

Detailed Program Description for ACVD Website - 2022

1. Program name and location:

The Ohio State University
Dept. of Veterinary Clinical Sciences
College of Veterinary Medicine
601 Vernon L. Tharp Street
Columbus, OH 43210

2. 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?

3. Mentor(s): 3

a. Name: Dr. Lynette Cole, DVM, MS, DACVD

- Years in ACVD: 25
- Years as Mentor: 21

b. Name: Dr. Gwendolen Lorch, DVM, MS, PhD, DACVD

- Years in ACVD: 20
- Years as Mentor: 11

c. Name: Dr. Sandra Diaz, DVM, MS, DACVD

- Years in ACVD: 11
- Years as Mentor: 7

4. Specific requirements for applying to the program:

- Applicants must be either US citizens or permanent residents of the U.S. The Ohio State University cannot sponsor, process, or accept visas of any kind for Resident positions; there are no exceptions.
- All potential residents in dermatology must meet the minimum requirements and qualifications as outlined in the Graduate Program Handbook of the College of Veterinary Medicine.
- Currently admission requirements include: a minimum 3.0 GPA during undergraduate and professional (veterinary degree) studies.

- The residency in dermatology is a formalized program approved by the American College of Veterinary Dermatology (ACVD). As such, all residents must:
 - a. Be a graduate of an approved veterinary school or college.
 - b. Have completed a one-year internship or practice equivalency.
 - c. Be approved to practice veterinary medicine in a state of the United States of America.
 - d. Be a member of a National Veterinary Medical Association (e.g. AVMA).
 - e. Be of satisfactory moral and ethical character including but not restricted to being honest and truthful, not be habitually intoxicated or addicted to drugs, and not to have been convicted of cruelty to animals.
- The dermatology faculty require that each potential applicant interview personally during an official visit to The Ohio State University.

5. Length of residency in years: 3

6. Is a Master's degree or PhD required? No

7. When the residency was first offered? 1988
Has it been continuous since then? Yes

8. If not continual what years was the residency offered? N/A

9. How many residents have been accepted into the program since inception? 16

10. How many of these have become board certified dermatologists? 13

11. What is the average annual dermatology caseload for the institution over the past 5 years? 1200 cases per year

12. What is the average total caseload seen the entire residency? 3900 cases (average cases annually times the number of years of residency)

13. 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: 300
- b. Rechecks: 700
- c. Consults 200

14. On average, what percentage of the program's cases are dogs and cats?
Dogs 82% cats 15%
15. On average, how many exotic, equine and farm animal cases does the program see per year? Exotics 0% Equine 2% Farm animals 1%
16. 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%? NOTE: A mentor is always in the clinic at all receiving times.
(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.)
17. Does the program have access to other specialists?
If so, please list: Yes
- a. Anesthesiologists
 - b. Cardiologists
 - c. Microbiologists
 - d. Epidemiologists
 - e. Clinical pathologists
 - f. Anatomic pathologists
 - g. Radiologists
 - h. Radiation oncologists
 - i. Oncologists
 - j. Soft Tissues Surgeons
 - k. Orthopedic Surgeons
 - l. Ophthalmologists
 - m. Behaviorists
 - n. Emergency Critical Care Specialists
 - o. Internists
 - p. Theriogenologists
 - q. Equine Medicine Internists
 - r. Equine Surgeons
 - s. Food Animal Internists
 - t. Food Animal Surgeons
 - u. Neurologists
18. Please describe your library access: The Ohio State University has on-line access to all currently available digital format journals, as well as most print journals. For non-digital back issues that are not maintained in the University's subscription database, inter-library loan assures access within 3 business days.

19. Does the program have statistical support for their residents' research projects?
Yes. We typically incorporate a statistician on all our research projects to be sure that analyze, assess and report our data correctly.

20. Does the program have direct access to any basic science or clinical science laboratories that the resident can use for research proposes? Yes.
Collaborations are possible either with colleagues within the College of Veterinary Medicine or on OSU's main campus.

If yes, please describe the types of laboratories available and interactions that the resident may have with them. Basic science laboratories with interests in microbiology, pharmacology, parasitology, genetics, virology, immunology, and oncology are available and most PIs would welcome collaborative science interactions.

It would be very likely that whatever laboratory or research facility that was necessary to complete a worthy research study would either be available at The Ohio State University or we would find a collaborator.

21. 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: Case rounds are 3-4 times per week for 1 hour each session. These are group rounds with senior students, residents and the faculty clinician on clinics. The rounds are detailed in-depth discussions of patients seen by the service the previous day.
- b. Journal club: Journal Club takes place every week and typically includes discussion and critique of 2 recent journal articles selected and led by either one of the residents on an equal rotational roster. Reviewed journals include all of those recommended by the ACVD, plus others containing articles recommended for resident review. The articles are reviewed at each journal club with an in-depth critique of all aspects of the manuscripts and supporting literature for the articles.
- c. Histopathology training: Residents attend dermatopathology rounds with the 3 dermatologists, at least two ACVP pathologists (and typically more than this), and residents in pathology service for 1 hour every month. This hour is dedicated to review of case material provided by the dermatology residents, preceptors and the pathology service. On the weeks where the resident and preceptors do not meet with the pathology service (i.e. 3-4 x monthly), the resident and preceptors review their own case material as well as sections from our bank of

histopathology slides, e-slide manager library, VetDermPath Atlas, and selected readings in veterinary dermatopathology textbooks. Initially, the preceptors provided hands on guidance, followed later by resident preparing slides to review prior to the session and then presenting these slides to the preceptors, and finally, unknowns are given to the residents for their description/ diagnosis at the time of the session.

- d. Basic science learning rounds Structure and Function of the Skin and Otology and Audiology are taught by the faculty dermatologists. In addition, over the course of the 3- year program, book review sessions will cover review of selected textbooks that may include but not limited to the following books: Muller & Kirk's *Small Animal Dermatology*, Scott's *Equine Dermatology* and relevant chapters from Scott's *Large Animal Dermatology*, Medleau and Hnilica's *Small Animal Dermatology*, *Greene's Infectious Diseases*, *Feldman and Nelson's Endocrinology*, Gross et al. *Dermatopathology*, all volumes of *Advances in Veterinary Dermatology*, recent *Current Veterinary Therapy* as well as relevant issues of *Vet Clinics of North America*. Immunology is reviewed from the textbook by Abbas (human) as well as other supporting materials deemed relevant by the preceptors.

22. 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). For information on the following:

- Salary
- Health insurance
- Travel allowance
- Personal + Professional days leave (from policy)

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

24. Does the program pay for the resident to attend the NAVDF meeting annually? Partially. Our residents receive a 3-year allocation of \$1500 that can be used for conferences, books, meeting travel and/or accommodations.

25. Average number of days a resident will spend on clinics per month: We receive patients 5 days a week. Thus, when a resident is on clinics, they are on for an average of 5 days/week. 18 days as they have 2 weekdays (that would otherwise be receiving days) off a month.

26. Average number of days a resident will spend on non-clinical pursuits per month (not including Sundays or holidays): 2 days per month. Each resident is allocated personal leave time/vacation (10 days/year), professional leave time (5 days/year) (i.e. NAVDF meetings) and 150 days of non-clinic workdays during their 3-year residency period based on a 5-day work week. Over the 3-year residency, 75 days (15 weeks) of the 150 non-clinic workdays will be allocated in weekly blocks for scholarly activities, with the remaining 75 days allocated as two non-consecutive days off on alternating weeks per month.
27. Does the resident have to take general medicine emergency duty? NO If so, how often:
28. Does the resident take Dermatology emergency duty? YES If so, how often: Shared between 2 residents. Emergencies are rare.
29. Is time allotted for externships in other subspecialties or at other dermatology practices? YES If so, explain: Residents are encouraged to consider externship opportunities to broaden and complete their education in veterinary dermatology. This time will come out of the non-clinical day time off.
30. How much time is allotted off clinics for board preparation? None.
31. 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)? 15 weeks. This time will come out of non-clinical day time off.
32. What are the other responsibilities/duties of the resident? Residents have some teaching responsibilities that include clinical teaching during receiving, teaching during rounds with the 4th year professional students as well as providing instruction in the pre-clinical curriculum in the clinical skills labs and 1-2 hours of lecture during the core Integumentary course.
33. How many residents has the program had over the past 10 years? 7
34. How many/what percentage of the above residents (question 31) passed credentials on the
- First submission 100%
 - Second submission
 - Third submission or more
 - Never passed credentials
35. How many/what percentage of the above residents (question 31) sat boards for the first time
- The year they finished their residency 99%

- b. One year after finishing their residency 1%
- c. Two or more years after finishing
- d. They never took boards

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

- a. First time taking the exam: 9
- b. Second time taking the exam: 3
- c. Third time or more taking the exam: 1
- d. Never passed: 0

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

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

1. **Burroughs, D.L.**, *et al.* Noncompartmental pharmacokinetics of three intravenous mycophenolate mofetil concentrations in healthy Standardbred mares. *Vet Dermatol* 2022;00:e13109 <https://doi.org/10.1111/vde.13109>
2. **Burroughs, D.**, *et al.* Cutaneous melanocytoma associated with vitiligo and leukotrichia in a mixed breed pig. *Vet Rec Case Rep.* 2021;9:e146. <https://doi.org/10.1002/vrc2.146>
3. **Schnedeker, A.H.**, *et al.* Is low-light laser therapy useful as an adjunctive treatment for canine acral lick dermatitis? A randomized, double-blinded, sham-controlled study. *Vet Dermatol* **32**, 148-e35 (2021).
4. **Abrams, S.B.**, *et al.* An evaluation of veterinary allergen extract content and resultant canine intradermal threshold concentrations. *Vet Dermatol* **29**, 496-e167 (2018).
5. **Schnedeker, A.H.**, *et al.* In vitro bactericidal activity of blue light (465 nm) phototherapy on meticillin-susceptible and meticillin-resistant *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius*. *Vet Dermatol* **28**, 463-e106 (2017).
6. **Hnot, M.L.**, Cole, L.K., Lorch, G., Rajala-Schultz, P.J. & Papich, M.G. Effect of feeding on the pharmacokinetics of oral minocycline in healthy research dogs. *Vet Dermatol* **26**, 399-405, e392-393 (2015).
7. **Hnot, M.L.**, *et al.* Evaluation of canine-specific minocycline and doxycycline susceptibility breakpoints for meticillin-resistant *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius* isolates from dogs. *Vet Dermatol* **26**, 334-338, e370-331 (2015).
8. **Roberts, H.A.**, Hurcombe, S.D., Hillier, A. & Lorch, G. Equine intradermal test threshold concentrations for house dust mite and storage mite allergens and identification of stable acari fauna. *Vet Dermatol* **25**, 124-134, e135-126 (2014).

39. Names of your last 5 residents and whether they are willing to be contacted by potential residents: Drs. Abrams, Schnedeker, Hnot and Hnot can be contacted for reference of the program.

- a. Dr. Dylan Burroughs
- b. Dr. Stephanie Abrams
- c. Dr. Amy Schnedeker
- d. Dr. Melanie Hnot
- e. Dr. Holly Roberts