



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Evaluation of the development process of Selçuk University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine between 1992-2022 (30 years)

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Selçuk Üniversitesi Veteriner Fakültesi'nin 1992-2022 yıllarındaki (30 yıllık) gelişim sürecinin değerlendirilmesi

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Öz

Amaç: Çalışmada Selçuk Üniversitesi Veteriner Fakültesi'nin 1992-2022 yıllarındaki gelişim sürecinin ortaya konulması amaçlandı.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Çalışmanın materyalini SÜ Rektörlüğü, SÜVF Dekanlığı, SÜ Veteriner Eğitim ve Uygulama Hastanesi ve SÜ Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü arşivi ile "Bilimsel Araştırma ve Yayın Listesi Formu" aracılığıyla elde edilen bilgi ve belgeler oluşturdu. Ayrıca konuyla ilgili Resmî Gazete, dergi, kitap ve internet kaynakları ile Yaşar (1995) tarafından yapılan araştırma makalesinden yararlanıldı. Elde edilen veriler içerik analizi yöntemiyle değerlendirildi, metin içerisinde üst simge olarak belirtilerek son not bölümünde gösterildi ve ilgili bölümde tablolar halinde sunuldu.

Bulgular: Fakülte, 2021-2022 eğitim öğretim yılı itibarıyla 20 anabilim dalında toplam 136 akademik personelin hizmet verdiği; fakülteden son 30 yılda lisans düzeyinden 3.806, lisansüstü düzeyden ise toplam 693 (460 doktora, 233 yüksek lisans) (1987-2022) mezun verildiği; fakülte hayvan hastanesinde 2022 yılında 24.335 hayvana veteriner hekimliği hizmeti verildiği belirlendi.

Öneri: Mevcut çalışma ile SÜVF'nin 30 yıllık gelişiminin ortaya konularak 40 yıllık gelişim sürecinin tamamlanması hedeflenmiştir. Gelecekte de fakültenin gelişimini takip etmenin, fakülteyi her alanda daha ileriye taşıyarak sadece ulusal değil uluslararası alanda da tercih edilebilirliğini artırmak adına katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Selçuk üniversitesi, veteriner fakültesi, veteriner hekimliği tarihi

Abstract

Aim: This study, it was aimed to reveal the development process of Selçuk University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine between 1992-2022.

Materials and Methods: The material of the study consisted of information and documents obtained by the Rector's Office of SU, the Deans Office of the SUFVM and the SU Veterinary Training and Practice Hospital, an archive of the SU Health Sciences Institute, and the "Scientific Research and Publication List Form." In addition, the Official Gazette, journals, books, and internet resources on the subject and Yaşar's (1995) research were used. The data obtained were evaluated by the content analysis method, indicated as superscript in the text, shown in the endnote section, and presented in tables in the relevant section.

Results: It was determined that as of the 2021-2022 academic year, a total of 136 academic staff members were serving in 20 departments at the faculty 3.806 undergraduate and 693 postgraduate graduates (460 Ph.D., 233 masters) (1987-2022) graduated from the faculty in the last 30 years; veterinary medicine services were provided to 24.335 animals in the faculty animal hospital in 2022.

Conclusion: The current study aims to complete the 40-year development process by revealing the 30-year development of SUFVM. Following the development of the faculty in the future will contribute to increasing its preferability in the national and international arena by moving the faculty further in every field.

Keywords: Selçuk university, veterinary faculty, history of veterinary medicine

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Introduction

In the Ottoman Empire, the first scientific contact that started with the West in the late 18th century, during the reign of III. Selim, led to the opening of Western-style schools. In this context, the establishment of a veterinary school in Istanbul came to the agenda to meet the army's needs. For this purpose, modern veterinary education in Turkey started with the veterinary school opening in 1842 (Erk 1966, Erk and Dinçer 1970). With the increase in the need for civilian veterinarians, the first civilian veterinary school was opened in the Mülkiye Tıp Mektebi located in Ahırkapı under the supervision of the Ministry of Education in 1889. (Erk 1966). Military and civilian veterinary schools were merged in 1921 under "Baytar Mekteb-i Alisi", and in 1933, with the completion of the buildings of the Higher Agricultural Institute, it was transferred to Ankara. Education was started under the name of "Baytar Faculty" (Erk and Dinçer 1970).

After the establishment of Ankara University VF in 1948 (Official Gazette 1948), Fırat University VF was established in 1970, Istanbul University VF in 1972, and Bursa Uludağ University VF was established in 1976 and education started (Altuğ 1981). Selçuk University (SU) was established with the "Law on the Establishment of Four Universities" dated 11.04.1975 and numbered 1873 (Official Gazette 1975). With the Decree Law No. 41, which the Council of Ministers decided on 22.06.1982, 27 universities were reorganized. In this context, it was decided to establish the Selçuk University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (SUFVM) (Official Gazette 1982).

Prof. Dr. Hümevra Özgen was appointed as the Founding Dean of SUFVM, which started education with one professor, one associate professor, one assistant professor, three research assistants, and 50 students, by the Council of Higher Education on 31.08.1982. Özgen was appointed Dean again on 10.09.1985 and 02.09.1988 and continued this assignment for three terms (Yaşar 1995).

Many studies have been conducted on the establishment and development processes of veterinary faculties continuing their education in Turkey (Erk and Dinçer 1970; Yaşar 1995; Salt 1997; Armutak 2002; Kızıltepe 2006; Özen and Yüksel 2011; Küçükaslan and Yerlikaya 2013; Koç Uğurlu 2015; Türkmenoğlu 2016; Sinmez and Aykun 2021). In the present study, it was aimed to reveal the development process in education in 1992-2022 by evaluating the data on academic units and staff, scientific research and publication activities, undergraduate and postgraduate education, journal activities, relations with national and international accreditation institutions, animal hospital, research and practice farm, and food production unit activities of SUFVM, which is the fifth faculty that started education in the field of veterinary medicine in Turkey.

Material and Methods

The material of the study consisted of the information and documents obtained from the SU Rector's Office, the SUFVM Dean's Office, the Selçuk University Veterinary Training and Practice Hospital, and the SU Health Sciences Institute (HSI) archive, and the "Scientific Research and Publication List Form". In addition, the Official Gazette, journals, books, and Internet resources on the subject and Yaşar's (1995) research article titled "Establishment of Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of University of Selçuk and Development Within First Ten Years" was used. In the study, the data related to the research and publication activities of the faculty members of the SUFVM Departments between the years 1982-2022 were obtained from the information obtained from the departments using the "Scientific Research and Publication List Form". The research and publication activities of faculty members who left the faculty retired and passed away, and those who did not respond to the forms sent to their departments were accessed via YÖK Academic and Google Scholar.

The data obtained were evaluated with the method of content analysis (Yıldırım and Şimşek 2016) by chronology and with a retrospective approach. Archival documents, information, and documents obtained with the "Scientific Research and Publication List Form", Official Gazette, journals, books and internet resources, and Yaşar's (1995) scientific article were indicated as superscripts in the text and shown in the endnote section. The data obtained on education, training, and research, covering the development of SUFVM in 1992-2022 are presented in tables in the findings section.

In the study, scientific research and publication activities (Table 3) and the number of students who graduated from the HSI VF graduate programs between 1987-2022 (Table 5) were not given in detail in Yaşar's (1995), so these data were presented in Tables 3 and 5, including the years 1982-2022.

Results

The findings of the 30-year development process of the SUFVM were presented under the headings academic units and staff, scientific research and publication activities, undergraduate education, postgraduate education, journal activities, relations with international and national accreditation institutions, SU Veterinary Training and Practice Hospital, Prof. Dr. Hümevra Özgen Research and Practice Farm, Prof. Dr. O. Cenap Tekinşen Meat and Dairy Products Research and Development Practice Unit.

Academic units and staff: Founding Dean Prof. Dr. Hümevra Özgen followed by, Prof. Dr. Leyla Kalaycıoğlu (1991-1994), Prof. Dr. O. Cenap Tekinşen (1994-1997), Prof. Dr. Veysi Aslan (1997-2003), Prof. Dr. Zafer Durgun (2003-2009),



Prof. Dr. Hüdaverdi Erer (2009-2012), Prof. Dr. Ahmet Güner (2012-2018), and Prof. Dr. Cavit Arslan (2018-2020) were appointed as dean of the faculty, respectively. On 11.02.2021, Prof. Dr. Seyfullah Haliloğlu was appointed and is continuing his duty.¹

As of the 2021-2022 academic year, there are five divisions and 20 departments in SUFVM. Divisions and departments, respectively; Division of Basic Sciences: Anatomy, Biochemistry, Physiology, Histology and Embryology and History of Veterinary Medicine and Deontology; Division of Preclinical Sciences: Pharmacology and Toxicology, Microbiology, Parasitology, Pathology, and Virology; Division of

Clinical Sciences: Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Internal Medicine and Artificial Insemination and Reproduction; Division of Animal Science and Animal Nutrition: Biostatistics, Genetics, Animal Nutrition and Nutritional Diseases, Livestock Business Economics and Animal Science; Division of Food Hygiene and Technology: Food Hygiene and Technology.²

The proposal of the SU Rectorate on establishing of an Equine Vocational School within the university was examined at the Higher Education General Assembly meeting dated 27.10.2021. According to Article 7/2-d of Law No. 2547, amended by Law No. 2880, the proposal in question was deemed appropriate³ and was physically established within

Table1. Number of faculty members of veterinary faculties in Turkey, 2022⁵¹

Universities	Prof. Dr.	Assoc. Prof. Dr.	Assist. Prof. Dr.	Res. Assist.	Lecturer	Total
İstanbul -Cerrahpaşa	75	28	3	47	-	153
Ankara	71	21	7	39	6	144
Selçuk	82	20	14	18	2	136
Aydın Adnan Menderes	57	14	28	5	6	110
Ondokuz Mayıs	47	22	12	29	-	110
Bursa Uludağ	71	17	10	6	2	106
Fırat	64	7	2	28	-	101
Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy	37	23	23	6	10	99
Kafkas	44	14	18	20	2	98
Afyon Kocatepe	48	11	13	14	2	88
Erciyes	40	12	16	12	1	81
Atatürk	24	15	18	21	-	78
Hatay Mustafa Kemal	24	15	21	13	3	76
Van Yüzüncü Yıl	31	12	17	8	-	68
Kırıkkale	31	6	20	8	1	66
Harran	18	9	18	12	-	57
Dicle	17	13	13	8	2	53
Siirt	4	10	11	26	-	51
Sivas Cumhuriyet	11	10	19	11	-	51
Balıkesir	19	10	12	8	-	49
Bingöl	10	1	10	14	-	35
Aksaray	5	12	8	8	1	34
Tekirdağ Namık Kemal	10	4	17	3	-	34
Çukurova	10	3	7	5	-	25
Muğla Sıtkı Koçman	3	4	11	6	-	24
Kastamonu	1	5	13	4	-	23
Dokuz Eylül	2	3	5	6	2	18
Yozgat Bozok	-	3	5	6	3	17
Necmettin Erbakan	1	1	8	2	-	12
TOTAL	857	325	379	393	43	1997





the body of SUFVM. Assoc. Prof. Dr. M. Orhun Dayan, one of the faculty members of SUFVM, was appointed as the director of the Vocational School on 18.11.2021.⁴

SUFVM, which ranks third among the FVMs in Turkey in terms of the number of teaching staff, continues its activities with a total of 136 academic staff, including 82 professors, 20 associate professors, 14 assistant professors, 18 research assistants, and two lecturers (Table 1).⁵

The number of teaching staff between 1992-2022 of the SUFVM, which started education with six teaching staff in 1982,⁶ is given in Table 2.⁷

Scientific research and publication activities: The data obtained regarding the scientific research and publication activities of the SUFVM teaching staff as of April 1982-2022 are presented in Table 3. It was determined that between 1982 and 2022, a total of 500 national and international

Table 2. Distribution of the number of SUFVM faculty members by years (1992-2022)⁵²

Year	Prof. Dr.	Assoc. Prof. Dr.	Assist. Prof. Dr.	Number of Faculty Members /Total	Res. Assist.	Lecturer	Number of Instructors /Total
1992	12	18	26	56	47	5	108
1993	13	23	18	54	51	5	110
1994	14	27	18	59	48	5	112
1995	15	28	15	58	51	3	112
1996	19	29	10	58	49	3	110
1997	22	28	12	62	46	3	111
1998	23	27	19	69	43	2	114
1999	28	23	24	75	33	2	110
2000	28	26	27	81	26	2	109
2001	34	23	25	82	24	2	108
2002	36	25	21	82	28	2	112
2003	41	30	12	83	28	2	113
2004	44	32	10	86	29	3	118
2005	48	30	15	93	27	3	123
2006	48	32	13	93	26	3	122
2007	55	23	14	92	24	3	119
2008	57	23	11	91	27	3	121
2009	69	17	9	95	22	3	120
2010	72	15	9	96	19	3	118
2011	74	16	6	96	20	3	119
2012	75	22	4	101	15	3	119
2013	76	23	3	102	20	3	125
2014	77	23	2	102	27	4	133
2015	83	18	1	102	26	4	132
2016	84	18	2	104	26	4	134
2017	86	17	5	108	22	4	134
2018	92	12	6	110	22	4	136
2019	91	14	5	110	24	5	139
2020	87	15	8	110	25	3	138
2021	87	17	10	114	24	4	142
2022	83	18	8	109	25	2	136



Table 3. Scientific research and publication activities of SUFVM lecturers between 1982-2022 ⁵³

Departments	Book Section****		Articles*****			Proceedings*****			Citation *			Projects*****			Award	Patent
	International	National	SCI, SSCI, SCI-E, and AHCI****	Subject Indexes	National	International	National	International	National	International	National	TÜBITAK	BAP	Other		
Anatomy	7	12	59	48	67	27	61	314	493	4	32	-	-	1	-	
Food Hygiene	5	58	151	40	135	177	81	1.595	2.232	9	107	2	-	-	-	
Biostatistics	4	11	22	3	32	12	7	168	540	4	9	16	-	-	-	
Biochemistry	-	27	104	-	95	41	31	1.103**	-	22	60	32	8	-	-	
Surgery	-	24	115	14	102	98	66	-	-	4	26	13	3	1	-	
Artificial Insemination and Reproduction	2	2	146	3	41	47	28	7.272	584	6	5	19	1	-	-	
Obstetrics and Gynecology	-	64	74	-	142	104	60	767	1.008	17	47	8	4	-	-	
Pharmacology and Toxicology	22	29	147	14	46	95	2	4.001	128	20	47	7	36	2	-	
Physiology	2	3	77	17	73	55	4	1.138	1.393	5	37	16	2	-	-	
Genetics	-	-	14	2	3	12	16	22	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Animal Nutrition and Nutritional Diseases	19	23	118	42	118	134	103	1.657	354	27	46	16	8	-	-	
Animal Health Economics and Management	2	3	25	8	26	28	21	339	756	-	5	3	-	-	-	
Histology and Embryology	3	4	95	9	48	53	12	651	253	8	58	-	4	-	-	
Internal Medicine	27**	-	113	17	146	87	81	1.659	1.105	25	70	14	-	2	-	
Microbiology	13	3	80	26	108	56	74	232	381	36	53	26	1	3	-	
Parasitology	6	46	100	9	123	110	76	867	909	5	60	8	25	-	-	
Pathology	-	17	14	1	13	94	77	-	-	2	7	2	6	-	-	
History of Veterinary Medicine and Deontology	-	12	27	16	54	62	60	205	237	3	5	6	6	-	-	
Virology	-	11	38	8	77	81	48	889	1.340	4	49	8	13	-	-	
Animal Science	1	38	60	9	72	60	39	-	-	6	19	20	-	-	-	
Toplam	500	-	1.579	286	1.521	1.433	937	34.606	-	207	742	216	118	12	-	

* Data entry could not be made to the relevant departments because sufficient data could not be obtained regarding the national and international citations received by some departments.

** Since the sum of the national and international data requested separately in the book and citation sections of the departments was sent, it was specified in a single column.

*** SCI (Science Citation Index), SSCI (Social Sciences Citation Index), SCI-E (SCI-Expanded), and AHCI (Arts and Humanities Citation Index)

**** While calculating the number of published books, scientific articles, papers, and projects, the first author was taken as a basis for multi-author studies.



Table 4. Number of students who registered and graduated from SUFVM between 1992-2022⁵⁴

Number of Registered Students				Number of Graduated Students			
Date	Number of Female Student	Number of Male Student	Total	Date	Number of Female Student	Number of Male Student	Total
1992	18	62	80	1992	15	53	68
1993	14	74	88	1993	21	53	74
1994	20	70	90	1994	10	55	65
1995	38	149	187	1995	15	51	66
1996	28	129	157	1996	18	75	93
1997	28	130	158	1997	27	61	88
1998	17	65	82	1998	9	56	65
1999	22	77	99	1999	16	53	69
2000	10	107	117	2000	19	90	109
2001	7	99	106	2001	27	100	127
2002	4	102	106	2002	21	146	167
2003	12	96	108	2003	37	136	173
2004	14	118	132	2004	22	75	97
2005	17	140	157	2005	13	59	72
2006	29	144	173	2006	7	69	76
2007	36	138	174	2007	10	95	105
2008	24	139	163	2008	10	52	62
2009	35	126	161	2009	7	95	102
2010	35	137	172	2010	19	142	161
2011	39	143	182	2011	17	121	138
2012	56	129	185	2012	16	80	96
2013	49	141	190	2013	31	134	165
2014	64	132	196	2014	20	111	131
2015	68	144	212	2015	32	122	154
2016	57	142	199	2016	30	123	153
2017	78	141	219	2017	58	167	225
2018	70	144	214	2018	52	141	193
2019	97	105	202	2019	55	101	156
2020	89	118	207	2020	66	116	182
2021	98	101	199	2021	55	112	167
				2022	68	139	207
Total	1.173 (25%)	3.542 (75%)	4.715 (100%)	Total	823 (22%)	2.983 (78%)	3.806 (100%)

book chapters were written; 1.579 articles indexed in SCI, SSCI, SCI-E, and AHCI, 289 in subject indexed, and 1.521 national articles were published; a total of 2.370 papers were published, of which 1.433 were international and 937 national; the work of the lecturers received 34.606 citations in total; a total of 1.165 projects were carried out, 207 of which were Tübitak and 742 were BAP.⁸

Undergraduate education: Today, the principles related to education, training, and examinations in SUFVM are implemented according to the "SUFVM Education and Examination Regulation" dated 14.02.2013 and numbered 28559, which was prepared based on the 14. article of the "Higher Education Law" dated 04.11.1981 and numbered 2547.⁹

In order to meet the program qualifications, SUFVM carries out an education curriculum with program outputs in line with the "Veterinary Basic Field Competencies", which is prepared regarding The Overarching Framework for Qualification of European Higher Education Area and specified as a separate basic field in the "Turkey Higher

Education Qualifications Framework". The curriculum also meets the standards of the "National Core Training Program for Pre-Graduation Veterinary Education". "Veterinary Medicine Intern Program (VEHIP)" training is provided to students in IX. and X. semesters in order to enable students to complete theoretical knowledge about veterinary medicine competence and gain skills by practicing more. Issues related to VEHIP are regulated by the "SUFVM VEHIP Directive".¹⁰

A total of 4.715 students, 1.173 female, and 3.542 male, were enrolled in SUFVM between 1992 and 2021; between 1992 and 2022, it was determined that a total of 3.806 students, 823 female, and 2.983 male, graduated from SUFVM (Table 4).¹¹

Postgraduate education : From the HSI veterinary program, a total of 460 people, 111 of whom were female, and 349 were male, from the Ph.D. programs between 1987-2022; A total of 233 graduates, 121 of whom were female, and 112 were male, graduated from master programs. In this process, 693 graduate students, 232 female and 461 male graduated from HSI. (Table 5).¹²





Table 5. The number of students who graduated from the graduate programs of Selçuk University Health Sciences Institute, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine between 1987-2022⁵⁵

Health Sciences Institute Postgraduate Veterinary Programs	PhD		Total/ Percentage ratio	Master		Total/ Percentage ratio
	Female	Male		Female	Male	
Anatomy	3	20	23 (5%)	7	8	15 (6,44%)
Food Hygiene and Technology	18	45	63 (13,69%)	30	12	42 (18,02%)
Biostatistics	-	-	-	5	-	5 (2,15%)
Biochemistry	12	12	24 (5,22%)	23	10	33 (14,16%)
Surgery	5	15	20 (4,35%)	6	8	14 (6%)
Obstetrics and Gynecology	3	28	31 (6,74%)	-	8	8 (3,43%)
Artificial Insemination and Reproduction	-	16	16 (3,48%)	-	2	2 (0,86%)
Pharmacology and Toxicology	9	32	41 (8,91%)	4	2	6 (2,58%)
Physiology	6	17	23 (5%)	6	9	15 (6,44%)
Genetics	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal Nutrition and Nutritional Diseases	4	23	27 (5,87%)	3	8	11 (4,72%)
Livestock Business Economics	-	-	-	1	5	6 (2,58%)
Histology and Embryology	10	12	22 (4,78%)	14	10	24 (10,30%)
Internal Medicine	3	26	29 (6,30%)	2	4	6 (2,58%)
Microbiology	11	21	32 (6,96%)	10	4	14 (6%)
Parasitology	7	13	20 (4,35%)	2	5	7 (3%)
Pathology	5	17	22 (4,78%)	4	7	11 (4,72%)
History of Veterinary Medicine and Deontology	1	5	6 (1,30%)	-	-	-
Virology	11	13	24 (5,22%)	4	1	5 (%2,15)
Animal Science	3	26	29 (6,30%)	-	9	9 (%3,86)
Total	111 (24%)	349 (76%)	460 (100%)	121 (52%)	112 (48%)	233 (100%)

Journal activities: The journal started its publication in 1984 with a "Special Issue" by Prof. Dr. Hümeyra Özgen, the founding Dean of SUFVM.¹³ It was published under "Selçuk University Journal of Veterinary Faculty" until 1994¹⁴ and "Journal of Veterinary Sciences" until 2010. Since 2010, it has continued its publication under the name of "Eurasian Journal of Veterinary Sciences (EJVS)".¹⁵ EJVS is a peer-reviewed, periodical, and open-access scientific journal that publishes four issues annually in March, June, September, and December.

The EJVS in the Web of Science is scanned by many international and national indexes such as Zoological Record, EBSCO, CABI, and TR Index. Since January 2022, English-only articles have been evaluated, and original articles, short communications, case reports, and invited or editor-approved reviews about all aspects of veterinary medicine sciences have been published.¹⁶

It was determined that the journal has 1.139 research articles, 66 case reports, 32 reviews, and 13 short articles published





in various fields in the journal, which has published 100 issues in 31 volumes from past to present (1992-2022).¹⁷

Relations with international and national accreditation institutions: Today, SUFVM is an institution that provides education by international and national accreditation standards and tries to protect these standards within the framework of sustainability.¹⁸

1. European Association of Establishments for Veterinary Education (EAEVE): The first evaluation visit of the SUFVM, which has been a member of the EAEVE since 2000, was carried out by the EAEVE on March 18-23, 2002. This visit is a first for veterinary faculties in Turkey. The subsequent visits were on April 10-11, 2008, on October 26-29, 2009, and on March 3-4, 2011, respectively. As a result of the fifth visit by EAEVE/“European Committee of Veterinary Education (ECOVE)” on 08-09 May 2013, SUFVM was accepted as “Full Approval” until October 2019, starting on 30.10.2013.¹⁹ According to the final report prepared by ECOVE on 08.06.2022 after the last visit in 2022, the status of SUFVM was classified as “Non-Accreditation”.²⁰ The formal objection process made by the SUFVM regarding the final report of ECOVE continues.²¹

2. Association for Evaluation and Accreditation of Veterinary Medicine Educational Institutions and Programs (VEDEK): “Association for Evaluation and Accreditation of Veterinary

Medicine Educational Institutions and Programs” operates in order to contribute to improving the quality of veterinary medicine education in Turkey by conducting accreditation, evaluation, and information studies for veterinary medicine educational institutions and programs.²²

Within the scope of the “Regulation on Academic Evaluation and Quality Improvement in Higher Education Institutions” published in the Official Gazette dated 20.09.2005 and numbered 25942 ²³, an evaluation visit was conducted to the SUFVM by VEDEK, a national accreditation unit, on May 11-15, 2015. Having successfully completed the evaluation process, SUFVM was registered as an “Accredited Faculty” for seven years on 30.09.2015 and became one of the five faculties in Turkey accredited for seven years.²⁴

Selçuk University veterinary training and practice hospital : The clinics that have been serving in SUFVM since 1982 were licensed by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Livestock of the period on 29.04.2013 and started to serve under the name of “Selçuk University Animal Hospital”.²⁵ The services in the “Selçuk University Veterinary Training and Practice Hospital” (SU-VTPH) (Figure 1²⁶); are provided by the Departments of Internal Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Fertilization and Artificial Insemination.²⁷

In SU-VTPH a closed area of 11.000 m², there are eight triage rooms (four rooms each for cats and dogs), two vaccination



Figure 1. Selçuk University Veterinary Training and Practice Hospital



rooms (one for each cat and dog), a central laboratory, and a pharmacy. There are two large treatment rooms (cat and dog), a central laboratory, and a pharmacy. There are planned units (orthopedics, ophthalmology, neurology, cardiology, dermatology, gastroenterology, cytology) and imaging systems (USG, Endoscopy, X-ray Tomography) to perform examinations of patients. In addition, MR installation is also planned in the hospital plan. Four aseptic and one independent septic operating room, a separate section for the treatment of infectious diseases, intensive care and rehabilitation unit, an in-vitro fertilization unit, a quarantine center, a livestock hospitalization unit, an autopsy room and the diagnosis and treatment shelter animals by the protocol signed with Konya Metropolitan Municipality and a separate unit for hospitalization.²⁸ In addition, there is also a technologically equipped conference hall for 300 people and four seminar/meeting rooms.²⁹ In addition to being used for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes, these centers and units also serve for student education, practice and research purposes. It was determined that a total of 24.335 animals were served in SU-VEUH in 2022, of which 15.086 (62%) were cats, 4.431 (18%) dogs, and 889 (4%) farm animals.³⁰

Prof. Dr. Hümevra Özgen Research and Practice Farm: The farm, which was established on 200.000 m² of open land within the SU Campus area and had a closed area of 4.280 m², was put into service in 2000 (Figure 2³¹).³² Prepared based on the lower paragraph (2) of the first paragraph (d) of the 7th article of the "Higher Education Law" dated 04.11.1981 and numbered 2547 and the 14th article of the "SUFVM Prof. Dr. Hümevra Özgen Research and Practice Farm Directive" was issued in 2014.³³

The farm (Figure 2³⁴), which has horse, cattle, pig, sheep-goat, dog, and poultry units, lodgings, an administrative building, and feed storage areas, also has a protocol with the Equine and Equestrian Social Facilities affiliated to the SU Rectorate for student practices. There are 20 horses in this facility, which has indoor and outdoor management.³⁵ In the units located on the farm, besides the practical training for the faculty students, research opportunities are also provided to the faculty members.³⁶ These units are actively used within the scope of the course and internship practices, and assistant student and part-time student practices.³⁷ Animal products such as milk, meat, and eggs obtained from animals raised on the farm are offered for consumption in the SUFVM Sales Unit.³⁸



Figure 2. Prof. Dr. Hümevra Özgen Research and Practice Farm



Figure 3. Prof. Dr. O. Cenap Tekinşen Meat and Dairy Products Research and Development Practice Unit

“Selçuk Wild Animal Rescue and Rehabilitation Center” was established on an area of approximately 5.600 m² within the campus in 2020 with the cooperation between the Rectorate and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks. It was determined that the center, whose infrastructure and construction operations have been completed, is planned to be put into operation in a short time and used for student practices.³⁹

Prof. Dr. O. Cenap Tekinşen meat and dairy products research and development practice unit: This unit, which started its activities under the Department of Food Hygiene and Technology in a 100 m² building in the Çimenlik district in 1991 within the development process of SUFVM, moved to its new building in SU Alaeddin Keykubat Campus in 1994. It has been determined that animal products are processed under hygienic conditions in this unit with a closed area of 1,000 m².⁴⁰

“SUFVM Meat and Dairy Products Business Approval Certificate” was obtained on 04.06.2014 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Konya Provincial Directorate. Meat (roasted, sausage, hamburger meatballs, inegöl meatballs, butcher meatballs, sausage meatballs) and dairy (pasteurized milk, cheese, ice cream) products started to be produced within the scope of the “SUFVM Prof. Dr. O. Cenap Tekinşen Meat and Dairy Products Research and Development Practice Unit Directive” (Figure 3⁴¹).⁴² It has been determined that the meat and dairy products produced in the unit, which received a Trademark Registration Certificate from the Turkish Patent and Trademark Office on 23.05.2015⁴³ are offered for consumption under the name “SELVEFA”, at the sales unit in the faculty main building⁴⁴ and the sales point located in the parking area of the SU Faculty of Medicine.⁴⁵

Discussion

Educational activities, research and publication activities (Ak and Gülmez 2006, Demir 2021) and citations received

are effective in evaluating the academic performance of universities (Demir 2021). In the context of the “Academic Promotion and Appointment Criteria” determined by the Council of Higher Education (COHE), publications in peer-reviewed academic journals and international indexes such as SCI, SCI-E, SSCI, and AHCI have gained importance. They have become important tools for academic promotion and appointment criteria (Official Gazette 2018, Appointment Criteria 2022). However, there is great interest in the scientific ranking and evaluation of scientific journals, as well as in the scientific contributions of scientists. In general, it is accepted that screening in international indexes and the total number of citations of articles published in the journal are the most decisive parameters related to the importance of the journal (Zerem et al 2021). It is stated that 17 books and 224 research articles were published between 1982-1992 in the research that examined the establishment and the first ten years of development of the SUFVM (Yaşar 1995). In the study, it was determined that 500 book chapters were prepared between 1982 and 2022; a total of 3.387 articles, including 1.579 of which were published in internationally indexed journals; 1.165 projects were completed; 118 awards and 12 patents were received, and the instructor’s received 34.606 citations in total (Tablo 3). In this context, it can be stated that the number of books, articles, projects, awards, and patents has increased from the past to the present, the number of instructors (Tables 1, 2) and COHE criteria play a role in academic performance, and this is reflected in the citation rates (Table 3). In addition, considering the number of awards and patents received (Table 3), it can be said that SUFVM has a productive and innovative academic staff.

There has been a significant gender change in veterinary medicine education, which has increased in favor of females over the years (Bidaisee 2018; Ouedraogo et al 2019). It is reported that many changes have occurred in the US veterinary colleges in the last 50 years, and some of this change is geared towards gender change (more female students prefer veterinary colleges) (Greenhill et al 2015).



A study on the development process of Erciyes University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (EUFVM) found that the proportion of male students enrolled in the faculty between 1995-2020 (76%) was more than three times that of female students (24%). It is stated that the rate of female students has increased (33%) in the last ten years, and the number of female and male students enrolled in the faculty has become equal in 2020 (Sinmez and Aykun 2021). The study by Küçükaslan and Yerlikaya (2013) stated that female students had gradually increased. In the study, it was determined that the proportion of males (75%) who enrolled in the SUFVM between 1992-2021 was three times that of females (25%) (Table 4). However, it was determined that the number of females enrolled in 2021 increased (49.25% female; 50.75% male) (Table 4), reaching the highest rate in the history of the faculty. In parallel with the above study data, it can be said that the number of female students who prefer SUFVM has increased over the years, reflecting the increasing interest of females in veterinary medicine. The veterinary profession is gradually moving away from the profile of being a profession in which men are more prominent.

University selection is a decision-making process that can be included in the field of "career decision-making". The choice of university education and the subject of a career are closely interrelated. Among other decisions that can have long-term consequences on an individual's life, such decisions are also influenced by many factors (Navrátilová 2013). In the choice of university, city characteristics are considered in addition to university characteristics. These features are important factors for both genders: the university's prestige, the city's perception of security, and social life. In addition, it is seen that students generally find universities located in metropolitan cities more preferable (Ceylan et al 2017). Cities with large universities are more likely to turn into a socioeconomically strong position than other cities (van Raan 2022). A study aimed at creating the socioeconomic development index of the provinces in Turkey and covering the years 2008-2016 reported that Konya is among the ten most socioeconomically developed provinces for all years (2008-2016) (Temurlenk and Abar 2019). In a study conducted on the development process of EUFVM, it is stated that females may have preferred Kayseri province since it is a socioeconomically developed metropolitan city (Sinmez and Aykun 2021). In a study conducted by Başağaç Gül et al (2008), it is reported that the rate of females (34.5%) who graduated from veterinary faculties in metropolitan cities and mainly providing services for pet medicine is higher than the rate of females (19.3%) who graduated from veterinary faculties in small cities and predominantly serving cattle medicine. In the study, it was determined that the gender ratios of the students enrolled in the SUFVM in 2021 (49.25% female; 50.75% male) were close to each other, and the number of female students enrolled in the faculty gradually increased from past to present (Table 4). This situation can

be explained by the fact that, in parallel with the above study data, the university's location in the metropolitan area is a socioeconomically determining factor. It can be stated that pet animals constitute 19.517 of the total (24.335) animals examined in SU-VTPH as of 2022, and this situation can be shown as one of the reasons for the female prefer SUFVM in line with the data of Başağaç Gül et al (2008).

A study on students who graduated from HSI's postgraduate education programs between 1999-2007 in Turkey found that at least graduates were given Basic Sciences due to the minimal job opportunities at the level of departments, apart from academic life. It is reported that most graduates are from the Department of Food Hygiene and Technology because there are many opportunities for finding a job, working conditions, and career choice (Başağaç Gül et al 2010). In addition, it is reported that the Erciyes University HSI graduate programs from 2011-2020 are from the Department of Food Hygiene and Technology (Sinmez and Aykun 2021). In research conducted on the job opportunities and sectoral orientations of veterinarians, "food quality and safety" and "pet sector" is among the areas that can develop the most in veterinary medicine in Turkey in 2023 (Özen et al 2012). In the current study, there is a meat and dairy products research and development application unit within the body of SUFVM. Considering the total number of graduates from HSI graduate programs between 1987-2022, similar to the data of Başağaç Gül et al (2010) and Sinmez and Aykun (2021), it was determined that the highest number of graduates in Ph.D. and master degrees from the Department of Food Hygiene and Technology (Table 5); it was determined that there were 126 graduates from the clinical sciences department (Table 5). It can be stated that the fact that the Department of Food Hygiene and Technology is preferred over other departments plays an important role in the fact that there is a meat and dairy products research and development practice unit (Figure 3⁴⁶) established within the faculty where students can receive practiced education. In addition, it can be said that the wide range of career opportunities after postgraduate education in the Department of Food Hygiene and Technology is effective in choosing this field in postgraduate education. It can be stated that the presence of an animal hospital with a high patient potential (approximately 24 thousand animals in 2022) within the faculty where students can receive practical training plays an important role in the preference for clinical sciences. Therefore, it can be said that the choice of field in postgraduate education is effective because clinical sciences provide an opportunity to acquire infrastructure and skills in clinician medicine. In addition, it can be stated that the opportunities offered by the private sector may have motivated to prefer clinical sciences. In order to train qualified personnel for the field, this situation is an issue that needs to be investigated in terms of determining the future profile of postgraduate education in veterinary medicine.





Including of journals in international indexes increases their scientific value and contributes to the flow of quality articles (Asan 2017, Birkle et al 2020). The transformation of the studies carried out by scientists into publications proves the contribution made to science. The studies must be published in competent journals in their field and reach a wide readership. The selection of the journal to which the study conducted in this direction will be sent is at least as important as the study (Hamurcu and Tamer 2017). English is the first language in academic publications and international scientific research. Most scientific journals are published in English, and the number of journals whose publication language is English is increasing daily (Selvi 2021). The study determined that EJVS was scanned in international indexes such as Zoological Record, EBSCO, and CABI. This is important in terms of increasing the scientific value of the journal and attracting more demand. Also, it is an important step to increase the journal's readability in the international arena. Since January 2022, only articles in English have been taken into consideration.

The evaluation of the quality and standards of veterinary medicine educational institutions and their teaching in Europe is carried out by EAEVE, the official accreditation authority of veterinary medicine educational institutions.⁴⁷ Quality parameters in higher education institutions are determined by accreditation standards. The international accreditation processes in Turkey are carried out by EAEVE (Yerlikaya and Küçükaslan 2021) and the national accreditation processes are carried out by VEDEK.⁴⁸ In Turkey, ten veterinary faculties are members of VEDEK (YÖK 2022), and 11 veterinary faculties are members of EAEVE.⁴⁹ It can be stated that the fact that SUFVM has been a member of EAEVE since 2000 and that it has been among the faculties accredited by VEDEK since 2015 is important in terms of ensuring international standardization and quality in veterinary medicine education. In addition, it can be argued that membership in both accreditation institutions constitutes a positive criterion that may affect the potential of the SUFVM to be preferred.

It has been reported that Ankara University VF Animal Hospital receives 40.000 visits per year, 15.000 animals are provided with emergency services (AÜVFHH 2022), 40.544 animals were served in Istanbul University Cerrahpaşa VF Animal Hospital in 2021 (İÜCVFHH 2022), and 2.875 animals, 130 of which were stray animals, were served in Afyon Kocatepe University VF Animal Hospital in 2021 (AKÜ Report). In the study conducted by Sinmez and Aykun (2021), it was reported that the total number of animals registered in FVMEU Training, Research, and Application Hospital for diagnosis and treatment in 2020 was 13.624. The study determined that 24.335 animals received health services in SU-VTPH in 2022, and among these animals, the most pet animal species (62% cats, 18% dogs) were determined.

Considering the above study data, it is seen that the mission to establish hospitals for the health and protection of animals continues. Animal hospitals affiliated with universities in Turkey have made significant contributions from the past to the present, and in this context, important services are also provided at SU-VTPH. Considering the emergency services of SU-VTPH (Figure 1⁵⁰), it can be said that the hospital provides uninterrupted health services to more patients with its most comprehensive, modern structure and large staff in the region (Table 2), thus very significant contributions to the region's animal husbandry.

Conclusion

As a result, it can be said that the socio-economic effects are determinant in terms of its location at the point of preference of SUFVM, and it provides international and national standardization in education by being a member of accreditation institutions such as VEDEK and EAEVE, which are active in the national and international arena. In addition, it can be said that the presence of Turkey's most advanced animal hospital and research and practice farm increases the potential of students to develop their professional skills, and this situation may be a determining criterion for choosing the faculty and all these factors bring SUFVM to the class of elite veterinary faculties in Turkey. In addition, it can be stated that EJVS, which is the publication organ of the faculty, is included in indexes such as Zoological Record, EBSCO, and CABI, and that it encourages publications in English, contributes to science in terms of reaching a wide readership and aims to be among the journals in the international indexes with high impact value.

The establishment and first ten-year development of SUFVM were studied in the past. The current study aimed to complete the 40-year development process by revealing its 30-year development. It is thought that following the development of the faculty in the future will contribute to increasing the preferability of the faculty not only in the national but also in the international arena by moving the faculty forward in every field.

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Conflict of Interest

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Ethical Approval

This study was carried out with the approval of Selçuk University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Experimental Animal Production and Research Center Ethics Committee (SUVDAMEK) dated 24.02.2022 and numbered 2022/21.

