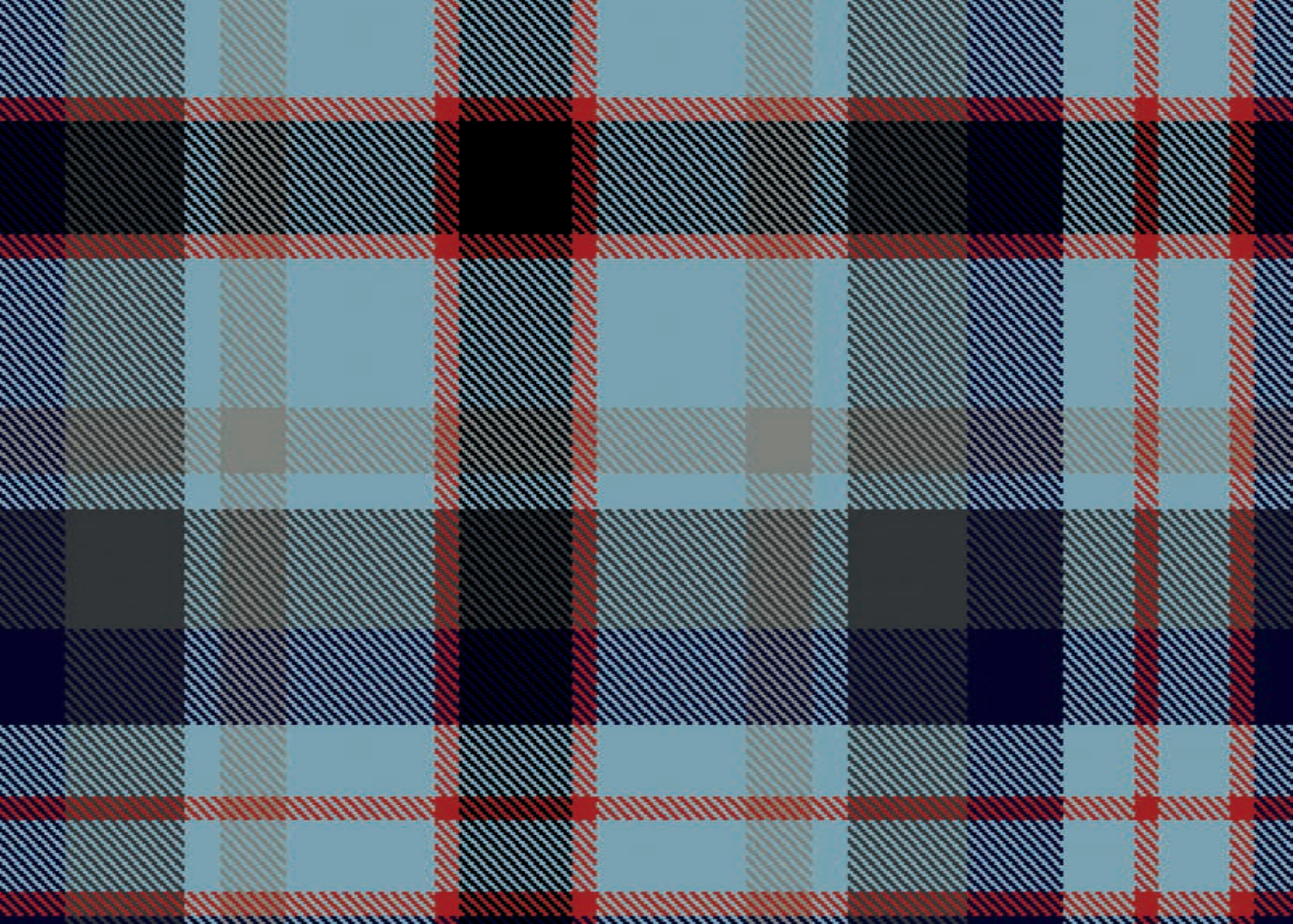


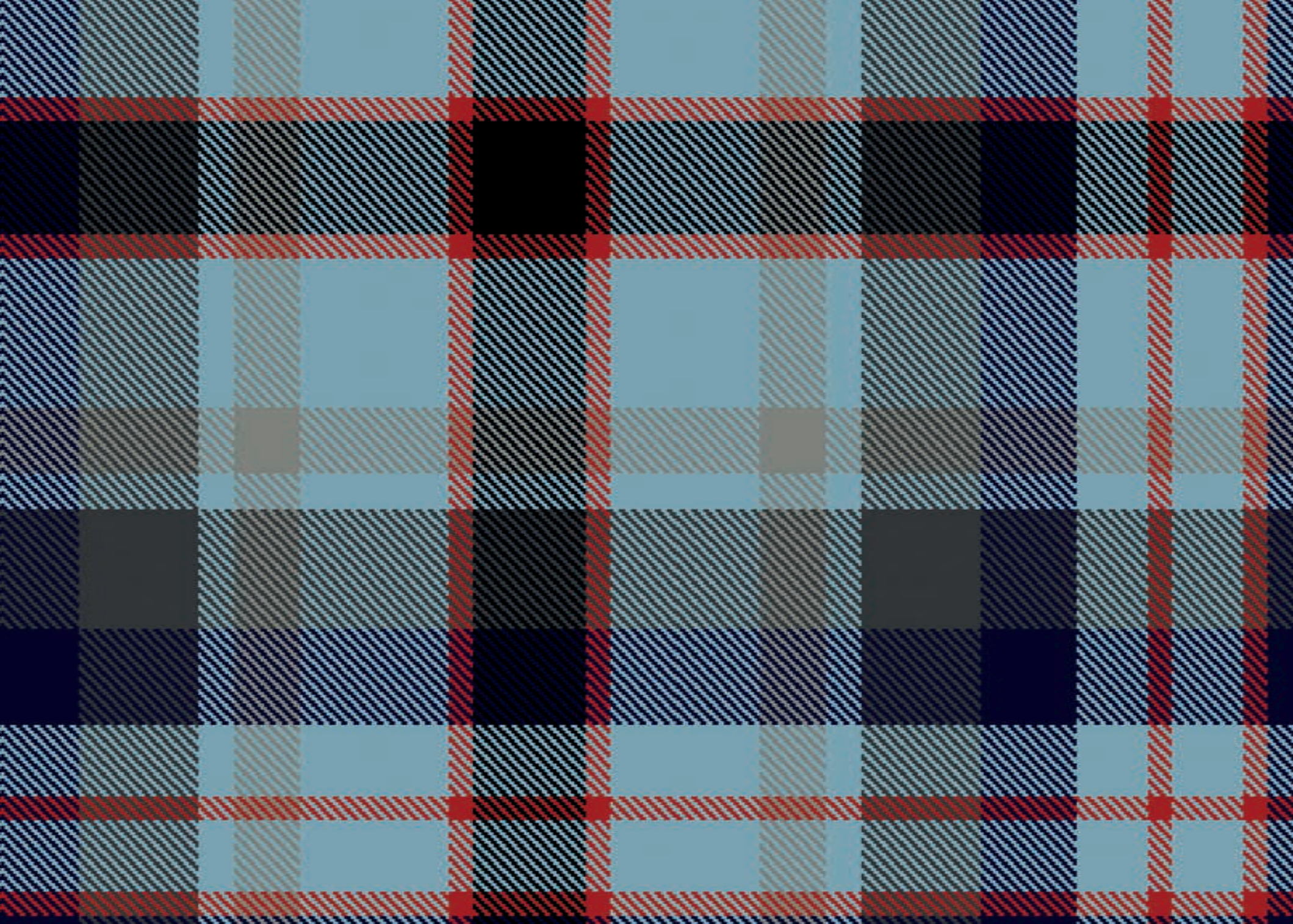


THE UNIVERSITY *of* EDINBURGH
The Royal (Dick) School
of Veterinary Studies



Extraordinary since 1823







Foreword

The year 2023 marks the bicentenary of the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, which is the oldest vet school in Scotland and second oldest in the United Kingdom. I am proud to have played a part in its history as Head of School from 2011 to 2023, and now as Head of the College of Medicine and Veterinary Medicine.

From its humble beginnings of lectures in the Calton Convening Rooms, to its position today as one of the leading providers of veterinary education in the world, this celebratory publication marks just a few of the many milestones in the School's 200-year history.

Founder William Dick took inspiration from the rapid advances in medical sciences in Edinburgh during the 19th century, and through his vision and tenacity, his School played a major role in shaping the evolution of veterinary medicine.

Throughout its history, the School has been closely associated with Edinburgh Medical School, and it is fitting today that the two are aligned in the University of Edinburgh's College of Medicine and Veterinary Medicine. This unique collaboration enables us to meet the challenges of a changing world under the banner 'one biology, one medicine, and one health'.

The Dick Vet, as it is fondly known, has educated veterinarians from across the globe, some of whom have gone on to develop new schools of their own, and/or contribute to the advancement of veterinary education, clinical practice and research.

In this publication you can track its migration from Edinburgh's Clyde Street to Summerhall, and now to its home at Easter Bush. The road to its success has not always been easy, but the School has navigated complex external pressures owing to its exceptional staff and students.

As you read through this charting of the Dick Vet's achievements, I hope you will have the same sense of pride that I have in being part of its history. I equally look forward to the next chapter as the School continues to grow as part of one of the finest universities in the world, educating the next generation and tackling the grand challenges that face humanity and animal health.



Professor David J. Argyle BVMS PhD DECVIM-CA (Oncology) FRSE FRSA FRCVS
Vice Principal and Head of College of Medicine and Veterinary Medicine



The Royal (Dick) School
of Veterinary Studies

Research
International
Education



What's in a name?

From the time he established Scotland's first veterinary school in 1823 to his death in 1866, William Dick committed his life to the pursuit of the extraordinary.

In the School's first 200 years, it has changed location twice, graduated over 8000 veterinary surgeons, and launched multiple veterinary schools across the globe. But we're just getting started.

Modern, innovative facilities on a purpose-built campus support and complement our world-leading research and clinical practice, providing our students with the exceptional learning experience they can expect from one of the world's top veterinary schools. Our extensive accreditation enables our veterinary graduates to practise across the globe, and our online learning environment is connecting an international community of postgraduates with our foremost experts in veterinary and animal-aligned theory and practice. William Dick wanted to change the world. We are changing it still.

Within these pages, you will see a selection of timelines from the School's history, which we've compiled to celebrate our bicentenary in 2023. These are far from a comprehensive history of the School, but provide a snapshot of some key dates in our story. We've worked with the University of Edinburgh Archives to include beautiful historical images from the One Health archive, which we hope you'll enjoy as much as we have.

William Dick

White Horse Close



William Dick was born the son of a farrier in Edinburgh's White Horse Close on 6 May 1793. In 1816, he attended comparative anatomy lectures at Dr John Barclay's extramural school, and in 1817, travelled to London to attend lectures at the Veterinary College in Camden under Professor Edward Coleman. William passed his diploma exam just three months later, at which point he returned to Edinburgh to establish Scotland's first veterinary school.

In 1823, the Directors of the Highland Society of Scotland at Edinburgh approved a sum of £50 to promote 'public instruction in the ensuing season, in the veterinary art and the diseases of livestock'.

Dick delivered his first lecture on Monday 24 November 1823, to 25 students – mostly farriers and smiths. Over the following

23 weeks he delivered 46 lectures on topics related to the anatomy and diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and dogs – a far wider range than the London syllabus and more suited to Scotland's requirements.

William was an outstanding veterinary practitioner and educator, committed to the pursuit of excellence in all that he did. He was appointed Veterinary Surgeon in Scotland to Queen Victoria in 1842, and wore many hats including Editor of The Veterinarian, Justice of the Peace, Moderator of the High Constables, Dean of Guild, Deacon of the Hammerman Guild, Deacon Convenor of the Trades and honorary treasurer of the Royal Physical Society.

William died on 4 April 1866 and was buried in the family plot, 100m from where he was born.



Mary Dick



Mary Dick was born 1 June 1791, older sister to William and a key figure in his life and veterinary school.

Mary kept the accounts for the School and, by all accounts, the manners of the students and staff, under close watch – but was affectionately regarded by all.

After William's death she wrote to the Trustees suggesting that the School be renamed 'The Dick Veterinary College' – and so it was, in 1873.

Mary died on 14 July 1883 at the remarkable age of 92, and was buried in the family plot next to her brother.

From the archives



Teaching laboratory at Clyde Street. The premises underwent extensive refurbishment in 1833 to provide purpose-designed facilities.



'Reclining Horse Rising', the statue by sculptor A. Wallace, has moved with the Dick Vet. After Clyde Street, the horse sat on top of the archway into The MacCallum Clinical Department at Summerhall, but needed some 'veterinary' attention when the arch was later dismantled.



Some teaching methods never change. Mounted skeletons are used by today's students to learn anatomy in exactly the way shown here.



An osteology (bone) demonstration class in the Dissection Room at Summerhall. The lecturer is William (Bill) Stokoe.

CLINICAL RECORDS
NUMBER OF CASES 1st JULY, 1949-30th JUNE 1950.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE	IN-PATIENTS			OUT-PATIENTS			EXTERNAL CLINIQUE			TOTAL					
	HORSES	DOGS	CATS	HORSES	DOGS	CATS	HORSES	DOGS	CATS						
DISEASES CAUSED BY INFECTION	35	3	3	105	96	148	106	18	9	1	41	64	1	1493	
DISTEMPER AND PARVOTEMPER	23	2	-	398	257	-	59	27	-	-	-	-	-	1359	
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	1	30	1	1	273	22	-	2	18	2	1	2	3	336	
DISEASES OF THE EYE	20	2	-	2	296	33	1	4	6	1	-	2	-	367	
DISEASES OF THE EAR	40	8	-	-	544	148	-	-	7	5	-	-	-	752	
DISEASES OF THE NOSE	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	7	-	-	-	139	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	164	
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FEEDING ORGANS	10	-	-	-	56	4	-	5	4	-	1	-	-	80	
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	1	-	-	-	56	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	
DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	-	-	1	3	41	-	54	
DISEASES OF THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM	4	2	-	3	1	20	8	-	1	2	1	2	1	46	
DISEASES OF THE TEETH AND GUMS	6	2	-	3	112	15	-	7	6	1	-	-	-	152	
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	1	74	7	2	12	823	109	6	12	49	3	3	17	1120	
DISEASES OF THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM	7	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	7	-	1	25	2	114	
DISEASES OF THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM	1	23	8	1	-	112	14	-	3	8	1	6	32	209	
CASTRATION	2	-	-	-	744	24	2	-	4	34	7	-	-	817	
OVARIOTOMY	10	8	-	-	1	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	
DISEASES OF BONES, JOINTS, MUSCLES, TENDONS, AND SKIN	9	6	-	1	11	104	2	-	13	3	-	2	1	152	
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY TISSUE	28	36	-	1	181	145	-	8	4	9	2	6	-	421	
DISEASES OF THE SKIN	9	46	2	-	7	946	120	2	17	19	7	2	33	1210	
DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM	6	20	41	-	8	995	290	10	61	36	13	10	16	4	1691
TUMOURS AND CYSTS	2	48	4	-	2	226	12	1	1	9	-	-	9	314	
MISFORMATIONS	3	5	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	
POISONS	3	2	-	-	10	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	21	
DOCKING	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	154	
EUTHANASIA	-	-	-	-	159	163	1	-	6	8	-	-	-	337	
EXAMINATION AS TO SOUNDNESS	-	-	-	-	12	2	-	14	8	-	-	-	-	36	
EXAMINATION FOR PREGNANCY	-	-	-	1	31	1	-	1	2	1	-	41	-	78	
ALLERGIC TESTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	11	
PARTURICTION	20	11	-	-	27	6	-	-	13	2	4	2	-	85	
OESTRUS	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
TOTALS	36	745	142	12	156	734	259	156	172	320	90	116	310	14	1242

The interesting thing about this annual case log is just how many dogs and cats were treated before the main rise of small animal practice after 1950. This finding is repeated in other UK vet schools.



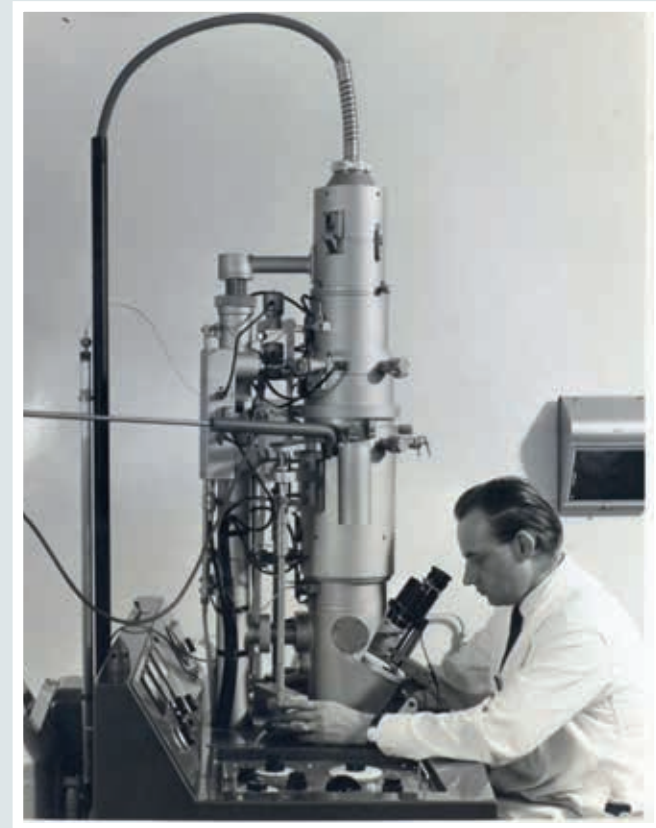
Staff await the arrival of students into the Dissection Room for an anatomy 'spot' exam in the 1980s.



Anatomy class in progress in the dissecting room at Summerhall in the 1980s. The top left-hand corner shows several 'teaching machines' which were used to test recognition of structures by slide projection on screens. They represented innovative learning technology.



The MacCallum Clinical Department was named after Alexander Inglis MacCallum who endowed a Chair of Bacteriology and Pathology at the Dick Vet with £15,000, and later contributed £10,500 to the New Buildings Fund which helped construct Summerhall. The arch into the MacCallum Clinical Department at Summerhall was named after him.



An early Philips transmission electron microscope being operated by Neil Smith, anatomy technician at the Dick Vet in the 1960s. Electron microscopy was developed in the 1930s and allows for study of cell ultrastructure, offering magnification far in excess of that obtained by light microscopes. The images are used for teaching and research.



Students study the cross-sectional anatomy of a calf's nose with the aid of an anatomical atlas. 1980s.



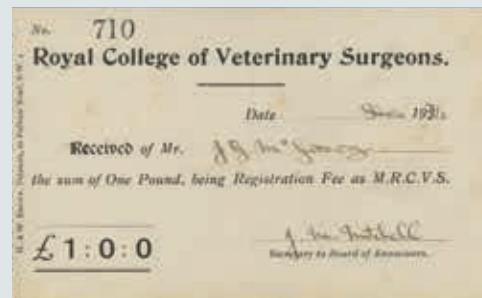
Clinical students examining a pony.



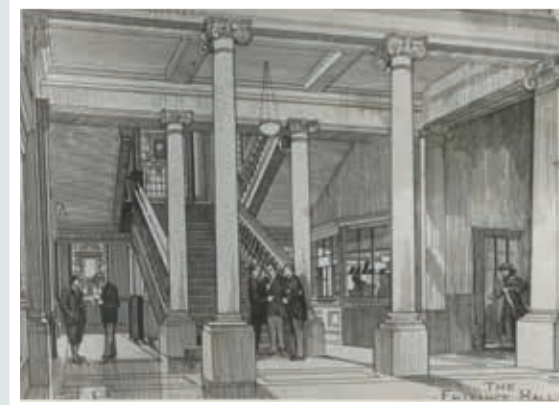
A horse being examined in the courtyard at Summerhall.



Physiology or biochemistry class in progress at Summerhall. The year size will have been around 60 students, compared with upwards of 160 today.



The RCVS registration fee for 2023 is £189 for a UK graduate.



Sketch plan of the foyer at Summerhall. The overall design of Summerhall was understated and without excessive ornament.



Summerhall, probably 1960s. The front façade was unusual for the number of large windows incorporated.



Dissection class in process. The bodies will have been preserved with formalin and wrapped up between classes. The mezzanine level contained books and other reference material.



Clearly, something interesting is about to happen in this test tube! This is probably 1950s.



Clyde Street after the 1833 refurbishment. Underneath the horse sculpture was a carved frieze depicting the heads of different animals. William and Mary Dick lived in a flat on the first floor.



The swimming team adopts a formal pose. Date is 1940s or 50s.



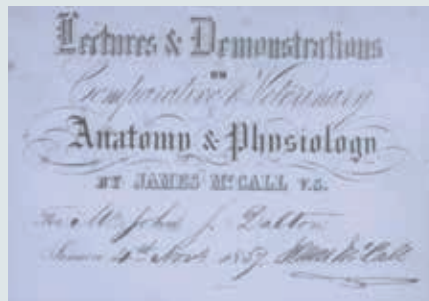
This may have been a student-designed Christmas card. The building is Summerhall and the horse/dog combination suggests a possible date of 1930s-50s. The combination of microscope and mortar and pestle represents an interesting mix of 'old' (traditional) and 'new' (scientific) veterinary medicine.



William (Bill) Stokoe was an anatomy lecturer at the Dick Vet from 1959-85. As well as discovering a valve in the adrenal gland, he wrote cowboy novels and a pet column for the Edinburgh Evening News, which this poster advertises. He also owned a pet shop.



There is a long tradition of veterinary anatomical illustration for educational purposes. This poster is designed to show the blood vessels and nervous system of the horse and would probably have been on display in the dissection room.



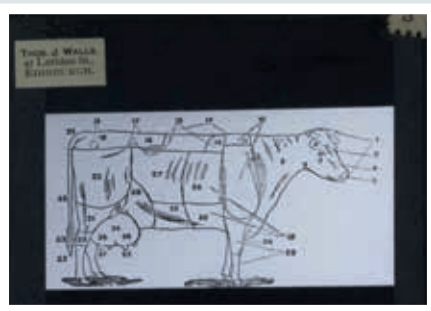
James McCall studied with and then worked for William Dick as a professor of anatomy, before leaving to set up Glasgow veterinary school in 1862.



The main staircase at Summerhall showing the stained-glass window that alumni from Clyde Street had installed. These window plates are now mounted in the main teaching building at Easter Bush.



Architectural sketch of the Summerhall façade showing a modest and somewhat plain frontage with many windows. Such a restrained approach was consistent with a country emerging from the Great War.



This lantern slide showing the points of a dairy cow could be used in teaching today. Some things never change!



Histology laboratory.

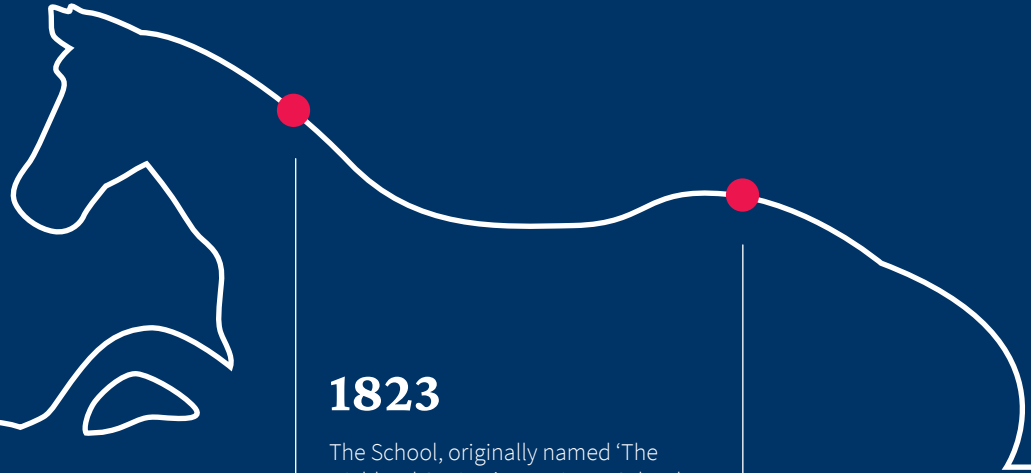


Admission ticket for the lecture course of 1857-58. These lectures would have been delivered at Clyde Street.



Hygiene classroom. 'Hygiene' is not a subject recognised in veterinary curricula today, but related topics will be found in classes on animal husbandry and veterinary public health.

The School

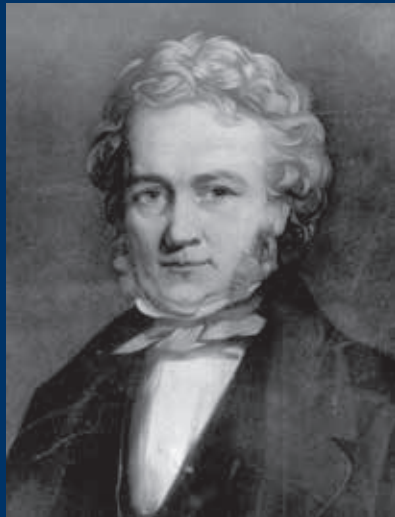


1793

William Dick is born

1818

William Dick qualifies from the Royal Veterinary College at the age of 24



1823

The School, originally named 'The Highland Society's Veterinary School, Edinburgh' is established. The first regular classes begin in November



1839

The School officially becomes a college, and William Dick is conferred the title of Professor

1873

The School is renamed 'Dick's Veterinary College' in response to a crisis caused by the establishment of the rival New Veterinary College



1866

William Dick dies. By this time over 2000 graduates are to be found throughout the world - among them founders of veterinary schools in Australia, Canada, Ireland and the United States. On his death, Dick bequeathed his college in trust to the Burgh Council of Edinburgh

1906

The Royal (Dick) Veterinary College is incorporated by Act of Parliament



1916

The School moves to a purpose-designed building at Summerhall in the south side of Edinburgh

1947

The School acquires a farm at Easter Bush, seven miles south of Edinburgh, in line with the recommendations for all UK veterinary schools outlined in the Loveday Reports of 1938/44

1923

The School celebrates its Centenary



1951

The School is reconstituted as the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, and officially becomes part of the University of Edinburgh.



1962

The Easter Bush site is developed into a Veterinary Field Station incorporating The Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine

2008

The Roslin Institute, birthplace of Dolly the Sheep, becomes part of the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies

1990

Her Royal Highness, The Princess Royal becomes Patron of the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies



2011

The Summerhall site is vacated, and the staff and students are relocated to a new teaching building on the Easter Bush Campus. For the first time since 1962, all veterinary facilities, together with the Roslin Institute, are in one location

2023

The School celebrates its Bicentenary

Teaching

Teaching is at the heart of the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies. We provide outstanding veterinary education at undergraduate, postgraduate and short course level, using award-winning curricula, innovative teaching methods, and an interdisciplinary environment.

As a School with a truly international outlook, we are accredited by the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (RCVS), the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA), the European Association of Establishments for Veterinary Education (EAEVE), the South African Veterinary Council (SAVC) and the Australasia Veterinary Boards Council Inc (AVBC), allowing our graduates to practise veterinary medicine throughout the UK, North America, Europe, South Africa, Australasia and beyond.

The timelines on the following pages explore the evolution of our online teaching provision, and the former Polish Vet School.





Online Learning

The School has been a pioneer in the provision of online learning in veterinary medicine and animal biosciences since 2008. At the time of writing, there are 12 online postgraduate programmes available at the School, many of which can also be taken on a flexible, short course basis, in part or in whole. The School also offers a range of Massive Open Online Courses, in addition to online CPD courses.

Over 300,000 learners have registered on the Massive Open Online courses alone.

2008

eLearning Unit established



2008

School's first online MSc established, in Equine Science



2013

eLearning Unit is renamed 'Digital Education Unit'

2012

International Animal Welfare, Ethics and Law online postgraduate taught programme launches

2012

Conservation Medicine online postgraduate taught programme launches

2014

One Health online postgraduate taught programme launches

2015

EDIVET: Do you have what it takes to be a veterinarian? MOOC launches

2016

Chicken Behaviour and Welfare MOOC launches

2014

Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) in Equine Nutrition launches

2015

MOOC in Animal Behaviour and Welfare launches

2016

4 new online postgraduate taught programmes launch in:

- Applied Poultry Science
- Food Safety
- Global Food Security and Nutrition
- Veterinary Anaesthesia and Analgesia

2017

Truth About Cats and Dogs
MOOC launches

2020

Monthly Veterinary Clinical
Club moved online

2017

4 new online postgraduate taught
programmes launch in:

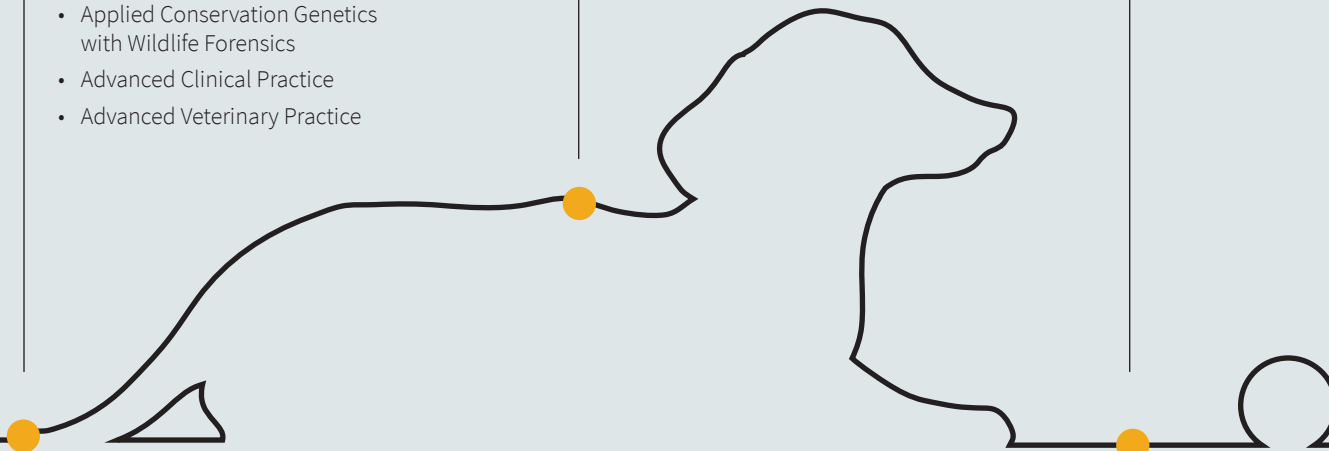
- Clinical Animal Behaviour
- Applied Conservation Genetics
with Wildlife Forensics
- Advanced Clinical Practice
- Advanced Veterinary Practice

2019

CPD Manager recruited to
increase provision of CPD

2020

Sustainable Global Food
Systems MOOC launches



2021

Nurses Clinical Club launches – delivered monthly

2021

Wild Welfare, in collaboration with the Jeanne Marchig International Centre for Animal Welfare Education, launches welfare e-learning package for zoo welfare, which is later translated into Japanese, Vietnamese and Indonesian

2021

Live CPD webinar series - Feline Behaviour Issues / Recognising, measuring and managing pain in cats

2021

Equine Grass Sickness online CPD course launches

2022

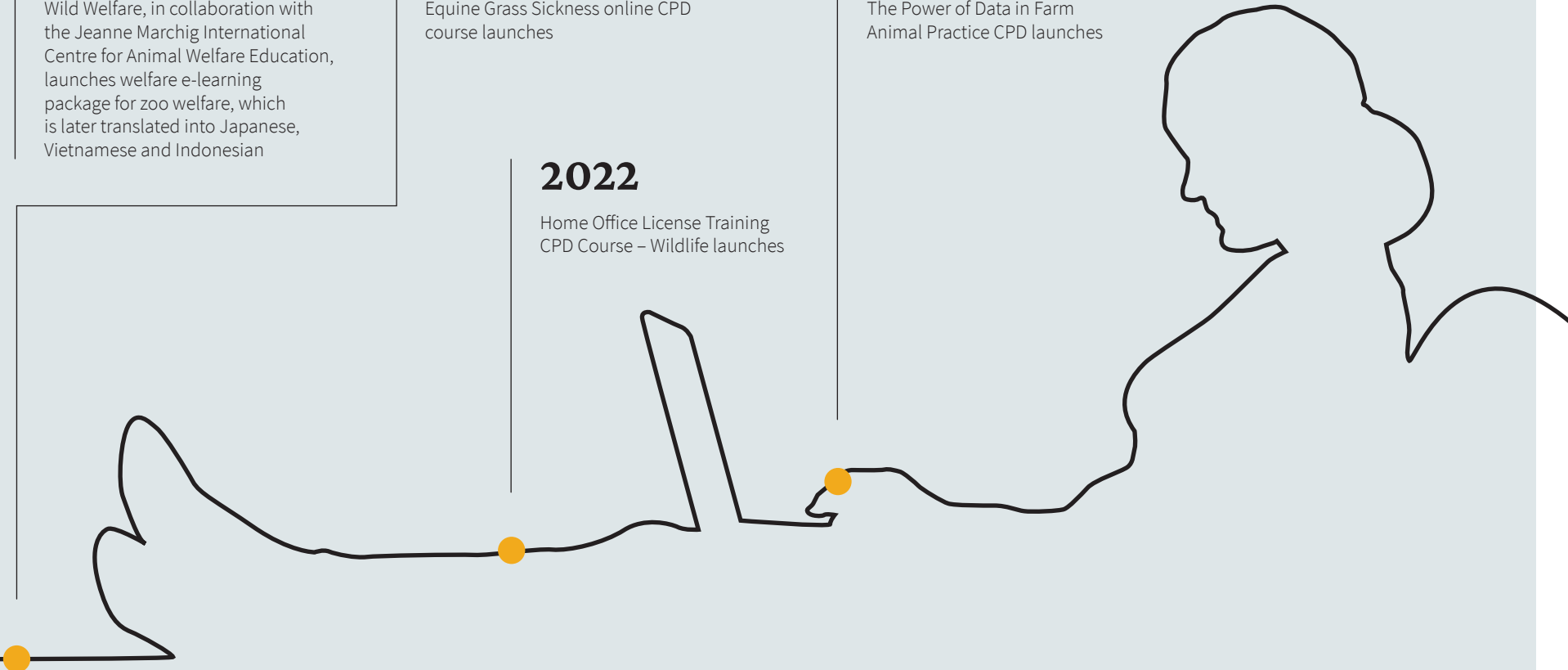
Home Office License Training CPD Course – Wildlife launches

2023

Introduction to Sustainable Food Systems and Food Security CPD launches

2023

The Power of Data in Farm Animal Practice CPD launches



Polish Vet School

1940

University of Edinburgh
Senatus Academicus
approved the establishment of
the Polish Medical School

1943

Inauguration of the 'Polish Committee of
Medical Veterinary Study in Edinburgh' at
Summerhall, with attendance by Władysław
Raczkiewicz, President of Poland

During the Second World War, veterinary education in Poland was severely disrupted. A Polish Vet School was established at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College to ensure a supply of vets in Poland after hostilities ended. In total, more than 80 students and graduates enrolled in the Polish Veterinary Faculty, 23 of whom obtained Polish Diplomas (from 1944-1947) as veterinary doctors. M.R.C.V.S diplomas were obtained by 28 staff and students (from 1942-1953).

1940

32 Polish veterinary
surgeons receive
internships at the School

1941–42

Nearly 40 Polish veterinary
surgeons had studied in the
different laboratories and
clinics of the Royal (Dick)
Veterinary College

1943

First academic year for Polish staff and
students officially opened on 11 October

1944

The Government of the Republic of Poland presented a commemorative marble plaque to the College at a special ceremony involving President Władysław Raczkiwicz, Polish students, and members of the Polish Committee of Medical-Veterinary Study in Edinburgh

It states:

This plaque was erected to commemorate the centenary of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in the year 1944. It was presented to pay homage to the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh, Scotland as a token of the deep gratitude of all the exiled Professors of Veterinary Science, Veterinary Surgeons and students who were working here during the war.



1944

Polish Board of Education in London changed the name 'Polish Committee of Medical Veterinary Study' to 'Polish Veterinary Faculty'

1945

Principal of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Sir Arthur Olver, retired

1948

Final decommissioning of the Polish Veterinary Faculty in Edinburgh

Clinical Practice

Our clinical services - small animal, equine and farm animal - are among the most influential centres for clinical care in the UK, providing our students and researchers with the best possible training environment.

The timelines on the following pages provide some key dates in the evolution of our clinical services.

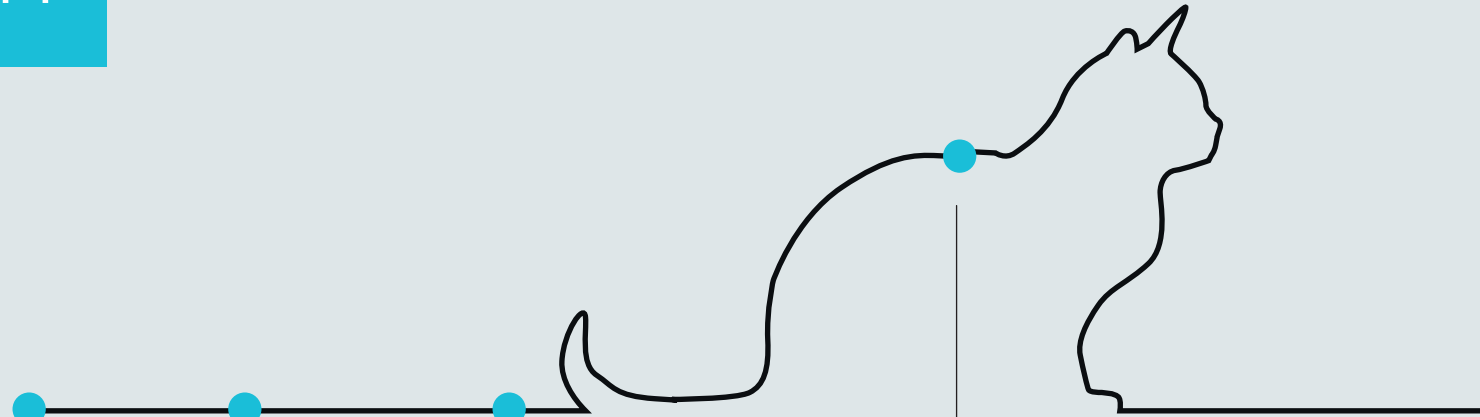
Looking forward, we continue to push the frontiers of veterinary medicine, incorporating research and teaching into our practice and employing a bench-to-bedside model of clinical excellence.





Companion Animals

The School has had a small animal hospital since its establishment in 1823, since when veterinary medicine has advanced in leaps and bounds. In the past 40 years, the Hospital for Small Animals has been at the forefront of some of the most exciting developments in the discipline, as you can see from this timeline.



1984

Vets pioneer a technique to implant cardiac pacemakers in dogs transvenously

1986

The Dick Vet launches Europe's first transvenous cardiac catheterisation treatments for congenital cardiac conditions in canines

2005

Dick Vet launches specialist-led clinical oncology service



2006

Our clinicians are the first in the UK to successfully perform radiofrequency ablation in dogs

2013

Launch of Neurology Service



2012

Launch of Emergency and Critical Care Service



2012

Launch of Interventional Radiology Service



2011

Diagnostic Imaging Service becomes fully digitised, enabling studies to be viewed simultaneously in multiple locations

2009

Clinicians develop a panel of novel tests to quantify pain in dogs and cats

2010

Launch of Dogslife, a revolutionary clinical research project looking at Labrador health

Dogslife

2008

Installation of surgical fluoroscopy enables orthopaedic surgeons to reduce fractures and place implants with precision





2014

Launch of the Dick Vet Rabbit and Exotics Practice

2015

Whole genome sequencing for patients achieved



2015

We became the first hospital in Scotland to offer CO2 surgical laser treatments

2016

Launch of Clinical Trials Unit



2016

Opening of on-site 64 slice CT scanner



2017

Launch of endoscopy suite



2018

Clinicians develop modified technique for cardioversion through catheters placed inside the heart using keyhole methods



2018

Launch of Royal (Dick) Edinburgh Physiotherapy, Assessment and Intensive Rehabilitation Centre (REPAIR)



2017

Genome wide association study (GWAS) of Hospital patients

2018

Opening of 1.5T MRI scanner

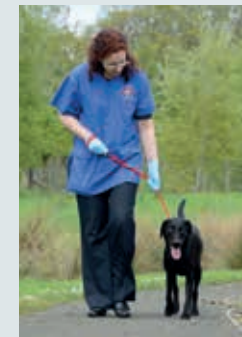


2019

Launch of Ophthalmology service

2021

Launch of Behaviour Clinic



2019

Opening of new Linear Accelerator



Farm

The Dick Vet Farm Animal Practice is a long-established first opinion general practice, and our Farm Animal Hospital offers hospitalisation facilities for all types of farm animals.

We provide a range of complex diagnostic, surgical and critical care procedures on any farm animal species utilising our access to large animal imaging facilities, surgical theatres and hospitalisation/isolation facilities.



late 1960s/early 1970s

The University of Edinburgh bought the Dalkeith practice of Charlie Davidson to provide farm and equine experience for vet students. Named 'Large Animal Practice Teaching Unit', abbreviated to LAPTU

1977

Dairy Herd Health and Productivity Service (DHHS) set up in conjunction with Dalgety Animal Feeds. Set up by Jim Kelly and David Whitaker. DHHS provided metabolic profile blood sampling and analysis all over UK, as well as farm animal veterinary consultancy and training



late
1990s

Provision of routine herd and flock health planning for preventative medicine on LAPTU farms

1999

Dalgety withdraws from animal feed industry, and DHHPS continues as independent organisation



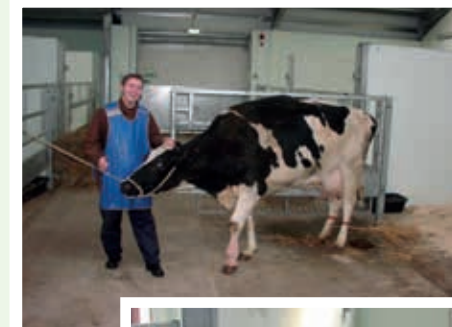
early
1990s

Transrectal ultrasound scanning for pregnancy started in cattle



1999

Farm Animal Hospital purpose-built to provide facilities for housing animals and student teaching



2001

Widespread uptake of multivalent vaccines for the prevention of calf pneumonia



2003

LAPTU split into Farm Animal Practice and Dick Vet Equine Practice

2002

Easter Bush dairy farm stopped milking (was sited where Roslin Institute building now is), and dairy cows moved to Langhill Farm. Langhill is a 220 cow Holstein herd used extensively for student teaching. New shed built for Easter Bush sheep flock



2003

Training of vets and uptake of electroejaculation for fertility testing bulls



2023

Use of mobile ultrasound scanning for pregnancy diagnosis in cattle



2013

Chancellor opened refurbished Farm Animal Practice premises in Middle Wing



Teaching vet students in farm animal practice



Teaching students in herd and flock health

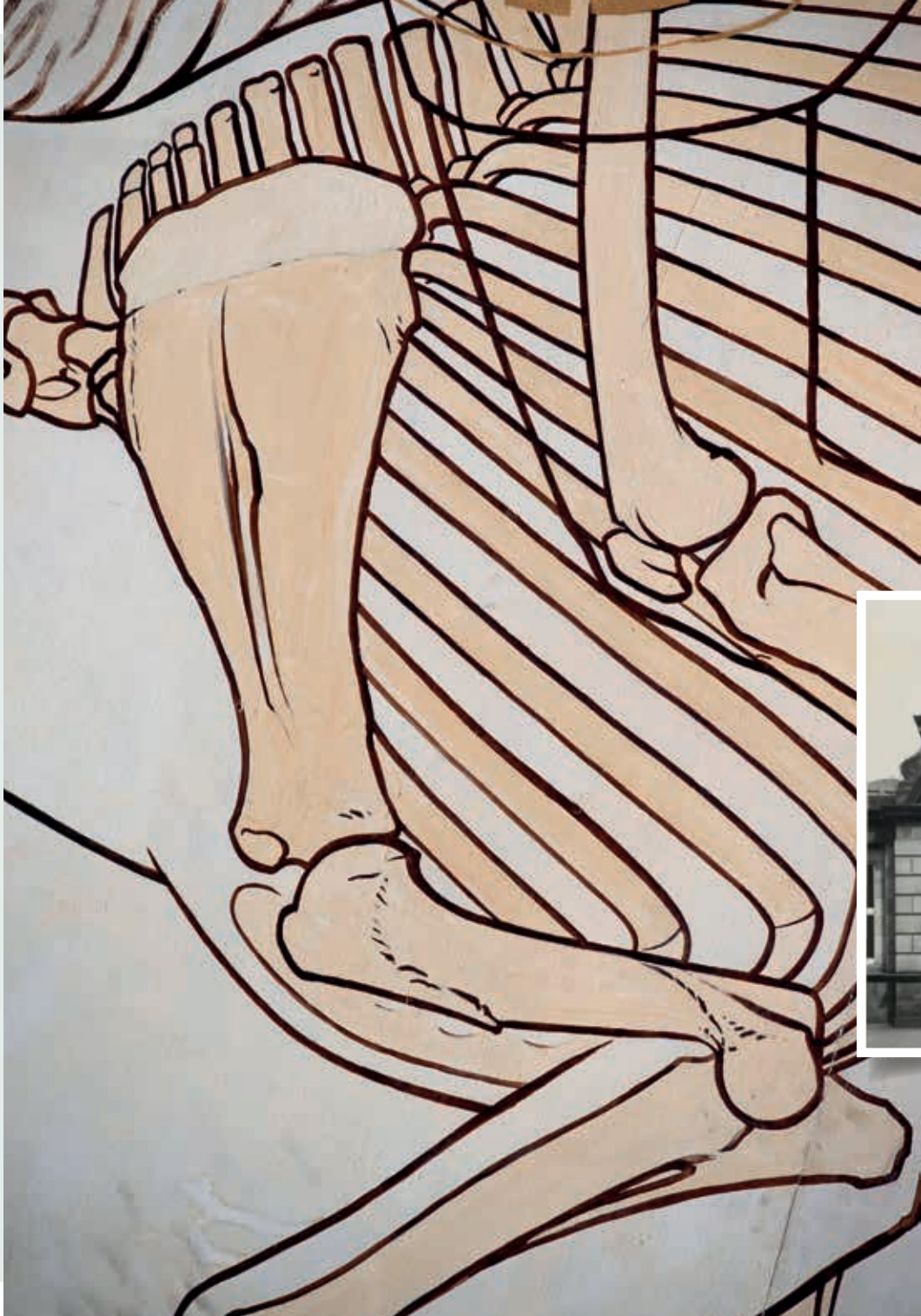


Equine

Modern-day veterinary medicine in Europe was born of a desperate need to control infectious diseases such as Rinderpest (cattle plague). Though now eradicated, this disease caused major loss of livestock worldwide and underpinned the vital role the veterinary profession plays in the management of infectious agents.

When schools were set up across Europe and the United Kingdom, the horse was the dominant species teaching and clinical practice focused on. It was vital for the economy, involved in transport and mining, and underpinning agriculture and agricultural developments. However, in the early part of the 20th century, the world was changing rapidly towards mechanisation. The introduction of motor vehicles and the development of farm machinery reduced reliance on the horse. In addition, two world wars in Europe highlighted the challenges that the UK faced in terms of food security. The profession was forced to pivot, and to focus greater effort towards agricultural livestock and away from horses.





The Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies was no different. The original curriculum was dominated by the horse and by the teaching of anatomy. A horse statue sat above the original Clyde Street premises and has followed the School for almost 200 years to its current site outside our Equine Reception, highlighting the formative role this species has played in the School's history.





That statue is now joined by 'Canter,' an Andy Scott sculpture that sits in front of the Charnock Bradley Building. The Dick Vet pivoted with the changing profession and today has a broad curriculum that underpins the graduate's omnipotential to succeed in all species. Despite this pivot, the School has consistently excelled in equine teaching, clinical practice and research, and boasts one of the UK's leading equine hospitals.

In 2018, the School opened a state-of-the-art hospital featuring surgical, imaging and critical care facilities, providing undergraduate and postgraduate students an outstanding experience in teaching, clinical practice and research, underpinned by a focus on welfare. The surgical facilities are designed for both standing and recumbent surgeries, and focused on reducing complications of surgery and anaesthesia. The hospital also boasts a suite of critical care boxes with 24-hour video monitoring.

The continued investment in the campus and its infrastructure has ensured we have maintained our position of one of the leading schools of veterinary medicine in the world.



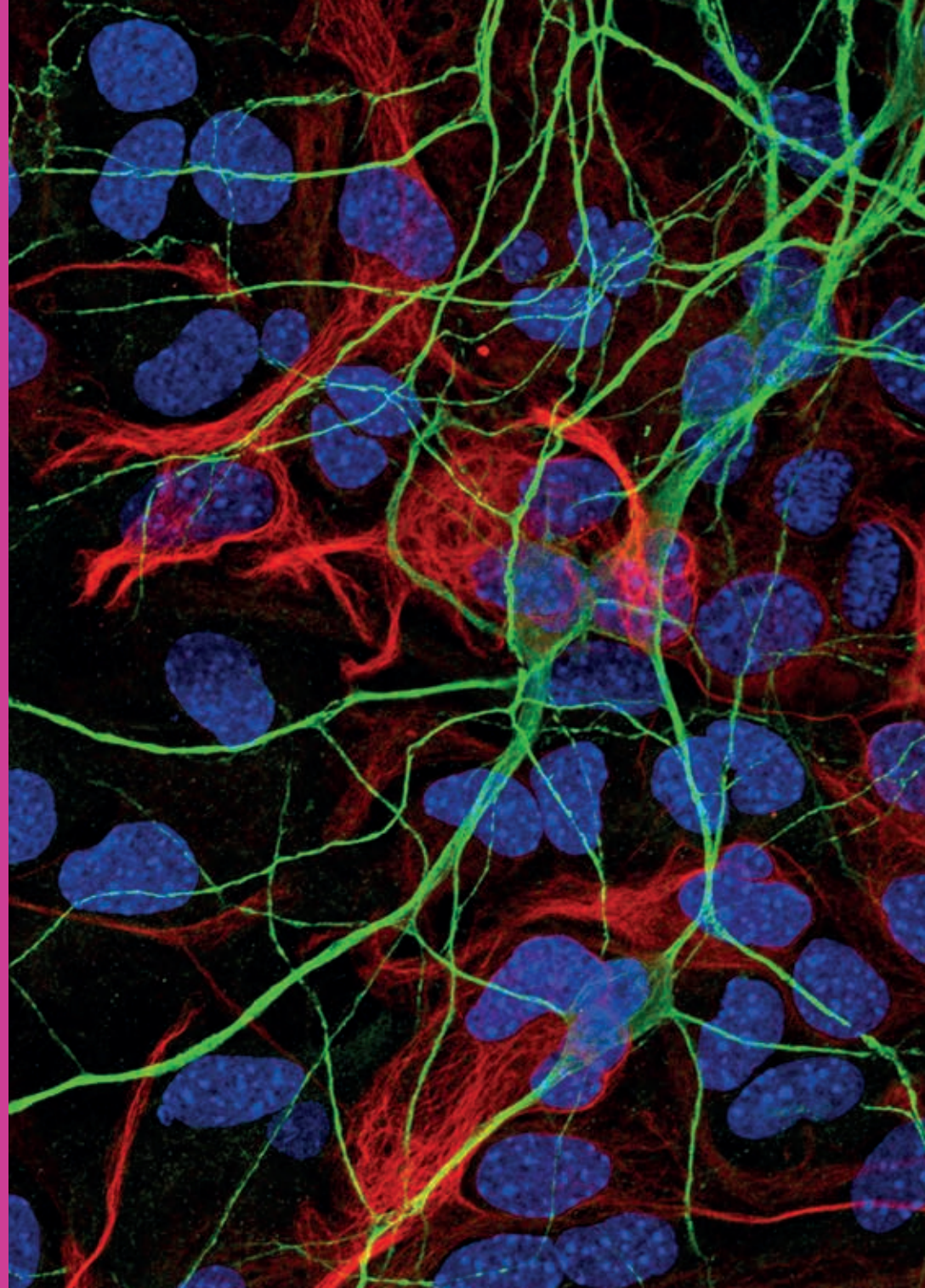
Research

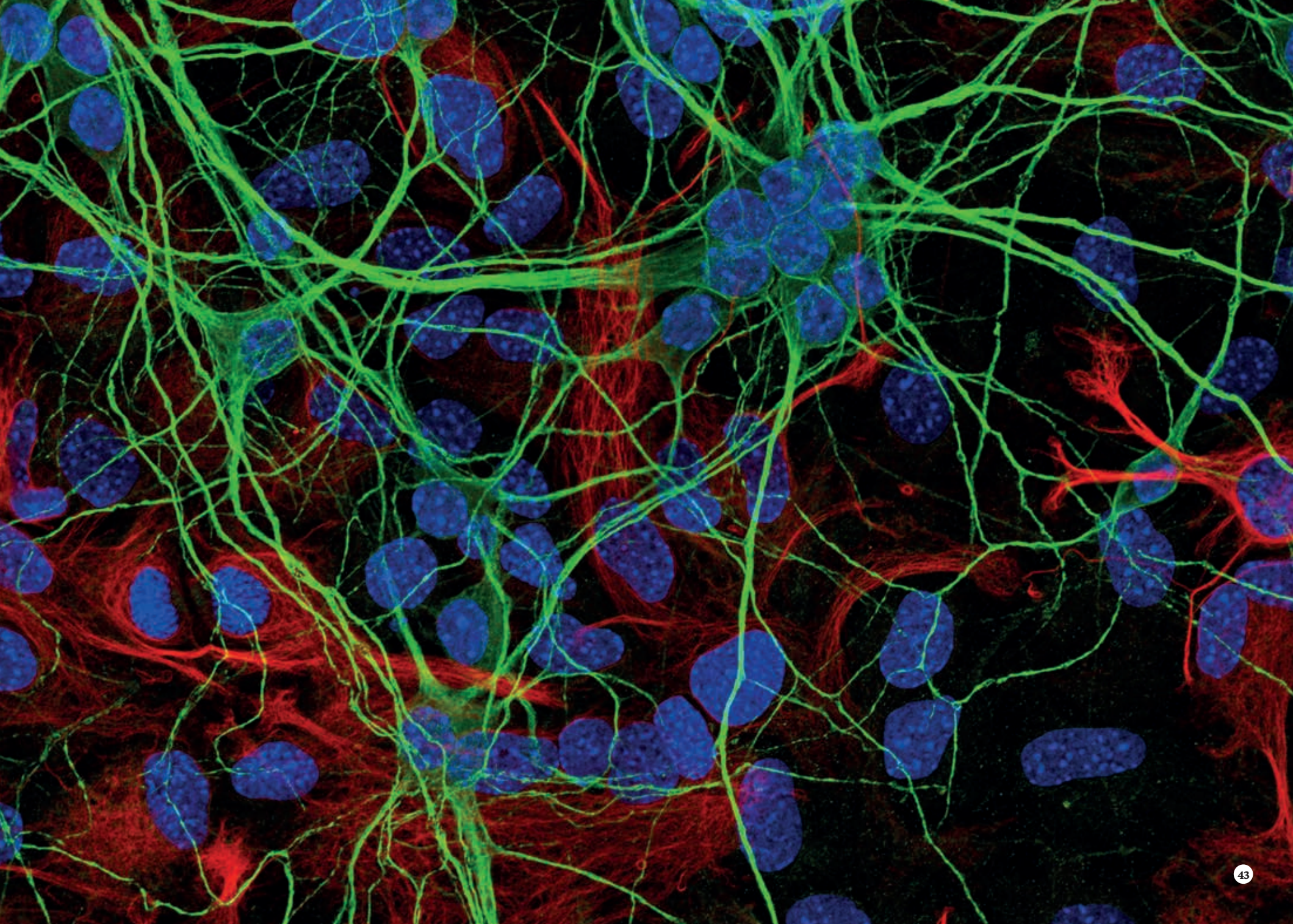
The School incorporates the Roslin Institute and the Global Academy for Agriculture and Food Systems, with the collective vision to improve the health and wellbeing of humans, animals, plants and the environment, safeguarding food chains and transforming productivity and efficiency.

We aim to make a real difference to animal, environmental and human health and our partnership with the Medical School is summed up in the ethos 'One Health'.

We place a major emphasis on conducting high quality research and attracting world-class talent.

In a joint submission to the 2021 UK Research Excellence Framework exercise, research at the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies and Scotland's Rural College (SRUC) was ranked number one in the UK for agriculture, food and veterinary sciences.

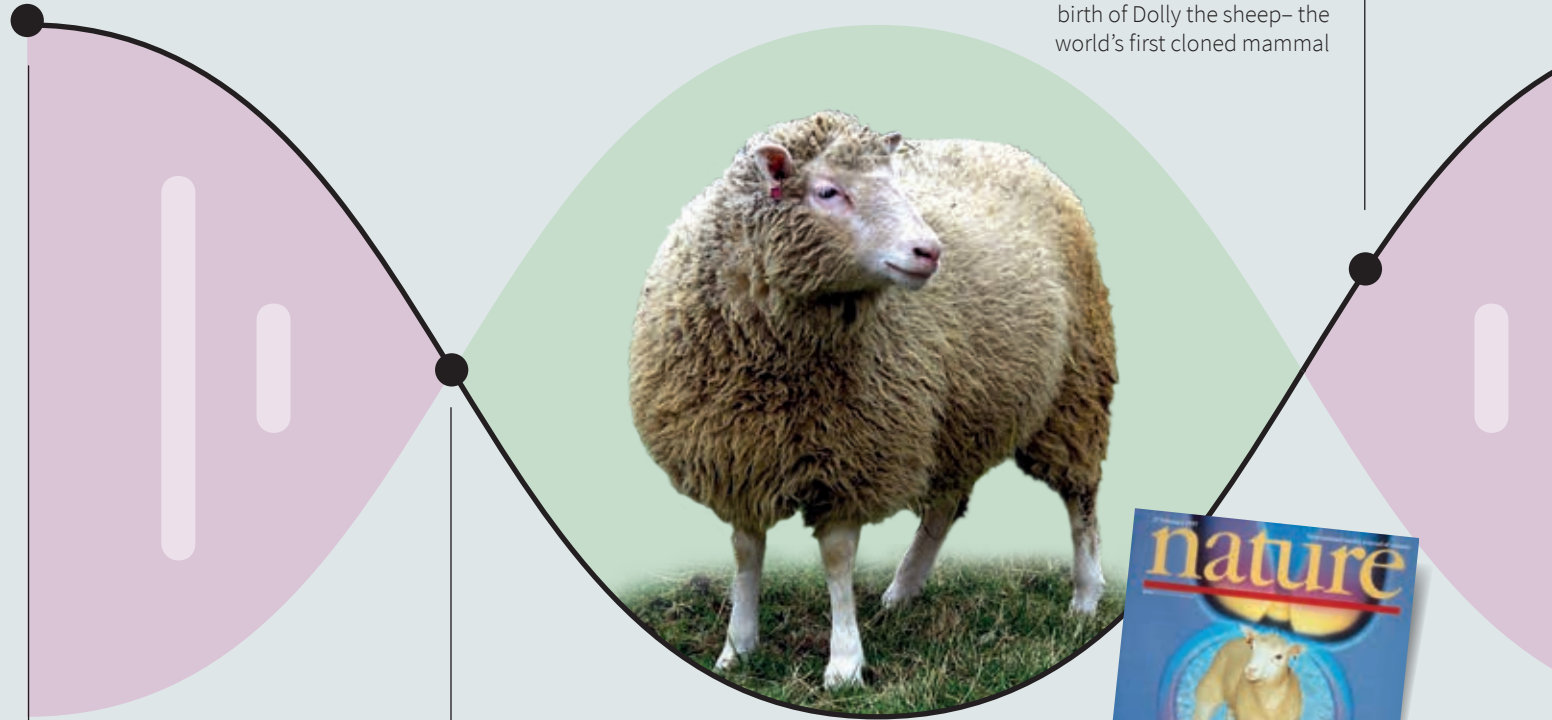




Roslin Institute

The Roslin Institute is committed to the pursuit of pioneering animal bioscience.

It was established as a wholly owned but independent institute of the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council, and in 2008 became part of the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies.



1996

Nature paper alerts world to the birth of Dolly the sheep- the world's first cloned mammal

1919

Establishment of the Institute of Animal Genetics (IAG) by the University of Edinburgh, which later evolved into the Edinburgh Research Station of the Institute of Animal Physiology and Genetics Research (IAPGR)

1993

Established as Roslin Institute, wholly owned by the BBSRC



2004

Chicken genome sequence published



2007

Chicken Bioreactor for therapeutic proteins created

2009

Impact of human activities on emergence of Staphylococcus infection identified



2008

Roslin becomes part of the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies

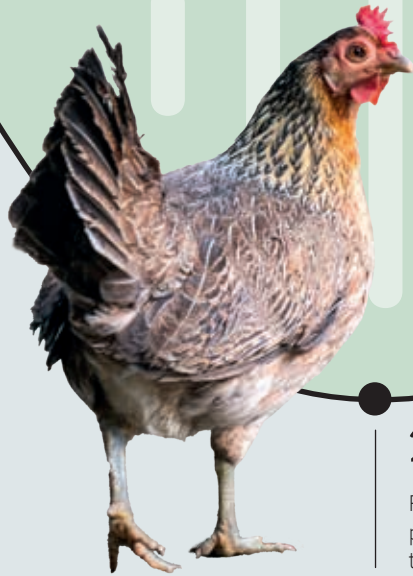
2010

Research identifies quantitative trait locus for infectious pancreatic necrosis in salmon



2010

Research identifies somatic cell identify is cell autonomous in chickens



2010

Research demonstrates primordial germ cell germline transmission in chickens

2011

Moved to new custom-built premises on the Easter Bush Campus



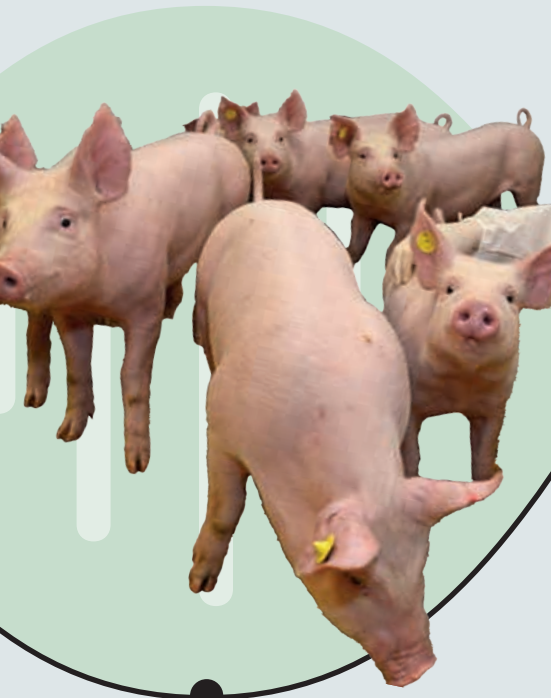
2011

Transgenic decoy RNA chickens that do not transmit avian influenza produced

2012

Pig genome sequence published





2014

Research demonstrates migratory birds have major role in spreading avian influenza

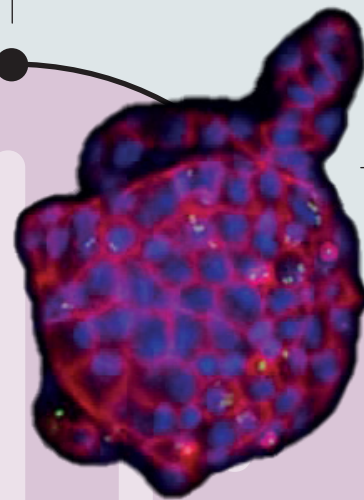


2020

Roslin spearheads the Functional Annotation of Animal Genome (FAANG) initiatives

2018

Genome edited pigs resistant to porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) created



2021

Roslin pioneers development of 'inside-out' chicken enteroids as in vitro intestine model

2021

Genetic drug targets identified for treating critical illness in COVID-19



2022

Roslin demonstrates enzyme replacement therapy in genetically-engineered sheep model of Batten Disease

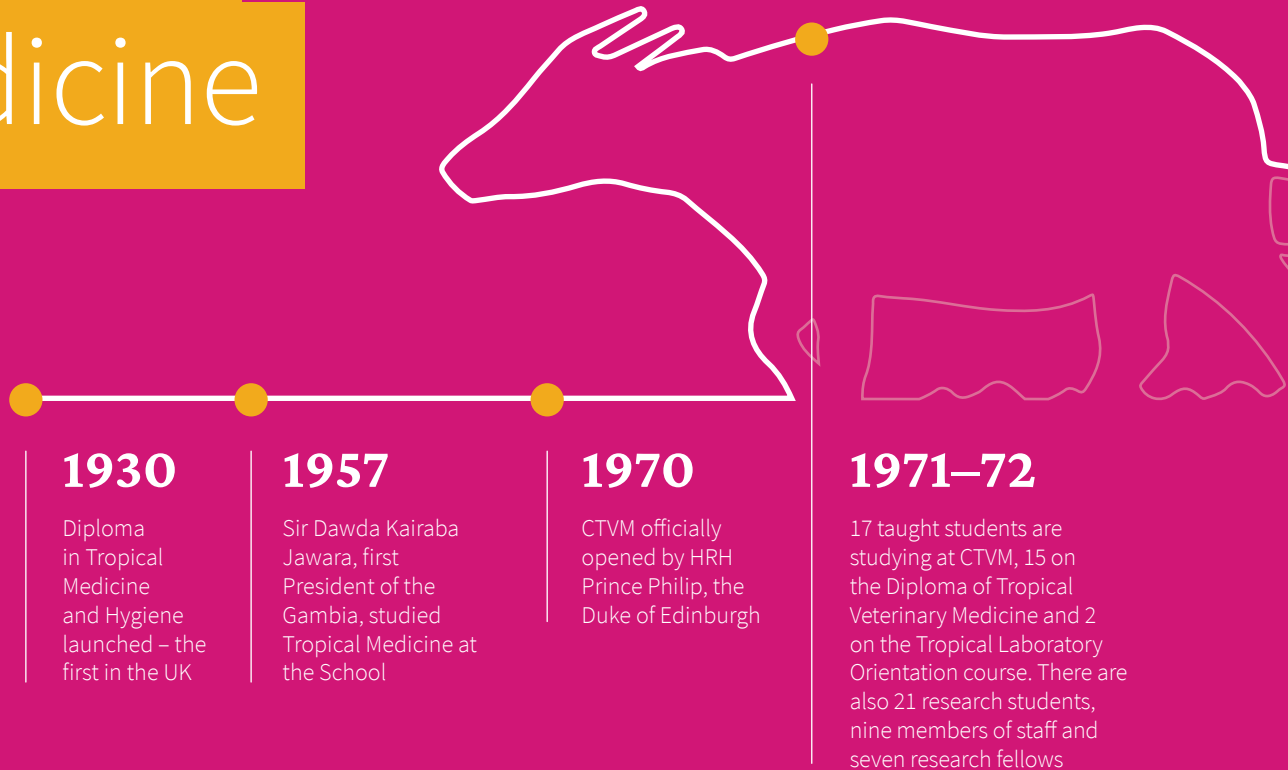
2022

Macrophages derived from pig stem cells

Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine

The Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine (CTVM) was based within the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Edinburgh, utilising its wealth of scientific, veterinary and agricultural expertise, in addition to staff expertise in tropical medicine.

The strength of the centre was, as its first Dean, Professor Sewell said, to 'bring people from all over the world, to learn the problems of the whole world'. This was reflected in the student body, which was truly international from the outset. The Centre had the remit to provide animal health, wealth and the production in developing countries through research and training, to foster sustainable development, alleviate poverty and improve quality of life.



1930

Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene launched – the first in the UK

1957

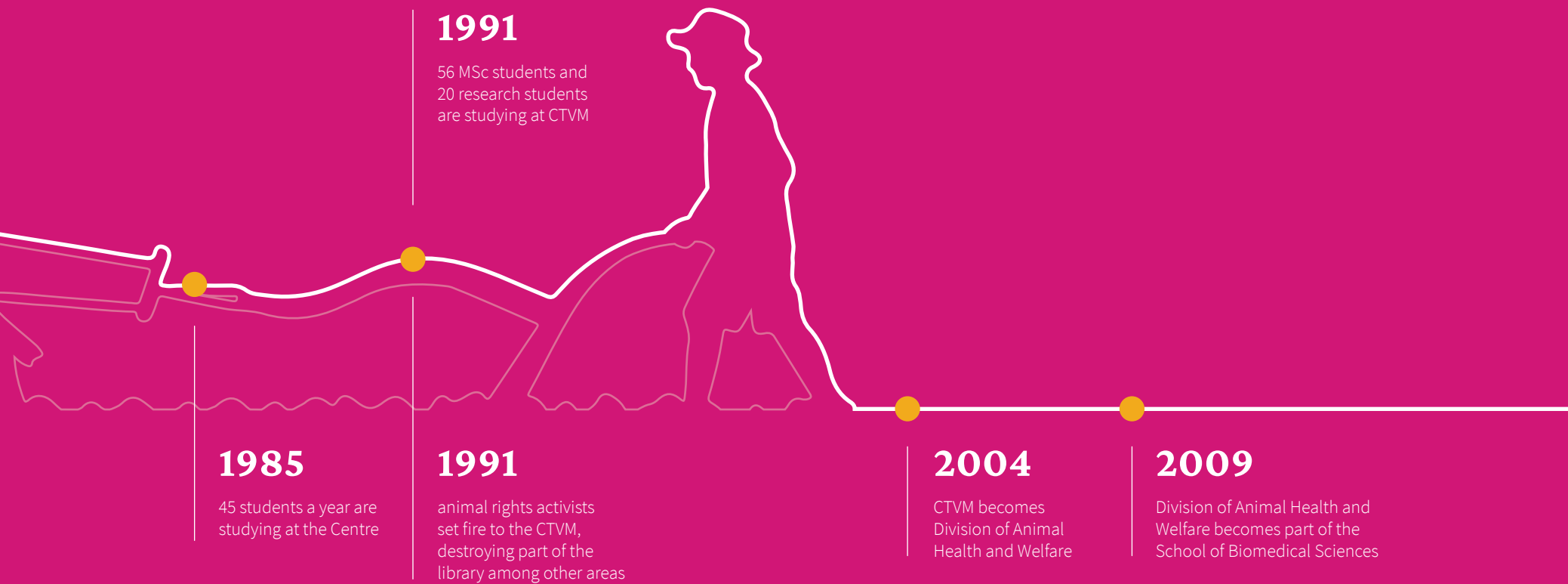
Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, first President of the Gambia, studied Tropical Medicine at the School

1970

CTVM officially opened by HRH Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh

1971–72

17 taught students are studying at CTVM, 15 on the Diploma of Tropical Veterinary Medicine and 2 on the Tropical Laboratory Orientation course. There are also 21 research students, nine members of staff and seven research fellows



The Future: ‘One Biology, One Medicine, One Health, One Welfare’

Students enrolling in the School in 2023 stand on the shoulders of two centuries of ‘Dick Vets’ and become part of a legacy of veterinary excellence.

This year’s ‘bicentennial’ cohort will, over time, make their own indelible mark on the School’s history, defining their own stories for veterinary science and medicine into the future and what will form the next 200 years of our profession. They, too, will have the opportunity to support and shape the landscape for future generations of veterinary graduates so that they can share knowledge, advance standards, and meet important local and global challenges.

As the new Head of the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies and Dean of Veterinary Medicine, I am beginning a new chapter alongside them. In the years ahead, it is certain that our graduates will contend with even greater uncertainty than before due to novel and multi-dimensional threats that affect, but also go beyond animal health, such as climate-related animal, human and environmental health risks, artificial intelligence abuse, and other frailties associated with living within a relatively young, cyber-physical ecosystem.

As we navigate this dynamic landscape, our commitment to innovation and excellence in veterinary education remains unwavering. Our vision is to create a site for lifelong learning that champions data-driven decision-making as well as empathy, fosters courage as well as compassion, and promotes leadership as well as collaboration to instill in our students the values, knowledge, and skills to transform the world for the survival and well-being of animals, people and the environment which sustains all of us.

We invite all stakeholders to help us shape this future. By working together, we can foster a generation of veterinarians, researchers, and educators who will lead the way in finding solutions to the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead. With your support, we are confident in our ability to make a profound impact on the field of veterinary science and society as a whole.



Professor Lisa Boden AB, BVSc, LL.M, PhD, FHEA, MANZCVSc, DipECVPH, MRCVS
RCVS & European Veterinary Specialist in Veterinary Public Health
Head of the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies and
Dean of Veterinary Medicine



Credits

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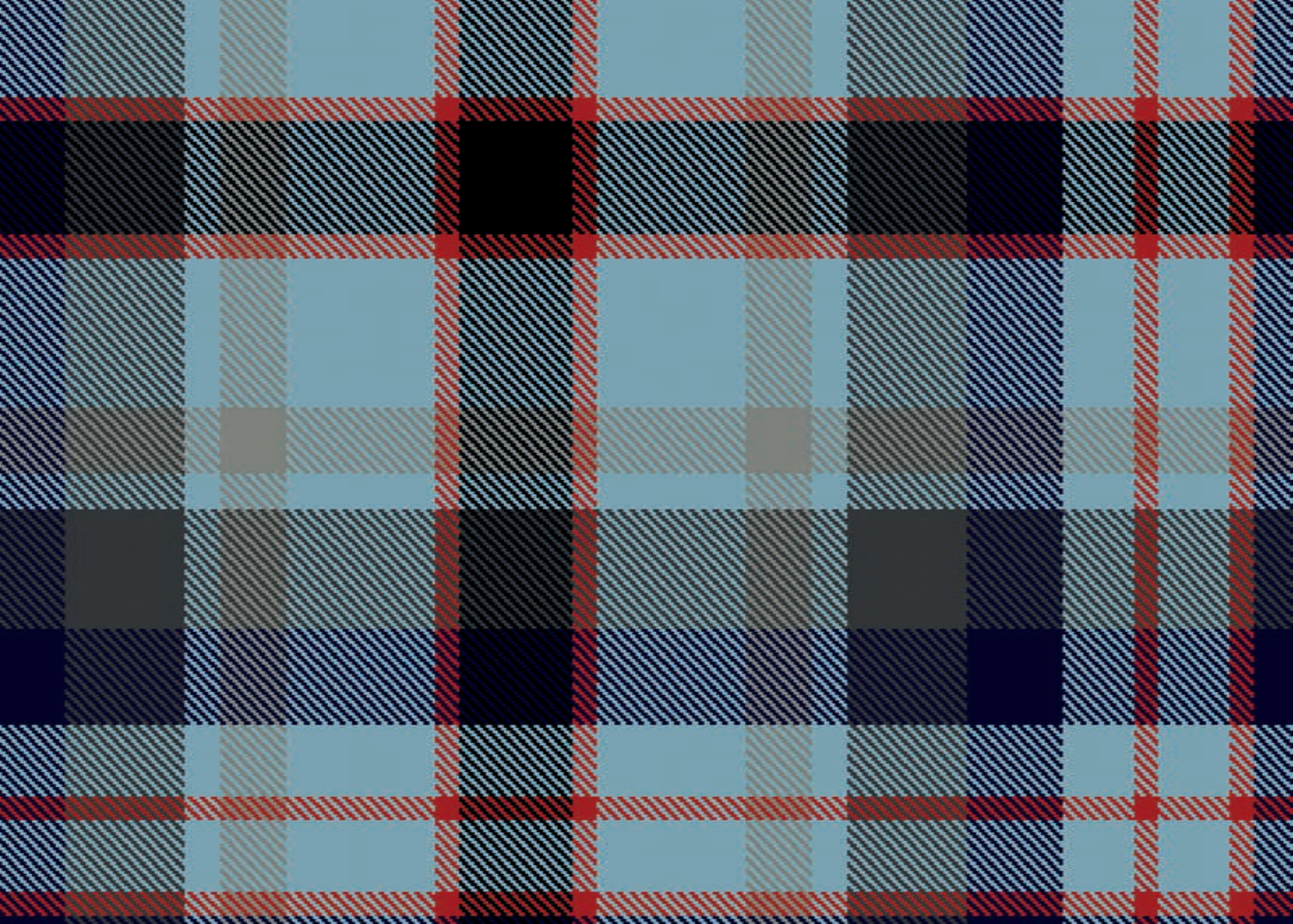
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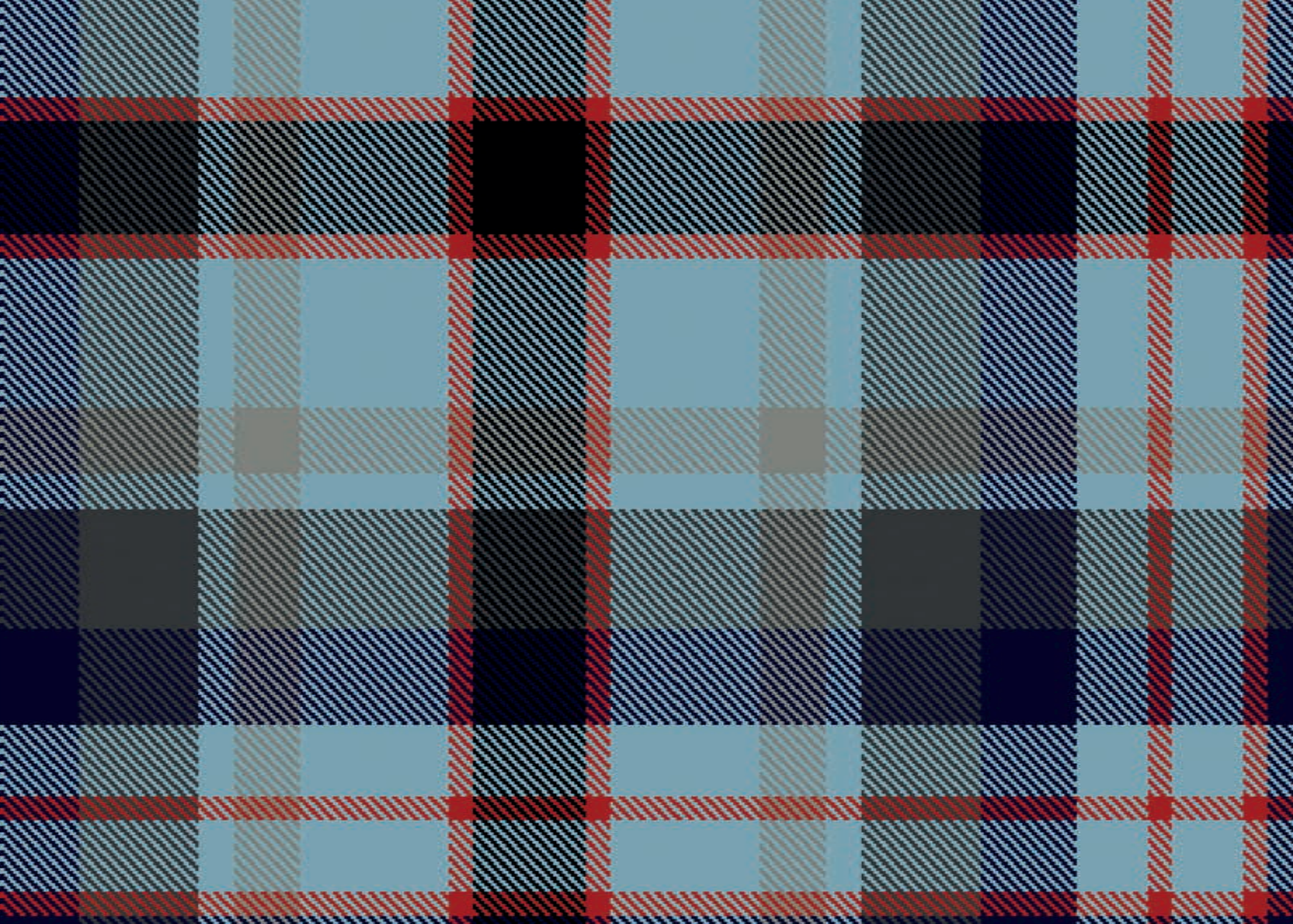
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