Featured Department: Department of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery

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MANY YEARS AGO THE COURSES IN VETERINARY MEDICINE WERE FIRST DIVIDED INTO DEPARTMENTS. The departments of Medicine and of Surgery were among the first to be established. They continued as separate departments until 1953. Upon Dr. C. H. Covault’s retirement as head of the Department of Medicine at that time, the two were merged into a single department, the Department of Medicine and Surgery. Dr. G. R. Fowler, who had been head of the Department of Surgery since 1932, was appointed head of the new department. He retired in July of this year. Dr. B. W. Kingrey, who had joined the staff two years previously, was appointed as the department head.

Personnel

B. W. Kingrey, D.V.M., M. S., is head of the Department of Medicine and Surgery. He graduated from Iowa State College in 1944, and at that time entered private practice at Lena, Illinois. Doctor Kingrey returned in 1953 and was named head of the department this year.

D. L. Baker, D.V.M., is clinician in charge of the small animal section. He graduated from Iowa State College in 1943. After being in general practice for a short time, Doctor Baker entered the Army as a First Lieutenant and saw service in Italy and Korea. Upon his discharge in 1947 Dr. Baker joined the staff here at Iowa State College and became Associate Professor in 1951.

W. H. Chivers, D.V.M., is in the large animal section. He graduated from Iowa State College in 1928, and was “House Surgeon” at the clinic for one year. He then entered private practice. In 1938 he returned to Iowa State College and joined the ambulatory clinic staff. Doctor Chivers transferred to the Department of Surgery in 1949, and is now assistant professor in the Department of Medicine and Surgery.

C. H. Covault, D.V.M., graduated from Ohio State College in 1911. He came here

Mr. Zoet, a third year student, prepared this article under the direction of the staff of the Department of Medicine and Surgery.
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in 1917 and was appointed head of the Department of Medicine in 1929. He retired as head of the department in 1951, but has remained as a professor in the small animal section.

G. R. Fowler, B. S., D.V.M., graduated from Washington State College in 1925, and taught Anatomy there for three years. In 1928, he joined the Department of Anatomy at Iowa State College. In 1929, he transferred to the Department of Surgery and was appointed head of the department in 1932. In 1953, he was appointed head of the newly-formed Department of Medicine and Surgery. He retired in July of this year, but will remain as a professor.

E. C. Jensen, D.V.M., graduated from Michigan State College in 1951. Upon graduation Doctor Jensen joined the staff here at Iowa State College as an instructor in the small animal section. He is now working on his Master's Degree on skin grafting of small animals.

R. L. Lundvall, D.V.M., is assistant professor in the large animal section. He graduated from Iowa State College in 1944, and joined the Department of Surgery for one year. He was then called to active duty as a First Lieutenant in the U. S. Army. After his discharge he entered private practice until 1953 when he joined the ambulatory clinic staff. In 1955 he joined the Department of Medicine and Surgery where he will teach large animal surgery. Doctor Lundvall is also working on his Master's Degree on traumatic gastritis in the bovine.

H. D. Simpson, D.V.M., graduated from the Ontario Veterinary College in 1950. He was in private practice until 1954. At that time he joined the Department of Medicine and Surgery at Iowa State College. He is in the small animal section and will teach the new small animal survival surgery course. Presently, he is working on his Master's Degree in veterinary ophthalmology of small animals.

New Equipment
This past year, a complete set of pro-....
Large animal stalls in new surgery laboratory.

Injection equipment was obtained including equipment for sound and silent motion pictures; also, for projecting 2 by 2 lantern slides and the full size 3 by 4 slides. In addition, the clinic classroom windows were fitted with dark shades, making it possible to use this equipment at anytime.

“Survival Surgery”

For a number of years, plans had been made to remodel one of the old military stables for a surgical laboratory. This was finally done in the summer of ’55, and permitted the reorganization of the surgery courses in both small and large animals.

The new surgical laboratory is located immediately north of the clinic. It is divided into two sections. The large animal section consists of two rooms; one large room containing 10 box stalls, each one to house one of the surgical animals that will be used. The other room which is adjacent to the large room, contains a large animal operating table and other surgical equipment. The small animal section consists of three rooms. First is a kennel room containing three batteries of kennels. The next room is the operating room containing four separate operating units. Each unit consists of a small animal operating table, surgical lamps and instruments. A small adjoining room contains an autoclave and other sterilizing equipment.

The first half of the course will be devoted to small animals, mainly the dog, with Doctor Simpson as the instructor. Doctor Lundvall will be in charge of the last half of the course which will include surgery on the horse, cow and pig with the emphasis on cattle. There will be one laboratory per week for each student.

The main objectives of the course are (1) to teach the student the basic principles of proper surgical procedure (2) the need for aseptic surgery (3) to acquaint the student with the proper restraint of an animal (4) to teach the proper post-
operative care of a patient. Due to the time limitations, only certain operations will be performed keeping in mind that the basic procedures used in one operation may be used in other similar operations.

In the large animal section the men will work in teams of three; with most of the operations on cattle being done in a portable chute, similar to those used in the field. In post-operative care, antibiotics will be used only where it is absolutely necessary because an attempt will be made to salvage the animals for slaughter after completion of the course.

In the small animal section, each student is assigned a dog. They are required to care for the dog in its entirety, including feeding and husbandry. The first week of the course, complete laboratory tests will be run to assess the condition of the animals in regard to surgical risk. No antibiotics will be used either in surgery or post-operative care of the patient. Doctor Simpson states that the great interest shown in the course so far makes it a pleasure for him to teach. He also stated that exceptionally fine work has been done by the students up to this date. In the course of eleven laboratory periods conducted, there has not been a single animal lost due to surgical procedures or post-operative infections.

No written exams will be given but both instructors state that every day is a test for the student.

In addition to the survival surgery course for the seniors, a course is also given to the juniors. It consists of one afternoon a week during Winter Quarter, which will be devoted to restraint and surgical technics, on a non-survival basis, in preparation for survival surgery as a senior.

With this new laboratory and equipment, the courses in surgery are now giving the student enough proper surgical procedures and technics to enable him to handle the problems that arise in private practice.

In using the blood test as an aid in diagnosing vibronic abortion, it is important that the sample be drawn within fourteen days following abortion.

Iowa State College Veterinarian