### UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA
### Calendars for 1975-76 and 1976-77

#### First Semester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>1975</th>
<th>1976</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Student Orientation and Registration</td>
<td>Thurs., Aug. 21</td>
<td>Mon., Aug. 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Fri., Aug. 22</td>
<td>Tues., Aug. 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classwork begins, 7:40 a.m.</td>
<td>Mon., Aug. 25</td>
<td>Wed., Aug. 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Day Recess</td>
<td>Mon., Sept. 1</td>
<td>Mon., Sept. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanksgiving Recess begins, 12:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Wed., Nov. 26</td>
<td>Wed., Nov. 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classwork resumes, 7:40 a.m.</td>
<td>Mon., Dec. 1</td>
<td>Mon., Nov. 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classwork First Semester ends, 5:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Tues., Dec. 9</td>
<td>Thurs., Dec. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop Day</td>
<td>Wed., Dec. 10</td>
<td>Fri., Dec. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Examinations begin</td>
<td>Thurs., Dec. 11</td>
<td>Sat., Dec. 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Semester closes, 5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Thurs., Dec. 18</td>
<td>Sat., Dec. 18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Second Semester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1977</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Student Orientation</td>
<td>Thurs., Jan. 8</td>
<td>Thurs., Jan. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Fri., Jan. 9</td>
<td>Fri., Jan. 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classwork begins, 7:40 a.m.</td>
<td>Mon., Jan. 12</td>
<td>Mon., Jan. 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington’s Birthday Holiday</td>
<td>Mon., Feb. 16</td>
<td>Mon., Feb. 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Recess begins, 12:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Sat., March 6</td>
<td>Sat., March 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classwork resumes, 7:40 a.m.</td>
<td>Mon., March 15</td>
<td>Mon., March 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classwork Second Semester ends, 5:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Wed., April 28</td>
<td>Wed., May 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop Day</td>
<td>Thurs., April 29</td>
<td>Thurs., May 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Examinations begin</td>
<td>Fri., April 30</td>
<td>Fri., May 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Semester closes, 5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Fri., May 7</td>
<td>. . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Semester closes, 5:30 p.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fri., May 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Commencement</td>
<td>Sat., May 8</td>
<td>Sat., May 14</td>
</tr>
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#### Summer Session

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>1975</th>
<th>1976</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registration and Orientation</td>
<td>Mon., June 7</td>
<td>Mon., June 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classwork begins, 7:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Tues., June 8</td>
<td>Tues., June 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independence Day Recess</td>
<td>Mon., July 5</td>
<td>Mon., July 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Session closes, 5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Fri., July 30</td>
<td>Fri., Aug. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Commencement</td>
<td>Fri., July 30</td>
<td>Fri., Aug. 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Four-Week Session I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registration and Orientation</td>
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<td>Mon., June 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classwork begins, 7:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Tues., June 8</td>
<td>Tues., June 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independence Day Recess</td>
<td>. . . .</td>
<td>Mon., July 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session I closes, 5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Fri., July 2</td>
<td>Fri., July 8</td>
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</table>

### Four-Week Session II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>1975</th>
<th>1976</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Tues., July 6</td>
<td>Mon., July 11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Classwork begins, 7:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Tues., July 6</td>
<td>Tues., July 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session II closes, 5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Fri., July 30</td>
<td>Fri., Aug. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Commencement</td>
<td>Fri., July 30</td>
<td>Fri., Aug. 5</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Announcement of the
College of Veterinary Medicine

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA
1975-1976
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Compiled in the Office of the Dean, College of Veterinary Medicine.

an equal opportunity institution
UMC Administration

Herbert W. Schooling, Ed.D., Chancellor

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Leonard W. Dewhirst, Ph.D., Assistant Dean for Student Affairs
INTRODUCTION

Veterinary Medicine is as old as recorded history. Today, more than ever before, it is a principal member of the health professions serving mankind throughout the world in an amazing array of responsibilities.

Veterinary Medicine is a science and an art which applies the principles of biomedical sciences to problems of health and disease in animals, thereby contributing to the well-being of animals, the prevention and control of diseases transmissible from animals to man, and discovery of newer knowledge in the diagnosis, treatment, and the control of disease of both man and animals.

Veterinary Medicine at the University of Missouri dates back to 1884; the present College of Veterinary Medicine graduated its first class in 1950. This bulletin outlines today's multiple dimensions of Veterinary Medicine and presents the sequence of learning culminating in the degree, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

We hope you will find the enclosed information useful in understanding Veterinary Medical education at the University of Missouri-Columbia. If there are unanswered questions, please call or write our office.

Kenneth D. Weide, D.V.M., Ph.D.
Dean
College of Veterinary Medicine
CAREERS IN VETERINARY MEDICINE

A profession devoted to the service of man and animal, veterinary medicine offers a wide range of career specialties. Individual preference is the main limitation in choosing a career in Veterinary Medicine. There are more than 30,000 veterinarians in the United States with about 72 per cent engaged in private practice. About 9 per cent are involved in government work such as Public Health Service, military, or various positions at local, state, and federal levels. Over 10 per cent of the veterinarians have found a profitable vocation in commercial fields such as the feed and drug industries. Academic institutions claim nearly 10 per cent of the veterinarians where they teach and/or conduct research.

The virtual explosion in numbers of small animal practitioners in the past decade indicates that veterinary medicine today is important in urban areas, as well as the rural areas of the country. The great increase of veterinarians working in special fields reflects the profession’s strength and versatility in new areas such as space exploration and biomedical studies that require the highest degree of specialized knowledge and sophisticated skills.

Veterinary Practice

Private practice attracts the largest percentage of veterinarians. Along with the growth of the entire profession, various kinds of practices have evolved. Practices are owned by individuals or groups of veterinarians and range from mixed to highly selective specialty operations.

1. Large Animal Practice
   This type of practice is concerned with the nutrition, management, and disease problems of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine. The large animal veterinarian is in the forefront of the struggle to protect food animals from disease and thus assure an adequate animal protein supply for our nation.

2. Small Animal Practice
   These veterinarians are concerned with the health, care and management of dogs, cats, and other small pets. The modern small animal clinic or hospital is well-equipped with surgical units and clinical laboratories necessary for the diagnosis and treatment of the problems of household pets.

3. Mixed Practice
   This type of practice is concerned with both large and small animals. The practices are often staffed by more than one veterinarian, so that each may concentrate in certain areas.

4. Specialty Practice
   Specialty practices concentrate their services on one animal species or on one discipline. These include specialties in bovine, equine, avian and exotic or zoo animal medicine, and specialty disciplines such as ophthalmology, radiology, or nutrition.

5. Laboratory Animal Medicine
   Veterinarians working in this area direct their efforts toward the management of laboratory animals used for biomedical teaching and research. They are responsible for the health of species varying from pigeons to miniature swine. Others may use animals for drug testing, disease study, or investigating basic biological phenomena.

6. Space and Marine Biology
   The number of veterinarians employed in these fields is somewhat limited, but the veterinarian will become more important as space travel and the use of marine plants and animals for food sources increase.

Government

Increasing numbers of veterinarians are being hired by municipal, state, national, and international agencies with the federal government as the leading employer.

1. Municipal Government
   Many municipal health departments employ veterinarians either full or part time. Services are rendered in food inspection, communicable disease prevention and control, epidemiological studies, laboratory diagnosis, and research.

2. State Employment
   The state veterinarian and livestock sanitary officials enforce laws and regulations in each state to safeguard the health of animals and humans. Many state health departments have one or more veterinarians on their staffs to help control animal diseases significant to human health and to investigate outbreaks of such diseases.

3. National Agencies
   a. U.S. Department of Agriculture
      Veterinarians employed by the Department of Agriculture are primarily con-
Culminating four years of professional veterinary education.

cerned with the production of healthy livestock and poultry. They are responsible for assuring wholesome and accurately labeled food products of animal origin for the nation’s consumers. Certain sections within the Department of Agriculture contribute to the health and economy of the nation by protecting the nation’s livestock from foreign diseases and eradicating or controlling diseases within the country. Others are involved in evaluation of biological products to insure their effectiveness.

b. Food and Drug Administration
The Food and Drug Administration has a veterinary medical branch which supervises the production, manufacture, and marketing of veterinary drugs and medicated animal feeds.

c. Public Health Service
Veterinarians pursuing a career in the Public Health Service are often commissioned officers. They work with other members of the health professions to protect the health of animals and man. Many of these veterinarians conduct epidemiological studies to investigate diseases of animals transmissible to man.

d. Armed Forces
Military veterinarians serve mainly in the areas of public health, research, laboratory animal medicine and canine medicine. Those concerned with public health are responsible for the general sanitation and cleanliness of U.S. military bases. They assure the quality of foodstuffs for military use. Those serving in a research capacity may be involved in projects related to aerospace exploration, nuclear medicine, laboratory animal medicine, or marine biology. Veterinarians also supervise the health of dogs used for military purposes.

e. International Agencies
Veterinarians have helped improve the food supplies in many underdeveloped countries, thus raising the local standards of living. Opportunities for foreign service are based on one- to two-year contracts or appointments. Such positions are available through universities, foundations, or specialized agencies of the United Nations. A few veterinarians also are employed directly by foreign countries, private firms, or individuals on a consultant basis.

Commercial

The veterinarian’s role in industry has expanded to include practically all of the knowledge, skill, and special talents within the profession. As the industries serving the medical field and livestock industry expand, the need for veterinarians also increases.

1. Drug and Pharmaceutical Industry
Varied services are performed by veterinarians in the drug industry. They serve as integral parts of a team whose responsibilities are essential in developing, manufacturing, and marketing drugs and diagnostic products.

2. Feed Industry
Many veterinarians are currently working with feed companies to provide better nutrition for the livestock of the country by scientific use of balanced rations. As the interrelationship of nutrition and disease is more clearly understood, more veterinarians will be needed to work with nutritionists in formulating satisfactory diets.

3. Herd Management and Food Production
Some veterinarians are employed by large commercial feedlots and corporate farms to improve the nutrition and health of thousands of cattle and swine.

4. Recreation
Veterinarians are in demand in the areas of dog and horse racing. Official track veterinarians check for drug use as well as supervising the care of animals at the tracks. They are also needed at organized shows, trail rides, and dog trials as well as acting as advisors at breeding facilities.

Academia

The area of education is one of the most important in the profession and qualified
educators are in constant demand. Individuals in this area usually obtain graduate degrees in addition to the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree in order to gain experience in teaching and more knowledge in a particular discipline. Veterinary educators have the responsibility of producing veterinarians who are trained scientists as well as educated citizens.

Most veterinarians employed by universities are active in both teaching and biomedical research. The instructor’s role is to impart to students a sound scientific base from which they can effectively fill their chosen roles in society. This is accomplished through lectures, laboratory exercises, seminars, informal discussions, and actual clinical experience. Supported by private concerns as well as by government agencies, research provides an opportunity to delve intimately into one’s specific field of interest. Information gained by the investigator in his research programs serves to improve the effectiveness of teaching.

HISTORY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AT UMC

Veterinary medicine at the University of Missouri began in 1884 and by 1975 has progressed through five stages—a course in veterinary science, a department of veterinary science, a School of Veterinary Medicine in the Division of Agricultural Sciences, a School of Veterinary Medicine as a separate division of UMC, and finally, a College of Veterinary Medicine.

In 1885, the first vaccine-virus laboratory in the United States was established at the University under the supervision of the Veterinary Science Department. A veterinary laboratory building was erected in 1887. During these early years the staff veterinarians taught some courses to medical and agricultural students, conducted research on tick fever, and investigated livestock losses from disease in various parts of the state.

Connaway Hall was built in 1910-11 to help house the expanding teaching program. Faculty members of the Department of Veterinary Science taught courses to agricultural students, investigated animal and poultry diseases, and performed diagnostic and extension work. Hog cholera virus and anti-hog cholera serum were produced from 1915 to 1936.

Classes in the School of Veterinary Medicine had been limited to 30 students from the opening of the School in 1946. Those admitted were residents of Missouri. However, in 1965 the number was doubled with some out-of-state residents being accepted to meet the increased demand for veterinarians. This increased enrollment was made possible with additional faculty members and improved facilities. In 1961, the Hospital-Clinic building was completed, providing an excellent facility for teaching, service, and research. Coupled with the increased size of the student body has been a balanced expansion of graduate training and research programs.

A total of 927 veterinarians have been graduated from the College of Veterinary Medicine since 1946. Currently the student body numbers 286 for the four classes.

ADMISSION PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS

There are no fixed requirements for the high school curriculum as preparation for the pre-professional course work. However, the student is wise to concentrate in three areas:

(1) Mathematics—a good understanding and working knowledge of math is usually considered essential for success in quantitative sciences such as chemistry and physics;

(2) English and communication skills—the abilities to read, write, and communicate verbally are absolutely essential for a professional career;

(3) Some exposure to science, especially biology, to see if the subject matter is appealing.

Actually, veterinary medicine may be considered an applied form of biological science. Therefore, it is probably wise for a student to take four years of math,
four years of English, two years of biology, and as much chemistry and physics as is possible.

A minimum of two years of pre-professional study is required before a student may be admitted to the professional program leading to the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.) degree at the UMC College of Veterinary Medicine. Pre-veterinary medical requirements may be completed at any accredited college or university where the course work is offered.

Students interested in completing the pre-professional requirements at UMC should address inquiries to the Office of Admissions, 130 Jesse Hall, Columbia, Mo. 65201.

Admittance into the professional curriculum depends upon the approval of the Committee on Admissions and Scholarship for the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Students must complete at least 64 semester hours of college work by the end of the winter semester (spring quarter) of the year in which admission is sought. However, very few students are admitted with only the minimum number of credits (average of those admitted in 1975 was 118.4 semester hours). Therefore, students are encouraged to take concurrent course work which will satisfy a major at the bachelor's degree level. Since only 72 students are admitted each year into the veterinary curriculum, they are encouraged to pursue bachelor's degrees in areas in which they would like to work if they are not accepted into veterinary school.

An applicant must have attained an accumulative grade point average of 2.5 (A=4.0) or better during pre-professional work in order to be seriously considered. While the minimum requirements for admission may be completed in two years of study, students admitted with only two years of pre-professional work are usually those with exceptionally good scholastic achievement records and aptitude scores.

No specific pre-veterinary curriculum is arranged by the College of Veterinary Medicine, but each student’s program must include 47 semester hours of college credit in the following subject areas:

- English or courses in Communication skills (speech and technical writing, etc.)* ........................................ 6
- College Algebra or more advanced mathematics .................................................. 3
- Inorganic Chemistry .................................................. 8
- Organic Chemistry .................................................. 5
- Physics ........................................................................ 5
- Biological Science .................................................. 10
- Social Science and/or Humanistic Studies .................................................. 10

*Credit gained by examination will be accepted in lieu of formal course credit.

Students may want to elect additional supporting courses in biochemistry, animal nutrition, genetics, developmental biology or embryology, comparative anatomy, and microbiology. Courses in business procedures and accounting may also be helpful.

**Admissions Guidelines With Regard to Residency**

Since the UMC College of Veterinary Medicine is a state-supported institution and there are far more applicants each year than can be admitted, it has been necessary to establish the following priorities concerning admission:

1. First preference is extended to residents of Missouri.
2. Second-level consideration is usually extended to applicants from states without schools of veterinary medicine.
3. Third-level consideration is generally granted to applicants from states with schools of veterinary medicine.
4. Out-of-state applicants should establish scholastic records of at least B (3.0 on a 4.0=A system) in order to receive serious consideration for admission.

**Application Procedure**

It is recommended that all UMC students interested in veterinary medicine contact the Office of the Assistant Dean for Students, 106 Connaway Hall, for advisement during the fall
semester preceding the year of application.

Students must enter the College of Veterinary Medicine at the beginning of the fall semester. Application forms must be requested, completed, and submitted not later than December 31 of the year prior to which admission is sought. Students seeking admission should follow this procedure:

1. Request admission forms from the Office of the Assistant Dean for Students, 106 Connaway Hall, UMC, College of Veterinary Medicine, Columbia, Mo. 65201. Application materials are available September through December.

2. Return the completed forms to the Office of the Assistant Dean for Students, 106 Connaway Hall, by December 31. A list of courses in which you are currently enrolled and a transcript of credits earned must be included with the application.

3. Applicants must take the Veterinary Medical Aptitude Test. Information concerning this test, and a list of dates and places where the test is given is sent with other admission forms. The test is usually given in November and/or January.

Off-campus applicants seeking admission to the four-year professional program should not apply for admission to the University of Missouri-Columbia until accepted by the College of Veterinary Medicine. No fees are to be paid until after you are accepted for admission to the College, and instructions will be sent to you at that time.

All applications are considered by the Committee on Admissions and Scholarship for the College of Veterinary Medicine to determine if students meet the required standards. After initial screening, the remaining applicants are evaluated on the basis of their applications, academic records, veterinary aptitude test scores, personal interviews (when required), experience, and personal references. The committee selects students with as many of the following characteristics as possible: high scholastic ability, reasonable judgment and common sense, moderately wide range of interests, some evidence of leadership ability, pleasing and alert personality, willingness to work for a worthwhile objective, and at least a fair understanding of the scope of veterinary medicine.

**Fees and Expenses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fees each year</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incidental Fee</td>
<td>$540</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplementary Fee, Veterinary Medicine</td>
<td>$540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Activities Fee</td>
<td>$44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,124</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the above fees, out-of-state students must pay a tuition fee of $1,080 per year.

All veterinary students are required to have a microscope for their personal use before beginning classes in Veterinary Medicine. The MINIMUM specifications for microscopes are:

1. Monocular, inclined or vertical head. Binocular not required.

2. Removable 10x ocular with pointer installed.

3. Coarse and fine adjustments to focus nosepiece, stage or body by cam actuating ball bearing slideway, or rack and pinion. An adjustable stop at the end of the coarse adjustment mechanism. Stops at both ends of the fine adjustment mechanism.

4. A plate rectangular or square stage with a non-graduated built-in or attached mechanical stage.

5. Quadruple nosepiece with steel ball and index spring, or removable spring and removable stop clip.

6. Approximate magnification of objectives: Scanning (4x); low power (10x); high dry (45x); oil immersion (97x).

Objectives should be centered and par-focal, that is, should focus from one objective to the next with only slight focus adjustment.

7. An adjustable, centered or centerable, substage condensor of the rack and pinion or sleeve type.

8. An attached light source to provide adequate intensity, and full field of view at all magnifications. Unattached lamps are not acceptable. One additional bulb should be purchased with the microscope.

New microscopes purchased from well-known manufacturers need not be examined by a faculty member of the microscope committee. If there is any question, please call or write the Dean's Office, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Missouri-Columbia. Telephone 314/882-3768.
Used microscopes must be approved by a faculty member of the microscope committee before August 1st. If necessary, this will allow time to seek another instrument before classes begin. Used microscopes purchased from upperclass Missouri Veterinary Students NEED NOT be approved.

THE PROFESSIONAL PROGRAM

The first two years of the professional curriculum are designed to provide the student with a solid foundation in basic medical science. Courses of study include gross and microscopic anatomy, biochemistry, physiology, microbiology, pathology, and pharmacology. These subjects are taught in the laboratory and lecture format familiar to science students. In some areas the audio-tutorial teaching approach is being used to modest extent.

After successful completion of the second year of the professional program, the student enters a segmented curriculum for the years of clinical training. In this modern concept of veterinary medical education, the final two years are divided into twelve two-month blocks, and students are required to complete eight of the blocks for graduation. Each two-month section or block is a complete instructional unit without prerequisite requirements. Students are given the opportunity to concentrate their studies in an area of special interest while gaining exposure to all aspects of veterinary medicine. The blocks of instruction offered are: large animal medicine and surgery, equine medicine and surgery, small animal medicine, small animal surgery, theriogenology, medical services, diagnostic pathology and special species medicine, laboratory animal medicine and management, herd health management and nutrition, and public health.

By organizing his own sequence of courses with the help of a faculty counselor, the student may plan free blocks to correspond with his professional objectives. For example, a student may work with a practicing veterinarian, choose to complete an additional block which he may wish to take, or take vacation time.

Professional Curriculum

VAP—Veterinary Anatomy-Physiology
VMS—Veterinary Medicine and Surgery
VM—Veterinary Microbiology
VP—Veterinary Pathology
V—(following course number) courses for veterinary students only.

FIRST YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FALL</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VAP202V—Veterinary Anatomy</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAP220V—Veterinary Physiology</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAP224V—Veterinary Phys. Chem</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WINTER</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VAP203V—Veterinary Anatomy</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAP221V—Veterinary Physiology</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VM241V—Gen. Vet Microbiology</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECOND YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FALL</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VP231V—General Veterinary Path</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAP226V—Veterinary Pharmacology</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VM245V—Veterinary Parasitology</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VM242—Veterinary Microbiology</td>
<td>4</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WINTER</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VP232V—Systemic &amp; Special Pathology</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAP227V—Veterinary Pharmacology</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAP228V—Veterinary Toxicology</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VM243—Veterinary Virology</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMS271V—Intro, to Clinical Sci</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THIRD-FOURTH YEARS

| 251V—Large Animal Medicine & Surgery I | 253V—Small Animal Medicine I |
| 255V—Equine Medicine & Surgery I | 257V—Small Animal Surgery I |
| 259V—Theriogenology I | 261V—Medical Services I |
| 263V—Diagnostic Pathology & Special Species Medicine I | 265V—Laboratory Animal Medicine & Management I |
| 267V—Herd Health Management & Nutrition I | 269V—Public Health & Epidemiology I |

ELECTIVES

| 252V—Large Animal Medicine & Surgery II | 254V—Small Animal Medicine II |
| 256V—Equine Medicine & Surgery II | 258V—Small Animal Surgery II |
| 260V—Theriogenology II | 262V—Medical Services II |
| 264V—Diagnostic Pathology & Special Species Medicine II | 266V—Laboratory Animal Medicine & Management II |
| 268V—Herd Health Management & Nutrition II | 270V—Public Health & Epidemiology II |
Requirements for Graduation

Students are expected to achieve at least a 1.5 grade point average at the end of their first year in the College of Veterinary Medicine. They are required to have cumulative averages of 2.0 (C) or better in the first two years of the curriculum before they can advance to the third year. In the first two years, courses must be completed in sequence because they are offered only once a year.

In the final two years of the curriculum, the student must select and successfully complete eight instructional blocks chosen from the 10 blocks available in the curriculum for the fulfillment of graduation requirements.

The D.V.M. degree, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, is awarded after successful completion of the professional program.

DEPARTMENTS

There are four academic departments in the College of Veterinary Medicine. The subject matter areas and faculty are as follows.

Veterinary Anatomy-Physiology

During the first year, students in veterinary medicine study the gross and microscopic anatomy of food-producing animals, companion animals, and selected laboratory animals. They concurrently study normal functions of cells, tissues, organs, and body systems in physiology and physiologic chemistry. The veterinarian’s knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and physiologic chemistry provides the basis for understanding disease processes and the recognition and treatment of animal diseases.

First-year veterinary students study anatomy in laboratory exercises in gross anatomic dissection, microscopic examination of cells and tissues, and study of embryologic and neuroanatomic specimens. Laboratories in physiologic chemistry and physiology provide opportunities for the student to observe and measure activity of animal organs and tissues.

During the second year, students study pharmacology, which includes actions of drugs and factors influencing the responses of animals to drugs. In the study of toxicology, the student studies disease conditions resulting from poisonous materials including plants, agricultural and industrial chemicals, feed additives, and drugs.

During the second year, students study pharmacology, which includes mental faculty participate in instruction concerning nutrient requirements of domestic animals, as well as environmental factors and management practices that interact in nutrient deficiencies and imbalances. Applied anatomy is taught as part of the clinical training in physical examination, clinical diagnosis, and surgery.

FACULTY

Gary A. Van Gelder, D.V.M., Ph.D., Chairman; Prof.
C. Trenton Boyd, Instructor; Librarian
James E. Breazile, D.V.M., Ph.D., Prof.
Veterinary Medicine and Surgery

In the clinical years of the professional curriculum, the student is introduced to the art and science of clinical veterinary medicine and surgery. The practical application of the basic principles of medicine to the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of disease in all species of animals presents a challenge to the mental and physical resources of the student.

Proficiency in clinical medicine is gained by working closely with experienced clinicians in the small animal, large animal, and ambulatory clinics of the teaching hospital. By the case method of study, professional students are given a considerable amount of responsibility for the total health requirements of animals assigned to their care. Group discussion, formal lectures, and laboratory training guide the progress of the clinical student in systematic medicine and surgery. A broad exposure to clinical practice is gained by rotation in small groups through the teaching clinics and the specialty disciplines.

Faculty

Charles E. Martin, D.V.M., M.S., Chairman; Prof.
Norman Ackerman, D.V.M., Asst. Prof.
Stuart H. Aultman, D.V.M., Intern
Janice L. Best, D.V.M., Intern
Clarence J. Bierschwal, D.V.M., M.S., Prof.
M. Joseph Bojrab, D.V.M., Ph.D., Assoc. Prof.
Edward B. Breitschwerdt, D.V.M., Resident
Ronald M. Bright, D.V.M., M.S., Resident

Jack J. Broadhurst, D.V.M., M.S., Asst. Prof.
Roger E. Brown, D.V.M., Ph.D., Prof.
Ronald L. Burki, D.V.M., Resident
Joseph M. Carrillo, D.V.M., Asst. Prof.
Arthur A. Case, D.V.M., M.S., Prof.
James R. Coffman, D.V.M., M.S., Prof.
E. A. Corley, D.V.M., Ph.D., Prof.; Assoc. Dean
Louis A. Corwin, D.V.M., Ph.D., Assoc. Prof.
Arthur W. Dobson, D.V.M., M.S., Asst. Prof.
George G. Doering, D.V.M., M.S., Assoc. Prof.
Ronnie G. Elmore, D.V.M., Asst. Prof.
James E. English, D.V.M., M.S., Asst. Prof.
Harold E. Garner, D.V.M., Ph.D., Prof.; Assoc. Investigator, Dalton Research Center
John D. Gunther, D.V.M., Resident
Allen W. Hahn, D.V.M., Ph.D., Prof.; Investigator, Dalton Research Center; Prof., Bioengineering
Anthony L. Jenkins, D.V.M., Resident
Harlan E. Jensen, D.V.M., Ph.D., Assoc. Prof.
Jerry H. Johnson, D.V.M., M.S., Assoc. Prof.
Brent D. Jones, D.V.M., Asst. Prof.
Kent K. Kane, D.V.M., Resident
Burnell W. Kingrey, D.V.M., M.S., Prof.
Keith L. Kranner, D.V.M., Prof.; Director of Animal Resources
Gary C. Lantz, D.V.M., Resident
J. Stanley Larsen, D.V.M., M.S., Adjunct Assoc. Prof.
Joseph T. McGinity, D.V.M., M.S., Prof.
James D. Moore, D.V.M., Resident
Kenneth H. Niemeyer, D.V.M., M.S., Assoc. Chairman; Prof.
Robert P. Paddleford, D.V.M., Asst. Prof.
John D. Rhoades, D.V.M., Ph.D., Assoc. Prof.
Charles E. Short, D.V.M., M.S., Prof.
James G. Thorne, D.V.M., Assoc. Prof.
Douglas S. Traver, D.V.M., Resident
Louis G. Tritzschler, D.V.M., M.S., Assoc. Prof.
Robert S. Youngquist, D.V.M., Asst. Prof.
Veterinary Microbiology

Professional courses offered in the department provide instruction on the host response to invading microorganisms, special properties of microorganisms that determine disease producing potential, and techniques for isolation and identification of microorganisms. Special emphasis is placed on the immunology, transmission, prevention and control of infectious and parasitic diseases, and on veterinary public health. Lectures, organized laboratory periods, special demonstrations, special projects, and autotutorial programs are offered.

Faculty


Veterinary Pathology

The primary function of the Department of Veterinary Pathology is to teach the morphologic and biochemical changes that occur in animals infected with disease. This is conducted in formal and applied courses in both the professional and graduate programs. Research programs are conducted to support the graduate program and to assist in understanding, control, and prevention of animal diseases. A course in Animal Sanitation and Disease Prevention is offered for advanced students in the College of Agriculture.

Faculty


DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY

The Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory is an interdisciplinary laboratory, administered by a director in the Department of Veterinary Pathology. It holds full accreditation as a full service veteri-
nary medical diagnostic laboratory from the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians. The Laboratory has responsibility for diagnostic service, teaching and research, and is located adjacent to the Veterinary Hospital. Six compact trailer units house administrative offices, avian necropsy laboratories, research animal necropsy laboratories, plus supporting microbiology and toxicology laboratories.

The diagnostic laboratory provides an opportunity for veterinary students to receive instruction in diagnostic laboratory medicine. Two blocks of instruction entitled Diagnostic Pathology and Special Species Medicine I and II are offered. Students are assigned to this area during their clinical years for partial credit and are under the supervision of staff members. They conduct necropsy examinations and learn interpretation of laboratory tests, e.g., bacteriological culturing, serological tests, viral isolation, and parasitological and histopathological examinations. Graduate students in pathology and other related disciplines receive part of their graduate experience in this laboratory.

Staff members of the laboratory have appointments in the academic department of their specialty, and have advanced training in the disciplines of pathology, bacteriology, mycology, virology, parasitology, and toxicology. In addition to assigned personnel, the laboratory staff consults with staff members of the College and UMC on disease problems.

**Participating Faculty**

Lawrence G. Morehouse, D.V.M., Ph.D., Prof. of Veterinary Pathology; Director
Harry H. Berrier, D.V.M., M.S., Assoc. Prof. of Veterinary Pathology
William H. Fales, Ph.D., Asst. Prof. of Microbiology
Loren D. Kintner, D.V.M., M.S., Prof. of Veterinary Pathology
Emmett L. McCune, D.V.M., Ph.D., Assoc. Prof. of Veterinary Microbiology
Stuart L. Nelson, D.V.M., Ph.D., Assoc. Prof. of Veterinary Pathology
Gary Osweiler, D.V.M., Ph.D., Assoc. Prof. of Veterinary Anatomy-Physiology
Dwight R. Owens, M.S., Research Asst. in Microbiology

Robert F. Solorzano, Ph.D., Assoc. Prof. of Veterinary Microbiology
Joseph E. Wagner, D.V.M., Ph.D., Assoc. Prof. of Veterinary Pathology
Robert Zumwalt, Ph.D., Asst. Prof. of Veterinary Anatomy-Physiology

**ADVANCED STUDY**

Graduate education and research are integral parts of veterinary medicine. All departments of the school offer advanced training leading to the Master of Science degree. Residency programs are available in Medicine and Surgery, Public Health, and Laboratory Animal Medicine. The departments of Veterinary Anatomy-Physiology, Veterinary Microbiology, and Veterinary Pathology also offer, as part of an area, graduate programs leading to the Doctor of Philosophy degree. Graduate courses are offered in the College of Veterinary Medicine, School of Medicine, College of Arts and Science, College of Agriculture, and in other UMC schools or colleges.

Research programs in the College of Veterinary Medicine have greatly expanded in recent years. This research provides a clearer understanding of disease processes, thereby making possible improved methods of preventing and treating diseases of animals and man. Such efforts contribute to the stature of the faculty and the school, and significantly enhance the quality of professional education.

The versatility of the veterinary profession has permitted its members to work in a wide variety of research areas. Some areas being investigated include: infectious and non-infectious diseases of livestock, poultry, and companion animals; zoonoses (diseases transferred from animal to man); reproductive biology; aging; comparative anatomy, physiology, pharmacology, and pathology; neoplasia; laboratory animal medicine; veterinary public health; environmental health; radiation biology; clinical research and drug evaluation; and nutritional studies. Research projects are supported by federal and state funds, foundation awards, and
grants or contracts from industries, livestock producer associations, and other groups.

Graduate Study for Students of Veterinary Medicine

Undergraduate students often find an opportunity to participate actively in research programs. In some cases it is possible to augment training for the D.V.M. degree with study for the Master of Science degree in any of the several areas or departments. The general requirements for advanced degrees are published in the Graduate Catalog; the specific requirements are established by the various degree-granting entities and are somewhat variable for individual students. Those who are contemplating such a program should recognize that it will almost invariably necessitate a one-year interruption of the professional curriculum; they are urged to consult with appropriate faculty about prerequisites and a specific degree program.

Graduate Study for Veterinarians

Many students postpone graduate education until they have received the professional degree. For such individuals with interest in anatomy, microbiology, pathology, or physiology and pharmacology, the M.S. degree is usually part of an integrated program leading to the Ph.D. degree. Further information is provided in the Graduate Veterinary Medical Education Bulletin.

CONTINUING EDUCATION

The Extension Division of UMC is organized to serve the people and institutions of the state. As part of this division, the extension activities in the College of Veterinary Medicine are centered on the activities of the Director of Continuing Education and other full- and part-time staff veterinarians.

The two principal objectives of Veterinary Medical Continuing Education are continuing professional training for veterinarians and cooperative extension activities. They are interrelated and complementary in that the first serves to increase the professional competence of veterinarians and thereby improve the quality of veterinary medicine offered to clients in the prevention and control of diseases of livestock and pets. The latter acquaints livestock owners with the potential of veterinary services and the methods by which veterinary services can be used to the greatest advantage of livestock owners.

Continuing professional education is facilitated by regular mailing of information to more than 950 veterinarians. Conferences, seminars, and short courses also are scheduled for practitioners to participate in intensive learning opportunities.

Several means are used to present information on disease problems to livestock producers and allied interest groups in animal agriculture. Group meetings of persons interested in a general subject are requested by or scheduled through county extension directors. Those in attendance are encouraged to participate in the presentations by asking questions and relating their experiences and problems. Local practicing veterinarians also are invited to attend and participate in these programs.

FACILITIES

The College of Veterinary Medicine is divided into the Administrative Offices, four departments, and a diagnostic laboratory, and is primarily housed within four buildings in the southeast section of the Columbia campus.

Phase I of the Veterinary Complex is scheduled for completion in the fall of 1976. This building will add approximately 59,000 net assignable square feet. It will house the department of Veterinary Pathology, Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, Veterinary Anatomy, Administrative Offices, Library, Continuing Education, and Extension Unit, plus providing for expansion of the Veterinary Teaching Hospital. Connaway Hall will be occupied by the Department of Veteri-
Students learn the finer points of veterinary anesthesiology.

Students check the progress of the animals daily, in this case a cow with an injured hoof.

Students check the progress of the animals daily, in this case a cow with an injured hoof.

Veterinary Microbiology, and Connaway Annex will replaced by a parking lot. This construction will include two large lecture rooms, autotutorial space, and seminar rooms.

Until completion of Phase I, the following facilities are available to the College:

**Connaway Hall**

This structure houses Administrative Offices along with teaching and research areas for the Departments of Veterinary Anatomy-Physiology, Veterinary Pathology, and some areas of Veterinary Microbiology. The Administrative Offices include those of the Dean, Associate Deans, the Assistant Dean and the Assistant to the Dean.

General teaching facilities in Connaway Hall include a large lecture room and three large laboratories equipped for instruction of students in basic sciences. The main lecture room is designed for the use of visual aids such as slide, movie, and overhead projectors. Teaching laboratories are designed to facilitate the use of visual aids and demonstration materials in addition to providing work and storage space for each student. A locker room with individual student lockers provides additional space for coats, books, microscopes, and laboratory supplies.

**The Department of Veterinary Anatomy-Physiology** teaches gross anatomy in a large laboratory equipped with specimen dissection tables and laboratory stools. Another student laboratory is equipped for teaching microscopic anatomy.

**The Department of Veterinary Microbiology** operates a teaching laboratory designed and equipped for class exercises in parasitology, bacteriology, immunology, mycology, and virology.

**The Department of Veterinary Pathology** is located in Connaway Hall and the Veterinary Medical Teaching-Hospital building. Teaching facilities in Connaway Hall include a large laboratory which provides space for demonstrating with fresh tissue specimens.

**Annexes**

The College has expanded facility space in two houses on Virginia Avenue and in
the Connaway Hall Annex. The Anaerobe Laboratory is located at 823 Virginia Avenue; the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals is located at 817 Virginia Avenue. Office and conference space for the Department of Veterinary Microbiology is located in Connaway Hall Annex, east of Connaway Hall. It also houses the staff rooms of the Missouri Veterinarian and Anastomosis (the College yearbook), and a student lounge.

Veterinary Science Building

This building includes lecture rooms, laboratories, and laboratory animal facilities for teaching and research in the Department of Veterinary Anatomy-Physiology. It also houses the Veterinary Medical Library, Continuing Education, and a Learning Center.

The Department of Veterinary Anatomy-Physiology utilizes a lecture room and a teaching laboratory which have modern electronic recording instruments for undergraduate teaching. These instruments include transducers, amplifiers, and multichannel recorders for use by students in small study groups.

The Veterinary Medical Library, a division of the main library, contains more than 18,500 volumes and currently receives 550 periodicals. It is open seven days a week. The collection has been selected primarily to serve veterinary medical and graduate students as well as the teaching and research needs of the College of Veterinary Medicine. The Medical Center Library also is available for veterinary student use. Inter-library loans are available from other libraries.

A Learning Center for the basic sciences is located close to the Library where audio-visual programs are available for check-out.

Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital

Built in 1961, the Veterinary Medical Teaching-Hospital is the center for teaching clinical medicine to third- and fourth-year professional students. Located in this center are the teaching clinics of the Department of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery, plus the clinical pathology and diagnostic laboratories of the Department of Veterinary Pathology. Special features of this building include a large amphitheater for clinical conferences and student body functions, specialized laboratories for instruction, and small seminar rooms for the segmented curriculum.

The Small Animal Clinic provides diagnostic, medical, and surgical treatment for local pet animals and for cases referred by Missouri veterinarians. The out-patient clinic is by appointment only and hospitalization facilities are available for over 100 small animal patients.

The Large Animal Clinic specializes in the total health care of livestock. Medical, obstetrical, and surgical services for area and referred large animal cases are performed in the well-designed hospital. A total of 60 large animal patients can be hospitalized at one time.

The Ambulatory Clinic provides individual and herd health professional veterinary services for area livestock farmers. Operating with fully-equipped, radio-dispatched vehicles, clinicians and students make farm calls to provide veterinary care and herd management consultation.

The Equine Center is operational and under rapid development at the 288-acre Middlebush Farm south of Columbia. The Center is the home of instructional courses in equine medicine and surgery for veterinary students. Medical, obstetrical, and surgical services for area and referral patients are performed at the Center, along with research efforts and continuing education for practicing veterinarians.

Middlebush Farm

The 288-acre farm, south of Columbia, contains the Equine Center, plus acres of cropland and pastures. The farm is a divisional resource and is under development to provide for the needs of the College of Veterinary Medicine.
Veterinary Medical Research Farm

This 90-acre farm, owned by the College of Veterinary Medicine, is located within a 10-minute drive from the Columbia campus. It has a large barn with three wings for housing large animals, a central research laboratory building, a laboratory for germfree animal experiments, a building for housing small laboratory animals, and many new buildings, large and small, used for various Veterinary Medical research projects. The Department of Veterinary Microbiology maintains public health laboratories in the central research laboratory building.

Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory

The Diagnostic Laboratory for Veterinary Medicine operates from three locations. The administrative offices, avian necropsy laboratory, research animal necropsy laboratory, and supporting bacteriology and virology laboratories are located in a compact, three-trailer unit southeast of the Veterinary Hospital-Clinic.

Large animal necropsy services are performed in the necropsy laboratory and clinical pathology services are performed in the clinical pathology laboratory, both in the Veterinary Hospital-Clinic.

RELATED FACILITIES

UMC is unique in being one of the few universities in which a college of veterinary medicine and a school of medicine are located on the same campus with a college of agriculture, arts and science, and engineering. A number of interdisciplinary programs within the University permit the sharing of additional facilities by the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Sinclair Research Farm

This 560-acre farm is officially designated by the University of Missouri as the "Charles and Josie Sinclair Research Farm for Studies in Aging and Chronic Diseases." It is located about four miles southwest of the Columbia campus. Several species of animals, including miniature swine, primates, and epileptic cattle, are maintained at the Farm as research subjects. Projects to investigate chronic disease or aging may utilize laboratories and/or animals at the facility.

Low-Level Radiation Laboratory

This laboratory contains a low-level, whole-body radiation counter. It is designed to measure natural and induced radioactivity in animals and humans. Several research projects in the College of Veterinary Medicine are utilizing this facility.

Dalton Research Center

This facility provides 60,000 square feet of general laboratories, shop, offices, and a specialized branch of Ellis Library. Interdisciplinary projects to increase our knowledge of environmental adaptation of animal species will be coordinated by the Center.

Nuclear Reactor Research Facility

One of the most powerful university nuclear reactors in the United States is in Research Park near Memorial Stadium. The College of Veterinary Medicine maintains laboratories in this facility for conducting radio-biological experiments.

Library

Ellis Library, one of the largest university libraries in the United States, houses more than 1,800,000 volumes and 20,000 current periodicals in the main and branch libraries. The College of Veterinary Medicine has its own branch and students may also use the library at the Medical Center.

Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station

This organization coordinates certain research activities in the School of Forestry, Fisheries and Wildlife; College of Home Economics; and College of Veterinary Medicine, as well as the College of Agriculture.
Computing Activities

This facility has developed necessary computing facilities to assist both the educational and research programs of all divisions at UMC.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Code of Ethics (Honor Code)

Honesty is an essential part of professionalism. The "Code of Ethics" at the UMC College of Veterinary Medicine places the responsibility for honor and honesty on the student; therefore, examinations are not closely proctored by faculty members. The expensive drugs and equipment used in clinics and laboratories are made available for most effective instruction with the understanding that the candidate for the D.V.M. degree will use these materials only for their intended purposes without being policed by faculty members.

This Code applies to all students in the College of Veterinary Medicine and helps promote ethical standards of personal and professional conduct among the students. Reported violations of this Code are carefully investigated by the Student Honor Committee and every precaution is taken to arrive at a just decision. A student found guilty of violating the Code may be dismissed from the College. Anyone unwilling to accept the responsibility for maintaining the Code should not apply for admission to the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Student Chapter of the American Veterinary Medical Association. All veterinary medical students are eligible for membership in the Missouri Student Chapter of AVMA. A guest speaker is usually featured at monthly meetings after the transaction of chapter business. Other activities include a picnic given by the second-year class to welcome the incoming class, a smoker at which new students and faculty members are welcomed by the other three classes, an all-school dance in the fall, and an annual Junior-Senior Banquet and Dance in the spring.

The Student Chapter is a divisional arm of Missouri Student Government and functions as the Veterinary Student Council. The official journal for the organization is the Missouri Veterinarian, published three times a year. The Chapter sends delegates to the national convention, offers support for members to attend national educational symposiums, and provides numerous benefits for new D.V.M.'s upon graduation.

Student AVMA Officers. Members of the Student Chapter of the AVMA elect a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer who, along with several officers of each class, make up the Executive Council. Committees for the student chapter of the AVMA are appointed by the president.

Student Honor Committee. As set forth in the preamble to the College of Veterinary Medicine Honor Code, the students of the College have established a code deserving of the high trust and irreproachable conduct demanded by their chosen profession. The Honor Committee is composed of two members from each class. With approval of the Student Chapter of the AVMA, the president appoints the members. The committee is chaired by a fourth-year member.

Class Officers. Each class elects its own officers annually—a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, and a class rep-
resentative. The president of each class and the AVMA Student Chapter President serve on the Student Advisory Council which meets regularly with the Dean and Assistant Dean for Students to discuss matters pertaining to the College.

The Missouri Veterinarian. This is a student-published journal, with a statewide circulation to veterinarians within Missouri in addition to the College of Veterinary Medicine faculty, students, and alumni. Articles in the journal are directed to veterinary medical practice.

All students interested in assisting with this publication are invited to join the staff to help with reporting, editing, assembling, or circulation. Editors and business, advertising, and circulation managers are selected on their previous experience with the journal, along with their ability and dedication to the profession.

Women's Auxiliary. Wives of students who are members of the Student Chapter of the AVMA are eligible to join this Auxiliary organization. Monthly meetings are held with a variety of programs—guest speakers on subjects related to the veterinary profession, homemaking, fashion, business, and many others. Wives of faculty members serve as sponsors of the group.

Pre-Veterinary Medicine Club. Students on the Columbia campus engaged in pre-veterinary medical study qualify to join this club. A faculty member of the College of Veterinary Medicine acts as adviser. Regular meetings are held, with speakers discussing various aspects of the profession. One objective of the club is to bring about a closer fellowship among students who have a common interest in seeking admission to the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Other Campus Activities. All UMC students are members of the Missouri Students Association and have a voice in campus affairs. They are offered opportunities to fulfill their responsibilities to the student community through participation in a system of student self-government with emphasis at the divisional level. There are social fraternities and sororities with national affiliation on campus.

HONOR SOCIETIES

Phi Zeta. This is a scholastic honorary society to which third- and fourth-year veterinary medical students may be elected.

Gamma Sigma Delta. This national organization recognizes members of the Colleges of Agriculture, Veterinary Medicine, and Home Economics and the School of Forestry, Fisheries and Wildlife who have shown exceptional ability during undergraduate or graduate work and of those alumni and faculty members who have rendered signal service to the cause of agricultural development.

Senior Honor Societies. Mortar Board, Mystical Seven, Omicron Delta Kappa, LSV, QEBH, and Pi Omicron Sigma are senior organizations that recognize leadership and service in addition to scholastic achievement.

AIDS AND AWARDS

UMC has numerous scholarship and loan funds, described in detail in the Bulletin, Scholarships, Aids and Awards. Additional information on these funds is also available from the Director of Student Financial Aids, 11 Jesse Hall, or the Assistant Dean for Students, College of Veterinary Medicine, 106 Connaway Hall.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The Alpo Scholarship. Each year the Allen Products Company presents a four-year scholarship ($1,000 per year) to one first-year student.

Curators Scholars in Veterinary Medicine. These awards, for students entering their first year of veterinary medicine, are made on the basis of scholarship and financial need, and cover the incidental and special fees for Missouri residents during the first year.

Pfizer Scholarship. A $400 award for scholarship and leadership is given to a third-year veterinary medical student to defray part of the expenses of the fourth year while completing requirements for the D.V.M. degree.

LOANS

Students enrolling in the College of Veterinary Medicine should be financially solvent during the first year. One should establish himself as a professional student before applying for money from the funds available to veterinary medical students.

Health Professions Student Loan Program. This loan was made available through the enactment of the Veterinary Medicine Education Act of 1966. To qualify for
this program the applicant must be 1) a citizen of the United States; 2) a full-time student; 3) engaged in pursuing a course of study leading to a D.V.M. degree; and 4) in good standing and capable of maintaining such standing.

The Missouri Student Chapter of the AVMA Memorial Loan Fund. Established in 1954, this fund was formerly called the Boyer-Matthews Memorial Fund in memory of two students who died during their final year in school. Additional contributions to the fund have been made in memory of Marlyn Rhoades, deceased wife of a student in the College; and by the family and friends of David L. Rosner, deceased son of Dr. and Mrs. L. A. Rosner. Dr. Rosner served as Missouri State Veterinarian for 12 years.

B. B. Roseboom Memorial Student Loan Fund. This fund was established in 1957 by the Student Chapter of the AVMA in memory of the late B. B. Roseboom, professor of veterinary physiology.

Stanley N. Smith Memorial Fund. The family, friends, and associates of Dr. Stanley N. Smith established this fund to commemorate his 58 years of service to the College. This fund was established by the Student Chapter of the AVMA in memory of Mrs. L. A. Rosner. Dr. Rosner served as Missouri State Veterinarian for 12 years.

The College of Veterinary Medical Alumni Association Loan Fund. This fund is maintained by the alumni of the College for third- and fourth-year students.

Women's Auxiliary to the American Veterinary Medical Association Fund. Fourth-year students are given preference for this fund; third-year and graduate students also are considered. The maximum amount of a loan is $1,000; the interest is two per cent a year, with the principal to be repaid in two years and the remainder due three years from date of issue.

Women's Auxiliary to the Missouri Veterinary Medical Association Loan Fund. Established in 1950, it is the oldest loan fund available to veterinary medical students at UMC. Loans made from this fund are usually short term, six months to a year.

Central Missouri Veterinary Medical Association Loan Fund. This is a short-term, emergency fund available to third- and fourth-year veterinary medical students.

German Shepherd Dog Club of St. Louis Veterinary Student Loan Fund: A loan fund was established by the Club for the benefit of students in the College.

Tri-State Kennel Club Veterinarian Student Aid Fund: This was established to provide loans for worthy students in the College who are majoring in Small Animal Medicine and are in need of financial assistance.

AWARDS

Basic Science Department Awards

Anatomy Award: An award presented to the first-year student who has demonstrated outstanding proficiency, interest, and ability in anatomy.

Physiology Award: This award, sponsored by the Greater St. Louis Veterinary Medical Association, recognizes an outstanding first-year student for performance in physiology.

Microbiology Award: This award, sponsored by Philips-Roxane, is presented to a second-year student for outstanding academic performance, and interest in epidemiology and microbiology.

Pathology Award: An award presented by the veterinary pathology faculty to a second-year student who has demonstrated exceptional interest and academic capability in veterinary pathology.

Kalish Award. The parents of Paul Kalish established this award for a first-year student in honor of their son, who died before he could begin his studies in veterinary medicine. The recipient must demonstrate outstanding ability and interest in biochemistry.

Clinic Proficiency Awards

Dr. Edgar Ebert Memorial Awards. The Ebert Fund, established with contributions from faculty, alumni, and friends by Mrs. Edgar Ebert in honor of her husband, provides awards for two fourth-year students who have demonstrated outstanding ability—one in large animal medicine and one in small animal medicine.

English Award. Dr. and Mrs. James E. English established this award for the fourth-year student most likely to succeed in general practice because of overall proficiency in large and small animal veterinary medicine and surgery. The recipient is selected by classmates.

Veterinary Medicine Journal Awards. The late Dr. Robert L. Anderes, editor of Veterinary Medicine, established awards for two fourth-year students who have demonstrated the most improvement in large and small animal clinical medicine.

Columbia Kennel Club Award. An award is presented to a fourth-year veterinary student for outstanding ability and scholastic proficiency in small animal surgery.

Scholastic Awards

Phi Zeta Award. This award is presented to the second-year student who has attained the highest scholastic record for the first three semesters of professional veterinary medical curriculum.

The Gamma Sigma Delta Award. The society annually honors a fourth-year student who has demonstrated high academic and extracurricular achievement. The student's name is inscribed on a permanent plaque which hangs in the Veterinary Medicine Library.

Merck Awards. Merck and Company presents Merck Veterinary Manuals to two students, one from the third-year class and one from the fourth-year class, who have attained the highest scholastic average.

Diamond Student Research Award. Diamond Laboratories established this award in honor of Dean Emeritus A. R. Groth to recognize the third-year student who has demonstrated outstanding interest and achievement in veterinary medical research during the first three years of professional study.

Service Awards

West Central VMA Leadership Award. An award is presented to a first-year student who is active in the promotion of organized veterinary medicine.

Women's Auxiliary of AVMA Award. An award is presented to a fourth-year student who has contributed the most to advance the prestige of the College of Veterinary Medicine on the Columbia campus.

Student Wives' Auxiliary of AVMA Award. The student chapter of the Women's Auxiliary to the AVMA has established a $25 award for one student from each of the four classes. Recipients must be members of the student chapter of the AVMA, be in good aca-
ademic standing, and exemplify all aspects of professionalism.

Missouri Veterinarian Award. An award is presented to the most outstanding student serving on the publication staff of the Missouri Veterinarian.

Anastomosis Award. This award, supported by the student chapter of the AVMA, is in recognition of outstanding efforts in the publication of the annual yearbook.

Career Day Awards. First-, second-, and third-place awards are presented to recognize various groups who prepare displays for Career Day. Criteria for judging are based on originality, audience appeal, and professionalism.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT

Many students work part time while attending school. Because of the high number of classroom and laboratory hours required of veterinary medical students, it is recommended that outside work be kept at a minimum, especially during the first year.

Some students are employed on research projects, in laboratories, and in clinics. Other students find employment for board, and room and board. The Student Employment Office, a division of the Office of Student Financial Aids, 11 Jesse Hall, provides information and assistance to students seeking part-time work.

STUDENT HOUSING

Prospective students should contact the Housing Office, 123 Jesse Hall, Columbia, Mo. 65201, either by mail or in person when applying for admission to UMC. Additional information will then be forwarded upon request.

Some difficulty is usually encountered by first-year students in the College of Veterinary Medicine who are seeking University-owned housing. First-year students are notified of acceptance about May 1 and are actually enrolled in late August. The late admission date places such students at a disadvantage for the assignment of rooms or apartments. Special arrangements have been made with the Director of Student Housing to send the list of first-year students to him as soon as the list is firm—on or about May 1. Interested students should then contact the housing office immediately upon being advised of their acceptance by the College of Veterinary Medicine and should not wait until their admission has been approved by UMC.

- Single Men and Women. UMC residence halls accommodate men and women students. In addition to providing room and board, the residence hall program offers opportunities for social, recreational, and cultural activities which help provide students with a well-rounded life on campus.

- Married Students. Accommodations for married students are available in University-owned married student housing and privately-owned apartments.

Sororities and fraternities offer housing to both members and pledges of their organizations. Inquiries should be addressed to the Center for Student Life, 100 Read Hall, Columbia, Mo. 65201.

Vet House

Vet House, located at 1410 University Ave., just four blocks from the College of Veterinary Medicine, provides housing for about 12 students in the College. Purchased by several graduates of the College, it is open to any male veterinary student.

Large animals are frequently immobilized for close observation.
STATEMENT OF COURSES

Veterinary Anatomy-Physiology

200 PROBLEMS (cr. arr.)
202V VETERINARY ANATOMY (8).
203V VETERINARY ANATOMY (10). Continuation of 202V.
219 ELEMENTS OF VETERINARY ANATOMY (3). Prerequisite: 5 hours biological sciences (zoology) or equivalent.
220V VETERINARY PHYSIOLOGY (5).
221V VETERINARY PHYSIOLOGY (5). Continuation of 220V.
222 FUNDAMENTALS OF ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY (3). For students not enrolled in the professional Veterinary Medicine curriculum.
224V VETERINARY PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY (5).
226V VETERINARY PHARMACOLOGY (3).
227V VETERINARY PHARMACOLOGY (2).
228V VETERINARY TOXICOLOGY (2).
300 PROBLEMS (cr. arr.)
303 CYTOLOGY, HISTOLOGY AND MICROSCOPIC ANATOMY OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS (5). Prerequisite: graduate standing; background in biological sciences, instructor’s consent.
305 HISTOLOGICAL AND ANATOMICAL TECHNIQUES (cr. arr.) Prerequisites: background in chemistry and anatomy; instructor’s consent.
307 EMBRYOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS (2). Prerequisites: background in biological science & departmental consent.
311 CANINE DISSECTION (6). Prerequisites: background in biological science & departmental consent.
312 ANATOMY OF COMMON DOMESTIC ANIMALS (5). Prerequisites: 311 or equivalent, biological science background, & departmental consent.
326 VETERINARY PHARMACOLOGY (3).
327 PRINCIPLES OF PHYSIOLOGIC ADAPTATION (3). Prerequisite: vertebrate physiology or physiological zoology, 4 credits; chemistry, 5 credits; or instructor’s consent.
328 ADAPTATION TO XENOBiotics (3). Prerequisite: biochemistry or instructor’s consent.
400 PROBLEMS (cr. arr.)
409 ADVANCED MICROSCOPIC ANATOMY (cr. arr). Prerequisite: graduate standing, 303 or equivalent, instructor’s consent.
410 SEMINAR (1). Prerequisite: departmental consent.
418 CORRELATIVE NEUROANATOMY (4). Prerequisite: graduate standing and/or instructor’s consent.
420 VETERINARY PHYSIOLOGY (5). Prerequisites: Biochemistry 270 & Biochemistry 272 or equivalent.
421 VETERINARY PHYSIOLOGY (5). Continuation of 420.
427 FATE OF DRUGS IN THE ANIMAL BODY (2) (same as Pharmacology 427). Prerequisites: 10 hours physiology, 5 hours pharmacology & 5 hours biochemistry. alt. w. odd yrs.
450 RESEARCH (cr. arr.)
490 RESEARCH (cr. arr.)

Veterinary Medicine and Surgery

200V PROBLEMS (cr. arr.)
251V LARGE ANIMAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY I (10). Offered six times yearly.
252V LARGE ANIMAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY II (1-10). Prerequisite: 251V.
253V SMALL ANIMAL MEDICINE I (10). Offered six times yearly.
254V SMALL ANIMAL MEDICINE II (1-10). Prerequisite: 253V or equivalent.
255V EQUINE MEDICINE AND SURGERY I (10). Offered six times yearly.
256V EQUINE MEDICINE AND SURGERY II (1-10). Continuation of 255V.
257V SMALL ANIMAL SURGERY I (10). Offered six times yearly.
258V SMALL ANIMAL SURGERY II (1-10). Prerequisite: 257V or equivalent.
259V THERIOGENOLOGY I (10). Offered six times yearly.
260V THERIOGENOLOGY II (1-10). Continuation of the prerequisite 259V.
261V MEDICAL SERVICES I (10). Offered six times yearly.
262V MEDICAL SERVICES II (1-10). Continuation of the prerequisite 261V.
265V LABORATORY ANIMAL MEDICINE AND MANAGEMENT I (10). Offered twice yearly.
266V LABORATORY ANIMAL MEDICINE AND MANAGEMENT II (1-10). Continuation of prerequisite 265V.
267V HERD HEALTH MANAGEMENT AND NUTRITION I (1-10). Offered twice yearly.
268V HERD HEALTH MANAGEMENT AND NUTRITION II (1-10). Prerequisites: consent of course coordinator required; 267V or equivalent.
271V INTRODUCTION TO CLINICAL SCIENCES (7). w.
300 PROBLEMS (cr. arr.)
328 INTRODUCTORY RADIATION BIOLOGY (3) (same as Nuclear Engineering 328, Radiology 328, Biological Sciences 328). Prerequisites:
junior standing sciences/engineering; one course in biological sciences & physics/chemistry; or instructor's consent.

351 ADVANCED SURGICAL TECHNIQUES (cr. arr.) Prerequisite: D.V.M.

355 ADVANCED TECHNIQUES IN RADIOLOGY (cr. arr.) Prerequisite: D.V.M.

356 ADVANCED STUDIES OF POISONOUS PLANTS AND TOXICOLOGY (cr. arr.) Prerequisite: D.V.M.

400 PROBLEMS (cr. arr.)

410 SEMINAR (1).

450 RESEARCH (cr. arr.)

458 FACILITATIVE SURGERY (3) (same as Laboratory Animal Medicine Area 458). Prerequisite: departmental consent. alt. w. odd yrs.

468 LABORATORY ANIMAL BIOLOGY (3) (same as Laboratory Animal Medicine Area 468). Prerequisite: departmental consent. alt. f. even yrs.

469 LABORATORY ANIMAL COLONY MANAGEMENT (3) (same as Laboratory Animal Medicine Area 469). Prerequisite: departmental consent. alt. f. odd yrs.

475 METHODOLOGY OF ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION (1) (same as Laboratory Animal Medicine Area 475). Prerequisite: departmental consent. alt. w. odd yrs.

487 NUCLEAR MEDICINE (3). Prerequisites: one year college physics, D.V.M. degree, & instructor's consent.

488 RADIATION THERAPY (3). Prerequisites: 1 year college physics, D.V.M. degree, & instructor's consent.

490 RESEARCH (cr. arr.)

Veterinary Microbiology

241V GENERAL VETERINARY MICROBIOLOGY (3). w.

242 VETERINARY MICROBIOLOGY (4). f.

243 VETERINARY VIROLOGY (3). w.

245V VETERINARY PARASITOLOGY (6). f.

269V PUBLIC HEALTH AND EPIDEMIOLOGY I (10). Offered three times yearly.

270V PUBLIC HEALTH AND EPIDEMIOLOGY II (1-10). Prerequisite: 269V or equivalent.

300 PROBLEMS (cr. arr.)

343 CONCEPTS AND METHODS IN ANIMAL VIROLOGY (3). Prerequisites: general microbiology & general biochemistry & instructor's consent. w.

410 SEMINAR (1).

441 TOPICS IN VETERINARY MICROBIOLOGY (1-3). Prerequisites: graduate standing & instructor's consent.

442 ADVANCED VETERINARY MICROBIOLOGY (3). Prerequisite: graduate standing in biological sciences or Veterinary Medicine.

443 VIRAL INFECTION AND IMMUNITY (3). alt. f. odd years.

444 DISEASES OF LABORATORY ANIMALS (3). (same as Laboratory Animal Medicine Area 444). alt. w. even yrs.

445 ADVANCED VETERINARY PARASITOLOGY (3). Prerequisites: one course in general parasitology & graduate standing. alt. w. even yrs.

449 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ZOONOSSES (3) (same as Community Health and Medical Practice 449). Prerequisites: epidemiology & medical microbiology or instructor's consent.

490 RESEARCH (cr. arr.)

Veterinary Pathology

200 PROBLEMS (cr. arr.)

230 ANIMAL SANITATION AND DISEASE PREVENTION (3). Prerequisite: Veterinary Anatomy-Physiology 219 or Veterinary Anatomy-Physiology 222.

231V GENERAL PATHOLOGY (5). f.

232V SYSTEMIC AND SPECIAL PATHOLOGY (4). w.

263V DIAGNOSTIC PATHOLOGY AND SPECIAL SPECIES MEDICINE I (10). Offered six times yearly.

264V DIAGNOSTIC PATHOLOGY AND SPECIAL SPECIES MEDICINE II (1-10). Prerequisite: 263V or equivalent.

300 PROBLEMS (cr. arr.) Prerequisites: D.V.M. & departmental consent.

335 TECHNIQUES IN PATHOLOGY (cr. arr.)

410 SEMINAR (1).

430 COMPARATIVE PATHOLOGY (3) (same as Plant Pathology 430, Pathology 430).

431 ADVANCED VETERINARY PATHOLOGY (3-5). Prerequisite: departmental consent.

432 ADVANCED HISTO-PATHOLOGY (5). Prerequisite: departmental consent.

433 VETERINARY ONCOLOGY (3). Prerequisite: departmental consent.

434 ADVANCED CLINICAL PATHOLOGY (4). Prerequisite: departmental consent.

437 PATHOLOGY OF LABORATORY ANIMALS (3) (same as Laboratory Animal Medicine Area 437). Prerequisite: departmental consent.

438 PRIMATOLOGY (3) (same as Laboratory Animal Medicine Area 438). Prerequisite: departmental consent. alt. f. even yrs.

450 RESEARCH (cr. arr.)

490 RESEARCH (cr. arr.)
The University of Missouri is one university with four campuses—Columbia, Kansas City, Rolla, and St. Louis. Established in 1839 at Columbia (oldest and largest of the four campuses), the University is recognized as the first state university west of the Mississippi River. Designated a land-grant university in 1870, it has extended its educational benefits to all sections of the State of Missouri in addition to its traditionally assigned tasks of teaching and research within the campus settings.

The University is governed by a Board of Curators. The President of the University directs and coordinates programs of all four campuses. Activities of each campus are under the supervision of a Chancellor.

All statements in this publication are announcements of present policies only and are subject to change at any time without prior notice. They are not to be regarded as offers to contract.
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