

**Case requirement for a Residency or Individual Training Programme
in Animal Reproduction, subfield Equine Reproduction**

In order to ascertain that a Diplomate in Animal Reproduction has received practical training, residents must be involved in the diagnosis, treatment and management of a minimum number of specified cases before being admitted to the ECAR examination. Involvement of the resident can be as part of a team (e.g. he/she assists in surgeries and procedures), however, the resident must be involved substantially in the case. Only observation of procedures performed by others is not considered involvement of the resident in that case.

Procedure	Number of cases to be seen by the Resident
Breeding soundness examination in the mare (including collection of uterine/cervical swab and uterine biopsy)	50
Determination of stage of the cycle and optimal time for breeding	150
Artificial insemination	50
Embryo transfer (collection, laboratory analysis and transfer of embryos)	15
Pregnancy diagnosis in the mare	50
Diagnosis and treatment of endometritis (including post-breeding endometritis)	15
Management of twin pregnancies (twin reduction)	5
Abdominal surgery in the mare (ovariectomy, uterine torsion, Caesarean section etc). If the number required cannot be attained by equine cases, bovine or small ruminant cases can be included into the training	10
Histological evaluation of uterine biopsies	20
Management of mares with disturbed pregnancy (e.g. abortion, placentitis, uterine haematoma)	10
Diagnosis and management of dystocia (vaginal delivery or fetotomy). If the number required cannot be attained by equine cases, dystocia in the bovine or small ruminant can be included into the training	15
Diagnosis and treatment of birth-related lacerations of the genital tract	5
Diagnosis and treatment of disorders in the puerperal period (e.g. retained placenta, puerperal infections, uterine haematoma)	10
Resuscitation and intensive care of the newborn foal (e.g. asphyxia, prematurity, meconium impaction, diseases of the urinary tract, septicemia, orphan foals)	20
Breeding soundness examination in the stallion (including semen collection and collection of swabs)	15
Semen collection and analysis (other than during breeding soundness examinations)	30
Semen cryopreservation	15
Reproductive surgery in the stallion (e.g. castration of normal or cryptorchid stallions, treatment of penile prolapse)	10
<i>Total minimum number of cases to be seen by the Resident</i>	<i>495</i>