

# Calvin Miller



Cal attended the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle Campus, graduating from the bioengineering curriculum in 1971.

This consisted of a major in bioengineering and electrical engineering, and a minor in physiology and biological sciences.

After working as a research assistant with Professor Alfred Nisonoff in the Department of Biological Chemistry at the University of Illinois Medical School, and Professor Martin Shulman in the Department of Pharmacology, he then joined Dr Laurie Mashford as a research assistant in the Department of Pharmacology, University of Melbourne, at the Austin Hospital. He began a postgraduate research program in 1974 at Monash University in Melbourne under a Commonwealth Postgraduate Scholarship Award.

His advisors were Professor Douglas Lampard and Associate Professor Bill Brown in the Biophysics Laboratory, Department of Electrical Engineering.

While working with Professor Lampard and Associate Professor Brown, Cal published peer-reviewed research papers in *Anaesthesia & Intensive Care*, *Cryobiology*, and *Stroke* (as below) and several abstracts in symposium proceedings.

After completing an appointment as a NH&MRC postdoctoral research fellow with Professors Lampard and Brown, he began working in New South Wales in medical and science journalism and publishing, as well as video production. In particular, this included a documentary on surgeon Sir Edward "Weary" Dunlop and the story of Hellfire Pass on the Death Railway in Thailand during World War II. Co-produced by Film Australia and the ABC, this was the ANZAC Day special for the Bicentennial Year. After nearly three years as the medical and science editor at Melbourne's *The Herald* (now *The Herald Sun*), he co-founded Mi-tec Media Pty Ltd and Mi-tec Medical Publishing with his wife, Susan Fetherston (left), in 1991.

Mi-tec's pharmaceutical clients have included ICI Pharmaceuticals, Astra Zeneca, Servier Laboratories, Syntex Corporation, and Reckitt & Colman, among others. Since 1995, Mi-tec has published extensively peer-reviewed, high-quality patient education for leading medical and dental colleges, associations and societies, including:

- Royal Australasian College of Surgeons
- Australian Society of Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery
- Obesity Surgical Society of Australia and New Zealand
- Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists
- Australasian Association of Paediatric Surgeons
- Murdoch Children's Research Institute
- Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Ophthalmologists
- Australian and New Zealand Society of Cardiac and Thoracic Surgeons
- Australian and New Zealand Society for Vascular Surgery
- Australian Orthopaedic Association
- Neurosurgical Society of Australasia
- Dental
- New Zealand Orthopaedic Association
- Australian and New Zealand Society of Nephrology
- Australian Dental Association
- Australian Society of Anaesthetists
- Australian and New Zealand Association of Neurologists
- Australian and New Zealand Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons
- Australian Society of Plastic Surgeons
- Urological Society of Australia and New Zealand
- Australian Society of Dental Anaesthesiology
- Australasian Society of Aesthetic Plastic Surgeons
- Colorectal Surgical Society of Australasia
- Australian Society of Orthodontists
- New Zealand Association of Plastic Surgery

## REFERENCES

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2. C.L. Miller, D.G. Lampard, W.A. Brown. The effect of carbon dioxide on the electrocorticogram among others.during surface

hypothermia in dogs. *Cryobiology* 1979;16:259-271.

3. C.L.Miller, K.Alexander, W.A.Brown, K.C.Ng. The effect of carbon dioxide on local cerebral blood flow during surface hypothermia in dogs. *Cryobiology* 1979;16:240-258.

4. C.L.Miller, K.Alexander, W.A.Brown. Local cerebral blood flow following transient cerebral ischemia. I. Onset of impaired

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5. C.L.Miller, K.Alexander, W.A.Brown, R.Grif- fiths. Local cerebral blood flow following transient cerebral ischemia. II. Effect of arterial PCO2 on reperfusion following global ischemia. *Stroke* 1980;11:542-548.