



## Nursing Students' Knowledge and Attitudes Regarding Pain Management in the Opioid Addicted Patient: An Exploratory Study

**Angela M. Armstrong**

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Marilyn M. Bratt, Nursing

"Of all health professionals, nurses spend the most time with patients and are the key to effective pain management (Textor and Porock, 2006.)" As such, it is important for nurses to possess the knowledge and appropriate attitudes to administer efficient and effective pain management to opioid addicted patients. The purpose of this study is to obtain information about the knowledge and attitudes of student nurses regarding pain management administration to patients with an addiction to opioids, identify and analyze potential knowledge deficits, detrimental attitudes and discuss possible educational applications and interventions. The instrument used to examine the nursing students is modified from the Nurses' Knowledge and Attitudes Survey Regarding Pain by Ferrell and McCaffery (1998) and the Hepatitis C Knowledge Questions, Attitude Survey and Self-Reported Behavior Statements Questionnaire by Richmond, Dunning and Desmond (2007.) A convenience sample of nursing students (n = 43) currently enrolled at a Midwestern university in Milwaukee, Wisconsin participated in the survey. The non-representative nursing student sample is predominantly Caucasian females between the ages of 22-40 mainly enrolled in the direct entry Masters program. Among 20 knowledge questions, a mean score of 16 revealed knowledge deficits related to appropriate drug administration, action and intervention, pain manifestation, pain documentation and respiratory depression. Among an attitude score of a possible 115, mean scores of 90 revealed negative attitudes related to knowledge required to treat opioid addicted patients, pain relief goals and pain relief maintenance. The results will also be compared to Plaisance previous study conducted in 2006 examining nursing students' knowledge and attitudes regarding pain.

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## No Child Left Behind: A Study of the Inconsistencies of the Achievement Gap

**James B. Bell**

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The purpose of the paper is to give a brief history of American education from the early 1900's to today. In a span of 100 years education has sprouted to one of the most important concerns of Americans. The research will look at the prominent arguments that support and oppose the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) which was signed into law by President George W. Bush on January 8, 2002. This literature review will examine issues surrounding NCLB and education in general, focusing on funding, state vs. federal control of schools, achievement gaps, the media's continual coverage of educational statistics, and standardized tests. Furthermore, this paper presents a general overview of the impact of the NCLB on education and seeks to show that improving the achievement gaps should be pushed to the forefront of educational policy. Supporters of the NCLB credit the NCLB with improving overall achievement in schools. While in many instances overall achievement in schools has grown, such as the recent improvement during the past 5 years in the national average 4<sup>th</sup> grade reading scores from 217 to 220, there is still a need to close the achievement gaps between White and Hispanic and Black students. White 4<sup>th</sup> graders average score is 10 points higher than the national average while Blacks and Hispanics average more than 15 points under the national average.



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## An Evaluation of the Quality of Life for Certified Athletic Trainers in Professional Basketball

**Janice K. Blades**

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Athletic trainers struggle with the balance of work and personal life, leading to a less than expected quality of life (QoL). Research has been conducted on the QoL for certified athletic trainers (ATCs) in collegiate sports, yet the QoL for ATCs in professional basketball has not been addressed. We studied the QoL for ATCs in professional basketball in order to compare the QoL of male and female ATCs. A qualitative- Likert scale survey was conducted via phone to gather information on different aspects of QoL including work-life, family-life and social-life. Participants were ATCs from the National Basketball Association (NBA) and the Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA) and are members of the National Athletic Trainers' Association (NATA). A total of 8 certified athletic trainers participated: 5 men and 3 women. 4 ATCs are from the NBA and 4 ATCs are from the WNBA. The data gathered from the responses to the survey were grouped based on the aspects of QoL and analyzed in Microsoft Excel and SigmaPlot. We found that although ATCs in professional basketball are satisfied with their QoL, women ATCs have a poorer QoL than men ATCs due to varying responses about work-life, social-life and family-life. ATCs in professional basketball become engulfed in their positions and often put the demands of their job before their own needs. Suggestions to improve QoL include the employers' support of ATCs on and off the job. Also, ATCs should increase their efforts to devote time to their social and family lives.



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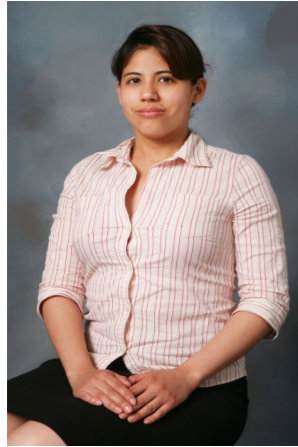
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## Current Issues in Planning Intervention for Bilingual Children with Autism

**Milijana Buac**

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Based on current statistics from the Autism Society of America, 1 in 150 American children are diagnosed with autism (2007). The number of children speaking a language other than English at home is approximately 1 in 5 children, rising from a total of 9.5 million (18.1%) in 2000 to 10 million (18.9%) in 2004 (Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, American Children, 2007). From these statistics, it can be deduced that there are between 200,000 and 300,000 individuals with autism in the U.S. from bilingual homes. There is a great deal of research on autism but little has been studied about children with autism coming from bilingual homes. The purpose of this paper is to review a case study of a bilingual child with autism and plan his intervention based on the current research. To do this we will address three controversial questions that commonly arise from parents and educators. These questions include: what are the effects on communication skills of children with autism that are exposed to two languages? Should only one language be the focus of therapy? And, what benefits does using Picture Exchange Communication System (PECS) during intervention provide? Next, we will elaborate on an evidence-based intervention strategy, PECS, approach for this client's language and cultural background. Our findings indicate that children with autism benefit from visual and verbal cues, being exposed to two languages improves their communication and generalization skills, and finally, there are many ways to make PECS a linguistically and culturally relevant intervention strategy.



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## **Jack Ruby and the Mafia: Truth Behind the Conspiracy**

**Anabel R. Carrillo**

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The death of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy sparked a series of conspiracy theories that pointed to a variety of suspects. The reason conspiracy theories have emerged from this assassination is because there are details in the case that are arguable. Because of the questionable nature of the details surrounding this assassination, it is easier for researchers to make assumptions, rather than use fact, to propose conspiracy theories. Still, there are two details surrounding the assassination that are solid fact. The first fact: Jack Ruby shot Lee Harvey Oswald. The second fact: the Mafia had a motive to kill President John F. Kennedy. This paper will explain the connection between these two facts. The purpose of connecting these facts is to determine whether or not a Ruby/Mafia conspiracy theory is possible. The way this paper will go about connecting these facts is by first accepting that Jack Ruby killed Oswald. This event was broadcast live by Dallas local channel KRLD. This fact rests as the foundation; the questions that follow it are what will determine if there was a Mafia related conspiracy or not. Ruby killed Oswald, but why did he do it? Did the Mafia's motivation to kill Kennedy lead them to seek out Ruby? What was the Mafia's motivation in killing the President of the United States of America? The conclusion of my paper will take into consideration all these issues and it will prove that there was no Mafia connection to the JFK assassination.

## **Electronic Monitoring of Sex Offenders: An Analysis of its Effects on Recidivism**

**Jennifer E. Cossyleon**

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Mary Ann Farkas, Criminal and Law Studies

On a daily average, nearly 140,400 convicted sex offenders are under community supervision in the United States. These offenders are perceived as being among the most dangerous repeat offenders, but surprisingly, sex offenders have one of the lowest recidivism rates (Langan, 2003). Many supervised sex offenders are electronically monitored although research has been inconclusive as to the effectiveness of this technology. It is also questionable whether its cost and management are justified by the decrease of recidivism and if this reduction in reoffending is in fact achieved by such means. It is important that sex offenders are successfully monitored in a cost effective way, maintaining public safety, rehabilitation and punishment. This analysis will explore past research studies in order to identify the underlying benefits and concerns in regards to the electronic surveillance of sex offenders under community supervision. These studies are categorized according to their findings regarding recidivism for sex offenders during their specific supervision period. It should be noted that electronic monitoring is one component of sex offender supervision which needs to be accompanied with rehabilitation. Electronic monitoring may be an effective way to monitor offenders, but past research is not in agreement regarding a reduction in recidivism among such sex offenders. Furthermore, a substantial call for additional research is necessary before policy continues to mandate the use of electronic monitoring for the supervision of sex offenders.



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## **A Comparison of Phonological Awareness Intervention Approaches for Bilingual Preschoolers**

**Catherine E. Curley**

Dr. Brenda K. Gorman, Speech Pathology and Audiology

In 2004 the number of English Language Learners in the U.S. receiving services in the public school system reached 3.8 million. Seventy nine percent of them, just over 3 million, were comprised of Spanish speakers (NCES). As research has shown that phonological awareness (PA) plays a key role in literacy acquisition, the need for a strong understanding of PA is especially important for these English Language Learners. The first purpose of this research investigation was to investigate the outcomes of a phonological awareness intervention for bilingual preschoolers. The second purpose was to evaluate the mechanisms underlying phonological awareness, specifically, the role of vocabulary knowledge. The third purpose was to examine the cross-linguistic transfer effects from Spanish to English and English to Spanish after intervention. To accomplish these goals, an intervention study was conducted with fourteen bilingual (Spanish-English) preschoolers from a local Head Start program. Pretesting measured children's phonological awareness and vocabulary skills in both languages. Children were randomly assigned to receive intervention in either Spanish or English. A total of ten hours of intervention was then administered during a five-week period. Posttesting was conducted to measure children's phonological awareness gains. Results of the study indicated strong gains in phonological awareness skills. Vocabulary knowledge showed complex results. Results also suggested that children made better gains in their stronger language. Participants who received intervention in their stronger language made greater gains in the treated language and also demonstrated greater cross-language transfer of skills to the untreated language than participants who received intervention in their weaker language. These results provide useful information for planning effective phonological awareness intervention for bilingual preschoolers.

## **African American Business: Within and Beyond the Ethnic Enclave**

**Phillip G. Gayle**

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Alex Stewart, Management

This paper explores African American businesses inside and outside their ethnic enclave. It is based on three interviews conducted with local African American entrepreneurs, two of whom operate mainstream businesses and one a traditional small enterprise. The interviews were of the ethnographic style, allowing the interviewee control of the dialogue. Topics that arose: Do Black businesses only target Black citizens? What common marketing approaches are appropriate for commercial success in the business community, and how can Black businesses utilize these strategies? What limitations face African American enterprises within their own ethnic enclave? What assistance is available to facilitate African American business to achieve growth and elevate their success? I examine the limitations of Black businesses inside their own ethnic enclave and demonstrate how Black businesses within the mainstream market survive. While some critics say Black businesses cannot succeed in the mainstream market, this study argues that if Black enterprises overcome the mainstream entry barriers, a successful transition is possible. Major barriers that were identified in the literature were the lack of capitalization, problematic government assistance programs and systematic regulations, and the significance of geographic location. After conducting the interviews, crucial concepts that emerged are the importance of education, experience, and connections. Education makes it easier for African American entrepreneurs to understand business among the mainstream market. Experience in the mainstream market allows these business owners to compete in the business realm. A wide business network assists entrepreneurs with the tools and materials to conquer the mainstream market entry barriers.



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## Anticipatory Socialization of Young Men Entering the Military: The Role Family, Sports and the Media

**Lauren R. Gilbert**

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Ramon Hinojosa, Sociology

Since the advent of the All Volunteer Force (AVF) in 1973, the military has been composed of volunteers. Approximately 200,000 new young men and women must be recruited every year to maintain the current size of the active duty. The continued awareness about what is happening overseas such as in Iraq and Afghanistan, the rising number of deaths and injuries of American soldiers from these regions, and the stigma attached to the military, it is important to understand the reasoning why young men continue to enter into the military. Anticipatory socialization, or the idea that people are trained and prepared for tasks well before they encounter them, could be one factor. Using the grounded theory approach to analyze data from forty-three in-depth interviews of pre-active duty young men, this article explores three possible routes of anticipatory socialization for young men joining the military: family, sports and the media. Family prepares young men to enter the military by direct or indirect socialization, and sports may prepare young people by mirroring the structure, camaraderie, physical requirements and feelings of adventure of the military. Finally, young men are orientated toward a military lifestyle via the media, in the forms of movies, cartoons and video games.

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## The Perceptions and Misconceptions of Forgiveness

**Dianne R. Jackson**

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Forgiveness is highly misunderstood and defined. All people at some point have to decide whether or not to forgive someone for doing something that hurt them. Foster children are not exempt and oftentimes have to decide to forgive or not more than the average person. This is because they have to decide whether they will forgive their parents and oftentimes their foster parents as well. Enright, who is an expert on forgiveness has developed a four phase system on how to forgive. He also has created a program in the city of Milwaukee that teaches inner city youth on what forgiveness is and from there how to forgive. This article looks at the definition of forgiveness according to Enright and explores the misconceptions that society as well as foster children sometimes have as related to forgiveness. Also a semi-qualitative questionnaire of nine adults who were once foster children was composed and evaluated. It found trends in things that were misunderstood as well as things that were understood well. Finally this articles explores what forgiveness or lack there of can do for the body and brain. It offers possible suggestions on how to clear up misconceptions of forgiveness as well.



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## U.S. Foreign Policy in El Salvador: the Neocolonial Implications and the Liberation Theological Response

**Benjamin I. Juarez**

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Michael Duffey, Theology

Hegemonic domination has always been a trademark of United States-Central American relations, where the United States has been the perpetual older brother. With an emphasis on El Salvador this paper seeks to look into the past and present relations between the neighbors, showing that the United States has had a hand in its development, as well as its destruction. This intervention has had many implications throughout the history of this tiny republic. Reviewing these repercussions, this paper seeks to both look at the history with a comparison of today's happenings, and how the base ecclesial communities are the necessary response. Collected data and reports on the subject of free-trade agreements between El Salvador and the United States have shown, thus far, a large increase in foreign direct investment. This has resulted in property acquisitions and an increase in the private sector. An increase in the gap between the poor and the rich, income distribution inequality, and American hegemony all correlate with this trend. Further, with reports of private sector buyouts of the public sector, what was once free must now be paid for by the citizen. The quality increases, but so does the price, and the product then becomes unreachable for those who do not have the means to afford it. Liberation theology has sought to challenge the politicians who adhere to such an economic plan, and is thus the solution proposed in this paper. An answer is brought forth in the form of social responsibility, and care for one's neighbor. In this case the citizen experiencing the repression has the opportunity to act against oppressive elements affecting their life. The spiritual movement of liberation theology thus calls for a social movement in the form of base ecclesial communities, to both liberate themselves as well as those around them.



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## The Transmission of Gender Role Ideology Across Generations

**Kyiet T. Lewis**

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Debra L. Oswald, Psychology

In this study, I examine the intergenerational transmission of gender role ideologies. Specifically, I focus on the role that parents have in the development of their college-aged daughter's endorsement of traditional and nontraditional gender beliefs. Further, I compare the generational differences in endorsement of traditional gender beliefs. Two theories are used to develop the hypotheses. Social Role Theory (Eagly, 1987) and Bandura's Social Learning Theory (1974) both argue that men and women learn about gender stereotypes and social roles through various social forces including the following: interaction with peers, exposure to various media outlets, one's level of education, and religious affiliations. This study assessed 200 college-aged daughters, their mothers ( $n = 180$ ) and fathers ( $n = 147$ ) for their gender traditional traits (Bem Sex Role Inventory) and endorsement of traditional gender roles (Attitudes toward Women Scale). It is hypothesized that mother-daughter dyads will have a stronger correlation on the gender stereotype and role measures than will the father-daughter dyads, thus indicating a stronger relationship in the transmission of gender attitudes between mothers and daughters. Furthermore, it is also expected that gender stereotypes and endorsement of traditional gender roles are slowly changing across generations. Thus, I also hypothesize that daughters will have less traditional gender attitudes compared to their parents. Findings indicate that an intergenerational transmission of gender role ideology does exist. Furthermore, results also indicate daughters endorse more feminine gender roles than do their mothers; while mothers endorse more nontraditional gender roles than do their daughters.



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## The Location of Protein Kinase C-Alpha When the Smooth Muscle is Activated and Relaxed

**Yu Lor**

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Thomas J. Eddinger, Biological Sciences

The purpose of this study was to identify the possible presence and location of protein kinase C (PKC) in a variety of rabbit smooth muscle tissues (ear artery, carotid, saphenus, colon, ileum, and stomach fundus, body, and antrum) under activated and relaxed conditions. To determine PKC's presence, western blotting and immunohistochemistry were performed. Cells were treated with phorbol 12,13-dibutyrate (PDBu) to activate cells. Western blots were run to identify PKC's presence in each tissue and Immunohistochemistry (IHC) was used to localize PKC. Immunofluorescence was used to determine location using a monoclonal anti-PKC antibody. In the blood vessels, clear images of PKC were harder to get than the digestive tract as a result of their smaller cell size. Due to technical problems, many of the immunostains were not stained well but the results suggest that in all smooth muscle tissues, most of the PKC is located at the membrane during activated and relaxed conditions of the smooth muscle tissue. At 100X magnification, we clearly see the cell. When the smooth muscle was activated and relaxed with PDBU and PSS, there was a preference of PKC at cell membrane, but there was also a small amount of intracellular immunoreactivity stained in the cytoplasm. This information suggests that most PKC may move to the cell membrane upon activation and relaxation of smooth muscle. PKC shows important regulation of phospholipase D and other transduction pathways at the cell membrane, and many other roles that we do not know. Further research needs to be done.



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## Demographic Transitions & Infant Mortality: An Analysis of Socioeconomic Status Within 19<sup>th</sup> Century Milwaukee County

**Daphne R. McPherson**

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Norman C. Sullivan, Anthropology

Demography studies or population analysis (used interchangeably from now on) seem too many people to be an elaborate way of accounting for men and events, marriages, birth, and death rates. Due to this perspective, scholars have had difficulties in conceiving *the population* as an object for scientific analysis and research (Pressat p. vi). Historical studies within demographic research were more the object of vague thought and speculation than observation and analysis (Pressat p.1). What has been discovered, however, is that population research, especially through mortality rates, when approached as a measurable entity allows for concise explanations as to the cause and solutions for societal conditions, social, economic, and political. Through the use of Warren Thompson demographic transition ideology, we propose that the analysis of mortality rates, particularly infant mortality rates, within population studies can provide a more accurate portrayal of socioeconomic conditions: dense environments, poor sanitation measures, poor food control, and public education. This theory will be analyzed from a historical perspective through the use of documentary data and the analysis of two hundred sub-adult (0-5 years) death certificates dating from 19<sup>th</sup> century Milwaukee County. Documentary sources and historic death certificate information were analyzed in hopes of determining the accuracy of two claims: 1) whether socially stable, high income communities experienced lower rates of infant mortality than non stable low income communities, 2) whether a higher percentage of the sample population died due to poor socioeconomic conditions.



## The Impact of Black Portrayals in "Urban Hood Films" on the Black Community

**Dasmond R. McMillan**

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Lawrence C. Soley, Journalism

The portrayal of African-Americans in Urban Hood films either inspire reflection on growing problems in inner cities or magnify its harsh realities. This work presents the effects that violent urban films have on its audience after characters portrayals are investigated. Each film chosen for research will be reviewed and compared to other films in order to see a re-occurring theme, while determining if the theme has a negative impact on the audience. These films magnify the problems of the Black community and cause more violence rather than encouraging change. Within many of the popular films like "Boyz N Tha Hood" and "New Jack City", there are similarities of urban problems. Drugs, gangs, sex, money, and power are all topics that only make things worse causing more violence and the urban youth to idolize the characters rather than evoking change. Therefore, the negative effects that Urban Hood Films have had on the black community are examined. The intentions of the films are to show the problems and send a message that change is needed. However, today's youth barely see the message and view the film as entertainment and perhaps leaving the theater wanting to be much like the main character who is often depicted as a violent womanizer or kingpin drug dealer. This proves that these Urban Hood Films are affecting the Black Community negatively. Significant authors that the text will rely upon are Richard Rogers, Lett Proctor, Beretta Smith-Shomade, Ronald Hall, Kalamu ya Salaam, Bakari Kitwana, and Paula Massood.

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## The Role of Body Composition in the Differences in Pain Perception among Men and Woman

**Manuel A. Sanchez**

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There are differences in pain perception between men and women. Women generally have lower pain thresholds, higher pain ratings and less tolerance to noxious stimuli. This study focused on the differences in pain perception using pressure stimuli. The purpose of the study was to determine possible correlations between pain perception and body composition of the subject, in order to better understand the sex differences in pain perception. Pain was assessed, before and after 30 minutes of rest, using a mechanical device that applied pressure through a Lucite edge (8 X 1.5 mm) midway between the distal and proximal interphalangeal joints of the index finger. During the two minute test, the subject was asked to tell the experimenter when they first felt pain (i.e. pain threshold) and to rate their pain intensity using a numerical rating scale (0-10). Finger size was measured to assess if this was associated with pain reports. Women reported significantly higher pain ratings and tended to report lower pain thresholds compared with men ( $p=0.0001$  and  $p=0.07$ , respectively). Pain threshold was positively correlated with finger width, whereas pain ratings were negatively correlated with both finger width and height ( $p<0.05$ ). Pain reports were associated with finger size, although this does not indicate that finger size determines pain perception; but rather, people with bigger fingers (i.e. men) tend to experience lower pain compared to people with smaller fingers (i.e. women) with the application of a pressure pain device.



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## The Language of Liminality Reading Sexuality in Race in Audre Lord's Zami

**Breone Sanders**

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Audre Lorde's *Zami*, the author's narrative journey into understanding her newfound sexual consciousness progresses in sync with her understanding of race. Consequently, her liminal position as black and lesbian challenges and redresses the historic definition of these identities. Recently in academic literary and philosophical discourse there has been much attention given to questions of identity confronted in Lorde's memoir. Two authors who have shaped the discourse considerably are Paula Moya (*Reclaiming Identities*) and Anthony Appiah (*Ethics of Identity*). Anthony Appiah in particular, poses the concept of identification stating "once labels are applied to people, ideas about who fit the label come to have social and psychological effects." In the context of existing discourse hoping to give definition to identity, Lorde's work offers considerations upon the construction of self. Lorde's very liminality, her in betwixt of black and lesbian identities, creates space where historic definitions fail to produce models of identification. Lorde's memoir details her personal negotiation of self between historical constructions of blackness and lesbian. As she reevaluates these definitions from her liminal status, she reveals their limits. In analyzing the role of myth in Lorde's work, I also show what possibilities her personal mythology brings to the construction of authentic self-hood.



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## Removing the Color (Blinders): Seeing Race as a Transformative Concept

**Desiree F. Valentine**

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In dominant discourses on social and political thought, "racelessness" is seen as a way to advance towards an antiracist society. This notion must be held suspect, though, as we critically assess the status of race and the future of a just and antiracist state. With the way it is articulated today, "racelessness" stunts the realization of our human ability to create and shape our present realities by reducing the concept of race to a static entity. It also has the chance of perpetuating racism through the use of colorblind "ideals" that, instead of offering a liberatory future, only stand to mask continuation of de facto racist institutional injustices. With the raceless motif, race is reduced to a political hierarchy of oppression. But while its foundation is such and its use in history has largely been motivated by this conception, thinking of race in this one, static way discounts its fluid nature, and thus drastically closes off routes for a dynamic and critical approach to address the ills of a racist society. The "elimitivist" rhetoric of race also neglects to provide the conceptual tools for understanding the transformation of a racist society to an antiracist one. Through a careful look at race and racial identity, this paper argues against our current thinking of "racelessness" as the ultimate aim. Additionally, it will seek to position us in the realm of questioning our assumptions on what a raceless society will entail and what abilities we have to transform the meanings of race and racial identity today.



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## A Means to Black Liberation

**Vincent J. Stevenson II**

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The current conditions of African Americans in today's society are critical. A significant proportion of African Americans are troubled with high imprisonment rates, school dropouts and single-parent households. There are many reasons why these conditions exist within the Black community on a national level; and for every condition there are just as many solutions. However there is one solution that individuals in the struggle for Black Liberation fail to thoroughly take into consideration. The solution to help aid the conditions of the Black community is the formation of a collective cultural identity. In this essay I argue that if any given individual is dedicated to the liberation of the Black community he or she has a moral obligation to affirm a collective cultural identity, because Black Cultural Affirmation is necessary for Black Liberation. Without any form of a collective cultural identity, there is in fact no form of Black solidarity that can be effective enough to bring about Black liberation. This essay demonstrates how an effective Black solidarity includes a mutual agreement of interests and responsibilities among Blacks in terms of culture. I will aim to address the culture and identity crisis that exists among African Americans due to the misrepresentation of Black culture. I call for a cultural formation within the Black self. This cultural formation will include every individual that considers him or her self to be Black. And this cultural formation will aim for a total psychological and philosophical rebirth of the Black self.

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