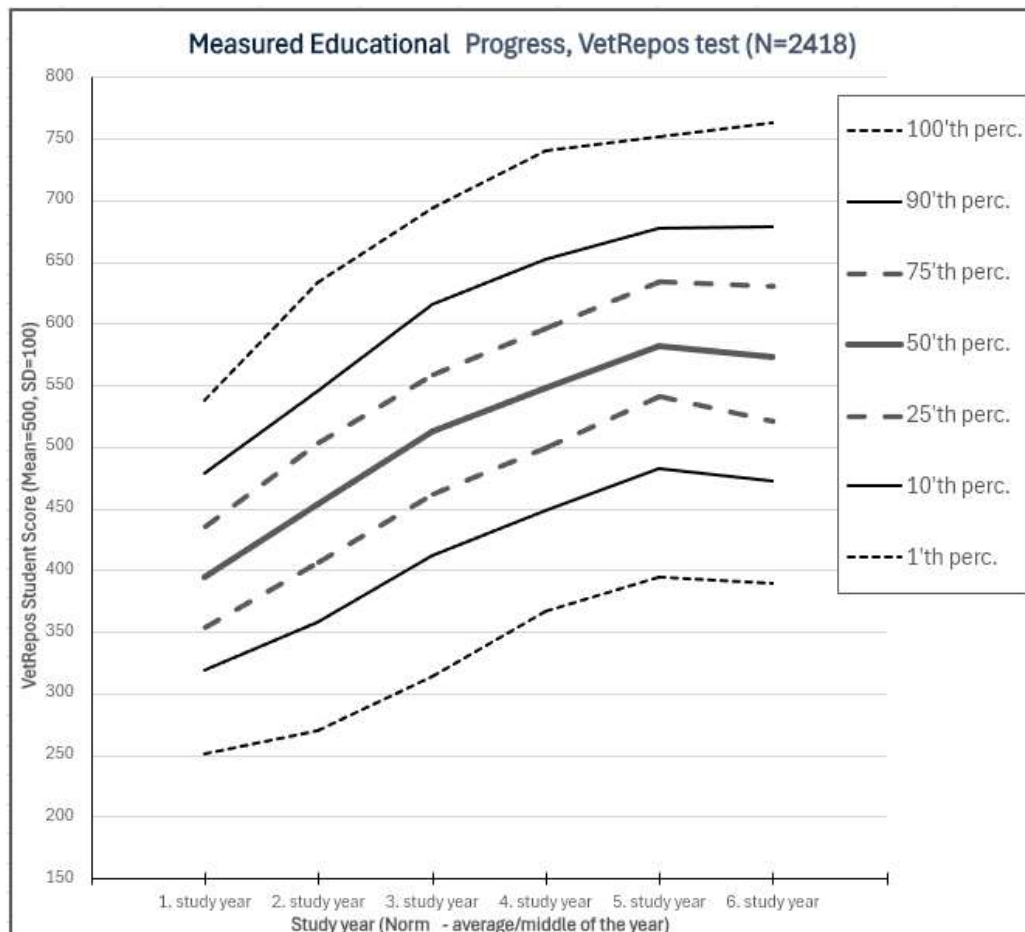


A Student's Guide to VetRepos Test Scores

The VetRepos test is designed to assess the competencies expected of newly qualified veterinarians, in alignment with the EAEVE [“Day One Competences”](#) and to measures student’s educational progress from study start to graduation.

The test uses an item bank with nearly 1,000 different questions, ranging from basic knowledge to very difficult and advanced questions. The test is designed to offer appropriate challenges for students at every level, from beginners to advanced graduates. As an adaptive test, each question is selected based on the student’s previous responses, making it ideal for use once or twice a year throughout their studies. This approach is intended to give students meaningful feedback on their knowledge growth and overall learning progress.

The Norm Progression displayed in the graph below (growth curves) has been regularly updated and recalculated with each new data set. Currently, with 2,418 student responses, this stable benchmark reflects the general progression pattern across different study years.



The norm is based on a standardized scale that applies to all students, regardless of university or year of study, with a mean of 500 and a standard deviation of 100. This scale is also used by other international large-scale assessments, such as and TIMMS and PIRLS (IEA) or PISA (OECD), explained [Here](#).

As illustrated in the figure, the most significant progress occurs during the initial years, where the learning curve is steepest, followed by a gradual decline. This trend aligns with common patterns in educational data. While it may appear counterintuitive that students in their final (6th) year score lower than those in the previous year, this is not unusual. The intense focus on practical skills and the final thesis in the last year can impact performance in theoretical skills and general veterinary knowledge, which are the primary focus of the VetRepos test.

This illustration of general results is intended to help students interpret their scores. For example

- A student performing at the median level (50th percentile) in their third year scores slightly above 500 points
- The top 10% of first-year students (90th percentile) perform at approximately the same level as the lowest-performing 10 percent of the students in the fifth and sixth year.
- On average, students' progress about 40 points per year.

The table below provides the data underlying the progression norm depicted in the figure.

	Student average VetRepos scores (mid study year)						Measured Progress scores				
	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y1-Y2	Y2-Y3	Y3-Y4	Y4-Y5	Y5-Y6
100'th percentile	538	632	693	740	751	763	94	61	47	11	12
90'th percentile	478	545	616	651	677	678	67	71	35	26	1
75'th percentile	436	503	559	597	634	630	67	56	38	37	-4
50'th percentile	394	454	513	548	582	573	60	59	35	34	-9
25'th percentile	353	406	462	499	542	521	53	56	37	43	-21
10'th percentile	318	358	412	448	482	472	40	54	36	34	-10
1'st percentile	250	269	314	366	394	388	19	45	52	28	-6

The test provides feedback and enables tracking of progression both at an overall level and across four subscales covering the EAEVE subject areas (see Appendix, below):

1. Basic Sciences
2. Clinical Sciences, Companion Animals & Equines
3. Clinical Sciences, Production Animals, including Animal Production Subjects
4. Food Safety and Quality, Veterinary Public Health, and One Health.

Each item in the test is linked to one, two or three subscales. VetRepos subscale scores are reported individually on the same scale as the overall test score. This approach is intended to give students targeted feedback on their strengths and areas where additional effort may be needed.

Overall, the test has been thoroughly validated, and the results are therefore reliable and valid. However, it is important to remember that fluctuations in test scores can result from factors beyond changes in ability or academic level—such as having a good or bad day, focus, distractions, statistical variability, and more—and may not always reflect a student's true ability. Nevertheless, taking the test regularly will provide an unbiased estimate of your progress in knowledge and general veterinary skills, based solely on your responses.

Appendix:

The relation between EAEVE-subject areas and the VetRepos test Subscales

EAEVE-subject areas	Subscale number	EAEVE-subject areas - Text
1	(Subscale 1)	Anatomy, histology and embryology
2	(Subscale 1)	Physiology
3	(Subscale 1)	Biochemistry
4	(Subscale 1)	General-, population- and molecular genetics
5	(Subscale 1)	Pharmacology, pharmacy and pharmacotherapy
6	(Subscale 1)	Pathology
7	(Subscale 1)	Toxicology
8	(Subscale 1)	Parasitology
9	(Subscale 1)	Microbiology
10	(Subscale 1)	Immunology
11	(Subscale 1)	Epidemiology
12	(Subscale 1)	Information literacy and data management
13	(Subscale 1)	Professional ethics and communication
14	(Subscale 1)	Animal health economics and practice management
15	(Subscale 1)	Animal ethology
16	(Subscale 1)	Animal welfare
17	(Subscale 1)	Animal nutrition
18	(Subscale 2 & 3)	Obstetrics, reproduction and reproductive disorders
19	(Subscale 2 & 3)	Diagnostic pathology
20	(Subscale 2 & 3)	Medicine
21	(Subscale 2 & 3)	Surgery
22	(Subscale 2 & 3)	Anaesthesiology
23	(Subscale 2 & 3)	Clinical practical training in common animal species
24	(Subscale 2 & 3)	Preventive medicine
25	(Subscale 2 & 3)	Diagnostic imaging
26	(Subscale 2 & 3)	Therapy)
27	(Subscale 2 & 3)	Propaedeutic of “production animals” or “companion animals and equines”
28	(Subscale 3)	Animal production, including breeding, husbandry and economics
29	(Subscale 3)	Herd health management
30	(Subscale 4)	Veterinary legislation including official controls, regulatory veterinary services, forensic veterinary medicine and certification
31	(Subscale 4)	Control of food, feed and animal by-products
32	(Subscale 4)	Zoonoses
33	(Subscale 4)	Food hygiene and food microbiology
34	(Subscale 4)	Food technology