

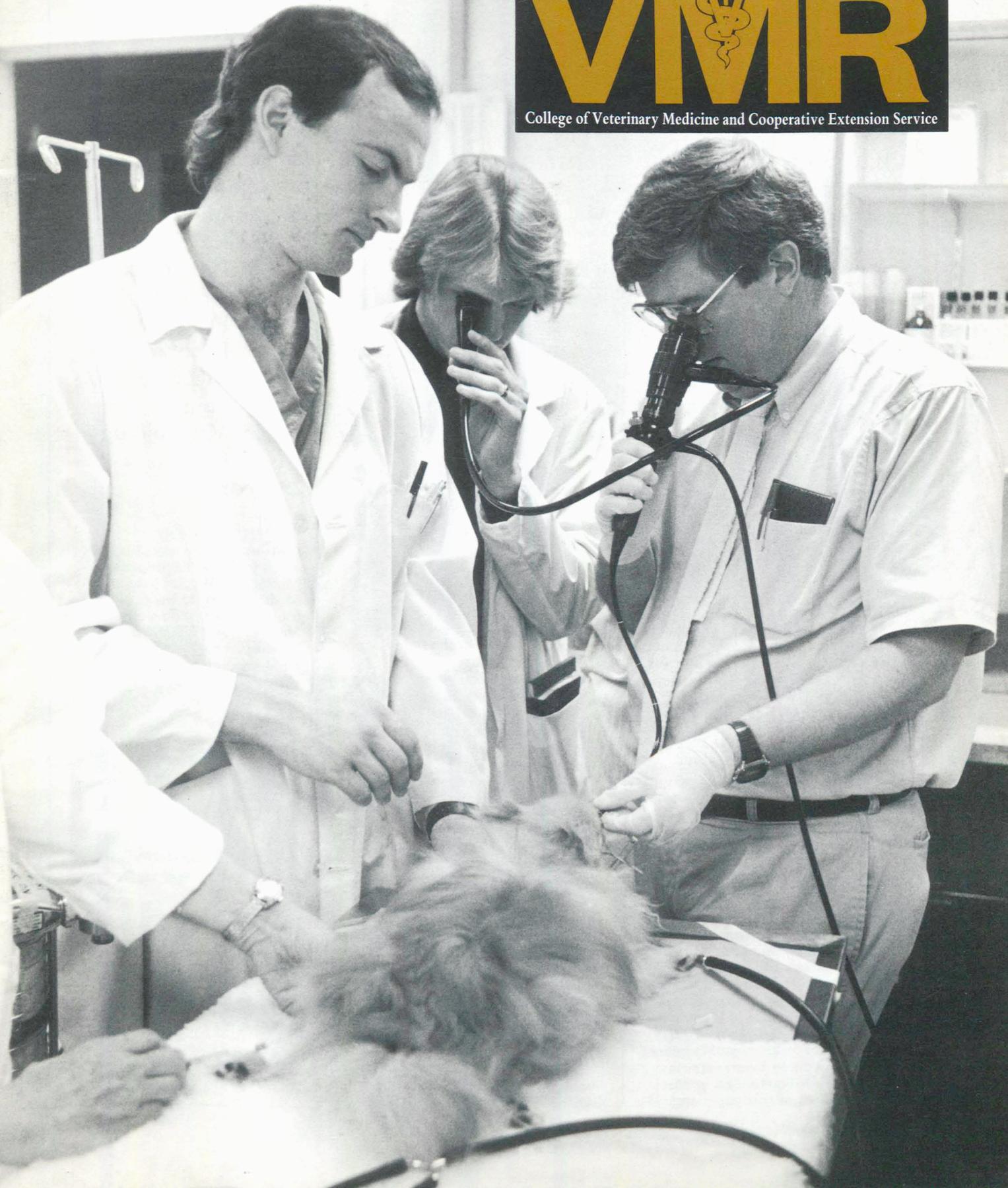
# ENDOSCOPY: THE INSIDE STORY

Fall 1988

University of Missouri  
Columbia

**VVMR**

College of Veterinary Medicine and Cooperative Extension Service





## DEAN'S COLUMN

### Veterinarians of the future: what should we teach them?

With the wide variety of demands veterinarians today are expected to meet, veterinary medicine educators are having to increase their emphasis on lifelong education of students and practitioners. So the words "strategic planning" are uppermost in my mind this year, as they are in the minds of administrators of veterinary colleges across the country.

Last April, five faculty leaders and I attended a training program in leadership and strategic planning provided by the Pew National Veterinary Medical Education Program. Strategic planning also was a hot topic at the July AVMA meeting in Portland.

With support provided by the Pew Foundation and ideas brought back from the AVMA meeting, your college is starting to put together a detailed strategic plan of its own.

The Pew Foundation — supported by the Pew Charitable Trusts and named after Joseph N. Pew, founder of Sun Oil Co. — is offering a grant to support faculty planning sessions, outside review panels, planning consultants and management advisers to help develop a college plan.

Initially, we'll form a number of task forces made up of faculty, students and users of college services. Coordinating the efforts of these task forces to form our strategic plan will be a Strategic Planning Advisory Board.

The board will examine the environment in which the college will function in upcoming decades, analyze public expectations, update college mission statements, and recommend academic program adjustments to meet the changing needs of society and the profession.

The goal of their deliberations will be to form a response to the paper, called "Current Status and Future Directions for Veterinary Medicine," that was prepared by an expert panel the Pew Foundation established. A draft of this paper was

discussed in detail at the AVMA meeting in Portland. Its major premises are:

1. The amount of knowledge required of the complete veterinarian is overwhelming, and is more than colleges can teach or students can learn. Future veterinarians must, therefore, excel at information management and decision-making, rather than mere accumulation of facts.

2. It is impossible for each veterinary college to completely prepare all students for all phases of professional activities.

3. Clinical specialization by species and class of animal must be offered in the colleges, with some students having to visit other colleges, practices or corporate facilities to get required training and experience.

4. Tracking students into non-patient-care activities and species-oriented competencies should be considered within professional (DVM) curriculums.

5. Veterinary education requires major changes to accommodate these challenges and to adjust to advancing technology, inevitable increases in specialization and a changing environment.

6. The nation's colleges of veterinary medicine must work together to meet future educational challenges.

Upon completion of their individual plans, all 27 of the nation's colleges can compete for large grants to facilitate implementation of their long-range strategies.

If you have questions or comments about your college's strategic plan, I welcome you to call (314) 882-3768 and share them with me.

Best regards,

ROBERT F. KAHRS, Dean

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### ON THE COVER:

Gastroenterology specialist Dr. Brent Jones has helped make Mizzou's College of Veterinary Medicine a world leader in the use of endoscopy on animals. Shown from left are Leroy Holdmeyer and Tim Sandt, both VM4s, with Jones. See Endoscopy: getting the inside story, page 3.



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*The most advanced endoscopy equipment transmits the image to a television monitor or camera via a computer, allowing students easy observation of the procedure.*



IAN SIGHTS PHOTO

# ENDOSCOPY

## Getting the inside story

BY DEBORAH BEROSSET DIAMOND

The day didn't begin particularly well for Max, a 3-month-old miniature schnauzer. The weather was good and the fish were biting at Osage Beach, where the family that owns Max had gone for an outing. But when Max happened upon some irresistible catfish bait and gulped it down, a barbed fishhook went along for the ride and lodged in Max's esophagus just above his heart.

Max's owners brought him into the college's clinic about 10:30 that

morning, where he was received as an emergency referral. Radiographs showed attending veterinarian Dr. Brent Jones exactly where the hook was stuck. Within an hour or so, it had been successfully removed, and Max was on his way home that afternoon.

Had the traditional route of surgery been chosen, says Jones, associate professor of medicine and surgery, Max likely would have spent about a week recovering in

# ENDOSCOPY

intensive care. Instead, the dog's dilemma was solved — with one-quarter of the risk and at one-quarter of the cost — by way of one of the hottest new fields in small-animal medicine: endoscopy.

Endoscopy uses fiber optics to visualize the interiors of hollow organs without surgery. The technique is rapidly gaining ground as a way for veterinarians to eliminate the stress and expense of surgery

and some X-rays, thus making for better care for animals at a significantly lower cost. And Mizzou's College of Veterinary Medicine, Jones in particular, is known for having done much of the pioneering work in the field.

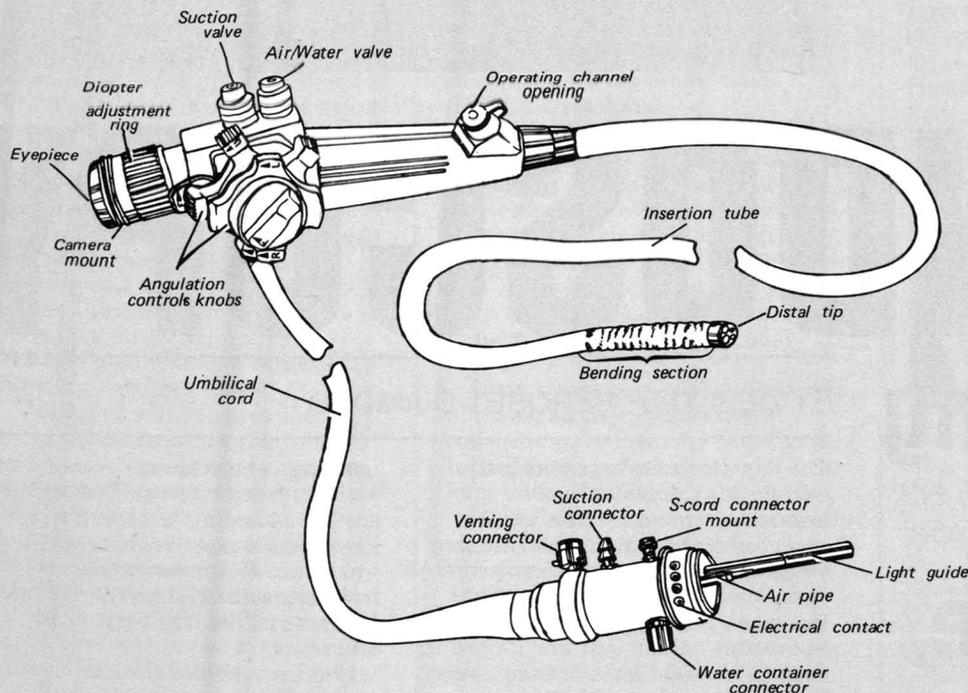
Jones, a gastroenterology specialist, is enthusiastic about the variety of procedures made simpler with endoscopy. "With the same instrument," he says, "a practitioner

can positively diagnose a collapsed trachea, take biopsy specimens from esophageal lesions and remove a fishhook from a dog's stomach — all without surgical intervention or administration of a heavy anesthetic."

Endoscopy is particularly useful for removing foreign objects that animals swallow. By using the scope in conjunction with grasping forceps, the bones, coins, wheat heads,

## Fiberoptic endoscopy

*Fiberoptics is the transmission of images and light utilizing long thin fibers of optical glass. As light is accepted at one end of a glass fiber, it is then bounced or reflected internally until it is emitted at the opposite end. A light guide at the end of an umbilical tube attaches to a remote light source, which provides adequate lighting for visualization and photography. The distal end can be controlled by using the angulation control knobs, and a variety of operating instruments can be passed through the operating channel. Insufflation, water and aspiration can be controlled by the air/water and suction valves.*



string, needles and other items dogs and cats often ingest can, 90 percent of the time, be removed noninvasively.

And the method makes for treatment that's quick, as well. A stomach biopsy takes about five minutes from insertion to pull-out, Jones says.

The endoscope consists of a tube that holds three bundles of light-transmitting glass fibers. Two of

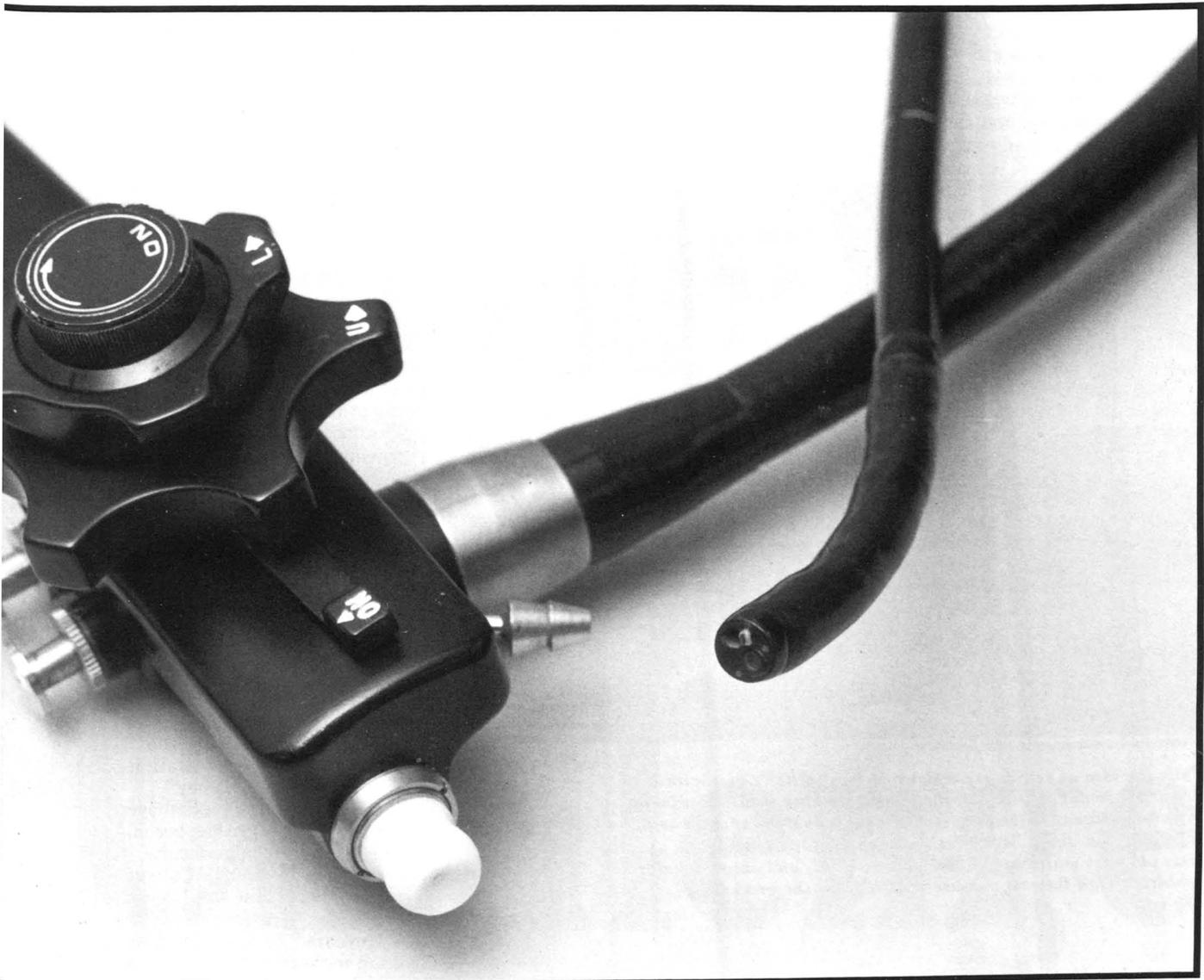
those optic fiber bundles carry light to the scope's distal tip, while another transmits a visual image back to the eyepiece.

The equipment also has an operating channel that permits passage of specially designed surgical instruments, explains Jones. Once the tube is inserted and positioned in the esophagus, stomach, large intestine or respiratory tract of a lightly anesthetized

animal, a practitioner can use an endoscopic cytology brush to collect cells from an area of pathology by passing the brush through the operating channel. Then a biopsy is obtained with forceps for histopathology evaluation.

"The optics are phenomenal," Jones says, "with great peripheral vision. The field of view is about 120 degrees."

Located on the operating end of



IAN SIGHTS PHOTO

# ENDOSCOPY

the tube are controls for several mechanisms:

- levers for deflecting the distal lens
- an air valve for inflating collapsible organs such as the esophagus, stomach and colon
- a water valve for clearing the distal lens of mucus and debris that might obscure the image transmitted to the eyepiece
- an aspiration valve for removing fluid and debris from an organ to facilitate examination of mucosal surfaces
- a focusing ring for obtaining clear images.

The first endoscope ever used was a rigid one in 1868, says Jones. In the 1940s, scientists began using semi-flexible scopes, and the proto-

type of the first optic fiber endoscope was manufactured in 1957.

The latest technology in the field is video endoscopy, where the inclusion of a microchip means the image is transmitted to a television monitor or camera via a computer. Mizzou's College of Veterinary Medicine was the first veterinary institution to get the advanced equipment two years ago, says Jones. The system, which cost about \$20,000, allows many students at a time to observe the endoscope's inner maneuvers on the screen, complete with color, and means procedures can be videotaped for later review.

Endoscopy is one of the areas that has moved from human medicine into animal care. When Jones was a

resident at The Animal Medical Center in New York, he and others decided to try the technique. They performed the first endoscopies on small animals in 1973.

"Endoscopy was not well accepted by veterinarians for some time," Jones recalls. "They said it wouldn't catch on in veterinary medicine because it wasn't economically feasible." Slowly but steadily the skeptics were proved wrong, though.

Today endoscopy is one of the fastest growing fields in veterinary medicine. Jones travels all over the world to lecture on the subject, and practitioners from West Germany, England, Switzerland and Canada have visited the college to learn the technique. Each year Jones teaches a three-day seminar on endoscopy.

"People are buying scopes to beat the band now," he reports, "and every seminar is packed."

As practitioners find out endoscopy is economically feasible as well as versatile, Jones says, they are acquiring the equipment and learning how to use it. New flexible endoscopes range in price from \$2,500 for a conventional fiberoptic model, to upwards of \$75,000 for the most advanced video equipment. Some practitioners purchase used endoscopes from human hospitals as physicians upgrade their equipment, and the used scopes become available.

"About 5 percent of all practicing veterinarians have endoscopes now," he says, "and I predict that figure will go up to 40 percent in the next five years."

In the future, Jones speculates, endoscopy may be used to get biopsies of the small intestine, and could be used in conjunction with laser therapy. Jones believes there is much left to be done with the technique. "The only limitations," he says, "are time and money."

Associate Dean Ken Niemeyer notes that endoscopy has become one of the college's strongest suits. "The University of Missouri's College of Veterinary Medicine has been a world leader in endoscopy for the last 10 years," he says. "And we're looking forward to keeping it that way." □



IAN SIGHTS PHOTO

*While the idea of veterinary endoscopy was initially met with skepticism, today it is one of the fastest growing fields in animal medicine. Mizzou veterinary students get valuable exposure to the technique from the college's resident expert, Dr. Brent Jones. Above, Jones observes while Leroy Holdmeyer, VM4, and animal health technician Nan Roberts prepare a patient for the procedure.*

by Deborah Beronet Diamond

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*A new era is dawning for the college,  
thanks to increasing private support.*

# Meeting the Challenge

**M**ike Tarry, the college's director of development, keeps a small slip of paper on his desk — right in front of him, next to his phone — on which the following words are typed:

*"Under pressure, we grow. We become aware of a degree of resilience in us we might not have been aware of before."*

Those are the words of Jimmy Carter, and serve as daily inspiration for the man in charge of increasing the college's coffers. But they might well serve as the central theme for the college over the past few years — a time of pressure and challenges, yet also of reawakened resilience and commitment to Missouri's only College of Veterinary Medicine.

The formal challenge was made in 1984, when the American Veterinary Medical Association Council on Education placed the college on limited accreditation. The board charged the college with insufficient staff and faculty, an unstable budget and, most importantly, deficiencies in facilities. The college was given five years, until 1989, to correct the problems.

In response to the organization's action, the University requested additional funds. The state Legislature rallied 'round and appropriated two additional installments of \$850,000 to the college's base budget. In addition, Gov. John Ashcroft approved measures appropriating \$3 million toward renovation of existing structures and construction of a new teaching hospital. Ashcroft announced in June that he will use revenue bonds to fund a total of \$16 million for the new facilities, which are estimated to cost about \$20 million.

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# Meeting the Challenge

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The remaining \$4 million will come in the form of private gifts from alumni, corporations, and friends of the college, says Tarry.

Private support for the college has increased significantly in recent

\$1.5 million, \$500,000 is contingent upon Mizzou obtaining matching funds from private sources.

Also providing a constant stream of support is the College of Veterinary Medicine Jefferson Club, made up of members who have pledged to contribute a minimum of \$10,000 each over a 10-year period. In July of this year there were 53 members on the list, as opposed to the 30 names there in January 1987 — that 77 percent increase in 18 months represents the largest percentage jump in Jefferson Club membership of any of the University's colleges or schools during a comparable period.

So there are a lot of people to whom the College of Veterinary Medicine is important, a lot of individuals who are personally committed to seeing it meet the challenges it faces. Tarry, the college's first full-time director of development as of October 1986, points out that these people have realized the important role they play: "The college belongs to the people of the state of Missouri," he says. "They own it, they are a part of it, and they have some determination in its future."

It was just such a belief that prompted the recent pledge of \$1.5 million, the cornerstone donation to the building fund. "Anheuser-Busch always has been extremely supportive of educational facilities in Missouri, because we believe in providing for the future of education for the state," says Virginia Busch. "We believe the University of Missouri's College of Veterinary Medicine is one of the finest in the country. It needs a new facility, and we support it as a Missouri institution."

Tarry notes that alumni automatically feel a connection with the college, having spent several years of their lives studying and training there. Others form a relationship with the college when they bring an animal for treatment. Given the fact that many pets, especially, are considered members of the family, getting friendly, quality care can mean that a client feels strongly



Drs. Gerald and Judy Johnson

*"To me, being a veterinarian is the greatest way of life there is. Being a member of the Jefferson Club gives me the opportunity to repay the fine College of Veterinary Medicine that's done so much for me and the profession."*

— Dr. Gerald Johnson  
Jefferson Club member

years. During fiscal 1986-87, more than 1,000 gifts brought in \$460,194, an increase of about \$55,000 over the previous year. This year's pledges include \$100,000 from the MFA Foundation and its affiliated companies, and \$250,000 from the Parents of Veterinary Medicine Students, both payable over five years.

The most extraordinary pledge came on June 4, when August and Virginia Busch III of St. Louis announced a \$1.5 million contribution toward construction of the new teaching hospital. This gift, presented through the Anheuser-Busch Charitable Trust, represents the most substantial contribution ever to the college, and is one of the largest in the University's history. Of the

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about some day returning the favor.

In the interest of better communication with potential allies in the college's capital campaign, key supporters have organized a series of fund-raising dinners around the state. Invitees chip in about \$100 a plate to hear Kahrs explain the institution's needs, plans and goals. "It's important that we share what we do, and why we do it," Tarry says. "This is an extraordinary opportunity to make this one of the truly excellent colleges of veterinary medicine in America, and we're asking people to be part of that opportunity with us."

The dinner in St. Louis in June was hosted by Mr. and Mrs. Busch, and another in Kansas City in August was co-hosted by Hortense Brozman and Thomas Scott, BS BA '58, and Betty Rose Cerny Scott, Nur '58. Other dinners are planned for those locations, as well as in Orlando, Fla.; Las Vegas, Nev.; Columbia; Joplin, Mo.; and Missouri's bootheel region.

Plans for the new facilities are on the drawing boards of architects with Christner Partnership Inc. of St. Louis. The veterinary teaching hospital will contain about 40 offices and several conference rooms, and will consist of three species-oriented clinics: a food animal clinic for cattle, swine, sheep and goats; an equine clinic for horses; and a small-animal clinic for dogs, cats and other small companion animals.

Each of the three clinics, explains Kahrs, will have separate reception areas, treatment and surgical areas and hospital wards. They will share medical records and accounting programs, pharmacy and medical supply areas, surgical preparation areas, anesthesiology and radiology services and a clinical pathology laboratory.

The new hospital will be located southwest of the existing complex, immediately south of the agriculture engineering building. Kahrs notes that its appearance will be carefully designed to establish a unique, contemporary identity and will fit the overall look of the campus. "The



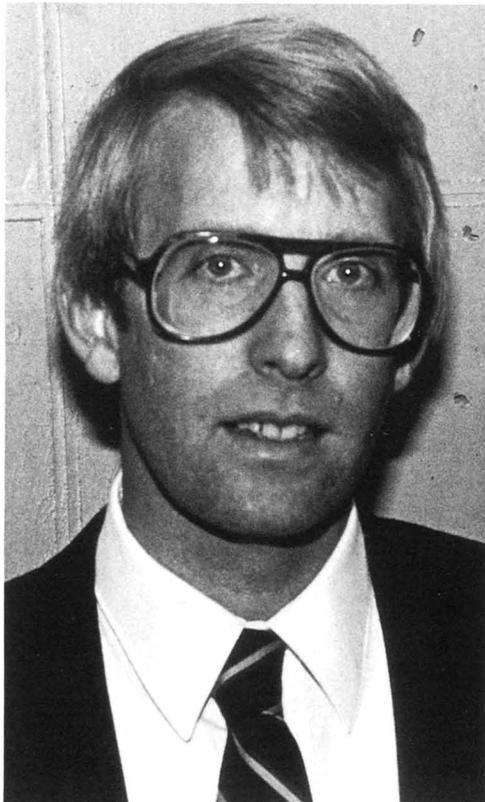
PHOTO COURTESY OF THE BLUE SPRINGS EXAMINER

Diane Gerlach and her dog, Baron

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*"The college's veterinarians cared more about our dog, Baron, than the cost of treatment. Even as a human, you couldn't get better care. We felt (joining the Jefferson Club) was one way we could pay back the University for helping us when we needed help."*

— Diane Gerlach  
Jefferson Club member



Dr. Kent Jackson

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*"I wanted to give something back to the University. I'm thankful for the education that's allowed me to become a veterinarian."*

— Dr. Kent Jackson  
Jefferson Club member

facilities should be visitor-friendly and user-responsive," he says.

Associate Dean Ken Niemeyer explains that once the new teaching hospital is built, the old one will be remodeled to house the basic sciences. The third phase, then, would be to construct an additional academic building. Niemeyer estimates it will take about two years to complete the first phase, the new hospital, once the plans are finished and the ground broken — a moment college administrators hope will come this spring.

Meanwhile, Missouri's College of Veterinary Medicine is nearly halfway to its goal of \$4 million. The formal kickoff of its capital campaign will come in January.

In May the AVMA accreditation team returns to assess the college's

progress and make a decision regarding future accreditation. "We've hired new staff and faculty, and have improved some equipment already," Niemeyer says. "We're hoping that considering what we've accomplished along with what we plan to do, we'll be in good shape."

Tarry echoes that optimism: "We're not just raising dollars," he says, "we're building relationships. We have confidence and belief in the people of Missouri, and know the people will stand with us. We're confident that we're going to achieve our goal."

Tarry is quiet for a moment, perhaps reflecting on the words of Jimmy Carter, on the growth that pressure can bring. He then stands, smiles, and says, "We're going to make it." □

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*"Recognizing the limited support given to higher education in the state of Missouri, those of us dedicated to the University and the college are going to have to do our part to help."*

— Ben Riley  
Jefferson Club member

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*"I've been taking my animals to the teaching hospital for 15 years, and the people there are wonderful. So when I learned of some of the college's needs, I decided to get involved."*

— Jo Betty Rosier  
Jefferson Club member



Ben Riley



Jo Betty Rosier and her dog, Benji

## Jefferson Club: a longstanding tradition of commitment

Were Thomas Jefferson alive today, he undoubtedly would be a staunch supporter of the University's Jefferson Club — and not just because the organization bears his name.

Jefferson had a strong commitment to quality public higher education, and the legislative act that created the University of Missouri in 1839 incorporated some of his ideas. The epitaph he wrote for his own grave marker lists the founding of the first state university as one of the accomplishments that gave him the greatest pride.

Today the University of Missouri's Jefferson Club has hundreds of members participating on four levels: Members, who each have pledged \$10,000; Fellows, who pledge at least \$25,000; Distinguished Fellows, who pledge at least \$50,000; and Very Distinguished Fellows, who pledge a minimum of \$100,000. Corporate memberships are also available. The pledges are payable over a ten-year period.

Dean Robert Kahrs is proud of the growing support from the college's own branch of the Jefferson Club, with a 70 percent increase in its membership in a year-and-a-half. He enjoys presenting new members with their decorative Jefferson Club plates, and notes the custom of having a separate table for "Jeff Club" members at the college's banquets.

At a recent gathering the dean asked all Jefferson Club members to stand and be recognized for their contributions to the college. Then he said: "I like to think I'll be in heaven some day looking down on one of these banquets. I'll ask the Lord, 'Which one is the Jefferson Club table?' And He'll say, 'Bob, they're *all* Jefferson Club tables. . . .'"

American Kennel Club

Anheuser-Busch Charitable Trust

Dr. Dennis M. Arn, DVM '77

Dr. Gary S. Atkinson, DVM '74, and  
Mrs. Gary Atkinson

Beecham Laboratories

Dr. and Mrs. M.J. Bojrab

Dr. and Mrs. Phillip R. Brown

Mrs. Hortense G. Brozman

Mr. and Mrs. August A. Busch III

Dr. John N. Clark, DVM '74, and  
Mrs. John Clark

Mrs. Bernice M. Colson

Mr. and Mrs. Donald E. Dare and Ms.  
Donna D. Dare, BS BA '80

Dr. Ignacio T. Dela Cruz, DVM '74,  
and Mrs. Victoria F. Dela Cruz

Dr. Mark A. Dolginoff, DVM '74

Dr. Hires Gage, DVM '77

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest J. Gerlach

Mrs. Mildred Goodwin

Dr. Harvey S. Gosser, PhD '70, and  
Mrs. Harvey Gosser

Dr. Clair M. Hibbs, DVM '53, and  
Mrs. Clair Hibbs

Dr. Richard Frame, BS Agr '59, MS  
'62, DVM '64, and Mrs. Judith Ann  
Frame, BS '60

Dr. and Mrs. Kent Jackson

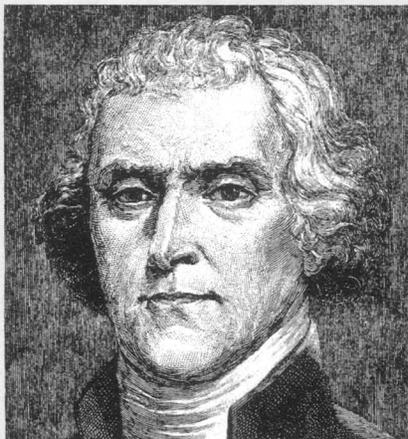
Mr. Layton Jackson, BS Agr, DVM  
'51, and Mrs. Mary Louise Jackson,  
BS '47

Dr. Harlan E. Jensen, PhD '71, and  
Mrs. Harlan Jensen

Dr. Gerald L. Johnson, BS Agr '52,  
DVM '56, and Dr. Judy C. Johnson,  
AB '60, MA '62, PhD '69

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## The college's Jefferson Club roster



Thomas Jefferson

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Mr. Joseph C. Jurgensmeyer, BS Agr  
'59, and Mrs. Joseph Jurgensmeyer

Dr. and Mrs. Robert F. Kahrs

Dr. Loren Kintner, MS '52, and Mrs.  
Trevia Kintner, MS '52

Dr. Roger C. Kuhn, BS Ed '64, DVM  
'68

Dr. Bernard Lauhoff, DVM '62, and  
Mrs. Bernard Lauhoff

Dr. James C. McCrea, BS Agr, DVM  
'50

Dr. Reuben E. Merideth, BS BA '70,  
DVM '78

Mr. George Menos

MFA Foundation

Dr. John R. Montgomery, BS Agr '59,  
DVM '61, and Mrs. John  
Montgomery

Dr. Cecil P. Moore, DVM '72, and  
Mrs. Geraldine Buckman Moore,  
BHS '84

Dr. and Mrs. L.G. Morehouse

Dr. David E. Moser, BS Agr '75,  
DVM '79, and Mrs. David Moser

Dr. James E. Nave, BS Agr '66,  
DVM '68, and Mrs. James Nave

Dr. Paul L. Nicoletti, BS Agr, DVM  
'56, and Mrs. Paul Nicoletti

Dr. Kenneth H. Niemeyer, BS Agr,  
DVM '55, MS '62, and Mrs.  
Margaret R. Niemeyer, BS Ed '67,  
M Ed '77

Dr. Elry E. Phillips, BS Agr '68,  
DVM '71, and Mrs. Priscilla  
Phillips, BS Ed '69

Mr. James H. Redhage

Mr. Ben Riley, BS BA '65

Mrs. Jo Betty Rosier

Mrs. Elsie S. Roth

Dr. James L. Sapp, BS Agr '65,  
DVM '67, and Mrs. James Sapp

Mr. Thomas Scott, BS BA '58, and  
Mrs. Betty Rose Cerny Scott, Nur  
'58

Dr. Jack L. Stephens, DVM '72, and  
Mrs. Jack Stephens

Dr. Harold T. Trimmer, BS Agr '64,  
DVM '68, and Mrs. Harold  
Trimmer

Dr. Gary D. Weddle, BSF '72, DVM  
'78

Ms. Gwen N. Winningham

Dr. William Wolff, MD '65, and Mrs.  
William Wolff

Dr. William Worley, BS Agr '64,  
DVM '66, and Mrs. William Worley

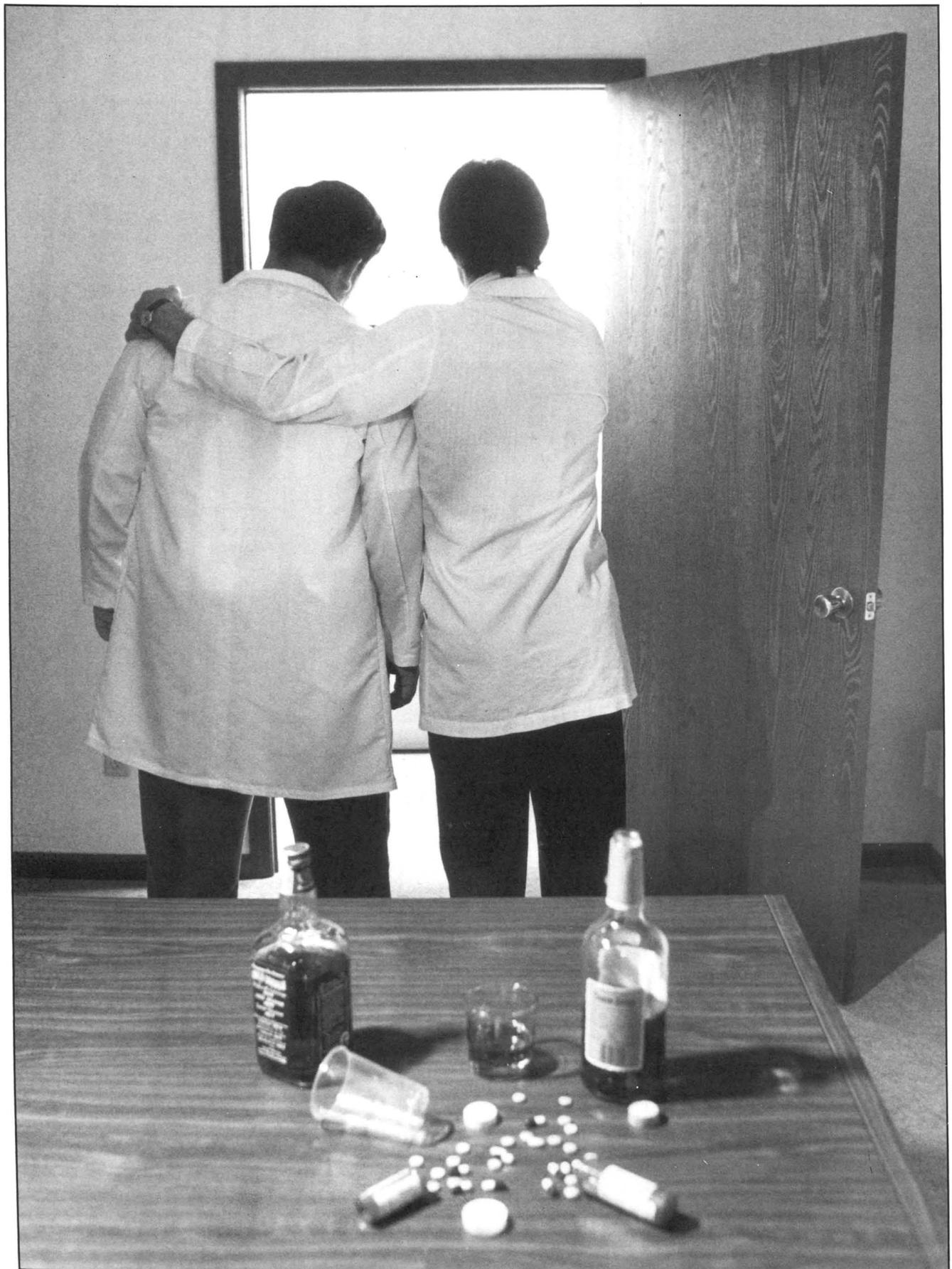


PHOTO ILLUSTRATION BY IAN SIGHTS

# THE DISEASE WE DENY

by Deborah Beronet Diamond

Dr. Harry "Cap" Eschenroeder remembers all too well what it's like to live with chemical dependency: "The most overwhelming thing is a horrible, terrible lack of self-esteem, and a complete divorce from anything spiritual.

"And to compensate for this lack of self-esteem, you develop a fantastic bunch of phony ego trips, saying things like, 'I can handle this, get out of my way, I'm in charge.' And when that doesn't work — and it won't — you get drunk or high on something, and all the problems get worse. You're nasty and unpleasant to the people you love the most — you don't even know what love is — and you're out in the cold.

"It's a miserable, lonely, degrading, self-effacing, horrible existence."

Today Eschenroeder, DVM '53, lives without alcohol or drugs, and owns and operates Yorkshire Animal Hospital, a small-animal practice in St. Louis. He is an energetic, enthusiastic individual, wholeheartedly committed — along with several other concerned veterinarians — to helping people in the profession with chemical dependency problems.

About three years ago this group formed the Missouri Veterinary Medical Association peer assistance committee, created to help veterinarian colleagues across the state with such problems. The five-member committee is modeled after guidelines created by the AVMA, which has recognized the need for addressing substance abuse in the profession. The MVMA program emphasizes prevention, education

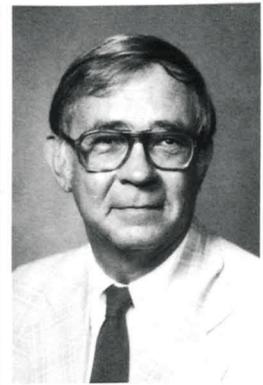
and advocacy, and is fully recognized by the Missouri Veterinary Medical Board.

Dr. Amanda Donnelly, DVM '86, is a member of the committee who became active after deciding that substance abuse among veterinarians was a problem that needed to be discussed and brought into the open. "I have known people who had a serious drug or alcohol problem," says Donnelly, a small-animal practitioner in Kansas City, "and it's affected not only their lives, but the lives of the people around them."

So how prevalent is this problem? Eschenroeder quotes some startling figures: Among the general population, he says, about 10 percent suffer from some form of chemical dependency. The figure for those in the healing arts — including veterinarians and veterinary students — runs between 15 percent and 20 percent.

Those who think veterinarians are above substance abuse, Eschenroeder says, are kidding themselves. "The biggest problem of all is a superb kind of arrogance," he explains. "Some people say, 'Come on, veterinarians don't have any of these problems — we're nice, clean-cut guys and gals.'" But it *does* happen in the profession, emphasizes the recovering veterinarian. "Plenty."

Veterinarians and veterinary students are under a lot of stress, Eschenroeder notes, and are typically goal-oriented high achievers. These factors, in addition to being raised in a family that is dysfunctional or has a history of drug addiction, can lead some individuals to succumb to substance abuse.



**Dr. Harry "Cap" Eschenroeder was instrumental in the formation of a peer assistance committee that helps people in the profession with substance abuse problems — a group estimated to include 15 to 20 percent of all veterinarians.**

# THE DISEASE WE DENY

Below, peer assistance committee member Dr. Amanda Donnelly explains how to help a student or colleague in trouble with drugs or alcohol. Taking notes are, from left, Drs. Peter Farin and Julie Smith, residents, and Dr. Minta Keyes, intern. Right, Donnelly discusses plans for a student committee with, from left, Associate Dean Ken Niemeyer and Dean Robert Kahrs.





IAN SIGHTS PHOTO



IAN SIGHTS PHOTO

Both alcoholism and drug addiction are progressive diseases. At some point the problem affects not only the substance abuser, but his or her family and business as well. Donnelly points out that often colleagues, staff and family members of abusers unwittingly allow the situation to continue and worsen. "People will tend to cover up for an alcoholic," she says, "enabling him or her to continue. When a family helps out that person financially, a staff member makes excuses for an impaired veterinarian, or a student covers for another student that got a DWI, they are just making it easier for that person to continue to drink or abuse. So it's important that the family and co-workers get help at the same time as the substance abuser."

In the interest of helping people recognize the problem in themselves and others, and getting them treatment, the peer assistance program is available for spouses, technicians and associates, as well as veterinarians themselves. So far the committee has published an informational brochure, and is working with the Missouri Veterinary Medical Board to develop ways of helping impaired veterinarians whose licenses may be at risk. Five members' names and numbers are listed in the brochure with the invitation to call for more information or help. (See sidebar.)

Confidentiality is absolute, stresses Eschenroeder. "We are here to help, not punish," he says. "We have a list of clergy in Missouri who are knowledgeable about substance abuse, as well as addresses where people can write for more information. And if somebody just wants to talk, we're here."

Eschenroeder, Donnelly and another committee member, Dr. Jarvis Williams of Kansas City, have spoken to classes at the College of Veterinary Medicine and found students to be receptive and full of questions. "The administration there has been overwhelmingly supportive on this," Eschenroeder says.

For his part, Dean Robert Kahrs is grateful to the committee for bringing the issue of substance abuse to the attention of students, faculty and administration at the

college. "This is a national concern," he says, "and it would be naive to think that the profession or the college was untouched. To have people come forth and offer their support to colleagues and future colleagues is really outstanding."

Donnelly hopes to be able to organize a student peer assistance committee at the college. Colorado State's veterinary college has already established a similar group that could be used as a model, she says, and the AVMA has published a set of bylaws for student committees. It would be made up of student volunteers from each class and a few faculty advisers, and committee business would remain absolutely confidential.

The main thing, both Donnelly and Eschenroeder explain, is to make people aware of the problem. Denial on the part of substance abusers and those around them is one of the biggest roadblocks to recovery — so the more it's brought up and talked about, the better.

"There's an art to helping these people to get treatment and get sober without crushing them," Eschenroeder says. "And that's what we're promoting."

Donnelly admits that the fruits of the committee's efforts may be a long time coming, but remains hopeful. "The phone's probably not going to start ringing for a long time," she says. "This is a disease that everybody denies."

"We just have to continue to put the word out whenever we have the opportunity, so people don't forget about it." □

For more information regarding the peer assistance program, please contact one of the following members:

- Dr. Amanda L. Donnelly, Kansas City (816) 741-2247 or (816) 741-6648
- Dr. Harry "Cap" Eschenroeder, St. Louis (314) 843-2394 or (314) 966-4691
- Dr. Donna R. Stewart, Kansas City (816) 761-0440
- Dr. Jarvis E. Williams, Kansas City (816) 333-4484
- Dr. Donald G. Wilson, Arnold, Mo. (314) 296-2824 or (314) 296-7060

# Up River

*Dr. Homer Dale turns an adventure fantasy into reality.*

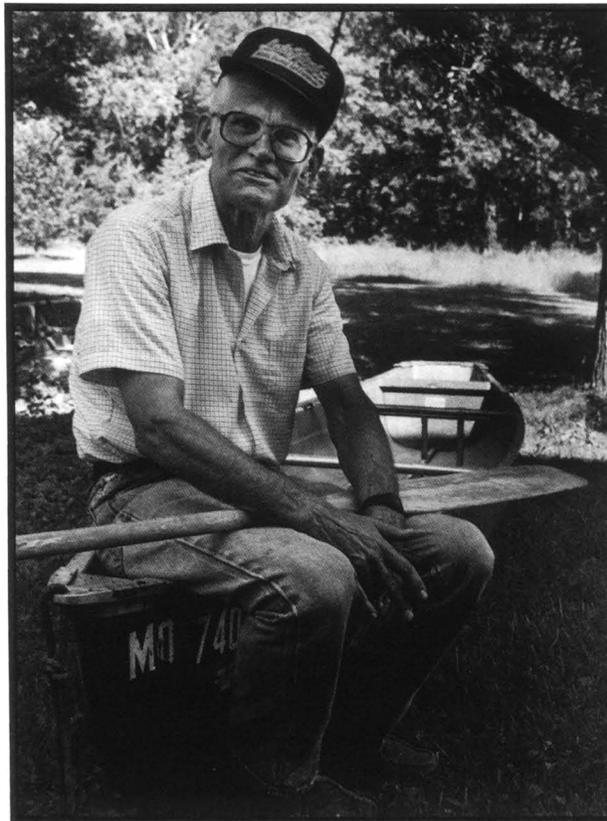
by Deborah Beronet Diamond

Some people love to curl up in an armchair to read travel stories and tales of derring-do, while others seek out adventure of their own. **Dr. Homer Dale**, professor emeritus, does both.

A few years ago, the retired professor of physiology began reading the journals of Lewis and Clark, who started up the Missouri River from St. Louis in 1804. "I wanted to see if I could observe anything similar to what they described almost 200 years ago," Dale says. "So I went on an expedition of my own."

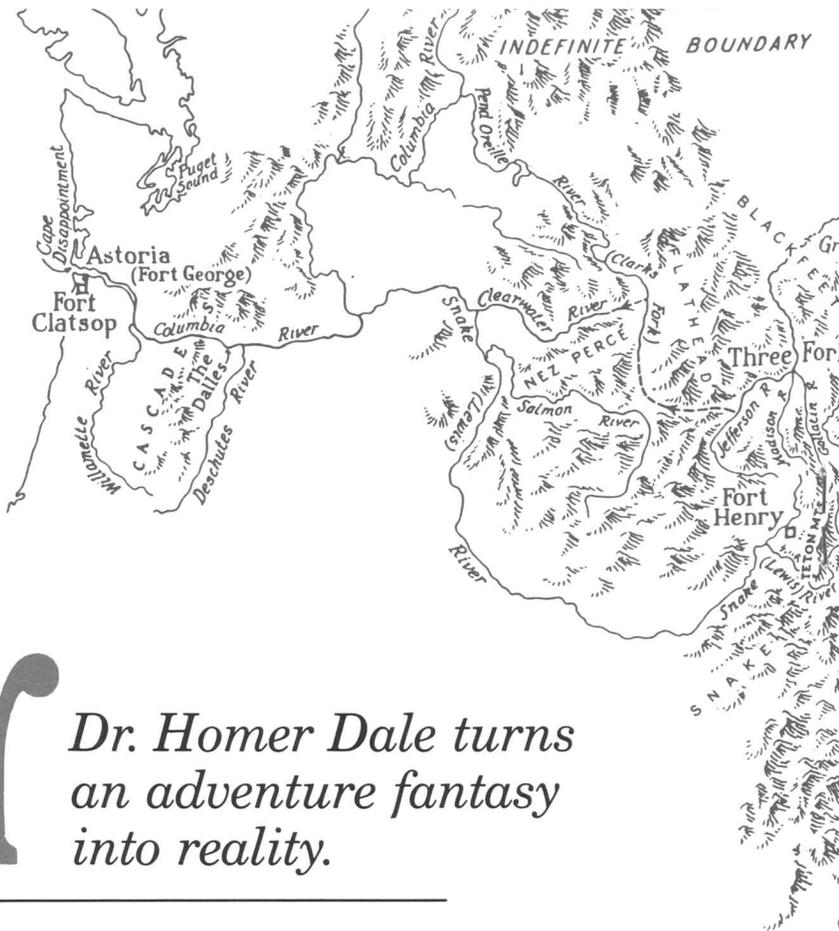
Spurred on by the explorers' inspiring words, Dale purchased a 16-foot canoe with a five horsepower motor, a small tent and other gear necessary to a lengthy trip. In the summer of 1985, the year he retired, Dale set off on the first of what was to be six separate stages of solo exploration of the 3,500 miles of waterway that is the upper Missouri River.

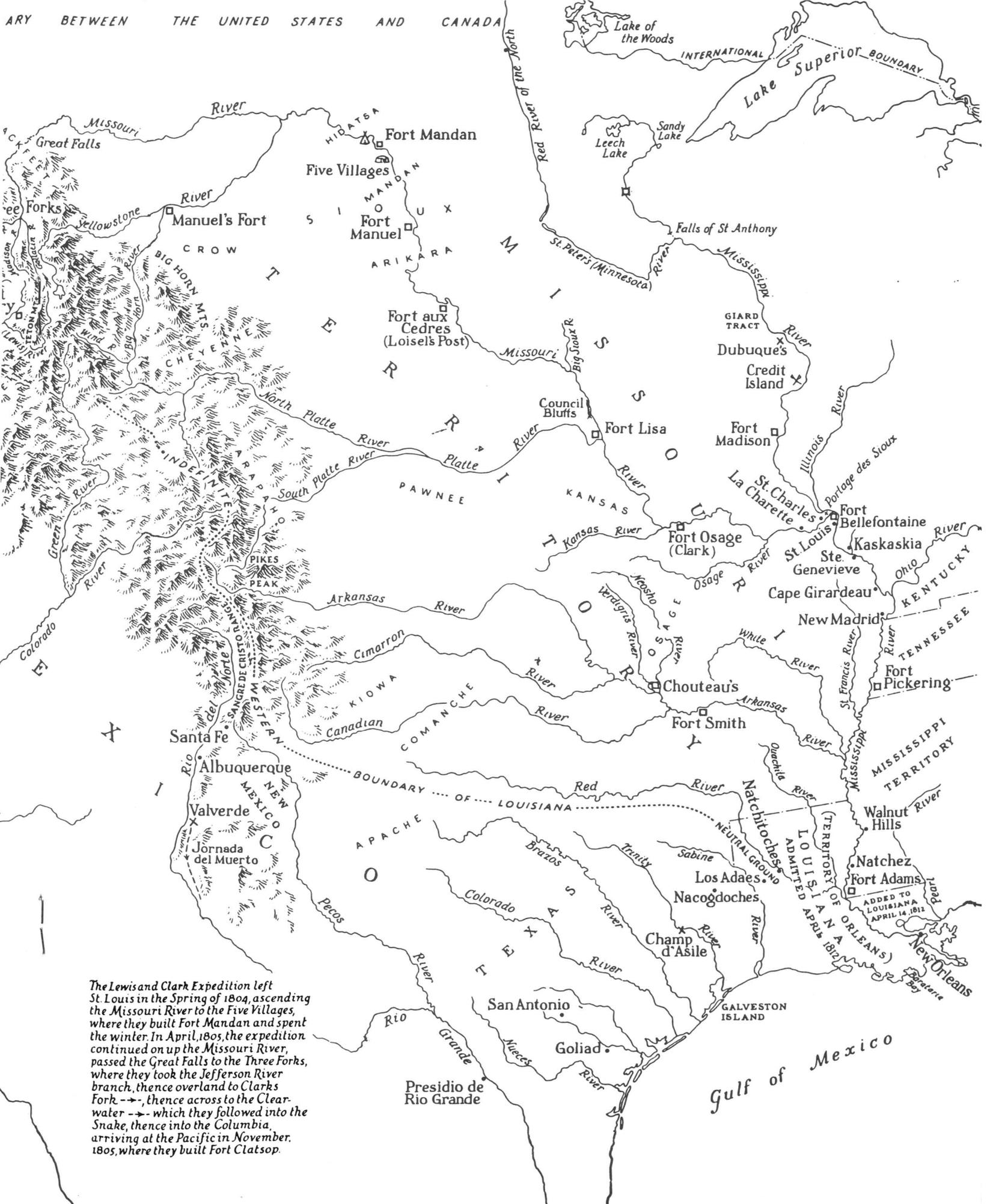
Dale, who taught at the college for 33 years, first put in his canoe near Easley, Mo., and traveled as far as Yarkton, S.D., where he was forced to terminate that leg of the trip at Gavin's Point Dam. The determined Dale turned around, came home, loaded up the car, and drove back



IAN SIGHTS PHOTO

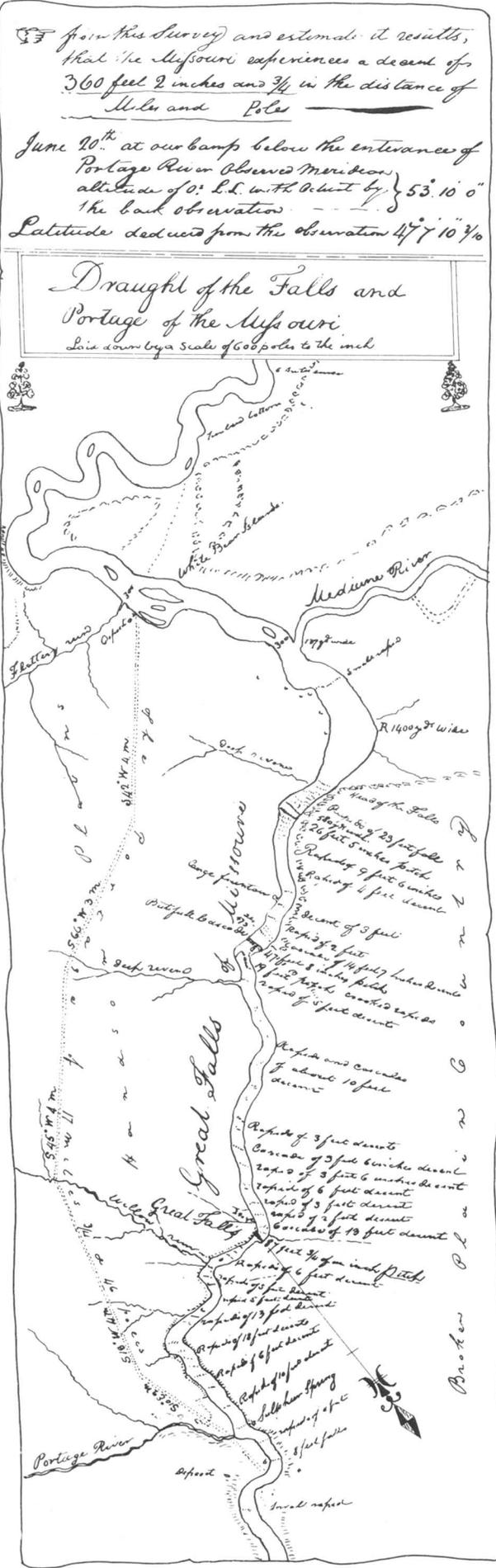
*"I'd go for days at a time without seeing a soul," says professor emeritus Dr. Homer Dale of his solo trip.*





The Lewis and Clark Expedition left St. Louis in the Spring of 1804, ascending the Missouri River to the Five Villages, where they built Fort Mandan and spent the winter. In April, 1805, the expedition continued on up the Missouri River, passed the Great Falls to the Three Forks, where they took the Jefferson River branch, thence overland to Clarks Fork --> thence across to the Clearwater --> which they followed into the Snake, thence into the Columbia, arriving at the Pacific in November, 1805, where they built Fort Clatsop.

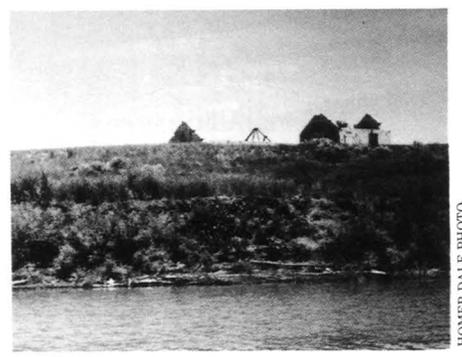
# Up River



"This morning I dispatched Joseph Fields up the yellowstone river, while I proceeded down the river with one man in order to take a view of the confluence of this great river with the Missouri. the bottom land on the lower side of the yellowstone river near it's mouth, for about one mile in width appears to be subject to inundation; while that on the opposite side of the Missouri and the point formed by the junction of these rivers is of the common elevation, say from 12 to 18 feet above the level of the water, and of course not liable to be overflowed except in extreem high water, which does not appear to be frequent. the water of this river (Yellowstone) is turbid, tho' dose not possess as much sediment as that of the Missouri."  
 — Lewis, April 26, 1805

north to a point just past the obstacle. There he started in his canoe again, slowly motoring up-river until he came upon the next dam and had to turn around again. The process was repeated several times — three that summer, and three the next — until Dale, 66, had navigated the entire length of the upper Missouri as planned, all the way to Great Falls, Mont.

The word "river" is something of a misnomer as far as the Missouri is concerned, Dale says, for it is more a long series of lakes. More difficult for a canoist to navigate than many rapids, the lake areas are noted for stiff winds and waves that can easily swamp a small vessel. After his first experience with the rough water, Dale had a canvas cover made for the canoe. The waves would break on that, he says, while he bailed out by hand the space where he sat.



Above, a 19th century fort Dale photographed from his canoe stands vigil at the junction of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers.

HOMER DALE PHOTO



*“at 9 oClock Set out and proceeded on 9 miles passed two Islands and incamped on the Starbd. Side at a Mr. Pipers Landing opposet an Island, the Boat run on Logs three times to day, owing her being too heavily loaded a Sturn, a fair after noon, I saw a number of Goslings to day on the Shore, the water excessively rapid, & Banks falling in.”*  
— Clark, May 15, 1805

Accompanying Dale on much of his adventure was his white toy poodle, Suki. She loved sleeping in the tent, he recalls, and snubbed the dogfood he packed in favor of her favorite grub, dehydrated chicken soup. Suki was an older dog and had trouble keeping up, Dale says, so when he walked into town from the river to get gasoline, she rode in a shoulderbag and stuck her head out occasionally to yap at the local dogs.

Dale lost his traveling companion, though, when Suki died after that first summer at age 16. He carried on alone the following year, but admits there were times when he missed having company. “It’s a solitary pursuit,” he explains. “I’d go for days at a time without seeing a soul, and when I did, they were often on shore or another boat. I’m an independent and self-sufficient person, but I got pretty damn lonely.”

Boredom was not part of Dale’s vocabulary, however. Each morning he’d rise before dawn, eat some pancakes or oatmeal, and have the canoe packed and ready to go by the time it began to get light. Every day his canoe slid past 30 to 50 miles of river, as he used an ordinary roadmap to determine his whereabouts. Sometimes he’d have his lunch of sardines and crackers in the canoe, sometimes on shore. Daydreaming was not on the itinerary, Dale explains. “You have to pay close attention to the river when you’re canoing,” he says, “especially if you’re a terrible swimmer like me.”

When he stopped for the night, Dale would set up camp again, wash his clothes, fix dinner from the dehydrated food he dries himself, and then lie in his tent for a while, listening to the radio before he fell asleep.

Even after navigating the chal-

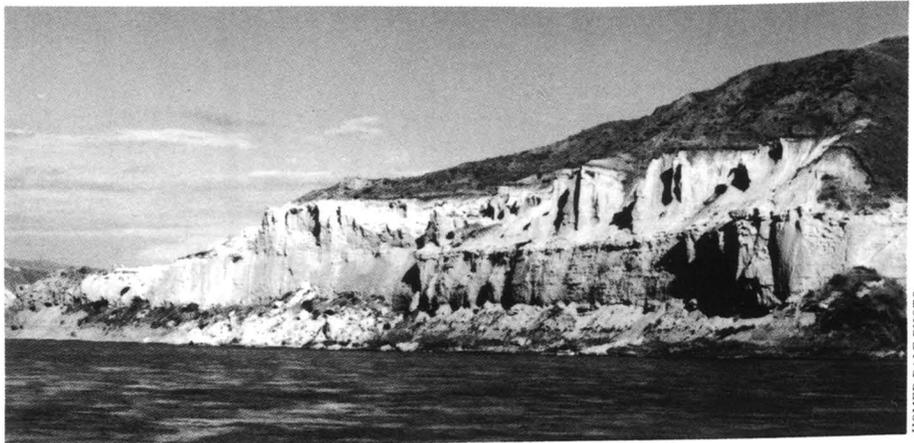
lenging upper Missouri, Dale was eager to do more. In August 1987 he packed up his trusty canoe again, slid it into the Mississippi at St. Louis, and spent just under three weeks getting to New Orleans.

“The Mississippi is much easier to handle than the upper Missouri River,” says the avid canoist. “It’s easier to locate the channel, and it has better shorelines for camping.” The only problem he encountered was a lot of river traffic and heavy fog — a deadly combination when you’re bobbing around in a small canoe. “I was out in one pea soup fog for 10 minutes,” he recalls, “but it seemed like an hour.”

The best part of any of his trips, Dale notes, was getting to see some of the same things Lewis and Clark described in their journal entries. He was delighted to see the same sculpted sandstone formations of which he had read, and the same killing bluffs from which Indians used to drive buffaloes.

“What that expedition did impressed me tremendously,” says Dale, shaking his head. “They were paddling their canoes, and often had to carry their boats and supplies overland.”

He chuckles and adds, “When you consider what *they* did, I went first class.” □



*“The hills and river cliffs which we passed today exhibit a most romantic appearance. The bluffs of the river rise to the hight of from 2 to 300 feet and in most places nearly perpendicular; they are formed of remarkable white sandstone which is sufficiently soft to give way redily to the impresson of water...The water in the course of time in decending from those hills and plains on either side of the river has trickled down the soft sand cliffs and woarn it into a thousand grotesque figures, which with the help of a little imagination and an oblique view, at a distance are made to represent eligant ranges of lofty freestone buildings, having their parapets well stocked with statuary; so perfect indeed are those walls that I should have thought that nature had attempted here to rival the human art of masonry had I not recollected that she had first begun her work.”*  
— Lewis, May 31, 1805

# AROUND THE COLLEGE

## Biomedical Sciences

**Dr. John F. Amann**, assistant professor, published "Muscle hemodynamics in hereditary myopathy of Labrador retrievers" with M. Harold Laughlin and Ronald J. Korthuis in the American Journal of Veterinary Research, Vol. 49, No. 7, 1,127, July 1988. He published "Motor neuron organization and corticospinal fibers in the cervical intumescence of the racoon (*Procyon lotor*) spinal cord" with John F. Cummings in Anatomia

Histologia Embryologia, Vol. 17, 27-40, 1988.

## Diagnostic Laboratory

**Dr. Robert F. Solorzano**, **Dr. William H. Fales** and **Dr. LeRoy Olson**, all professors, and **Audrey Rottinghaus**, research specialist, are the principle investigators of the NC-62 Enteric Diseases of Swine Project, which was renewed for five years by the USDA. Solorzano

published "Single and mixed infections of neonatal pigs with rotaviruses and enteroviruses: virological studies" with B.H. Janke and L.G. Morehouse in the Canadian Journal of Veterinary Research, Vol. 52, No. 3, 360-363, July 1988. Also published in that issue by the same authors was "Single and mixed infections of neonatal pigs with rotaviruses and enteroviruses: clinical signs and microscopic lesions," 364-369.

**Dr. Jim Turk**, associate professor, helped coordinate a short course on

## Recuperating raptors getting off the ground

*Deanna Hollenberg, a senior majoring in fisheries and wildlife, exercises a hawk in the college's flight cage.*



JEFF ADAMS PHOTO

Wildlife Diseases, presented July 19-21, 1988, by the Missouri Department of Conservation/U.S. Department of Interior, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory.

## Medicine and Surgery

The clinic has acquired a Bowman Hydraulic chute capable of handling large exotic breeds of cattle.

**Dr. Everett Aronson**, associate

professor, published "Effect of sedation on transit time of feline gastrointestinal contrast studies" with Patty Hogan in *Veterinary Radiology*, Vol. 29, No. 2, March/April, 1988.

**Dr. Dennis O'Brien**, assistant professor, was engaged in a faculty development project at the University of Florida March 16-April 16, working on a research project and enhancing his skills in equine neurology. He also published "Neurogenic disorders of malnutrition" in *Veterinary Clinics of North*

*America — Small Animal Practice*, Vol. 18, No. 3, May, 1988.

**Barbara Collins**, senior animal health technician, joined the staff in June to work in the intensive care unit, having held a similar position with the University of Wisconsin Veterinary Teaching Hospital for three-and-a-half years.

**Dr. Keith Collins** has been appointed assistant professor in ophthalmology. Collins, who joined the faculty in June, previously

*(Continued on page 23)*

Patients of the college's Raptor Rehabilitation and Propagation Project are flying high, thanks to a new flight cage that allows for effective exercising of injured or out-of-shape chest and wing muscles.

The project, founded in 1972 to care for and release injured raptors, has treated more than 1,000 birds since its start. It used to be the case that those able to fly after treatment were taken individually by student volunteers to exercise the flight muscles that rapidly lose their strength when not used.

"Before the flight cage, we'd have to take each bird out to a field and tie a string to leather straps on its leg," recalls Joe Harre, VM4, of St. Louis, president of the student group, "Then we attached food to a board, and had the bird fly to it. If we were lucky, we could get it to fly five or six times. But if the birds weren't hungry enough, or if there were noises scaring them, they wouldn't cooperate — so they wouldn't get the exercise they needed."

Alumni Thomas Scott, BS BA '58, and Betty Rose Cerny Scott, Nur '58, learned of the project's need for a better solution. The Kansas City couple donated \$5,000 for the

construction of an L-shaped flight cage that measures 12 feet high and 16 feet wide, with two legs that measure 50 feet and 100 feet. The tall structure, completed in March, can be divided into four sections with enormous sliding doors, and features partitions on alternating sides that encourage sophisticated maneuvering on the part of recuperating birds.

*"There are a lot of advantages to having the flight cage," explains Harre. "For one thing, the birds build up muscle strength a lot quicker this way. We just put recuperating birds in the flight cage, and they exercise themselves throughout the day, getting more activity than they would have with half an hour on the end of a tether."*

Another plus, adds Harre, is that the project's patients are more likely to remain what they were when they were injured: wild. "We don't want to tame or domesticate the birds by

having them associate human beings with food," he says. "With birds that we're trying to rehabilitate for release, it's important that they stay as isolated from us as possible."

Future plans include adding a mouse pit, an area enclosed with plywood that allows the birds of prey to capture and kill their own food. With this, students could be assured that young, immature raptors would be capable of feeding themselves once released.

Eventually, adds Dr. Jim Creed, chairman of medicine and surgery and faculty adviser for the raptor project, it would be nice to have a building devoted to the housing and treatment of the birds.

About 30 to 35 students are currently active in the program, Harre says, all volunteering time that takes them away from pressing studies. Why do they do it?

Some see it as a rare opportunity to gain experience treating and working with birds of prey. Others, Harre says, join for the chance to work with something from the wild.

"To help a bird get over its injury," he says, "and to release it back into the wild where it came from — there's a lot of satisfaction in that."

## Students love awardin' Norden to Schmidt

If veterinary pathology professor **Dr. Donald A. Schmidt** had a nickel for every glowing student evaluation he's gotten during his teaching career, he'd be a rich man.

The stack of anonymous evaluation forms in his file is chock full of rave reviews: "He stimulates students to think, and to ask the right questions," wrote one. "A more dedicated instructor would be hard to find," enthused another. "He's always ready and willing to spend time with you to understand. . .," jotted yet another student. ". . . he's the best."

That Schmidt is an extraordinary educator quickly became obvious at the awards banquet in May. For not only was Schmidt presented with the senior class Golden Aesculapius Teaching Award, but he also received the prestigious Norden Distinguished Teaching Award — for the fourth time in his career.

The Norden Award, which is voted on yearly by the student body and carries a \$500 honorarium, is one of the highest faculty honors presented at the college. "In my wildest dreams I didn't think I'd get the award that night," Schmidt says, shaking his head. "I was speechless."

Schmidt, 66, has been sharing his knowledge of veterinary pathology with students for 35 years. He received the first Norden Award ever presented at Michigan State when he was an assistant professor there in 1963, and has received the other three since he came to Mizzou in 1967. "I like students," he says. "And I like what I'm doing. Every morning I look forward to coming to work."

His approach to teaching is a practical one. "I started out the typical way, where you give the students lists and get regurgitation back," he recalls. "But the reason they're here is to learn how to use

the information. I want them to be able to solve problems for themselves once they're out of school and on their own."

To that end, Schmidt gives open-book exams, and presents students with problems similar to those they'd encounter in a practice situation. "I say, 'This is an animal in your practice, these are the signs it's presenting, these are the lab results . . . so what's your diagnosis?'"

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*"I want them to be able to solve problems for themselves once they're out of school and on their own."*

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If they don't know the answer, they need to know how to find it," he explains. "Just like they'd have to in a practice."

Something else students get from Schmidt is respect — there is no such thing as a dumb question in his classes. "I try to conduct my teaching in such a way that students don't get embarrassed or lose face," he says. "I try to think, 'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.'"

Born and raised on a Wisconsin farm, Schmidt was the only one of five children who went to college. He received a BS from the University of Wisconsin in 1944 and his DVM from Michigan State College three years later. Then came an MS from the University of Minnesota in 1951 and a PhD from Michigan State in 1961.

One notable period in Schmidt's career was his three-year stint as a fellow at the Mayo Clinic. He was pleased to be one of the few veteri-

narians with the opportunity to get experience at a human institution. He was even more pleased when he got to know LaVaune Hauser, one of the lab technicians there helping with his projects — who is now his wife. "Sometimes when I come home with dirty hands," Schmidt says, laughing, "she reminds me that when *she* was a lab technician, *she* didn't get stains on *her* fingers."

Today the couple are the parents of three daughters, all Mizzou grads, and have nine grandchildren. As dedicated as Schmidt is to his career, he likes to remind students that work isn't everything. "Being with your family and getting enjoyment out of life . . . those things are important, too," says the confessed former workaholic. "There has to be a balance to things: Work hard when you work, but play hard, too."

Schmidt is a big believer in lifelong learning. One day after Schmidt had finished his formal schooling, his father turned to him and said, "Well, son, now you won't have to study any more." And the response was, "Dad, it's just starting."

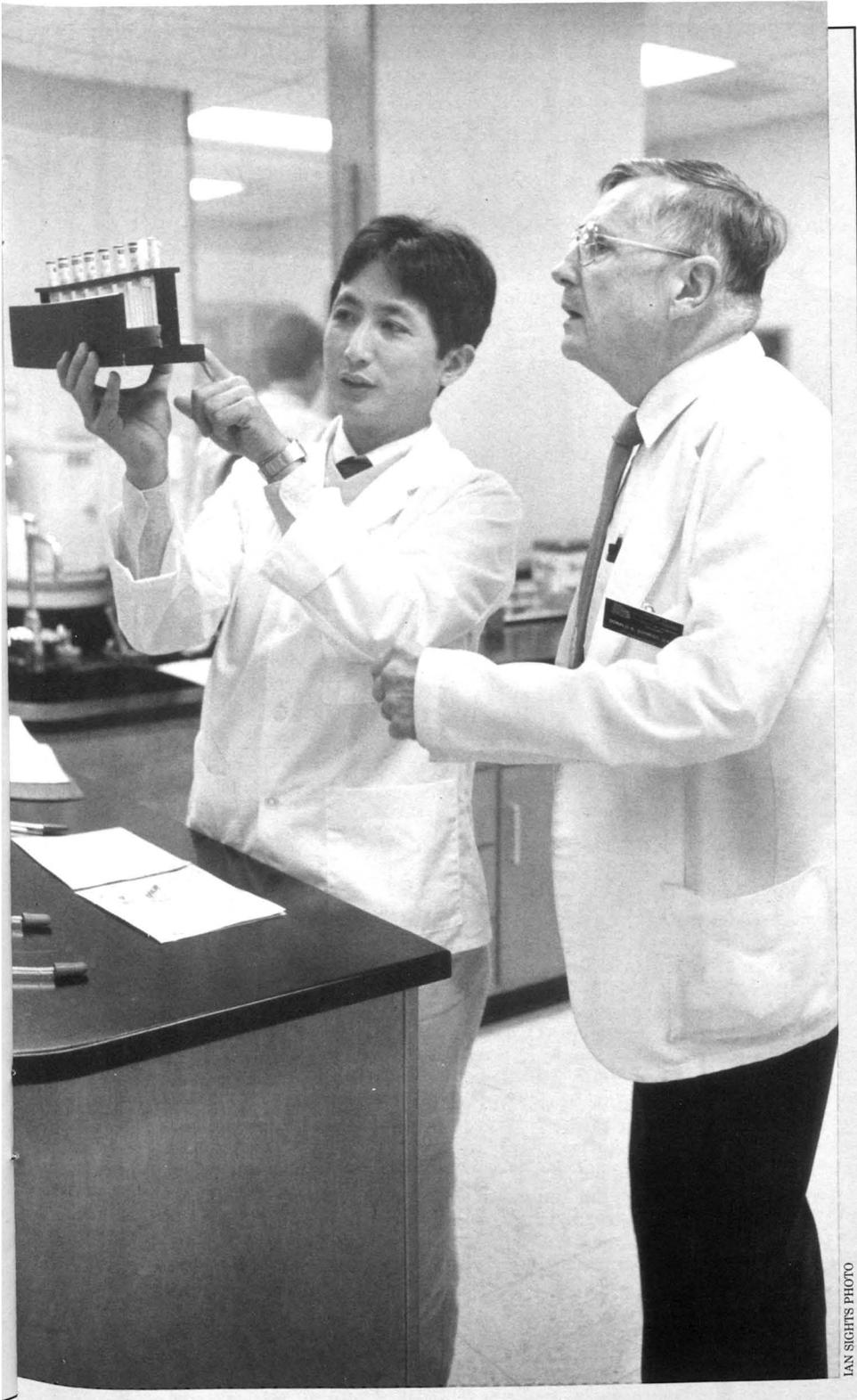
He tries to instill the same belief in his students. "I think it's important to keep working at it," he says, "because your education isn't finished when you leave school. You have to want to keep up, and continue learning for the rest of your life."

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*Foreign continuing education student Dr. Ray Liu gets a word of advice from Dr. Donald A. Schmidt, four-time winner of the Norden Distinguished Teaching Award.*

## AROUND THE COLLEGE

(Continued from page 21)



IAN SIGHTS PHOTO

owned and operated the Cocoa Veterinary Eye Clinic in Cocoa, Fla. **Dr. Paul Dean**, resident, published "Canine ectopic ureter" with M.J. Bojrab and G. Constantinescu in *Compendium of Continuing Education*, Vol. 10, No. 2, February 1988. Dean also published "Mast cell tumors in dogs: diagnosis, treatment and prognosis" in *Veterinary Medicine*, February 1988. He published "Disorders of micturition" in *Companion Animal Practice*, Vol. 2, No. 6, 1988.

**Dr. Eleanor Green**, assistant professor, is now board certified in the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine. She is also certified in the American Board of Veterinary Practitioners, and therefore joins an elite group of veterinarians boarded in two organizations.

**Dr. Karl Kraus**, resident, and **Dr. Jim Tomlinson**, associate professor, published "Open mouth jaw locking in a cat" in *The California Veterinarian*, Vol. 42, No. 11, March/April 1988.

**Dr. Nat T. Messer IV** joined the faculty in September as associate professor in equine medicine and head of the equine medicine and surgery section. Messer, who was assistant professor of equine medicine at Colorado State University from 1979-1983, has served on the Colorado Board of Veterinary Examiners, is President of the National Board Examination Committee, and is a member of the AVMA Publications Committee.

**Dr. Marilyn Mikicuk**, senior resident, passed the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine Qualifying Examination in May.

**Dr. R. Eric Miller**, adjunct assistant professor, and **Dr. Randall Junge**, resident, published "Persistent regurgitation in a cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)" in the *Journal of Zoo Animal Medicine*, Vol. 18, 151-152, 1988. Miller published "Testicular torsion and neoplasia in a black lemur (*Lemur macaco*)" with **Dr. William J. Boever**, adjunct assistant professor, in the *Journal of Zoo Animal Medicine*, Vol. 18, 148-150, 1988.

**Dr. Laurie Mills**, assistant pro-

(Continued on page 25)



DON CONNOR PHOTO

Curious kids visiting the college crowd 'round as Christopher Moritz, then a VM4, shows how to handle a snake.

## Mule rides, military dogs and Tiger mascot prove popular at open house

When folks at the College of Veterinary Medicine invite people to drop by and look around, they entertain in a big way.

On April 22 and 23, about 1,500 children and adults attended the college's annual open house, designed to make the public aware of what the college has to offer. "And it further enhances kids' interest in veterinary medicine as a career," says Dr. James Creed, chairman and professor of medicine and surgery.

The open house is organized and run by students each year, with a faculty member — this year, Creed — acting as liaison between them and the college's executive committee.

In previous years, the open house has been a one-day affair. This year, in an effort to attract more school groups, the event was expanded to

include Friday as well as Saturday. Organizers, headed by Carolyn Miller, VM4, of Fayetteville, Ark., were rewarded with large numbers of preschoolers, elementary students and high-school FFA groups.

Among the most popular demonstrations, Creed says, were that of the training and working military dogs and the cow with the "windowed" side — a permanent opening capped with plexiglass that allows researchers access to the largest of the animal's four stomachs. "And Truman the Tiger was a very popular guy," adds Creed, referring to the Mizzou mascot who made an appearance.

Other attractions included horse-shoeing, milking machines, falconry, a petting zoo and mule rides. Next year's open house is scheduled for April 21 and 22.

## AROUND THE COLLEGE

(Continued from page 23)

fessor, passed the qualifying examination given by the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine in May.

**Dr. Cecil Moore**, associate professor, published "Prevalence of ocular microorganisms in hospitalized and stabled horses" in the American Journal of Veterinary Research, Vol. 45, No. 6, June 1988.

**Dr. Clif Murphy**, assistant professor, and **Dr. Pat Phillips**, resident, performed embryo transfers for the International Holstein Association in Lisbon, Portugal, in July. In August Murphy traveled to Costa Rica to collect embryos for the College of Veterinary Medicine and the Department of Agriculture.

**Dr. Louis Tritschler**, professor, has resigned as director of the Equine Center and head of the equine medicine and surgery section in order to devote more time to teaching and clinical service. Tritschler will continue to manage Middlebush Farm.

**Dr. David Wilson** was appointed temporary assistant professor in equine surgery. Wilson fills the position vacated by Dr. Doug Ward, who returned to his hometown of Great Falls, Mont., to practice.

**Dr. Robert Youngquist**, professor, was a contributing author of "Responsiveness of bovine *Corpora lutea* to prostaglandin F: comparison of *Corpora lutea* anticipated to have short or normal lifespans" in the Journal of Animal Science, Vol. 66, 1988.

### Microbiology

**Ramon Aboytes**, research assistant, received the Phi Zeta Research Award in April.

**Dr. Gary K. Allen**, assistant professor, and **Dr. Bruce D.**

**Rosenquist**, professor, published "Partial purification and characterization of bovine fibroblast

interferon" with G.D. Grothaus in the American Journal of Veterinary Research, June 1988. They also published "Beaded agarose affinity chromatography of bovine fibroblast interferon" in the same issue.

**Dr. John Berg**, professor, received additional commercial funding from Beecham in April to continue his animal disease research.

**Dr. Robert Corwin**, professor, received a gift from Pfizer in July in support of his ongoing research in parasitology. He also received COR funding in July for 1988-1989.

**Julio Figueroa**, research associate, was awarded the Superior Graduate Achievement Award in April.

**Charles Krueger**, National Needs Fellow, won a competition of the Fifth Annual Research Creative Activities Forum in April for his presentation of "Isolation and restriction endonuclease cleavage of *Anaplasma marginale* DNA *in situ* in agarose." He published a paper by the same name in the Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 906-910, May 1988.

**Dr. Bimal Ray**, assistant professor, received COR funding in July for 1988-1989.

**Melissa Stuart**, molecular biology fellow, received a UMC molecular biology fellowship renewal for July 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989.

### Pathology

**Dr. Linda Collier**, associate professor, was awarded a COR grant of \$1,256 for her research on "Morphologic characterization of cultured retinal-pigmented epithelial cells from Chediak-Higashi syndrome affected cats" for the period July 1, 1988 to May 31, 1989. She also published "Oral mucosa bleeding times of normal cats with Chediak-Higashi syndrome or Hageman trait

XII-deficiency" with M.T. Parker, A.B. Kier and G.S. Johnson in Veterinary Clinical Pathology, Vol. 17, 9-12, 1988.

**Dr. Patricia Farrar**, research associate, was awarded an NIH DHHS grant of \$20,004 for her research on "Reproduction and endocrine levels in the athymic mouse" for the period of March 1, 1988 to Feb. 28, 1989. Dr. Joseph Wagner is the sponsor. Farrar also published "Experimental nasal dermatitis in the Mongolian gerbil: effect of bilateral Harderian gland adenectomy on the development of facial lesions" with M.J. Opsomer, J.A. Kocen, and J.E. Wagner in Lab Animal Science, Vol. 38, No. 1, 72-76, 1988.

**Dr. Susan V. Gibson**, instructor, published "Multidrug chemotherapy of tuberculosis in rhesus monkeys" with R.H. Wolf, E.A. Watson, and G.B. Baskin in Lab Animal Science, Vol. 38, No. 1, 25-33, 1988.

**Dr. Gary S. Johnson**, associate professor, published "Canine von Willebrand's disease: a heterogeneous group of bleeding disorders" with M.A. Turrentine and K.H. Kraus in Veterinary Clinics of North America: Small Animal Practice, Vol. 18, 195-229, 1988. He published "Plasma from donor dogs pretreated with DDAVP, transfused into a German shorthair pointer with type II von Willebrand's disease" with M.A. Turrentine and K.H. Kraus in the same journal, Vol. 18, 275, 1988. He published "Use of DDAVP for management of surgical hemorrhage from a Doberman pinscher with von Willebrand's disease" with M.A. Turrentine and K.H. Kraus in the same journal, Vol. 18, 276, 1988.

**Dr. Stuart Nelson**, professor, retired Aug. 31, 1988.

**Dr. Michael T. Parker**, postdoctoral fellow, was awarded board certifica-

(Continued on page 27)

## Collecting veterinary postcards for posterity



Laying his cards on the table is Trenton Boyd, college librarian and avid collector of postcards depicting veterinary related topics.

**Trenton Boyd** is his name, and postcards are his game. Or more than a game, really — they're his passion.

Boyd, librarian at the college for 18 years, is a serious collector of postcards, with about 27,000 amassed to date. The categories of cards he collects are those having to do with Missouri, rock 'n' roll — and veterinary medicine.

The librarian took up the hobby in the early '70s and describes it as "addicting." The first veterinary related postcard he purchased was a picture of a practice in Springfield, Mo., from the 1930s. "That set me to thinking about collecting veterinary related postcards," says Boyd. "What I immediately discovered, of course, is that they're very, very hard to come by."

Nevertheless, the persistent deltiologist, or postcard collector, now possesses about 150 cards that depict old and contemporary practices, colleges of veterinary medicine and advertisements of veterinary products. "I've even gone so far as to include pet cemeteries, anti-vivisectionist messages, Humane Society cards and those involving teratology, or animal birth defects," Boyd says.

So far, Boyd's found three postcards of Mizzou's College of Veterinary Medicine. One, of the equine center, dates back to about the turn of the century. The other two show Connaway Hall, described as the "new veterinary building." Boyd hopes eventually to collect at least one card of every veterinary college in the country.

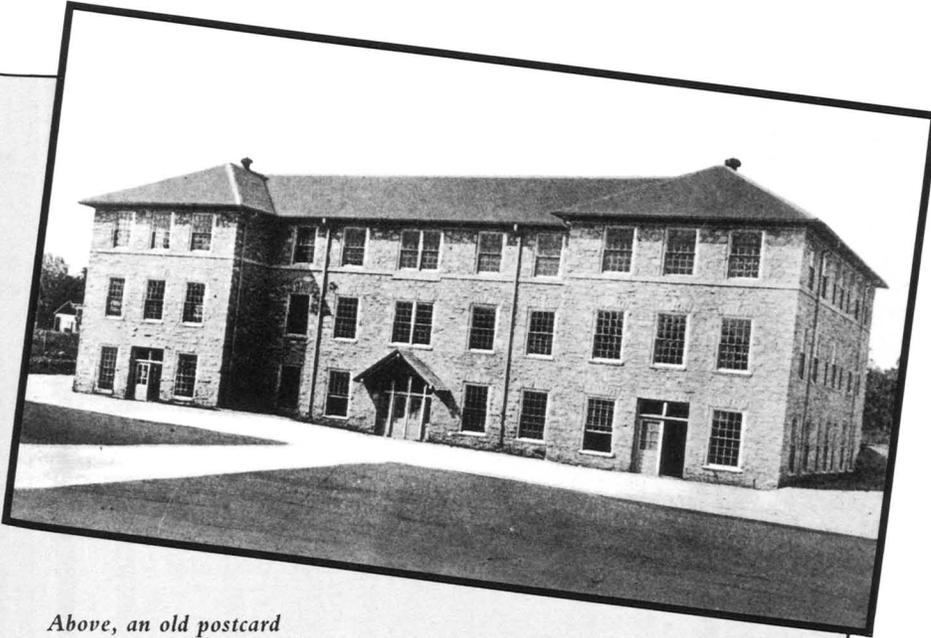
About half the postcards he collects are dated. By examining the type of paper used and design elements such as borders and placement of address lines, Boyd is able to determine the age of an undated specimen within about 10 years.

In 1984 artist Rick Geary designed a personalized cartoon

IAN SIGHTS PHOTO

## AROUND THE COLLEGE

(Continued from page 25)



Above, an old postcard featuring the college's Connaway Hall describes the structure as the "new veterinary building."

postcard for Boyd that features a pig clad in a doctor's outfit and wielding a giant hypodermic needle. "Going hog wild for veterinary related postcards," it reads, and lists his name and address. The postcard, intended to alert dealers to Boyd's special interest, has gotten attention from other postcard fans and is now a collectible item in its own right.

The appeal of the hobby for Boyd lies primarily in its historical aspect. "The old postcards show something the way it used to be," he says. Nearly as fun for him, though, is the challenge of finding them.

Boyd has several dealers keeping an eye out for anything to do with veterinary medicine, and usually attends two major postcard shows every year. "You don't know what's out there, and you don't know what you're going to find," says Boyd, looking over the stacks of postcards he keeps in his office.

"At a show, there are a couple of million cards on the floor," he adds. "If I can come out of two days of looking with a couple of cards, I feel real good."



Above, one of Boyd's foreign veterinary postcards promotes the très chic "Clinique Canine" in Paris.

tion by the American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine in June.

**Dr. Lela K. Riley**, assistant professor, published "Cloning and structural analysis of the human terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase gene and the 5' flanking region" with Jennifer Morrow, Mary Jo Danton and Mary Sue Coleman in Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, USA Vol. 85, 2,489-2,493, 1988. She also is faculty advisor with Ruth M. Halenda for the project "Restriction fragment length polymorphism of the von Willebrand factor gene in normal dogs and dogs with von Willebrand's disease," which was awarded a COR grant of \$1,800 for the period July 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989.

**Dr. Earl K. Steffen**, research assistant professor, published "New semisolid agar for the detection of motile salmonellae" with E.A.S. Hine and J.E. Wagner in the Journal of Clinical Microbiology, Vol. 26, 876-878, 1988.

**Dr. Larry P. Thornburg**, associate professor, published the following series of papers on "A study of canine hepatocellular diseases" in Companion Animal Practice: "A study of canine hepatocellular diseases Part I: use and misuse of liver enzymes and function tests," Vol. 2, No. 5, 9-16, 1988; "Part II: biliary diseases," Vol. 2, No. 5, 9-16, 1988; "Part III: hepatitis and cirrhosis," Vol. 2, No. 6, 12-18, 1988; and "Part IV: copper and liver disease," Vol. 2, No. 7, 3-6, 1988.

**Dr. Cathy Vogelweid**, research associate, received a COR grant of \$3,150 as principal investigator for "Murine models of neurologic lupus" for the period of Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1988. Dr. Cynthia Besch-Williford and Dr. Sara Walker are faculty advisors.

**Dr. Joseph E. Wagner**, professor and chairman, received the following NIH DHHS grants: \$159,836 as co-principal investigator for "Post-doctoral training in laboratory animal medicine" for the period July 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989, and \$120,489 as principal investigator for "Research animal diagnostic and investigative laboratory" for the period March 1, 1988 to Feb. 28, 1989. □

## *New faculty at the college: people you should know*



IAN SIGHTS PHOTOS

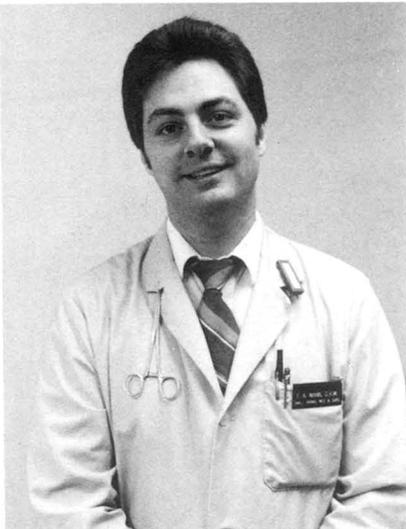
*Dr. Keith Collins*

The medicine and surgery department has three recent additions: **Drs. Keith Collins, F.A. "Tony" Mann, and David Wilson.**

Collins, assistant professor of ophthalmology, joined the department in June. Previously Collins owned and operated the Cocoa [Fla.] Veterinary Eye Clinic. He received his DVM from the University of Georgia in 1982 and did a small-animal internship at Cornell University. In 1987 Collins completed his ophthalmology residency and earned an MS at the University of Wisconsin.

Collins' research focuses on ocular manifestations of systemic disease. The Florida native's interests outside of work include racquetball and snow and water skiing.

Collins' wife, Barbara, has joined the staff of the college's teaching hospital as head of the intensive care unit. She was formerly co-supervisor of the ICU at the University of Wisconsin's veterinary school.



*Dr. F.A. "Tony" Mann*

Mann joined the department in April as assistant professor of general surgery. Mann is interested in both orthopedics and soft tissue surgery in small animals, particularly traumatology and critical care.

Mann, originally from Kentucky, received an AAS from Morehead [Ky.] State University in 1977. He earned his DVM from The Ohio State University in 1982, completed a one-year small-animal medicine and surgery internship at Mizzou in 1983, and received an MS from Texas A&M University in 1986.

After a three-year residency at Texas A&M University, Mann took a position as assistant professor of surgery at Auburn University in Alabama.

Mann's wife, Dr. Colette Wagner-Mann, AB '74, MA '77, DVM '83, joined him in Columbia in early October to take a position with the department of physiology at the University's School of Medicine, where she is a postdoctoral fellow. She has a PhD in cardiovascular physiology from Texas A&M University.



*Dr. David Wilson*

Wilson, who joined the faculty in late July, was appointed assistant professor of equine surgery for one year.

The surgeon started his college years in business, earning a BS in accounting from Illinois State University in 1974. His 12-year position as manager of a quarter horse farm convinced him that his interests were elsewhere, however, and in 1984 he obtained his DVM from the University of Illinois. This year he earned an MS from the same university.

After completing a yearlong private practice internship in 1985 at the Illinois Equine Center in Farmer City, Ill., Wilson did his residency in equine surgery at the University of Illinois.

Wilson's professional interest area is soft tissue equine surgery and lameness evaluation. He is joined in Columbia by his wife, Chris, and two daughters, ages 10 and 2.

# PEOPLE

'78

**Roger H. Bisges, DVM, and Kathy Vetter-Bisges, DVM '84,** of Eldon, Mo., announce the birth of a daughter, Sarah Jane, Jan. 10, 1988.

'85

**Roxanne I. (Damon) Knibb, DVM, and Jeffrey R. Knibb, DVM '86,** of St. Louis announce the birth of their first child, Alyssa Laurel, May 31, 1988.

'88

**Bryan McHugh, BS Agr '82, DVM,** has joined the staff of Brush Creek Veterinary Service in Columbia. **Tom Rose, BS Agr '85, DVM,** has joined the staff of Rolling Hills Veterinary Hospital in Columbia.

## Serving the profession for more than 25 years

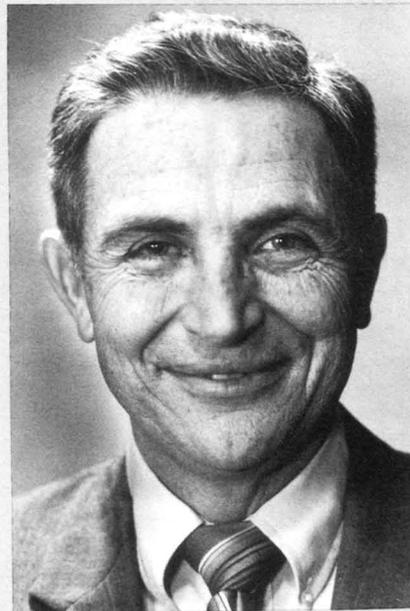
Missouri's been good to him, says **Richard Taylor, BS Agr, DVM '62,** so he likes to give a little back where he can.

Taylor, originally from Shelbina in northeast Missouri, went to Fayette to set up a general practice when he graduated 26 years ago. "And I've been here ever since," says the 52-year-old.

Taylor, originally a solo act, now works with partner **Ken Vroman, DVM '69,** who is 42, in the Howard County Veterinary Service in Fayette. A few years ago the outfit moved to a facility where they could offer drive-in service, where a loading chute facilitates the transfer of large animals to and from trucks and trailers. The two practitioners have a mixed clientele — about three-fourths large animal, one-fourth small animal.

In 1982 Taylor's practice was one of five that set up a cooperative for veterinarians to purchase drugs. Today the group includes more than 140 practices in 10 states, and last year did more than \$12 million in business. "It's gratifying to be able to save money on these purchases," Taylor says, "and then pass those savings on to our clients."

Taylor is active in his community: He's been on the local school board for 15 years, serving as president for the past 10, and is a member of the Lion's Club and Chamber of Commerce. He and his wife, Joyce,



BRIAN TROMPETER PHOTO

*The list of Dr. Richard Taylor's contributions to his alma mater and the profession grows ever longer.*

have three children: Leigh Anne, Rick and Lisa.

But the veterinarian's contributions to his profession are even more impressive. Taylor has been on the AVMA's state executive board in various capacities for 24 of the 26 years since he graduated — as alternate delegate, then delegate,

then as chairman of various committees, and president.

Taylor was on the Missouri Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners for four years, two of those as chairman. He was also on the original organizing board of the American Association of Swine Practitioners, and was given the Swine Practitioner of the Year Award last year.

His concern for his alma mater has kept him busy, as well. Taylor was on the original committee of Friends of Veterinary Medicine and has served on the Dean's Advisory Committee. He also has played an active role in the effort to get funding for the college from the state Legislature.

"It's a very important issue for all of us, this accreditation thing," Taylor explains. "If we do not have a good school, people will get used to taking shortcuts, and animals won't get the care they deserve. And if we older practitioners don't have good, qualified colleagues coming up to work with, it's going to be hard on all of us.

"Missouri's College of Veterinary Medicine has always been known for the quality of the veterinarians that come out," Taylor adds. "A lot of DVMs from other schools are just as intelligent and know the basics — but in terms of understanding how to apply the knowledge they've learned, the Missouri grads have been known to have an edge."



*Left, Dr. Gary Vroegindewey makes like Lawrence of Arabia as he takes advantage of some free time during his recent trip to Egypt. The Columbia veterinarian, who went to the Middle East with the U.S. Army Reserves, spent three weeks living and working in a desert camp outside of Cairo.*

## Egypt mission a challenging change of pace

Generally speaking, **Dr. Gary Vroegindewey**, DVM '78, is more likely to encounter cocker spaniels than camels. But during his trip to Egypt last year as a U.S. Army Reserve veterinarian, the small-animal practitioner chalked up some out-of-the-ordinary experiences.

One of the partners of Rolling Hills Veterinary Hospital in Columbia, Vroegindewey has been involved with the Army Reserves for 18 years. He belongs to the seven-member veterinary unit based in Columbia, and in that capacity gets regular field and professional training.

The members are all volunteers, Vroegindewey explains, who join for the educational benefits, the camaraderie and travel opportunities, as well as the chance to do something for their country. The travel comes in the form of annual "summer camps," three weeks of service in another location — usually domestic, occasionally foreign.

Last year, Vroegindewey's three weeks were spent in Egypt, where the U.S. Army combined a desert exercise with the Egyptian army. As one of the veterinarians serving there, Vroegindewey was responsible with two others for caring for the military working dogs, and for ensuring the safety of the food and water consumed by the roughly

10,000 American and Egyptian soldiers living in the desert camp outside of Cairo. Veterinary support for the animals was administered in a tent.

"I'd never been to the Middle East before," says Vroegindewey, who usually spends his summer service in San Francisco. "Everything about it was exciting."

The mission posed unusual challenges, Vroegindewey explains. "Being responsible for the inspection and procurement of much of the water and food," he says, "meant



*Above, Vroegindewey coaxes a camel into giving him a sneak peek at its cud busters.*

that with every meal, we had the potential to expose large numbers of people to disease."

In addition, the American dogs faced temperatures of up to 120 degrees Fahrenheit. There were a lot of blisters and foot problems, Vroegindewey says, and problems with sand blowing in the dogs' eyes. They also had to be careful to avoid dehydration and heat exhaustion.

Perhaps the greatest challenge, though, was overcoming culture shock. "We could no longer assume that just because something came out of a tap or a can, it was safe to consume," Vroegindewey notes. "And there were interesting cultural differences. The Egyptians work through life at a much more relaxed pace than Americans. They looked at us running around like chickens with our heads cut off, and thought we were crazy."

The veterinarian found the people there to be very friendly and gracious, he says, and he appreciated the opportunity to view his own culture with a keener sense of the difficulties and concerns facing other people in the world.

"The Egyptians have survived the Greeks, Romans, Turks, British and the French, and they'll probably survive us," quips Vroegindewey. "Compared to theirs, our 200-year-old culture is a blip in time."

## Our man in Washington: Alumnus of the Year

Going to bat every day for the nation's veterinary colleges is **Dr. Billy Hooper**, BS Agr, DVM '61, voted the college's Alumnus of the Year.

The award, given by the Veterinary Medicine Alumni Association, is presented for leadership to the profession and in the community.

Hooper, 57, is executive director of the Association of American Veterinary Medicine Colleges in Washington, D.C., and in that capacity keeps tabs on federal legislation and regulatory processes as they impact on colleges of veterinary medicine.

The administrator works out of a two-person office — he and his secretary are the association's only paid employees — managing an extensive committee network of members from the country's 27 veterinary colleges and six departments of veterinary science. Hooper also holds the elected position of treasurer, so handles the association's financial affairs as well.

"I appreciate having the opportunity to represent veterinary medicine education at the federal level," says Hooper. "I try to put it in the best light before Congress and federal agencies, so the colleges receive the recognition and research dollars they deserve."

Hooper works in three main areas: animal health and food safety research funding through the U.S. Department of Agriculture; the National Institutes of Health, in connection with the competitive research funds they make available; and student financial aid through the departments of Education and Health and Human Services. Included in the financial aid area are activities related to recruiting and maintaining minority students.

Hooper has come a long way since the days when he toiled on the small Nebraska farm his father worked with horses. When he was 15, farm help was short and the distance into town to attend school was too long to manage easily. "So I did what was pretty typical at the time," Hooper recalls, "and quit school to help out my father."



*Dr. Billy Hooper, voted Alumnus of the Year, monitors federal legislation that affects colleges of veterinary medicine.*

Then came a stint in the Marine Corps, during which time his parents moved to Missouri. After the service, Hooper was convinced he wanted to go to college to pursue his dream — to be a veterinarian. So he enrolled in high school in Knoxville, Mo., and completed his junior and senior classes in one year.

About the same time he finally claimed his high-school diploma, Hooper and sweetheart Janice Kerr were married. After working odd jobs to save some money, he made his way to the University of Missouri. "I was 25 years old the first day I set foot on that campus," Hooper says with a chuckle. "I planned to be a food animal practitioner, because I like the farm environment."

But reality had something quite different in store for Hooper. After earning his BS and DVM from Mizzou in 1961, he got a position as instructor at Purdue University. While at Purdue he obtained his MS

in 1963 and a PhD in 1965, and made some major research contributions to the understanding of transmissible gastroenteritis of swine.

From 1968 to 1971, Hooper returned to Mizzou — first as associate professor of veterinary pathology, then as chairman of the department. Then came two years as professor at the University of Georgia. In 1973, Hooper encountered what he calls the turning point of his life: he took a full-time administrative position as associate dean back at Purdue's School of Veterinary Medicine.

"Initially, my interests were diagnostics and pathology," Hooper says. "But I found myself getting more and more involved in curriculum matters and student affairs, and was fascinated by it." He is well-known for his major role in curriculum revisions at several universities — including Missouri, which was the first veterinary college to try the now commonplace two-year block system.

"But as much as I enjoy what I'm doing, I very much miss the day-to-day contact with students," says Hooper, who once was voted Teacher of the Year at Purdue's School of Veterinary Medicine. "I loved teaching."

As removed as Hooper now is from the everyday contact with veterinary students, he has been and remains completely dedicated to ensuring the quality of their education. His involvement with the AAVMC spans many years, including a year's sabbatical from Purdue working in the organization's office in D.C. It's been just over two years since Hooper and his wife formally moved there from Indiana in order for him to start as head of the association.

Hooper once swore he'd never live in a city, yet is now navigating the capitol's traffic snares and testifying before Congress. He hopes to live in Columbia again when he eventually retires, but that won't be for some time.

"Meanwhile," he says, "I'll see what good I can do here."

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## A golden oldie

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*This antique postcard, which dates back to horse-and-buggy days, is one of the estimated 27,000 postcards in the collection of college librarian Trenton Boyd. One of the postcard fancier's special interests is collecting specimens that depict veterinary related topics. See related story on page 26.*



### **Veterinary Medical Review**

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