

## Detailed UC Davis Dermatology Program Description for ACVD Website - 2022

### 1. Program name and location:

Dermatology Residency, School of Veterinary Dermatology, University of California, Davis, California, USA

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: Stephen D. White, DVM, DACVD

1. Years in ACVD: 41

2. Years as Mentor: 30 (25 at UC Davis)

b. Name: Catherine A Outerbridge, DVM, MSc, DACVD, DACVIM (Small Animal)

1. Years in ACVD: 17

2. Years as Mentor: 17

c. Name: Stefano Borio DV DECVD

1. Years in ECVD 7

2. Years as Mentor: 2

### 4. Specific requirements for applying to the program:

- Have a DVM, VMD or equivalent degree from an approved veterinary school or college.
- Have completed one year in an internship or a comparable training period of practice equivalency. If the internship was not administered by the American Association of Veterinary Clinicians Matching Program, a letter stating the dates of training; the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the veterinarians trained with; and a description of the training, including problem-solving must be submitted in the application.
- Be licensed to practice veterinary medicine in a state of the United States, province of Canada, or other country of citizenship. Be licensed in California, or take the Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital's examination for limited California state licensure.

· Must be a member of a national veterinary medical association such as the AVMA or CVMA.

Fulfill any other requirements of candidature of the ACVD as specified on the ACVD website ([www.acvd.org](http://www.acvd.org))

5. Length of residency in years: 3.

6. Is a Master's degree or PhD required? No If so, which? N/A

7. When the residency was first offered? 1978

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? 45

a. How many of these have become board certified dermatologists? 39\*

\* three currently have no plans to take the boards – these three finished their residencies in 1987 [started at another institution, only here for one year], 1995, and 2006. Two will take the boards this November, and two will start their residencies this August (2022).

9. What is the average annual dermatology caseload for the institution over the past 5 years? 1650\* cases per year. A resident would see half to 2/3 of these. \*This average has decreased due to COVID.

10. What is the average total caseload seen the entire residency? cases (average cases annually times the number of years of residency) approximately 2500 over a three year period

11. On average, how many new patients, rechecks and consults does the program see per year? (actual numbers of cases)

a. New cases 900

b. Rechecks 500

c. Consults 250

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

a. Dogs 75

b. Cats 15

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

a. Exotics 24

b. Equine 50

c. Farm animals 15

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:

100%, second: 100% and third: 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 animal within one hour of being called.)

15. Does the program have access to other specialists? If so, please list:

Internal medicine and surgery (large and small)

Ophthalmology

Neurology

Exotic, Wildlife & Zoo medicine (including fish)

Behavior

Cardiology

Imaging

Nutrition

Clinical Pathology

Anesthesia

Emergency and Critical Care

Dermatopathology: Verena Affolter Dr.med.vet., DECVP, PhD

16. Please describe your library access: UC Davis Digital Collections and the Shield's Library at UC Davis

17. Does the program have statistical support for their residents' research projects?

Yes:

A. we have a biostatistician on our faculty that has been a co-investigator and co-author in the past.

B. We have access to another faculty biostatistician for all clinical trials

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.

Pathology, microbiology, clinical pathology, and PCR, among others. These have been used by past residents according to their interests.

They may submit samples to them, or if they wish, learn techniques.

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: 5 times weekly 1-2 hours. Students present cases seen during the week, while residents and mentors contribute advice, questions, comments, plus go over digitized cases of pyoderma, otitis dermatology terminology, and immunosuppressive medications.

b. Journal club: once weekly 2 hours. The residents choose 4-6 articles per week with the approval of a mentor. The residents then present and critique each article, followed by mentors' comments.

c. Histopathology training: once weekly, 1 hour session. Session is led by Dr. Verena Affolter DECVP reviewing cases submitted by the Dermatology Service, other services in the VMTH (including its dermatopathology service) and from outside pathology laboratories.

d. Basic science learning rounds: once weekly for 1 hour. These are incorporated into the Journal Club sessions, as questions arise that related to basic sciences (ie, immunology, endocrinology, etc). In addition, the residents are given a list of recommended texts to become familiar with, based on the recommendations of the ACVD. Questions that arise during the reading of these texts are also discussed.

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 health care benefits. Questions should be directed to Ms. Corey Vermilion [crvermilion@ucdavis.edu](mailto:crvermilion@ucdavis.edu)

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: 10-14

24. Average number of days a resident will spend on non-clinical pursuits per month

(not including Sundays or holidays): 10-14

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: during the weeks that they are on duty. This includes the weekends. Holidays are fairly distributed. When on Dermatology emergency, there is always a mentor on back-up.

27. Is time allotted for externships in other subspecialties or at other dermatology practices? If so explain: The resident is free to participate in externships during off-clinic weeks.

28. How much time is allotted off clinics for board preparation? As the residency ends July 31, and the boards are the beginning of November, residents have 3+ months to prepare after their residency is finished. Of course, they can also study during their last year during off clinic time, assuming they have fulfilled their other obligations such as their residency project.

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)? Off clinic time during three years is about  $3 \times 24 \text{ weeks} = 72$

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

1. To teach veterinary students on the dermatology rotation.
2. To give at least one hour-long lecture to the veterinary students in the didactic dermatology curriculum
3. To present the findings of their research project at the annual VMTH House Officer Day in their last year of residency.
4. To present the findings of their research project at the NAVDF, ESVD-ECVD or WCVD meeting
5. To submit the findings of their research project for publication in a scientific journal.

31. How many residents has the program had over the past 10 years?  
8

32. How many/what percentage of the above residents (question 31) passed credentials on the [2 haven't finished submission as they are waiting for their resident project manuscripts to be accepted]:

- a. First submission? 6
- b. Second submission? 0

c. Third submission or more? 0

d. Never passed credentials? 0

33. How many/what percentage of the above residents (question 31) sat boards for the first time: [2 will hopefully sit this November 2022].

a. The year they finished their residency? 6

b. One year after finishing their residency? 0

c. Two or more years after finishing? 0

d. They never took boards? 0

34. How many/what percentage of the above residents (question 31) passed the board exam on their: 2 haven't sat yet,

a. First time taking the exam? 6

b. Second time taking the exam? 0

c. Third time or more taking the exam? 0

d. Never passed? 0

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

If yes how often? Yes, every 5 years

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

Bowden DG, Outerbridge CA, Kissel MB, Baron J, White SD.

Canine demodicosis: a retrospective study (2000-2016). *Vet Dermatol* 2017; 29:19-e10.

Contreary C, Outerbridge CA, Affolter VK, Kass PH, White SD.

Canine sterile nodular panniculitis: a retrospective study of 39 dogs. *Vet Dermatol* 2015; 26: 451-8.

Emery CB, Outerbridge CA, Knych HK, Lam ATH, Gomez-Vazquez JP, White SD. Stability of dexamethasone when added to commercial veterinary ear cleaners over a 90 day period.

Emery CB, Affolter VK, Outerbridge CA, Lam ATH, White SD. Unusual multifocal nodular eosinophilic dermatosis in a Labrador retriever. *Vet Dermatol* 2020; 31:321-e82.

Goodale E, Outerbridge CA, White SD. Aspergillus otitis in small animals – a retrospective study of 17 cases. *Vet Dermatol* 2016; 27:3-8

Goodale E, White SD, Outerbridge CA, Affolter VK. Hyperesthetic leukotrichia in horses. A retrospective study of 15 cases seen at the University of California at Davis (1984- 2013) *Vet Dermatol* 2016; 27:294-300.

Goodale EC, White SD, Bizikova P, Borjesson D, Murrell DF, Bisconte A, Francesco M, Hill R, Masjedizadeh M, Gourlay S, Jordan TJM,

Emery CB, Outerbridge CA. Open trial of a Bruton's tyrosine kinase inhibitor [PRN1008] in the treatment of canine pemphigus foliaceus. *Vet Dermatol* 2020; 31: 410-e110.

Goodale EC, Varjonen EK, Outerbridge CA, Bizikova P, Borjesson D, Murrell D, Bisconte A, Hill R, Masjedizadeh M, Gourlay S, White SD. Efficacy of a Bruton's Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor [PRN 473] in the treatment of Canine Pemphigus Foliaceus. *Vet Dermatol* 2020; 31: 291-e71

Jordan TJM, Affolter VK, Outerbridge CA, Goodale EC, White SD. Clinicopathological findings and clinical outcomes in 49 cases of feline pemphigus foliaceus examined in northern California, USA (1987 - 2017). *Vet Dermatol* 2019; 30:209-217.

Jordan TJM, Affolter VK, Outerbridge CA, Hoehne S, Siniard WC, White SD. Toxic Shock Syndrome in a 2 year old Castrated Male Dachshund *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 2019; 255: 427-430

Jordan TJM, Affolter VK, White SD, Outerbridge CA. Pathology in practice: proliferative, lymphocytic, infundibular mural folliculitis and dermatitis with prominent follicular apoptosis and parakeratotic casts (PLIMFD) in a Labrador retriever. *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 2020; 257:387-390.

Schuldenfrei MD, Affolter VK, Outerbridge CA, White SD. Locally extensive follicular hamartomas with concurrent follicular cysts and dermoid cysts on the head of a dog. *Vet Dermatol* in press.

Quilling L, Lam A, Outerbridge CA, White SD. Treatment of crusted sarcoptic mange with fluralaner in a dog. *Vet Rec* 9(3): e109

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

potential residents:

Caitlein Contreary

Daniel Bowden

Elizabeth Goodale

Tyler Jordan

Carolyn Emery

All would be willing to be contacted by potential residents