Pulling the pieces together as plans are made for the College's new facilities is the Central Planning Committee's task. For an update on the Committee's work and the Facilities Master Plan see page 7.
NEW DIRECTOR, NEW DIRECTIONS IN THE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY

TAKE ONE quarantine facility, a three-disease program, four extension veterinarians, five quality milk production laboratories statewide, eight testing and service sections, from automated serology to virology, ninety staff people and over five hundred thousand diagnostic tests in 1986-87. To the sum of these parts add a new director, Dr. Donald H. Lein, and you have the New York State Diagnostic Laboratory.

In its nine-year history, the Diagnostic Laboratory has had only two directors: Dr. Raymond Cypess who stepped down this past spring to pursue research interests, and now Dr. Donald Lein. Dr. Lein is on familiar ground. As the Diagnostic Laboratory's assistant director since 1980, the daily running of the laboratory, its staff, and ongoing programs are already well-known to him. He is also a Cornell alumnus who completed his undergraduate studies in 1953 at Cornell's College of Agriculture before earning his D.V.M. at the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine in 1957. Dr. Lein received his Ph.D. degree in pathology from the University of Connecticut in 1975, and he is board-certified by the American College of Veterinary Pathologists. His field of specialization and research is theriogenology, covering reproductive, comparative and diagnostic pathology, reproductive physiology and endocrinology, herd health and preventive medicine.

As an associate professor of pathology and theriogenology, Dr. Lein teaches, with Dr. Patrick Concannon, the section on small animal obstetrics and gynecology in the reproductive diseases course and, with Dr. Donald Schlafer, the section of reproductive pathology in the second year veterinary general pathology course.

In the Diagnostic Laboratory, Dr. Lein has been responsible for the coordination of laboratory tests, clinical interpretation and diagnoses and the reporting of field animal health problems. Says Lein, "We're involved in a continuing process to increase the laboratory's abilities and efficiency. Critical evaluation and growth guarantees our service to the agriculture industry, veterinarians and their clients. Our goal is to provide service to the residents of New York State in a prompt, helpful, courteous and efficient manner."

The Diagnostic Laboratory remains an active diagnostic center because of the specific tests it can offer. For example, says Lein, "We're now doing quite a bit of work on equine viral arteritis (E.V.A.) out of eastern Canada because the Canadian laboratories are not set up to test for this new disease." The laboratory is also ready for Potomac Fever, a disease of horses that was first recognized in Maryland, but is now known to occur in many regions of the United States. A serological test and the ability to isolate the protozoan agent for Potomac Horse Fever is offered at the Diagnostic Laboratory. An intrastate survey to pinpoint areas in which PHF is endemic is now being conducted.

The laboratory enjoys the success of its state bovine herd certified disease-free program and eradication program for bluetongue, bovine leukosis and Johne's disease. Research continues to develop faster, more accurate tests and improved farm management systems to eradicate these diseases. Next, the laboratory will begin programs for goats and sheep that will dovetail with the bovine programs. In testing to benefit companion animals, researchers in the automated serology section are evaluating the reliability of commercial tests for feline leukemia and a report on their findings will be published soon.

Lyme's disease, which can affect horses, cattle, dogs, even humans, has also attracted the laboratory's attention. The disease, centered mainly in Westchester County, is transmitted primarily by ticks and two types of mice. According to Dr. Lein, the laboratory will be developing a diagnostic test for Lyme's in 

and equip a genetics laboratory for diagnosis and research but the Diagnostic Laboratory can't expand much more within its present facilities. The Quality Milk Production Program, of which Dr. Lein was administrative director until 1986, was forced off-campus by space restrictions and now operates out of offices and laboratories at the Cornell Research Park. Under the college's proposed facilities master plan and its construction and renovation program, the Diagnostic Laboratory hopes to increase its present space to house additional personnel and equipment particularly within the laboratories for bacteriology, virology, automated serology and parasitology.

Despite the constrictions, growth is projected for several areas. The satellite laboratories of the Mastitis Control program at Kingston, Sardina, Canton and Earlyville will develop into full service laboratories with courier service to the Cornell center. The veterinary extension/field service unit is also slated for expansion. With members of the unit already working with dairy farmers, swine producers, dog and equine breeders, Dr. Lein hopes to add extension agents specializing in beef cattle, sheep, goats and wildlife. A computer network tying clients, extension agents and field services together is nearly complete. Computers already play a major role in exporting procedures, forging a computer link between Albany's state agencies and the Diagnostic Laboratory for smoother processing of export licenses for animals.

A new assistant director will be named soon, taking on the job Dr. Lein leaves after seven years. Then as now, the work keeps Dr. Lein moving from the laboratory to the field, even to Europe and the Far East. "We try to keep current," says Lein, "there's always that immediate need for diagnostic tests."

1988 SUMMER OPPORTUNITIES FOR MINORITIES

TWO UNIQUE summer programs for minority students will be offered for the eighth consecutive summer by the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University. Both programs are developed to increase awareness and interest of minority students in veterinary medicine and health-related careers.

The Research Apprentice Program is a six-week program for high school students, providing exposure to health-related research through work in research facilities. The experience is expected to help students make informed decisions regarding a career in the health sciences. Apprentices are selected on a competitive basis and any high school student enrolled for the 1987-88 academic year may apply. Students receive salaries and accommodations are available through Cornell University's Department of Residence Life.

A Summer Employment Program is also available for a limited number of college students. The eight-week program is open to college students who have already completed some of the entrance requirement courses for admission to veterinary college. The program offers opportunities for learning about the profession of veterinary medicine and students also gain experience working with animals. The intent of the program is to offer veterinary-related experiences that may enhance acceptance into the professional curriculum. Appointments are on a competitive basis and students receive salaries.

For more information and application packets, contact Shenetta Selden, Admissions Officer, 101A James Law Auditorium, New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, 14853. Applications will be available for both programs after November 16, 1987. The deadline for submitting applications is March 11, 1988.

ROUNDS READERS

Readers of Asian Rounds and Equine Rounds newsletters may have noticed a lull in publication. Both newsletters are on hold while we do some behind-the-scenes revising and revamping. The newsletters will reappear soon in an up-dated and more informative format. In the meantime, thank you for your patience!
A PROSTHESIS TO RELIEVE PAIN

DR. ROBERT KADERLY watches his patient Betsy on the lawn outside the Small Animal Clinic. A one-year-old Labrador, Betsy is not only walking, but sitting comfortably, and tugging on the leash to run, activities she didn’t always enjoy. In fact, Betsy was once dysplastic in her left hip, affected by a developmental disease of the hip joint socket or acetabulum and the head of the femur that results in severe arthritis. Betsy is able to amble across the lawn without pain today because one month ago Dr. Kaderly replaced her painful left hip joint with a metal and plastic prosthesis.

The prosthesis used in Betsy’s hip was designed specifically for dogs. Made from high density polyethylene and polished stainless steel, the prosthesis is well tolerated by the body. Friction between the two materials is quite low which reduces wear and allows the hip joint to move freely. The plastic "socket" portion of the prosthesis is positioned in the acetabulum of the pelvis, where the head of the femur would normally fit. The stainless steel "ball" with its extended neck slides into the drilled shaft of the femur. Both parts are cemented into place, and the "ball" and "socket" joined after the cement hardens.

Steel and plastic do not quite approximate the elasticity of living bone and while the implant supports weight well, it assumes too much of the surrounding bone’s support function. When it is not stressed, bone may become weaker, more porous and brittle. This has not caused serious problems in hip replacement patients but researchers now are experimenting with implants made from materials closer to bone’s own elasticity. Other joint replacement procedures in veterinary orthopedics are experimental at this time and involve the use of small human joint prosthesis in dogs and cats.

Although hip dysplasia is a fairly common occurrence, there are all degrees of severity. Some cases can be mild and progressive, and those dogs may be three to six years old before they are disabled by pain. Other dogs, like Betsy, who are severely affected will be disabled by one year of age. Hip replacement is possible once a dog is skeletally mature - an age that varies with the breed. The best candidates for the surgery are healthy dogs of a large enough size and with a clinical disability. Size is a major consideration. Says Kaderly, "There is a minimum size a dog must be for the prosthesis to fit. Forty pounds is a guideline, but the breed must also be considered. The long, thin bone shaft of some breeds won’t accommodate the prosthesis." Disability is also a factor. According to Dr. Kaderly, "A certain number of dogs live with hips that look horrendous in radiographs. But they show minimal discomfort." In fact, he does not advise the surgery if the dog is not clinically affected by the disease. The main indications for surgical treatment of hip dysplasia are: the relief of pain and the reestablishment of normal hip joint function. Continued next page.

In this artist’s drawing, the ball and socket of the prosthesis are shown positioned in the shaft of the femur and the acetabulum of the pelvis.
It has been Dr. Kaderly's experience that generally 90% of hip replacements have good or excellent results. Poor outcomes can be traced to complications caused by infection, dislocation or loosening of the prosthesis and severe trauma such as might occur in an accident. Infection can localize in the cement holding the prosthesis in place, and when that happens everywhere, including the cement, must be removed. Dislocation and loosening can be caused by the patient doing too much too soon after surgery.

Dr. Kaderly strongly recommends to owners of dysplastic dogs that their pets be neutered. Certainly there is evidence that genetics is a factor in determining which dogs develop hip dysplasia. A research report* in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association points out, "Hip dysplasia is considered to be one of the major inherited orthopedic problems in many breeds of dogs."

Hip replacement is not inexpensive. In the Teaching Hospital's Small Animal Clinic, the total cost of the surgery can be anywhere from $1200 to $1500 and the cost is rising as the price of the prosthesis increases. In the right surgical candidate however, hip replacement can restore normal use of the joint and substantially improve the quality of a pet's life.


OPP VIRUS RESEARCH
A Deadly Disease Prompts Search For a Better Diagnostic Test

AS MANY AS 75–80% of sheep in areas of the northwestern United States and 20–25% of sheep in some central New York flocks are infected by a virus that eventually causes death by asphyxiation. No protective vaccine is available and current diagnostic tests are often inaccurate indicators of infection. Dr. Roger Avery, Dr. Jim Williams and other researchers of the Department of Microbiology are now studying this virus with the ultimate aim of developing a test that uses part of the virus's own genetic material to probe for infection — a test that would be able to detect the virus even if an infected animal failed to develop antibodies against it.

The virus causes ovine progressive pneumonia (OPP), a chronic, progressive disease of sheep that was first recognized in Montana in 1923. A similar disease, maedi, was introduced into Iceland in the 1930s and was responsible for the decimation of most of the sheep flocks in that country. The ovine progressive pneumonia virus (OPPV) is a lentivirus in the family Retroviridae. Other lentiviruses include caprine arthritis-encephalitis virus, equine infectious anemia virus, and HIV, the etiologic agent for human acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).

The incubation period of ovine progressive pneumonia is measured in months to years. When clinical disease develops, animals do not recover and typically die within three to eight months. As the disease progresses, animals lose condition, lag behind the flock, and develop labored breathing. Death in uncomplicated cases results from asphyxiation, but animals usually succumb to secondary bacterial pneumonia. Pregnant ewes with OPP may abort or deliver weak lambs that do not thrive. OPP also is associated with several clinical syndromes other than pneumonia, including vasculitis, arthritis, encephalitis leading to paralysis, and it may be a major cause of ovine mastitis. In the west, OPP is responsible for annual losses of 2–10% in affected flocks but in confinement sheep operations like those in the northeast, these losses can reach 15–20%. Generally, OPP virus is passed to lambs in the colostrum from an infected ewe but it can be transmitted through prolonged close contact between sheep.

Presently, the only control measure available is serologic testing of all sheep in a flock and culling of sheep that are seropositive. This test and cull procedure must be repeated on a regular basis (every three to six months) until at least three consecutive tests show no seropositive animals in the flock. Diagnosis and eradication of OPP is hampered by the limitations of the currently used diagnostic test (AGID). This assay lacks the sensitivity required to detect all infected animals in a flock, and because it is based on antibody detection it is further compromised by the fact that not all animals develop antibodies following infection by OPPV.

In Dr. Gordon Campbell's laboratory, graduate student Dr. Donald Thompson is developing an ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) for the diagnosis of OPP. This method is very sensitive, detecting the presence of antibodies to the virus as much as a year earlier than previous methods. However, since not all infected animals develop antibodies, a diagnostic test is needed that detects the actual presence of the virus or viral gene products and does not rely on the production of virus-specific antibody. Dr. Avery and Dr. Williams hope ultimately to develop such a diagnostic test. They plan to use DNA as a possible indicator or probe for the OPP virus. Depending on what DNA is selected, the probe can be tailor-made for the virus, detecting the presence of a matching DNA sequence on the virus genome. (A genome in a virus is the complete set of nucleic acid sequences providing the genetic information.) The test will work even if the virus is dormant and is not dependent upon antibody production.

However, researchers first must obtain enough of the virus with which to work, and so their work to date has concentrated on molecularly cloning the virus genome. There are still many unknowns concerning the OPP virus, questions to be answered on the nature of the genome, its organization; how the virus is constructed, particularly how proteins are encoded on the genome; how it replicates in cells; why the virus has such a long incubation period; and what causes it to activate. After these questions are answered, work will concentrate on the diagnostic tests and perhaps someday a novel vaccine that may protect lambs against infection by the OPP virus.
"PIT BULL HYSTERIA"
Outlawing Breed Will Not Solve Problem

OUTLAWING PIT BULLS won't solve the vicious dog problem, according to Cornell animal-behavior specialists. The fact that pit bulls are a mongrel mixture makes an all-out ban unenforceable, and might even lead to the destruction of gentle family pets.

In the long term, the animal-behaviorists maintain, better breeding practices will improve the reputation of the increasingly popular (and widely feared) pit bull.

"Pit bull hysteria" is giving an undeserved bum rap to the pit bull-like canines such as Spuds Mackenzie, the terrier star of the light beer commercials, said Dr. Dale D. Olm. A staff veterinarian at the ASPCA's Bergh Memorial Animal Hospital, NYC, and visiting lecturer at Cornell's College of Veterinary Medicine, Olm has observed fighting pit bulls in the alleys of New York as well as family-owned pit bulls in his clinic.

"There are vicious and aggressive dogs in just about any breed you can imagine including your typical family dogs, the Labrador and golden retrievers," explained Olm. "If chihuahuas were as big as pit bulls, we'd have a real problem. There are sweet, gentle pit bulls and they make good family pets."

The veterinarian said pit bulls are not over-represented — in proportion to their numbers — in biting incidents in the United States. But they have come to public attention because of the severity of their bites.

"They can be dangerous because of their size and the strength of their jaws. They're less sensitive to pain and when they do bite, they tend to hang on. They tend to be tenacious," Olm said, dismissing as a "myth without physiological basis" the notion that pit bull jaws lock on their prey.

"Pit bulls also are in the news because they are an "exploding breed," the macho dog for a lot of people who are looking for that type of animal," Olm noted. "Especially in urban environments, it is cheaper for many young people to buy a pit bull than a gun."

"Every time a dog has become popular as a guard dog, we have a problem with some vicious strains," said Dr. Katherine A. Houpt, a Cornell professor of veterinary physiology with years of experience treating unmanageable animals. "Within any breed, there are some strains that are more aggressive than others."

The so-called pit bull has the potential for aggressiveness, both Olm and Houpt agree, and without proper training that potential can result in viciousness. The animal is a mongrel mixture of the Staffordshire terrier, the American bull terrier and several other breeds including rottweilers, doberman pinchers and boxers.

"They aren't necessarily predisposed to being aggressive, although being a terrier type they are based on stock that had been used for fighting and hunting and rodent control," said Olm. "Unfortunately, many people exploit the aggressiveness and the tenacious tendencies to make it into a vicious animal."

The mixed, uncertain ancestry of pit bulls makes them difficult to legislate against, according to Dr. Olm. "First of all you have to define the breed. The typical pit bull on the street is not a purebred dog. Do you extend the definition to the terriers, the rottweilers? And how do you define what is a responsible dog owner versus an irresponsible one?"

Some municipalities have reacted to the "pit bull problem" with requirements for exorbitant insurance coverage, mandatory neutering, or age minimums for owners walking the dogs in public. "That puts great restrictions on responsible pet owners who are breeding purebred dogs that don't have vicious tendencies in them," said Olm.

Leash laws already are in place in virtually every American municipality, Dr. Houpt said, and those laws should be strictly enforced. Keeping dogs behind fences and on leashes is the surest way to protect the public, she said.

If a dog bites, it should be castrated or spayed so it will not produce additional aggressive dogs, Drs. Houpt and Olm advised. Castration of male dogs also reduces aggression to some extent, Houpt said, noting that most vicious dogs are males, not females. Neutering a male dog stops the production of testosterone, the hormone that activates a male dog's predisposition to aggressiveness.

Drug treatment can help control aggressive dogs, Houpt said, although drugs can produce side effects such as diabetes. Behavior modification rarely cures truly vicious dogs, but can improve their relationships with humans. She said that euthanasia — destroying the dog humanely — is the only way to guarantee that a vicious dog will not bite again.

"Because of its behavioral legacy and because people are willing to exploit the breed, the pit bull is a problem," Dr. Olm said. "Take away the people and breed the dog well — as they did with the doberman pincher over the past 10 or 15 years — and you could have a very, very good dog."

By Roger Segelken
Cornell News Service

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REAL-TIME VIDEOS,
REAL-LIFE CASES

IT'S A GIVEN: not all the students can see all the patient cases. Yet, it is the cases students see that make their classroom instruction meaningful and offer real-life preparation for the situations they will meet throughout their professional careers. What is the solution? Dr. Sydney Moise and Dr. James Flanders plan to videotape selected cases from admission to discharge and build a library of tapes that will be available to all students. Officially known as the "real-time video learning of clinical veterinary medicine," the project has been funded at the college by a $5,000 Merck Company Foundation Grant.

"With video recordings of actual cases and rounds presentations," Dr. Moise explains, "we can increase the exposure of students to clinical material. For example, instead of describing a cardiac murmur or abnormal lung sounds, a video of an actual patient with the abnormal sounds recorded would be shown. Says Moise, "Not only would the techniques and the abnormalities be displayed, but the interaction of the veterinary team would be demonstrated. Also the actual workup of cases could be followed beginning with the actual interview of the animal's owner. Cases would be video-taped through to diagnosis and then reviewed for practice tips, or alternate courses of treatment or diagnoses. Dr. Moise points to this critical review as a way for the student to appreciate the real-life situation and the "on the spot" thinking process the clinician must use.

Present plans and funding allow for a one-year taping period, during which each of the clinical faculty would have the opportunity to video-tape rounds, emergencies, patients or case workups. A priority list of important diseases or situations has been made and these will be checked off as each is permanently recorded. The library of tapes will be accessible for classroom review or independent study through the college's auto-tutorial center.
EQUINE NUTRITION AND PHYSIOLOGY SOCIETY HONORS HINTZ

DR. HAROLD HINTZ, has received the Distinguished Service Award in Equine Science from the Equine Nutrition and Physiology Society. The award is designed to recognize outstanding contributions to equine animal science and is the most prestigious honor which the society can bestowed upon one of its members. This is only the second time the award has been given since the society was founded in 1968.

DR. SCHAT HONORED FOR AVIAN RESEARCH

KAREL A. SCHAT, associate professor of avian and aquatic animal medicine, has received the Bart Rispens Memorial Award for excellence in avian research. The award was presented at the World Veterinary Poultry Association meeting held during the 1987 meeting of the World Veterinary Association in Montreal.

The award, established in the memory of Dr. Bart Rispens, a well-known Dutch avian researcher, is in the form of an inscribed medallion accompanied by a certificate and a monetary prize. The selection of the recipient is made by a Research Award Committee, appointed in part by the Board of Trustees of the Memorial Award and in part by the World Veterinary Poultry Association. The award is presented to the first author of the best scientific paper or papers published in the preceding two years in "Avian Pathology."

Dr. Schat was selected as the recipient of the sixth Dr. Bart Rispens Memorial Award for his paper entitled "Pathogenesis of infection with attenuated Marek's disease virus strains," published in Avian Pathology, Volume 14, Pages 127-146, 1985. The research presented in this paper investigated the effect of attenuation on the pathogenesis of infection. The work reported indicates that attenuation reduces the ability of the Marek's disease virus to infect lymphocytes, which are the target cells for transformation. This information has important consequences for the understanding of the process of attenuation and tumor development.

Shortly after receiving his veterinary degree, Dr. Schat trained with Dr. Bart Rispen, the developer of one of the three original Marek's disease vaccines. It was at Dr. Rispen's laboratory at the Centre Veterinary Institute that Dr. Schat began his own work on Marek's disease. Dr. Rispen died from cancer in the fall of 1973 and the Bart Rispen Memorial Award was established by the Dutch poultry industry and private individuals.

STUDENT ART SHOW

This carved alabaster seal by Amy Rodriguez '90, was recently on display at the College, part of the first Student Art Exhibit. Organized by second-year student John Kearney, the mid-October show was sponsored by the Office of Student Affairs. Over twenty-five students contributed artwork, displaying their talents in oil painting, pen and ink drawing, quilting, sculpture, basket and fabric weaving, stained glass, beadwork, photography and other mediums. The exhibit was limited to student artwork but that may change in the future. Marcia Sawyer, Director of the Office of Student Affairs, would like to see the exhibit become an annual event and perhaps expand to faculty and staff participation.
POLLOCK NAMED KELLOGG FOUNDATION FELLOW

Dr. Roy V.H. Pollock, assistant professor of medical informatics, is one of 45 outstanding American professionals named to the W. K. Kellogg Foundation's Kellogg National Fellowship Program (KNFP).

The program, now in its eighth year, seeks applicants who have demonstrated a willingness and capacity to provide institutional, community, or professional leadership. A basic aim of the program is to assist future leaders in developing skills and competencies which transcend traditional disciplinary and professional methods of addressing problems. Each Kellogg National Fellow receives a three-year grant of $30,000 to fund his or her self-designed plan of study, with supplemental support to allow participation in program activities. The individuals selected for the 1987 KNFP were chosen from among 776 people who submitted comprehensive applications in which they detailed past, professional and personal accomplishments and stated future goals.

Dr. Pollock is director of the Center for the Study of Medical Informatics at the College of Veterinary Medicine and originator of PROVIDES, a computer-aided diagnostic program for veterinary medicine. His current research in that field is concerned with indexing, storing, and retrieving medical information. He is also the editor of the Cornell Animal Health Newsletter, which reports research findings to some 15,000 subscribers. Dr. Pollock began his research career as a virologist on the team that developed the immunization strategies for canine parvovirus.

After taking a bachelor’s degree in geology/biology from Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, Dr. Pollock earned his DVM degree at Cornell. He has also earned a doctorate in virology from Cornell’s Graduate School and has studied medical education at the College of Medicine, University of Illinois, Chicago.

The W. K. Kellogg Foundation, established in 1930 to "help people help themselves," has distributed nearly $924 million in support of programs in agriculture, education and health. Areas of emphasis within those broad fields include adult continuing education; community-based, problem-focused health services; a wholesome food supply; and broadening leadership capacity of individuals.

The Foundation is today among the largest private philanthropic organizations in the world.

MAKING PLANS, TAKING NOTES

Committee Work Is Shaping the College

In response to the College’s request for funds to plan substantial expansion and renovation of its existing facilities, the New York State Legislature appropriated $5.7 million. These monies provide for the programming, architectural, engineering and project management of the college’s Facilities Master Plan. The entire project is anticipated to cost approximately $75 million.

Preliminary planning leading to a Facilities Master Plan in 1987 was done by the architectural firm of Russo+Sonder and Davis/Brody. In mid-May of 1987, Dean Phemister appointed a Central Planning Committee (CPC) with Dr. Bruce Calnek as chair. The CPC was charged with managing college input and involvement with the responsibility for determining needs from the college’s perspective and will help shape final plans.

Members of the central committee chair CPC subcommittees that represent various constituencies within the College of Veterinary Medicine: Dr. Roger Avery on the Basic Sciences Committee, Dr. Susan Campbell for the Academic Committee, Dr. Robert Playter and Dr. Donald Smith, co-chairs for the Clinical Sciences Facilities Committee, Dr. Wayne Schwark for the Common Environment Committee, and Mr. John Lambert for the Administration Committee. Mr. John Semmler is on the CPC to serve as liaison between the college and the New York State Construction Fund, the architects, and the university.

The CPC has begun by visiting other colleges of veterinary medicine to see how well teaching, research and service needs are met by other designs for new facilities and renovated buildings. By mid-November the committee has visited veterinary colleges at Wisconsin, North Carolina State, Guelph and Kansas State Universities. Says Dr. Calnek, "We’re looking at everything, common environment, teaching facilities, teaching laboratories, research space, spatial relationships. We’re taking photos, and comparing notes on all the campuses we visit.” The CPC is particularly interested in how administrative and planning staff at the visited colleges developed their programs, what the faculty members like about their facilities, and what they would design differently. Following each site visit Dr. Calnek explains, "Committee members will write a report with their impressions of the site visits and we’ll try to identify those things that are useful to us.”

Representatives from the architectural firms have accompanied the CPC on most of its travels, contributing their ideas and perceptions to the committee. The same two architectural firms that developed the Facilities Master Plan, Russo+Sonder and Davis/Brody, will work collaboratively on planning the new facilities.

On the homefront, staff and faculty members are being asked for their ideas on everything from circulation, traffic patterns, and laboratory configurations, to public access areas, lounges and other facilities.

According to the architects, it takes about two years for planning. The first year is spent in programming, developing test schematics and working out problems. This preliminary work leads to the production of final schematics. Several months of programming were done during the development of the master plan, but because of the two year hiatus since that report was produced, part of the work will have to be redone. "None-theless,” says Dr. Calnek, “it does constitute a good head start.”

"We need to anticipate where we will be in 10 to 20 years”

Dr. Calnek

The next stage, the development of construction documents, may take another year before plans are ready to go out for bids from construction firms. Construction may take two years with renovation of existing facilities to follow. Although this process may seem lengthy, the dividends of careful planning are substantial. “Our goal,” says Dr. Calnek, "is to build a college close to what everyone wants it to be. This is a superb opportunity to get ourselves oriented and functioning in the best possible way. The challenges are to try to predict our needs over the next decade and to build in flexibility to allow for future changes. We need to anticipate where we will be in another ten to twenty years.”

Right now, the CPC is interested in gathering as much pertinent information to make the future plans viable. Comments and suggestions, ideas and opinions from the college community are welcome and should be directed to Dr. Bruce Calnek or the appropriate subcommittee chairs.
Dr. Jay Gould with a patient

CATS, CANARIES & SNAKES
A Specialist Treats More Than Your Everyday Pet.

ON AN AFTERNOON in the Small Animal Clinic, Dr. Jay Gould could be out walking a patient, a goose with a malformed beak. Or he might be bathing a patient, if the patient is a five-foot boa constrictor with a skin problem. Or he could be examining a turtle that swims with a portside list, or taking blood samples from a featherless cockatoo, or listening to a fox’s heart sounds. The unusual patient caseload is not as strange as it seems. While Dr. Gould also sees your average pet, he specializes in avian and exotic animal medicine in the Small Animal Clinic.

Such specialization produces a catalog of odd problems and frustrations. The boa’s skin problems (and pneumonia) resolved with treatment, but treating the juvenile fox for cardio-myopathy leaves the problem of why many of the foxes on the home farm are also affected. Dr. Gould had no trouble identifying the disease that caused Spike the cockatoo to lose his feathers, but the cause of the disease is uncertain and no cure is available. Some cases temporarily defy explanation. The turtle swimming with his port-side awash only made sense when pneumonia in the left lung was diagnosed.

A 1976 graduate of the College of Veterinary Medicine, Dr. Gould didn’t begin his career with the intention of working with birds or exotic animals. As a student he developed an interest in wildlife medicine, but he went on to a residency in small animal medicine at the Animal Medical Center (AMC) in New York City. The interest didn’t quite fade away; in his six years on the faculty of the AMC he became the unofficial specialist in exotic animal medicine. After earning his board certification in internal medicine, Dr. Gould left the AMC and found himself once again working with wildlife, this time in a referral practice on Long Island that saw more than its fair share of raccoons and herons. At that point it may have seemed inevitable he would become a full-time specialist in the area of avian and exotic medicine.

In his appointment at the College of Veterinary Medicine, 50% of Dr. Gould’s time will be spent seeing patients in the Small Animal Clinic with the remaining 50% divided between teaching and research. This year he’ll teach the pet bird medicine course and an elective in avian and exotic animal medicine that last year drew fifty-six students - a number that he feels reflects increased student awareness of the specialty in veterinary medicine.

In his research Dr. Gould hopes to fill in some of the gaps in what is known about avian disease, beginning with the type of disease affecting Spike. Presently, no treatment is available for this condition known as psitticine beak and feather disease syndrome, or the similar French moult. Veterinarians can only hope to prevent secondary bacterial or fungal infections that attack the weakened birds. The cause of the disease is also uncertain although Dr. Gould believes it may be caused by a virus. He would like to study how the virus is passed from one bird to another, its prevalence in the avian population, and possible prevention. While Dr. Gould acquires funding to back this research he is also studying reproductive problems especially in birds whose breeding numbers are dangerously low.

With increasing numbers of pet owners preferring canaries to cats, lizards to Labradors, the caseload for avian and exotic animal medicine and the need for disease, nutritional and reproductive research should continue to grow. In anticipation, proposed clinic construction is expected to include an avian ward with the flight cages and other therapeutic equipment needed for the care and treatment of avian and exotic animal patients. Meanwhile, Dr. Gould’s unusual patient caseload builds in the Small Animal Clinic.

VETERINARY VIEWPOINTS
The New York College of Veterinary Medicine
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14853

Address correction requested.