

**GENERAL EXAMINATION INFORMATION
SAVC REGISTRATION EXAMINATION
VETERINARIANS - 2021**

The South African Veterinary Council (SAVC) was established in terms of the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, Act No 19 of 1982 and only persons who are registered with the Council may practice as veterinarians in South Africa.

The position with regards to registration is as follows:

1. SOUTH AFRICAN QUALIFICATIONS

Persons holding the qualifications prescribed in the Act and Regulations are entitled to automatic registration with the Council on receipt of the requisite application form and fee. At present this refers only to the BVSc from the Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Pretoria.

2. PERSONS QUALIFIED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AUSTRALIA OR NEW ZEALAND

Persons holding the following degrees are also entitled to automatic registration:

United Kingdom

- University of Bristol - Bachelor of Veterinary Science (BVSc)
- University of Cambridge - Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine (VetMB)
- University of Edinburgh, Scotland - Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery (BVM&S)
- University of Glasgow, Scotland - Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery (BVMS)
- University of Liverpool - Bachelor of Veterinary Science (BVSc)
- University of Nottingham - Bachelor Veterinary Medicine (BVM) and Bachelor of Veterinary Surgery (BVS)
- Royal Veterinary College, London - Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine (BVetMed)
- University of Surrey – Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine and Science (BVMSci)

Australia

- Murdoch University – Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery (BVMS)
- The University of Adelaide – Bachelor of Veterinary Bioscience (BVSc) and Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM)
- The University of Sydney – Bachelor of Veterinary Science (BVSc) and Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM)
- The University of Melbourne - Bachelor of Veterinary Science (BVSc) and Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM)
- The University of Queensland - Bachelor of Veterinary Science (BVSc)
- Charles Sturt University – Bachelor of Veterinary Science (BVSc) and Bachelor of Veterinary Biology (BVBIOL)
- James Cook University – Bachelor of Veterinary Science (BVSc)

New Zealand

- Massey University - Bachelor of Veterinary Science (BVSc)

3. PERSONS WITH FOREIGN QUALIFICATIONS

The acceptance of persons as set out in Item 2 above are based on signed reciprocity agreements between the SAVC and the Australasian Veterinary Boards Council (AVBC) and the SAVC and the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (RCVS). Persons with qualifications from any other institution throughout the world are required to pass an examination prior to being registered in South Africa. This requirement must not be construed in any way as a comment on the standard or quality of other educational training, but is purely related to the fact that no agreement of reciprocity exists between this Council and the registering authorities of these countries.

Such persons shall submit an application to the South African Veterinary Council (SAVC) for permission to enrol for the examination. Applications for permission to write must be received by the SAVC Administration on or before 31 May. If permission is granted the applicant is required to sit the examination in September / October or at a date as advised by Council of the same year in Pretoria or a venue to be advised. Please note that an examination will be required unless the Council expressly decides otherwise.

The South African Veterinary Council is the regulatory authority governing the registration of qualified persons and the conduct of the profession.

The Council is not in a position to render assistance with regard to the obtaining of employment in South Africa.

4. COMPULSORY COMMUNITY SERVICE (CCS)

In terms of regulation 2.1 of the Regulations relating to the performance of compulsory community service (CCS), Persons Who Shall Perform Compulsory Community Service, published in Government Gazette No. 39380, Notice NO. R. 1082, on 9 November 2015 compulsory community service shall be performed by every person registering for the first time as a veterinarian in terms of the Act and shall include a person who obtained his or her qualifications outside the Republic of South Africa, unless exempted in terms of these regulations.

Regulation 7 provides for the circumstances under which certain persons may be exempted from the performance of compulsory community service and reads as follows:

"The Minister may, after consultation with the Council, exempt persons who fall within the following categories from compulsory community service:

- a) Persons who obtained veterinary related post graduate qualifications outside the Republic of South Africa; or*
- b) Persons who belong to para-veterinary professions."*

5. EXAMINATION FOR REGISTRATION AS A VETERINARIAN

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Application to sit for the examination of the South African Veterinary Council must be made in writing and on the prescribed application form to:

Exams: South African Veterinary Council
26 Victoria Link Street, Route 21 Corporate Park, Nellmapius Drive, Irene

PO Box 60114, Pierre van Ryneveld, 0045, South Africa

Tel: 0027 (012) 345 6360

E-mail: edu.coordinator@savc.org.za

2. Examinations are held at:

The Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Pretoria (UP), Onderstepoort OR

The SAVC offices: 26 Victoria Link Street, Route 21 Corporate Park, Nellmapius Drive, Irene OR

At a venue/s to be advised.

3. The closing date for enrolment is 31 May.
4. Late entries will NOT be considered (refer to Requirement 2.1 of the rules).
5. If a candidate fails the examination twice, they are only permitted to apply to sit an additional examination if they provide the following:
 - Additional proof that shows that the chances of passing an additional examination are increased based on past performance;
 - Proof of further studies (continuing veterinary education courses) in the relevant areas wherein the person was previously deficient;
 - Other factors relevant to the candidate's personal circumstances;
 - Proof of any follow up examinations in which the candidate prepared him/herself with further studies.
6. The examination consists of at least two parts:
 - 6.1 A Computer Based Examination (CBE) consisting of two sessions which is of a general nature and which will test the candidate's basic knowledge and understanding of specific and important South African conditions. Candidates will be given an opportunity before the actual examination to complete an unrelated computer-based questionnaire (dummy run) to enable candidates to familiarise themselves with the CBE format.
 - 6.2 An initial Practical Examination conducted by panels of examiners appointed by the Council.
 - 6.2.1 During the Practical Examination the candidate's proficiency in English and the applicant's professional attitude will figure prominently (refer to Requirement 2.12 of the rules).

- 6.2.2 Only candidates who pass the initial Practical Examination with an average of 50% will be offered the opportunity to perform an ovariohysterectomy two weeks after the Practical Examination. There will be NO ancillary examination for the ovariohysterectomy.
- 6.2.3 Ancillary examinations are offered in the initial Practical Examination ONLY, to candidates who achieve an overall average of 50% for the Practical Examination, but failed ONE practical panel with marks between 40% - 44,9% for this panel.

An ancillary examination is not offered for the ovariohysterectomy to be conducted after successful completion of the initial Practical Examination.

- 6.3 A progression mark of 50% for the CBE sessions, a sub-minimum of 50% in the initial Practical Examination with a sub-minimum of 45% per panel as well as an overall final combined mark of 50% is required.

The final combined mark will be computed as follows:

CBE component	50%
Initial Practical component	50%

In addition, candidates must achieve a minimum of 50% for the ovariohysterectomy to pass the full examination.

(refer to Requirement 3.11 of the rules)

7. Candidates must have a sound knowledge of the main laws pertaining to veterinary science and the veterinary profession in South Africa and their application regulations, viz:
- 7.1 Fertilisers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No 36 of 1947)
- 7.2 Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No 35 of 1984) as amended
- 7.3 Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, (Act No 101 of 1965) as amended
- 7.4 Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, (Act No 19 of 1982), as amended
- 7.4.1 Rules and Regulations
- 7.5 Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act 40 of 2000)
- 7.6 Animal Improvement Act, 1977 (Act No 25 of 1977) as amended [Animal Improvement Act, (Act No 62 of 1998)]

INCLUDING all relevant gazetted regulations promulgated in terms of the above Acts. These Acts are published in Government Gazettes, which are obtainable at libraries and specifically at:

The National Library of South Africa
75 Thabo Sehume (Andries) Street
Pretoria
South Africa

Tel: 0027 (012) 401 9700

Private Bag X990
Pretoria
0001
South Africa

Website: www.nlsa.ac.za

8. In addition, candidates must have a sound knowledge, *inter alia*, of:

8.1 General pathology and the pathology of infectious and non-infectious diseases, including toxicological and parasitological conditions, toxicology, pharmacology, small and large animal medicine, surgery and (reproduction) theriogenology, state veterinary medicine, herd health, poultry health, infectious diseases of production and companion animals, veterinary public health and the common internal and external parasites of domestic animals. General veterinary practice and disease conditions of the various organ systems, including shock, general surgery, internal medicine and clinical procedures, including applied anatomy, will also be examined.

8.2 The most important tropical diseases of the country, their differential diagnoses and control measures, viz:

8.2.1 PROTOZOAL AND RICKETTSIAL DISEASES

- Anaplasmosis
- Babesiosis (all species)
- Besnoitiosis
- Coccidiosis
- Corridor disease
- Dourine
- Ehrlichiosis
- Heartwater
- Trichomoniasis

8.2.2 VIRAL DISEASES

- African horse sickness
- African swine fever
- Avian influenza
- Bluetongue
- Ephemeral fever
- Foot-and-mouth disease
- Lumpy skin disease

- Malignant cattarrhal fever
- Newcastle disease
- Peste des Petits ruminants (PPR/Goat plague) (not presently in South Africa)
- Rabies
- Rift Valley fever
- Rinderpest (although declared eradicated)
- Wesselsbron disease

8.2.3 BACTERIAL DISEASE

- Abscessation in all species
- Anthrax
- Black quarter and related diseases
- Botulism (all species)
- Brucellosis (cattle, sheep)
- Colibacillosis (pigs, calves)
- Dermatomycoses
- Enterotoxaemia (sheep)
- Enzootic pneumonia (pigs)
- Infectious coryza and chronic respiratory disease (poultry)
- Lamb dysentery
- Mastitis
- Mycoplasmosis (cattle, sheep)
- Pasteurellosis
- Salmonellosis (calves, sheep, poultry, pigs)
- Strangles (horses)
- Swine dysentery
- Swine erysipelas
- Tetanus
- Tuberculosis
- Vibriosis (Campylobacteriosis – cattle, pigs)

8.2.4 IMPORTANT ZONOSSES IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

- Anthrax
- Brucellosis
- Bubonic/pneumonic plague (*Yersinia pestis*)
- Campylobacteriosis
- Cat scratch fever
- Congo Haemorrhagic fever
- Dermatomycoses – ringworm
- *Dipylidium caninum*
- Erysipeloid
- Hydatidosis/Echinococcosis
- Larval migrans (cutaneous)
- Larval migrans (visceral and ocular)
- Leptospirosis
- Psittacosis/Ornithosis
- Q-fever
- Rabies
- Rift Valley fever

- Salmonellosis
- South African tick-bite fever
- Systemic Mycoses
- Taeniasis (cysticercosis, *Taenia solium*, *Taenia saginata*)
- Toxoplasmosis
- Tuberculosis

8.3 The most important southern African plant poisonings and mycotoxicoses of livestock; recognition, pathogenesis, diagnosis and control. These are grouped according to the organ systems affected and the syndromes caused.

8.3.1 LIVER

- Hepatotoxicoses without photosensitivity
 - *Aspergillus flavus*
 - *Cestrum* spp.
 - *Crotalaria* spp.
 - *Galenia africana*
 - *Senecio* spp.
- Hepatotoxicoses with photosensitivity primarily due to damage to liver parenchyma
 - *Athanasia trifurcata*
 - *Lantana*
 - *Lasiospermum bipinnatum*
 - *Microcystis aeruginosa*
- Hepatotoxicoses with photosensitivity primarily due to damage to biliary system
 - *Panicum* spp.
 - *Pithomyces chartarum*
 - *Tribulus terrestris*

8.3.2 CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

- Neurological disorders without notable pathological lesions
 - Annual Rye Grass toxicosis
 - *Cynanchum* spp.
 - *Diplodia maydis*
- Neurological disorders with distinct pathological lesions
 - *Aspergillus clavatus*
 - *Fusarium moniliforme*
 - *Matricaria nigellifolia*
 - *Solanum kwebense*

8.3.3 HEART

- Cardiac glycoside intoxication
 - Acute poisoning
 - Cardenolide-containing plants
 - *Asclepias fruticosa*
 - *Nerium oleander*
 - Non-cumulative bufadienolide-containing plants
 - *Homeria* spp.
 - *Moraea* spp.

- *Urginea spp.*
 - Chronic poisoning with cumulative bufadienolides
 - *Cotyledon spp.*
 - *Kalanchoe spp.*
 - *Tylecodon spp.*
- Fluoroacetate poisoning
 - *Dichapetalum cymosum*
- Gousiekte
 - *Fadogia spp.*
 - *Pachystigma spp.*
 - *Pavetta spp.*

8.3.4 GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT

- Vermeersiekte
 - *Geigeria spp.*
- Kikuyu poisoning
 - *Pennisetum clandestinum*
- Chinkerinchee poisoning
 - *Ornithogalum spp.*
 - *Gnidia* poisoning

8.3.5 UROGENITAL SYSTEM

- Primary nephropathy
 - *Quercus spp.*
 - Soluble oxalate poisoning
- Intoxication affecting reproduction and the developing foetus
 - *Diplodia zaeae*
 - *Fusarium graminearum*

8.3.6 RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

- Acute bovine pulmonary oedema and emphysema

8.3.7 HAEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM

- Phytogenous copper poisoning
- Heinz body anaemia
 - *Allium spp.*
 - *Brassica spp.*
- Prussic acid poisoning
 - *Acacia spp.*
 - *Cynodon spp.*
 - *Eucalyptus spp.*
 - *Sorghum spp.*
- Bracken poisoning
 - *Pteridium aquilinum*

8.3.8 SKIN AND ADNEXA

- *Crotalaria laminitis*

8.4 The most important extoparasites and their control measures, viz:

8.4.1 FLIES

- *Chrysomya albiceps*
- *Chrysomya chloropyga*
- *Culicoiids*
- *Gastrophilus spp*
- *Hippobosca*
- *Lucilia cuprina*
- *Melophagus*
- *Musca*
- *Oestrus ovis*
- *Parafilaria*
- *Simulium*
- *Stomoxys*

8.4.2 LICE

The basic life cycle and morphological characteristics of the genera *Linognathus* and *Damalinia*.

8.4.3 FLEAS

- *Ctenocephalides canis/felis*
- *Echidnophaga*

8.4.4 TAMPANS

- *Argas persicus*
- *Ornithodoros savignyi*
- *Otobius megnini*

8.4.5 TICKS

- *Amblyomma spp.*
- *Rhipicephalus spp.*
- *Haemaphysalis leachii*
- *Hyalomma spp.*
- *Rhipicephalus appendiculatus*
- *Rhipicephalus evertsi*
- *Rhipicephalus sanguineus*

8.4.6 MITES

- *Demodex*
- *Psoroptes*
- *Sarcoptes*

8.5 The most important helminths and their control measures, viz:

8.5.1 NEMATODES

Sheep and cattle: Bunostomum

- *Chabertia*
- *Gaigeria*
- *Haemonchus*
- *Nematodirus*
- *Oesophagostomum*
- *Ostertagia*
- *Trichostrongylus*

Horses: Cyathostomes = (*Trichonema* spp)

- *Parascaris*
- *Strongylus edentatus*
- *Strongylus equi*
- *Strongylus vulgaris*

Dogs: *Ancylostoma*

- *Oslerus (Filaroides)*
- *Spirocera*
- *Toxocara*

8.5.2 LUNGWORMS

- *Dictyocaulus* spp
- *Oslerus osleri*

MISCELLANEOUS NEMATODES (ALL SPECIES)

- *Ascaris* spp (pigs)
- *Gongylonema*
- *Habronema* and *Draschia* (horses)
- *Parafilaria*

- *Spirocerca lupi*
- *Strongyloides*
- *Trichinella*
- *Trichuris*

8.5.3 TREMATODES

- *Fasciola*
- *Paramphistomum*
- *Schistosoma*

8.5.4 CESTODES

- *Avitellina*
- *Dipylidium caninum*
- *Echinococcus spp*
- *Moniezia*
- *Stilesia*
- *Taenia saginata*
- *Taenia solium*
- *Taenia multiceps*

9. Candidates should avail themselves of the following scientific journals, which concentrate on disease in South Africa and are available in the libraries of veterinary faculties abroad:

- 9.1 The Onderstepoort Journal of Veterinary Research
- 9.2 The Journal of the South African Veterinary Association

PLEASE NOTE

If candidates should require any additional information regarding examination policy, the administration and organisation of the examination, they may direct their enquiries to:

The South African Veterinary Council: Exams
PO Box 60114
PIERRE VAN RYNEVELD
0045
Republic of South Africa

E-mail: edu.coordinator@savc.org.za
Tel: 0027 (012) 345 6360

[VC6/2/EXAMS/Doc F – VETS: MAR 2021]

Payments to the South African Veterinary Council (SAVC)

Persons in foreign countries should please note that payments to the South African Veterinary Council should be remitted to:

Bank: ABSA Bank Limited
Account Number: 020 166 762
Branch: Hatfield Branch
Branch Code: 632 005
Swift code: ABSA-ZA-JJ
IBAN NO: 020 166 762 632 005

and payees are to ensure that the amount transferred is the correct amount in South African Rand. When transfers are made, ABSA must be advised of the details pertaining to payment, as follows:

Payment for application to sit registration with the South African Veterinary Council

Person's name: _____

Copy of Identity Document: _____

Date of payment: _____

Please advise the South African Veterinary Council of transfer of payment, as follows:

Person's name: _____

Name of bank of origin: _____

Payee's account number: _____

Amount of payment: _____

Date of payment: _____

E-mail the information to: edu.coordinator@savc.org.za