



# Other Diagnostic Imaging Methods in Small Animals

» Modality: online

» Duration: 6 weeks

» Certificate: TECH Technological University

» Dedication: 16h/week

» Schedule: at your own pace

» Exams: online

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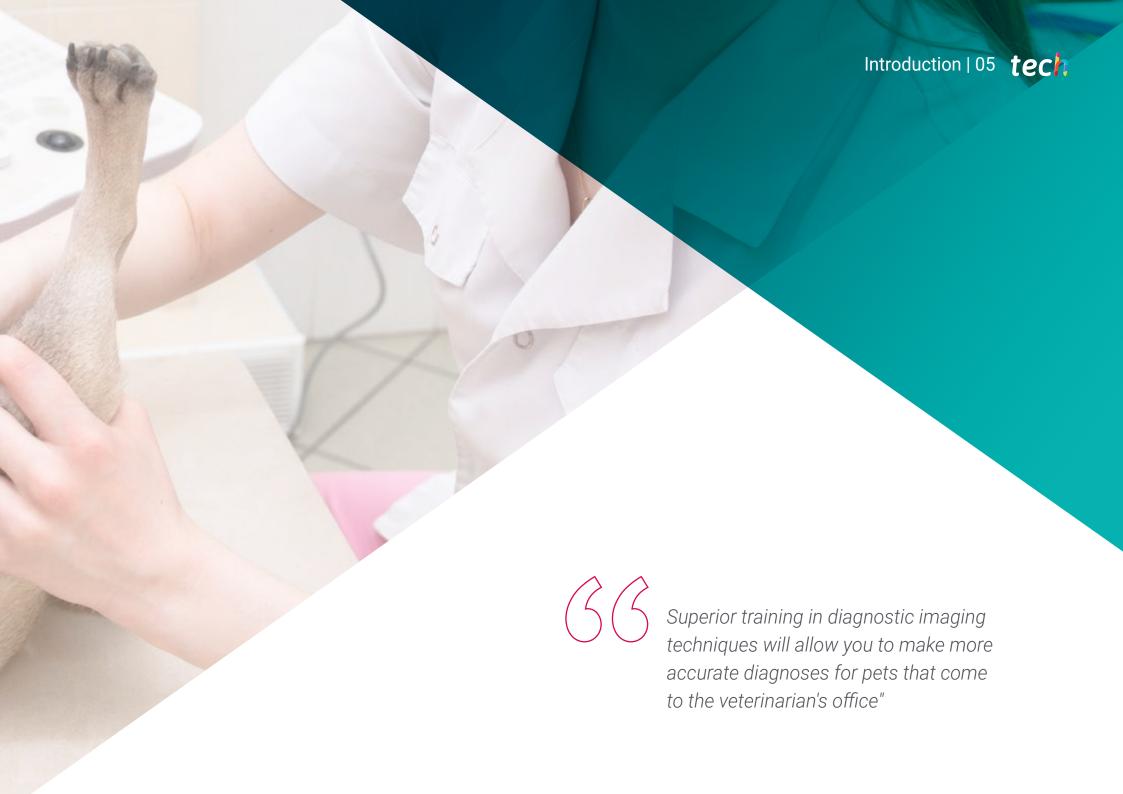
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06 Certificate

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## tech 06 | Introduction

In the last 15 years, veterinary clinics have incorporated other methods in diagnostic imaging, beyond radiology. Nowadays, almost all clinics include an ultrasound scanner in their basic equipment, and more and more hospitals are incorporating CT or MRI, opening up a more accurate way to make diagnoses.

With ultrasound, great advances were incorporated for the live visualization of organs and vessels in a simple and harmless way for the patient, becoming an essential tool in the practice of small animal clinics. The use of CT, on the other hand, was a more modern step in the use of radiology, being a combination of the use of X rays with computerized image acquisition. The equipment obtains tomographic images of the patient (sections) that later, by means of a computer system, allow a higher resolution of the images and even make volumetric models of them. The advantages of CT equipment over conventional radiology include obtaining images free of superimposition, better information on the anatomical distribution of lesions and discrimination between different tissues in terms of contrast.

Nuclear magnetic resonance was developed with the aim of obtaining information about the structure and composition of the body to be analyzed through the use of magnetic fields. This technique has made its way into neurology, being the method of choice when studying the brain and spinal cord, reaching to assess the total of these parts of the body when other traditional methods could not.

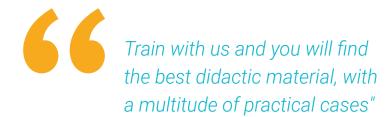
But, in addition, the increase in recent years of more exotic species in households has led to the need for many diagnostic tests that until recently were not considered applicable to these animals to become available and routinely used. The role of conventional radiology in avian, small mammal and reptile medicine is becoming increasingly important as it has established itself as a fundamental diagnostic test in veterinary medicine. Thus, this program includes a wide range of tests that can be used on a daily basis in veterinary practices, with the most relevant information on the market and adapted to the needs of our patients.

This **Postgraduate Certificate in Other Diagnostic Imaging Methods in Small Animals** contains the most complete and up to date educational program on the market. The most important features of the program include:

- » The development of case studies presented by experts in Veterinary Radiology
- » The graphic, schematic, and eminently practical contents with which they are created, provide scientific and practical information on the disciplines that are essential for professional practice
- » Latest developments in Veterinary Radiology
- » Practical exercises where self-assessment can be used to improve learning
- » Special emphasis on innovative methodologies in Veterinary Radiology
- » Theoretical lessons, questions to the expert, debate forums on controversial topics, and individual reflection assignments
- » Content that is accessible from any fixed or portable device with an Internet connection



Learn about the main methods of diagnostic imaging in small animals and apply them to your daily practice"



societies and prestigious universities

Its teaching staff includes professionals belonging to the veterinary field, who contribute their work experience to this training, as well as renowned specialists from reference

The multimedia content, developed with the latest educational technology, will provide the professional with situated and contextual learning, i.e., a simulated environment that will provide immersive training programmed to train in real situations

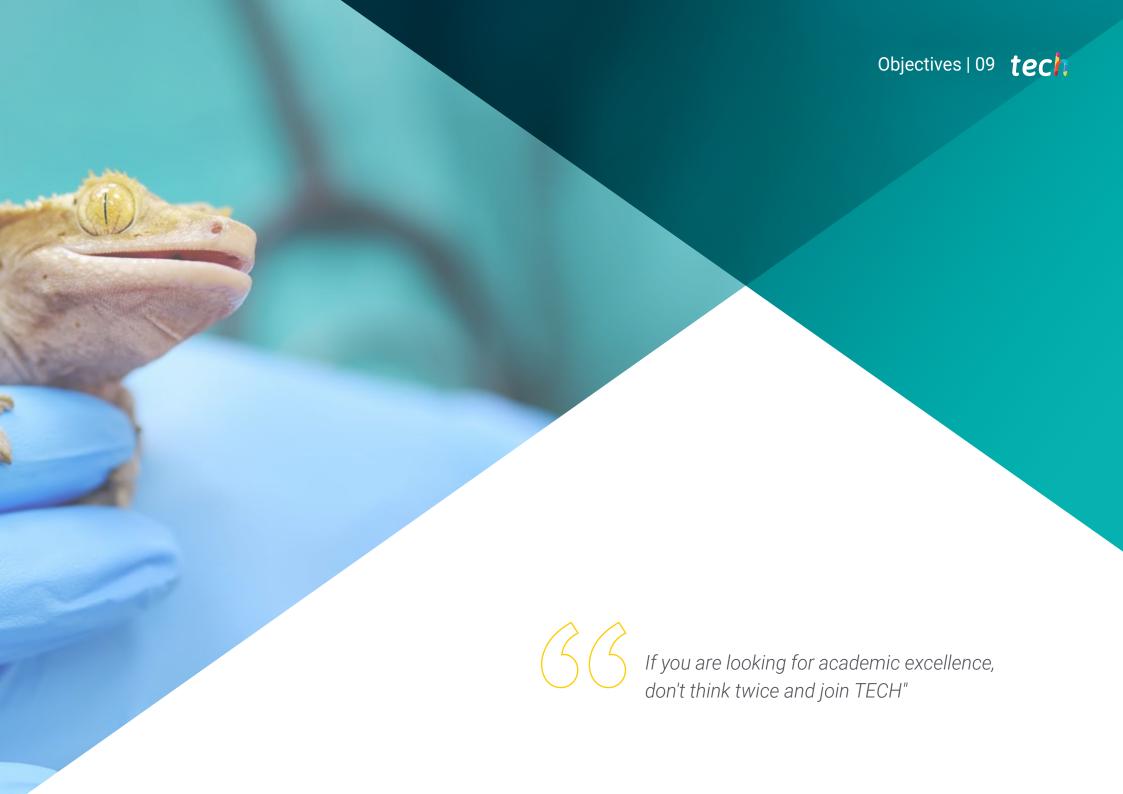
This program is designed around Problem Based Learning, whereby the specialist must try to solve the different professional practice situations that arise during the academic year. For this purpose, the professional will be assisted by an innovative system of interactive videos made by renowned and experienced experts in Veterinary Radiology

Thanks to our teaching system based on repetition, you will be able to consolidate your knowledge in a short period of time.

The online training offered by TECH will give you the opportunity to manage your study time yourself.







## tech 10 | Objectives

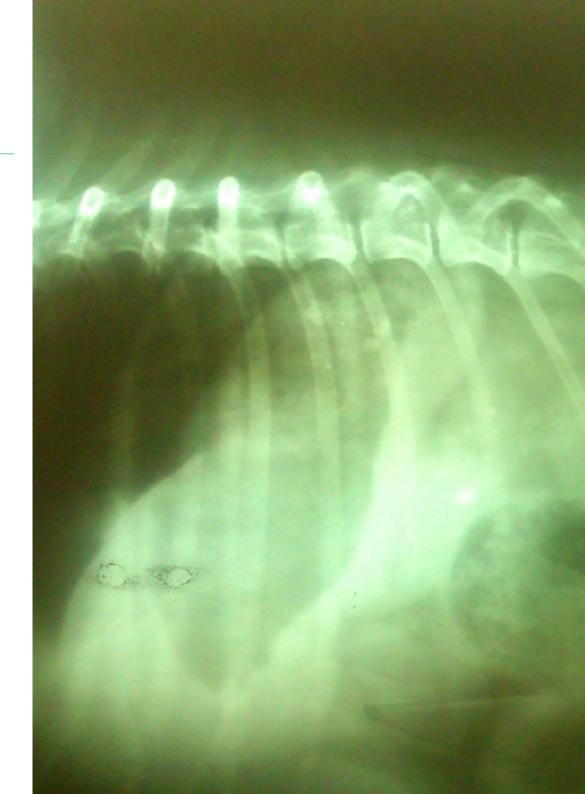


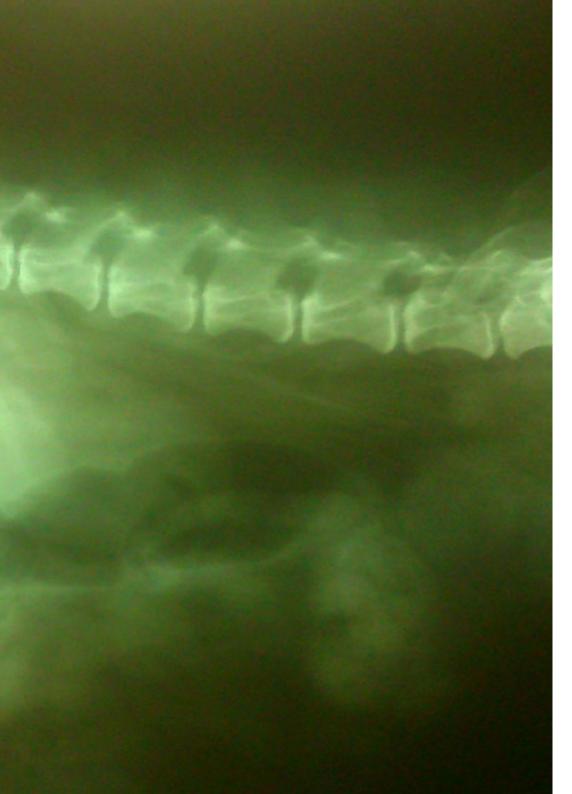
## **General Objectives**

- » Examine other diagnostic methods: Diagnostic Imaging
- » Develop specialized knowledge for the correct identification of ultrasound, CT and MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging)
- » Identify when our patient needs advanced imaging studies
- » Determine in which specific cases imaging techniques can help us in clinical diagnosis
- » Examine the peculiarities of the positioning of exotic animals
- » Perform radiography in an appropriate manner, according to the species and physiological anatomy
- » Distinguish between pathologic findings and physiologic findings



A path to achieve training and professional growth that will propel you towards a greater level of competitiveness in the employment market".





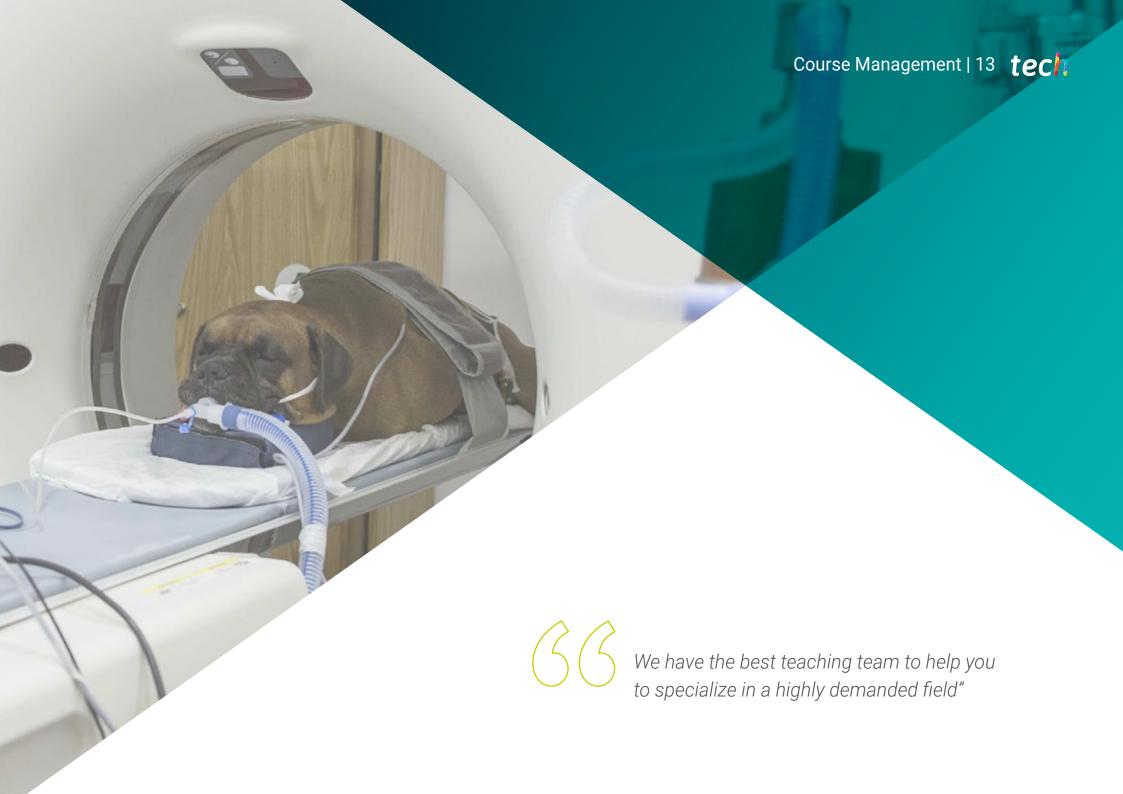
## Objectives | 11 tech



## **Specific Objectives**

- » Develop specialized knowledge to perform ultrasound scans quickly, identifying the main pathologies
- » Examine the ecofast technique in the emergency department
- » Determine the performance and image acquisition of a CT scanner and how that helps me in my daily work
- » Identify which pathologies are more recommendable studies for MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging)
- » Diagnose the pathologies of the cranium, celomic and thoracic cavity, orthopedic and abdominal pathologies in birds, small mammals and reptiles common in the small animal clinic





## tech 14 | Course Management

#### Management



### Dr. Gómez Poveda, Bárbara

- Parque Grande Veterinary Clinic. General veterinary
- Veterinary emergencies Las Rozas, Madrid. Emergency and hospitalization service
- Barvet Veterinary at home Mobile Veterinary Director. Madric
- Parla Sur Veterinary Hospital. Emergency and hospitalization service
- Veterinary Degree. Complutense University of Madrid
- · Postgraduate in Small Animal Surgery (GPCert SAS). Madrid Improve International
- Online postgraduate course in Small Animal Clinic. Autonomous University of Barcelona

#### **Professors**

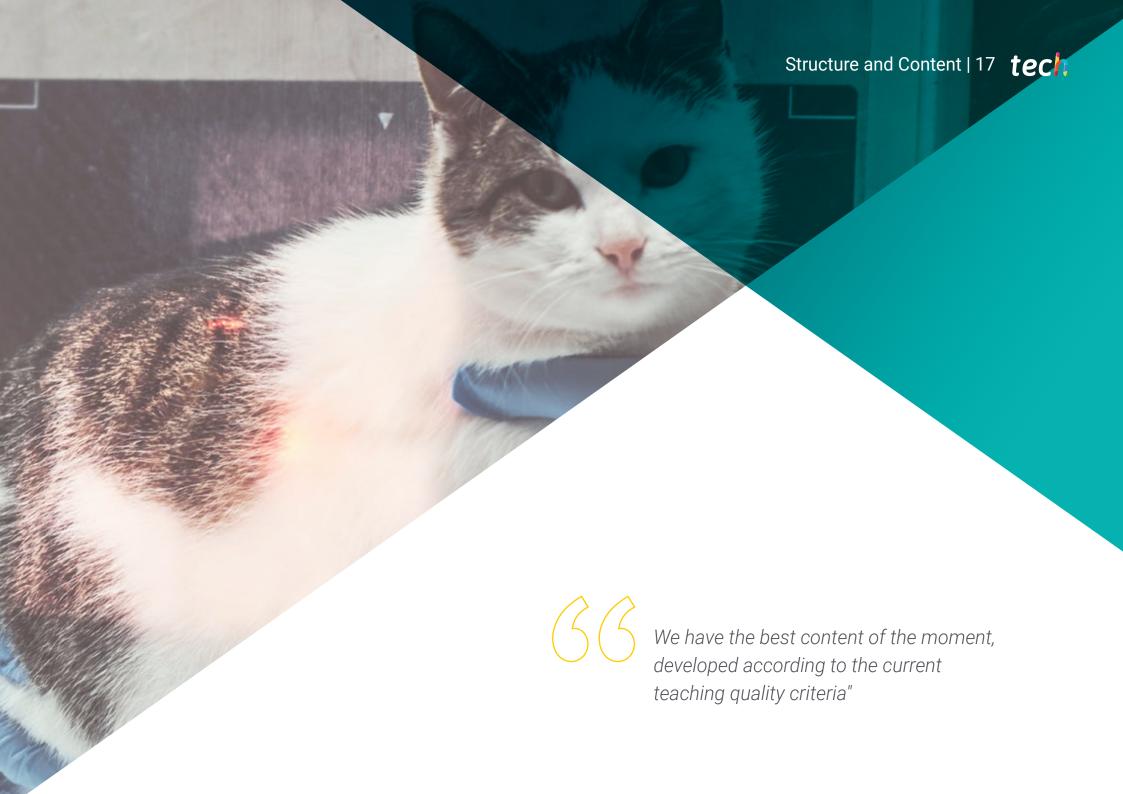
#### Dr. Conde Torrente, María Isabel

- » Head of the Diagnostic Imaging and Cardiology Service at Alcor Veterinary Hospital. Currently
- » Degree in Veterinary Medicine from the University of Santiago de Compostela in 2012 with a certified European degree
- » Advanced Postgraduate Course in Diagnostic Imaging (Computerized Axial Tomography). TCESMD. 2019
- » Postgraduate in Diagnostic Imaging (GPCert- DI) 2016
- » Training courses on clinical and laboratory analysis for veterinarians at the Alberto Alcocer Veterinary Hospital
- » Medical Director and head of the Advanced Diagnostic Imaging Service at Grupo Peñagrande. 2017-2019
- » Head of the Diagnostic Imaging Service at Centro Veterinario Mejorada. 2016-2017
- » Responsible for diagnostic services at Hospital Veterinario Alberto Alcocer. 2013-2016

#### Dr. Guerrero Campuzano, María Luisa

- » Director, veterinarian of exotic animals and small animals at the Petiberia Veterinary Clinic. Since 2010
- » Degree in Veterinary Medicine from the University of Alfonso X el Sabio (2009).
- » Specialist degree in exotic and wild animals: management, clinic and breeding in captivity by the Complutense University of Madrid
- » Postgraduate Diploma in Surgery and Anesthesia from the Autonomous University of Barcelona 2014
- » Seminar on anesthesia applied to the clinic of Oasis Wildlife Fuerteventura
- » Co-author of the interactive clinical case on "Metabolic bone disease in reptiles" in the specialty of new companion animals, in the learning platform of AVEPA Elearning
- » Co-author of the scientific knowledge pill "Feeding in psittacine birds", of the AVEPA Elearning scientific knowledge platform
- » Teacher of the course "Management and Clinic of Exotic Animals for Veterinary Technical Assistants", AMVET training
- » Member of AVEPA and in the process of accreditation as an exotic animal specialist of the GMCAF





## tech 18 | Structure and Content

## **Module 1.** Other Diagnostic Imaging Methods.

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| Ultrasc | ound Diagnos                 | is   |  |  |  |  |
|---------|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1.1.1.  | Abdominal Cavity Ultrasound  |  |  |  |  |  |
|         | 1.1.1.1.                     | Introduction to The Ultrasound Method            |  |  |  |  |
|         | 1.1.1.2.<br>Examinatio       | 9  |  |  |  |  |
|         | 1.1.1.3.                     |  |  |  |  |  |
|         |                              |  |  |  |  |  |
|         | 1.1.1.4.                     | •  |  |  |  |  |
|         | 1.1.1.5.                     |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.1.2.  | Cardiac Ult                  |  |  |  |  |  |
|         | 1.1.2.1.                     | Introduction to Cardiac Study Doppler Ultrasound |  |  |  |  |
|         | 1.1.2.2.                     | Examination Protocol                             |  |  |  |  |
|         | 1.1.2.3.                     | B Mode and M Mode                                |  |  |  |  |
|         | 1.1.2.4.                     | Acquired Cardiac Diseases                        |  |  |  |  |
|         | 1.1.2.5.                     | Congenital Cardiac Diseases                      |  |  |  |  |
|         | 1.1.2.6.                     | Pericardium                                      |  |  |  |  |
| 1.1.3.  | Ultrasound                   | of the Musculoskeletal System                    |  |  |  |  |
|         | 1.1.3.1.                     | Scanning Technique                               |  |  |  |  |
|         | 1.1.3.2.                     | Assessment of Muscle Fibers and Tendons          |  |  |  |  |
|         | 1.1.3.3.                     | Ultrasound Assessment of the Bone                |  |  |  |  |
|         | 1.1.3.4.                     | Ultrasound Assessment of Joints                  |  |  |  |  |
|         | 1.1.3.5.                     | Ultrasound Assessment of the Neck                |  |  |  |  |
| 1.1.4.  | . Thoracic Cavity Ultrasound |  |  |  |  |  |
|         | 1.1.4.1.                     | Introduction                                     |  |  |  |  |
|         | 1.1.4.2.                     | Thoracic Wall                                    |  |  |  |  |
|         | 1.1.4.3.                     | Pulmonary Parenchymal Diseases                   |  |  |  |  |
|         | 1.1.4.4.                     | Diaphragm Diseases                               |  |  |  |  |
|         | 1145                         | Mediastinal Diseases                             |  |  |  |  |

1.1.5. Fistulous Tracts and Ultrasound of Masses of Unknown Origin



|        | Computerised Axial Tomography |  |  | 1.3.4. Diagnosis in Neurology |                  |   | n Neurology  |  |
|--------|-------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|------------------|---|--|--|
|        | 1.2.1.                        | . Introduction.  |  |                               |                  | 1.3.4.1 Central Nervous System  |  |  |
|        | 1.2.2                         | CT Equipm  | ent  |                               |                  | 1.3.4.2.  | Peripheral Nervous System  |  |
|        | 1.2.3.                        | Nomenclat  | ure Hounsfield Units   |                               |                  | 1.3.4.3.  | Spinal Column  |  |
|        | 1.2.4.                        | 4. Diagnosis in Neurology  |  |                               | 1.3.5.           | Orthopedic Diagnosis  |  |  |
|        |                               | 1.2.4.1.   | Head   |                               |                  | 1.3.5.1.  | Developmental Disorders  |  |
|        |                               | 1.2.4.2.   | Nasal Cavity and Cranial Cavity  |                               |                  | 1.3.5.2.  | Joint Diseases   |  |
|        |                               | 1.2.4.3.   | Spinal Column Myelo CT   |                               |                  | 1.3.5.3.  | Bone Infections and Neoplasms  |  |
| 1.2.5. |                               | Orthopedic Diagnosis   |  |                               | 1.3.6.           | .3.6. Oncology  |  |  |
|        |                               | 1.2.5.1.   | Skeletal System  |                               |                  | 1.3.6.1.  | Abdominal Masses   |  |
|        |                               | 1.2.5.2.   | Joint Diseases   |                               |                  | 1.3.6.2.  | Lymphonodes  |  |
|        |                               | 1.2.5.3.   | Developmental Disorders  |                               |                  | 1.3.6.3.  | Vascularization  |  |
|        | 1.2.6.                        | Oncology   |  |                               | 1.3.7.           | Abdominal Diagnosis   |  |  |
|        |                               | 1.2.6.1.   | Masses Assessment  |                               |                  | 1.3.7.1.  | Abdominal Cavity   |  |
|        |                               | 1.2.6.2.   | Pulmonary Metastases   |                               |                  | 1.3.7.2.  | Main Pathologies   |  |
|        |                               | 1.2.6.3. Lymphatic System Assessment   |  |                               |                  | Diagnosis by Minimally Invasive and Interventional Techniques   |  |  |
|        |                               | 1.2.6.3.   | Lymphatic System Assessment  | 1.4.                          | Diagno           | sis by Minim  | ally Invasive and Interventional Techniques  |  |
|        | 1.2.7.                        | 1.2.6.3.<br>Abdominal  |  | 1.4.                          | Diagno<br>1.4.1. |   |  |  |
|        | 1.2.7.                        |  |  | 1.4.                          | _                |   |  |  |
|        | 1.2.7.                        | Abdominal  | Diagnosis  | 1.4.                          | _                | Endoscopy   |  |  |
|        | 1.2.7.                        | Abdominal 1.2.7.1.   | Diagnosis Abdominal Cavity   | 1.4.                          | _                | Endoscopy<br>1.4.1.1.   | Introduction   |  |
|        | 1.2.7.                        | Abdominal 1.2.7.1. 1.2.7.2.  | Diagnosis Abdominal Cavity Urinary System  | 1.4.                          | _                | Endoscopy<br>1.4.1.1.<br>1.4.1.2.   | Introduction<br>Equipment  |  |
|        | 1.2.7.                        | Abdominal<br>1.2.7.1.<br>1.2.7.2.<br>1.2.7.3.  | Diagnosis Abdominal Cavity Urinary System Pancreas Vascularization   | 1.4.                          | _                | Endoscopy<br>1.4.1.1.<br>1.4.1.2.<br>1.4.1.3.   | Introduction Equipment Patient Preparation   |  |
|        |                               | Abdominal<br>1.2.7.1.<br>1.2.7.2.<br>1.2.7.3.<br>1.2.7.4.  | Diagnosis Abdominal Cavity Urinary System Pancreas Vascularization   | 1.4.                          | _                | Endoscopy<br>1.4.1.1.<br>1.4.1.2.<br>1.4.1.3.<br>1.4.1.4.   | Introduction Equipment Patient Preparation Examination Routine Identifiable Pathologies  |  |
|        |                               | Abdominal<br>1.2.7.1.<br>1.2.7.2.<br>1.2.7.3.<br>1.2.7.4.<br>Thoracic D  | Diagnosis Abdominal Cavity Urinary System Pancreas Vascularization iagnosis  | 1.4.                          | 1.4.1.           | Endoscopy<br>1.4.1.1.<br>1.4.1.2.<br>1.4.1.3.<br>1.4.1.4.<br>1.4.1.5.   | Introduction Equipment Patient Preparation Examination Routine Identifiable Pathologies  |  |
|        |                               | Abdominal<br>1.2.7.1.<br>1.2.7.2.<br>1.2.7.3.<br>1.2.7.4.<br>Thoracic D<br>1.2.8.1.  | Diagnosis Abdominal Cavity Urinary System Pancreas Vascularization iagnosis Lung and Respiratory Tract   | 1.4.                          | 1.4.1.           | Endoscopy<br>1.4.1.1.<br>1.4.1.2.<br>1.4.1.3.<br>1.4.1.4.<br>1.4.1.5.<br>Arthroscop   | Introduction Equipment Patient Preparation Examination Routine Identifiable Pathologies  |  |
|        |                               | Abdominal<br>1.2.7.1.<br>1.2.7.2.<br>1.2.7.3.<br>1.2.7.4.<br>Thoracic D<br>1.2.8.1.<br>1.2.8.2.  | Diagnosis Abdominal Cavity Urinary System Pancreas Vascularization iagnosis Lung and Respiratory Tract Thoracic Wall   | 1.4.                          | 1.4.1.           | Endoscopy<br>1.4.1.1.<br>1.4.1.2.<br>1.4.1.3.<br>1.4.1.4.<br>1.4.1.5.<br>Arthroscop<br>1.4.2.1.                                       | Introduction Equipment Patient Preparation Examination Routine Identifiable Pathologies  y Introduction  |  |
|        | 1.2.8.                        | Abdominal<br>1.2.7.1.<br>1.2.7.2.<br>1.2.7.3.<br>1.2.7.4.<br>Thoracic D<br>1.2.8.1.<br>1.2.8.2.<br>1.2.8.3.<br>1.2.8.4.                              | Diagnosis Abdominal Cavity Urinary System Pancreas Vascularization iagnosis Lung and Respiratory Tract Thoracic Wall Pleural Space   | 1.4.                          | 1.4.1.           | Endoscopy<br>1.4.1.1.<br>1.4.1.2.<br>1.4.1.3.<br>1.4.1.4.<br>1.4.1.5.<br>Arthroscop<br>1.4.2.1.<br>1.4.2.2.                           | Introduction Equipment Patient Preparation Examination Routine Identifiable Pathologies  y Introduction Patient Preparation Identifiable Pathologies |  |
|        | 1.2.8.                        | Abdominal<br>1.2.7.1.<br>1.2.7.2.<br>1.2.7.3.<br>1.2.7.4.<br>Thoracic D<br>1.2.8.1.<br>1.2.8.2.<br>1.2.8.3.<br>1.2.8.4.                              | Diagnosis Abdominal Cavity Urinary System Pancreas Vascularization iagnosis Lung and Respiratory Tract Thoracic Wall Pleural Space Mediastinum, Heart and Great Vessels esonance Imaging | 1.4.                          | 1.4.1.           | Endoscopy<br>1.4.1.1.<br>1.4.1.2.<br>1.4.1.3.<br>1.4.1.4.<br>1.4.1.5.<br>Arthroscop<br>1.4.2.1.<br>1.4.2.2.<br>1.4.2.3.               | Introduction Equipment Patient Preparation Examination Routine Identifiable Pathologies  y Introduction Patient Preparation Identifiable Pathologies |  |
|        | 1.2.8.<br>Nuclear             | Abdominal<br>1.2.7.1.<br>1.2.7.2.<br>1.2.7.3.<br>1.2.7.4.<br>Thoracic D<br>1.2.8.1.<br>1.2.8.2.<br>1.2.8.3.<br>1.2.8.4.<br>Magnetic R<br>Introductio | Diagnosis Abdominal Cavity Urinary System Pancreas Vascularization iagnosis Lung and Respiratory Tract Thoracic Wall Pleural Space Mediastinum, Heart and Great Vessels esonance Imaging | 1.4.                          | 1.4.1.           | Endoscopy<br>1.4.1.1.<br>1.4.1.2.<br>1.4.1.3.<br>1.4.1.4.<br>1.4.1.5.<br>Arthroscop<br>1.4.2.1.<br>1.4.2.2.<br>1.4.2.3.<br>Laparoscop | Introduction Equipment Patient Preparation Examination Routine Identifiable Pathologies  y Introduction Patient Preparation Identifiable Pathologies |  |

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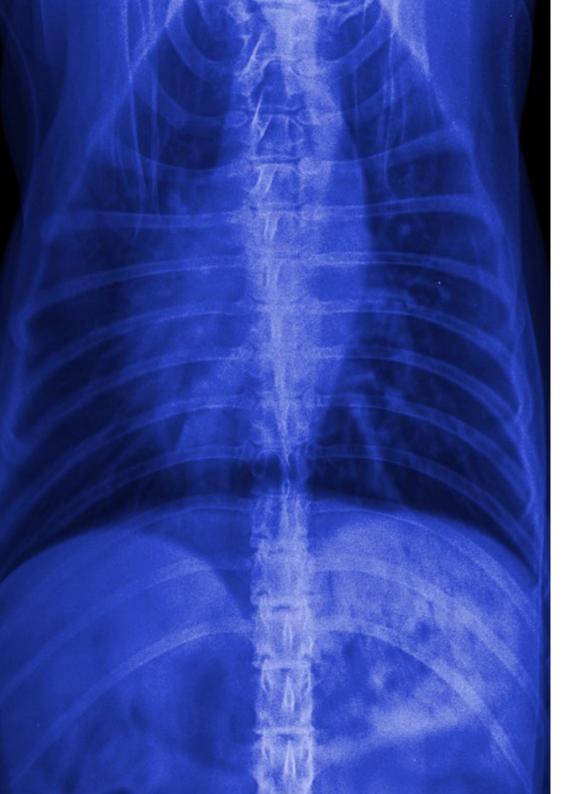
1.3.

## tech 20 | Structure and Content

1.7.2.5.

Heart and Blood Vessels

|       | 1.4.4. | 1.4. Catheterization  |  |      | 1.7.3. | Reptiles       |  |
|-------|--------|---|--|------|--------|----------------|--|
|       |        | 1.4.4.1.  | Introduction                           |      |        | 1.7.3.1.       | Respiratory Tract  |
|       |        | 1.4.4.2.  | Technique and Equipment                |      |        | 1.7.3.2.       | Heart  |
|       |        | 1.4.4.3.  | Diagnostic Uses                        | 1.8. | Radiog | raphic Patholo | ogical Findings of the Abdomen in Exotic Animals:        |
| 1.5.  | Radiog | raphic Exam   | ination of Exotic Animals              |      | 1.8.1. |                |  |
|       | 1.5.1. | Positioning   | g and Projections                      |      |        | 1.8.1.1.       | Proventricle, Ventricle and Intestine                    |
|       |        | 1.5.1.1.  | Birds                                  |      |        | 1.8.1.2.       | Liver, Gallbladder and Spleen                            |
|       |        | 1.5.1.2.  | Small Mammals                          |      |        | 1.8.1.3.       | Urogenital Tract   |
|       |        | 1.5.1.3.  | Reptiles                               |      | 1.8.2. | Small Mamr     | mals   |
| 1. 6. | Radiog | Radiographic Pathological Findings of the Skull and Axial Skeleton in Exotic Animals: |  |      |        | 1.8.2.1.       | Stomach, Appendix, Small and Large Intestines            |
|       | 1.6.1. | Radiograph  | nic Pathological Findings of the Skull |      |        | 1.8.2.2.       | Pancreas, Liver and Spleen                               |
|       |        | 1.6.1.1.  | Birds                                  |      |        | 1.8.2.3.       | Urogenital Tract   |
|       |        | 1.6.1.2.  | Small Mammals                          |      | 1.8.3. | Reptiles       |  |
|       |        | 1.6.1.3.  | Reptiles                               |      |        | 1.8.3.1.       | Gastrointestinal Tract and Liver                         |
|       | 1.6.2. | 1.6.2. Pathological Findings of the Axial Skeleton                                    |  |      |        | 1.8.3.2.       | Urinary Tract  |
|       |        | 1.6.2.1.  | Birds                                  |      |        | 1.8.3.3.       | Genital Tract  |
|       |        | 1.6.2.2.  | Small Mammals                          | 1.9. | Radiog | raphic Patholo | ogical Findings in Fore and Hind Limbs in Exotic Animals |
|       |        | 1.6.2.3.  | Reptiles                               |      | 1.9.1. | Forelimbs      |  |
| 1.7.  | Radiog | Radiographic Pathological Findings of the Thorax in Exotic Animals:                   |  |      |        | 1.9.1.1.       | Birds  |
|       | 1.7.1. | Birds   |  |      |        | 1.9.1.2.       | Small Mammals  |
|       |        | 1.7.1.1.  | Nasal Passages and Sinuses             |      |        | 1.9.1.3.       | Reptiles   |
|       |        | 1.7.1.2.  | Trachea and Syrinx                     |      | 1.9.2. | Hind Limbs     |  |
|       |        | 1.7.1.3.  | Lungs                                  |      |        | 1.9.9.1.       | Birds  |
|       |        | 1.7.1.4.  | Air Sacs                               |      |        | 1.9.9.2.       | Small Mammals  |
|       |        | 1.7.1.5.  | Heart and Blood Vessels                |      |        | 1.9.9.3.       | Reptiles   |
|       | 1.7.2. | 1.7.2. Small Mammals  |  |      |        |                |  |
|       |        | 1.7.2.1.  | Pleural Cavity                         |      |        |                |  |
|       |        | 1.7.2.2.  | Trachea                                |      |        |                |  |
|       |        | 1.7.2.3.  | Oesophageal                            |      |        |                |  |
|       |        | 1.7.2.4.  | Lungs                                  |      |        |                |  |



## Structure and Content | 21 tech

1.10. Other Diagnostic Processes in Exotic Animals

1.10.1. Ultrasound

1.10.1.1. Birds

1.10.1.2. Small Mammals

1.10.1.3. Reptiles

1.10.2. Computed Tomography (CT)

1.10.2.1. Birds

1.10.2.2. Small Mammals

1.10.2.3. Reptiles

1.10.3. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

1.10.3.1. Birds

1.10.3.2. in Small Animals

1.10.3.3. Reptiles



We are a leading online university and we have achieved this thanks to the high level of our programs"



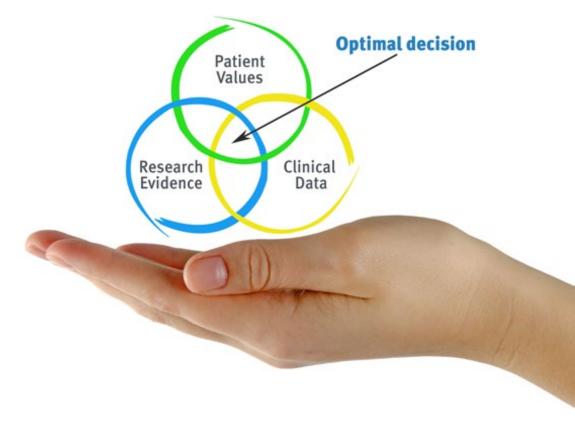


## tech 24 | Methodology

#### At TECH we use the Case Method

What should a professional do in a given situation? Throughout the program you will be presented with multiple simulated clinical cases based on real patients, where you will have to investigate, establish hypotheses and, finally, resolve the situation. There is an abundance of scientific evidence on the effectiveness of the method. Specialists learn better, faster, and more sustainably over time.

With TECH you will experience a way of learning that is shaking the foundations of traditional universities around the world.



According to Dr. Gérvas, the clinical case is the annotated presentation of a patient, or group of patients, which becomes a "case", an example or model that illustrates some peculiar clinical component, either because of its teaching power or because of its uniqueness or rarity. It is essential that the case is based on current professional life, in an attempt to recreate the actual conditions in a veterinarian's professional practice.



Did you know that this method was developed in 1912, at Harvard, for law students? The case method consisted of presenting students with real-life, complex situations for them to make decisions and justify their decisions on how to solve them. In 1924, Harvard adopted it as a standard teaching method.

#### The effectiveness of the method is justified by four fundamental achievements:

- 1. Veterinarians who follow this method not only manage to assimilate concepts, but also develop their mental capacity through exercises to evaluate real situations and knowledge application.
- 2. Learning is solidly translated into practical skills that allow the student to better integrate into the real world.
- 3. Ideas and concepts are understood more efficiently, given that the example situations are based on real-life.
- **4.** The feeling that the effort invested is effective becomes a very important motivation for veterinarians, which translates into a greater interest in learning and an increase in the time dedicated to working on the course.





#### Relearning Methodology

At TECH we enhance the Harvard case method with the best 100% online teaching methodology available: Relearning.

This university is the first in the world to combine the study of clinical cases with a 100% online learning system based on repetition, combining a minimum of 8 different elements in each lesson, a real revolution with respect to the mere study and analysis of cases.

Veterinarians will learn through real cases and by resolving complex situations in simulated learning environments. These simulations are developed using state-of-the-art software to facilitate immersive learning.





## Methodology | 27 tech

At the forefront of world teaching, the Relearning method has managed to improve the overall satisfaction levels of professionals who complete their studies, with respect to the quality indicators of the best online university (Columbia University).

With this methodology more than 65,000 veterinarians have been trained with unprecedented success in all clinical specialties, regardless of the surgical load. Our teaching method is developed in a highly demanding environment, where the students have a high socio-economic profile and an average age of 43.5 years.

Relearning will allow you to learn with less effort and better performance, involving you more in your training, developing a critical mindset, defending arguments, and contrasting opinions: a direct equation for success.

In our program, learning is not a linear process, but rather a spiral (learn, unlearn, forget, and re-learn). Therefore, we combine each of these elements concentrically.

The overall score obtained by TECH's learning system is 8.01, according to the highest international standards.

This program offers the best educational material, prepared with professionals in mind:



#### **Study Material**

All teaching material is produced by the specialists who teach the course, specifically for the course, so that the teaching content is highly specific and precise.

These contents are then applied to the audiovisual format, to create the TECH online working method. All this, with the latest techniques that offer high quality pieces in each and every one of the materials that are made available to the student.



#### **Latest Techniques and Procedures on Video**

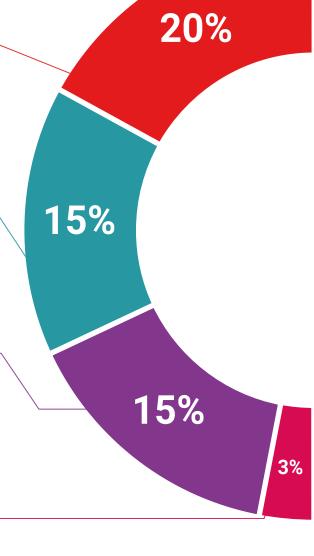
TECH introduces students to the latest techniques, the latest educational advances and to the forefront of current and procedures of veterinary techniques. All of this in direct contact with students and explained in detail so as to aid their assimilation and understanding. And best of all, you can watch the videos as many times as you like.



#### **Interactive Summaries**

The TECH team presents the contents attractively and dynamically in multimedia lessons that include audio, videos, images, diagrams, and concept maps in order to reinforce knowledge.

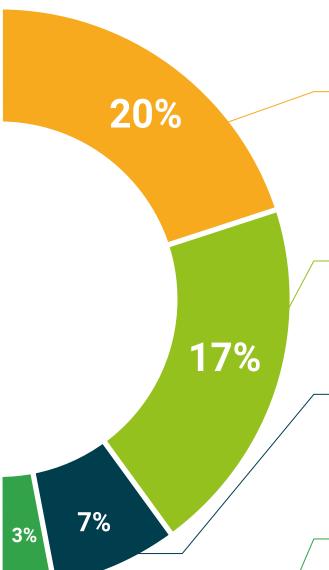
This exclusive multimedia content presentation training Exclusive system was awarded by Microsoft as a "European Success Story".





#### **Additional Reading**

Recent articles, consensus documents and international guidelines, among others. In TECH's virtual library, students will have access to everything they need to complete their course.



#### **Expert-Led Case Studies and Case Analysis**

Effective learning ought to be contextual. Therefore, TECH presents real cases in which the expert will guide students, focusing on and solving the different situations: a clear and direct way to achieve the highest degree of understanding.



#### **Testing & Retesting**

We periodically evaluate and re-evaluate students' knowledge throughout the program, through assessment and self-assessment activities and exercises: so that they can see how they are achieving your goals.



#### Classes

There is scientific evidence suggesting that observing third-party experts can be useful.



Learning from an Expert strengthens knowledge and memory, and generates confidence in future difficult decisions.



#### **Quick Action Guides**

TECH offers the most relevant contents of the course in the form of worksheets or quick action guides. A synthetic, practical, and effective way to help students progress in their learning.





## tech 32 | Certificate

This **Postgraduate Certificate in Other Diagnostic Imaging Methods in Small Animals** contains the most complete and up to date scientific program on the market.

After the student has passed the assessments, they will receive their corresponding **Postgraduate Certificate** issued by **TECH Technological University** via tracked delivery\*.

The certificate issued by **TECH Technological University** will specify the qualification obtained though the Postgraduate Certificate, and meets the requirements commonly demanded by labor exchanges, competitive examinations, and professional career evaluation committees.

Title: Postgraduate Certificate in Other Diagnostic Imaging Methods in Small Animals Official N° of hours: 150 h.



#### POSTGRADUATE CERTIFICATE

in

## Other Diagnostic Imaging Methods in Small Animals

This is a qualification awarded by this University, equivalent to 150 hours, with a start date of dd/mm/yyyy and an end date of dd/mm/yyyy.

TECH is a Private Institution of Higher Education recognized by the Ministry of Public Education as of June 28, 2018.

June 17, 2020

Tere Guevara Navarro

is qualification must always be accompanied by the university degree issued by the competent authority to practice professionally in each cour

rique TECH Code: AFWORD23S techtitute.com/certific

<sup>\*</sup>Apostille Convention. In the event that the student wishes to have their paper certificate issued with an apostille, TECH EDUCATION will make the necessary arrangements to obtain it, at an additional cost.

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# Postgraduate Certificate Other Diagnostic Imaging Methods in Small Animals

- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 6 weeks
- » Certificate: TECH Technological University
- » Dedication: 16h/week
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online

