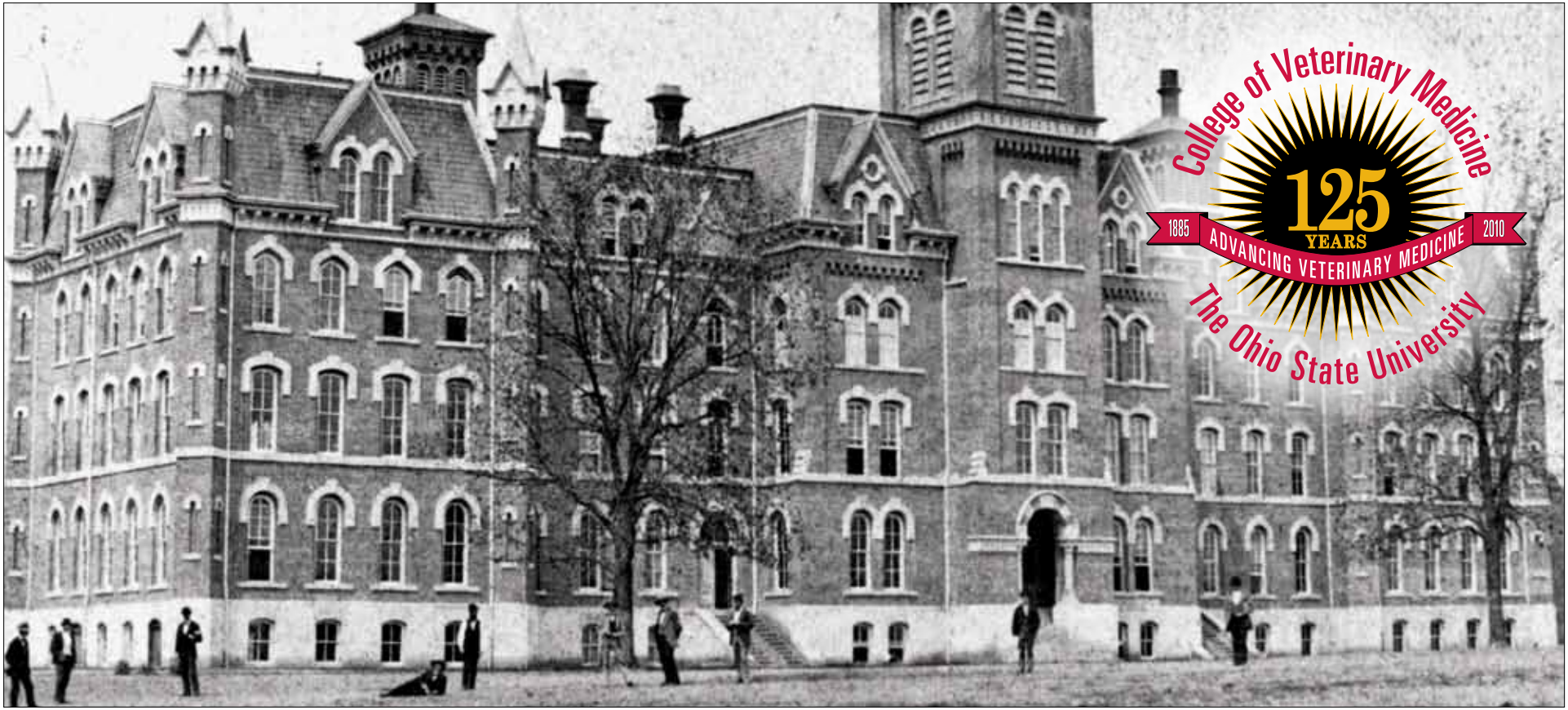
Transformation and Tradition



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COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

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Transformation and Tradition

"Transformation and Tradition" was produced by the College of Veterinary Medicine in celebration of the 125th anniversary of the college.

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Cover: Courses in veterinary medicine were taught in University Hall (shown in 1874) for some 15 years after the founding of Ohio A & M, which became The Ohio State University. Later, the College of Veterinary Medicine expanded to animal care and research facilities on campus and around the state.

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Our College: Past, Present, Future

Lonnie J. King, DVM
Dean and Ruth Stanton Chair in Veterinary Medicine
College of Veterinary Medicine

To read Dean Lonnie J. King's vision of "The Future of Veterinary Medicine," see page 28.

Dear friends:

This year we celebrate the 125th anniversary of the College of Veterinary Medicine at The Ohio State University. To be sure, we have much to celebrate from 1885 to 2010—past, present, and future.

Our college enjoys a long history of accomplishments and service in meeting the challenges of improving the health of animals, assuring the wholesomeness of food products, and contributing to the understanding of the basic mechanisms of disease.

As dean of the college, I follow in a long line of remarkable leaders who have left a legacy both in name and deed—leaders such as Dr. Norton S. Townshend, namesake of Townshend Hall and one of the earliest advocates of medical education, and Dr. Ida Dodge, our school's first woman graduate, who paved the way for generations to follow.

I am proud of the innovative and compassionate work of our faculty—from the researchers who developed the first feline leukemia vaccine to the surgeons who have completed more than 1,000 total hip replacements and the first total knee replacement.

One of the oldest veterinary colleges in the nation, our college continues to advance. We have one of the first and finest clinical residency programs in the nation. In 2006, we received a seven-year accreditation from the American Veterinary Medical Association. And we are ranked among the top-five veterinary colleges in the nation.

I am proud of our steadfast commitment to the care of animals at the Veterinary Medical Center, the only comprehensive referral veterinary hospital in Ohio. I am thankful for the loyal support of friends and donors and of our alumni, who join together every autumn for Alumni Reunion Weekend. And I am proud of our students who are engaged in local and global research and national leadership endeavors.

I am as enthusiastic about the future of our college as I am about its past and present. For the inaugural 2010 Focus-Forward Weekend at our college, we brought together faculty, staff, donors, and leaders in veterinary medicine to discuss our profession's role in some of society's most daunting issues: service and veterinary care; public health/one health; global food systems; ecosystem management; and biomedical and agricultural research.

In the following pages, I invite you to take a look at some of the highlights of the past 125 years. Then join me as I envision "The Future of Veterinary Medicine" in the final pages (page 28). Finally, thanks for your support and dedication as we celebrate this milestone in our history.

Dr. H. J. Detmers, the first professional veterinarian on the Ohio State faculty, headed the School of Veterinary Science from 1885 to 1895. He was hired at an annual salary of $1,000.

A Look Back to 1885

As students entered the newly established School of Veterinary Science at The Ohio State University in 1885, the state of Ohio itself was entering a period of great progress.

The Board of Trustees established the college to meet the growing need for livestock care in a pastoral state with close to a quarter of a million farms. At the same time, train tracks were cutting their way through Ohio farmland. Horses pulled the first factory-produced plows through fields. And the first high-rise office buildings rose in fast-growing cities across the state.

Here are some snapshots of life in Ohio in the early years of the college:

- Between 1880 and 1890, the number of farms in Ohio increased from 247,000 to 251,000. The average farm size was 95 acres.
- By the mid-1880s, most Ohio farmers were using advanced agricultural machinery, but horses still pulled the equipment.
- In the post Civil War years, steel railroad tracks and canals made it possible for farmers to distribute dairy products and grain crops to urban centers and receive manufactured goods.
- During the 1860s, the street railway began to clank along the streets of Ohio cities. In 1889, the first motor-powered street car rolled two miles between Alliance and Mt. Union.
- Electric telegraph lines begin to rise across the state after the Civil War. By the turn of the century, more than 67,271 miles of line stretched across Ohio, and the telegraph business employed more than 37,000 people.
- In 1891, more than 20 industries operated in the state, including pig and bar iron, agricultural implements, brewing and distilling, lumbering, furniture, flour and feed, glassware, engines and ink, oil and paint.
- In 1880, Cincinnati was the largest city in Ohio, with a population of 200,000. Cleveland was a close second, with 160,000. Columbus had less then a third as many residents as Cleveland, with 50,000.
- In 1885, Governor Joseph B. Foraker established the state's first Board of Health. By 1890, the Ohio government required any city or village with a population of more than 500 people to establish a local board of health.
- Baseball was becoming America's favorite pastime. The year the college was founded, the National Brotherhood of Baseball Players was organized with teams from Cleveland, New York, Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, Boston, Buffalo, and Chicago. Cincinnati joined Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, New York, Hartford, and Boston in the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs in 1871.
- The first Ohio State Fair was held in Cincinnati in 1850. It rotated among cities until 1874, when it settled permanently in Columbus.
- In 1889, 1,500 patents were granted to Ohioans. Inventions included a machine that forged horseshoe nails, an elevator, a steam boiler furnace, and a monotype, an important development in modern printing.

"A Look Back to 1885" is based on information found in *The History of the State of Ohio,* Volume Five (Carl F. Wittke, editor; 1943). To read more about the first 100 years of The Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine, see "A Legacy for Tomorrow" at vet.osu.edu/3052.htm.

Today's College, at a Glance

Faculty: 130

DVM students: 560

Graduate students: 125

Residents: 50 in more than 15 specialties

Staff: 300

DVM alums: 7,200

All graduates: 8,500+

Annual animal patients: 35,000

Veterinary degrees: DVM; MS and PhD

Specialization: Master of Public Health (MPH) in partnership with the College of Public Health

First-time NAVLE pass rate: 94%

College departments: Veterinary Biosciences, Veterinary Clinical Sciences, Veterinary Preventive Medicine

Ranking: 5th among all veterinary schools (*U.S. News & World Report Best Graduate Schools)*

Building History

The changing landscape of The Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine reflects its development into one of the top veterinary colleges in the nation. From the first veterinary hospital, built in 1891, to the new Marysville Large Animal Services Clinic, which opened its doors in 2005, the buildings of the college offer brick and mortar milestones of the college's history.

1870

1870 Ohio Agricultural & Mechanical College established

University Hall was the first building to rise on the campus of Ohio A & M—later, The Ohio State University. Courses in veterinary medicine were taught in "Old Main" for 15 years.

1903

1903 New veterinary laboratory opens

This $35,000 building replaced the first veterinary hospital as the headquarters of the college. The college's first dean, Dr. David White, noted that the two-story building "furnished much-needed quarters for the branches of anatomy, pathology, and bacteriology."

1959

1959 Sisson Hall first post-war building

The college's first new building since 1910 was named in honor of Septimus Sisson, professor of comparative anatomy. The academic building included a 250-seat amphitheater and a library with the capacity to hold 25,000 books and a reading room for 100 students.

1891

1891 First veterinary hospital built

The college's first veterinary hospital was the first comprehensive veterinary education facility at The Ohio State University. The hospital housed a two-story main section with classroom, laboratory, and office space, and a rear section with a clinic room, small-animal ward, and stable. A large-animal dissection building and small barn used as an isolation ward soon stood beside the hospital.

1910

1910 Second veterinary hospital completed

Built at a cost of $130,000, the new veterinary clinic housed a surgical amphitheater, large-animal clinic, small-animal clinic, and an isolation ward for large animals. Dean White boasted that it was "the finest and largest veterinary clinic west of the Alleghenies."

1963

1963 Goss Laboratory dedicated

Named in honor of Dr. Leonard W. Goss, professor of veterinary pathology and faculty member for nearly three decades, Goss Laboratory was considered one of the best-equipped facilities for teaching and research in veterinary pathology. The building includes an audiovisual room, germ-free animal area, and special laboratory for working with radioactive, toxic, and contagious materials.

1973

1973 New veterinary hospital opens its doors

At 216,844 square feet, the new $9 million hospital is three times larger than the previous facility. Its two stories house treatment, teaching, and research facilities, including an auditorium with seating for 287, 21 small-animal wards, 10 operating rooms, 90 box stalls, and a 32-stanchion-dairy cattle ward. A welcoming portico graces the front of the building, inviting in clients for

preventive, urgent, and 24/7 emergency care (since 2008).

1986

1986 Sisson Hall addition built

Edward H. Jennings, Ohio State president at the time, described the addition to Sisson Hall as "a facility that represents state-of-the-art science and technology." The ground floor contains holding areas for research animals large and small, along with a treatment room and laboratory. The building also includes an 8,000-square-foot laboratory. A monorail system for transporting animals to cold storage and extra-large capacity speak to the forethought that went into designing and equipping this building.

2003

2003 New Veterinary Medicine Academic Building opens its doors

This stunning, four-story, 97,000-square-foot-building houses administrative space, conference rooms, auditoriums, a library, and computer laboratory. The upper two floors house state-of-the-art laboratories and offices for faculty and graduate students. Opened in 2009, the Center for Retrovirus Research occupies a 10,000-square-foot space in the basement.

1976

1976 Alice L. Finley Memorial Veterinary Research Farm (Finley Farm) bequeathed

Donated "for the advancement, development, betterment, and improvement of veterinary medicine and livestock research," the 133-acre Finley Farm, in Madison County, Ohio, is a unique teaching and research farm for large animals, including horses, livestock, and camelids. The school has added several barns and research laboratories alongside the barn and house that originally stood on the land.

1987

1987 Food Animal Health Research Facilities dedicated (OSU/Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center)

The new $3 million building for research of food-producing animal diseases houses 14 laboratories, five specialized research equipment rooms, and offices. Laboratories are designed and equipped for safe isolation, propagation, and study of viruses, bacteria, and parasites that cause disease in animals. The Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center (OARDC) is the largest university agribioscience research center in the nation and is located in Wooster, Ohio.

1996

1996 Galbreath Equine Trauma, Intensive Care, and Research Center dedicated

This $7 million facility is one of the few of its kind nationwide. Its 40,000 square feet include two state-of-the-art surgical suites, 14 intensive care stalls, 19 stalls for patients and horses used in teaching, a high-speed treadmill, a surgical observation area, offices, and a conference room. The facility today serves approximately 2,500 ill and injured horses annually.

2005

2005 New Marysville Large Animal Services Clinic completed

The new, 10,000-square-foot building sits on seven acres in Marysville, Ohio, and houses a surgery suite, pharmacy, reception area, conference room, laboratory, and housing for veterinary students. Veterinarians from the clinic serve more than 900 clients in 15 Ohio counties with ambulatory medical and surgical services, including round-

the-clock emergency care.

The Veterinary Hospital (below), completed in 1891 on Neil Avenue, was the first comprehensive veterinary education facility at Ohio State.

Equine treatment at the Veterinary Clinic, 1914 (right).

A College Is Born

The year 2010 formally marks the 125th anniversary of The Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine, but the story of the nation's third veterinary college began well before 1885—with the majestic stroke of President Abraham Lincoln's pen as he signed into law the farsighted Federal Land Grant Act of 1862.

Better known as the Morrill Act after its author, congressman and later Senator Justin Smith Morrill, the Federal Land Grant Act awarded large sections of federal land to states with the provision that proceeds from the sale of the land help establish colleges. The grand goal of these institutions was "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts . . . in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

In 1870, Ohio passed legislation to "establish and maintain an Agricultural and Mechanical College in Ohio." The state raised $642,450 for the college—$342,450 from the sale of 600,000 federal acres and $300,000 from Franklin County, which outbid other counties to secure the location of the new college. With these funds, the state purchased a 330-acre farm in the state's capital and set to work building University Hall. Three years later, on September 17, 1873, Ohio A & M opened its doors.

Although veterinary science was in its infancy in the United States at the time, it was a part of the curriculum at Ohio A & M from the start—and was, in fact, the first of the health sciences to be taught there. Trustees of the college recognized the role veterinary education could play in the state's agricultural industry, noting in an 1871 report that the curriculum must include "a thorough knowledge of animal anatomy and physiology with a medical and surgical treatment of diseases of our domestic animals by which it is hoped the great loss now and annually sustained may be very much lessened."

Yet, it would take two decades before veterinary medicine came into its own at the university. Until then, veterinary medicine was situated within the Department of Zoology and Veterinary Science under the direction of a zoologist, Professor Albert H. Tuttle. Separately, Dr. Norton S. Townshend—a medical doctor who also served as college trustee and a major proponent of veterinary education at the college—taught courses in animal disease within the Department of Agriculture and Botany.

In 1876, veterinary education was united within what was now the Department of Agriculture, Botany, and Veterinary Science. Dr. Townshend and Professor Tuttle continued to teach all the veterinary science courses to a growing number of students. Not surprisingly, students, many coming from farms to Ohio A & M, were at least as interested in learning about livestock care as in studying conventional agricultural courses.

Although deeply committed to the concept of veterinary education, Dr. Townshend and Professor Tuttle acknowledged their own shortcomings in teaching veterinary science. They pressed the trustees to grant veterinary education stature as an independent department, with trained veterinarians on its faculty. Finally, in 1885, 22 years into the existence of Ohio A & M (now The Ohio State University), they received their wish. The Board of Trustees pledged to a "well-equipped veterinary department" with "the necessary teaching force."

Penned 23 years after President Lincoln put his signature to the Morrill Act, those words were equally important to the development of veterinary science at The Ohio State University and across the world. They gave rise to the School of Veterinary Science—and, ultimately, through restructuring of the university one decade later—to the College of Veterinary Medicine at The Ohio State University.

Transformation in Curriculum: Meeting the Changing Needs of Society

"I have started a kind of ambulatory clinic by taking the members of my class with me to such patients as I have been called upon to visit, and you may rest assured that I shall endeavor to make practical instruction in every way a prominent feature of the new veterinary department."

H. J. Detmers, circa 1885, head of the School of Veterinary Science, 1885–1895

Students examine two horses at the Veterinary Hospital, 1895

Over the past 125 years, buildings have risen, undergone renovation, and made way for ever-larger facilities at The Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine.

Activities inside those buildings also have undergone dramatic change, as the school's curriculum has transformed to both meet the shifting needs of society and help shape an evolving science.

Veterinary science was a part of the curriculum at the new Ohio A & M from the beginning. Although professional veterinary medicine was a newcomer to the sciences, early trustees welcomed it as a means to help Ohio farmers maintain their livestock—and their livelihood—and included it among the "agricultural arts" of the college.

For the first half century, veterinary education at the university, and, later, at the College of Veterinary Medicine, continued to focus on farm animals—mainly, on the ubiquitous horse, who pulled both plow and buggy. The curriculum, and a growing number of practitioners, concentrated on the horse as the nation's chief mode of transportation off the farm and as the mighty tiller of soil on it.

Even so, the curriculum rolled forward during these early decades. As veterinary education gained stature at the university, the trustees allotted essential resources to it. At the same time, the curriculum expanded to keep pace with advancements in the field of veterinary medicine.

The most momentous single development during this period arrived in 1885 in the distinguished form of Professor H. J. Detmers, the first professor of veterinary science at the newly named School of Veterinary Science. First in a long line of outstanding faculty members at the college, Professor Detmers graduated from Berlin's prestigious Royal Veterinary College and later immigrated to the United States, where he earned renown as an educator and veterinary researcher. He brought knowledge, experience, and a deep commitment to veterinary science to the nation's third veterinary school.

As a trained veterinarian, Professor Detmers had the background to develop a well-rounded, progressive curriculum in veterinary education. The college's 1886–87 catalogue presents the scope of course work under his leadership. Within one year of the professor's arrival, the school was offering classes "not only in the common branches of veterinary sciences, such as veterinary anatomy, physiology, surgery, pathology, therapeutics, obstetrics, principles of horseshoeing, etc., but also . . . (in) such important auxiliary branches as chemistry, botany, histology, microscopy, pharmacy, the laws of breeding, forensic veterinary medicine, veterinary sanitary police, etc." The school reportedly was the first in veterinary medicine to offer classes in bacteriology.

A Veterinary Hospital ambulance, 1914, in front of the Cattle Barn.

Students enrolled in the School of Veterinary Science, as it was then known, had an opportunity to learn outside of the classroom, too. Within a mere month of his appointment, Professor Detmers opened a free clinic and an ambulatory clinic to provide his students practical instruction. This inventive approach to learning has lived on. The college has continued to provide the opportunity for valuable hands-on experience through the decades, in a succession of veterinary hospitals, an off-campus equine ambulatory care center, animal shelters, and zoos. And, in 1951, the college deemed such practical experience essential; students who had completed their third year were required to register for one term of the summer quarter in veterinary clinics. Today, it plays an even bigger role in the curriculum; students must complete clinical rotations through each medical specialty during their final year in the program.

During Professor Detmers' tenure and into the early decades of the 1900s, veterinary medicine deepened its roots in Ohio and the nation, and enrollment steadily grew at the college. Not even the onset of World War I affected student count. The government and the school united to promote the ongoing need for veterinarians to treat the horses and mules critical to the war effort.

No one foresaw that the end of the war also would bring to a close the central role of the horse in transportation and in the practice of veterinary medicine.

Horse ward at the veterinary clinic, completed in 1910 at a cost of $130,000, under Dean David White's tenure.

The Automobile and New Roads in Veterinary Medicine

The college faced new challenges beginning around 1920 with the advent of the automobile and, to a lesser extent, the rise of industrial growth in Ohio and its impact on the agricultural economy. The nation turned away from the horse, to a newfangled method of horsepower for transportation, decreasing revenue for many practicing veterinarians and, for the first time, reducing enrollment at the college.

The college's first dean, Dr. David S. White, believed the solution to shrinking admissions awaited in barns and pastures across the state—where Ohio's food-and-fiber animals stood. With the decline of the horse as the dominant source of transportation, the college's future lay in supporting the nation's $10 billion livestock industry.

With his urging, the educational focus at the college shifted from the horse to other livestock. A course on anatomy was modified to provide as much emphasis on other large animals as on horses, and the school added a course in poultry husbandry.

At the same time, noting that many urban veterinarians had turned to the care of companion animals for revenue, the school increased attention to small-animal medicine, an area that would eventually dominate the veterinary medical field.

Small Animals and Other Big Changes in Curriculum

The early 1900s introduced two other significant trends in veterinary education. First, the growing complexity of veterinary medicine demanded more extensive learning. In 1915, the college moved from a three-year program to a four-year program and required one year of college work as an entrance examination. Requirements for admission increased to two years of pre-professional work beginning in 1949. Length of study continued to grow with the body of knowledge and increased competition for acceptance into the college. Today, veterinary students typically hold at least an undergraduate degree before applying for acceptance into the four-year veterinary medicine program.

Early in its history, the College of Veterinary Medicine also glimpsed the breadth of opportunities available to its graduates and began offering advanced degrees. It conferred its first high degree, a Master of Science in Pathology, in 1922. Nearly two decades later, in 1941, the college granted its first doctorate in veterinary surgery.

With the growing need for specialized training in both teaching and research, coupled with better professional and financial opportunities, graduate study increasingly became an attractive alternative—or complement—to a degree in veterinary medicine.

By the end of its centennial, the college had presented 479 graduate degrees; to date, 1,300 students have received advanced degrees at the college.

Opportunities through veterinary education are as wide-ranging as the science itself. In 2010, students can pursue master's and doctoral degrees in the newly combined graduate program in Comparative and Veterinary Medicine, which draws on course work from the departments of Veterinary Biosciences, Veterinary Clinical Sciences, and Veterinary Preventive Medicine. The college also offers a Specialization in Veterinary Public Health, in partnership with the College of Public Health. In addition, post-DVM students can apply for highly sought-after one-year internships and three-year residency programs (leading to a master's degree) in 20 different specialty areas of the Veterinary Medical Center.

A more recent—but no less revolutionary—change in curriculum also enables students who are pursuing a traditional degree in veterinary medicine to tailor their learning experience to their career paths. In 1968, the college adopted an innovative core/elective curriculum that enables students to add elective courses to a basic curriculum to explore their individual interests. The new format attempts to embrace an ever-growing body of knowledge and the profession's shift toward specialization.

The curriculum at the College of Veterinary Medicine has travelled a long way since 1885. Yet, it is expected to undergo an unprecedented transformation with the global focus on "one health," which underscores the inextricable link between animal, human, and environmental health. With such programs as the Center for Retrovirus Research and the Food Animal Health Research Program, administered through the Ohio Agricultural Research Development Center (OARDC), the college is poised to play a leading role in one health and in helping make a healthier world for all.

Learning for Life: The Start of Continuing Education at the College

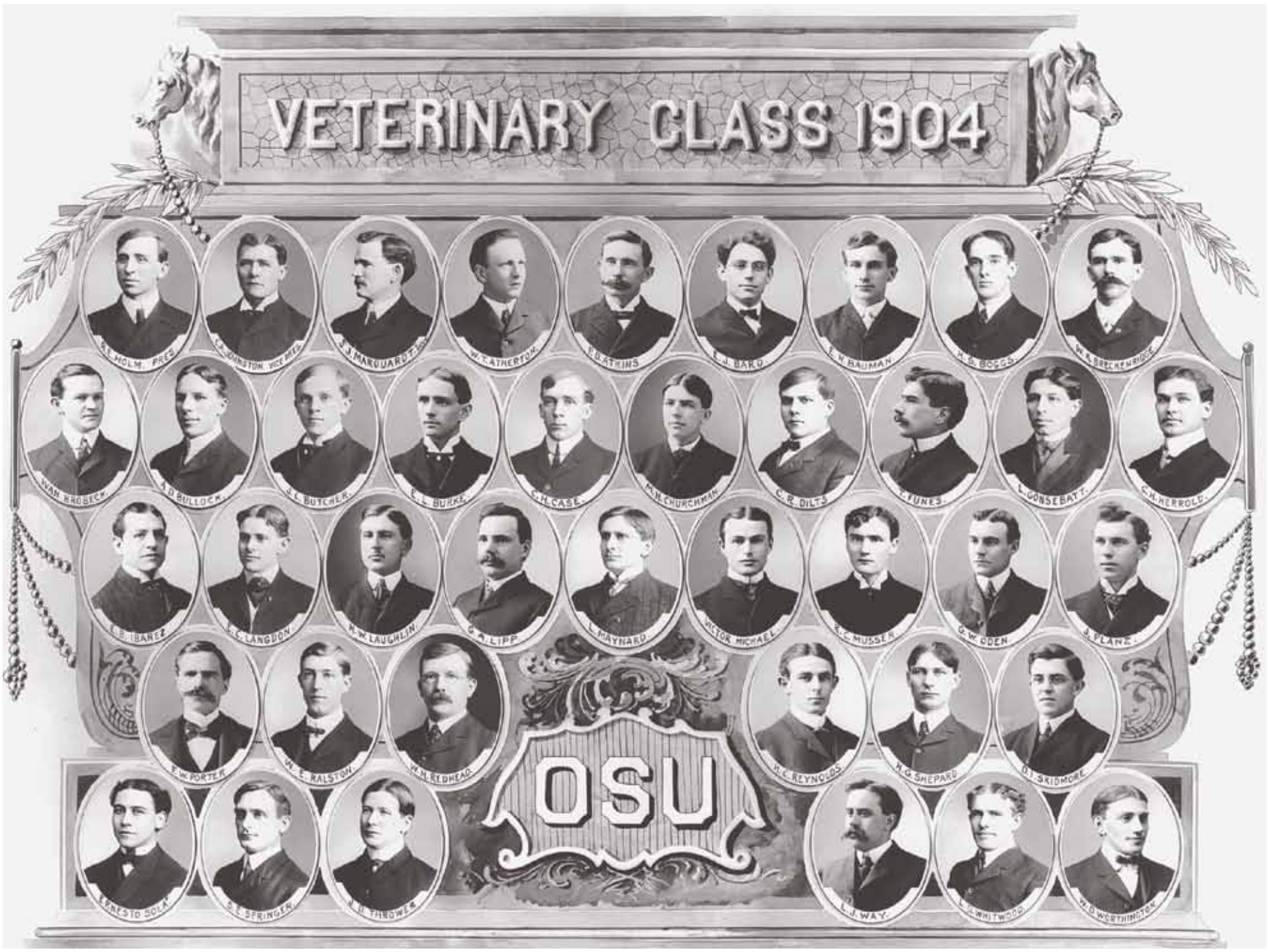
Even as the automobile sputtered onto the scene—driving horses out and enrollment down—the College of Veterinary Medicine looked ahead to the need for a continuing education program that would help alumni keep pace with rapid advancements in the profession.

In March 1926, the college launched a formal program for continuing education with the first annual Conference for Veterinarians. The event was remarkably well attended. Minutes of the Executive Committee meeting at the end of that month record that "The total registration for the three-day conference was 225. This exceeds by 25 the largest attendance at any conference of its kind in this country."

Except for a brief suspension during World War II, the annual conference remained the college's primary continuing education effort until 1960, when the college replaced it with a short-course format that provided more specialized offerings.

Today, the College of Veterinary Medicine Office of Continuing Education hosts 35 conferences annually for the animal health community on a wide variety of topics. In addition, the office has made lifelong learning as easy as turning on the computer. In 2008, thanks in part to support from the Ohio Veterinary Medicine Association (OVMA), the college launched a comprehensive online continuing education program—at only $40 a course.

The first Conference of Veterinarians in 1926 drew an impressive number of participants. The conference marked the beginning of continuing education at the college.


VETERINARY CLASS 1904
OSU

A Growing Student Body

Early in his decade-long tenure at the School of Veterinary Science, Dr. H. J. Detmers, the college's first professor, told Ohio State trustees that they "must, for awhile at least, be satisfied with quality rather than quantity and cannot expect a large number of [veterinary] students."

The Ohio State College of Veterinary Medicine surely has maintained the highest quality in its students and academics over the years. At the same time, the number of students has grown exponentially from the handful of students enrolled in each of Professor H. J. Detmers' classes.

With the exception of a brief period during the early 1920s, enrollment has steadily increased at the college. From 21 students in 1891, the student body grew to 509 in 1974, becoming "the largest of any veterinary school in North America." Today, the college boasts an enrollment of 560 professional students.

Each year, the college admits 140 new students (approximately 90 to 100 of them are residents of the state of Ohio). A finite number of available seats helps ensure that these students are deeply committed to service and able to meet the rigors of the academic program. They are evaluated for acceptance into the college based upon strong academic profiles and such factors as experience with animals and leadership ability, as well as knowledge of and commitment to the profession.

In the end, the students who enter the college are among a select group of people welcomed into a profession wholly dedicated to meeting the changing needs of society.

"He (the dean) gave all the reasons why [veterinary medicine] was a male profession, and at the end of the letter he said something along the lines of 'on very special and rare circumstances, we take women.' So I took the letter back to my counselor and I said, 'See, they don't take women.' And he told me no, that's not what the letter says at all.' So I went to Ohio State on the pre-vet track… I applied to vet school after two years, and I got in."

Sharron Martin Capen, DVM '59, first woman faculty member in the College of Veterinary Medicine

The College Goes Co-Ed

The School of Veterinary Science opened its doors in 1885. But only men walked through.

In fact, it would be close to five decades before the veterinary college formally accepted women as students. In 1932, the trustees at least unlocked the door—if they did not open it wide—to female students. They indicated their change in policy with a single, momentous sentence in the admission section of the 1933–1934 bulletin: "This College is open on equal terms to both sexes."

The college granted its first degree to a woman, Ida Mae Dodge, in 1936. (Incidentally, Dr. Dodge entered the college as Ida Mae Matteson; in her sophomore year, she married another veterinary student, Roger Dodge.) Still, women did not at first line up behind this pioneer; increases in their enrollment were gradual. On average, the college granted a degree to just one woman a year over the next three decades. One of them was Dr. Sharron Martin Capen who, in 1959, also became the college's first woman faculty member.

The number of women enrolled each year tripled throughout the 1960s and increased exponentially in ensuing years. In 1980 alone, the college awarded degrees to 54 women.

Today, the student body is 80 percent women. While that ratio could be of concern, the college can take pride in its efforts over the last half of its history to ensure equal opportunity to all qualified candidates.

Ida Mae Dodge, the first woman graduate of The Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine, 1936

Making a Difference in Many Ways

"I think internationally we are going to have more of a responsibility to lead. If we train our students for more international activity, it will help us to understand other cultures and connect us more with the world."

Michael Lairmore, DVM, PhD, DACVP, DACVM
Associate Dean, Research and Graduate Studies
Professor, Department of Veterinary Biosciences

When people think of veterinarians at work, many envision a doctor in a white coat, gently examining a dog or cat in an animal hospital. According to the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA), two-thirds of the nation's 90,000 veterinarians work as general practitioners or specialists in clinics or hospitals, preventing and treating illnesses in companion animals, birds, horses, livestock, reptiles, even fish.

The other third serve society in diverse and new ways, from working in pharmaceutical research to ensure the safety of drugs for animals and people to working with Homeland Security to ensure the safety of the nation.

As one of the top veterinary schools, The Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine provides the breadth of curriculum and hands-on experience to prepare students for both conventional and more novel careers in the profession. In addition to degrees in veterinary medicine, the college offers direct career paths to the field of public health. Graduates who enter this field work as epidemiologists for government agencies, investigating animal and human diseases and disease outbreaks or ensuring the safe operation of food processing plants. Others work with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), researching the effects of contaminants on animals and people. And still others are on board at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), helping research and prevent infectious disease among animals and people.

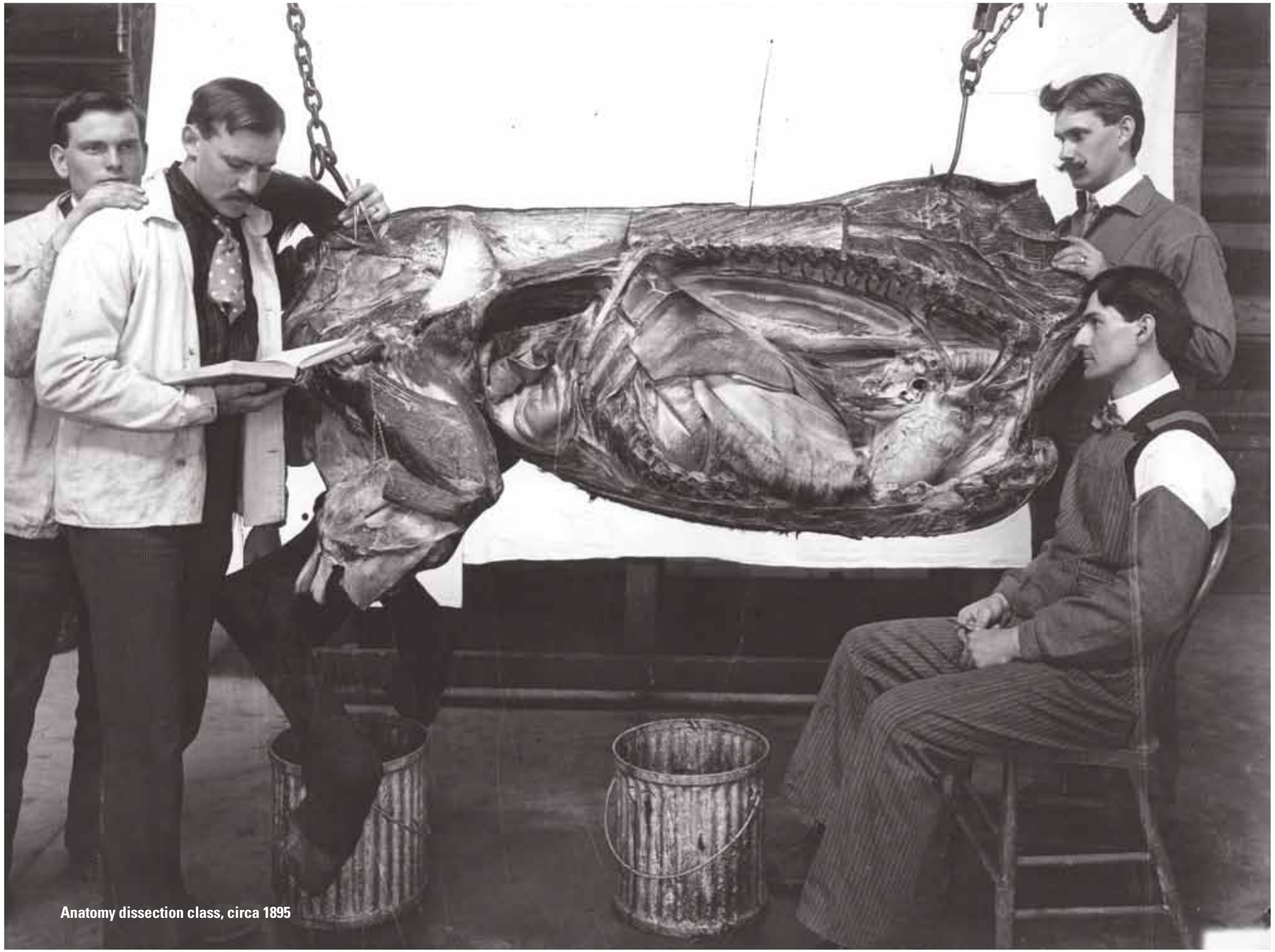
Another door at the college opens to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), where veterinarians play a role in ensuring the safety and efficacy of drugs, pet foods, and other goods. Or, graduates might seek employment at the U.S. Department of Agricultural Food and Safety, helping put safe and abundant food on the table. Uncle Sam wants veterinarians, too—in the military, where they make important contributions in the areas of bioterrorism, biomedical research, working-dog health and wellness, and food safety.

Some graduates choose to stay within academia, as faculty members or researchers. Others make their impact upon the world in research at government agencies and in private industry. They conduct research for pharmaceutical companies, biomedical research firms, pet-food companies, agribusinesses, and in the feed, livestock, and poultry industries.

And a few explore vastly different frontiers—in outer space. At least one graduate from the College of Veterinary Medicine (Dr. Richard M. Linnehan) is an astronaut for NASA and has flown four Space Shuttle missions.

Astronaut or practitioner, the graduates and alumni of the College of Veterinary Medicine are on the same mission: to serve the changing needs of society. The college strives to prepare students to that end.

Richard M. Linnehan, alumnus and NASA astronaut who has flown four Space Shuttle missions



Anatomy dissection class, circa 1895

Leaders in Research from the Start

At the very dawn of veterinary medicine in the United States, the country's third veterinary school—the Ohio State College of Veterinary Medicine—shone bright in research. Indeed, the college's first graduate, Dr. Mark Francis, researched foot rot in sheep for his thesis and discovered its bacterial cause. His research spared many a sheep lameness and many a farmer financial hardship.

Dr. Francis went on to introduce veterinary medicine at Texas A & M and, eventually, to discover the cause of Texas fever, a blood disease that was decimating Texas cattle herds. The Ohio State College of Veterinary Medicine went on to become a highly respected force in research, providing students valuable learning opportunities while continuing to feed a growing body of knowledge that serves both veterinary and human medicine.

Out of the college's laboratories and hospitals emerged an effective feline leukemia vaccine, now in commercial production; and the first walking cast for horses, a major breakthrough in the treatment of leg fractures. The college also is credited with invention of the Gorman artificial hip, an innovative prostheses for dogs later adapted for human orthopedic treatment.

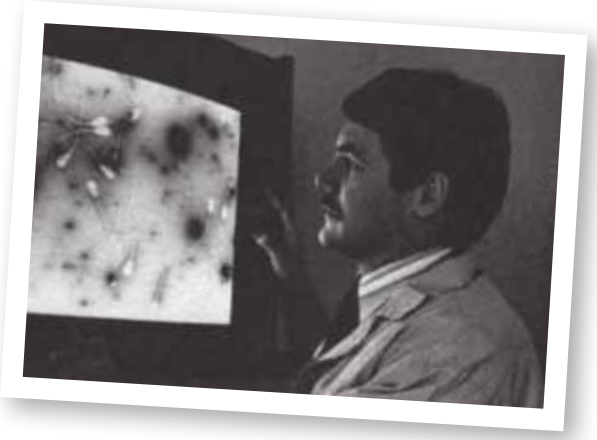
The College of Veterinary Medicine led the profession in germ-free animal research and the study of parasitology. Over the years, research has focused on small animals and large, ranging from studies in canine histoplasmosis, a fungal lung disease, to canine distemper virus, and on to exploration of heart valve irregularities in horses.

Researchers also have put the entire genetic makeup of the horse on a sliver the size of postage stamp, in development of the first equine DNA gene chip. The chip houses more than 3,200 expressed horse genes; only 200 genes were identified before development of the chip.

The future of research at the College of Veterinary Medicine and its impact upon world health is more promising than ever. In 2009, the college opened new space to house the Center for Retrovirus Research (see page 18) and invested $11.9 million in 229 research projects. The college stands poised at this, its 125th anniversary, to invest the talent of its faculty, the energy of its students, and the strength of its resources into important research that can help the world meet unprecedented challenges.

"It is a well established fact that the highest order of teaching is done by men who have done or are doing research…There is nothing which so invigorates a man's teaching as active connection with investigations."

Septimus Sisson, joined the faculty in 1901 as chair of Comparative Anatomy






The Infrastructure for a Healthier World

A steadfast, 125-year commitment to veterinary medical research has enabled the College of Veterinary Medicine to develop solid resources for conducting research that can improve and extend life for animals and people today and tomorrow. The college is the hub of a powerful network of alliances, research programs and state-of-the-art facilities, working together toward a healthier world.

Feeding the World: The OARDC

The Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center (OARDC) is the largest university agribioscience research center in the nation. Part of The Ohio State University, it unites researchers from departments in the College of Veterinary Medicine, the College of Education and Human Ecology as well as the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences toward its mission: "To enhance the well-being of the people of Ohio, the nation, and the world through research on foods, agriculture, family, and the environment."

In addition to a network of outlying research stations across Ohio, the OARDC maintains a campus in Wooster, Ohio. Nestled among rolling hills, the campus contains the only facility in the world for the procurement and maintenance of germ-free food-producing animals as well as the new BioHio Research Park to commercialize ideas and products from food, agricultural, and environmental researchers' laboratories and bring them to market. OARDC also just broke ground on a secure bio-containment building to study infectious diseases of plants and animals.

Research at Finley Farm

Horses, camelids—alpacas and llamas—and other livestock are housed at the Alice Lloyd Finley Memorial Veterinary Research Farm (Finley Farm), a 133-acre farm about 18 miles from the main college campus, in Madison County, Ohio. Donated in 1976 "for the advancement, development, betterment, and improvement of veterinary medicine and livestock research," Finley Farm serves as a teaching and research facility for large farm animals. Among the new barns and one-story research buildings dotting the land are the Schering Parasitology Research Barn, the equine theriogenology barn and the Equine Exercise Physiology Laboratory, used for physiology, cardiovascular, respiratory, and orthopedic research.

At the Center of Retrovirus Research

Development of the first feline leukemia vaccine at the College of Veterinary Medicine also injected great hope for understanding and treating other retroviral diseases and led to the 1989 opening of the Center for Retrovirus Research.

The veterinary and human medical communities consider the study of retroviral diseases to be high priority. A retrovirus is a type of virus able to transcribe itself into DNA and be spread by daughter cells throughout the body. Retroviruses lead to a range of viral infections as well as certain types of cancers in both humans and animals. One retrovirus of grave concern is the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), the virus that causes Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

At the Retrovirus Center, a multidisciplinary team of researchers—virologists, pathologists, immunologists, and pharmacologists—work together to investigate animal and human retroviral diseases not approachable by any single research area. At their disposal is 10,000 square feet of laboratory and support space in the new Veterinary Medicine Academic Building.

As testament to its vital role in cancer research, the center received the college's first Program Project Grant, a five-year $9.8 million grant from the National Cancer Institute to investigate retroviral models of cancer. This grant was renewed in 2009 and increased to $10.9 million.

The Victory Over Feline Leukemia

These days, well-cared-for cats easily can live 15 years and beyond, thanks in no small part to the efforts of Dr. Richard Olsen, professor of pathobiology at the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Dr. Olsen developed the vaccine against the feline leukemia virus (FeLV), a highly contagious disease that impairs the immune systems of infected felines. Before Dr. Olsen's work, FeLV was the leading cause of illness and death in this species.

The research leading to the vaccine was onerous, itself spanning nearly 15 years. Dr. Olsen and colleagues had to piece together the complex immunological puzzles of this deadly disease. They persevered through trial and error, ultimately developing both a vaccine and a method to produce it. In 1984, the vaccine became commercially available and has since provided hundreds of thousands of cats virtually complete protection against the disease that once threatened so many of their lives.

As important as Dr. Olsen's work is to cats and cat lovers, its significance extends beyond even that. Research into the FeLV vaccine also provided important insight into diseases that depress the immune system—such as human acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS—and that are caused by similar retroviruses. It ultimately led to the opening of the college's Center for Retrovirus Research, where research on cancer-causing viruses may have an even larger impact upon animal and human health alike.

College Develops First Equine Gene Chip

One of the college's biggest achievements in research was the creation of something very small: the first DNA gene chip that holds thousands of the genes for a domestic animal.

Developed in 2004, the chip houses more than 3,200 expressed horse genes on a glass slide about the size of a postage stamp. It enables researchers to scan an individual horse's genes instantaneously to see which ones are active in a certain situation. For example, pharmaceutical companies might use the chip to determine how a particular drug will affect an animal.

Data from the equine gene chip can provide researchers insight into gene expression for specific equine and human diseases and conditions. They can quickly and easily see how thousands of genes respond to an illness. This information can be used clinically to study diseases in horses and in translational research from horses to humans. Horses are often used as models for orthopedic diseases, such as osteoarthritis.

The chip was invented by Dr. Alicia Bertone, who holds the Trueman Chair in Equine Clinical Medicine and Surgery in the Department of Veterinary Clinical Sciences, with the help of Dr. Weisong Gu, a postdoctoral researcher in the department. Dr. Gu created a computer program to aid in identifying 3,088 additional horse genes. These genes were added to the existing 200 known genes to create the chip.

Patent is pending on the chip, which is commercially available—and has already played an important role in advancing research in equine diseases.

Understanding the Horse

Horse trailers share the roads with shuttle buses and bicycles at The Ohio State University, bringing horses to the Daniel M. Galbreath Equine Trauma, Intensive Care and Research Center, a unique facility that provides faculty and students with leading-edge technology for research, treatment, and teaching facilities for equine medicine and surgery.

The 40,000-square-foot facility houses equipment for investigating numerous specialty area diagnostics and is staffed with nationally and internationally recognized experts in orthopedics, soft-tissue surgery, exercise physiology, neurology, anesthesia, radiology, internal medicine, and other areas. State-of-the-art equipment at the center includes a high-speed treadmill to investigate exercise and performance of horses that are patients or participating in research studies.

The college also maintains a Comparative Orthopedic Research Laboratory, located in the Veterinary Medicine Academic Building, to investigate orthopedic conditions in horses, with the ultimate goal of transferring knowledge to medical care for humans. This ambitious group is credited with development of the first equine DNA chip and received FDA approval for a new biodegradable ligament replacement material for use in horses and humans.

Looking at Ehrlichiosis

The little tick can cause big health issues for both animals and people. Ehrlichiosis is a vector-borne zoonoses, a disease that can be transmitted between animals and humans. The Ehrlichiae Research Laboratory is focused on understanding the molecular pathogenesis of ehrlichiosis, an infectious disease transmitted by the bite of a tick.

It is estimated that half of the world's population, primarily living in tropical and subtropical areas, is infected by vector-borne diseases, carried through ticks, mosquitoes, and other insects. Thus, the study of vector-borne zoonoses is a critical component of the college's focus on "one health" for people, animals, and the environment.

Public Health Preparedness for Infectious Diseases (PHPID)

Recent threats of disease pandemics, bioterrorism, food-borne illnesses, and natural disasters underscore the need for public health preparedness in the United States. To address this need, 125 faculty members across six colleges at The Ohio State University have united to launch the Public Health Preparedness for Infection Diseases (PHPID) program. The College of Veterinary Medicine works closely with the five other colleges on the PHPID team: Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences; Natural and Mathematical Sciences; Medicine; Pharmacy; and Public Health.

This team has the breadth of expertise to address many layers of infectious disease preparedness. Researchers are studying methods to control and treat infectious diseases—and explore ways to reduce the use of antibiotics in livestock, with the goal to lessen the risk of antibiotic resistant microorganisms that can transfer from animals to humans (zoonoses). The team also seeks to train veterinarians in public health preparedness for infectious diseases.

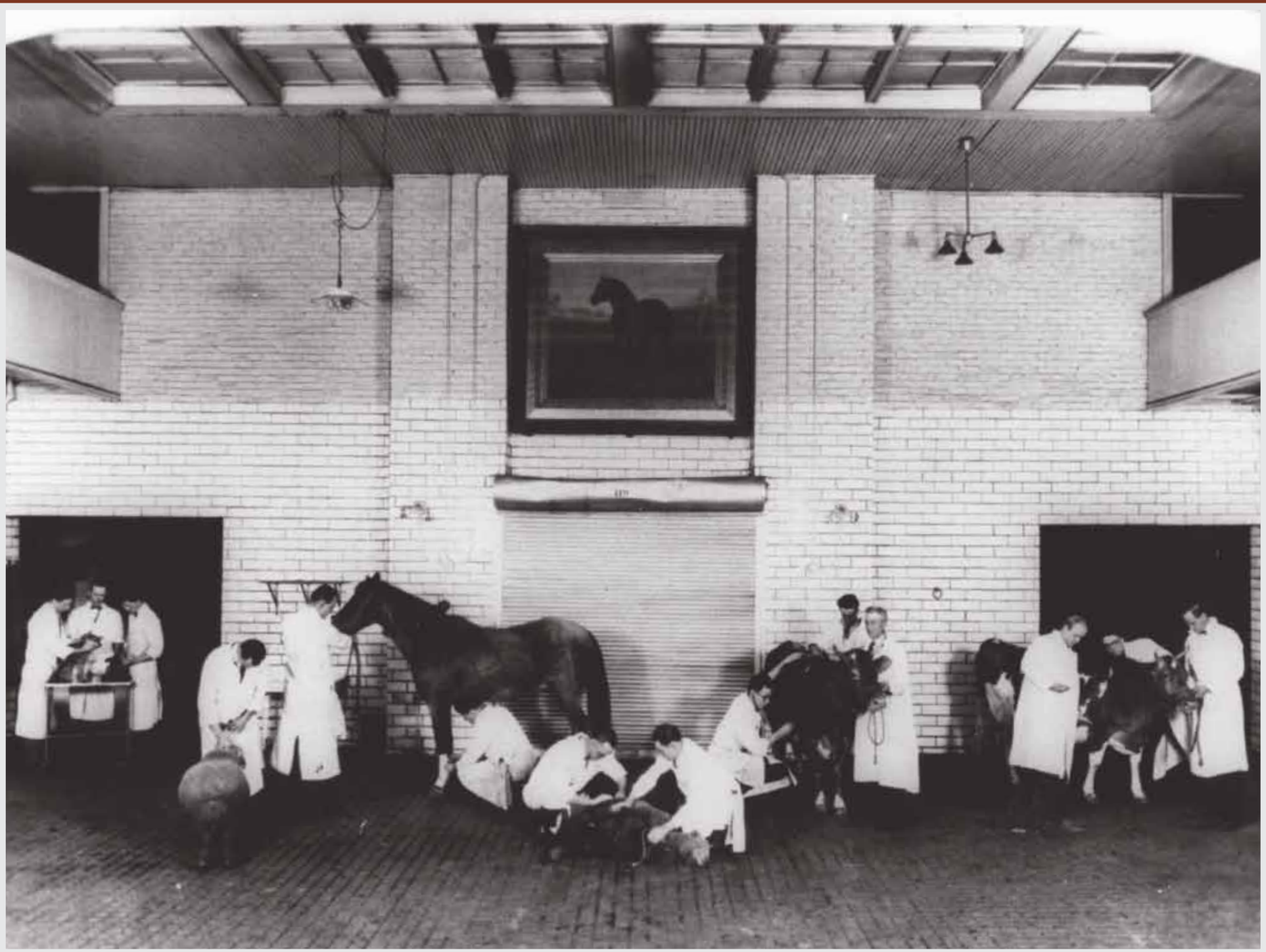
The PHPID initiative is a key component in the university's push for an interdisciplinary approach to one health for the animals, people, and the environment.

Research through Clinical Trials

The college's Clinical Trials Office provides assistance in the design, execution, and evaluation of veterinary clinical trials of client-owned animals. Results of clinical trials help to advance the health of animals, which will improve the quality of life for future patients and, possibly, lead to advances in human health. Clinical trials have helped the college make great strides in treatment of illnesses within the areas of cardiology, orthopedics, dermatology, and oncology/radiation oncology.

Summer Veterinary Scholar Research Program

To develop veterinary scientists with knowledge and skills in comparative medicine and related research programs, the college operates a summer veterinary scholar research program, providing stipends for veterinary students working under college faculty members on approved research projects. Funding for these stipends is provided through donations from industry, charitable foundations, and private donors.



A Legacy of Service to the Community

Professor H. J. Detmers had barely unpacked his bags before he established a free clinic and an ambulatory clinic at the fledgling School of Veterinary Science—a mere month after his appointment as the school's first faculty member. In doing so, he also established a tradition for community service and that has deepened through the decades and reached beyond Ohio, to the nation and the world.

Dr. Detmers and the visionaries who came after him embraced the concept of community service. It provided students both the opportunity to help animals and people —and the chance to gain valuable hands-on experience. Whether working rounds at the veterinary hospital or traveling halfway around the world to provide outreach for humanitarian causes with USAID, students gain practical experience caring for diverse species.

The Center of Service: The Veterinary Medical Center

In 1891, six years after Dr. Detmers started the free clinic at what is now the College of Veterinary Medicine, the school's first veterinary hospital opened its doors. And in poured the clients: The 1901–1902 College Bulletin boasted that 2,130 cases were treated at the daily clinic during the college year of 1898-99 and the first term of 1899.

The number of clients and scope of facilities at the campus have grown exponentially since those early years. That first hospital—a two-story facility with a small-animal ward and attached barn—sits in the historical shadow of the sprawling Veterinary Medical Center at the College of Veterinary Medicine at Ohio State—a state-of-the-art veterinary medical complex that annually sees an average of 35,000 animals.

The Veterinary Medical Center (known as the Veterinary Teaching Hospital from 1973–2010) is one of the largest facilities of its kind in the country and the only comprehensive referral veterinary hospital in Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia. It houses the Hospital for Companion Animals, the Hospital for Farm Animals and the Galbreath Equine Center and draws from a deep pool of specialists, who work as a team to solve complex diseases and illnesses.

Built in 1973, the Hospital for Companion Animals provides the range of veterinary medical care for pets. Cats, dogs, ferrets, rabbits and other companion animals come to the hospital for preventive, basic, specialty, emergency/critical, or 24-hour emergency care.

The Hospital for Companion Animals also offers access to top experts in the full range of veterinary medical specialties, from internal medicine to dermatology, cardiology to oncology. Other specialties include nutrition support, animal behavior, hematology, ophthalmology and theriogenology (reproduction).

As pets are receiving treatment at the Hospital for Companion Animals, cows, sheep and other large animals are in the care of the veterinary medical staff next door, at the Hospital for Farm Animals.

This hospital offers state-of-the-art medical consultation to all farm animal clients, including cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and alternative livestock such as llamas, alpacas and deer. The hospital has state-of-the-art equipment and the broad expertise to provide round-the-clock intensive care services, surgical services and treatment for neonatal diseases and medical diseases that afflict farm animals.

True to the historical mission of the college, the Hospital for Farm Animals seeks to both provide a high quality of life to food and fiber animals while serving the state's booming agricultural industry.

The Daniel M. Galbreath Equine Trauma, Intensive Care and Research Center was completed in 1996 and is one of the few of its kind nationwide. The 40,000-square-foot facility serves close to 2,500 ill and injured horses annually on both an in-patient and out-patent basis. Services include 24-hour emergency and intensive care, neonatal intensive care, diagnostic imaging, equine radiation oncology, internal medicine, ophthalmology, orthopedic and soft tissue surgery, and field services.

In addition to the Galbreath Equine Center and the Hospital for Farm Animals the Large Animal Service at Marysville, a unique ambulatory practice, provides full-service medical and surgical services to a 15-county region in western Ohio.

Thinking Outside the Box with the Indoor Pet Initiative

The Ohio State College of Veterinary Medicine is going all out to help pet owners—with its new Indoor Pet Initiative (IPI) program.

IPI unites a team of veterinarians, technicians and behavior experts to create a state-of-the-art, web-based educational forum for pet owners and veterinarians. The forum will help owners provide ideal environments to all types of pets, including cats, dogs, rabbits, birds, and horses.

In addition to reaching out to pet owners, the program provides veterinarians access to the behavioral and wellness expertise of the IPI team to ensure that recommendations to clients for preventing and managing pet behavior problems are based on sound, up-to-date science.

The program enhances the human-animal bond and may significantly reduce the number of animals abandoned or taken to shelters in response to behavioral issues.

The IPI expands the college's popular Indoor Cat Initiative, launched nearly 10 years ago. Over the decade, hundreds of thousands of pet owners and veterinarians from around the world have accessed this collection of free, web-based information for enhancing the health and well being of cats. The information is as comprehensive as the cat is complex, providing insight into the feline personality, including their need to scratch, litter box usage, understanding stressful situations and more.

The initiative has improved the lives of many cats—and increased the joys of cat ownership for many people.

Support Through Partnerships

Over the years, the College of Veterinary Medicine has formed strong partnerships with numerous organizations committed to serving the animals and people of Ohio.

Helping Homeless Animals

In 2009, the college entered a partnership with Capital Area Humane Society in Columbus, one of the most respected animal shelters in the state of Ohio. Although other colleges of veterinary medicine offer shelter medicine programs, Ohio State was the first to partner with an area shelter to provide a clinically based educational experience for students. A faculty member from the college maintains an office at the shelter.

The partnership offers critical experience to veterinary students while providing an affordable method of stemming future overpopulation of cats and dogs. Currently, during two-week rotations at the shelter, a team of students and veterinarians provide about 250 to 300 spays and neuters each month. They learn safe surgical techniques, attend sessions regarding behavioral assessment, get a first-hand view of shelter medicine and have the opportunity to ride with a humane officer on cruelty investigations.

The College of Veterinary Medicine takes deep pride in providing experiential service learning to students while improving the quality of life for each of these pets and the families who take them home.

Honoring the Bond

Staff at the Veterinary Medical Center save lives every day. Yet, sometimes, the hospital's role is to help clients make difficult decisions about treatment or face the imminent loss of a pet. To assist in this process, the college launched "Honoring the Bond," a program to provide emotional support and information to owners who are experiencing the illness, injury, loss or death of their companion animal. The programs is under the leadership of a full-time social worker.

Through specialized training, "Honoring the Bond" also provides veterinary teams and students with the communication skills needed to promote quality veterinary care and veterinary career success.

In addition to a series of brochures that can be printed directly from the college web site, the program includes C.A.L.L. (Companion Animal Listening Line), a student volunteer hotline launched in 1996 as the nation's fifth such service to provide non-medical support and grief education to companion animal owners.

Ensuring Correct Animal Care at the Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections

For more than 60 years, the college has honored a partnership with the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections to assure Ohio's justice system that the livestock on correction facility farms—raised to provide meals to the inmates—receive high-quality management and veterinary care. In addition, dog handler training programs allow inmates to train dogs that will become service animals for disabled persons, and the SAFE Haven for Pets program provides temporary emergency foster care for pets owned by victims of domestic abuse.

Saving Animals' Lives at the Blood Bank

Most people are familiar with "blood drives" held by the American Red Cross to collect blood for human emergencies.

Injured or ill animals, too, sometimes need blood transfusions, and the College of Veterinary Medicine is one of the few resources to make sure blood is on hand for them when they require it.

Through the support and cooperation of pet owners and corporate sponsors, the college operates a sizeable blood bank, which supplies veterinary practitioners locally and nationally with the blood components they need to save lives.

The blood bank helps a number of healthy cats and dogs too—who are rescued, sometimes from dangerous situations—to be blood donors. The college often supports retired racing Greyhounds, as this breed has large veins that are easy to tap. A high percentage of Greyhounds also have what is equivalent to the human universal blood type.

Owned dogs and cats in the community also may donate blood to the bank on behalf of their kin. Any healthy dog weighing more than 50 pounds could be eligible to donate. In return for giving, donors receive annual health check-ups, standard vaccines, flea and tick control products and more.

And their owners have the pleasure of knowing they helped make a difference for other companion animals.

The Community Gives Back

Over the decades, a procession of visionaries have led the way in developing the College of Veterinary Medicine into one of the top veterinary schools in the nation.

Many other individuals—clients, alumni, friends of the college—have provided resources that helped erect some of the buildings that have risen across the campus, helped acquire state-of-the-art medical equipment, helped fund the research that has enabled the college to make such a difference for animals and people. These are the people who have given back to the institution that made a difference in their own lives and who believe staunchly in the college's ability to create a healthier world.

Across the years, friends of the college have provided financial support for programs, equipment, capital improvements, research, scholarships and other worthy initiatives at the College of Veterinary Medicine. Many have donated modest amounts; others have contributed large sums. In advancing the college's ability to educate future veterinarians, conduct research and treat animals, all patrons have made a big difference in the lives of animals and the people who care for them.

Donations Making a Difference

Over the years, friends of the college together have contributed significant dollars to fund major causes at the institution. Their support has been invaluable to the evolution of the college. Here are but a few accounts of their generosity and commitment to the College of Veterinary Medicine.

The Galbreath Equine Trauma, Intensive Care, and Research Center

The Galbreath family, of Columbus, Ohio, knew a winner when they saw one. The family had extensive interests in the Thoroughbred horse industry—and several of their horses were the first to cross the finish lines at the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness and Belmont Stakes. The family also recognized winners in the veterinarians who graduated from Ohio State, who "continually lead the rest of the country." For that reason, Daniel M. Galbreath donated $1.5 million to help build what became the Galbreath Equine Trauma, Intensive Care, and Research Center. One of the premier centers for equine treatment in the nation, the 40,000-square-foot facility was designed to diagnose and treat orthopedic and sports-related injuries in horses. Additional private donations, including a $1.5 million donation from an anonymous benefactor, and state funds allowed completion of the $7 million center.

The Alice L. Finley Memorial Veterinary Research Farm

Mrs. Alice L. Finley significantly increased the college's ability to study large animals with the 1976 bequest of her 133-acre farm in Madison County, Ohio, for "the advancement, development, betterment and improvement of veterinary medicine and livestock research." The Alice L. Finley Memorial Veterinary Research Farm—or the Finley Farm, as it is called—is a unique teaching and research farm for large animals, including horses, livestock and camelids. To maximize the potential of the acreage, the college has built several barns and research laboratories alongside the barn and house that originally stood on the land.

The Veterinary Medicine Academic Building

In response to a capital campaign aptly named "Building for the Future," alumni and friends of the college united to raise more than $7 million to help fund the college's new academic building, which opened its doors in 2003. The stunning four-story, 97,0000-square-foot building houses administrative space, conference rooms, auditoriums, classrooms, a library, computer lab, research labs, and faculty offices.

Endowed Chairs and Professorships

Endowed chairs and professorships help the college attract and retain the best scholars and teachers in the nation, helping to continue building a top faculty at the college. The college received its first endowed chair in 1999. A chair now requires a gift of at least $2 million, and a professorship requires a gift of at least $1 million and underscores the community's belief in the impact excellent faculty will have on the future of the profession.

- Bud and Marilyn Jenne Chair in Equine Clinical Sciences and Research
- Dr. Thomas Powers Chair in Clinical Pharmacology
- Robert H. Rainier Chair in Veterinary Medicine and Research
- Thekla R. and Donald B. Shackelford Professorship in Canine Medicine
- Ruth Stanton Chair in Veterinary Medicine
- Trueman Family Chair in Equine Medicine and Surgery
- Stanton Youngberg Professorship of Veterinary Medicine

Endowment to Support "Honoring the Bond"

In many homes, pets are cherished as members of the family, and their passing can be extremely painful to their owners. The Schoedinger family, of Schoedinger Funeral and Cremation Services, in Columbus, Ohio, understands the depth of grief. For years, Schoedinger offered pet crematory services to clients of the Veterinary Medical Center and also presented seminars at the college to discuss end-of-life decisions. In 2003, the family went a step farther and created an endowment at the college to support the "Honoring the Bond" program. This program provides emotional support and information to owners who are experiencing the illness, injury, loss, or death of their companion animal while helping students learn how to better communicate with clients during this sensitive situation.

Alumni Society: United in Support

Soon to celebrate its centennial, the Veterinary Medicine Alumni Society, which was organized in 1912, has a long history of serving the college and its students. Annually, about 1,800 alumni pay membership dues as a demonstration of their commitment to advancing the profession and helping their alma mater continue as a leading veterinary college.

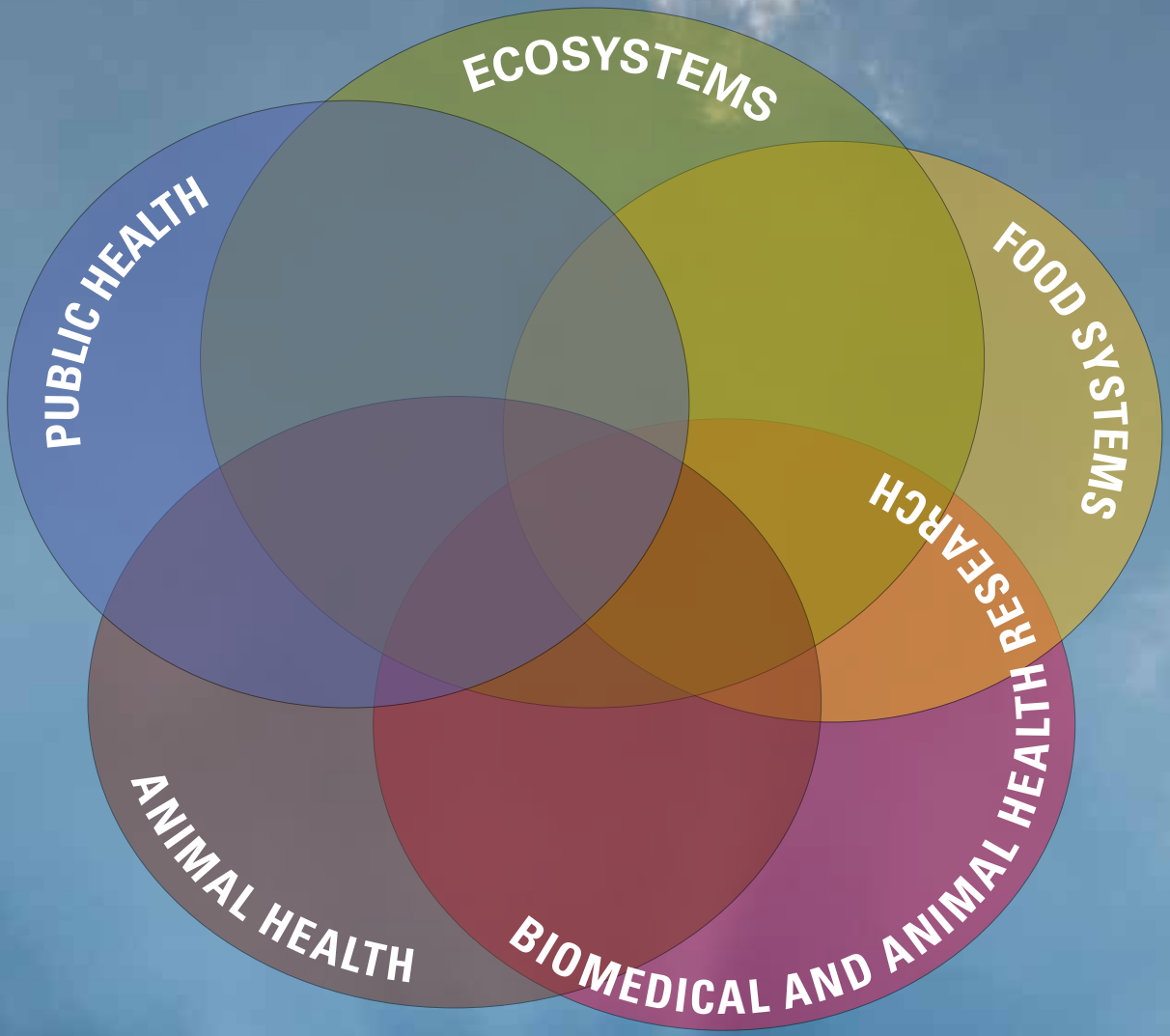
Toward this end, the society unites behind campaigns and other initiatives to enhance the college's ability to educate students and serve the community. From a toxic plant garden for teaching to a plastination lab, they have pooled their donations to make a significant difference at the college. The Alumni Society has:

- Helped fund the state-of-the-art Plastination Lab, which uses a patented technology to prolong the shelf life of tissues and decrease the number of animals required to conduct research.
- Added a new student lounge at the Veterinary Medical Center. The space features computer stations and small learning rooms with a computer and other equipment.
- Raised funds for equipment for new student computer laboratory.
- Provided funding for student research projects, as well as special student events including orientation, the White Coat Ceremony, and Oath and Hooding.
- Donated the X-ray unit for the Marysville clinic.

In addition to alumni society support, several individual veterinary classes have independently undertaken fund-raising projects to benefit the college. Thanks to the efforts of the Class of 1968, clients can enjoy a beautifully landscaped front entrance as they approach the Hospital for Companion Animals. And for years, students and faculty enjoyed leisure moments in a tranquil courtyard at Sisson Hall that was designed and built with funds raised by the Class of 1966.

How to Make a Difference

For information on giving opportunities, please visit **vet.osu.edu/2763.htm** or call **(614) 688-8433**.


ECOSYSTEMS
PUBLIC HEALTH
FOOD SYSTEMS
RESEARCH
ANIMAL HEALTH
BIOMEDICAL AND ANIMAL HEALTH

The Future of Veterinary Medicine

By Lonnie J. King, DVM
Dean and Ruth Stanton Chair in Veterinary Medicine

Celebrating 125 years of history gives us a unique advantage. It enables us to take the best of the last century and a quarter to cement our foundation for the future—a foundation of memorable service, excellence in science, national leadership, and commitment to our mission.

It reminds us to venerate the great leaders who came before us—the teachers, clinicians, and researchers who have collectively educated and trained more veterinarians than any college in the United States.

And it informs our present college culture and reaffirms our principles: Veterinary medicine is a noble cause, built on a reverence for life for the animals and people we serve and a commitment to a healthier world.

Yet the veterinary profession is at a critical crossroads. A decade into the 21st century, we are facing a series of inflection points—profound turning points—that will fundamentally redefine how we do our work.

The inexorable trend toward global connections, complexity, and great scientific advances suggests that our future is likely to have little resemblance to the past. The scope and scale of society's needs are unprecedented.

At the same time, our opportunities have never been greater. The contemporary challenges and issues that we face require that we expand our views, obligations, and responsibilities. We envision a future of exciting and innovative possibilities for veterinary medicine and for our college.

Science and technology have changed dramatically since the dawn of our college in 1885, but the basic values that define our profession—caring, compassion, empathy, service, integrity—have stood the test of time. Fortified by these values, our college now needs to prepare for a future unlike any other. We have been thrust upon a new world stage—and we must respond and succeed.

"Science and technology have changed dramatically since the dawn of our college in 1885, but the basic values that define our profession—caring, compassion, empathy, service, integrity—have stood the test of time."

Dean Lonnie J. King and participants at the 2010 Focus-Forward Weekend convened at Ohio State to explore the most critical issues facing veterinary medicine.

Addressing Global Responsibilities

The key driving force for the future of veterinary medicine is the shift from strong independence to a world of interdependency. We now face a triple threat—to animal, public, and environmental health—because of the world's interconnectedness. Veterinary medicine must respond to all three threats to create a healthier world; it is at this interface where new possibilities are richest.

We must be engaged in the global food system, trying to feed almost seven billion people. The Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that there will be a demand for a 50 percent increase in proteins from animal sources by the year 2020. The veterinary profession must be prepared to meet the challenges of caring for these animals and addressing issues of environmental sustainability.

We must be engaged in public health as new zoonoses are emerging. Among the 156 diseases that are considered "emerging," 114 are zoonoses—a stunning 73 percent. The driving forces of emerging infectious diseases, food safety and security, global health, antimicrobial resistance, and bioterrorism are all now part of the reality and new responsibility of the profession.

We must continue to meet the growing demand for hospital services and expanded teaching to support the human-animal bond and pet ownership. In Ohio, more than 3.4 million households and more than 7.8 million people wake up every day and interact with their pets. There are now 43 different clinical specialties delivering sophisticated medicine and services for companion animals, farm animals, and wildlife.

We must continue basic, translational, and clinical research and translate this knowledge to improve human and animal health and launch new techniques, drugs, and services.

And we must learn to manage our valuable ecosystems and maintain its biodiversity. Resolution of these immense problems is a new frontier for veterinary medicine. Almost one-half of the earth's land surface has been permanently transformed by human interventions with profound changes to our ecosytems and animal populations.

Addressing and solving societal problems represents the next innovation frontier. Without question, we are obligated to expand our intellect, intensify our resolve, and reaffirm our commitment to solve these bigger problems of society. The College of Veterinary Medicine will be a crucible for a future that requires a constellation of new ideas and actions.

Forging Key Partnerships

It is our time, a time when vanguard leaders, innovative staff and faculty, our alumni, donors, and friends come together and influence the course of events for generations to come. We have the advantage of being part of one of the largest and most comprehensive universities in the country, replete with outstanding partnerships and expertise in seven health sciences colleges as well as agriculture, business, arts and sciences, and education. We will continue to build great partnerships, integrate disciplines, and merge capabilities as "one university."

Being part of Ohio's flagship university also gives us opportunities to engage with our communities, span boundaries, collaborate with private companies, and launch global programs. The college can broaden its impact and better achieve a healthier world by partnering with and utilizing the great assets and capacity of The Ohio State University.

Reinventing Our Profession

The keys to success at the college lie in our ability to both improve what is and to create what is not. To improve what is, we must exceed expectations in our services and mission, become more efficient in our operations, dedicate ourselves to continuous improvement in all that we do, and develop our students, staff, and faculty to achieve their true potential.

At the same time, we must constantly create what isn't by reinventing ourselves and anticipating the great needs and changes of society. To be successful, we must re-imagine the deepest sense of what we are, what we do, and where we focus our energy and attention. There is an old adage that states, "If you do what you did, you get what you got." With an uncertain future, getting what we got is hardly a responsible or useful strategy.

A college devoted to the vision of a healthier world is better able to set its future direction, unify its people, programs, and activities, foster a galvanizing and noble sense of purpose, and launch the next generation of veterinarians and scientists to take on the challenges ahead.

Ensuring a Healthier World

It has been said that different is not always better but better is always different. We must be both more responsive to society and more responsible to addressing its issues and concerns. Our success is not about activities and actions but rather about the significance of what we do and accomplish. The college will expand its footprint in Ohio—and globally—and embrace a higher calling to create a healthier world.

"Greatness is not a function of circumstance. Greatness is largely a matter of conscious choice and discipline," author Jim Collins pointed out in *Good to Great*. Indeed, our college aspires to greatness. Our work is life changing and life enriching. Our choice is to ensure a healthier world.

The future is not a place to go, but rather a destination that we must envision. The paths to the future are not waiting to be discovered. Rather, they have yet to be created. Indeed, it is process of creating the paths that leads to discovery and changes both the traveler and the destination. I ask you to join us now in forging a new trajectory as we chart a course for a healthier world.







Highlights in History

1862

Passage of the Federal Land Grant Act

1870

The Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College (Ohio A & M) established

1878

Ohio A & M becomes The Ohio State University

1885

School of Veterinary Science established

1887

Mark Francis becomes the first Ohio State veterinary school graduate

1895

College of Veterinary Medicine established, Dr. David White named first dean

1912

Veterinary Alumni Association formed

1915

Four-year course initiated

1922

First graduate degree, MS in Pathology, awarded to Dr. L. E. Starr

1926

First alumni conference, marked the beginning of continuing education at the college

Food Animal Health Research Program launched at OARDC; moves to Wooster in 1958

1933

First student council formed

Five-year curriculum goes into effect

1934

College organized into departments, includes industry's first Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine

1936

Dr. Ida Mae Dodge is the first woman to graduate from the college

1939

Veterinary medicine library established

1941

College awards first PhD—in Veterinary Surgery—to Dr. R. E. Nichols

1959

Dr. Sharron Martin Capen is first woman on the faculty

1960

Short-course program replaces conference for veterinarians

1969

Adoption of the core/elective curriculum

1975

Ohio State College of Veterinary Medicine reports largest student enrollment of any veterinary school in North America

1982

Launches blood donor program

1984

Establishes raptor rehab program

1985

Introduces first feline leukemia vaccination

1990

Launches venture with Capital Area Humane Society

1991

Opens Center for Retrovirus Research

1992

Completes a New Canine Exercise Center at Hospital

1993

Opens new Plastination Lab

1995

Launches nation's fifth Pet Loss Support Hotline

1996

Formation of The Ohio State University Health Sciences Center

1997

FOSU Avian Medicine Residency Program approved—one of nine in the United States

2000

Formation of West Nile Virus Work Group

2002

First Program Project Grant—National Cancer Institute grants $9.8 million to study retroviruses

2004

Founds Veterinary Business Management Association (VBMA)

Develops first DNA gene chip for horses

2007

College airs its first webinar from Veterinary Hospital on understanding laminitis

Veterinary Teaching Hospital receives AAHA accreditation

2008

Hospital for Companion Animals performs first total knee replacement on a dog

Hospital for Companion Animals adds 24/7 emergency service

2010

Hospitals come under the umbrella name of the Veterinary Medical Center

The Ohio State University
College of Veterinary Medicine
Veterinary Medicine Academic Building
1900 Coffey Road
Columbus, OH 43210