

Detailed Program Description for ACVD Website

1. Program name and location:

Formalized Dermatology Residency Training Program

Dermatology for Animals, Stafford Heights, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

Is the program currently on ACVD Probation? **NO** 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?

2. Mentor(s):

a. Name: Michael Shipstone, BVSc,MACVSc,FACVSc,DACVD

Years in ACVD: 22 Years as Mentor:11

b. John Hutt, BVSc (Hons), MANZCVS, Cert VD. Dip ACVD.

Years in ACVD: 5 Years as Mentor: 3

3. Specific requirements for applying to the program:

1. Be a graduate of an approved veterinary school of college
2. Have completed a one-year internship or satisfactory practice equivalency
3. Be approved to practice veterinary medicine in the state of Queensland
4. Be a member of a national veterinary medical association (i.e. ANZCVS, or AVA).
5. Fulfill any other requirements of candidature of the ACVD as specified on the ACVD website (www.acvd.org)

4. Length of residency in years:3

5. Is a Master's degree or PhD required? **NO**

6. When the residency was first offered? 2009 Has it been continuous since then? Yes

7. If not continual what years was the residency offered? _____

8. How many residents have been accepted into the program since inception? __6__

How many of these have become board certified dermatologists? 4 (2 currently in training)

9. What is the average annual dermatology caseload for the institution over the past 5 years? __5300__ cases per year

10.What is the average total caseload seen the entire residency?

_____15900_____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? (give these in actual numbers of cases)

- a. New cases 1400
- b. Rechecks 3500
- c. Consults (internal referral) 40

12. On average, what percentage of the program's cases are dogs and cats?
dogs__87__ cats__11__

13. On average, how many exotic, equine and farm animal cases does the program see per year? Exotics__30__ Equine __10__ 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 first year: 90, second: 75 and third: 75
(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? If so, please list:

Internal medicine, Surgery, Ophthalmology, Oncology, Cardiology, Exotic and Wildlife, Theriogenology, Dentistry, Pathology

16. Please describe your library access: University of Queensland Biological Sciences Library. Online access to the University of Queensland Library service to an exhaustive range of medical and veterinary journals

17. Does the program have statistical support for their residents' research projects? Yes, can access statistical services at the University of Queensland

18. Does the program have direct access to any basic science or clinical science laboratories that the resident can use for research purposes? Yes

If yes, please describe the types of laboratories available and interactions that the resident may have with them.

Pathology: clinical pathology, dermatohistopathology

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.)

- 1. Case rounds:
Each new case is discussed between resident and mentor on a daily basis, approximately 1 hour per day (4 days a week)
- 2. Journal club:
Once weekly 2 hours. The resident and or mentor will choose 4 – 6 articles per session. These will then be presented and critiqued by the resident
- 3. Histopathology training:
This will consist of a number of aspects

1. Histopathology review will be conducted by the mentor weekly(1-2 hours). The scope of the training will include histological principals, use of special stains, normal histoanatomy for various species, cell type identification, current vocabulary of dermatopathology, pattern analysis, disease association with pattern analysis, common tumors, and comparative Dermatohistopathology. During this time the resident will review and write histopathologic descriptions of all specimens from his/her cases. Unknown slides will be provided to the resident intermittently for evaluation. A histopathology mock examination will also be provided.
2. The resident will also attend a private veterinary pathology laboratory for a 2 week externship in Dermatohistopathology with boarded pathologists
4. Basic science learning rounds:
Once weekly (2 hours). The rounds are part of the weekly journal club. The resident will be given instruction to provide information to the preceptor in the areas of allergy, skin structure, skin function, bacteriology, biochemistry, clinical pathology, dermatopathology, embryology, genetics, immunology, internal medicine, mycology, nutrition, oncology, parasitology, pharmacology, physiology, surgery, and virology. This information will be evaluated by the preceptor for depth of knowledge

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)

Residents receive a salary plus superannuation contribution. Questions regarding the detail may be submitted to Dr. Michael Shipstone (mike.shipstone@skinvet.com.au)

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

23. Average number of days a resident will spend on clinics per month: 16

24. Average number of days a resident will spend on non-clinical pursuits per month (not including Sundays or holidays):

5.3 (week days)

The resident does not work any Saturday or public holidays. Two weeks annual leave is given along with additional 2 weeks to attend the NAVDF and Dermatology Chapter meeting of the Australian College of Veterinary Scientists

25. Does the resident have to take general medicine emergency duty? ___NO___ If so how often:

26. Does the resident take Dermatology emergency duty? ___NO___

If so how often:

27. Is time allotted for externships in other subspecialties or at other dermatology practices? YES If so explain: The resident may participate in 2 (two) 2 week externships during the course of the residency. NB This will be time off clinic independent of any other activities.

28. How much time is allotted off clinics for board preparation? 3 months

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)? 35.5 weeks

30. What are the other responsibilities/duties of the resident?

1. To teach veterinary students on the dermatology rotation
2. To present the findings of their research project at NAVDF or
WACVD meeting
3. To submit the findings of their research project for publication in a
suitable scientific journal

31. How many residents has the program had over the past 10 years? 4

32. How many/what percentage of the above residents (question 31) passed credentials on the

N/A

1. First submission 3
2. Second submission
3. Third submission or more 1
4. Never passed credentials 0

33. How many/what percentage of the above residents (question 31) sat boards for the first time

N/A

1. The year they finished their residency 100 %
2. One year after finishing their residency
3. Two or more years after finishing
4. They never took boards

34. How many / what percentage of the above residents (question 31) passed the board exam on their

1. First time taking the exam 75 %
2. Second time taking the exam
3. Third time or more taking the exam 25 %

d.

e. Never passed

35. Is your residency program reviewed by an outside committee at your university?

If yes how often? N/A

36. Please list the papers published by your last 5 residents.

Aslan J, Shipstone M, Sullivan L. Treatment of canine cutaneous epitheliotropic T-cell lymphoma with oclacitinib: a case report. (2021) *Veterinary Dermatology* 32 (3): 262-267

Aslan J, Mackie J, Shipstone M. Carbon dioxide laser surgery for chronic proliferative and obstructive otitis externa in 26 dogs. (2021) *Veterinary Dermatology* 32 (4): 398-401

Knight EC, Trott DJ, Page SW, Garg S, Zhang Q, Song Y, Ebrahimie E, Mills PC, Shipstone MA. *In vitro* comparison of the dermal penetration of three

different topical formulations containing lasalocid. (2017) *Vet Dermatol* **28**: 342 – 347

Knight E, Shipstone M Canine eosinophilic granuloma of the digits treated with prednisolone and Chlorambucil. (2016) *Veterinary Dermatology* **27 (5)**: 446-449

Knight EC, Munday JS, Stone BM, Shipstone MA. Carbon dioxide laser treatment of extensive pigmented viral plaque lesions in a golden retriever dog. (2016) *Veterinary Dermatology* **27 (5)**: 442-445

Hutt, J; Prior, C; Shipstone, M Treatment of canine generalized demodicosis using weekly injections of doramectin: 232 cases (2002-2012) (2015) *Veterinary Dermatology* 26 (5): 345-349

Hutt, J; Dunn, K; Scase, T; Shipstone, M. A preliminary survey of the histopathological features of skin from the planum nasale and adjacent skin of dogs unaffected by dermatological or respiratory disease. (2015) *Veterinary Dermatology* 26 (5): 359-362

Hutt JHC, Shipstone M. First description of a novel parasite of the genus *Demodex* in a rat in Queensland. (2015) *Japanese Veterinary Journal of Veterinary Dermatology*. **21(4)**:

Bateman F, Nimo J, Shipstone M. Neutrophil-rich toxic epidermal necrosis in a dog: possible acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis-toxic epidermal necrosis overlap syndrome. *Australian Veterinary Practitioner*. (2012) 42 (1):200- 205.

Bateman. F, Moss S, Trott D, Shipstone. M. Biological efficacy and stability of diluted ticarcillin-clavulanic acid in the topical treatment of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* infections. 2012 Veterinary Dermatology 23 (2): 97 – 103

Bateman, F.L. and Shipstone, M.A. (2011) Review of the skin barrier: role in atopic dermatitis and implications for therapy. Australian Veterinary Practitioner. 41 (3): 126-132

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

Dr Fiona Bateman Yes

Dr John Hutt Yes

Dr Evie Knight Yes

Dr Jeylan Aslan Yes