Detailed Program Description for ACVD Website

1. Program name and location:
   University of Minnesota, College of Veterinary Medicine, Saint Paul - MN

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)
   a. Name: Sheila M. F. Torres
      1. Years in ACVD: 23 years
      2. Years as Mentor: 21 years
   b. Name: Sandra N. Koch
      1. Years in ACVD: 11 years
      2. Years as Mentor: 11 years

4. Specific requirements for applying to the program:
   ✓ Be a graduate of an approved veterinary school or college
   ✓ Have completed a one-year internship or satisfactory practice equivalency
   ✓ Be approved to practice veterinary medicine in a state of the United States of America, province of Canada, or country of citizenship
   ✓ Be a member of a National Veterinary Medical Association
   ✓ Be of satisfactory professional moral and ethical character

5. Length of residency in years: 3

6. Is a Master’s degree or PhD required?  No  
   If so, which_________

7. When the residency was first offered? 1997
   Has it been continuous since then? Yes
   If not continual what years was the residency offered? _____________

8. How many residents have been accepted into the program since inception? 9
   How many of these have become board certified dermatologists? 8/8 – The 9th resident is currently on her first year.

9. What is the average annual dermatology caseload for the institution over the past 5 years? 1615 cases per year. Note: This number does not include internal consults.
10. What is the average total caseload seen the entire residency **5001 (1667X3)** by the whole service on average and **285 (3 x 95)** by the resident (average cases annually times the number of years of residency). Note: This number does not include internal consults but includes recheck visits.

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 **201**
   b. Rechecks **310**
   c. Consults **374**
   Note: The number of rechecks listed here includes only the patients that were seen once for a recheck visit during one year, not the number of all recheck visits for that patient; therefore, this number does not reflect the actual number including all the recheck visits seen, which would be much higher.

12. On average, what percentage of the program's cases are dogs and cats?
   Dogs **1488 (approximately 92%)**     cats **127 (8%)**
   Note: These numbers do not include patients that were seen for rechecks more than once per year.

13. On average, how many exotic, equine and farm animal cases does the program see per year? Exotics **0-1**   Equine **5**   Farm animals **3**

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%** (either Dr. Torres, Dr. Koch is available)
   (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, surgery, cardiology, ophthalmology, oncology, dentistry, behavior, neurology, anesthesiology, medical imaging, theriogenology, nutrition, urology/nephrology, complementary and alternative medicine.

16. Please describe your library access: There is an easily accessible veterinary library that subscribes to all the major veterinary journals and has an extensive collection of related textbooks in both print and electronic formats. As part of the larger Health Science Libraries system, residents also have access to extensive human literature and databases. Through a computer-based linkage system known as “Find-It”, full-text articles within any electronic journals can be retrieved quickly using virtually every database (e.g.: PubMed, CABI, Google Scholar). Additionally, print materials can be quickly moved to the Library for easy pick-up from any other location. Library staff also offer search consultations and support for Mendeley or Endnote users, facilitating the
building of citation databases for quick reference, future research and publications. All these services and resources are available to residents free of charge.

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 purposes? Yes

If yes, please describe the types of laboratories available and interactions that the resident may have with them. Pathology, clinical pathology, endocrinology, immunology, cytology, cytogenetics, mycology, bacteriology, toxicology, virology, parasitology, urology. The resident interaction with these laboratories will depend on the resident’s research project. Previous residents have worked in some of these laboratories and traditionally these laboratories have been very supportive of residents and graduate students.

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: at least three times weekly.

b. Journal club: 4-6 hours/month
   Every Monday afternoon the residents, Dr. Torres and Dr. Koch discuss four journal articles for about 1-2 hours.

c. Histopathology training: 4-6 hours/month
   Once a week for 1 to 1 and 1/2 hours, the resident will review with the preceptor(s) the dermatohistopathologic slides of cases that they were primarily responsible for or cases that they consulted on. In addition, the preceptor will provide slides from a teaching set. The following format is used: the resident(s) looks at the slide first independently and write the description, morphologic diagnosis and differential diagnosis using the form provided by the Examination Committee of the ACVD. Typically, one or two slides are reviewed per session. Thereafter, the resident(s) and preceptor(s) get together to review the slides using a multi-headed microscope. There is no veterinary pathologist or ACVP diplomate present in these rounds.

   The resident will also participate in the discussion of dermatohistopathology slides given by a Board certified Pathologist and pathology residents of the Pathobiology department. These discussions
occur sporadically (4 to 6 times per year) in the following format: the residents are provided with the slides 7 days prior to the session; they describe the findings and write the morphologic diagnosis. At the conference day, the slides are projected on a screen and the residents are randomly called to present the assigned slides. The resident’s preceptors also attend and participate in this session.

d. Basic science learning rounds: 4 hours/month
The mentor provide reading assignment and study guidelines to the residents. The mentor prepares specific questions on the various subjects of structure and function for the residents to answer. A pre-assigned subject is discussed every Monday afternoon, after journal club, for about 1 hour and the residents have the opportunity to ask questions.

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)
Health and dental insurance, 15 working-day vacation, yearly professional development fund to assist with attendance to the NAVDF and books. Potential candidates can contact the mentors for details.

21. Does the program allow the resident to attend the NAVDF (North American Veterinary Dermatology Forum) meeting annually? Yes, and the mentors strongly encourage the resident(s) to attend the NAVDF.

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

23. Average number of days a resident will spend on clinics per month:
The resident spends 32 weeks of the year on clinics and 11 weeks off clinic. This is calculated on 215 days (i.e. vacation, weekends and holidays are subtracted).

24. Average number of days a resident will spend on non-clinical pursuits per month (not including Sundays or holidays):
The resident spends 11 weeks per year dedicated to non-clinical pursuits.

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?  
   If so explain: Yes. Residents can spend up to 2 weeks in another dermatology practice if needed to compensate for some program deficiencies (e.g. exotics, equine). However, money may not be available for this pursuit.

28. How much time is allotted off clinics for board preparation? 
   The mentors thrive to prepare the resident for the board exam throughout the residency.

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)?  
   At least 8 weeks; however, the resident will be allotted the time needed to complete all aspects of his/her research project.

30. What are the other responsibilities/duties of the resident? 
   The clinical duties of the resident are to see cases, report case information in the computer, write discharge letters or supervise letters written by students, write referral letters, follow-up their own cases, provide internal consults when required, return referring veterinarians’ phone calls. Identify case reports with the guidance of the mentors, write case reports, write progress reports. Identify a research project with the help of the mentors, conduct the project, collect and analyze the data, prepare the manuscript for publication in a peer review journal. They are required to present their research in house to house officers, faculty, staff and students and at the NAVDF. They are also required to present at least one lecture to the first or third year veterinary students at least once during their residency program and a total of four scientific presentations to local veterinarians, and house officers and faculty. The mentors will supervise the resident closely during the pursuit of each of these requirements.

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

32. How many/what percentage of the above residents (question 31) passed credentials on the 
   a. First submission 7/8
   b. Second submission 1/8
   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 
   a. The year they finished their residency 8/8
   b. One year after finishing their residency 0/8
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
   a. First time taking the exam 3/8
   b. Second time taking the exam 4/8
   c. Third time or more taking the exam 1/8
   d. Never passed 0

35. Is your residency program reviewed by an outside committee at your university? Yes. By the resident supervising committee.
   If yes how often? About once every 2 months.

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


   **Diaz S**, Torres SMF, **Nogueira SA**, Gilbert SM and Jessen C. The impact of body site, topical melatonin and brushing on hair regrowth after clipping healthy Siberian Husky dogs. Veterinary Dermatology 17:45-50; 2006.


   **Carr MN**, Torres SMF, Koch SN, **Reiter LV**.. Investigation of the pruritogenic effects of histamine, serotonin, triptase, substance P and interleukin-2 in healthy dogs. Veterinary Dermatology, 20:105-110; 2008..


   **Eisenschenk MNC**, Torres SMF, Oliveira S. The expression of histamine H4 receptor in the skin and other tissues of normal dogs. Veterinary Dermatology (in press).


37. Names of your last 5 residents and whether they are willing to be contacted by potential residents:
   All of the residents listed below are willing to be contacted:
   Andrea Peterson
   Paulo Gomes
   Sandra Koch
   Melissa Carr (Eisenschenk)
   Lisa Reiter