

Detailed Program Description for ACVD Website

1. Program name and location:

Veterinary Dermatology Residency Program
(Diplôme d'Études Supérieures – DES)
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Université de Montréal
3200 rue Sicotte, St-Hyacinthe
Quebec, Canada

Beginning in July 2022, a new resident position will be opened, bringing the total of residents to two.

2. Is the program currently on ACVD Probation? If yes, please describe the reasons for probation, what is being done to correct them and when the program is scheduled to be off probation?

No

3. Mentor(s):

a. Name:

Name: Frédéric Sauvé (supervising mentor)

1. Years in ACVD: 17 years
2. Years as Mentor: 4 years
3. Years as Co-Mentor: 5 years (2012-2017)

Name: Lucilene Bernardi de Souza (co-mentor)

1. Years in ACVD: 2 year
2. Years as Mentor: 0 year
3. Years as Co-Mentor: 2 years

4. Specific requirements for applying to the program:

- a. Be a graduate of an approved veterinary school or college.
- b. Have recently completed a one-year internship or satisfactory practice equivalency.
- c. Be approved to practice veterinary medicine in a state of the United States of America, province of Canada, or country of citizenship.
- d. Be a member of the Ordre des Médecins Vétérinaires du Québec (National Veterinary Medical Association) before starting the program.
- e. Be of satisfactory moral and ethical character.
- f. **Be able to speak and write in French adequately** (as well as English by the end of the residency program).

5. Length of residency in years:

3 years

January 2022

6. Is a Master's degree or PhD required? **No** If so, which?
7. When the residency was first offered? **1994**
 - a. Has it been continuous since then? **No**
 - b. If not continual what years was the residency offered? **1994, 1997, 2000, 2012, 2017, 2020**
8. How many residents have been accepted into the program since inception? **6**
 - a. How many of these have become board certified dermatologists? **5**
9. What is the average annual dermatology caseload for the institution over the past 5 years? **1000** cases per year
10. What is the average total caseload seen the entire residency?
3000 cases (average cases annually times the number of years of residency)
11. On average, how many new patients, rechecks and consults does the program see per year? (actual numbers of cases)
 - a. New cases **400**
 - b. Rechecks **500**
 - c. Consults **100**
12. On average, what percentage of the program's cases are dogs and cats?
 - a. Dogs **73%**
 - b. Cats **20%**
13. On average, how many exotic, equine and farm animal cases does the program see per year?
 - a. Exotics **1%**
 - b. Equine **5%**
 - c. Farm animals **1%**
14. What percentage of time is the mentor in clinics with the resident while the resident is seeing cases during the resident's
 - a. first year: **100%**
 - b. second year: **90%**
 - c. third year: **80%**

(This means that the mentor is either physically seeing patients with the resident or can be contacted by phone and available to see the case within one hour of being

called.)

15. Does the program have access to other specialists? YES If so, please list:
Internal medicine (small and large), Surgery (small and large), Ophthalmology, Neurology, Cardiology, Behavior, Theriogenology, Exotic and Wild life, Dentistry, Anesthesiology, Imaging, Emergency and critical care, Pathology, Clinical pathology, Microbiology, Parasitology, Immunology, Nutrition.
16. Please describe your library access:
The Veterinary school has a large library with extensive on line access to journals and books.
17. Does the program have statistical support for their residents' research projects?
Yes
18. Does the program have direct access to any basic science or clinical science laboratories that the resident can use for research proposes? YES If yes, please describe the types of laboratories available and interactions that the resident may have with them.

Microbiology, genomic, clinical pathology and histopathology, bacteriology, genetics, pharmacology, etc. The resident may collaborate with any specialist working in one of these laboratories. It must be done with the agreement of both mentor and the specialist concerned, and under the supervision of both of them.

19. How often do the residents and mentors have the following rounds? *(For each type of rounds, please list how often they are held, how long each session is, and a detailed description of how they are conducted.)*
 - a. Case rounds: We do case round at the end of each day of clinic for ~ 30-60 minutes.
 - b. Journal club: every 2 weeks – ~ 2 hours.
 - c. Histopathology training: The resident will attend twice a month (~ 2 hours) dermatopathology resident training rounds and slide review of the material from in-house cases (seen by the dermatology staff and residents) and other skin biopsies submitted to the pathology department. Slides are presented on a multi-headed microscope. Rounds are attended by dermatology residents, dermatology staff, pathology residents and pathologists. The resident is also expected to review skin biopsy specimens from the FMV microscope slide bank.
 - d. Basic science learning rounds:
The resident will attend basic science courses including structure and functions of the skin, for which university credits are assigned, every 4-6 weeks (~ 4 hours). The resident is expected to attend all dermatology resident seminars at NAVDF and/or ESVD-ECVD congress. In addition, the resident will attend a post-graduate immunology course (U of M or other University depending the availability of the course), as well as a statistics

course and the veterinary scientific communication course. Finally, the resident must present a 30-minutes lecture on large animal dermatology to undergraduate students every 2 weeks, supervised by a mentor.

20. Resident's benefits: (Please give a general list of benefits and then whom a potential candidate should contact to get more specific information on salary and benefit packages)

Standard benefits and salary offered to residents at the Faculty of veterinary medicine of the Université de Montréal.

Three weeks of vacation per year.

Fixed travel stipends for attending meeting.

21. Does the program allow the resident to attend the NAVDF (North American Veterinary Dermatology Forum) meeting annually? YES

22. Does the program pay for the resident to attend the NAVDF meeting annually? YES Residents are provided a fixed amount of money that can be used to attend the NAVDF meetings.

23. Average number of days a resident will spend on clinics per month: 15 (may vary depending the clinical needs)

24. Average number of days a resident will spend on non-clinical pursuits per month (not including Sundays or holidays): 5 (may vary depending the resident needs regarding his activities, such as research project, writing manuscript, etc.).

25. Does the resident have to take general medicine emergency duty? NO

If so how often:

26. Does the resident take Dermatology emergency duty? YES

If so how often: Very rarely

27. Is time allotted for externships in other subspecialties or at other dermatology practices? YES If so explain: Opportunity for Small animal internal medicine rotation or other any rotation deemed beneficial for the resident, in-house or in another practice, lasting ~ 2 weeks.

28. How much time is allotted off clinics for board preparation?

Up to 12 weeks

29. How much time is allotted to carry out a research project (grant writing, data collection, paper preparation) during the residency (please report in number of

weeks)? Up to 20 weeks

30. What are the other responsibilities/duties of the resident?
- Participate in clinical rounds with veterinary students and dermatology staff.
 - Assist in teaching and supervision of veterinary students in clinical dermatology.
 - Supervise cases hospitalized at the intensive care unit.
 - Perform telephone/electronic consultations and in house consultations; supervise case information entered by student in computerized files; write discharge letters and referral letters.
 - In collaboration with the mentor, the resident has to participate to the elaboration of a research project; have the research project protocol reviewed by three boarded dermatologists; to help writing the grant proposal as well as the form to apply to the Animal Ethics Committee; to conduct the project; to collect and analyze the data; and, to write the manuscript for publication in a peer-reviewed journal.
 - Write an abstract and present their research project at the NAVDF or other meeting considered as equivalent.
 - Maintain a detailed case log of all cases seen during the residency.
 - File an annual Residency Progress Report to the ACVD Education Committee.
 - Write a case report with the guidance of the mentors; write progress reports.
31. How many residents has the program had over the past 10 years? 3
32. How many/what percentage of the above residents (question 31) passed credentials on the:
- First submission? 2
 - Second submission?
 - Third submission or more?
 - Never passed credentials?
33. How many/what percentage of the above residents (question 31) sat boards for the first time:
- The year they finished their residency? 2
 - One year after finishing their residency?
 - Two or more years after finishing?
 - They never took boards?
34. How many/what percentage of the above residents (question 31) passed the board exam on their:
- First time taking the exam? 1
 - Second time taking the exam? 0
 - Third time or more taking the exam? 1
 - Never passed?

35. Is your residency program reviewed by an outside committee at your university? **NO** If yes, how often?

36. Please list the papers published by your last 5 residents (papers written while in the residency).

1. **Bergeron CC**, Costa MC, Bernardi de Souza L, Sauv  F. Description of the bacterial microbiota of anal sacs in healthy dogs. *Can J Vet Res* 2021; 85(1): 12-17.
2. **Bergeron CC**, Allano M, Cluzel C, Dor  M, Sauv  F. Equine herpesvirus 1-associated ulcerative dermatitis in a horse. *Vet Dermatol* 2020; 31: 407-409.
3. **Bergeron CC**, Sauv  F, Bernardi de Souza L, Costa MC. Abstract. Longitudinal characterization of anal sac microbiota in dogs with unilateral anal sacculitis treated with infusions of an antibiotic-steroid-antifungal suspension: a pilot study. *Vet Dermatol* 2019; 30: 453-469.
4. **Bernardi de Souza L**, Paradis M, Zamberlan G, Benoit-Biancamano MO, Price C. Identification of 5 α -reductase isoenzymes in canine skin. *Vet Dermatol* 2015; 26: 363–366.
5. **Sauv  F**, Paradis M, Refsal KR, Moreau M, Beauchamp G, Dupuis J. Effects of oral administration of meloxicam, carprofen and a nutraceutical on thyroid function in dogs with osteoarthritis. *Can Vet J* 2003; 44:474-479.
6. Paradis M, **Sauv  F**, Charest J, Refsal KR, Moreau M, Dupuis J. Effects of moderate to severe osteoarthritis on canine thyroid function. *Can Vet J* 2003; 44:407-412.
7. **Sauv  F**, Paradis M. Use of recombinant human thyroid-stimulating hormone for thyrothropin stimulation test in Euthyroid dogs. *Can Vet J* 2000; 41 : 215-219.
8. **Pag  N, de Jaham C**, Paradis M. Observations on topical ivermectin in the treatment of otocariosis, cheyletiellosis and toxocariosis in cats. *Can Vet J* 2000; 41:773-776.
9. **Pag  N**, Paradis M. Shampoings th rapeutiques et autres produits topiques   effet r manent pour les chiens et les chats. *Med Vet Qu bec*, num ro sp cial dermatologie. 2000; 30 :108-113.
10. **de Jaham C, Pag  N**, Lambert AJ, Paradis M. Enilconazole emulsion in the treatment of dermatophytosis in Persian cats: tolerance and suitability. In: Advance in Veterinary dermatology, volume 3 Kwochka KW, Willemse T, and Von Tscharner C. ed. pp 299-307. 1998.
11. Paradis M, **Pag  N**. Topical (pour-on) Ivermectin in the Treatment of chronic generalized demodicosis in dogs. *Vet Dermatol* 1998;9:55-59.
12. Paradis M., **Pag  N**. Dermatologie: Quel est votre diagnostic?: Pyodermite des jonctions muco-cutan es. *Med Vet Qu bec* 1998; 27:153, 157
13. Paradis M, **de Jaham C, Pag  N**. Topical (pour-on) ivermectin in the treatment of canine scabies. *Can Vet J* 1997;38:379-382.
14. **de Jaham C**, Paradis M. Dermatologie: Quel est votre diagnostic?: Dermatite   *Malassezia*. *Med Vet Qu bec* 1997; 27: 24,29-30.
15. **de Jaham C**, Paradis M. La dermatophytie f line, partie I:  tiopathog nie,

aspects cliniques et approche diagnostique. *Med Vet Québec* 1997; 27: 141-146.

16. **de Jaham C**, Paradis M. La dermatophytie féline, partie II: modalités thérapeutiques. *Med Vet Québec* 1997; 27: 147-152.

17. Paradis M., **Pagé N**. Dermatologie: Quel est votre diagnostic?: Lymphome T cutané épidermotrope de type *mycosis fungoides*. *Med Vet Québec* 1997; 27: 112,122.

37. Names of your last 5 residents and whether they are willing to be contacted by potential residents: **They are all willing to be contacted.**

Nadia Pagé

Frédéric Sauvé

Lucilene Bernardi de Souza

Camylle C Bergeron

Julie Lefrançois