

BROWN MEDICINE

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LETTER

Foundations and Progress

The Division of Biology and Medicine is alive with progress and promise on dozens of fronts as we approach the midpoint of the 2000 academic cycle. Our research enterprise alone offers abundant evidence of the content that is inherent in all aspects of our work.

In this issue, Medical School faculty and alumni feature prominently in two articles of compelling interest to investors, clinicians, and patients: the influence of patient advocacy roles on the research environment and the growing focus on the health challenges that face cancer survivors. Cindy Schwartz, M.D., an advisor to the Ground Reaction National Cancer Survivor Study, is a pioneer in the creation of hospital-based survivorship clinics, including one at the Massachusetts Children's Hospital. Another alumna, Leslie B. Gordon, Ph.D., M.D., turned her research attention to the study of progeria after her young son was diagnosed with the disease.



The advocacy role she founded with her husband demonstrates the power of grassroots efforts to focus research attention in given areas through pilot studies, conferences, workshops, and, yes, lobbying.

The importance of the aforementioned work and the recognition it receives are a boon to all. These critical research efforts enhance the visibility and reputation of academic medicine and of the multifaceted biomedical endeavor that is thriving in our midst.

As I write in my last semester as dean of the Division of Biology and Medicine, I am pleased by the recognition that we have laid a strong foundation upon which our future will flourish. I am honored to join the ranks of esteemed alumni leaders who remain committed and involved long after leaving the campus site.

The students, alumni, faculty, and staff who proudly represent Alpert Medical School, the Program in Public Health, and the Program in Biology are the heart of this great institution. In their behalf, I ask for your continued support and involvement as we move ever onward and upward.

Sincerely,

EM

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The use of war metaphors to describe any illness including cancer does such a disservice. What does that say about the people who didn't live? It's not about courage.

—Rana Arafat, MD

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FEATURES

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STORY

Million and a half

Cancer survivors and their doctors learn how to deal with the disease's after-effects

2000: Selena and the S

Increasingly, patient advocacy groups are playing a role in research funding

8 Safe Seeing

How does a doctor know when it's safe for a patient to go home?

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ON THE COVER

Min esi n

LETTER

INBOX

Listening to the Voice of the Patient

As we finally see another issue of *Brown Medicine*, I am struck even more than usual by the many voices contained in its pages everywhere there are people talking, people listening, people responding. There are the voices of patients and their families as they advocate before law makers and scientists, economists in decision-makers in the allocation of research dollars. There is the voice of an underdog who survived cancer and who shows the very terms survivor. There is the voice of a pediatrician describing the synthesis inherent in the doctor-patient relationship, the patient cared for by the doctor, the doctor learning from the patient. And there is the practicality in the voice of a medical student explaining why she favors action over words and has faith in the wisdom of the people she wants to help. There are the voices of the doctors and soon-to-be doctors who are also reflective and eloquent writers, and who have contributed to this issue. Writerly physicians are in no short supply around here, of course. Take frequent contributor Christine Montross, whose column we excerpted last fall, or resident columnist Micaela Hayes, whose essay each issue focuses on a particular point of her learning curve, always described with intimacy and clarity. This winter two articles, Safekeeping and Shanhai Underground, came in over the transom. The former is a psychiatrist's thoughtful exploration of the blurry boundary between his responsibility to ensure his patients' well-being and his patients' freedom to decline his care. Two other pieces, It's Simple, Really and Ana and Mia Are Not Our Friends, have already received the distinction of being published. The former, written by a current medical student, in the prestigious *Journal of the American Medical Association*. I trust you will enjoy hearing these voices, and I hope you will talk



In her recent letter, Deepin Up Appearances, Fall 2007, Rebecca Smith expresses concern lest medical students need for self-expression, sexual or otherwise, present a barrier against sensitive patient care. She mentions one of her own gay patients who said she'd been attracted to the sight of a physician with a lip piercing.

I don't wish to reference Smith's point that in the exam room, the patient's story comes first. And yet her letter suggests what dangerous implications this point, when pushed, can have. There are still places in the United States where the sight of a female physician, or a female physician, would cause any patients no matter how far Smith might argue that facial jewelry, dreadlocks or tattoos are so ethnically diverse, a rash declaration of a part of one's identity that ought to remain disguised underneath a lab coat. Many people who have suffered that similar self-erasure known as the closet would disagree with her.

As an older medical student and a person fortunate enough to have grown up in an envelope of tolerance, I feel little need to wave my sexual orientation as a political flag.

DEAR SIR OR MADAM

Brown Medicine welcomes readers' letters, which may be edited for length or clarity.
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There are patients for every kind of doctor but there are not yet doctors for every kind of patient.

and it's been more than a decade since I re-learned that pesky little maxim. But the number of senior students are twenty-two years old and when the freedom to assert and express oneself has very real consequences on one's capacity for happiness and self-acceptance later on. And who can argue that happy people are better doctors.

Why for seniors with traditional patient population, most students still appear freshly pressed by the cookie cutter. But what of the patients who look different, who feel different. These patients are usually the least likely to seek medical care or to return for follow-ups. Do they deserve physicians around who they can feel comfortable with? Is honest medicine, for all it's evolved, remains a conservative and, for so long, repressive profession when I told a young doctor friend that I was writing this letter, he told me, only half-jokingly, that I'd better hope no orthopedics residency directors ever read it.

But it is not just for their own sake that students should feel permitted to be themselves. There are patients for every kind of doctor, but there are not yet doctors for every kind of patient.

ROB HASKELL MD'10

As the proud parent of one of Brown University's senior Med pre-rat leaders, I was so very disappointed to read Dr. Sean Smith's opinion as expressed in *Influx* in the Fall 2008 issue. As a clinical instructor in medicine at a progressive medical school, I

would have hoped that she could end these students for their mission rather than criticize their appearance. Rather than be shocked by the term "Senior Med," I would appreciate her assistance in helping to develop a curriculum to better train physicians to care for the LGBT population, a community widely recognized as medically



underserved. It was not that long ago that any physician other than a white man wearing a shirt and tie was, as she stated, off-putting to the average patient. Fortunately, appearances have become secondary to qualifications.

Jason and Resonance MD'10 and Andrea Sean MD'10 should be applauded for recognizing a long list of cultural pioneers that resisted ridicule and discrimination to advance a worthwhile cause that has come a long way, but clearly has a long way to go.

BERNIE LAMBRESE

Briefly

W

I was quite pleased to see that an article on the preparation of medical students for care

of the elderly had landed in the Fall 2008 issue of *Brown Medicine*. With our senior elderly population it is imperative that future doctors have a firm grasp on care at the end of life.

Just as we for it, we are mortal, as are our patients. Aging is not a disease process; it is a process of life at its end. Let daily encounters with physicians who cannot or will not sit with their patients and/or their families and take care at the end of life. At this point it is not in the best interest of our elderly patients to recommend the latest treatment or once again shuffle around their any medications. As a profession we need to be able to distinguish when quality of life is the priority rather than pursuing other futile treatments.

A far more practical approach would be a required clerkship within hospice or a nursing facility. I continue to marvel that we are required to spend twelve weeks on an on-rotation even though many of us will never go on to deliver a single baby, yet each and every one of us will have to grapple with the death of a patient in our career, any time without the benefit of clinical preparation. Until medical education chooses to remedy this glaring deficit in our training we can expect our future medical professionals to be woefully unprepared for what's ahead.

LESLIE FOOTE MD'86

Senior Medicine Director

Monterey, California

The sidebar of that article addresses the critically important topic of palliative care and the Fall 2008 issue of *Brown Medicine* dedicated a feature story to it titled

How We Die. Copies of the article are available on request.



THE BEAT



INSIDETHE BEAT

- Big Money**
- Symposium**
- Overheard**
- Partnership**
- Student**
- Good News**
- Elevator Pitch**
- Validation**
- Stat Sheet**
- More Money**
- Hospital**
- Frontier**
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What's the matter with kids today

New study will follow subjects from birth to twenty-one.

Big problems Steve B... notes, call for i... science

Health statistics reveal some major challenges for America's kids over the past three decades, the obesity rate in the United States has more than doubled for preschool children aged two to five and has more than tripled for children aged six to eleven. Children are getting asthma at more than twice the rate they were just twenty years ago. Unintentional injuries remain the leading killer of children aged fourteen and under. These health problems along with autism, schizophrenia, and diabetes cost America \$42 billion each year.

Enter the National Children's Study, the largest longitudinal study of children's health and development ever conducted. Brown is now one of twenty-two new study centers taking part in this landmark research project,

hailed the five-year, \$141 million contract awarded to Brown and lead partner Women and Infants Hospital of Rhode Island.

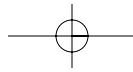
This is viewed nationally as a significant award, according to Adashi. It really is one of those awards that you cannot do without if you want to be at the leading edge.

And the study is, indeed, groundbreaking. In Rhode Island, investigators will enroll 1,000 children in Providence County. The researchers, led by Brown, a professor in the Department of Community Health and the director of the Center for Population Health and Clinical Epidemiology, will collect biological samples from children and their parents, as well as air, water, soil, and dust from the child's environment. Additional information from

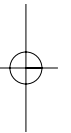
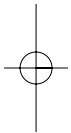
Health problems such as asthma, autism, schizophrenia and diabetes cost **2 billion a year.**

the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development announced in October. In California, the news was delivered at a standing-room-only press conference in Anaheim, where Sean Li, Adashi and Rhode Island Governor Donald Carcieri

details of a child's diet to his or her access to parks will also be gathered. The aim is to identify the root causes of diseases such as asthma and diabetes, as well as to gain a better understanding of injuries, birth defects, and learning, behavioral, and



Steve Buka



ental health disorders findings will provide the basis for new prevention strategies, health and safety guidelines, and potential treatments and cures for disease

We've seen another major initiative of this type with the Human Genome Project, which sought to sequence the entire human genome, Buka said at the press conference. This has led to major scientific, medical, and economic advances. The National Children's Study sees to answer questions of a similar scale, but focuses on how the environment impacts on children's health, disease, and well-being. It is a critical and valuable next step, with dramatic implications for disease prevention and health promotion.

^{MM} Maureen Phipps, associate professor of obstetrics and gynecology and director of

findings will provide the basis for new prevention strategies, health and safety guidelines and potential treatments and cures for disease.

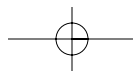
the Brown University Women Infants Hospital National Center of Excellence in Women's Health, is co-principal investigator on the project.

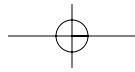
Behind the press conference podium, Phipps said results from the study will influence prenatal care in Rhode Island and the rest of the nation.

We can understand how diet and weight gain during pregnancy might affect both a mother and her child's risk for obesity after

birth, for example, and understand how infections in the reproductive tract and in other parts of the body may increase the risk for having a preterm delivery, Phipps said. These new insights will improve the health of children, women, and families.

Phipp's ear-to-ear ringing came away an emotional reaction. I'm here because, he said, for two reasons: one is for Brown, the other is for the state of Rhode Island — **endy a ton**





Meet biohybrid man

combines melding of humans and technology.

If you are in good health and possess all your limbs, you might be surprised to hear yourself referred to as TAB, or Techno-Body. As Jerry White said in his keynote speech at the November 29 for sponsored by the Brown Center for Restorative and Regenerative Medicine (RRM), the term TAB represents the vicissitudes of fate and increases our consciousness of disability. It represents

The prevalence of those requiring medical attention for limb loss is responsible in part for this growing consciousness. The sands of soldiers have suffered traumatic amputations, often at proximal levels where restoration of function is difficult. They join more than 1 million Americans currently living with limb loss—a combination of diabetes and

thetics, and rehabilitation. This year's for invited nationally and internationally recognized speakers, including White, the founder and executive director of the and the Survivors Network and co-recipient of the 1999 Nobel Peace Prize.

Other speakers included RRM investigator and Brain Science Program Director John Donoghue, who discussed achievements in decoding neural activity to enable individuals with motor loss to control rehabilitative devices, including prosthetic limbs. MIT professor Herr, who explained the principles involved in constructing the world's first powered myoelectric lower extremity prosthesis (see *Brown Medicine*, all 2008). William Warren, chair of Cognitive and Behavioral Sciences, who described how virtual reality and motion tracking could be used to assess

Biohybrid aims to transcend the limitations of biological tissue or **prosthetic materials alone.**

circulatory disease. Internationally, millions of maimed land mines continue to be a cause of limb loss for the sands of civilians every year, many of the children.

RRM's mission is to restore limb function after injury by pioneering technologically advanced approaches in regenerative medicine, nanotechnology, robotic prosthetics, and treatment and prevention.

More than the department of Molecular Pharmacology, Physiology, and Biotechnology, who explained how osseointegrated percussive devices offer a novel method of attaching prosthetic limbs directly to bone.

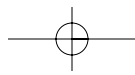
These advances have obvious military applications. Ronald Mayda, MD, chief of orthopedic trauma at Brooke Army Medical Center, discussed therapeutic challenges faced by soldiers in Iraq and Afghanistan. Richard M. Satava, special assistant in advanced surgical technologies at the US Army Medical Research and Materiel Command, updated the audience on current and potential advances in robotic medicine. As RRM Director Roy Aaron noted, continuing research in biohybridity could ultimately enable us to envision solutions that transcend the limitations of biological tissue or prosthetic materials alone.

—Margaret Chase

OVER HEARD

Calling the lack of action a **genocide**, Lewis said we are in a **race against time** to stop AIDS from breaking out of the circles in which it is currently contained.

renowned scientist and orator **STEPHEN LEWIS** in an interview with *Brown Medicine* noted, "We are in a race against time to stop AIDS from breaking out of the circles in which it is currently contained."





JOINT EFFORT

Last October officials from Brown's medical school and its associated makers and elected officials

PARTNERSHIP to celebrate a five-year, \$10 million

grant to establish the Center for Biomedical Research Excellence in Bone and Joint Health and to create a multidisciplinary team of scientists with the Medical School. The grant will focus on cartilage and joint health disease mechanisms and repair strategies according to center director and principal investigator Michael Ehrlich, M.D., professor in orthopedic research.

The aging of the adult population and soaring osteoporosis rates mean we can expect to see a sharp increase in the number of patients with osteoarthritis and other joint diseases, said Ehrlich. His multidisciplinary team includes researchers from orthopedics, emergency medicine, pediatric medicine and bioengineering.

Left to right: Louise Ramm of the NIH, Dean Eli Adashi, Governor Donald Carcieri, Dr. Chen, Dr. Michael Ehrlich, Rep. James Langevin, Lifespan CEO George Vecchione, Rep. Patrick Kennedy, Sen. Jack Reed, and Mayor David Cicilline.

She's a Gem

Student starts a program to help homeless teens.

At age fifteen, prompted by the violence in school shootings and the threat of violence, substance abuse, suicide, low self-esteem, and other behavioral issues faced by peers, Jessica Marrero '08 wrote a grant proposal that received

STUDENT \$100,000 to start a community-based program aimed at reducing school violence and substance abuse among students in her Gainesville, Florida, community. What emerged was Partners in Adolescent Lifestyle Support (PALS), a school- and hospital-based program that provides peer support and therapeutic intervention to troubled students and enhances leadership skills for teens.



Marrero recently represented PALS in receiving the \$100,000 Sapphire Award from the Blue Foundation for a Healthy Florida, the philanthropic arm of Blue Cross Blue Shield of Florida. This is the first time a student-sponsored program has won the award. — *san e*

Public Health Master's Degree

Program accredited once again.

In October 2008, Brown's Master of Public Health Program received a seven-year reaccreditation by the Council on Accreditation for Public Health Programs.

In the seven short years since its creation, in 2000, our MPH program has grown from one student to sixty, with a broad array of course options, says Associate Dean of Medicine for Public Health and Public Policy Terrie Cox, Wetle.

GOOD NEWS

For excellent students and the high quality of our applicant pool are signs of the program's national reputation.

These are exciting times for public health education at Brown, which now offers two five-year combined degree programs: an AB MPH program for undergraduates, and an M-MPH program for medical students.

We received extremely positive feedback on the MPH program, says its director, Patricia Mivier, Ph.D. In less than a decade the MPH at Brown has grown from an idea to an established, well-respected educational program that is contributing to the public health in Rhode Island and beyond. — *et ndstrom*



Bill Rakowski teaches a course in the MPH program.

to the violence

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Over the past twenty years awareness of intimate partner violence (IPV) has increased, in part due to some high profile and tragic cases

ELEVATOR PITCH Who can forget the sounds of Nicole Brown Simpson's 911 calls or images of her riddled face. Society responded with mandatory arrest laws for batterers and sentences that include partici-

I believe that statistics dramatically underestimates the incidence of intimate partner violence in the general population. A fair estimate of prevalence is perhaps 20 percent of women and men have been victimized by an act of violence in the last year. IPV is a major concern, even if it is not severe. A recession, because violence has the potential to escalate. I should mention that psychological abuse, which is also detrimental to

ver **two thirds of the men** in batterer intervention programs **have alcohol or drug issues** and a **out half** of the women.

pation in batterer intervention programs. These were major steps forward, but how well are they working?

Assistant Professor of Psychiatry and Human Behavior Gregory L. Stuart, PhD, and colleagues Jeffrey R. Temple, PhD, and Todd Moore, PhD, other former postdoctoral research fellows at Brown, suggested means for improving batterer intervention programs in a commentary piece in the *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. After years of studying the impact of substance use and abuse on family violence, Stuart believes one reason batterer intervention programs are not more successful is because they fail to adequately address a major contributor to violence: addictions.

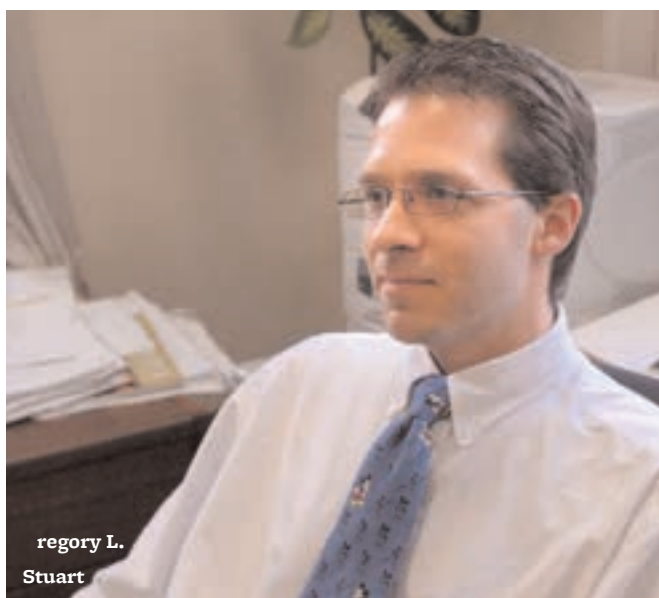
Brown Medicine asked Stuart, who is director of family violence research at Butler Hospital, for his thoughts on why change is needed.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention says 2.5 million women are abused annually in the U.S. How accurate is that statistic

women's health, occurs at an even more alarming rate.

How do addictions and family violence interface

Substance use mediates the relationship between impulsivity and psychological abuse, which in turn predicts physical abuse.



Gregory L. Stuart

That said, there are plenty of people who perpetrate violence who have never touched a drop of alcohol, and people who have substance abuse issues who have never perpetrated any family violence, even though there is an extremely strong relationship between certain substances, particularly alcohol, and violence perpetration and even victimization. I don't want to suggest that alcohol use is an excuse or justification for violence. The perpetrator is always responsible for his or her actions. But we certainly know that substance use increases the risk. Part of my research plan is to make people aware of the connection.

On what aspect of the problem does your research focus

We started by doing a study to see what happened to violence in terms of frequency, prevalence, and severity when one partner came to Butler Hospital for substance abuse treatment. IPV is overrepresented in substance abusers of other genders relative to the general population. Our study showed that over time, there tends to be a decrease in violence after either partner gets treated for an addiction. We also compared folks whose alcohol problem relapsed to those who relapsed. People whose alcohol problem was in remission had lower levels of perpetration and victimization than those who relapsed. Our surprising, but an important finding is that it shows that if there is physical violence going on in the household, a relapsed person obtains substance abuse treatment.

Do court-ordered batterer intervention programs decrease violence

Batterers are typically court-referred to this intervention. They are open to these programs to avoid being incarcerated. So, they often lack the motivation to change. If you forced a substance abuser, for instance, into treatment when they have little motivation to stop, or their only motivation is a handshake with the police, it's doubtful that they will achieve a change. With that said, some people certainly do benefit considerably from batterer intervention programs. However, as highlighted in the *MM* article, we believe that there are some things that the programs can do to increase their effectiveness.

And how many people in these programs have substance abuse issues

Substance use is extremely common among men and women who are court-referred to batterer intervention programs. Over two-thirds of the men have alcohol or drug issues and about half of the women. Although batterer intervention programs often dedicate one session to substance use, one of the potential reasons these programs are not as efficacious as they could be is that there's a lot of untreated substance use that we could address. More intensive addiction treatment could help.

What is the physician's role in stopping family violence

Intimate partner violence is prevalent and it directly impacts physical and mental health. An important message for clinicians is that it is a solvable problem in their practices. Relatively frequently, because a physician doesn't ask a question, it isn't happening. Research has shown that women are not often asked about being screened for partner violence and are generally forthcoming when asked about it. We would like to see physicians directly ask about a relationship assessment along with the other routine screenings that they conduct and for them to have pamphlets available in their offices with local resource information — **ris am ra**

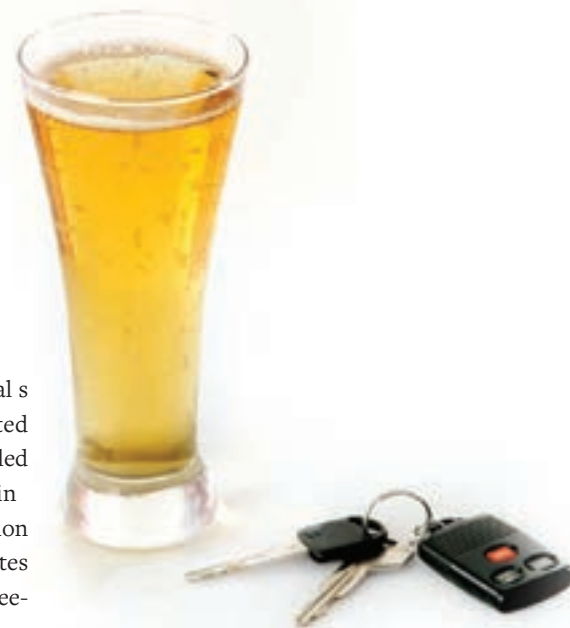
**More in
online
feature**

**Program helps teens
drive safely.**

Researchers at Rhode Island Hospital's Injury Prevention Center have reported impressive results from a program called Redline, which earned the driver's license renewal from the National Institutes of Health. It is a court-mandated, three-week motivational intervention program.

VALIDATION

followed by twelve months of monitoring for teen traffic offenders. In the state with the second-highest percentage of alcohol-related traffic fatalities in the U.S., our program has shown excellent promise in helping local teens identify their risky actions and a



significant changes in their driving behavior, says Ted Greenberg, PhD, director of Redline and associate professor of psychiatry and human behavior research. This new finding will help us refine what strategies work best, with the intent of Redline becoming a national model to reduce risky teen driving.

STAT SHEET

DO T E N U E R S

Medical school enrollment on the rise.

According to the Association of American Medical Colleges, the number of students entering medical school in September 2007 was the largest in U.S. history. This is good news, given the prediction that future demand for physicians will outstrip supply in the coming years. The 2007 applicant pool also had the highest Medical College Admission Test scores and cumulative grade point averages on record, as well as more experience on average in pre-medical activities than applicants of the past five years.

Below are some of the salient figures:

- _____ applicants, _____ percent over _____
- _____ first-year enrollees, _____ percent over _____
- Black male applicants and _____
- Hispanic male applicants _____ percent
- Black males accepted _____
- and enrolled _____ percent
- Medical schools whose _____
- first-year class size has _____
- increased more than _____
- _____ percent _____ o _____



See the good of
 primary care initiative gets the go ahead.

The Rhode Island Area health education centers network will enable to continue providing primary care for the state's most vulnerable residents, thanks to a recent \$2 million

MORE MONEY grant from the health

Resource Service Administration of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Dr. Art Razzano, associate dean of medicine for clinical faculty and Rhode Island's director, the program's mission is to foster academic, training, and community

collaborations that will improve the quality, cultural sensitivity, and availability of health care services in every community in the state.

Rhode Island began in 2004 with a three-year \$2 million grant to establish three community-based offices in Rhode Island. Since then, the Rhode Island Area Health Education Center has developed R.A.T.R.I., which gives high school students hands-on experience in hospitals, primary care offices, and community health centers that serve diverse populations. It also leads the Interdisciplinary Curriculum Development Project, which integrates health professions curriculum across the state's academic health professions training programs. So the Rhode Island Area works with the Newport Community Foundation to combat childhood asthma triggers in the home, such as mold and the existence of standing water and mold. It recently received two grants totaling \$3,000 to assess and work toward the amelioration of these health hazards in Newport. Rhode Island also supports the community-based training of primary care health professionals in medically underserved areas, and as such, it is one of the lead administrators of the National Health Service Corps. Sarah Student Experiences and Rotations in Community Health Program, which identifies and places students of all health disciplines in medically underserved areas.

The program's mission is to foster collaborations that will **improve health care services throughout the state.**

According to Associate Director Robert Trachtenberg, as Rhode Island moves into its fourth year, it will focus on fine-tuning its many ongoing initiatives, including the development of a comprehensive geo-spatial application of Rhode Island's primary care landscape.



Program success is measured in losses.

One birthday celebration that likely did not include cake and ice cream was that of

The Miriam Hospital's Weight Management Program, which last fall celebrated its twentieth anniversary. Coordinated by Clinical Assistant Professor of Medicine Vincent Pera, the program has helped approximately 10,000 people over the years, with patients routinely achieving weight loss in the range of 100, 150, even 200 pounds. With patients losing an average of at least fifty pounds apiece, Pera says, "we're confident that in twenty years we've lost 100,000 pounds."

The key, says Pera, is a coordinated approach that combines weight loss, behavior modification therapy, nutrition, exercise, and supports provided in a customized program tailored to individual needs. Led by specially trained psychologists, participants meet once a week for one-hour sessions in either twenty-

or twenty-eight-week programs, where patients learn to identify triggers that cause overeating, and to practice behavioral strategies to manage stress without eating and handle everyday situations like restaurants, social gatherings, and holidays. Participants spend another hour under a weight-in, blood pressure check, and medical monitoring by a physician. The weight loss regimen typically involves one of three versions of a liquid diet, tied to how much an individual needs to lose. The didactic component of the program covers weekly topics of nutrition, medical factors, and lifestyle issues, and an on-site gym provides opportunities to work with exercise physiologists.

The success of the program also depends on its understanding of obesity as a chronic



for the ninth annual ceremony of commitment to Medicine which took place on October 17, 2007. Friends, family and faculty filled the first Presbyterian church to honor the class of 2007 as they received their white coats. Student speaker Jill Messie M. told the class, "Medicine is hierarchical. My short white coat gave me a place on the totem pole all right at the very bottom, but at least as on it."

— *isa Rooley*

disease that, like diabetes, for instance, requires life-long treatment. It is a much easier proposition, Pera says, than successful long-term weight maintenance. To aid in that, Pera's team also offers a master's program, a year-long residency in geriatrics, and in the tens of thousands of people helped to half a million pounds lost, what Pera is most proud of is his exceptional staff. His team, he says, has first-rate clinical skills, and works hard and well together and with their niche clientele. Geriatrics is a difficult

he team creates a place patients look forward to coming to each week.

for individuals who have completed the weight loss program that offers ongoing support, with the focus on relapse prevention, nutrition, and exercise. It is a more self-directed approach despite accomplishments that never

illness, Pera explains, because of its associated risks and stigma. His team is extremely careful to create an environment where patients are comfortable and a place they look forward to coming to each week.

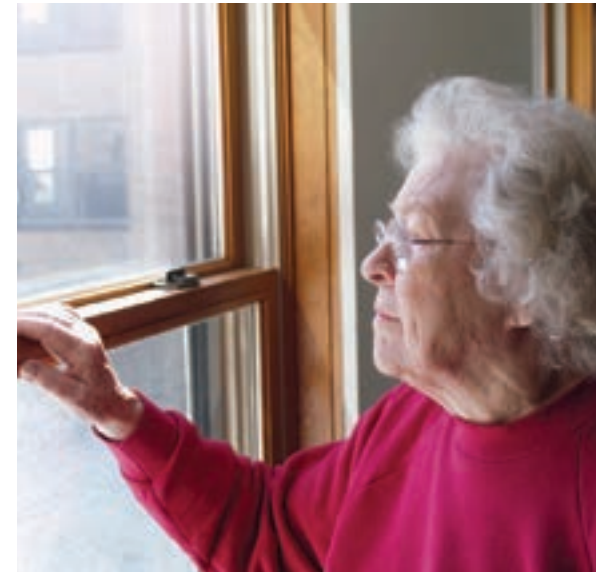
— *R*

News

own receives \$1 million to study elderly.

Last October the National Institute on Aging awarded Brown a grant to create the first research database aimed at improving the nation's long-term care system and the lives of the elderly who rely on that system to eat, take medications, and carry out other tasks of daily living. **FRONTIER** Mor, chair of the department of community health and director of the Center for Gerontology and Health Care Research, is principal investigator on the five-year, \$1 million grant.

Mor and his team will combine existing federal data on Medicare reimbursement claims, patient hospitalization rates, and other data with new information the team



will collect on the health status of residents, reimbursement rates for long-term care services, the organization of those services, and other topics from a random sample of 2,000 nursing homes across the country. The goal is to trace a clear relationship between state policies, local market forces, and the quality of long-term care. The information can be used to craft state and local guidelines that promote high-quality, cost-effective, equitable care for older Americans.

BARBIE GIRL MEETS GIORGIO ARMANI

The Barbie doll and the microchip debuted in 2007. Both could go on to revolutionize their respective industries. Both could make a fortune in the global electronics market.

Delia Pico, the CEO of Mattel's resident software division, works closely with computer and information services to ensure students can manage the application and financial aid processes online with minimal friction. She is also responsible for testing upgrades to make systems run better. Here in particular she helps the software team that received the university's excellence award for innovation.

Delia has always been a hard worker. While some of her childhood classmates abandoned Barbie, Delia's career has reserved all of her dolls. Today she is an avid collector and owns more than 100 mint-condition Barbie dolls of every era and edition.

Her first doll in 1969 was a special remembrance standing in front of the igloo display case at Sears. Her parents would let her pick one doll and one out of it. Barbie retail stores usually have these days early editions are worth thousands.

WHO KNEW Delia began her collection after attending a doll convention in 1997. She loved the camaraderie among the collectors and the sense of nostalgia she has. She has been a regular on the convention circuit today. Delia does most of her Barbie buying and selling and general ogling on eBay.

Barbie isn't the only industry icon living under Delia's roof. Her husband, Steve, collects action figures. He has a special place for the action figures he has dragged him to all those doll shows. Delia explains, "I had to do something. I got into the act." — **moke Akinrola**



Carol Del Pico
with some of
her collection

TEENS IN PAIN

Intentionally cutting or burning oneself and other forms of non-suicidal self-harm (NSSI) are actually more prevalent among high school students than once thought, according to a new study in the August 2008 issue of *Psychiatric Medicine*. Of 33 high school students surveyed, nearly 40 percent reported

intentionally injuring themselves in the past year on multiple occasions. Of those, 20 percent ended in moderate to severe forms of NSSI, which may be predictive of more serious outcomes such as suicide. The findings are essentially a wake-up call to take better notice of these behaviors in the community and learn how to help teens manage stress without harming themselves, says lead author Lietha Lloyd-Richardson, PhD, assistant professor of psychiatry and health behavior. Understanding the specific motivations behind an adolescent's behavior allows for the development of an individual treatment plan that could help prevent future episodes, she says.

PETRI DISH

Brown scientists have taken the Petri dish to a new dimension. Literally. In the September issue of *Biotechnology and Bioengineering*, Associate Professor of Medical Science Jeffrey Moran and Anthony Apollitano, PhD candidate in biomedical engineering, describe their 3D Petri dish, an innovative design that allows cells to climb into its three-dimensional microtissue. Apollitano spent two years perfecting the design and received a \$1,000 award from the National Holistic Inventors and Innovators Alliance to develop the patent-pending technology. Their Petri dish differs from a traditional one in that it contains 20 tiny recesses or wells in the agarose gel. When cells are added to the dish, about one billion at a time, roughly 1,000 sink into the bottom of each well and form a pile. These piles allow cells to form the natural cell-to-cell connections required for tissue development.

According to Moran, these microtissues can be used to test new cancer compounds and other drugs. And they can be transplanted into the body to regenerate tissues, such as pancreatic cells for diabetes. The 3D technology is fast, easy, and inexpensive.

DON'T WORRY EAT UP

Good news for dieters overeating at a holiday party or two won't affect long-term weight loss. According to a study published in the October 2008 issue of *Obesity*, dieters who have the tendency to eat in response to external factors, such as festive celebrations, have fewer problems losing weight over time than those who tend to eat in response to internal emotions. In contrast, emotional overeating, or internal disinhibition, was a strong and more accurate predictor of weight change than other psychological issues such as depression, binge eating, and per-

FOUND

Recent faculty titles.

THE SCENT OF DESIRE Discovering Our Enigmatic Sense of Smell



Baker Center | WILLIAM MORROW, 2007 | \$24.95



DISABILITY IN TWENTIETH CENTURY GERMAN CULTURE Brought to you by | UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN PRESS, 2007 | \$70.00

received stress led by Assistant Professor of Psychiatry and an Behavior Research Center, of The Miriam Hospital's Weight Control and Diabetes Research Center, the researchers found that the higher the level of internal disinhibition, the less weight an individual lost over time.

Researchers stress that we need to pay more attention to eating triggered by emotions or thoughts, as they clearly play a significant role in weight loss, says Leichter.

ARD TO STOP AG

A recent study led by Associate Professor of Psychiatry and an Behavior Marjorie and published in October in the *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* found that pre-operative psychiatric evaluations can reliably spot patients who are not ready for bariatric surgery. Surgery candidates are screened because they are at risk for drastic, life-long changes in lifestyle. In the study, almost 20 percent of the 100 candidates did not pass the initial evaluation. Any of the 100 because of emotional eating, binge eating, or uncontrolled depression. Those who did not pass were referred for treatment. In a follow-up study, investigators plan to track how many are ultimately cleared for surgery.

OVER OVER PROSPERATION

Scientists have long considered phosphorylation, an amino acid-modifying process in proteins, to be the star player in signal transduction, the process where cells receive and respond to chemical messages. So, says a team of cell biologists led by Gene Shin, associate professor of surgery research and a staff

researcher at Rhode Island Hospital. In the October 4 issue of *Cell*, Shin and his team identified yet another critical regulator for signal transduction: acetylation, another chemical process that modifies amino acids. The researchers found that acetylation plays a central role in activating interferon receptors.


The discovery marks a milestone in the study of signal transduction. Many diseases, such as diabetes, cancer, and heart disease, occur when signal transduction goes awry. Shin's findings may explain why some drugs that target phosphorylation do not work for everyone. The work provides an important new target for therapies for cancer and other diseases.

CUTTING-EDGE IV TEST

Brown-led researchers have found that teens are motivated differently than adults are when it comes to getting tested for HIV. The study, in the December issue of the *Journal of Adolescent Health*, is the first to take a prospective look at the factors associated with HIV testing in adolescents. Lead author Marina Toloshina, assistant professor of psychiatry and health behavior research, the team found that teens were more likely to see an HIV test if they had already been tested before. These findings were a bit surprising, since we thought teens would be more likely to get an HIV test if they engaged in risky behaviors or attended an HIV prevention workshop, says senior author Barry Brown of the Bradley Children's Research Center and a professor of psychiatry and health behavior. The authors stress that multiple testing through various nontraditional adolescent venues, such as schools and community settings like Boys and Girls Clubs, may lead to an increase in HIV testing thereby reducing the HIV transmission among youth.

DROSOPHILA AND EN

Brown biologists have made a major contribution to a longstanding debate in evolutionary genetics: how mitochondria assemble in the mitochondrial genome. A sequence of seven species of fruit fly. The work, which appeared in *Science* in November, is part of the international Drosophila 12 Genomes Consortium, a project of a 100 scientists who came together to sequence the genomes of twelve different species of *Drosophila*. David Rand, a professor in the Department of Zoology and Evolutionary Biology, along with postdoctoral research associate Kristi Montooth and laboratory technician Dawn Ait, were the only scientists in the consortium to assemble mitochondrial DNA, or mtDNA, sequences.

The potential impact of their findings is far-reaching. Says Montooth, "It's a can teach us a lot about metabolic performance and how it can be disrupted through mutation, diving insight into possible mechanisms for mitochondrial diseases and conditions such as diabetes, deafness, and nerve damage that can result in vision loss or dementia." **and** 

MOMENT M A A A A

NIGHT TO REMEMBER

new professorship honoree.

Administrators, faculty, friends, and family gathered on October 30 to celebrate the dedication of the Paul Alaresi, M.D., Professorship in Oncology. Peter Esereny, M.D., director of hematologic oncology at Rhode Island Hospital and The Miriam Hospital and professor of medicine, is the inaugural incumbent.

Alan Adashi presided over the ceremonies, which honored Alaresi's legacy as both an early learner at Brown's medical school and a brilliant researcher and clinician who contributed to the development of the first treatments for cancer. Esereny is internationally renowned as a leader in the development and testing of anticancer agents and established what was likely the first medical school-based division of oncology in the U.S. at Brown, he was chair of the

Boldly | BROWN

Department of Medicine and started the interdisciplinary cancer center, of which he served as director for twenty years. Esereny died in 2003.

In his current role, Peter Esereny oversees the cancer program at both hospitals as well as within Brown's Medical School fellowship program in hematologic and oncology. With more than four decades of dedication to cancer treatment and research,

Esereny is nationally renowned for his research on stem cells, and has also maintained a focus on mentoring junior investigators throughout his career. He is the author of more than 200 articles in peer-reviewed journals and other publications and is the author of nearly 100 books or book chapters with a focus on cancer, chemotherapy, bone marrow transplant, and stem cell research.

Alaresi's widow, Maria, and his three children were in attendance. His son, Peter Alaresi M.D., an associate professor of neurology and director of the Multiple Sclerosis Center at Johns Hopkins, offered remarks during the ceremony. Esereny presented Brown with a gift—a beautiful portrait of his father—and noted that his father would have been thrilled to see how Brown has grown and that construction of a medical education building was slated for the near future.

— *ris am ra*

AGITATION VISION

Invested giving bolsters our mission total.

A little holiday gift card you can use for anything you would like, be it a pressing necessity or a special treat. Brown's medical school received a generous gift card from Bank of America—100,000 for unrestricted purposes.

Scholarships are the cornerstone of the financial aid program for Academic Enrichment, which places an emphasis on high percentages of its 1.4 million dollars of current scholarship funding. President Simon often describes unrestricted support as key to the financial success. It provides support for operating expenses, offsetting the day-to-day costs of everything from faculty salaries to new electronic journals for the library, from stipends for student travel to professional conferences. And it makes possible some of the new initiatives—faculty-inspired curricular innovations or new research projects—that are part of the Plan for Academic Enrichment but not yet part of the School's budget.

The Bank of America gift represents a clear vote of confidence in Alpert Medical School from one of the region's most important corporate entities. Bank of America has a long history of philanthropic giving, including previous support of the Medical School from 2001 to 2007. Its generosity allows programs to offset the educational loans of forty-two medical alumni working in underserved communities. The Bank's latest gift speaks to its national vision in offering operating support to what it calls anchor institutions—the local arts programs, universities, and hospitals that as economic drivers and catalysts of growth help develop the intellectual, human, and physical capital that make healthy and vibrant communities. This contribution also reflects the Bank's commitment to the mission of the Medical School and the way it has changed the health care environment in Rhode Island and so, them new in land.

Annual donor supporter. Dr. Scott O. P. M., 9, GP O M 09, 09M 13, died on October 13. Scott was the father of Medical School alumnus Mark Scott M.D., and grandfather of current Program in Internal Medicine director, Mark Scott II O M 09 and Anna Scott O M 13. Esereny was a registered landscape architect and was involved in building and developing numerous residential and commercial properties throughout Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. He served thirty years as chair of the Cranston School Buildings Committee, overseeing the development, expansion, and improvement of public schools in that city. Gifts in his memory can be made to the Brown Medical Annual Fund, The Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University, Box 193, Providence, RI, 02912.

RESIDENTE PERT

Death comes late

A doctor finds the greatest strength at her patients' darkest hour.

Doctor, are you sure? Is there no chance at all of saving the room, the woman tried to catch my eye, pleading one last time for a sliver of hope, for a way out of this nightmare. I could not give it to her, so, there is no chance, I said. This is the right thing to do.

As physicians we are taught to heal and give hope, but sometimes healing requires to take that hope away, to remove any last doubts and allow families to move on. This woman's husband, the father of her three children, had just suffered a massive heart attack and cardiac arrest. The lack of oxygen killed most of his brain, only the part that controlled heart rate, blood pressure, and breathing remained. His kidneys, liver, and heart were damaged, probably beyond repair. If we were to save his life, he would never be the father, husband, brother, and teacher he had been. At forty-eight hours before certain he would never want to live on life support, his wife and children asked to remove the ventilator and keep him comfortable. They remained at his side until he died a few hours later.

I have cared for many elderly patients during my training, for one reason or another their stories have stayed with me, often in part of my medical education. So these stories are intensely positive: the stroke reversed with clot-dissolving medicines, the heart attack averted with balloons and stents, the pneumonia held at bay with powerful antibiotics.

Sometimes, other stories stay with me because they revolve around death, dying, and grief and their potential connections with healing. I did not see, end-of-life care provides a deep satisfaction I have yet to experience elsewhere in medicine. While at other clinical encounters one's diagnostic and therapeutic expertise remains present, when death is inevitable the hospice staff offers a calm voice, clear explanations, an acknowledgment of suffering, and a supportive shoulder to transform a sterile, senseless tragedy into a shared human experience that contains the seeds of meaning and healing. The ability and desire to effect this change makes the difference between a good clinician and a great physician.

I did not always feel this way. As an intern, I shied away from end-of-life discussions. The requisite prognostication felt awkward and somehow dishonest. Who knows for sure whether, when, and how a



Odd though it may seem, end of life care provides a deep satisfaction I have yet to experience elsewhere in medicine.

person will die. Medicine is imprecise, and death is so very final. To be wrong is to remove months, or years from a patient's life. Very fearful of stealing life, I presented clinical facts and treatment options that offered little real guidance. As I cared for more and more patients, I began to accept clinical uncertainty as an unavoidable evil and to appreciate the critical role of physician as counselor.

In this era of patient autonomy, I was trained to minimize the weight of my personality and beliefs lest I overwhelm the patient's true desires. Indeed, in our increasingly consumer-driven health care system, physicians have become purveyors of evidence-based choices rather than advisors on complex psychosocial decisions. The intentional nullification of physicians' personality, beliefs, and experiences limits our ability to provide empathetic, meaningful guidance at an incredibly vulnerable time.

Although my experiences are yet elementary and my personality strong, I would rather perform a difficult act than neglect such a valuable asset. So I have intentionally inserted myself into the equation, sharing my past experiences, future predictions, and current recommendations, always with a soft voice and a pen in hand.

Identified in Brown, Emergent in Medicine
re-identifying our role

ZOOM

B J MOKE AKINROLAB

THE ACTIVIST S A ENDA

A sta t st says no to esea ch.



Once a run down building the Hakili mind community center was repaired by MHOP.



Caitlin Cohen in her Providence apartment

At the start of the summer of 2007, Caitlin Cohen, 22, a recipient of a prestigious Royce Fellowship, left the comforts of campus to conduct AIDS vaccine research in Bamako, Mali. She arrived eager to work, but soon came to see the signs of an epiphany. She wasn't that into research.

I still don't enjoy it. I think there's a ton of research in this world and not a lot of action coming out of it, she explains. Ultimately, I was much more interested in doing something not to say that research is a bad thing, but public health research without the action component is a waste.

By 2008, Cohen had turned what was supposed to be a summer

vacation into an extended leave of absence from Brown. Her efforts culminated in the founding of the Mali Health Research Initiative (MHI), an initiative aimed at addressing the most critical health issues in Mali's densely populated slum areas. Having decided on an early retirement from research, the development studies concentrator traded in her survey instruments for political tax forms, grant proposals, and all the bureaucratic hoo-haa that goes into starting a non-profit or organization from the ground up.

MHI is headquartered in Sikoro, Mali, a town of 10,000 where citizens have limited access to drinking water and electricity, where 90 percent of the population lives on less than two dollars a day, and



The center serves as a training and meeting place for local groups.

It's ineffective to address the problem if you're not addressing the fact that people don't have enough food to eat.

where nearly one-quarter of the children will die of malaria or malnutrition before reaching age five

According to Cohen, these are the statistics with which Malians are most concerned and are the reason why M P has eschewed an expressly AI S-ased activist agenda



Hawa Cohen, host mother, prepares for a wedding.

...ot that AI S is not important, she says Malians I spoke with said it didn't concern them because their children were dying of malaria, starvation, or other issues. It's ineffective to address AI S exclusively if you're not addressing the fact that people don't have enough food to eat

M P's natural project, Si idan eneyali Ba'ara for health in r o es, is similar to many humanitarian initiatives in its emphasis on improving infrastructure and health care access. The defining difference between Si idan and other programs is its approach very program is implemented in a three-way partnership with the town and the government to get started. Total investment in the health infrastructure of sl s Rather than working from an external agenda, Si idan projects are prioritized by those most knowledgeable about how they might be effective. The Malian people

Cohen's view is that if you want to know how to triage African hardships, then you'd better ask the Africans

Malians have a lot to say about what they want to do with the development aid that comes into the country, that they don't get to do much of it, she says. So addressing the priority in the order they want the addressed

priorities of the community was very important to me

Si idan is run by a committee of local citizens charged with planning projects that focus on education and resource acquisition to benefit public health and infrastructure. In its first year, the committee has launched a network of health advocacy programs in which life-saving medical practices are shared. Cohen, now in the US, is currently organizing a fundraising campaign for Si idan to catalyze the construction of a clinic for 2,000 people and a badly needed trash disposal system

Cohen's longer-term plan is to adapt the M P model to benefit other African populations living in similar conditions. A simple idea like Si idan can be radically redrawn as appropriate for the community in question, she says

...ore in or ion on i id ene i i i www i e or

Cohen's address in Sikoro is Pig Corner ask for the white girl.



A

Ana and Mia: A Network of Friends

The Internet is home to a host of sites that promote eating disorders.

Anorexia nervosa, an eating disorder, largely affects females from twelve to twenty-five, often poses a mortal threat. Now in this, how could anyone promote anorexia?

Anderson and I recently discovered precisely this lives and thrives on the Internet. A survey for anorexia on popular search engines promptly yields many pro-disordered-eating websites. Pro-anorexia pro-ana redefines, usually subtly, anorexia as a lifestyle choice rather than as a disease requiring treatment. Many of these sites are interactive forums where extreme weight loss is applauded, starvation is equated with willpower, and female perfection is based on body appearance. A media-savvy appeal to the doctrine of free speech may be linked to a message that Ana, a female name, is a peer of a persecuted, misunderstood minority group. A parallel pro-lia pro-Mia network exists.

As many as 90 percent of twelve- to seventeen-year-olds now have a home Internet connection. More than 400 pro-ana websites existed in 2003, so we claim more than 30,000 visits. A 2004 Stanford University survey indicated that 40 percent of adolescent girls with eating disorders had visited pro-disordered eating sites yet almost half of parents were unaware of these sites. The number of sites changes daily, as some are removed by free service providers while others are re-started under new names or move under round into private chat rooms, so, password-protected sites or hidden e-mails.

These sites proclaim that successful, extreme weight loss helps control one's body and life, demonstrates strength and transforms fat and belly to thin and beautiful. Many offer the three T's: Thinpiration, tips, and tricks on losing weight and concealing it. The Thinpiration photo gallery exalts cachectic models. Website viewers are given tips on weight-loss strategies, including dieting and purging techniques. They also provide tricks to conceal weight loss,

wearing a y clothes and drinking a quart of water and don't breathe before doctor's visits. Message boards and interactive chat rooms typically feature inspirational messages such as "thin tastes as good as thin feels."

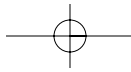
Many wonder why anyone would support this philosophy. Proponents claim that these sites provide a forum for diverse views that otherwise might be isolated or stifled. Some believe that these sites provide a diet-free community where members, feeling rejected by the health system or not ready for treatment, may express themselves in the anonymous, disinhibited setting created by the Internet. Moreover, since change as Ana or Mia avoids the interpersonal or medical connotation associated with the terms anorexia or bulimia. These female names personalize the ideology, as if it were a friend rather than a philosophy or rigid lifestyle. A chat room post might read, "Are there any Anas in leveland for me to write to?"

As it survives online and increasingly under round, this movement poses serious public health challenges. As many as 90 percent of adolescent girls see health information online. For adolescent

As many as 90 percent of adolescent girls seek health information online. Adolescent girls viewing pro-ana sites report learning new weight loss or purging techniques.

girls viewing pro-ana sites, 9 percent reported learning new weight loss or purging techniques. 9 percent of these viewers reported using these weight-reduction strategies.

This philosophy typically endorses a reluctance to see or trust the outside support, thus further isolating potentially anorectic adolescents. Reaction of perceived medical paternalism artificially connects the patient to the legitimate mainstream, patient-centered care movement. It is in deceitful provision of tricks to conceal dangerous



behaviors from parents, peers, teachers, and health professionals is dangerous. The pro-anorexia movement thrives, as public criticism intensifies.

Consequently, some pro-anorexia website creators have developed strategies to escape detection and censorship, by migrating from one free website to another, avoiding free portals such as Yahoo and MSN that may actively censor sites, requiring passwords to enter or to escape surveillance encroachment.


Brown's community health clerkship has produced a pamphlet on dangers of the pro-anorexia movement for pediatric providers, schools, and parents.



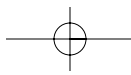
text messages, instant messages and private, undetectable e-mails in or out of private chatrooms and social networking sites, including disclaimers and initial warnings to circumvent site removal or access to pro-anorexia sites on hard drives so they may be relocated rapidly.

What can be done? Interventions are challenging because of the accessibility and anonymity of the Internet. For example, censorship is a legitimate approach to search engines such as MSN and Yahoo that host free sites have specific terms and conditions to which all websites using their services must adhere. These portals and organizations such as Anorexia Nervosa and Associated Disorders Association actively scrutinize pro-anorexia sites to find any reach of terms and conditions, in order to legitimately close sites. This enforcement process is laborious.

Another strategy involves electronic security and filtering systems that can be installed on computers to monitor or block access to specific websites or content. Data indicate that as few as 10 percent of parents have installed filters on their children's computers. Parents should consider establishing rules for Internet use, checking in which sites their children visit, and having home computers in open family spaces. Media literacy programs may help equip teenagers to critically assess media content. Evidence indicates that interactive, school-based efforts may reduce internalization of pervasive media messages about body image and weight concerns. The community health clerkship at Brown's medical school has produced a pamphlet on dangers of the pro-anorexia movement for pediatric providers, schools, and parents.

A pro-anorexia movement exists and thrives on the Internet. These websites commonly advocate unhealthy practices with potentially devastating consequences. 

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Providence ornal*



A

ts im le eally

A patient stis ainf l memo ies.

5

ven efore I entered Mr s roo , I new what to expect Mr was a lon - ter alcoholic in end-sta e liver fail re, layin all his hopes on a transplant that he wo ld al ost certainly never receive e was here to r le o t spontaneo s acter ial peritonitis, an infection of the fl id that had een ildin in his elly over the past fo r years as his liver ave o t The case

was told to e riefly, with even ore than the s al dose of hospital cynicis As I wo ld co e to learn, Mr was an archetype of sorts liver fail re patients were far fro a rare occ rrence here As I heard the details I co ld already pict re hi , the a ndiced s in sprin led with rst capillaries, the swollen elly risin li e a perfect half do e eneath the sheets, and the sad, watery, yellowed eyes e wo ld loo st li e y father did the last ti e I saw hi

see ed to his doctors id they view hi as the rilliant acade ic, the oo a thor and international historian that he tried always to present to the o tside world r wo ld they ta e one loo at his edical history, see the chart la eled with cirrhosis and chronic pancreatitis, and write hi off as one ore of those patients I wonder if he reco nted for the the fictional i ed acco nts of his children s lives that he sp n for friends, the details of irthday parties he d never attended, the reports of school and friends he d heard third hand e was nothin if not a storyteller, and he see ed to elieve, or at least hope, that he co ld rewrite his own history in the tellin

As a child, I rew p elievin in his words It was easier to ass e he eant it when he told e how ch he loved e, to tr st hi when he called to say he was sic a ain and wo ldn t e co in that wee - end ven as I ot older and it eca e clear that words and actions were not two thin s that went hand in hand for ad, I still rew hope l every ti e he pro ised he wo ld call or show p I caref lly

s etched o t plans for the edroo he said wo ld e all ine in his new apart ent, told y friends a o t the swi in pool we wo ld se, and then sat and waited as the onths tic ed y ears later, at one of o r iann al dinners, I stood and loo ed o t the windows of the extra roo ad sed as a st dy at the l e waters of the pool that see ed iles away

W and issin front teeth, Mr loo ed nothin li e y profes sorial father, clad always in l e tton - downs et as I d envisioned, the sti ata were all the sa e The stories also had co on threads the wife who finally had eno h and left, the son and da hter he clai ed he saw every wee end As he flipped open his wallet to show e their school photos, I flashed on the fra ed photos in ad s office and wondered if he had ept

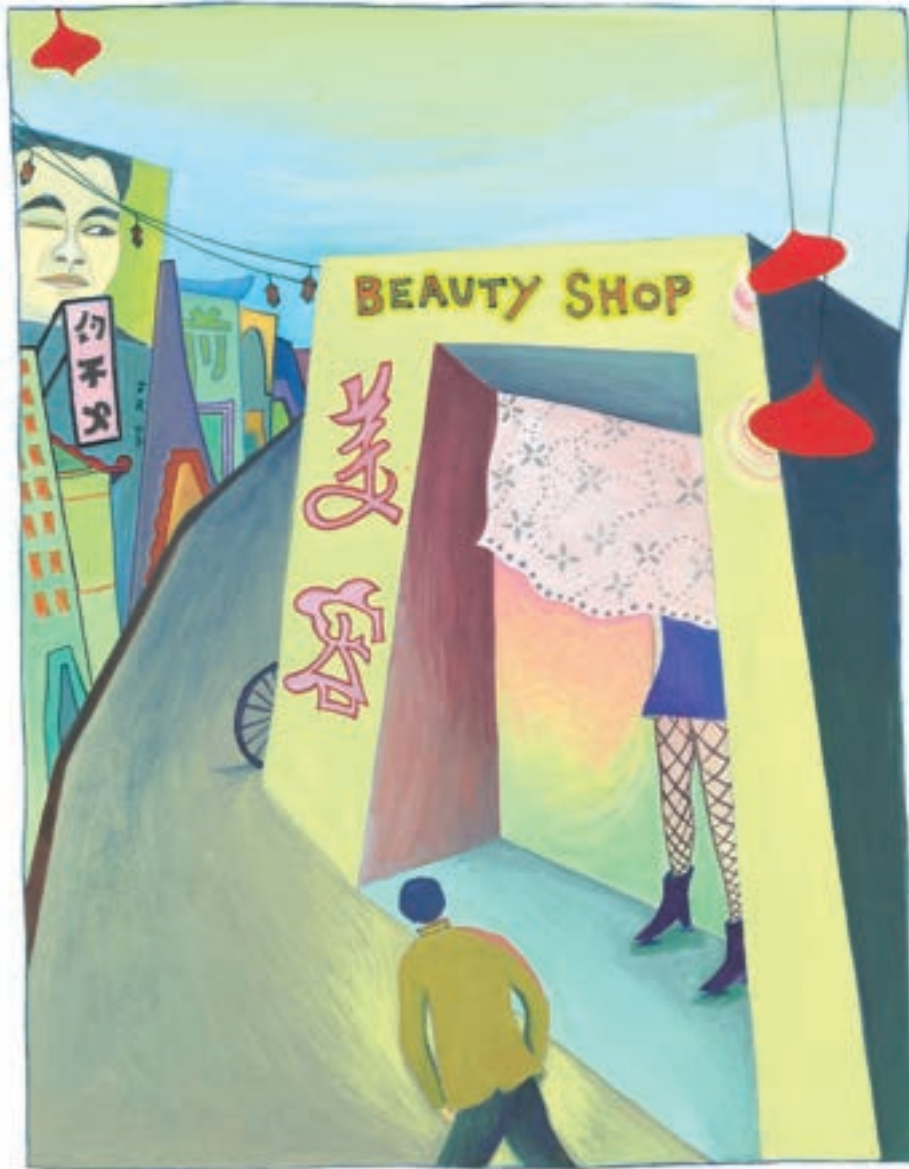
photos of s with hi d rin those final hospital stays

Mr told e he relapsed five days efore his ad ission After three years so er and finally ettin on the liver transplant list, with one swallow he threw it all away I wanted to nderstand why, I ess that s always een y pro le I as ed hi if he d een depressed recently or if so ethin awf l had happened e loo ed e in the eye and said, It s si ple, really I st pic ed p t in the hallway, I told y resident Mr see ed li e a nice y They all do, she said

In ro nds, I presented Mr s case orty-ei ht-year-old ale with a history of cirrhosis d e to alcohol a se, hypertension, and depression who presents with a do inal pain stat s post a paracensis showin 212 n cleated cells and any acteria Technically Mr didn t eet the criteria for spontaneo s acter ial peritonitis, and we de ated whether we sho ld start treat ent The cons ltin GI doctor advised a ainst treat ent If there s still a hope he i ht re ain on the transplant list ein la eled with SBP i ht eopardi e his spot Besides, it will ean he has to et wee ly prophylax is ntil The ti eline h n in the air Until he dies is what the doctor eant We contin ed to disc ss ac and forth ntil the senior resident as ed the standard ethical estion eant to re ind callo s edical professionals of the h anity of o r patients

ow wo ld yo treat hi if he were yo r father he as ed I t rned away

W i in er ird e ro edic c oo



FIELDNOTES

local doctors from the Shanghai Center for Disease Control and the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Shanghai has the highest incidence of sexually transmitted infections in China, with a population even larger than Beijing. In unpublished surveys, 10 percent of Chinese men admitted to having had a prostitution experience at some time in their lives. This is alarming.

We therefore organized this project with the hypothesis that migrant women in Shanghai are at very high risk for acquiring and transmitting HIV as well as other infections. This urbanized population has seen little STD in China because of their illegal status and traditional discrimination against their occupation, as well as widespread denial of the extent of commercial sex work and HIV. The project would also allow us to have just completed the first year of medical school to provide newly acquired medical knowledge and interview skills to see in our childhood homeland where we were both born in China and raised in Cantonese-speaking families here in the US. We would be able to hone our Mandarin-speaking skills as we interviewed more than 100 women in six oral surveys with the help of local doctors.

Although the Chinese government has declared HIV a national public health pro-

Shanghai Migrant Women

They demonstrate social and political awareness to their biological and standing of an epidemic.

China has experienced tremendous economic growth and social upheaval. Tens of millions of people from the countryside have moved to large cities, such as Shanghai, in search of employment. So much of this internal migration is illegal, as it can be difficult to obtain official residency permits. A portion of vulnerable migrants may be recruited into an underground society dominated by organized criminal gangs and have little access to regular social services and health care. Even worse, young migrant women are often persuaded, if not forced, into sex work.

In the summer before our second year of medical school, we spent ten weeks in Shanghai studying with migrant women workers and their sexual-behavioral risk factors. We worked with epidemiologists and

health centers, and many local health workers strongly insisted that HIV was not a local public health threat. Many insisted that homosexuality, teen pregnancy, and drug use did not exist in their communities. We explained that while the government had written policy directives supporting action to prevent an HIV epidemic, these

Although the **Chinese** government has **declared HIV** a national public health problem, **sexually transmitted infections remain taboo even for many health care professionals.**

FIELDNOTES

policies did not elicitate specific interventions. If you do nothing, you cannot grow. Because you are not associated with it, she said

We found little consistency among the strategies employed by different public health districts. We were told that district health chairmen are typically appointed by the Communist Party and have considerable autonomy. They will approve or reject a project on the basis of personal connections and their relationship with the project's primary investors, as well as the impression of their districts they wish to give their political bosses. And it was natural to want to give the impression to the central Government that public health in their districts was excellent.

For this reason, our initial and conduct our research was much harder than we had anticipated. We discovered that for in-person connections with local collaborators was crucial to obtain officials' support for our study. Fortunately, Dr. Allison Aitai, a teaching fellow in emergency medicine, helped us tremendously with this networking process.

Born in Africa, Dr. Aitai earned a degree in Asian studies from Berkeley, attended medical school at Tel Aviv University in Israel, and is now a fellow in international medicine at Rhode Island Hospital, a department of emergency medicine. He is fluent in Chinese and knowledgeable about the history of its many dynasties. He mentioned that he also speaks Hebrew, Spanish, and French. He has impressed not only his Chinese-American students but also our collaborators in China. During a preliminary winter visit to Shanhai, Dr. Aitai acquired a powerful local ally for our project, a People's Liberation Army General with an interest in epidemiology and many contacts with local researchers. In turn, during our time in Shanhai, we were able to meet with liberal and dedicated epidemiologists as well as community physicians, all of whom were interested in learning American approaches to HIV research and prevention.

With the guidance of Dr. Aitai, we were able to define a comprehensive plan for our project. It involved hiring community outreach workers and doctors to facilitate our survey in migrant women in a range of occupations and their families. We would collect demographic data

on age, education, place of origin, family status, HIV/STI knowledge, and information about access to health care. We were especially concerned about women's mental health, a topic under-addressed by contemporary public health specialists in China. More than 90 percent of our study population comes from economically underdeveloped parts of rural China, where hereditary cation is available. Arriving in the migrant settlement of Shanhai, these women virtually do not know anyone, and work twelve to fifteen hours at their salons and massage parlors serving customers either with or without clothes, usually six to seven days per week. They therefore did not

have opportunities to pursue normal social activities with the outside world, nor did they possess additional professional skills for a career change.

We arrived in Shanhai in June, and Dr. Aitai was with us for several weeks to help us get started. We based ourselves in an industrial, working-class district on the north side of town, near Shanhai's ports, which is home to many migrant workers, sailors, and prostitutes. With an estimated population of 12 million, more than all of Rhode Island, the district was the perfect location for our study. We rented a cheap apartment near the steel factories. At night, most of the local hair salons lit up red lights and transformed into brothels.

When we began our survey, we were surprised by how enthusiastically the migrant women and their managers welcomed us to their places of business. We visited typical sites of employment: restaurants, factories, hair salons, massage parlors, and saunas, and found a 100 percent willingness to complete our surveys. Many women were especially happy that visiting researchers were taking an interest in their well-being. They were grateful that we offered them advice and condoms. Some criticized the free condoms given out by previous community health workers as being too thick and irritating. None, however, thought this silly, but now we understand that condoms are not easily available. Community doctors gave out their personal cell phone numbers so that the migrant workers could call them to discuss their health needs privately.

W A

When asked to define the nature of their place of work, some respondents weren't even sure what type of business they were pretending to be employed in. Observations sex workers usually are employed in cover businesses, such as hair salons or foot massage centers. The line of our survey asked respondents to define the nature of their place of work. Some weren't even sure what type of business they were pretending to be employed in.

When asked to **define the nature** of their place of work, some respondents **were not even sure what type of business** they were pretending to be employed in.

asked whether respondents found their jobs and daily activities to be meaningful. While this was a validated component of the 12-item mental health screen, sex workers occasionally commented that it seemed odd to be asked those questions. Still, we were glad we had asked. Data analysis showed 4 percent of respondents were at risk for depression, more than double the rate of the general population in China. These results should conduct more detailed mental health screens for depression, suicidal ideation, bipolar disorder, and schizophrenia in this population. In addition to the stress of having to provide sexual services to strangers, there are many other

reasons why this group of women may develop psychiatric illnesses, such as lack of self-esteem, pessimistic view of the future, and potential for substance abuse.

During our surveys, business went on as usual. Store owners walked in and interacted with our subjects without appearing to find or even notice our presence. Typically, they would enter, point at a woman, then disappear with her into the back of the hair salon, without violating price negotiation. On one occasion, a customer was told that the woman he had requested was not even arrested,

but would be cared for someone else. She accepted the alternative offer. Another time, a nervous appearing man in his fifties was refused service by a very young-looking twenty-year-old.

Police occasionally walk into hair salons to check licenses and arrest suspicious-looking women. Given the nearly invisible presence of brothels in Shan hai, we suspect some district police receive protection payments. Police suppression efforts in general appeared to be sporadic and ineffective and support by the local public health workers for the police presence lack. In one epidemiologist mentioned that in a study of several months when police actively suppressed commercial sex workers in a nearby district, the rates of sexual assault and rape went up.

On one occasion, Lily was inspected and photographed by the police, who took her for a prostitute. She was initially horrified. Her first thought was I am not like one of them. She was embarrassed by this reaction and realized, for the first time, how much prejudice she also held against them. Sharing in the prostitutes' experience of police humiliation, if only briefly, let her understand the stigmatization these women have to face every day and why they do not trust others. After she recovered from her initial shock, she took photos of her camera and tried to photograph the police and their inspection. They were about to arrest her when one of our community doctors appeared and identified her as a medical student. She was arrested to the community doctor, We are trying to get rid of them, why are you working against us. There was certainly no cooperation between public health workers and police officers to persecute sex workers.

While we are still in the process of finalizing our data analyses at the time of writing this article, we have already discovered some self-information about sex workers in Shan hai. Few of them have formal education beyond junior high school, but many financially support their husbands, parents, siblings, and children in their home villages. They tended to be very young, although some were older than twenty-five, many were under the age of twenty-two, which suggests to us that there is a high turnover rate. Indeed, most said they planned to have a career change as phrased in our survey in less than a year. They came from all over China, and more than half said that they planned to return to their home villages after saving enough money. Their knowledge about HIV was generally low, and

40 percent of the consumed some alcohol, in amounts varying from daily to weekly. Most appeared to be receiving inadequate preventive medical care; less than 10 percent of them had ever been tested for HIV.


In general, we found that the American idea of performing outreach efforts to marginalized communities was novel, if not strange, to the Chinese public health community. For example, a lecture on the American peer-education model of recruiting members of marginalized populations such as gays, sex workers, and intravenous

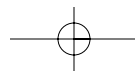
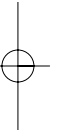
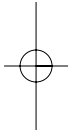
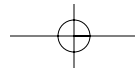
Working in the **prostitutes' experience** of police humiliation is not **trivial**. **Let Lily understand** the stigmatization **these women have to face** every day.

drug users to train the health workers. This seemed unusual to the Chinese, and they wondered if it would even be legal to hire and train people engaged in illegal activities. However, during the course of our survey, one district did begin to recruit commercial sex workers for a peer-education program, and quickly found themselves with a surplus of enthusiastic volunteers.

Exploring the terrain of international medicine during our time in Shan hai was exciting. We approached this research project as a great opportunity to familiarize ourselves with contemporary Chinese society and to gain a practical experience in China's public health policies and challenges. We were saddened by the commercial sex workers' stories, but at the same time inspired to continue to work toward improving public health, here in China or elsewhere.

More on campus, we marvel at the details of viral protein synthesis and the P4 cytochrome system in Shan hai, we learned that in addition to the molecular mechanisms, effective control of an epidemic necessitates addressing its social, political, and cultural aspects. Health care should be the right of everyone in the world, including the marginalized, stigmatized, and oppressed. We finished over our surveys including a second one, on Shan hai's voluntary community with help from our Chinese collaborators, we came home this September with proof that it is possible to build international partnerships for public health research and outreach.

Today, we are actively seeing interested undergraduates and medical students for future projects. Through our newly made contacts, we can help our students generate projects that can be accomplished in a series of projects including assessing HIV and STI risks with marginalized populations as we described above, as well as working in areas such as motor-vehicle-accident trauma and molecular diabetes research. We also plan to use a portion of our clinical elective time for more work in this area, in order to satisfy our Scholarly Concentration requirements in Women's Reproductive Health, Reproductive, and Rights and Global Health. 



**Brown sophomore
Ruhan Nagra in her
dormitory room
on campus**

Milli n a e

*ancer s r i ors are a ro in reed
t at is life really like after cancer*

**A A
A WA**

Three years ago, Ruhan Nagra, 10 M, 14 was a typical, hard-charge high school senior with her sights set on getting into a good college. When she began experiencing flu-like aches and fatigue, she dismissed the signs as stress, and even a relentless, racing heart and shortness of breath could not

stop her. Then one day, while sitting down, she reached up to scratch her neck and found a lump. She looked at it in a mirror, and to her horror, the lump was clearly visible under the skin.

Learn that the lump was growing rapidly set off a succession of doctor visits, a battery of tests, and a biopsy. In two days, she had a diagnosis: stage 3 ovarian lymphoma.

She received an aggressive treatment regimen of chemotherapy and then radiation targeted at the lymph nodes. After six months, she became one of the 10 million cancer survivors living in the U.S. today. Cancer survivors have achieved near-mythic status in our culture, idolized as superheroes who have beaten everyone's worst fear and gone on to win the Tournament of Seven Titans or pitch the winning game of the World Series. But beneath the paparazzi's flash cameras and headlines hailin' them as heroes are real people who have endured a life-altering event.

We celebrate survival, but do we truly understand what goes down in the struggle and the scars that are left behind?

LATE EFFECTS

Cancer survivors has tripled over the past thirty years, and the American Cancer Society predicts that the figure will continue to rise as the population ages and better treatments are developed. The special needs of cancer survivors are still little understood, and in fact were the subject of a report released by the Institute of Medicine in 2007, *Cancer Patient to Cancer Survivor: Post-Treatment Transition*. The committee charged with investigating the issue found numerous shortfalls in the care provided to cancer survivors, and recommended that a survivorship care plan be put in place for each cancer patient

The report acknowledged, however, that the lack of clear evidence for what constitutes best practices contributes to a wide variation in care.

Most of what is known about the physical consequences of cancer treatment has been learned through the Childhood Cancer Survivor Study (CCSS), a retrospective cohort study of children diagnosed with cancer between 1970 and 1990. The study compares the patients' siblings as controls. Last year, researchers published an article in the *New England Journal of Medicine* analyzing the incidence and severity of chronic health conditions in the adult survivors of childhood cancer. Astonishingly, nearly two-thirds had at least one chronic condition, and among thirty-year survivors, the incidence was 3 percent.

Professor of Pediatrics Cindy Schwartz, MD, is director of the Pediatric Oncology at Massachusetts General Hospital and a member of the CCSS Scientific Advisory Board. She has spent much of her career building and shaping the study of cancer survivorship and

early treatment of childhood cancer survivors at least one chronic condition

establishing some of the first hospital-based survivorship clinics in the country, including the one at Johns Hopkins. One year ago, she began working at Massachusetts General Hospital.

Overall, anyone who has survived cancer is considered a survivor from the day they

are diagnosed. But for most of the formal studies that we've done, we use the five-year mark as the start of long-term survivorship. That doesn't mean you don't think about risks before five years, but at that point you're no longer worrying that the disease is going to come back, Schwartz says.

For young survivors, those who will live for decades after treatment, figuring out what after-effects they might experience is especially important. The world of adult oncology has been slower to think about and address late effects—the side effects of chemotherapy, surgery, and radiation that only become apparent with long-term monitoring of the patient over a period of years. Schwartz thinks that might be especially so for the risks involved, such as infertility and cardiac or lung disease, etc. In addition, therapy affects the growth and development that starts in childhood. Pediatricians became attuned to late effects much earlier.

At the Massachusetts Survivorship Clinic, Schwartz and Gene Berrebaum, a nurse practitioner, first review each patient's treatment history, to understand exactly what types of therapies the person was exposed to. They calculate the patient's risks and then interact with whatever specialties he or she needs. Behavioral psychologists are available, especially

people who have had radiation to the brain or certain chemotherapies have to be monitored for school function or learning disabilities. An endocrinologist is available to help with thyroid or fertility complications, and a social worker to address psychosocial issues.



Cindy Schwartz in Hasbro Children's Hospital's oncology clinic.

***It's fine to create disease that you
 are to create person who no
 try to plan treatments that will eradicate
 the cancer at minimal risk of
 long term injury***

The effects of treatment depend on the tumor, how it was treated, and the age at treatment. One major concern of the survivors, Schwartz says, are secondary malignancies. We know radiation therapy can increase the risk of tumors in any area that's irradiated. The other therapy can cause secondary leukemia.

An expert in pediatric disease and chair of the pediatric oncology committee for the children's oncology group, Schwartz says

that one of the after-effects that has received the most press is the high rate of breast cancer in childhood disease survivors. It can be as high as 20 to 30 percent in women after twenty to thirty years.

Before she began treatment, Rhan and her doctors did discuss the potential side effects, but she doesn't believe they would have had the discussion if her father, an anesthesiologist, hadn't asked. While leukemia is one of the most common cancers, with a 93 percent cure rate, the NCI showed that its survivors have the highest risk of second cancers and heart disease.

I am more prone to leukemia because of chemotherapy. I am more prone to breast cancer because of the radiation. I have to start getting a mammogram when I'm twenty-five instead of forty. That's very

compared to thirty-five or forty years previously. It's not as clear that the risk of breast cancer is that significant when you get down to the doses we're doing now, she explains.

That's why survivorship clinics are learning experiences on both ends: physicians learn from patients what the effects are and then adjust the treatments accordingly. And it's also an incentive for every doctor they stop seeing or for which they decrease the dose, they need to find an alternative that can achieve the same success.

late effects feed back into what you do up front, Schwartz says. It's fine to create the disease that you have to create the person. We now try to plan treatments that will eradicate the cancer with minimal risk of long-term injury.

What's also becoming clear is the need for survivors of childhood or young adult cancers to be followed closely by physicians who understand late effects and know what types of complications to look for in the future. While the survivorship clinics can provide some of that follow-through, it may not be feasible for every survivor to be seen in a clinic, yet. Patients also need to know the complete history of their treatment. Saying

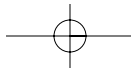
I was treated for cancer is not enough, since the specific drugs and doses can result in very different complications.

The transition from pediatric care to adult internal medicine can be tricky for survivors, too. Even when the transfer of medical records and history is done well, patients can fall through the cracks, Schwartz says.

The optimal people to follow these childhood cancer survivors will be family practitioners or physicians trained in both internal medicine and pediatrics. That continuity of care can ensure that survivors are followed appropriately across the lifespan.

AN N IN

providers and cancer survivors themselves are looking for a true



whole person approach to treatment. Another IOM report, just released in November, tackled the psychosocial health care needs of cancer patients. Brown's Associate Dean for Public Health Terrie Oxman and Margaret Wool served on that panel.

Despite evidence that caring for patients' psychosocial health clearly reduces their suffering, she says, the medical community often fails to adhere to treatment,

and facilitates their return to health, the panel concluded that attention to patients' psychosocial health needs is the exception rather than the rule in cancer care today.

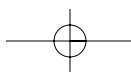
Margaret Wool, PhD, is a clinical social worker who specializes in psychosocial oncology, counseling survivors and their loved ones.

For patients, she says, there is a wide range of experiences. Some find relief and after treatment, they are concerned about communication with and approval of their doctors. Another is coping with total impotence after prostatectomy. Many are dealing with scarcities of money, insurance, transportation—all of the classic barriers to care.

I've had to sit with young people who



Margaret Wool in the radiation therapy practice where she provides counseling to patients.



are dying of cancer and help the decide who is going to have custody of their children following a contentious divorce when they believe the other parent is unfit, Wool says. These are problems that are outside the scope of medical concerns so physicians may not get involved in the, and practitioners don't always know what to look for.

All the other problems of life don't stop just because you have cancer. In addition to the emotional strain of cancer, sometimes there are other things, too. People get divorced, people have other issues.

Families can feel very lost and confused about cancer treatments and their after-effects. Wool describes a young man in his early thirties who started having cardiovascular and gastrointestinal problems due to cancer treatment he had received as a five- or six-year-old. It soon became clear that nothing could be done to resolve the complications, and he died.

It helped him and his wife to deal with the process with ease even though we couldn't change it, Wool says. Providing the support was very valuable. We addressed issues that were very meaningful for accepting his decline, and confronting her bereavement and future with optimism.

In fact, she says, the role of support and contact is so strengthening that people can do things they wouldn't have thought they could do.

I have seen positive outcomes, where women who have been in nursing and even a nurse practitioner say I got through cancer treatment and I stronger than I was before, and I not putting up with that anymore.

For the most part, people emerge from cancer as much the same person they were before. Wool says some do reevaluate their lives, and take on a different attitude, as if now that they've survived a major illness every other obstacle in

life is trivial. Typically that change is fleeting. If you're a cancer survivor, you're going to evaluate your life after. If you're optimistic and nice before, you still will be. Basic character doesn't change.

There's also some expectation upon people in cancer treatment that the greatest factor affecting their survival is their own state of mind, that remaining positive and peaceful results in faster and fuller recovery. A random study that says people always talk about your good attitude, and that that will help you. And that's not true. I met a lot of people who had a horrible attitude about it, that was just their way of dealing with it. Some people with horrible attitudes are going to be cured. And some

Some patients do experience significant anxiety and depression, and require more concentrated attention. Wool works with a radiation therapy practice and many of its patients are referred to her. She believes, however, that she is not seeing all of the patients that could use professional counseling, and one reason is some are intimidated. She hopes to be involved in a screening instrument with all patients in the practice to help identify those at risk for severe emotional strain.

And, she says, there are certain obstacles that doctors ought to look out for, even when a patient won't admit they are having difficulty. Being the parent of a

Some people with a horrible attitude are going to be cured. And some people with a good attitude are going to pass away. It's all a matter of control over

people with good attitudes are going to pass away and some are going to be cured. It's all a matter of the draw. It's nothing you have control over, she says.

That lack of control can manifest itself in different ways, depending on each individual's cultural and religious beliefs. Wool says she's most struck by patients who believe their cancer is a punishment from God.

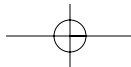
They say things like, What did I do to deserve this? Or Why did God do this to me? I believe it's a way to have the illusion of control. It's not that you're at fault, that it's the thought that you could've done something different and so in the future you can do things that will protect you. It combats the helplessness of being struck by a bolt of lightning and that helplessness is much scarier, she says.

young child, or having anyone dependent on you, such as an elderly parent, is one. Recent bereavement, other chronic illnesses, and any history of psychiatric illness—a history of depression—also are one. More vulnerable to depression in response to cancer. These are the people who should be referred for psychological services.

There's more distance to go in having a clear profile of the people that need help, that we now know some of the psychosocial characteristics are and we can put mechanisms in place to reach out to the

LEARNING

are particularly devastating for young adults dealing with cancer, people who in general believe they are invulnerable, who have their first taste of



freedom from their parents and feel they have their whole lives in front of the

- o Ul an 99 was nineteen years old and started to start his sophomore year at Brown when he was diagnosed with chondrosarcoma, a tumor growing on the cartilage of his rib cage
- o eavin the hospital after surgery, he and

these old people have. What's wrong with me? I felt so out of place. I just wanted to be normal again.

- To fill the gaps in support services, Ul an and his family established the Ul an Cancer Fund for Young Adults. They offer a patient navigator program to help young adults take their way through the health care sys-

tem, so he decided to have kids, he was dropped by his cycling team, which meant he had no insurance, he wasn't rehired, he had to go back to his old job.

- All these psychosocial and practical issues, so often they get lost and people see him standing on the sidelines and they think, 'oh, he's lucky, he's a fantastic person, that he went through all these survivorship issues himself. And that's one of the reasons we decided to focus on it.

When I was nineteen years old and I had this illness, it wasn't at all like these old people. I felt so out of place that I wanted to be normal again.

LARGER THAN LIFE

When you call people like me, who returned to the soccer field after his cancer surgery to help Brown to three Ivy League championships in four years and has since participated in a dozen marathons, including a 100-mile race in the Himalayas. Mountains, survivors. But, she says, she understands that while many are inspired, other survivors resent that because it implies if you're not achieving or standing in physical or personal accomplishments that somehow you're not really doing it well.

- So, like Rahman, a rare, prefer not to be called a survivor at all.

his family were given pamphlets and brochures about support services, but none were for people his age. When they contacted the organizations, so he even said, 'Young adults don't get cancer. We knew the issues young adults were facing were different than they were for children and older adults,' Ul an says.

- Young adults have a sense of invincibility. It's an awkward time, without having cancer and then you add cancer in and it becomes a very complex mix of physical, psychosocial, and emotional issues. Then you add in life insurance, regular health insurance, fertility, dating, social life—it's not your typical college experience.

te, a program that matches survivors with someone else who has the same diagnosis, and support groups in several cities. Since cancer treatment leaves many young adults in debt or bankrupt, the fund offers a higher education scholarship program for those who cannot afford college or trade technical school as a result of their health care bills.

- By day Ul an is president of the American Arthritis Foundation. The Association is primarily focused on helping people survive cancer, facing the reality that it is ultimately cancer

People see Lance Armstrong and they think he's lucky. He's famous. He's the entrepreneur. He's a survivor. He's himself.

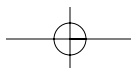
Part of the problem is that the medical establishment is not set up to treat adolescents and young adults. Hospitals are geared more toward the very young or old adults, and that can be a bit awkward for teens and twenty- or thirty-something.

- I wasn't treated at a pediatric facility. I was treated at the adult facility, says Rahman. There were periods when the hardest thing was looking around and seeing all these middle-aged and older people who were really sick. And I was like, 'Wow, I'm seventeen years old and I have this illness that all

will ever be cured, that better treatments and ways to detect it early will yield more and more cancer survivors in the future.

- We realized that cancer, for the rest of his life, will be a survivor, Ul an explains. When he won the Tour de France, people started to forget his survivorship story, and it's a very powerful one. He had to an-

I take so much issue with the word survivor, she says. The use of war metaphors to describe any illness, including cancer, does such a disservice. What does that say about the people who didn't live? It's not about courage. It's about people doing what they need to do to get well. And we all want to be healthy.



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M

at the Lance Armstrong Foundation were sitting around the table one day when the statistic surfaced in a national cancer institute report. Over the past three years survival rates for young adults with cancer have not increased at all. You are three years old today and diagnosed with cancer no matter what type of cancer your chances of surviving are less than what they were in 1975.

Iman picked up the phone and called the director of the program. The conversation led to a progress review group for young adult oncology to find out how there was this lack of survival. These are considered the gold standard for scientific strategic planning at the federal level and in the past had only been done for individual cancer sites like breast, prostate and colon.

The Lance Armstrong Foundation put a quarter of a million dollars on the table and as matched funding from the government. It was the first ever private-public partnership of this type says Iman.

The findings revealed a perfect storm of factors from the scientific to the psychosocial. Biological differences in the cancers that manifest in adolescents and young adults, a dearth of research on young adult cancers, delayed diagnosis, too few young adults enrolled in clinical trials, lack of psychosocial support and lack of health insurance.

The results resulted in five recommendations with the goals of increasing young adult survivorship, improving quality of life, providing advocacy and support and improving health care delivery across the continuum from earlier diagnosis to better end of life care. With these recommendations as a guide the

Young Adult Alliance was established bringing together non-profit organizations and medical institutions and in late 2007 the Alliance issued its strategic plan. We believe we can implement these strategies

we can change the curve says Iman.

Anybody who is diagnosed with cancer should have the opportunity to live and live well



Doug Iman left runs the LIVESTRONG Challenge with Lance Armstrong in 2007.

Nevertheless the experience was life-changing for her. Before cancer she had envisioned a career in international relations. She enrolled in the Pre-Medical program in high school. Instead, because of cancer she decided to help others more directly.


I used to think, 'Those are other people's problems. It's like you're hearing someone else's story, not then it's your own and you realize that and it changes everything.' The one last thing cancer gave me was direction in my life and a sense of purpose. It gave me passion for this.

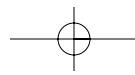
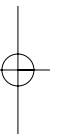
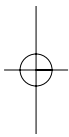
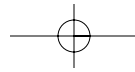
While she says it feels pretentious to say she knows what kind of medicine she

wants to practice, as she is only a sophomore, she feels that as an oncologist, she will be able to relate to patients in a way other doctors cannot. Though it will not always be appropriate to reveal to patients that she, too, had cancer, she believes she can convey that empathy without saying a word.

It's an open understanding. And patients can sense that, it doesn't need to be verbalized. It will help her connect with the patient and they would also feel that connection.

Even the survivors like Ulman and Lance Armstrong believe each person has to live his or her own version of survival.

Ulman has this take on it: cancer should not control someone's life. Anybody who is diagnosed with cancer should have the opportunity to live and live well. To go to work and to see their kids graduate from school and to be around their family and to do all the things, if not more, that they had planned on prior to having cancer. 





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Richard Siravo
with a photograph of
his son Matty

Matthew Siravo died on May 11, 2003. The cause: cardiac arrest and massive brain damage induced by a grand mal epileptic seizure lasting ninety minutes two days earlier. Matty's death certificate was signed on Mother's Day. He was five.

Within a month, Matty's parents, Richard and Vera Siravo, had parlayed their grief into the first of what would become a trio of annual fundraisers: a golf tournament, a road race, and a winter walk—all intended to increase epilepsy awareness, support families coping with the diagnosis, educate physicians and school personnel, and fund basic research. To date, the family's Matthew Siravo Memorial Foundation, based in Wafflefield, Rhode Island, has raised more than \$100,000, established a visiting professorship in pediatric neurology at Hasbro Children's Hospital, and awarded \$10,000 to support a pilot study of the biochemical pathways affected by anti-seizure medications.

In late November 2003, the foundation hosted a symposium for Brown physician-scientists as part of an effort to cultivate local scholarship on epilepsy and expedite the search for a cure. When Matty was first diagnosed, we felt as though here in Rhode Island there were very limited resources for parents and families struggling with epilepsy, says Richard Siravo, who now serves as the foundation's full-time executive director and staffs the state's only resource center for families dealing with diagnosis and treatment. We surround ourselves with folks who have children with epilepsy, so we have a lot of pressure on us and a great reason for our scholars to contribute to research.

The Siravos aren't alone nationwide, as the Internet makes it possible for families

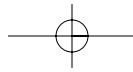
faced with rare and traumatic diagnoses to find one another and share the stories of the poorly understood diseases that afflict their loved ones, patient advocacy groups are flourishing at a record pace. Back in the days of manual typewriters and party telephone lines, most groups struggled to share information on symptoms, treatments, and coping. Now they're driving popular interest among researchers and facilitating the search for cures, in the process delving into the genetic roots of disease and funding investigations of biomedical fundamentals. There's no doubt that without these independent funding agencies and advocacy groups, there are niche research programs

that would never see the light of day or never even be initiated, says Dr. Tracy, vice chair of the department of Surgery at Alpert Medical School and pediatric surgeon-in-chief of the division of pediatric surgery at Hasbro Children's Hospital, who serves on the Matthew Siravo Memorial Foundation's Professional Advisory Board. They're essential to this kind of work.

Matthew Mandelbaum, a neurologist, often estimates 100,000, spread over two years. It's enough to get a scientist interested, launch a pilot study, and collect preliminary data to support a grant application to a federal agency, says Professor of Medicine Sharon Ronds, the chief of pediatric critical care and of the Medical Service at the Providence Falls Medical Center and former president of the American Thoracic Society. It's a small portion of total biomedical funding, says Ronds, who serves as co-chair of the Scientific Advisory Committee that reviews all grant applications considered by the ATS,

David Mandelbaum with one of his epilepsy patients.





which collaborates with patient interest or animations to find a wide range of inquiry. But for a young person starting out, it's secondary to get off the ground and running or the patient interest or animation. It's a way to attract investors into research that's relevant to their disease.

Perhaps even more important than attracting new researchers is the continuity of patient interest or animations provided in the face of shifting federal priorities. There's always a political, cultural impact on where public dollars go. That's inevitable, says director of child neurology at Rhode Island and Massachusetts hospitals David Mandelbaum, who received funding from the National Alliance for Autism Research. "Autism is very prominent, but there was a time it wasn't and the only way to get money was through AAR and so one of these other animations. These are the kinds of agencies that not only generate investments in areas that might not be getting the focus, they can also provide ride money for the lean years."

As with autism, funding for AIDS research has ebbed and flowed, with patient

any people do you know who have spinal dystrophy? Betty Lewis has been doing his telethon for years and raising money for M. The trick, he and Ronalds agree, is in alleviating the need for investment of orphan diseases that afflict all corners of patients with the imperative to achieve the greatest good with the limited research dollars in the federal budget.

For the little ones, a disproportionate share of the pie is shared. Ronalds says they do better because of the work that's done in understanding the mechanisms of the disease, they provide scientific insight that's relevant to other diseases.

Molecular biologist Walter Atwood invests the virus, a highly



infection focuses on developing a novel stem cell model to understand how the virus attacks oligodendrocytes, the neural cells affected in both PM and MS.

The stem-cell research is expensive, says Atwood, and the money provided by the pilot project grant will allow us to bring this technology into the laboratory. If all goes well, says Atwood, whose primary support comes from two longstanding national

M

advocacy groups such as ACT-UP and the Gay Men's Health Crisis work to keep the disease in the public spotlight for two decades. It's for myriad breast cancer groups and the families of kids with venile diseases.

Often, says ethicist and clinical Assistant Professor of Emergency Medicine Jay Baruch, patient advocacy groups address inequities in public funding from a justice perspective, there are maladies that will be left out of the fray, says Baruch, who serves as director of Brown's medical ethics curriculum. How

to avoid that can precipitate the fatal demyelinating disease Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy in AIDS patients. Recently, the disease PM occurred in two

Multiple sclerosis patients and in one Johnson's disease patient. I'm treated with immunosuppressive drugs and a new medication known as Tysabri. This prompted Atwood to apply for a small pilot project grant from the National Multiple Sclerosis Society. The application was funded, making Atwood the first Brown researcher to receive funding from the Society. The appli-

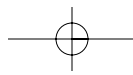
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Institutes of Health awards, the relationship could yield further funding. Potentially, if this pilot project goes forward and we see good progress, we would be in a position to apply for a larger chunk of money.

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When it comes to patient advocacy groups, money is only part of the equation, says Ronalds, who spent five years in the nineties working on cystic fibrosis after the foundation awarded her a small, two-year grant to extend her research in that



is quite indistinguishable from the formal process of any other grant funding agency.

Rigorous peer review has been critical for PR, says Gordon, because the quality of the data her group finds propels the research to the next level. We see to partner with the I, cooperate with the I, work with the I, she says. We wanted to give laboratories a chance to get started to garner larger grants from the I. Where a lab might have been doing nothing on progeria, now they can go to the I and say here's what we've got, will you fund us?

Mandel also sees an added benefit in peer review allowing scientists to do their best, most productive work, while patient interest or animations deploy the passion and dedication that makes the incredibly effective advocates who need that dispassionate ability to allocate the funds, not to let the money obviously go to the passion of the advocate, he says. It's a good combination if they're kept separate.

But even with dispassionate peer review, advocate-funded research isn't without its challenges. Grants from the I include close to 10 percent funding for overhead expenses associated with actually running a lab. Unlike any other grant funding, which preclude coverage for overhead, Atwood's MS Society award includes a 10 percent overhead account, which he credits with having facilitated Brown's willingness to accept the funds. Most societies are like that, says Atwood. They want their money to be used for research. They don't want the money to be used for the lights and electricity we see in the building to actually do the work.

Many smaller foundations also explicitly preclude salary support for clinicians whose research endeavors compete with responsibilities to generate revenue through patient visits. Time is the most important commodity, says Mandel, whose AAR grant allowed him to hire a statistician and a

research assistant, and dedicate some of his own attention to analyzing the dataset accumulated through an I-funded project. "I'm often asked how people spend their nights and weekends to do the work that is made possible by the non-salary support money."

Meanwhile, Baruch credits patient interest or animations with an ability physician-scientists simply don't have to put a name and face to the diseases. Legislators crafting federal budgets might otherwise fail to recognize

If there's an identifiable face to a person who needs a certain treatment, people are more apt to do everything, or go to more extreme measures and make more of a financial commitment, says Baruch, citing Michael Cox's work on behalf of Parkinson's awareness and funding. Ronalds, who takes vacation time from her appointment at the Hospital to lobby for funding for the I and on behalf of the ATS, says nothing compares with the power of a patient to bolster a scientist's message about the need for research funding.

When a doctor and lobbyist for funding from the I, there's a lot of self-interest involved and the legislators and their assistants say, Sure, they're lobbying for themselves, says Ronalds. When you go with a patient who's wearing oxygen, who has to catch his breath before finishing a sentence, it has a visceral impact and the message from the professional comes through much more effectively.

While the Siravo Foundation hasn't yet launched a lobbying effort, the Progeria Research Foundation has seen a significant rise in awareness of its cause during the past eight years. From 1990 through 2002, only 104 peer-reviewed articles tackled the topic of progeria. From 2003 to 2007, there were fifty-two

more of the most advanced in this. I've experienced is the number of volunteers, researchers, and physicians who just want to help these children, says Gordon. That's been a privilege for me and given me a lot of hope over the years.

Contributed by *Sharon Tregaskis* in conversation with *Sharon Tregaskis* and *Leslie Gordon*.



Scott Berns and Leslie Gordon enjoy life with their son Sam.

A

Safekeeping

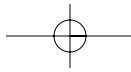
Hilary Asher walked into the emergency room on a Friday night in May, three hundred and sixty-four days after trying to hang herself. She was neither intoxicated nor psychotic and her vital signs were normal. Her chief complaint: "I'm suicidal. I want to die. I need help." It seemed like an easy admission; the only thing left was to evaluate her.

Even at ten p.m., she looked just dressed for work. Her dark suit was pressed, her makeup perfectly applied and her jewelry carefully selected. In a soft, dispassionate voice she told me that her birthdays were difficult for her. When she turned thirty-eight, her husband and she confessed to having an affair and divorce followed. She soon fell into a profound depression. Her family doctor prescribed an anti-depressant which she took faithfully for a year and stopped once she felt better. For the next few years she was fine, except for the weeks leading up to her birthday when she cried for no reason, slept poorly and lost weight. Then, on her last birthday, she put her children to bed, drank half a bottle of scotch, and tried to hang herself from a wooden rafter in her basement.

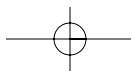
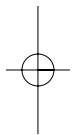
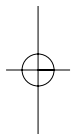
"I have no idea what happened," she said. "The next thing I remembered was waking up on the floor with a broken cord around my neck. Eventually she got up, untied the cord, threw it in the trash and went to sleep. Since then, she had sought no treatment and told no one what happened."

In the past three weeks her mood had darkened again. A feeling of worthlessness now enveloped her. Work was increasingly difficult. She couldn't focus and had no energy. To get there on time, she'd been walking in pain hours earlier than usual. She slipped several times. "I just don't feel like eating and, as a result, had lost ten pounds each night. I lie awake dreading the next day, she said. "I can't face another birthday."

When she finished her story I asked a few



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other estions o, she had never seen a psychiatrist and had no significant medical problems. Her sister also had lots of depression but no one in the family had ever been in a psychiatric hospital or attempted suicide. Despite her symptoms, she'd forced herself to continue working as the office manager of a local real estate company. Before coming to the hospital she'd dropped her children off to stay with her mother for the weekend.

Her case was a textbook case of what psychiatrists call Major Depressive Disorder.

The unintended effect, though, was to have a sense of emergency room staff and on-call residents everywhere.

Some doctors want to see regardless of their physical or mental complaints—chest pain, shortness of breath, vomiting, or suicidal thoughts—they invariably say, "Is it life-threatening? I've heard the story from a fifteen-year-old girl with severe asthma and an eighty-year-old man who'd recently undergone surgery for lung cancer. The power of the addiction is unparalleled.

did not want to agree with family.

Still, I felt hospitalization was the right option for her, so I went to speak with her again.

A different woman stood before me. Her voice now was edgy, insistent. "Listen, she said, I had no idea I wouldn't be allowed to see I would never have come here."

I pulled up a chair and invited her to sit down. Then I explained our hospital's admission policy after a short period of observation, if she was felt to be safe enough, she

EACH NIGHT I LIE AWAKE DREADING THE NEXT DAY SHE SAID.

I CAN'T ACCEPT ANOTHER BIRTHDAY.

Besides her mood, she had many of the neurovegetative symptoms, thin skin, loss of energy, appetite, and weight, trouble concentrating, and insomnia. Her prior response to medication was good since she needed a safe place to retreat. I told her this and recommended hospitalization.

She agreed. Together, we walked to the waiting room where I left her before returning to the nurses station to complete the paperwork needed for her admission.

A few minutes later, a nurse approached me. "Christopher, I just want to let you know Mrs. Asher changed her mind. She wants to leave."

Why?

She found out she can't smoke.

on the oint omission

the not-for-profit hospital was established with evaluation and accreditation. US health care organizations based on quality and safety standards prohibited smoking in hospitals. It was a policy most physicians supported, one already enacted at many facilities. Its

and nicotine replacement—whether patch, lozenge, or inhaler—rarely suffices.

Physicians respond to this issue in different ways. Some are relief if patients want to smoke so badly, then they can't be that concerned about their other problems. Barrin, a catastrophe, let the smokers have a more paternalistic, not necessarily watchful attitude. Patients can accept or refuse a nicotine prescription but they will not be allowed to expose themselves to further hazards.

For psychiatric patients, the issue is more complex because so many are at risk of hurting themselves—not only the inevitable diseases of smoking, but more immediately they cannot be left unattended. If they're going to smoke, hospital staff must ensure that somewhere they can safely be served. In fact, this is what many hospitals do for psychiatric inpatients. But emergency rooms are not designed, planned, or obligated to accommodate this need. The staff are left arguing with patients over the issue while others wait to be seen.

could be scheduled to see her with staff and other patients.

It took two to three packs a day, she said. "I can't wait for a smoke break now any more anyway. Six cigarettes."

There are four.

Then there's no way I stay in here.

It was too slow, deep breath and fell asleep on a strategy that had proven helpful in situations like this in the past. I started her story. If she only heard again how bad things were she would realize that she desperately wanted and needed help.

I know what you're doing, she interrupted seconds later, and I appreciate it. But I just can't stay. I better get off at home. She smiled politely and moved to the edge of her chair.

I tried again, reminding her she wasn't just here for herself but for her children, too. It was clear, I told her, how much she loved them. If they were here, they would want you to stay, I said. At this, her face softened and she looked away for the first time since I'd come back into the room. We sat in

silence and I ran thro h all the thin s I co ld say to her, loo in for whatever i ht convince her to stay and settlin , finally, on the tr th

I really worried a o tyo , ilary She nodded wea ly and s ddenly e an to cry Me, too

I offered her a ox of tiss es Bein here really is the ri ht decision, I told her She cried softly for several in tes and I sat with her, sayin nothin When she finished, she dried her eyes, loo ed directly at e and said, I can t stay here, I won t I want to oho e

hat gi es sychiat ists the ight to loc people p The very idea of forcin so eone to e hospitali ed rea s one of the asic principles of edical ethics patient a tono y, the si ple notion that doctors sho ld respect their patients wishes

S ppose, for exa ple, a an oest to see a s r eon after his pri ary care physician finds a p lsatin ass in his a do en The s r eon dia noses a -centi eter aortic ane rys She nows that if it r pt res, this an has a o percent chance of dyin , whereas if she repairs the ane rys now, his

patients, not doctors whether to start a ed- ication, whether to stay on the edication if a side effect develops, whether to have elec- troconv lsive therapy Many psychiatric patients even have advanced directives, doc- ents indicatin how they want to e cared for if and when they can no lon er a e deci- sions for the selves or s re, doctors play a part in helpin patients a e these choices that is, after all, their o Most often, patients a ree with their physicians reco - endations B t plenty of ti es they don t

When so eone co es in with a pro le with the heart, or liver, or spleen, the doctor listens, disc sses the options, and pre- scri es a treat ent on which they oth a ree B t what happens when the affected or an is the rain What if the a ility to appreciate a pro le to thin a o t it clearly is i paired When d ent fails, what then

This is where the controversy starts an anyone with a ental illness li e depression e invol ntarily hospitali ed so lon as they are shown to have i paired d ent istorically, the answer has een a alified yes or a lon ti e, psychiatrists co ld invol-

ar r lin s reflected what any patients and others had lon felt that the sti a associated with invol ntary hospitali a- tion o twei hed the potential enefit ained y ein there Many psychiatrists, too, welco ed the chan e, havin een nco forta le with so ch a thority over their patients lives By the end of this refor period, psychiatrists were left with only a handf l of reasons to stify s ch a restriction of their patients freedo

Today, ental health codes differ fro state to state for instance, in the n er of days one can e held invol ntarily efore a co rt hearin one in West ir inia, twenty or ore in Geor ia What nifies the , tho h, is the the e of dan er to forci ly hospitali e entally ill patients, a physician st elieve they pose a dan er to the - selves or others, and the ris of this dan er st ei inent

If this so nds ore li e law enforce ent than edicine, it s eca se psychiatrists and other professionals who treat the entally ill st serve and protect, not st their patients, t society as well In that sense, we are a ents of the law And so e

HOW CAN PATIENTS TR ST S PS CHIATRISTS AR E I WE SE WHAT IS SHARED IN CON IDENCE A AINST THEM

ris of death drops to percent or less So she reco ends s r ery The patient thin s it over and says, o now, doc, I hear everythin yo re sayin B t I ve lived a ood life and I thin I ll ta e y chances As lon as the an nderstands his options and the ris s of ref sin care, he is free to do so Why sho ldn t the sa e e tr e for patients with psychiatric pro le s

Act ally, in any ways, it is The a ority of decisions a o t ental health are ade y

ntarily hospitali e patients for any n er of reasons at the re est of a weary fa ily e er, eca se a patient ref sed to adhere to o t patient treat ent, or eca se the hospi- tal was seen as the ideal place to ic ly rin a patient s sy pto s nder control The extent to which a psychiatrist exercised this power depended on his or her profes- sional d ent and the case in estion

In the 19 os and early 19 os, d es rei ned in these road powers Their land-

resent this part of the o description ow can patients tr st s, they ar e, if we se what is shared in confidence a inst the Indeed, any patients who I ve treated in the hospital have told e how etrayed they felt when their psychiatrist had the hospi- tali ed nwillin ly

B t the ain reason psychiatrists don t li e this responsi ility is that predictin so eone s ris of dan er is to h There are clear exa ples, for s re the an with a n

who hears voices coming and in his to ill his wife, or someone who swallowed a bottle of sleeping pills. The majority, unfortunately, remain stubbornly unpredictable.

Most psychiatrists do a lot of their work doing little to resist the duties imposed on them by the law. They may concede the limits of our knowledge, in deciding to hospitalize someone, they believe that patient care remains the primary focus of course, our patients may not see it that way.

Why would you force me to be here ilary asked. I not only to myself, I swear I promise.

But how do you know that? Well, she said, I came here voluntarily.

as in for help, I added. Right, as in for help. And I now I need help. But this place isn't what I need. I tell you, if you make me stay here, it won't help. It will only make things worse.

The more she talked, the more composed and rational she seemed. Where had the sad and desperate woman I'd just listened to one moment her feelings have evaporated so quickly? Was she really no longer suicidal?

sity he gave his patients. He nodded a few times when I'd finished, indicating he had all the information he needed.

So, what do you want to do with her? He asked.

Well, I'd like to hospitalize her. But she doesn't want to come in and I guess I'm not sure I can make her, I said.

Tell me something. If she leaves tonight, how serious are you that she won't kill herself this weekend?

Not at all, sir. Then I think you'd like to hospitalize her. There was no hesitation in his voice, no uncertainty.

Suddenly, I realized why the decision was so easy for him. While I had been worried about depriving her of her civil liberties, he was worried about saving her life.

Put that way, it made perfect sense. How could I let her go when she's in the hospital? She was on the verge of ending it all. And though she seemed to be pulling herself together, who could say how long that would last? Maybe that was nothing more than her craving a cigarette. It had already been several hours since she'd last smoked. After all, at home, would she find herself right where

she'd be even more worried about her if you'd let her leave, she said before returning to sleep.

That evening we met several residents at a restaurant for dinner. Inevitably, our conversation turned to work and I told them the same story I had shared with my wife. With the exception, they all agreed that they'd have done the same thing I had. Whether they were being honest or simply supportive of a fellow resident and I do think they were telling me the truth was, I later realized, beside the point. What troubled me was not the prospect that my decision to hospitalize ilary might not meet their exacting standards for patient care. Even if they had all disagreed with me even if I was the one psychiatrist in a hundred who'd have chosen to hospitalize her, the appropriate time to make that decision, if you could call it that, was during my residency. Medical training consists of hours and hours spent trying to avoid messing up. The irony is that the most powerful learning occurs in those rare moments when something goes wrong. So, professional reassurance was not enough. I wanted to know that I'd made the right decision. I needed someone to tell me

WHILE I HAD BEEN WORRIED ABOUT DEPRIVING HER

OF HER CIVIL LIBERTIES, MY SENIOR RESIDENT HAD BEEN WORRIED

ABOUT SAVING HER LIFE.

There's a saying among residents in all fields of medicine: never worry alone. With this in mind, I excused myself from the interview room and found Dr. Reilly, the senior resident on call with me that night. I'd worried with Reilly before and trusted his judgment.

I pulled him aside and presented my case. As I spoke, he listened with the same inten-

she'd been before coming to the hospital.

I went across to see ilary again for the last time to inform her of my decision. She did not take it well. She pleaded with me, begged incessantly, and then she cried for a long time.

The following morning I went to my wife and told her what had happened.

ilary relented in the hospital. What could possibly satisfy her? I asked.

There was a time when predicting heart attacks held the same enigmatic aura that statistics hold. In the first half of the twentieth century, doctors watched as the number of deaths from heart attacks rose to epidemic proportions. With little knowledge of what caused cardiovascular disease,

they could do little to save the lives it claimed. But over time, researchers identified the factors at play in the development of heart disease: smoking, diabetes, older age,

which to make a clinical decision. While we now these markers have so much to do with suicide, what that so much is remains elusive. We still need to understand the

these victims simply weren't able to predict who remained at high risk of suicide.

In general, doctors don't like being asked to make predictions. It's a lot easier to order

WHAT I VE LEARNED ABOUT THE PRACTICE OF PSYCHIATRY
IS THAT OFTEN WHOM WE KEEP AND WHOM WE LET GO SAYS MORE
ABOUT THE DOCTOR THAN THE PATIENT.

male gender, and high blood pressure and cholesterol. By far, the ones that can be treated, our country has witnessed a 60 percent reduction in the rate of heart disease-related deaths.

If we're serious about predicting suicide and thereby preventing it, we need to know as much as possible about what happens in the brains of people who carry it out. So far, we know that low levels of a breakdown product of serotonin—one of the brain's neurotransmitters—are often found in the cerebrospinal fluid of those who die from violent suicides. Also, post-mortem studies indicate that suicide victims may have more serotonin receptors in the prefrontal cortex. This area of the brain sits directly above the eyes and, when damaged, often leads to disinhibited behaviors and conditions. We know, too, that people who inadequately suppress cortisol—a hormone released in response to stress when stimulated to do so, have a higher risk of completing suicide later in life. However, most of the weak suppressors do not kill themselves, and many of the normal suppressors do. This is important to understand that the result of any laboratory test correlates with a higher rate of suicide says nothing about whether it causes suicide. This is why we don't test for serotonin or cortisol levels in our depressed patients—even if we saw a particularly poor suppression of cortisol in a patient, that would be scant evidence on

mechanisms—the pathophysiology that causes suicides, as we do with heart attacks.

What about variables more easily discernable, such as family history, income, employment, and marital status? In the largest study of its kind, Finnish researchers led by R. Pinnington looked at socioeconomic and demographic data for the 21,000 people who completed suicide in Finland over a seventeen-year period. They matched each individual with twenty control subjects of the same age and gender confirmed in what's called a US study had shown, the Finnish suicide victims were more likely to be single, unemployed, and among the population's lowest income quartile. Having a child was a protective factor; the younger in age, the better. By a hair's breadth, though, the strongest risk factor for suicide was a recent psychiatric hospitalization, and the more recently one had been discharged, the greater the risk. On the one hand, this makes sense. People who die from suicide are more likely to have serious psychiatric illnesses, ones often requiring inpatient treatment. But this doesn't explain why these victims were more likely to have died within days of leaving the hospital.

Were these patients discharged prematurely? Did their doctors decide to send them out before their suicidal thoughts and impulses had resolved? I doubt it. A more likely explanation is that the psychiatrists who treated

a few tests or give a diagnosis. But when we have no choice, when we're forced into a corner, we tend to give the most conservative answer. That way, our patients may prepare for the worst—but hope for the best. At times, I've found myself doing the same. In the inefficiency of suicide assessment, this has been especially true. Let's predict, with its shortcomings, is the edifice of this workhorse, my decision to keep Willy in the hospital was based on a careful scrutiny of her symptoms and her history. But it was also based on my gut feeling that it felt right to let her go. That's not an explanation that any patient would find satisfying. I am not satisfied with it. But what I've learned about the practice of psychiatry is that often who we keep and who we let go says more about the doctor than the patient. Each of us develops our own sense of comfort in analyzing risk, one that continues to change over the span of a career. And, perhaps surprisingly, it's not always the novice doctor who will make a conservative decision. Many times, I've presented patients to attending physicians, and just as I describe my plan to send the home, I am told, no, they should be admitted, willingly or not. Their explanations, when I ask for the details, usually don't go through the known risk factors for suicide or involve any scientific study. Instead, what I hear is this: "My instincts really said, or I don't think we can trust her."

Re ar s lie these are at once co fort- in and dist r in They can no one is perfect even the ost experienced doctor ay e ns re of what to do They also offer a so erin appraisal of how little we really now

ne afternoon after seein patients in the e er ency roo , I sat in with an attend- in to review the day s cases I d finished pre-

ad stin to ein in the hospital ad she chan ed her ind and decided it was the ri ht place to e Wo ld she say so ethin to alleviate y ncertainty y ilt for havin hospitali ed her

When I entered the nit ost of the patients were on a s o e rea oo in aro nd, I noticed she wasn t a on the few who re ained inside I fi red she d een

ilary s na e into the co p ter oo s li e it st ca e down fro the nit, she said, and p lled a chart fro the pile next to her and handed it to e It was thin Since she d st left, the s al dischar e s ary was issin ven if so eone had already dictated it, it wo ld ea wee or ore efore the transcription service finished typin it, then it wo ld e sent to the attendin for a

WE RE TERRIBLE AT I RIN O T WHO D REALL
H RT THEMSELVES OR SOMEONE ELSE I SOMEONE REALL
WANTS TO END IT ALL EVENT ALL THE WILL.

sentin a patient and waited as he wrote a note that wo ld event ally acco pany ine into the chart When he finished I as ed hi how he felt a o t havin ept so any people in the hospital who didn t want to e there so any of who pro a ly didn t need to e over the years he d een in practice e set down his pen and r ed his forehead for a few o ents

It s an awf l dile a And it s worse than yo thin , he said

I loo ed at hi lan ly, na le to thin of what co ld a e it worse

es, we re terri le at fi rin o t who d really h rt the selves or so eone else B t even if we co ld, any of the patients we hospitali e will end p doin it anyway If so eone really wants to end it all, event ally they will

Then what are we doin for the y eepin the here I as ed

e pic ed p his pen a ain to e in writ- in We re ivin the the chance to recon- sider

he following onday finished y shift and wal ed to the inpatient floors to chec on ilary I wondered how she was

iven s o in privile es I wal ed into the n rse s station and stopped efore the lar e dry-erase oard on which was written the entire twenty-one- ed cens s for this partic lar nit ext to each patient s na e were the na es of the attendin and resi- dent assi ned to that case I didn t see ilary s na e ad I re e ered it wron I loo ed a ain, ivin each na e the chance to o y e ory Still nothin

Are yo lost, r hristopher It was the char e n rse

i, onna I thin I i ht e o yo now what happened to Mrs Asher I ad it- ted her on riday ni ht Was she transferred to another nit

ope ischar ed She left on Sat rday ornin

I l shed Why wo ld she e dischar ed on her irthday, the day she d tried to han herself a year a o Unfort nately, there was no one on the nit to as The psychiatrist who d seen her and let her o had only covered for the wee end Besides e, no one else had eval ated her

I left the nit and went to the one place where I tho ht I i ht find an answer edical records A receptionist typed

si nat re, and only then placed in her record

I flipped open the chart and fo nd y eval ation Readin it over, everythin was there the details of her history, y descrip- tion of her ental state, y for lation of her case incl din a state ent a o t why I felt she needed hospitali ation and a plan for treatin her The next pa e, a n rsin note written when she first arrived to the floor, was perf nctory Patient oriented to nit, all estions answered Slept overni ht witho t incident

There was only one other note, st a few lines scrawled y the psychiatrist who saw her on Sat rday A co ple of sentences s - ari ed her history othin new S ippin down to the otto , I read the attendin s assess ent and plan o lon er s icidal ischar e ho e A rees to ret rn if feelin nsafe Mother to pic her p

st elow this as if a postscript were the words, Patient than fl for ein ept safe on her irthday

*i in i ird e r
o Brown c i r re idenc r inin
ro r*

ALUMNI ALBUM



Paul Breiding
2 MD with
son Jackson
and Bruno

CLASSNOTES

1976

Bryant Toth P.O. writes, All is well in San Francisco. I continue to do a lot of international medicine, having just gotten off the airplane from Brazil, where I was a guest speaker at the Brazilian Society of Plastic Surgery. My daughter, Alexandra S. Toth, will graduate from Brown this May and the entire Toth family is very excited. Ali spent her senior year in Bologna, Italy, as a part of the Brown Overseas Program. She is fluent in Italian and would like to follow in

my footsteps and pursue a career in medicine. Bryant, Jr., is a sophomore at Cornell University and is loving his undergraduate experience.

1977

Mark Haffenreffer '73 is in practice at Needham Orthopedics, where he specializes in minimally invasive joint replacements. He was previously the president of the medical staff and chief of orthopedics at Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center in Needham, MA. Because of his efforts, the hospital was honored for its contributions

working with orthopedic companies on instrumentation of certain joint replacements. An orthopedist for Boston Symphony Orchestra string players, Mark is involved in their technical and conditioning protocols. He and his wife, Mona, have two kids, Martine, 11, and Annie, 10, and live in Needham, MA.

Mark can be reached at mark.haffenreffer@brown.edu

1981

At last fall's Alumni Awards dinner, **Seth Berkley** received the William Rogers Award established by the Brown Alumni Association in 1944. This award recognizes an outstanding national or international whose contribution and service to society is representative of the words of the Brown Charter: "to live a life of selflessness and reputation." President and founder of the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative, Seth is one of the world's most prominent figures in the field of immune systems research focusing on preventive solutions to combat the AIDS epidemic.

1982

Richard Pieters has been inducted as a fellow in the American College of Radiology. Richard is a clinical associate professor of radiation oncology and pediatrics at the UMass Medical School, a consultant at Dana-Farber and UMass Memorial Health Alliance, and vice speaker of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

ENOUGH ABOUT US

What Have You Been Up To

Take a moment to contact us at med.ro@brown.edu. Click on "ill" in our sidebar or send our updated contact information including e-mail address directly to us at Med Alum@brown.edu.

ALUMNI ALBUM

1983

Lisa Shea Kennedy MD writes, Still in a thriving and rewarding solo family medicine practice, in the same location for eighteen years I teach medical students from MS Eastern Virginia Medical School, continue to chair various committees at my local hospital, and still find time to participate in state and local medical politics. Over the past few years, Tom and I, with our teens, Mason, 19, and Krista, 17, have started exploring our own workplaces, and while we still think our area has a lot of the best of everything, as we approach empty nest time, Tom and I are starting to explore satellite options. I also start to search for someone to join my practice, so send e-mails of anyone who is interested in family medicine the way people like me like it. Our contact information is: Green River Family Practice, P.O. Box 1021, Denney Way, 109, Chesapeake, VA 23320.

Mitchell Lester MD is MD director and president-elect of the New England

Send me the names of **an one who is interested in family medicine** the way I do. I can help you imagine it ought to be.

Society of Allergy is also on the executive committee of the American Academy of Pediatrics Section on Allergy and Immunology. Mitchell lives in Westport, CT, with his wife, Jill, and their daughter Beth, 12.

Mitchell can be reached at mrlster@optonline.net

1984

Andrew Fisher patented a process for a patented electrode of micro-silicon biopsies for diagnosis while at the

University of Massachusetts. The corporation licensed the patent and made its first sales this fall of the brilliant. A patented Ell Bloc System. The technique should allow biopsies to become smaller and a safer standard platform for molecular diagnostics.

Andrew can be reached at andyfisher@umass.edu

Rances Wu MD writes, I am enjoying my work intensely as a Soerest family medicine residency faculty member in Soerest, MA, and voluntary clinical assistant professor for UMass Lowell. Wood Johnson and related schools. My special projects this year have been leading a

fisher's patented technique should allow biopsies to become smaller.

medical ethics curriculum, training a patient safety lecturer and M and M series, spearheading an effort toward creating a float system for the residents so no one will ever have to work twenty-four hours straight, and participating in a Doctors of the World program which provides medical exams for victims of torture. I also started a poetry club in my town, and am actively renewing friendships from the recent and

distant past through alumni organizations for Brown as well as Bronx Science. S

1986

Joel Kline MD recently became director of the University of Iowa Physician Scientist Training Pathway and reserves anyone who is involved in M.D. programs to encourage their graduates to invest in the PSTP program for residency fellowship training. Joel's oldest son, Jacob, is a sophomore at Brown, class of 10

Joel can be reached at joel.kline@uiowa.edu

1989

John Brooklyn is a family physician at the Community Health Center of Burlington, VT. He was recently recognized by the Vermont and New Hampshire Bi-State Primary Care Association for his efforts in the treatment of opiate addiction and his attempt to mainstream those treatments into primary care.

1990

Christopher Breuer MD has been awarded a five-year, \$2,000 grant from the National Heart, Lung and Blood

Institute for his research to develop tissue-engineered blood vessels for those suffering from serious cardiovascular diseases. He is an assistant professor of surgery and pediatrics at the Yale School of Medicine.

1991

Patty Lim Lee MD is an associate professor of medicine specializing in pediatric and critical care medicine at the Yale School of Medicine in New Haven, CT. She has two children: Justin, 11, and Rebecca,

1993

Howie Kornstein MD and his wife, Natalia, welcomed an 11, 12-month-old addition to the family on October 20, 2000. Benjamin Kornstein joins his brother Samuel, 3, and his sister Riley, 2, in Scarsdale, NY. Howie is in private practice in ophthalmology in nearby White Plains and in Manhattan, specializing in corneal and refractive surgery. Benjamin, in 2000, he will be a clinical instructor in ophthalmology at Mount Sinai School of Medicine.

Robert Li MD lives in Philadelphia with his wife, Bonnie, and son Christopher, 3. Robert is a clinical associate at the University

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IT'S NOT ROCK ET SCIENCE

It is b a i n s g e y .

It's o o c k T u e s d a y n i g h t at children's hospital in Seattle. I've been at work since 3:30 that morning doing what you do every Tuesday: pediatric neurosurgery. I've performed five craniotomies, dealing with everything from brain tumors to spinal cord problems on young patients aged five months to sixteen years. The shortest operation took two hours; the longest took nearly seven. The surgeries went well, but there's no guarantee that the outcomes in each case will be successful. I'm not sure that at the end of this Friday, I can't believe I get paid to do this.

Richard Ellenbogen, MD, PhD, is chair of neurosurgery and Theodore S. Roberts endowed chair in Pediatric Neurosurgery at University of Washington School of Medicine, is no ordinary physician, let alone an ordinary human being. Tuesday is a long day for him, but it's typical of this self-described "idiot at heart." On Mondays, he teaches conferences for residents at a hospital; on Wednesdays, he does rounds and leads lectures on rounds for which he serves as principal investigator. On Thursdays, he performs another extraordinary sixteen-hour day performance elective, so emergency, this time on adult patients at the Harborview Medical Center, where he is chief of neurosurgery on Fridays, he works in the adult clinic and, as he puts it, "takes care of chairman stuff." The tireless forty-nine-year-old also attends monthly faculty meetings and is on call one weekend a month.

I want to know what the residents and interns are experiencing, he explains. Being on call keeps me in touch.



Richard
Ellenbogen

Why would anyone, no matter how talented, how dedicated, or how honored he is included in the Best Doctors in Seattle list continue to push himself so hard every day of every week?

I have the opportunity to save lives, he says simply. What could be more rewarding than to have a parent thank you with a note saved by little girl's life more gratifying than seeing a traffic statue in the front of the hospital dedicated to a girl who, though she had an incredible brain tumor, lived six additional years because of what you did.

The work, to be sure, takes its toll. When you do this, he says, you could be an atheist and find yourself praying to God. I have to deal with my own demons and depressions. Did I do everything possible? Why wasn't I able to save this little girl or that teenage boy? I want to save everybody, but that's just not possible.

Ellenbogen credits his wife, Sandy, for her unwavering support over the years. When you do what I do, you need a spouse who is stronger than you are, and she totally gets it.

Though he's derived great satisfaction from his work, Ellenbogen regrets the time he hasn't been able to spend with his three children. I missed their football games and fencin' matches and I only saw one of

What could be more rewarding than to have a parent thank you with **you saved my little girl's life**

your daughter Rachel's crew races last spring, when she rowed with the winning crew at the national high school championships in Ohio. Rachel is now a freshman at Brown and rows on the University's stellar team.

Before she went to college, says Ellenbogen, I told her that she'd gain so much weight and get so fat. Instead, she's lost weight and gotten A's. She was supposed to be a cheerleader, not a doctor.

—*David Read, MD*

of Pennsylvania's Penn-Presbyterian Medical Center.

He can be reached at rli@verizon.net.

1995

Jayson Carr, 91, writes, "In August, I left my practice in RI to take a position on the staff of

Beth-Israel Deaconess Medical Center in Boston. I inherited a busy internal medicine practice and enjoyed teaching at Harvard Medical School students sent to me by their clerkship director, my classmate, **Sara**

azio, 91, M.D., a wife and I and the kids: a son, 10, Patricia, 8, and Maria, 4, are

additionally to our new neighborhood in

Atlantic City. My son can be reached at carrj1@idc.harvard.edu.

Jeremy Erdley, 91, works at Southeastern Pediatrics, a private practice in

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EVERYONE CAN SPOUSE A KIDNEY

Most agree to public policy polemics at least as often in favor of incentives for organ donation.

Psychiatrist **Sally Satel** M.D. splits her time between co-nseling patients at a methadone clinic in northeast Washington, D.C., and the conservative think tank American Enterprise Institute, where she writes, speaks, and testifies before Congress on issues of health-related public policy.

With book titles like *More Moral Choices* and *Why We Don't Kill and Rape*, Satel is no stranger to controversy. But even this veteran of contentious debate was

taken aback by the news last spring that a hit television network planned to air a reality show featuring a terminally ill, wealthy donor choosing from among three potential recipients for her kidney. The show's premise was lauded, immediate, and widespread, and touched on morality, ethics, decency, and taste. Despite deep misgivings, Satel, who has written extensively on organ transplantation policy, came down as a reluctant endorser of the show, the effort to provide the dire shortage of available transplant organs.

Another 1,000 had either died waiting or become too ill to tolerate a transplant operation.

Satel knows better than most that uneasy questions of allocation arise in environments of scarcity. As a kidney transplant recipient herself, she knows first-hand about searching the Internet to find a donor. In the end, she got a kidney from a friend, but she understands the desperation that feeds an international market for organs and a long waitlist for a transplant. Instead, Satel favors a regulated system of government-funded incentives to increase the supply of organs available for transplant donors, who would undergo extensive screening and medical follow-up, would be compensated by their choice of options: health coverage, long-term nursing care, tax credits, tuition vouchers, even 401(k) contributions.

In 2007, in the U.S., according to critics of the proposal, led by the



Sally Satel

Satel knows better than most that **uneasy questions of allocation** arise in environments of scarcity. **She herself is a transplant recipient.**

Satel, only about a quarter of those in need of a kidney transplant stand under 1,000 individuals received a donated organ. By year's end, nearly 10,000 people were still on the waiting list, and during that

United States for organ donor, the national entity that manages the list in the U.S., and the national kidney transplant foundation, maintain that the system of organ donation is built on, and should remain solely based on, altruism.

Altruism is a beautiful virtue, Satel says, but it is not enough. If we are able to reward those who donate to strangers, others will be encouraged to do the same. — **isa Rooley**

ALUMNI ALBUM

etro enver with **Danny Miga** 91
M 9
ere y can e reached at erdley
ail co

1996

Kathy Azaro 92 writes, I a livin in
hatha , ,with y h s and, Marco, and
three ids Max, , Anna el, , and li a, 1
I wor in part-ti e as a pediatrician and
f ll-ti e as a other of three I wo ld love
to hear fro old class ates

athy can e reached at a 9
yahoo co

1997

Julie arley Pi a 93 writes Richard Pi a
Ph 9 and I are havin a wonderf l and
very sy ti e in the Washin ton, , area
with o r da hters, ayley, 2, and Sydney,
onths We wo ld love to hear fro old
friends

lie and Richard can e reached at
t red 1 veri on net

Joshua arren 91 AM 9 and his wife,
Michal, elatedly anno nce the irths of son
aniel li ah and da hters Ariella Re ecca
and Maya li a eth They live in ewton,
MA, and osh a is a senior physician at the
ahey linic in B rlin ton

They can e reached at osh a Garren
al ni rown ed

1998

Pearl Huang Ramirez 94 writes My
h s and, ose, and I are happy to anno nce
the ne 1, 200 , irth of o r son
= Ga riel ero e Ra ire Bi rother
oseph, 4, and i sister Siena, 2, en oy
showerin hi with love and attention
We love seein friends who co e to the
rlando, , area

- ail s at pseh an al ni rown
ed

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DO YOU HEAR AT I EAR

An answe s A s call.

In a case of magical timing **Moises Arriaga** 2M relocated to his native ew rleans st ei ht wee s efore atrina devastated the area e left a s cessf l, fifteen-year practice in Pitts r h to esta lish a earin and Balance enter in o isiana and ret rn f ll ti e to acade ic edicine as a professor of otolaryn olo y at o isiana State University

After the h rricane, with hospitals closed, asic services in sha les, and no ody doin ears r ery at all, Arria a and his fa ily ret rned to Pitts r h, where he soon fo nd a way to assist the h rricane recovery With help fro col-

lea es at Alle heny General ospital and Pitts r h ar Associates, he esta lished an otolo y rotation for SU otolaryn olo y trainees left witho t a pro ra ne at a ti e, residents wor a onth-lon rotation in Pitts r h with Arria a, who also lec t res wee ly via teleconferencin to residents in o isiana on topics in otolo y and ne rotolo y Arria a int rn spends one wee every onth in ew rleans, perfor in s r eries, wor in with SU residents, and oversein the earin and Balance enter he has since esta lished The residency pro ra recently won f ll accredita tion It s een re ar a le, Arria a says, to see the residents perfor ance i provin and ear care in the re ion chan in for the etter

Part of that i prove ent is a new ochlear I plant pro ra Arria a started with hildren s ospital in ew rleans After the stor , the ro hly 200 patients with devices already i planted had nowhere to o for the re ired ro tine onitorin and ad stin So Arria a arshaled reso rces and lined pa lti-sponsor colla oration, with the device an fact rer offerin tre endo s disco nts, the hospital and SU oth participatin at a loss, and a si nificant contri tion fro a local fo ndation The pro ra e an seein patients late last sprin and perfor ed its first new i plant in cto er

Besides providin vital care to patients in need, the ochlear I plant pro ra is a ar is service seen as evidence of hi h-tech edical capacity, Arria a explains Its availa ility lets people thin , ay, if I can et that ind of service here, I can ove y fa ily ac ho e now

That attention to the re ion s roader recovery has eco e widespread a on all inds of redevelop ent efforts

While Arria a is pleased with his involve ent, he notes that there is nothin excep tional a o t this ots of people all over the G lf oast are doin whatever needs doin to et this place ac on its feet The nation needs to now that So th o isiana has s rived, that thin s are happenin here We re co in ac

— R



Moises Arriaga



What's new with Alumni Programming?

- HOST (Help Our Students Travel) Program
- Print Alumni Directory
- Annual Alumni and House Staff Family Festival
- Brown medical community events nationwide
- Educational Travel — China October 2008
- Reunion forums with CME credit



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For information on any of the above programs, please contact the Office of Alumni Programming at 401-863-3231.

- Med.brown.edu/alumni

Dear Fellow Alumni,

ARE YOU INTERESTED in getting more involved with your alma mater? The Brown Medical Alumni Association Board of Directors is currently recruiting members of the MD Classes of 1978, 1983, 1988, 1993, 1998, and 2003 to help plan Reunion 2008. Being a reunion volunteer is a great way to reconnect with your class.

Thanks to alumni feedback, Reunion Weekend 2007 was more family friendly. With your help, we can make this Reunion even more successful.

Do you wonder where your anatomy lab partner is now? Find out by encouraging your class members to come to Providence for an exciting Reunion weekend! We're also eager to know which faculty members were most important to your class.

If you want to learn more about becoming a reunion volunteer, please feel free to contact me at Med_Alum@brown.edu or Bethany Solomon, director of alumni programs, at Bethany_Solomon@brown.edu or 401-863-1635. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,
Daniel Medeiros MD'86
President, Brown Medical
Alumni Association



ALUMNI ALBUM

Myechia Minter Jordan '94 wrote to say Myh s and, awrence ordan r, and I relocated to Boston, where I a now the chief edical officer at i oc o nity ealth enter, one of the lar est health centers in the city We also were lessed with the irth of o r second da hter, Sofia Myechia can e reached at dr y aol co

1999

Melisa Lai Becker '94 writes, After a year-and-a-half as associate director for the A erican Association of Poison ontr ol enters in Washin ton, ,I oved ac to Boston to ret rn to clinical edicine f ll

ana Tchabo has been happily married to Charles desBordes for seventeen months.

ti e I with a rid e ealth Alliance for er ency Medicine, and with the MA RI Poison ontr ol enter hildren s ospital Boston and Beth Israel eaconess Medical enter for edical toxicolo y Melisa arried Sean Bec er last April

She can e reached at elisa lai al ni rown ed

Neel andhi was a recipient of the 200 oris e o ndation s linical Scientist evelop ent Award e is an assistant professor of edicine and epide iolo y and pop lation health at Al ert instein olle e of Medicine of eshiva University

2000

Nana Tchabo '9 is c rrently in her second year of yncolo ic oncolog y fellowship at Roswell Par ancer Instit te in B ffalo, She is loo in forward to another al y winter in B ffalo She has een

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Pete and family aboard a xe om literally motor hug in Vietnamese.



EVACUATIONS AND PEREGRINATIONS

A family medicine doc goes global with his family.

A fifty three year old man from Lu embourg on assi n ent in Asia s stains in ries in a otor i e accident that re ire orthopedic expertise and hardware not availa le in his host co ntry A local physician reco ni es that the patient s needs s rpass availa le reso rces and that he needs r ent evac ation y air to the nearest well-e ipped edical facility Arran e ents are ade for international aero edical evac ation This was the s ect of a review article p lished in the an ary 1 ,200 , iss e of the ew n nd o m o Medicine The article s lead a thor, **Peter . Teichman** '9 , a rad ate of Brown s fa ily edicine residency pro ra , is alified to write a ot the practice As a physician wor in in an international health clinic in o hi Minh ity, with a passport that allows access to nations where s che er ency transfers ter inate, he has directed and perfor ed an er of si ilar evac ations

Before oin to ietna , Teich an wor ed as an accident and cas alty doctor in ew ealand, and efore that, his wanderl st had ta en hi on loc tenens assi nents in Alas a, awaii, Ari ona, and A stralia e also spent five years as a fac lty e er of West ir inia University s r ral fa ily edicine residency pro ra , where he served as the director of its astern ivision fa ily edicine cler ship and leader of evidence- ased edicine pro ra s

Teich an s interest in international health e an in edical school at Michi an State, where he co pleted an M MPA Masters in P lic Ad inistration pro ra that e phasi ed international health develop ent is ti e at Brown f rther inspired hi on his o rney fro eneralist to lo alist

Acco panyin Teich an on these advent res are his wife, Anne, a clinical phar acist and so eti e-che istry teacher, and fo r sons, Soleil, 13, est, 11, lan, , and enai, 4 The Teich ans have een livin and wor in in ietna for nearly two years Accordin to the co ple, Bein in a developin co ntry is a ood fit for o r career oals to help an e er in nation expand and enhance its health care pro ra s

They also find it an excellent place to raise children

—**Randall Rockney, MD**

Associate Professor of Pediatrics and Family Medicine

ALUMNI ALBUM

happily married to Charles desBordes for seventeen months and would love to hear from her classmates.

She can be reached at ana.Tcha@yahoo.com

2001

Dorkina Myrick PhD writes that she completed a residency in anatomic pathology at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, MD, in June 2000. After residency, she accepted a position with the Cancer Training Branch of the National Cancer Institute, where she is currently employed. It is a fantastic opportunity I would not have been able to obtain this type of career experience anywhere else.

She can be contacted at dorkina.myrick@yahoo.com

2002

Deborah Archer MD and her husband, Shane McGregor, announce the birth of son Ari Malcolmon on January 20, 2002, who joins his two older sisters, Imani Miriam, and Lia Rose. Deborah is a pediatrician at Salda Family Health Center in Portland, ME.

She can be reached at deborah.childoc@yahoo.com

Terralon Cannon Knight is currently a physician with Unity Health Care, Inc., serving as medical director for Good Hope Road Health Center. Unity Health Care, Inc. is a nonprofit organization dedicated to providing quality health care to the medically underserved of Washington, DC.

Terralon can be reached at terralon.ni.ht@yahoo.com

Radhika Varada Kuna MD is a fellow in cardiology at the University of Maryland Medical Center.

She can be reached at varadaradhi@yahoo.com

Steve Liao MD is a cardiology fellow at the Mount Sinai Cardiovascular Institute.

Steve can be reached at sliao@mountsinai.org

Sumayah Taliaferro MD currently works at Preiere Hospital in Atlanta, GA.

Sumayah can be reached at sumayah.taliaferro@preiere.com

Eric Walsh MD currently works for Orthopedic Group, Inc., a private practice in Pawtucket, RI. He lives in Barrington, RI, with his wife, Caroline, and their kids, Lily and Ethan.

2004

Amy Boutwell focuses on health care improvement at the Institute for Healthcare Improvement in Andover, MA. Amy and her partner, Christian, have two children: Myles, 3, and Lincoln, 1.

Amy can be reached at amy.boutwell@ihc.org

John Kawaoka MD and his wife, **Cristina Pacheco** MD MSc, announce the birth of Madeleine Mae Kawao on August 1, 2004.

2005

Tripler Pell lives in Toronto, where she is a PG-1 soon to be PG-2 in family medicine, after a six-month hiatus for maternity leave in family medicine at the University of Toronto Mount Sinai Hospital. She writes, "My family has expanded to include Marina, a daughter, born on April 1, 2005."

Mark Bear and colleagues have corrected key symptoms of mental retardation and autism in mice.

Such other news is very exciting and interesting. The results are not the same.

2006

Daniel Palazuelos MD works at Brigham and Women's Hospital, where he specializes in internal medicine and global health. He currently works with the Boston-based

Global Partners in Health in Tlaxiapa, Mexico. Daniel and his wife, Lindsay, live in Andover, MA.

Daniel can be reached at dpalazelos@partners.org

Sarah Squire MD writes that she entered an essay contest through the Slowly Thawed Ice Cream explaining why her neighborhood in Winston-Salem, NC, deserved an ice cream social party and she ended up winning the sweet prize of ice cream, party supplies, and invitations for her neighbors and friends.

Sarah can be reached at sarahsquire@me.com

HOUSESTAFF


1996

Mary A. Curtis, a diagnostic radiologist, recently joined the physicians of Radiology Associates PC, and Advanced Medical Imaging. Board certified in nuclear medicine, Mary is a member of the American College of Radiology, the Society of Nuclear Medicine, the American Association of Women Radiologists, and the Radiological Society of North America.

PHD

1984

Mark Bear PhD, director of MIT's Picower Institute for Learning and Memory, and colleagues have corrected key symptoms of

mental retardation and autism in mice. Their work, published in the December 20 issue of *Neuron*, indicates that a certain class of drugs could have the same effect in humans. These drugs are not yet approved by the FDA, but will soon be in clinical trials. Brown University graduate student Glen was a co-author of the paper. 



**THERE ARE SOME
THINGS IN MEDICINE
YOU JUST CAN'T
LEARN FROM A BOOK.**

.....
**THAT'S WHY THERE'S
DOCTORING.**

"The Doctoring course provided me with my first practical experiences as a medical student. My mentors thus far have become some of my first role models professionally, and I am certain the lessons learned in their offices will serve both me and my future patients throughout my career. I am thankful that the opportunity to develop these strong relationships was provided at such a crucial, early point in my education" - IAN BUCHANAN MD'10, PICTURED WITH HIS MENTOR, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE DAVID M. DOSA

Your gift to the Brown Medical Annual Fund makes innovative educational experiences such as Doctoring available to Brown medical students. Forty-five percent of the BMAF supports the medical curriculum, ensuring that as the practice of medicine changes and evolves, so do our methods of teaching. The remainder of the Fund supports students in another critical way: financial aid.

Every gift to the BMAF counts as a gift to the Campaign for Academic Enrichment. So be bold. Consider becoming a member of the Brown Medical Society with a gift of \$1,000 or more. Your gift - at any level - will help us reach our goal of \$700,000 by June 30. Return the enclosed envelope with your contribution or give online at www.gifts.brown.edu.



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Questions: Contact Bethany Solomon, director of the BMAF, in the Office of Biomedical Advancement at 401 809-1085 or Bethany_Solomon@brown.edu

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Have you ever wanted to learn more about Chinese medicine and contemplative practices? Now you can—in China!

Join the Brown Travelers for **Highlights of Classical China and the Yangzi River**, their first-ever excursion co-sponsored with Alpert Medical School.

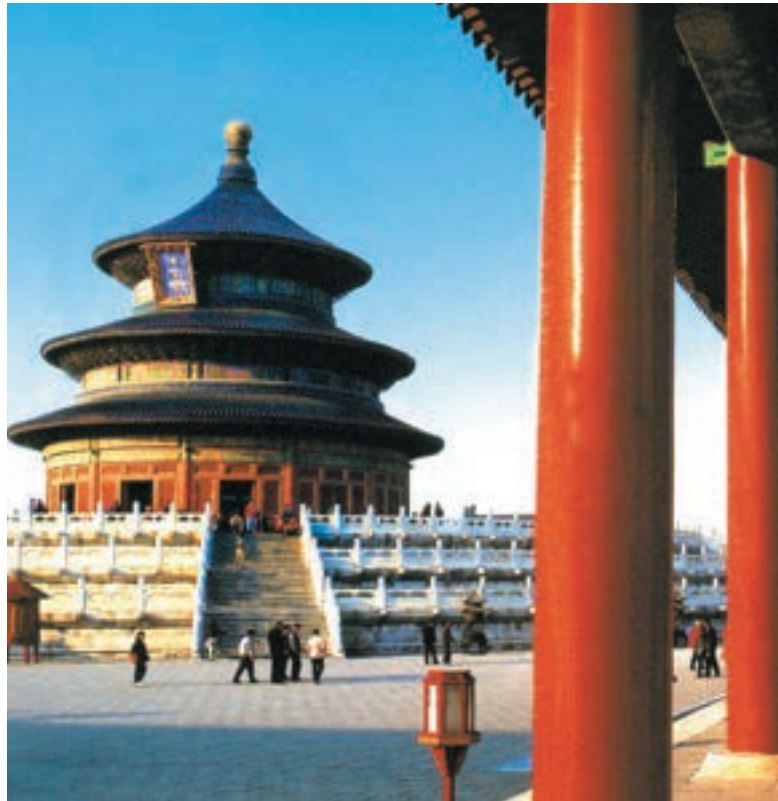
October 11 - 24, 2008

- **Beijing • Xian • Luoyang • Chongqing**
- **Yangzi River • Shanghai** With optional extensions to the Huang Mountains or Guilin

Your Brown faculty on this trip are Professor of Religious Studies and East Asian Studies **Harold Roth** and **Edward Wing, MD**, Joukowsky Family Professor of Medicine and chair of the Department of Medicine.

Highlights include a visit to Beijing's Dongzhimen Traditional Chinese Hospital, where you'll tour the facility and learn how doctors are preserving ancient healing techniques in modern China. You'll stop at Changpu Park to observe locals practicing traditional health forms including *taiji* and *qigong*. Then it's on to the famous Great Wall at Mutianyu and to Xian to see the extraordinary 2,300-year-old terracotta warriors.

These are just some of the stops on this extraordinary fourteen-day tour. If you have questions or would like more information, including a brochure, please visit the Brown Travelers website at <http://alumni.brown.edu/learning/travel> or call (401) 863-6322.



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