Dear Colleagues:

I hope you enjoyed the dog days of summer, which, according to Wikipedia is defined by “The Old Farmer’s Almanac...as the 40 days beginning July 3rd and ending August 11th, coinciding with the ancient...rising of the Dog Star, Sirius” and, thus, is not necessarily associated with hot and humid doldrums. Speaking of celestial events, I hope you all had a chance to see the Super moon...I was lucky to view this beautiful site from my back porch...an amazing and awe inspiring event that I was glad to have the capacity and scientific knowledge to perceive and admire. I hope you also saw this spectacle, or have had the chance to contemplate something phenomenal lately...this may be what does separate us from other species?

The ACLAM Examination is the primary topic of this Newsletter. I am pleased to welcome 25 new Diplomates to our ranks—putting our active membership at 930. Congratulations to these individuals, listed on page 3, who dedicated tremendous effort during the last several years to culminate in this accomplishment. We are pleased to have you join the College, and look forward to your future leadership in our many activities. The New Diplomate Welcoming Committee is hosting a social for you on Tuesday Oct 21 at the AALAS meeting; I hope to see you there.

You may have heard that the board examination pass rate was lower this year than it has been the past several years. I have had multiple inquiries suggesting this outcome was a response to address ‘the pipeline issue’ and concerns about workforce and job market. This is absolutely not the case. This year’s process to standardize and approve the examination passing score was conducted without the knowledge of how the recommended score would affect the pass rate, and every effort was made to develop a rigorous yet fair and valid examination.

This year marked the third ACLAM examination standard setting study (SSS). This exercise is ideally conducted every 3-5 years to keep examination materials current. It is particularly important for our College, given the depth and breadth of new and updated current information we must possess in order to engage in the competent practice of laboratory animal medicine.

Helen Diggs lead the 2014 SSS effort, and describes this day-long process in an article in this Newsletter (page 4). Fifteen ACLAM Diplomates participated in this process (page 4). The ‘cut score’ (percent correct recommended to pass the exam) estimated by the SSS was 68%. This score was marginally greater
than the 66% cut score adopted after the last two SSS, and is similar to the examination pass score prior to adoption of statistically validated examination procedures. The exam committee carefully scrutinized and discarded questions that did not perform optimally following validation, opting to omit questions that were not clearly statistically discriminating. The BOD voted to accept the recommendations of the SSS after adjusting the cut score to 66% and omitting all marginally performing questions.

In voting to accept this pass rate, the BOD had hoped this cut score would result in a higher pass rate than was achieved. I have personally reflected on the outcome for many hours (including some sleepless nights). After a great deal of consideration and review, I have concluded that to further manipulate the SSS recommendations would have devalued our examination process.

Helen has provided some statistics about this year’s board exam in her article; here are some others:

- More than 75% of the examination questions used this year had been used previously.
- Despite the attempt to vary questions this year compared to the last several years, over 50% of the examination questions used had been used during the past two years.
- Well over 50 ACLAM Diplomates were directly involved in producing, reviewing, and credentialing the examination and the candidates this year (15 Exam Resource Committee members, 9 Examination Committee members, 7 Exam Review Committee members, 6 Credentials Committee members, 15 SSS Members, BOD liaison, Executive Director).
- Thirty-one Diplomates (over 3% of our membership) carefully read the entire exam at least once (Examination Committee, Exam Review Committee, SSS members).
- Thirty-eight percent of first time candidates passed the exam.

These facts illustrate that, while this examination was clearly challenging, it was not a radical departure from test content utilized during previous examinations, and many Diplomates had the opportunity to craft and review examination questions.

To facilitate any further discussion and questions about this year’s examination process, the BOD has arranged to have an open discussion about this year’s SSS and examination process following the ACLAM General Business Meeting at the AALAS meeting. This will be held on Tuesday Oct 21 at approximately 6PM in room 207AB of the Convention Center. Helen Diggs (SSS chair), Patti Coan (2014 Examination Chair), and Don Casebolt (2014 Exam Committees BOD liaison) will lead this discussion. Please attend if you have additional questions/concerns/suggestions.

While the primary focus of the ACLAM BOD meeting convened at the AVMA meeting revolved around the examination process, we also discussed workforce issues and convening of a taskforce to evaluate the role of the TPOC in reviewing training program credentials. This effort will be discussed further at the National AALAS meeting General Business Meeting.
For those of you who have not reviewed the outcome of the NIH Physician Scientist Workforce Report (http://www.acd.od.nih.gov/reports/PSW_Report_ACD_06042014.pdf), I urge you to take a look at the Executive Summary and specific chapter on Veterinary Scientist recommendations. This report interestingly provided the following definition:

“The PSW Working Group defined physician-scientists as scientists with professional degrees, who have training in clinical care and who are engaged in independent biomedical research. Those who engage in this type of research could include individuals with an MD, DO, DDS/DMD, DVM/VMD…who devote the majority of their time to biomedical research. The Working Group retained the title of “Physician-Scientist” as this is the term historically associated with discussions of this component of the biomedical workforce” (p. 1). This definition will make it possible for veterinarians to compete for PSW-referenced NIH RFPs in any future calls related to this report.

In one other Newsletter item, please see Lynn Anderson’s report about the role of the American Board of Veterinary Specialties (p. 5). ACLAM has provided leadership for other veterinary specialty organizations by initiating a recertification process, performing a jobs analysis/role delineation study, and developing a statistically validated process to evaluate and establish our certification exam. Many of the other specialties are now following these precedents in managing their organizations. Lynn has played an important leadership role in the ABVS since 2011, serving as chair in 2013, and promoting our specialty to the other RVSOs.

As my year serving as ACLAM president is rolling to a close, I’d like to take this final Newsletter opportunity to thank all of you for being thoughtful, creative, and outstanding colleagues. It has been a privilege to stand at the steering wheel of this massive ocean liner for a few months... for me it has been like a Carnival Cruise (without the Norovirus)...happy sailing to all of you, and thanks for this amazing honor. Now that I am hooked on this quarterly activity, I will petition President-Elect Borkowski will allow me to submit Sue’s “Top Ten Memories as ACLAM President” for the December Newsletter...

All the Best,

Sue Vandewoude
President, ACLAM

ACLAM ANNOUNCEMENTS

Please welcome the new ACLAM Diplomates

SAMUEL W. BAKER
VICTORIA K. BAXTER
MATTHEW W. BREED
ADAM C. CARO
JULIAN A. CASTANEDA
HELEN H. CHUM
MICHELLE CREAMER-HENTE
JENNIFER N. DAVIS
ERIN K. DUAGHERITY
PRADEEP KUMAR REDDY DUMPALA
ROBYN M. ENGEL
KELLY F. ETHUN
CAROLINE M. GARRETT

SARA A. HASHWAY
GERALD A. HISH
DEBRA L. KEMPER
JOSHUA A. KRAMER
MARIE JOSSE LEMOY
SHANNON T. MARKO
LAUREN DREW MARTIN
JASSIA PANG
ALLISON R. ROGALA
ALEXANDER ROMANOV
ANDREA R. SLATE
ALTON G. SWENNES
The Standard Setting Study and Minimum Proficiency

The Standard Setting Study
The most important obligation of the College is to provide the national certification examination for laboratory animal specialists. The certification examination ensures the continued professionalism of our College, and as such, it must be appropriately rigorous yet fair, contents must be related to practice appropriate for entry-level status, it must be oriented toward topics that are critical to competent practice as defined in the Role Delineation Document (RDD), the quality of the examination must equal or exceed that of other similar professional associations, and all candidates must be held to a uniform and well-reasoned eligibility criteria.

The passing standard, or cut-score, is the specific score on the examination at or above which passing is granted. The ACLAM examination uses a standard criterion-referenced cut-score that links to a minimum proficiency. Those candidates scoring at or above the cut-score are considered to possess acceptable proficiency.

In 2008, after multiple meetings and dialogs of diverse groups of Diplomates, a statement of minimum proficiency was adopted by the College.

Newly certified Diplomates in the American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine have, by examination, demonstrated knowledge in topics specified in the Role Delineation Document. In addition to providing clinical expertise in laboratory animal medicine, they apply professional discernment and judgment to provide leadership to animal care and use programs and serve as subject matter experts for investigators and other stakeholders.

It is critical that the passing standard, cut-score, for the examination be re-set periodically to ensure that our expectation for minimal proficiency is still accurate. The most recent Standard Setting Study (SSS) was performed in Denver, Colorado on July 25th using the Angoff Modified Technique (Angoff). I was a member of the study group that consisted of fifteen selected ACLAM Diplomates who passed the certification examination between 1986 and 2013. Our practice areas included academia, industry, and government (military and non-military) and we had nation-wide and international work commitments. Lead by Jim Henderson, PhD, of Castle Worldwide Inc., a professional testing service, the group reviewed the practice and history of Standard Setting and the concept of minimal proficiency. We then individually took the 2014 Board Examination. Once everyone had completed the examination, we reviewed specific questions and discussed difficulty, reasonableness for the target audience, item accuracy, and consistency to the RDD. Jim trained us in the Angoff method and we again individually, took the examination, this time estimating the percentage of minimally proficient candidates that would answer each question correctly. Our percentages were compiled and the passing-score we established was presented to us for discussion. To refine the accuracy of our recommended passing standard, we repeated the Angoff exercise for a second time. The passing standard results of our two independent studies were within one percentage point of each other. We reviewed and discussed the outcome of our day’s work and made a recommendation of a passing standard/cut-score for the 2014 examination to the ACLAM Board of Directors (BOD). The SSS group had no knowledge of the results of the 2014 examination or how the cut-score recommendation would impact the outcome of the pass rate for the examination.
It was announced at the ACLAM Business Meeting in Denver that our submitted cut-score was slightly above, but within the range, of the previous cut-score of 66%. After discussion, the BOD voted to maintain the previous cut-score, thus the passing standard/cut-score for the ACLAM certification examination remains unchanged. This was the third SSS for the certification examination since 2008. It is interesting to note that the cut-score for the examination has remained at 66% throughout this period. This is very similar to the typical cut score used prior to standardization of the exam using this established statistically validated approach.

The Standard Setting Study is an important exercise that validates our certification examination and examination processes. The fifteen-member study group was fully satisfied with the 2014 examination and believed that it was appropriately rigorous, fair, and defensible. The group was confident in the passing standard as derived from the Angoff method and thought that the cut-score forwarded to the BOD was well within reason for a minimally competent entry-level Diplomate.

Congratulations to all of our new 2014 ACLAM Diplomates, Welcome to the College!

Helen E. Diggs

P.S. The exam pass rate fluctuates from year to year and this variance cannot be predicted. The pass rate is partially dependent upon candidate experience, knowledge, and preparation. Per the review of the Standard Setting Study group the lower pass rate for the 2014 exam is not a reflection of the quality of the exam.

American Board of Veterinary Specialties Report

ACLAM has been formally recognized by the AVMA American Board of Veterinary Specialties (ABVS) as a Recognized Veterinary Specialty Organization (RVSO) since 1957. The ABVS uses established criteria, outlined in their Policies and Procedures manual, to evaluate proposed specialty organizations and to assess the performance of existing RVSOs. Once every five years, the ABVS conducts an in-depth review of each RVSO to assure that their credentialing, examination and appeals procedures are administered fairly and are in compliance with ABVS standards. In 2015, ACLAM will be subject to that review. Each RVSO also submits an annual report to the ABVS to provide information on their activities and the success rate of their credentialed candidates.

The ABVS is comprised of one voting representative from each of the 22 AVMA-recognized veterinary specialty organizations. Lynn C. Anderson currently serves as ACLAM’s representative to the ABVS and Richard Fish serves as the delegate representative. Other members of the ABVS include non-voting
liaisons from the Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges and the AVMA Council on Education. Staff members for the AVMA’s Education and Research Division facilitate ABVS operations.

The ABVS meets annually at the AVMA headquarters in Schaumburg, IL to consider proposed new specialties, review existing RVSOs and conduct other ABVS business. At its 2014 annual meeting, the ABVS reviewed and recommended continued full recognition of three RVSOs based on assessment of their 5 year in-depth reports. It also recommended continued provisional recognition of the American College of Veterinary Sports Medicine and Rehabilitation and the American College of Animal Welfare. Other actions taken by the ABVS included approval of revised policies and procedures to clarify the ABVS mediation process. In addition, the ABVS determined that honorary members should be designated as “honorary members” and not as “honorary diplomates”.

The ABVS also approved sending a recommendation to the AVMA Legislative Advisory Committee that the following statement be included in the Principles of Veterinary Medical Ethics: “Only those veterinarians who have been certified by an AVMA-recognized specialty organization should refer to themselves as specialists.”

The ABVS International Activities Committee presented a detailed report of collaboration with other veterinary specialty organizations. The ABVS also welcomed Dr. Annette Litster from the Australian and New Zealand College of Veterinary Scientists and Dr. Stephen May from the European Board of Veterinary Specialisation who presented overviews of their respective organizations.

For more information regarding the ABVS, and to access their Policies and Procedures Manual, please go to the AVMA website: https://www.avma.org/professionaldevelopment/education/specialties/Pages/default.aspx

Respectfully submitted,
Lynn C. Anderson, DVM, DACLAM
ACLAM representative to the ABVS

GRAC Update
August 18, 2014
Contributed by Dorcas O’Rourke

GRAC reviewed the New England Anti-Vivisection Society and others’ petition to USDA “To Establish Criteria to Promote the Psychological Well-Being of Primates as Required by the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. § 2143(a)(2)(B)), Including Adopting the “Ethologically Appropriate Environments” Accepted by the National Institutes of Health with Respect to All Primates Used in Research”. The petition contains a number of terms that lack clear definitions, such as “ethologically appropriate”, “behaviorist” and “ethologist”. GRAC has requested that APV take a lead in establishing clear definitions for these critical terms.

In regard to laboratory animal transportation, GRAC has produced a supportive statement; this statement can be found on the home page of the ACLAM website (http://www.aclam.org/).

The committee is investigating ongoing discussions concerning Hills Pet Food’s alleged refusal to sell dog and cat food to research institutions, unless the institution signs a pledge stating that it will not conduct invasive research or euthanize the animals.
GRAC continues to monitor legislative activities at both the federal and state level, including PCRM’s petition to amend the AWA to require IACUCs to conduct scientific review of protocols; the chimp personhood project; proposed New Jersey bill prohibiting tattooing and piercing pets (this proposed bill exempts farm animals); California legislation regulating transgenic fish research (AB 504); and several state pending or approved mandatory dog adoption laws (MN, NY, NJ, NV, CA).

**ACLAM is now registered with AMAZON Smile**

AmazonSmile is a website operated by Amazon with the same products, prices, and shopping features as Amazon.com. The difference is that when you shop on AmazonSmile, the AmazonSmile Foundation will donate 0.5% of the purchase price of eligible products to the not for profit organization of your choice and in our case ACLAM.

Every item available for purchase on www.amazon.com is also available on AmazonSmile (smile.amazon.comsmile.amazon.com) at the same price. You will see eligible products marked “Eligible for AmazonSmile donation” on their product detail pages.

**2014 ACLAM Forum Presentations available to view online**

Two presentations from the 2014 Forum are now available to view as a Pay Per View option. They include 1) An update on Pain Management by Jennifer Lofgren, DVM, DACLAM, and 2) Change Management by Ed O’Neil, PhD. These received many positive comments from Forum attendees and we can now share them with those who did not make it to the Forum. Note: These will be available until Dec. 31, 2014. If you attended the Forum and wish to see these please contact the Executive Director – Mel Balk mwbaclam@gsinet.net for your access code. They are available on the ACLAM Website, www.aclam.org

**Posting ads on the ACLAM website and in the ACLAM Newsletter**

Ads are posted on the ACLAM website for 90 days within a few days of submission. An approximately 150 excerpt of the ad will appear in the next ACLAM Newsletter referring the interested reader to the ACLAM website.

The Newsletter is published 4X per year:

- March: Pre Forum
- June: Pre AVMA
- Sep: Pre AALAS
- Dec: Post AALAS and Pre Pre Forum

The readers of the ACLAM Newsletter are veterinarians board certified in laboratory animal medicine. If the ad is for a veterinary position requiring board certification in this specialty, the Newsletter is an appropriate place to advertise. Ad content should be submitted within the body of a plain text email or as a MS Word attachment to nanettekleinman@gmail.com and formatted into the following sections:

- Job Title (short position title)
- Applications (how applicants are to apply)
- Position
- Requirements (qualifications, etc.)
- Employer Information (additional information about the employer (EEO etc.)
The deadline for Newsletter submission is two weeks prior to the publication date.

There is no charge for posting ads for veterinary positions in laboratory animal medicine through ACLAM.

ACLAMERS ON THE RISE

Researcher Dr. B. Taylor Bennett receives AVMA’s Animal Welfare Award

(DENVER, Colorado) AVMA Convention July 27, 2014—The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) awarded B. Taylor Bennett, DVM, Ph.D., of the National Association for Biomedical Research the 2014 AVMA Animal Welfare Award.

During the AVMA’s Annual Convention in Denver, July 25–29, the AVMA honors some of the nation’s top veterinarians, individuals and organizations during several events and ceremonies. Each recipient epitomizes the utmost in dedication to improving the lives of both animals and people across the country and around the globe. These award winners represent the very best in all areas of veterinary medicine, from education and public service to research and private practice.

The AVMA Animal Welfare Award is given annually to a distinguished member of the association for his/her achievements in advancing the welfare of animals via leadership, public service, education, research/product development and/or advocacy.

Bennett serves as the senior scientific advisor for the National Association for Biomedical Research (NABR). He is also a management consultant in the area of program evaluation and regulatory compliance. A diplomate of the American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine and the American College of Animal Welfare, Bennett spent 36 years at the University of Illinois Chicago, overseeing the animal care and use program. He finished his career there as associate vice chancellor for research resources, a position he held for the last 10 years of his term.

Bennett has a long list of exemplary service. He is past president of the Association of Primate Veterinarians, the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science and the American Society of Laboratory Animal Practitioners (ASLAP). He also served as ASLAP delegate and alternate delegate to the AVMA House of Delegates and was a member on both the 1993 and 2000 AVMA Panel on Euthanasia and the Convention Program Management Committee.

Currently, Bennett is on the board of directors of the Scientist Center for Animal Welfare and is the chair of the board of the ASLAP Foundation. He has more than 70 publications and 250 abstracts and presentations. He has been the recipient of the AVMA’s Charles River Prize, the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine’s Special Service Award, the AALAS Joseph A. Garvey Award, the Foundation for Biomedical Research’s Lifetime Achievement Award and the University of Illinois Distinguished Service Award. He received his Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree from Auburn University and his PhD degree from the University of Illinois Medical School.

Summary submitted by John Dennis (reprinted from the ASLAP Newsletter, June 2014)

I am sharing my notes from this remarkable workshop and series of seminars about this important workshop topic, reproducibility, which was unanimously selected by members of the Institute for Laboratory Animal Research. Biomedical research is sophisticated, and there are often biological and environmental factors or subtle technical details that can explain why an experiment works well sometimes, though not at other times. The problem of reproducibility goes well beyond these kinds of issues, unfortunately, and it was recently reviewed in a 2014 column written by NIH Director Francis Collins in Nature (Vol 505, pp. 612–613).

Pharmaceutical companies want to take advantage of academic research published in scientific journals; these companies report, however, that they are unable to replicate academic findings two thirds of the time. During the program, a senior researcher previously at Amgen reported that Amgen could not reproduce 47 of 53 seminal publications in top journals. The published data often could not be reproduced by the same laboratory when onlookers were present. The problem of irreproducibility results in misinformation, wasted time and money, expensive patents that are worthless, wasted animal lives, and even the initiation of clinical studies based on incorrect assumptions.

Speakers gave example after example of an obvious lack of rigor in published data of animal studies, including:

- No randomization or blinding in 80-90% of publications. Without blinding, it is very easy to reinforce an existing prejudice, and lack of randomization at the start of an animal study can have huge effects.
- Power calculations: almost never reported. Large data sets for animal studies could give more reliable results, but most experiments have a small n, and they are not conducted at all like multi-center trials. More likely, there is pseudoreplication going on with multiple animals in a single cage. Nonhuman primate (studies) frequently have small numbers of animals because the animals are expensive and highly valued; one published chimp result had an n of 1.
- Incomplete reporting (excluding negative data or animals that died). “Results not shown.” Sometimes, the sample size is not even mentioned.
- Data is presented as % of control or some relative measure. In many cases, the data is not biologically meaningful, such as exponential or log functions (cell replication) displayed as linear functions. We can quickly recognize when the writer is hiding the absolute numbers, but why are readers and reviewers not quick to ask to see them?
- Single, non-representative experiment, such as the one gel or immunohistochemistry result that is used for the publication.
- Proper controls not utilized.
- Methods and reagents not properly validated, particularly antibodies.
- Statistical tests not appropriate and/or data exploring, following end of experiment. One speaker suggested date-stamping the protocol design, stating what one plans to measure, prior to data collection, to limit these non-legitimate analyses.
- Studies done in one gender not generalizable to the other. Note the new NIH requirement to balance gender in animal studies. (With good experimental design and analysis, this may not require additional numbers of animals.)
- Studies in rhesus monkeys at one primate center where the animals are greatly different genetically than rhesus monkeys at another primate center. There is more genetic variation in rhesus monkey populations than exists in the human population.
• Studies done in inbred mice, rather than an outbred population. Controlling genetic variation is, however, very advantageous because there is five times as much genetic variation in outbred mice than there is in the entire human population.
• Poor quality science performed by over-burdened researchers working on soft money, in a world of limited academic career prospects. Hyper-competition can lead people do what they normally may not do (corner-cutting or misconduct).
• Inadequate oversight of (multiple) young researchers by principal investigators.
• Institutional and systemic issues that threaten scientific integrity.
• Variations in phenotyping methods or non-standardized measures and inadequate descriptions in materials/methods sections.

As an ACUC member, like one moderator, I had a road-to-Damascus moment at the meeting, recognizing that experiments with animals should be repeated 2 to 3 times as standard practice. Repeatability is an exact replication, while reproducibility includes some minor changes to see if one gets the same (robust) result, such as with a different strain of rodent. There is a creative art and a science to experimental design which make the effort efficient, direct, and informative. Those fortunate readers with advanced training in statistics know exactly what I am talking about. ACUC’s are fairly diverse and often do not require high statistical rigor in reviewed studies, which are exploratory in nature, because they are not charged to do a scientific review. The IACUC is obligated, however, to review animal number justification, group numbers, and the adequacy of controls to prevent unnecessary animal use or duplication.

Some inexact quotes from speakers and participants:
• “Irreproducibility is an opportunity, not a crisis,” when it comes to factors that can be isolated, like diet, age, temperature, time of year, gender of the animal caretaker, etc.
• “Journals are not a surrogate for quality.”
• “Science is about finding answers to questions that you don’t already know. Self-doubt of your findings is worthwhile for good science, if you want to get to the truth.”

The general public presently does not view medical research like those of us in scientific careers. The public cares about cures, minimizing toxins and animal suffering, but not so much about details, jargon, mechanisms, or the scientific method. This sentiment is reflected in the cartoon:
No wonder that many in society may not hold scientists in high regard, if self-interested researchers are cherry-picking the statistically-significant experiments for publication and excluding the numerous experiments that didn’t work. How many scientific errors find their way into the mainstream media? Too many!

Solutions:

Codes of good institutional practices for research to change the culture of planning and execution of studies to improve quality. Creation of local environments that promotes responsible and respectful scientific conduct. New regulations may be forthcoming if scientists do not reign in these problems.

Artificial variation of experimental conditions to see if results are generalizable and robust.

Define the genetic variation in experimental populations, such as nonhuman primates. Genetic differences should be known and explored to determine what variation is “noise,” and what genetic factors are signals of interest. For experiments, one can choose animals that share the same alleles for functionally significant genes.

For more robust results, use outbred animals, unless there is a scientific justification for showing the result only in a particular inbred line.

Power analysis to guide experimental design and selection of the best n.

Use a reasonable biological effect size, rather than focus on the p value.

Making datasets available for critical review or with embedded verification.

Choose animal models and sample size not based on cost, but on what is most translatable and robust.

Accreditation, like by AAALAC International or some other “badge” reflecting high scientific standards.

Also recommended: ARRIVE Guidelines, Gold standard publication checklist, ICLAS Guiding Principles for research involving animals, and of course, The Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals.

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**FOUNDATION NEWS**

The Mission of the Foundation is to award high quality research grants that will increase the body of knowledge in laboratory animal science and medicine.

**ACLAM Foundation Report**

*Double, Triple, or Quadruple Your Donation!!!*

Our corporate donors continue to provide outstanding support for the ACLAM Foundation through their generous donations and grant programs, but did you know that many companies also offer Employee Matching Gift Programs? These programs match employee (and sometimes retiree) contributions on a 1:1, 2:1 or even 3:1 ratio! With minimal effort and no change to your bottom line, you can double, triple, or even quadruple your contribution to the Foundation by matching those funds through your employer’s matching program. Many companies have matching funds programs, but median employee participation is less than 10%! (Giving in Numbers, 2013 edt) This means that your company’s program is an incredible resource, and WE NEED YOUR HELP to tap into it...
A heartfelt THANK YOU goes out to our current supporters (and their employers) who are contributing matching funds. We would like to CHALLENGE the rest of our members to reach out to your Finance or Payroll Departments to learn about any corporate matching programs available through your company. Your one-time or payroll deduction donations may provide even more support than you had imagined. The resources are available; we need your help to bring them to the Foundation!

**Online Donations: the Fast and Simple Way to Support Your Foundation**

Available through the ACLAM Foundation webpage (http://www.aclam.org/foundation), the online donation link is the simplest way to contribute ever! After logging into the site, simply click the Foundation Link on the right margin to “Donate Online”. After entering the amount of your donation to your “cart”, simply checkout through the site and your donation will go to work supporting the Foundation’s mission. Your contribution will help expand the body of knowledge in laboratory animal science in medicine through helping to fund research grants.

**Looking for Different Ways to Contribute??**

The Foundation has several volunteer positions open for intelligent, creative, energetic individuals. We are seeking individuals to engage at all levels of participation. If you have an interest in volunteering for the Foundation, we need you! If you have some great ideas for fund raising or activities you would like to see for the Forum, pass them along! Please contact Greg Boivin or Shannon Stutler to assist with the following activities: fund raising activities at the Forum and/or assisting with grant review.

**LOI Announcement**

The ACLAM Foundation will continue its tradition of funding excellent research projects. Now in our 18th year of funding, we have provided over $2 million towards research grants. LOI’s are due December 5th, 2014. Please consider applying or having a colleague submit an application.

**OPEN POSITIONS**

- For a complete description of the following positions and application information, please go to the Open Positions page of the ACLAM website at http://www.aclam.org/jobs. NOTE: Ads are listed chronologically by posting date, most recent first, and will appear for approximately 90 days.
- Contact Nanette Kleinman at 216-496-2903 or nanettekleinman@gmail.com for additional information about ACLAM Newsletter and website ad posting.

**Assistant Director of Veterinary Resources & Research Support**

**Southwest National Primate Research Center. Sam Antonio, TX**

The Southwest National Primate Research Center (SNPRC) located at Texas Biomedical Research Institute, in San Antonio, Texas, invites applications for the Assistant Director of Veterinary Resources and Research Support position. Individual will be responsible for the daily supervision of the veterinary professional and technical staff, and will assist the Associate Director in management of all Veterinary Resources and Research Support. The candidate will also be a key person in assessing and developing SNPRC processes, daily scheduling of research support, and will interact with intramural and extramural investigators. Individual will report directly to the Associate Director, Veterinary Resources & Research Support, Southwest National Primate Research Center.

Apply online at http://www.txbiomed.org/about/employment. Application packets are accepted electronically or in hard copy.
**Senior Veterinarian, Req# 106451**  
*Washington National Primate Research Center, Seattle, WA*

**Position:** The Washington National Primate Research Center (WaNPRC) currently has an outstanding opportunity for a Senior Veterinarian. This individual will provide critical veterinary care of nonhuman primates (NHPs) used for research at the WaNPRC. The primary duties of this role to include but not limited to: Performance of specialized work related to the health, care and management of non-human primates at the WaNPRC. This position requires clinical and surgical veterinary skills, the ability to maintain clinical records and databases, computer literacy, strong organizational skills, support of research procedures and communication with investigators, direct interaction with diverse groups within the WaNPRC and the ability to work with minimal supervision. Qualified applicants must: Ensure the optimal veterinary health care of Non-Human Primates (NHPs) at the WaNPRC, Ensure the University of Washington is in compliance with federal regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture, (USDA), Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), National Institute of Health (NIH), and with accreditation standards of the Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Lab Animal Care (International) (AAALAC), Support the AIDS-related research projects at the WaNPRC by consultation with investigators and oversight of technical research procedures.

For additional information visit [http://www.wanprc.org](http://www.wanprc.org).

**Veterinary Medical Officer**  
*National Institute of Environmental Health*  
*National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD*

**Applications** - To view the full vacancy announcement and to apply for this position, go to: [https://www.usajobs.gov/GetJob/ViewDetails/370456900?share=email](https://www.usajobs.gov/GetJob/ViewDetails/370456900?share=email).

**Position** - The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) of the National Institutes of Health is searching for a Veterinary Medical Officer to serve as Deputy Chief of the Comparative Medicine Branch (CMB), Facility Veterinarian, and Deputy Animal Program Director. CMB provides a broad range of services and collaborative support for NIEHS intramural research programs. The incumbent will be responsible for assisting the Chief, CMB with the management of an AAALAC accredited animal care and use program and for support of NIEHS animal research programs that study the effects of environmental agents in order to develop methods of disease prevention and treatment.

**Requirements** - To view requirements, please go to: [https://www.usajobs.gov/GetJob/ViewDetails/370456900?share=email](https://www.usajobs.gov/GetJob/ViewDetails/370456900?share=email).


**Clinical Veterinarian, Req #02177**  
*University of Chicago, Chicago, IL*

The University of Chicago's Department of Surgery and Animal Resources Center seeks a Clinical Veterinarian to join a multi-species, comprehensive animal research program. This position is an academic appointment within the Biological Sciences Division. The University of Chicago is an AAALAC International accredited institution with greater than $400 million in research funding annually.
The incumbent will share in the clinical veterinary care of over a dozen different species housed in the 138,000 square feet of centrally managed research facilities. Responsibilities include assisting in oversight of the quarantine and sentinel program, assisting in the ARC training program, contributing to the development of institutional animal care and use policies, participating in IACUC protocol review and providing investigator consultation on research protocols.

Qualified applicants must apply online at the University of Chicago academic career opportunities site at http://tinyurl.com/mj4dpyu by uploading a current curriculum vitae, cover letter, and full contact information for at least three individuals from whom letters of support will be requested.

**Associate Director for Laboratory Animal Medicine**  
*Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia*

The Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia is ranked as America’s best hospital for children by U.S. News and World Report. CHOP invites applications for an immediate opening for an Associate Director for Laboratory Animal Medicine.

In this role, you will direct veterinary medical, diagnostic, and surgical services to a variety of laboratory animal species, manage technical support for research projects, train research and animal care staff, provide support for activities of the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) including protocol review, and assist the director in ensuring compliance with federal regulations and AAALAC international standards.

Qualified applicants must possess a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM/VMD) degree or equivalent from an AVMA accredited College of Veterinary Medicine. Candidates must have 5 or more years of laboratory animal clinical experience. Preference will be given to ACLAM diplomate candidates. Candidates must possess a current license to practice veterinary medicine in one or more US states.

Our organization offers total compensation packages befitting a world-class institution. Apply online; www.chop.edu/careers, referencing requisition #14-33479.

**Veterinarian**  
*Iowa State University, Ames, IA*

The Laboratory for Animal Resources (LAR) Veterinary Services Unit at Iowa State University is currently accepting applications for a clinical veterinarian. This position will report to the LAR Veterinary Specialist. Responsibilities of this position include: providing veterinary care for teaching and research animals; training faculty and staff; reviewing proposed courses and research projects involving animals; performing experimental procedures; and oversight of projects in progress.

The successful candidate will have a thorough knowledge of animal welfare regulations and the ability to apply the regulations and explain them to faculty, staff and students; a strong clinical background and ability to apply principles and skills to a variety of species including livestock, poultry, and wildlife species; and be capable of designing appropriate housing and enrichment techniques for animals housed in a laboratory setting, including livestock, poultry, and wildlife species. The successful candidate will also possess excellent oral and written communications skills and be able to work well with a diverse group of individuals.

Manager, Comparative Medicine and Investigator Support  
GlaxoSmithKline, Research Triangle Park, NC

Looking for a comparative medical scientist to provide laboratory animal medicine and animal model support at the RTP site of GlaxoSmithKline in the global Laboratory Animal Science department.

Provide leadership in in vivo experimentation and investigator support to advance the drug discovery and development paradigm within PTS/LAS. Work in conjunction with site Attending Veterinarian to provide a program of adequate veterinary care and preventive medicine at the RTP LAS site to meet national and AAALAC, International standards. Provide animal model support through program teams. Serve as a PTS LAS liaison to interface with therapeutic areas.

- Provide a program of adequate veterinary care and preventive medicine in RTP LAS site.
- Lead animal model support for multiple research partners.
- Maintain ongoing and future transnational and inter-site animal model collaborations throughout global LAS.
- In collaboration with DPU and PTS biologists, deliver optimal methods of study support for in vivo studies.
- Ensure a strategic interface with global LAS veterinary community of practice.
- Effectively develop laboratory animal science technical staff and veterinary medical technical staff.


Laboratory Animal Veterinarian  
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD

Johns Hopkins University Research Animal Resources has a position available for a laboratory animal veterinarian with a faculty appointment in the Department of Molecular and Comparative Pathobiology. The successful applicant will primarily provide medical and surgical support for large animal and nonhuman primate research, take an active role in the ACLAM-recognized laboratory animal medicine training program, participate in regulatory activities and conduct clinical or collaborative research. He or she will join 5 laboratory animal medicine faculty and 5 clinical residents in providing clinical and research support for multiple species, including breeding colonies of marmosets and pigtail and rhesus macaques.

Responsibilities may include: medical, surgical and research procedures for non-rodent species, including; preventive medicine for breeding colonies of macaques and marmosets; oversight of the enrichment program for large animal species; active participation in all aspects of the laboratory animal medicine training program; training for researchers and technicians in research and surgical procedures; conduct of clinical and collaborative research; participation in the institutional animal care and use committee and consultation with investigators regarding research protocols.

Attending Veterinarian  
GLP Rodents, Singapore, Singapore

A Multi-Faceted role as an Attending Veterinarian.
A global FMCG company has recently spearheaded various exciting international pre-clinical toxicology studies. To facilitate these studies, they are looking for a talented and versatile
individual to assume a multi-faceted position, as an attending veterinarian, within a Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) certified rodent-housing facility in Singapore.

As an attending veterinarian, you are in charge of daily surveillance of rodent health, disease diagnosis and provision of veterinary medical care. You will also review animal use protocols, and provide expertise to investigators planning research projects and husbandry technicians on proper care and use of rodents in accordance to international guidelines (AVA, AAALAC, GLP) and on animal health related issues.

If you think you are the right candidate, please send your CV in Word Document format to Georgia.Ronald@hays.com.sg (R1113612) and initiate a confidential discussion on this position.

HAYS Recruiting experts worldwide
EA Licence number: 07C3924

Animal Care Director
Pennington Biomedical Research Center, Baton Rouge, LA

The Pennington Biomedical Research Center invites applications and nominations for the position of Director, Comparative Biology Core and Attending Veterinarian. The position reports to the Institutional Official and Associate Executive Director for Basic Science. The Pennington Center is a modern research institution whose mission is to discover the triggers of chronic diseases through innovative research that improves human health across the lifespan. Approximately 400 physicians, scientists, and support personnel focus their research efforts on four key areas: obesity and type 2 diabetes, nutrition and chronic diseases, functional foods, and health and performance enhancement. The Center is situated on a 237-acre tract of land near the main campus of Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge. The Center houses 48 research laboratories, 19 core research service facilities, inpatient and outpatient clinics, a research kitchen, and an administrative area.

The Center has been fully accredited by AAALAC, Int. since 1993. The Comparative Biology Core constitutes the research vivarium of the Pennington Center, and encompasses over 40,000 square feet of usable space.

Applicants should apply online at: http://lsusystemcareers.lsu.edu

Director of the Harvard Center for Comparative Medicine (HCCM)
Harvard Medical School, Cambridge, MA

The Director will be responsible for directing and supervising all aspects of HCCM services, providing care to a range of PHS and USDA regulated species, overseeing services for research projects, health care, and advising and consulting with internal and external investigators. The incumbent will assure the health and welfare of all animals maintained within the facility and will be responsible for the oversight of day-to-day animal care and animal facilities through direct reports. The Director will develop short and long term operating objectives, organizational structure, staffing requirements, budgets and authorize expenditures.

Incumbent, in consultation with the IACUC Chair, will serve as a contact for the USDA, OLAW, AAALAC and other regulatory agencies and will assure that appropriate licenses (DEA, USDA, etc.) and registrations are up-to-date and in place.
The director will be expected to provide professional veterinary and technical guidance to the research investigators.

Interested applicants please apply directly online at, www.employment.harvard.edu. Please search requisition number (Auto Req. ID) 33467BR

**Veterinary Medicine Program Director**  
**SNBL USA, Everett, WA**

SNBL USA is a scientific contract research organization providing preclinical research services to pharmaceutical and biotech clients throughout the world. We are a GLP compliant facility offering study programs ranging from regulatory toxicology to customized study designs and disease models. Our specialized programs and services include reproductive toxicology, safety pharmacology, immunotoxicology, and carcinogenicity.

The Veterinary Medicine Program Director has direct or delegated program authority and responsibility to ensure that adequate veterinary and husbandry care including all aspects of animal welfare, in accordance with current regulatory and veterinary practices, is provided at all times. Adequate veterinary and husbandry programs include daily animal care, disease prevention; health surveillance, examination, diagnoses, treatment and control of diseases; providing appropriate anesthesia and analgesia, surgery, post surgical care; assessment of animal well being; humane euthanasia. Shall be a voting member of the IACUC. Examines, diagnoses, and treats laboratory animals to ensure health of animals used in scientific research and to comply with regulations governing their humane and ethical treatment.

Apply Here : [http://www.Click2Apply.net/x6dmj79](http://www.Click2Apply.net/x6dmj79)

**Director, New Iberia Research Center**  
**University of Louisiana at Lafayette, New Iberia, LA**

The University of Louisiana at Lafayette seeks a visionary individual to lead and to manage the New Iberia Research Center (NIRC). The Director will provide management, leadership, strategic direction, and oversight for the Center. S/he needs to be committed to advancing the broader academic and research mission of the University, including the engagement of research faculty, graduate and undergraduate students in the Center’s research activities, where appropriate.

Reporting directly to the UL Lafayette Vice President for Research, the Director will manage and oversee a team of high performing individuals. The Director is responsible for managing Chairs of three major Divisions, which include the Division of Research Resources, the Division of Veterinary Medicine, and the Division of Behavioral Sciences. In addition, the Center Director works closely with the Chief Financial Officer and the Associate Director to manage Center operations including the Physical Plant, Quality Assurance Unit, Occupational Services, and Purchasing. The Director, in consultation with the Executive Committee and the VP for Research, supervises an annual operating budget of approximately $20 million.

Expressions of interest/resumes should be sent to NIRC@divsearch.com.
Clinical Veterinarian  
Medical Science & Computing, Hamilton, MT

Medical Science & Computing (MSC) has a distinguished history of supporting the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and other government agencies. MSC is currently searching for a Clinical Veterinarian to support the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

Duties and Responsibilities:
Provide veterinary clinical and procedural support to all laboratory animal species housed in all five animal facilities, including ABSL2, ABSL3 and ABSL4 (maximum containment). Specific responsibilities will include:

- Specialized veterinary procedures in all species.
- Development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and monitoring of compliance.
- Review of the animal study proposals, development of the animal models.
- Veterinary management of the specific pathogen free areas.
- Providing specific experimental animal procedure training.
- Assisting with coordination and guidance of the research and animal experiment development activities of NIH researchers.
- Providing comprehensive surgical services.
- Serving on scientific committees as assigned. Guide and advice the administration of the Animal Care Unit and Use Program in compliance with all applicable laws.

Please visit our Careers site: http://mscweb.com/careers/

To ensure that your personal and contact information with ACLAM remains current, don’t forget to update your personal information via the Personal Info Update Form on the ACLAM website at http://www.aclam.org/form_personal_infoQuask.HTML
Dr. Philip C. Trexler was born to Lester and Louise Trexler in “Pair-a-dice”, CA on July 30th 1911, which was later respelled “Paradise” for political correctness after the “gold rush days”. Some would consider this to be an omen, as Dr. Trexler had a great sense of humor and was totally unconcerned about political correctness. He was a scientist through and through and pursued facts with an ever present gentle disposition with no interest in pomp and circumstance or anything pretentious. He would always downplay the many accolades given to him with his usual humility.

Dr. Trexler passed away on June 29th, 2014, just 31 days shy of his 103rd birthday at Sanctuary at Holy Cross near the University of Notre Dame (UND) in South Bend, IN, where he had accomplished so much and was awarded a B.S. degree in 1934, a Master’s Degree in 1936, and in 1984, an Honorary Doctorate Degree by it’s distinguished President, the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh.

Although “Trex”, as he liked to be called, which was his father’s nickname as well, entered the Catholic seminary as a young man in high school, within a year he recognized that the life of the clergy was not for him. After finishing high school, he entered Notre Dame and graduated Cum Laude with a B.S. degree in biology.

Trex stayed on at UND and received his Master’s degree (Magna Cum Laude) under James Arthur “Art” Reyniers. Fr. John O’Hara, later Cardinal O’Hara, was President of the University and considered Reyniers as his protégé. Fr. O’Hara advised Reyniers that if he would concentrate on his germfree research, he would be able to start an Institute. This was the beginning of the LOBUND (Laboratories of Bacteriology, University of Notre Dame) Institute and its quest to develop germfree animals for biomedical research, which are the ultimate controlled animal model for any scientific study.

Trex stayed at UND as Associate Director of LOBUND and built the steel isolators for rearing germfree animals and oversaw the research, while Reyniers went on the road to solicit funding for LOBUND. Since Fr. O’Hara’s father had been the U.S. Ambassador to Argentina, Fr. O’Hara was able to introduce Reyniers to the Washington, D.C. social crowd including members of Congress who were interested in science and prominent personalities such as Bob Hope and other entertainers who did charity work. Reyniers was able to obtain over three million dollars of support during the 1940s when the entire budget for all of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in 1940 was only $700,000!

Consequently, Reyniers and Trex were able to build a new building for LOBUND and developed the first germfree rat in 1946. This was a major breakthrough and resulted in their picture appearing in LIFE Magazine in 1949. Trex is on the far left, with Reyniers in the middle and the LOBUND business manager, Bob Ervin, on the right.

Since the cost of a “Reyniers” type of stainless steel isolator, which cost as much as an automobile at the time, was preventing the implementation of germfree research, Trex introduced an extremely inexpensive flexible film isolator made of polyvinyl plastic in 1957 which revolutionized the field and allowed for many more research institutes in academia, industry and government to establish gnotobiotic laboratories.

In addition, at the behest of the Institute for Laboratory Animal Research within the National Academy of Sciences, Dr. Trexler held a 3 day Workshop in 1960 on the campus of UND to teach 10 commercial and one governmental animal suppliers how to derive their nucleus stock animals into the germfree state, thereby freeing them from ectoparasites (fleas, ticks, lice, and mites), endoparasites (pinworms, tapeworms, etc.), pathogenic bacteria (Salmonella, Mycoplasma, etc.) and a myriad of mouse and rat viruses (over 20 in all!).

This Workshop literally transformed the landscape of biomedical research oversight. By eliminating all of these infestations and infections of research animals, investigators were able to conduct their research without the interference these pathogens had been causing for decades requiring many experiments to be repeated and some studies to be abandoned altogether.

For these enormous contributions to biomedical research, Trex received an Honorary Doctorate Degree from UND, an Honorary Membership into the American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine, and the Griffin Award, which is the highest Award bestowed by the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science! He had 18 US patents, 9 UK patents and 76 publications.

Dr. Trexler was predeceased by brother, Ralph J. Trexler, Sr. of Texas and two sisters, Joan Klechner and Louise Haire, both of Florida. Dr. Trexler had no children but married Ruby Collister, M.D. in 1972 and thereby acquired four stepchildren, Ingrid Calder (Rick) Graham, John David Collister, Graham Mark (Debbie) Collister and Ian Johnathan (Jennifer) Collister, all of whom survive him, along with 8 grandchildren.

Dr. Trexler requested no funeral service, but his ashes will be interred at the University of Notre Dame. Prior to his death, Dr. Trexler requested any memorial gifts be donated to the science one’s choice. One good choice might be the Association for Gnotobiotics (AG), the very scientific organization founded by Dr. Trexler in 1961. Tax deductible donations in Dr. Trexler’s memory can be made out to the Association for Gnotobiotics and sent to Dr. Philip B. Carter, Secretary/Treasurer, Association for Gnotobiotics, 12916 Barsanlaw Dr., Raleigh, NC 27613-6400.

by Roger Orcutt

In Memoriam

Philip Charles Trexler

DSc (hon), ACLAM Diplomate 69 (hon)
Stephanie Wynn Krasnow Parrish passed away on July 22, 2014.

Stephanie spoke four languages and was a talented oboist and pianist but her love for animals won out. She pursued science over music, and entered the pre-veterinary medicine program at Michigan State University in the fall of 1977. In the middle of her sophomore year, Stephanie was admitted to the MSU College of Veterinary Medicine. She earned her undergraduate degree after two years of veterinary school (B.S., 1981), and her DVM after a total of six years at MSU, in 1983.

Stephanie was licensed to practice as a veterinarian in Michigan, New York, Maryland and South Carolina. From 1983 – 1986, Stephanie worked in a private dairy practice in Monsey, NY, and then practiced as a large animal veterinarian in New Berlin, NY. She also practiced in Westchester and Rockland counties.

From 1986-1989, Stephanie was a Postdoctoral Fellow in Laboratory Animal Medicine in the Unit for Laboratory Animal Medicine at The University of Michigan, in Ann Arbor, MI, and subsequently worked as a Research Fellow at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute at UofM. From 1990-92, Stephanie worked as a Clinical Veterinarian at the Warner-Lambert Company, in Ann Arbor, and earned board certification from the American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine in 1991. In 1992, Stephanie moved to the Washington, D.C. area where she was the clinical veterinarian at Bioqual, attending to a large population of monkeys and other research small animals.

In 1996, Stephanie married Lt. Col. John Parrish, also a veterinarian. When John was transferred to a US Army facility near Bangkok, Thailand, Stephanie joined him. Their son, Joseph, was born in 1997 in Thailand. Stephanie learned to speak Thai and worked for McKesson BioServices in research relating to the search for an HIV vaccine. She authored or co-authored several articles related to HIV vaccine development.

Stephanie and John returned to the United States and in 1999, settled near Frederick, MD on a farm of about 25 acres. Stephanie realized her lifelong dream of owning a small farm when she and John began their farming adventure in Frederick. She worked for the Henry M. Jackson Foundation from 2000 – 2003 and raised Barbados Blackbelly Hair Sheep and Irish Dexter Cattle in her spare time. She also had a menagerie of chickens, and guinea hens in addition to the more typical companions which included dogs, cats, fish and tropical birds. In 2003, Stephanie returned to private practice, and served the MD community in various veterinary practices as a caring clinician.

In 2006, Stephanie and her family moved to Westminster, South Carolina and worked a farm that grew to 125 acres. She is listed as a registered breeder with the Barbados Blackbelly Sheep Association International and was a past treasurer of the American Black Belly Sheep Association. Stephanie was an avid enthusiast for preserving rare breeds of livestock and the farm has many inhabitants (in addition to the sheep and cattle), including American Guinea Hogs, Dominique and Araucana Chickens, and Maremma and Great Pyrenees livestock guardian dogs. Stephanie put a small website together that shows the farm and some of its inhabitants, which can be found at: www.parrishfarm.com

Stephanie worked in various small animal practices in the Upstate of SC and spent countless hours working in humane organizations and spay/neuter clinics to help control the suffering and overpopulation of un-owned dogs and cats. Stephanie passed away after a long battle with ovarian cancer.

Details about Stephanie can be found at: http://memorialwebsites.legacy.com/Stephanie-Wynn-Krasnow-Parrish/homepage.aspx

An audiovisual celebration of Stephanie’s life can be found here: https://docs.google.com/file/?id=0B1hRewb0Q1MOXdaSXdyWTFcXM/edit

In lieu of flowers, please consider a charitable contribution to The CLEARITY Foundation, http://www.clearityfoundation.org/
Russell Lindsey died on July 30th 2014. He was born December 6, 1933 in Tift County, Georgia to Eulen Russell and Eula Jones Lindsey. At the University of Georgia he met his wife-to-be Elizabeth Ann Fort. They were married and subsequently blessed with four children: James (Tammy) Lindsey, Jr., Leigh Ann (Andrew) Blaine, Stephen (Kristin) Lindsey, and Amy (Albert) Anderson. Grandchildren are: Kristopher, Zack, Jessica, Mollie, Benjamin, and John Michael Lindsey; Ellen and Sarah Blaine; Taylor, Sterling, and Brooke Lindsey; and Russell Anderson. He earned a BS in Agriculture (1953) and the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (1957) degrees at the University of Georgia and the MS in Veterinary Pathology (1961) at Auburn University. He subsequently trained in pathology of human patients in the Department of Pathology at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in Baltimore, MD (training equivalent to the PhD). He then served for five years on the Johns Hopkins faculty as Assistant Professor, concentrating on laboratory methods for improving the health of research animals. In 1967 he joined the University of Alabama at Birmingham (UAB) as Professor and Chair of the Department of Comparative Medicine in the Schools of Medicine and Dentistry where he served for 34 years. Dr. Lindsey was a pioneer in improving the health of research animals. In 1967 he joined the University of Alabama at Birmingham (UAB) as Professor and Chair of the Department of Comparative Medicine in the Schools of Medicine and Dentistry where he served for 34 years. Dr. Lindsey was a pioneer in improving the health and humane use of laboratory animals as research models for understanding human diseases. He authored or co-authored more than 140 scientific papers and book chapters in his field. He received many honors for his contributions: 2003 Distinguished Faculty Lecturer at UAB (the highest honor given by the UAB Medical Center); Distinguished Alumnus of the Year 2005 at the University of Georgia College of Veterinary Medicine; and the Wilford S. Bailey Distinguished Alumni Award for 2010 by the Auburn University College of Veterinary Medicine.

**Personal remembrance:**

Sometimes we have an opportunity to walk among the footprints of giants. For me personally and professionally, one of those giants was Dr. Russ Lindsey. Years ago, I was fortunate to be among the many postdoctoral students at the University of Alabama at Birmingham where Dr. Lindsey worked for so long. Dr. Lindsey, more than anyone I know, embodied the term “comparative medicine”. He was a leader in both fields of veterinary pathology and laboratory animal medicine. He was among the first to study and illuminate what there was to know about lab animal diseases, especially during a time when many of these diseases still afflicted rats and mice & created untoward effects on research data. He and Drs. Baker & Weisbroth literally wrote the first major book on the Laboratory Rat. He encouraged his students not to be “clipboard vets”, ie, those more concerned with enforcing regulations than being a contributing partner in science and medicine.

Above and beyond his academic accomplishments, he was a gentleman, family man, and a generous person, providing advice, support and his time to help his students sort through life’s problems. You don’t always perceive the benefits of knowing or working with someone until you look back in hindsight with the understanding of time and your own experiences. On behalf of all the “students” and colleagues at UAB, I want to acknowledge the passing of this great man. Our sympathies go out to his family and friends. May he rest in peace.

Ken Boschert, DVM
Washington University