

CENTERINGS

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Health Sciences Center, State University of New York

Stony Brook, New York

March 25, 1977

New Dental Discovery In The Fight Against Cavities

A dental researcher has proven that saliva holds the key to combatting tooth decay and his discovery may prove to be a historical moment in dental research.

Dr. Israel Kleinberg, Chairman of the Department of Oral Biology and Pathology in the School of Dental Medicine, State University of New York at Stony Brook, and co-workers have isolated a substance in saliva which they have subsequently made in the laboratory and which protects against the formation of caries (cavities). The substance, a peptide they have named "Sialin", in effect is nature's way of providing the antidote to the conditions causing tooth decay.

Ten Years of Research

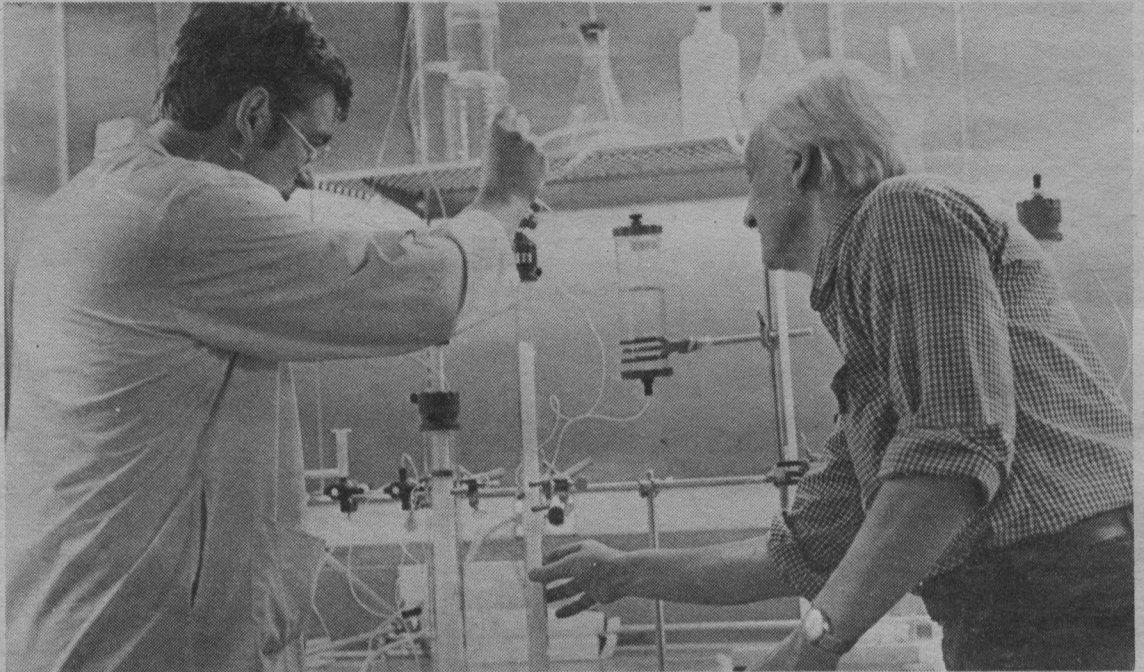
The Kleinberg discovery--spanning ten years of investigative research--suggests that a new and "natural" approach to the control of prevention of dental caries might be within reach. His findings were presented and enthusiastically received at a

special National Institute of Dental Research workshop, reviewing "microbial aspects of dental caries." The Kleinberg paper has just been published in the volume of proceedings resulting from the NIDR Conference.

Researchers have known for a long time that something in saliva gives protection against caries," said Dr. Kleinberg. "Our research was methodical and progressive. We developed techniques never used before, and five years ago, we isolated the substance we were looking for. We spent the next five years learning to understand how Sialin works."

Basically, Sialin is a small molecule called a peptide, comprised of only a few amino acids. It is a component of saliva that counteracts the acid produced by the bacteria in the mouth, the culprit in tooth decay. The starting point for tooth decay is plaque--the bacterial deposits that continually form on teeth and act on sugar and certain

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Dr. Israel Kleinberg, right, with graduate student, Joseph Kanapka, left, are shown separating saliva on a gel filtration column, in the early stages of the isolation of sialin.

Photo by Toni Bosco

Spotlight On Safety

Is the new Health Sciences Center Building hazardous to our health?

In the past few months, news stories have indicated that multiple dangers did indeed exist here. The rumors were that if the building didn't become a towering inferno, and if the carbon monoxide didn't get you, then the "cancer-causing asbestos" would.

Centerings wanted to know the facts: We learned:

- A plan for fire safety in this building is extensive and kept carefully updated; it includes a new communication system linking a main control panel in the building with every floor. A computer hook-up between this building and the Setauket Fire Department is in a planning stage.
- The building does not contain a sprinkler system. However, a sprinkler system is not required by the safety

- code. Two large fire pumps in the basement can pump 1500 gallons of water per minute through the standpipes. Standpipes in the building have high pressure capacity and 250 gallons of water can be pumped through each nozzle per minute. Pipes and hoses are on each level.
- The building contains a minimum of structural material which can burn; even furniture and coverings on the walls are made of slow burning materials, which meet the code.
- University employees on each level and floor have volunteered to become fire wardens, and, to date, 28 people have been trained to guide others to exit orderly and safely should a fire occur in the building.
- Three types of fire extinguishers have been purchased and are now being installed: Carbon dioxide fire

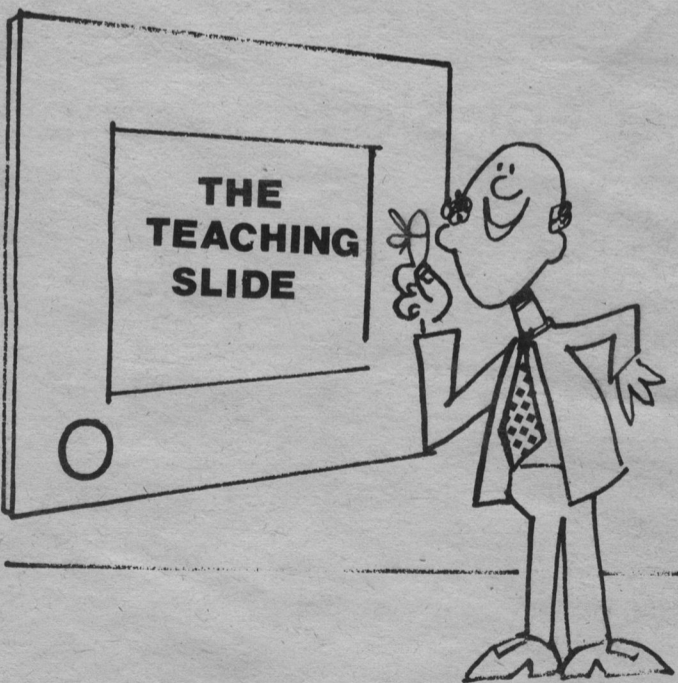
extinguishers for all mechanical areas; pressurized water extinguishers for hallways; and dry chemical extinguishers for inside the door of each laboratory.

● Air quality complaints center on two problems. (1) the infiltration of carbon monoxide and (2) the presence of fibre content particles falling from insulation materials. Since busses and idling cars have been eliminated from the loading dock, area monitoring indicates that carbon monoxide is well below dangerous levels. Air samples show that the volume of particles in the air is less than 1 / 10 of allowable limits.

● President Toll has set up a Committee to Monitor Environmental Quality, with the charge of insuring that measures be taken to achieve and maintain acceptable air quality in the building.

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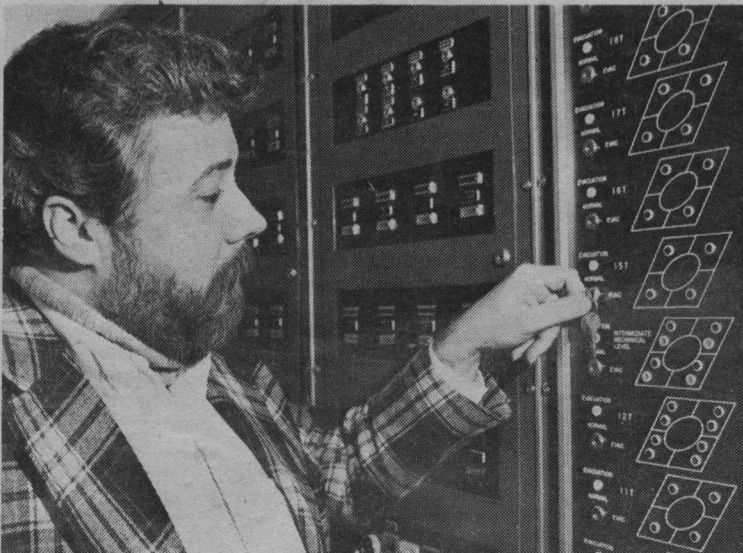
Have You Ever Wanted to
SEE PAGE 4



Third Class
Newspaper

Mr. Ewart Volkertsz
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Safety Officer George Marshall at the main control panel on Level 1 which is connected to each floor and gives data via a color-coded light system.
Photo by Media Services

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Special Thanks

A special thank you goes to Gene McDermott, senior photographer at Media Services for the attractive new flag for Centerings and to Muriel Regan of the School of Medicine who gave consultation services in planning the design.

Physician - Professor Elected To National Post

Steven Jonas, M.D., M.P.H., Associate Professor of Community Medicine, School of Medicine, Health Sciences Center, State University of New York at Stony Brook has been elected as President of the Association of Teachers of Preventive Medicine. The ATPM is the professional organization for physician and non-physician members of departments responsible for education in preventive medicine and community health in medical schools. It is an organizational member of the Council of Academic Societies of the Association of American Medical Colleges and of the American Board of Preventive Medicine.

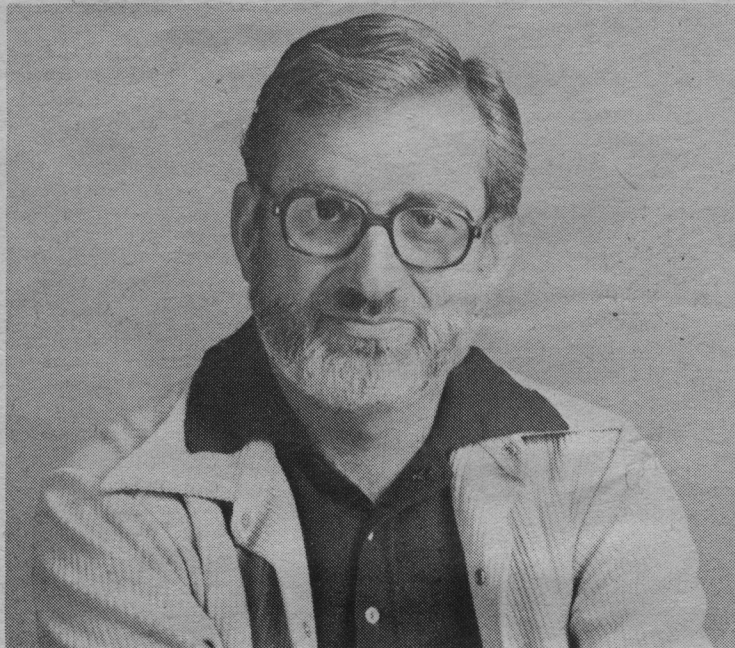
Dr. Jonas has been at Stony Brook since 1971. He received his B.A. from Columbia College in 1958, his M.D. from the Harvard Medical School in 1962, and his M.P.H. from the Yale School of Medicine in 1967. He is a Fellow of the American College of Preventive Medicine, the American Public Health Association, and the New York Academy of Medicine. He is a member of the Association of American Medical Colleges, The

American Hospital Association, and the Public Health Association of New York City.

After a year as President-Elect of the ATPM, Dr. Jonas will take office in November, 1977, for one year. Being vitally concerned with the role of health main-

tenance and prevention in medicine, he is looking forward to leading the organization which is most concerned with the teaching of those subjects in medical schools.

October 26, 1976



Dr. Steven Jonas

State Board Appointee

Ruth Baines, Acting Chairman of the Department Allied Health Resources, has been appointed to the State Board of Physical Therapy by Commissioner Ewald Nyquist. Formerly a faculty member of the Physical Therapy Department of New York University, Miss Baines joined the faculty of the School of Allied Health Profession in 1974. She serves on the National Physical Therapy Association as a member of the Reference Committee.

The State Board of Physical Therapy consists of eight licensed Physical Therapists appointed by the Board of Regents on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Education for the purpose of assisting the Board of Regents and the Education Department on matters of professional licensing, practice and conduct. The duties of the Board include (1) selecting or preparing licensing examinations, (2) assisting the Education Department in other licensing matters, (3) conducting disciplinary proceedings and (4)



Professor Ruth Baines assisting in other professional conduct matters.

Dr. Leonard Meiselas, Executive Associate Dean of the School of Medicine, has been designated as Acting Dean of the School of

Medicine, inclusive to August 31st. Dr. Marvin Kuschner, Dean of the School of Medicine, is on sabbatical during this period.

People

Dr. Clarence Dennis, Professor of Surgery, has been elected President of the National Society for Medical Research. The Society was founded in 1946 for the purpose of assuring freedom of biomedical scientists to utilize experimental animals in the furtherance of knowledge for the care of both human patients and animals, and for the purpose of assuring proper and humane care of the animals involved.

Dr. Platon J. Collipp, Professor of Pediatrics and head of the Pediatrics Department at the Nassau County Medical Center, is featured in two articles appearing this Spring in the Sunday News Magazine and Family Circle respectively. The articles deal with the assistance given to parents and youth at the Obesity Clinic begun by Dr. Collipp at NCMC.

James Brindle, Professor of Health Sciences has been named a member of the Steering Committee of the National Science Foundation, Institute of Medicine's study of Compensation for Medical Injury. Professor Brindle has also authored a paper on Capital Financing HMO's to be published by HEW and the University of Pittsburgh.

Jacob Schleichkorn, Chairman of the Department of Physical Therapy, has authored an article on "Physical Activity for the Child with Cystic Fibrosis," which appeared in the January issue of the Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

Dr. Maurice Goldenhar, has joined the Department of Family Medicine on a full time basis and will direct the residency program in Family Medicine at South Nassau Communities Hospitals.

Dr. Henry Berman has resigned as Director of the University Health Services in order to accept a position in New York City at Lenox Hill Hospital, as medical Director of a developing HMO (Health Maintenance Organization).

Dr. Vincent S. Palladino, Professor of Pathology, and Chairman, Department of Pathology and Laboratories at the Nassau County Medical Center was recently elected President of the Nassau County Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Lauren V. Ackerman, Professor of Pathology, was one of the featured speakers during a jointly sponsored symposium held at the long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center and the Catholic Medical Center of

Brooklyn and Queens. The two day seminar presented Current Concepts of Adontogenic Tumors and Oral Leukoplakia.

Robert Hawkins, Associate Dean of the School of Allied Health Professions, presented a workshop on "Critical Issues in Sex Education" for the American Association of Sex Educators, Counsellors and Therapists, at the New York Regional meeting of this group. He also presented a lecture and discussion on "Sex and the Cardiac Patient to the Brookhaven Memorial Heart Club, and spoke on "Sex and the Diabetic Patient" to the Long Island Diabetic Association.

Howard Lempert, Associate Professor of Health Sciences, recently conducted a weekend training program in Albany for Group Facilitators who will be directing the Human Sexuality course for the medical students

at the Albany Medical College. Eleanor Kra has been named Assistant to the Dean for Administration in the School of Allied Health Professions.

Rose Walton has joined the Physicians Assistants Program of the School of Allied Health Professions as an Instructional Technologist.

Michael Helland, Assistant Professor of Health Sciences in the Physical Therapy Department, recently conducted an all day Continuing Education Program on "Orthopedic Physical Therapy" for the Long Island District, American Physical Therapy Association.

Judith Miele has joined the Department of Cardiorespiratory Sciences of the School Allied Health professions as a Technical Specialist.

Alyce Hobbs, formerly Assistant Dean in the School of Nursing, has left that position to become Director of Personnel for the Health Sciences Center.

The School of Basic Health Sciences has announced the following new appointments:

Mr. Stephen Lourie, Assistant Dean for Administration; Dr. William Owen, Assistant Professor of Anatomical Sciences; Dr. Joseph Lucas, Instructor, Department of Microbiology; Dr. Stebins Chandor III, Associate Professor of Pathology; Dr. Eileen Raisfeld, Associate Professor of Pharmacological Sciences; Dr. Joel Brown, Professor of Physiology and Biophysics; and Dr. Ira Cohen, Assistant Professor of Physiology and Biophysics.

Terrence Krisman has joined the Department of Psychiatry as Assistant to the Chairman for Community Development. Mr. Krisman, formerly the Assistant Director of the Babylon Youth Board, is an elected member of the Nassau Suffolk Health Systems Agency Governing Board.

Plastic Surgery Dept. Starts Second Yr.



Pictured is Dr. Diane Leeb (center), the only full time plastic surgeon, in consultation with Dr. Lawrence Mazzarella, Acting Chief of the Department of Ear, Nose and Throat at the Northport Veteran's Administration Hospital (right), and Robert Galchos, a student in the Cardiorespiratory Sciences program in the School of Allied Health Professions. Dr. Leeb, age 30, joined the Department of Surgery staff based at the Northport Veteran's Administration Hospital a year ago, after completing a two-year residency in plastic surgery at Vanderbilt University Hospital in Nashville.

A plastic surgeon works with tissues to make the body better than it is--in appearance and function--by reconstructing damage done to the body from such calamities as trauma, congenital defects and cancers. Cosmetic surgery also falls under the umbrella of plastic surgery.

Photo by Toni Bosco

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Does "Bad News" broadcasting Affect Us?

Many of us have suspected for a long time that the overabundance of "bad news" we get every day by radio and television must be having a negative affect on people. Now a research team from the Social-Psychology Program at Columbia University's Teachers College has some data to verify this opinion. Stephen Holloway, Associate Professor of Social Welfare is one of the research team designers for these studies investigating the effect of good and bad news on the listening public.

Their studies were recorded in an article appearing in the December issue of Psychology Today entitled, *How Good News Makes Us Good*, co-authored by Professor Holloway and Dr. Harvey Hornstein, a social psychologist and Professor of Psychology and Education at Columbia University. Their research results have proven that people hearing good news over the media are affected positively, predisposed to think well and behave cooperatively with strangers. On the other hand, people hearing bad news behave negatively, not trusting the stranger and expecting him to be competitive and hostile.

IRRESPONSIBILITY

Considering how the media has a "merchandising strategy of enhancing the violent or malevolent in news reporting," and further considering that such reporting may affect the behavior of the listeners, we would have to define that policy as irresponsible, said Professor Holloway.

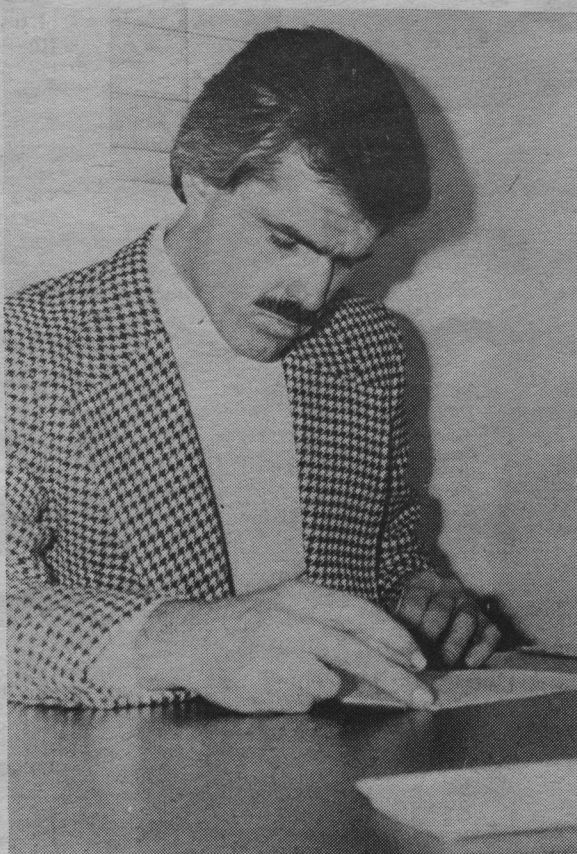
This study of the effect of good and bad news reporting on people came about accidentally, related Professor Holloway who was working toward his doctorate in Social Psychology at Columbia University. They had been doing a series of experiments trying to find out why some people are altruistic, that is, what motivates them to want to help others.

"The findings were suggesting that one walks through life experiencing others as either 'like me' or 'not like me'--as either 'we' or 'they'--and the 'we's' got decidedly preferential treatment," said Professor Holloway.

We-group and they-group identity was being established by "losing items, such as unsealed letters and wallets on the streets of New York City and studying why a finder chose to help or not help the loser," by returning the "lost item."

PATTERN CHANGED

In June of 1968 the team was losing wallets in Lower



Professor Stephen Holloway
Photo by Toni Bosco

Manhattan and was finding that, on the average, some 45 percent of the finders were returning the wallets. But on June 4, not a single one of the "lost wallets" was returned. "During the night a bullet smashed through the skull of Robert Kennedy, killing him and simultaneously eliminating whatever motives caused people to return our fictitious stranger's lost wallet," he related. That was such a startling change that Columbia

researchers began a new series of investigations to determine if there was a relationship between the bad news and the absence of any 'helping' that day. The method used for their extensive studies is to pipe in radio music to experimental rooms where people are sitting. The music is then interrupted for a "news flash". One group hears a story about a man helping a woman; the other group hears a story about a man strangling a woman. The listeners unaware that this is a hoax, are then asked to answer questions about moral ethical dispositions of people in general or interact with strangers in ways which can either be cooperative or competitive.

SAME RESULTS

In every case results have been the same. After hearing bad news, people thought much less of their fellows and interacted with strangers in a competitive fashion; good news made them think well of humanity and cooperate with strangers. The data led to the conclusion that whenever people hear an ugly or evil deed, an unconscious mechanism takes over, subtly affecting their attitudes toward others, who tend to become the removed 'they'.

It also occurred to the team that a critical element in these news stories must be their social component. They reason that if the bad news was due to a natural cause like lightning, or fire, or blizzard, people would not react negatively. Logically it seems that bad news attributed to a human deed would generate the reaction of distrust. This too was proven to be the case by their experiments.

In spite of the evidence that "we-they" distinctions can be so clearly manipulated by news reporting, Professor Holloway says there is cause for optimism.

"The data clearly indicate that these distinctions do not remain fixed. The size and meaningfulness of the gap we imagine to exist between similar and dissimilar others seems to depend on the social conditions that surround us when we encounter other people."

BEHAVIORAL EFFECT

Whether bad news has major effects on people's behavior in the real world has not yet been demonstrated, but Professor Holloway feels the possibility of such contagion is strongly suggested by their studies. He further believes that the media policy which makes

Continued on Page 5

What Makes Group Decision - Making Effective?

The answer is easy--Have a group decision making workshop. What's that? you ask--

Well--it's getting together for the opportunity to learn that "a camel is more likely to be a horse put together by a bad committee."

You're confused? Well--let's go back...

On a cold, late Thursday in January, the entire staff of the University Health Service--physicians, nurses, administrators, counsellors, and clerical staff--participated in a two-hour group



Santo Albano, left, and Herdy Micou, seated, were workshop leaders for the "group decision" day at the Infirmary.

Photo by Toni Bosco

decision making workshop conducted by the Counselling Department.

The workshop leaders--Santo Albano, Anne Byrnes, Herdy Micou and Larry Kravitz--were out to get everybody thinking out loud about how each one of them would really act if the chips were down. In this case, the exercise chosen for self- and group testing was the following scenario:

- You're in a boat with several other people--and catastrophe strikes. You have a limited time to test your survival skills.
- Each of you are to rank the items you'd salvage from a sinking yacht according to their survival value.

The leaders then divided the participants into two groups and told each to reach a consensus on the survival value of the salvaged items. When the time was up, individual group ratings were compared with the ranking provided by Officers of the United States Merchant Marines.

"Both groups were surprised to find that even without adequate group building efforts, they did better than average individual scores," said Mr. Albano.

What followed was a hard look at

- (1) What patterns of decision-making occurred;
- (2) Who were the influential members in the groups and what them influential; and
- (3) How the groups discovered and used their information resources.

Our grandfathers probably would have said it all boils down to "two heads are better than one"--But the grandma would have answered, "yes, but whose head?"

"That's right. One of the women in my group was very timid, and so her selection of survival items was overruled. Yet she turned out to be right," said Rose Sarro, one of the participants.

The final countdown was unanimous--everyone got some new ideas on what makes group decision effective.

And even more on the plus side--no one came down with a case of fear of sailing...

Play Therapy For Siblings of SIDS Victims

The SIDS Regional Center at Stony Brook is offering play therapy for the siblings of SIDS victims. According to Sandi Boshak, the SIDS Project Coordinator, the expansion of services to include play therapy is another step toward the Center's accomplishing one of its primary goals of providing services to all people effected by the sudden and unexpected death of an infant through SIDS. The Center at Stony Brook, is the only Center in the United States which offers this service.

The goal of Play Therapy for the siblings is to help them work through any difficulties associated with the death of their brother/sister. Siblings may need play therapy because parents may either be involved with their own grief that the parent can not help the child or the parent may have a feeling that they do not know how to help the child.

The Center has hired Mr. George H. Routt as a full time staff member. Mr. Routt has had extensive experience in counselling people suffering grief because of a death affecting them. His specialty at the doctoral level has been child therapy. He has written a book entitled, "A Primer in the Art of Bereavement Counseling in Cases of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome."

Cancer Society Services

The American Cancer Society, Long Island Division, offers group counselling for people dealing with many different types of cancer. The group counselling sessions for cancer patients, their families and friends are held in the offices of the American Cancer Society, 535 Broad Hollow Road, Melville. For further information, contact Charlotte Kotkiewicz at 420-1111.

Social Welfare Graduates Form Alumni Association

by Judith Greenwald 2nd year Graduate Student

The School of Social Welfare Alumni Organization is now in existence. It was begun last Spring because some students facing graduation did not want to feel "cut off", a complaint heard from alumni in the past. A real concern after graduation is being isolated from others who can offer support. The students wanted to keep their consciousness raised about social issues and foresaw the organization as a political and educational force for social change as well as a way to stay in contact with those who had become important to them.

Most alumni business is carried on by a steering committee which meets weekly at the School of Social Welfare

Alumni Office on Level 2 of the Health Science Building. The relationship between this group and the Stony Brook University Alumni Association is currently being explored and most likely the Alumni Organization will become the first subgroup of the larger association.

Getting started wasn't easy. A questionnaire was set to determine the support for this idea and response was enthusiastic. A desk, phone, mailing and printing privileges as well as a work study student are being provided by the School of Social Welfare. Seed money was needed so the group held a bake sale. Help with printing the first newsletter came from the University Alumni Association.

But the biggest problem has been locating the 350 alumni. Contact has been lost with at least 50 people because the organization has been unable to track down their present addresses.

However, all the effort was worthwhile when the first reunion convened at Sunwood on October 24th. With this infusion of interest, the group has already accomplished much. They've held workshops, started a job referral service, put out a newsletter and written a constitution. A directory of Social Welfare Alumni is being compiled for use as a source of professional contacts. The next happening was a pot luck dinner

at Sunwood on March 5th, where a little business was combined with a lot of pleasure.

The Alumni Organization can be reached at 444-2249 or on Level 2 at the School of Social Welfare.

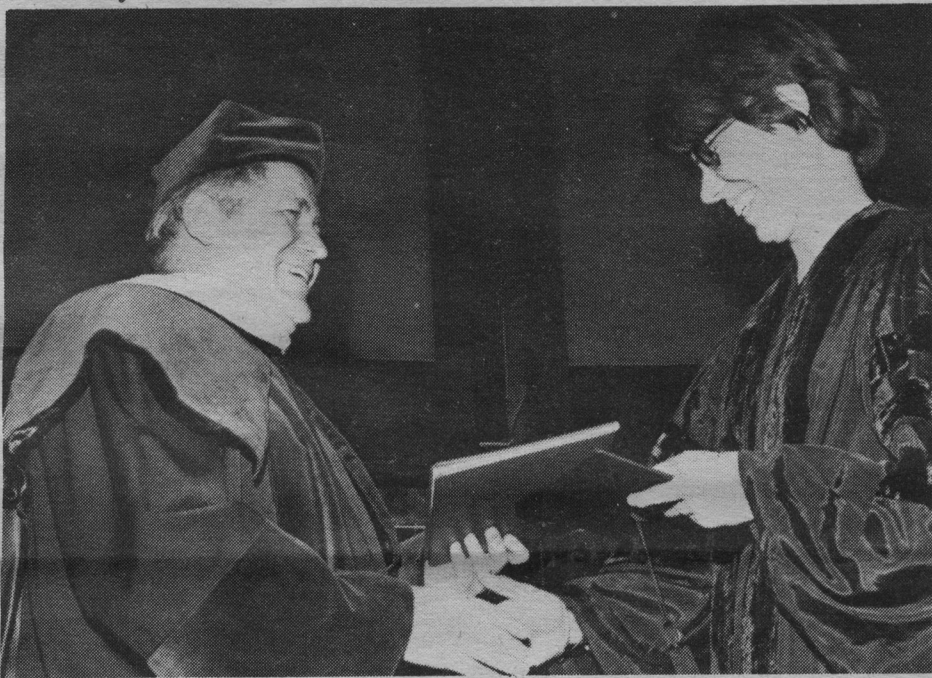
Coming -- Next Issue

The next issue of Centerings will focus on STUDENTS. Contributions are wanted--ideas for articles, original pieces, photos, etc. If you'd like to see a feature or item in Centerings, contact the editor, Toni Bosco, 444-2331.

First Dental Graduation



The first graduates from the School of Dental Medicine -- 22 men and women -- received their Doctor of Dental Surgery degrees on Sunday, January 30th. Addressing the graduates, photo top, is Dr. Bruce Seth Gottlieb, who graduated with high honors. In the photo below, President John S. Toll congratulates Dr. John Phelan. Photos courtesy of Media Services.



The Bone Crippling Disease That Strikes Women Over Forty

Osteoporosis. Its not a familiar word, except to the 15 million Americans who know firsthand that it is a painful, crippling and disfiguring illness of the bones.

A malady that mainly strikes white and oriental women, usually after they reach 40, Osteoporosis thins the bones by robbing them of calcium, and the name itself means "porous bones."

In spite of the attempt of the women's movement to put a focus on the special medical problems of women, Osteoporosis has remained largely unnoticed, with little research being done nationally to attempt to discover its causes and cures.

New Study

Two physicians holding clinical appointments with the School of Medicine are now doing a study which, if successful, will make some progress in solving medical science's riddle of why the aging process causes so many women to suffer this strange bone loss.

Dr. John Aloia, Associate Chairman of the Department of Medicine at Nassau County Medical Center and Associate Professor of Medicine here, said he is conducting a study of the body's bone mass and the loss of part of that mass with two colleagues, Dr. Italo Zanzi, Assistant Professor of Medicine, and Dr. Stanton H. Cohn, a Senior Scientist at Brookhaven National Laboratories, where the studies are being conducted.

Measuring Bone Loss

"We have reached the point where we are able to measure body calcium (bones) on an annual basis and note the loss," Dr. Aloia said. "We know that women lose body bone mass at an accelerated rate after the menopause and we have good reason to believe that the loss is the result of a loss in estrogen."

Much of the study deals with the question of why people break bones and why broken bones in the elderly are such a serious problem. "As the population grows older, the problem becomes a more important one. There is a high mortality rate among the elderly as a result of broken bones, particularly hips, and there is a serious morbidity rate--severe pain and disability--as well. It has been estimated that 350 thousand of the one million fractures that occur annually

in American women over 45 years of age, could be prevented by the elimination of Osteoporosis," stated Dr. Aloia.

Osteoporosis is a visible disease.

"The shrunken old women bent over by an unsightly Dowager's hump between her shoulder blades surely has Osteoporosis and so do hundreds of thousands of elderly and middle aged women who in any given year break legs, arms, wrists or hips sometimes after merely turning.

"Many of those who suffer these fractures spend their remaining days in nursing homes at great expense to Medicare and Medicaid because the bone breaks fail to mend. Others die in a few months because their being immobilized makes them easy targets for pneumonia or fosters the formation of blood clots that travel fatally to the lungs. Even for those who escape these fates the crippling and loss of height brought about by the collapse of vertebrae in the spine can be psychologically devastating," stated Science Writer Judith Randal (The Washington News Bureau).

Inheritance and Diet

In addition to the question of what role estrogen plays in bone mass in its retention, the Brookhaven study includes consideration of the role of genetics, what role the diet plays in the retention of calcium and what the relationship is between exercise and other factors and bone mass.

The study requires 100 women to be tested on an annual basis starting within five years after the menopause. Dr. Aloia now has 75 women participating. He would like to recruit 25 more. In order to serve the program a women must be between six months and five years past menopause, be in good health, not be taking estrogen or similar medication and be white, since Osteoporosis predominately effects this group. In addition to the obvious advantages of participating in the program, women who apply receive a free complete physical examination, including blood work, pap smear and cardiogram. Total bone mass or bone loss will be measured annually for five years, the length of the study.

Persons interested in taking part in the program should call Dr. Aloia at the Medical Center, 542-2540.

COMING UP AND NOTEWORTHY

Coming -- "Teaching Slides", And How to To Make Them

University-Wide Workshop Set For April 27

Do you agree with the sages that "a picture is worth a thousand words," and "seeing is believing?"

If so, or if you'd like to be convinced, then a couple of art experts from Media Services and the School of Dental Medicine are giving you an offer you can't refuse.

Senior Medical Photographer Gene McDermott, and Associate Professor of Dental Medicine, Dr. Robert Renner, have planned an all day workshop on "The Teaching Slide" designed to give you an effective blitz course in how to make and use visual slides for more effective teaching.

The workshop is scheduled for Wednesday, April 27th, in Building J, Room 111 of the South Campus, beginning at 9:00 a.m. and ending at 5:00 p.m. It is open to all interested University people. The workshop has been planned to be of particular interest to faculty and staff requiring more professional and effective visual materials for use in teaching.

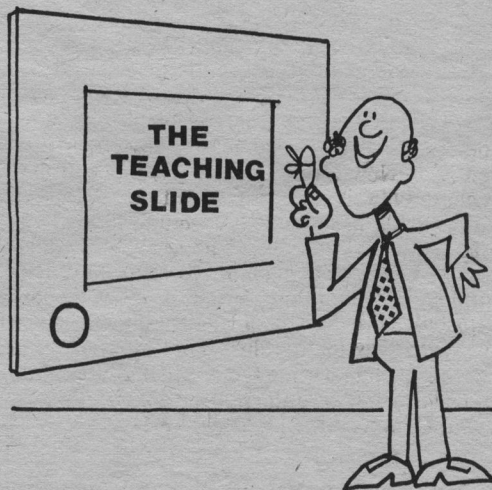
A How-To Course

The day long course is comprehensive, and includes how to plan you slide show; what pre-production is required; how to produce your own slides; and how to use slides effectively.

"Each participant will have an opportunity for 'hands on' experience with the art and photo materials used to produce slides," stated co-producers McDermott and Renner. "Each participant will receive ten sample slides of the various techniques discussed as well as a current Kodak publication in Effective Slides Production," they added.

REGISTER EARLY ADVISED

Because registration is limited, pre-registration is required. Prospective participants are advised to register prior to April 13. The registration fee is \$20 (tax deductible), covering costs for materials, lunch and coffee breaks.



For additional information please contact Dr. Robert Renner, School of Dental Medicine, 444-2948, or Eugene McDermott, Media Services, 444-2232 or 444-2228.

April 7, Exercise and the Diabetic Patient

The Suffolk section of the Long Island Chapter of the New York Diabetes Association will present a program on Proper Exercise for the Diabetic Patient, presented by physiotherapist Art White and counselor Stuart Paul. The program will take place at 8:00 P.M. in the Conference Room at Smithtown General Hospital.

April 14, Workshop in Respiratory Care

The School of Nursing is presenting an intensive one-day workshop in respiratory care for nurses and other health care practitioners. The day-long program will take place on Thursday, April 14, beginning at 8:00 A.M. at the Health Sciences Center, Level 2, Lecture Room 4. The workshop costs \$15 and carries .7 Continuing Education units. For further information, please contact Dr. Howard Haymes at the School of Nursing, 444-2385.

March 28-April 1, Film Seminar on Death and Dying

The SIDS Regional Center is having a week-long seminar on Death and Dying, beginning Monday, March 28 and continuing through Friday, April 1. The films will be shown at 8:00 P.M. in Lecture Hall 1, Level 2 of the Health Sciences Center. A different film on the subject of Death and Dying will be shown each evening followed by a discussion led by George H. Routt, a therapist specializing in problems of grief and death. The fee is one dollar and for additional information call 516-444-2582.

April 6th--Seminar on Human Sexuality

The School of Nursing Student Government is sponsoring a one day seminar on Human Sexuality. Workshops will include topics of homosexuality, masturbation, sex therapy, taking a sexual history, sexuality and pathological conditions (cardiac, urologic, etc.). Students from the other School in the Health Sciences Center may attend the Workshop but they must contact the School of Nursing in advance to ensure a spot. For further information, contact student Honey Minuse in the School of Nursing.

April 16, Women's Health Conference

The Women's Health Alliance of Long Island with the support of the Schools of the Health Sciences Center is conducting a Women's Health Conference on Health Care on Saturday April 16, from 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. on Level 2, of the Health Sciences Center. The Conference is entitled "Women as Lifetime Participants in Health Care".

The Conference goal is to educate women in their important roles as consumers and providers of health care for themselves and their families. Participants will be able to choose and attend five workshops out of 48 being offered throughout the day. Part of the afternoon will be set aside for panel discussion with five experts in the health field and lay people, entitled "Women and the Power to Change". In addition educational table exhibits will be open all day for everyone to explore.

The admission fee is \$2.00 and day care will be available. For further information contact Ms. Janet Kaplan at 367-4711.

NEW SERIES OF LECTURES ON AGING

New Series of Lectures on Aging

A new lecture series is being offered weekly this spring to spotlight issues affecting the aging which need serious exploration today. Among these are questions such as, "Is death an ultimate loss, or benign culmination? Is home health care a reasonable way to help older people remain independent. Is law making life better or worse for older citizens? Would it be better to grow old as a citizen of the East or West?" The lecture series answering these questions runs weekly from March 22 to May 10. Each will begin at 7:00 P.M. in Level 2, Lecture Hall 2 of the Health Sciences Center. Registration fee for health professionals seeking continuing education credits is \$25. Stony Brook students and Senior Citizens may attend the lectures without cost. While they are open to the public, donations of \$2.50 are accepted. For further information contact Jane Porcino, 444-2989.

Schedule For Current Perspectives in Aging

March 22, Aging: A Psychosocial Dilemma, Dr. Parimal Das

A long and varied life has given Dr. Das unique insights, perspectives, and experience regarding the human individual. Her intense interest in philosophy and psychology led her to a Ph.D. in psychology from Columbia University in New York, to active participation in UNESCO, World YWCA, All-India Educational Conferences. As a result of her research and study in guidance and counselling, she has participated in over 100 clinics; she has been a professor and teacher at numerous colleges and universities around the world.

March 29, Aging: Ultimate Loss, Dr. Joan Boyle

Dr. Boyle holds a Ph.D. in Thanatology and is presently on the faculty of Dowling College.

April 5, Home Health Care: An Option for the Aging, Ms. Janet Starr

Ms. Starr is Director of the New York State Coalition for Home Health Care Services.

April 12, Seeking the 'Good Age' Through Law, State Senator John Flynn

Senator Flynn is Chairman of the Committee on the Problems of the Aged, a member of the New York State Senate Health Committee; he received the U.S. National Council of Senior Citizens' Legislator of the Year Award in 1975.



April 19, Aging: The Family's Role, Dr. Barbara Silverstone

Dr. Silverstone is Chief of Social Services at the Jewish Home and Hospital for the Aged in New York City. She is co-author of the recently published book "You and Your Aging Parents."

May 3, Sexuality and Aging, Dr. Mary Calderone, M.D. M.P.H.

Dr. Calderone is president and co-founder of the Sex Education and Information Council of the U.S. (SIECUS). She is listed among the 50 Most Influential Women in the U.S. (1975)

May 10, Government as an Advocate for Aging, Eleanor Morris

Ms. Morris is the Region II Director of the Administration on Aging.

Bad News Continued from Page 3

violence the main sphere of reporting news is clearly implicated as being "irresponsible" by these studies.

"Certainly this data suggests that the marketing strategy of media organs in stressing sensational news may negatively affect the way people exposed to these reports behave towards others. It suggests that information we receive about how others view the world, perhaps hastily collected of incompletely reported, will have consequences on our actions. And finally it suggests that the behavior we exercise toward others may well be influenced by the behavior we observe others exercising," said Professor Holloway, adding,

"In every social encounter we are simultaneously actor and observer, with responsibility for shaping the conceptions of others almost at the moment that they and the surrounding world are providing us with data that shape our conceptions. If the world seems alien, we might well reflect on our contribution to building barriers of 'they' or bonds of 'we' as we proceed with our daily lives."

In addition to being involved with this research, Professor Holloway is completing a book, with George Brager, at the Columbia School of Social Work, aimed to help social workers understand theory and practice of changing bureaucracies from within. Entitled *Organizational Change: Its Products and Politics*, the book is scheduled for fall publication by the Free Press.

Mass Spectrometry

Continued from Page 6

substance, wondering, does it contain morphine, speed, etc.? In cases of overdose, a hospital would need to know specifically and rapidly what the drug is. A person might be comatose from attempted suicide -- but you'd have to know what he had taken to be able to treat him effectively, and mass spectrometry is the most sophisticated and reliable way to determine which drugs are present," said Dr. Johnson.

Lab Equipped

The lab consists of three instruments, each of which has the capacity of separating individual components in a sample and analyzing each in the following way: Compounds and samples are purified through a gas chromatographic process. Each component as it emerges from the gas chromatograph goes into the mass spectrometer and there, ionized, and analyzed. In this way a spectrum of each pure component is obtained. The lines of the spectrum, as unique to each component as a fingerprint, are fed to a data bank; a computer then searches through a mass spectral library to obtain the nearest matches to spectra stored in the data bank; thus, identification of the components can be determined easily.

Community Use

Doctors Johnson and Iden hope local hospitals will be using the Toxicology Unit regularly by the end of the year. "Meanwhile, the service aspects of the lab keeps us extremely busy," said Dr. Iden. "We obtain mass spectra of compounds for faculty in many departments."

Dr. Iden pointed out that the Mass Spectrometry Facility has unusual research possibilities in doing quantitative analyses of drug levels in the blood, and improving the effectiveness of drug therapy.

"Very often drugs will cause an unexpected response, usually because of the different rates of absorption and distribution by different individuals. With Mass Spectrometry we can look at the drug level in the blood and note the effect on the person when it is raised or lowered by fractional amounts. Mass spectrometry will aid in developing new methods of quantifying drugs in the blood," Dr. Iden concluded.

Adolescent Help Continued from Page 7

- Student really has an underlying larger problem which he hopes subconsciously will be discovered by the interviewer.
- Adolescents often over-react to injuries and don't trust the diagnosis and treatment plan.
- An interviewer distracted by personal problems.
- The patient's fear of needing related medical care costing money, when he has none.

In responding to the nursing student's presentation, physicians pointed out that most doctors are trained for "acute medicine." Students coming to the infirmary don't usually have life threatening symptoms. A doctor will react differently to a student who comes in with a stubbed toe, as opposed to a student who has swollen glands and sensitive body areas. Health professionals present indicated that if students come in on a trivial complaint, in hopes that the doctor will find out the more underlying problem that is really bothering them, that's "game playing."

"You could always try to develop your sense of observation. There's nothing wrong in looking hard and asking the patient, is there something else the matter? That's an important skill for medical people," commented Susan Cahill, a Physician's Assistant working in the infirmary.

Most of the dialogue ensuing from the nursing students' report indicated that adolescents may view the medical systems differently from adults. They need to meet staff and professional people who are sensitive, not "turn-offs"; and who create a comfortable, at ease atmosphere, and never ask questions that can be interpreted as judgmental.

The meeting concluded with staff and students pointing out that the infirmary also has an educational role. It can:

- Teach students to become good customers
- Teach students how to use the system
- Offer students the experience of getting medical care in a relaxed physical setting.

COMING UP AND NOTEWORTHY

Continued from page 4

April 18, Lecture on "Mystery Diseases"

A lecture on "The Public's Right to Know About Medical Mysteries", will be offered to the Public free at 8:00 P.M. in Lecture Hall 2, Level 2 of the Health Sciences Center. Speaking on the topic is Edward Edelson, the Science Editor of the New York Daily News. Mr. Edelson is an award winning writer specializing in research reports of medical and scientific issues. Coffee Social is offered from 7:15 P.M. All are welcome

April 27, SIDS Program for Nursing Students

A seminar which will include lectures, films and workshops on the management of SIDS cases as it applies to nursing will be offered to nursing students on Wednesday, April 27, in Lecture Hall 2, Level 2 from 9:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. The fee is \$3.75 and the price includes a box lunch.

April 27--Teaching Slide Workshop--See Page 4

April 29-May 1, Alumni Weekend '77

A weekend for alumni featuring music, wine and cheese, career conferences, tours of the Health Sciences Center, cocktails, partying and serious meetings will be held beginning Friday, April 29 at 8:00 P.M. All alumni are welcome, tickets for the weekend are \$7.50 per member and \$10 for non-alumnus. Further information can be obtained from Nancy Mancenko at University Relations, 246-3580.

May 2-6, Refresher Course in Radiation Therapy and Physics

A one-week intensive Radiation Therapy and Physics Review and Refresher Course for Radiology Board candidates will be held at Queens Hospital Center in Jamaica from May 2 to May 6, 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. This is a Continuing Education offering of the Queens Hospital Center affiliation of the Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center. Registration fee is \$150 which includes lunches.

May 9 and May 12, TIAA-CREF Speaker

On Monday, May 9 at 1:00 P.M. until 3:00 P.M. Mr. Melvin R. Johnson from TIAA-CREF, Benefit Plans Counselor, will speak to members of the campus, discussing the TIAA-CREF Retirement Plan and the tax-deferred annuity program. The lecture will be held in Room 117 of the Old Physics Building. On May 12, Mr. Johnson will give the same talk, this time at 12:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M. in Lecture hall 4 of the Health Sciences Center, Level 2.

May 12, The Biology of Chondrosarcoma

A talk on the biology of Chondrosarcoma will be held on May 12 at 8:00 P.M. at the Teaching Center Auditorium,

Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center in New Hyde Park. The speaker is Dr. Henry Mankin, Professor of Orthopedic Surgery at the Harvard Medical School and Chief Orthopedic Surgeon at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. The talk is open to Orthopedists, Radiologists, Interns, General Surgeons and all interested physicians and is being sponsored by the Department of Surgery, Division of Orthopedics, of the Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center and the Health Sciences Center of the State University of New York at Stony Brook. For further information, contact the Office of the Dean of the Clinical Campus, LIJ at 212-470-2111.

May 22-Commencement

May 25, Current Trends in Stuttering

A workshop on Current Trends in Stuttering will be held on May 25 from 8:45 A.M. to 1:15 P.M. in the Teaching Center Auditorium at Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center in New Hyde Park. Program will cover recent developments in the treatment of individuals presenting stuttering problems. The course is presented to provide an overview of clinical aspects of stuttering with emphasis on specific techniques that have been recently employed in the management of these patients. The program will include a panel discussion by speech pathologists with distinctly different approaches to therapy. There is a registration fee of \$10 and attendance is limited to 150. For further information contact the Dean for the Clinical Campus, at LIJ, 212-470-2111.

June 1, One Day Course in Reproduction, Endocrinology and Infertility

This postgraduate course in gynecologic endocrinology and infertility is designed to provide clinicians with knowledge of recent advances in those areas that need to be applied to clinical problems. The program is being sponsored by the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center and the fee is \$45 which includes lunch. For further information, contact the Office of the Dean of the Clinical Campus at LIJ, 212-470-2111.

June 7, Otolaryngic Pathology.

A one day program on otolaryngic pathology will be held on June 7, from 9:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. at the Teaching Center Auditorium at Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center in New Hyde Park. The fee for the day is \$20. For further information contact the Office of the Dean of the Clinical Campus at LIJ, phone 212-470-2111.

June 26--Graduation Ceremony, School of Allied Health Professions

First Distinguished Professor In Pharmacology

Dr. Seymour Cohen, a biochemist recognized as the originator of the biochemistry of virus multiplication as well as several chemical compounds used in cancer chemotherapy, has joined the State University of New York at Stony Brook as a Distinguished Professor in the Department of Pharmacological Sciences.

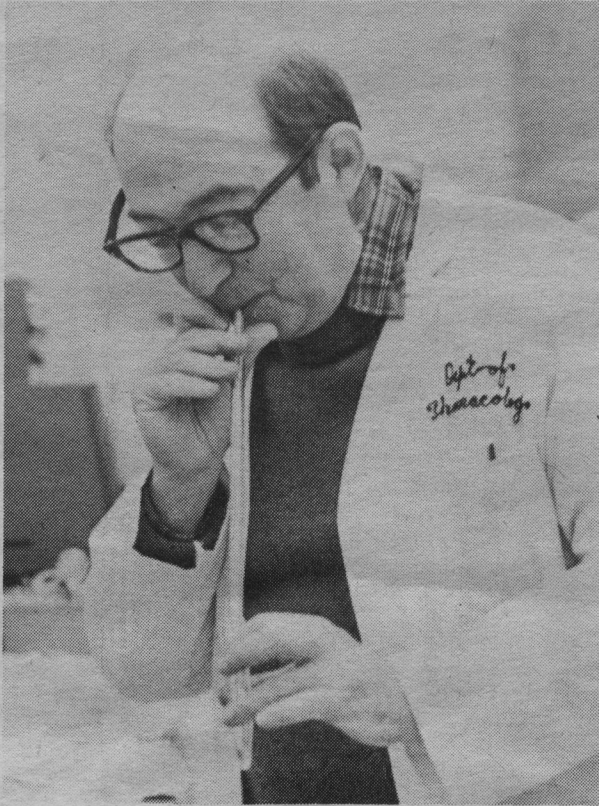
Dr. Cohen, who recently received the Passano Award, given annually to a researcher for an outstanding contribution to the advancement of medical science, also holds a Career Research Professorship from the American Cancer Society, one of only 20 individuals in the United States to be so honored. He was given the Passano Award for his discovery of virus-induced enzymes.

ORGANISMS DIFFER

At Stony Brook, Dr. Cohen, is researching the biochemical differences among organisms. His basic premise is that the "differences among organisms should permit us to design a rational way of killing a parasite without killing its host...Comparative Biochemistry should be the basis for differential handling of a parasite and its host," said Dr. Cohen, adding "the differences among organisms can be exploited for practical ends."

At present, Dr. Cohen's research is exploring substances called Polyamines, small molecules which are widespread, but give evidence of real differences in the way they are made and the functions they perform in different organisms. Eventually, the research may lead to the use of polyamines and analogues of polyamines to control certain kinds of infections.

This would be another evidence of Dr. Cohen's



Dr. Seymour Cohen at work in his laboratory.

Photo by Toni Bosco

contention that "basic science does not exclude applied science and vice versa."

DISCOVERY

Some 20 years ago the eminent biochemist discovered the phenomenon that viruses not only compel cells to make new proteins but also new metabolic machinery which is specific and determined by the virus.

"Given that information, competent chemists should be able to synthesize specific inhibitors for the newly formed essential enzymes. If handled as a multidisciplinary problem, this opens an approach to chemotherapy which could use an inhibitor specific to the virus, without hurting the normal cell. This is not being done any place. No one has put the problem together from a multidisciplinary approach," said Dr. Cohen, who has worked as a biochemist for 35 years, and on nucleic acids "probably longer than anyone alive." The focus of his work has been on cancer chemotherapy, using basic science to find solutions to the practical problems of combatting this and other diseases.

Prior to coming to Stony Brook, Dr. Cohen held faculty-research positions at the University of Colorado and the University of Pennsylvania; fellowships with the Rockefeller Institute, the John Simon Guggenheim and Lalor Foundations; and Visiting Professor posts at the University of Tokyo, The Smithsonian Institution and the College de France in Paris, among others.

His honors, membership in professional societies and publications are extensive. He received widespread recognition for two landmark scientific books, *Virus Induced Enzymes*, Columbia University Press, 1968, and *Introduction to the Polyamines*, Prentice Hall, 1971.

Dr. Cohen and his wife, Elaine, reside in Stony Brook and are parents of two children.

Mass Spectrometry And Drug Detection

You'd never guess it, but a strong looking machine with wires, buttons and knobs may be the cleverest detective on the campus. With the hard to pronounce name of mass spectro-

meter, the sophisticated robot unravels mysteries and tells it like it is.

This unusual facility -- the Mass Spectrometry lab -- was set up recently as a joint partnership

with the Main Campus Department of Chemistry and the Health Sciences Center Department of Pharmacological Sciences. It encompasses a Toxicology Unit, organized to provide services to the campus and community by using sophisticated equipment to identify toxic samples brought to the Unit by local hospitals.

"This is a logical partnership" said Dr. Charles Eiden, Research Associate with the Department of Pharmacological Sciences. "Mass spectrometry is used by the organic chemist mostly for the identification of newly synthesized compounds. A pharmacologist uses mass spectrometry for similar reasons, while working with drugs and drug metabolites."

Analyzes Unknown Substances

Put in an unknown substance and the mass spectrometer will analyze it. Based on the fact that every chemical compound produces a spectrum made up of lines as unique as a fingerprint, the mass spectrometer is a master sleuth at naming the compound.

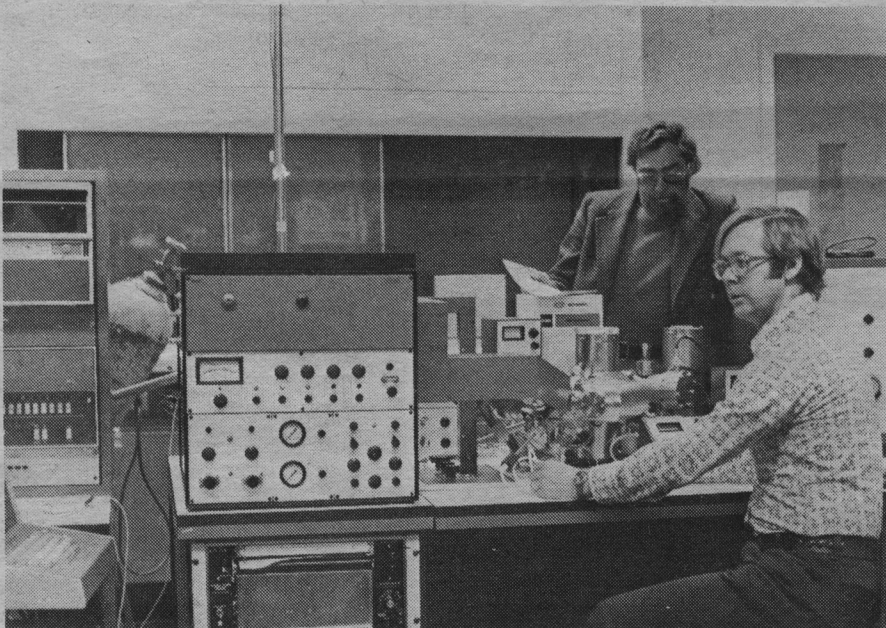
This ability could be a life saver. Take the not so hypothetical situation of a person suffering from a drug overdose. Treatment must be fast, but specific, and tailor made to deal with the culprit drug. A blood or urine sample from the victim given to the Mass Spectrometer Facility will enable the drug or drugs to be identified with haste -- and perhaps save a life.

Origins

Dr. Arthur Grollman, Chairman of the Department of Pharmacological Sciences and Dr. Francis Johnson, Professor of Pharmacology and Professor of Chemistry, were jointly instrumental in working out the partnership operation of the Mass Spectrometry Facility with the Department of Chemistry.

"We were especially interested in getting the Toxicology Unit functioning, and are now optimistic that we will be running a great service to the community. For example, a hospital emergency room might send us a sample of a

Continued on Page 5



Dr. Charles Eiden, seated, and Dr. Francis Johnson, analyze a sample of suspected toxic substance in the Mass Spectrometry Lab.
 Photo by Toni Bosco

Australian Visitors at the Health Sciences Center

Nurses, physical therapists and occupational therapists from two vastly different parts of the world dialogued about health manpower in their country and ours in an unusual meeting held last month in the

Health Sciences Center.

The visitors--30 health professionals from Australia--met with members of the Health Sciences Center to discuss parallels and differences in approaches to health care. They were particu-

larly attracted to the Health Sciences Center because an interdisciplinary approach to health care is their strong interest, and they wanted to look at the interdisciplinary aspect of the Center's operation.

Welcomed by Dean

The trip was arranged through travel program, an activity of the Australian Student Association which helps one million students travel abroad each year. The visit to the Health Sciences center was arranged through Dr. Edmund McTernan, Dean of the School of Allied Health Professions. Dean McTernan spent a brief sabbatical last Spring at the Western Australian Institute of Technology, assisting the Institute in the development of an Allied Health Association.

Work and Social

During their day here, the Australian visitors participated in seminars and discussions on health manpower in the U.S.A., led by Dr. Daniel Fox, Assistant Vice President for Academic Affairs, Dr. Lenora McClean,

Dean and Director of the Graduate Programs in the School of Nursing, and Professor Kimberly Edwards, Director of the Occupational Therapy Program at York College. The special luncheon for the guests was sponsored by the Long Island District American Physical

Therapy Association and the School of Allied Health Professions Physical Therapy Department. A cocktail reception was held in the late afternoon at the home of Professor Robert Hawkins, Associate Dean of the School of Allied Health Professions.



Dr. J. Howard Oaks, Vice President for Health Sciences, shares an informal moment with Ms. Rosemary Coates, Physical Therapist from the Western Institute of Technology, center, and Michael Helland, Assistant Professor, Department of Physical Therapy.
 Photo by Jay Schleichkorn



Dean Edmund McTernan addresses the Australian health professionals visiting the Health Sciences Center.
 Photo by Jay Schleichkorn

Looking at Adolescent and Young Adult Health Problems

In the entire United States there are 40 out-patient adolescent units dealing with special medical problems of young people in this age group. Should more attention be placed on health needs of postpediatric patients?

This question is being given serious consideration today as more and more health profes-

sionals are looking at the medical problems occurring most often among adolescents and young adults, with attention being focused on adolescent medicine as a sub-specialty.

The University Health Services emerges as a natural setting for considering adolescent and young adult medicine as a specialty, since the

majority of patients coming to the infirmary fall into this age category. The Health Service, always open to being a teaching site for students, is now the "field" for three students from the School of Nursing, doing a clinical practicum in adolescent medicine.

At a recent "reporting" session with the University Health Service staff, and their faculty supervisor, Rose Richmond, the students, Lorraine Stewart, Chris Walsh, and Oliver Smith, put on a role-playing skit to point out how attitudes of both student-patient and interviewer (doctor, nurse, etc.) interfere with establishing a good relationship. For example, they pointed out that if interviewer and students have underlying problems, questions or distractions, these can prevent effective communication. They pointed out that barriers to communication can include:

- Lack of eye contact
- Time conflict (maybe the student has to get to class, maybe the interviewer is hungry and wants to go to lunch.)

Continued on Page 5

Recently Dr. Joan Morgenthau, organizer and director of the Adolescent Program at Mt. Sinai Hospital in Manhattan, spoke at the Health Sciences Center and offered the opinion that the medical system as it is now organized is "ill suited for adolescents". She listed the predominant medical problems of adolescents as follows:

- Obesity--Eleven to thirty percent of the health problems seen in adolescent youth are obesity related; the problem is some what higher in girls and more predominant in lower socio-economic groups.
- Skin Problems
- Emotional problems
- GYN Problems--including painful menstruation, dysfunctional bleeding, vaginal infections, venereal disease, and unprotected sex.
- Substance abuse--Alcohol, drugs, smoking.
- Nutritional problems
- Some hard core medical problems--such as, seizure, endocrine disorders, trauma from accidents, and orthopedic problems.



Nursing School adviser Rose Richmond meets with Nursing students doing field placement in Adolescent Medicine at University Health Services. From left, Professor Richmond, Chris Walsh, Oliver Smith, and Lorraine Stewart.

Photo by Toni Bosco



Speaking recently at the Health Sciences Center on the Special Medical Problems of Adolescents and Early Post Adolescents was Dr. Joan Morgenthau, one of the country's few specialists in Adolescent Medicine. Dr. Morgenthau, right, is shown with Dr. Bushan Bhardwaj, Associate Professor of Family Medicine, and Debbie Drexler, student in the School of Social Welfare and leader in the Health Sciences Center Student Association which sponsored the lecture.

Photo by Toni Bosco

The HSC Women's Center -- Open for Friendship and Business

Amid some questioning and controversy a Women's Center has been formed and is functioning in the Health Sciences Center, located in a room on Level 3 between the escalator and the Library.

Objections to the Center included such complaints as: why duplicate efforts, since a Womens Center already exists on the Main Campus; aren't arguments for a Womens Center artificial?; why not a Men's Center too?; and mainly, what justifies giving money from the Health Sciences Center Student Association to the Womens Center?

STATE THEIR CASE

The women opting for the Center showed no hesitation in stating their case. "The Women's Center on Main Campus is geographically inaccessible to us," said Vicky Lens, a Social Welfare student. "We are two different kinds of community. The women here are training to be health care workers in professions that have long been male-dominated and they are dealing with women whose medical problems have long been treated from a male perspective. We need a certain place where we can get together, air our problems, discuss the problems we're meeting, and find mutual support and advocacy in our efforts to get equal treatment for women in all aspects of living."

GOALS

Women have been making progress, but visible gains

are like the tip of the iceberg. Headway still has to be made in getting equal pay for equal work; just and honest competition for jobs; equitable support for children; manageable child care services; preservation of legal abortion; solidarity among women seeking the abolition of sexism; concern for the special medical problems of women; societal and legal protection against assault from rapists and wife beaters.



The Women's Health Center is located on Level 3 and is an informal place for women to meet and share experiences, problems and ideas on the special needs of women in the educational, work and home environments.

Photo by Toni Bosco

"All these issues affect women, and if we want to effect positive change, we ourselves have to work at it. That means we have to support and help one another. That means we need a Women's Center," said Maureen Deasy, a Social Welfare student.

FOR ALL WOMEN

The HSC Women's Center is for all women of the Center, students, faculty, secretaries and maintenance workers. Presently a steering committee is at work designing a structure for leadership and planning of programs. Activities so far have included a Workshop on Racism; assisting and planning a Women's Health Day to be held in April; a coming Women's Film Festival; setting up three committees, on health, on information and referral for community services, and on Title IX; supporting a campus discrimination suit initiated by University women; proposing day care services for women of the Health Sciences Center; and sponsoring a talk by Kate Millett, author of *Sexual Politics*.

"We've also tried to have a 'open house' lunch in the room here about once a week, so women can get to know each other better," said Vicky.

For the men on campus, the women have a suggestion. "We would encourage men to form a center to start exploring how sexism has defined their roles and affected them too, and gain more understanding about why the women's movement is not a threat to them," Maureen commented.

Proceedings -- Long Island's New Medical Journal

Long Island physicians may find themselves interested in "Radiation Therapy in the Management of Hodgkin's Disease," "A New Look at Preparation for Childbearing;" "Precocious Puberty and an Introduction to Colposcopy." They can get all this and a "Stony Brook Report", too, in a slick, professional journal now being published by the Nassau County Medical Center, called *Proceedings*.

The journal began as a staff publication in 1967. It has developed since then into a highly respectable, attractive medical journal, containing both scientific articles and medical news of special interest to Long Island physicians. The editor is Dr. Carl Pochedly, who holds the rank of Associate Professor of Pediatrics at the School of Medicine. "The editorial board and other NCMC staff members give their free time freely in order to boost this important project," said Dr.

Pochedly.

Wide Audience

In addition to being sent to all physicians in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, *Proceedings* goes to the NCMC interns and residents, to the dental and auxiliary staff members at NCMC, and to junior and senior medical students of the School of Medicine at Stony Brook. Thus, the circulation has now reached 4,800.

Not long after he became editor of the *Proceedings*, Dr. Pochedly found it impossible, without editorial help, to do a good job as editor and still take care of the patients in his busy children's cancer unit. Mable Pochedly, Dr. Pochedly's wife, ably stepped into the breach and provided vital assistance as a volunteer. She does the necessary writing, collecting news items, filing of manuscripts, and copy-editing for the journal at their Garden City home. In addition, she prepares interview articles and works with

the printers on layout, design, and she coordinates the whole production of the journal. "In short, she coordinates the whole production of the journal," Dr. Pochedly commented.



Dr. Carl Pochedly, and his wife Mable, discuss a manuscript for possible publication in *Proceedings*.

New Dental Discovery

Continued from Page 1

carbohydrates to make acid. When plaque sits on teeth, the acid formed by this action eats away at the tooth enamel, forming little "craters", or beginning cavities.

Dr. Kleinberg and his team's laboratory studies were done by collecting bacteria and saliva and duplicating what happens on teeth through a specially-devised test tube system. By means of a variety of chromatography techniques, the protective factor-Sialin--was isolated.

"Sialin still has to be tested in the clinical situation," said Dr. Kleinberg. "We also have to find out how the body manufactures Sialin and if there are parent substances."

Possibilities

Since Sialin is a natural substance--tasteless, odorless, non-toxic and fairly cheap to make, Dr. Kleinberg's discovery raises the interesting speculation that the development of a Sialin product, combined with fluoride, another caries inhibitor which protects teeth from dissolving could mean that caries control is on the horizon.

"We have to find the most appropriate vehicle for raising the level of Sialin in the saliva. The possibilities include a rinse, chewing gum; toothpaste or candies since sialin takes care of the sugar problem," he said.

Began in Canada

The early research and isolation of Sialin was done at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, Canada. Dr. Kleinberg, then head of the Oral Biology Department at the School of Dental Medicine in this University, had been researching the composition and properties of plaque and became interested in saliva and its effects upon plaque. Clinical conditions had long shown that a patient having little saliva, a condition called Xerostomia (dry mouth), showed a sharp and dramatic rise in cavities. This commonly occurred in those cancer patients who needed to receive x-rays of the mouth and throat region causing a subsequent atrophy of the salivary glands.

"The prevalent theory was that saliva acted as a buffer, neutralizing some of the acid, thereby reducing the quantity of acid eroding the teeth. We felt there was something more," said Dr. Kleinberg.

The key to their research was the belief that there is a critical level of acid that can be formed by the bacterial plaque without causing cavities. The mouth can tolerate some acid, but a point exists beyond which the protective substances in saliva are simply not adequate. For them, the "Buffer" theory did not

adequately answer the question of how the making of acid by bacteria was offset by saliva.

Peptide Discovered

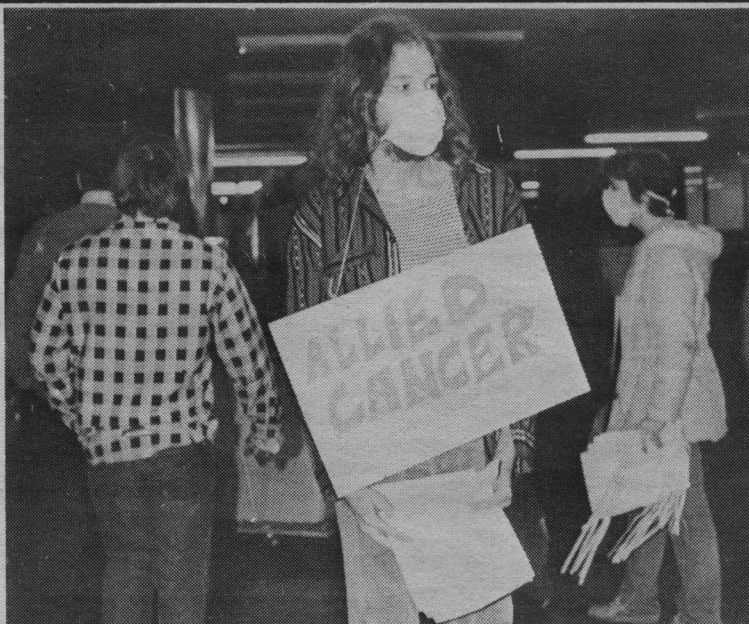
"We were pleasantly surprised to find a substance in saliva that prevented the production of excess acid. It turned out to be a small peptide which we named Sialin to indicate both its presence - in saliva - and its function - as an activator of anti-acid formation," Dr. Kleinberg said, explaining that the inactivation of acid occurs because this peptide easily gets into bacterial cells - where at least one of its amino acids through various cellular reactions diverts the acid into others substances and produces a base, which counteracts the acid. About 3 1/2 years ago, Dr. Kleinberg accepted a position at SUNY, Stony Brook where he has continued his laboratory research to understand how Sialin works.

Vaccine Theory Questioned

Currently, most dental research is based on the theory that a specific bacterium called *Streptococcus mutans* is responsible for tooth decay and researchers are attempting to discover a vaccine to control it. Dr. Kleinberg represents a different approach.

"Our research is in a different direction. Instead of working on the theory that cavities are the result of a highly specific infection, our view is that caries takes place because the whole mixed flora in the mouth produces an excess of acid. If that acid can be controlled--and now we believe we have the key to that control, Sialin--caries could become a minor disease. I think we're starting a new direction in dental research and a lot more attention will now be paid to saliva," said Dr. Kleinberg.

A holder of a Ph.D. in biochemistry as well as a degree in dental surgery, Dr. Kleinberg received world-wide attention three years ago as the developer of an Ultraviolet Camera, an instrument which can detect cavities before they are visible to the eye. The UV camera photographs the teeth and oral cavities using ultraviolet light which picks up signs of plaque and incipient cavities on teeth, not visible with ordinary light. In conjunction with one of his researchers at Stony Brook, Dr. Lorne Golub, and Dr. Sam Borden and an engineer, Mr. Morris Settler of Winnipeg, the dental researcher also developed a Gingival Crevice Fluid Meter which measures the minute amounts of fluid that collect between the teeth and gums, and can be used to diagnose incipient inflammatory gum disease as well as monitor the effectiveness



Students demonstrated their concern about carbon monoxide levels last December by picketing, wearing surgical masks.

Photo by Toni Bosco

Safety

Continued from Page 1

● A steam generator for emergency power exists, but there is a half hour lag time between starting the generator and getting the power. Diesel generators will be installed within the next few months to give instantaneous power in such emergencies.

● A design defect in some of the hoods-used in the laboratories to eliminate noxious fumes--results in their failing to operate properly when wind velocity is more than 15 miles per hour. The Office of Facilities Planning is working to redesign the hoods.

● Graphics, directional and exit signs are inadequate, but

of treatment.

Presently, Dr. Kleinberg's department is comprised of over 40 people, including 11 faculty, 8 Ph.D. students, and several researchers, technicians and staff. The funding source for the Sialin discovery was the Medical Research Council of Canada. Additional laboratory studies are now in progress and are being supported by the National Caries Program of the National Institute of Dental Research, National Institute of Health.

Re-Writers Manual Free

How do you write health materials that reach a 70 year old man with diabetes, a Head Start mother, or the wife of a patient in an emergency room?

Answer--consult the Re-Writers Manual, a booklet of concrete and practical advice addressed to health educators, and based directly on the writing problems they encounter.

The booklet will assist you in producing materials that are readable, have eye appeal, and are easily understandable. It includes a strong section on Write-Ability.

Available Free

The booklet is available at no cost from Dr. Kay Stolorow, in the School of Allied Health Professions, Level 2.

The Re-Writers Manual is an outgrowth of a Write to Read project, funded by the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Medical Program, Inc., begun to help agencies on Long Island produce written health information which the public would take the time to read.

improving as more signs are being produced and placed in designated areas.

"No matter what people hear, the building is basically safe, said George Marshall." The University's Director of Environmental Health and Safety. "The construction is sound; it is not combustible and has adequate escape routes. The biggest problem in case of fire is panic."

If a fire should occur at the Health Sciences Center, the Setauket Fire Department is responsible for extinguishing it. This department has worked closely with Mr. Marshall developing a plan which would result in evacuating the building quickly.

"During initial fire drills, done before we had trained fire wardens, we got people out of the building in less than six minutes," Mr. Marshall commented. Setauket firemen have become very familiar with the building and have done practice runs in how to handle a fire emergency in the building, which at 312 feet is the tallest building on Long Island.

Fire Detection System

Each floor is equipped with an advance fire detection system activated by smoke and heat. Once triggered, the system sets off bells and chimes; smoke barrier doors close automatically; an alarm sounds at the security office, and the main control panel in the fire alarm room on Level 1 gives data, via a color coded light system, telling whether the problem is heat or smoke, and giving the location by floor and area.

"Generally the scenario is that Security notifies my department and we determine the cause of the alarm. If we can't handle the problem with an extinguisher, we'll call the Setauket Fire Department and they're on the scene. This all happens within five to fifteen minutes. When

Your Responsibility For Safety

Mr. Marshall emphasized personal responsibility in maintaining safety. His recommendations were:

- Each School should have its own in-house safety committee, having frequent discussions of possible unsafe conditions, and potential accidents.
- Know your fire wardens.
- Know at least two means of exiting the building from your area.
- In case of fire, never attempt to use the elevators. The elevator will be inactivated and brought to Level 1, available only to the firemen.
- Know where the stairs are.
- Understand the fire bells. A fire in the building but not in the immediate vicinity of where you happen to be will be indicated by a fire alarm system sounding like chimes. If the fire is in your immediate vicinity, the alarm will be a loud clanging sound.
- Make sure no furniture is blocking exits.
- Keep your eyes open for safety hazards.
- Never store flammable materials outside cans and cabinets.
- Keep necessary combustibles down to a minimum.
- Keep clutter out of the halls.
- Memorize the campus emergency phone number, 6-3333.

Security calls the Fire Department directly, the engines arrive about five to ten minutes after the call is made," said Mr. Marshall.

While this is going on, the fire wardens will have led people in their area out of the building.

"The most important thing in an emergency situation is to get the people out," Mr. Marshall repeated.

Other Questions

Other questions still being raised include: Are there contaminants in the air? If so, what are the acceptable limits of particles in the air and what are the health implications?

Safety Officer Marshall explained that good possibilities exist that fibre content particles may be falling from the insulation material. Available testing procedures indicate current levels are .15 particles per cc. of air, 10 percent of which is fibrous in nature, with specific content unidentified and not determined at this time. The suspicion is strong that much of the air particles are construction dust, and that particles that look like soot are, indeed soot.

Committee Formed

To insure continuing action for acceptable air quality in the building, President Toll has appointed a Committee To Monitor Environmental Quality, chaired by Michael Elliott, the University Hospital Director. The work of the Committee includes finding an independent testing company to come into the building, set up criteria for what to sample, sample the air, evaluate the results and make these public. From initial meetings, the Committee is seeking answers, in consultation with professional industrial hygienists, to the following questions:

What is the methodology used for sampling air quality;

What volume of air needs to be monitored;

What specific contaminant should be looked for;

What is the affect of weather conditions--dry and moist--on air quality at any particular time;

What standards exist as a comparison model for air quality;

What fluctuating conditions affect air quality sampling?

The Committee also intends to concentrate on finding ways of communicating correct information to the population of the Center.

Though Mr. Marshall and his staff of two fire marshalls, two fire equipment maintenance people, and one radiological safety officer, are responsible for finding out what safety hazards exist and how to correct them, he again stressed each person's obligation in maintaining safe working conditions.

"Safety is an operating function and it is the obligation of department heads and individuals within those departments to make sure they have a safe operation," he warned.

Dr. Fritts Named to National Council

Dr. Harry Washington Fritts, Jr. has been appointed to the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Advisory Council of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI).

Dr. Fritts is Professor and Chairman of the Department of Medicine, School of Medicine of the State University of New York at Stony Brook. He is a researcher in the processes and diseases of the lung.

As a Council member, Dr. Fritts will take part in the evaluation of NHLBI programs concerned with cardiovascular, blood, and lung diseases and will make recommendations to the directors of both the NHLBI and the National Institutes of Health concerning directions, goals, and priorities of these programs. His term of service runs

through October 1980.

Dr. Fritts earned his B.S. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1943 and an M.D. from Boston University in 1951. After his internship and residency at the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital in Boston, he did postdoctoral work with fellowships from the Life Insurance Medical Research Foundation and then the New York Heart Association. He then spent 1956 through 1972 on the staff of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, during which time he was a Guggenheim Fellow (1959) and rose through the teaching ranks to become full professor in 1967. In 1972, Dr. Fritts joined the Stony Brook staff and assumed his present duties with the medical school.