

Doc. 300.1.1

Date: 28 September 2022

External Evaluation Report (Conventional-face-to-face programme of study)

- **Higher Education Institution:**
Frederick University
- **Town:** Nicosia
- **School/Faculty (if applicable):** Health Sciences
- **Department/ Sector:** Pharmacy
- **Programme of study- Name (Duration, ECTS, Cycle)**

In Greek:

Φαρμακευτική (5 ακαδημαϊκά έτη, 300 ECTS, Ενιαίο και Αδιάσπαστο Μάστερ) ή Φαρμακευτική (5 ακαδημαϊκά έτη, 300 ECTS, Πτυχίο (BSc))

In English:

Integrated Master Pharmacy (5 academic years, 300 ECTS) or BSc Pharmacy (5 academic years, 300 ECTS)

- **Language(s) of instruction:** Greek or English
- **Programme's status:** Currently Operating
- **Concentrations (if any):**



The present document has been prepared within the framework of the authority and competencies of the Cyprus Agency of Quality Assurance and Accreditation in Higher Education, according to the provisions of the “Quality Assurance and Accreditation of Higher Education and the Establishment and Operation of an Agency on Related Matters Laws” of 2015 to 2021 [L.136(I)/2015 – L.132(I)/2021].

In Greek: Concentrations

In English: Concentrations

A. Introduction

This part includes basic information regarding the onsite visit.

The visit of the EEC in the Frederick University campus took place on September 26 2022 following a tight but well organized schedule. The EEC members were first briefed by the Frederic University representative, Prof. George Demosthenous, the Rector, Prof. Costas Kyriakou, the Vice Rector of Quality Assurance and Academic Excellence, and Dr. Christoforos Charalambous, the Vice President of the Council. Next, Dr. Charalambous presented structure and governance, mission and vision of the Frederic University. Subsequently the EEC members met with the members of the Internal Quality Committee of the University. Prof. Kyriakou presented Committee Members, External Quality Assurance evaluation, program recognition, quality standards and indicators adopted, and in the end of his presentation academic and department internal evaluation. The EEC members met with the Chair of the Department, Dr. Maria Pantelidou, who made a short presentation of the Department's structure. The Department's profile was presented, the mission and vision, strategic planning, academic staff structure, student profile, research activity, infrastructure, student academic support, mobility, service to the society, and SWOT analysis. After each presentation, there was discussion with participation of the academic teachers physically present or online. After a short break, Prof. Stavros Malamataris, the coordinator of the program of BSc or Integrated Master of Pharmacy program presented the program: its aims and learning outcomes, operation of the program, admission criteria for prospective students, program structure (allocation of courses per semester), the learning outcomes and ECTS, the persons involved in the program's design and development, academic staff, employability of graduates and SWOT analysis. Afterwards, the EEC discussed the program with members of the teaching staff on the program courses for all the years of study (face-to-face and on-line via zoom), focusing on the content of each course and its implementation, the learning outcomes, student evaluation criteria and their compliance with the level of the program according to the EQF. After a working lunch of the EEC members, with the CYQAA Officer George Aletraris, the EEC members met with representatives of the students, both undergraduate and graduates of the running BSc program in pharmacy to discuss various aspects related to studies and student life. Finally, the EEC members again met with the Head of the relevant department and the programme's Coordinator to summarize the previous discussions. During the visit at the Frederick University, the EEC was given access to all additional



material as requested, including study programs, the curricula vitae of all teachers, study guide, and document relevant to the Frederick University structure. The reception of the EEC by Frederick University was excellent and all staff and students were particularly cooperative and willing to support the evaluation procedure, providing any material requested and answering all questions posed by the EEC members.



B. External Evaluation Committee (EEC)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>University</i>
Anna Birna Almarsdóttir	Professor	University of Copenhagen
Tomasz Pawiński	Professor	University of Warsaw
Konstantinos Avgoustakis	Professor	University of Patras
Ioannis Kkolos	Cyprus Pharmacy Board Representative	Not applicable
Niki Makri	Student representative	University of Cyprus

C. Guidelines on content and structure of the report

- *The external evaluation report follows the structure of assessment areas.*
- *At the beginning of each assessment area there is a box presenting:*
 - (a) sub-areas*
 - (b) standards which are relevant to the European Standards and Guidelines (ESG)*
 - (c) some questions that EEC may find useful.*
- *The questions aim at facilitating the understanding of each assessment area and at illustrating the range of topics covered by the standards.*
- *Under each assessment area, it is important to provide information regarding the compliance with the requirements of each sub-area. In particular, the following must be included:*

Findings

A short description of the situation in the Higher Education Institution (HEI), based on elements from the application for external evaluation and on findings from the onsite visit.

Strengths

A list of strengths, e.g. examples of good practices, achievements, innovative solutions etc.

Areas of improvement and recommendations

A list of problem areas to be dealt with, followed by or linked to the recommendations of how to improve the situation.

- *The EEC should state the compliance for each sub-area (Non-compliant, Partially compliant, Compliant), which must be in agreement with everything stated in the report. It is pointed out that, in the case of standards that cannot be applied due to the status of the HEI and/or of the programme of study, N/A (= Not Applicable) should be noted.*
- *The EEC should state the conclusions and final remarks regarding the programme of study as a whole.*
- **The report may also address other issues which the EEC finds relevant.**

1. Study programme and study programme's design and development (ESG 1.1, 1.2, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9)

Sub-areas

- 1.1 Policy for quality assurance
- 1.2 Design, approval, on-going monitoring and review
- 1.3 Public information
- 1.4 Information management

1.1 Policy for quality assurance

Standards

- *Policy for quality assurance of the programme of study:*
 - *has a formal status and is publicly available*
 - *supports the organisation of the quality assurance system through appropriate structures, regulations and processes*
 - *supports teaching, administrative staff and students to take on their responsibilities in quality assurance*
 - *ensures academic integrity and freedom and is vigilant against academic fraud*
 - *guards against intolerance of any kind or discrimination against the students or staff*
 - *supports the involvement of external stakeholders*

1.2 Design, approval, on-going monitoring and review

Standards

- *The programme of study:*
 - *is designed with overall programme objectives that are in line with the institutional strategy and have explicit intended learning outcomes*
 - *is designed by involving students and other stakeholders*
 - *benefits from external expertise*
 - *reflects the four purposes of higher education of the Council of Europe (preparation for sustainable employment, personal development, preparation for life as active citizens in democratic societies, the development and maintenance, through teaching, learning and research, of a broad, advanced knowledge base)*
 - *is designed so that it enables smooth student progression*
 - *is designed so that the exams' and assignments' content corresponds to the level of the programme and the number of ECTS*
 - *defines the expected student workload in ECTS*

- *includes well-structured placement opportunities where appropriate*
- *is subject to a formal institutional approval process*
- *results in a qualification that is clearly specified and communicated, and refers to the correct level of the National Qualifications Framework for Higher Education and, consequently, to the Framework for Qualifications of the European Higher Education Area*
- *is regularly monitored in the light of the latest research in the given discipline, thus ensuring that the programme is up-to-date*
- *is periodically reviewed so that it takes into account the changing needs of society, the students' workload, progression and completion, the effectiveness of procedures for assessment of students, student expectations, needs and satisfaction in relation to the programme*
- *is reviewed and revised regularly involving students and other stakeholders*

1.3 Public information

Standards

- *Regarding the programme of study, clear, accurate, up-to date and readily accessible information is published about:*
 - *selection criteria*
 - *intended learning outcomes*
 - *qualification awarded*
 - *teaching, learning and assessment procedures*
 - *pass rates*
 - *learning opportunities available to the students*
 - *graduate employment information*

1.4 Information management

Standards

- *Information for the effective management of the programme of study is collected, monitored and analysed:*
 - *key performance indicators*
 - *profile of the student population*
 - *student progression, success and drop-out rates*
 - *students' satisfaction with their programmes*
 - *learning resources and student support available*
 - *career paths of graduates*
- *Students and staff are involved in providing and analysing information and planning follow-up activities.*

You may also consider the following questions:

- *What is the procedure for quality assurance of the programme and who is involved?*
- *Who is involved in the study programme's design and development (launching, changing, internal evaluation) and what is taken into account (strategies, the needs of society, etc.)?*
- *How/to what extent are students themselves involved in the development of the content of their studies?*
- *Please evaluate a) whether the study programme remains current and consistent with developments in society (labour market, digital technologies, etc.), and b) whether the content and objectives of the study programme are in accordance with each other?*
- *Do the content and the delivery of the programme correspond to the European Qualifications Framework (EQF)?*
- *How is coherence of the study programme ensured, i.e., logical sequence and coherence of courses? How are substantial overlaps between courses avoided? How is it ensured that the teaching staff is aware of the content and outputs of their colleagues' work within the same study programme?*
- *How does the study programme support development of the learners' general competencies (including digital literacy, foreign language skills, entrepreneurship, communication and teamwork skills)?*
- *What are the scope and objectives of the foundation courses in the study programme (where appropriate)? What are the pass rates?*
- *How long does it take a student on average to graduate? Is the graduation rate for the study programme analogous to other European programmes with similar content? What is the pass rate per course/semester?*
- ***How is it ensured that the actual student workload is in accordance with the workload expressed by ECTS?***
- *What are the opportunities for international students to participate in the study programme (courses/modules taught in a foreign language)?*
- *Is information related to the programme of study publicly available?*
- *How is the HEI evaluating the success of its graduates in the labor market? What is the feedback from graduates of the study programme on their employment and/or continuation of studies?*
- *Have the results of student feedback been analysed and taken into account, and how (e.g., when planning in-service training for the teaching staff)?*
- *What are the reasons for dropping out (voluntary withdrawal)? What has been done to reduce the number of such students?*

Findings

A short description of the situation in the Higher Education Institution (HEI), based on elements from the application for external evaluation and on findings from the onsite visit.

There is a quality assurance body (Internal Quality Committee) for the whole university to monitor the quality of the programs. The committee applies an Internal Quality System that uses key performance indicators (KPIs), such as student dropout rates, academic progression and grades. At the end of each academic year, self-evaluation reports are made for each program at the university with quality indicators relating to the program, students and graduates. Each course is evaluated by students with a questionnaire that they complete prior to receiving grades electronically. A report is made based on these results.

Strengths

A list of strengths, e.g. examples of good practices, achievements, innovative solutions etc.

- The quality system uses measurable and objective criteria to assess the quality of the programs and monitors trends in student performance.
- IQC have transparency and representation from staff and students.

Areas of improvement and recommendations

A list of problem areas to be dealt with, followed by or linked to the recommendations of how to improve the situation.

It could be considered to have a separate IQC for the pharmacy program, which is new and highly academically demanding.

Please select what is appropriate for each of the following sub-areas:

Sub-area		<i>Non-compliant/ Partially Compliant/Compliant</i>
1.1	Policy for quality assurance	Compliant
1.2	Design, approval, on-going monitoring and review	Compliant
1.3	Public information	Compliant
1.4	Information management	Compliant



ΦΟΡΕΑΣ ΔΙΑΣΦΑΛΙΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΣΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΙΟΤΗΤΑΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΝΩΤΕΡΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ
CYPRUS AGENCY OF QUALITY ASSURANCE AND ACCREDITATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION



2. Student – centred learning, teaching and assessment (ESG 1.3)

Sub-areas

2.1 Process of teaching and learning and student-centred teaching methodology

2.2 Practical training

2.3 Student assessment

2.1 Process of teaching and learning and student-centred teaching methodology

Standards

- *The process of teaching and learning supports students' individual and social development.*
- *The process of teaching and learning is flexible, considers different modes of delivery, where appropriate, uses a variety of pedagogical methods and facilitates the achievement of planned learning outcomes.*
- *Students are encouraged to take an active role in creating the learning process.*
- *The implementation of student-centered learning and teaching encourages a sense of autonomy in the learner, while ensuring adequate guidance and support from the teacher.*
- *Teaching methods, tools and material used in teaching are modern, effective, support the use of modern educational technologies and are regularly updated.*
- *Mutual respect within the learner-teacher relationship is promoted.*
- *The implementation of student-centred learning and teaching respects and attends to the diversity of students and their needs, enabling flexible learning paths.*
- *Appropriate procedures for dealing with students' complaints regarding the process of teaching and learning are set.*

2.2 Practical training

Standards

- *Practical and theoretical studies are interconnected.*
- *The organisation and the content of practical training, if applicable, support achievement of planned learning outcomes and meet the needs of the stakeholders.*

2.3 Student assessment

Standards

- *Assessment is consistent, fairly applied to all students and carried out in accordance with the stated procedures.*

- *Assessment is appropriate, transparent, objective and supports the development of the learner.*
- *The criteria for the method of assessment, as well as criteria for marking, are published in advance.*
- *Assessment allows students to demonstrate the extent to which the intended learning outcomes have been achieved. Students are given feedback, which, if necessary, is linked to advice on the learning process.*
- *Assessment, where possible, is carried out by more than one examiner.*
- *A formal procedure for student appeals is in place.*
- *Assessors are familiar with existing testing and examination methods and receive support in developing their own skills in this field.*
- *The regulations for assessment take into account mitigating circumstances.*

You may also consider the following questions:

- *How is it monitored that the teaching staff base their teaching and assessment methods on objectives and intended learning outcomes? Provide samples of examination papers (if available).*
- *How are students' different abilities, learning needs and learning opportunities taken into consideration when conducting educational activities?*
- *How is the development of students' general competencies (including digital skills) supported in educational activities?*
- *How is it ensured that innovative teaching methods, learning environments and learning aids that support learning are diverse and used in educational activities?*
- *Is the teaching staff using new technology in order to make the teaching process more effective?*
- *How is it ensured that theory and practice are interconnected in teaching and learning?*
- *How is practical training organised (finding practical training positions, guidelines for practical training, supervision, reporting, feedback, etc.)? What role does practical training have in achieving the objectives of the study programme? What is student feedback on the content and arrangement of practical training?*
- ***Are students actively involved in research? How is student involvement in research set up?***
- *How is supervision of student research papers (seminar papers, projects, theses, etc.) organised?*
- ***Do students' assessments correspond to the European Qualifications Framework (EQF)?***
- *How are the assessment methods chosen and to what extent do students get supportive feedback on their academic progress during their studies?*
- *How is the objectivity and relevance of student assessment ensured (assessment of the degree of achievement of the intended learning outcomes)?*

Findings

A short description of the situation in the Higher Education Institution (HEI), based on elements from the application for external evaluation and on findings from the onsite visit.

As the Integrated Master is a new program, it has not a formal status and it is not publicly available. The BSc program has been running for a number of years and appears to comply with the purposes of higher education of the Council of Europe.

General findings include:

- The philosophy of the profession of Pharmacy needs to be strengthened in the program.
- The curriculum should be further strengthened into clinical aspects of Pharmacy (pharmaceutical care, rational use of medicines and the general use of medicines in society).
- There are a number of instructors assigned to each course, but it was not so clear to the EEC who is responsible for coordinating and deciding on the content of each course.
- The ECTS allocated to the Thesis are sufficient for an integrated Master program.
- It is observed that the postgraduate Thesis and the practical training are held simultaneously over two semesters.
- The BSc program does not include any science and research methodology and no independent research work (diploma thesis).
- The practical training in the final year is insufficiently structured and lacks specifically defined requirements for students and supervising pharmacists in terms of training, assessment and professional conduct.
- The equipment support of all pharmaceutical courses is not adequate. Basic modern equipment, such as HPLC, GC, spectrofluorometer, granulators, tableting machine, and modern organic chemical synthesis apparatus appears to be lacking.
- The teaching methods do not include different modes of delivery and are mostly didactic. Accordingly, student assessment does not reflect modern teaching and learning methods.
- It is not apparent how practical and theoretical studies are interconnected, especially with regard to the practical training period.
- It appears that there is considerable room for improvement in pharmaceutical care skills prior to entering and after the completion of the practical training period.
- Inadequate provision of laboratory facilities for teaching.

Strengths

A list of strengths, e.g. examples of good practices, achievements, innovative solutions etc.

- There is a good use of online resources to involve students and communicate with them. The Moodle platform is useful to organise studies and mediate communication between teaching staff and students.
- A low drop-out rate is noted and average grades presented to the EEC are satisfactory.
- The teaching staff is dedicated to the teaching and research activities and is, in general, enthusiastic for their duties.
- The facilities and classrooms are modern and flexible to accommodate student centred learning.
- A good learner-teacher relationship is promoted as students have good access to teaching staff.
- The teaching and the administrative staff respect and attend to the diversity and the needs of students.

Areas of improvement and recommendations

A list of problem areas to be dealt with, followed by or linked to the recommendations of how to improve the situation.

- The equipment support of basic pharmaceutical courses is not adequate and should be substantially enriched.
- ECTS units should be allocated to the diploma thesis in the BSc program. In certain cases, it would be advantageous for the students to integrate the thesis work with practical training, for example in hospital pharmacies or the pharmaceutical industry. This is especially important in strengthening the program on clinical aspects of pharmacy practice as well as improving external stakeholder relations.
- In order to justify the intergrated Master degree, a number of basic pharmaceutical subjects should be at a very high level and include all the recent scientific findings on the subject.
- Some compulsory subjects should be changed to elective, such as Food Chemistry and Nutritional Science (PHA 209) and Chemistry of Bioactive Natural Compounds (PHA 204), in order to make room for important basic pharmacy courses such as Molecular Pharmacology, Pharmacogenomics, and Cosmetic Science. Furthermore, the compulsory course offering should be diversified to include more patient-centred and social pharmacy courses. Conversely, certain elective courses should become compulsory (e.g. Research Methodology in the BSc program).
- The course called Clinical Pharmacy and Drug Interactions (PHA 406) is only theoretical and does not help students gain clinical insights into patient pharmacotherapy. The course is very focused on pharmacokinetics, which should have been dealt with in prior courses. The course has very ambitious goals, which cannot be met in one course of 6 ECTS. A natural progression of students towards using pharmaceutical knowledge in practice is not evident. The course needs to be supplemented with practical training in order to apply this knowledge and concepts in real life situations.
- No communication training is evident in the program in order to provide patient and health care professional counselling.
- It would be beneficial for the program that the academic staff is increased and supplemented with full-time faculty members with expertise and research capacity in pharmacology, patient-centred pharmacy and social aspects of pharmacy.
- The number of ECTS units allocated to Organic chemistry (PHA 202 and PHA 206) should be substantially reduced and reallocated to more pharmacy-oriented subjects. The description of the course called Toxicology (PHA 408) should be made more concrete and more oriented towards the pharmacy profession.
- Microbiology laboratory training should be broadened to more bacteria and even other microorganisms (yeasts, fungi, vira). Tests that are clinically relevant such as gram staining and antibiograms should be included.
- The practical laboratory work in certain pharmaceutical subjects such as pharmaceutical chemistry, biopharmaceutics/pharmacokinetics, pharmacology and pharmacodynamics should be strengthened. The industrial pharmacy edge in pharmaceutical technology (e.g. pharmaceutical processing and dosage form design) courses should be further strengthened as well.
- The principles of evidence-based medicine and critical literature assessment should be well integrated within the entire program.
- It is recommended that fewer ECTS are allocated to botany.
- The course on Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Technology of Industrial Pharmacy and Cosmetics (PHA 411) should be split up and the industrial pharmacy content transferred into the pharmaceutical technology courses. The cosmetics course should be taught as a separate compulsory course.
- The Pharmacology course should include sufficient practical training (laboratory coursework) and be supplemented with Molecular Pharmacology, which is currently an elective subject.

- The practical training should be better structured and, at the same time, this course should be substantially modified. Firstly, the students need to receive structured assignments relevant to the practical training and that are monitored and assessed by the appropriate faculty staff. Secondly, the preceptors at the pharmacies should be selected and adequately prepared by the university staff to undertake the training of the students.
- More time should be allocated for skill development (e.g. counselling and monitoring patients) and more professional supervision in the practical training period is needed.
- Students should have a thorough and in-depth clinical knowledge base and understanding of pharmaceutical care prior to entering practical training.
- The equipment support of all pharmaceutical courses is not adequate and should be substantially enriched.
- It is suggested that the postgraduate Thesis and the practical training are executed separately, so that each one covers 30 ECTS on distinct semesters.
- The university should address the issue of non-Greek speaking students with regard to the practical training at the final year of the program.
- The assessment of students should include more diverse methods.
- ECTS units should be allocated to the Thesis in the BSc program.
- Students should be enabled to apply their knowledge on real life situations.



Please select what is appropriate for each of the following sub-areas:

Sub-area		<i>Non-compliant/ Partially Compliant/Compliant</i>
2.1	Process of teaching and learning and student-centred teaching methodology	Partially compliant
2.2	Practical training	Partially compliant
2.3	Student assessment	Partially compliant

3. Teaching staff (ESG 1.5)

Sub-areas

- 3.1 Teaching staff recruitment and development**
- 3.2 Teaching staff number and status**
- 3.3 Synergies of teaching and research**

3.1 Teaching staff recruitment and development

Standards

- *Institutions ensure the competence of their teaching staff.*
- *Fair, transparent and clear processes for the recruitment and development of the teaching staff are set up.*
- *Teaching staff qualifications are adequate to achieve the objectives and planned learning outcomes of the study programme, and to ensure quality and sustainability of the teaching and learning.*
- *The teaching staff is regularly engaged in professional and teaching-skills training and development.*
- *Promotion of the teaching staff takes into account the quality of their teaching, their research activity, the development of their teaching skills and their mobility.*
- *Innovation in teaching methods and the use of new technologies is encouraged.*
- *Conditions of employment that recognise the importance of teaching are followed.*
- *Recognised visiting teaching staff participates in teaching the study programme.*

3.2 Teaching staff number and status

Standards

- *The number of the teaching staff is adequate to support the programme of study.*
- *The teaching staff status (rank, full/part time) is appropriate to offer a quality programme of study.*
- *Visiting staff number does not exceed the number of the permanent staff.*

3.3 Synergies of teaching and research

Standards

- *The teaching staff collaborate in the fields of teaching and research within the HEI and with partners outside (practitioners in their fields, employers, and staff members at other HEIs in Cyprus or abroad).*
- *Scholarly activity to strengthen the link between education and research is encouraged.*
- *The teaching staff publications are within the discipline.*

- *Teaching staff studies and publications are closely related to the programme's courses.*
- *The allocation of teaching hours compared to the time for research activity is appropriate.*

You may also consider the following questions:

- *How are the members of the teaching staff supported with regard to the development of their teaching skills? How is feedback given to members of the teaching staff regarding their teaching results and teaching skills?*
- *How is the teaching performance assessed? How does their teaching performance affect their remuneration, evaluation and/or selection?*
- *Is teaching connected with research?*
- *Does the HEI involve visiting teaching staff from other HEIs in Cyprus and abroad?*
- *What is the number, workload, qualifications and status of the teaching staff (rank, full/part timers)?*
- *Is student evaluation conducted on the teaching staff? If yes, have the results of student feedback been analysed and taken into account, and how (e.g., when planning in-service training for the teaching staff)?*

Findings

A short description of the situation in the Higher Education Institution (HEI), based on elements from the application for external evaluation and on findings from the onsite visit.

The staff assigned to teaching is young and enthusiastic and this is certainly a strong point in the program. Also, teaching staff is of satisfactory competence. There is a clear, well-defined promotional path. There is a gap in the teaching staff regarding patient and societally orientated pharmacy disciplines, as well as pharmacology.

Strengths

A list of strengths, e.g. examples of good practices, achievements, innovative solutions etc.

The teaching staff is young and enthusiastic for teaching and research. In addition, the proportion of the full time to part time teaching personnel is satisfactory. There appears that good communication and rapport between tutors and students has been established. The students appeared to be satisfied with their teachers, as far as teaching and communication are concerned.

Areas of improvement and recommendations



A list of problem areas to be dealt with, followed by or linked to the recommendations of how to improve the situation.

Teaching staff should be expanded to include pharmacology (molecular pharmacology) and patient and societally orientated pharmacy disciplines. The teaching staff should strive to adopt modern teaching methodologies, such flipped classroom, online discussion forum and peer-feedback.

Please select what is appropriate for each of the following sub-areas:

Sub-area		<i>Non-compliant/ Partially Compliant/Compliant</i>
3.1	Teaching staff recruitment and development	Compliant
3.2	Teaching staff number and status	Partially compliant
3.3	Synergies of teaching and research	Partially compliant

4. Student admission, progression, recognition and certification (ESG 1.4)

Sub-areas

- 4.1 Student admission, processes and criteria
- 4.2 Student progression
- 4.3 Student recognition
- 4.4 Student certification

4.1 Student admission, processes and criteria

Standards

- *Pre-defined and published regulations regarding student admission are in place.*
- *Access policies, admission processes and criteria are implemented consistently and in a transparent manner.*

4.2 Student progression

Standards

- *Pre-defined and published regulations regarding student progression are in place.*
- *Processes and tools to collect, monitor and act on information on student progression, are in place.*

4.3 Student recognition

Standards

- *Pre-defined and published regulations regarding student recognition are in place.*
- *Fair recognition of higher education qualifications, periods of study and prior learning, including the recognition of non-formal and informal learning, are essential components for ensuring the students' progress in their studies, while promoting mobility.*
- *Appropriate recognition procedures are in place that rely on:*
 - *institutional practice for recognition being in line with the principles of the Lisbon Recognition Convention*
 - *cooperation with other institutions, quality assurance agencies and the national ENIC/NARIC centre with a view to ensuring coherent recognition across the country*

4.4 Student certification

Standards

- *Pre-defined and published regulations regarding student certification are in place.*
- *Students receive certification explaining the qualification gained, including achieved learning outcomes and the context, level, content and status of the studies that were pursued and successfully completed.*

You may also consider the following questions:

- *Are the admission requirements for the study programme appropriate? How is the students' prior preparation/education assessed (including the level of international students, for example)?*
- *How is the procedure of recognition for prior learning and work experience ensured, including recognition of study results acquired at foreign higher education institutions?*
- *Is the certification of the HEI accompanied by a diploma supplement, which is in line with European and international standards?*

Findings

A short description of the situation in the Higher Education Institution (HEI), based on elements from the application for external evaluation and on findings from the onsite visit.

- The program has pre-defined and published regulations regarding student admission.
- The progression of students is well described and monitored by faculty.
- There are appropriate teaching and administrative measures in place to ensure progression.
- For completing the courses, the student must score 50% or higher.
- The EEC observes that the international mobility of the students of the program is rather limited.

Strengths

A list of strengths, e.g. examples of good practices, achievements, innovative solutions etc.

- The admission criteria are well defined.
- The process and guidelines for the thesis are well described in the materials and accessible to students attending the integrated Master program.



Areas of improvement and recommendations

A list of problem areas to be dealt with, followed by or linked to the recommendations of how to improve the situation.

- International mobility of students should be strengthened by encouraging students to take courses abroad.
- A research orientated diploma work should be included into the BSc program.

Please select what is appropriate for each of the following sub-areas:

Sub-area		<i>Non-compliant/ Partially Compliant/Compliant</i>
4.1	Student admission, processes and criteria	Compliant
4.2	Student progression	Compliant
4.3	Student recognition	Compliant
4.4	Student certification	Compliant

5. Learning resources and student support (ESG 1.6)

Sub-areas

5.1 Teaching and Learning resources

5.2 Physical resources

5.3 Human support resources

5.4 Student support

5.1 Teaching and Learning resources

Standards

- *Adequate and readily accessible teaching and learning resources (teaching and learning environments, materials, aids and equipment) are provided to students and support the achievement of objectives in the study programme.*
- *Adequacy of resources is ensured for changing circumstances (change in student numbers, etc.).*
- *All resources are fit for purpose.*
- *Student-centred learning and flexible modes of learning and teaching, are taken into account when allocating, planning and providing the learning resources.*

5.2 Physical resources

Standards

- *Physical resources, i.e. premises, libraries, study facilities, IT infrastructure, are adequate to support the study programme.*
- *Adequacy of resources is ensured for changing circumstances (change in student numbers, etc.).*
- *All resources are fit for purpose and students are informed about the services available to them.*

5.3 Human support resources

Standards

- *Human support resources, i.e. tutors/mentors, counsellors, other advisers, qualified administrative staff, are adequate to support the study programme.*
- *Adequacy of resources is ensured for changing circumstances (change in student numbers, etc.).*

- *All resources are fit for purpose and students are informed about the services available to them.*

5.4 Student support

Standards

- *Student support is provided covering the needs of a diverse student population, such as mature, part-time, employed and international students and students with special needs.*
- *Students are informed about the services available to them.*
- *Student-centred learning and flexible modes of learning and teaching, are taken into account when allocating, planning and providing student support.*
- *Students' mobility within and across higher education systems is encouraged and supported.*

You may also consider the following questions:

- *Evaluate the supply of teaching materials and equipment (including teaching labs, expendable materials, etc.), the condition of classrooms, adequacy of financial resources to conduct the study programme and achieve its objectives. What needs to be supplemented/ improved?*
- *What is the feedback from the teaching staff on the availability of teaching materials, classrooms, etc.?*
- *Are the resources in accordance with actual (changing) needs and contemporary requirements? How is the effectiveness of using resources ensured?*
- *What are the resource-related trends and future risks (risks arising from changing numbers of students, obsolescence of teaching equipment, etc.)? How are these trends taken into account and how are the risks mitigated?*
- *Evaluate student feedback on support services. Based on student feedback, which support services (including information flow, counselling) need further development?*
- *How is student learning within the standard period of study supported (student counselling, flexibility of the study programme, etc.)?*
- *How students' special needs are considered (different capabilities, different levels of academic preparation, special needs due to physical disabilities, etc.)?*
- *How is student mobility being supported?*

Findings

A short description of the situation in the Higher Education Institution (HEI), based on elements from the application for external evaluation and on findings from the onsite visit.

- Not all resources are fit for purpose. Laboratory equipment is lacking, as mentioned above.
- Classroom facilities accommodate student-centred learning and flexible modes of delivery.
- The physical resources, i.e. libraries and IT infrastructures, adequately support the operation of the program.
- The student advisory resources are sufficient to support the student learning.
- The University has the necessary facilities and infrastructure for both distance teaching and teaching in the classroom, as well as to perform self-study.

Strengths

A list of strengths, e.g. examples of good practices, achievements, innovative solutions etc.

The teaching infrastructure is modern and supports a variety of interactive teaching activities.

Areas of improvement and recommendations

A list of problem areas to be dealt with, followed by or linked to the recommendations of how to improve the situation.

The EEC strongly recommends that the laboratory equipment resources are significantly enriched, as mentioned previously.

Please select what is appropriate for each of the following sub-areas:

Sub-area		<i>Non-compliant/ Partially Compliant/Compliant</i>
5.1	Teaching and Learning resources	Partially compliant
5.2	Physical resources	Compliant
5.3	Human support resources	Compliant
5.4	Student support	Compliant

6. Additional for doctoral programmes (ALL ESG)

Sub-areas

- 6.1 Selection criteria and requirements**
- 6.2 Proposal and dissertation**
- 6.3 Supervision and committees**

6.1 Selection criteria and requirements

Standards

- *Specific criteria that the potential students need to meet for admission in the programme, as well as how the selection procedures are made, are defined.*
- *The following requirements of the doctoral degree programme are analysed and published:*
 - *the stages of completion*
 - *the minimum and maximum time of completing the programme*
 - *the examinations*
 - *the procedures for supporting and accepting the student's proposal*
 - *the criteria for obtaining the Ph.D. degree*

6.2 Proposal and dissertation

Standards

- *Specific and clear guidelines for the writing of the proposal and the dissertation are set regarding:*
 - *the chapters that are contained*
 - *the system used for the presentation of each chapter, sub-chapters and bibliography*
 - *the minimum word limit*
 - *the binding, the cover page and the prologue pages, including the pages supporting the authenticity, originality and importance of the dissertation, as well as the reference to the committee for the final evaluation*
- *There is a plagiarism check system. Information is provided on the detection of plagiarism and the consequences in case of such misconduct.*
- *The process of submitting the dissertation to the university library is set.*

6.3 Supervision and committees

Standards

- *The composition, the procedure and the criteria for the formation of the advisory committee (to whom the doctoral student submits the research proposal) are determined.*
- *The composition, the procedure and the criteria for the formation of the examining committee (to whom the doctoral student defends his/her dissertation), are determined.*
- *The duties of the supervisor-chairperson and the other members of the advisory committee towards the student are determined and include:*
 - *regular meetings*

- reports per semester and feedback from supervisors
- support for writing research papers
- participation in conferences
- The number of doctoral students that each chairperson supervises at the same time are determined.

You may also consider the following questions:

- How is the scientific quality of the PhD thesis ensured?
- Is there a link between the doctoral programmes of study and the society? What is the value of the obtained degree outside academia and in the labour market?
- Can you please provide us with some dissertation samples?

Findings

A short description of the situation in the Higher Education Institution (HEI), based on elements from the application for external evaluation and on findings from the onsite visit.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Strengths

A list of strengths, e.g. examples of good practices, achievements, innovative solutions etc.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Areas of improvement and recommendations

A list of problem areas to be dealt with, followed by or linked to the recommendations of how to improve the situation.

Click or tap here to enter text.

Please select what is appropriate for each of the following sub-areas:

Sub-area		<i>Non-compliant/ Partially Compliant/Compliant</i>
6.1	Selection criteria and requirements	Choose answer
6.2	Proposal and dissertation	Choose answer
6.3	Supervision and committees	Choose answer

D. Conclusions and final remarks

Please provide constructive conclusions and final remarks which may form the basis upon which improvements of the quality of the programme of study under review may be achieved, with emphasis on the correspondence with the EQF.

The EEC after careful evaluation of the material presented to it by the university, the site visit, the discussion with the teaching staff and the students has arrived at the following main conclusions and recommendations, which would in the opinion of the EEC, contribute to the improvement of the evaluated program.

- The program needs reorganisation regarding compulsory and elective courses, see specific comments above.
- Patient and societally orientated courses should be mandatory in the program and the teaching staff should be expanded accordingly.
- The laboratory equipment should be substantially enriched, especially for the core pharmaceutical courses.
- Diploma work (involving research) should be included in the BSc program.
- External stakeholders should be more involved in monitoring and assessing the program.
- International collaborations in research and teaching and student mobility should be enhanced in the program.



E. Signatures of the EEC

<i>Name</i>	<i>Signature</i>
Anna Birna Almarsdóttir	
Tomasz Pawiński	
Konstantinos Avgoustakis	
Ioannis Kkolos	
Niki Makri	

Date: 28 September 2022