Conference Report
December 2020

MINING DIAMONDS
Bringing together gems of the past, present and future to celebrate the VPHA’s 60th anniversary virtually

VPHA & AGV Virtual Conference Week 2020
10th October – 17th October 2020

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On behalf of the coordinating UK veterinary students
Introduction

2020 marks the 60th anniversary of the Veterinary Public Health Association. It is also the year of a COVID-19 pandemic which abolished plans for celebrating the occasion during a conference in March.

As it transpired no gatherings in person during 2020 were likely, a totally new conference programme was designed using entirely online platforms. This would be the VPHA & AGV’s first ever virtual conference. Titled ‘Mining Diamonds’, the conference spanned a whole week from the 10th – 17th October.

Conference Programme

- Pre-recorded presentations by five conference speakers
- Four live discussion sessions with graduate vets and related professionals, chaired by UK vet students:
  - A- Sat 10th October
  - B- Mon 12th October
  - C- Wed 14th October
  - D- Thurs 15th October
- Parallel discussions with undergraduate vet students hosted at several vet schools across the UK
- A final live session on Sat 17th October to conclude the conference week.

‘One Health’ is a concept that itself has arisen within the last 60 years. There has been increasing global recognition of the importance of a broad approach to the intrinsically connected health of animals, humans and the environment we share. Vets have such a significant role in many aspects of One Health, and it seemed fitting to use the milestone anniversary of the VPHA to consider some aspects of contributions made by the profession throughout the past 60 years.

A cohort of veterinary undergraduates used the opportunity of a virtual conference format to open discussions about the contributions of the veterinary profession to One Health. Collaborating with VPHA conference organisers, twelve UK vet students teamed up to mine ‘diamonds’ of knowledge, experience and insight from working vets and related professionals, as well as to gather some ideas and views of the veterinary undergraduate body. Collating these viewpoints has highlighted many aspects of the past, present and future role of the veterinary profession in One Health.

Conference Speakers

The conference week began with a series of pre-recorded presentations on YouTube which were made available to delegates to watch throughout the conference week.

Professor Lord Trees commenced the presentation series with a fascinating talk regarding the contribution of vets to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Lord Trees emphasised current challenges faced within the veterinary dimension of public health and the impact vets have had in responding to these. A multitude of successes were highlighted, including eradication of Rinderpest, reduced rates of antibiotic use within animal sectors and examples of veterinary drugs which have been repurposed to treat human conditions.

Dr Rens van Dobbenburgh, president of the FVE, gave an insightful presentation on the vital roles and the contributors of the FVE. Rens touched on pressing topics of the veterinary profession: corporatisation, earnings, pay gap and global pay scale differences. This talk highlighted the pressures faced by veterinarians due to their job role; namely workload, lack of staff and resources, pay and differing welfare standards for animals.

Dr Rakesh Chand gave a fascinating presentation on the growing global trade of insects. Rakesh talked of the benefits insects have nutritionally, for food chain productivity, for biological and disease control and many more. In his study examining whether rising live insect trade brings potential risks in animal and global disease transmission, Rakesh found there to be a lack of standardised global guidelines for insect trade. This was found to be largely down to inexperience with large scale trade, a concerning gap in a growing global market.

Anthony Ridge, veterinary advisor for DEFRA, gave a brilliant talk explaining the crucial role that vets play to enable international movements of animals and animal products whilst safeguarding animal health, animal welfare and public health. He emphasised the importance of vets in controlling animal health risks and subsequently human health threats, not only within each country but in crossing borders. Anthony emphasised the trusting relationship that trade requires to be sustained and successful between countries.
Finally, Lucy Johnson, a final year vet student at Cambridge University, concluded the talks with a review on welfare breaches within the veterinary sector. Lucy explained that the difficulty of an official veterinarian’s role is trying to identify which stage is responsible for a welfare breach. Implementation of CCTV may have positively impacted breaches of welfare, hopefully a maintained improvement. Continued improvement in welfare may be better implemented by harnessing data and technology to further identify breaches and early negative welfare indicators.

Graduate and Undergraduate Interactive Discussion Sessions

Throughout the conference week, UK vet students chaired 4 live discussions over zoom with graduate members of the profession and related professionals, asking for their experiences, opinions and ideas on three key questions:

I. What has the UK veterinary profession done in the last 60 years to benefit humans, animals and the environment (One Health-VPH)?

II. In what way could UK vets have had more of an impact on One Health-VPH?

III. What does the UK veterinary profession need to do more of in future to benefit humans, animals and the environment? What more needs to be taught at UK Vet Schools?

In parallel, students at Bristol, Cambridge, Glasgow, Surrey, Nottingham and the RVC organised similar discussions with undergraduates within each university, to share the student perspective on the same three questions, based on their own research, experiences and undergraduate teaching.

One Health is described by the One Health Commission as “the collaborative effort of multiple professionals, together with related disciplines and institutions - working locally, nationally, and globally - towards optimal health and wellbeing for people, domestic animals, wildlife, plants, and our environment.” This all-encompassing definition reflects the breadth and depth of the work that veterinarians have done and continue to do. The recent BVA One Health report considers several topics: mental health, antimicrobial resistance (AMR), zoonoses, environment and climate change, and others. The output of the Mining Diamonds conference will be reviewed within the themes of the BVA One Health report, alongside exploring other key issues raised throughout the week of interactive discussions.

Question 1: What has the UK veterinary profession done in the last 60 years to benefit humans, animals and the environment (One Health-VPH)?

Animal welfare

Firstly, throughout the graduate discussions it was acknowledged that there has been significant work and achievements by the veterinary profession in the past 60 years to improve animal welfare standards. The list of ‘Five Freedoms’ for animals under human control was developed in 1965 by the UK government and it was highlighted how this has become an international standard, having been adopted by the OIE. More recently, the introduction of the Animal Welfare Act 2006 moved animal welfare legislation away from punishing harm caused to animals, towards placing a duty of care on animal owners to meet the welfare needs of their animals. In 2018 the veterinary profession celebrated the mandatory introduction of CCTV surveillance in abattoirs in England.

Undergraduates concurred, with particular appreciation of the impact of recognising the ‘Five Freedoms’ and the ‘5 Welfare Needs’. They also discussed the role of vets in trade and how the import of animal products that fulfil welfare standards of the UK has had potential to have a positive impact on animal welfare internationally.

Antimicrobial resistance

Throughout the graduate discussions, the issue of antimicrobial resistance was raised as an area where significant contributions have been made by vets in the past 60 years. Veterinary expertise is necessary in many matters of global concern that require international collaboration, and this was a key example. The discussions highlighted the role of vets at the 2018 FAO/OIE/WHO subregional workshop on AMR held in Kazakhstan. National initiative’s led by veterinarians have also instigated international initiatives, as is the case when the Responsible Use of Medicines in Agriculture (RUMA) Alliance was established in the UK in 1997. Eight years later, the European Platform for Responsible Use of Medicines in Animals (EPRUMA) was formed.

Furthermore, veterinary undergraduates discussed how the rise in awareness of AMR amongst vets within farm, equine and companion animal practice has led to more judicious use of antimicrobials in clinical practice, combined with
routine screening for sensitivity. This has been important in taking progressive steps in addressing this challenging One Health issue.

**Disease control**

Zoonotic diseases are a constant and dynamic public and animal health risk. This is also a field in which veterinary expertise has proved to be hugely significant over the past 60 years and where vets worked effectively with other related professions such as scientists, veterinary nurses, meat inspectors and many others. The BSE crisis in the UK in the 1980's called attention to veterinary involvement in zoonotic disease and importantly food safety. Since then, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) provided scientific basis for the modernisation of meat inspection across the EU in 2012. Throughout the graduate discussions, there was also praise for the progress made in transforming to a risk-based approach to meat inspection and the vital role of meat inspection OVs in food safety. Other infectious agents mentioned included bovine TB, and there was discussion of the impact of introducing commercial milk pasteurisation in reducing tuberculosis in humans. The role of vets in advising on public health risks of raw feeding pets was also raised, particularly those posed by infectious organisms including *Campylobacter, Salmonella and E. Coli*. A further example of veterinary interventions contributing to reduced zoonotic disease was the control of hydatid disease in Wales through worming of dogs and advising correct disposal of carcasses, highlighting the multifaceted impact of vets to human and animal health.

Undergraduates also highlighted the success of vets in contributing to eradication of Rinderpest, declared by the OIE in 2011. This was a culmination of international surveillance and disease control strategies including vaccination and was a success that has given hope for future eradication of other diseases, for example polio. Work of charities such as Mission Rabies is also an example where use of technology to coordinate systematic vaccination of dogs continues to save thousands of lives and should be celebrated amongst the contributions of vets to One Health in the past 60 years.

**Research**

Vets have also made many contributions to One Health through research. There was discussion of the broad range of skills, knowledge and expertise that veterinarians have applied in different fields of research. An example raised was that of Professor Bill Jarret’s work in sixties, establishing a link between viral infections and cancer, used parallels between FeLV in felines and HIV in humans. Furthermore, currently veterinary researchers in Inverness are working on a tick project to map ticks in geographical locations across the UK to help with understanding the spread of Lyme disease, demonstrating vets’ valuable contributions to research from virology to epidemiology and in many other fields.

Undergraduates furthermore discussed the role of Named Veterinary Surgeons and legislation, such as the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986, which have facilitated the use of animals in research to benefit both humans and animals, whilst protecting the welfare of animals involved.

**Mental wellbeing**

There was also discussion of the positive contributions of the veterinary profession to not only physical, but also mental health of humans and animals in the past 60 years. Veterinary clinicians play a key role in ensuring animal welfare as well as impacting on the emotional wellbeing of their clients, managing difficult situations and decisions on a daily basis. Undergraduates emphasised the huge progress in raising awareness of the importance of mental health within the profession, with support networks and resources such Vetlife having been set up in recent years. The ways in which pets benefit wellbeing by providing companionship and exercise opportunities for their owners was acknowledged with reference to charitable organisations such as Street Vet who have been impactful in supporting those in difficult situations to have the emotional benefit of pet ownership, maximising human and animal health and wellbeing.

**Sustainability**

Issues of climate change have been more recently recognised on the veterinary agenda. BVA Vet futures has recognised that vets need to set out a view on the role of livestock in the environment. Vet Sustain is an example of a movement advocating for sustainability within the profession, with aims including those for a diverse and abundant wildlife, net zero warming, a no-waste society [1]. Undergraduates also recognised the importance of the veterinary profession’s contributions to The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). An analysis of the SDG targets found animal welfare as relevant to over 60 of the 169 targets. It was acknowledged that vets have impacted the environment positively in the past 60 years, from supporting sustainable farming to
contributing to breeding programmes, wildlife and conservation.

**Question 2: In what way could UK vets have had more of an impact on One Health-VPH?**

While there are numerous examples of the veterinary profession contributing positively to One Health over the past 60 years, there was also discussion of ways in which the impact of vets in benefitting humans, animals and the environment, could have been greater.

**Public education**

One of the most frequent issues highlighted was that of public perception of the profession’s role in society. There has perhaps been a lack of visibility of vets in roles outside of clinical practice. The stereotypical image of a vet whose principle occupation is treating animals has created barriers in the appreciation of veterinary contribution to human and environmental health.

It was also suggested that more could have been done by vets in clinical practice to raise awareness about One Health. Veterinary clinicians are in a unique position as an interface of the profession with clients, from pet owners to farmers. This allows them to educate the wider population about significant public health matters and shape the perception of the veterinary profession as not only having a responsibility towards animals, but more broadly to all forms of life, ecosystems and the environment. This privileged position could perhaps have been used more to communicate and clarify topics where there is frequent misinformation, such as sustainable farming, animal welfare issues and diseases posing public health risks, such as BSE. Further examples of opportunities to educate on One Health include conveying risks of raw feeding of pets to public health and the role of routine vaccinations and parasite control as to benefit public health as well as that of the individual animals.

**Social media**

Undergraduates also noted that the profession could have embraced the rise of social media platforms as a valuable tool to amplify the profession’s main messages, including those relating to One Health. A relevant example discussed was that of selective breeding. Whilst the BVA stance on brachycephalism has been very beneficial, perhaps a more timely intervention, or expression of the profession’s approach towards selecting for extreme anatomical characteristics, could have had a greater impact on animal welfare, increased public awareness, and helped prevent the prevalence of animals with breed-associated health conditions seen today.

**Policy**

During graduate discussions it was suggested that the veterinary profession could have taken a more leading role in shaping policy. For example, there was suggestion that the response of the profession to rise of antimicrobial resistance over the past 60 years has been reactive rather than pre-emptive. The profession could have been more impactful through leading collaboration with medics and scientists to design strategies to address rising resistance to antimicrobials including antibiotics, anthelmintics and antiparasiticides.

**Multidisciplinary collaboration**

Sharing expertise and working together across sectors is key to One Health. Although this could be one of the successes so far, it was also discussed that this may not always have been used to maximum benefit. An example was given of a new technology being trialled by the FSA, blockchain technology, which could increase efficiency of data processing in cattle slaughterhouses by relaying data using encrypted signatures. This is an example that highlights the importance of cooperation between different industries. There may not have been optimal collaboration between medics, dentists, environmental scientists, engineers, computer scientists, geographers, environmental scientists, social scientists and many other sectors, which could have had shared benefits through working together. The profession could have a greater impact on One Health through taking more opportunities to benefit from different perspectives, expertise and innovative technologies.

**Infectious disease control**

Throughout discussions, there was emphasis on the positive role of vets in responding to several infectious diseases. However, there was also discussion of cases of disease control in the last 60 years that could have been more successful. For example, bovine TB infections of cattle is still a major issue in areas of England, with an impact on herd health in addition to financial repercussions for the farming industry and the government. In 1908 a programme was launched aiming to eliminate human TB and since, elimination of the bovine TB disease from all areas of the UK has not been successful. Retrospectively, vets could have had a greater impact on the wellbeing of animals and humans, particularly farmers, had this disease been effectively controlled.
Undergraduate education
Graduates and undergraduates also discussed education as an area where there was opportunity to have a greater impact on One Health. Teaching of veterinary public health in veterinary courses in the UK as an independent topic can lead to a lack of appreciation of the relevance of One Health principles in clinical practice. There was recognition that throughout the last 60 years there could have been increased integration and emphasis of VPH with other subjects, alongside greater emphasis on teaching soft and communication skills. This could have transferred to an improved role of the vet as an educator of the public on One Health matters.

Undergraduates also discussed a discrepancy in the education of One Health for vets and medics. For example, anecdotally there has been lessened familiarity of many medical students with zoonotic diseases in comparison to veterinary students, including food-borne zoonoses, those from companion animals and emerging exotic zoonoses. It was suggested there could have been increased One Health teaching in the medical curriculum, perhaps including vets engaging in delivering One Health undergraduate education. This could have paved the way for more collaboration and seamless integration of veterinary and medical expertise that could have benefitted humans, animals and the environment.

Environmental impact
Finally, there was speculation that there were ways that the environmental impact of the veterinary profession could have been improved. An interesting example discussed was the issue of milk from cows with mastitis treated with antibiotics being disposed of in slurry, with risks of spreading resistance genes and consequences when manure is spread in the environment. Considering the impact of manure handling on dairy farms and how it could potentially contribute to AMR illustrates the intrinsic connections between veterinary interventions and the environment that perhaps have not been fully appreciated. Undergraduates also raised veterinary-related issues that have had a negative environmental impact such as use of DDT and its damage to wildlife populations, high consumption of single-use plastics in clinical practice and issue with sustainability of different farming methods. Over the past 60 years, there may have been several ways the veterinary profession could have had a more positive impact on One Health through taking more responsibility for the impact of clinical interventions and practice on the environment.

Question 3: What does the UK veterinary profession need to do more of in the future to benefit humans, animals and the environment? What more needs to be taught at UK Vet Schools?

Having discussed some of the many contributions and critically appraised the role of the profession in One Health over the past 60 years, it is clear that vets are in a position to have a great beneficial impact on animal, human and environmental health moving into the future.

Attributes of veterinary professionals
There was consensus across the discussions that vets have unique practical and communication skills, scientific knowledge and evidence-based approaches that are applicable in many contexts. Opportunities to contribute and lead in fields outside of clinical practice should be embraced.

Environmental responsibility
The veterinary profession should be very proactive in working to understand the environmental impact of clinical interventions and collaboration with scientists and non-veterinary experts is essential. For example, vets could work closer alongside environmentalists and environmental scientists in cases of reported environmental contamination with animal or products of animal origin related products. The profession should be more engaged in investigating issues such as the impact of manure processing, carcass management and antiparasiticide treatment of companion animals contaminating environmental water sources.

Climate change may have an impact on the veterinary profession in the future. There was discussion of potential for altered dynamics in farming, such as the effect of changing climate on mould growth and mycotoxin production which could in turn affect animal feed, health and productivity. Furthermore, extreme weather patterns could require veterinary involvement in managing issues such as floods, fires and hurricanes. The veterinary profession should be actively engaged in monitoring the impact of changes in climate and be prepared to adapt to new challenges.

Diversification in growing industries
During graduate discussions, the significant rise of the insect industry was highlighted, and it was emphasised that vets should be at the forefront of this growing industry. Insects have great potential as a source of food, medicines and animal protein. The insect industry is critical to the future of the
world and One Health and vets should be key in ensuring public health, surveillance for zoonotic and disease risks and ensuring safe trade. Vets should also be leading figures in apiaries. Helping manage a healthy population of bees and maintain disease control also preserves the vital role of pollination, essential for environmental diversity. Similarly, the role of vets in aquaculture is important. Vets should embrace the diverse range of species and industries that can be supported using veterinary knowledge and expertise to maximise beneficial impacts on animals, humans and the environment.

Food systems
Undergraduates discussed the need for increased transparency of food systems in the future. With a rise in ‘environmental consciousness’, there is a demand for greater and more accessible consumer information about the origins of our food, the process of ‘farm to fork’ and the environmental impact of our diet choices. This should include more information about farm assurance schemes, welfare standards, sourcing, importing and processing of food. There was, furthermore, discussion of the potential benefits of increasing transparency of slaughter in abattoirs to help counter misinformation and biased representation of animal welfare at slaughter. Vets could play an important role in helping relay information to consumers to facilitate educated food consumption, advocate high welfare standards and also to support the British farming industry.

Policy
During graduate discussions, there was an acknowledgement of the impact vets have had in policy-making in the past 60 years and also discussion of the benefits of greater involvement of vets in shaping policy in the future. Taking a leading role in contributing to policy and lobbying for changes gives an opportunity for vets to have a significant impact on One Health, for example in matters such as trade, animal welfare and environmental issues.

Diversity
Undergraduates discussed the importance of increasing diversity in the profession in the future. From making university applications for veterinary medicine achievable for those from less privileged backgrounds through to diversification of graduate positions in clinical or non-clinical practice, the future of the profession should look to embrace individuals from all backgrounds to work together for the benefit of animals, humans and the environment.

One Health CPD
In discussing the future of One Health education, the need for maintaining education of One Health for graduates within the profession was highlighted. This could include CPD related to VPH, such as providing resources to help the veterinary clinical practice become more sustainable and information on topical public health matters. Raising the profile of One Health-related CPD could translate to a more proactive role of veterinary clinicians as public educators of One Health.

Undergraduate VPH teaching
Undergraduate education is key for shaping the approach of those beginning veterinary careers towards One Health. In questioning what more needs to be taught at UK vet schools, there were many suggestions throughout both graduate and undergraduate discussions. For example, there was emphasis on the importance of soft and communication skills, teaching of ethics and ethical frameworks, the process of forming policy, herd health, and the principles of economics for example in farming. There was also discussion of benefits of covering issues including climate change, the impact of farming on the environment and veterinary sustainability, to encourage environmental awareness within the profession. There was furthermore a consensus that having VPH teaching more integrated and more emphasised throughout the undergraduate course would also inevitably emphasise the relevance and applications of veterinary medicine in One Health.

EMS opportunities
As an adjunct to the VPH taught in the veterinary curriculum, both graduates and undergraduates discussed the importance of non-clinical EMS opportunities. EMS is essential for giving an insight into the roles vets can play in society. Broadening this to include more opportunities within different fields such as laboratory work, research, APHA field work, meat inspection OVs, trade and border control and even food processing plants or with environmental agencies could encourage veterinary diversification in the future and an appreciation of the impact the veterinary profession can have on One Heath.

Final Live Session
On Saturday 17th October, a live zoom call was arranged for all registered conference delegates. This was the culmination of a week of engaging discussions. The cohort of twelve veterinary undergraduates with representation for every vet
school in the UK, jointly presented ‘The diamonds we mined’, feeding back on outcomes of the graduate and undergraduate online discussions on the past, present and future role of the veterinary profession in One Health. There was time for questions for some of the conference speakers, presentation of a poster competition and some concluding remarks, bringing to a close the VPHA & AGV’s first ever virtual conference week.

Student Proposals

After reviewing the discussion outcomes throughout the conference week, the cohort of veterinary undergraduates decided on three proposals which were presented at the final live zoom call. Delegates present were given an opportunity to vote in a poll to show their support for the proposals.

Proposal 1: Increase VPH related EMS opportunities for UK veterinary undergraduates

There was consensus that undergraduates would value increased and varied exposure to veterinary roles outside of clinical practice.

Proposal 2: Provide undergraduates with opportunities to offer comments on consultation documents

Students would value insights into current issues and a chance to comment on consultation documents.

Proposal 3: Include more teaching on the environmental impact and sustainability strategies of the profession

Undergraduates would value teaching on the environmental impact of the veterinary industry and ways the profession could be more sustainable.
Poster Competition

The conference week included a poster competition. There both undergraduate and postgraduate submissions which were presented at the final conference session. A panel of judges praised the high standard of all the posters, which covered a range of topics from strategies for management of free-roaming dog populations, One Health in the veterinary curriculum and the risks of raw feeding. The excellent submissions were also made available for viewing on the VPHA website.

VPHAmbassador Scheme

The virtual conference relied on an enthusiastic team of students from each UK vet school working together and with the VPHA. The success of the project has led to the development of the VPHAmbassador scheme, which was launched following the conference. This is a brand-new opportunity for two students from each vet school in the UK and Ireland to fill the role of senior and deputy VPHAmbassador. VPHAmbassadors will act as a point of contact for each vet school. The scheme aims to improve networking between vet schools and enable more seamless communication of the VPHA with veterinary undergraduates.

Summary and Conclusion

The VPHA & AGV’s conference 2020 harnessed the use of technology and the networking potential of online platforms to celebrate the VPHA’s 60th anniversary in a new entirely virtual format.

For the undergraduates helping organise the conference week, this was an invaluable opportunity to speak with experienced vets and related professionals from diverse career paths, gaining an insight into their varied experiences, contributions and outlook on vets in One Health.

Crowned by the inspiring presentation series by the conference speakers, ‘Mining Diamonds’ brought together gems of the past, present and future to highlight and celebrate many of the contributions of the veterinary profession to the health and welfare of animals, humans and the environment we share.

Credits

With special thanks to all graduate and undergraduate delegates who engaged with the online conference, and to the VPHA and AGV for their huge support of veterinary undergraduates in providing this opportunity to help run the virtual conference.

Cohort of organising UK Veterinary Students
Jennifer Simpson (Cambridge), Lucy Johnson (Cambridge), Chelsie Bailey (Bristol), Julia Lee (RVC), Susannah Simpson (Cambridge), Bonnie Yang (Edinburgh), Jemma Ryde (Bristol), Sammie Lam (Cambridge), Sarah Moody (Liverpool), Abi Liston (Surrey), Mary Ward (Glasgow), Laura Copley (Nottingham)

Conference Speakers
Professor Lord Trees, Dr Rens van Dobbenburgh, Dr Rakesh Chand, Anthony Ridge, Lucy Johnson

Delegates
There were over 100 registered conference delegates and participating undergraduates. Below are those who opted to be given named credit for their participation in the conference.

Graduates
Jane Clark, Laurentiu Patea, Sophia Hepple, Laura Fiano, Vikki Halliday, Chioma Achi, Kate Richards, David Edwards, Naomi Fitzgibbons, Jason Aldiss, Hilary Glasgow, Nigel Gibbens, Polly Compston, Collin Willson, Rhiannon Wood, Claire White, Emma Simpson, Francesca Contadini, Mavis Regan, Barry McGarvey, Rakesh Chand, Anthony Ridge, Enrique Vega, Kate Sharpe, Charlie Mason, David Pritchard, Paloma Pavia, Osiris Ointa, Rens Van Dobbenburgh, Volker Moser, Milorad Radakovic, Joanna Robinson, Drazenka Tubin-Delic, Lewis Grant, Alistair Hamilton

Undergraduates
Susannah Simpson, Fiona Shuttleworth, Emily Neve, Elizabeth Peni Brooks, Tobias Corrigan, Katherine Heylen, Lucy Johnson, Sammie Lam,

Poster competition entrants
Phoebe Abrahams, Chelsie Bailey, India Kaeda, Julia Lee, Sally Poole, Nnenna Ugwu

Conference Organisers
Milorad Radakovic, Rhiannon Wood, Simon Wolitier, Emma Simpson

VPHA & AGV Presidents
Madeleine Forsyth & Kate Sharpe

References
References limited only to those provided in the course of some of the live discussions.

[1] https://vetsustain.org/