Veterinary Big Data Stakeholder Forum

The veterinary profession and big data: a growing partnership

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Federation of veterinarians of Europe

47 national associations

39 European countries

4 Sections

- UEVP (Practitioners)
- UEVH (Hygienists Public Health Officers)
- EASVO (Veterinary State Officers)
- EVERI (Education, Research, Industry)

FVE's mission

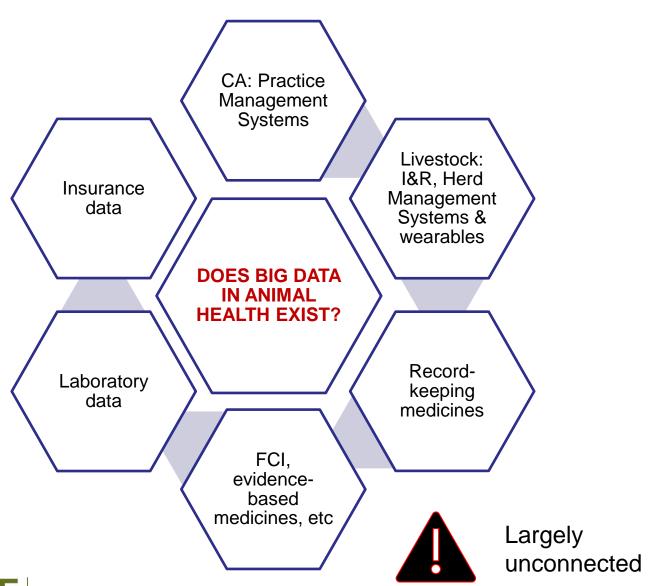
FVE enhances animal health, animal welfare, public health and protect the environment by promoting the veterinary profession.

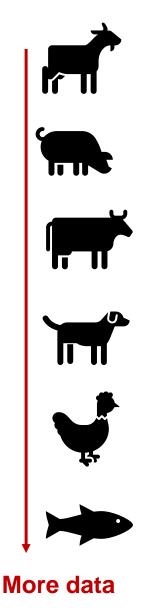
Together with our members, we support veterinarians in delivering their professional responsibilities to the best possible standards and ensure that veterinary expertise is recognised and valued by society.



SOURCES OF BIG DATA IN ANIMAL HEALTH

Less data





Growing INTEREST IN BIG DATA IN ANIMAL HEALTH

- ✓ Precision Livestock Farming (PLF)
- ✓ EU projects: ClearFarm, TechCare, Compare, VEO, ...
- ✓ Large pharmaceutical companies going into tech
- ✓ Genome sequencing, Vetology AI, ...





Clinically validated* Al radiograph reports in 5 minutes

Artificial Intelligence software and Teleradiology services with no change in your workflow







Precision Livestock Farming (PLF) - limited but increasing

- Focus on production data: milk production, movement data, feed data, changes in 'normal' behaviour, etc.
- Livestock precision farming, especially for cattle, is increasing
- ➤ Collection is done on farms. Veterinarians use data mostly on the farm when doing farm visits, seldom remotely
- Need to make sure that veterinarians have access to the data, so they can utilise them



Big data challenges



Challenges

- Inaccuracies, noisy, missing, unstructured data
- Logistics around collection, storing and making accessible quality data
- Ownership and right to access
- Closed ecosystems, danger 'locked-in'
- Costs involved, especially for livestock
- Overreliance on technology versus stockmanship
- Privacy (GDPR)
- Cybersecurity
- Potential usage outside primary goals, e.g. targeted advertising
- High stakes decisions can be based on uninterpretable, black box Machine Learning models -) need for authorisation and transparency algorithms



Big data opportunities

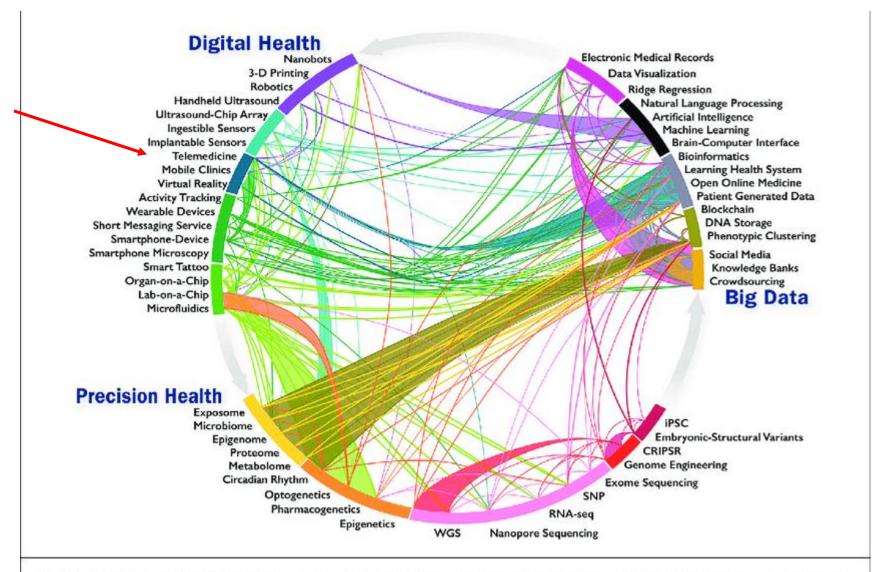


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Opportunities

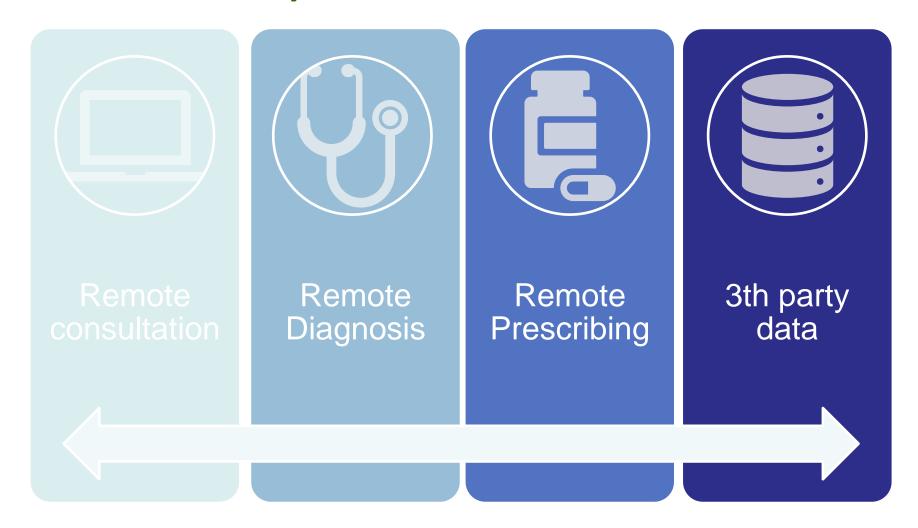
- Contribute to diagnosis and disease case detection
- More reliable predictions and reduced errors
- Clinical decision support
- Improves accuracy in risk analyses
- Better targeted interventions and anticipated negative effects.
- Allows for better preventive care
- Used already in medical imaging
- Monitor and increasing drugs effectiveness
- Improved detection of adverse effects
- Genomics research
- Better use of telemedicine





Infographic of emerging innovations and developments in digital health (14-32), big data (33-51), and precision health (52-78) and their intraconnections and interconnections. 3d indicates 3-dimensional; CRISPR, clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats; DNA, deoxyrybonucleic acid; iPSC, induced pluripotent stem cells; RNA, ribonucleic acid; SNP, single nucleotide polymorphism; WGS, whole genome sequencing.

Veterinarians' focus on telemedicine is growing accelerated by COVID



Not all veterinarians are convinced about benefits of telemedicine.



Telemedicine in the future will facilitate the provision and access to veterinary services





Replies from 14,559 veterinarians 2018





FVE position paper on telemedicine (adopted Nov 2020)



FEDERATION OF VETERINARIANS OF EUROPE

FVE/2020/pos_papers/049 Adopted in November GA

FVE position and recommendations on the use of telemedicine

Members

Albania Austria Belgium Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulgaria Croatia Cyprus

Czech Republic Denmark Estonia

Greece Hungary

lceland lreland ltaly Latvia

Lithuania Luxembourg Malta

Montenegro Netherlands North Macedonia Norway Poland

Portugal Romania

Slovak Republic

Introduction

This paper presents an overview of veterinary telemedicine together with recommendations to the Veterinary Regulatory Bodies for supporting advantages of telemedicine whilst preventing or mitigating risks that telemedicine will affect the quality of the services provided or the independent position of the veterinarian.

Telemedicine is a tool to support veterinarians. It can complement other methods to do a consultation or to make a diagnosis. Telemedicine is not meant to replace veterinarians. Whatever tools are used, veterinarians are always personally and fully responsible for the professional services they provide. FVE believes that physical consultation and examination plus prescription & dispensing of veterinary medicines to animals are preferable over electronic ways.

The veterinary profession is one of the liberal professions. The word 'liberal' refers to the professionally independent position veterinarians shall maintain in the exercise of veterinary medicine. The words 'profession' is connected with the promise or oath that is made when new graduates are 'professed' and licensed to practise. In the EU legislation, liberal professions are defined as those practised based on relevant professional qualifications, in a personal, responsible and professionally independent capacity, by those providing intellectual and conceptual services in the interest of the client and the public.

FVE Position: Telemedicine is just an extra tool



- ✓ Telemedicine is an extra tool.
- ✓ Can **complement** other methods to do a consultation or to make a diagnosis.
- ✓ Whatever tools used, veterinarians are always personally and fully responsible for the professional services they provide.
- ✓ Physical consultation & examination are preferable over electronic ways.
- ✓ Most importantly: needs to be regulated!



Remote prescribing in only allowed in a few countries



- > Survey April 2021 replied by 20 FVE member organisations
- > Telemedicine is more used for companion animals
- Mostly used/allowed for animals that have previously been physically examined by the veterinarian as part of the **VCPR** (veterinary client patient relationship).
- > Rules often not yet adapted to changing reality -) confusion
- Prescribing medicines based on a teleconsultation is only allowed in some countries and usually in based on a VCPR or an initial diagnosis being made previously.



Telemedicine: opportunity but challenges remaining



Opportunities:

- Animal care for reluctant owners
- More easy access
- Behaviour consultations

Challenges:

- Legal challenges
- Deontological problems

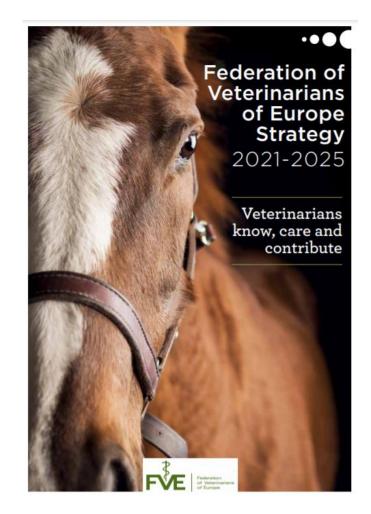






is a priority area in FVE Strategy 2021-2025

www.fve.org/new-fve-strategy-2021-2025/



FVE aims to prepare vets to embrace technology

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- Monitor technology developments & evaluate impact
- Reflect on ethical and deontological issues
- Interdisciplinary collaboration
- Promote education in the field of new technology:
 - Analyse necessary competences future veterinarians
 - Promote postgraduate education





Working Group on Digital Technologies & Artificial Intelligence in Veterinary Education

www.fve.org

Conference May 2019

Report Oct 2020 on the impact of digital technologies & artificial intelligence on veterinary education and practice

Made by



European Coordinating Committee on Veterinary Training



uropean Coordinating Committee

Adopted by ECCVT on 28 September 2020

REPORT OF THE ECCVT EXPERT WORKING GROUP ON THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES & ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN VETERINARY EDUCATION AND PRACTICE

Final Report

Members

Introduction

The European Coordination Committee on Veterinary Training (ECCVT), having considered the outcomes of the workshop on the use of digital technologies in veterinary practice that took place in May 2018, has decided on the establishment of a joint working group of experts to reflect on the opportunities, risks and overall impact of digital technologies and artificial intelligence (DT&A) in veterinary education and veterinary practice.

The above experts were in particular asked to reflect on 6 thematic areas and deliver an opinion, which will be considered by ECCVT and its Member organisations in preparation for their strategies for the future, namely on:

- Preparing a SWOT¹ analysis on the use of DT&AI in veterinary education and practice by:
 - 1.1. Reviewing the literature and available information;
 - 1.2. Assessing the impact of the use of DT&AI in veterinary education;
 - 1.3. Assessing the impact of the use of DT&AI in veterinary practice;
 - 1.4. Proposing a SWOT analysis.

Strength - Weakness - Opportunities - Threats

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Conclusions



- Big data is limited in Animal Health, but growing
- Many opportunities, but also challenges to overcome
- Important to define structure data, ownership and access to data
- ➤ Telemedicine is topic of growing interest within veterinary profession with need for further regulation
- The profession is increasing under and postgraduate training in these topics.





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION











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