Study Suggestions

Suggested Study Materials

Books: Recommended Reading List

- Osweiler, G.D.: Toxicology, 1996, Williams and Wilkins, Media, PA.

Journals: 2011, 2012, 2013 and through March 2014 unless otherwise specified:

- American Journal of Veterinary Research
- Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association
- Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health
- Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation
- Journal of Veterinary Emergency and Critical Care
- Veterinary Clinics of North America: Equine Practice - Toxicology, 2001, 17(3)
- Veterinary Clinics of North America: Food Animal Practice - Ruminant Toxicology, 2011, 27(2)
- Veterinary Clinics of North America: Exotic Animal Practice – Toxicology, 2008, 11(2)

Suggested Study Methods

A planned, structured study regime is strongly recommended. Of course, study methods must be individualized to each candidate's specific needs. An approach to studies for this examination might include:

Invest sufficient time and thought in developing an effective and realistic study plan. Formulate a written, master study plan, include a timetable with dates; chronologically indicate the beginning and conclusion of each area of study.

The period of preparation for the examination depends on the educational background, experience and, to a certain degree, the occupation of the candidate. Each candidate must make his/her own determination in this matter. Time should be set aside each and every day for some aspect of the study. Most find studying with other candidates advantageous. Candidates are encouraged to contact ABVT Diplomates on any aspects of study. Listed below are some study suggestions; you will think of others:

1. Review notes from course work. Even notes from courses which do not seem pertinent to toxicology may help with clinical signs, test methods, differential diagnosis, etc.
2. Read journals. This is a formidable but not impossible task. Systematically review journal articles and
critically read those which are pertinent. Place greater emphasis on refereed journals.

3. Attend seminars/lectures. Toxicology sessions are included in most major conventions and topics related to toxicology can be found in several related fields.

4. Give lectures and seminars. To teach is to learn. Many local groups might be interested in having you lecture.

5. Publish. Most of us see at least one noteworthy case or research finding per year. This is a good learning tool.

6. Join study groups. This system of interactive learning works well for some.

7. Identify weak areas. Concentrate on areas of deficiency, seek help on study materials, and plan your method of review.

8. Texts. Many excellent texts are available. Besides reference sources, they may be helpful in the organization of information.

9. File system. Information filing systems are a necessity for us all and are highly individualized. Papers and journal articles can be filed by subject matter or filed numerically with reference to another number file box. The method simply depends on whether one wants to save time during the filing or retrieving of the information.

10. Black book, flash cards, etc. Many find it helpful to develop a small note system for hard-core, difficult-to-remember information (such as: plant scientific names, common names, toxic principle, etc.; metabolic pathways; definitions; etc.). Entries should be succinct. This may help with the repetition usually required to master this type of information.