

SPRING

VETERINARY MEDICINE

Scheduling Limits

	<u>Course Number</u>	<u>Mon</u>	<u>Tue</u>	<u>Wed</u>	<u>Thu</u>	<u>Fri</u>	<u>Sat</u>	<u>Credit Hours</u>	<u>Number of Sections</u>	<u>No. to be Optimum/Max.</u>
Vet. Anatomy	451	1	1	1	1	1		5	1	50 60
Vet. Anatomy	617	11 (B)2-4	11 (A)2-4	(B)10-12	11	(A)10-12		4	2	72 72
Vet. Anatomy	620	10-12		9 10-12		9 10-12		5	1	73 73
Vet. Anatomy	701		To be arranged					2-5	1	5 6
Vet. Anatomy	751		To be arranged					2-5	1	5 5
Vet. Anatomy	755		To be arranged					3-5	1	Unlimited
Vet. Anatomy	950		To be arranged					2-15	1	2 5
<hr/>										
Vet. Clinics	733	9-11	9-11	9-11	9-11	9-11	9-11	3	1	70 70
Vet. Clinics	741		To be arranged					15	1	45 45
Vet. Clinics	810		To be arranged					3-10	1	Unlimited
Vet. Clinics	701		To be arranged					3-10	1	Unlimited
<hr/>										
Vet. Medicine	620				11 (A)2-3 (B)3-5			2	1	70 70
Vet. Medicine	701	(A)2-3	(B)3-5							
Vet. Medicine	701		To be arranged					2-8	1	2 4
Vet. Medicine	732	3	3		3			3	1	70 70
Vet. Medicine	738	8	8	8	8	8		5	1	70 70
Vet. Medicine	750		To be arranged					3	1	2 4
Vet. Medicine	950		To be arranged					2-15	1	2 4
<hr/>										
Vet. Phys. & Pharmacology	611	1 (A)2-5	1 (B)2-5	1	1			5	1	72 72

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THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Rustin Moore Named Dean of College of Veterinary Medicine

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KEY INITIATIVES



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6. [Woodrow Wilson Teaching Fellowships \(woodrowwilson1.html\)](#)
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- [Welcome \(http://oaa.osu.edu\)](http://oaa.osu.edu)
- [News \(news.html\)](#)
- Rustin Moore Named Dean of College of Veterinary Medicine

Date: June 30, 2015

To: University Community

Sheldon M. Retchin, MD, MSPH
From: Executive Vice President of Health Sciences
Chief Executive Officer, Wexner Medical Center

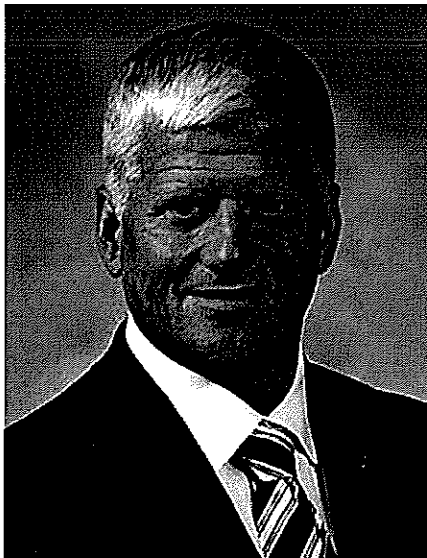
Joseph E. Steinmetz, PhD
Executive Vice President and Provost

Ré: Dean, College of Veterinary Medicine

Dear Colleagues:

After an extensive national search, we are pleased to recommend Rustin M. Moore, DVM, PhD, the Bud and Marilyn Jenne Professor, associate executive dean of The Ohio State University's College of Veterinary Medicine, executive director of the Veterinary Medical Center and the director of the Alice Lloyd Finley Memorial Veterinary Research Farm, as the college's dean. Subject to approval by the Board of Trustees, his appointment is effective September 1, 2015.

Dr. Moore joined Ohio State's faculty in 2006 as professor and chair of the Department of Veterinary Clinical Sciences, a position he held until 2014. In 2008, he was named the Bud and Marilyn Jenne Professor, a title he has held since then. In 2009, he also assumed the role of acting director of the Veterinary Medical Center and in 2011 assumed the roles of associate dean of clinical and outreach programs and executive director of the Veterinary Medical Center. He assumed the roles of associate executive dean and director of the Alice Lloyd Finley Memorial Veterinary Research Farm in 2014. He continued to serve as the executive director of the Veterinary Medical Center while he served during the past year as the college's associate executive dean and the director of the veterinary



research farm.

He has taught at all levels of the undergraduate, professional and graduate curricula, both at Ohio State and at Louisiana State University (LSU), where he served on the LSU faculty from 1994 to 2006. He has served as an advisor, co-advisor or committee member for 21 doctoral or master's students, as well as the clinical advisor for more than 25 interns and residents.

His clinical interests include equine lameness, surgery and colic and its associated complications, and his research has led to his being a principal or co-investigator on approximately 120 funded grants. In addition, he has authored or co-authored more than 15 book chapters, and his work has been published in 120 peer- or editor-reviewed manuscripts and 175 scientific abstracts. His service on editor-reviewed boards includes the journal *Veterinary Surgery*, and he has served as a manuscript reviewer for several additional prestigious journals. He is also a frequently invited speaker at national and international equine veterinary clinical, research and educational

symposia.

In addition to extensive and substantial service to his department, college and the university, Dr. Moore has contributed wide-ranging service and outreach efforts to his discipline, to the community and beyond. For example, while at LSU, he assumed emergency leadership of a large-scale rescue effort of nearly 500 horses and other animals during the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. A national leader, he has served as president of the American Association of Veterinary Clinicians, on the board of directors of the American Association of Equine Practitioners, on the board of regents of the American College of Veterinary Surgeons and as an equine health advisory board member for the Ohio Department of Agriculture, among others.

In addition, among his numerous awards, he received the Pfizer Award for Research Excellence, the School of Veterinary Medicine's Distinguished Faculty, and the University's Distinguished Scholar Award and Lifetime Achievement Award. While at LSU, he received the Lifetime Achievement Award by the International Equine Conference on Laminitis and Diseases of the Foot and was recently inducted into the West Virginia University's Academy of Distinguished Alumni.

A native of Spencer, West Virginia, he earned a BS degree, summa cum laude, from West Virginia University; a DVM, summa cum laude, and a PhD from The Ohio State University. In addition, he is a diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Surgeons.

Please join us in congratulating Rustin. We look forward to working with him in his role as dean and moving forward the college's ambitious agenda and goals.

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THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

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<i>At. Phys. & Pharmacology</i>	619	10		8		8		3	1	72	72
<i>Vet. Phys & Pharmacology</i>	701		To be arranged					3-15	1	Unlimited	
<i>Vet. Phys & Pharmacology</i>	950		To be arranged					2-15	1	Unlimited	
<i>Vet. Prev. Med</i>	620	9	9		9			3	1	70	70
<i>Vet. Prev. Med.</i>	710		To be arranged					15	1	22	22
<i>Vet. Prev. Med.</i>	712	3	2-5	2-5	3-5	2-4		4	1	70	70
<i>Vet. Prev. Med.</i>	800		To be arranged					1	1	2	4
<i>Vet. Prev. Med.</i>	810		To be arranged					3-8	1	2	3
<i>Vet. Prev. Med.</i>	701		To be arranged					2-5	1	2	3
<i>Vet. Prev. Med.</i>	950		To be arranged					2-15	1	2	3
<i>Vet. Surgery</i>	623	8 (A)1-3 (B)3-5	8	8 (A)1-3 (B)3-5	8			5	1	70	70
<i>Vet. Surgery</i>	733	1	1	1	1	1	8	6	1	70	70
<i>Vet. Surgery</i>	711		To be arranged					1	1	15	15
<i>Vet. Surgery</i>	701		To be arranged					1-5	1	Unlimited	
<i>Vet. Surgery</i>	950		To be arranged					2-15	1	Unlimited	
<i>Vet. Parasitology</i>	701		To be arranged					2-8	1	2	3
<i>Vet. Parasitology</i>	623		To be arranged					2-5	1	2	3
<i>Vet. Parasitology</i>	827		To be arranged					1	1	2	3
<i>Vet. Parasitology</i>	828		To be arranged					1	1	2	3
<i>Vet. Parasitology</i>	829		To be arranged					1	1	2	3
<i>Vet. Parasitology</i>	950		To be arranged					2-15	1	2	3

Vet Medicine Vital To Everyone

26 MAY 61

Veterinary medicine is the crown of the health sciences which was taught on the campus of The Ohio State University. In fact, a course in veterinary science, dealing largely with the anatomical structure, common ailments, and prevention of diseases of farm animals, was included as a part of the first curriculum of this university.

This came about as a result of the insistence of Dr. Norton Townsend, a physician, and pioneer in agriculture education, who stated that "a prosperous agriculture is based on healthy livestock industry. It requires an understanding of animal diseases, their prevention and control by individuals especially trained to provide this service to the livestock industry of the state."

It was also largely due to Townsend's effort that the College of Veterinary Medicine established as a degree-granting institution in 1885. In 76 years of its existence the college had graduated 2614 veterinarians, has trained 121 M.Sc. and 25 Ph.D. candidates. These graduates are located in every state in the Union and many foreign countries. Their services include private practice, broad fields of activities such as public health, federal and state animal disease control and eradication, teaching, research, laboratory animal production and service, pharmaceutical and biological production, and many others.

Versatile Field

As you can see, the field of veterinary medicine is perhaps the most versatile of all the health professions; it must contend itself with all species of animals from zoo animals to the most domesticated animals and through public health activities to the control of diseases of animals transmissible to man, which tributes to the health of our citizenry.

The Department of Bacteriology had its beginning in the College of Veterinary Medicine,

having first been taught as part of the veterinary curriculum in 1886. As the science of bacteriology expanded in its scope, training in this field was required in many areas of undergraduate instruction. As a result the Department of Bacteriology was transferred to the College of Arts and Science in 1914.

As shown from the accompanying pictures, Veterinary Medicine has undergone considerable metamorphosis on this campus since its inception in 1873. The veterinary laboratory and the present veterinary clinic buildings have served as headquarters for veterinary medicine from 1904 and 1909 respectively until the decision was made to relocate veterinary medicine to the West Campus. Sisson Hall is the first of the new buildings for the veterinary college to be completed; it houses the departments of Anatomy, Parasitology, Veterinary Bacteriology, Preventive Medicine and Physiology and Pharmacology. Administrative office of the college, the Veterinary Library and a unique auditorium and classroom unit are also located in this building. The first unit of the Clinic, devoted entirely to pathology is now under construction and general plans for the balance of the clinical needs are quite well finalized.

Requirements Change

There has been a similar progressive change in the academic requirements for the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree. Beginning as a three year college course for admission, without high school requirements, the educational program has expanded to the present two year pre-professional and four years of professional college requirements; actually, about 60 percent of the students entering veterinary medicine today have completed three years or more of college work.

Similarly we can point out the changing picture in the clinical training of students over this same period. Originally the clinical experiences were directed primarily toward the horse

with nearly all cases entering the veterinary hospital, and seen on ambulatory clinic, being of the equine species. During this past year the horse constituted less than 2 per cent of the total clinical cases seen in the hospital and on ambulatory; while the food producing animals made up about 80 per cent of the cases and small pet animals about 18 per cent.

Much of the credit for the high level of nutrition of the American people, with meat, milk, eggs and other products of animal origin constituting the bulk of our diet, belongs to the veterinary profession, who through disease control and eradication methods have made America one of the safest places in the world for the production of livestock. In the years ahead with our rapidly increasing population, work of the veterinary profession will assume increasing importance if we are to maintain nutrition at its present level.

Provide Good Training

Perhaps the greatest challenge facing the profession is to provide sufficiently well trained veterinarians to take their place as part of a research team in solving the problems of disease, both in man and animal. This requires more men with post graduate training which in turn demands more and better equipped laboratories and facilities for graduate study. Our new facilities are planned with this in mind and over the last twenty years, the College of Veterinary Medicine at The Ohio State University ranks with the top three schools in the U. S. in the training of veterinarians for their Ph.D. degrees.

The close relationship of human and animal disease is only recently being fully appreciated and as a result more and more funds are being channeled into research on animals in an attempt to add to our knowledge of human diseases.

Since most biologic research is based on animal experimentation, the importance of animals

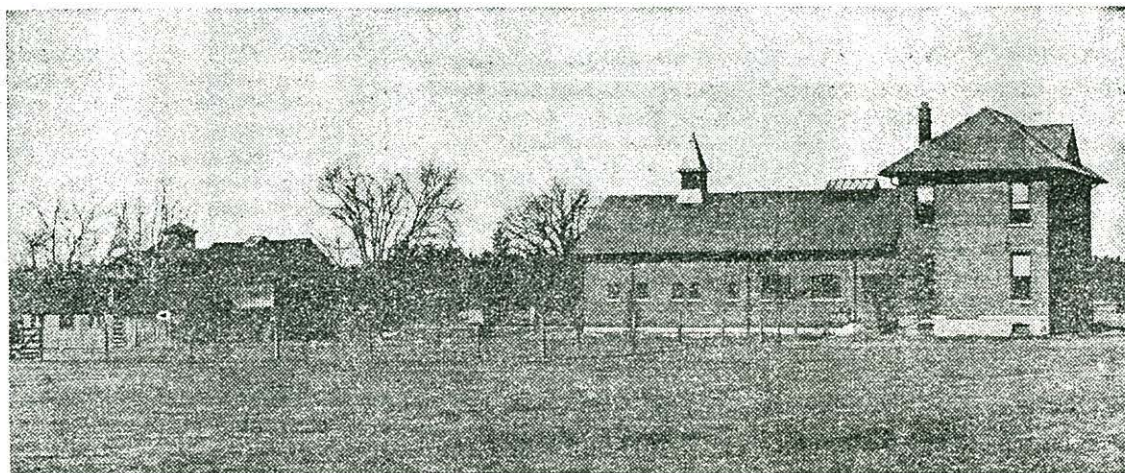
of a known quantity and quality is becoming increasingly important in the interest of economy and validity of research results. This has created a new demand for veterinarians trained in the field of laboratory animal, who can supervise the handling, production, conditioning of animals to be used, and participating in the research in the larger medical centers, research laboratories and biological and pharmaceutical production centers. To meet this demand the college initiated a program this past year for the training of students in this field, which will be expanded in the years ahead.

The field of veterinary medicine like the other health sciences, cannot be static. New knowledge is developing at a rapid rate and likewise there is a constantly increasing demand for veterinary service. For anyone interested in the biological field, there is no area which offers greater opportunities or challenge than veterinary medicine. Since 1946 there has been an 80 percent increase in veterinary colleges and yet the demand for veterinary graduates today is the greatest in history. It is estimated by 1970 there will be a deficiency of at least 10,000 veterinarians in the United States alone. The College of Veterinary Medicine is anxiously awaiting the completion of its plans for the new facilities on the West Campus in order to increase its enrollment to help meet the present and future needs of the profession.

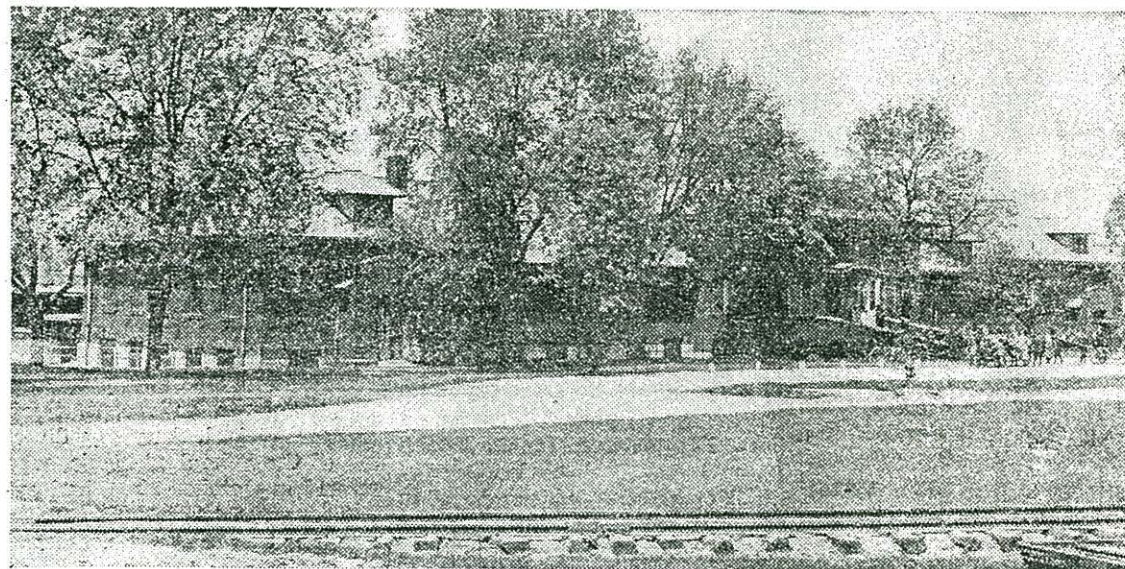
Pictures Show Growth Of Veterinary Medicine



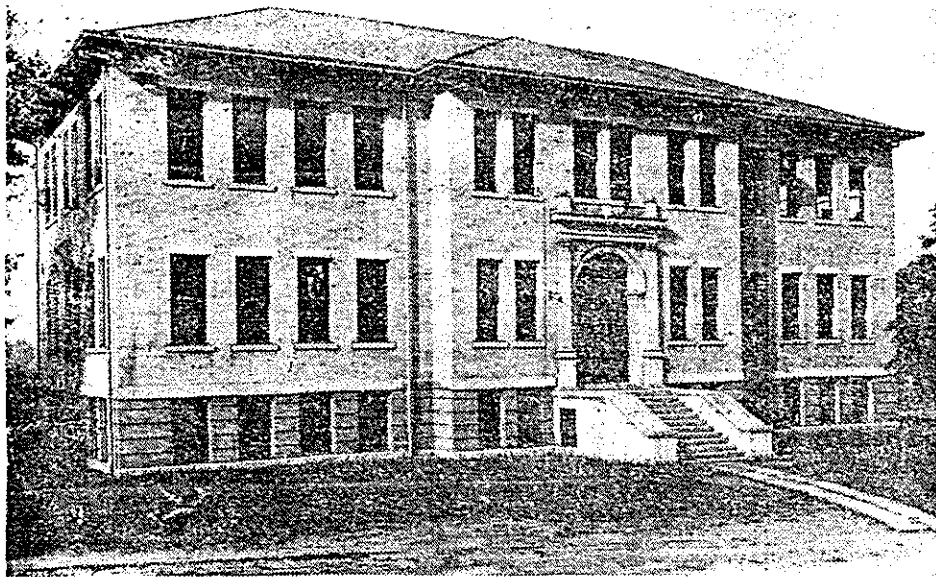
VETERINARY ANATOMY DISSECTION Building 1886-1891
(The small building at extreme left)



VETERINARY COLLEGE BUILDINGS 1890-1903



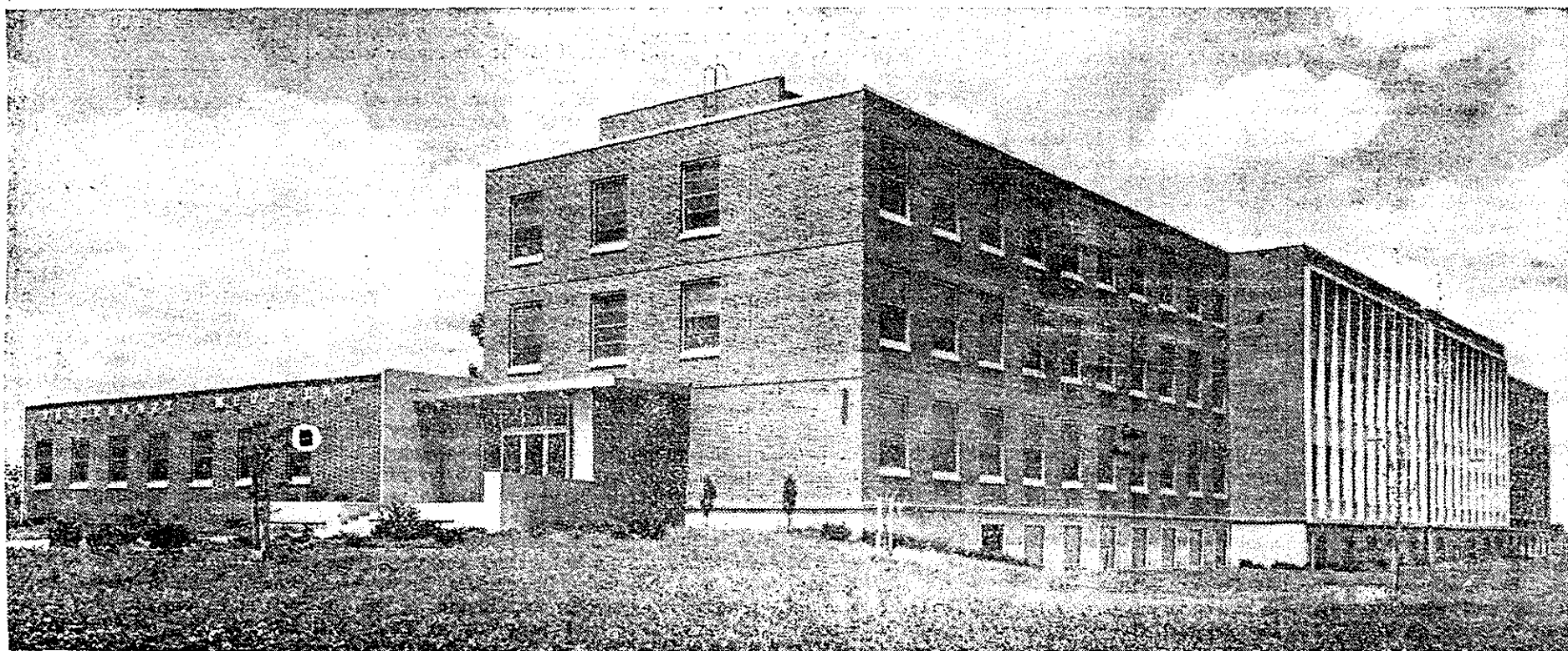
VETERINARY HOSPITAL—1910



VETERINARY LABORATORY—1903



VETERINARY HOSPITAL AMBULANCE—In the horse and buggy days.



SISSON HALL—1957

The College of Veterinary Medicine

Veterinary medicine has existed since the domestication of animals.

The first authentic record of its practice dates back to 2200 B.C. when Hammurabi, king of Babylon, enacted the "Code of Hammurabi" in which the practitioners were referred to as animal doctors.



Dean Walter R. Krill

The first veterinarians were primarily concerned with the welfare of animals and, as a result, the veterinary art was in the hands of shepherds, farriers and race track touts.

Today, veterinarians are also deeply concerned with the welfare of humans as it is affected by animals.

The first formal education in veterinary medicine began in France in about 1740 and veterinary medical education began in the United States in 1852.

The Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine was established in 1885 and since that date 3,136 men and women have been granted the degree Doctor of Veterinary Medicine. The college also has awarded 161 master of science degrees and 45 Ph.D. degrees.

Recognized nationally and internationally for its instructional and research program, the Ohio State college ranks first in undergraduate enrollment nationally and third in graduate enrollment.

It has the largest alumni body of any such school in the country as one out of every 10 veterinarians in the U.S. is an Ohio State graduate.

First dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine was Hinrich Janssen Detmers, a native of Germany who studied at both the Royal Veterinary College in Hanover and the Royal Veterinary College in Berlin. He served from 1885 to 1895.

Dean of the college since 1946 has been Dr. Walter R. Krill, who holds both the bachelor of science in agriculture and doctor of veterinary medicine degrees from Ohio State.

Early instruction in the college was conducted in the first university building, University Hall. Today, work goes on in several modern structures, including Sisson Hall, completed in 1956 at a cost of \$1.1-million; Goss Laboratory of Veterinary Pathology, completed in 1962 at a cost of \$1.8-million; and a temporary Veterinary Clinic Building, completed in 1965 at a cost of \$618,000.

Aside from its day-to-day efforts to train veterinarians for the numerous positions open to them, the college also conducts an extensive research program, with studies ranging from those involving germ-free animals to others concerned with developing pre-race tests for detecting drugged race horses.

Vet Medicine College Honors 7 at Banquet

Three juniors and four graduating seniors in the Ohio State University's College of Veterinary Medicine were among those honored Friday night at the college's annual awards night banquet.

The awards included:

The David S. White Memorial Award of \$100, for initiative shown by a student in veterinary medical research, to Robert A. Stuhlman, Vet. Med.-4.

The Oscar V. Brumley Memorial Award of \$100, also for initiative in research, to George Gilbert Cloyd, Vet. Med.-3. Cloyd also received the Alpha Psi veterinary medicine honor society junior award.

The Borden Co., Inc., Award of \$300 for the senior with the highest point-hour ratio maintained during the first two years in veterinary medicine, to James A. Popp, Vet. Med.-4, whose point-hour ratio is 3.6.

Thomas Hickey, Vet. Med.-4, was chosen the most outstanding senior in terms of service to his class and to the student chapter of the American Veterinary Medical Association. He received the award from the Women's Auxiliary to the AVMA.

Each year the Upjohn Pharmaceutical Co. gives two \$100 awards to seniors demonstrating competence in the care and treatment of animals in a clinical situation. Recipient of the award for large animal care was Royden S. Zinn III, Vet. Med.-4. The award for the clinical care of small animals went to Michael Woland, Vet. Med.-4.

Chosen to receive the Charles Pfizer Pharmaceutical Co. \$400 award for outstanding scholastic ability in veterinary medicine was Richard A. Hersman, Vet. Med.-3.

W. Keith Wearnly, professor of veterinary medicine, was honored at the banquet for his assistance to the Ohio State University Pre-Vet Club, an organization of undergraduate students who plan to enter the college.

Equine Professorship Established

OSU Monthly - June 1968

AT A luncheon meeting in the Columbus offices of John W. Galbreath, prominent industrialist and leader in thoroughbred horse circles, President Novice G. Fawcett accepted a pledge of a professorship of equine medicine.

The pledge will permit the addition of a top research veterinarian to Ohio State University's equine research program.

The pledge came from Galbreath and other thoroughbred leaders. Galbreath, the Ohio Racing Commission and Harness Racing Institute were the prime movers in the establishment of the equine research program at Ohio State in 1964. One of the primary projects of the program is research on the pre-race testing of horses.

The unique and broad-reaching equine research center at Ohio State's College of Veterinary Medicine will gain further momentum due to the establishment of this professorship.

Officials of the Veterinary College lauded the move as an important and progressive step ahead in their overall equine research program.

Said Dr. Clarence R. Cole, dean of the College:

"Mr. Galbreath has long been recognized as a prominent leader in the thoroughbred industry. The establishment of the professorship will enable the entire horse industry to capitalize upon the knowledge of experienced veterinary medical investigators."

Dr. Vernon L. Tharp, director of veterinary clinics, said of the newly-formed position: "Mr. Galbreath's pledge for continuing funds for a professorship of equine medicine will permit us to add a world-renowned research veterinarian in equine medicine to our faculty."

Dr. Tharp reported that the College of Veterinary Medicine has established the team approach for exhaustive research in equine medicine.

This center will use available funds to attack the main problems that plague the horse racing industry today.

Some of these problems, as described by Dr. Cole, are:

The pre-race and post-race methods of identification of drugs and biologics which may have been illegally administered as stimulants or depressants, in contrast to those necessary to keep the horse in normal health for top physical performance.

Diagnosis, treatment and prevention of infectious disease in horses.

Problems in horse reproduction such as infertility, embryonic death, abortion, congenital abnormalities and diseases of the newborn horse.

Abnormalities of nutrition and metabolism resulting in lameness and the 'tying-up' syndrome.

Diagnosis and treatment of equine diseases in general, including surgical and medical problems.

He reported that the College has several projects already under way.

Columbus **Dispatch** Sports Editor Paul Hornung, writing on the establishment of the professorship, said:

"Galbreath, owner of two Kentucky Derby winners and a prominent figure in thoroughbred racing, conceded the recent incident in America's glamour race supplied considerable impetus for the action announced Tuesday.

"The necessity has been there all along,' Galbreath explained, 'but the Derby brought it into focus.'

"Galbreath and Ohio State officials emphasized that the pre-race — and post-race — project is only one phase of the program. 'Equine research is an important part,' Galbreath noted."

Hornung wrote that the pre-race testing program has been in use at Scioto Downs, located south of Columbus, for the last two years with faculty members from the College of Veterinary Medicine in charge. He commented: "It's believed the test could have prevented the Kentucky Derby turmoil by discovering the presence of a medication that showed up in a post-race urine test on apparent winner Dancer's Image."

Colonel Named Assistant Dean For Vet College

25 Sept 68
Col. William M. Johnson, USAF, MSC, has been appointed assistant dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine at Ohio State University.

Formerly executive officer, Command Surgeon's Office, Headquarters Military Airlift Command, Johnson's duties will include planning and development for the veterinary college.

While in the military, Johnson served with the School of Aviation Medicine, the USAF Surgeon General's Office, and was executive officer of the Wilford Hall USAF Hospital at Lackland AFB, Tex.

Johnson was graduated from Wisconsin State University. He is a member of the American College of Hospital Administrators. During his service in the military, he was awarded the Air Force Commendation Medal and the Legion of Merit.

He and his wife, Florence, have four children. They reside at 1582 Oakview Dr.

PROPOSED MASTER PLAN

for

THE COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Division of Campus Planning
The Ohio State University

May, 1969

INTRODUCTION

The Board of Trustees of The Ohio State University on February 16, 1962, adopted a master plan for the future development of the campus. On eight subsequent occasions, the Board has approved changes in the master plan, all respecting the major plan concepts specified in the 1962 action: that the campus should develop so that its center of activity will be located close to the Olentangy River, a unique natural campus feature; that this location will unify the campus, heretofore separated by the river and by Olentangy River Road into "east" and "west" campuses; that walkways, bridges, and vehicular-pedestrian separation should be provided in order to enhance the pedestrian nature of the campus.

These three basic concepts--The River Campus, The Unified Campus, The Pedestrian Campus--have been translated into goals which have guided development since 1962. Examples of past projects and projects soon to be initiated which are increments of the comprehensive plan for achieving those goals are:

1. Establishment of major student residential centers along the river.
2. Siting of a union building and marina on the riverbank.
3. Siting of a pedestrian bridge across the river near the residence halls and the student union.
4. Impending relocation of Olentangy River Road westward to the C & O Railroad tracks.
5. Development of the river floodplain and adjacent areas for both active and passive recreation.
6. Construction of a languages building and a student health center west of Neil Avenue near the intramural fields.
7. Construction of Medical Center buildings (Pharmacy and Biosciences) in proximity with the river area development.
8. Siting of future academic structures near the river on both east and west sides.
9. Preliminary engineering for a campus loop road which will further unify the campus while increasing vehicular-pedestrian separation.

10. Construction and planning of several parking garages on the campus perimeter.

The major academic grouping identified in the master plan as Veterinary Medicine has been and is a principal component in the development projected to achieve the master plan's basic concepts. The major facilities for the College of Veterinary Medicine are located in proximity with other, closely related disciplines, specifically Agriculture, just to the north, and the College of Biological Sciences, Medicine, and Pharmacy, across the river to the southeast and directly linked with Veterinary Medicine by the proposed campus loop road. The College's geographic location is such that its future development will have a significant effect on the aforementioned basic concepts.

With the development of the project entitled Comparative Medical Teaching and Research Facility, it was necessary to prepare a Preliminary Development Plan for the College of Veterinary Medicine based upon a forecast of space needs prepared for the Federal grant application for CMT&RF. This planning study is intended to review the master plan for the Veterinary Medicine grouping, to bring the Preliminary Development Plan up-to-date in the light of recently-defined growth projections, and to make recommendations for College of Veterinary Medicine physical development, in terms of both facilities and supporting operations.

Jean D. Hansford
Campus Planner

William J. Griffith
Director of Campus Planning

GENERAL GOALS

With the assistance of William M. Johnson, Assistant Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine, and with reference to the Phase II Campus Planning Study of The Ohio State University, the following general goals for the physical development of the College have been identified:

1. Land Area Requirements and Academic Efficiency

The future development of the college should be accommodated within the area defined by the existing permanent buildings and their surroundings or on University owned or controlled land contiguous to that area. Disfunctional separation of facilities should be avoided.

2. Environment

Within the complex of academic structures which form the core of the college grouping, an environment should be created and maintained which allows the college to relate to campus life, which provides a pleasant and stimulating place for college activities, and which provides both internal orientation and external imageability.

3. Functional Relationships

The plan for development of the college should be sufficiently flexible to allow revisions in order to meet new or changing educational requirements and techniques while preserving affinities between related college activities.

4. Circulation and Service

The pedestrian and vehicular circulation elements of the college area should relate to those of the surrounding campus and, toward that end, should minimize pedestrian-vehicular traffic conflicts, should afford safe and direct access to college facilities, and should permit convenient circulation of service traffic without interference with college activities.

5. Parking

The development of the college should be accomplished with adequate consideration for the parking needs of college faculty, staff, and students, and of visitors utilizing college programs or facilities.

6. Utilities

The plan for development of the College of Veterinary Medicine should take into consideration the locations of existing utilities and the high costs of supplying new utilities in order to preclude committing major increments of future building budgets to utilities contracts.

7. Feasibility

Development proposals for the college should be formulated so that their attainability is not jeopardized by unreasonable costs, legal roadblocks, or inappropriate phasing of construction projects. Proposals which are dependent upon major improvement projects unrelated to academic facilities, for example, are likely to suffer long periods of inefficient utilization since the climate for funding major nonacademic projects is now, and is likely to continue to be, unfavorable.

SPECIFIC STUDIES

Buildings

The buildings appearing on the Proposed Master Plan for the College of Veterinary Medicine reflect the space requirements needed for a projected enrollment of 5,175 students (1,995 fulltime and 3,180 non-professional and continuing education) according to a Campus Planning-Administrative Research-Veterinary Medicine space requirement study. Total net assignable area supplied with the buildings shown is 950,000 square feet for permanent construction and 86,000 square feet for animal shelters. Building configurations represent total development in each case although construction of some may and should occur in phases, e. g., facilities should be supplied, as closely as practicable, in pace with tight enrollment increase projections.

In connection with the above, determinations of project scope should be made during the educational programming stage of projects in order that cost and enrollment parameters may effectively be utilized. Since project programming is contingent upon the allocation of capital funds, no timetable is established nor are phase limitations of projects defined.

The following table lists the building requirements shown on the Proposed Master Plan for the College of Veterinary Medicine including those existing or soon to be under construction.

P. M. P. ¹ Nr.	C. M. P. ² Nr.	Use	Area		Height ³ (floors)	Remarks
			Gross	Net		
1	151	Comparative Medical Teaching & Research Facility	235,578	145,600	2	Impending Construction
1a	---	Animal Isolation Ward	14,600	9,050	1	
1b	---	Comparative Medical Teaching & Research Facility Addition	37,800		2	
2	152	Veterinary Pathology	73,326	38,737	3	Existing
2a	---	Small Animal Isolation Additions	42,060		3	
3	153	Veterinary Basic Science	89,112	57,045	4	Existing
4	154	Comparative Medical Graduate Center	133,330	101,500	4	
5	155	Comparative Medical Research Facilities	122,200		4	
6	---	Comparative Medical Science Building	562,830	376,424	6	
7	---	Animal Cancer & Chronic Disease Center	75,000		4	
8	---	Primate Disease Building	91,660		3	
9	---	Diagnostic Laboratories	41,700		3	
10	---	Animal Shelters	90,000	86,040	1	

¹ Proposed Master Plan.

² Existing Comprehensive Master Plan.

³ Including Basement.

SPECIFIC STUDIES

Outdoor Areas

Two types of designated outdoor areas appear on the Proposed Master Plan and are differentiated by graphic patterns. The areas supportive of the academic programs of the College of Veterinary Medicine are not detailed with reference to specific use but are general areas which will be used for exercise yards, holding pens, observation and testing enclosures, and other program needs. Due to the indeterminant nature of the college development timetable, designation of areas for specific uses should occur concomitantly with academic facilities projects.

The remaining areas are those which enhance the environment of the college, which accommodate pedestrian circulation and provide outdoor activity areas, both for leisure and academic pursuits, and which establish physical settings for the various college facilities. No details concerning walkway locations or court areas is indicated on the Proposed Master Plan. The developed "outdoor rooms" are indicated by graphic pattern; the lawn areas are left unpatterned.

Program outdoor areas (animal areas) total approximately 33 acres. The designation of this acreage in the Proposed Master Plan does not imply that the defined areas are to be reserved solely for use by the College of Veterinary Medicine. The majority of the acreage is presently assigned for other programs and will not be available for utilization until existing programs terminate or can be relocated.

The designated acreage represents the objective that outdoor areas for animals should ultimately consist of approximately 30 to 35 acres and should be located within reasonable proximity to College of Veterinary Medicine academic facilities. Designating areas for future utilization on a master plan insures that needs so expressed when the plan is published will be considered when later siting or development decisions are made. Failure to designate areas for projected needs implies that no use is forecast for those areas and, therefore, they are assumed to be available for other activities or facilities.

SPECIFIC STUDIES

Parking

The College of Veterinary Medicine, along with the College of Agriculture, is relatively isolated from the remainder of the campus. Since there is presently no direct access for students from major student parking areas east of the Olentangy River and along Olentangy River Road to the college area, it is necessary that adequate parking be supplied in the immediate vicinity of college development or access to existing parking be provided.

Activities of the University which are relevant to the problem are as follows:

1. Approximately 250 additional parking spaces will be provided during summer, 1969, in temporary parking lots east and northeast of Sisson Hall.
2. A pedestrian bridge across the Olentangy River between Sisson Hall and the River Dormitories will be completed by late summer, 1969, and will provide access to major existing lots.
3. Regular campus bus service is provided the college at a 20-minute interval during the day and on a call basis from 6 until 10 P. M. When West Campus service is initiated during Autumn Quarter, 1969, service to the college will be continued and capacities will be regulated to meet growing demand. The primary purpose of the service is to accommodate class change movement but its flexibility in terms of meeting demand will provide for the needs of students using the busses for access to the college from parking areas elsewhere on the campus.
4. Construction of the Olentangy Freeway, Campus Loop Road, Comparative Medical Teaching & Research Facility, and Goss Laboratory Addition in the college area will result in the loss of \pm 95 automobile parking spaces leaving a total of 207 automobile spaces and 16 motorcycle spaces in the existing parking inventory.
5. Eighteen parking spaces will be provided with the Comparative Medical Teaching & Research Facility.

As a result of the activities listed above, there will be approximately 457 available spaces upon completion of the temporary lots near Sisson Hall. In addition, major parking areas will be accessible via the pedestrian bridge and increased bus service will facilitate movement without the use of private vehicles. The 18 spaces added with the Comparative Medical Teaching & Research Facility produce a total of 475 available spaces upon completion of that project.

Utilization of faculty, staff, student, and visitor planning ratios for parking demand and parking accumulation indicates a need for 540 spaces upon completion and occupancy of the Comparative Medical Teaching & Research Facility, leaving a parking supply deficit of only 65 spaces at periods of peak demand in the college's immediate vicinity. Consideration of items 2 and 3 above implies that when the Comparative Medical Teaching & Research Facility is completed, parking supply and demand can be relatively balanced.

Applying the same planning ratios to projected increases in enrollment and in numbers of faculty and staff at the "horizon" development illustrated in the Proposed Master Plan indicates that approximately 1,500 additional parking spaces will need to be provided by that time.

The Proposed Master Plan illustrates the location of parking facilities which will satisfy that need, specifically a 1,320-car parking garage and additional surface parking for 400 automobiles (approximately 200 of the 250 temporary spaces east of Sisson will be lost with the construction of future academic facilities).

SPECIFIC STUDIES

Development Density

In master planning on The Ohio State University campus, two guides for development density are utilized, the floor area ratio (F. A. R.) and the ground area coverage ratio (G. A. C.), the first being the ratio of total building floor area to the total ground area and the second being the ratio of ground area covered by buildings to the total ground area. These guides are not defensible in themselves since they are primarily environmental factors and should be applied only with reference to the proposed development area in comparison with areas already developed.

The development shown on the Proposed Master Plan can be considered in two scales of density. If the area west of the railroad is included in the calculations (along with its animal shelters), the F. A. R. and the G. A. C. for the college are, respectively, 0.53 and 0.17. The University's master plan recommended ratios of 0.43 and 0.20, respectively, for the limited college area dealt with in the master plan. If our considerations are confined to the major academic area development east of the railroad, the F. A. R. becomes 0.97 and the G. A. C. , 0.28. While these densities are relatively high (they approach the densities recommended for the College of Engineering area, for example), unlike many other campus areas, the College of Veterinary Medicine is immediately adjacent to major open space elements of the University, and, in fact, is located in close proximity to the central environmental feature of the campus plan, the Olentangy River and its environs.

SPECIFIC STUDIES

Circulation

The circulation pattern illustrated on the Proposed Master Plan is intended to satisfy requirements of direct, efficient vehicular access while respecting the general goals of the plan concerning environmental conditions and vehicular-pedestrian separation.

Economic feasibility and physical limitations of the college area dictate that the Coffey Road collector street not be vacated, but certain topographic revisions are proposed in order to soften its effect as a barrier to free pedestrian movement. It is specifically recommended that Coffey Road ultimately be slightly depressed east of the Comparative Medical Teaching & Research Facility and that a pedestrian bridge be provided with the Comparative Medical Teaching & Research Facility expansion to the east to connect with the Comparative Medical Science development east of Coffey Road.

It is also proposed that a free-standing pedestrian bridge be erected over a slightly-depressed Coffey Road between Sisson Hall and Goss Laboratory.

Finally, the plan recommends dual use of visitor access and service access circulation elements. Since client and visitor trips often involve trailers, trucks, and vans, use of these routes for University service vehicles is judged to be a compatible arrangement to avoid a proliferation of paved areas within the college area.

SPECIFIC STUDIES

Design Factors

Architectural solutions for College of Veterinary Medicine buildings east of Coffey Road should be developed with consideration for the natural split in orientation which exists because of their site locations. They must not only relate to the college "core" area, the central open space defined by development on either side of Coffey Road, but they should take advantage of the valuable view opportunities to the east--the river and the floodplain area. With the vacation and removal of Olentangy River Road between the Olentangy Freeway and Stadium Drive, the entire area east of the college will assume an environmental character of great value to the visual experience of college inhabitants and visitors.

Although the sizes and locations of buildings on the plan are diagrammatic, consideration was given to their relationship to each other and to the "outdoor rooms" they define. During project planning of future facilities, careful consideration should be given to these factors, not only because of their effect on the environment, but because functional efficiency is often enhanced by properly located and conceived outdoor spaces and building relationships.

The diagrammatic building forms in the Proposed Master Plan represent required building areas according to identified needs for the several disciplines projected to be housed. Since it is unpredictable what future needs will be identified prior to achievement of the proposed plan facilities, all new structures should be designed with maximum flexibility for expansion or reasonable levels of conversion to new uses. In addition, it will be preferable to design for joint occupancy of buildings with shared services and support areas rather than distorting the plan by major changes in building size or location because of reduced budgets or unrealized program projections.

Because of the frequent incidence on The Ohio State University campus of unforeseen building alterations and additions, it is strongly recommended that preliminary building design include schematic investigations into building configurations beyond program limitations. If design is developed with potential additions contemplated, the likelihood is increased that architectural quality will be preserved despite future development uncertainties.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The Existing Campus and the Proposed Campus Plan

The following general recommendations are offered as guidelines for enhancing achievement of the Proposed Master Plan for the College of Veterinary Medicine. They are not exclusive to the college but are presented here in the hope that they may be of value in realizing the expectations the plan represents.

1. Avoid the use of "temporary" buildings. While there are often advantages to be gained by their use to meet special space needs for an interim period, they often represent irretrievable costs and may damage the case for capital allocations for permanent facilities. They contribute too often to unsightly conditions and even though they are often in use for only two or three years they seriously affect the environment for a major portion of the period a student attends the University.
2. Avoid violating open space areas with temporary or permanent development. Open space is a diminishing resource; once utilized, it is seldom vacated--once taken, it is seldom returned.
3. Take great care in the selection of architects to execute future buildings in the college area. Most architects produce sound, workable solutions, but because of the unique requirements of a college of this nature and the extreme area limitations, architects are needed who have both experience and insight in the special problems of like facilities. The interface between health profession facilities dealing with animal research, instruction, and public service and the traditional campus environment is a tenuous one. An insensitive design approach to the problem of insuring their compatibility would be disastrous, not only to the campus at large, but to the college as well. Highly competent and creative designers can achieve the melding of two environments without difficulty.
4. The most critical aspects in insuring site availability for the development proposed for the college are completion of the west portion of the Campus Loop Road and vacation of Olentangy River Road east of the college area. The first will supply both vehicular and pedestrian access to closely-related discipline

groupings on the University campus--the other health professions and the life sciences in general--strengthening existing affinities and unifying campus activities. The second will make available areas for both College of Veterinary Medicine and University development, improving the quality of environment and increasing opportunities for experiencing the environment, within the building groupings and outside them.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

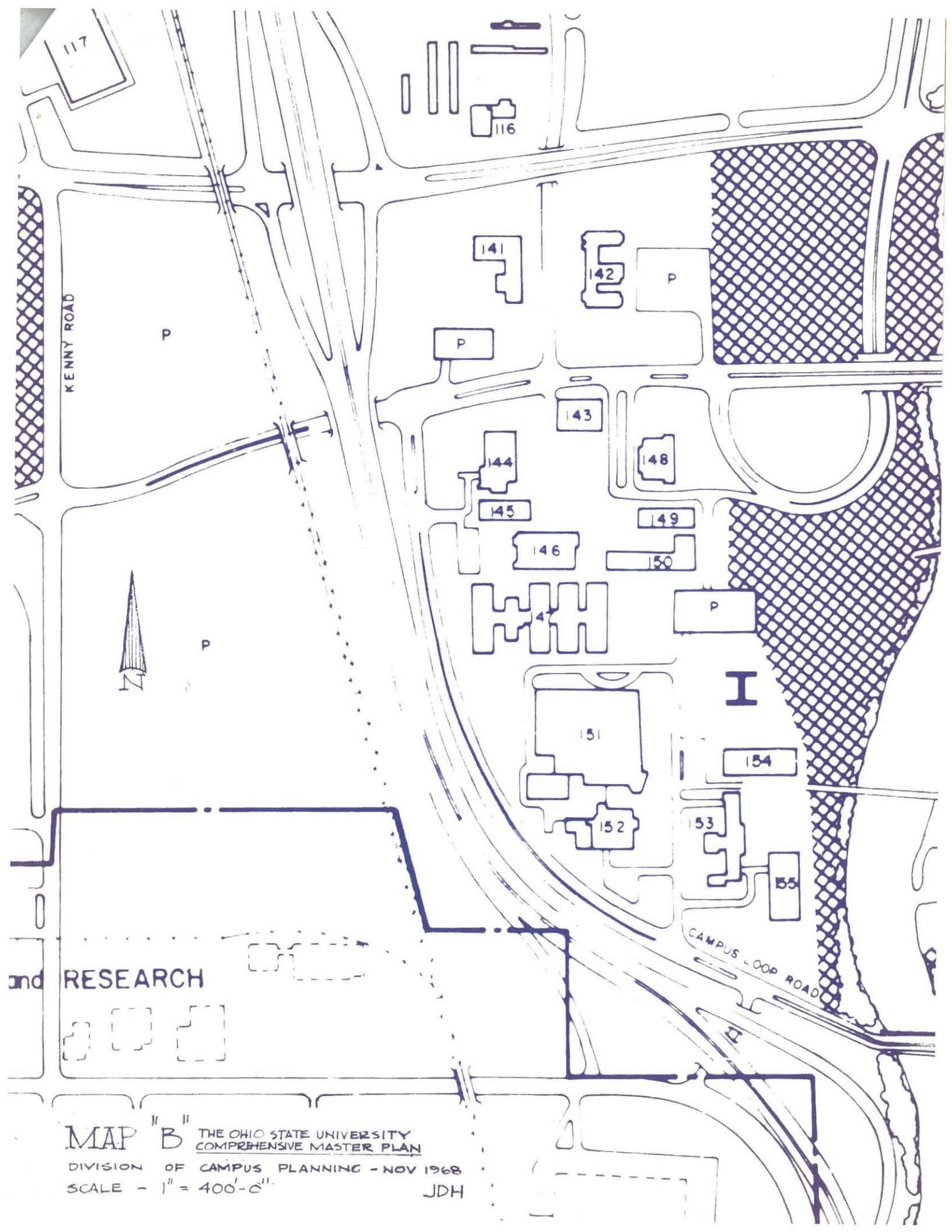
Special Proposals

In connection with Proposed Campus Plan implementation, several non-academic projects have been mentioned which are intended to improve the functional and aesthetic effectiveness of development. Depressing Coffey Road and bridging it with pedestrian circulation structures are two examples of such projects. Other projects, not specifically detailed in the plan graphics, but which would enhance the efficiency of campus operations are the following:

1. A separated pedestrian lane on the Loop Road bridge crossing the river south of the college area.
2. An additional pedestrian bridge across the river north of the college area.
3. An animal/pedestrian tunnel under the Loop Road, Freeway, and railroad tracks between the college academic area and the major outdoor animal areas.
4. Construction of an underground parking level beneath the north Sisson Hall lot served from a depressed Coffey Road and subsequent removal of surface parking south of Goss Laboratory and Sisson Hall.



MAP "A" CAMPUS MAP - THE EXISTING
 OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS
 DIVISION OF CAMPUS PLANNING - JAN 1969
 SCALE - 1" = 400'-0"
 JDH

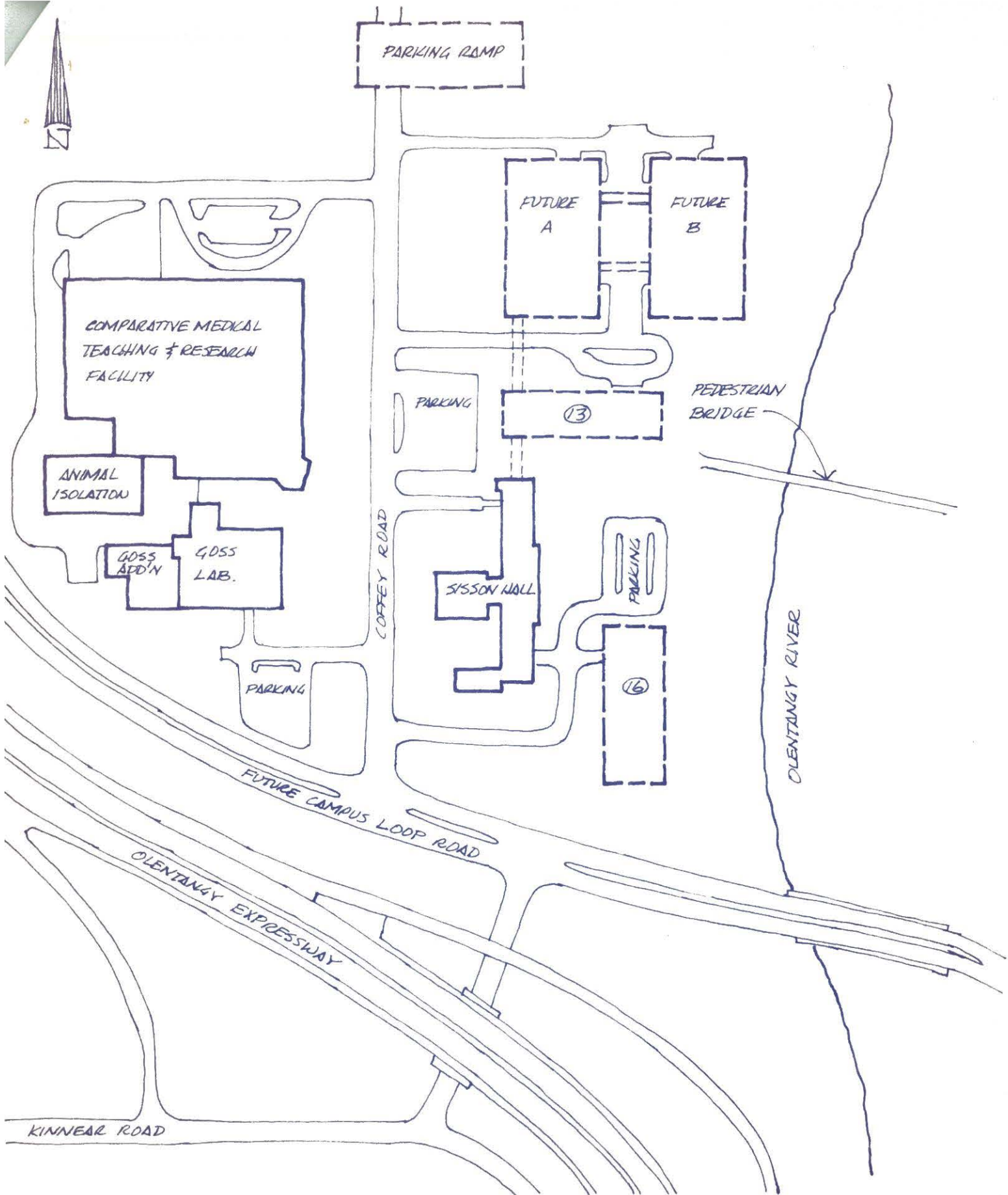


MAP "B" THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN

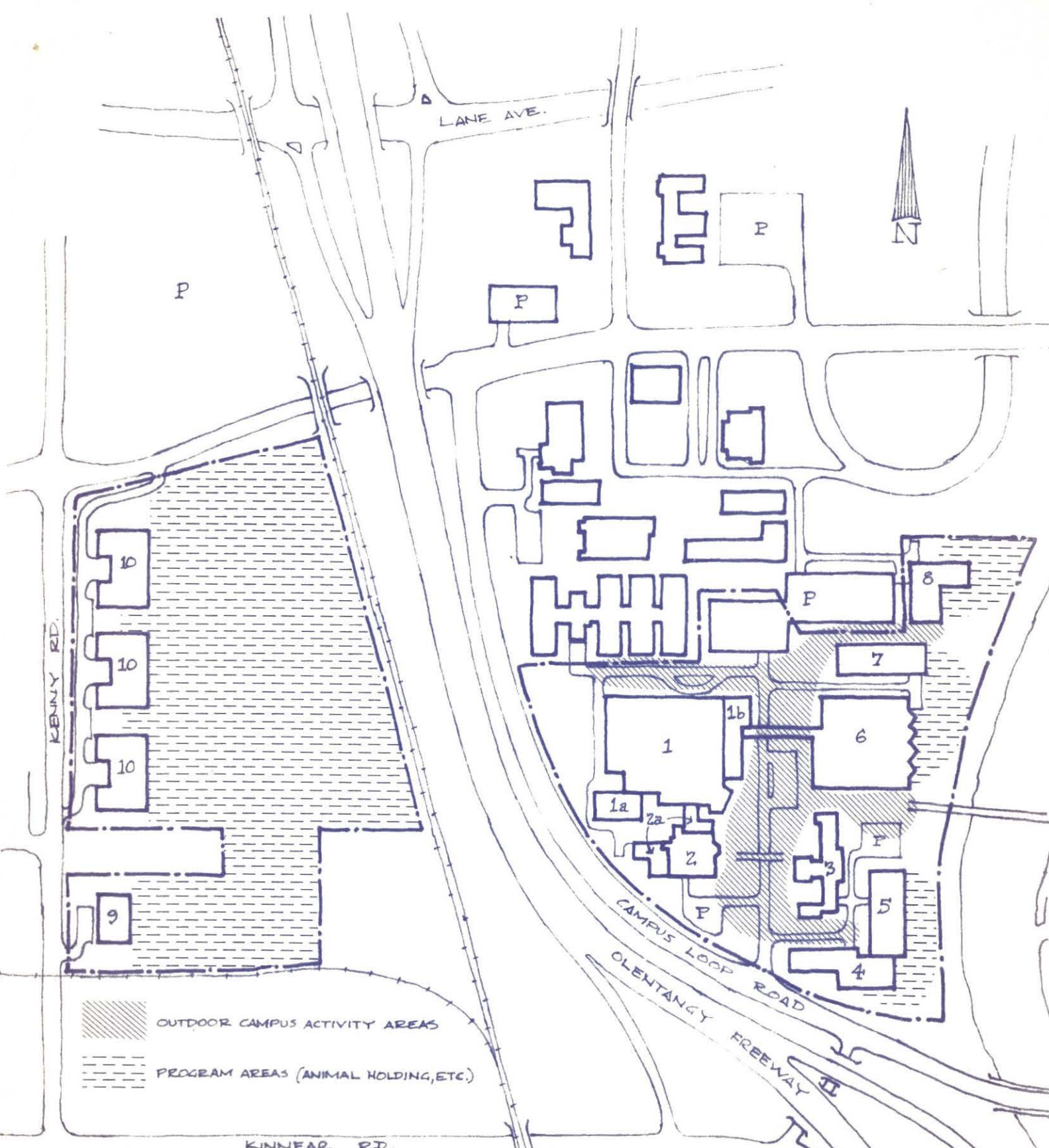
DIVISION OF CAMPUS PLANNING - NOV 1968

SCALE - 1" = 400'-0"

JDH



MAP "C" PRELIMINARY GENERAL DEVELOPMENT -
 COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE
 DIVISION OF CAMPUS PLANNING - OCTOBER 1967
 SCALE - 1" = 200'-0"
 JDH



 OUTDOOR CAMPUS ACTIVITY AREAS
 PROGRAM AREAS (ANIMAL HOLDING, ETC.)

MAP "D" PROPOSED MASTER PLAN
 COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE
 DIVISION OF CAMPUS PLANNING - MAY 1969
 SCALE - 1" = 400'-0"
 JDH
 ----- GENERAL CAMPUS AREA

OSU Researches Cat Virus Report

10 Nov 69
By RICHARD BUELOW
Lantern Staff Writer

Questions involving cats, leukemia, and men are now being investigated at Ohio State by researchers in the Veterinary Pathology Department.

Fears of cat owners were aroused two weeks ago by reports that a virus in cats, which causes leukemia, also could affect other animals and possibly humans.

Veterinary Pathology Chairman, Dr. Richard A. Griesmer, doubts that cats can carry leukemia to man.

"A human is not likely to be exposed to very much virus of an animal," he said.

Serum taken from cats in California and Columbus will be examined by the department for antigens which show activity of leukemia virus in cats.

This will show how widespread the leukemia is among the cat population, according to Griesmer.

We will have to determine next, he said, how the virus is contracted by cats. It is possible that the virus is passed from the mother to the fetus he said.

If this is true, he added, control of the spread of the virus could be very difficult.

"If the virus is passed by exposure, then a vaccine against the virus is possible," Griesmer said.

Research by the Veterinary Pathology Department into the study of leukemia and

cats is backed by considerable knowledge in the area of cancer-causing viruses in animals.

Laboratory findings have shown that leukemia can be induced into mice by mixing a virus in an aerosol spray and exposing the mice to the contaminated atmosphere.

According to Griesmer, the dosage was low, no more than what a mouse might receive by any other means.

Research has also shown that leukemia can be spread by a diseased mouse to a healthy one living in the same cage.

A virus isolated by Asst. Professor E. McKissick also was shown to cause cancer in rabbits, rats, dogs, and hamsters.

A study published last year by Griesmer, Professor Robert L. Farrell, and Lauren G. Wolfe, now of the University of Illinois, shows monkeys can be infected with the cancer-causing Yaba virus by exposing them to aerosol spray containing the virus.

This suggests a potential risk to man by inhaling the virus, according to the report.

Another step in the research was made when a means to measure antigens was developed by Prof. David S. Yohn. It is done by tagging the antigens with radioactive ions.

Yohn discovered that the same antigens are found on the surface of cells which a particular virus has infected, regardless of what animal is infected with that virus.

Work with cats and feline leukemia could be greatly speeded if there were more money for research, Griesmer said.

With the present level of financial support, it will take about five years to complete the work with cats, he added.

He said the pathology department at Ohio State ranks last among those in U.S. veterinary schools in state-supported research.

Most of the work on cancer-causing viruses has been financed with aid from the National Cancer Institute, because of the possibility of a connection between the causes of cancer in animals and man, said Griesmer.

OSU Researchers Tackle Cat Theory

By TOM FENNESSY

Of The Dispatch Staff

As money permits, researchers in the veterinary pathology department at Ohio State University are prepared to settle some questions about cats, man and



John Griesemer

leukemia.

Fears of many cat owners were roused two weeks ago by reports from several research institutions indi-

cating the virus that causes leukemia in cats can infect other species, possibly man.

NO CANCER FOUND in man is known to be caused by virus, but most scientists doubt that man is immune to cancer-producing viruses.

That cats can carry leukemia to man is only a suspicion. Veterinary pathology chairman Dr. Richard A. Griesemer doubts they can.

Researchers in his department have caused cancer in animals by infecting them with viruses from animals of different species, but he said the size of the virus dose was the most important factor in transmission of cancer between species.

A HUMAN, HE SAID, is not likely to be exposed to very much virus of an animal.

Griesemer himself is a former cat owner. He is quick to point out the family cat is gone because of danger to drapes, not health.

Griesemer said serum taken from cats in Columbus and California will be examined for the presence of antigens that betray activity of feline leukemia virus. The survey, he said, will make possible estimates of how widespread is leukemia among the cat population.

THE NEXT STEP, Griesemer said, will

be to determine how the virus is spread within the cat population. "It could be," he said, "the virus is passed from mother to the fetus. If that's the case then control of the spread of the virus could be very difficult.

"If the virus is passed by exposure, then a vaccine against the virus is possible."

Researchers in the veterinary pathology department will begin the work on cat leukemia virus with a great deal of experience in the area of cancer-causing viruses in animals.

AMONG IMPORTANT laboratory findings:

- Researchers have induced leukemia in mice by mixing a virus in an aerosol spray and allowing the animals to breathe the contaminated atmosphere. Griesemer said the virus dose was low, approximating what a mouse might receive by any other route. Researchers have also seen leukemia spread from a diseased mouse to a healthy one living in the same cage.

- Cancer has been caused in cats by giving them nose drops containing cancer-causing virus. The nose drop solution was chosen as a way to administer the virus, Griesemer said, to simulate the droplets that might be contained in a sneeze.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE next, Griesemer said, is to test for the presence of virus in cat saliva. It is known that cancer-causing virus is found in the salivary glands of cats. The finding may say something on the danger of bites.

- One of two types of virus that causes tumors in cats has been isolated by associate professor Gaylord E. McKissick. The same virus has the ability to cause cancer in rabbits, rats, dogs and hamsters.

- Griesemer, professor Richard L. Farrell and Lauren G. Wolfe, now of the University of Chicago medical school, published a study last year in which they showed monkeys can be infected with the cancer-causing Yaba virus by breathing an aerosol spray containing it. The find-

Faculty Pushes Dean To Leave Vet School

30 MAR 71 DISPATCH

By GRAYDON HAMBRICK
Of The Dispatch Staff

Under pressure from his faculty to quit, Dr. Clarence R. Cole, dean of Ohio State University's College of Veterinary Medicine, has announced he will resign. OSU officials confirmed Tuesday.

Dr. James Robinson, OSU's vice president for academic affairs, said Cole, 52, announced to the veterinary college faculty Monday that he will give up the deanship "as soon as a successor can be chosen."



Cole

ROBINSON CONFIRMED reports that about 50 of the college's 60 fulltime faculty members had signed a petition asking for Cole's resignation.

Robinson said Cole's letter of res-

ignation reached the university's top officials Tuesday. In the letter, Cole asked that he be relieved of his duties as dean no later than Sept. 1.

Robinson declined to reveal the precise wording of the petition by the college faculty.

COLE, WHOSE SALARY is now \$34,300, will return to professorship in veterinary pathology at \$30,000 a year, Robinson said.

Cole was unavailable for comment Tuesday.

The petition cited a general decline in morale among the college's faculty and difficulty in faculty recruiting, Robinson said.

ROBINSON SAID STUDENTS' and faculty recruiting always is difficult for any veterinary college because of the limited number of those colleges at universities in the nation, and

because of the high demand for competent veterinary instructors.

"It is unfair to say the dean is responsible for difficulty in faculty recruiting," Robinson said.

COLE, OF 2869 Welsford Rd., has been dean of the college since July 1, 1967.

A native of Crestline, Ohio, Cole attended Otterbein College, then OSU where he earned the doctor of veterinary medicine degree in 1943, the master of science in 1944 and the doctor of philosophy degree in 1947. He advanced from the faculty rank of instructor in 1944 to professor in 1950.

Cole has served on various national commissions and professional boards and in 1957-58 was president of the American College of Veterinary Pathologists.

Vet Med dean forced to resign

By DALE VanLERBERGHE
31 MAR 71

The dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine has resigned under fire after a petition calling for his removal was signed by about 50 of the college's 60 full time faculty members and presented to the University administration.

Clarence Cole, dean since 1967, presented his resignation to James A. Robinson, provost and vice president for academic affairs, and said he will give up his position, "as soon as a successor can be chosen."

It is believed Robinson received the petition during the quarter break:

Students in the college said Cole first announced his decision to resign in an emotional speech Monday to a group of junior and senior veterinary medicine students.

In his letter of resignation, Cole asked to be relieved of his duties as dean no later than Sept. 1.

Robinson said the petition was "reasonably general, not very specific," but declined to reveal the precise wording.

Robinson said the petition cited a general decline in morale among the college's faculty and difficulty in faculty recruiting.

Robinson said student and faculty

recruiting is difficult because of the high demand for competent veterinary instructors.

"It is unfair to say the dean is responsible for difficulty for faculty recruiting," Robinson said.

"Cole did in four years what deans and other administrators wish they could do in the same time," Robinson added. "I think Dean Cole has done a wonderful job and I accepted his resignation regretfully."

Cole will resume teaching in the Department of Veterinary Pathology, where he holds an Ohio Regents' Professorship. Cole declined further comment.

Vet dean blames troubles on pay freeze

2 APR 71

By DALE VanLERBERGHE

Clarence Cole, dean of the college of veterinary medicine who resigned earlier this week, said he believes a faculty petition brought against him resulted from a recent faculty salary freeze.

"Since I was in power and there was a freeze placed on the budget," Cole said, "I think the petition precipitated largely from the freeze."

Cole said faculty members "found it was very hard to accept a freeze which stopped cost-of-living salary increases."

Cole said he has considered returning to teaching for some time and the petition had nothing to do with his letter of resignation.

"I have thought of resuming teaching for some time," Cole said. "Medical deans average three and one half years and I have been here four."

Cole added, "I'm very pleased to continue teaching. I'm glad I requested to be relieved because I'm interested in research."

Cole said he will continue in his present position until a successor is chosen which probably will take only a few months.

"I asked to be relieved of my position by Sept. 1," Cole said, "in order to begin teaching in the fall."

Faculty refuses comment
Most faculty members in the college refused to talk to the Lantern concerning the topic or skirted the issue.

Frederick Diedrich, director of finance and personnel in the college, said he did not know anything of the petition.

"No, I haven't seen or

heard of a petition. I have no knowledge of it," Diedrich said.

Although most faculty members were close-mouthed about the subject, one professor, who asked not to be identified, said, "The topic of the petition is a very heated subject. I haven't seen the petition, but David Jones and Thomas Powers have signed it. I haven't signed the petition."

When Jones, professor of veterinary preventive medicine, was contacted, he said he considered the matter "pretty much closed."

"We did not want to cause a disruption between students, faculty or administrators in the college," Jones said. "It is an internal problem and should never have been made public."

"If I knew who let this information leak out I would punch the guy in the eye. With so many involved, it could have been almost anyone — a faculty member, a secretary or even the dean himself."

When asked if he signed the petition, Jones said, "I was one of the ones that did/did not sign it," and refused to clarify his comment.

Matter is 'closed'

James A. Robinson, provost and vice president for academic affairs also refused further comment on the subject. He said, "The petition will not now, nor ever be released. I have no more to say. As for the matter, it is closed as far as I am con-

cerned."

After mentioning Jones and Powers, the same faculty member also mentioned Richard Griesemer, chairman of veterinary pathology, in connection with the petition.

"Oh yes, sure, Griesemer had plenty to do with the petition," the faculty member said.

Griesemer said he felt the resignation of Cole is a "family affair" and one that should have been confined to the college and not made public.

"I think it would serve the University best if it would just die," Griesemer said.

"I know what was in the petition, but I won't say," Griesemer added. "And I don't think anyone else will either."

Margaret Stevens, secretary in veterinary clinic science, said administrators would not speak on the subject because they knew nothing about the topic.

"The administrators know no more about the subject than what is in the newspapers," Mrs. Stevens said. "I see no reason to go any further. They know absolutely nothing about the petition."

Roger Yeary, associate professor of veterinary physiology and pharmacology, said he knew about the petition but did not wish to say anything about it publicly.

"It is a very delicate subject and speaking on it publicly will not help matters," Yeary said. "I have no com-

ment."

The Lantern contacted Thomas Powers, acting chairman in veterinary physiology and pharmacology, who said, "You have talked to other administrators and faculty members in the college. I think this whole thing has gone too far. I will not comment on anything."

Although the Board of Trustees has not ruled on Cole's resignation, he expects it will be accepted and will resume teaching in the fall.

Cole plans to resume teaching in the department of veterinary pathology where he holds an Ohio Regents' Professorship.

Griesemer, speaking on Cole's return to teaching said, "I'm happy to have him back in the department. He is still a faculty member but not a dean."

3 faculty members among candidates for veterinary dean

28 APR 71

Three Ohio State faculty members are among 20 candidates being considered for dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Clarence Cole, dean of the school since 1967, announced his resignation March 29.

The search committee of nine faculty and administrators was appointed April 8 by President Novice G. Fawcett from a list of names submitted by the department chairmen in the Veterinary College.

Committee chairman is Adalbert Koestner, professor of veterinary pathology. Members include Vernie Dahl, assistant professor of veterinary preventive medicine, Edward F. Donovan, professor of veterinary clinical sciences, Gary R. Johnson, assistant professor of veterinary anatomy, Harold Groves, professor of veterinary microbiology and parasitology; and Thomas Powers, acting chairman of veterinary physiology and pharmacology.

Harold Ellingson, professor of preventive medicine, and Edward Naber, chairman of poultry science, are

also on the committee. Lloyd Evans, vice-provost for curricula, represents the office of Academic Affairs.

No veterinary students or alumni have representatives on the committee. Koestner said President Fawcett left the involvement of students and alumni to the appointed committee.

Koestner said the students are familiar with the instructors at Ohio State only, and most of those nominated are from other schools.

However, both students and alumni had a voice in nominating candidates for the post. Koestner said the faculty, students and alumni advisory committees throughout Ohio submitted about 20 nominations with three Ohio State faculty members named.

The search committee met for the first time April 9.

Koestner said, "We've made very good progress. We have a list of excellent names, both from outside the University and within.

The next meeting date is undecided, until the committee establishes guidelines for evaluating the candidates.

Dean named for vet college

30 Sept 71
Leslie McDonald, associate dean of the University of Georgia College of Veterinary Medicine, has been named dean of Ohio State's veterinary medicine college. He will assume his new position Friday.

McDonald received his B.S. and Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degrees from Michigan State University and his Master's and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Wisconsin. He has served on the faculty at the University of Illinois and Oklahoma State University.

He has written over 30 papers for scientific journals and is author of the textbook "Veterinary Endocrinology and Reproduction."

McDonald is also co-author of "Veterinary Pharmacology and Therapeutics."

A consultant to the National Institutes of Health on the Physiology Fellowships Program and the Pharmacology Fellowship Panel, McDonald has also served as a consultant to the National Academy of Sciences, the Commerce Department and the National Science Foundation.

Veterinary dean submits resignation

18 MAY 72
Leslie E. McDonald resigned Wednesday from his position as dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine.

McDonald's resignation comes only eight months after he became dean of the college Sept. 1, 1971.

McDonald could not be reached for comment, but Robert G. Smith, vice president for University development, confirmed the fact that McDonald submitted his resignation to Albert J. Kuhn, vice president for academic affairs, and that the resignation had been accepted.

McDonald's resignation will become effective July 1, according to Smith.

Veterinary dean studies euthanasia for unwanted pets

By Deborah Wells

7 MAR 73

Roger C. Smith, dean of the Veterinary College, is researching the problem of euthanasia — inducing painless deaths to ill or unwanted animals.

Euthanasia is practiced so the animal experiences "a calm and peaceful transition" from life to death, Smith said. In humans this would be similar to dying while asleep, he explained.

Smith headed the American Veterinary Medical Association (AMVA) panel on euthanasia last year. The panel's explanations and recommendations were published in the March 1972 issue of the AVMA Journal.

Three commonly used methods of euthanizing small animals include use of an anesthetic overdose, a high altitude chamber and carbon monoxide, he indicated.

Methods described

An anesthetic overdose is often used in private practice, Smith said. Although this method is desirable, it is not practical for a large number of animals because of the time, expense and training involved, he said.

The high altitude chamber operates on the principal that a constant exchange of oxygen is essential for life. Animals are placed in the chamber where they are, in effect, taken from sea level to an altitude of 50,000 feet in 45 seconds, he said. Because of the lack of oxygen, the animals first lose consciousness then die.

In the carbon monoxide method, animals are placed in a chamber and the poisonous gas displaces the oxygen.

"The carbon monoxide method is probably one of the better ways, providing time is taken to purify the gas, cool it and handle the animals correctly," Smith said.

Skill required

This would eliminate irritants that excite the animals, he explained.

Euthanasia "is like a veterinarian treating an animal," Smith said. "It is something done to an animal."

In this respect, skill and knowledge are required. With the current technology and proper training, euthanasia can be done well, he said.

Smith said the following are factors involved in choosing a method of euthanasia:

- The number of animals to be euthanized;

- The species of animals involved, the factor being size;
- The available finances;
- The skill of the personnel; and,
- The number of people needed to handle the operation.

Agencies performing euthanasia on a large scale are "plagued by the inadequacies of financial help and knowledge of what is involved," Smith said.

Time varies

"If I were out to improve euthanasia I would put my money into acquiring the best personnel," he said.

Smith explained that although some animals die within a few minutes after reaching the 50,000 foot level in the high altitude chamber, some may take longer. Young animals are more tolerant of a lack of oxygen, he said. Under proper conditions, day-old kittens may live up to 30 minutes underwater, Smith said.

Not all organs of the body die at once. Factors used in determining death are the cessations of a heartbeat, electric activity of the brain and respiration, he said.

The brain is the most sensitive to a lack of oxygen and is one of the first organs to suffer irreversible damage without oxygen, Smith said.

Reasons outlined

One organization that practices euthanasia on a large scale is the Humane Society.

Rosemary Everhart, administrative assistant for the Humane Society, outlined some of the reasons why animals are euthanized by the society. They include: age, disease, blindness, poor disposition and situations which would make it impractical to keep the animal alive.

Often, litters of motherless kittens are brought to the Humane Society. Keeping the litters alive would require more personnel than is available, she said.

Last year the Humane Society housed more than 37,000 animals and birds, Everhart said. Of these, 543 had been lost or had strayed and were returned to their owners. More than 5,000 were adopted, she said.

Animals adopted

Animals are examined in the clinic and given vaccinations for rabies and distemper as well as worming medicine before

being placed in the adoption ward.

"Very few animals are taken from the adoption ward," Everhart said. This is done only if the animal develops a poor disposition or poor health.

If euthanasia had not been practiced in 1972, 30,000 additional animals would be roaming uncontrolled throughout the country, Everhart said, adding to traffic problems and the spreading of disease. These animals would also die a slow and painful death, she said.

The Humane Society uses the carbon monoxide method. The gas, produced by a large industrial engine, passes through 80 feet of coiled pipe that cools it before entering the chamber. The system is very tight to prevent any escape of gas.

Comfort considered

To prevent exciting the animals "they must not be overcrowded," she said. "Cats are placed in the chamber in cat boxes," to avoid clawing, she said.

Although the main concern in euthanasia should be the comfort of the animal, there is a tendency to be more concerned with human feelings than of the animal's feelings, Smith said.

All tests have shown that an animal in the high altitude chamber dies while unconscious but "it is not that simple for the observer," he said. The observer finds the sight of collapsed animals defecating, urinating and moving to be distasteful, but these are merely reflex actions requiring no feelings at all, he said.

New Veterinary College Dean Chosen

6 APR 73

Lantern Staff Special

Dr. C. Roger Smith Jr., acting dean of the Ohio State College of Veterinary Medicine, today will be named dean of the veterinary college, The Lantern has learned.

The veterinary college faculty members had been interviewing candidates for the permanent job since Smith took the job of acting dean from which Dr. Leslie E. McDonald resigned last spring.

University Executive Vice President Edward Q. Moulton said Thursday "an appointment has been made" to the position. Moulton refused to say who the dean would be, saying instead that the University is being careful about the announcement, partly because the situation was "tricky."

He did not say what he meant by "tricky."

However, The Lantern has learned Smith is the man. The announcement is presumably to be made at this afternoon's University Board of Trustees meeting at the Mansfield branch campus.

Smith's name was chosen from a list of three candidates sent to the University Administration. The three names were submitted as a result of interviews with at least six candidates. They were questioned individually by the seven college departments and their respective staffs.

Some sentiment had been running within the veterinary college to name a man from outside Ohio State as dean. The faculty generally regretted that McDonald chose to leave the helm about a year ago.

Before Smith assumed the job of acting dean he was responsible for designing and implementing a new veterinary college curriculum. He is given credit for doing an excellent job.

Smith had stepped down from the chairmanship of the Department of Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology to manage the new curriculum.

Since 1955 Smith has been a member of the executive committee of the College of Veterinary Medicine and has served on the Graduate School Council, the Graduate School Curriculum Committee and the Faculty Council, subsequently University Senate.

He has been on the Ohio State veterinary faculty since 1944.

He has been president of the American Academy of Veterinary Cardiology (1968-69) and has served on the advisory committee of the Bureau of Veterinary Medicine, U.S. Food and Drug Administration (1968-71).

Active in professional affairs, Smith is a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association, has served as chairman and secretary of its Council of Research, and is a reviewer for the "American Journal of Veterinary Research."

He is also a member of the Ohio State Veterinary Medical Association, the American Heart Association, the Central Ohio Heart Association and the American Physiology Society.

Among Smith's 60-plus literary contributions have been articles in journals such as "Veterinary Medicine," the "Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association," the "American Journal of Physiology,"

Smith Begins Immediately

Vet School Dean Optimistic

10 APR 73

By Mary M. Mock

Lantern Staff Writer

The newly appointed dean of Ohio State's College of Veterinary Medicine faces problems of staffing and better management of resources but is optimistic about the college's student body and faculty, whom he says are "serious about education."

Dr. C. Roger Smith Jr. was appointed dean, effective immediately, by the Ohio State Board of Trustees in their meeting Friday. He had been serving as acting dean since Dr. Leslie E. McDonald resigned in July, 1972.

The staff problem arises from the overall shortage of veterinarians in the United States, which leads to a shortage of teachers in the field, Smith said. To overcome this problem "we're growing some of our own," he said.

Smith further explained that veterinary medicine encounters a problem of financial support for highly trained faculty members.

"The three-way method of teaching medicine is still the best," Smith said, "with a ratio of one faculty member to one student to one patient. However, the "patients" in veterinary medicine aren't usually paying patients, providing added income to help with the cost of good teachers."

Smith said he also plans to work toward better management of the resources available to the college.

"There is a problem of balance," Smith said of the use of computer-aided teaching. "Technology has given us a lot, but it can't replace person-to-person contact."

Although many areas of the University will be facing budget cuts because of decreasing enrollment, Smith said his college has no enrollment problem.

"We're increasing our student load

all the time — admitting more (students) as we're prepared," he said.

Smith said the time he spent as acting dean "put in better perspective" what his new position means in terms of higher education in general.

"The University is obligated to the entire citizenry of the state," Smith said, not only to teach what people want to learn, but because others will depend on those who are educated.

Smith said the veterinary college must be responsive to the needs of the community, and also to the needs of the rest of the University. He added that his college will "continue to work toward excellence."

Smith said he would not hesitate to step down from his new position if his performance proved to be "not correct."

"I don't covet this position," Smith said, adding he would "just want someone better" to have the job if he were not to be dean.

Smith said he believes his salary will increase from about \$31,000 to about \$35,000 per year as dean.

Smith has been an Ohio State faculty member since 1944.

He received his doctor of veterinary medicine, master's of science, and Ph.D. degrees from Ohio State.

Vet Hospital Unveiled

16 APR 73

By Anne W. Warner

Lantern Staff Writer

Prospective veterinarians, high school students, parents, professionals and animal lovers — all gathered from all parts of Ohio for Career Day at the College of Veterinary Medicine Saturday. The crowd numbered 900.

"This is the house that Dean Johnson built," said N. Kent Ames, junior from Wilmington, as he opened the program in the new Veterinary Teaching Hospital. William M. Johnson, assistant dean of the college, is the project coordinator of the new clinic.

The proposed move into the Veterinary Teaching Hospital is for June. "We expect admission of routine patients to begin in early July," Johnson said.

The new clinic covers 220,000 square feet. Estimated cost of the structure is \$9 million. Including staff and new facilities the cost will total \$10 million.

C. Roger Smith, dean of the college of veterinary medicine, welcomed the visitors to Career Day saying, "I want to congratulate this group of young people because you have taken the first step in exploring your future."

Smith defined veterinary medicine and related the practice of the science to the food business in the United States. He stated this country produces 19 per cent of the total world food production, which is two per cent less than the developing 70 countries combined put out. "We can be proud of our agribusiness," he said.

Speaking on large animal practice, Lawrence E. Heider, associate professor of veterinary clinical sciences, said "The opportunities have never been better. We judge this by the availability of jobs for our graduates and also by the number of jobs that go unfilled each year."

He said he felt this was due to the availability of dollars and a willingness on the part of the American consumer to spend money for veterinary service.

Foreign buying of U.S. food has also had an effect on the practice, Heider said because "the demand for food increased the demand for efficient livestock production, and this is where our services are best used."

Veterinarians in cooperation with farmers have also had an effect on food production. He said morbidity, or the incidence of a particular disease, would run 50 per cent in some countries.

"We look at the morbidity of the same diseases in this country and see it is less than one-half per cent," he said.

Heider spoke of the implications of putting good food through animals when the price of food is on the rise.

"Can we afford to do this and provide this type of animal protein for our human population?" Heider said. "The ruminant (cud-chewing mammal) can utilize a class of feed which the humans can't not."

Milton Wyman, associate professor of veterinary clinical sciences, said, "I would be remiss if I did not say that in veterinary medicine, burning the midnight candle is demanding." He noted while the university has seen a decrease in total applicants, the college of veterinary medicine is enjoying an increase in applicants.

Walter G. Venzke, assistant dean and secretary of the college, spoke on requirements for the college of veterinary medicine. Aside from two year preparation at the college level prior to consideration for admission, the admissions committee looks for motivation, maturity, and the long term goals of an individual in determining acceptance.

New Admissions Model Project To Screen Veterinary Applicants

22 MAY 73

By Anne W. Warner

Lantern Staff Writer

There are only 18 schools of veterinary medicine in the United States, with a continually rising number of applications for study in that profession.

The gap between the demand for education and the number of institutions is causing the competition for a veterinary medicine career to be even greater than that for a medical doctor, according to Ohio State veter-

inary experts.

"A bachelors degree is becoming less important, and more people are seeking professional school today," said James L. Bradford, associate director of the Department of Veterinary Medicine.

On the other hand, he said, public awareness of the lack of professionals in areas such as veterinary medicine is increasing.

A request to systematize college admission processes came from a meeting of the Big Ten veterinary schools in October 1972.

Since that time the schools have applied for a special projects grant under the Bureau of Health Manpower Education of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

If funded, the project will begin in July and be completed in June 1977.

The project is to develop an improved model for admissions to the Big Ten veterinary schools and could be applicable to all colleges of veterinary medicine, according to Larry Seitz, graduate in education.

Seitz and Bradford are currently working on an admissions model for veterinary education.

The model is to select the best-qualified applicants and determine the qualities of a "successful" veterinarian.

Another aim of the admissions project is to improve the geographic (urban-rural) distribution of doctors in veterinary medicine. There are 33 states without schools of veterinary medicine while there are two such schools in Alabama.

The special project data show that in 1972, 15 per cent of the total number of applicants to the College of Veterinary Medicine at Ohio State were accepted.

Of the 130 students accepted, 80 per cent were Ohio residents, 18 per cent were from states having a contract agreement with Ohio and 2 per cent were from noncontract states.

By comparison, 35 per cent of the total number of applicants in 1964 were accepted.

An estimated nine per cent will be accepted in 1973.

The low percentage is due to the increased number of applicants for a fixed number of openings.

Applicants are selected on a priority basis according to Walter G. Venzke, assistant dean and secretary of the College of Veterinary Medicine.

First priority goes to the highly qualified applicant who is an Ohio resident, he said. Second priority is given to applicants from one of the nine states now having a contractual agreement with Ohio — Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina and New Hampshire.

Getting third priority are those applicants from states that have neither a veterinary school nor a contractual agreement. Finally, the fourth priority applicants are those from a noncontractual state having a veterinary school.

According to Venzke, applications are received from all categories but are rarely taken from the third and fourth priorities because the openings are usually filled by the resident and contract-state students.

OSU colleges ranked highly

By Lois Tolley

11-1-73

Four Ohio State professional schools are among the top five in the nation in their fields, according to a study by two Columbia University sociologists.

In the study, published in the

November issue of Change magazine, a higher education journal, 1,180 deans of accredited professional schools affiliated with universities were asked to name the five outstanding schools in their own professions.

Ohio State's College of Pharmacy placed second.

LLOYD PARKS, dean of the college, participated in the study. He said he hoped the rating is a reflection of the excellence strived for in the College of Pharmacy and will reflect in University support.

The College of Veterinary Medicine placed fourth.

"We had no input into the study, so it is encouraging to realize we are recognized as a very acceptable school of

veterinary medicine," C. Roger Smith, dean of the college, said.

The College of Optometry received third place.

Frederick W. Hebbard, dean of optometry, said the rating is representative of effective finances.

"THE TWO COLLEGES rated above us get more money; our rating shows that money wisely spent pays off," he said.

The College of Education was ranked fifth.

Acting Dean of Education, Donald Anderson, said he was pleased but not surprised because the college received a similar rating by the American Educational Research Association.

OSU Vet-Med college lacks blacks

By Timm Herdt

Nov 73

The Ohio State College of Veterinary Medicine is the largest veterinary college in the nation, yet out of over 400 students, not one is black.

"There is a great lack of black veterinarians, but very few blacks ever apply to the vet college," said Walter G. Venzke, professor of veterinary medicine and chairman of the college's admissions committee.

Over a 16 year period from 1951 to 1967 there were no blacks in the veterinary college, and in the past 20 years Ohio State has graduated only two black veterinarians, Venzke said.

NO ACTIVE programs are sponsored by the veterinary college in an effort to recruit blacks, but information concerning the college's annual career day is sent out to all Ohio high schools, including those in black neighborhoods, Venzke said. The veterinary college also works with the University College (UVC) to make incoming students aware of opportunities in veterinary medicine, he said.

One likely method of recruiting blacks would be through the Pre-Veterinary Club, but such a program would be "unrealistic," according to faculty adviser Larry A. Nagode, assistant professor of veterinary pathology.

Nagode said the pressure on

the pre-vet student to get into veterinary college is so great (only nine per cent of the applicants were admitted to the 1973 freshman class) that "you can't expect him to go out and recruit more competition."

The career day and UVC programs were also cited by Nagode as efforts to make all students aware of opportunities in the field, but he added that the UVC orientation only reached those students who had already considered a career in veterinary medicine.

NO ACTIVE recruitment was needed to bring about the dramatic increase in the number of women students in the college, according to Venzke.

"Prior to ten years ago, we used to get one or two women a year," Venzke said. Now there are over 20 in the freshman

class, making the ratio of women accepted to women applied in 1973 equal to the men's ratio the same year, he said.

The trend of women going into veterinary medicine is still growing, according to Nagode. All of the officers in the Pre-Vet Club are women, he added.

Why more blacks don't pursue the veterinary profession is also a question of concern to C. Roger Smith, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine.

SMITH EXPLAINED that, traditionally, blacks have had little exposure to veterinarians because their economic status did not afford them the opportunity for health care of their pets. Since most veterinary students come from rural backgrounds, Smith also attributed the lack of rural blacks in the north to the scar-

city of blacks interested in veterinary medicine.

The size of the veterinary profession in relation to law or medicine contributes to the lack of blacks entering the profession, according to Nagode. Profession-oriented black students choose law or medicine rather than a small profession like veterinary

medicine, he said.

Another factor contributing to the absence of black veterinary students at Ohio State could be that the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama attracts the black student, Nagode said. Enrollment figures show, however, that no Ohio students entered the Tuskegee vet school in 1973.

Vet school eyes 12-month program

3 Jan 74

By Timm Herdt

Conversion to a 12-month program may be one way the College of Veterinary Medicine can meet an increasing demand for veterinarians, according to C. Roger Smith, dean of the college.

In 1973 the college turned down 91 per cent of its applicants for admission, Smith said, but a year-round program could result in an

immediate 25 per cent increase in enrollment without additional physical facilities.

The burden is on the University to increase enrollment because there are only 18 veterinary schools in the United States, Smith said. The average graduating class in these schools is less than 100.

Enrollment would increase
The veterinary school fresh-

man class here has 130 students. A 12-month program would permit the college to raise this number to 160, Smith said.

In the program the student would still be required to go to school only nine months, but entrance would be staggered so that only 75 per cent of the students would be in attendance at one time.

More feasible now

Although the concept of a 12-month program is not new, several factors make implementation of the plan more feasible now than ever before, Smith said.

The opening of the new \$9 million veterinary hospital in August, 1973, gave several new advantages. The new hospital is more than three times larger than the old one and is able to accommodate more students in the clinical phase of veterinary education.

Facilities centralized

The hospital's on-campus location makes the school's facilities geographically centralized for the first time since 1957. This will enable optimum

use of equipment and faculty, Smith said.

Year-round operation is practical, he said, because the University must keep the hospital open in the summer, regardless of whether there are students.

Increased feasibility of the 12-month program is enhanced by air conditioning being installed in Sisson Hall, the primary classroom building for the school.

The major disadvantage to the conversion is that it would necessitate a 25 per cent increase in faculty, Smith said.

All faculty in the college are entitled to one month's vacation and are expected to devote considerable time to medical research. This would make an increase in the length of the school year without a corresponding increase in faculty an impossibility.

College allows equal acceptance

25 Jan 74
By Roslyn Hierholzer

Women now enjoy an acceptance ratio equal to the men's in the College of Veterinary Medicine, according to a report compiled by Larry Seitz, director of research and evaluation for the college.

The report shows that between 1964 and 1973 there was a steady increase in the number of women applying to the college.

In 1965, 16 women applied for admission to the college. In 1973, 270 women applied.

As the number of women applying increased, so did the number of women accepted. In 1965, there were 254 applicants, 16 women and 238 men. Of the 16 women, four were accepted.

Applicants increase

In 1973, 1,240 persons applied to the veterinary college, 270 women and 970 men. Of the 270 female applicants, 29 were accepted.

There was no significant difference between the per cent of males and females admitted, Seitz said.

"I believe there is no discrimination against women being accepted into the college," he added.

One factor which must be considered in the analysis of the data is class size, Seitz said. The report shows that although the number of applicants, both male and female,

has increased drastically, class size has not.

In 1965, a total of 80 persons were accepted into the veterinary college. In 1973, the total increased only to 130.

Belief supported

Seitz's belief is supported by students as well as faculty members.

Diane Nelson, a senior from Florida majoring in veterinary medicine, said, "I don't believe there is any prejudice against women being accepted into the college. More women are in vet school than ever before."

Another student who feels the same way is Theresa Brim, a senior from Findlay.

"No, I don't think there's any prejudice against women being accepted into veterinary college," Brim said. "They have the same chance of being accepted as men do."

No prejudice

William Tyznik, professor of veterinary preventive medicine and adviser to 160 pre-veterinary students, agrees that prejudice against women being accepted into the College of Veterinary Medicine is non-existent.

However, he did acknowledge a tendency on the part of males in the college to feel more qualified than women. He attributed this to the fact that veterinary medicine had been a male profession,

Vet College enacts open heart surgery

By Roslyn Hierholzer
28 March 1974

Ohio State's College of Veterinary Medicine is one of four veterinary colleges in the United States with an open heart surgery team.

Stephen Crane, instructor in the college and head of the surgical team, said the team was organized because the College of Veterinary Medicine has a highly developed cardiac referral practice with an estimated 50 open heart surgery candidates a year.

The team anticipates working on three to four actual clinical cases a month — animals brought by owners to the

veterinary clinic for treatment, Crane said.

So far the team, which was organized in December 1973, has only performed surgery on one actual clinical case, but open heart surgery is performed on experimental animals at least once a week, Crane said.

Co-operation needed

He said the purpose of these weekly operations is to give the surgical team and those assisting with the operations, practice in co-ordinating their efforts and establishing technique.

"The actual surgical team consists of five surgeons, one

anesthesiologist and a cardiopulmonary pump technician," the instructor said.

Crane said that the surgeons on the open heart surgery team were Dean Gehring, Dennis Crowe, Alan Lipowitz, James Chalman and himself.

"Senior veterinary students support the team by doing laboratory work and assisting throughout the operations; such seniors are volunteers who have been specially trained," Crane said.

Crane also stressed the importance of the close inner co-operation required of everybody connected with the

operations.

Time minimized

"It's important to minimize time, so a lot of people are doing many things at the same time. For each of the five surgeons there are about three people working behind them. It has to be a co-ordinated team effort," he said.

"All those involved with the team are working solely on a voluntary basis," Crane said.

"Financial support for the open heart surgery team," the instructor said, "is received in the form of equipment donated from various drug companies and from the University.

Colleges Named Winners

12-6-74

By Kathy Wesley

Four of Ohio State's professional schools have been named "winners" in a research survey of the reputations of the nation's professional schools.

The colleges are: Optometry (which ties with three other schools for first in the nation); Education (which placed third); Pharmacy (also third); and **Veterinary Medicine** (fourth).

Results of the survey, conducted by Peter Blau and Rebecca Margulies of Columbia University, were published in the December issue of *Change*, a national education magazine.

The authors, in their article "The Reputations of American Professional Schools," said they tried in this survey to enlarge on earlier research published in November 1973.

The authors obtained their information through a questionnaire sent to the deans of 1,251 professional schools. Colleges in 18 fields of study were evaluated.

The deans were asked to rate other professional schools in their own field. The authors said the school ratings represent "rankings of the professional schools named as the top five by at least 10 per cent of the responding deans in their profession."

The authors go on to admit "... the resulting ratings of school reputations are merely the opinions of these experts (deans), but all professional reputations are no more than the opinions of fellow experts."

The "winners," then, should be quite representative of the "Best in the Nation."

But one of the "winners," Dr. Frederick Hebbard, dean of the College of Optometry, hinted that the method of the survey may have been "biased" in favor of university-affiliated optometry schools, and against those schools operating independently.

Hebbard explained that of the 12 colleges of optometry in the nation, only four deans received questionnaires. The names of their colleges sounded familiar: University of Alabama, University of California at Berkeley, and Indiana University. These are the schools which tied with Ohio State for first place.

Hebbard said if the independent optometry college deans had been sur-

veyed, the outcome of the research might have been different.

The researchers, he said, were using their own standards and definitions to decide which deans to question, and if a dean's college didn't measure up to these standards, they weren't surveyed.

Hebbard said because the survey was made up solely of the opinions of three other deans, "I wouldn't want to make too much of this (survey)."

But his opinions on the survey's methods did not alter his pleasure with its results.

Hebbard said the core of any good college is its faculty, and the College of Optometry has "a very fine, young and hardworking faculty."

Hebbard said the college faculty was the "youngest faculty of any college in the University."

"We rank first on the National Board exams, too," he said. "We have fine students. We get over 600 applicants a year, and only have room for 57, so these have got to be pretty good students."

Hebbard said the college's facilities are not as good as they could be, and it is not as well financed as other schools ranked with it, but he added that the first-rate faculty more than compensates.

He said the college has not been neglected but has been supported by the University, and he hopes for more support in the future.

Among other "winners," sentiments ran about the same.

Lloyd Parks, dean of the third-ranked College of Pharmacy said, "It's pleasing that our peers recognized us."

Parks said he believed it was impossible to rate schools "in one-two-three" order. It is better, he said, to say a college is "among the five best."

Frederick R. Cyphert, dean of the third-ranked College of Education, said he was "honored."

He said he was very familiar with the other top-rated schools. "We're in good company," he said.

Cyphert said it is "hard to pinpoint" the reasons for the college's ranking. But he did commend the faculty and the University for its support.

C. Roger Smith, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine, cited his college's new curriculum and new hospital facility as part of what made it fourth in the nation.

"We're pleased that we have been recognized as trying to do a good job," he said.

Smith said when he received the survey questionnaire, he sent it around to his faculty members and asked for their opinions also. He then summarized their opinions and mailed the survey in.

In any contest where there are "winners," there are bound to be "losers." Ohio State did not place in the categories of architecture, business, dentistry, engineering, forestry, journalism, law, medicine, music, nursing, or social work.

At the College of Administrative Science and the School of Journalism, administrators were not even aware they were in the running.

Robert E. Georges, dean of undergraduate business programs and associate dean of the College of Administrative Sciences, said he didn't think such a survey had been conducted at his college at Ohio State. He said former Dean James McCoy, who would have been in office when the survey was taken, did not like to respond to things which he did not have full knowledge.

Paul S. Underwood, assistant director of the School of Journalism, said he did not think his school even received a questionnaire. "The University does not consider us to be a professional school," he explained, so I'm not even sure we were eligible."

Underwood said, "if we were in the competition, we would have heard about it."

He said he didn't think questioning the other deans was the way to go about rating the professional schools, anyway.

"Some deans," he said, "are so busy, I'm not sure they can keep up with changes (in their fields)." He said any rating "would be more a tradition than a fact."

But all the "winners" are pleased with the survey results. All subscribe to the "we try harder" philosophy.

Vet school faces suit on admission policies

By Melissa Green

9-29-76

The College of Veterinary Medicine is being sued for \$50,000 by Jack F. Grove, a 1975 honors graduate from Franklin, on the grounds that the college is not following its own standards for admissions.

"I don't want to discredit the University or the College of Veterinary Medicine," Grove said, "but to uncover the unfair, arbitrary admissions policy which has gone unchallenged for years."

John E. Holcomb, attorney for Grove, said, "The college catalogue said an applicant must have a grade point average (GPA) of at least a 2.75 and there's a guy with a 2.71 enrolled."

Grove said his GPA was 3.38.

According to C. Roger Smith, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine, the required GPA, now changed to 3.00, and a score in the 80 percentile on the Veterinary Aptitude Test (VAT) are only two criteria for admittance into the college.

THE OVERALL person is important, Smith said. "If it says that a student with a GPA below a certain point will be eliminated from competition, then that's an error," he said. "An applicant may be lacking in one area, but something else may be convincing enough for the student's acceptance, such as his VAT score."

All things are interrelated, Smith said. Each criteria for admittance is worth so many points and the applicants with the highest total composite scores are accepted, he said.

GROVE APPLIED to the college both his sophomore and junior years at Ohio State, Holcomb said. However, it is not unusual for a student with only two or three years of undergraduate work to be rejected, so Grove reapplied his senior year.

Between his second and third application, Grove took the VAT, a new requirement, and scored in the 55 percentile.

"An applicant supposedly must have a certain GPA and place in the 80 percentile on the VAT, but Grove's GPA was better than 21 others who were admitted," Holcomb said.

Grove said less-qualified candi-

dates were admitted while his application was rejected. A few women and members of minority groups were among the less qualified, he said.

"This is not a reverse discrimination case," Holcomb said. "Grove's complaint is that the college has set up so-called standards and doesn't follow them," he said.

ABOUT ONE-HALF of the applicants are interviewed by members of a special committee, said Smith. The interviewer's total score for each applicant is based not only on their GPA and the VAT score, but also on the course load carried per quarter

and improvement in grades and academic work for the last six quarters.

Among other things which are very important to an applicant's score is his personality characteristics, his desire to be a veterinarian and his previous knowledge and experience in the field of veterinary medicine, Smith said.

"GROVE HAS had great experiences with animals. He's worked with vets for years," Holcomb said.

"This is one reason I feel the standards of admissions are arbitrary," Grove said. "These are subjective things which cannot be assigned."

Kinneary confirms admissions policy

By C. L. Pentella

1-3-77
An issue which has generated much pressure among college admission boards recently received local attention when U.S. District Judge Joseph P. Kinneary confirmed the admissions policy of the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Jack F. Grove, a 1975 graduate from Franklin, filed suit against the college after receiving his third rejection from the admissions committee in November 1974. Grove claimed the college denied him due process of law by relying on "arbitrary standards for admissions."

ACCORDING TO C. Roger Smith, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine, a screening process regulates the number of applicants invited for an interview; the applicant must have a grade point average (GPA) of 3.00 or above and a Veterinary Aptitude Test (VAT) score in the 80 percentile.

Grove, an honor student with a GPA of 3.27, scored below the cut-off on the VAT, but requested and received an interview with admission members.

Final evaluation is based on a cross correlation of the GPA, VAT score, the applicant's average in preprofessional courses, character references and the required interview.

GROVE CHARGED the use of personal interviews introduced subjective factors "so arbitrary as to deny fair opportunity to meet the admissions requirement." Kinneary stated that in weeding out 130 students from almost 1000 applicants, the interview becomes a justified means of measuring a candidate's potential for development.

In his Dec. 16 ruling, Kinneary said the "interview procedure adequately protected plaintiff's right to fair and impartial consideration of his application and did not

deprive him of due process." Kinneary ruled the admissions policy is designed to eliminate bias by requiring two interviewers, including the dean or assistant dean of the college.

The objective quality of the interview forms allows each applicant to be evaluated by the same criteria, Kinneary added.

Grove said applicants who scored lower than him in the GPA and VAT scores, were granted admission while applicants with scores higher than his were rejected.

AFTER ASSESSING all factors which motivated the admissions committee, Kinneary found such decisions made by admissions boards do not constitute denial of equal protection.

SMITH SAID, "as long as there is intense competition for limited spaces there will always be frustrations. We are aware of the problem and have been working on admission policy changes to minimize student expenditures of time, energy and money."

Grove is now enrolled in the University of Dayton Law School.



Lantern Photo by Cheryl Blair
Smith; "as long as there is intense competition for limited spaces there will always be frustration."

Veterinarian shortage to continue into 1990s

By Susan Kitterman

7-18-78

Enrollment procedures for out-of-state students in the College of Veterinary Medicine should be changed to meet Ohio's needs for veterinary health care, according to a recent study.

A deficiency of veterinary health care through the 1990s has been projected by the Veterinary Medicine Advisory Committee of the Ohio Board of Regents. Despite the existing shortages of veterinarians, the committee is recommending that the class size of 130 at Ohio State be maintained and that enrollment procedures be changed.

Currently, the College of Veterinary Medicine must admit 30 percent out-of-state students to receive certain federal funds. The college receives \$8,000 per year for each out-of-state student, said C. Roger Smith, dean of the college.

Ohio, as one of 19 states with a college of veterinary medicine has not only state but national responsibility to supply veterinarians for health care, according to the Ohio Board of Regents.

But the study by the advisory committee states a student's home state influences location after graduation. Eighty-six percent of Ohio's practicing veterinarians attended Ohio schools. Between 1935 and

1972, about one half of the Ohio State graduates left the state to practice elsewhere, Smith said.

If Ohio State lost federal funds by not admitting a certain percentage of out-of-state students, it would have complete control over admissions. The percentage of out-of-state students could then be adjusted to balance Ohio's needs for veterinary health care as they are affected by the retention of out-of-state students, national responsibility and available funding, the committee said.

Declining federal funding and the uncertainty of continued federal support may warrant non-compliance with the federal requirements, the committee said.

Although the committee is projecting the deficiency for two more decades, less than 10 percent of the counties in Ohio are underserved, according to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare standards. The committee said underserved areas are in the southern, north-western and east-central sections of the state.

The Regents are also concerned because of the importance veterinary health care plays in Ohio's \$1 billion a year livestock industry, horsebreeding and pet businesses.

A state policy for veterinary health care will be es-

tablished from the committee findings and recommendations.

Within the next 20 years the number of veterinarians needed in public health, industrial veterinary medicine, research, teaching and other specialized fields will increase, the committee said.

The OSU College of Veterinary Medicine should expand its post-doctorate (DVM) training to offer the advanced specialty training required in these fields, the committee said.

The biggest shortages in veterinary medicine are in fields which require post-DVM training, Smith said.

The College should expand the post-graduate training programs by about 50 percent, he said.

The committee anticipates an increase in demand for animal technicians, especially in large animal care. Special efforts by Ohio State and the Columbus Technical Institute (CTI) were recommended to recruit students with an interest in large animal care.

The College of Veterinary Medicine and CTI should also incorporate into existing programs a field of large animal care concentration for a small number of students, the committee said.

Veterinary Research Touches All

Each time a dog or kennel license is purchased in about one-fourth of Ohio's counties, 10 cents goes for research in Ohio State University's College of Veterinary Medicine.

Small investment, big dividends! It supports 21 research projects in the college, from animal cancer to animal population control to heart, kidney and bone disease. In almost all instances, medical studies on dog diseases produce results which are applicable to similar diseases in other animals, including man.

The third college of veterinary medicine established in the United States (1885), Ohio State has graduated more veterinarians than any U.S. university and is tops nationally in enrollment.

It is ranked fourth in the country in the quality of its teaching, research and service, as rated by veterinary deans surveyed by "Change" magazine.

Students are exposed to all aspects of diagnosis, treatment and disease prevention at the college's five-year-old hospital. The facility, which treats 26,000 animals a year, includes 90



Two junior Veterinary Medicine students conduct an unusual eye examination — on a horse. Sally Haddock of Mentor, O., is checking this pony's pupillary reflex as William Hueston of Harrisonburg, Va., looks on.

box stalls for large animals, 21 small animal wards, 19 operating rooms and specially equipped areas for treatment in ophthalmology, dermatology, dentistry, physical therapy and diagnosis of heart and brain disorders.

Eight specially equipped cars and a branch hospital at Marysville provide student instruction and experience in farm animal practice.

The college operates an equine research center which tests horses before and after races for the Ohio Racing Commission to control drug use.

Twice a week, faculty and students make regularly scheduled service trips to the Columbus Zoo.

Striving to maintain excellence, the college is:

- Using \$500,000 appropriated this year by the Legislature for renovation and purchase of major equipment.
- Requesting, through the Ohio Board of Regents, \$4.4 million next year for updating facilities and

equipment in pre-clinical instruction.

- Appealing to alumni and others for help in acquiring photography and television equipment and in funding a chair in comparative toxicology and a professorship in international veterinary preventive medicine.

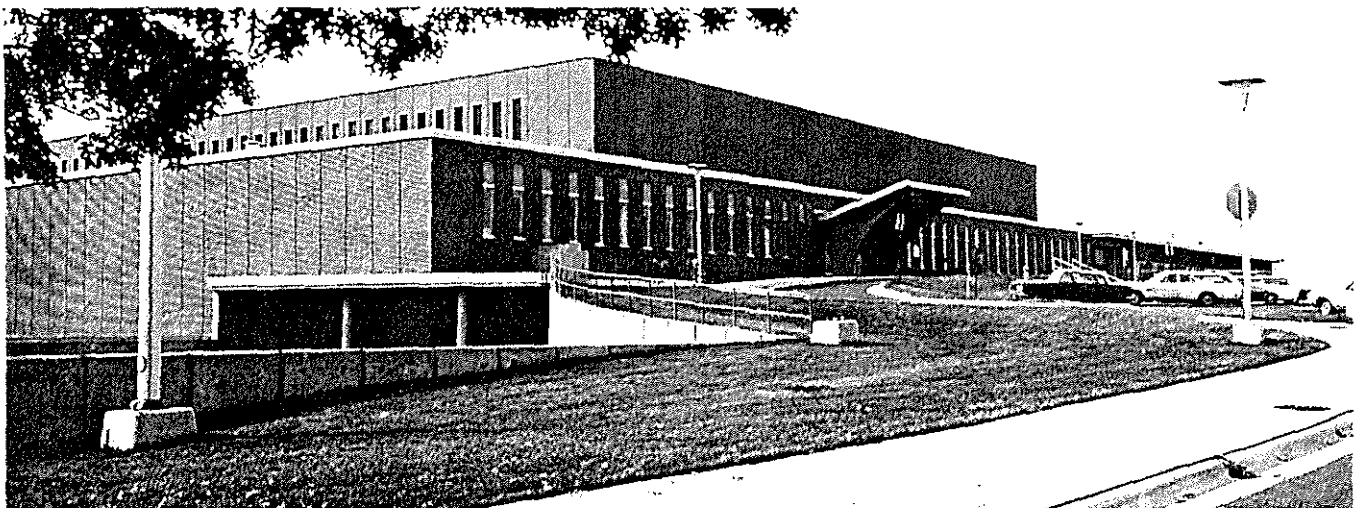
(The college's department of preventive medicine, established in 1934, was the first in the U.S.)

Dean of the college since 1972 has been C. Roger Smith Jr., a Hartville, O., native and 1944 graduate of the college. He is a member of the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine, past president of the American Academy of Veterinary Cardiology and was on an advisory committee of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Associate Dean Vernon L. Tharp is president of the American Veterinary Medicine Association. R. Bruce Hohn, professor of orthopedic surgery in the college, was the American Animal Hospital Association's veterinarian of the year two years ago.



C. Roger Smith Jr.



The five-year-old Veterinary Hospital at 1935 Coffee Rd. has facilities for treatment of 26,000 animals every year.

More women in grad school

By Laurie Mendel

10-10-79

The traditionally male-dominated fields of medicine, law and business have seen a steady increase in women's enrollment at OSU over the past five years according to department statistics.

The College of Veterinary Medicine has about 45 percent women in its total enrollment of 539 students, said Dorothy Gallen of the college.

In the last five years there have been 147 women graduates from the college, compared to 104 women graduates from the time of the school's inception in 1887 to 1975, she said.

One reason for the dramatic rise is the increase of women applicants, she said. This year the entering class is composed of 76 men and 60 women.

C. Roger Smith, dean, attributes the increased numbers of women enrolled to the awareness of the challenges and opportunities available in veterinary medicine.

Many years ago we would not even get one woman's application a year, he said. This year the school received 292 applications from men and 242 from women.

Like the College of Veterinary Medicine, the College of Pharmacy also has seen an increase in women enrollees.

This autumn, 224 of 466 students are women, said Frank W. Bope, assistant dean, and the senior class is composed of exactly 50 percent women.

The high percentage of women in pharmacy is due to the increased awareness of the opportunities in the field, Bope said.

Dentistry also attracts more women who are realizing they are just as qualified to operate in a man's world, said Harold E. Wilson, director of admissions for the College of Dentistry.

Optometry experienced an increase in the number of women enrolled, said Mary Shaner, of the College of Optometry.

There are eight women in the 60-member class of 1979 graduates, but 13 of the 60 students to graduate in 1983 are women, she said.

The College of Law has more women this year than in any previous class, said Barbara Rich, assistant director of admissions.

Rich said that 37.8 percent of this quarter's entering class are women — an increase from 1972 when women comprised only 11 percent of the class.

The flexibility, interdisciplinary possibilities and different types of law practice attracted more women to the field, she said.

However, the law school has no special woman or minorities recruitment program and women compete equally for entrance, she said.

In other fields, the graduate school has shown a marked increase in women receiving both their master's degree and Ph.D., said Amy Edgar, management analyst.

learning to be an ANIMAL DOCTOR

a vet must have more than a love of horses

By CAROL ANN LEASE

Photos By Gordon Kuster Jr.

DISPATCH 11-25-79

SISSON HALL AT Ohio State University looks like any other classroom building. It's when you're walking down the corridor and hear a sheep baa that you suspect it may be different. Sisson Hall is part of OSU's College of Veterinary Medicine.

Each year, hundreds of young men and women dream of walking its halls in the white coat of a new veterinary student. This year, 136 made it. They face four years of long hours in the classroom and even longer hours of studying on their own.

One of the first things that confronts a new student is a dead dog to dissect. The student is to learn all about its muscles, bones and organs before moving on to a horse and, finally, a cow. This may seem like jumping in with both feet, but the new veterinary student is not totally ignorant of animals and their inner workings.

To get into vet school, he or she must have had college courses in chemistry, biology, zoology, genetics, mathematics, physics, biochemistry and microbiology, as well as English and the humanities. The student must have scored well on the Veterinary Aptitude Test and have maintained a 3.0 (B) grade average in college. A 4.0 is a perfect A. The actual average of this year's class is more than 3.5.

The admissions committee also considers each applicant's experience with animals and knowledge of the profession and requires three letters of recommendation. Students who meet preliminary requirements are interviewed.

Competition is so tough that only two students in this year's class of 136 got in with the minimum two years of college. Twenty-eight have had three years, 71 have four years of college, and 35 have more than four years. Seven students have master's degrees.

It also helps to be from Ohio. OSU accepts students from Puerto Rico and from seven states which don't have veterinary colleges, but spaces are limited. One hundred and one students in this year's

beginning class of 136 are from Ohio. The class includes 62 women and 74 men.

The college's total enrollment of 538 includes two Oriental students and five black students.

The number of applicants peaked six years ago at about 1,200, said Warren Aiken, director of the college's Division of Veterinary Educational Resources. Now, about 300 Ohioans apply each year. "People realize the criteria are strict. If they don't meet them, they don't apply," speculated Aiken, who has a doctorate in education.

Today's veterinary students are taught by methods adopted at OSU in 1969. Before that, they learned things piecemeal — anatomy, then disease, then drugs, and so forth. "Ohio State decided, let's look at how the veterinarian looks at the animal," said Dr. Thomas Powers, head of the college's Council on Education. "If the animal has a cough, you worry about the respiratory system. If it's diarrhea, you look at the digestive system."

Students now study whole systems at a time with teams of professors teaching them. When the student learns about the nervous system, for example, the anatomist talks about the parts of the system, the behaviorist talks about how it affects behavior, the clinician talks about diagnosing disease according to how the nervous system acts, and the surgeon talks about treating some problems by operating.

At the same time, the college realized that students need "some basic knowledge" first, Powers said. They get this through such courses as microscopic studies of tissues and how a cell works.

Powers, who is also chairman of the Department of Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology, said the team approach "has improved teaching enormously" by "emphasizing the stronger points we need to know and getting rid of the garbage." For example, as a pharmacologist — a specialist in the science of drugs — he might get too enthusiastic about his field and try to teach the students too much, when they only need

to know basic principles and concepts, he said. The team with specialists from different disciplines reminds him that "we're not training pharmacologists. We're training veterinarians."

Aiken said students also spend a lot of time working on their own. "What we try to do is have as much self-instructional material as we can, so the professor is relieved of over-and-over type teaching," he explained. His division has photographers and medical illustrators who can make any slides, films, television programs or drawings the professors need. A library has slide projectors and taped lessons.

Through self-teaching, Aiken said, the college hopes "continuing education will become second nature." Ohio requires each veterinarian to attend 10 hours of continuing education programs a year to maintain his license. Accredited programs often are sponsored by state or county veterinary medical associations as well as by schools like OSU.

The first-year veterinary student also is introduced to such things as restraining and x-raying animals. He studies animal behavior, how animals develop from conception, the chemistry of nutrition and the principles of drugs and disease. By the third quarter of his first year, he is into systems — the nervous system, with special attention to the eyes, and the endocrine system, or glands.

He continues this study his second year with the heart and circulatory system, the urinary system, the lungs and breathing, blood vessels and lymph nodes, reproduction, muscles and bones, the digestive system, and the skin and outer covering of the body. He also studies genetics and begins to look at preventive medicine, anesthesiology and surgery.

The third year he gets more practical experience, looking over the shoulders of older students and instructors in the college's veterinary hospital. "They're now heavily into electives" — courses they choose themselves, Aiken added. These can range from a business management course for setting up a practice to flying lessons for students who plan to practice in remote areas. Students also pick up more information in areas of special interest. For example, if they want to specialize in large animals, as opposed to small animals like dogs and cats, they may take more courses about horses and cattle.

The fourth-year students spend almost all of their time working directly with animals. Dr. Philip Murdick, chairman of the Department of Veterinary Clinical Sciences, outlined the program:

Students spend two weeks working with x-rays; two weeks assisting an anesthesiologist on both large and small animals; and two weeks with small animals in what Murdick called "primarily a preventive medicine section," where they may inoculate against rabies, dispense worm medicine and tell owners how to care for their pets.

They spend longer periods — four to eight weeks — working with animals admitted to the hospital, assisting in surgery on both small and large animals, working with food animals such as cattle and pigs, and visiting farms, with instructors from the college, to care for farm animals.

The students are closely supervised, Murdick said, because the animals are not owned by OSU but are entrusted to OSU's care by their owners, just as they would take their pet to a private veterinarian.

Ohio State also keeps some "teaching animals" and buys some with special problems. For example, "we buy pigs with hernias, and the students get to repair the hernia," Murdick said. It's important for students to get such experience, because surgery is a big part of private practice, he explained.

One quarter of the fourth year is completely student's choice. "We have had people go to Australia," Powers said. Those students wanted to specialize in sheep, and Australia is a big sheep-raising country. Others interested in being zoo veterinarians have studied at the San Diego Zoo or other zoos. Ohio State also encourages students to spend a summer, when they aren't in school, working with a veterinarian. About one-third of them do, Aiken said.

During the students' elective quarter, if they don't choose an off-campus program, "they can go through some of these clinic experiences again," Murdick said. "Most of them elect to do that."

Aiken said that, besides all these visible courses, "there is a hidden curriculum — appreciation for the ethics. It's presented primarily by example. It's not what you say you do. It's what you really do."

At the end of four years, Powers said, the new doctor of veterinary medicine "is truly a generalist." Most go into private practice — 82 percent of 1978 graduates — and most of them join other veterinarians.

Ten percent continue school — to specialize in something like orthopedic surgery or to get a master's degree or Ph.D. They may teach or work in a teaching or private veterinary hospital. Others go to work for the government — testing drugs for the U.S. Food and Drug Administration or inspecting meat for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, for example. There also are jobs, such as research, in private industry.

Powers said the new veterinarian will earn from \$15,000 to \$17,000 the first year, with residents in training on the lower end of the scale and "go-getters" in some private practices on the higher end.

The college estimates the cost of becoming a veterinarian at about \$4,000 a year, including \$225 for books and instruments the first year and \$1,700 for room and board on campus. This does not include the years of schooling he needs to get into veterinary

medicine or things like recreation, transportation, clothes and notebooks.

Murdick said that, despite all the screening and competition to get into veterinary medicine, some students do change their minds. They may have been subtly pressured to enter the field, he said, or "they think, 'I love horses. I'll be a veterinarian and take care of horses.' They forget every horse has an owner, and he can be difficult."

Some drop out early in the four-year program. If they don't decide until their senior year that being a veterinarian isn't for them, Murdick said, they usually finish the course and sometimes go into something distantly related.

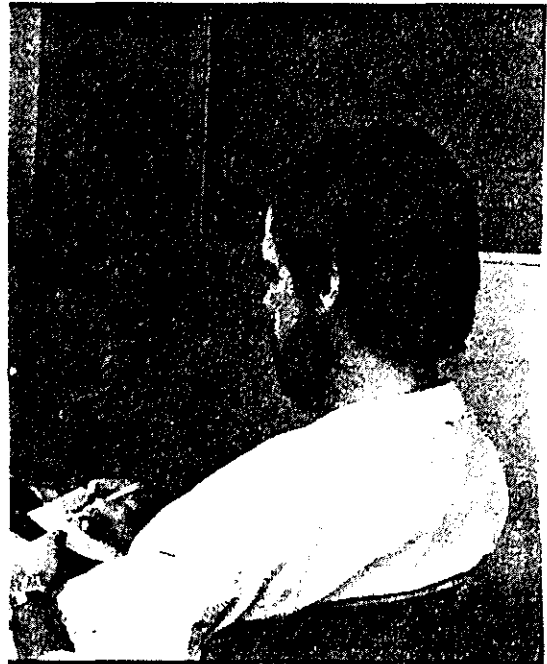
But there are exceptions. "We have one guy who's still running a bowling alley," he said. ■



At the Ohio State University veterinary clinic, Jacke, a senior from Vermilion, Ohio, examines Oakie, a 10-month-old St. Bernard. The puppy's right front leg is crooked, and it may need surgery. On the right are Dan Branstetter, a Toledo veterinarian, and his wife, Anne, who brought Oakie to the clinic.



Ellen Ziemer, a junior from Roanoke, Va., and other students peer through microscopes at blood smears and other body fluids from animals, to learn how to diagnose disease.



In the veterinary hospital's library, William Yamokoski, a senior from Columbus, takes notes from a videotape explaining a surgical procedure.

Veterinary medicine

A very human science

"ASU QUEST"

By Chris Eversole

Donna Nicol became a veterinarian, instead of a physician, partly because she thought they faced fewer life-and-death decisions.

"I didn't know if I could handle decisions like how long do you keep people alive by artificial means," she says.

But similar issues are hitting her square in the face in her first few months of veterinary practice, says the June graduate of Ohio State University's College of Veterinary Medicine.

Life and death decisions arise largely because today's veterinarians will provide almost all treatments that physicians provide — given enough money.

The average animal hospital can treat diabetic dogs, care for animals with cancer, and perform Cesarean sections. Specialists go as far as inserting heart pacemakers and performing total hip replacement operations in the \$1 billion a year "industry" of providing medical care for pets.

These medical wonders didn't bother Nicol too much while she was in veterinary school. "We treated everything to the n'th degree at the University," she says.

kept going over everything I had done. 'What went wrong?' I asked myself.

"He told me the next day, 'You did everything properly. You did the best you could.'

"And he didn't charge the owners for the surgery. He told them to use the money it would have cost to buy another dog. That was really decent of him. They realized that we really cared about them."

Veterinarians who've been practicing much longer than Nicol also agonize over their responsibility for the lives of animals.

Robert L. Hamlin, professor of veterinary physiology and pharmacology at Ohio State, says veterinarians face less clear-cut decisions about how long to sustain life than do physicians.

"Physicians are pledged to do everything they can to keep people alive. Euthanasia of humans is illegal, unethical, and immoral.

"It's an option in veterinary medicine. We have the burden of deciding when to recommend it to pet owners.

"But, at least, we don't have the responsibility of a human life."

Although he's been in practice 25 years, Hamlin still hates to see animals he's treating die.



"OSU QUEST"



Ohio State underwrote the expense of difficult cases because they gave students needed experience or opportunities for advanced research.

But such virtually unlimited care isn't available in private practice, and that bothers Nicol.

"When I worked in a small animal hospital in northeastern Ohio between my junior and senior years, I couldn't get over how many animals died," she says.

"Many died at night because the small hospital couldn't afford to monitor them as closely or treat them as intensely as we could at the University," she says. "I felt we may have been able to save them."

She's also disturbed that she can't treat some animals because their owners can't afford the cost of treatment. For example, a dog with breast tumors went untreated because its owner was on welfare.

Five other veterinarians with whom she works at the Beechwold Animal Hospital and its branch, the Hudson Animal Clinic, in Columbus, Ohio, are helping Nicol make the transition from the University clinic to private practice.

Bruce Wenger, who founded the Beechwold practice 33 years ago, has provided Nicol the greatest assistance in accepting that she can't cure every animal she works with.

"He helped me a lot the first time a dog that I operated on died," she says. "I



But he has learned to cope better with their deaths. "The one thing I came to realize was that I can do only so much. I can't play God," he says.

Hamlin faces decisions about how long to extend care more often than most veterinarians, because he works exclusively on animals with heart problems.

"I see mostly very old dogs owned by very old people, who are as attached to them as if they were human friends," he says.

Many of the owners are on fixed incomes and are hard put to afford heart medications for their dogs — they cost at least \$2 a day — let alone the cost of pacemakers. The University implants pacemakers for \$500.

"It's hard to know what to tell the owners (in cases like these)," Hamlin says. "An animal may be someone's whole life, yet is gravely ill and probably will die in three months to two years.

"Are we doing the owners a favor by putting them through so much expense for an animal that has a short time to live? I really don't know."

He has adopted a "threshold" for recommending when treatment be discontinued.

"I think an owner should consider euthanasia for his animal if it is in so much discomfort that it can't eat or if it can't sleep well," he says.

The decision on how far to extend care hasn't always been that complicated.

When American technology was less advanced, most pets weren't saved if the

cost of treatment exceeded an animal's replacement cost, says Philip Murdick, associate dean of the college.

"Now most people aren't willing to sacrifice an animal that can be saved," Murdick says.

"It's not uncommon for people to put several thousand dollars into treatment of an animal that could be replaced for only a few dollars simply by adopting a pet at the Humane Society," he says.

Although newly graduated veterinarians in private practice aren't always able to treat all animals as thoroughly as they might have as students at the University, it is important

for them to learn about the most advanced techniques available, Murdick says.

And that training actually is more varied than the training physicians receive — veterinarians study the anatomy of a variety of animals, while physicians must concentrate on human anatomy.

"We teach our students the newest and best techniques available," he says. "It's important to let students know what's available, so that, once they're in practice, they can refer animals to specialists when necessary."

The main way students learn about helping pet owners determine the fate of

their animals is through their experience in the University's veterinary hospital.

"Communication with pet owners is an important part of the learning experience the students have in the veterinary hospital," Murdick says. "They learn by observing how faculty members approach problems."

A veterinarian's education isn't complete when he or she enters practice. Most new veterinarians go into an established practice where they have an older professional as a mentor, Murdick says. And conferences and special courses are important throughout a veterinarian's years of practice.

Part of what veterinarians learn in practice is that they can turn only to animal owners to pay for treatment, says Don Price, executive vice president of the American Veterinary Medical Association and an Ohio State alumnus.

"There's normally no hospitalization insurance to pay the bill, as there is in

human medicine, although several companies are offering pet health coverage," Price says.

State laws don't require owners to provide medical care for their pets, Price says. "Animals generally are regarded as private property that owners can use as they see fit," he says.

Still, veterinarians aren't all that hardnosed about their fees, says Roger Smith, retired dean of Ohio State's veterinary college.

"We try to accommodate people as much as possible," he says. "We really care about animals, and we appreciate the strong bond between people and animals. We know that pets are like a child to many people."

It is that strong bond between owners and their pets that prompts some pet owners to have complex procedures

performed, such as hip replacements in dogs, says Marvin L. Olmstead, assistant professor of orthopedic surgery at Ohio State.

The owners generally are pleased with the \$750 hip surgery because it relieves the pain of diseased joints and increases the dogs' activity, he says.

"We tell the owners the potential advantages," he says. "In most cases, the animals could survive without the surgery."

"We tell the owners what we can do and point out alternative treatments which would relieve some of the dogs' distress. The owners must decide what they want to do."

All this is not to say that the complicated cases dominate veterinary practice.

Young veterinarian Donna Nicol spends most of her time providing routine care—giving vaccinations, treating minor

illnesses, and advising owners on pet care—or in routine surgery, mostly sterilizations. Life-and-death cases, cases in which an animal's life is threatened, arise no more than once every week.

And, despite her anxieties, her work is a dream come true.

"As a girl, I lived on a farm. I loved animals and always wanted to work with them," she says with a smile.

And she believes the rewards are as great as they would have been in human medicine.

"People really appreciate what we do for them. I think seeing their pet well means as much to some of them as having their own illness treated."

Sometimes dealing with people is her biggest challenge.

"It's hard to tell someone their pet died. What can you say to help?"

Chris Eversole is a writer in the Office of Communications Services.



Learning the art of treatment

Veterinary medicine students spend their first three years of professional education learning nearly everything they can about the science of veterinary medicine.

In their senior year, they learn the art of being a veterinarian.

Although many students previously have worked in minor roles in animal hospitals, during their senior year they function increasingly as licensed veterinarians would, taking on almost complete responsibility for their patients by the time they graduate.

"A metamorphosis takes place from the first quarter of the senior year to the final quarter," says W. Keith Wearly, assistant dean for veterinary student affairs.

"Senior students start out afraid of making a mistake. They say, 'How am I ever going to remember all the things I've learned.'

"As time goes on, they discover that treating an animal is a logical process and that they can put all the tools they've learned to work on it.

"By that last quarter, they're eager to take charge. They want to 'work up' a case when it comes in," Wearly says.

The students have many role models in developing a "bedside manner."

They work side-by-side with faculty members on each animal patient, as well as working with veterinarians

from throughout Ohio who treat animals in the University's veterinary hospital's outpatient clinic each Wednesday.

"We want students to see a variety of philosophies and opinions about the management of patients," says Milton Wyman, professor of veterinary clinical science and administrator of the visiting Guest Practitioner Program.

"One veterinarian may be meek and mild and another extremely extroverted, constantly talking to pet owners.

"These veterinarians come in because they want to help the students. It actually costs them money to take time away from their practices.

"We do give them lunch," he says with a laugh. "We bring in pizza. Over the lunch hour, the students ask them why they did things one way and not another."

Senior students also are exposed to the reality of veterinary practice through the college's field service.

They spend three to five weeks moving from farm to farm in central Ohio with faculty members assigned to the college's nine mobile units, which carry medical equipment and supplies.

"While the students treat injured or diseased animals, they are heavily involved in herd management situations, in advising farmers on

preventive medicine for their livestock," says Lawrence E. Heider, professor of veterinary preventive medicine and field service director. "It involves things like planning immunizations and breeding practices.

"It's different than treating sick animals. Livestock herds are kept because they're someone's livelihood. The students have to consider whether what they recommend will help the client economically," Heider says.

"Sometimes the most economical way to salvage an investment in an animal is to slaughter it.

"But many students are from urban backgrounds and may be sensitive about the fact that we don't prolong every animal's life."

The seniors also get first-hand experience in practices away from the University. Although almost all students assist veterinarians in their practices before their senior year, the students don't take on major responsibility in those practice situations until they're seniors.

Students last year were involved in a swine practice in Denmark; the National Zoo in Washington, D.C.; a horse practice in Arizona; and an animal behavior laboratory at the University of Pennsylvania.

The senior year resembles actual practice in its work load, as well.

Students work seven days a week, Wyman says.

The faculty sets a good model for that hard work. "Some faculty put in 40 hours the first three days of the week," Wyman says. "It's not unusual to see a faculty member walking a patient at seven or eight o'clock at night. They wouldn't have to do that. They do it because they're genuinely concerned."

Even when they graduate, students must continue learning.

"With all the treatment available, they can't learn it all here," Wyman says. "They are busy that senior year, spending time on the general care of small animals, horses, and livestock as well as working on surgery, anesthesiology, pathology, and radiology."

Students interested in various specialties either enter a university residency program or go into a practice where they can learn the speciality from senior veterinarians.

The need to continue learning prompts most students to go into existing practices, instead of hanging out a shingle of their own, assistant dean Wearly says.

"The attractiveness of an individual practice has decreased as veterinarians look at the value of continuing education and at the value of consultation with other veterinarians."

Judge denies student's injunction bid

By Thomas J. Cole

3-31-80

A federal judge has denied an Ohio State student's request for a preliminary injunction that would have forced the College of Veterinary Medicine to readmit her spring quarter. The student — who carries a 3.7 grade point average — was suspended last fall quarter for academic misconduct.

U.S. District Judge Joseph P. Kinneary denied the injunction Wednesday because the student's suit, claiming her constitutional right to due process was violated during the suspension hearings, did not show a "strong or substantial likelihood" of success.

The injunction would have permitted the senior student to graduate this quarter, in time to take the National Veterinary Examination in June. The test is given only once a year.

The suit, naming the OSU Board of Trustees, the College of Veterinary Medicine and Dean C. Roger Smith as defendants, is still pending.

The student requested that her name be withheld citing increasing harassment stemming from the suit.

Following hearings by the school's student council and executive committee, the student was suspended for "deception

with an attempt to cheat" on an exam.

The suit claims that the student's right to due process was violated because she was not given written notice of both the student council and executive committee hearings, was not advised of the charges prior to the student council meeting and was not told she could have counsel present during the executive committee review.

The student was accused of the deception following a "latent image examination" given Nov. 9 in "Diseases of Dog and Cat II." A latent image test includes answers which are hidden but can be exposed by a special yellow pen so the

student can use the exposed information in completing the test.

Points are taken off for incorrect answers exposed by the yellow pen.

Dennis J. Chew, assistant professor of veterinary clinical science, accused the student of partially uncovering wrong answers and trying to mark over them with a ballpoint pen to prevent the grader from seeing the mistakes.

The student said she was under duress during the exam and does not deny covering up some of the exposed wrong answers. However, following the exam she said she im-

mediately told Chew what she had done to avoid misrepresentation. Chew testified he did not remember her pointing out "all" four errors.

Student Council President Anne Phlipot called the student Nov. 13 to advise her that she had been charged with an honor code violation but refused to tell her the charges or who had filed them, court records show.

The council recommended that the student be suspended for two quarters and seek medical counseling. The decision was reviewed by the executive committee and upheld.

The suspended student was warned in 1977 for copying off another student during an exam and was later warned in May 1979 for leaving through finished exams but was found innocent of any cheating attempt.

The student says both these charges were false, and that the first warning was a result of a professor who thought — but could not prove — she was giving sexual favors for test answers.

Although Judge Kinneary said it would be well advised for the school to adopt proposals more likely to guarantee due process, he found that they "would have contributed little toward reducing the risk of error" in this case.

Students doctor zoo animals

By David Priddy

4-29-80

The Columbus Zoo is not just a home for gorillas, elephants and reptiles. It is a working resource that provides Ohio State students in veterinary medicine and anthropology an opportunity to do research.

Every Tuesday, Harrison Gardner, professor of veterinary medicine, goes to the zoo to check the animals and provide necessary treatment.

"Senior (veterinary) students are taken out on calls to the zoo, farms or wherever an animal is in need of medical treatment," Gardner said. "This allows students to see firsthand how to take care of animals."

The cooperation between the zoo and OSU is mutually beneficial. Until a new veterinary hospital is completed, the zoo must rely on the animal hospital at Ohio State, according to Harry Peachey, research director for the zoo.

"Students serve as assis-

tants during surgery and if it was not for the students, the hospitals at OSU would not exist," Peachey said. Usually only animals that need surgery are brought back to OSU.

While on call at the zoo, students assist in performing animal physicals, giving vaccinations and checking for parasites under the direction of Gardner.

This practical experience is invaluable to the student, according to Peachey, because it gives the chance to handle exotic animals — large and small. "There is a big difference between handling a (house) cat and a timber wolf," he said.

Anthropology students have also found the zoo to be a valuable learning resource.

Training exercises for students have been designed around student observation of gorillas, Peachey said.

This particular exercise involves observing the

vomiting habits of gorillas. Vomiting occurs frequently in the zoo, although it has never been observed in the wild, Peachey added.

"Gorillas eat their meal, vomit and then consume the vomit," he said. "There is nothing wrong with this behavior except that the public might be appalled."

"The observation of gorillas, he said, has led researchers to "guess" that the cause for such behavior is a result of stress and boredom.

"Gorillas are not inclined to be on exhibit, and they are so strong that it is hard to give them something to do," he said.

Observing the social behavior of gibbons in captivity is the area of research for Anna Bellisari, a Ph.D. candidate in anthropology from Columbus.

She is studying gibbons to learn more about their behavior. "Not much is known about the lesser apes like the gibbon because they are small and

arboreal (live in trees) and they're hard to observe."

Undo stress can be exerted on gibbons in captivity. Bellisari is working with the zoo to plan ways to keep and display gibbons.

"Adult gibbons can't stand each other and will kill if they come in contact," she said. "At the zoo two female adults were in the same room which caused psychological stress on them." She added that this stress could be a cause of a lower breeding efficiency in the captive gibbons.

Concerned with why adult gibbons can't get along, Bellisari has directed her study to observing how young gibbons behave as they grow.

"Adolescents are less playful with the very young and are antagonistic towards adults," she said her research indicated.

This behavior manifests itself when the adults begin kicking the young around so they will want out of the group, she said.

Fewer students apply to vet school program

By Teresa Frisbee

5-27-80

The veterinary medicine program may not be as impossible to enter as some think.

That, according to W. Keith Wearly, chairman of the veterinary medicine admissions committee, is the encouraging word for undergraduate and high school students interested in a veterinary medicine career.

The number of applicants to the college has dropped from 602 in 1978, to 534 in 1979, to 426 in 1980 — a 6 percent decrease in the past year alone. One hundred applicants from

Ohio are accepted each year.

Wearly gave three possible reasons for the drop in candidates. The discouragement students receive from their high school and college advisers has stopped many from even attempting to get into veterinary school, he says.

The total decrease in college enrollment has also had some effect and finally, the shift in the economy has promoted interest in energy-related fields and pulled many students into engineering, Wearly said. "Students are looking toward occupations where they can reap a quicker recovery."

This seems to be a national trend, he says. The increase in the number of veterinary colleges available across the country and changing national priorities have reduced the number of would-be veterinarians. Many colleges that formerly accepted only one out of every six or seven candidates now choose one out of every three or four, he says.

The number of first-quarter freshmen declaring pre-veterinary medicine majors has also been decreasing. Since 1975, there has been an average drop of about 31 students per year, according to figures provided by Robert Romig, coordinating academic adviser for veterinary medicine.

Admission to the college requires completing certain pre-veterinary medical courses with an above-average record, a minimum overall grade point average (GPA) of 3.0, a score of 55 percent or above on a

veterinary aptitude test and a personal interview with the admissions committee.

In the past, the first-year class average was at least a 3.5 GPA. Wearly expects this to drop in the future with more emphasis to be placed on having some experience in a medicine-related field. Overall high standards, however, will be maintained, he says.

Trends are expected to show a leveling off in numbers of applicants, Romig and Wearly agreed. For the past five years there has been a 10 percent drop each year.

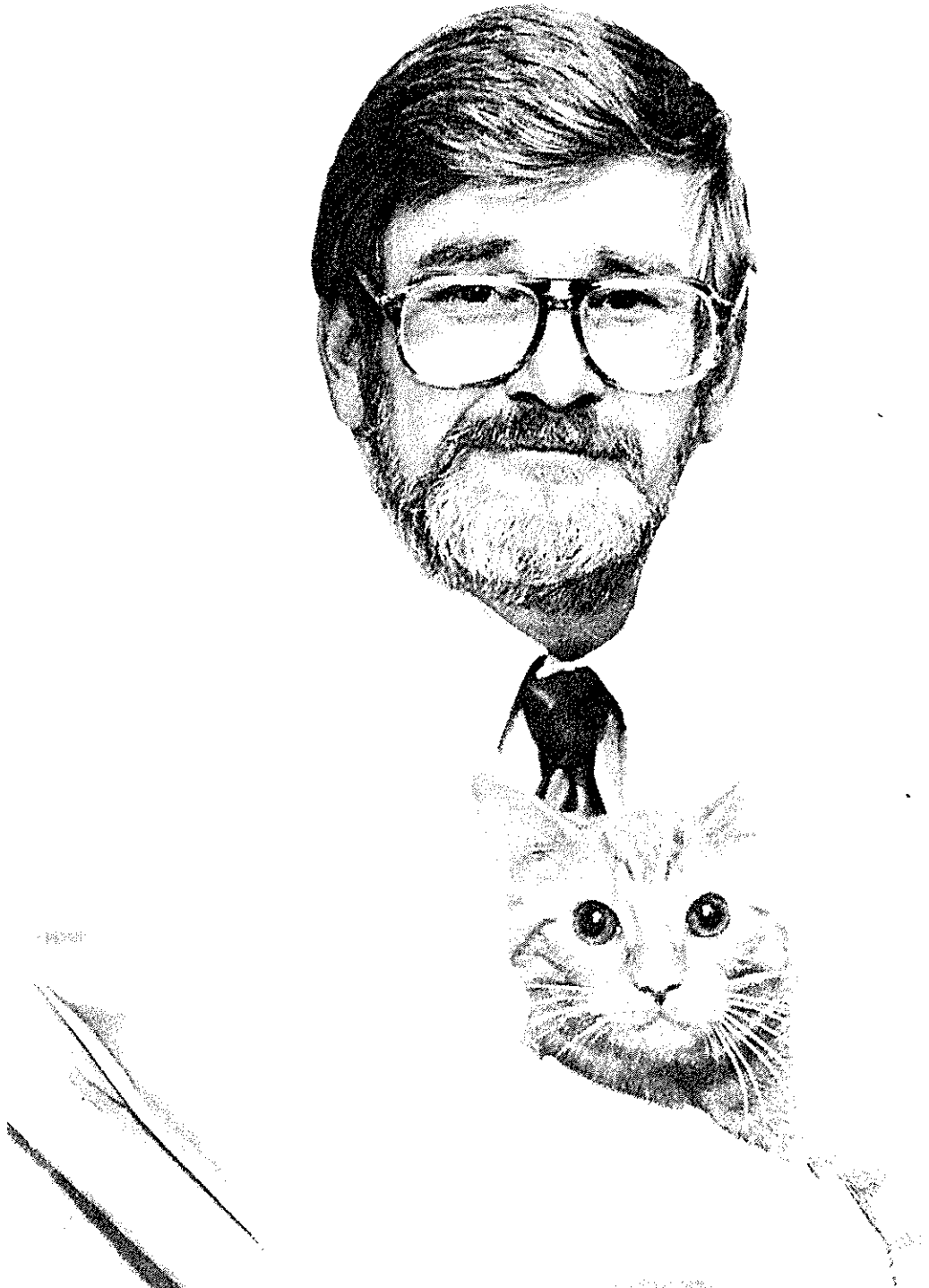
However, because of this year's decrease of only 6 percent, Wearly says he believes the field — both in college applicants and in the non-academic professions — is reaching an equilibrium. "I think we're going to be stabilizing," he says. "We've gone through the primary decrease."

Cat cancer vaccine

"QUEST" vol 2, no.5, 1980

OSU vet research prevents fatal feline leukemia

OSU VETERINARY MEDICAL CENTER, COLUMBUS, OHIO



Dave Martin

Professor
Richard Olsen

"QUEST" vol 2, no.5, 1980

By Earle Holland

A vaccine that prevents the onset of feline leukemia, a commonly fatal disease in cats that is similar to human leukemia, has been developed by veterinary researchers at Ohio State University.

Similar types of leukemia threaten at least a half-dozen other kinds of animals including man, and the clue that led to the success with feline leukemia is present in all types of the disease.

A small protein molecule nestled in the surrounding envelope of the feline leukemia virus is the key. The molecule, long known to exist but little understood, is able to turn off the body's immune system which otherwise would destroy the virus.

The vaccine is really two vaccines in one, explains Richard Olsen, professor of veterinary pathobiology. As a disease, leukemia presents two threats to the body. The virus causes a massive viral infection within the body and, later, the development of tumors.

A decade of blind alleys

Work on the vaccine had continued for nearly a decade with the conventional approaches toward vaccine development leading from one blind alley to another.

The traditional method of producing a vaccine has always been to inject some of the weakened or killed virus into the animal or human. Then the body's own immune system will produce specific antibodies for the virus, providing permanent immunity.

But, Olsen says, when they tried this method with cats, it just didn't work. In fact, it made the cats even more susceptible to the disease.

"That was hard to explain," Olsen says. "It could have been that killing the virus rendered it toxic. There could be all kinds of explanations."

Walking carriers of feline leukemia

The researchers then tried another tactic. Instead of trying to attack the original virus, Olsen's team sought to thwart the tumors that develop later in the disease.

The tumor antigen, a foreign protein that shows up on the tumor, is fairly well characterized, he says, and has been for some time.

"We thought that if we grew tumor cells in tissue culture, killed them and the virus, and inoculated the cats with the combination, this would serve as a vaccine," Olsen explains.

The researchers went through a complicated procedure to kill the tumor cells and virus, and initial tests were encouraging. Those cats that were inoculated did not develop tumors from the disease.

But while the cats developed no tumors, they still developed the viral infections and became walking carriers of feline leukemia.

"They were shedding the virus like crazy. This would have been a more dangerous situation than if we just let the cats die of the disease," he says.

Killed virus shut down the immune system

Their next attempt was to make a vaccine against the virus and to add it to the anti-tumor vaccine. "Then, we thought, we'd have the best of both worlds. It would be a dual vaccine—one for the tumor and one for the virus," he says.

But the cats that were given the dual vaccine proved even more susceptible to the disease than were the control cats who received nothing. This negative result proved to be the turning point in conquering the disease.

"The killed virus wasn't simply toxic. It was immunosuppressive," he says. Therefore, the cats' built-in protective systems offered no protection.

"It turns out that this is how leukemia in cats and humans works. There is this loss of immune functions that accompanies disease."

Later tests showed that the killed virus was able to shut down the immune system. The researchers tested each of the seven proteins in the virus and discovered that one on the "envelope" of the virus was the trigger.

Vaccine gives 'phenomenal' protection

The researchers were able to grow the tumor cells in the laboratory and then harvest the needed material for the vaccine from the cultures.

"We used this material as the vaccine and it worked fantastically. We're getting a protection greater than 80 percent, which is phenomenal," Olsen says.

The vaccine works as a preventive agent. It will protect the cat from feline leukemia before exposure but does little for the animal after it has contracted the disease.

As for the human leukemia connection, research is continuing to compare the intricacies of the two diseases. Olsen's team is taking part in another study which examines whether humans produce antibodies for feline leukemia by checking the families that have leukemic cats in their households.

"The animal link to human leukemia is a valid point to investigate. It shouldn't be swept under the rug. But nothing has been shown to substantiate a linking as yet," Olsen says.

"There's not one shred of solid evidence that feline leukemia has anything to do with human leukemia." On the other hand, he adds, nothing has been found that disproves a relationship between the two diseases.

Earle Holland is the University's research editor and assistant director of communications services.

House Calls

Vet clinic on wheels treats pigs to primates

"OSU QUEST" Vol 3, No 3, 1980

By Connie Bart

When the Columbus Zoo's "gorilla factory" produces yet another baby, when the prize-winning Thoroughbreds at Darby Dan Farms or OSU's own herds and flocks need care, when a child's 4-H calf looks sick, the College of Veterinary Medicine rides to the rescue.

The Large Animal Ambulatory Clinic, under the direction of Dr. Harrison Gardner, operates two practices—one in Columbus and one in Marysville—designed to show senior veterinary students what a veterinarian in a country practice does.

"We work on some of the best farms you'll find anywhere and on some of the poorer ones," Dr. Gardner said. "Our concern is the animals."

Dr. Gardner, his staff, and students handle routine cases five days a week and are ready to respond to emergencies any time of the day or night, seven days a week, including Christmas and New Year's. When the clinic is fully staffed, its eight clinicians respond to roughly eight calls a day—2,500 to 3,000 per year.

With their radio-equipped mobile units chock-full of medicines and equipment, the clinicians are prepared to take care of most problems where they find them.

"We can even do a Caesarian section on a cow, sheep, or pig with no trouble, although we usually refer cases requiring major surgery to the large animal hospital at the University," Gardner said.

All clinicians have their own clients and charge for services just as veterinarians in private practice would. The fees are set to be realistic but low enough to attract clients whose animals offer a range of problems. "Not many people complain about their bills," said Gardner.

Every veterinary student, regardless of special interest, spends at least one 2½-week rotation in the ambulatory clinic. Those planning to specialize in large animal medicine or to work in a mixed practice may elect to take it more often.

The students do much of the treatment under the careful supervision of the clinicians. The first time a calf, seemingly too sick to stand, drags them across a muddy pasture, they learn just how different from a hospital clinic a farm practice can

be. Yet for many students, the ambulatory clinic is a favorite rotation.

All creatures great and small

The Marysville practice is in a typical farming area, where a clinician may see several animals at one stop and have to drive only half a mile between stops.

Urbanization of the Columbus area has increased the driving time in that practice, but the diversity is also greater since it includes the Columbus Zoo. Zoo animals, particularly primates, reptiles, amphibians, and birds, have health problems that are often quite different from those usually encountered in large animal practice. Dr. Gardner, who is ultimately responsible for the health of the animals at the zoo, finds himself consulting often with colleagues at the University when dealing with these animals.

Because they spend time at both practices and with all the clinicians, students can observe different styles of practice. One clinician in each practice is a recent graduate of a veterinary college, preferably from another state, who can broaden the students' perspective on care and treatment.

But another important purpose of the ambulatory clinic is to demonstrate good relationships between practitioners and their clients. For this reason, three of the clinicians at each practice are usually full-time tenured faculty members who have made the commitment to build long-term relationships with their clients.

What kinds of cases give the most satisfaction? Dr. Gardner says he likes to see any kind of animal get well. But for the students, the most satisfaction seems to come from helping an animal in distress give birth to a live baby.

"There seems to be something very special about that," Dr. Gardner said.

Connie Bart is a free-lance writer from Alexandria, Ohio.

Vaccine developed combats cattle fever

By Ann W. Frazier

10-14-81

An Ohio veterinarian has developed a vaccine to prevent shipping fever in cattle, a respiratory disease which agriculture experts estimate cost Ohio cattlemen over \$5 million last year.

Thirty to 35 percent of the calves shipped to feedlots to be fattened for marketing contract the disease, making it the most important disease associated with the beef industry, according to Clyde Smith, the vaccine's developer.

Although the disease is often curable, medical treatment and loss of weight by the animal makes even the recovery process costly, Smith said.

Smith, a research

veterinarian at the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center (OARDC), at the OSU Wooster campus, has been working on the vaccine since 1977. After several months of testing on calves, he calls the vaccine "very promising."

Vaccines tested in the past have not proven very effective, Smith said. He attributes the success of the current treatment to using a "live" bacteria to make the vaccine.

OARDC has licensed a Richmond, Va. firm to produce the vaccine. But because the Food and Drug Administration has not approved the substance, it is not yet commercially available.

Shipping fever occurs as the result of stress on the animal during the marketing process, according to Nolan Hartwig, an veterinarian in charge of Ohio's Buckeye Feedlot Conditioning Program. Major sources of stress are the changes in the animal's diet and surroundings, he explained.

OSU Vet college facing budget crunch

By Brian White

10-14-81

Education at the College of Veterinary Medicine is taught along the lines of one horse, one student and one teacher. For this reason, officials at the college are watching Ohio Senate proceedings very closely these days.

The Senate is getting ready to vote on a House-approved budget proposal sponsored by Vernal G. Riffe, Jr., D-New Boston, which will increase the sales tax to five percent and allocate \$150.2 million to OSU's main campus.

Dr. Ronald A. Wright, dean of the veterinary college, said if the proposal fails, the college will be forced to make cuts in its programs, causing its reputation as one of the top veterinary schools in the nation to suffer greatly.

The required cuts would start with the college's faculty. Wright said the per-

sonal relationship between students and faculty is one of the reasons for the success of the veterinary college, and losing one-to-one correspondence with faculty members could cause difficulties for students.

"We cannot lecture in front of 400 or 500 students like some schools on campus can," he said. "When a student is taught to operate on a horse, his teacher must be by his side to guide him."

Wright noted that getting rid of faculty members would hurt the veterinary college because the school's 54-member faculty consists of numerous specialists whose skills are not offered by many schools.

"If we get rid of an ophthalmologist, it is very possible that he is the only one we have. His absence leaves a hole in a student's veterinary education," he said.

"We simply cannot main-

tain our standing unless the state increases its funding to OSU," Wright continued. "The last figures I saw ranked us second behind Cornell. This ranking is important because it attracts some of the best students around."

The fact that there has not been a strong push on campus for the Senate to pass the Riffe amendment surprises Wright. He said the students should be interested in the proposal because it contains a possibility of tuition reduction for Ohio college

students.

The thought of failure of the Riffe amendment only adds to the list of funding problems the College of Veterinary Medicine faces, said W. Keith Wearly, chairman of the school's admissions committee.

One problem Wearly pointed out is that the state governments in the "Northern zone" of the country have been leaning toward monetary commitments other than education in recent years. This trend allows southern schools such as Texas, Oklahoma

and Mississippi, who are still richly funded by their state governments, to gain prominence in the veterinary field while the quality of schools such as OSU, Cornell and Pennsylvania decreases.

The OSU College of Veterinary Medicine also has received the last of its federal funding. The federal government has been funding the college for eight years in order to support the Veterinary Hospital. The money was part of an incentive plan for schools to build facilities.

Vet school steps up recruiting

By Brian White

10-22-81

The College of Veterinary Medicine has stepped up its high school recruiting program in an effort to combat annual decreases in the number of applicants seeking admission to the school.

W. Keith Wearly, chairman of the school's admissions committee, said the

number of applicants to the veterinary college has been declining gradually since it peaked in the early 1970s.

Because of the decrease, officials at the college are meeting with veterinarians who come in contact with potential vet students on high school "career days." These veterinarians are informed of OSU's need for a

stimulated interest in the veterinary field and are asked to explain this need to the students they visit.

Wearly said the college hopes to change some false notions high school students have about veterinary schools.

"Because of the competition in the past, high school students are led to believe that vet schools are impossible to get into. We are telling them that the opportunity for acceptance is the best it has been in several years," he said.

"During the late '60s and early '70s our applicant-acceptance ratio was approximately 10-to-1," he said. "This year it was only 3-to-1. We are OK now, but if it gets any lower, we will be very concerned."

The drop has been significant in the last five years, he said. Four years ago, the college received 662 ap-

plications, 250 more than this year. The committee accepts about 138 students a year.

The cost of education and the "energy crunch" are swaying college-bound students toward fields which involve less schooling and more immediate job opportunities such as engineering, Wearly said.

Also, out of state students are receiving less financial aid than in the past and, as a result, are staying in their home states. This year the veterinary college received 23 percent fewer applications from outside of Ohio than last year.

"There has been an increased publication of law suits against doctors lately," he said. "Five years ago, a suit against a vet was unheard of."

"Now, if a doctor stops on a street to help someone, he stands a possibility of being sued. This possibility does not help attract students to the field," Wearly said.

The college has received some indication that the application situation may be reversing. This year, the school received 10 percent more Ohio applications than in 1980. Although Wearly said present state and national economic situations will prevent any immediate drastic changes, he is hoping some of the competitiveness of past years can be restored.

Veterinary School accreditation in jeopardy

By Mark Warth

Lantern staff writer 2-15-82

The OSU College of Veterinary Medicine probably will drop out of the top four schools in the country because of the condition of Sisson Hall.

"Our accreditation is in jeopardy because of the lack of facilities and faculty," said Ronald A. Wright, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine.

The college was evaluated in October by the American Veterinary Association, a national accreditation agency.

Wright said he does not know when the report is to be completed, but does expect the college to drop in standing.

Architects are now being interviewed to design a new building, said William Griffith, assistant vice president for campus planning.

"Once the architect is chosen, I estimate that it

will take 12 to 15 months before the actual plans are completed," Griffith said.

The new building will be connected to Sisson or be built across the street next to the Veterinary Hospital, he said.

Wright said Sisson provides inadequate space. "We could improve the quality of the program if we could have a closer relationship with the students."

Faculty members are affected by space limitations because there is not enough room to do research, he said.

Up to 140 students dissect animals "almost elbow to

elbow" in the anatomy labs, and students examine X-rays in the hallway now, Wright said.

"Enrollment has almost doubled in the last few years," he said.

There are now about 130 students per entering class and about 540 total, Wright said. In the late '70s, there were only about 320 students total.

Sisson Hall, the veterinary building since 1957, houses lab animals, classrooms, offices and research facilities.

Leaky plumbing in Sisson has ruined books and offices, and cracked floors

and sinks pose problems.

Jerry Owen, a second-year veterinary student from Marietta, said, "I have seen broken water pipes, and it gets crowded in the anatomy labs."

"I still think Sisson Hall is functional, but it is mainly for first-year students. Other students spend most of their time in the Veterinary Hospital."

The new building will cost around \$6 million, and the renovation of Sisson will cost about \$500,000.

"With a new building, we could provide better service to agriculture and the population," he added.

OSU veterinarians seek county funds for rabies vaccines

By Patrick McSweeney
Lantern staff writer

2-19-82

Ohio State veterinary medicine officials held out hope Thursday that Franklin County commissioners would pay \$9,352 for rabies treatments for ten students and 12 faculty and staff members.

Dr. David O. Jones, professor of veterinary preventive medicine, said he believes the county may agree to pay for the treatments. "The commissioners did not say a flat no, and I haven't heard from them," he said.

It was reported earlier this week that county commissioners refused to pay for the treatments.

The students and faculty were exposed to a rabid horse during Christmas break at the OSU veterinary hospital. At first, it was believed the horse died of forage poisoning, but tests indicated the animal died of rabies.

Jones said students, faculty and staff exposed to the horse immediately were immunized as soon as the cause of death was learned.

"Quite a bit of time elapsed from the first exposure to the rabies. Time is of the essence at that point," he said.

"We didn't dicker about thinking who would pay for the treatments. We

knew it would be expensive but we went ahead anyway."

Jones said nine of the students had preventive vaccinations for rabies at the beginning of the school year and those students needed only a booster shot.

The other 13 underwent an injection of Rabies Immune Globulin, the equivalent of serum, and five separate injections of vaccine.

Jones said the rabies vaccine used is new and costs \$55 per dose and is administered five times. The old vaccine had to be administered 23 times but cost far less per dose.

Robert H. Harris, business manager for the Wilce Student Health Center where treatments were administered, said the costs for the treatments were justified.

"The fact that no one came down with rabies says a lot — it's worth the \$9,000," Harris said.

According to Jones, three of the students are covered by the university's student insurance plan. "That's a great health care plan. It's the only health insurance policy that covers preventive medicine," Jones said.

Normally, only five students would have been exposed to the horse, but due to the Christmas break, more students were working at the veterinary hospital, Jones said.

OSU veterinary college may lose its accreditation

By Don Baird 3-5-82.
Dispatch OSU Reporter

Ohio State University's College of Veterinary Medicine is expected to lose its accreditation next month because it has too few teachers, Dean Ronald A. Wright said Thursday.

"If I had to bet money with you right now, I'd say we'll probably have to go on a probationary status," Wright said. However, he said the loss of accreditation is not a certainty.

If probation occurs, the immediate result might be fewer students admitted to the college, he said, but what might hurt even more is damage to the college's national reputation.

Recent surveys have ranked OSU's veterinary college among the top four in the nation.

"I think that (ranking) is in jeopardy right now," Wright said.

The accreditation system used for rating educational institutions is a means of certifying that schools and colleges meet certain professional standards.

Wright explained that an accreditation team from the American Veterinary Medicine Association's Council on Education spent three days on campus in October, examining such things as the college's curriculum, research programs and financing.

The council is reviewing the team's recommendations and will

decide in April whether to maintain the college's full accreditation or reduce it.

Wright said he fears the college will be placed on probation because of its student-teacher ratio.

The American Veterinary Medicine Association recommends a ratio of no more than four students for each teacher, he said.

The OSU college employs the equivalent of about 80 full-time faculty members and has an enrollment of 540 students.

"We're about seven to one," Wright said. "And it's even gotten worse because I've lost four (faculty members) since last fall because of the retrenchment process."

Wright was referring to spend-

ing cuts made throughout the university because of the state's budget problems.

The College of Veterinary Medicine has lost \$250,000 in state funding since the fall of 1980. Counting the loss of some federal money, Wright figures the college's current annual budget of \$11 million is at least \$1 million less than it should be.

The college is losing faculty because it cannot pay competitive wages, he said. The same problem hinders recruitment of replacements.

If the OSU college is placed on probation, recruitment of top-quality faculty will become more difficult, Wright said.

He said it might be unwise for him to talk openly of the accreditation problem because it could reflect in part on himself as dean, but he said, "I'm tied. I can't really do anything."

The solution lies with the Ohio General Assembly, he said. There is no other source of dependable funding for faculty.

Wright said he does not know how long it might take OSU to get off probation.

Meeting the recommended 4-1 student-teacher ratio would mean adding at least 50 faculty members or eliminating about 220 students, options Wright said were unacceptable.

Veterinary college accreditation in peril

By Becky Yerak

Lantern staff writer 3-8-82

The College of Veterinary Medicine might lose its accreditation if it does not receive needed funds to hire additional faculty members, said college Dean Ronald A. Wright.

A veterinary accreditation team visited the college in October and found there was inadequate teaching space and a higher-than-recommended teacher-student ratio.

The accreditation process certifies that colleges and schools are meeting professional criteria. Wright said crowded teaching space and lack of faculty are the only two factors being studied.

Wright said he was not surprised by the team's findings. "We knew our deficiencies."

The team recommends a ratio of four-to-one, but OSU's ratio is about seven-to-one, and Wright said the college will never get to a four-to-one ratio.

In February, The Lantern reported that the veterinary college probably would drop out of the top four schools in the country because of the poor condition of Sisson Hall and the inadequate space it provides.

The state already had earmarked \$450,000 for architectural fees required to plan the construction of a new building, but the \$6.7 million needed for a new facility has not been appropriated.

Wright said, however, he expects to get the money if OSU receives funds from another capital improvements bill. He said he would like to see

another bill passed in 1982 or 1983, get the building constructed in 1983 and occupy it in 1985.

The capital improvements bill which passed the Ohio General Assembly in November was the first passed in four years.

Wright said he feels the veterinary college's accreditation would be a high priority project for OSU if some funding was received, especially because \$475,000 has been put toward plans for a new building.

He said, however, he is more concerned about the need for faculty members. "The building is in sight. There are no funds in sight for the faculty."

The college lost about 10 faculty members during the last two university-wide retrenchments and has lost about \$250,000 since autumn 1980.

The accreditation team will make a decision in April, but Wright said the college probably will be put on probation or given a year to improve the situation. There is no time limit for a

school to be on probation, he said.

If the ratio situation gets worse, the college will lose accreditation, even if an additional building is constructed.

A few faculty members have left because they were offered better salaries, but for the most part, OSU's salaries are competitive, Wright said.

Faculty morale is "fairly good" and there has not been "a lot of grumbling," he said.

OSU's administration has been supportive, but "if they don't have the money, they can't pass it on," Wright said.

The number of students applying for the program will not decrease because OSU has the only veterinary college in Ohio, and other, out-of-state veterinary colleges will not accept Ohio students, he said.

Admission figures have remained relatively stable since 1977, Wright said. About 135 students are accepted into the college each year, and currently about 540 students are enrolled.

The college will be 100 years old in 1985.

Rabies

Veterinary professor says new vaccine effective — and cheaper

by Veronika Taylor
intern staff writer

4-30-82

OSU veterinary students are part of a program to test the effectiveness and safety of a new, unlicensed rabies vaccine.

About 750 students have received the vaccine at the Gilce Student Health

Center over the past six years, said David O. Jones, professor of preventive veterinary medicine.

The experimental vaccine, which is used both to treat and immunize people, is cheaper and as effective as the one currently used, he said.

If the Food and Drug Administration licenses the

vaccine, which should happen in 1984, the cost for a rabies inoculation would decrease sharply, said William E. Brown, chief of preventive medicine at the student health center.

Currently it costs \$500 to treat someone, but the test vaccine would reduce this cost to \$275, Jones said.

With the present vaccine, patients are given five shots (\$50 each at seven-day intervals) and one rabies-immune globulin (\$250).

Although the new vaccine still requires the expensive globulin shot, additional shots would cost only \$5, he said.

Besides cost, the major difference between the two vaccines is in their manufacturing. Human cells are used to grow the rabies virus for the current vaccine, whereas the experimental vaccine uses embryonic rhesus monkey cells. In both cases, the virus is killed, filtered and purified.

The vaccine's side effects are minimal, Jones said. Students have complained about swelling of the arm, a general feeling of discomfort, and in rare cases, slightly elevated temperatures.

With either vaccine, rabies vaccinations no longer involve the painful process of abdominal injections. This ended with the licensing of the present vaccine two years ago. Many people do not know this and suffer needless fear, Jones

said.

Veterinary students seem pleased with the new vaccine.

Tom Redding, a graduate student Asheboro, N.C., said, "We have to get vaccinated because of the high risk we face. I had no reaction at all, just a slight throbbing in my arm for about thirty minutes. And the vaccine was cheap, just seventeen dollars."

Bob Lynch, a graduate student from Louisville, Ky., agreed. "I felt that I needed the protection and my student health insurance paid for it", he said, adding that he was not worried about possible future side effects.

Donna Truestell, a fourth-year student from Cherry Hill, N.J., said, "Of course the future is always a consideration, but they already tested the vaccine in Michigan before and have not come up with any history of something bad."

The disease is not transmitted just through bites. There have been several airborne cases. In one instance, a veterinarian working with the live virus was exposed to the rabies and died, Jones said.

However, it is uncommon to get rabies this way, Brown said. There have been cases in Texas where people caught the disease while visiting caves inhabited by bats.

Jones added that one can also get rabies through transplants. The most

notable case involved a woman who had a corneal transplant. Shortly afterward, she came down with rabies and died. An investigation showed that the donor, a wildlife biologist, actually had died from rabies. The surgeon did not know this when he used the man's cornea for the transplant.

Contrary to popular belief, rats, squirrels and other rodents rarely carry rabies, but people bitten by those animals should still seek medical attention fast, because other organisms in the animal's saliva may cause serious infections if not promptly treated, Jones said.

Animals most likely to have rabies are raccoons, foxes, skunks and bats, he said.

If treated promptly, it is extremely unlikely that someone will get rabies, but the longer one waits to be inoculated, the less effective the vaccine becomes.

People should also realize that even though they have been vaccinated against rabies, they still need two booster shots if they become exposed, Jones said.

The disease is not transmitted just through bites. There have been several airborne cases. In one instance, a veterinarian working with the live virus was exposed to the rabies and died.

OSU vet school beefs up staff; rating at stake

By Don Baird 9-23-82
Dispatch OSU Reporter

Ohio State University is beefing up its College of Veterinary Medicine to avoid loss of accreditation as the new school year gets under way this week.

OSU officials said Wednesday they do not expect the college to lose its accreditation completely. If that occurred, it could interfere with licensing of its graduates.

At worst, the American Veterinary Medicine Association's Council on Education may place the veterinary college on limited accreditation, said Larry R. Thompson, OSU's special assistant for legal affairs.

Thompson said limited accreditation would have virtually no visible effect on the college's day-to-day operations and would not interfere with licensing of its graduates.

BUT OSU officials are recruiting new faculty members for the college in an attempt to avert even limited loss of accreditation.

Thompson, who has been heading negotiations with the Chicago-based council, said he does not expect a final decision on accreditation before November.

Dean Ronald A. Wright warned last March he expected

the college to lose its accreditation because it had too few teachers.

A national accreditation team spent three days on campus about a year ago examining the college's curriculum, research programs and financing.

The American Veterinary Medicine Association recommends a ratio of no more than four students for each teacher. OSU employed last year nearly 80 full-time faculty. With an enrollment of 540 students, that placed OSU's ratio at seven students to each teacher.

"IF WE could hire at least six (faculty members) this year, I'd be happy about it," Wright said Wednesday.

He said the college already has 85 faculty and is seeking enough to bring the total to about 100.

But Wright warned reaching 100 could take one or two years.

In addition to hiring more faculty, Wright said the college hopes to add more equipment ranging from microscopes to heart monitors. He praised OSU President Edward H. Jennings for his financial support of the college as the crisis developed, and emphasized, "I think we're doing a good job. I don't think the quality of the institution is down."

Veterinary school put on probation

By Don Baird 12-13-82

Dispatch Staff Reporter

The American Veterinary Medical Association has placed the Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine on probation, claiming the college is "in an untenable financial position."

The association has placed the college on "limited accreditation" status; OSU President Edward H. Jennings said Monday in a letter to the college's students, faculty and staff.

The council said the "prospect of continued inflation, discontinued federal funding and inadequate state appropriations have placed the college in an untenable financial condition."

"ALTHOUGH WE are extremely displeased with this development," Jennings said, "it is necessary to emphasize that the college still is accredited.

"It has all the rights and privileges of a fully accredited college of veterinary medicine."

Jennings said the "limited accreditation" status would not interfere with the ability of OSU graduates to take the National Veterinary Board Examination or to be licensed to practice.

"The only significant difference between full and limited

Jennings accused the association of choosing "to totally ignore the facts" presented at the appeal hearing.

accreditation is the fact that the accreditation is limited to a five-year period instead of the full seven-year span," he said.

Jennings' special assistant Larry R. Thompson said OSU expects to regain full accreditation at the end of the five years.

JENNINGS CALLED the association's decision "totally unwarranted and unjustified" and said the OSU college is "one of the finest," noting a recent survey ranked it fourth in the nation.

Thompson said OSU first learned of the development last April when the association's Council on Education notified OSU it would recommend "limited accreditation" as a result of the council's three-day inspection of the college in October of 1981.

OSU appealed the recommendation, temporarily delaying the loss of full accreditation.

Jennings and Dean Ronald A.

Wright outlined improvements made at the college since the council's visit during an Oct. 27 hearing on the appeal.

THE ASSOCIATION notified OSU officials that they had lost the appeal Nov. 15. In making its recommendation, the council criticized the OSU college for having too few teachers, overcrowded facilities and inadequate state support.

Jennings said OSU immediately hired enough new faculty members to reduce the student-faculty ratio from 7.66 students per teacher to only about five per teacher.

The council had recommended a four-to-one ratio.

Jennings also pointed to nearly \$1.2 million in capital improvement funds appropriated after the council's on-campus visit to renovate and enlarge laboratories and classrooms.

JENNINGS ACCUSED the association of choosing "to totally ignore the facts" presented at the appeal hearing.

The association said, in part, that "a number of laudable plans and commitments for the future (did not completely resolve) the main deficiencies."

Accrediting council upholds decision; Vet College remains on limited status

By Mary Lynn Graham and Lori Murphy
Lantern staff writers 1-6-83

An accrediting council has upheld its decision to give OSU's College of Veterinary Medicine five years to eliminate crowded classrooms and a high teacher-student ratio or face losing accreditation.

The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) placed the college on limited accreditation in April 1982. This means the college's accreditation will be reviewed in five years instead of seven — a move usually interpreted as a warning.

In October, the college appealed the decision, saying it had made necessary improvements. However, the council ruled in November it would not accept changes made since its October 1981 inspection.

The college retains the benefits and privileges of a fully-accredited school.

Graduates will remain eligible to take the National Board Examination and receive licenses to practice — even if accreditation is lost, said Harry E. Goldstein, executive secretary of the Ohio Veterinary Medical Board.

In Ohio, a veterinary college must be accredited by the state board but not the AVMA.

However, if the college loses its accreditation, it would lose federal funding and research grants from private and public agencies.

"In time it would affect graduates as a vicious circle develops," said Philip W. Murdick, associate dean for the college.

Students would be unable to compete for internships, residencies and graduate student programs with

students from accredited programs, he said.

The loss of accreditation also would reduce the number of quality teachers.

"They might think that they'd spend too much time in the clinic and classroom and no time in research," Murdick said. "If there's no money, there's no support."

After the October 1981 inspection, the OSU Board of Trustees approved \$1.2 million in capital improvement funds for the college.

Of this amount, \$475,000 was allocated to develop plans for a building to ease crowded classrooms and laboratories. The building would be located on the northeast side of Sisson Hall, 1900 Coffey Road, and would house laboratory animals and anatomy and research laboratories.

The remaining \$690,000 was allocated for the renovation of Goss Labs and the Veterinary Hospital.

However, funding for the project must be passed by the Ohio legislature and ground breaking would not begin for "at least a year and a half," said Ronald A. Wright, dean of the veterinary college.

The money also helped the college reduce its teacher-student ratio to 5-to-1 instead of 7-to-1. The council recommended a 4-to-1 ratio.

Wright said the college plans to request another inspection before the five-year period ends.

"We won't hurry to get them back," he said. "We'll wait a few years until we have the building under construction."

Limited accreditation will have little effect on the college's reputation or ability to attract students, Wright said.

The college received 125 applications before Christmas break and he estimates another 250-300 will arrive within 10 days.

The college received 452 total applicants last year, said Keith Wearly, chairman of the college's admissions committee.

Wearly said the number of veterinary college applicants is "normal for this time."

All veterinary students contacted took the limited accreditation in

stride.

"It's misleading, because it's not that things are that bad. It's still one of the best schools in the country," said Mark Reineck, a freshman from Fremont.

"It didn't bother me much as long as it doesn't mean I won't get my doctorate," said Mike Killmer, a freshman from Strongsville.

"At first I was worried about it, worried that I wouldn't be a vet, but now I think it's just a way of getting facilities," said Karen Solomon, a freshman from New Jersey.

Jennings says council erred in denying vet school appeal

By Mary Lynn Graham and Lori Murphy
Lantern staff writers 1-6-83

The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) was unjustified in refusing the College of Veterinary Medicine's accreditation appeal, President Edward H. Jennings said.

The accreditation council from the AVMA "was wrong in that virtually every criticism that was completely or largely legitimate was responded to by the time the decision was made," Jennings said.

The council was "much too quantitative in their analysis," he said. "Quality is much more important than number."

Jennings said the council did not consider the "outstanding quality of faculty, students and curriculum in the college."

"Accreditation review is a valuable method by which quality control in

academic programs can be assured — as long as quality is the focus," Jennings said. "It is indeed unfortunate that the AVMA has elected to ignore this vital principle."

"The only difference between full and limited accreditation is that the accreditation is limited to a five-year period instead of the full seven-year span," Jennings said.

"As long as it is recognized that the college is on limited accreditation and not probation, it won't affect our ability to bring in outstanding students," he said.

"I'm confident that Ohio State's College of Veterinary Medicine is one of the finest in the nation," Jennings said.

OSU can ask for another inspection before the five-year limited accreditation ends, but because "the appeal fell to deaf ears, we won't invite them back early," he said.

Vet school buys scanner

OSU now uses ultrasound

By Abby Schultz 1-24-83
Lantern staff writer

Computer images dart on the screen in a pulsating display of video forms. No, it's not Space Invaders, but a video tape of a dog's beating heart recorded by OSU's new ultrasound scanner.

The OSU College of Veterinary Medicine became the fifth veterinary school in the country to own this sophisticated machine. Ultrasound photographs internal organs using sound waves instead of X-rays.

Ultrasound is new to the veterinary field but is a commonly used diagnostic method for humans. The

scanner works by emitting soundwaves into a patient and registering the echoes as they bounce back, said David Herring, assistant veterinary professor in radiology.

This creates a detailed two-dimensional picture that shows a cross section of soft tissues. This is unavailable with X-rays or nuclear scanning, he said.

An X-ray shows a liver as a dense mass, but ultrasound differentiates the parts of the liver and details tissue structure, he said.

"Plus, there are no known biological effects. Diagnostic ultrasound deposits such a small amount of energy in tissues

that it's well beyond the threshold that causes any biological effects," he said.

Herring is the only OSU veterinary radiologist familiar with using ultrasound. He is teaching other veterinary faculty members how to use the new machine.

One faculty member, Howard Eisenberg, resident radiologist in the veterinary college, is learning to use ultrasound to study the development of dog fetuses.

"It's a whole new way of looking at things," Eisenberg said.

Herring said most of the veterinary community doesn't know what ultrasound is, despite its frequent use in human medicine.

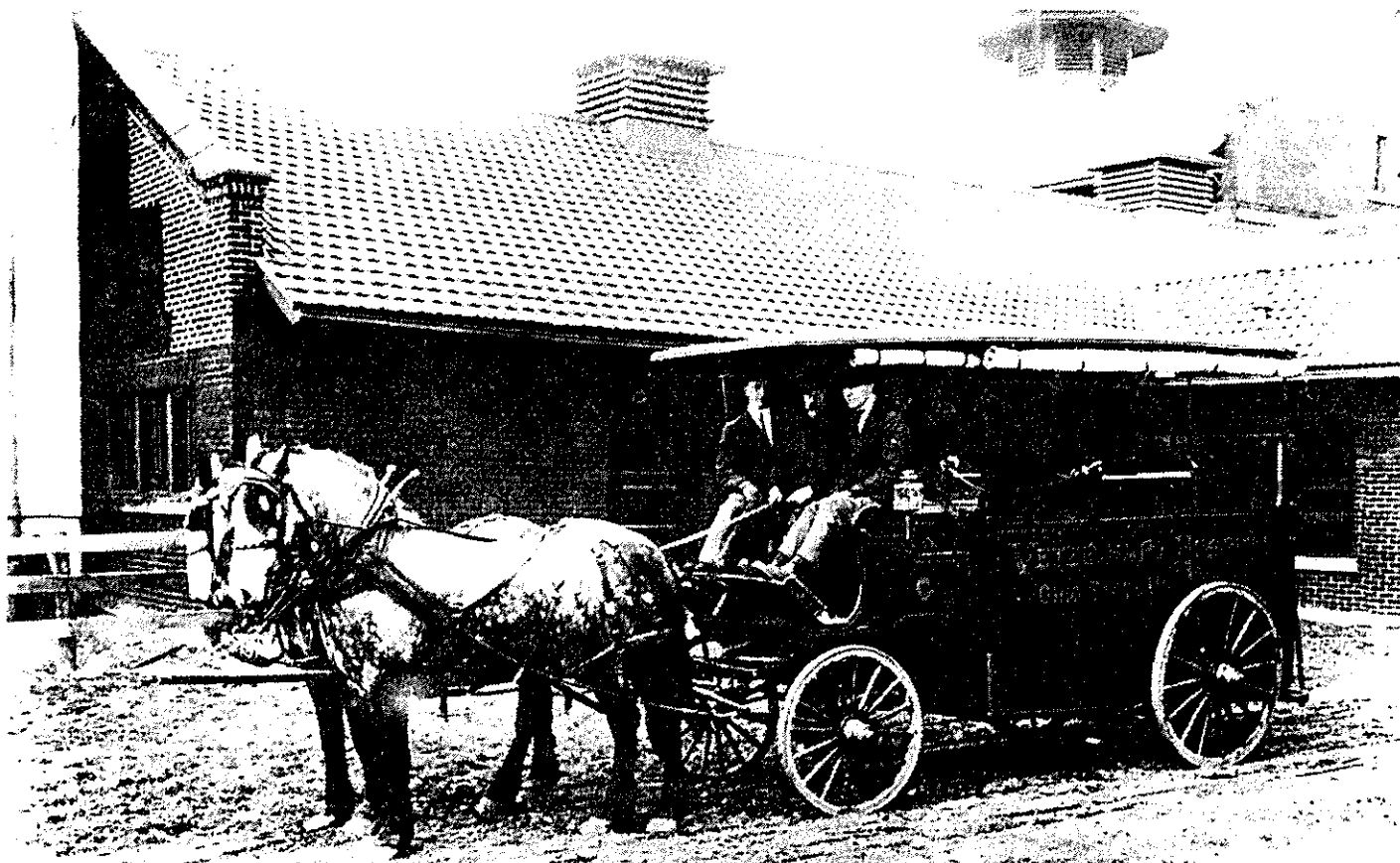
"It will basically be up to us to publish examples of our research," he said.

Veterinary schools across the country have ultrasound equipment, but it's not as sophisticated as OSU's machine, he said.

The \$39,000 equipment has special veterinary scanners and includes a video-tape recorder for moving images, and a multi-image camera for static images.

Ultrasound will have a great deal of application in veterinary medicine, said Dr. James Burt, head of veterinary radiology.

"It's good OSU is on the ground floor, rather than lagging behind other institutions," Burt said.



THE COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE CELEBRATES its 100th anniversary beginning this September, and faculty, staff and alumni will look back and forward to the progress and innovations within the profession and the University. Above, a veterinary college ambulance from 1914 is shown. To the rear is the cattle barn. (Courtesy, Ohio State University Photo Archives)

Veterinarians celebrate first century

By David Tull

"ON CAMPUS"
9 AUG 1984

One hundred years ago, foot-rot disease caused lameness in thousands of sheep, and the farmers who raised them suffered major economic losses as a result. Mark Francis, a veterinary student at the time, was singled out by his professor to study the cause of this troublesome disease.

Within a year, Francis' research uncovered a bacillus, which despite its short life, had amazing vitality. He demonstrated scientifically that this bacillus caused the infection. As a result, farmers were able to treat foot-rot successfully. Today, with knowledge of

the cause and use of modern antibiotics, the disease virtually has been eradicated. Francis, however, is remembered at Ohio State not just as a successful researcher, but as the College of Veterinary Medicine's first graduate. In 1887 he received his degree making him the first qualified animal doctor trained by Ohio State.

Celebration begins

He was a member of the premier class when the college opened its doors in 1885 and, beginning this fall, the College of Veterinary Medicine celebrates its Centennial Year, leading up to a 100th

birthday celebration in September 1985.

The college plans a series of events beginning with Alumni Weekend and a Centennial Kickoff this coming Sept. 7-8. Approximately 500 of the college's 4,000 living alumni are expected to attend.

In its first year, Ohio State's veterinary college had only one faculty member, H. J. Detmers, who also was the first dean. Detmers recognized Francis' potential and assigned him the research task as part of his academic load.

Francis went on after graduation to serve as dean of Texas A & M's School of

Veterinary Medicine, and to play a major role in the battle against Texas Fever which threatened the cattle industry in that state.

Detmers also set a high standard for the college in its early days. "It cannot be the aim of the Ohio State University to flood the state with a large number of indifferently-educated and poorly-qualified veterinarians," Detmers told University trustees in an early report.

Quality continues

The same standards are applied to today's students. The college, which has grown to more than 100 faculty members and 500 students, now links clinical experience with demanding academic courses in medical principles.

One of 27 veterinary colleges in the United States, the Ohio State college is the third oldest and is considered by many to be one of the nation's leading colleges of veterinary medicine, according to Ronald A. Wright, dean of the college.

The college has graduated more Doctors of Veterinary Medicine than any other veterinary medical college, a total of 4,995, in its hundred years. Approximately 500 students have received M.S. or Ph.D. degrees in preparation for teaching or research.

Wright says the role of veterinary medicine has changed greatly over the past century and Ohio State has adapted to the changing needs. In 1885, veterinary medicine was strongly oriented to horses and farm livestock. "The horse was still the mode of transportation in that period and was until the early 1900s when the automobile became popular," he says. Then equine medicine declined.

In the past 15 years, that trend has been reversed. "The horse population in Ohio is greater than it ever was. Ohio is the largest producer of standardbred horses in the country," Wright says.

Ohio State graduates choose from a wide range of possibilities, says Wright. "One point to get across is that veterinarians don't just treat dogs and cats." The profession offers a wide range of opportunities in private practice, industry and public service, he says.

Complementing clinic and class

Walter Venzke, professor emeritus of veterinary anatomy, recalls when the current academic program was initiated in the early 1970s. He considers it the greatest change in the college during his 20 years here. "It was revolutionary," Venzke says. "Ohio State was a leader in this program." Now some other colleges pattern their programs after the curriculum at Ohio State.

The curriculum, he says, provides courses in common medical principles followed by the teaching of systems, such as the nervous systems and musculoskeletal systems of various animals. Each area is taught by a

specialist. In a team teaching approach, several faculty members jointly teach students a single course over the academic quarter.

"Then we add clinicians to teach clinical aspects. When the students are finished, they have everything and can tie it together," Venzke says.

Students entering the four-year program have already completed successfully a regular college program in pre-veterinary medicine or the equivalent. As first-year veterinary students they begin working at the college's animal hospital. The hospital treats both large and small animals, from dogs and cats to farm livestock and zoo animals. For example, gorillas from the Columbus Zoo are brought in for annual chest X-rays. Last year, the Veterinary Hospital logged 22,200 patient visits.

Students in their final year may work in mobile care services — a program in which nine vehicles based in Columbus and Marysville carry teams of students supervised by a veterinary doctor to area farms to provide care for livestock.

Venzke also considers development of new facilities vital in the college's history. "I came in 1946, and one of the first things we did was talk about building a new veterinary clinic. It was 1957 before we opened Sisson Hall, the first new facility in the veterinary college complex. The new hospital was opened in July 1973.

When Venzke came to Ohio State to teach the flood of students using the GI Bill after World War II, he taught in a building at Neil and 17th avenues. "I'm

sure some of my lectures are still bouncing off the walls in there," he says.

Focus changes

Venzke points out that, when he entered veterinary medicine in 1935, "Large

animal practice was primary. Dogs and cats were considered an interesting sideline." Now pet care has gained more prominence, he says.

Part of the change results from advances in medicine, according to Venzke. "When I entered the profession, many veterinarians made their living from immunizing for hog cholera. Now there is no more hog cholera in the United States," and veterinarians have turned their attention to other needs.

One major area for veterinary medicine is public health, Wright says.

"Veterinarians, in city and state health departments, inspect restaurants, food facilities and meat. Veterinarians are involved in epidemiology, tracking down epidemic diseases that may be transmitted from animals to man."

Since the days of the cavalry, veterinarians also have been part of the military. Now their military role includes public health functions and research, Wright says. Veterinarians trained and studied the chimpanzees who made NASA's first orbital flights. "A chimpanzee went into space before John Glenn," he says.

Research significant contribution

At Ohio State, the college is involved deeply in research. An artificial hip joint invented at the college in the 1950s was designed and perfected for dogs, and now it is commonly used in humans, Wright says.

Ohio State pioneered the efforts to save horses whose legs are broken. Within the last year, Lawrence Bramlage, assistant professor of veterinary clinical sciences, developed a new technique to repair leg fractures in horses. "It used to be when a horse broke its leg, it was destroyed," Wright points out. Now, one-half to two-thirds of horses treated can survive.

The new method improves on a technique devised at Ohio State more than 20 years ago which used a walking cast for leg fractures in horses.

As early as 1927, the college had an occasional woman taking veterinary courses. The college officially became co-educational in 1932. In recent years, the college has enrolled more women than men. "Probably it's because women had always been told this is a man's profession," Venzke says. "Certainly we've always accepted women. Now women are as well qualified as men."

This year's centennial is the college's first major anniversary celebration. In the Golden Anniversary year, 1935, the college reluctantly dropped plans for a celebration because of financial troubles brought on by the Depression.

Events lead to "birthday"

The following events are scheduled during the coming year in honor of the College of Veterinary Medicine's 100th year. For more information about the events, call Bonnie Bates or Marilyn Wyman at 422-1171.

• **Sept. 7-8, 1984:** Alumni Conference, College Centennial Kickoff; photography exhibit, William Weber; faculty, staff and students invited to conference.

• **Nov. 10, 1984:** Chicago Area Continuing Education meeting; college alumni and local veterinarians invited; Ohio State vs. Northwestern football game.

• **November-May 1985:** Departmental speakers "Centennial Lecture Series"; open to University community.

• **December 1984:** Faculty dinner with "Living History" panel discussion; college faculty invited.

• **Feb. 22, 1985:** Art show and reception at the Ohio State Art Gallery

during the Ohio Veterinary Medical Association convention; faculty, staff and alumni invited.

• **March 1985:** Continuing Education Conference Week; speaker on "The Future of Veterinary Medicine."

• National Student Chapter of the American Veterinary Medical Association convention.

• **April 20, 1985:** College Open House and Career Day, open to entire community.

• **June 6-7, 1985:** Centennial class oath, hooding, graduation and dean's reception.

• **September 1985:** Photo contest in biomedical photography; open to photographers in veterinary medicine and other medical areas.

• **Sept. 13-14, 1985:** Alumni conference and centennial birthday party finale.

• **Sept. 18-30, 1985:** Continuing Education European Conferences; open to all veterinarians.

College to mark centennial with year-long celebration

The old veterinary clinic, pictured here in 1904, was located on Neil Avenue. The clinic, the root of the College of Veterinary Medicine, was created to take

By Andrew Male
Lantern staff writer

8-24-84

One hundred years at OSU is a good reason to celebrate.

The College of Veterinary Medicine will be doing just that for its centennial starting Sept. 7, until September 1985. The year long celebration will include reunions, guest speakers and award ceremonies, according to Ronald A. Wright, dean of the college.

The first course in veterinary medicine was offered in 1881 under the agriculture program. Then in September 1885 the School of Veterinary Medicine was formed. The need for the school came from the concern for the primary means

of transportation, the horse, Wright said. In 1895, the school became a college.

In the past 100 years, a lot of work and research has been done at the college, according to Wright. New techniques in surgery and diagnostic methods performed on animals have been refined and used in human health care. "The first artificial hip joint was done here on a dog back in 1950," he said.

Recent work with horses in long bones and bone plating has been done at the college to prevent a horse from having to be destroyed if it breaks its leg or is injured, Wright said. "The use of animals to treat people with emotional stress, emphasizing the human-animal bond relationship is one research project going on," Wright said.

President Edward H. Jennings will give the kick-off speech to an expected 400 alumni at a banquet Sept. 7 prior to the Sept. 8 OSU-Oregon State football game, ac-

ording to Bonnie Bates, public relations coordinator for the college. Centennial service medallions will be given to faculty, staff, alumni and friends for personal assistance and financial support. "We want the alumni to come because they're a big part of the college's history," Bates said.

The class of 1934 will be the oldest graduating class to have its reunion during the Centennial. "One man said he hasn't seen his class president in 50 years," Bates said.

The oldest practicing veterinarian John Jackman, a 1919 graduate, will guest lecture during the centennial. Furthermore, each department will bring in guest speakers in its field of expertise, Bates said.

A piece of sculpture will be commissioned to mark the first 100 years, said Philip W. Murdick, associate dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine. We have a six person jury composed of three artists and three of our faculty, he said.

The college will have to do some fund raising in order to pay for the work, Murdick said. So far 12 artists have submitted slides of their work and a committee of alumni will make a choice.

The centennial celebration will be carried into Ohio Stadium, when the OSU marching band will pay tribute to the College of Veterinary Medicine with a pre-game show. Sixty-second television spots are to be aired during halftime of certain games to promote OSU and the college nationally.



Photo courtesy of the College of Veterinary Medicine



The Ohio State University

NEWS

News Services
1125 Kinnear Road
Columbus, Ohio 43212-1153
Phone 614-422-2711

For release on receipt

8-31-84

(LO,WS,AW,SP)

(NOTE TO EDITORS: Historic photos of the college are available from the Office of Communications Services.)

COLUMBUS, Ohio -- One hundred years ago, foot-rot disease caused lameness in thousands of sheep. Mark Francis, a veterinary student at the time, was singled out by his professor to study the cause of this troublesome disease.

Within a year, Francis isolated an organism that apparently caused it. As a result, farmers were able to treat the disease successfully.

Francis is remembered at Ohio State University not just as a successful researcher, but also as the College of Veterinary Medicine's first graduate. He received his degree in 1887.

The college, which opened its doors in 1885, is celebrating its centennial year with a year-long series of activities, beginning this September. The centennial observance will be capped with a 100th birthday celebration in September 1985.

In its first year, the college had only one faculty member, H.J. Detmers, who also served as dean. It was Detmers who assigned the research task to Francis.

Detmers set high standards. "It cannot be the aim of the Ohio State University to flood the state with a large number of

- more -

indifferently educated and poorly qualified veterinarians," Detmers told university trustees in an early report.

The college is the third oldest veterinary school in the country. It has graduated more doctors of veterinary medicine than any other school -- about 5,000. It also has awarded 500 master's and Ph.D. degrees.

It now has more than 100 faculty members and 500 students.

Ohio State has adapted to rapidly changing needs in veterinary medicine, according to Dean Ronald Wright.

In 1885, veterinary medicine was strongly oriented to horses and farm livestock. "The horse was still the mode of transportation in that period and it continued to be until the early 1900s, when the automobile became popular," Wright says. Equine medicine declined as the popularity of cars increased. But that trend has been reversed in the past five years. "The horse population in Ohio is greater than it ever was. Ohio is the largest producer of standardbred horses in the country," Wright says.

The college uses a team teaching approach. Several faculty members jointly instruct most courses.

The curriculum was unique when it was implemented in early 1970s, says Walter Venzke, professor emeritus of veterinary anatomy. "Ohio State was a leader in this program," he says. "Some other colleges pattern their programs after ours."

Courses combine the teaching of animal body systems with the teaching of treatment of diseases and injuries.

"When the students are finished, they can tie everything together," Venzke says.

Students work with animals in the college's animal hospital beginning in their first year at the college.

The hospital treats animals of all sizes and types, from dogs and cats to livestock and zoo animals. It had 22,200 patient visits last year.

Students in their final year may work in mobile care services. Nine vehicles based in Columbus and Marysville carry them to farms to care for livestock.

As early as 1927, a few women were taking courses at the college. The college began admitting women as full-time students in 1932. In recent years, the number of women students has grown to the point that in 1983-84 the enrollment was split evenly between men and women.

Ohio State graduates choose from a wide range of job possibilities, Wright says.

One major area for veterinary medicine is public health, Wright says. "Veterinarians, in city and state health departments, inspect restaurants, food facilities and meat," he says. "They also are involved in epidemiology -- tracking down epidemic diseases that may be transmitted from animals to man."

Since the days of the cavalry, veterinarians also have been part of the military. Now they do research and public health testing for the armed forces.

Veterinarians trained and studied the chimpanzees who made NASA's first orbital flights.

Ohio State's college is deeply involved in research. Researchers here in the 1950s developed the first artificial hip joint used in dogs.

Today, Lawrence Bramlage, assistant professor of veterinary clinical sciences, has developed a new technique to repair leg fractures in horses. "It used to be that 90 percent of the horses that broke their legs were destroyed," Wright says. "Now, one-half to two-thirds of the ones we treat can survive."

Researchers at the college have been studying feline leukemia, the number one killer of cats. "Our people developed a vaccine against the disease. It will be on the market soon," Wright says.

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Contact: Bonnie Bates, information officer, (614) 422-1171.
Written by David Tull.

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The Ohio State University

NEWS

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For release on receipt

8-31-84

(LO,WS,AW,SP)

NEWS ADVISORY

Ohio State University's College of Veterinary Medicine begins the celebration of its centennial year when some 400 of the college's alumni attend a centennial kickoff weekend Sept. 7-8.

William J. Weber, Marshall, N.C., a 1953 graduate of the college, will speak on nature and wildlife photography Sept. 8 at 8:45 a.m. in Room 0005 of the Veterinary Hospital, 1935 Coffey Road. His work will be displayed.

Weber, a professional photographer, began wildlife photography while he was a practicing veterinarian. His work has appeared on the covers of many national magazines.

Charles Mayo, director of cetacean research at the Center for Coastal Studies, Provincetown, Mass., will speak at 9:30 a.m. in the hospital auditorium on "Endangered Great Whales of the North Atlantic." His presentation will include tapes of whales.

The presentations by Weber and Mayo are not open to the public, but reporters are welcome to attend. To arrange an interview with Weber or Mayo, contact Bonnie Bates at 422-1171.

The centennial kickoff will begin a year of activities that will end with a 100th birthday celebration Sept. 13-14, 1985.

The College of Veterinary Medicine opened its doors in 1885 and since has graduated nearly 5,000 doctors of veterinary medicine, more than any other veterinary medicine college.

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The Ohio State University

NEWS

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9-14-84

(LO-CM,SP)

COLUMBUS, Ohio -- A new endowed fund at Ohio State University will give a boost to the study of poisons in relationship to veterinary medicine.

The University's Board of Trustees established the Veterinary Toxicology Support Fund at its Sept. 7 meeting with gifts of \$19,643.79 from alumni and friends of the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Annual income from investment of the gifts will be used to enrich veterinary toxicology programs within the college by providing seed money for small research projects, purchasing equipment or attracting visiting lecturers.

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(Contact: Ruth Gerstner, (614) 422-2711.)

Vet school walls full of animal prints

By George Litt

Lantern staff writer

1-16-85

Make a trip over to OSU Veterinary Hospital now and you can see a wallaby from Australia, lion cubs from the Serengeti Plains and even a Lilac Breasted Roller from Kenya. But don't touch them, you might smear the pictures.

Two veterinarians from the hospital took the photographs during their various travels and have put them up for display as part of the college's 100th birthday, said Charles C. Capen, professor and chairman of veterinary pathobiology.

There are photographs from the Galapagos Islands, East Africa, Kenya, Uganda, Egypt, Canada and the United States, Capen said.

In addition to the cheetah and butterfly close-ups, there are silhouettes of sailboats drifting down the Nile and seasonal sunsets blanketing Kenya's treetops.

"It's basically a potpourri of wild-life, scenery, and people we find to be our favorites from the last 15 years," Capen said.

Capen's right-hand photographer, veterinarian and wife, Sharron L. Martin, professor of veterinary clinical sciences, said she has always enjoyed photography.

"The first thing I bought after I got a job and had some money was a camera," Martin said.

"Both of us have the need to use

photographic techniques in our work, both in research and teaching," Martin said. "Out of that has evolved an interest in things not related to work."

But they are not the only veterinarians from Ohio State who have mastered the camera, Martin said.

William Weber, a graduate of the College of Veterinary Medicine, had a collection of his prints on display at the hospital a couple of months before they did, she said.

Weber, who now lives in Florida, is no longer a practicing veterinarian, but is a professional photographer working for National Geographic and International Wildlife, she said.

When asked if they would ever consider a similar career change, Martin said "professional photography is a highly competitive field and we haven't really tested the market."

"But," Capen added, "we like to keep our options open." For now, the couple seems content with the field they chose during childhood.

Capen said he grew up on a ranch in Washington state and had a lot of interaction with animals which provoked his interest in veterinary medicine.

On the other hand, Martin said she has always been a "city girl." But she did have a grandfather with a farm where she fell in love with horses, Martin said.

The two met in the '60s while at-



Joe Brilla Jr./the Lantern

Dr. Sharron Martin, left, and Dr. Charles Capen, right, view their photo display at the Veterinary School, celebrating the College's 100th birthday.

tending veterinary school at Ohio State.

"That was when the veterinary clinic was where the Engineering Building is now," Martin said. "Cattle used to get loose and run by the Journalism Building and all the photographers would come out," she said.

The couple now live in Westerville with their horses and three Siamese cats.

Like medical doctors who wouldn't want to operate on someone they knew, Martin said, she too, would rather call another veterinarian if her animals ever become ill.

Fight brewing over OSU cat vaccine royalties

By Graydon Hambrick
Dispatch Staff Reporter

12/26/1985

The Ohio State University professor credited with inventing the much-heralded cat leukemia vaccine is in the doghouse with some of his colleagues.

One of them, Linda Heding Wolff, said she will legally challenge Professor Richard G. Olsen's claim as the sole inventor of the vaccine.

Olsen, an OSU professor of veterinary pathobiology, stands by his claim that he alone developed the vaccine, which is earning thousands of dollars in royalties.

Already, he has received \$22,500.

"I NEVER offered any royalties to anyone (associated with the project). I don't think I should," Olsen said, adding the dispute would not have arisen if the vaccine had failed financially.

Some of Olsen's colleagues claim the vaccine would not be on the market without their contributions.

The U.S. Patent Office ruled in February 1984 that Olsen is the vaccine's only inventor. He assigned patent rights to the OSU Research Foundation.

Under an agreement with the foundation, Olsen gets 15 percent of royalties and the foundation gets the rest from the vaccine manufactured by Norden Laboratories of Lincoln, Neb.

Norden has paid \$150,000 to the foundation in royalty advances, said OSU's patent administrator, James B. Wilkens.

THE VACCINE, developed over 10 years, protects against the No. 1 cat killer.

Wilkens said, "The question of inventorship may be reopened. It is in the interests of the university, the research foundation and Norden to have the inventorship correct.

"We don't want a defective patent, and we don't want to keep any benefit — financial or otherwise — from the staff," he said.

So far, however, Wolff is the only project

scientist who has said she will challenge Olsen.

"If the university gets all of the royalties, I wouldn't care," said Wolff.

As a doctoral student, Wolff worked five years on the research team.

WOLFF, NOW with the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md., said she developed the technique of separating antigens — which offer immunity to leukemia — from tumor cells.

The antigens are used to make the vaccine, and she claims her technique was crucial to the vaccine development.

Professor George E. Milo of OSU's Comprehensive Cancer Center also said the vaccine could not have been produced without his contribution.

"I determined a narrow window of time in which the tumor cells shed the antigens," he said, declining further comment.

Joseph P. Schaller, a microbiologist with the research project for 10 years and now in private industry, refused direct comment.

However, Schaller said generally, "There should be something in place (at OSU) to provide for equitable distribution of money" in such cases.

"We'll see more of this as more academic research is sponsored by corporations," he said.

ALTHOUGH Wolff and Patrick Adams, also a graduate student working with the project team, buttressed Milo's claim, Olsen said Milo "had little or no role" in the development.

Olsen also said Wolff required daily supervision in her work. Wolff countered that one of the reasons she got the laboratory job was because of her past performance.

"He knew I could do the work by myself," she said.

Adams said, and others agreed, "Beyond doubt, (Olsen) should get the primary credit. He was the principal figure. . . (but) it would be nice if the credit were spread around a bit more."

Vaccine patent reviewed

By George Litt
Lantern staff writer

2-25-85

A former graduate student who assisted in OSU's feline leukemia vaccination research said she played a major part in the research, but was asked to sign a university document saying otherwise.

Linda H. Wolff, senior staff fellow for the National Institutes of Health in Maryland, said she did vaccine-related research from 1973-1978. In 1981, the university sent her an affidavit stating that she did not claim herself as a co-inventor of the vaccine. She didn't sign it because it "just wasn't true," she said.

"They wanted me to relinquish my role in the research," she said.

After she wrote to the university in 1981 for an explanation of the document, Wolff said she received another one that was re-worded.

She said she thought the university was protecting its rights to the vaccine by sending her the affidavit. Because she thought the university was also receiving the royalties, she didn't think anything was wrong until she found out a couple weeks ago that her former supervisor, Richard Olsen, professor of pathobiology, was considered the vaccine's sole inventor.

"I just think that the inventorship should be shared among those who played a major part in the vaccine," she said.

Wolff said she worked with Olsen and developed the process for

separating antigens, the vaccine's chief component, from tumor cells.

She has since written to James Wilkens, the university's patent administrator, asking him to re-examine who the vaccine's inventors are.

"Patents are not always clearly cut," Wilkens said. "There could be an error but at this point I have no reason to say there is one. But if there is, we'll make any necessary adjustments," he said.

if you go by innuendos and rumors," he said. "But the conditions of inventorship are all laid out in the patent," he said.

The Columbus attorney who wrote the patent, Sidney Millard, would not comment. He said only that he had been instructed to turn all questions over to Wilkens.

"We're not trying to conceal anything," Wilkens said.

Wilkens said he is reviewing files

The university should have some ideals, I guess I was naive thinking that it would automatically distribute credit where it was deserved.

— Linda H. Wolff, senior staff fellow, National Institutes of Health

Wilkens said the first patent for the vaccine, called "leukecell," became official in 1982 and a second patent concerning production of the vaccine, became official last year.

He said OSU's research foundation has received a check for \$150,000 from the vaccine's producer, Norden Laboratories of Lincoln, Nebraska. Olsen has received 15 percent of that — \$22,500.

Olsen said Wolff was assigned specific tasks, all of which are documented in an agreement that Wolff signed before working in 1973 as a paid graduate student.

"This can be an emotional thing

and talking to people involved with the matter and hopes to reach a conclusion in about two weeks.

Wolff said she hopes the issue can be settled out of court. "There's more to this issue than money," she said.

"The university should have some ideals," she said. "I guess I was naive thinking that it would automatically distribute credit where it was deserved."

"Graduate students should be aware of things like this. Presently there is very little documentation that informs them of their rights about things like this," she said.

Invention of vaccine probed

By Graydon Hambrick

Dispatch Staff Reporter

2-25-85

Ohio State University, spurred by a *Dispatch* report, is investigating who actually invented the nationally hailed cat leukemia vaccine developed at the university.

The vaccine already has brought thousands of dollars in royalty advances to OSU and Dr. Richard G. Olsen, who is listed on federal patent records as sole inventor.

Kenneth W. Sloan, executive director of the OSU Research Foundation, which holds the vaccine patent, said the investigation began after *The Dispatch* reported last Monday that sev-

eral workers in Olsen's lab say they're entitled to partial credit.

SLOAN SAID James B. Wilkens, OSU's patent administrator, is leading the inquiry.

"We're calling it a review," Sloan said. "We're trying to find out if it (the patent) came out as it should have."

Linda Heding Wolff, now with the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md., told *The Dispatch* a technique she discovered while conducting research in Olsen's laboratory was crucial to the vaccine's development.

In a letter to Wilkens last week, Wolff said she was the primary author

of a technical paper that "discloses all the essential features of the vaccine."

SHE ALSO said "the first demonstration of its (the vaccine's) ability to elicit an appropriate immune response . . . was first reported" in her doctoral dissertation.

The vaccine manufacturer, Norden Laboratories of Lincoln, Neb., has paid the university \$150,000 in advance royalties since the vaccine went on the market in January.

Under an agreement with the foundation, Olsen receives 15 percent of the royalties.

Olsen said he applied for and received the grants under which the vac-

cine research was conducted, and that he organized and directed the team that made it work.

Wolff said in her letter that in 1981 she received legal papers from OSU that essentially asked her to relinquish any claim as the inventor. She said she asked for, but never received, a response about the meaning of the legal papers.

Columbus lawyer Sidney W. Millard, who conducted the legal patent work for the research foundation, said he attempted to determine other inventors of the vaccine. "I am satisfied we had listed the only inventor of the process," he said.

Cat vaccine challenge gains another voice

3-1-85
A second Ohio State University researcher involved in the development of a cat leukemia vaccine is challenging Professor Richard G. Olsen's claim he is the serum's sole inventor.

The challenge by Professor George E. Milo comes as OSU continues to investigate who invented the vaccine and is developing a new patent and copyright policy for faculty members.

Olsen, an OSU professor of veterinary pathobiology, is listed in federal patent records as the vaccine's only inventor.

Milo, who said he determined when tumor cells slough off the

leukemia antigens that must be recovered to make the vaccine, said, "This is not a challenge to Dick Olsen. I am doing this on the basis due process was not followed" in determining the inventor.

"It is a matter of challenging the university to follow the guidelines we are expected to follow — that means no plagiarism; following ethics in teaching, research and from one professional to another, and giving credit where credit is due."

Last week, Linda Heding Wolff, who also worked on the project, asked that the matter be reopened.

OSU Furthers Animal Care

Stories by Carol Ann Lease

Photos by Tim Revell

DISPATCH 3-17-85

One hundred years after it was founded, the Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine is conducting research beyond imagination in 1885.

While a broken horse leg was fatal then, OSU researchers now are moving into things such as genetic engineering.

"The mission of the college is teaching, research and service," Dr. Vernon L. Carter, associate dean, said. "All our faculty are required to participate in all three areas."

He said 75 to 100 research projects are under way.

Because veterinary medicine encompasses everything from the tiniest fish to the largest mammal, no college can study everything, Carter said, adding, "You develop certain centers of expertise."

TWO AREAS OSU is known for are immune pathobiology, which leukemia research falls under, and orthopedic surgery.

Recently, a fight over royalty revenue and professional credit developed after OSU's Dr. Richard G. Olsen was listed on federal patent records as sole inventor of the feline leukemia vaccine.

OSU is investigating other researchers' claims that they should get partial credit.

In orthopedic surgery, OSU has pioneered a procedure for repairing broken legs in horses that saves valuable animals that once would have been destroyed.

The college also is one of the few places in the country where dogs' hips can be totally replaced.

OSU orthopedic surgeon Marvin L. Olmstead said the college did its first hip replacement in 1976 and has done more than 400 since in 40 breeds.

RESEARCHERS BEGAN working on artificial hips for dogs in the 1950s and tried both all-metal and ceramic prostheses without success.

The breakthrough came, Olmstead said, when the Richards Manufacturing Co. of Memphis, Tenn., developed a prosthesis with a plastic socket and a chrome ball.

"The manufacturing company developed the product, and we worked on how to put it in," he said.

The most serious complication is infection, Olmstead said. Failure to him is loss of range of motion in the leg.

An alternative to hip replacement is excision arthroplasty, cutting off the ball on the head of the long leg bone and

letting scar tissue form the joint.

While this works well in dogs under 40 pounds, Olmstead said, he does not advise it for larger animals.

"In one study, at least a third of the animals were no better off than before the surgery," he said.

Many veterinary advances develop through research to benefit humans.

But artificial hips for dogs came long after hips for humans. "It has just been recently that people have been more inclined to spend money on their animals," Olmstead said.

THE PROCEDURE costs \$850, but the same procedure in humans costs \$8,000 to \$12,000, he said.

Carter said faculty members often work with money from organizations that sponsor human research. "Within veterinary medicine, there are not large amounts of money to study the disease process per se," unless it involves food animals, he explained.

One such researcher is Dr. Jennifer Rojko, associate professor of veterinary pathobiology.

With grants from the National Cancer Institute and the Leukemia Society of America, she is studying feline leukemia.

The groups are interested in feline leukemia, Rojko said, because of human T-cell leukemia, a rare form of the blood disease that "performs pretty much like feline leukemia virus performs in cats."

T-cell leukemia is endemic in some areas of Japan and the Caribbean and occurs sporadically in the southeastern United States, principally among people with Caribbean ancestry.

DISCOVERING WHAT activates the leukemia in cats could lead to being able to tell people in these populations what to avoid, said Rojko, who has been working on the project since 1977.

She works with a pathogen-free colony of cats started in 1964 at OSU by removing a pregnant cat's uterus and raising the kittens in a sterile environment.

Rojko said her research is one of four feline leukemia projects at OSU, and the veterinary college is one of six centers internationally known for leukemia research.

CARTER SAID that, over the next five years, the college hopes to move more into genetic engineering and biotechnology, both by using its own faculty members and by hiring others.

One project would be trying to manipulate genes to develop disease-resistant animals. Carter said that a proposal for such a project, using researchers from both the veterinary college and the College of Agriculture, now is in budget hearings at OSU.

Closer to fruition is an \$8 million, 44,000-square-foot addition to the college's Sisson Hall that is to be completed this spring and will add laboratory space for research, he said.

Officials hope that the addition, along with faculty members hired in the past two years, will return the college to full accreditation this spring.

Inadequate space for the number of students and a too-low faculty-student ratio were criticized when the college was placed on limited accreditation in 1982.

Vet College Made Its Mark

DISPATCH 3-17-85

Ohio State University's College of Veterinary Medicine was almost killed by the automobile.

John Jackman, who at 93 is believed to be the oldest alumnus still practicing, said all signs pointed to veterinary medicine as a flourishing career when he left his job as a teacher in Carroll County in 1916 to enter the college.

A 1900-1901 college bulletin noted that there were many more animals than humans in the United States but 10 times more people doctors than veterinarians.

When the nation switched from horse hooves to car tires, vet school enrollment plummeted. Doctors whose practices were largely limited to horses told young men that the country didn't need any more veterinarians.

"**EVERYTHING WAS** done by horses," Jackman recalled. "All at once, they all changed to automobiles, trucks and so forth."

But Jackman, like OSU, diversified and persevered.

"I treated everything from a bird to an elephant," he said.

Ironically, horses, now nearly as numerous as they were in the early 1900s, provide Jackman with most of his work these days.

He left his general practice in 1972 but still gets calls from race- and show-horse owners.

Dr. Walter Venzke, a retired OSU professor of veterinary anatomy, said horse practitioners still outnumbered more widely trained veterinarians when he entered vet school at Iowa State College in 1930.

"**MY GRANDMOTHER** said, 'Why do you want to go into veterinary medicine?'" said Venzke, 72. "The horse is no longer the power source.' She didn't know about hogs and cattle and zoos."

Unlike private schools, which

OSU's College of Veterinary Medicine has graduated nearly 5,000 doctors, more than any other school.

turned out "horse doctors" in two years, state-supported schools such as Iowa and OSU had turned their emphasis to livestock — food-and-fiber-producing animals — and pets.

Iowa, the nation's first state-supported vet school, had just started a five-year program, and OSU, No. 2, had a four-year course.

Veterinary medicine has changed markedly since the 1920s and '30s, Venzke said. "The practice was just common sense in those days, farm management.

"**WE HAD** no sulfas or antibiotics" or many of the vaccines available today, he said. "The first infectious disease I identified after I graduated was equine encephalitis. I bet we spent 15 minutes my senior year discussing equine encephalitis."

Today, veterinarians vaccinate against the viral infection of the nervous system that then was untreatable.

Today, most OSU students have an undergraduate degree, heavy in the sciences, before entering the veterinary college's four-year program.

A Legacy for Tomorrow, the college's centennial history, says World War II contributed to the health of the profession by creating a demand for veterinarians and leading to the GI Bill, which provided veterans with money for college.

VENZKE WAS one of thousands of veterinarians who served in packing

houses overseeing the processing of meat for the troops. He also worked in a New York City laboratory checking food to see if it met Army specifications.

"Following World War II, (veterinarians) really came into their own," Venzke said. "We required high standards for admission and graduation, and the accrediting program was established with the American Veterinary Medical Association."

In contrast to the lean years of the 1920s and the 1930s, when the Depression kept people out of college, enrollment boomed and has remained high since. Last year, the college had 450 applicants for 130 freshman openings, said Venzke, who is on the admissions committee.

He also noted that for the past three years, the college has enrolled more women than men. A 1933-34 bulletin first spelled out that the vet school was open to women, and Ida Mae Dodge became the first female graduate in 1936.

IN ITS 100 years, the college has graduated nearly 5,000 doctors of veterinary medicine, more than any other vet school in the United States.

For the future, college officials predict a continued emphasis on small-animal medicine, because of the popularity of pets, and an expanding large-animal field, as food animal production becomes more sophisticated.

They believe that the development of veterinary medicine will more closely parallel the development of human medicine, as the trend toward specialization in both fields indicates.

But they are confident that their graduates will continue to say, as Jackman does looking back on 65 years of practice, "Veterinary medicine has been good to me."

Vet school holds open house

By Terri Farrell
Lantern staff writer

4-19-85

The faculty from College of Veterinary Medicine hopes its open house will educate students and the public about the sophisticated facilities in the veterinary hospital.

The open house will be held as part of the college's centennial celebration 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday at the veterinary hospital which is located at 1935 Coffey Road.

The open house is a way to inform the community about the the hospital's modern facilities and procedures, said Bonnie Bates, public relations program assistant for the College of Veterinary Medicine.

For example, Bates said, the

hospital facilities enable the veterinarians to replace heart valves and to perform Caesarean section deliveries on animals.

The hospital is also known for developing techniques to replace hip joints in dogs and saving race horses with leg injuries.

Philip Murdick, associate dean of veterinary medicine, said students interested in applying to the college will be able to learn at the open house about careers in veterinary medicine and the requirements to get into the college.

Students and faculty from the college will lecture at 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. about opportunities in veterinary medicine

The college accepts 100 Ohio students and 30 out-of-state students with a minimum grade-

point of 3.0. Between 250 and 300 Ohio students apply each year, Murdick said.

Bates said ultrasound demonstrations will be given to laboratory cats and dogs to show the public that the procedure is a useful way to detect abnormalities without causing any pain to the animals.

There will also be discussions on the feline leukemia vaccine developed by Richard Olsen at the veterinary school.

The vaccine prevents, but does not cure, "one of the biggest known causes of cat deaths," Bates said.

Murdick said he hopes the public learns from the open house that veterinary medicine requires a sophisticated education and that veterinarians are caring professionals.

Times are changing for veterinarians

DISPATCH 5-4-85
The Ohio State University
College of Veterinary Medicine.

In conjunction with several other associated organizations and as part of its centennial celebration, presented its first symposium on the Future of the Veterinarian.

The two-day event attracted nearly 150 veterinarians, some from as far as New Hampshire, Missouri and Colorado.

The symposium examined the changes and problems that have occurred and may arise in the field, rather than provide the answers to handling them.

During the past few years, several veterinary colleges have been established which will produce additional veterinarians. Because of the high cost of land, buildings and equipment and the debt they will incur for their schooling, it will be difficult for many of the new vets to enter private practice.

HOW MANY can find positions in industry, government and research? Pet and livestock populations are expected to level off and in some cases decrease due to changing lifestyles of the human population. There will be fewer animals to treat in proportion to the number of veterinarians available.

Because of fewer children in the home, more parents away from home in the work force, more home ownership by singles and the rise of the average age of the population, the number of households willing to care for a dog will decrease. The dog population will not show any discernible decrease, however, if human population levels rise.

Cats and small animals such as gerbils and guinea pigs and

Harold Schaaf

birds perhaps will increase because they need less attention.

ENTREPRENEURISM is on the increase. There are mobile clinics on the West Coast which offer immunization and routine health services, in effect skimming the cream from the top. If they prove successful, the idea will spread. There also are non-profit humane societies which have a tax advantage, offering veterinary services to all regardless of financial condition.

There will be demands for more specialized services. New equipment for advanced methods of diagnosis and treatment will be costly to purchase and maintain.

It will add up to more competition for the consumer dollar.

Will the solo practice give way to clinic-type operations where veterinarians combine their resources to purchase the building, equipment and technology needed to offer specialized as well as routine services?

Will these clinics be expanded to include a showroom where pet products are sold?

Will more veterinarians be forced to add grooming and boarding to their services?

Will marketing and advertising become more of a factor in selling veterinary services?

Regardless of what happens to the veterinary profession, the pet and animal owner will be affected.

Tours offered at Vet School Career Day

By Carice Jameson
Lantern staff writer

Tours of the facilities and animal wards at the OSU Veterinary Hospital will be offered Saturday as part of the College of Veterinary Medicine's annual Career Day.

"It's a nice opportunity for everyone to see what is going on in the veterinary hospital," said Bonnie Bates, communication coordinator for the veterinary college. "It's geared toward someone who is interested in a career in veterinary medicine, although it is also of interest to the general public."

Several speakers will talk about admission procedures and various aspects of the veterinary medicine field.

Tours will cover all facets of the hospital, said Jeni Hren, a junior from Gambier who is helping to organize the tour. There will be 18 stations on the tour where a veterinary student will explain what people are seeing, she said.

Hren said one of the stops on the tour will be the raptor rehabilitation ward, where injured owls and hawks are kept. She said there are usually about 11 birds in the ward. Veterinary students help the birds recuperate and teach them how to fly before returning them to the wild.

Another interesting station is the radiology department, Hren said. People can see how X-rays are developed and look at them on display.

There will also be an animal on an electrocardiogram machine at one of the stations, Hren said. The EKG is a heart monitoring device.

Bates said there would be a demonstration using ultrasound, instead of surgery, to detect internal abnormalities in animals. She said people can watch while a veterinary student places a wand, which uses sound waves, over the abdomen of an animal. An image of the animal's organs will appear on a television screen.

Hren said the tour will include the small and large animal surgery facilities, although no surgery will be in progress. The decision to exclude actual or taped surgery was made after a Cub Scout passed out last year while watching a video of a surgery.

Career Day starts at 1 p.m. in the auditorium at the OSU Veterinary Hospital, 1935 Coffey Road.

OSU cats to aid

By Carice Jameson
Lantern staff writer

Nothing is 'cat'-ching in the cat colony maintained by the College of Veterinary Medicine. The animals' quarters are isolated and accessible to only a few people to ensure the cats do not contract infectious feline diseases.

The colony consists of about 160 cats, said Larry Artz, supervisor of animal laboratories. In the past, there have been as many as 400 cats in the colony when that many animals were needed for research projects.

"We've got all kinds — Siamese, Tortoise Backs, Gray Tigers, Orange Tabbies, long-haired and short-haired," Artz said.

The cats are sorted by age and sex, each group occupying a separate room, Artz said. Females with kittens are also given separate quarters.

"The cats have free range," said Lawrence Mathes, assistant professor in the Veterinary Pathobiology Department. "They

are kept in an open space where they can play and climb around."

Artz said detailed records are kept to prevent interbreeding in the self-contained colony.

The cats' environment is kept free from contamination by limiting the number of people who come into contact with them. Personnel are required to shower, change clothes and disinfect their shoes before entering the area where the cats are kept, Artz said.

Also, once a cat leaves the colony for any reason, it is not allowed to return.

The animals are used to study the effects of a particular virus, bacteria, or parasite, Mathes said.

He said that it is important to use cats that have not been exposed to diseases, otherwise it would be impossible to analyze how the animals' immune systems respond to the specific agent being studied.

Mathes will be using cats from the colony to try to find a drug that will stop the effects of feline leukemia in infected animals.

medical research

Feline leukemia is caused by the same type of virus as AIDS, Mathes said. Theoretically, a drug that stops the feline leukemia virus while infection is in progress would also be effective against the AIDS virus.

Mathes' project is being funded by a contract awarded from the National Institutes of Health.

Cats from this colony were used by Richard Olsen, a professor in the Veterinary Pathobiology Department, to develop a vaccine against feline leukemia that was marketed last year, Mathes said. Formerly, there was no way to prevent cats from contracting the incurable disease.

Mathes said other experiments using the cats have not produced such dramatic results, but are still important, including studies on cat physiology.

Mathes said the cats are descendants of a completely germ-free colony established in the mid-'60s for research purposes.

The germ-free colony was started by taking kittens from their

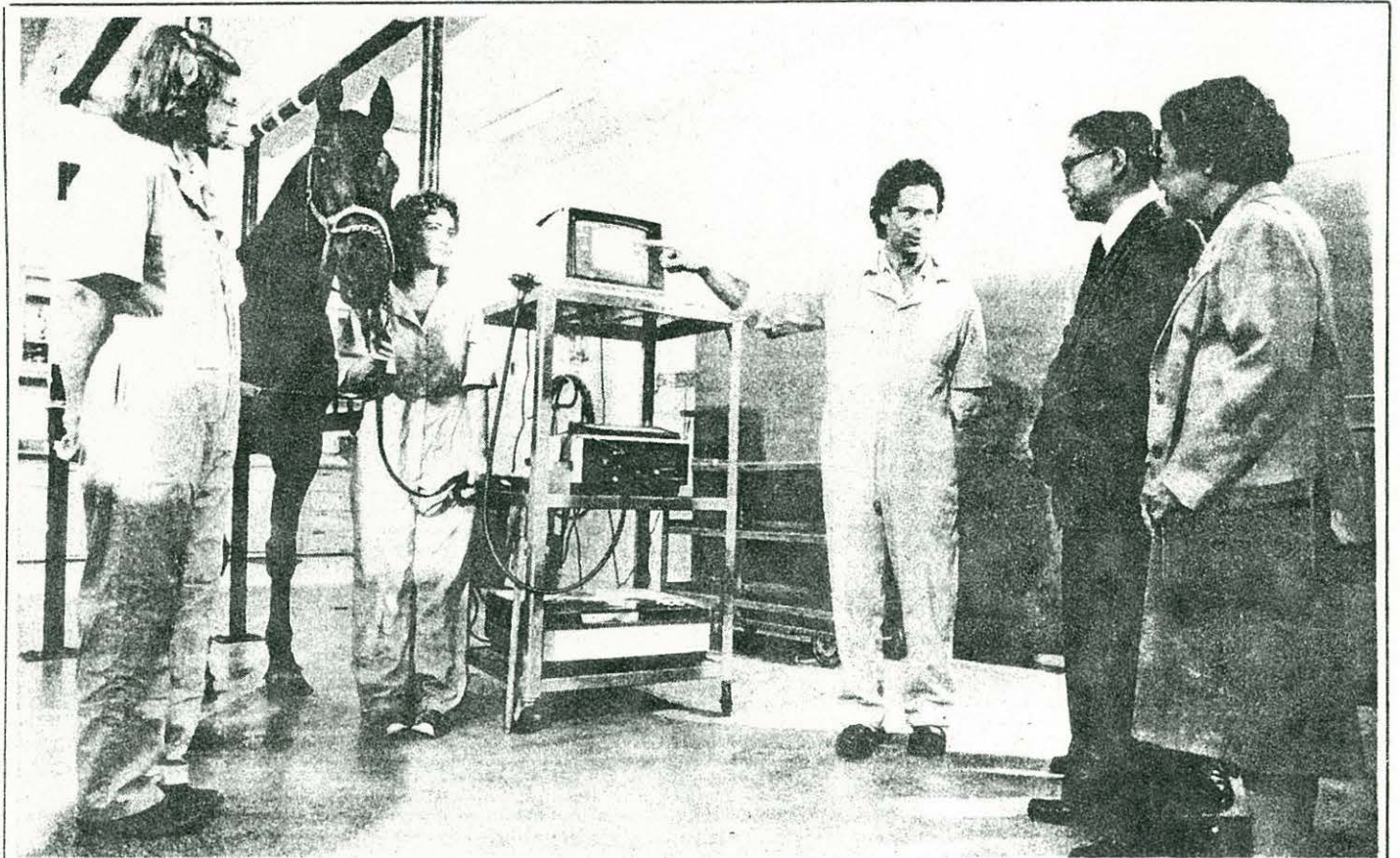
mothers by Caesarean section and immediately placing them in a sterile environment where even the air was filtered, Mathes said.

The expense of maintaining such a colony, because of personnel and facility costs, was too costly, Mathes said. The colony took a step backward and was converted to a specific pathogenic-free colony as it is maintained today.

In this setting the cats are not exposed to any infectious diseases, yet they are not completely germ-free, Mathes said.

Allen Crites, administrative associate of the Veterinary Pathobiology Department, said it costs about 77 cents a day per cat to run the colony. Part of the cost is paid by the researchers using the animals.

Mathes said Ohio State is one of four universities in the United States that has a cat colony of this kind. The other schools are Cornell University, University of California at Davis and Colorado State University.



Veterinary care

Photo by Kevin Fitzsimons

VISITORS FROM the People's Republic of China tour the **College of Veterinary Medicine's** large animal facility during a visit to Columbus June 6. Jim Robertson, associate professor of veterinary clinical science, center right, explains high tech animal care to Zhang Zai, minister of the Republic's embassy in Washington, D.C., and his wife, Xu Dequan. Kathy Kohn,

assistant professor of veterinary clinical science, far left, and Libby Page, equine lab technician, help Robertson with the demonstration. Zhang and another embassy official also toured the Columbus Zoo and discussed arrangements for a scientific exchange.

VETERINARY COLLEGE EXPANDING

By Jeff Grabmeier
University Communications

Graduates of Ohio State University's College of Veterinary Medicine will be able to see new facilities and hear about possible exchange programs with China when they visit this weekend.

The college's annual Alumni Conference is concluding today with a tailgate party and the Ohio State-Colorado football game.

One major change at the veterinary college that alumni will notice is the construction of a two-floor addition to Sisson Hall.

"The new addition is an exciting development for the college," said Ronald Wright, dean of the college. "It will contain ultra-modern research facilities, classrooms, animal holding facilities and offices."

Wright said the addition will serve primarily the students and faculty in the Department of Veterinary Anatomy.

"Their current facilities were out of date and very cramped," Wright said. "The

faculty offices have been spread out in several locations and the faculty didn't have adequate areas for research. This addition will change that."

The basement floor of the addition will contain animal holding facilities for small laboratory animals. The ground floor will house labs, offices and classrooms.

The new Sisson Hall wing is expected to open in October, Wright said.

Not all the progress at the college is of the brick and mortar variety. College officials also are moving forward on plans to conduct scientific and cultural exchanges with the People's Republic of China.

Two Chinese diplomats visited the College of Veterinary Medicine during a three-day tour of Columbus in June.

Minister Zhang Zai and First Secretary Bian Quingzu from the Chinese Embassy in Washington were shown the Veterinary Hospital during their visit. The trip to

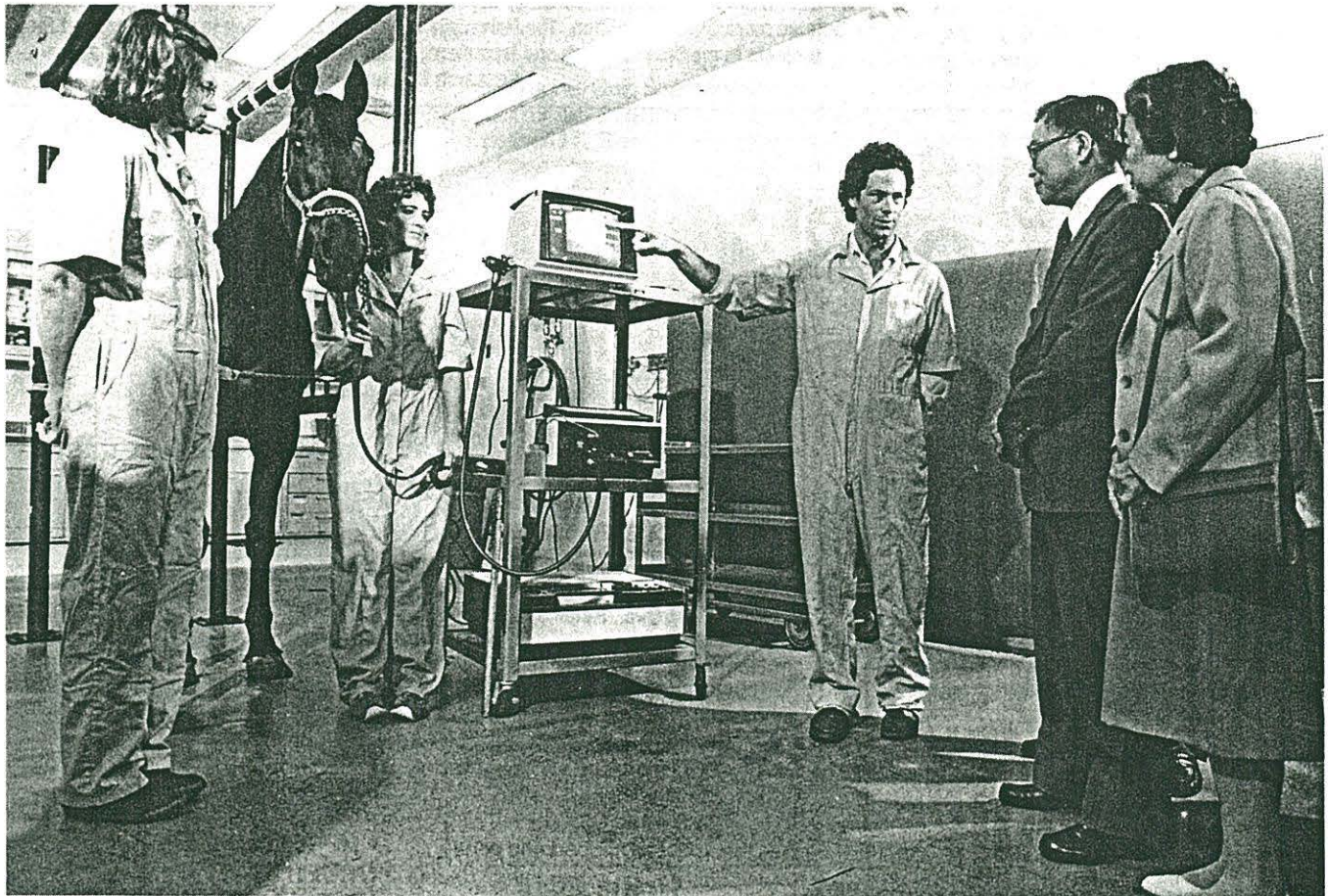
Columbus was arranged by Mayor Dana G. "Buck" Rinehart.

Wright and David Chen, associate professor of East Asian Languages, planned to reciprocate by visiting China in early September with Columbus city officials.

"It will be a goodwill trip, one where we hope to make a lot of contacts and lay the groundwork for future cooperation," Wright said.

Scholar and student exchanges with Chinese universities are among the possibilities being explored, according to Wright. The college is interested in learning about exotic animals that are not currently available in the United States.

More Chinese officials are expected to visit Columbus and Ohio State this spring to study animal breeding techniques, Wright said.



Jim Robertson, associate professor of veterinary clinical science, center right, explains high-tech animal care to Zhang Zai, minister of the People's Republic of China embassy in Washington, D.C., and his wife, Xu Dequan. Kathy Kohn, assistant professor of veterinary clinical science, far left, and Libby Page, equine lab technician, help with the demonstration.

Females outnumber males in vet school

By Mary Delahunt
Lantern staff writer

Women will dominate the field of veterinary medicine in the future if the current enrollment trend continues.

This year, for the first time, the OSU Veterinary College's graduating class will be more than 50 percent female.

Of the 130 first-year students enrolled in OSU's College of Veterinary Medicine this year, 66 percent are women. Fifty-four percent of the entire OSU student body is female.

No one seems to know exactly what is causing this trend.

Milton Wyman, OSU assistant dean of Student Affairs and professor of veterinary ophthalmology, said he thinks less chauvinism in the college's selective admissions policy during the last decade is the main reason for the increase in women.

The policy currently considers the "absolute qualifications of the candidate, not the candidate's gender," Wyman said. These qualifications are based on the applicant's grade point average, several test scores and personal interviews.

Women students do very well both scholastically and clinically. Many are receiving awards for their expertise, Wyman said.

He added that another reason for increasing female enrollment could be because more women than men are applying for admission into vet school.

The 1986 Analysis of Applications to United States Colleges of Veterinary Medicine reported that in 1981, 4,332 men had applied for entrance into the 27 veterinary colleges in the United States. In 1986, only 3,149 men applied.

In contrast, 4,035 women had applied in 1981, and by 1986 the number had risen to 4,570.

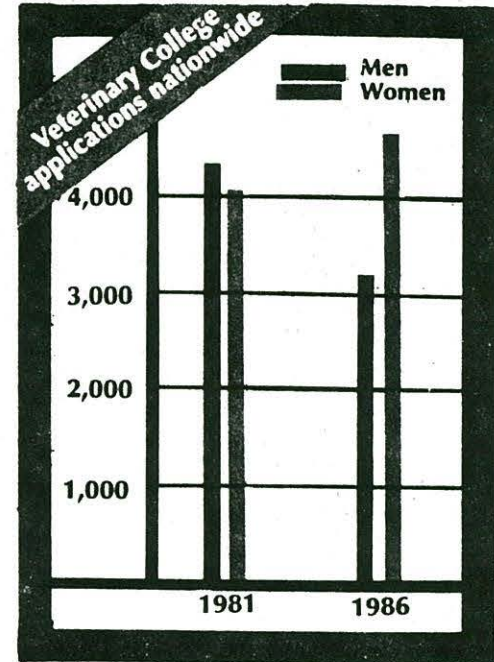
Ronald A. Wright, dean of veterinary medicine administration, said he expects the rising percentage of women students to continue and then stabilize around 80 percent. He said veterinary medicine has the highest number of women students of all professions.

Wyman said there is concern in the field that veterinary colleges are turning out too many graduates — resulting in too much competition for too few clients. This could be causing a general lack of interest on the part of male potential candidates, he added.

Money could be another factor. "You can't make a million dollars by going into veterinary medicine," Wyman said. But, he added, it's rewarding and interesting work and there are many opportunities open to a graduate veterinarian.

The average salary for a veterinarian is about \$40,000, Wyman said.

Robin Wall, a second-year veterinary student from Lincoln, Neb., said she likes science and she likes animals, but doesn't like working in a competitive atmosphere. After earning her bachelor's degree in agriculture, she chose to study



Lantern graphic

veterinary medicine over human medicine because she thought the field would be less competitive.

Wall hopes to work in a university setting after she graduates. She said she wants to work where research is being conducted, where critical and unusual cases are being treated and where new techniques are tried.

Carl Zaboly, a fourth-year veterinary student from Chagrin Falls, said having more women in the college strengthens the program.

"I think it's great," Zaboly said. "It reflects on who's applying to school — and they take the best applicants."

Several OSU colleges will benefit from \$139,000 Du Pont donation

By Tracy Greenwood
Lantern staff writer

Several colleges at Ohio State will benefit from a \$139,000 discretionary grant from Du Pont de Nemours and Co., presented at a luncheon Tuesday.

The colleges of Engineering, Business, Pharmacy, Veterinary Medicine and Mathematical and Physical Sciences will receive money from the grant.

Ohio State has received \$2.1 million in grants from the Du Pont Educational Aid Program since it was started in 1918. Du Pont currently employs 370 OSU alumni, 130 of whom were hired in the last five years.

Lewis Shumaker, a 1965 Ohio State graduate and Du Pont's college relations supervisor, presented the check.

"Technology is based on research," Shumaker said. "We believe in supporting a resource that supplies outstanding students to

us."

The departments receiving the money are free to spend it in the manner they see fit. Money will be distributed to the following departments:

- Chemical Engineering - \$20,000
- Chemistry - \$14,000
- Computer and Informational Science - \$8,000
- Electrical Engineering - \$10,000
- Mechanical Engineering - \$20,000
- Pharmacy - \$8,000
- Young Faculty Grant,

Chemistry - \$25,000

- Occupational and Environmental Health - \$12,500
- Business, Academic Faculty of Accounting - \$6,000
- Minority Engineering - \$5,000

•\$10,500 from Du Pont's Conoco subsidiary, with \$2,000 for the College of Business for accounting projects, \$5,000 to Mechanical Engineering, \$1,500 to Mining Engineering and \$2,000 to be divided among other engineering departments.

Cat disease not AIDS, OSU researchers say

By Gail Bushman
Lantern staff writer

The recent research findings from California indicating the existence of an AIDS-like virus in cats, may be nothing more than mere smoke and are not accurate, according to Dr. Richard Olsen, professor of veterinarian medicine for Ohio State.

"Not to be cynical, but the information must be confirmed first," Olsen said.

"It wouldn't be appropriate for any scientist to say that the cat AIDS virus is real," Olsen added.

He said the research techniques and findings of the scientists in California do not follow the standard research methods developed by Robert Koch, a 19th century German microbiologist who discovered microbes. Microbes are bacterial agents which cause viruses, Olsen explained.

According to Koch and other scientists who accept his scientific theory, an organism believed to cause diseases must be specifically investigated. First it must be isolated, then studied and finally reproduced by inoculation into a living specimen to be considered valid. Olsen said this has not been done in the research with the AIDS-like virus in felines — cats.

Louis Lafrado, OSU research associate for retrovirology said, "I would be very hesitant to say that the (AIDS) virus (in cats) is real as it has not been validated. It is more likely a contamination from outside the living specimen and requires more intensive research and study."

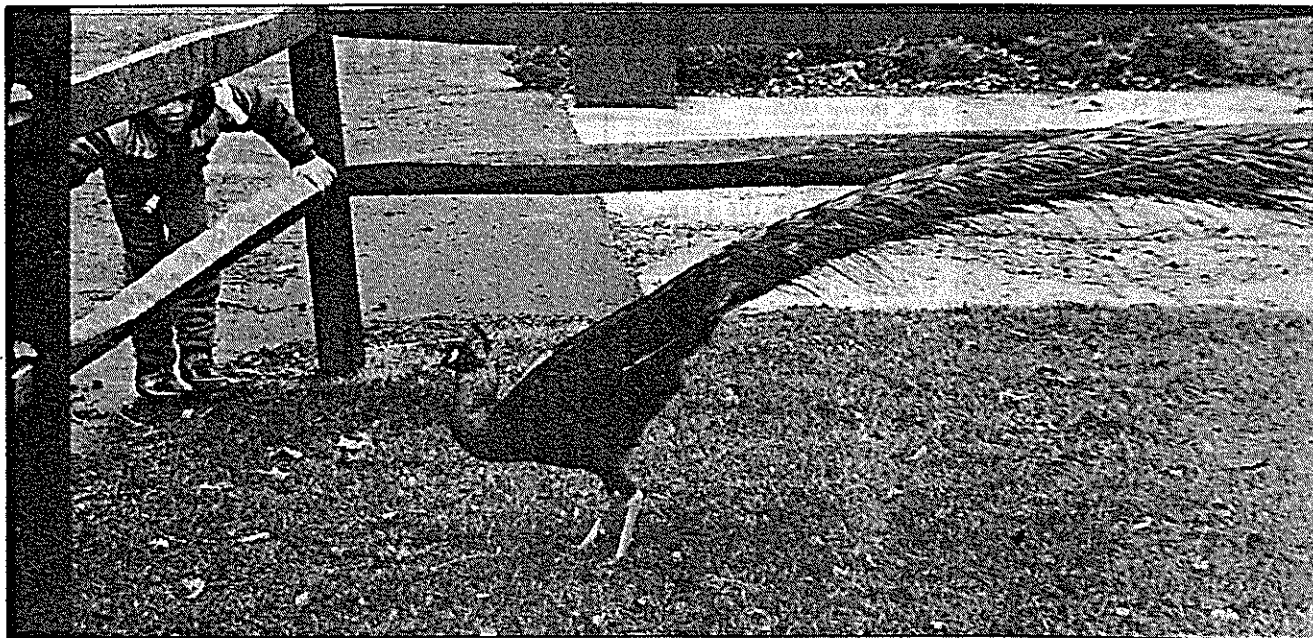
The virus in cats was first discovered in 1982 in Petaluma, Calif. In research there a female kitten developed bouts of diarrhea and infections lasting for over a two-year period. Finally, the cat became anemic and died the next year after it was introduced into a pen with 42 other cats.

Since 1985, Olsen said there have been no significant reports of AIDS findings in cats.

The OSU College of Veterinary Medicine is not presently researching the possible AIDS virus thought by California researchers to exist in cats.

There are not adequate research funds available for Ohio State to pursue the project, Olsen said.

Vet students, school kids explore zoo



Scotty Sartin, 6, a student at Colerain Elementary School, peaks through the fence at a peacock during a trip to the Columbus Zoo with second-year students from the College of Veterinary Medicine.

OSU sophomore veterinarian students accompanied students from the Colrain Elementary School to the Columbus Zoo, on an educational and fun field trip, this week.

The vet students met the children from Colrain at the zoo, 10:00 a.m. Monday, and were free to roam the zoo until noon.

"Last year, the class decided to do some sort of community service project," said Rusty Moore, president of the sophomore veterinarian class.

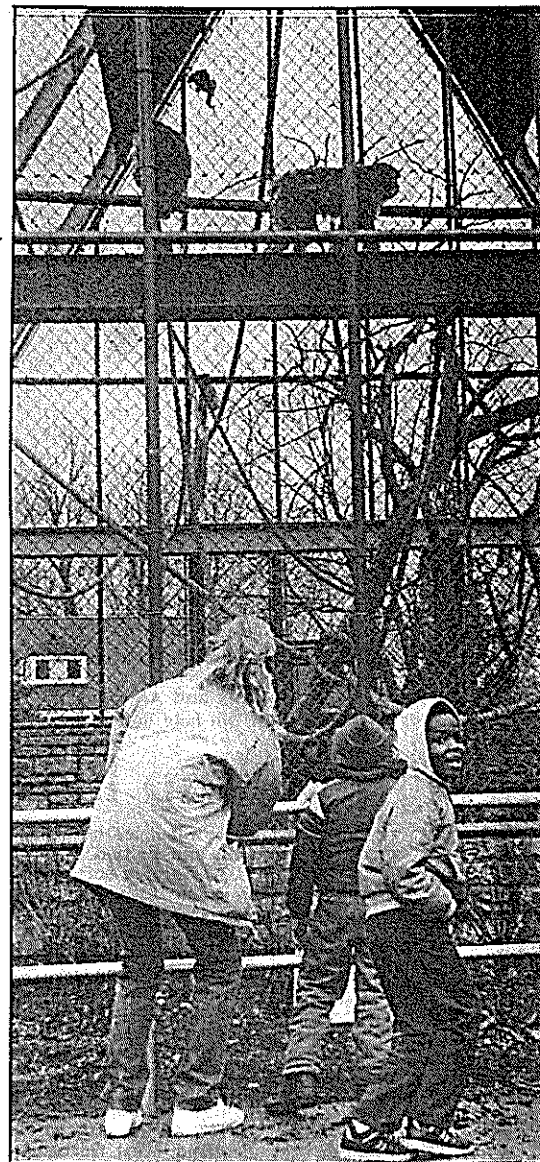
The project took them almost nine months to prepare, Moore said. They had to find a day when the school buses would be able to take the kids.

"It would have been nice if the weather was a little better, but we didn't have a rain date because we couldn't get the buses any other day," said sophomore vet student Pam Marts.

Before going to the zoo with the kids, the vet students went to Colrain for an afternoon assembly program. The assembly gave the kids a chance to get to know the vet students, said Marts.



Jason Wade, 7, climbs a fence to get a better look at an emu at the Columbus Zoo. Scotty Sartin and Pam Marts, a second-year veterinary student from Cincinnati, look on.



Pam Marts and Scotty Sartin watch a troop of gibbons at the Columbus Zoo. Jason Wade looks elsewhere.

Photos and story
by Dale Bagwell

Pets bring grins to elderly home

By Gail Bushman
Lantern staff writer

Lifting spirits, making elderly people smile — that's what the Ohio State College of Veterinarian Medicine's "pet visitation" program is all about.

The program is designed to take pets to two area convalescent centers to brighten the residents' day.

Members of Omega Tau Sigma, a professional veterinary fraternity, bring their own pets to Rosegate Care Center and First Community Village, to help the residents deal with loneliness, said Dr. Charles Neer, assistant professor of veterinary clinical sciences and unofficial advisor for the program.

The students visit Rosegate and First Community once a month. Visits last about an hour.

"The human-animal bonding, companionship, recognition of beauty, unconditional love and touching make the program successful," Neer said.

"I think it's one of the most humane programs we've ever

had," said Mary McClellan, program director for Rosegate Care Center. "You can just feel the spirits of the residents move up when the pets come."

McClellan said small groups of residents are able to come out in the lounges to visit with the pets. Other residents, who have certain disabilities, have animals visit them in their rooms.

"It's a good social time for the residents," McClellan said. "The positive tactile sensations are just unmeasurable."

Studies done by Neer and his students showed the blood pressure of the residents had dropped after the pets had come to visit.

Attendance was also higher for pet visitation than for art and other programs, Neer said.

Students who participate in the program get as many good feelings as the residents, said Michelle Bishop, a junior from New Hampshire, who has been involved in the program for one year.

Bishop said she originally brought her cat to the First Community center in 1986.



M. Heather Conway/the Lantern

Carla Mayers, a third-year veterinary student from Bowling Green, introduces Buster and Sheena to First Community Village resident Corrin Hatfield.

She said it nuzzled up to an old man, bringing tears to his eyes. Bishop then said she gave him a hug. On her next visit, she took a dog to see the man.

"He grabbed a hold of my hand and wouldn't let go," Bishop said. "He wanted another hug."

Employees at First Community told Bishop that was the most response they had seen from the man since he had been there.

"It really made me feel good. It's something I'll never forget," she said.



2013 Call for Nominations
College of Veterinary Medicine Alumni Society
Alumni Recognition Awards

Tell us about a "Buckeye" you are proud of...

The Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine Alumni Society is proud to present one or more recognition awards during Reunion-Homecoming Weekend. These awards acknowledge and honor the alumni of the college who have contributed to the enhancement of the veterinary medical profession.

Award Guidelines:

The Alumni Recognition Award may be given to any Ohio State College of Veterinary Medicine alumnus, whether in practice, academia, industry, research, government service or any other professional area, who has shown distinction in either of the following ways:

- 1. Through their professional activities and dedication, including service to the College, dedication to organized veterinary medicine, or the advancement of scientific knowledge, and/or
2. Through the contribution of their time and efforts for the enhancement and development of their community and the public welfare.

Selection Criteria:

- 1. The nominee must be an Ohio State College of Veterinary Medicine alumnus and member of the College of Veterinary Medicine Alumni Society.
2. Nominations need to include the form below, a resume of the nominee and other accompanying documents. Nominations must be submitted to the Awards Committee by to June 15, 2013.
3. The awards will be presented during the Reunion-Homecoming Weekend .
4. The recipient(s) may receive appropriate publicity, i.e. Ohio State alumni publications, JAVMA, the OVMA Newsletter, Connect to Vet Med, the recipient's local newspaper, etc.
5. The selection committee members are: the President-elect of the Veterinary Medicine Alumni Society (chair), three Alumni Society Board of Trustees Members-at-Large and one alumnus from the College faculty.

Nomination Form

For the 2013 Alumni Recognition Award, I nominate:

Name: OSU Graduation Year:

Address:

My reasons for making this nomination are (resume required):

Three horizontal lines for writing reasons for nomination.

Your Name: Signature:

Address:

Email Address: Telephone Number:

Please return form to Ohio State Veterinary Medicine Alumni Society, c/o Bonnie Bates, P.O. Box 20932, Columbus, OH 43220



May 2013

Fellow Alumni,

Spring has finally arrived. The trees are blooming, the dogs are itching and a busy summer will soon be upon us. I hope that as we make our summer plans you will also make plans to return to the college for its annual Reunion-Homecoming Weekend October 18-19. The college has many events planned for its returning alumni. For those classes ending in 3 and 8, you will be celebrating your reunion. This is a great opportunity to catch up and reconnect with fellow classmates and faculty. Alumni Society board members are currently working with a task force to make recommendations as to the future of your Alumni Society. I look forward to sharing these results with you at the annual meeting in October.

Dr. Jim Estep has another wonderful golf outing planned on June 24th. Once again, we are going to test our skills at the vaunted Ohio State Scarlet Course. We still have spots available and registration can be made online at osucvmalumni.com. I look forward to seeing you at this great summer event.

There is still time to nominate a fellow CVM alumnus for the Veterinary Medicine Alumni Society Alumni Recognition Award. These awards acknowledge and honor the alumni of the college who have contributed to the enhancement of the veterinary medical profession. Enclosed is the nomination form. Please submit your form prior to June 15, 2013.

In closing, I would also like to encourage you to continue your support of the OSU College of Veterinary Medicine Alumni Society. Our records show you have not yet renewed your membership dues for 2013. The Society works closely with the college to support key programs and initiatives. We are currently working towards reaching our endowment goal so that we can create a student scholarship. With state support for our college shrinking, now is the time for us to step up. Please join us in advancing the mission of the Alumni Society and the college.

Sincerely,

Hal H. Taylor III ("Chip"), DVM '03

Zoo officials gain 'leg up' on lost elephant limb case

By Vivian Stockman

Ohio State and Columbus Zoo officials are still confused, but it appears that the missing amputated leg of a 6,000-pound Asian circus elephant has finally arrived at the zoo.

The leg was that of Marie, an elephant who had been admitted to the OSU veterinary hospital Sept. 21.

Marie had become ill while working for a circus that was appearing in North Olmsted. She was admitted to the hospital for treatment, but had to be destroyed, said Harrison M. Gardner, a professor of veterinary clinical sciences.

The elephant's head and front legs were amputated for a display at the zoo shortly before her 6,000-pound body was buried in a remote West Campus field north of Lane Avenue and east of North Star Road, said Steven E. Weisbrode, associate professor of veterinary pathobiology.

Stellmire said the recovered parts are to become part of a mammalian skeletal adaptation display for the zoo.

Although all of the amputated limbs appear to have made it to the zoo, one of the legs seems to have taken a mysterious journey before arriving there.

Around 6:30 a.m., Nov. 2, Peter Bainbridge, a senior dairy science major from Columbus, was feeding a herd of cows used for a dairy science class. He said he smelled a foul odor, searched and found the elephant leg in a creek on a remote field on West Campus.

"It was a heck of a way to wake up," Bainbridge said.

Marie's leg had apparently spent several days in the creek near the Dairy Science Center on the Waterman Farm Complex.

Bainbridge said he removed the leg

from the creek and put it on a brushpile in the woods nearby.

Marie was buried on Sept. 23, the morning she was destroyed. An autopsy was performed at the burial site.

After the autopsy was completed, Stellmire left the burial site to pick up a truck from the zoo to be used in transporting the parts. He said he was gone about one and a half hours.

Weisbrode said after a crew completed the burial no one stayed at the site.

When Stellmire returned, one of the elephant's legs was missing. There were no signs that the leg had been dragged, he said. The field is on a road that could be easily accessible to the public, Weisbrode said.

Stellmire estimated the leg weighed between 125 and 150 pounds. He said he and another person lifted the remaining parts onto a truck.

Although Stellmire said he had no idea why someone would try to take the leg, he suggested somebody may have seen the elephant parts, tried to drag the leg away and then had second thoughts.

Although Andy Spring, herdsman for the dairy science farm, said Wednesday he thought the leg was still in the woods, Stellmire reported it was recovered and taken to the zoo earlier this week.

Although Gardner said Marie's illness probably was old age, the elephant was only in her early 30s, according to Ted Stellmire, pachyderm keeper for the Columbus Zoo, who assisted in the autopsy. Most elephants live 60 to 70 years, he said.

He speculated the elephant may have had nutritional problems when she was young. This could have produced physical stress causing her to age rapidly, Stellmire said. There were no signs of disease, he added.

Original-recipient: rfc822;ihnat.1@osu.edu
Date: Tue, 10 Jun 2008 10:00:30 -0400
From: Provost Joseph Alutto <provost@admin.ohio-state.edu>
Subject: Veterinary Medicine Administrative Changes
To: ihnat.1@osu.edu
X-BulkMail-Envelope-From: <devnull@osu.edu>

A MESSAGE FROM JOSEPH ALUTTO

Dear Colleagues,

Dr. Tom Rosol has announced that he is resigning as dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine, effective June 30, 2008.

Tom has served as the college's dean since July, 2005. Under his leadership, Veterinary Medicine has increased its national stature, rising from sixth to fifth in the *US News & World Report* ranking of veterinary colleges and receiving a full seven-year reaccreditation from the American Veterinary Medical Association. In 2006, the college successfully competed (with partner colleges) in Ohio State's Targeted Investment in Excellence program with an initiative in Public Health Preparedness in Infectious Diseases.

On July 1, 2008, Tom will become the special assistant to the senior vice president for research. He will continue as a professor in the Department of Veterinary Biosciences and will pursue his program on cancer research in Veterinary Biosciences and the Comprehensive Cancer Center.

In the Office of Research Tom will work closely with Associate Vice President Jean Schelhorn to build broader faculty relationships with the Office of Technology Transfer and Commercialization.

I am recommending to President Gee the appointment of Dr. John Hubbell as interim dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine. Subject to Board of Trustees approval, his appointment will be effective on July 1, 2008.

The college's former associate dean for academic affairs, John is a professor of veterinary clinical sciences and one of today's most respected equine anesthesiologists. He has agreed to serve until a permanent successor to Tom has been named.

Sincerely,
Joe





Ohio State News

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Phone (614) 292-9185 • Fax (614) 292-0154 • www.osu.edu/news

For Release

April 4, 2005

Contact: Elizabeth Conlisk
(614) 292-3040

College of Veterinary Medicine names new dean *Rosol is now serving as senior associate vice president for research*

COLUMBUS -- President Karen A. Holbrook and Executive Vice President and Provost Barbara R. Snyder announced today (3/31) that they have recommended to The Ohio State University's Board of Trustees the appointment of Thomas J. Rosol, currently Ohio State's senior associate vice president for research, as the dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine. Subject to approval by the Board of Trustees, his appointment is effective on July 1, 2005.

Rosol is highly regarded as an outstanding scholar in veterinary pathobiology whose interdisciplinary work crosses several departments and colleges. His work emphasizes both basic and translational cancer research in animals, which benefits veterinary and human medicine.

"Professor Rosol is an experienced academic administrator and will be an effective leader for the college. He is strongly committed to the University's Academic Plan and to moving forward with the College of Veterinary Medicine's strategic plan," Holbrook said.

Convention educates students

By Amanda Appleton
Lantern staff writer

More than 4,500 animal lovers united this weekend in Columbus at the Ohio Veterinary Medical Association's 113th annual convention.

The four-day convention drew people involved in all facets of animal care to attend scientific programs featuring speakers and gather information on the latest trends and technology in veterinary medicine, said Melinda Capers, communications director for the association.

"Basically it's a good opportunity to meet a lot of people in the field," said Kelley Kilar, a first-year veterinary student at Ohio State.

Rhonda Prince, also a first-year student, said this was the fourth conference of this veterinary association she had attended.

Prince and Kilar worked in one of the 190 exhibitor booths to distribute information about the Food Animal Medicine Club, which promotes agriculture and

farm animal issues in veterinary medicine.

"We have a partnership between the college and the profession represented by the OVMA and the State Veterinarian's Office, and it all comes together at this convention," said Glen Hoffsis, Dean of OSU's College of Veterinary Medicine.

Hoffsis said the convention is a great place for veterinary students to secure jobs, network and interview.

"The support for the veterinary profession is strong now among the veterinarians in the state and among the clientele who came from the state and beyond," Hoffsis said.

The school excused most students from their Friday classes to attend, and students attended free of charge, said Matt Eberts, a second-year veterinary student.

"The school really encourages participation in the convention," Eberts said. "It gives us exposure to the way things are in the real world."

Eberts said lectures offered on topics such as emergency

medicine, equine issues and pet issues were helpful.

"The speakers' topics were very interesting," he said. "You can tailor which topics you want to learn about to your own interests."

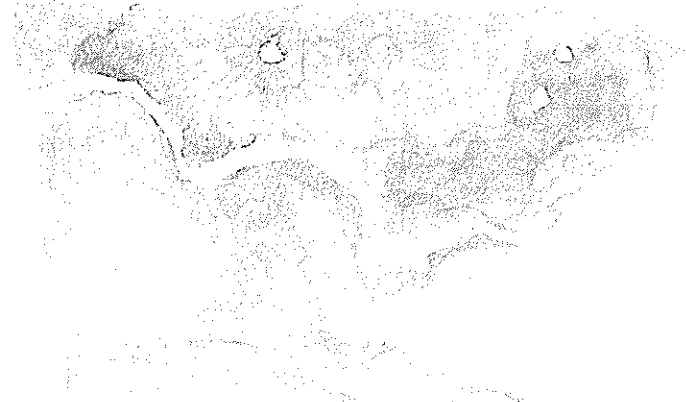
There was a good exchange of ideas on the newest equipment and products in the practice, said Gregory Queen, assistant clinical professor in the Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine at OSU.

"A lot of the speakers are from other colleges," he said. "I got new approaches on teaching from people from other institutions."

Skip Clegg said he had heard nothing but praise from people visiting his company's booth.

Clegg is a partner in the Columbus-based Pinnacle Advisory Group which does financial planning for small businesses, most of which are veterinary practices, he said.

"We ask veterinarians from out of state why they attend, and everyone says the convention is one of the best in the country."



A contribution has been made to
The Ohio State University
College of Veterinary Medicine
in memory of your pet

by

The faculty, staff, and students would like to
extend their deepest sympathy for your loss.



Glen F. Hoffsis

Glen F. Hoffsis, DVM
Dean

Hotline helps owners cope with problems that occur with pets

Vet hospital offers advice on dealing with loss or disease

By Stacy Wood
Lantern staff writer

Overcoming the loss of a pet can be traumatic.

Thanks to a new hotline, getting over the pain of losing a furry friend could be easier. The Pet Loss Support Hotline, operated by the College of Veterinary Medicine, offers counseling to anyone who is dealing with any type of terrible experience with their pets.

For many, losing a pet is like losing a really close friend, said Brenda Miller, student coordinator of the hotline.

"Animals always give us unconditional love, where people don't," Miller said. "We can always depend on them for that."

Many students, like dog-owner Kami Mounce, a freshman majoring in business, can relate to these losses.

"If my dog died, I would cry," Mounce said. "I love my dog."

But the calls are not only for the death of a pet. Since the hotline opened in January, the student volunteers have answered calls from people dealing with everything from pets being diagnosed with a terminal illness to

losing custody of the animal in divorce settlements.

"It has been amazing for me to see the wide variety of bonding people have with their animals," Miller said.

This bonding can have extreme consequences. One of the volunteers answered a call where the client wanted to commit suicide after the loss of his pet, Miller said.

Student volunteers go through six hours of training in grief support, so the student was prepared to take the call, she said.

The hotline not only helps people in need, but gives veterinary students the chance to learn how to deal with these losses, said Richard Bednarski, Veterinary Hospital director.

"It's the perfect thing for real-life experiences," Bednarski said.

Because veterinarians have to deal with animals dying and putting them to sleep on a regular basis, they often protect themselves by reacting coldly to the experience, Miller said.

"The client sees that as being insensitive," Miller said. "This prepares them (the students) to detach themselves and be sensitive to what the client is dealing with."

The hotline 292-1823, is open for calls on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 6:30-9:30 p.m.

OSU vet school research to help Olympic horses

By Shanin C. Pepple
Lantern staff writer

Horses competing for Olympic gold in 1996 will be able to improve their performance thanks to research done at Ohio State.

Dr. Catherine Kohn, an associate professor in the Department of Veterinary Clinical Sciences, was the principal investigator for Ohio State in researching the effects of heat and humidity on horses for the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta.

Heat and humidity have been found to be stressful on horses in competitions since they are constantly running and jumping.

Researchers had been studying the effects of heat and humidity on horses for many years, but "most research began after 1992 when Atlanta was named the site for the Olympics," Kohn said.

"The games served as a catalyst to focus on the research," said Arrington Cox, assistant competition manager for the equestrian games at the Olympics.

The research began in Georgia because temperatures and humidity will be high in Atlanta in July when the Olympics will be held. Horses have difficulty dealing with heat because they cannot pant or sweat like people, Cox said.

The OSU veterinary college competed for funds to do the research on horses who compete in hot and humid weather, Kohn said.

The research was done in cooperation with veterinary colleges at the Universities of Georgia, Tennessee, Illinois and Ontario.

Modifications were made for the Olympics' equestrian competition for the first time as a result of the research, Cox said.

Cox said having the competitions early in the morning and allowing more time for the horses to cool off are some modifications. Large misting machines that can cool off an area by 20 degrees will also be used, Cox said.

Kohn, along with Dr. Ken Hinch-

cliff and OSU veterinary and undergraduate students, designed and performed several experiments to learn more about the effects of heat and humidity on horses.

Two experiments were run inside a laboratory using eight thoroughbred horses. The horses were trained on a treadmill and subjected to various tests that combined varying degrees of heat and humidity, Kohn said.

They found that at very high temperatures and humidity, the horses' exercise time decreased between 25 and 50 percent, Kohn said.

They also found horses could be effectively cooled down with cold water without any ill effects such as muscle cramping, Kohn said.

It had always been thought that applying cold water to a horse could hurt the animal.

Part of the research was conducted in Atlanta last August where several horses competed in high heat and humidity. Modifications such as decreasing the distances the horses had to run and giving the horses more time to cool off were made, Kohn said.

Cox said the research will have ramifications beyond the upcoming Olympics. It's important for anybody who works horses in high heat and humidity," Cox said.

"But the research is not just important for the Olympics; it's important for anybody who works horses in high heat and humidity," Cox said.

The findings will change competitions as well as the way horses are trained and conditioned, Cox said. "It will affect horse sports all over the world," she said.

Kohn will serve as the president of the Veterinary Committee at the Olympics. She will be on site at the Olympics where she will be responsible for local arrangements for the horses, make sure veterinary care and supplies are adequate and enforce rules as specified for the competition.

More clinical time compels trimesters for Vet School

By Susan R. Little
Lantern staff writer

The School of Veterinary Medicine will change its undergraduate curriculum Spring Quarter 1995.

Currently, all students attend classes based on the quarter system. Under the new plan, students will attend classes on the quarter system for the first three years. Spring Quarter of their junior year they will begin taking classes on a trimester system until graduation.

One trimester is about three months long.

Students will choose either "Track One" or "Track Two." This means they can take three trimesters and then a quarter of elective experience or vice versa.

"The basic reason for the change is to give students a longer clinical experience," said Dr. William Fenner, assistant dean for veterinarian student affairs. "It is also to provide

a uniform clinical experience to all students."

Under the old system there was too much material to cover in one

“*From an academic standpoint it should be very beneficial.*”

— Brad Myers

quarter, but not enough to warrant two quarters, said Brad Myers, senior associate registrar. The trimester system works perfectly, he said.

Under the trimester system, students will have more involvement with their patients. It may also enable them to do some follow-ups, Fenner said.

The suggestion for the change was a joint decision of the faculty and students within the School of Veterinary Medicine in 1991. Approval was given by the Council on Academic Affairs in 1992.

The decision to begin the new curriculum Spring Quarter 1995 will give current students time to finish the program.

"As much as possible, we are trying to make this process as transparent to the student," Myers said. "From an academic standpoint it should be very beneficial."

The way students register, pay for fees, and apply for financial aid will all remain unchanged, Fenner said.

"I think that the faculty here and the students think this is going to be a positive change that should make students better prepared when they graduate for going into practice," Fenner said. "We are all looking at it as a positive experience."

Report by the Oversight Committee for Restructuring

Summary of Proposals Approved

College of Agriculture:

Summary: Reduces the number of academic units in the College from 11 to eight and realigns two subunits with new areas. The current departments of Agricultural Engineering, Food Science and Technology, and Plant Pathology remain unchanged.

1. Realigns: Rural Sociology from the current combination with Agricultural Economics to combination with Agricultural Education.
2. Combines: Animal Science, Dairy Science, and Poultry Science into a single department.
3. Combines: Horticulture and the agronomic crops faculty of Agronomy into a single department.
4. Combines: Soil Science faculty from Agronomy with the School of Natural Resources.

College of Engineering:

Summary: Reorganizes the current 15 departments, one interdisciplinary center, and one school into eight departments, one interdisciplinary center, and one school. The interdisciplinary program in Biomedical Engineering and the Departments of Chemical Engineering, Computer and Information Science, Electrical Engineering, Materials Science and Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering remain unchanged.

1. Combines: Civil Engineering and Engineering Graphics into a single department.
2. Combines: Industrial and Systems Engineering and Welding Engineering into a single department.
3. Combines: Aeronautical and Astronautical Engineering, Engineering Mechanics, and Aviation into a single department.
4. Consolidates: Architecture, City and Regional Planning, and Landscape Architecture into a single unit, the School of Architecture, with no departments.

College of Veterinary Medicine:

Summary: Reorganizes the current five departments into three departments by combining the following departments into a single department: Veterinary Anatomy and Cellular Biology, Veterinary Pathobiology, and Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology.

The departments of Veterinary Clinical Sciences and Veterinary Preventive Medicine remain unchanged.



NEWS

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THREE COLLEGES TO MAKE ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

COLUMBUS -- Three colleges at The Ohio State University will make major changes in their departments by combining some programs. The restructuring plans for the colleges of Agriculture, Engineering and Veterinary Medicine were approved Friday (6/3) by the Board of Trustees.

The College of Agriculture will reduce its departments from 11 to eight, and realign two programs. The College of Engineering will reorganize its 15 departments to eight. The College of Veterinary Medicine will combine three departments to form a new unit to focus on basic science education and research.

The three plans are just the beginning of a university-wide restructuring, according to Richard Sisson, senior vice president for academic affairs and provost. On Feb. 1, all 19 colleges and University Libraries submitted plans for administrative restructuring.

"Since November, we have examined what we do and how well we do it," Sisson said. "Reinvestment and renewal required us to consider significant change within and across colleges apart from budget considerations."

Administrative changes do not impact academics, such as degree programs or curriculums. Proposals for such changes that

result from restructuring will be considered separately.

The College of Veterinary Medicine faculty feel restructuring will help them reach the college's goals: An excellent, comprehensive professional curriculum; promoting excellence in research in order to improve the health of animals, assure the wholesomeness of food animal products, and contribute to the understanding of basic mechanisms of disease; providing an intellectual environment that enhances scholarly activity; educating future academicians and research scientists; and providing continuing education and consultation for veterinarians and Ohio citizens.

The change is:

- Combining the departments of Veterinary Anatomy and Cellular Biology, Veterinary Pathobiology and Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology.

"The new department will provide a primary link to the biomedical community at Ohio State," said Glen F. Hoffsis, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine. "The administrative restructuring has the potential of connecting the college to the recent university-wide initiative in molecular life science research."

There are no changes to the departments of Veterinary Clinical Sciences and Veterinary Preventive Medicine.

3 college plans move to trustees

By Gemma McLuckie

Dean Bob Moser of the College of Agriculture couldn't stop beaming after unanimous approval by University Senate May 21 of the college's restructuring plan. At a special meeting, senators voted 93-0 for the proposal to reduce 11 departments to eight.

The path to restructuring was almost as smooth for the College of Engineering. But the College of Veterinary Medicine found itself on a bumpy ride.

Senators voted 90-2, with four abstentions, to approve the College of Engineering proposal to reorganize 15 departments into eight and to form School of Architecture departments into a single unit.

The vote was 63-28, with one abstention, to approve the College of Veterinary Medicine proposal to drop from five departments to three. The change would be accomplished by combining three departments into a new unit that will focus on basic research.

The agriculture, engineering and veterinary medicine proposals all outlined administrative restructuring, such as recombinations of departments and programs. They now will go to the University Board of Trustees for final action.

The next steps in restructuring are academic and programmatic alterations, such as curriculum, degree programs, patterns of administration and new names for some departments. Those kinds of proposals also will have to be considered by the Office of Academic Affairs and approved by the Council on Academic Affairs, the Senate and the trustees.

The amount of consultation with staff and students was one is-

sue of concern for the veterinary medicine proposal. In a November 1993 memo, Provost Richard Sisson gave guidelines for restructuring, one of which called for participation by faculty, staff and students in making decisions.

However, according to a minority report from the Council on Academic Affairs and a summary from the Oversight Committee on University Restructuring (OCR), veterinary medicine administrators did too little to give staff and students a formal voice in drafting the proposal.

In the future, Veterinary Medicine dean Glen F. Hoffsis pledged May 21, that will not be the case. Already, graduate and professional students are involved in discussions of changes in academic programs, he said. Also, the college will look at forming a graduate student council.

"I'm surprised when people say that students didn't have input," said Jennifer Ruhl, an undergraduate majoring in veterinary medicine. "Students are very involved." She said outsiders may not have realized that the plan was discussed many times by the college's undergraduate student council, and that students sat on college committees.

James R. Hartke, an alumnus and post-doctoral fellow in veterinary pathology, said faculty and students work together in very small groups and constantly discuss college issues.

Some senators were worried that Senate approval would set a bad precedent for any future pro-

College of Agriculture restructuring

Existing Structure	Proposed Structure*
Agriculture Economic and Rural Sociology	Agriculture Economics
Agriculture Education	Agriculture Education and Rural Sociology
Agricultural Engineering	Agricultural Engineering
Animal Science	Animal Science (including animal, dairy and poultry sciences)
Dairy Science	
Poultry Science	
Food Science and Technology	Food Science and Technology
Agronomy	Plant Sciences (agronomic crops) and Horticulture
Horticulture	
Plant Pathology	Plant Health Sciences
School of Natural Resources	School of Natural Resources/ Soils from Agronomy

*Not official names

Source: College of Agriculture

posals that showed lack of formal participation by all groups in the college.

After hearing about the difficulties, "no dean will say, if this proposal is approved today, 'Let's run roughshod over our graduate students,'" said senator Lewis Greenwald, who also is a member of the Council on Academic Affairs.

Recruitment of women and members of minorities came under examination in the discussion of the College of Engineering plan. So did the patterns of the faculty vote.

Jose B. Cruz, dean of the college, said restructuring gave engineering departments "a better shot to have a nucleus of critical mass in terms of diversity and gender." While no faculty members will be cut because of restructuring, Cruz said, there will be openings as eligible faculty take advantage of the

Universitywide retirement incentive for members of the State Teachers Retirement System.

Of the faculty in departments affected by consolidation, 97 percent voted on the proposal, associate dean Stacy Weislogel reported.

The College of Agriculture proposal showed that the college "was not afraid of change and is ready to move into the future," said Susan Huntington, chair of the oversight committee.

The committee and the Council on Academic Affairs both praised the college's efforts to get input from many groups. Moser told Senate that Agriculture consulted with faculty councils in every department, held forums and town meetings for staff and students, and talked with many outside organizations such as alumni, agricultural businesses and commodity organizations such as the pork and beef growers associations.

Vet Medicine plan is approved

Students and staff express concerns over restructuring

By J.P. Finet
Lantern staff writer

The university senate approved the administrative restructuring plan for the College of Veterinary Medicine Saturday despite student and faculty protest.

The apparent lack of student consultation during the formation of the veterinary medicine proposal was a concern of some Student Affairs members.

The council had approved the proposal in a seven-five vote. The five members who didn't think the proposal should be approved by the senate wrote a minority report and presented it to the body.

"The minority report objects primarily to the flawed process of consultation with the students and staff in the preparation of the plan," said Brian McGee, who spoke on behalf of the Council on Student Affairs minority.

McGee said a "flawed process" in the creation of a restructuring plan increases the risk of a flawed product, should the senate and the Board of Trustees approve that plan.

Opposition to the veterinary medicine proposal also came in the form of a letter signed by eight graduate students in the Department of Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology. This letter was also distributed to senate members.

None of the students who signed the letter were present at the meeting to discuss it with the senate.

The letter emphasized the graduate students' concerns about the restructuring plan. These included the plan's effects on students currently enrolled in the programs to be merged, the lack of graduate student consultation during the plan's formation, and the lack of any rationale for combining departments in the college.

Glen F. Hoffsis, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine, defended the college's proposal by asserting there were two student-elected representatives who served on the college's executive committee. This committee discussed the concepts of the proposal.

Hoffsis said he received a petition signed by 263 students in the college who supported the restructuring proposal.

Jennifer Ruhl, a member of the

College of Veterinary Medicine's student council, said she felt very strongly that students had been properly consulted during the formation of the restructuring plan.

One student said while he appreciated the concerns about student involvement in the restructuring process, he thought students had a greater influence on the process than it appeared.

The restructuring plan for the College of Veterinary Medicine was approved in a 63-28 vote, with one senator abstaining.

The restructuring plans for the Colleges of Agriculture and Engineering passed easily and with less controversy. The College of Agriculture's plan was unanimously approved, and the College of Engineering's plan was approved by a vote of 90-2, with four senators abstaining.

Biotech revolution criticized

Faculty at vet. and ag. colleges miffed by Rifkin's questions

By J.P. Finet
Lantern staff writer

Several hundred people gathered in the East Ballroom of the Ohio Union Monday night to hear Jeremy Rifkin speak out against the biotech revolution.

Rifkin has gained national attention as an outspoken critic of a bovine growth hormone recently approved by the FDA for use in increasing the milk output of dairy cattle. His speech was sponsored by the Student Events Committee and The Leaders for the 21st Century.

Rifkin's viewpoint didn't appear to go over well with the audience. Several faculty members from the Colleges of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine have been involved in the development of the bovine growth hormone.

"The guy's an idiot," said molecular genetics major Steve Broglio after hearing Rifkin speak. "He tells us that one billion people are going to go to bed hungry tonight, and he's worried about the jobs of 100,000 American farmers."

Rifkin said studies regarding the impact of the hormone have said one-third of America's dairy farmers will be put out of business if the bovine growth hormone goes into widespread use. He said one report regarded this as a "short-term readjustment."

The bovine growth hormone is also bad for the cattle, Rifkin said. He said studies have shown that the increased weight of the milk the cows will be producing will have an adverse effect on the cow's health.

Rifkin said these health

problems will be dealt with through the use of antibiotics and that the FDA's claim that the antibiotics are not passed into milk are false.

"Do you know how many of the 80 types of antibiotics which are currently being used on dairy cattle are tested for by the FDA?" Rifkin asked. "Four."

Rifkin said the bovine growth hormone has been allowed on the market because several top FDA officials who are involved with its approval are former employees of the Monsanto Corporation. Monsanto developed the hormone.

The FDA officials involvement in the hormone's approval was cited by Rifkin as a reason why new food labeling laws ignore the use of the hormone. He said the consumer will

See RIFKIN/Page two

have no way of knowing if the hormone has been used to produce the milk product he or she is buying.

Rifkin has authored four books that are critical of the modern uses of technology. He is also a regular guest on national news programs such as "20/20" and "Nightline."



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LOVE OF ANIMALS LEADS TO CREATION OF VETERINARY FUNDS

COLUMBUS -- Lewis Heldt and his late wife received much joy from their long-lived cats and dog. Marjorie Martin devoted much of her life to breeding and promoting Maltese spaniels.

Now, both Heldt and Martin have assured that their interests in these pets will be continued and expanded at The Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine. At its May 6 meeting, the university's Board of Trustees established the Heldt Family Scholarship Fund and the Marjorie C. Martin/American Maltese Association Paladin Veterinary Research Fund with gifts from Lewis Heldt and the estate of Majorie Martin. The endowed funds will provide money in perpetuity to finance the projects specified by the donors.

Heldt Family Scholarship Fund

In the case of Heldt, a Toledo resident who donated \$15,000 to the college, his interests include helping students who are committed to animal geriatrics and to dealing with the pet owner in a compassionate, supporting and consoling manner. Heldt's gift is in memory of pets "Cat," "Coco," "Snoopy," "Boots," "Charley/Orangy," and "Mama Cat and Four Kittens." Heldt and his wife adopted the stray pets during their years as teachers in the Toledo Public Schools.

Heldt says he appreciates the work of the veterinarians who helped his pets reach old age. Boots, a cat, died in January of kidney failure at age 19. Snoopy, a beagle dog, was 14 years old when he died of a stroke. Mama Cat and Four Kittens, adopted last year, are now living in Heldt's garage.

"The vets who kept Boots alive during her last 3 years were from Ohio State," Heldt said. "These pets have really added to my life. They brought us a great deal of joy."

Heldt, a 1951 graduate of Ohio State, has set up numerous scholarship funds at Ohio State University over the years. "I'm so grateful to Ohio State," he said. "I'm doing these things in appreciation of all the benefits to me and my family over the years,"

"This gift will provide scholarships for students in veterinary medicine, particularly those who demonstrate compassion for the welfare of pets and people who love animals," said Glen Hoffsis, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine.

**Marjorie C. Martin/American Maltese Association Paladin
Veterinary Research Fund**

Maltese and other toy dog breeds will benefit from an estimated \$300,000 gift from Marjorie C. Martin. The former Columbus Public Schools librarian and dog breeder willed that her estate be used to fund research on the various health problems of the dogs.

Martin bred, showed and wrote about Maltese dogs, a toy spaniel with long, silky, white hair. She produced more than 40 champions, was active in the American Maltese Association, and authored many articles for various canine publications. She died in January 1993 at age 59, following heart surgery.

"We expect to make many great discoveries over the next few years with this money," Hoffsis said. "The Martin and Heldt gifts will really help the college. In these tight financial times, money is hard to come by and badly needed to both educate students and to further new knowledge."

#

Contact: Larry Rummell, director of development for the College of Veterinary Medicine, (614) 292-1171.

Written by Amy Murray, (614) 292-8385.

Academic Affairs says vet restructuring plan flawed

Plan may be tabled for more discussion

By J.P. Finet
Lantern staff writer

Members of the Council of Academic Affairs said the College of Veterinary Medicine's restructuring plan was flawed because students and faculty weren't properly consulted during the drafting of the plan.

The council's discussion followed a meeting Wednesday with representatives from the College of Veterinary Medicine to discuss the

restructuring proposal. The proposal must be approved by the council before it can go before University Senate.

"How bad does a process have to be before we say that it's unacceptable?" said Brian McGee, the council's graduate student representative.

Members of the council said they would like to postpone any decision on the plan to seek assistance from outside sources in order to find out if appropriate consultation with students and faculty had taken place.

Many members of the council said the college had done a poor job of getting faculty and student input

into the plan.

"I think we should table this and ask the Office of Academic Affairs how consultation should be handled," McGee said.

Lewis Greenwald, associate professor of zoology, said he would like time to get Provost Richard Sisson's opinion on how the college handled the consultation process.

"If I had this to do over again, that's one thing I would change in the process. I would have had some earlier student-staff-graduate student forums," said Glen Hoffsis, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine. "Certainly in the future we will take note of that and get some graduate student input, because

they have some excellent insight into where the program is going to go."

The proposal's impact on the current students of the college was discussed with Hoffsis and John Hubbell, assistant dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine.

The most controversial aspect of the proposal is the merger of the departments of Veterinary Pathobiology, Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology and Veterinary Anatomy and Cellular Biology. These three departments will be combined into one department which has yet to be named.

According to the proposal, those students already in the programs

will still receive their degrees from those programs.

"Even though you are promising students that they will graduate, to come from a program that gets eliminated, may change the value of the degree," said Lynne E. Olson, associate professor of veterinary physiology and pharmacology.

The council will vote on the administrative aspects of the restructuring proposal. They have no voice in any changes to programs which may result from the restructuring process, Greenwald said.

No date has been set for the council's final vote on whether or not to approve the proposal.

Vet faculty voices concerns

Restructuring woes topic of open forum

By J.P. Finet
Lantern staff writer

Veterinary school faculty from three programs, set to be merged during restructuring, expressed their displeasure Tuesday at an open forum.

"I think the faculty, the affected faculty at least, are nervous," said Charles Brooks, an associate professor of pathobiology.

"Why are we nervous? No one's talking," Brooks said. "No one's told us what our staff positions will be after the merger, no one's told the graduate students whether their fellowships will be continued or not."

"There has been no open discussion on how we will have to restructure our research and our

physical facilities, nothing's going on," he said.

Almost all of the 25 in attendance were faculty from the veterinary pathobiology, veterinary physiology and pharmacology and veterinary anatomy and cellular biology programs. The forum was held by the University Senate Ad Hoc Oversight Committee for Restructuring.

Young C. Lin, chairman of the Department of Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology, said his primary concern about the plan was that representatives of the departments to be restructured were in the minority in the College Strategic Planning Committee.

Lin said the departments to be combined had only one representative each on the committee, while the other two programs in the veterinary college had two representatives each.

He said he didn't think it was fair

for a committee with a majority of members from other departments to be making decisions about how the other three departments should be combined.

"We call this administrative reorganization, this isn't restructuring," said Tom York, a member of the oversight committee.

"It's the business of the programmatic changes, how the faculty is going to be integrated, how the curriculum is going to change, that's going to take time," York said.

York said the veterinary college plan, like most of the restructuring proposals submitted by different colleges, focused primarily on administrative changes.

He said the proposals would be evaluated as an administrative reorganization, and the committee would indicate what was missing.

See VET/Page two

York said the committee expected to see program and curriculum changes within the next two years.

The committee will make sure new programs in the college will not be given names that no one else in the country will recognize, York said. He said it would do little good for people to be getting degrees if nobody knew what the degree was.

"I think that it's very important to point out that while this activity is taking place at a time of financial crunch, the motivating factor in our review is not economic," said Susan Huntington, a member of the oversight committee.

Huntington said the process should be guided by academic priorities.

A compilation of local, state,
and national stories about
The Ohio State University
and issues concerning
higher education.

NEWS DIGEST

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The Columbus Dispatch

FEB 19 1994

Woman leaves dogs bone worth \$300,000

By Catherine Candisky
Dispatch Staff Reporter

The estate of a former Columbus Public Schools librarian and dog breeder will create a \$300,000 endowment for Ohio State University to fund research on Maltese and other small dogs.

In a will that she wrote days before her death last year, Marjorie C. Martin asked that most of her assets be used to learn more about various health problems of the dogs.

Franklin County Probate Judge Lawrence Belskis said that while the will was subject to some legal interpretation, he believes that Martin's wishes are being fulfilled.

James C. Britt Jr., one of Martin's attorneys, said, "She was practically an internationally known breeder of Maltese, and she wanted her money to go toward the benefit of Maltese and small dogs with certain kinds of health problems."

Martin worked at the city school district's main library, the 17th Avenue Library.

She bred the Maltese, a toy spaniel with long, silky, white hair, in a kennel behind her Livingston Avenue home on the Near East Side and was corresponding secretary of the American Maltese Association. Her monthly columns on small dogs appeared in such journals as *The Top Notch Toys*.

Martin wrote her will Jan. 3, 1993, a few days before going into

Mount Carmel Medical Center for heart surgery, Britt said. She died four days later of complications from the surgery.

In her one-page typewritten will, Martin, who was divorced, divided her personal belongings among her grown daughter, three sisters and a kennel keeper. Her home, some rental properties on the Near East Side and other assets, she instructed, were to go into the research fund.

The money would be used for "research limited to problems of reproduction, hypoglycemia or risks of surgery and anesthetics in purebred Maltese, 7 pounds and under," she wrote.

While Martin asked that the Maltese Association oversee the fund, Belskis said the association was not set up for that responsibility. He ordered that OSU's College of Veterinary Medicine administer the money. Under the order, the university, however, will report its study to the association each year and consider its suggestions for future grants and research.

The association and the university consented to the agreement.

OSU 'aids' in finding vaccine

By Amy Scott
Lantern staff writer

Ohio State might be taking the nation one step closer to developing a vaccine for the AIDS virus.

The CP-38 compound recently developed in an OSU chemistry lab is now being used on West Campus to make a vaccine for feline AIDS, which could lead to a vaccine for HIV.

Researchers are working in the College of Veterinary Medicine's anatomy and cellular biology labs with the "kitten analog of AIDS" called FIV — feline immunodeficiency virus.

The research team includes James Blakeslee, an associate professor of cellular biology, Aristides Lazo, an assistant professor of veterinary anatomy, and Matthew Platz, a professor of chemistry, whose previous research led to the development of the CP-38 compound.

"What we're trying to do is in test tubes kill FIV virus," Platz said.

Lazo said Platz was looking for a way to test the CP-38 compound, and FIV was proposed because it is very similar to HIV.

"If we can develop a vaccine that will be effective to prevent FIV infection in cats, a similar technology could be used to develop an HIV vaccine that will protect against HIV in humans," Lazo said.

He added that the potential for CP-38 is incredible.

"If that compound is effective and works the way that we expect, there will be a big breakthrough in the development of vaccines," Lazo said.

There is hope that Ohio State could be the first to come up with a vaccine. "I wouldn't say it's imminent," Platz said. "I wouldn't say it's going to happen soon. I wouldn't want to put that kind of pressure on myself — saying I'm going to cure AIDS and be the first one to do it, but I'm going to try along with Lazo and Blakeslee and hope for the best."

Platz said they hope to know this summer if they can immunize the cats.

This study is being developed in three phases, Lazo said. The first phase is being done in cell cultures; phase two involves

introducing the "treated virus" or vaccine into cats; phase three will be "challenging" them with the live virus.

"So far the preliminary results that we have obtained look very promising," Lazo said. "So far we think everything is going as scheduled."

Phase two should begin sometime in May or June, he said.

Blakeslee said, "You just can't say because it works in cats, it will work in humans. It will take years of experiments."

Ray Goodrich, an OSU graduate and a Cryopharm founder, said if the work with cats looks encouraging, they will eventually apply the same methods with viruses that cause human diseases.

“
A similar
technology could
be used to
develop an HIV
vaccine that will
protect against
HIV in humans.”

— Aristides Lazo

"If it passes this hurdle with FIV, it tells us it's worthwhile and we would support more work with it," Goodrich said.

The Cryopharm Corporation, a California research company, is paying for the research. Cryopharm also paid for the research done in Platz's lab when they developed CP-38 and is currently using CP-38 in research to make blood products safer for transfusion medicine.

Platz said it was his wife's idea to do the new CP-38 research with vaccines.

"Ray Goodrich, Joan and I were talking about this transfusion medicine stuff, and she said, 'Why don't you guys try to make a vaccine?' and we looked at each other and said

'Why not?'" Platz said.

He added CP-38 could be useful in blood sterilization and viral vaccines, and the same strategy being used for the FIV vaccine might also be useful against cancer.

"We might be able to kill cancer cells this way and try to generate cancer vaccines. We're trying to start collaboration along those lines with people in the cancer center on campus," he said.

"We would, for example, take cancer cells out of a patient, we would kill them with CP-38 and try to use those dead cancer cells to stimulate the body's immune response to fight the live cancer cells in the body."

Platz said this is the same basic principle as with HIV. "We would kill HIV with our drug and then inject that or some form of it (as a vaccine) into people or animals.

"Since we are going to destroy the RNA, we will be able to introduce the whole virus into the individual," Lazo said. "So what's going to happen is that this will mimic the natural infection. It will be dead so it will be completely safe, and all the proteins necessary to develop the immune response will be in there."

"Right now when someone is exposed with HIV, there's nothing present in the body to fight it off," Platz said. "What a vaccine would do is put defenses in place ready and waiting to fight off any live virus that happens to enter in the future. So it would stop an infection at the time of exposure."

He said the research being done at Ohio State is different than at other research institutions because, "We kill it (the virus) from the inside. The other people kill viruses from the outside in and hope the damage to the outside is not so severe to prevent an immune response . . . you need to preserve the outside of the virus if you want to make an antibody that will be effective."

Helena Pereira, a graduate student in chemistry, said she is thrilled to be working on the project and this progress is good even it is only for cats.

"Saving lives is very exciting," she said, "even if it's only animals."

OSU's canine blood donors

AT OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY'S College of Veterinary Medicine, 15 greyhounds have settled into semiretirement following a life of racing on the tracks.

Because greyhound racing and the cruel fates visited upon many dogs after their racing careers have become hot issues among animal rights activists, some might consider OSU's program a rescue mission. In fact, there is a medical reason why 41 greyhounds have been accepted in nearly a decade.

OSU's small animal clinic conducts a blood donor program, and greyhounds frequently have a universal blood type that many dogs can use, says Cindy Elston, a third-year veterinary student who

manages the program.

Greyhounds are brought to the clinic or recommended by breeders or trainers, according to Elston. Those whose blood type is not universal immediately are put up for adoption.

But dogs whose blood type is universal are kept for three to four years, providing blood for others undergoing surgeries or those with blood disorders or deficiencies, such as anemia and other illnesses.

Elston and her assistant monitor the health of the greyhounds in the program and provide treatment, if appropriate. Several veterinary students volunteer to take out the dogs for daily exercise. Most donate blood about once a month.

Many students who work with the greyhounds later adopt one. Elston keeps a record of each greyhound and its prospective adopters, both inside and outside the veterinary college. Greyhounds make great pets, says Elston: "They are very mild-tempered and they are very lovable."

Many times, though, greyhounds that have spent their entire lives at the race track are rather withdrawn when they first arrive at the clinic. "When they come in, initially, they're very timid," says Elston. It doesn't take long, though, for them to warm up to those in the clinic and develop personalities of their own.

Local animal rights supporters

adamantly oppose legalizing greyhound racing in Ohio, but find little fault with the OSU blood donor program. "In one way I'd be pleased to know that they're able to rescue some of the greyhounds from the track," says Gerri Bain of the Capital Area Humane Society.

The blood donor program also is not a target of another activist group, Protect Our Earth's Treasures, according to spokesperson Ritchie Laymon. "We actually don't speak out about that," Laymon says. "It's definitely a step up from the life that they lived before."

▼ Sherry Paprocki

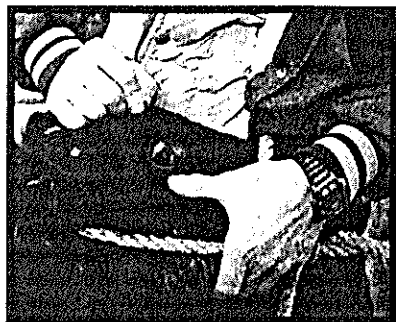


MICHAEL A. HOFF/VICTUS ASSOC.

Cindy Elston walking two greyhounds from the OSU College of Veterinary Medicine.

NEWS

DIGEST



About 75 percent of Bimbo Welker's work involves dairy cows, such as this calf.



Doral Chenoweth III/Dispatch photos

ABOVE: Bimbo Welker checks a goat with unexplained weight loss in a converted garage at his clinic.



LEFT: Large animal vets work out of a mobile office — their pickup trucks — and must remember every drug and tool they'll need before venturing out.

VET

Large-animal practitioner

ON

takes office, pharmacy and

THE

operating room to the farm

GO

By Suzanne Steel
Dispatch Agribusiness Reporter

It's not a job for the faint of heart, or the squeamish. For a career that only the best and brightest students can enter, it is decidedly unglamorous. Diarrhea and reproductive ailments are normal topics of conversation at the dinner table.

Being a large-animal veterinarian takes you outdoors on the coldest winter nights and the hottest summer days.

Emergencies are as likely to happen at 2 a.m. as at 2 p.m.

And considering the financial investment of four years of veterinary school, the monetary rewards can be long in coming.

But Bimbo Welker wouldn't choose another career for anything.

Welker, 40, is beginning his third year as director of Marysville Veterinary Services, a branch of Ohio State University's vet college. Besides running the clinic as a business, Welker trains OSU vet students.

"I hit the jackpot. It's been really rewarding for me. Most times it's not a job," Welker said on a recent cold, December day that took him to six farms in central Ohio.

That day, he and OSU vet seniors Marlene Newman and Tony Xenikis:

- fixed a ewe's prolapsed rectum;
- palpated a cow, which involves reaching an arm's length into the cow's rear;
- dehorned calves;
- checked an umbilical mass on a baby llama;
- tended a horse that had ripped her neck on a barn bolt;
- made X-rays of a cow's injured foot in preparation for surgery;
- checked another horse's leg wound that was slow to heal (and gladly told the owner the problem could be solved and that her horse would not have to be put down, as another vet told her);
- made X-rays of a goat with an unexplained weight loss.

Welker, who prefers to be called Bimbo rather than his given name, which he won't reveal — "if anyone were to put that (name) into print, I'd be really (angry)" — said the most challenging part of his job is the time spent driving from farm to farm.

He estimates that a third of his time is spent in his truck/mobile office. "In the amount of time we spend on the road, a small-animal vet could see 12 to 15 cases. You can see why a lot



Welker and vet student Marlene Newman make an X-ray of Bambi's hoof in preparation for surgery on the farm.

(of students) go that way. From a money standpoint, you can make a whole lot more sitting in an office," he said.

For a large-animal vet, the truck is the office. It's also a pharmacy and operating room, and when Welker leaves in the morning, his truck had better be supplied with all the necessary equipment.

That was a lesson he learned early in his career.

Fresh out of veterinary school, Welker was called to a farm to conduct surgery on a mare.

Halfway through, he realized he had forgotten his suturing equipment.

Improvising, Welker used injection needles to make holes for the thread.

"You have to keep your cool and think fast," Welker said.

Thirteen years later, Welker doesn't forget his sutures anymore.

Besides making sure the truck is stocked before leaving the office, Welker thinks through the list of necessary equipment again before beginning a surgery on the farm. "It's better to have to head back to the office before you've started than to realize in the middle of the surgery you've forgotten some important piece of equipment," he said.

Nearly all his work is done on the road, although Welker and the vets who work with him, Margaret Masterson and Mary Lou Rings, see a few "patients" in a converted garage. The clinic conducted about 150 surgeries last year, mostly on the farm. Welker wants to see the number of surgeries increase.

When he took over the clinic, Welker was charged with running it like a business and

making it pay for itself, something the clinic was not expected to do before.

"There was not always a budget crunch," Welker said.

Being a businessman and a vet has been a challenge, he said. "It's been a matter of me learning business. They don't teach you about business in vet school."

Welker would like to see that change. Lack of business know-how is one of the most inhibitive factors to vets who try to establish their own practice, he said.

Because the clinic is run like a business, its fees are competitive with other vets in the Marysville area, he said. Welker is on salary from OSU, however, and doesn't receive a percentage of the fees.

Another part of the clinic's mission is teaching OSU vet students, who each spend two weeks in Marysville.

Starting at 8 a.m. each weekday, Welker, Rings and Masterson conduct a seminar for the students. By about 9:30, the vets and students leave the clinic for farm visits, which typically conclude by about 5 p.m. The number of farms visited varies each day, but averages about five. The vets, along with the students, take turns being on call evenings and weekends for emergencies.

Providing there aren't too many appointments for the other two vets to handle, Welker usually reserves Wednesdays for administrative work and trips to the Columbus campus.

Once on the farm, Welker quizzes the students for their diagnosis and suggestions for treatment. He follows with his own advice, often affirming what the student has recommended.

Having the students along is a help for the farmers they visit, Welker said. "The farmer doesn't have to be there (to help corral an animal). I have help with me with a good knowledge base," he said.

One lesson Welker said he tries to teach students is the importance of a good bedside manner, or public relations.

Too often, a vet has the heart-wrenching task of telling clients their prize horse or top-producing cow isn't going to make it.

"The PR part in a lot of ways outweighs the veterinary part," Welker said. "Out here, a practice is built on your relationship with clients. If you don't have good PR, there's plenty of competition."

While the work lacks glamour — most large-animal vets, including Welker, have taken at least one cow manure "shower" — there are good days, Welker said.

One of those good days just happened.

For three months, Welker had been working with one of Randy Rausch's dairy cows.

This wasn't just any cow. Bambi was a top producer, averaging 100 pounds of milk per day, as opposed to the typical average of 60 pounds.

Even more important was her bloodline. Rausch, of Milford Center, Ohio, also sells replacement dairy stock on the international market, and Bambi was an important member of his breeding herd.

But her infected hoof was so painful, Welker said, "She was lying around, not eating, losing weight."

Earlier this month the decision was made to remove a claw. An X-ray, and later the surgery, was done right on the farm.

"She's 100 percent improved," Welker said. "I'm ecstatic about it. Expectations weren't that good."

By Mary Bridgman
Dispatch Accent Reporter

Veterinary medicine becoming a woman's world

Ruth Householder camped out in the College of Veterinary Medicine at Ohio State University for three months, waiting for a placement interview with the dean.

In 1945, however, the dean didn't want her — or any woman — taking up classroom space.

When an acting dean was appointed, Householder finally had her interview.

Four years later, she became the sixth woman to graduate from the College of Veterinary Medicine.

More than four decades later, Householder, now semiretired in Miami, has seen an explosion in the number of women entering her alma mater and the nation's 26 other veterinary schools.

OSU's past three freshman veterinary classes have been at least 70 percent female. Last year, the college graduated its 1,000th woman.

"Women are looking for satisfying careers," said Maureen Hunter, OSU's 27th female veterinary graduate, in 1966, and now an administrator and assistant professor in the veterinary college. "It is acceptable now."

Many of today's female students, Hunter said, have wanted to be vets since grade school.

Karen Bowman, for example, grew up rescuing and caring for cats, dogs, snakes and birds.

"They have unconditional love for you," said Bowman, a fourth-year veterinary student from Columbus. "I want to give it back to them. I thought the best way was to become a vet."

Bowman wants to specialize in feline medicine.

At OSU's veterinary school, Hunter said, women began outnumbering men in the late 1970s.

The gender shift has been driven in part by the changing focus of veterinary medicine, from large animals to small ones. Many women, Hunter said, prefer treating smaller animals.

Last year, 69 percent of veterinarians nationwide treated small animals predominantly or exclusively, according to the American Veterinary Medical Association. Sixteen percent tended primarily large animals.

A second reason for the gender shift has been salaries: Veterinarians earn substantially less than doctors and dentists but face similar educational costs and time commitments.

"Men many times feel pressure to provide a large number of things financially," Hunter said. "Women don't feel the social pressure so much."

The average starting salary for OSU's 119 veterinary graduates this year was \$30,224 — up \$6,000 from four years ago and \$1,300 higher than the national average.

Many graduates, though, find themselves in debt after vet school, which at OSU costs \$12,000 a year. The average debt for the class of 1993 was \$28,512; although 21 graduated debt-free, 18 owed more than \$51,000 each.

Raylene Hinely, 26, of Pittsburgh will graduate next year owing \$30,000; she expects to take a job earning \$28,000 to \$30,000.

"It's worth it," she said. "There's a total enjoyment. I can work



Karen Bowman checks a kitten at the College of Veterinary Medicine at Ohio State University.

Tom Dodge/Dispatch photo



Raylene Hinely looks over an X-ray.



Veterinary students Bowman, left, and Cristy Mobley

Please see WORLD Page 2E

14, 16, 18 hours, and I love it. You feel something inside that tells you it's right."

Classmate Cristy Mobley of Tupelo, Miss., may earn considerably less than Hinely next year. She is considering a teaching career, which requires a medical internship. Internships, she said, pay about \$17,000 a year.

"If you're in this for the money," she said, "you're in the wrong profession."

A study by the American Medical Veterinary Association shows that earnings don't improve dramatically with time.

Loving the work, however, helps compensate for the low salaries and demanding hours, Bowman said.

She hopes to have a family, even while working 10- and 12-hour days.

"The (marriage) partnership has to be very understanding," she said. "It will require equal sharing."

Mobley also hopes to have a family, but that goal is on the back burner until she establishes herself professionally.

The sacrifice will pay off later, she said.

"It's the only profession I could imagine waking up 25 years down the road and still be enjoying what I'm doing."



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HOFFSIS NAMED INTERIM DEAN OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

COLUMBUS -- Glen Hoffsis, director of The Ohio State University Veterinary Hospital, was formally appointed interim dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine by the Board of Trustees Friday (10/1).

Hoffsis, of ASHVILLE, assumed his new duties Sept. 9 as head of the third oldest college of veterinary medicine in the country and will serve until July 1, 1995, or until a national search is completed for a permanent dean. He succeeds Ronald Wright in leading a college with 100 faculty members, about 520 veterinary students, and about 150 graduate students and residents. Both men are professors in the Department of Veterinary Clinical Sciences.

OSU dean resigns after fight

Hospital director will be interim dean

By Alan D. Miller

Dispatch Higher Education Reporter

The dean of Ohio State University's College of Veterinary Medicine resigned yesterday, three months after OSU administrators asked him to leave.

Ronald A. Wright fought to keep the position but said yesterday that "the higher administration wanted it to happen, and they were going to make it happen one way or another."

Next to keeping the position, he said he got what he wanted. Wright, 61, has been granted a year of professional leave, which he sought in return for his resignation as dean. He will return to the school next year as a professor.

Glen F. Hoffsis, director of the OSU Veterinary Teaching Hospital, was named interim dean by Provost Richard Sisson.

Wright's plight became a public issue in June when veterinary school alumni showed up at an OSU trustees meeting to complain about chronic budget cuts to the school and the attempt to force Wright's resignation.

Wright, who had said he planned to retire in 1995, maintained that he wasn't told what he had done to prompt the resignation request by former provost Joan N. Huber.

Associate Provost Edward J. Ray said yesterday that evaluations of the college and the provost's discussions with faculty members during the last 18 months indicated a need for the college to take a new direction and a need for new leadership.



Hoffsis

"As dean of the college, he accomplished many things," Ray said.

But university administrators decided someone else should lead Ohio's only veterinary college in an effort to fine-tune it, he said.

Hoffsis, 52, will be that leader until July 1995 or until a national search produces a permanent dean, Ray said. Hoffsis joined OSU as an assistant professor in 1970, became a full professor in 1979 and became director of the veterinary hospital in 1991. Hoffsis said he will appoint an interim director of the hospital.

"We have monumental challenges ahead of us in the college," Hoffsis said yesterday. "The primary challenge for us is to deal with the budget. Dean Wright did an excellent job of balancing a budget during each of his 13 years. The good news is there are no deficits to deal with. The bad news is we've been handed \$372,000 in reductions for the coming year."

After numerous cuts in the past, the only thing left to cut is jobs, he said.

The college has about 100 faculty members, 520 veterinary students and 150 graduate students and residents.

"We will be embarking on a new structure. We have been working on this in response to budget cuts. . . . We should complete it within the next year," Hoffsis said.

He said the college will implement a new curriculum with updated material and new teaching methods. And he will seek to increase research funding "and build on our considerable strength in that area."

"We still have a very strong college, and with continued efforts we can regain a position in the top tier of colleges in the country," Hoffsis said.



Mike Munden *Dispatch*

A lamb is under surgery at the OSU veterinary hospital.

Dean blames budget for OSU's vet school woes

Broken equipment symbolizes troubles hanging over college

By Alan D. Millor
Dispatch Higher Education Reporter

The dean of Ohio's only veterinary college was sweating again last week.

But Ronald A. Wright's discomfort had less to do with Ohio State University's efforts to force his resignation than with a problem that has nagged him, faculty and students for years:

The 30-year-old air-conditioning system in Sisson Hall, the college's administration building, was broken again. It was 90 degrees outside — and at least that hot inside. The system had been broken for two weeks, and neither new parts nor a repairman was in sight.

A new air conditioner is out of the question. There's no money.

A block away, at the veterinary teaching hospital, professor Michael Podell again found that the recovery ward for animal patients was so cold he no longer could keep animals in it. A separate malfunction was at fault and had gone unrepaired for more than a week.

Wright blames those problems and many others cited in recent reviews of the college on budget cuts over the past several years. The cuts were passed to the college after legislators trying to balance the state budget reduced OSU's state aid.

OSU Provost Joan N. Huber and President Gordon Gee suggest that the Veterinary College's problem may be Wright. With Gee's concurrence, Huber called Wright into her office in May and asked him to either resign or face the possibility of being forced out.

Wright, 61 and in his 13th year as dean, refused to resign. Huber's office is reviewing the college and Wright's performance and is soliciting comments and letters from veterinary school faculty. The review is nothing personal, Gee said, and should be done before the end of summer.

"I'm very fond of Ron," Gee said. "What we're talking about here is overall leadership of the college and how it relates to the university."

Gee said recently the action against Wright was taken for several reasons but was based largely on the results of reviews of the college's five



Hoffsis

departments. Each department was reviewed twice during the past two years. One review was done by faculty members, and the other was done by experts from outside Ohio State, mostly professors from some of the nation's 26 other veterinary colleges.

"I read the reports, and only one of the 10 was really critical of the dean," said Glen F. Hoffsis, director of the OSU Veterinary Teaching Hospital. "When I read the reports, I saw budget matters as the common theme."

"When the provost read them, she apparently saw a lack of leadership."

The review of the Department of Veterinary Anatomy and Cellular Biology by a team from outside the college found the department "suffering from a terrible, even paralyzing, morale problem."

The report said Wright had allowed the department to founder and criticized him for not emphasizing the study of anatomy more.

The internal review of the department made no direct mention of the dean. Instead, it seemed to suggest that the department's problems were rooted in a failure of the department's faculty to recognize a clear mission and achieve it. Although the report complained that the department doesn't have enough full-time faculty, it also suggested that some faculty members aren't pulling their weight.

Nearly a month after the Veterinary College troubles became public — when alumni complained to OSU trustees about the way Wright was being treated — Wright said he still has not been told by the provost specifically why he is under fire.

"The internal reviews were done at my request," Wright said. "Maybe it was my own demise. I wanted to know how things were going, and if you ask people how they feel, they are going to tell you."

"With all the budget problems, this was probably a bad time to ask,"

he said. "When you have to orchestrate more than \$1 million in budget cuts, you have to make decisions that won't make people happy."

Even though the American Veterinary Medical Association gave the OSU veterinary school "limited accreditation" after a recent review, officials said it continues to be one of the most revered in the country.

The problems that led to the reduced accreditation were mostly budgetary and can be resolved by spending money to make repairs and upgrade facilities, said Edward Ames, an association official.

Hoffsis said university officials, concerned about the accreditation status, are providing renovation money to make the repairs soon.

Prospective students face stiff competition to be among the 125 to enter the program each year, and some wait years to get in.

The school also has no trouble attracting patients.

Joanne Fabiano drove to the veterinary hospital from the Pottsburg suburb of Delmar last week because her 13-year-old Irish setter, Max, had an appointment with Dr. Podell.

Podell removed a tumor from Max's brain last year, and it was time for a checkup. It was their fourth trip this year, and Max appears to have some other medical problems that might require even more trips to Columbus.

"I was referred here by my veterinarian, and I tell everyone I would recommend it. They are wonderful here," Fabiano said.

The hospital, staffed by many of the 100 faculty members in the college and some of the 500 students, is well-used by the community, too. It treats more than 16,000 small animals, 3,500 horses and 2,000 cattle and other farm animals each year, Hoffsis said.

Most are referred by veterinarians in private practice. Of the hospital's \$5.5 million annual budget, all but \$1 million came from patient fees.

The OSU veterinary college is the nation's second-oldest state-assisted school, founded in 1885. One at Iowa State University was founded in 1870.

The "chief" of veterinary medicine at the time, professor and veterinarian H.J. Detmers, struggled with problems not unfamiliar to Wright.

"At present, I shall not ask for the establishment of a fully equipped veterinary hospital but only for such facilities as are absolutely necessary and, at the same time, will cause but little expense," Detmers wrote to the university trustees in 1885.

His list included instruments, tools and medicines, and a closet to lock them in. He asked for a dispensary and a lecture room for his classes, which ranged in size from three to six students.

"I cannot make an accurate estimate of the amount of money needed to procure the things above asked for but feel confident that an appropriation of, say, \$200, will cover the whole," Detmers concluded.

His successor and the college's first official dean, David S. White, later indicated in his writings that the trustees were not altogether sympathetic toward the needs of the fledgling program.

During the first five years, the "struggle for existence of (the veterinary department) is too pathetic to relate," White wrote.

Pride of OSU's vet school

Over the years, Ohio State University has produced more than 6,000 veterinarians. Some of them generated research, processes, techniques or medicines that brought prestige to both them and the college:

- Richard Olsen and colleagues at OSU developed a vaccine for feline leukemia in the early 1980s. It was a major scientific breakthrough and added to OSU's research reputation. The Veterinary College still receives royalties of about \$700,000 a year on sales of leukemia vaccine worldwide.
- Veterinary professors are doing AIDS-related research by looking at viral immune deficiencies in animals.
- Septimus Sisson in 1910 wrote *The Anatomy of Domestic Animals*, a textbook still in use at OSU and veterinary colleges around the world. The Veterinary College administration building bearing his name was dedicated in 1959.
- Concerned about untrained practitioners, H.J. Detmers, chief of veterinary medicine when the OSU vet school was founded, used his influence to persuade the legislature in 1894 to pass Ohio's first Veterinary Practice Act — three years before regulation of the practice of human medicine.
- Mark Francis, the first OSU veterinary graduate, went on to build one of the most impressive careers in American veterinary medicine, according to the college history book. He graduated in 1887 and later served as dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine at Texas A&M University, where he helped develop ways to eliminate Texas cattle fever. It revitalized the cattle industry in the South and West.



Source: OSU Dispatch graphic

Events

surprised vet dean

*OSU's Wright says
resignation request
still baffles him*

By Alan D. Miller

Dispatch Higher Education Reporter

The call came without warning one day about three weeks ago, said Ronald A. Wright, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine at Ohio State University.

Provost Joan N. Huber asked him to resign.

He refused and even today is unsure why she asked.

"It came out of the blue. There was no prior discussion that there were any problems. She asked me if I would resign or undergo a faculty review," said Wright, 61, dean of the veterinary school for 13 years and a faculty member for 23 years.

He told university officials a year ago that he planned to step down as dean and possibly retire from the university when his five-year appointment ends in 1995.

Yesterday, he said he will step down this year if the 105 faculty members request it. He said letters from faculty members evaluating his performance are due back to Huber, the university's second-highest official, by Tuesday.

Huber refused to answer questions about the matter. Stephen Sterrett, director of university news services, responded for her.

"The dean has not resigned and has not been fired," Sterrett said. "The Office of Academic Affairs is preparing to do a midterm review." He wouldn't say what prompted it.

"Concerns have been raised, but they are not allegations or charges" of a criminal nature, Sterrett said. "I'm sure there will be a full discussion with the dean about the concerns that have been raised."

Wright said Huber told him "there were concerns, and the administration wanted a change."

He said cuts in the state subsidy to OSU and subsequent cuts in the veterinary school budget, followed by a reduced national accreditation status, have created some unrest.

"I don't know what precipitated the administration's action, but if it was budgetary, I have little control over that," Wright said.

The OSU veterinary school, the only one in Ohio and one of 27 in the country, has graduated more than 6,000 veterinarians since 1887. Wright is among them.

Some alumni are steamed about the way Wright has been treated. Two told university trustees that last week.

The American Veterinary Medical Association traditionally has given the college full accreditation but gave it limited accreditation after an inspection in May 1992.

The main reason, the association's report said, is inadequate funding. The only other deficiency it listed was inadequate maintenance and custodial services, which Wright said also is related to budget cuts.

"The College of Veterinary Medicine strengths are identified as a quality faculty, its research program, patient care, liaison with alumni and organized state veterinary medicine, support staff, graduate and residency programs and continuing education," the association review team wrote.

"Weaknesses are a lack of sufficient laboratories, office and classroom space; inability of faculty to generate extramural funding; outdated equipment; slow development of computerized media; inadequate operating support for the mission of the college," the team wrote.

Budget cuts hurt vet school accreditation, officials say

By Alan D. Miller
Dispatch Higher Education Reporter

Budget cuts played a part in a reduced national accreditation status for Ohio State University's College of Veterinary Medicine, officials said yesterday.

Ohio's only veterinary school traditionally has received full accreditation from the American Veterinary Medical Association in Chicago. After a review last year, it gave the OSU school "limited accreditation" and cited deficiencies that must be corrected to regain full status.

The cuts were cited by veterinary alumni who spoke last week to university trustees about the veterinary school's financial condition and about the university administration's request for the resignation of veterinary school Dean Ronald A. Wright.

"Speaking for the alumni group, we're concerned that if we continue with significant budget cuts, we won't be able to correct the deficiencies and we could lose accreditation," Milton Wyman, associate dean emeritus of the college, said yesterday. Wyman was one of those who expressed concern to the trustees.

Students who attend unaccredited schools are ineligible to take tests required for a license to practice veterinary medicine, he said.

OSU is one of 27 universities in the country with an accredited veterinary school. Four others have limited accreditation, said Edward Ames, a director of the veterinary medical association. The others are Texas A&M University, Oregon State University, Washington State University and the University of Florida, he said.

Budget cuts were common to all five

schools' reduction in accreditation status, Ames said.

"In a time of diminished economic resources such as this, it is not easy for schools to keep up," Ames said. "All schools on limited accreditation have been handed substantial reductions in revenue."

OSU Provost Joan N. Huber is preparing to conduct an internal review of the veterinary school. Questions about Wright's future at the college were directed yesterday to Huber, but she did not return a reporter's calls.

Wright also did not return calls yesterday, and other university officials could not immediately produce a copy of the association's accreditation report.

Wyman, who maintains an office at the university, said the deficiencies are all budget-related. The report cited deficiencies in facilities, equipment and housekeeping and said

that funding was inadequate for one of the programs, he said.

Students still will receive a good education, he said, but not under optimum conditions.

"Ohio State is one of the top five veterinary colleges in the country. It has a top faculty, a good research group, and people who are dedicated to their students. It's not for a lack of excellence but a lack of money that we have this situation," Wyman said.

The veterinary college budget was cut by 7 percent last year, a higher percentage than most other colleges and more than any other medical college at OSU, according to university records.

"We didn't do that cut because we wanted to," said William J. Shkurti, OSU vice president for finance.

State budget cuts forced the issue, he said.

Alumni blast OSU for veterinary school woes

By Steve Stephens
Dispatch Staff Reporter

The Ohio State University veterinary school is going to the dogs and its dean is being thrown to the wolves, veterinarians told the university's board of trustees yesterday.

Milton Wyman, associate dean emeritus of the OSU College of Veterinary Medicine, and William DeHoff, a veterinary school alumnus, said they spoke at the urging of the veterinary school's alumni association.

Ronald A. Wright, dean of the

veterinary school for 13 years, was asked to resign two weeks ago, two years short of retirement, they said.

Wyman would not "speculate on the reasons behind the request."

Alumni are concerned about the "manner, style, attitude and lack of respect shown in asking for the resignation" of the dean, DeHoff added.

The problems at the veterinary school extend beyond the request for Wright's resignation, he said.

"He is just the lightning rod that has brought alumni from across the country to their feet."

The veterinary school suffered a 7 percent budget cut last year —

more than other medical programs at the university, DeHoff said.

"We find we're on a lifeboat, and we're not sure the lifeboat is seaworthy," he said.

As the state's only veterinary school and one of just 27 in the United States, the school should not face bigger cuts than the university's other colleges, DeHoff said.

The alumni association wants more input into veterinary school decisions, he said. "The reputation of the college is felt to reflect the personal reputations of the (alumni) veterinarians."

The university officials refused

to comment, except to issue a statement that the university is "reviewing the College of Veterinary Medicine and its leadership."

Wright, who has not resigned, makes \$109,308 a year. As a tenured faculty member, Wright could return to teaching, even if he gives up his position as dean.

Wright is out of town and unavailable for comment, the veterinary school said.



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VETERINARY MEDICINE ALUMNI HONORED

COLUMBUS -- Four Ohio State University alumni will receive Distinguished Alumnus Awards from the College of Veterinary Medicine on June 10. They are Ronald M. Bright of KNOXVILLE, Tenn.; Arthur W. Fetter of DOYLESTOWN, Pa.; Lawrence E. Heider of CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island, Canada; and Earl O. Strimple of CHEVY CHASE, Md.

They will receive their awards at the oath and hooding ceremony at 4 p.m. in Mershon Auditorium, where 122 graduating seniors will take the veterinarian's oath and receive the traditional academic hoods.

After receiving his D.V.M. degree from Ohio State in 1966, Bright earned a master's degree from Colorado State University in 1974. He has since served in private practice, the military, and in academia. Bright's main area of research interest is gastrointestinal diseases.

Recipient of many awards, including the Outstanding Small Animal Clinician Award from the University of Tennessee, Bright currently serves as professor and director of surgical services at the University of Tennessee.

Fetter received his D.V.M. degree summa cum laude in 1961, his master's degree in 1968, and his doctoral degree in 1970 from Ohio State. He has since worked at Ohio State, the University of Pennsylvania, the U.S. Air Force, and the pharmaceutical company Rhone-Poulenc Rorer, Inc.

His research interests have included orthopedic diseases, with an emphasis on orthopedic prostheses. Currently, Fetter serves as the senior vice president of worldwide drug safety for Rhone-Poulenc and is responsible for preparing all of the preclinical safety data for the Federal Drug Administration and international regulatory agencies.

Heider received his D.V.M. degree from Ohio State in 1964 and returned as a faculty member two years later. Presently dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine in Prince Edward Island, Canada, Heider has held and continues to hold many positions of honor within the veterinary community, including the role of diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Preventive Medicine.

Heider's research interests have included heard health, mastitis research, and antibiotic residue in milk and milk products.

After receiving his D.V.M. degree from Ohio State in 1964, Strimple founded the MacArthur Animal Hospital in the Washington, D.C., area. A co-founder and director of PAL (People - Animals - Love), Strimple has been very active in establishing therapy to raise the self-esteem of incarcerated teenage boys through an involvement in clubs focused on animal stewardship.

Strimple has been widely recognized with awards for his humanitarian efforts. He was the recipient of the 1988 Leo K. Bustad Award and the 1989 D.C. Academy of Veterinary Medicine Award for outstanding work in the study of human/animal bonds.

#

Contact: Marlyn Wyman, College of Veterinary Medicine, (614) 292-1171.

Written by Sarah Williams.

OSU, vet student each claim victory in lawsuit

By Tim Doulin

Dispatch Higher Education Reporter

Ohio State University is claiming victory in a legal battle with a veterinary student who sued the university to establish alternative classes that don't require veterinary students to practice surgery on healthy animals.

However, Jennifer Jo Kissinger, a fourth-year veterinary student, said she accomplished her goal when OSU established the alternative classes this fall — 10 months after she filed the lawsuit.

In denying Kissinger's request to have OSU pay her legal fees, U.S. District Judge George Smith said a university is not obligated to structure its classes to conform to a student's religious and personal beliefs.

"The court recognizes no right, constitutional or otherwise, of a student that requires an educational institution to tailor its curriculum or method of teaching to that student's personal beliefs, particularly where attendance at the educational institution is purely at the will of the student," Smith said.

"An educational institution has a strong interest in developing a standard curriculum for all students to follow, without numerous individual exceptions to fit individual beliefs which might compromise the quality of the education or the reputation of the institution. Students have no right to tell their teachers how they are to be taught."

OSU views Smith's decision as a reaffirmation that universities are havens of academic freedom.

Kissinger was unfazed.

"My main goal was to see an alternative curriculum developed so I and others like me could get through school, and that has happened," Kis-

singer said.

The dispute between Kissinger and OSU arose fall quarter 1990. Kissinger was enrolled in a surgical techniques course that required students to operate on healthy animals that were later put to death. Kissinger refused to operate on the animals, saying it was against her beliefs.

The university planned to give Kissinger a failing grade in the course, which is required before taking fourth-year courses, when she filed a civil lawsuit against OSU on Nov. 30, 1990.

Smith blocked the university from failing Kissinger and encouraged both sides to work out an agreement. Last spring, OSU announced alternative classes for veterinary students who oppose learning surgery and techniques on healthy animals.

The new classes permit students to learn surgery primarily on cadavers and on live animals that need the surgery.

Kissinger, who is to graduate in December, was the only student who took the alternative classes this year.

University officials denied that the lawsuit forced OSU to establish the alternative classes.

The university plans to keep the courses, said William R. Fenner, assistant dean for student affairs and admission in the veterinary medicine college at OSU.

"In fact, we have three students who probably will be enrolled in it next year," Fenner said.

"It is a regular part of the curriculum. Like any new program, we want to make sure it is accomplishing what we expect it to accomplish from an educational standpoint. That is to offer quality of education equal to that offered in the standard curriculum."

Judge: challenges to vet med curriculum unconstitutional

By David Sonderman

A U.S. District Court judge ruled February 27 that a veterinary medicine student has no constitutional right to require a change in the curriculum at Ohio State. The ruling reaffirms a well-recognized doctrine by the courts that universities are havens of academic freedom.

"Students have no right to tell their teachers how they are to be taught," District Court Judge George C. Smith wrote in his decision.

The case resulted from Jennifer Kissinger's claim that the College of Veterinary Medicine's curriculum went against her religious beliefs. The college requires students in their third year of study to perform surgical procedures on live animals acquired for educational purposes. The animals are anesthetized during surgery, and subsequently euthanized.

In November 1990, Kissinger, a senior from Washington, D.C., filed a civil lawsuit against the University in U.S. District Court. Although not formally withdrawn, Kissinger has not pursued the suit since the College of Veterinary Medicine offered Kissinger, and any other student, an alternative curriculum that did not include operations on animals.

Kissinger's attorneys filed a motion for reimbursement of Kissinger's legal fees from Ohio State last April. According to federal law, when the plaintiff of a civil suit wins, either by a court decision or by an out of court settlement, the plaintiff is entitled to seek payment from the defendants for legal fees. In order for the court to award such payments, certain criteria must be met and the court must deem the award "just."

When determining the validity of a legal fee reimbursement, the law requires the plaintiff to meet two criteria: (1.) that the law suit involved was causally related to obtaining the relief involved; and (2.) that there is a "minimum basis in law" for the

relief requested in the complaint.

In the Kissinger case, Smith assumed that the offering of an alternative curriculum was a result of the lawsuit. However, Smith determined that there was no minimum basis in law for the relief obtained. "In other words, Judge Smith found that the University was legally permitted to require students to follow the regular or alternative curriculum," says James Pohlman, special counsel to Attorney General Lee Fisher and trial attorney for Ohio State.

Because Kissinger's claim did not meet both criteria, and reimbursing her legal fees would thus have been unjust, Smith ruled in favor of the University. In his conclusion on the decision, Smith wrote:

"The court recognizes no right, constitutional or otherwise, of a student that requires an educational institution to tailor its curriculum or method of teaching to that student's personal beliefs, particularly where attendance at the educational institution is purely at the will of the student. An educational institution has a strong interest in developing a standard curriculum for all students to follow, without numerous individual exceptions to fit individual beliefs which might compromise the quality of the education or the reputation of the institution. Students have no right to tell their teachers how they are to be taught."

This is an important decision for Ohio State and other institutions of higher education, says Pohlman, of Porter, Wright, Morris and Arthur, a Columbus law firm. "The court is saying we cannot have students asserting claims to force faculty and administrators to custom tailor curriculum so that it conforms to students' individual beliefs. To do so threatens to compromise the quality of education."

Other aspects of the lawsuits have yet to be decided and Kissinger can still appeal the decision to the U.S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals.

IT
TAKES
A

Special Breed

Ohio State University veterinary students
making careers out of their love for animals

STORY AND PHOTOS BY BILL GARLOW

COLUMBUS — Most of us are familiar with hospital care for humans, but what kind of treatment do our favored pets and animals receive? Who takes care of the injured turtle, the race horse that gets sick or your favorite ailing parrot?

Doctors of Veterinary Medicine (DVM), trained at one of 30 veterinary colleges in the United States or Canada, come to the rescue.

Of all the specialized facilities, Ohio State College of Veterinary Medicine in Columbus boasts the largest animal hospital (in size). Each year, it treats more than 22,000 small animals plus 5,000 large animal cases.

OSU's Veterinary Teaching Hospital is open 24 hours a day, every day. It can house 100 large animals and more than 450 small animals.

On the human side, there are 506 students enrolled in the program, including 130 freshmen. About three-fourths of the students are from Ohio; three-fourths of the freshman class is female.

The average graduating class is about 120. According to the college, jobs are plentiful. Certified veterinarians can choose many avenues: private practice, industrial, regulatory (inspections), military, environmental research and teaching, among others.

Most students have one thing in common: dedication to the health and welfare of all animals.

Their four-year college experience hones this dedication through education dictated by a strict set of standards and a liberal dose of first-hand experience.

Doug Hentrich is one of those dedicated students. Formerly a resident of Beavercreek and a graduate of Carroll High School, he earned a

'Ever since I was in grade school I have always had an interest in veterinary medicine'

— Doug Hentrich



Doug Hentrich gives anesthetic to calf

bachelor's of science degree in pre-medicine from the University of Dayton.

"Ever since I was in grade school I have always had an interest in veterinary medicine" says Hentrich. "During high school I worked for a local vet, Dr. Thomas H. Mouat of Apple Valley Animal Hospital in Beavercreek."

Hentrich is a senior. His first quarter this year was devoted to lab work — anesthesiology, ophthalmology, emergency ICU (intensive care unit) duties; his second quarter concerns large animal medicine; and his final quarter will deal with small animal medicine.

This day, Hentrich was giving anesthetic to a calf undergoing surgery for an umbilic hernia. He picked up the case during the day, and will stay with the animal until it is awake in the stall and can swallow.

A resident, Dr. Richard Bednarski, stands next to him watching.

"They (residents) pretty much go over everything you do," Hentrich says, "and it's a good experience because it lets you think things through first, but then they are there to check

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and make sure everything goes OK."

The variety of animals students are exposed to really fascinates Hentrich, who says he's worked with animals ranging from parrots to a pet turtle.

And none of them can talk. So how do students pinpoint what's wrong with these animals?

A big part of treatment is taking an animal's medical history as provided by the owner. This includes asking about symptoms, the ani-

mal's environment, the temperature of the cage, nutrition, etc. The most common symptom offered by owners is that the animal is not eating.

Like any hospital, OSU's veterinary hospital has its share of medical triumphs as well as failures.

Although students are exposed to courses on pet loss and the human bond, death never comes easily. For students so dedicated to saving animal life, death is accompanied by a sense of loss that will remain part of their professional experience.



Jennifer Kissinger

... fought the system

Vet student is only one in program

*Healthy animals
are not used in
alternative class*

By Tim Doulin

Dispatch Staff Reporter

As a veterinary student who opposes operating on healthy animals to learn her profession, Jennifer Kissinger finds herself in a class by herself.

Kissinger, a third-year student at The Ohio State University, is the only student enrolled this fall in an alternative program that allows students to learn surgery and medical techniques primarily on cadavers and live animals needing surgery.

The alternative program was established in the wake of a lawsuit filed last year in U.S. District Court by Kissinger, who opposes traditional courses that require students to operate on healthy animals.

"This is allowing me to be a veterinarian," said Kissinger, 24, of Columbus, who does not eat meat or wear wool, leather or other animal-derived clothing. "There is no way I could have done the core course the way it was set up. I'm happy with this."

Last year, Kissinger refused to fulfill a requirement to perform practice surgery on healthy dogs. A judge prevented the university from giving Kissinger a failing grade in the course, which is required before taking fourth-year courses.

The university then developed the alternative program, a three-quarter sequence.

In the traditional course, students use animals bought from private vendors. Although healthy, the animals have no homes and have been slated for euthanasia.

The animals are anesthetized for use in practice surgery and medical techniques, then humanely put to sleep.

Eight of the 27 veterinary colleges in the country have adopted some sort of alternative program, but the overwhelming majority of students opt for the traditional courses. Still, the veterinary college has hopes for the alternative program.

"It is a new program, and it is going to take a while until students feel comfortable with it," said William R. Fenner, assistant dean for student affairs and admission in the college of veterinary medicine.

"I know a couple of sophomores are interested in the program," he said. "I suspect in time we will see an increase in the number of students."

The quality of education in the alternative program appears sound but will be evaluated once Kissinger finishes, Fenner said.

The university offered to provide Kissinger with cadavers for her course work. But she is using animals that died of disease or natural causes, provided by area veterinarians.

"The cadavers offered by the school are basically the animals they have killed in the lab," Kissinger said. "The veterinarians are providing cadavers with the owner's permission. I feel much better about the source of the animals."

Kissinger works in a classroom with students taking the traditional program. "Probably my biggest problem has been that I am in the same room as everyone else when they have their live dogs."

"Every now and then one wakes up from the anesthesia and howls, and it is real disturbing," she said.

During winter break, Kissinger will spend three weeks performing anesthesia and medical techniques on patients in the university's animal clinic.

Winter quarter, Kissinger will perform her first live animal surgery, under the supervision of four board-certified surgeons.

"I will have one-on-one supervision in the surgery. They will be right there watching me and giving me advice," she said. "In the core course, 50 students are in the room with two faculty members who walk around."

OSU medical colleges to receive \$1 million for antibody research

By Julianne Gon
Lantern staff writer

A \$1 million grant has been given to the efforts of the OSU colleges of Medicine and Veterinary Medicine to research the role of the placenta in transferring antibodies and viruses, including HIV.

The National Institute of Health granted the Department of Medical Pathology the money to cover a 4-year period, which began early last month.

"We have a principle interest in how an antibody is transferred from a mother, across the placenta and into the baby," said Dr. Clark Anderson of internal medicine and one of the main researchers.

The placenta is responsible for feeding oxygen and nutrients to a fetus as well as disposing of its waste.

"Our hypothesis is that the viruses in the mothers may piggyback on the antibodies," Anderson said.

A baby is born with a very

immature immune system and is not able to protect itself with its own resources, he said.

The researchers want to know what is in the placenta that allows antibodies to pass through, Anderson said.

The research will involve studying cells from full-term placentas after birth, understanding the molecular mechanisms of those cells and studying the transferring of viruses including HIV, researchers said.

"AIDS research is about one-fourth of the grant," said Dr. Daniel Sedmak of medical pathology and also one of the main investigators.

"We're discovering something new and terrible about AIDS in who it's infecting," Sedmak said.

Anderson said statistics show about 30 percent of babies with AIDS mothers are born with the disease and die.

Dr. Michael Lairmore, representing the Department of Veterinary Pathobiology, is also working on the project. Lairmore

said he was brought in because of his experience with retroviruses.

"We are retrovirologists and we are used to studying this kind of virus," Lairmore said. "We are using our base of knowledge in virology to apply it to these new situations."

"This is really a collaborative effort," Sedmak said. "It's an example of what people from different departments can do if they have a problem" he said.

Sedmak said research for the project has already started and is expected to be at full force as soon as the hiring for research positions is completed.

"I've had a long-term interest in HIV testing," Sedmak said. Sedmak directs clinical immunology labs at the Ohio State University Hospitals.

"I'm very excited about finding these answers," Sedmak said. "I'm sure we will have more questions to answer at the end of the four years," he said.

OSU students use veterinary skills to help prison farms

By Julianne Gon
Lantern staff writer

With the help of Ohio's Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections, OSU's veterinary students are being offered the unusual experience of working on prison farms.

Twelve of the 24 prisons in Ohio are considered to be prison farms. Prisoners of each institution work on the farms to produce beef, pork, milk, chicken and vegetables that are distributed to feed Ohio's 34,000 prisoners.

In 1961, Ohio State formed a contract with the Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections to provide the veterinary assistance necessary for the maintenance of the farm animals.

Since then, the school has offered this learning experience to senior veterinary students through required and elective courses.

Dr. Gregory Queen, Ohio State's current contracted prison farm veterinarian, said he takes students to various prison farms once or twice a week.

Queen said he has two goals as the prison farm veterinarian: "To maximize the production on prison farms and to provide realistic teaching material for veterinary students."

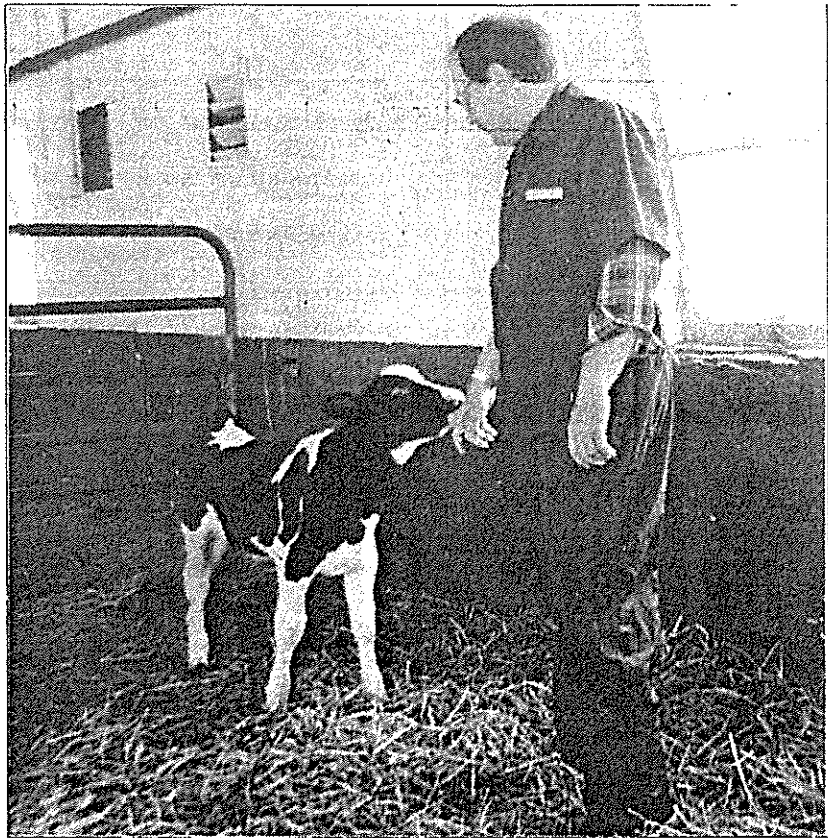
"Any student that graduates in veterinary medicine must have hands-on experience," Queen said. He said minor surgical procedures, checking for pregnancy and checking for normal herd health are typical examples of what the students do.

"It was the best thing I did in veterinary school," Max Cary, a recent graduate, said. "It's the only practical exposure to food-animal medicine."

Queen said Ohio State cannot afford to keep the animals. "That's why it's so important for Ohio State to have these resources."

"This has been a good association for everyone involved," Queen said.

Mike Wagner, prison farm



Christi Kolar/the Lantern

A calf at the Orient Correctional Institute nibbles at Dr. Gregory Queen, professor of preventative veterinary medicine.

administrator, said the prisoners often express an interest in working with the animals.

"It's good that the prisoners aren't just sitting there," Brad Bruns, a senior in veterinary medicine, said. Bruns recently visited a prison farm.

Wagner estimates less than 10 percent of all prisoners at prison farm locations are allowed to work on the farms.

He said a prisoner has to be close to release before they are eligible to work because there is minimum security on the farms.

"I never felt uncomfortable around the prisoners," Cary said. "I was always in an area that was pretty well supervised."

Both Cary and Bruns said they had not witnessed any interaction between the students and the prisoners.

"We just walked right by them," Bruns said.

"The prisoners are learning work habits and skills such as welding

and mechanics, plus we're saving the taxpayers' money," Queen said.

The Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections estimated a savings of \$2.23 million last year because the food is produced on the prison farms.

Currently, the farms are providing 100 percent of the milk, 60 percent of the pork, 50 percent of the beef and 15 percent of the chicken needed to feed Ohio's prisoners.

"There's a difference from old-time veterinary medicine where there is a sick animal so we go out and help it," Queen said. "Now we're interested in management."

"You help animals from a production standpoint - so they can produce as much as possible," Cary said.

"I think it's an extreme benefit," Kent Hoblet, acting chairman for the Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, said. "Our students are getting training that would be hard to duplicate."

Non-traditional fields open to women, but female engineer shortage continues

By Lori Lowe
and Desiree Segul
Lantern staff writer

While women have been increasingly proving their worth in a number of "non-traditional" fields, women at Ohio State are still underrepresented in a number of academic areas traditionally dominated by men.

According to OSU statistics, engineering is a prime example of a male-dominated field in which women are still drastically outnumbered.

In autumn quarter of 1971, 27 women and 1,909 men were enrolled in the College of Engineering. Currently there are 599 female and 3,292 male students in the college.

While the figures represent a 16 percent growth in the enrollment of women over a 20-year period, women make up less than 19 percent of the college's student body.

"The shortage of female engineers is a result of women not being encouraged during high school by their parents and counselors," said Judith McDonald, professor of engineering and director of OSU's Women in Engineering program. Another problem is that women students are not aware of the opportunities available in the field.

The college has recruitment programs to promote engineering among women specifically, in order to avoid a drastic decline in the number of women engineers, said McDonald.

Unlike engineering, veterinary medicine at Ohio State is an area that has been male dominated in the past but has become increasingly female oriented to the point where women now outnumber men.

There are currently 323 women and 173 men in the College of Veterinary Medicine. Twenty years ago, there were 45 women and 375 men in the college. The figures represent a 53 percent growth in the enrollment of women in the college.

The high number of women involved in veterinary medicine is a positive change for the field of medicine, said Dr. Maxey Wellman, a clinical pathologist in the college.

"Women have a lot to offer medicine," Wellman said.

But the salaries of veterinarians are not as competitive as other fields and the low amount of men in the field may correlate with the fact there are fields that offer students more money for their education, said Wellman.

One reason women might pursue careers in veterinary medicine could be because of the flexibility of private practice, Wellman said.

There are about 25 women on the faculty of veterinary medicine out of 90, Wellman said. She added that this representation could account for the increase in women students in the college.

Women: The Second Sex? *part three in a series*

Social work is one area which has been traditionally female dominated and has experienced little change, said Beverly Toomey, a professor in the department.

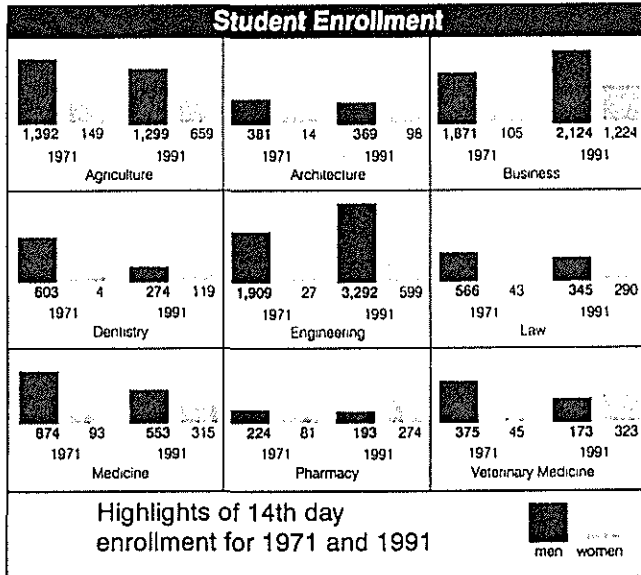
There are currently 155 women and 27 men in the College of Social Work and in 1971 there were 248 women and 88 men in the college.

Men might not be interested in social work because of the types of jobs currently available in social work, Toomey said. She added that men might be more interested in administrative or advocacy positions.

"Social work is not a high-paying job," she said. "Perhaps men are drawn to more lucrative jobs."

Toomey added the characteristics linked with nurturing roles tend to be those which have been linked with women in professional roles.

"Hopefully, that will change," she said.



source: Ohio State University Registrar graphic by Anthony M. Fuda

Only one student in alternative vet class

Woman refused performing surgery on healthy animals

By Jennifer Heyne
Lantern staff writer

There is only one member of the College of Veterinary Medicine's newest class.

Jennifer Kissinger, a 24-year-old senior from Chicago, is the sole participant in a new alternative veterinary program this fall.

Kissinger filed suit in November 1990 against OSU's College of Veterinary Medicine, while facing expulsion for refusing to practice surgery on healthy animals. The course was created during pre-trial negotiations. The case is still pending.

Kissinger said she feels the alternative program is as good as the regular core course, and even superior to it in some ways. For example, when Kissinger gets her live animal experience, she will be using privately owned pets and she will receive one-on-one supervision from a faculty member.

In the regular core classes, Kissinger said there are 35 to 40 students, with the supervision of only one resident and a faculty member.

In the alternative program, Kissinger said she will be using cadavers which have been euthanized

for medical reasons. The cadavers come from the clients of veterinarians and are used for practice surgeries with permission of the owner. None of these animals are from the OSU Veterinary Clinic.

Kissinger said she is in the regular core course laboratories, but she uses a different cadaver.

Although Kissinger said everything is going relatively well for her in the program, she has not escaped some of its drawbacks. Participating in the alternative program has set her back six months from her original graduation date. The labs she is doing now are labs she missed last year, which means she will not graduate until a year from December.

Kissinger said she has gotten quite a bit of hostility from some of the students and faculty members, and that she has lost a lot of her friends as a result.

Three of Kissinger's classmates were asked for their opinion of the situation. However, they did not want their names to be used in order to avoid any controversy with the rest of the class.

One of Kissinger's classmates said she is neutral in her opinion, but she does not understand why Kissinger feels so strongly about this, or why she did not go to another school that already offers an alternative program since she does feel so strongly.

"It's hard to change things at OSU, and she (Kissinger) tried to do that in a one-month period," the student said.

Another classmate believes Kissinger handled the matter poorly, and that she did not work with the university at all.

"I don't think she was as interested in pursuing her beliefs as much as she was trying to get attention," the second student said.

A third classmate said Kissinger handled the situation very professionally, and this classmate said she is disappointed in her peers and some of the faculty for handling it so unprofessionally.

The third student said she doesn't understand why other students are treating Kissinger unfairly since she is not taking anything away from anyone, nor is she telling anyone how they should be doing things.

The third student said Kissinger is simply taking an alternative to something she does not agree with.

Kissinger said she has wanted to become a veterinarian all her life. She said she came to study at Ohio State because she believes OSU's College of Veterinary Medicine is the best in the United States and wants very much to learn from its faculty at Ohio State.

However, if Kissinger was faced with expulsion, and the alternative program had not been established, she would have tried to find another school.

But, that would have been a difficult time because "had I been expelled, I can't guarantee I would have gotten into another school," Kissinger said.

A compilation of local, state, and national stories about The Ohio State University and issues concerning higher education.

NEWS DIGEST

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Mary Lindner,
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Alternate veterinary course at OSU will have 1 student

• 24-year-old woman won her fight to not have to learn surgery on healthy animals; she'll rely on cadavers, clinics instead

BY CHERYL CURRY
Special to the Beacon Journal

COLUMBUS: When more than 50,000 students flood Ohio State University's campus next week for the start of autumn classes, Jennifer Kissinger will be the sole student enrolled in a new alternative veterinary program.

The program was developed after the 24-year-old student tackled the largest veterinary college in the nation by refusing to operate on healthy animals that are later put to sleep.

"I just knew in my heart I couldn't do it," Kissinger said from her small campus area apartment, where Mack, a cocker spaniel, and three formerly stray cats — Boomer, Strummer and Sampson — lazily lounged across the furniture.

Kissinger of Yellow Springs took OSU's College of Veterinary Medicine to court late last year when officials there threatened to expel her for refusing to participate in an OSU practice surgery course.

Healthy dogs in the course are anesthetized for surgery, then painlessly killed at the completion of the procedure.

Instead, in a new course developed after the lawsuit was filed, the third-year veterinary student will operate on cadavers of dogs that were humanely put to sleep, for natural reasons. She also will spend three months at local veterinary clinics learning required surgical techniques, such as drawing blood and restraining animals, by working under the supervision of area veterinarians.

In a trend gaining momentum in colleges across the nation, veterinary schools are heading off lawsuits by developing alternative course work for students such as Kissinger who are opposed to operating on healthy animals.

"Schools are finding they can no longer afford to ignore the demands of students whose consciences will not morally allow them to destroy animals," said Nedim Buyukmihci, president of the California-based Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights.

Eight of the 27 national veterinary colleges already have adopted alternative programs and many others are in the works, Buyukmihci said.

Instead of learning surgical techniques on live animals, most schools offering alternative programs give students animal cadavers for laboratory work, then allow them to operate on live animals at clinics.

Still, Ohio State officials maintain the traditional courses are better because they allow for some mistakes.

In addition, they say the new courses are more cumbersome and will take about three months longer to complete.

"Most of the faculty believe the standard curriculum is the best way to go," said John Hubbell, assistant dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Animals used in traditional courses are purchased from private vendors and are healthy but don't have homes and have already been slated for euthanasia, Hubbell said.

"We don't consider this inhumane because the animals would be put to sleep anyway," Hubbell said. "This just affords students the opportunity to practice their skills on living tissues."

Hubbell said he was unsure how many students will enroll in the courses next year.

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CON'T FROM PAGE 1

"The performance of one student (this year) will certainly not determine the success or failure of the program," Hubbell said. "To be honest, we're just going to have to wait and see how this all works out in the long run."

The legal battle delayed Kissinger's graduation by more than six months, but she says it was worth it.

"I'll sleep better nights knowing I'm not contributing to the death of healthy animals," Kissinger said.

Vet school must end kennel-buying

The OSU College of Veterinary Medicine finally came to their senses by letting students have choices, but they still need to do something about their policy on buying their "class-work" animals.

In a *Lantern* article written last fall, OSU's veterinary college stood by its policy of purchasing animals from a licensed vender.

According to a May 15 *Lantern* article, the college granted veterinary students the right to take alternative courses. The students will get credit for surgical procedures in these courses instead of being taught by operating on live, healthy animals who will then be terminated.

Before the course option change, Jennifer Kissinger, a third-year veterinary medicine student, was going to be expelled because she refused to work on the healthy animals for surgical reasons. She feels being a veterinarian is to heal the sick, not for the healthy to be terminated.

First of all, I have to say congratulations to Kissinger for paving the road leading to this new development. She showed courage and stood up for her moral beliefs. She did not run off when threats of failure and expulsion flew, but instead counter-attacked with a lawsuit.

I just happened to wonder, why, out of the whole OSU College of Veterinary Medicine, did just one student stand up and say something was wrong?

OK, so those deans and professors can be intimidating. OK, so the stu-

Dona Klinger

dents have a major concern about their education and don't want all the money they have spent at Ohio State to be thrown away just to defend their moral beliefs.

But when Kissinger did make a stand and started receiving legal support, others could have joined her and shown the college administrators that killing those animals was wrong.

Sure, I have room to talk now, when the whole ordeal is over and successful, but it really bothers me that no one came forward to help, because we all know there is going to be more than just one person in the fall who will be taking the alternative route.

Now, I don't consider myself an activist, but I am one of those people who will go to a mall to visit the animals in the pet store.

And in my first few years of college, while I was still at home, those trips to the pet store proved to be very costly. At two different times I ended up driving home a furry little sidekick.

In the end, I had to give the puppy back to the store and find a new owner for the kitten. My parents weren't crazy about the animals I brought home because we already

have a dog named Nikki.

Now, I didn't plan on replacing Nikki with the new pets, but when I went to the store, I saw all those sad, caged eyes looking at me. I wanted all the animals to feel loved and wanted.

Nikki will be six years-old this fall and is in perfect health. But if she becomes terminally ill, an OSU student in the College of Veterinary Medicine might be able to use Nikki for their studies.

I really don't know how my parents or I would react, but we might consider it.

That is, if the OSU College of Veterinary Medicine's policy on buying animals were to change, and the administrators were to change their views on the reason why they experiment on healthy animals.

According to a *Lantern* article last fall, Milton Wyman, associate dean of the college, said it is better to get some use out of the kennel animals instead of not benefiting from them before their deaths.

I sure hope that a kennel that sells animals for experimental purposes never gets a hold of Nikki if she were to get out of my parent's back-yard.

To think that Nikki might be sent somewhere to be "experimented" on, after not being claimed, makes me sick. And it could happen, just because it would be a way to get some use out of her, instead of just putting her to sleep peacefully.

Dona Klinger is a junior from Newark majoring in journalism.

CAMPUS

Veterinary students gain lab experience

By Steve Walker
Lantern staff writer

The OSU College of Veterinary Medicine has found a way to give students clinical experience on live animals, while saving the animals' lives.

In the class, Alternative Small Animal Medicine and Surgery 619, students can test their knowledge of veterinary medicine by spaying and neutering live animals.

"We started this class last spring in an effort to further the education of the student beyond the laboratory (class)," said Dr. Dan Smeak, associate professor of general surgery in veterinary chemical sciences.

"We thought it would be nice to go beyond the laboratory procedure so the student could see the animal living and breathing in recovery," Smeak said.

As much as this may help the students, it may be an even bigger help to the Capital Area Humane Society, which gives the animals to the College of Veterinary Medicine, he said.

"For one, we are able to spay and neuter a lot more animals," said Linda Arends, director of communi-

ty relations for the Capital Area Humane Society. "It's easier to put an animal up for adoption that's already neutered," she said.

Smeak said because of the touchy subject of using animals for research, many veterinary colleges and humane societies don't cooperate, but that is not the case here.

Along with spaying and neutering, both groups support a pet-loss support group and a program that cares for pets of the elderly so they can keep their pets.

In the class, the students are put in groups of three and perform the tasks of either primary surgeon or assistant surgeon, along with a student anesthesiologist. There are nine to 10 groups, each performing one surgery a week for the entire quarter.

"Not only are they doing a favor for the community, but they are doing something for an animal that will wake up and go home," Smeak said.

One hundred percent of the animals that have been spayed or neutered at Ohio State have been adopted, he said.

Arends said. "Even some of the veterinary students adopt them."



Vince Staniskis stitches a dog from the Humane Society after surgery. Staniskis, the assistant surgeon for the operation, is watched by Lisa Kidd, anesthesiologist and Ann Greenwald, head surgeon. The students are juniors in veterinary medicine.

Brenda C. Gault for the Lantern

5/26/91

Good relationship

School, society join forces to benefit pets

You might think future veterinarians and humane societies go together like dogs and bones. But that's not often the case.

In what is believed to be one of only two such efforts in the United States, the Capital Area Humane Society and The Ohio State University's College of Veterinary Medicine have teamed up in a program that benefits people and pets alike.

Third-year veterinary students learn important lessons in surgery techniques, anesthesia and pre- and post-operation care as they participate in a neutering program for dogs and cats.

The students perform the surgery and all related care under the supervision of faculty members. The neutered animals return to the society, where they are put up for adoption.

Gerri Bain, executive director of the humane society, applauds the program as a route to quicker adoption of animals and a chance for students to contribute to a good cause while gaining experience.

Dr. Dan Smeak, associate professor of veterinary clinical sciences, said, "We all feel good about helping the public with its problem of pet overpopulation." He praised the society as "very active" and "progressive."

Their comments indicate the partnership is working well.

Of course, humane societies, veterinarians and veterinary students cannot solve the problem of too many pets. People have the responsibility to see that their pets do not produce unwanted litters. The number of stray animals in Columbus and around the nation is appalling. Humans, not their furry friends, are responsible for the unfortunate need to destroy more than 29,000 animals each year in Franklin County alone.

Spring-quarter OSU veterinary students have been neutering about 40 animals per month for the program, which began on a trial basis last year and is expected to continue as part of the curriculum each spring. If funding is sufficient, a year-round project may become possible.

Most of the students find this experience their first opportunity to work with real "patients." The students gain invaluable insight in how to care for animals from surgery preparation through the recovery process.

As more people hear about the neutering program, other veterinary schools and humane societies around the nation may want to take a look.

The OSU course could become a model. That would be a plus for veterinary education, animal care and pet-adoption efforts around the country.

Vet school to offer alternative courses

By Muchun Yin
Lantern staff writer

OSU veterinary students who object to performing surgery on healthy animals will be offered alternative courses beginning in the fall.

These alternative courses for third- and fourth-year students will use both cadavers and live animals that need surgery, said Milton Wyman, associate dean of student and academic affairs in the OSU College of Veterinary Medicine.

The college will offer the alternative courses, Wyman said, "because the faculty had concerns over students who had philosophical problems with using healthy animals."

A third-year veterinary medicine student, Jennifer Kissinger, filed a lawsuit, which is still pending, against Ohio State late last year because she faced a failing grade in a required class after refusing for moral reasons to perform surgery on healthy animals.

The healthy animals are bought from a private vendor, anesthetized for class and then euthanized after surgery has been performed.

Kissinger, a vegetarian for several years, said she also thinks it was contradictory to use healthy animals for terminal surgery while learning to become a veterinarian, whose job it is to save sick animals.

She also objects to using healthy animals because it desensitizes people to animals, she said.

Kissinger said she is happy with the alternative course offering and thankful for the faculty who came up with it.

"The most important thing is that it's scientifically sound. The faculty wouldn't develop it if it wasn't," Kissinger said.

While students taking the alternative courses can expect to have a comparable education with those taking the standard courses, Wyman said, "It's the judgement of faculty that using living animals is optimum."

The college expects to provide the alternative courses for the same cost as the standard ones, and students in the alternative classes will have to spend more time than others to get

“...the faculty had concerns over students who had philosophical problems with using healthy animals.”

— Milton Wyman, associate dean of student and academic affairs in the College of Veterinary Medicine

their education, Wyman said.

They will have to spend some of their holiday and school breaks doing work for those classes, and they will not have any options during their elective quarter, Wyman said.

Students in the standard course track usually have the option to spend their elective quarter taking any course they want or working at a veterinary-related job, Wyman said.

The extra time will be required because it is much more efficient to use living animals for the course work, he said.

Kissinger said she knew a few students who would probably take the alternative courses. Wyman said he did not have a feel for the number of students who would take the courses in the fall.

An ad hoc committee, created shortly after Kissinger brought her concerns to administrators and composed of different veterinary medicine departments, came up with the alternative courses, Wyman said, although college faculty have been working on alternatives to live-animal operations for a long time.

Kissinger said she met with the committee chair and submitted written proposals for the alternative courses.

OSU will allow vet students to use cadavers for class

By Tim Doulin
Dispatch Higher Education Reporter

Starting this fall, courses will be available for Ohio State University veterinary students who oppose learning surgery and techniques on healthy animals.

Students will be allowed to learn surgery primarily on cadavers and on live animals needing the surgery. The experimental alternative courses will require more time to complete than the traditional courses, the university said.

The alternatives were established in the wake of a lawsuit filed last year in U.S. District Court by an OSU student who opposes traditional courses that require students to operate on healthy animals.

The traditional courses still will be available to students, and they offer better training, said Milton Wyman, associate dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine.

"It is our opinion that the alternative courses we are offering are not as good as the

"Before, I was looking at being expelled, but this is going to allow me to become a veterinarian."

Jennifer Kissinger

Student who sued OSU over courses

standard courses," Wyman said. "But it will give students a comparable education and we can issue the degree, if they complete the program."

Jennifer Kissinger, a third-year veterinary student who took the university to court, said the alternative courses will allow her to earn a degree.

Kissinger, who does not eat meat or wear wool, leather or other animal-derived clothing, said she morally opposes operating on healthy animals.

"Before, I was looking at being expelled, but this is going to allow me to become a

veterinarian," Kissinger said.

Last year, Kissinger refused to fulfill a requirement to perform practice surgery on healthy dogs. A judge prevented the university from giving Kissinger a failing grade in the course. The course is required before taking fourth-year courses.

Animals used in the course are anesthetized for surgery, then euthanized at the completion of the procedure. Purchased from a private vendor, the dogs used in the practice surgery course are healthy but don't have homes and have been slated for euthanasia.

Live animal surgery is required in other courses, including another third-year course that teaches techniques such as drawing blood, passing catheters and restraining and examining animals.

Kissinger said she will complete the surgical practice course and take the techniques course next fall and winter quarters.

"This will put me about six months behind, but I think it was worth it," Kissinger said.

The college is unsure how many students will take the alternative courses.

"I don't see a huge amount coming in to take it, but I'm certain there are some students who will take advantage of it," Wyman said.

"We want to make sure students are qualified to do what their diploma says they can do. We feel they can get it done in the alternative courses, but it will be impossible to do it at the same rate," Wyman said.

Students in the alternative courses should be able to graduate with their class, but some question if the extra time will be worth it.

"The people who take this are not going to take it lightly. It certainly is not an easier way to approach it," said one student.

Michelle Zakson, who will be a first-year student in the fall, said she will take the traditional courses.

"I think the alternative courses are a good idea, but until they have it perfected I don't think it's going to be as efficient as they think it will be," Zakson said.

Reflective collars make roads safer

By Maria Andes
Lantern staff writer

Pets will be safer on the roads thanks to a new invention to be introduced this weekend at the Ohio Veterinary Medical Association convention.

The Safepet reflective band, invented by Columbus optometrist Dr. Bernard Abrams, is a scientifically designed device to be worn by dogs and cats over their collars.

The reflective band is made of a bright orange material, similar to the color of clothing worn by hunters, and a retro-reflective device containing about 1,000 tiny mirrors, Abrams said.

"The orange will make animals more visible on foggy or rainy days, while the reflective device will allow the animals to be seen at night when a light is shined on them," he said.

The reflective band was originally invented as a device for child safety, however the OSU College of Veterinary Medicine showed interest in the band as a way for veterinarians to help prevent injury to animals.

Abrams said the device will not only make pets more visible in traffic, but also to owners looking for their lost pets.

"The Safepet will allow an owner to see their pet 300 to 400 feet away because of its design," he said.

Abrams, who is also involved in lecturing about how accidents happen at night, said 87 percent of all people

who get in accidents at night claim they did not see what they were hitting in comparison to 11 percent during the day.

Abrams said this device will make both drivers and pets safer.

He said black and red colored animals are four times more likely than white animals to be involved in traffic accidents.

Angela Price, a senior from Worthington, said the Safepet band could have saved the life of her black poodle Muffy, who was killed in a traffic accident at night.

"The driver said he didn't see Muffy until the last second because of the dark," she said.

Lisa Dorsey, a senior from Willowick, said the Safepet reflective band would be very helpful for her black cat Shadow.

"I would feel more at ease knowing Shadow could be seen when we let him out," she said.

Dorsey also said Shadow had been hit by a car before, but lived through the accident.

Mart Higgins, an employee at Noah's Ark Pet Center said he believes pet owners will find the Safepet useful.

Higgins said the pet center usually has reflective collars, but they do not seem as scientifically advanced as the Safepet.

Al Underkofler, an employee at the Menagerie Pet Shop said pets should not be wandering around without their owners, but the reflective band



Michael Alwood/the Lantern

Theresa Cranny, 25, a senior veterinary science student from Bowling Green, holds P.J. Fishpaw, an 18 month old Shih Tzu Wednesday. P.J. was kind enough to model the new reflective collar.

sounds like a good precautionary measure.

The bands will be available through veterinarians or the OSU College of Veterinary Medicine.

Abrams said all profits from the sale of the bands are being donated to

the College of Veterinary Medicine to form scholarships for needy students.

Abrams said the Safepet bands are being produced by his own company, BSA Industries.

Scholarship fund aids veterinary students

By Maria Andes
Lantern staff writer

The OSU Board of Trustees recently approved an endowed fund to benefit third and fourth-year students in the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Weldon Milbourne, associate director of the Trusts and Estates Office, said the Dr. Leslie Kasdorf Cramer Endowed Memorial Scholarship Fund was established by Donald and Carol Kasdorf, the parents of the late Leslie Kasdorf Cramer.

Cramer, who died in 1988, received her doctorate in veterinary medicine from Ohio State in 1982. Cramer practiced veterinary medicine in Racine, Wis.

The Kasdorfs gave an initial gift of \$15,000 and have promised to match

on a dollar-for-dollar basis other gifts to the fund up to \$25,000, Milbourne said.

Rita Remy, assistant to the dean of Veterinary Medicine, said the annual income of the endowment will be used to give one or more scholarships to third and fourth-year students in the College of Veterinary Medicine.

"The scholarships will be given based on student need at the discretion of the dean for Student Affairs," Remy said.

The recipients of the scholarships will be chosen Spring Quarter, Remy said.

Milbourne said anyone interested in contributing to the fund can send donations to the OSU Development Fund located at 2400 Olentangy River Rd.

Student, OSU still debating animal surgery class

By Tim Doulin

Dispatch Staff Reporter

A third-year veterinary student at The Ohio State University won't receive a failing grade in a required surgery course — at least not now.

That was the decision after a 2½-hour conference in the chambers of U.S. District Judge George Smith involving Jennifer Kissinger, her legal counsel and OSU representatives.

"All parties have agreed to continue a dialogue," Smith said. "Her status with the university remains open. That means she is not receiving an E for the course, or being expelled, at this time."

Kissinger, 23, filed suit Friday asking Smith to issue a temporary restraining order to keep her in school and asking the OSU veterinary college to establish other ways to teach animal surgery.

Kissinger was enrolled in the fall quarter in a surgical techniques course that required students to operate on healthy animals that were later painlessly put to death.

Kissinger refused to operate on the healthy animals, saying it was against her moral and religious beliefs.

OSU officials have said Kissinger would receive a failing grade if she did not perform the surgery. The course is required for graduation.

OSU is looking into an alternative practice surgery course, similar to those at other veterinary schools. Most alternative programs have students practice on cadavers and then receive live training on animals at clinics.

But OSU doesn't know if or when the alternative course will be established and has said it opposes making changes for one student.

Smith said the parties will continue discussions, with the court available to assist.

"If things break down where one party or the other would be unable to arrive at an agreement, then we would get into formal court proceedings. The case is still pending," Smith said.

Student-OSU dispute goes to court

By Graydon Hambrick
Dispatch Staff Reporter

A third-year veterinary student at The Ohio State University went to court yesterday, asking a federal judge to help her remain in school.

Attorneys for Jennifer Kissinger, 23, filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court, also asking that the OSU veterinary college establish other ways to teach animal surgery.

Kissinger said in an interview last night she will fail the required surgery course because she refused to operate on animals, then kill them, as required. Because she refused to meet course requirements, she has been told she will fail.

Failure of a mandatory course means expulsion, Kissinger said, and part of the filing asks Judge George Smith to issue a restraining order to stop her expulsion.

The lawsuit also asks Kissinger's reinstatement if she is expelled, she said. Further, because OSU is a public

school, the suit asks that the curriculum be changed to accommodate her religious concerns.

Kissinger's attorneys, Kathaleen Schulte of Columbus and Gary Francione of Rutgers University in New Jersey, were not available for comment last night. Neither were the dean and associate dean of the veterinary college, Drs. Ronald Wright and Milton Wyman.

Kissinger said seven other veterinary schools in the country have stopped teaching animal surgery the way OSU does and have developed alternatives.

Instead of learning surgical techniques on live animals, most of those schools give students animal cadavers for laboratory work, then allow them to operate on live animals at clinics.

"I'm not saying I don't need live animal experience. But I can learn through clinical cases, on animals that need the work," Kissinger said.

Schulte will appear before Smith on Monday to argue her client's case for the restraining order, Kissinger said.

Clause permits OSU to claim abandoned pets

By Carmen M. Banner
Lantern staff writer

A clause in an OSU College of Veterinary Medicine medical form could be misinterpreted as meaning pets who are treated in the small animal clinic can be repossessed if service costs are not paid by the owner.

On the medical record form, the clause reads: "The owner hereby understands and agrees that the above described animal may become the property of the Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine in accordance with the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code Section 4741.30 in order to satisfy any unpaid debt incurred in the care and treatment of said animal."

Allen Shaffer, director of Public Relations for the OSU Veterinary Hospital, said the clause refers only to those animals who are abandoned

in the hospital and left in the hospital's care.

Once in a blue moon, a person who can not pay the hospital bill will leave an animal at the hospital, in hopes that the animal will be cared for forever. No matter how much the hospital might like to keep the animal, it is not feasible for us to do so, he said.

Shaffer said abandonment is uncommon at the hospital. Most people who take the time to take an animal to the hospital for treatment care a great deal about the animal's welfare and would not leave the hospital without trying to make some other arrangements, he said.

The "unpaid debt" portion of the clause refers to the amount of expenses incurred for maintaining the animal and cost of a registration tag, Shaffer said

Sherry Cotterman, a senior from Newark majoring in sociology, said

she originally understood the clause meant if a person was unable to pay the hospital bill immediately after services were rendered, OSU hospital had the right to keep the animal until the bill was paid.

Cotterman said she knew the hospital could not come to a person's home and actually repossess the animal.

Shaffer said the general policy for all veterinarian hospitals is to settle the bill immediately, but OSU Veterinary Hospital will work out payment arrangements if the owner is unable to pay the bill at that time.

Anyone who does not understand any part of the medical forms should always ask questions, Shaffer said. The hospital would be glad to show them a copy of the Ohio Revised Code and clarify any of their questions, he said.

Shaffer said the clause is in place to provide veterinarians around Ohio with a mechanism to ensure that the doctors and clinics are not held responsible for caring for abandoned animals indefinitely.

According to the Ohio Revised Code, after a ten-day period, during which an animal is fed and cared for and the "owner" is notified, a pet is considered to be the property of the hospital.

The hospital then sends the animal to a pound or an animal shelter and if no one reclaims the animal at the end of three days, the shelter or kennel has the right to put the animal to sleep.

Kerry Manion, a humane officer for the Capital Area Humane Society, said the office receives about 413 calls a month and 162 of those calls involve animals that have been abandoned.

Student, OSU fight over dogs

*Lawsuit threatened
over practice surgery*

By **Tim Doulin**
Dispatch Higher Education Reporter

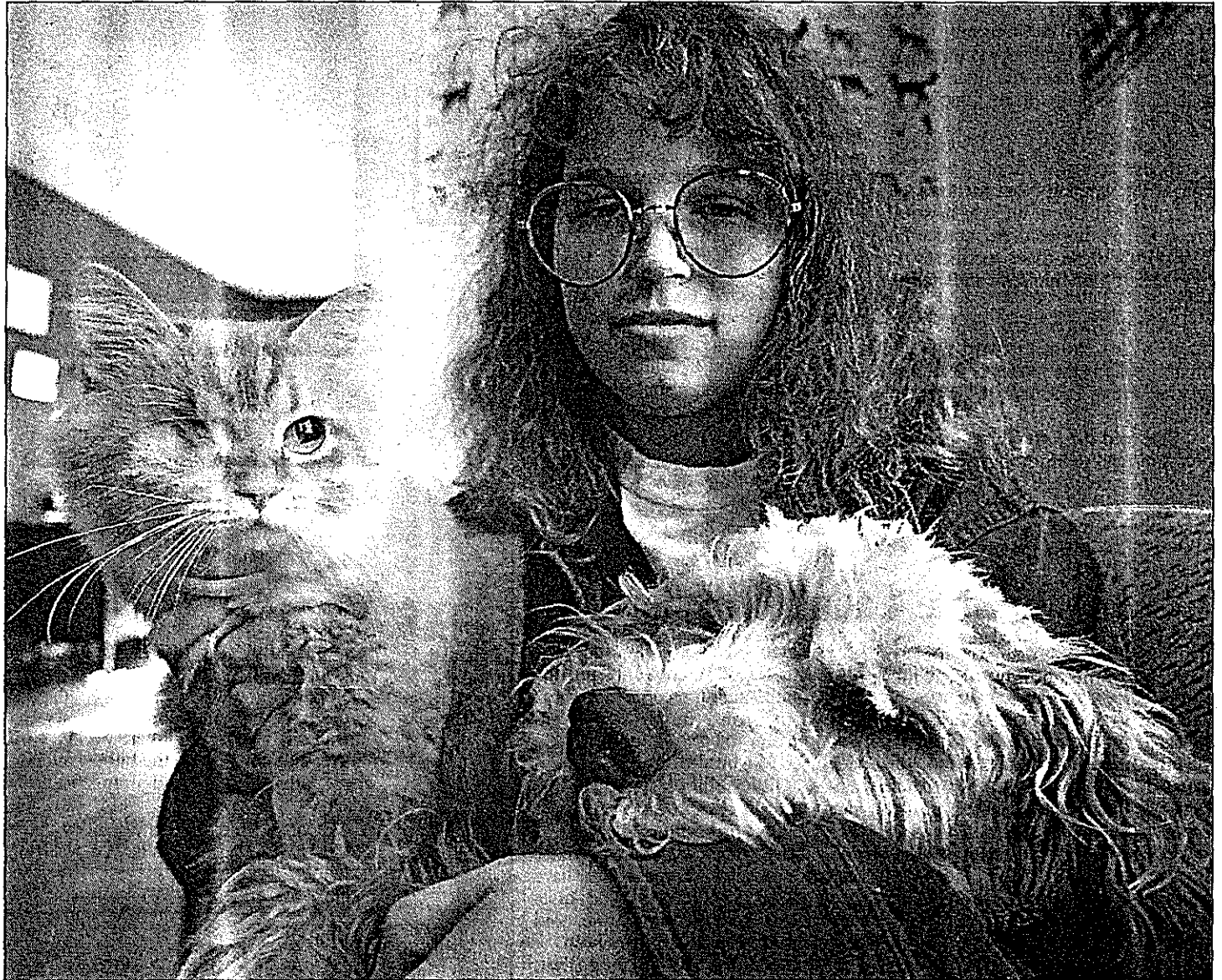
An Ohio State University veterinary student who opposes the use of healthy animals for practice surgery has enlisted the support of an animal rights law clinic in New Jersey and is considering filing suit against the university.

Jennifer Kissinger, 23, a third-year veterinary student from Chicago, is being represented by the newly formed Rutgers Animal Rights Law Clinic, part of the Rutgers Law School in Newark, N.J.

Kissinger said she has asked OSU to provide alternative surgery training, as some other veterinary schools do.

"I don't believe, religiously or morally, that we have the right to practice on healthy animals, and we don't need to do it," said Kissinger, who does not eat meat or wear wool, leather or other animal-derived clothing.

Terri Macellara, an attorney for the Rutgers group, said Kissinger is "seriously considering filing a lawsuit against OSU if



Tom Dodge/Dispatch

Jennifer Kissinger holds Samson, a 2-year-old, one-eyed cat, and Mac, a 12-year-old dog.

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something cannot be worked out.”

“And, at the moment, it looks like she isn’t going to be able to work something out,” Macellara said.

OSU officials said the College of Veterinary Medicine is working to establish an alternative program for veterinary students but needs more time.

“At a school the size of Ohio State, the curriculum is just not going to change overnight,” or for just one student, said Ronald A. Wright, dean of the college.

A third-year course on surgical practice at OSU requires students to operate on healthy dogs, which are euthanized at the completion of the surgery.

Kissinger said she has completed all course work except the required surgery. Without completing the surgery, she will fail the course, which is required before taking fourth-year courses.

Kissinger said she had been working with the university since spring to set up an alternative program but she was informed in September her request would not be granted.

“My alternatives are to drop out or fail out,” she said.

OSU purchases the animals from a licensed vendor in Kentucky. The dogs are healthy but don’t have homes and have been slated for euthanasia. Live animal surgery is required in other courses, including another third-year course that teaches medical techniques.

Kissinger has proposed that she practice surgery on cadavers, then get

live surgery experience on clinic animals — sick or injured animals taken by their owners to OSU for treatment. Under the proposal, she would receive an incomplete in the course but still graduate.

But Wright said students must have surgery experience on live animals before performing on animals in a clinic.

“We are not about to allow students to practice on clinic animals, your or my pets, without prior experience operating on live animals,” Wright said.

Veterinary students sign a statement acknowledging that they will be required to perform live animal surgery in class.

Wright said Kissinger is the only student he knows who has asked the university to establish alternative surgery training and he has advised Kissinger to transfer to a veterinary school that has such a program.

Kissinger said that when she enrolled at OSU she planned to set aside her personal beliefs and perform live animal surgery in class. But over the last three years, the veterinary school at Tufts University has developed an alternative program like the one she is proposing and other veterinary schools are moving in the same direction, she said.

“I’m not saying I don’t need live animal surgery experience,” she said. “But with the cadaver surgery background, you can go to the clinic and perform live survival surgery, like spay and neuter operations, and learn the other surgical skills you need.”

Vet student against killing animals; faces failing grade

By Tomoko Kotaka
Lantern staff writer

See related stories
on page 11.

Jennifer Kissinger is opposed to killing healthy animals. Yet if she doesn't, she could jeopardize her career as a doctor.

OSU's veterinary college stands by its policy of using animals purchased from a licensed animal vendor instead of using client-owned pets which need to be euthenized for medical reasons, as Kissinger has proposed.

Kissinger faces a failing grade in a veterinary junior core surgery course because of certain surgical exercises.

Failure of this course will result in her expulsion from the veterinary college.

"My freshman year I was so excited about being accepted into the school, but my sophomore year I was hit with the reality of having to do (the surgical procedures)," she said.

Kissinger proposed the use of client-owned pets which must be euthenized for medical reasons as an alternative, similar to Tufts University's alternative program in Massachusetts. She also proposed Ohio State use more cadaver surgery, as does Cornell University in New York.

"I feel that some of the techniques taught for Operative Practice can be taught through the use of

cadaver surgery," Kissinger explained. "I understand that not everything can be taught through cadaver surgery — I'm not saying I don't need live animal experience — but some of these techniques can and are being taught in alternative programs at other universities.

"But the animals they use are perfectly healthy and I think it would be better to use animals that will be euthenized because of medical reasons."

Gary Francione, a law professor at Rutgers University in New Jersey, is one of the attorneys taking Kissinger's case. Francione said they will file a lawsuit before the first half of the two-part course, Operative Practice 620-621, is finished this quarter.

The University Laboratory Resource purchases 235 dogs per quarter for two quarters for the veterinary college. All procedures are terminal except for non-invasive techniques.

Ohio State purchases its dogs from Kiser Lake Kennels in St. Paris, Ohio. This kennel is licensed to sell dogs specifically for research.

Associate Dean Dr. Milton Wyman was one of many faculty members Kissinger spoke to about her views last winter.



Sean C. Host/the Lantern

Jennifer Kissinger walks her dog, Mac, across the bridge between the Drake Union and the Veterinary Campus Wednesday night.

Wyman said, "Her request for an alternative is not unreasonable, but we want to look at programs that would help other students in the future — not just her, and we can't implement it at the snap of the fingers."

Literally thousands of pound animals are put to sleep regardless of whether they are used for veterinary courses or not, Wyman said.

"Rather than destroy the animals and get no use out of them, this way we can get some benefit from them."

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Wyman said.

Because of Kissinger's concerns, a committee has been established which is looking into possible alternatives for other students who may share Kissinger's views, but when and what will be implemented is unknown, Wyman added.

Kissinger suggests that in order to find animals which will be euthenized because of medical reasons, students could ask pet owners to donate their animals on the provision the owners are fully informed of the procedures and purposes.

Wyman said asking pet owners to donate animals is a very sensitive issue and felt adamantly against that practice.

"Would you want your pet that you've had for many years donated to a vet school?" Wyman asked.

Because many people think animals are used just for research, they would be less likely to donate their pets, he said.

Not necessarily true, said Tufts University Assistant Professor Dr. John Berg.

Dr. Berg is coordinator for the junior surgical techniques course at Tufts University.

This winter will mark the third year the university will offer its alternative track to students who choose this option.

Berg said, by state regulation.

Tufts is not allowed to take pound animals for its students to learn surgical techniques.

"When we ask owners if they would like to donate their animal if it has to be euthenized because of medical reasons, we explain to them exactly what will be done to their pets," Berg said.

Kissinger began speaking to some of her professors about finding an adequate alternative last winter. "The professors I initially spoke to were very supportive but wanted me to make absolutely sure that this is how I feel about it," she said.

She decided the following spring that it was indeed her stance and sought help in developing an alternative to complete the course.

A meeting with the surgery faculty in June was called to discuss the possibility of another track.

In a letter to Kissinger from Wyman dated June 11, he explained that after much deliberation, the faculty voted against offering an alternative for one student.

Kissinger said she knew upon her acceptance to the medical college in 1988 that she would be required to do surgical procedures on pound canines.

Students accepted into the veterinary college are given a copy for admissions requirement and policies which they sign and return to

the admissions office.

The seventh requirement states: "The faculty of the College of Veterinary Medicine believe that the use of live animals in the teaching program is essential. The use of animals is reviewed by a faculty committee, which considers the issues of humane treatment, animal rights, learning experience and achievement of educational objectives. Objection to the use of live animals will not be grounds for excuse from class."

Kissinger received a bi-monthly newsletter from the Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights in Vacaville, Calif. which informed her of the alternative programs implemented at other universities.

AVAR put her in touch with Francione, who has been involved in about 50 cases involving student and animal rights.

Kissinger said when she first spoke to the faculty last winter, she had no idea it would escalate to legal action.

"All my life, I knew I wanted to be a doctor," she said. "When I initially talked to my professors they were very supportive and I thought we could work something out. Now it looks like I may be expelled because I don't agree with the school — what happened to the caring? The compassion?"

Rutgers professor takes on OSU case

By Tomoko Kotaka
Lantern staff writer

An advocate for animal rights, Rutgers University Law Professor Gary Francione has taken a particular interest in OSU veterinary student Jennifer Kissinger's case.

Kissinger opposes the use of healthy animals purchased from licensed animal suppliers to learn live animal surgery techniques.

She would rather use animals that will be euthanized because of medical reasons than those which are in good health.

Francione said he has handled or advised over 50 cases involving student and animal rights and has recently written a book on the issue.

He has taken Kissinger's case *pro bono* and said they are planning to file a lawsuit against OSU's College of Veterinary Medicine before the end of this quarter.

"I am very confident the federal court will rule in favor of Jennifer," Francione said.

In 1986, Francione won a case involving a veterinary student at the University of Pennsylvania. The student opposed surgical techniques on healthy animals which were later killed.

After six months of fighting the university, the student, Eric Dunayer, won an out-of-court settlement and the university changed its policy regarding alternative tracks for surgery students.

Dunayer practices medicine at a spay and neu-

ter clinic and is now working for the Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights (AVAR) in New Jersey as director for Alternatives in Education and Research.

"The case was important because it recognized students who had objections to the use of healthy animals," Dunayer said.

"The problem with (University of Pennsylvania) is that the alternative tracks are geared towards individuals," he said. "There isn't a set alternative for those who want to take it. This is bad because it means basically each student has to fight for their alternative."

Susan Regan, executive director for AVAR said cases similar to Kissinger's are increasing.

"We have had about 20 students call this year asking about other schools and the alternative programs they have implemented," she said. "With the increase of students looking into alternative programs, I think eventually all universities will be offering options for those who request them."

The issue of animal rights is not only increasing with veterinary students, but law students as well.

Francione said there is a need to uphold animal and student rights. This past summer he started the Rutgers University Animal Rights Law Clinic to enforce those rights.

Dr. Milton Wyman, associate dean of OSU's College of Veterinary Medicine said a committee has been formed and is looking at alternative

tracks at other schools.

Because alternative programs are relatively new, it is difficult at this time to assess the quality of the programs.

"We feel we need to find a program that is adequate or similar to the expertise we are currently teaching," Wyman said. "Our graduates have been in demand in the marketplace and we want to make sure we don't jeopardize that."

Francione said he can't understand why Ohio State is not able to make concessions to accommodate Kissinger's needs.

"A student's right to an education is a first amendment right — especially at a public university," he said. "Ohio State seems oblivious to that fact."

A major obstacle is the time constraint according to Dr. Ronald A. Wright, dean of the veterinary college.

Wright said the committee formed to investigate possible alternatives are looking at programs, which would benefit not just Kissinger, but future students who share her views as well.

The committee is looking not only at alternatives of other universities, but trying to come up with new alternatives as well.

"We are trying to be positive, but this is a group decision and we haven't found an acceptable alternative to offer yet," he explained. "And it certainly won't be done by the end of this quarter."

University agrees with student's point of view

By Tomoko Kotaka
Lantern staff writer

The College of Veterinary Medicine at Ohio State agrees with a student that from a legal and ethical point of view, the use of client-owned animals is not an acceptable practice.

That is what a letter to third year veterinary student Jennifer Kissinger said, according to one of her attorneys, Kathaleen B. Schulte.

The letter was from Gary E. Brown and James E. Meeks, legal counsel for Ohio State, and was sent on behalf of the OSU veterinary college.

Kissinger is opposed to the use of healthy animals obtained from an animal vendor for the use of surgical techniques training.

She has done all the classwork possible without doing the surgical techniques required of her. If she does not do the techniques, she will fail the course, which will result in her expulsion from the college.

The letter, dated Sept. 13, went on to read: "If (Kissinger's) views are so strong on this issue, she should consider another career path or transfer to another veterinary medicine school, if she can find one more compatible with her views. Of course, in our opinion, she will have to sacrifice substantially the quality of the educational program she receives in order to do so."

Tufts University in Massachusetts has an alternative program which utilizes client-owned animals for students who request it.

Because of state regulations, Tufts is not allowed to take animals purchased from licensed animal suppliers as does Ohio State, said Dr. John Berg, assistant professor and coordinator for the junior surgical techniques course at Tufts.

Berg said students give questionnaires to pet owners asking them if they would like to donate their pets to be euthanized for medical reasons.

"Students take this responsibility on themselves and hustle on their own time to find (the animals)," he

said.

There are some pet owners who find this practice objectionable, Berg added, but most do not.

"We've actually had more pets than we needed at one point and had to turn some owners away," he said.

Tufts University started an alternative for students in surgical techniques three years ago at the request of students.

"(The alternative program) was started by a group of about 12 students who planned this their freshman year," he recalled. "It was a very sophisticated proposal, which the school took very seriously."

There are about 65 to 70 students in the techniques class, Berg said.

The first year of the alternative program had 12 students. Last year's class had six students and Berg said he expects about four to six students this winter.

Berg said the program took about one year before it was operating, but the students who spear-headed the campaign for an alternative were able to graduate on time.

Robert A. Wright, dean of OSU's veterinary college, said it is too early to tell if the alternative programs are in fact adequate training for doctors.

"I don't think we have enough information about these programs at this time to adequately assess the success rate," Wright said. "We're pretty much just shooting in the dark with alternative programs."

However, a Tufts student who had taken an alternative track received a prestigious residency at the Animal Medical Center in New York, said Susan Regan, executive director for the Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights.

Tufts University has a limited large animal clinical program so students often come to Ohio State for that type of training.

According to Dr. Glenn F. Hoffsis, professor of food animal medicine (the large animal clinic) Ohio State has the largest food animal caseload in North America.

"We have students from many other universities come for the large animal courses," Hoffsis said.

One of those students came last summer from Tufts. She had taken an alternative track.

"She was kind of an unusual situation," he said. "She was here over the summer for three weeks and she observed the surgical techniques, but did not participate in them. As far as I know, she was the only person who came here who had taken an alternative route."

Students who think they may be interested in taking the alternative track at Tufts are counseled in advance and given the pros and cons and exactly what is expected of them, Berg said.

The alternative track at Tufts is not without its flaws.

"In my opinion, the traditional laboratory techniques are still the best way to teach anesthesia management and surgical techniques," Berg said. "But I can understand students objections to the traditional requirements, and we feel it is adequate training for someone with moral objections. But we do feel our alternative students are definitely up to par with students who take the regular curriculum."

Berg also said that students who chose the alternative programs are required to take three additional weeks of surgical techniques training their senior year.

However, Cornell University in New York is confident with their alternative program for surgical techniques and do not require students to take additional courses.

Dr. Jim Flanders, assistant professor of small animal surgery at Cornell, said junior students can get adequate training through their alternative program.

"We get some of our animals from the local American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which are to be spayed and neutered," Flanders said. "Students can learn some of the techniques needed for junior surgery courses."

Flanders added that the alternative students do as many techniques through cadaver surgery as possible.

Cornell began its alternative program four years ago, Flanders said.

"There are usually about 80 to 84 students per class and about four each year who choose the alternative program," he said.

Susan Regan, executive director of the Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights, said that in addition to Tufts and Cornell Universities, alternative programs have also been implemented at Washington State, University of Florida, Colorado State, University of California at Davis and University of Pennsylvania.

Michigan State and University of Minnesota are actively pursuing alternative programs for their students as well, she added.

CORRECTION

In a story that ran Oct. 18 about alternative surgical techniques taught at other veterinary schools, the headline should have read "University disagrees with student's point of view." Furthermore, the first paragraph should have read: "The College of Veterinary Medicine at Ohio State agrees that from a legal and ethical point of view, the use of client-owned animals is not an acceptable practice." Kissinger contends that she wants to use client-owned pets that have already been euthenized because of medical reasons for a surgical techniques course.

More females apply to U.S. vet schools

By Keith Montgomery
Lantern staff writer

The number of females applying to U.S. veterinary medicine colleges has risen dramatically during the past 10 years, while the number of overall applicants has dropped, OSU officials said.

Miltoon Wyman, dean of student affairs for veterinary medicine at Ohio State.

Ohio State's most recent graduating class of veterinary medicine professionals consisted of 80 females, almost 66 percent of the class, said Milton Wyman, OSU dean of student affairs for veterinary medicine.

Currently, 59 percent of seniors, 57 percent of juniors and well over 60 percent of the freshman and sophomore classes in the veterinary school are female, Wyman said.

There is no absolute answer for why the trend is taking place, he said.

Wyman said the appeal of an entry level job in an engineering-related field might appear more lucrative to some men.

"But five to six years down the road, you can do better as a professional (veterinarian)," Wyman said.

Kathy Kero, a sophomore in veterinary medicine, said initially income is not high enough for a male to support a family. Costs of school and set-

ting up a practice can run professionals well over \$300,000, she said.

Vince Staniskis, a junior in veterinary medicine, said the trend may be because women are more accepted in the field now than they used to be.

"Over a decade ago, if two applicants had the same qualifications, a man would be accepted before a woman," Wyman said.

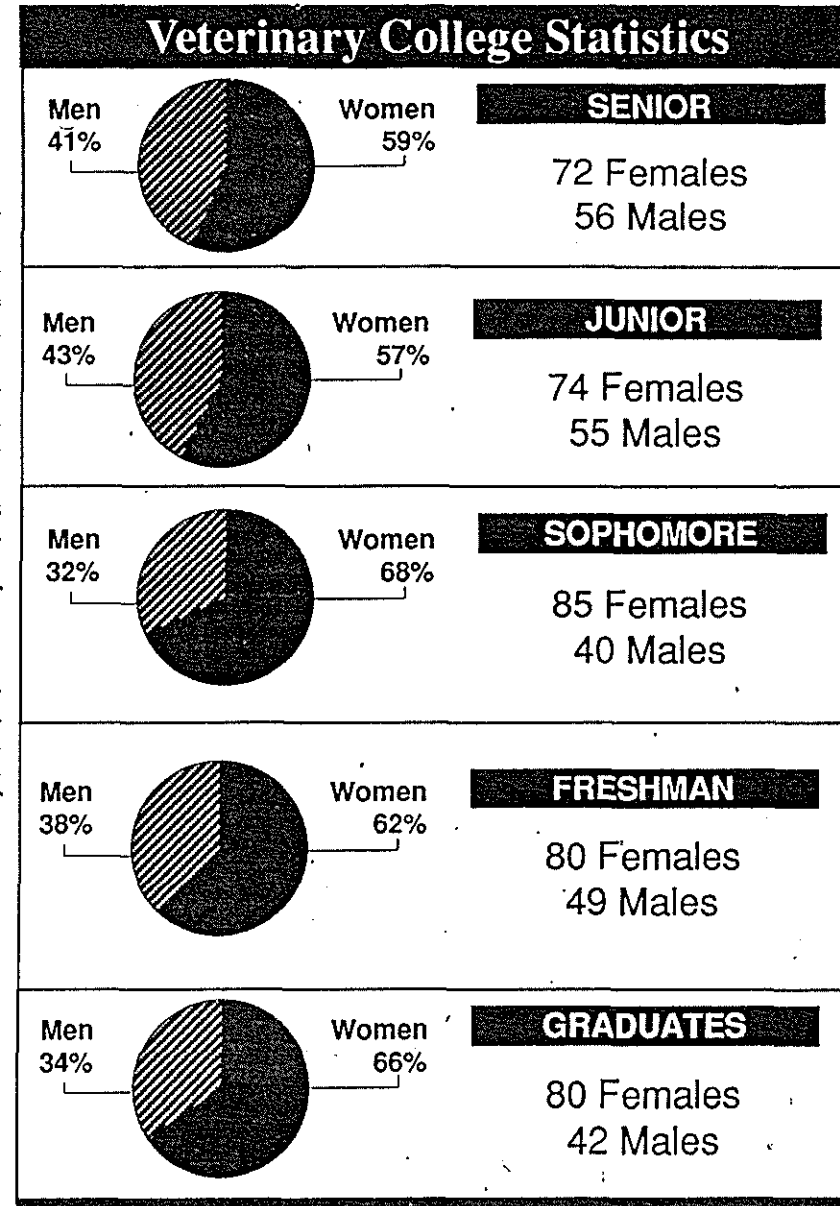
The realization that admission is based on qualifications of the individual rather than gender may contribute to the swing in the number of women entering the field, Wyman said.

Tom Smith, president of Omega Tau Sigma, one of the professional veterinary fraternities, said it has been only about 10 years since women were allowed to be members of the fraternity.

Omega Tau Sigma and Alpha Phi Sigma, another professional veterinary fraternity, said their memberships are currently over half female.

Smith said the financial help for women and minorities may be helping the trend. Scholarships and grants are more readily available for those groups to help afford the high cost of professional training, he said.

Ohio State veterinary medicine professionals are ranked in the top five most sought after graduates in the country, Wyman said.



Ohio State races into research

By J.D. Biros
Lantern staff writer

The Ohio Racing Commission has allocated funds in the sum of \$100,000 to Ohio State for research purposes.

The money is for the OSU Department of Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology's continuing research and development of equipment used to study the respiratory system and oxygen usage of a throughbred horse.

Fifteen thousand liters of air are pumped through a mask to the horse while the animal is run on a treadmill.

Dr. Rick Sams, heading the research, said the horses run from 10 minutes to an hour depending on the horses' speed.

He said now that the equipment has been developed, testing with different drugs in the animal's system are currently being conducted to

evaluate changes in the horses' performance.

The testing is similar to evaluating a car engine's performance in a laboratory where measured fuel requirements can be monitored, he said.

Sams said the veterinary hospital will expand to contain the measuring equipment for medical uses.

The commission requested the researchers to keep the board informed on the innovations in the technology.

Corrections

- The *Lantern* story "Ohio State races into research," printed on Wed., Sept. 19, should have stated the OSU Department of Veterinary Clinical Sciences will receive research funds from the Ohio Racing Commission.

Emergency Veterinarians



Dr. Sarah Erwin is a 2008 graduate of The Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine. Following graduation, she worked in a small animal general practice and emergency clinic in Columbus. Prior to joining the VMC at Dublin, she practiced at an emergency clinic in Dayton, Ohio. In addition to emergency and critical care, she also has a special interest in cardiology.



Dr. Sarah Graham received her undergraduate degree from Miami University and her master's degree in Animal Science and DVM from Ohio State. Most recently, she has been working as a small animal general practitioner in Dayton and the Columbus area. Her professional interests include emergency medicine and surgery.



Dr. Leigh Fenderbosch is a 2008 graduate of Ohio State's College of Veterinary Medicine. Most recently, she has been practicing at an emergency practice in Dayton. Her main interests are in emergency medicine and surgery.



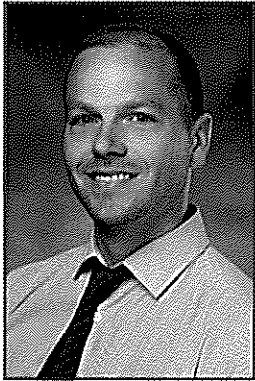
Dr. Traci Patnode is originally from Upstate New York. She received both her Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees in Animal Science from the University of Vermont and her DVM from Ohio State. After graduation, she moved from Ohio to Maine and practiced both companion animal medicine and emergency medicine.



Dr. Megan Stadler received undergraduate degrees in biology and chemistry from the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point and her DVM from Ohio State in 2012. Since then she has worked at a 24-hour emergency practice in the Cincinnati area. Her professional interests include soft tissue surgery and internal medicine.

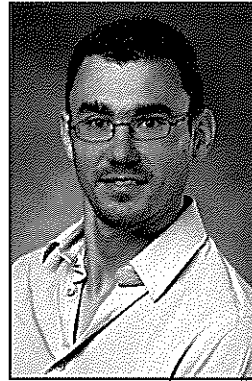


Surgery Specialists



Dr. Reunan Guillou is a 2004 graduate from the University of Nantes (France). He completed a rotating internship in small animal medicine and surgery at the University of Montreal (Canada), and a surgical internship at a DVM referral center in Montreal. Dr. Guillou completed a three-year residency program in small animal surgery at Michigan

State University. He is a Diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Surgeons. He comes to us from the Veterinary Teaching Hospital at Michigan State University, where he was an assistant professor of small animal orthopedic surgery.



Dr. Laurent Guiot is a 2004 graduate from the University of Liege (Belgium) and then completed a general internship in small animal medicine at the same institution. After performing general surgery in Paris for one year, he rejoined academia as an international surgical fellow at Michigan State University. He completed a three-year

residency program with emphasis in orthopedic surgery. He is a Diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Surgeons. Dr. Guiot comes to us from the Veterinary Teaching Hospital at Michigan State University where he was an assistant professor of orthopedic surgery.

Internal Medicine Specialist



Dr. Cory Brown is a 1999 graduate of Oklahoma State University. He completed a rotating internship at Auburn University and a three-year small animal internal medicine residency at Purdue University. He is a Diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine. He comes to us from Palm Beach Veterinary

Specialists. He has broad clinical interests in internal medicine, with special interests in immune mediated and endocrine disorders. Dr. Brown is proficient in all forms of endoscopy, abdominal/thoracic ultrasonography, aspiration cytology interpretation, and tracheal/urethral stenting.

Practice Manager



Heidi Shull is an experienced veterinary practice manager, with previous work at both a specialty and emergency hospital and a well-established general practice. She completed both her undergraduate studies in organizational leadership and an MBA at Franklin University. Heidi's goal is to establish a collaborative outreach program to referring

veterinarians and a client-oriented service model at the Dublin facility.



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Ohio State senior veterinary student Mary Ormsby, right, works on the puzzling neurological case of Ellie the cat with Dr. Ronaldo da Costa, far left, and other senior students, from left, Lindsay Shirk, Gabby Glucksman and Katherine McHenry.

By [Collin Binkley](#)

The Columbus Dispatch • Sunday October 19, 2014 5:49 AM

Comments: 1 2882 43 2996

Before last winter, Ellie appeared to be a healthy calico cat. But then her owner noticed the tremors — an involuntary bobbing of the head — and then the seizures. By spring, she couldn't walk.

It was up to Mary Ormsby to figure out why.

Ormsby, 25, of Centerville near Dayton, was on her third day of working in the neurology clinic at Ohio State University's Veterinary Medical Center. Like all other seniors training to be veterinarians at Ohio State, she is spending the year sampling medical specialties that could become careers. Students work two weeks at a time in surgery, cardiology, radiology, neurology and other fields.

Ellie's case would be a tough one. During an hour of examining the long-haired cat, the catalog of problems kept growing. The cat's pupils thinned too much when Ormsby shined a light in her eye. Ellie didn't flinch at sudden motion. Her hind legs, racked with tremors, were much weaker than her front limbs.

"There are too many things that don't fit," said Dr. Ronaldo da Costa, the head of neurology at the clinic, who was supervising Ormsby. As da Costa crouched to test reflexes in the cat's leg, he spoke to Ellie: "This is very important, sweetie, because this can change things drastically."

In the most recent round of graduate-school rankings, the College of Veterinary Medicine was named No. 5 among 28 in the country by *U.S. News & World Report*, the highest ranking of any college at Ohio State. The school receives 1,400 applicants a year for 162 spots in its veterinary program.

Cases like Ellie's make the college a destination, said Dr. Rustin Moore, the associate executive dean.

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The Veterinary Medical Center draws patients from across the region with complex problems, and students frequently get the first crack at diagnosis. “That really gives the experience, the knowledge and the skill set to go out and embark on their clinical careers,” Moore said.

When a badly burned horse arrived at the college in 2012, students worked alongside doctors to develop treatment. Students worked with Maxwell, a bullmastiff that had a hole in his heart until the college implanted a device to close it with the help of Nationwide Children’s Hospital.

On Friday, a police dog named Marcus reunited with his owner from Bellaire, a village in northeastern Ohio, after recovering from surgery three weeks ago. A week before Marcus was to retire, he suffered a ruptured disk in his back that left him paralyzed. After the surgery, he will be able to walk.

“They happen every day here, and I don’t say that lightly,” Moore said of the marquee cases.

The college has been credited with landmark discoveries in veterinary medicine. In the 1980s, Dr. Richard Olsen developed a vaccine for the feline leukemia virus, which had been the leading cause of death among cats. Today, that vaccine is used worldwide, and it produced \$14 million for the university over the 20 years that Ohio State held the patent, more than any other patent at the university.

Beyond the public face of the college — the veterinary hospitals — researchers in the college are studying human health, too, and the diseases that are deadliest to us.

In a building next to the animal hospitals, researchers in a lab are studying a family of viruses that includes HIV, which causes AIDS. Upstairs, scientists are looking at harmful bacteria that have become resistant to medicines, seeking new ways to overcome that resistance.

“About 75 percent of emerging diseases originate from animals,” said Dr. Wondwossen Gebreyes, the director of the infectious-diseases molecular epidemiology laboratory. “That’s why our work in veterinary medicine is crucial, not just to save animal life but also to save human lives.”

With growing interest in that link, Ohio State now offers a degree that can be completed in four years by combining a two-year master’s in public health with a four-year doctorate in veterinary medicine. Graduates can fill the demand for veterinary experts at agriculture companies and government health departments.

“They will be detectives of diseases, from the animal side,” said Dr. Armando Hoet, the coordinator of OSU’s veterinary public-health program.

Students learn how to wear protective gear to deal with Ebola, anthrax or other infectious diseases that can pass between humans and animals. They learn about bioterrorism and that 80 percent of agents that can be used as infectious weapons spread from animals.

“We train professionals to deal with those diseases both in the animal side and human side, and to prevent transmission from one population to the other,” Hoet said.

A summer program has started sending students to Ethiopia to look for ways to help prevent the spread of rabies. Other projects study whether salmonella bacteria strains from around the globe act differently and how influenza jumps from pigs to people at Ohio county fairs.

After Ellie’s examination, da Costa went to a whiteboard and sketched a cat’s brain, asking Ormsby and three other veterinary students to pinpoint the problem areas.

Their conclusion: Ellie probably doesn’t have cancer, but this wasn’t the simple brain disorder that her owners thought it might be. More likely, it’s a rare genetic disorder that was causing problems through her cerebellum and her nervous system.

“I’m not sure how much function we can reverse, but if you are interested in investigating this, I think we could start to do bloodwork,” da Costa told Ellie’s owner, Amanda Kettel, on Wednesday.

“I understand,” said Kettel, 21, of Fairview Park, near Cleveland. She agreed to more tests, and she will keep Ellie on medicines to control the seizures.

“She’s not suffering,” Kettel said. “She’s such a happy cat.”

When existing treatments don’t work, Ohio State tries to find new ones.

Researchers coordinate dozens of clinical experiments a year. "We have the largest clinical-trials program in the country for any veterinary hospital," said Moore, the associate executive dean. "At any one time during the year, we have 20 to 25 trials that are actively recruiting cases."

The hospital works with OSU's Wexner Medical Center to test treatments on dogs that have developed cancer. Drugs that show promise in mice or rats often fail in humans, Moore said, but dogs are often a good comparison for human health. Sometimes, animal owners put their pets through experimental treatments as a last-chance effort. And sometimes it works.

A chemotherapy drug tested at Ohio State failed in humans but worked in dogs. It's now a commercially available treatment to help dogs with cancer.

"Not only are they applying the highest standard of care, they're looking for the next standard of care," Moore said. "I think that's one of the things that Ohio State has been known for — those breakthroughs that keep pushing the envelope."

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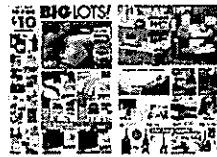
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By **Mary Mogan Edwards**

The Columbus Dispatch • Tuesday June 7, 2016 7:10 AM

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A cheating conspiracy at the Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine has 85 students facing discipline that could range from a warning to dismissal from the college, which was ranked fifth among the nation's 28 vet schools last year by U.S. News and World Report.

An investigation was launched in February after someone alleged that students had worked out a way to share answers on online take-home tests, according to university officials. There are about 650 students in Ohio State's four-year Doctor of Veterinary Medicine program.

Officials would not name the courses involved or discuss the discipline in detail, citing federal student-privacy laws, but a written statement noted that penalties for unauthorized collaboration can range from a warning to dismissal and also include receiving a zero on the exam or quiz in question.

The college's Student Judiciary Committee imposed the punishments, and its rulings were upheld by the college's Executive Committee. Some of the students are appealing their punishments to the office of the university provost.

When investigators examined data from the tests in question, they looked at where tests were taken and how long it took students to complete them. They also searched for patterns of right and wrong answers.

As a result of the conspiracy, OSU's Office of Academic Affairs is reviewing other veterinary-college tests and quizzes that used the same software as the test on which the cheating was discovered. The college began using the software two years ago.

The college also has stopped using the software for any exams or quizzes on which collaboration is banned and, in the future, won't assign take-home tests on which collaboration isn't allowed.

A written statement said the university will make changes to student orientation programs and other training to stress more heavily the honor code and "university-wide expectations for academic conduct." It also is developing new training for instructors on dealing with "academic misconduct in the digital age."

Last year, the university punished 24 students in the College of Food, Agriculture and Environmental Sciences after finding that one student completed online coursework for the other 23 in exchange for payment. In the 2014-15 school year, the university found a total of 501 undergraduate and graduate students in violation of academic-conduct rules, up from 457 the previous year. Those numbers do not include



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Ohio State's nationally prominent, four-year Doctor of Veterinary Medicine program has about 650 students.

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Snaring answers on take-home tests has become a familiar source of large-scale scandal. In 2012, Harvard University announced that it was investigating 125 students accused of working together on such a test. The incident raised questions about whether a current academic and business-world emphasis on collaboration and working in teams has blurred students' understanding of what constitutes cheating.

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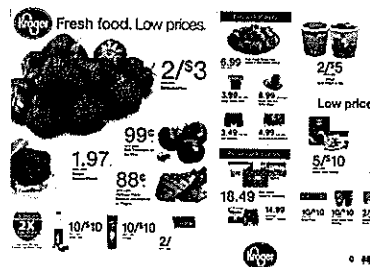
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