

Department of Veterinary Anatomy

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THE Department of Veterinary Anatomy, Iowa State College, gives to the student enrolled in the veterinary curriculum his first contact with subjects directly pertaining to Veterinary Medicine. This contact with a new curriculum which requires a new vocabulary is perhaps the

The department has very definite aims. They seek first to give the student a knowledge of the embryology, the macroscopic and microscopic structure of the normal body helping him to orient tissues and organs thus enabling him to know the normal that he may recognize the abnor-



R. D. Hatch, W. G. Venzke, H. L. Foust, M. L. Calhoun, L. E. St. Clair, J. B. White.

major reason why the subjects may seem difficult to the men enrolled for the first time in Veterinary Medicine. When the medical vocabulary and the basic subject, anatomy, have been mastered, succeeding subjects usually seem easier.

The mastering of the medical vocabulary and the development of skill in the use of instruments and of his own special senses, sight and touch, are the other major aims. Besides the teaching of basic anatomy to veterinary students,

both major and minor graduate work is offered, as well as a service course for agricultural students.

History

Anatomy was first taught at Iowa State College by Dr. D. S. Fairchild in the year 1882-1883. The Department of Anatomy, however, was not established until the year 1910-1911, and its first head was Dr. R. R. Dykstra (I. S.C. '05), now Dean of Veterinary Medicine at Kansas Agricultural College. Dr. Dykstra left in the fall of 1911 and Dr. H. S. Murphey (Ohio State '08) was appointed the new head of the department. Dr. Murphey served in this capacity until his death in 1926. Dr. G. W. McNutt (I.S.C. '17) now at Washington State, and Dr. W. A. Aitken (I.S.C. '17) now in private practice at Merrill, Iowa, were the other staff members in 1926. Besides their major duty of teaching, these three men conducted extensive research studies on the oestrus cycle and changes in the genital organs in the cow and mare. Thirty-one publications were compiled by these men. Following Dr. Murphey as head of department was Dr. H. L. Foust (Ohio State '14), who has ably served since that time.

Various changes in the curriculum have been made since the beginning of the department. In 1930-31, the year before three quarters of pre-veterinary work became required, gross anatomy, previously taught for six quarters, was reduced to four quarters with more hours per quarter. In 1935-36, it was deemed advisable to further reduce it to the present plan of three quarters' work. There were two reasons for this change; first, the trend of medical education was toward intensified course work, and second, the student usually was not overzealous by the end of his second year of anatomy.

Microscopic anatomy was originally taught the last two quarters of the second year and embryology was taught in the zoology department. Because of this arrangement the student often studied the functions of an organ before he was familiar with its structure. When a year of pre-veterinary work was required, micro-

scopic anatomy was changed to the spring quarter of the first and the fall quarter of the second year. In 1935-36, when macroscopic anatomy was changed from four quarters to three, another quarter of microscopic anatomy was added which included embryology, resulting in the present curriculum.

The Staff

The success of any educational institution depends upon its staff, and the personnel of the Department of Anatomy very competently does its part in preparing the student for the remainder of the curriculum leading to the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine. The current members of the staff are:

- Dr. H. L. Foust, head of department.
- Dr. L. E. St. Clair, assistant professor.
- Dr. R. D. Hatch, instructor.
- Dr. W. G. Venzke, instructor.
- Dr. M. Lois Calhoun, assistant.
- Mr. J. Brown White, graduate assistant.

Dr. Harry Louis Foust

Dr. Harry Louis Foust was born in Ohio. He was graduated from Ohio State University in 1914 with the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine. In addition, his educational preparations included one year of chemistry and biology at North Dakota Agricultural College, two sessions at the University of Wisconsin Medical School and five quarters in the Medical School and Veterinary Division of the University of Minnesota. He served the North Dakota Agricultural College as a teacher and research man for ten years, during which time he did extensive work in avian tuberculosis. He came to Iowa State College as head of the Department of Anatomy in 1927, which position he still holds. Besides his work in teaching here, Dr. Foust has done considerable research on the structure of the udder and the teat, topographic anatomy, inheritance of eye conditions in guinea pigs, histology of meats and growth of endocrine organs.

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ANATOMY—

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Dr. L. E. St. Clair

Dr. L. E. St. Clair was born in Illinois. He received his D.V.M. at Colorado State College in 1935. Dr. St. Clair joined the staff at Iowa State College in the fall of 1937. Besides his regular teaching duties he is doing considerable work on Neurology and X-ray.

Dr. R. D. Hatch

Dr. Ray D. Hatch was born in Oregon. He received his D.V.M. at Iowa State College in 1937 and that fall joined the staff. Besides teaching he is doing considerable research on the histology of the bovine uterus and fetal membranes.

Dr. W. G. Venzke

Dr. W. G. Venzke was born in South Dakota. He received his D.V.M. from Iowa State College in June, 1935. That fall he enrolled at the University of Wisconsin and in June, 1937, received his master of science degree. He joined the staff here that fall. Besides his teaching duties Dr. Venzke has done extensive work in the growth of endocrine organs.

Dr. M. Lois Calhoun

Dr. M. Lois Calhoun was born in Iowa and was graduated from Iowa State College with a bachelor of science degree in 1924. In the fall of 1928 she joined the staff and in 1932 received her master of science degree. Dr. Calhoun continued her studies and in 1940 received her D.V.M., the second given to a woman by Iowa State College.

Besides her teaching duties her interests lie in the histological studies of the digestive tract of the chicken and the histology of the liver.

Mr. J. Brown White

Mr. J. Brown White was born in Illinois. He received his bachelor of science degree from Monmouth College in 1934. Mr. White, a junior in Veterinary Medicine, has the rank of graduate assistant in the Anatomy Department.

Parturition Lacerations in a Cow

NORMAN K. KINNEY
Class of 1941

ON OCT. 11, 1940, a six year old Brown Swiss cow was presented at the Stange Memorial Clinic with a history of dystocia. The cervix had been insufficiently dilated when the fetus had been removed several hours previously by traction sufficient to overcome the resistance of the cervix. Examination of the genital tract revealed severe lacerations of the dorsal wall of the uterus, cervix, and vagina. A continuous mattress silk suture was used in bringing the wound edges in apposition. The first suture of the series was closed with a slip knot and the remaining sutures were spaced about 1½ inches apart. An unfavorable prognosis was given.

Treatment

Daily treatment consisted of flushing the vagina with liquid bipp, and administration of sulfanilamide (5vi b.i.d.) to combat any developing infection. The patient showed depression, loss of appetite, reduced milk flow, and rapid loss of condition.

Examination of the genital tract on Oct. 18, revealed a marked contraction of the uterus and a satisfactory healing of the wounds. The appetite had increased, and the animal's general condition had begun to improve.

On Oct. 24, the sutures were removed, and it was found that the uterus and cervix were nearly closed. By this time appetite and rumination were normal, and the general condition of the animal was very satisfactory.

On Oct. 25, it was noted that the milk flow had returned to normal. At no time during the period of illness or recovery had the temperature or pulse of the animal been greatly increased. A condition such as this certainly warrants an extended post-partum breeding interval.