

Program Description for ACVD Website (2022)

1. Program name and location: University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA
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: Daniel O. Morris, DVM, MPH, DACVD, Professor of Dermatology
    1. Years in ACVD: 26
    2. Years as Mentor: 24
  - b. Elizabeth A. Mauldin, DVM, DACVP, DACVD, Professor of Dermatopathology
    1. Years in ACVD: 21
    2. Years as Mentor: 21
  - c. Christine L. Cain, DVM, DACVD, Associate Professor of Dermatology
    1. Years in ACVD: 12
    2. Years as Mentor: 12
  - d. Kathryn Rook, VMD, DACVD, Assistant Professor of Clinical Dermatology
    1. Years in ACVD: 10
    2. Years as Mentor: 7

4. Specific requirements for applying to the program:

VIRMP Program application. Rotating internship in small animal surgery & medicine, or two years of general practice experience.

5. Length of residency in years: 3

6. Is a Master's degree or PhD required? If so, which?

NO

7. When the residency was first offered? 1968

- a. Has it been continuous since then? Yes
- b. If not continual what years was the residency offered? N/A

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

43 (2 currently in training)

a. How many of these have become board certified dermatologists?

39/43 (2 currently in training)

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

1,900 cases per year

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

5,700 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 600
- b. Rechecks 1,300
- c. Consults 600

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

Dogs 65% Cats 35%

13. On average, how many exotic, equine and farm animal cases does the program see per year?

Exotics 0 Equine 10-12 Farm animals 3-5

14. What percentage of time is the mentor in clinics with the resident while the resident

100% *(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:

ACVIM (internal medicine, neurology, cardiology, oncology); ACVS, AVDC, ACVR, ACVECC, ACVB, ACVN, ACVA, ACVO, ACVP, ACVCP, ACVSMR, ACVM, ABVP

16. Please describe your library access:

Penn houses one of the world's largest biomedical libraries on its campus, and a comprehensive collection of electronic journal subscriptions. Inter-library loan services allow access (within several days) to ALL journals and books available from member institutions within the American Association of Colleges and Universities. Electronic delivery of inter-library loan articles is provided as a free service.

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

Clinical immunology, clinical microbiology, clinical pathology, clinical parasitology, surgical pathology, molecular genetics, molecular immunology, molecular microbiology, molecular parasitology, proteomics, and cell culture labs are all available to faculty and residents for collaborative projects with laboratory medicine specialists and basic scientists within the School of Veterinary Medicine. The School of Veterinary Medicine is also home to the Center for Host Microbial Interactions, which facilitates collaborative projects utilizing genomics to study the interaction of microbes and the development of disease.

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: Weekly. Average 1 hour (4 hours/month). All residents and faculty discuss novel or problematic cases as a group. Because residents are never on clinical service

without an ACVD Diplomate present seeing cases concurrently, there is continuous case discussion.

- b. Journal club: Twice per month, average 2 hours (4 hours/month). All residents and faculty are assigned specific journals to police (list provided by the ACVD). Oral summaries with critiques of all relevant articles are presented to the group.
- c. Histopathology training: Twice per month, average 2 - 2.5 hours (4-5 hours/month). All cases submitted by the residents and faculty dermatologists are reviewed with an ACVP Diplomate on the multi-headed scope. Interesting cases submitted to the histopathology service by outside veterinarians may also be presented. At each session, residents are provided 2 to 4 "unknown" slides which they present to the pathologist, by providing a full histologic description, morphologic and etiologic diagnosis.
- d. Basic science learning rounds: Weekly, average 1 hour (4 hours/month). Textbook reviews (small animal and equine dermatology texts, veterinary allergy text, and selected chapters from endocrinology and infectious disease textbooks) occur during one year and are reviewed and presented by the residents. Faculty provide clarification when necessary. Residents are encouraged to formulate board-exam style questions for these reviews. Immunology review occurs during a second year, using the "Cellular and Molecular Immunology" text by Abbas et al and the Veterinary Immunology text by Tizzard. Structure/function topics are prepared and presented by the residents (using a list of topics and resources continually updated by faculty mentors) semi-monthly throughout the 3-year program. Residents are also expected to attend other seminars (such as medicine board reviews and basic science seminars) that are ancillary to the specialty of dermatology.

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)

- Full medical, dental, and vision insurance benefits (with co-pay)
- Two weeks of paid vacation plus 7 national Holidays
- An annual stipend of \$1,300 is provided for travel to scientific meetings
- A secure parking space (reduced cost) is provided near the hospital in a covered garage
- Additional details are available through the residency program director.

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 – \$1,300 stipend for attendance

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

6 weeks on clinics (5 days/week) then 2 weeks off clinics, throughout the 3-year training period

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

See #23 above. Residents share in covering in-house consultations during holidays.

25. Does the resident have to take general medicine emergency duty?

NO

26. Does the resident take Dermatology emergency duty?

YES

If so how often: Several days on-call (3 to 4 days) for urgent consultations during the 2-week winter break (at the end of December).

27. Is time allotted for externships in other subspecialties or at other dermatology practices? YES

If so explain:

Residents may take a 2-week off-clinic block to visit another veterinary dermatology program if desired. Residents may also rotate through other clinical services (including the Dermatology Dept. at the School of Medicine) during scheduled off-clinic time if desired

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

Any off-clinic time during the spring/summer (April through July) of Year 3 (generally 4 to 5 weeks) may be used for board prep, as the credentials process should be completed by that time.

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)?

Any off-clinic period can be spent on the research project (i.e., 2 weeks out of every 8-week block) throughout the entire residency period.

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

Residents provide in-house consultations to the other specialty services, the primary care service, and the emergency service during on-clinic periods. They take consultation calls (along with the faculty) from referring veterinarians. They are also responsible for teaching rounds (on the topics of pruritus and otitis) with the veterinary students. This occurs during every 2-week rotation throughout the residency period.

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

Six residents have completed the program since 2012 and are now board-certified. Two are currently in training.

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

- a. First submission? 100%
- b. Second submission? N/A
- c. Third submission or more? N/A
- d. Never passed credentials? N/A

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

- a. The year they finished their residency? 5
- b. One year after finishing their residency? 1
- c. Two or more years after finishing? N/A
- d. They never took boards? N/A

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

- a. First time taking the exam? 5
- b. Second time taking the exam? 1
- c. Third time or more taking the exam? N/A

d. Never passed? N/A

35. Is your residency program reviewed by an outside committee at your university? If yes how often?

NO

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

1. Kunder DA, Cain CL, O'Shea K, Cole SD, Rankin SC. Genotypic relatedness and antimicrobial resistance of *Staphylococcus schleiferi* in clinical samples from dogs in different geographic regions of the United States. *Vet Dermatol* 2015; 26(6):406-10
2. Lee FF, Bradley CW, Cain CL, White SD, Outerbridge CA, Murphy LA, Mauldin EA. Localized parakeratotic hyperkeratosis in sixteen Boston terrier dogs. *Vet Dermatol*. 2016; 27(5):384-e96.
3. Backel K, Cain C. Skin as a marker of general feline health: cutaneous manifestations of infectious disease. *J Feline Med Surg* 2017; 19: 1149-1165.
4. Backel KA, Bradley CW, Cain CL, Morris DO, Goldschmidt KH, Mauldin EA. Canine ischaemic dermatopathy: a retrospective study of 177 cases (2005-2016). *Vet Dermatol* 2019; 30(5):403-e122.
5. Brame B, Cain C. Chronic otitis in cats: clinical management of the primary, predisposing and perpetuating factors. *J Feline Med Surg* 2021; 23: 433-446.
6. Brame BE, Canning P, Morris DO, Drobotz KJ, Rook KA, Cain CL. Interobserver reliability of Feline Dermatitis Extent and Severity Index (FEDESI) and Scoring Feline Allergic Dermatitis (SCORFAD) and the relationship between lesion scores and pruritus. *Vet Dermatol* 2021;32: 492-e135
7. Canning P, Brame B, Stefanovski D, Lee KW, Cain CL, Rook KA, Morris DO. Multivariable analysis of the influence of cross-reactive carbohydrate determinant inhibition and other factors on intradermal and serological allergen test results: a prospective, multicentre study. *Vet Dermatol* 2021; 32:347-e96s.

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

Darcie Kunder

Fiona Lee

Katherine Backel

Bailey Brame

Peter Canning

All are willing to be contacted

yes