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CHANGES EYED FOR CURRICULUM

by Sheila Grossman

The year 1972 was an important one for Jefferson Medical College; it was then that the Block System and the Senior Track System were instituted. In the intervening years there have been several modifications and continual re-evaluation of the curriculum. Most recently the Faculty Curriculum Committee, chaired by Dr. Paul Brocker, approved major revisions for the Sophomore year beginning in 1983, and has begun to study the possible overhaul of both the Freshman curriculum and the examination format at Visayos College.

Some may wonder why the curriculum needs periodic review; it is natural to regard change with a jaundiced eye. But change and growth must occur in any medical school curriculum, because change and growth are ever-present in the scientific basis of medical practice. Immunology, for example, has become fundamental to the scientific foundation of all clinical courses, yet there had not been a coherent course in Immunology here at JMC.

Up until the fall of 1982 the concepts of immunology had been taught in a fragmentary manner by the Departments of Biochemistry, Physiology, Pathology and Microbiology; resulting in redundancy, inefficient use of time, and lack of coherent presentation of controversial issues in the field.

In 1980 the Faculty Curriculum Committee resolved to form a coherent course in Immunology. This decision became the impetus for a major re-evaluation of the academic program for the year 1982. The Committee's list of objectives included better integration of the curriculum to facilitate comprehension, and explanation of alternate methods of teaching. The plan was that the curriculum would be divided into two parts: one being the Hospital of the University of the Philippines, and the other being the Hospital of the West Visayas College, both of which are over a century old.

Medial education in the Philippines is also a concern. There are more than ten medical schools in the country. Of these, two are publically owned, West Visayas being one of the two. Instruction is available in English. This was customarily because during the years following the Spanish American War when the U.S. governed the Philippines (1899-1942), the Filipino educational system was greatly modified. Many changes were made in education in the Philippines, including the introduction of English into the classroom. Tuition at the two public medical schools is $55 per day at W.V.H.

STARZL LECTURE LIVERS UP TO EXPECTATIONS

by Gary Fitzen

A standing-room only crowd jammed McGee Hall on Thursday, November 11 to hear Thomas E. Starzl, M.D., Ph.D., deliver the 19th Annual Martin E. Redfield Lecture. Dr. Starzl, who made a presentation titled "Kidney Transplantation," is currently Professor of Surgery at the University of Pittsburgh. He has received six honorary degrees and an extraordinary number of honors and awards, including the Smith Award of the American Association of Surgeons, which has been published over 500 articles in his professional career.

Willo McDaid, M.D., Magee Professor of Medicine and Chairman of the Department, credited Dr. Starzl for his distinguished contributions in the field of liver transplantation. Dr. McDaid explained that Dr. Starzl, through his diligent endeavors, is one of the leaders in the field of medicine.

Examine Education

$200 per team, plus approximately $600 per team as private schools

Starzl, through his diligent endeavors, is one of the leaders in the field of medicine.

Professions' Night

The third annual Night with the Professions Cocktail Party was held on Monday, November 15, 1982. The event was sponsored by the American Medical Student Association (AMSA), The College of Allied Health Sciences, The College of Graduate Studies, The Jefferson Alumni Association, The Jefferson Medical College, and The Jefferson Commons. Students and faculty from the medical school, the graduate school, and the College of Allied Health Sciences were invited. AMSA first organized this event three years ago with the purpose of increasing the interaction between pre-professional students and professional faculty at Jefferson. The ideal was to provide a relaxed atmosphere where the students and faculty would get to know people in the other areas of the health profession.

This year the cocktail party was attended by about 300 "professionals" from all areas of the University. A good time was had by all. Next year we hope to make it even bigger and better. Hope to see you all there!

A good time being had by all at the night of the Professions Cocktail Party

Photo by Ben Alman

Vol. XII, No. 1
The Thomas Jefferson University Student Newspaper

December 1982
CHALLENGES AWAIT MEDICAL SCHOOL GRADUATES

by Gary Fisk

What challenges are in store for medical school graduates of our generation? This was the topic of Daniel Federman, M.D. as he addressed the Jefferson Chapter of the Honorary Medical Society Alpha Omega Alpha. Dr. Federman, Dean of students at Harvard Medical School, and a "world renowned endocrinologist" delivered a lecture titled "Preparing to Be Worthy" on Tuesday, November 16.

Dr. Federman stressed that there is a strong intellectual obligation that accompanies the degree of Medical Doctor. Because of the "rapid evolution of knowledge" in the field of medicine concerned and worthy physicians are obligated to continually expand their foundation of knowledge through "continuing self education." Because of the continuing growth in medical knowledge, "one cannot permanently attest to (another physician's) knowledge." In order to maintain an optical level of care, Dr. Federman advocates "the need for internalized high standards among physicians.

Another social issue which challenges the worthiness of physicians is the aging of the population. Dr. Federman is disturbed over the lack of knowledge among students about geriatrics. He attributes this lack of knowledge to the recent integration of geriatrics into medical education. "The biochemists and physiologists don't tell us about the reaction that runs less efficiently as we grow older," noted Dr. Federman. He also observed that relatively few present-day medical students have had an aging grandparent living in the home, which decreases the tolerance of medical students for older patients.

The technological complexity of medicine is another issue which will have to be dealt with by our generation of physicians. Noting that there is a "seductive excitement of new technology... which draws adherence," Dr. Federman cautions physicians to learn "whether something makes a difference by objective evaluation." Dr. Federman feels that these new technologies stress too much action and not enough rigorous analysis by the physicians of the patient's real problems. "We reimburse disproportionately for those who do rather than for those who think," said Dr. Federman.

"Something has gotten out of line in the area of physician's fees," and the Harvard Dean feels that doctors are going to have to hold the line on escalating health care costs. Since physicians' decisions affect the majority of expenditures in hospitals and laboratories, worthy practitioners must be cost conscious so that health care does not become a commodity for only the rich.

"We have to get outside our immediate clinical responsibilities" in order to begin to address this problem.

Dr. Federman wrapped up his address by reminding the future worthy physicians of the need to interact with other health care professionals and other organs of society to bring about the most effective health care system. He reiterated the obligations which face physicians and reminded us of our responsibilities to deal with the ethical and social issues which face medical practice. "A doctor's ability should be judged by his performance in this arena."

HYPERTENSION

A new trend in hypertension treatment has been noted by patients who are finding that less rigorous medical treatment results in lower blood pressure. "One definite cause," said Dr. Federman, "is the use of dietary salt."

Increased awareness triggered by elevated blood pressure, and the need to deal with the economic cancer of health care costs, places a "seductive excitement of new technology... which draws adherence," Dr. Federman cautions physicians to learn "whether something makes a difference by objective evaluation." Dr. Federman feels that these new technologies stress too much action and not enough rigorous analysis by the physicians of the patient's real problems. "We reimburse disproportionately for those who do rather than for those who think," said Dr. Federman.

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Hyerpes Hystcrf

Increased reports of genital herpes have given the media material to spread hype for herpes hysteria, some critics say.

An Emory University professor, Andre Nahmias, MD, is starting a study to determine if there really has been a dramatic increase in the disease. (Federal figures show that in 1979, consultations with physicians about herpes made a nine-fold jump over cases from about 15 years earlier.)

Dr. Nahmias' study will analyze specimens taken since 1971 and look at 20,000 people from various socioeconomic levels and areas of the country. He hopes that his five-year effort will replace small studies that have been used to draw larger, erroneous conclusions about the number of cases.

Some investigators suspect that the higher statistics come mainly from increased awareness triggered by numerous reports in professional publications and the lay media. Dr. Nahmias said increases among college students and the middle class probably had occurred but he was not sure if publicity were solely responsible.

INVESTIGATORS HAVE a tough time citing actual numbers of cases, much less one definite cause. One estimate dated about 10 million to 15 million cases in the United States, but genital herpes is a disease that can be undetectable or recurrent. These two possibilities have done little to help statisticians' efforts or ease the public's fears.

Complicating some physicians' caseloads are the small numbers of patients with imaginary cases of herpes or people who fear they have herpes and must be reassured they have a more treatable condition.

Critics trace the cause of some such cases to media reports that describe the possible pain, psychological trauma, and chronicity to genital herpes. Other authorities say media generally give responsible, accurate reports of the problem.

Heightened awareness may be only one factor in higher herpes statistics. Some investigators think the increase in reported cases has occurred because young adults of the baby-boom generation increase their risk of exposure by starting sexual activity earlier, having more partners, and marrying later than previous generations.
POLL SAYS MORE AMERICANS EXERCISE

A majority of people in the United States say they “exercise regularly” everyday, according to a Washington Post-ABC News public opinion poll. “In the past 20 years the number of American adults who exercise regularly has continued to increase,” said C. Carson Conrad, executive, executive, President’s Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. He also pointed out that there was a growing involvement by women and elderly that had not peaked.

The poll found that more men than women exercise regularly, but that women - particularly younger ones - may be catching up. About 6 in 10 adults indicated that they exercise daily, compared with 46% of women.

The percentage of people exercising decreases with age, yet a surprising four of 10 adults over 60 said they exercise daily, compared with two-thirds of those 18 to 30.

The poll took a sample of adults 18 and over and asked whether they “exercise strongly” for a total of 20 minutes or so a day. That type of exercise was identified as “any activity that causes your breathing and heart rate to increase rapidly and strongly,” as in aerobic sports.

Of the 1,505 people interviewed, 53% said they exercise daily, while 46% said they do not, and 1% had no opinion. Another 28% said they exercise every few days, and only 21% said they exercise once a week or less.

SCHWEIKER LINKS CANCER TO ATOMIC TESTS

Reprinted from AMN

The nation’s top health official says that above-ground atomic bomb tests probably caused human cancers and that the government “made some very bad mistakes” in handling the tests in the 1950s and 60s.

The comments by Richard S. Schweiker, secretary of the Health and Human Services Dept., were made in Salt Lake City, where the federal government is defending itself against assertions that bomb tests caused cancer in scores of people.

Schweiker, who was in Utah campaigning for the re-election of Sen. Orrin Hatch (R, Utah), chairman of the Senate Labor and Human Relations Committee, told a news conference: “My position is that where there is smoke, there is fire. I believe enough questions have been raised and enough shown in this hearing to indicate that there is a great deal of suspicion and a great deal that is probably true.”

Conceding that his comments conflicted with the position of Justice Dept. Lawyers who contend the tests caused no deaths or illnesses, the health official added: “We all have different perspectives and different points of view. All I can do is speak to the health and scientific part of it.”

He concluded that if fallout were linked to the cases of cancer, the government “would bear some responsibility for compensating the victims.”

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TOP ATOMIC TESTS

The Pennsylvania Medical Society (PMS) is starting a medical student section (MSS) of their society this year. It is open to all medical students in the state of Pennsylvania. The purpose of the MSS is to enable the students to make physicians aware of the issues and problems most concerning medical students as well as to work with the physicians on problems affecting the medical profession.

Organized medicine (which PMS and the American Medical Association (AMA) represent) is recognized by the toy and scientific communities as a powerful organization. New social and medical developments necessitate the need for constant re-evaluation of lifestyles and the health care system. Organized medicine attempts to define standards and make recommendations to assure optimal health in the face of these changing developments.

The PMS-MSS consists of medical students from all eight Pennsylvanian medical schools, including the osteopathic school. Each school is now in the process of starting a local chapter. Each local chapter has one representative who serves on the PMS-MSS Governing Council. In this way all Pennsylvania medical students will be able to pool their ideas and work together to accomplish their goals.

At the present their are two committees of the PMS-MSS: They are the academic and the financial aide committees. These committees have already had several meetings this year. Anyone who is interested in joining or in obtaining more information, send a note to JAM Box No. 238. We desperately need your support after all, who knows more about the interests and problems of medical students, than medical students themselves?

The Philadelphia medical school students have also been invited to attend meetings of the Philadelphia County Medical Society. They have 40 different committees on which they would like medical students to serve. They range from medical education, public health and medical studies, medicine and religion, professional relations and grievances, medical legal and inner city health delivery, to name a few. More information about this will be available in the near future.

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FASCINATION with TV

by David and Oana Rabii
Reprinted from AMN

At first glance, he hardly instills confidence in his patient. He is loud, he is irritable, he is usually heavy, in fact, he has set up a permanent stent in his shirt. All in all, the picture is hardly reassuring for the wounded soldier who becomes his patient. The contrast between him and the usual TV character is strikingly evident. Dr. Marcus Welby, M.D. - television’s quintessential Thysician - could not be more different. However, what the character lacks in charm, he makes up for in medical expertise. This is true not only when it comes to writing letters to the editor, supplying us with an article pertaining to your activity, or personally contacting a member of the educational staff. As editor of the Arel, it is my job to listen to your comments and concerns. In this way, the Arel can better respond to the needs and queries of its readers.

Gary Eric Faldstein

LETTERS

Medical school for most students is the four years which change their college and the M.D. degree. The education is not something which is enjoyed. Rather, it is demanding and constraining system of ideas which must be memorized in order to pass. It is paint a thing of fact, though, most medical students grow up in educational systems which they come to dislike and try to avoid as much as possible. There are a few who enjoy going to school or doing homework. Performing activities which seem irrelevant to life is a pleasant ritual for students of any age.

College may be a little different. Some find topics to study, which provides thrills and enjoyment. Seemingly, medical school should also be an exciting and enthusiastically undertaken task. Everyone in medical school is studying topics which are relevant to his life. He may not get admitted without some appreciation of the art and science of medicine. Yet medical students are observably not enthusiastic with their work. Rather education regresses to the unemployed task which elementary and junior high school were. Guilt, fear of failure and the desire to rise above nameless mediocrity keep students grinding.

More importantly, the educational atmosphere influences the psychological health and growth of medical students. Ultimately, the way in which a doctor treats his patients depends upon his outlook on medicine. The ability to treat people compassionately depends upon the development of this trait before a physician actually faces his first patients. Furthermore, the enthusiasm to keep up to date with modern discoveries requires a positive outlook on education.

As a member of the SCCC (Student Council Curriculum Committee) for the last year, I have had some opportunity to hear what my classmates think of their education. The committee, which is almost entirely student run and governed, determines questions of importance to all students at the end of each block of classes. Traditionally, the questions have concentrated on the teaching ability of our faculty. More specifically, students rate the facility on whether or not lectures or classroom discussions are adequately conducted. Following classes meet with the students at the end of each class. Unfortunately, the students body never gets any feedback on the results. The SCCC feels that publishing the data would be harmful to their relationships with the faculty. Because students do not want to hear it.

... "YOU WRITE "THE" on THIS patient's card. WHAT THAT MEAN?

... "I am a PRO football fan...

... "TAILGATE FRY PEEPER..."

... "WE need a change"

by Patrick Remana

The fall semester is now well underway and 16,000 freshman medical students have begun the arduous study of anatomy, biochemistry, physiology, and the other basic sciences. This time honored educational process has remained basically unchanged since 1910, when Abraham Flexner published his famous report which revolutionized American medical education.

Yet the same approach that turned medicine form a craft into a profession 70 years ago may no longer be appropriate today. Our problem now is not a lack of adequately trained physicians but a surplus of overtrained specialists. A recent study of medical practices conducted by the University of Southern California confirmed that specialists spend much of their time treating ailments that properly lie within the realm of primary care; arthritis, diabetes, foreign hyperthermia, uncomplicated pneumonia. The predictable consequences of this phenomenon include cost escalation, fragmentation of care, weakening of the physician-patient relationship, and overconcentration of physicians near urban medical centers.

Hermesastype of trivial details about anatomy and pharmacology may have been appropriate when physicians were required to commit all such knowledge to memory. Yet with today’s procedure and every prescription drug, but such times are long past. The advantages for diagnosis and treatment have multiplied so extensively that no practitioner could ever have more than a rudimentary knowledge of medical science. Hence medical training should primarily teach students the process for solving clinical problems and obtaining needed information.

Gary E. Fishbein
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Ariel Editorial Staff
LETTERS  cant ' t from page 4 see any of the results of the survey, many fail to take their evaluations seriously. Disillusion sets in by sophomore year. The percent of returns has fallen significantly. Hopefully, this article will reveal the importance of SCCC surveys. The survey results are sent to the individual professors, their department chairmen and the course coordinator. Little other than congratulations are passed on to professors with good or averages rankings. Professors who were poorly evaluated are contacting for a cap session with the SCCC. Some professors are able to use the criticism constructively. Others, however, do not improve because being a good teacher requires more effort than they feel it deserves.

To me, it seems obvious that the scope of the SCCC must be expanded. Poor quality teaching is an important area to identify. Yet, there is little which students can do about a tenured professor who considers lecturing a disruption of his research time. On the other hand, both the Dean and President of Jefferson have expressed active interest in the workings of the SCCC. It seems that the Medical College is receptive to changes. Students of medicine must take an active role in this process. The administration has nothing to lose by satisfying the concerns of the medical students. A satisfied student body upgrades the quality of education and the percentage of incoming freshmen who accept a Jefferson offer of admissions over rival schools.

Last year, the SCCC experimented with a few new ideas, interpersed in the traditional questionnaire. One major discovery was that the student body strongly objected to proposed rescheduling of courses during the sophomore year. Apparently, students feel that the courses themselves, rather than the order in which they are taught, need improvement.

Presently, the committee is making arrangements to expand the questionnaires into the clinical junior and senior rotations. Other new ideas are also being considered for expanding the SCCC and improving its effectiveness. The Deans office has been pushing for more involvement of the department chairman in making up and interpreting results. Maybe this would make the faculty take the SCCC in a more serious light.

Others have suggested (1) publishing the survey results, (2) allowing faculty members to publish a written response to the student evaluations (3) holding an occasional open meeting with the student body (4) evaluating areas other than teaching competency. The content of lectures, the lecture format itself, the adequacies/inadequacies of testing are all areas with which the SCCC has occasionally questioned during the last year. Hopefully, many of these important issues can be acted upon. Upper classmen should also be questioned on whether their first two years of classroom study are of practical relevance. These results will certainly help to identify areas which were overstressed and which need more coverage. Of course, the content of junior and senior years also needs evaluation.

Among SCCC members, there are other disagreements over which priorities should be placed foremost. What is agreed is that we have a responsibility to determine why student morale is so negative. All pupils are to themselves to take an active role in determining how our educational process could be improved. The SCCC would greatly appreciate letters from anyone interested on how we can help amass the discontentment with the existing educational system. This should certainly be a major priority for each of us.

By Steve Greenspan

Human Insulin

Eli Lilly and Company has advised physicians that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has granted marketing approval for the company's human insulin Humulin
tm. The company is already marketing insulin from recombinant DNA technology. Lilly plans a phased introduction of the product beginning later this year.

Humulin is a highly purified insulin product that is chemically and structurally identical to insulin produced by the human body. The product is being manufactured in Indianapolis and at Liverpool, England. Lilly announced on September 17, 1982, that health officials in the United Kingdom had granted marketing approval for the product.

Humulin has been involved with insulin manufacture and insulin research longer than any other company in the world; sixty years ago Lilly became the first to make animal-source insulin commercially available. Over the years, the company has continually introduced different forms of insulin to foster better diabetes therapy.

CHANGES cant ' t from page 4

LETTERS

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ROLEX AWARDS

The launching of the 1984 Awards was announced this past September 30 by the Geneva headquarters of Rolex. The Awards were created by Montres Rolex S.A., to provide financial assistance and recognition for projects that combine the creativity of idealistic vision with practical application in the following three categories:

- Applied Science and Invention
- Exploration and Discovery
- Environment

The Environment

The Awards were initiated with the belief that every person can be an enterprising, determined individual and, with encouragement and assistance, can make a tangible difference in the quality of life. For the third time, five Laureates will be chosen by an International Selection Committee and will in 1984 each receive 50,000 Swiss francs and a gold chronometer. These and other noteworthy projects were highlighted in the 1984 edition of "SPIRIT OF ENTERPRISE."

Each new edition is made known to all by Radio and broad-casting media in order to make these projects and their authors known to millions. These events are available to students in the scientific and educational communities. Information concerning the Rolex Awards can be obtained by contacting:

Richard Urow

1028 Pine Street

Medical Student Section
by Richard Spiegel

The new Medical Student Section of the Pennsylvania Medical Society held its first meeting at the Mount Sinai Hotel on October the twelfth. The Academic Committee was among several that were formed.

One student represented each of Pennsylvania's eight medical schools. We discovered that some schools provide more in certain nonscientific areas such as career advising and nonclinical electives. Thus, we are considering circulating a questionnaire to help identify the relative strengths and needs at each school. We are now working on two more immediate projects. The first is to make available a list of the speaking engagements and programs scheduled at the right medical schools. The second concern gathering and distributing information on the possibilities for taking fourth year clinical electives at other schools. Two projects were discussed at our second meeting at Hofhnmann on November fourteenth.

Jefferson needs two more representatives to the academic committee. Those medical students who are interested should call Richard Spiegel for further information.

December 1982

The ARIEL
The Saint George Cancer Society offers unique opportunities to both medical and graduate students. The society, consisting of students from all of the Philadelphia schools of medicine and allied sciences, presents a series of lectures during the school year. The first two lectures discussed (1) ovarian cancer, and (2) the family physician’s role in the detection, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer. Future meetings will include a joint lecture with the St. George Dental Cancer Society, "Pediatric Oncology" on January 25, "Cancer of the Uro-genital Tract" on February 16, and "Differentiation of Malignant and Benign Tumors" on March 22. Lectures are open to all and are held at the Philadelphia College of Physicians, 19 S. 22nd St. from 8-10 P.M.

In addition to the lecture series, some students participate in summer fellowships. Fellowships are applied to research or clinical positions in fields such as Medical Oncology, Surgery, Obstetric-Gynecologic Oncology, Radiation Therapy and Pathology in one of Philadelphia’s hospitals.

Dr. Stephen Weiss will be replacing Dr. Carlo Goepf as the Society’s Faculty coordinator at Jefferson. Both the students of Jefferson and the Society wish to thank Dr. Goepf for her interest, commitment and support.

For more information, come to the January 25 meeting or contact Susan Sejer (592-9175).

The Body in Question

By Sue Dayton

The Body in Question is a lecture series that started in 1985. The series is offered by the Philadelphia Society of Physicians and is open to the public. The lectures are held at the Philadelphia College of Physicians and are open to the public.

The lectures cover a wide range of topics, including topics related to the body and its functions. This year's series includes lectures on the effects of stress on the body, the immune system, and the role of exercise in maintaining health.

The lectures are open to the public and are free of charge. Those interested in attending the lectures can contact the Philadelphia Society of Physicians for more information.

The Body in Question is a great opportunity for those interested in learning more about the human body and its functions. The lectures provide a unique perspective on the body and its processes, and are open to the public for free.

Uneven Distribution

The distribution of doctors in New York City is uneven. New York City is a classic case of feast or famine. In plush, upper-income neighborhoods, patients have a "feast" of physician specialists to choose from. But in ghetto or slum areas, the doctor-patient ratio is dangerously high. That is not a recent development. Since 1971, six state programs designed to ease the maldistribution have failed. This year, the Legislature is taking strict measure to punish the almost 40 percent of students currently avoiding medical service in underprivileged areas.

The program provides direct subsidy for a student's medical education with stipulation that they will work nine months in an impoverished area of the city for each year of scholarship.

Since 1971, the Physician Shortage Program has paid more than $4 million in subsidies to 538 students, on average of more than 9,000 per student.

THE PROVIDENT

OFFERS PERSONALIZED SERVICES FOR THE MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL
THE BODY IN QUESTION

...from p. 6

soon became rapid and deeper, thus demonstrating the central CO2 control. However, if a potash filter is attached, the CO2 will be moved and the O2 deficit will not be strong enough to stimulate the necessary increased respiration, and more importantly will not signal that there is any problem. By attempts to write the alphabet on a sheet of paper, the host demonstrated a marked lack of muscle and mental control, and he nearly passed out. The dangers of hyperventilation (such as before attempting to swim an entire length of a swimming pool under water) were thus demonstrated. The host said that he didn't feel very different and didn't realize how horribly he was butchering the alphabet.

Miller's well-schooled British accent increased the understanding and believability of the show, much in the same manner as Alistair Cooke. The use of outdoor locations, visual models and displays, and his general knowledge of history made the show quite enjoyable. Of course, as health profession students, we have received much more information on respiratory physiology and pathology than he presented to the general public. Yes, it was relatively simple; but at the same time, it was never condescending and at no point in the show was bored. To put it bluntly, I wouldn't bag this show because I figured I would learn more by just reading the notes. I highly recommend watching it.

Join the
Ariel

December 1982

December 1
Club Commons Brown Bag Series, Dr. Donald Morse, "Stress for Success", 12-1 p.m., Eakins Lounge

December 5
Club Commons Classical Series, Academy of Vocal Arts, three of Philadelphia's finest vocalists with the Thomas Jefferson University Chamber Singers, 2 p.m., Cafeteria center

December 8
Club Commons Brown Bag Series, Kevin Roth, "Kevin Roth in concert", dulcimer and piano, 12-1 p.m., Eakins Lounge

December 10, 11, & 12
Commons Film Series, "Three Stooges Go Round the World in a Daze", 8 p.m., Solis Cohen Auditorium

December 17
Thomas Jefferson University Choir Concert, 8 p.m., McClintock Hall, Commons Holiday T.G. party follows, music by Whole, 10 p.m.-2 a.m., Cafeteria, J.A.H.

All of the above events with the exception of the choir concert will be held in Jefferson Alumni Hall.

December 16
Commons/Stouters specialty luncheon, cafeteria, J.A.H., 11:30 a.m.-1:00 p.m.

January 1983

January 7, 8, & 9
Commons Film Series, "Chinatown", 8 p.m., Solis Cohen Aud.

January 14
Suitcase Party T.G., Island music, 9 p.m., cafeteria

January 14, 15, & 16
Commons Film Series, "The Producers", 8 p.m., Solis Cohen Auditorium

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Special Introductory Offer
The next issue of the Ariel will feature the return of the Ariel’s Classified section. To herald this landmark debut, the first twenty-five words are free (Did he say, “free?”). Each additional word will be charged at the normal rate of 15¢. Order forms will shortly be available at the mailbox in I.A.H. or at the information desk in T.J.U. Hospital.

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CURRICULUM CHANGES

Curriculum Committee continues to welcome students' comments in its quest to upgrade the education offered at Jefferson.

What are the anticipated advantages of the new Sophomore curriculum? In addition to the obvious advantage of having better correlated courses and a coherent Immunology course, more reading time has been worked into the schedule, especially before examinations.

The revised curriculum for the Sophomore year will decrease the number of days containing more than 4 hours of lecture, which is officially against Faculty Curriculum Committee policy. Pathology can be taught at a less hectic pace, and will be related, when appropriate, to the microbiological basis of disease.

There is always the possibility that the finest goals won't quite reach fruition. Fear of change by students and faculty alike may result in a lack of commitment to successfully implement the proposed changes. However, Dr. Gonnella has expressed assurance that the faculty is ready and willing to work together toward the achievement of the goal of an integrated Sophomore curriculum and a well designed course in Immunology. The Faculty Curriculum Committee has considered changes for the Freshman year. Proposals to group Anatomy and Histology together in the first block of the Freshman year have been rejected by the ICC.

CONTEMPORARY ARTIFACTS

Contemporary Artifacts 1982: A SHOW OF CRAFT ART opens this Sunday, Nov. 21, at the Museum of American Jewish History, Independence Mall East, 55 N. 5th St. The second annual invitation exhibition and sale of Judaic crafts sponsored by the Museum works by more than 45 artists throughout the United States.

Highlighting the exhibition opening will be an Artists Panel discussion from 2 - 4 p.m. Four of the artists whose works will be on display in CONTEMPORARY ARTIFACTS 1982 will discuss how they use their art to express Jewish identity. Panelists include Laurie Gross, weaver; Claire Kiprich, ceramicist; Leon Lough, metal sculptor, and Anice Posner, calligrapher. Alice M. Greenwald, the Museum's director, will serve as moderator.

A celebration of the revival of the art of crafts in America today, CONTTEMPORARY ARTIFACTS focuses especially on the current resurgence of interest in Judaic craft expressions. More than 100 pieces in calligraphy, ceramic, wood, glass, metal, paper and wood are included in the exhibition.

Handcrafted plaques, menorahs, jewelry, woven prayer shawls, spice boxes, mezuzahs, Sabbath candle holders and torah pointers are among the crafts pieces on display. Prices range from $33 to $10,000.

The current resurgence in Judaic crafts attests to the growing interest in reinterpreting and adapting traditional objects and themes to speak more directly to contemporary audiences. Beverly Haas, exhibition coordinator, noted, "Today's crafts are toning up and pointing to a tangible legacy for future generations."

CONTTEMPORARY ARTIFACTS runs through Jan. 31, 1983 and is open to the public during regular Museum hours: Sunday, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.; Mondays through Thursdays, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. During the months of November and December, the Museum will also be open on Fridays, 11 a.m. - 3 p.m. for the convenience of holiday shoppers. For further information, call the Museum at (215) 923-3811.

The Museum of American Jewish History is the only cultural institution in the country dedicated to the preservation, exhibition and interpretation of Jewish participation in the growth and development of this
Pope blasts experiments

Pope John Paul II, in an address to scientists attending the annual seminar of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences last month, condemned experiments conducted on the human embryo.

In his talk to 40 scientists from many nations who attended a special audience, the people reiterated the Vatican's views on such experimentation.

"I condemn in the most explicit and formal way experimental manipulations of the human embryo, since the human being, from conception to death, cannot be exploited for any purpose whatsoever," he said.

The pope did not explain the kind of experimentation he condemned, but it was clear his remarks included recent "test-tube" fertilization of the ovum, which the Vatican has criticized on several recent occasions.

He said his condemnation did not extend his test-tube experiments on human genes, which have yielded results for the cure of diseases related to chromosome defects.

"It is to be hoped, with reference to your activities, that the new techniques of modification of the genetic code, in particular cases of genetic chromosomal diseases will be a motive for hope for the great number of people affected by those maladies," the pope said.

He did not specify the type of testing he supported but cited sickle-cell anemia and "some hereditary diseases" as examples of diseases that might be cured or avoided through "biological experimentation."

"The research of modern biology gives hope that the transfer and mutations of genes can ameliorate the conditions of those who are affected by inherited diseases," he said.

"In this way the smallest and weakest of human beings can be cured during their interuterine life or in the period immediately after birth."

The pope said the church had no objection to biological experimentation on animals.

"It is certain that animals are at the service of man and can hence be the object of experimentation. Nevertheless, they must be treated as creatures of God which are destined to serve man's good, but not to be abused by him," the Pope stated.

Ferd Foundation

The Ferd Foundation plans to make grants expected to total $6 million over the next two years in a program to improve the health and mental development of poor children in the United States and the Third World.

Under the program, called "A Fair Start for Children," the foundation announced initial grants of $3.1 million to fund programs to help 10,000 pre-school children across the United States and in the Dominican Republic.

Columbia U., New York City, received $300,000 to train women in the neighborhood near Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center to help migrate from the Dominican Republic with prenatal care, contraception, and nutrition.

The Child Welfare League of America received $482,000 to help urban American-teen-age mothers in six cities.

The Redlands Christian Migrant Assoc. received $420,000 for a health and education program for Florida migrant workers, and Vanderbild U. received $473,000 for a maternal and child health program in rural Tennessee, West Virginia, and Kentucky.

The Center for the Development of Non-Franciscan Education received $178,000, and the National Child Nutrition Project received $140,600.

In addition, the foundation gave $284,000 to Columbia U. to conduct a research project with Cuba, to assess that country's success in reducing infant mortality from gastronenteritis.

The foundation also made two grants for projects in India, one for Columbia, and one for Nigeria.

Va to study

The Veterans Administration has launched a $2.06-million nationwide study to find drugs that could help reduce the 20% failure rate of coronary artery bypass surgery.

Ten hospitals and 1,100 patients will participate. The study will be directed by Stephen Goldman, M.D., chief of cardiology at the Tuscan Veterans Administration Medical Center, and Jack G. Oster, M.D., professor and chief of cardiovascular surgery at the U. of Arizona.

Dr. Goldman said that the failure rate following bypass surgery is 20% in the first year and 3% to 6% annually thereafter.

The study aims to compare drugs and drug regimens that have shown promising anti-platelet action.

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DRUG FIRM REVAMPS PACKAGING

Reprinted from AMN

Physicians and other health workers are a key part of the manufacturer's plan to rebuild consumers' confidence in Tylenol. Noting that "70% of consumers originally tired Tylenol on the recommendation of a health care professional," McNeil Home Products Co. once again is focusing on professionals, a company spokesman said. A force of more than 2,250 sales representatives from McNeil and 12 other firms related to Johnson & Johnson will be trying to motivate physicians and other professionals to reassure patients.

McNeil hopes physicians will pass on the advice that "with tamper-resistant packages and their own good judgement," consumers can use Tylenol safely again, the official said. The firm also is trying to bolster its prescription Tylenol sales which, at least in Chicago, dropped after seven people died in late September after taking over-the-counter Extra-Strength Tylenol capsules.laced with cyanide. (Company statistics show that Chicago prescriptions already are climbing back to normal levels.)

Company officials do not think they are fighting a hopeless battle. Even if Tylenol sales dropped 50%, the drug still would be the leading over-the-counter analgesic, despite sales gains by other products recently. Surveys by Johnson & Johnson also show that about 60% of people who use Tylenol regularly would buy it again. About 75% of regular users would buy it if the drug were in a tamper-resistant package, said James Burke, board chairman of Johnson & Johnson.

People who are not regular users of Tylenol are more hesitant. About 80% had little interest in ever using the brand.

TO LURE OLD and new customers, McNeil will put Tylenol in a container with three safety seals and two labels alerting people to be wary of tampering. Unveiled at a news conference held via satellite in 30 cities, the new safety system features glued box ends, tough, red plastic wrap with the words "Tylenol safety seal" around the battle neck, and a foil seal over the bottle mouth. Warding includes "new safety seals" on the box; a yellow label that says, "Do not use if safety seals are broken," will be on the bottle.

The new packages will be on most store shelves by Jan. 1, Burke estimated. He said the company could live with new federal regulations requiring all over-the-counter drug companies to keep drugs in standard packages on the shelves until Feb. 5, 1984.

In addition to the 2.4-cent additional cost of each new package, Johnson & Johnson will absorb the cost of coupons offering $2.50 off the price on any Tylenol product. Burke said the Sunday newspaper coupons, to be issued twice in November and at least once in December, are to give a rebirth to the 35% of Tylenol users who threw away the product after news of the poisonings. Consumers also can get coupons by calling 1-800-232-2277.

Other than the coupons (and the free publicity generated by the news conference), Burke said the company had no other immediate advertising plans.

Coupon redemptions may cast Johnson & Johnson $20 million to $40 million. That figure will be added to the $100 million spent recruiting, testing, and destroying Tylenol capsules. The loss from increased packaged costs will be based on the number of bottles sold, so Burke could not estimate it.

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Fun Time: invent your own caption

RUGGERS UNDEFEATED

On Saturday, November 13, Jefferson's Philly Med Rugby club finished an undefeated season by beating Haverford 17-4. The team's two hard fought ties were played against Division Champs Temple Med and PCOM. Philly Med's team captains Jeff McConnell and Rich Tobin are pleased with the team's effort and are looking forward to an even better spring season. The highlights of this spring's season will include the Michelob Invitational Medical Rugby tournament, hosted by Philly Med. The tournament will be held in April at Memorial Hall fields in Fairmount Park. Watch for sign - J.A.M. with the exact date of the tournament. Another highlight will be the first meeting between Jefferson's Philly Med Club, and Hahnemann's hapless team which broke off from Philly Med only this year.

by Jonathan Krahne

Obligatory action photo

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by Jonathan Krahne

FRISBEE

Obligatory action photo

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by Jonathan Krahne
PENULTIMATE FRISBEE
by Gary Gilman

In one of its most successful seasons in the team's brief seven-year history, the JMC Ultimate Frisbee team completed its Fall '82 campaign with a 3-3 record. Capping off the team's moderate success were the sectional playoffs, held on a beautiful autumn Saturday at William Tennent HS in Warminster, Pa. The boys from Jeff were defeated by Swarthmore and the Phila. Frisbee Club, but managed to come back and win a gutsy battle with the Harrisburg "Flying Eyeballs", by a score of 21-19. Although knocked out of the drive for the National Championships (held at the Rose Bowl), the JMC "Flying Oxen" could ride home that day on 193 with their heads held high.

For those unfamiliar with the sport, Ultimate is a fast-moving, non-contact sport played by two seven-player teams. The object of the game is to score goals. The disc may only be moved by passing, as the throwing of the disc to a teammate in the endzone results in immediate change-of-possession of the disc. A turnover occurs, during the last which that team is attacking. When asked about the team's success this post season, as a tough Penn Med team defeated Jefferson's poorly unified and incomplete team by a score of 21-1. Undaunted, and aided by the return of Dr. Tom "Rod Stewart" MacDonald (Microbiology), C. Martin Palmer ('83), and others, Jefferson's team rebounded and went undefeated in its last seven games. Other veteran regulars included Mark Kahn ('83), Dave Goodman ('84), Ed Snipes ('84), and John Lusan ('85). Freshman Ken Margulies, a strong student-athlete oriented way, gave students at the two schools an opportunity to learn more from each other. Such is exemplified by PDOM Ultimate captain Dan Block's offer to employ his team as trainers for the "Oxen" in the upcoming Spring '83 season.

The outlook is bright for the next season, as well as for those who follow. Like most student organizations at JMC, the Ultimate team is fun largely by members of the sophomore class. Consequently, freshmen must take an active role if a club is going to continue to thrive. This year, the "talent" is fairly evenly divided amongst the four classes, and the class of '86, led by Russell Bennett, an experienced player from the Univ. of Chicago, and the "Johnstown Connection", Ken and Keith Gibson, has no shortage of good players. Although this reporter has no personal stake in the reputation of the JMC "Flying Oxen", there is an even greater obligation to what is known as journalistic integrity. In other words, it is time for an ugly situation on this on other school sponsored Ultimate teams, to be fully exposed. What I am talking about is rating. It's true, sports fans, there were in fact competing for the JMC Oxen this fall at various times one student from

Jefferson Soccer

Despite losing several key players since last spring, Jefferson's soccer team compiled an impressive 6-1-1 record this fall. The team's only loss came on the first week of the season, as a tough Pen Med team defeated Jefferson's poorly unified and incomplete team by a score of 21-1. Undaunted, and aided by the return of Dr. Tom "Rod Stewart" MacDonald (Microbiology), C. Martin Palmer ('83), and others, Jefferson's team rebounded and went undefeated in its last seven games. Other veteran regulars included Mark Kahn ('83), Dave Goodman ('84), Ed Snipes ('84), and John Lusan ('85). Freshman Ken Margulies, a strong middlefielder, was a welcome addition, as was his classmate Tom Meyel, a solid fullback. Paul Streemayer and Larry Fechner (both '85), were also consistent performers. Lost but not least, the team welcomes tradition — broker Sue Sjober ('85), the team's first woman player.

by Jon Kehn