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**Update on employer permissions**

Despite having obtained legal opinion which supports the SAVC’s stance that employees who work in the public service and who wish to work for remuneration outside of the public service employment, should obtain and submit written permission from the relevant authorities to the Council, Council deliberated and resolved not to require the submission of written proof, but to amend the facility application form to ensure that all principals of facilities confirm the details and make a declaration on the following:

1. Details as to whether a principal of a facility is employed in any way (e.g. Industry, Animal Welfare, Public Service etc.);
2. In the event of employment, whether the principal of the facility has permission from her/his employer to perform emergency veterinary treatment during work hours, veterinary treatment after-hours and weekend work;
3. If the answer to item 2 above is in the affirmative, then the contact details of the employer will be required.

These details as per item 1-3 will be verified during the forthcoming routine inspections.

Please click on this [link](#) for an application form to register your facility.
A recent complaint received by the SAVC relating to the compounding of vaccines has again emphasized the misunderstanding/wrong interpretation that some veterinarians have about compounding. Compounding can be defined as the preparation, mixing, combining, packaging and labelling of a medicine for dispensing as a result of a prescription for a named patient (individual or group) by a pharmacist or a person authorized in terms of Act 101 of 1965. Differently put, it implies that compounding is the manipulation of a medicine, other than in accordance with the approved label, to make a different formulation of the medicine to meet the needs of a named animal or group of animals. When these definitions are carefully considered, the question arises whether vaccines can be compounded. From a scientific/immunological point of view, the answer is a definite no.

When medicines are compounded, it is prepared under carefully controlled procedures from known active and inactive ingredients and under Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) conditions. In contrast vaccines have to be tested during and following production by means of a rigorous set of controlled tests that inter alia include identification and quantification of the vaccine antigen/s and determination of potency. It is therefore no surprise that the term compounding cannot be found in the documentation of the regulatory authorities governing animal vaccines in other countries. On the contrary, the United States federal regulatory authority governing animal vaccines (USDA), and with which our own medicines regulatory authority aligns itself, states clearly on its website that mixing multiple vaccines in one syringe for administration is illegal, could be a liability issue, and could render the vaccines useless or even harmful especially if they are adjuvanted vaccines.

In South Africa we are in the unfortunate position that according to the Medicines Act 101, vaccines are medicines and consequently the definition of compounding covers vaccines. Veterinarians can therefore not be found guilty of transgressing the Act when compounding vaccines but can legally be held accountable if adverse vaccine reactions (including failure of immunization) occur. When compounding vaccines there must be an existing client-patient-veterinarian-relationship and the compounded vaccines may only be compounded per patient (herd). From a practical perspective, all extemporaneous mixing of vaccines or vaccine associations not mentioned in the respective product data sheet is not recommended. The fact that two different vaccines mix in a syringe without a visible reaction does not guarantee safety and efficacy of the combination. Different vaccines are produced in different production facilities with different adjuvants and different pH values. Certain companies make use of ultrafiltration to remove impurities and others not. Without trial work, which should include the measuring of antibody titres, one cannot assume safety and efficacy of compounded vaccines. If we consider the fact that the registration of vaccines involves a very complex evaluation of the safety, efficacy and quality of a vaccine by independent experts, then compounding of vaccines is unscientific, poses a risk for adverse vaccine reactions (that may include lack of efficacy) and is immunologically unsound, especially for vaccines that contain adjuvants (substances added to vaccines to enhance the immunogenicity of the vaccine). It should not be practiced by any veterinarian.
EDUCATION & TRAINING

FULL REGISTRATION EXAMINATION 2016
The Full Registration Examination will be held at the Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Pretoria (Onderstepoort campus) on the following dates:

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<th>Dates</th>
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<tr>
<td>Computer Based Examination (CBE)</td>
<td>Tuesday 4 and Wednesday 5 October 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral/Practical Examination</td>
<td>Tuesday 11 - Wednesday 12 October 2016 (veterinarians)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Thursday 13 October 2016 (veterinary para-professions)</td>
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</tbody>
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Prof Banie Penzhorn has been appointed as examination officer for 2016. All examination documents were placed on the SAVC website by the end of February 2016.

A Full Registration Examination will also be held at Tsolo Agriculture and Research Development Institute (TARDI) in the Eastern Cape for 84 persons currently authorised to work as animal health technicians. These persons have undergone an 18-month upgrade programme at TARDI. The written examination will take place from 17-19 May 2016 and the practical examination from 6-10 June 2016. The deadline for applications is 18 April 2016.

NEW TRAINING INSTITUTIONS
Council accepted in October 2015 the report submitted by Dr G Brückner in respect of his confirmatory visit (14 August 2015) to TARDI.

The Diploma in Animal Health offered by TARDI will be accepted for automatic registration along the diplomas already accepted from North West University and UNISA.

NEW VETERINARY PARA-PROFESSIONS
Council approved in October 2015 the recommendation from the SAVC Education Committee to accept the new veterinary para-profession of veterinary physiotherapist.

VISITATIONS 2015 – 2016
LOCAL VISITATION
Faculty of Science, Tshwane University of Technology (TUT).

The visitation team under the leadership of Prof Estelle Venter submitted their report to the SAVC Education Committee on Monday 25 January 2016. The training institution will respond in writing to the report by the next Education Committee meeting in July 2016.

INTERNATIONAL VISITATIONS
International Accreditors Working Group (IAWG)
Prof Vinny Naidoo attended a meeting of the IAWG from 11-12 February 2016 in Melbourne, Australia. The meeting was the biennial feedback for the international visitations of schools undertaken jointly by the RCVS, AVBC and AVMA to evaluate their processes and to work towards further harmonisation. Prof Naidoo’s recommendations following the meeting served at Council from 8-9 March 2016.

University of Liverpool
Dr Peter Ardington attended the visitation to the University of Liverpool from 6-11 March 2016.

MEDIWORM
Effective, affordable protection against worms for pets and families. Safe actives at higher concentrations, to ensure the best results possible.
Minimum Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) required for handling rabies cases

DR D D JANSE VAN RENSBURG

Rabies is a controlled disease and of great importance in South Africa due to its zoonotic potential and extremely low survival rate. Veterinarians, para-veterinarians and practice personnel are exposed to the virus regularly, particularly in rural areas.

The symptoms observed in animals with rabies can be extremely variable, ranging from the characteristic aggressive, hypersalivating dog without a vaccination history, to an animal only presenting with a fever or with gastrointestinal symptoms. The latter only showing the more typical symptoms days later after majority of the practice personnel have been exposed to infected saliva.

Pre-exposure vaccination of all practice personnel is an important part of rabies prevention in our profession and is enforced by the Occupational Health and Safety Act (1993). Further, anyone working with a known or suspect infected animal, especially when collecting brain samples for diagnostic purposes, should decrease their risk of exposure by wearing personal protective equipment (PPE). The provision of pre-exposure vaccinations and PPE is the responsibility of the employer.

PPE is the equipment used to protect an individual from injury and/or infection. There are various types of PPE available to cater for different needs. The following list should be sufficient, however, it is important to remember that PPE is used to minimise risk and wearing PPE should not give the individual using it a false sense of security. Vigilance when working with the specimens is vital. Personnel should also receive the necessary training to use PPE. It should never be assumed that personnel know how different aspects of PPE work, particularly how to put it on and take it off without exposure to rabies or other zoonotic diseases. Most people get exposed to zoonoses or other biohazards when they take off their PPE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MINIMUM PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR POTENTIAL ZOONOTIC DISEASES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overalls or lab coat With long sleeves, only cuff protectors are necessary and double examination gloves. No skin should be exposed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gumboots</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apron</td>
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<tr>
<td>Examination gloves With short sleeves and exposed arms, three pairs of gloves are required: The first a pair of examination gloves; then a pair of rectal gloves which should be secured to the overalls so that they do not slip down during the procedure; and lastly another pair of examination gloves. Use a glove size smaller for the third pair, if possible, to compress the rectal gloves over your fingers. It makes it easier to work. With long sleeves only wear two pairs of examination gloves and cuff protectors.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mask At least a N95 face mask. They are not completely protective; however, they are better than the flimsy surgical masks, especially with spray/splash contamination.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visor or goggles Visors are preferred over goggles as it protects the entire face not just the eyes.</td>
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As mentioned before the order in which PPE is put on and taken off, and how it is done is extremely important. When putting on PPE, start with overalls/lab coat, gumboots, apron, examination gloves, mask and visor. The removal of PPE is more complicated and will vary from case to case depending on severity of contamination, areas of contamination, etc. Discretion should be used, however, a possible scenario with minimal contamination of PPE would be to first clean the work station, take off the outer layer of gloves. Then take off your apron, overalls and gumboots. Take off your second pair of gloves, and then take off your visor and lastly your third layer of gloves and mask. Try to disinfect with a reputable disinfectant spray between layers. Wash any exposed areas thoroughly with soap and water. If category 2 or 3 exposure occurred (scratches, abrasions, contamination of broken skin, bites or complete transdermal injuries or mucus membrane contamination) post exposure prophylaxis is indicated.

The ‘Rabies Guide for Medical, Veterinary and Allied Professions’ by G.C. Bishop1 is an excellent source of information regarding rabies in South Africa is available online in PDF format at http://www.nda.agric.za/docs/GenPub/rabiesB5.pdf
"I don’t know about you guys, but I miss the carbs."

SA V A KZN Branch Meeting
San Lameer
21-22 May 2016

To register go to: www.savetcon.co.za

Saturday 21 May 2016
12:30 - 14:00 LUNCH AND REGISTRATION
14:00 - 15:00 Abdominal Biopsy Techniques Dr Sara Boyd
15:00 - 16:00 GIT Surgery -- Ensuring no leaks Dr Sarah Boyd
16:00 - 16:20 TEA BREAK
16:20 - 17:20 Choosing the right Diagnostic tests - FIV/FeLV/FIP Prof Andrew Leisewitz
17:20 - 18:20 Avoiding Common Pitfalls Dr Phil Rees et al

CHILL TIME
19:30 - late DINNER AND ENTERTAINMENT

Sunday 22 May 2016
07:00 - 09:00 BREAKFAST AND REGISTRATION
09:00 - 10:00 Diaphragmatic Hernia Management and Surgery Dr Sarah Boyd
10:00 - 11:00 Authoritative treatment of skin disease Prof Andrew Leseurite
11:00 - 11:20 TEA BREAK
11:20 - 12:20 Ear, Eye and Nose Prof Andrew Leseurite
12:20 - 13:20 Canine Prostatic Disease Dr Daniela Steckler
13:20 - 15:00 LUNCH

WHERE CAN YOU OBTAIN CPD POINTS and speak to a Councillor?

SAVC Veterinary Para-professionals Workshop
Wednesday, 22 June 2016
SAVC Monitoring Training Workshop
1 July 2016

SAVC Latest Meeting Dates 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Cut-off Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full Council</td>
<td>26 July 2016</td>
<td>4 July 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Council Induction</td>
<td>27 July 2016</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Committee</td>
<td>25 July 2016</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Education Committee</td>
<td>27 May 2016</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Standards Committee</td>
<td>27 May 2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Committee on Good Safety</td>
<td>14 July 2016</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Investigations Committee</td>
<td>25 July 2016</td>
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<td>Integraded Services Committee</td>
<td>25 July 2016</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Registration & Authorisation Committee
26 May 2016
Cut-off date for applications 24 March 2016

Review Committee
24 May 2016
Cut-off date for applications 3 May 2016

Committee on Specialisation
19 May 2016
Cut-off date for applications 3 May 2016

Committee on Food Safety
25 July 2016
Cut-off date for applications 11 May 2016

Investigation Committee
25 July 2016
Cut-off date for applications 11 May 2016

Registration & Authorisation Committee
25 July 2016
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Registration & Authorisation Committee
26 May 2016
Cut-off date for applications 24 March 2016

Review Committee
24 May 2016
Cut-off date for applications 3 May 2016

Committee on Specialisation
19 May 2016
Cut-off date for applications 3 May 2016

IN MEMORIAM
Dr Nicole Swanepoel, Grabouw
Dr Peter Sehlodimela, Boksburg
Dr Pieter Loock, Louis Trichardt
Prof PA Boyazoglu, Centurion

SAVA KZN Branch Meeting
San Lameer
21-22 May 2016

Programme

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Registration Fee

Payment before 25 April 2016
Payment after 25 April 2016
Member R800.00 R1 200.00
Non-member R1 200.00 R1 500.00
Member 1 day only R600.00
Non-member 1 day only R750.00

Accommodation

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Delegate - Sharing R675.00
Villas - Sharing R675.00
* Special rate Friday night - Sharing R500.00

WHERE CAN YOU OBTAIN CPD POINTS and speak to a Councillor?

Eastern Cape and Karoo Branch Congress
Plettens Hotel, Port Elizabeth
06 – 07 May 2016

Orange Vaal Branch Congress
Sunwa River Lodge, Parys
03 – 04 June 2016

Southern Cape Branch Congress
Simola, Knysna
10 – 11 June 2016

AVI Africa
Johannesburg
21 – 21 June 2016

KwaZulu Natal & Midlands Branch Congress
(venue to be confirmed)
21 – 22 October 2016

SAVC Veterinary Para-professionals Workshop
Wednesday, 22 June 2016
SAVC Monitoring Training Workshop
1 July 2016

"I don’t know about you guys, but I miss the carbies."
# CONTACT YOUR COUNCILLOR

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**Vision**

Advancing public and animal health through quality veterinary services for all

**Mission**

The South African Veterinary Council seeks, through the statutes of the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, 1982 to

- serve the interests of the people of South Africa by promoting competent, efficient, accessible and needs-driven service delivery in the animal health care sector;
- protect the health and well-being of animals and animal populations;
- protect and represent the interests of the veterinary and para-veterinary professions;
- regulate the professional conduct of the veterinary and para-veterinary professions; and
- set and monitor standards of both education and practice for the veterinary and para-veterinary professions.

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