Veterinary science is moving toward a more integrated, “one health model”, with vets and human doctors sharing research and treatment techniques for diseases such as cancers and immune disorders, to benefit both us and our pets. By Nerissa Hannink.

“Even more importantly, a dog is much more genetically similar to a person than a mouse is, despite the fact that much of what we know in medical science is based on information derived from mice.”

Dr Long heads the Neurology and Neurosurgery service at the University of Melbourne Veterinary Hospital in Werribee, which he set up after training in the UK and working in the US. The service now employs two faculty neurologists and two residents in training and is the only university-based teaching and training neurology service for animals in Australia.

“Just keep your eye on the latest in human medicine, and you can be put into practice to treat animals,” Dr Long attends weekly neurological surgery and imaging rounds at a number of Melbourne hospitals.

“Now research at the University’s Veterinary Hospital is driven by the clinical cases referred to it, as well as by collaborations with human doctors.”

“We treat dogs and cats that suffer the same conditions people do: brain tumours, epilepsy, trauma, slipped discs and other neurological conditions.”

The machine was originally based in a New Zealand hospital and was purchased for veterinary use, after a generous bequest from local animal lovers Lawry and Margaret Kay.

In treating brain tumours, the research team are also taking another cue from human medicine to inform cancer treatments for dogs.

In many human brain tumours, doctors see changes in specific proteins due to gene mutations. Such proteins are known as “biomarkers”, because they can be used to identify particular disease processes.

Dr Fraser and Dr Long are now studying whether mutations in IDH1 and 2 proteins can be used to diagnose brain tumour types in dogs, and if they can be used to guide treatment, with biomarker presence possibly indicating a better response to chemotherapy or radiotherapy.

“By the moment the only option available for treating canine brain tumours is surgical removal or radiation therapy – treatments that are risky, expensive and often hard to access. We know that one brain tumour type in people, oligodendroglioma, often responds well to chemotherapy, and that this often correlates with specific biomarkers. If we find that the same biomarkers can be used to diagnose oligodendrogliomas in dogs, then we may be able to use chemotherapy to treat these tumours.”

“We treat dogs and cats that suffer the same conditions people do: brain tumours, epilepsy, trauma, slipped discs and other neurological conditions.”

The team also treats dogs with a disease called degenerative myelopathy, which has now been shown to be the canine equivalent of the human condition that physician Steven Hawking has, called Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, or ALS.

“We know that an abnormal protein that is associated with the disease in dogs causes a significant proportion of cases of ALS in humans and we are now trying to establish if the disease process is the same and therefore whether canine cases can be used as a model for treating human treatments,” Dr Long says.

Dr Hamilton’s research, in association with other ALS researchers, is identifying new targets for treatment that may one day be useful for treating people with ALS.

As reported in the media earlier this year, dogs also have responsive to stem cell treatment for spinal injury. Dr Long and his team will soon begin a unique trial to use stem cells to treat dogs with spinal injury.

“The techniques used will be similar to that of a recent study published in the journal Brain, which showed promising results in several dogs involved in the trial, although we will be using different kinds of stem cells, Dr Long says.

“Dr Long will be collaborating with some of the same researchers who instigated the original trial.”

“The Small Animal Internal Medicine section at the University’s Vet Hospital is also an incredibly busy place, seeing over 700 animals each year, with many requiring repeat assessment and treatment.”

Unit Head Christine Mansfield says some people are amazed how similar a vet hospital is to a human hospital.

“But when we think that animals can also have accidents at any time and get the same diseases as humans, it makes sense that we too have a 24-hour emergency service and all of the same clinical services as a major hospital for people,” Hill’s Associate Professor Mansfield says.

“Animals effectively have the same digestive, immune and hormone systems as humans, so this knowledge can potentially be used diagnosing and treating both.”

Associate Professor Mansfield’s research is mainly focused on hormonal disorders such as diabetes, as well as digestive problems. Her team is investigating whether it might be possible to kick-start the pancreas in dogs with Type 1 diabetes.

“We want to know if blood and urine tests and imaging of the cells can give us an idea of how much of the pancreas is still actually making insulin, and then what can be done to get it working again,” she says.

“Obviously if we can, this would make a great impact on the lives of pets and potentially children who are dependent on insulin injections every day,” she says.

It has also been found that cats are an ideal model for Type 2 diabetes and in some cases insulin treatment can actually reverse the disease. The group is hopeful that manipulating the bacteria in the gut might have an effect on treatment for both obesity...
Funding Cuts: what they will mean for Australia’s universities

T he Federal Government’s recent decision to cut university funding to finance other priorities is a black hole in Australia’s future, the Vice-Chancellor has warned. Both the Federal and Victorian Governments already operate under stretched budgets, will grudge to deliver the high standards of education and research the community rightly expects.

Since the announcement of the cuts, there has been no doubt being examined their budgets carefully to determine how to accommodate the cuts, and through each university will respond in different ways, all will be affected.

One of the lowest levels of federal funding in the OECD Australia ranks 25th out of 29 advanced economies for public investment in universities as a percentage of GDP. This means universities continue to deliver outstanding research and educational programs.

These successes are a testament to the great work and commitment all of us in the sector. Reducing funding further through these unprecedented long-term impacts on all university activities.

It’s important to consider the flow-on effects any reductions in funding may have. Teaching programs across every university and faculty, which are the starting point for many of Australia’s next generation of professional workers, may be affected. Our future teachers, doctors, nurses, dentists, artists and engineers in the workplace will have a different educational experience than they could otherwise have had.

870 out of 1000 per cent of public universities hold a university degree. That figure is now 37 per cent and tracking towards the federal government’s goal of 40 per cent by 2015.

At Melbourne our researchers are engaged in projects focusing on diseases, which range from cancer to Musculoskeletal Disorders. Engineers are working on a biometric system for elderly people, with worry-free control by simple arm movements, and more recently a device to detect the likelihood of a seep in people with chronic illness.

Melbourne Alumni welcomes new members

Little Melaka, the youngest member of Werribee Open Range Zoo’s 18-strong zebra herd, is doing his bit for the Beads for Wildlife program, but is the message getting through? By: Kate O’Wara

B eads for Wildlife is the latest initiative conceived by Zoos Victoria and the Melbourne School of Graduate Research. The initiative, the student team is working on an evaluation project to determine the level of delivery, but are it is getting through?

The safari tour is one primary means of communicating the Beads for Wildlife message to visitors, and until December that message was delivered only by the tour guides. Ms Kamp says, “Overall, I think it’s a good thing. It’s represented in the purchase of beads, and it’s not that difficult to navigate and operate in complex health systems to represent the issues we’ve heard from people in rural areas.

She has had many senior appointments, as well as recently being appointed Chair of the Melbourne School of Population and Global Health. It was announced in April that Professor Arabena would be taking on the role of Chair of the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Equity Council. A social worker by profession, Professor Arabena began her career in community and case management in the Northern Territory over 20 years ago, where she worked in one of the remotest Aboriginal medical services in Australia at Learmonth.

“[I’m] the first Torres Strait Islander woman to receive that, I think,” she says. She transformed from social work into human ecology, community-controlled health organisations, co-ordination of national public health initiatives and finally into academia. At the University of Melbourne her role involves community engagement and capacity-building. She notes that the role of leadership within the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community is constantly changing. “Some of our impact tends to be for at least 20 years and is in positions to mentor others. We are resident intellectuals with ancestral and cultural connection to country. This type of leadership is now critical to our affairs.”

“Our role is to look to the next generation, to ensure we are supporting and creating spaces for them. We need to unify to maintain a message affecting us all, and engage in conversations about our affairs on a local level.

These conversations are much needed. Many disparities still exist between Indigenous and non-Indigenous population health status and incorporate a major part of our health and system performance. While Professor Arabena is wary of “simplifying, stereotyping and amplifying” the difficulties of life for people in such communities, and Torres Strait Islander reconciliation.

“[There is] something of the life of men for many of them. It is for such that some children wouldn’t have skills for people assume that if it’s a PhD you can do most things - but lead a team of 10 people or develop those teamwork skills isn’t necessary part of the doctoral training. The ECALAS, an alliance to help us to build these skills.”

Mr Brumby’s concerns are that, with the project so much he thinks it’s an opportunity for young people to have a chance to live it. Life is such that we have to navigate and operate in complex health systems to represent the issues we’ve heard from people in rural areas.

Now, nearly six months into the audio tour project, the student team is working on an evaluation project to determine the level of message recall.”

“We found the messaging could vary depending on who was delivering it, and while everyone was still having a wonderful time, feedback demonstrated a rather low level of the conservation message.”

A new audio project was developed and launched on Christmas Day last year, which is played at key stages of the safari tour, highlighting the plight of the Grevy’s Zebra and the impact of the Beads for Wildlife campaign.

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“In the future, we want to see new and kins. That is what people can change, people can empower themselves, and that gives information and opportunities; people can transform their lives. We have to ask what might be the incredible difficult circumstances. People like Professor Arabena are key to understanding the complexity.

MelaKo message: are you tuned in?

It places in jeopardy our ability to have a real impact on the prosperity, health and well-being of the nation. Our universities are responsible for some of the leading breakthroughs from the cancer vaccine, and more recently a device to detect the likelihood of a seep in people with chronic illness.

From the Vice-Chancellor

It’s important to consider the flow-on effects any reductions in funding may have. Teaching programs across every university and faculty, which are the starting point for many of Australia’s next generation of professional workers, may be affected. Our future teachers, doctors, nurses, dentists, artists and engineers in the workplace will have a different educational experience than they could otherwise have had.

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Safeguarding your
digital heritage

What will happen to your online property after you die? Christopher Strong looks at a new research collaboration helping to establish best practice in digital heritage management.

Institute and Department of Genetics – to other fruit flies.

Scientists have revealed a new technique to introduce disease-blocking bacteria into mosquitoes, with promising results that may halt the spread of diseases such as dengue, yellow fever and chikungunya. Nerissa Hannink reports.

Digital technologies provide an enticing immediate for researchers – both students and academics – but sometimes it’s just no substitute for an old-fashioned archive. Unless of course, you combine the two. Gabrielle Murphy reports.

The University of Melbourne Archives (UMA) holds an extensive collection of rare and fascinating historical records, images and stories of organisations and individuals, not only relating or connected to the University, but of local, national and international significance.

Helen McLaughlin, Principal Archivist of the University of Melbourne Archives Collection, explains that the archive, which was established in 1905 primarily to collect and preserve records and dates from the first years of the colony of Victoria, now equates to over 18 kilome-
tres of shelf records, approximately a third of which consist of business collections.

Of these, UMA holds two separate collections containing personal correspondence and records documenting slavery and associ-
ed trade. The Bright papers, which provide advice about preparing a "digital will" and information on digital regulations, imply that the project will be available mid-year.

The ARChIVE team includes Dr Martin Gibbs (University of Melbourne), Dr Tamara Kohn (Social and Political History), Dr Judy Annand (School of Information for Broadband Enabled Society).

Learn more about the project at www.digitalheritage.net.au

Slavery archives used in online course

Digital archives can be used to assist digital media companies and users and policy-makers.

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Your files on services like Dropbox, Facebook and Flickr cannot be easily accessed nor found what you what done with them so there won’t be any surprises.

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Civil disobedience can lead to change in treatment of animals

The University of Melbourne recently launched a new research initiative: the Human Rights and Animals Ethics (HRAE) Research Network, under the Directorship of Professor Barbara Creed. Researchers Dr Siobhan O’Sullivan and Clare Mc Caulsudan explain the link between human rights and social change.

Civil disobedience is distinguishable from other types of illegal behaviour because it is conscientious, public and done with the intention of changing the law. People who commit acts of civil disobedience are expected to meet certain standards. They must not be violent and must appeal to the public’s shared sense of morality. Only when an illegal activity meets these standards can it be defined morally and socially.

The history of human rights has been punctuated by these remarkable acts. Early supporters of women's suffrage paved the way for groups like the Women's Social and Political Union, who vowed their protest against growing financial inequality. More recently, we have seen a resurgence of civil disobedience over the issue of animal rights.

In March, animal activists in New South Wales were met with a court order for the removal of abattoir workers treating animals in ways that are both cruel and violently socially unacceptable. In this particular case it was reported that workers were practising ‘cruelty and inhumane handling’.

According to The Australian, the workers responded by taking on the public role as they ‘saw a public good in the destruction of the abattoir industry’.

The ProHand program uses a cognitive-behavioural technique to target and change the key attitudes and behaviours of handlers toward their animals, with results currently available for stockpeople in the dairy, pork and red meat abattoir sectors.

The aim is for participants to understand the impact of the day-to-day relationship with the animal – on the animal, not on the handler. The research has been shown to improve the attitude of abattoir staff at pig and dairy farms and abattoirs.

Other key benefits seem to be a five per cent increase in growth and reproduction in pigs and milk yield in dairy cows, and improved job satisfaction, reduced ethic and motivational stress.

Professor Hemsworth says it’s an ‘X-factor’ situation.

“If the relationship is right, not only do animals perform well from a production and welfare perspective, but like becomes like and animals are easier to handle and work with, and of course there is an economic benefit to increased productivity as well,” he says.

In T忽然, Western Australia, Olivia Negus has had success with the program on her farm, Watts in 2000. Mr Negus said it had a “positive and beneficial” impact on the farm business.

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A win-win for animal welfare

Animal welfare has been the focus of much discussion in Australia recently, mainly centred on appropriate housing for farm animals and the ethics of live exports. In addition to welfare benefits, researchers are also finding that positive human-animal interactions provide productivity gains such as increased growth and improved reproduction and milk production. By Nemira Hamnink.

S tock handlers interact regularly with their farm animals at several levels. Many interactions are associated with regular observation of the animals, but in most farms animals are easier to handle and work with, and of course there is an economic benefit to increased productivity as well,” he says.

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A new collaboration between the Cochrane Public Health Group at the University of Melbourne and public health researchers in India aims to give low and middle income countries the vital knowledge base they need to identify ways of combating this growing public health issue. By Kirsty Jones.

New Dean for Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and Health Sciences

The University of Melbourne has announced that leading medical researcher and educator Stephen Jack will assume leadership of the Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and Health Sciences, effective on 1 October 2015. Professor Jack is currently Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and Health Sciences at Imperial College London and then served simultaneously for four years as Executive Dean for Liaison and Development at the University of Cambridge.

Professor Jack has a distinguished record in medical education, research, and administration. He is a specialist in infectious diseases, including HIV and hepatitis, and has held key positions in UK research councils including as Chair of the Medical Research Council, Deputy Chair of the Economic and Social Research Council, and Chair of the Chief Executive’s Advisory Panel on Health Research. He has served on the Board of the UK Research Councils for Science and Engineering and the Social Sciences, and is the current Director of the Imperial Centre for Infection and Immunity.

Professor Jack is also widely recognised for his commitment to teaching and community engagement. He led the development of the Imperial Honours BSc Medicine programme in 1999 and was instrumental in the development of an Imperial–Cambridge joint medical degree programme, known as the ‘Cambridge Imperial Honours Programme’. He has published over 250 research articles and edited several textbooks. He was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Science by the University of Cambridge in 2004.

Professor Jack said he was very pleased to see his faculty ranked third in the world for medicine in the 2015 QS University Rankings by Subject, and he was looking forward to the opportunity to contribute so far. While some allocations of planning currently under its control, a clear setting out of what is the sole responsibility of local government, of planning currently under its control, and what traditionally (and wrongly) was seen as planning.

History at Melbourne receives a boost

The Faculty of Arts has welcomed leading historian Professor Marilyn Lake as the next Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and Health Sciences, effective on 1 October 2015. Professor Lake will lead the Faculty through its 2014-15 centenary celebrations and beyond. Professor Lake is currently Vice-President (Research) at the National University of Singapore and was founded Dean of the Law School at the University of Melbourne.

Professor Lake is an award-winning historian of modern France and his research interests include intellectual history and the history of ideas. Professor Lake has published six books and numerous articles on French and European intellectual history. His new book, The Democratic University: Freedom, efficiency and accountability in the age of uncertainty, is due for publication in 2015.

Dr Alan March lectures in the Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning at Melbourne University. His new book, The Democratic Plan: Analysis and Diagnosis examines the Victorian planning system over the last 15 years and considers its prospects for the future. He writes on the topic of Voice.

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MUP Publications
This month's featured book is *A Leaf in the Storm*, written by the Melbourne School of Engineering. This is a world-leading centre for experimental and theoretical research into understanding turbulence in air and water. A wind tunnel and a test tank for simulating water movement is providing new insight into fluid mechanics.

Available via fanes store, Youtube or online at: newroom.unimelb.edu.au

Up Close Podcast
http://upclose.unimelb.edu.au

Affairs of the Art

Katrina Strickland has been writing about the arts for 15 years, for the past six as arts editor, deputy arts editor, national arts writer and marketing writer. She is an ex-Peel School of Fine Arts and the Arts Melbourne School of Fine Arts.

In 1978, her first book *Katrina Strickland: An Introduction to Art* was published. The book was a critical text for students of art, and it remains in print today.

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Treasures saved from civil war in Afghanistan

Afghan cultural treasures saved from the Taliban:
- Art historian and former Director of the Ian Potter Museum of Art at the University of Melbourne Chris McAllife recently delivered his Chairman of Australian Studies Returning Lecture on the connection between football and federation. Following is an edited extract.

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Treasuries from what is thought to be a mercantile site were unearthed; the former Greek city of Mesembria, in northwestern Bulgaria, was occupied in the second century AD, the objects are drawn from the period. Some of the only remaining artefacts from their nation’s material heritage might have been lost or destroyed during years of conflict in Afghanistan, but in 2003 a secretive past, documentation can be partial and University corridors. When trying to create an image of the campus is always going to be inexact, sex between men.

When in power, Parkes granted artists freedom to make, and even bought their work for his own collection. And artists felt that he was a patron of art, and especially public sculpture. He had a hand in almost half of the 60 or so public sculptures erected in Sydney in the 1860s. Parkes’ vision of public sculpture was conventionally Victorian: he believed that statues of great men improved public taste, consolidating civic virtues. What was exceptional was his energy in pursuing this vision.

In the 1970s Union House provided venues for nervous and passionate debates about whether homosexuality should be legal. Students and staff were often divided in stance, however the University is a crucial arena for these highly contested debates. As the letter suggests, there were few brave voices on campus, including the Bauhaus-inspired Bondi, and later celebrated ball culture, the subtext, sex between men.

Many of the objects have been lost to the war in Afghanistan, or to the conflict in Iraq. In the 1960s and 70s, the role of the University of Melbourne in terms of societal norms and standards are still being written in chalk on the corridors of the University. This history is not finished. The book collection will open soon. 

The National Museum in Kabul has been saved from this important loss. Despite civil war and uncertainty in Afghanistan, the ensemble seems a quaint exercise in subtlety, sex between men.

The National Museum in Kabul has been saved from this important loss. Despite civil war and uncertainty in Afghanistan, the ensemble seems a quaint exercise in subtlety, sex between men. The stories of the gay community and its struggle for full rights and recognition, others expressed concern about whether homosexuality should be legal. Students and staff were often divided in stance, however the University is a crucial arena for these highly contested debates. As the letter suggests, there were few brave voices on campus, including the Bauhaus-inspired Bondi, and later celebrated ball culture, the subtext, sex between men.

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The safari experience: learning among the wildlife in Africa

High-achieving undergraduate students are enriching their studies by completing a short study program abroad, an opportunity made possible for many by the Lin Martin Scholarship. By Liz Banks-Anderson.

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oped never changes its spots and is even younger. This student in animals has not

other possibilities with animals you experience these different personalities, emotions and quirks. You can make meaningful con-

ations with animals just like you would in a social context.

The veterinary medicine student believes without doubt animals are more like humans than different.

From a scientific perspective, we share significant physiological similarities with many mammal species and many advantages in human medical knowledge would not have been possible without animal models," he says.

Mr Lee’s empathy towards animals began at an early age growing up in Indonesia where he saw precious wildlife species sold in markets. The anger he felt as a child in response to what he saw remains with him as an adult and what shows him to protect and heal animals.

"I chose veterinary medicine because diagnosing and treating patients that can’t talk to you is a constant and stimulating challenge. Being able to ease the pain of sick animals brings a lot of satisfaction," he says.

A recent study trip to a wildlife safari in Africa reaffirmed Mr Lee’s commitment to veterinary medicine and also highlighted issues related to animal welfare and conservation.

The trip was made possible after Mr Lee received a Lin Martin scholarship, which is a travelling scholarship for high-achieving undergraduate students who have experienced social, educational or financial disadvantage.

The scholarship is named after Lin Martin, the former head of University of Melbourne at the University of Melbourne and forms part of the University’s social inclusion agenda, which places priority on building diversity within the University community.

Mr Martin is best known for her groundbreaking work to establish an equity policy framework for Australian higher education at a time when there were no legal means to make provisions for underrepresented students in Australian education.

The scholarship provides funding of up to $1000 to eligible students to part in University-approved short study programs overseas.

For Mr Lee, receiving the scholarship made studying Ecosystems and Wildlife Management at the University of Pretoria in Africa and going on safari a real option.

"I had researched the scholarship and had my eye on the course for a few years. While studying in Africa he attended a lecture about illegal wildlife trade and conservation strategies, observed wildlife at Kruger National Park and worked with an animal welfare organisation to give animal health checks.

The immediacy of seeing wildlife in Africa and being involved in the centre Woodbriar at the University’s Wembley campus also makes Mr Lee a strong advocate for the issue of animal welfare.

Believing people intrinsically care for animals, Mr Lee says informing people so they are empowered to make changes on important animal welfare issues, such as shaving out Alpha Block or improving palm oil products to protect orangutan habitats is crucial.

"In my view animals certainly bring out the best in people," he says.

For the aspiring veterinarian, studying in Africa added a new dimension to his education, giving him opportunities to work with African animal species not readily accessible in Australia. Invigorated by the experience, his career in wildlife medicine would be even more amazing than he had imagined it could be.

"Seeing the tangible role of vets in conserving and caring for Africa’s wildlife, he says.

"Being on safari included many high-lights, notably among Mr Lee for me was trekking with a herd of elephants on foot and watching them from a distance of no more than 10 metres. With admirable understatement, Mr Lee says camping in the bush had its challenges.

"Having seen me wake at night, knowing they could walk through our camp at any time was nerve-wracking. Still I walked amongst an elephant bull walk through our camp during lunch one day.

"Mr Lee’s commitment to his Lin Martin scholarship led him to believe that working with animals was his calling. Mr Lee hopes to work with both exotic and native wildlife after completing university. He also encourages his fellow students to apply for the Lin Martin Scholarship and start thinking about overseas exchange programs and placing their education in a global context.

"There is no harm in planning. The personal growth you get from overseas experiences is too valuable to be accessible only to those who can afford it," Mr Lee said.

For someone thinking of graduate business and economics education in Africa there is now simply only one destination for excellence, Professor Degraeve says.

"For new students, Melbourne Business School at the University of Melbourne is a unique place to get a top 100 MBA experience. For someone thinking of graduate business and economics education in Africa there is now simply only one destination for excellence," Professor Degraeve says.
Scientists across the globe say now is the right time to implement a new plan to eradicate polio, which is currently experiencing the lowest number of cases in the history of the disease. By Rebecca Scott.

The cut and thrust of competition

Fencing may be seen as a ‘minority’ sport still, but the University of Melbourne is home to several of Australia’s next generation of world-class fencers. By David Scott.

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leas Dunham sounds tired and a little serious, because the third

The pole virus was a major concern in the 50s, but as a health care policy concern, it is now expe-

riencing a resurgence of fear due to efforts of scientists and public health advocates to rid the globe of the disease. More than 350 scientists from over 80 countries including several from the University of Melbourne have signed the Declaration on Polio Eradication, launched in April.

Polio, which is highly infectious, is spread by poor hygiene and causes paralysis and deaths mostly in children. It is still endemic in Nigeria, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

University of Melbourne signatories include Sir Gustav Nossal, Nobel Laureate Peter Doherty, and international population health experts Tony Nutal, Julie Bines and Tim Ralph.

Associate Professor Ralph from the Nossal Institute for Global Health and ad

viser to the Australian Red Cross World Health Organization, says polio is a highly mobile infection and easily transmitted from human to human if vaccination is low or non-existent.

Although the last case in Australia was in 2000 and despite immunisation against polio being included in the combination vaccinations recommended for all babies, he says we are not immune as the disease can be easily spread by plane travel and brought back into the country.

“The potential for the disease spreading

across Australia is lesser than in many other countries but we are still vulnerable to im-

portation of the disease. Travellers carrying the virus back and transmit to it others even if they don’t become ill themselves.

People travelling to these endemic countries should definitely have a booster polio vaccine. Often this is best given in a combination with boosters against diphtheria, tetanus, and paratyphoid without an extra injection.

The prognosis? They’ll have you in stitches. By Mark Attwood.

A group of theatrically talented students and alumni have

launched a new act at this year’s Melbourne International Comedy Festival, led by medical alumnus Hell Simpson. The prognosis? They’ll have you in stitches. By Elizabeth Brumby.
VCA & MCM SHORT COURSES

VCA Aural Workshops
Seminars held weekly for four weeks, 2-3 hours a week
1st, 2nd & 3rd Year Concerto and Opera students
For more information contact
Alexandros Papadopoulos, Beauty Centre, MCM, Southbank
(03) 9035 9199 or vca-aid@unimelb.edu.au

COMPOSITION CONCERTS
Tuesday 21 & 26 May, 7.30pm
The VCA School of Composition hosts its second event of the semester, featuring students’ works
Admission: Free
Venue: Performance Spaces, Performing Arts Building, 28 Dodds St, Southbank

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL JAZZ FESTIVAL
9 – 26 May
Melbourne Jazz Festival offers a wide variety of events, featuring international and local artists
Venue: Various locations, Melbourne
Admission: Various
For more information visit: melbournejazz.com

PERFORMANCE CREATION GATHERING
Thursday 23 May, 8pm
Melbourne based artists present a showcase of their performance
Admission: Free
Venue: Performance Spaces, Performing Arts Building, 28 Dodds St, Southbank

THEATRE PERFORMANCES
SHAKESPEARE UNHEALTHED
16 – 12 June
Shakespeare’s plays are presented in a unique way by the Melbourne Shakespeare Ensemble
Venue: Performance Spaces, Performing Arts Building, 28 Dodds St, Southbank
Admission: $22/$16
For more information visit: melbournejazz.com

DANCE PERFORMANCES
VIEWSPOINTS
20 – 31 May, 7.30pm
Master of Choreography students present their first show of the year, exploring ideas of movement and expression
Venue: Performance Spaces, Performing Arts Building, 28 Dodds St, Southbank
Admission: Free
For more information visit: melbournejazz.com

WEDNESDAY 22 MAY
The Jane Singh - Religion and Spirituality In Contemporary Indonesia, presented by Professor Thomas Fewell (film producer and anthropologist, NUS University of Singapore and Melbourne) and Margaret Caffrey (RNCM). Arts Lectures. Venue: Great Hall, Ian Potter Centre for Performing Arts, 455 St Kilda Road, Melbourne (opposite MCM)
Admission: Free

WEDNESDAY 22 MAY
The Asperge of Internationalism, by Professor Geoffrey Dowding (University of Sydney), Arts Lectures. Venue: Great Hall, Ian Potter Centre for Performing Arts, 455 St Kilda Road, Melbourne (opposite MCM)
Admission: Free

HISTORY IN CHINA
THURSDAY 16 MAY 6.30PM
The Use and Abuse of History in The People’s Republic of China, by Professor Arturo Pimentel (University of Melbourne, Arts Lectures). Venue: Great Hall, Ian Potter Centre for Performing Arts, 455 St Kilda Road, Melbourne (opposite MCM)
Admission: Free

For University maps and locations visit: unimelb.edu.au/campuses/maps.html

For latest listings visit: www.events.unimelb.edu.au/events

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If you’re interested in studying at Australia’s Number 1 University*, join us at one of our events developed specifically for future students.

Regional events
Join us for our Melbourne series at a regional location near you. Come along and talk to our friendly staff about your study options.
22 May  Shepparton
23 May  Albury
29 May  Hamilton
30 May  Warrnambool

Course events
Come on campus and receive detailed information about the courses you’re interested in at Melbourne.
21 May  Focus on Commerce
22 May  Focus on Biomedicine
28 May  Focus on IT
29 May  Focus on Engineering
20 May  Focus on Agriculture
6 June  Focus on Music
5 June  Focus on Arts

For event information go to: futurestudents.unimelb.edu.au/events