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**ACF 2012 April – June Presentations**

**Borgman, Andrew**

April – June FY12

National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (NCTM) Annual Conference 2012

"The Benefits of ePortfolios and Assessment for Student Development"

In 2010 Grand Valley State University School of Social Work began to incorporate electronic portfolios (ePortfolios) as a means of managing content, integrating student learning as well as aide in assessing student growth and curriculum, and mastering the ten social work core competencies. This paper and presentation will outline the literature surrounding the benefits of ePortfolios as well as how the School of Social Work at Grand Valley has incorporated them into its curriculum. With many changes in technology, as well as changing requirements of professional social workers, Grand Valleys School of Social Work has continued to push itself in serving students and improving its program to meet the needs of an ever changing world.

**Botting, Timothy**

April – June FY12

International Polar Year (IPY) 2012: From Knowledge to Action

"Impacts of Experimental Warming on Carex aquatilis-stans in Northern Alaska"

Global climate change will affect many areas of the world in differing degrees of magnitude. High latitude regions have shown the impact of climate change the most. In 1995 and 1996, two study sites were established in Barrow and Atqasuk, Alaska. The ongoing study uses open-top chambers to examine the response of vegetation to experimental warming. The change of numerous Arctic species has been documented. Here the dominant sedge at both sites, Carex aquatilis-stans, is examined and patterns of change have become apparent. Generally, the study has shown that there are more Carex aquatilis-stans inflorescences and more inflorescences went to flower on experimental versus control plots. Likewise, more inflorescences tended to go to seed on experimental compared to control plots. These effects of experimental warming suggest that Carex aquatilis-stans will become even more dominant in the Arctic community since experimental warming appears to have led to greater development and reproduction.

**Carlton, Emrie**

April – June FY12

16th Annual Pacific University Undergraduate Philosophy Conference

"A Series on Dialogue"

A critique on dialogue as it pertains to education, democracy, development, and the emergence of a new global worldview, my research stems from the humanities and philosophy of morality, education, and integration. Addressing questions of what it means to undergo a transformation of value and reappropriation of tradition as means for civic engagement and understanding of self, through engaging in dialogue. This research is rooted in a class titled Dialogue, Integration and Action in which rigorous inquiry was conducted on dialogue as means for the locus of transformation to a new worldview, with colleagues such as Tu Weiming, Stephen C. Rowe, Michael Sandel, Amartya Sen, and Martin Luther King, Jr. This topic has provided me with a solid foundation as I am continuing research in this field with a shift toward interfaith dialogue and understanding.

**Christensen, Victoria**

April – June FY12

84th Midwestern Psychological Association (MPA) Conference

"Validation of Measures of work-to-school conflict and school-to-work conflict"

Self-report measures of work-to-school and school-to-work conflict were developed based on results from focus groups. Data from 100 employed college students suggested the new measures were psychometrically sound and related to measures of constructs predicted to be theoretically related.

**Cynar, Paula**

April – June FY12

American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, & Dance (AAHPERD) Midwest District Centennial Celebration Conference

"How Do You Role? Future Professionals Tumble On In!"

How do you role? And we're not talking somersaults. Future professionals have the opportunity to amp up their professional development by discussing the importance of regional workshops, state & national conventions, community involvement and professional networking.

**Emalander, Tanya**

April – June FY12

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**Foster, Travis**

April – June FY12

Society for Freshwater Science Annual Meeting 2012

"Bugs and Zebras: How the Zebra Mussel Invasion has Affected Macroinvertebrate Communities in the Muskegon River"

Zebra mussels first invaded the Great Lakes basin in the 1980s, most likely from ballast water from overseas ships. A single zebra mussel can process anywhere from 1 to <5 liters per day, which can cause cascades in many food webs. Zebra mussels were discovered in the Muskegon River, MI in 2000, leading to changes in the aquatic fauna. This study is investigating if differing zebra mussel densities affect macroinvertebrate composition and density in the Muskegon River. Thirteen 0.25 x 0.25 m<sup>2</sup> substrate samples were collected from the same riffle. Zebra mussel density varied across the riffle, but the habitat and flow remained approximately the same. Preliminary data suggests that there are some shifts in abundance and types of macroinvertebrates in relation to different densities of zebra mussels. For example, flatworms and simulids seem to have a significant positive trend with increasing zebra mussel densities. Chironomids were the most abundant insect taxon; however their density did not vary with zebra mussel density.

**Hake, Benjamin**

April – June FY12

American Physiological Society Experimental Biology 2012

"Changes in vascular reactivity of mesenteric arteries following hyperbaric oxygen treatment"

The objective of this study was to evaluate the changes in vascular reactivity of mesenteric arteries resulting from hyperbaric oxygen treatment. It was hypothesized that hyperbaric oxygen treatment alters vascular reactivity in mesenteric arteries. Arteries from porcine mesenteries were dissected and then subjected to a 2-hour hyperbaric treatment in 100% oxygen, 100% nitrogen, or ambient air (1.75 ATA). An additional control included vessels exposed to ambient air at 1 ATA. Immediately following, arteries were mounted in isolated organ baths and passively loaded with 7 grams of tension. Following a 1-hour equilibration in Krebs-Henseleit solution arteries were treated with potassium chloride (KCl; 15 60 mM) to assess viability. Subsequently, arteries were treated with increasing concentrations of phenylephrine (10-7 10-4 M) then sodium nitroprusside (10-7 10-4 M) to measure changes in vascular reactivity. KCl-induced vasoconstriction was significantly increased in response to hyperbaric oxygen treatment compared to ambient air control (1 ATA). Treatment with hyperbaric oxygen augmented vascular responses to phenylephrine and sodium nitroprusside relative to nitrogen but not ambient air. The results from these studies provide insight into the vascular effects of hyperbaric oxygen treatment.

**Howard, Gavin**

April – June FY12

2012 American Society for Clinical Laboratory Science-Michigan Annual Meeting and Exhibits

"The Effect of Room Temperature Storage of Patient Serum Specimens on Troponin T Levels"

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of room temperature storage of patient plasma specimens on troponin T levels. A baseline level of troponin T will be measured and the specimens will be incubated at room temperature. Levels will be measured again two hours, four hours and eight hours after the baseline measurement to observe the effect of room temperature incubation on troponin T levels. The protocol for troponin T testing requires a blood sample collected in a lithium heparin tube that is separated via centrifugation. The plasma must be tested within two hours of the blood draw or the test results are invalid. If the sample is not tested within two hours, the uncentrifuged specimen may be stored at four degrees Celsius for up to 24 hours and the troponin T levels will remain stable. Sixty patient specimens will be tested. The specimens will be separated into three categories, twenty specimens in each, to reflect the three different categories of troponin T levels at Spectrum Health Regional Laboratory (SHRL). The levels are less than 0.03ng/ml which indicates no cardiac damage, 0.03-0.09ng/ml which indicates possible damage and greater than or equal to 0.09ng/ml which indicates definite cardiac damage. By using samples from all three categories the results will be representative of all ranges of troponin T levels. Larger reference laboratories, like SHRL, often perform troponin T blood level testing for smaller laboratories. During transport specimen integrity is lost if the specimen does not reach the testing laboratory within the two hour time limit. If the results of the study indicate there to be minimal to no change in troponin T levels after the specimen is stored at room temperature for two hours or greater, a greater amount of time will be available to transfer the specimen to the testing laboratory and less specimens will be rejected for testing.

**Kiger, Paul**

April – June FY12

Las Vegas National Technology & Social Science Conference 2012

"The Benefits of ePortfolios and Assessment for Student Development"

In 2010 Grand Valley State University School of Social Work began to incorporate electronic portfolios (hereafter ePortfolios) as a means of managing content, integrating student learning as well as aide in assessing student growth and curriculum, and mastering the ten social work core competencies. This paper will outline the literature surrounding the benefits of ePortfolios as well as how the School of Social Work at Grand Valley has incorporated them into its curriculum. With many changes in technology, as well as changing requirements of professional social workers, Grand Valleys School of Social Work has continued to push itself in serving students and improving its program to meet the needs of an ever changing world.

**Kremers, Kelseyann**

April – June FY12

International Polar Year (IPY) 2012: From Knowledge to Action

"Consistency of Graminoid Response to Warming in Alaskan Tundra"

Air temperature has been increasing in the Arctic at much faster rates than the rest of the globe. Low temperatures limit the growth and reproduction of arctic plants, so an increase in temperature could greatly affect the plant community. The objective of this analysis was to determine if the response of graminoids to warming is consistent across species and locations. Sites were established at Barrow in 1994 and Atqasuk in 1996. Each location consists of a dry heath site and a wet meadow site. Plots of vegetation (1m2) were warmed 1°C to 3°C using open-top fiberglass chambers, following protocols of the International Tundra Experiment (ITEX). Each study site contains 24 warmed plots and 24 control plots. Growth and reproductive effort for all graminoid species at each site were analyzed. In general, species showed increased leaf length with warming at all sites. For inflorescence height and the number of inflorescences, graminoids at the dry sites generally showed a positive response to warming, while responses at the wet sites were inconsistent (significantly larger or smaller depending on the species). Overall, the response of graminoids to warming at the dry sites is more consistent than at the wet sites. The dry sites are more open communities with presumably less competition, and are dominated by prostrate shrubs and forbs. At the wet sites, graminoids are the most abundant growth form. This analysis suggests that at the dry sites graminoids are out-competing the other growth forms, resulting in a more consistent positive response to warming. At the wet sites, however, graminoid species are being forced to compete with each other, thus resulting in a more inconsistent response.

**Lauer , Kathryn**

April – June FY12

2012 American Society for Clinical Laboratory Science-Michigan Annual Meeting and Exhibits

"The Effect of Room Temperature Storage of Patient Serum Specimens on Troponin T Levels"

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of room temperature storage of patient serum specimens on troponin T levels. A baseline level of troponin T will be measured and the specimens will be incubated at room temperature. Levels will be measured again two hours, four hours, and eight hours after the baseline measurement to observe the effect of room temperature incubation on troponin T levels. The Cobas e 602 electrochemiluminescence immunoassay module is manufactured by Roche and is part of the Cobas 8000 analyzer series. It represents the newest technology for measuring a variety of chemistry analytes, including Troponin T. The protocol for troponin T testing requires a blood sample collected in a lithium heparin tube that is separated via centrifugation. Once the specimens are centrifuged the serum is separated from the red blood cells by a gel separator and no further centrifugation is required. According to instrument protocol, the serum must be tested within two hours of the blood draw or the test results are invalid. If the sample will not be tested within two hours, the uncentrifuged specimen may be stored at four degrees Celsius for up to 24 hours and the troponin T levels will remain stable. Larger reference laboratories often perform Troponin T blood level testing for smaller laboratories. During transport, specimen integrity is lost if the specimen does not reach the testing laboratory within the two hour time limit. If the results of this study indicate there to be minimal to no change in Troponin T levels after the specimen is stored at room temperature for greater than two hours, a greater amount of time will be available to transfer the specimen to the testing laboratory and fewer specimens will be rejected for testing.

**Liebig , Jennifer**

April – June FY12

International Polar Year (IPY) 2012: From Knowledge to Action

"Finding Grouping Schemes to Better Predict Tundra Response to Warming"

Arctic plant communities are changing in response to warming due to global climate change. Responses to warming are not homogeneous across species or functional groups. To predict how tundra vegetation will change as warming continues, we examined the response of plants to experimental warming at four sites established in the mid-1990s as part of the International Tundra Experiment (ITEX). The change in cover in response to warming was assessed individually for each species, and then these data were lumped into different grouping schemes based on traits that could potentially be used to predict response. The four ITEX sites are in northern Alaska, where there is a wet meadow site and a dry heath site in Barrow (71°172443N 156°452593W) and a wet meadow site and a dry heath site in and in Atqasuk (70°2840N 157°25253W). Each consists of 24 experimental plots warmed by passive open-topped warming chambers and 24 control plots. The cover of plant species was sampled using a point-frame method in 2007 and 2008. A two-way ANOVA was used to compare difference in cover among groups between the warmed and control plots. If the groups within a grouping scheme responded significantly differently to the warming treatment (i.e., there was an interaction between warming treatment and grouping scheme), then that grouping scheme was considered useful for predicting change in tundra communities. Of the grouping schemes used for this analysis, some were based on geographic distribution, such as distribution zones defined by Young 1971, some were based on phenology of the species, such date of flower opening as observed in these sites, and some were based on other morphological and life history traits, such as the wintering state of buds as defined by Sørensen 1971. The usefulness of an individual grouping scheme varied from site to site. Overall, the geographic grouping schemes were the best predictors of change in plant cover in response to warming and the phenological grouping schemes were the least successful. These grouping schemes are useful for increasing our understanding of how and why community composition is changing; however, a more complex grouping system that combines different traits is needed to more fully understand and better predict the response of Arctic plant species to warming.

**List-Leinberger, Krista**

April – June FY12

Eighth International Congress of Qualitative Inquiry

"'Use of Self': Reflexive Practices in Qualitative Inquiry"

Social work embraces 'use of self' as a framework for clinical practice. The notion of use of self, which involves recognition and integration of a social worker’s values, beliefs, and life experiences during the training of social work students and in practice, coincides with the concept of reflexivity in qualitative inquiry. This dialogue will discuss the processes of a graduate social work student and her faculty mentor in data collection and analysis of the highly personal and subjective experiences a photovoice study of religious and spiritual identities of social work students. After the graduate assistant joined this ongoing project, she wrestled with making sense of the narratives of peers and delving into her personal and professional values. This paper addresses the ‘use of self’ concept and lessons learned during this endeavor.

**Lubbers, Jaclynn**

April – June FY12

Midwest Nursing Research Society

"Meeting Teens Where They Are: The feasibility of a cognitive-behavioral intervention for depressed adolescents in pediatric primary care"

Depression among adolescents is underidentified and undertreated due to challenges within mental health systems and primary care settings. These result in poor outcomes. This study expands the role of the Pediatric Nurse Practitioner in primary care by redesigning the detection and treatment of depressed adolescents. An evidence-based, 7-session with homework, manualized cognitive behavioral intervention, named Creating Opportunities for Personal Empowerment(COPE) curriculum, will be implemented in a primary care practice in a Midwestern town. A convenience sample of 25-30 adolescents between the ages of 14-18 will be used. Outcome measures include improvement in depression related outcomes as measured by the PHQ-9 and the Youth Self Report, adolescent satisfaction with care received as measured by the Youth Client Satisfaction Questionnaire, and a qualitative measure of pediatric primary care provider satisfaction.

**Lynema, Jill**

April – June FY12

American Society for Clinical Laboratory Science (ASCLS) Michigan 2012 Annual Meeting Program

"Alteplase: Coagulation Testing Nightmare"

Out with the old and in with the new and improved seems to be the way of life. This has become true also for the treatment of Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) and Pulmonary Embolism (PE), but it has not come without any problems. A new recombinant tissue plasminogen activator known as Alteplase is making its appearance in DVT and PE treatment due to its rapid onset and short half-life. But, Alteplase brings havoc into the laboratory. The usual D-Dimer testing for monitoring DVT does not look the same as with the previous clot busting drugs used. This case study looks into a particular case of DVT in which unusual D-Dimer tests were seen in the laboratory. An in-depth study of the difference in the results of the different clot busting drugs used and how the laboratory should handle and report the results was investigated.

**McDonald, Karie**

April – June FY12

2012 American Society for Clinical Laboratory Science-Michigan Annual Meeting and Exhibits

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**Nesheim, Meghan**

April – June FY12

84th Midwestern Psychological Association (MPA) Conference

"Body Parts and Early-Learned Verbs in Children"

We commonly believe that verbs are about action, but are they also about body parts? We kiss with our lips, kick with our legs, and think with our heads. Our question is whether children systematically associate verbs to specific body parts. So far, theoretically, the original components of verbs include: contact, path, goal, source, state of mind, and manner (Kemerer, 2008). Our study adds the component of body parts. Sixty children were tested, 20 verbs at a time, with a total of 102 verbs. They were asked which body part they use with a given verb. The results indicate that 91 verbs out if 102 (86.6%) were related to one body region by 50% of the participants. Further, a correspondence analysis (a dimension reduction technique) showed that children systematically associate verbs with five main body regions: hands (55% of the verbs), legs (13%), mouth (14%), eye (6%), and ear (2%) and these correspond to the exact same regions proposed by adults from a previous study.

**Pradko, Emily**

April – June FY12

International Symposium on Osteoporosis

"Characteristics of Those with Humeral Fragility Fractures"

Background: As the most common bone disease, osteoporosis is estimated to cause fragility fractures in 50% of females and 25% of males over the age of 50 years in the U.S. Although the most common fragility fractures are located in the spine, hip, and wrist, osteoporosis can affect almost the entire skeleton. The objective of this study was to characterize individuals over age 50 who have sustained a humeral shaft fragility fracture requiring surgical fixation.

Materials and Methods: This study is a retrospective case control study of patients 50 years of age or older who were surgically treated for a humeral shaft fracture from a low-energy fall during the period of December 2002 through March 2011 at a Level I trauma center and treated at a large orthopaedic private practice. Patients were excluded who had known metastatic disease, periprosthetic fractures, and incomplete medical records. 299 subjects were identified by CPT codes followed by a retrospective record review regarding the type of fracture, osteoporotic risk factors, and diagnostic and treatment modalities.

Results: Sixty-eight patients included 21 (31%) males, mean age of 73 years (range 55-90), and 47 (69%) females, mean age of 72 years (range 50-92). The average BMI was 30.0 with a range of 18.4 to 50.1. AO/OTA fracture classification included: 20 (29%) 11A, 30 (44%) 11B, 10 (15%) 11C, and 8 with missing injury films. Prior to the current fracture, 18 (27%) had a previous fragility fracture, 13 (19%) were receiving a resorptive therapy for osteoporosis, 12 (18%) had a prior diagnosis of osteopenia/osteoporosis, and 16 (24%) were taking calcium, and 14 (21%) were taking vitamin D. Only 1 of 51 (2%) were evaluated for osteoporosis prior to the implementation of an osteoporosis clinic; whereas 12 of 17 (71%) were evaluated after the clinic was available. As a result of fragility fracture the following diagnostic procedure or treatment was prescribed: weight bearing exercise (38, 56%), calcium (16, 24%), vitamin D (15, 22%), bone scan (10, 15%), medication (10, 15%), and a fall prevention program (3, 4%). The most common identified risk factors for osteoporosis included: history of smoking (30, 44%), arthritis other than rheumatoid (20, 29%), diuretics (20, 29%); thyroid medication (16, 24%), diabetes mellitus (14, 21%), history of corticosteroid use (14, 21%), stroke (14, 21%), COPD (11, 16%), asthma (9, 13%), dementia (8, 12%), and inflammatory bowel disorder (8, 12%).

**Quiney, Emily**

April – June FY12

2012 Midwest Nursing Research Society (MNRS) Research Conference: Onnovative Transition Care Models

"Evaluating Access to Health Care Services for the Medically Underserved Residents of a Small Lakeshore Community in West Michigan"

Background: Providing health care to the uninsured is a growing problem in our country. Many different programs have been implemented nationally in an attempt to alleviate access to care for the uninsured including community clinics, free clinics, mobile health clinics, and nurse-managed centers. Before a solution can be reached, each community at risk needs to evaluate the specific needs of the population in order to provide adequate access to care. Factors involved in this decision are demographics, number of uninsured, specific health care needs, and modes of transportation available in the community. In addition, a critical consideration is who will assume the financial responsibility in order to enhance the sustainability of the health care services.

Purpose: To evaluate care received in a free clinic to determine if there is satisfaction perceived improvement in access to health care services for the medically underserved residents of a small lakeshore community in western Michigan.

Methods: A community coalition was formed to address the growing problem of lack of access to health care for medically underserved adults in this area. With the help of the local community hospital and a large charity organization, a pilot clinic was opened in the local health department one evening per week, managed solely by volunteer providers, nurses, and social workers. A literature review was completed evaluating what has been done in similar communities to address the limited access to health care for the medically underserved. The evidence shows that the best model of providing care to this population needs to be one that incorporates community collaboration and financial sustainability.

Results: This project took place from September 2011 through January 2012. Data collection tools included: a utilization of health care services tool and patient satisfaction survey developed by the Michigan Academic Consortium (MAC). Modifications of the original survey, developed by the MAC, were made based on the type of care provided in the free clinic. The data was analyzed and presented to characterize the status of patient satisfaction and utilization of health care services as it relates to clients being seen in the free health clinic.

Conclusion: Through the translation of evidence to this community initiative, access-patient satisfaction and utilization of health care services, was improved for this population.

**Sanchez, Mayra**

April – June FY12

24th Annual Convention for Association for Psychological Science

"Emotion Displays in Hispanic- and Euro-American Children's Book"

Children acquire cultural models of appropriate emotion expressions through socialization. Beside parents as socialization agents, children books may provide an important resource of culturally appropriate emotions. Tsai, Louie, Chen and Uchida (2007) demonstrated that the desired positive affective state varied between Taiwanese Chinese and European Americans, and this difference was also reflected in children's books.

This study aims to expand the study by Tsai et al. (2007) in three ways: Positive and negative emotions are included, facial and posture features are analyzed, and focus is made on the comparison between Caucasian and Hispanic-American children's books. Caucasians favor an individualistic emotion model, i.e., expressing emotion in a more open way, whereas Hispanics may favor a relational emotion model, i.e., expecting more moderate expressions (Friedlmeier, Corapci, & Cole, 2011). Matsumoto (1993) found that Caucasians compared to Hispanics were more willing to express disgust and fear but no differences in positive emotions. Therefore, we expect that Caucasian books portray a greater variety of emotions and that Caucasian books also display negative expressions more openly than Hispanic children books.

A content analysis was performed on illustrations in 10 popular Euro-American and 10 popular Hispanic children's books to determine facial expressions and body posture. The illustrations were coded according to the action units for six emotions (surprise, fear, disgust, anger, happiness, and sadness) (Ekman & Friesen, 1975). The posture coding system consisted of 31 criteria and referred to ten emotions (Kudoh & Matsumoto, 1985), e.g., shame and pride. Finally, a global emotion expression code was given for each image to test validity. Two independent coders coded all books and interrater agreement was sufficiently high.

Preliminary analyses showed that fear and sadness were expressed more often by the figures in the Euro-American books, while happiness contrary to our expectation was expressed more frequently in the Hispanic books. The images in the Euro-American books displayed surprise and sadness more strongly than those in Hispanic books. Two significant differences of emotion expression by posture occurred: Shame and anger were expressed stronger in the Euro- American books. To conclude, the study demonstrates some differences of emotional displays in children books for these two ethnic groups and the results only partly confirm the ethnic emotion models mentioned above.

**Sepsey, Amber**

April – June FY12

84th Midwestern Psychological Association (MPA) Conference

"Body Parts and Early-Learned Verbs in Children"

We commonly believe that verbs are about action, but are they also about body parts? We kiss with our lips, kick with our legs, and think with our heads. Our question is whether children systematically associate verbs to specific body parts. So far, theoretically, the original components of verbs include: contact, path, goal, source, state of mind, and manner (Kemerer, 2008). Our study adds the component of body parts. Sixty children were tested, 20 verbs at a time, with a total of 102 verbs. They were asked which body part they use with a given verb. The results indicate that 91 verbs out if 102 (86.6%) were related to one body region by 50% of the participants. Further, a correspondence analysis (a dimension reduction technique) showed that children systematically associate verbs with five main body regions: hands (55% of the verbs), legs (13%), mouth (14%), eye (6%), and ear (2%) and these correspond to the exact same regions proposed by adults from a previous study.

**Sharp, Michael**

April – June FY12

2012 Association for Psychological Science (APS) Annual Convention

"Ratings of Prosocial Personality Traits are Contaminated by Religious Stereotype Bias"

Participants rated religiously-labeled targets (e.g., Christian, Atheist) on personality adjectives. Participants higher in religiosity attribute greater Agreeableness to religious targets, an effect mediated by stereotypes about the nonreligious and lessened when the perceiver is more agreeable. Ratings of Agreeableness are affected by stereotypes of religious prosociality and religious in-group bias.

**Sheppard, Samantha**

April – June FY12

National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (NCTM) Annual Conference 2012

"Using Ten Frames to Promote Number Sense"

In this session we will share different ten-frame games and activities that promote number sense and fact knowledge, key concepts in the Common Core. Experience first hand how ten frames can be an effective representation for helping learners visualize numbers and discover number relationships.

**Sikora, Meghann**

April – June FY12

American Academy of Physician Assistants (AAPA) IMPACT 2012 National Conference

"Timeliness of Antibiotic Administration on Neurotropenic Patients at Risk for Sepsis"

Background: Infection is a complication in patients receiving treatment for cancer that results in an increase in morbidity and mortality. One of the contributing factors to the development of infection is treatment induced neutropenia. The promptness of treatment of cancer patients with an infection is imperative as greater than 50% of patients with severe neutropenia will die if untreated during the first 48 hours of infection. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between infection and timeliness of antibiotic administration in neutropenic cancer patients with stratification based on admission status, caregiver characteristics and ordered blood cultures.

Methods: This study was a retrospective study which involved a medical record review of hospitalized oncology patients diagnosed with neutropenia during the months of July through December of 2008. Information obtained from the medical record included: admission status (admission through the emergency department, inpatient, and direct admission), laboratory values (WBC, ANC, and blood cultures), antibiotic information, clinical presentation (temperature and sepsis parameters), medical co-morbidities, and nurse characteristics. In addition, a survey was sent to all nurses who were involved in the care of cancer patients. The survey requested information regarding educational status, oncology certification, and years of experience.

Results: 106 patients and seventy-six nurses were identified in the six month period. After analysis, it was found that forty-four patients received antibiotics before presentation of their fever. Leaving sixty-two patients with seven corresponding nurses with survey information pertaining to certification, experience, and education status. There was no statistical significant difference in time of fever to antibiotic admission when stratified by admission status (p= 0.561), blood cultures (p=0.338), and oncology certification status (p=0.934). Time frame for antibiotic administration is as follows: fever to physician notification (n=11), range 0-510 minutes, and standard deviation of 175.18; physician notification to antibiotic order (n=62), range 0-6897 minutes and, standard deviation of 885.76; finally antibiotic order to antibiotic administration (n=62), range 0-1445 minutes, and standard deviation of 192.88. 95.2% of the sample presented with severe neutropenia, defined as an ANC, 1500 microL.

Conclusions: The findings of this research indicate that there is no significance between antibiotic timeliness and admission status, blood cultures, and oncology certification status. The most influential time frame (greatest time frame in fever to antibiotic admission) is time between physician notification and antibiotic order with a 0-6897 minute range, or almost five days. Antibiotic administration timeliness for severity of infection dependent on ANC levels is not predictable in this study as 95.2%, have severe neutropenia. Finally, due to the low return from nurses who cared for these patients (n=7) there is no significance between years of nursing experience, years of oncology experience, nursing education, oncology certification and timeliness of antibiotic administration.

**Summers, Nicole**

April – June FY12

24th Annual Convention for Association for Psychological Science

"The Effects of Culture and Gender on Hispanic-American and European-American Mothers' Conceptions of Child Competence"

Children acquire cultural models of appropriate emotion expressions through socialization. Beside parents as socialization agents, children books may provide an important resource of culturally appropriate emotions. Tsai, Louie, Chen and Uchida (2007) demonstrated that the desired positive affective state varied between Taiwanese Chinese and European Americans, and this difference was also reflected in children's books. This study aims to expand the study by Tsai et al. (2007) in three ways: Positive and negative emotions are included, facial and posture features are analyzed, and focus is made on the comparison between Caucasian and Hispanic-American children's books. Caucasians favor an individualistic emotion model, i.e., expressing emotion in a more open way, whereas Hispanics may favor a relational emotion model, i.e., expecting more moderate expressions (Friedlmeier, Corapci, & Cole, 2011). Matsumoto (1993) found that Caucasians compared to Hispanics were more willing to express disgust and fear but no differences in positive emotions. Therefore, we expect that Caucasian books portray a greater variety of emotions and that Caucasian books also display negative expressions more openly than Hispanic children books.

A content analysis was performed on illustrations in 10 popular Euro-American and 10 popular Hispanic children's books to determine facial expressions and body posture. The illustrations were coded according to the action units for six emotions (surprise, fear, disgust, anger, happiness, and sadness) (Ekman & Friesen, 1975). The posture coding system consisted of 31 criteria and referred to ten emotions (Kudoh & Matsumoto, 1985), e.g., shame and pride. Finally, a global emotion expression code was given for each image to test validity. Two independent coders coded all books and interrater agreement was sufficiently high.

Preliminary analyses showed that fear and sadness were expressed more often by the figures in the Euro-American books, while happiness contrary to our expectation was expressed more frequently in the Hispanic books. The images in the Euro-American books displayed surprise and sadness more strongly than those in Hispanic books. Two significant differences of emotion expression by posture occurred: Shame and anger were expressed stronger in the Euro- American books. To conclude, the study demonstrates some differences of emotional displays in children books for these two ethnic groups and the results only partly confirm the ethnic emotion models mentioned above.

**Taylor, Jacqueline**

April – June FY12

Society for Freshwater Science Annual Meeting 2012

"Predicting the Effects of Land-Use and Climate Change on Michigan Stream Ecosystems"

Increases in human activity can change the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of stream ecosystems. This study focuses on disturbances that are significant to the health of the watershed, specifically agriculture, urbanization, and climate change. Our objective in this study is to use macroinvertebrate community structure and function to assess stream ecosystem health in response to both climate change, and the effects of agriculture and urbanization under current and future scenarios. Our experimental design includes a comparison of pristine vs. agriculturally impacted tributaries of the Muskegon River below Croton Dam. Macroinvertebrates were collected using both qualitative and quantitative methods (spring/fall). Preliminary results indicate Chironomidae being the most abundant taxa in pristine and impacted sites. The dominant land cover types surrounding the streams are forest and agriculture.

**Tryc, Lindsay**

April – June FY12

Eighth International Congress of Qualitative Inquiry

"Facilitating self-reflection: The integration of photovoice in graduate education"

This presentation discusses the integration of a four-phased photovoice assignment in an introductory graduate social work course. Each phase included different prompts exploring social work as a profession, students' values, and interpersonal styles for students new to the field of social work. Upon completion of the assignments, students met in groups of four to discuss their work. This presentation will address the assignment design, thoughts about using a research method as a pedagogical tool, and the inclusion of three of the students who will share their perspectives of the photovoice method and teaching implications. Photovoice demanded that students think creatively and symbolically, rather than completing traditional writing assignments. As instructors we found that the assignments using photovoice challenged students in ways both expected and unforeseen, but ultimately helped them find their voices as they enter a new profession.

**Vander Wege, Briana**

April – June FY12

24th Annual Convention for Association for Psychological Science

"Emotion Displays in Hispanic- and Euro-American Children's Book"

Children acquire cultural models of appropriate emotion expressions through socialization. Beside parents as socialization agents, children books may provide an important resource of culturally appropriate emotions. Tsai, Louie, Chen and Uchida (2007) demonstrated that the desired positive affective state varied between Taiwanese Chinese and European Americans, and this difference was also reflected in children's books. This study aims to expand the study by Tsai et al. (2007) in three ways: Positive and negative emotions are included, facial and posture features are analyzed, and focus is made on the comparison between Caucasian and Hispanic-American children's books. Caucasians favor an individualistic emotion model, i.e., expressing emotion in a more open way, whereas Hispanics may favor a relational emotion model, i.e., expecting more moderate expressions (Friedlmeier, Corapci, & Cole, 2011). Matsumoto (1993) found that Caucasians compared to Hispanics were more willing to express disgust and fear but no differences in positive emotions. Therefore, we expect that Caucasian books portray a greater variety of emotions and that Caucasian books also display negative expressions more openly than Hispanic children books.

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**Van Tiflin, Elizabeth**

April – June FY12

American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, & Dance (AAHPERD) Midwest District Centennial Celebration Conference

"How Do You Role? Future Professionals Tumble On In!"

How do you role? And we're not talking somersaults. Future professionals have the opportunity to amp up their professional development by discussing the importance of regional workshops, state & national conventions, community involvement and professional networking.

**Veldkamp, Daniel**

April – June FY12

National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (NCTM) Annual Conference 2012

"Using Math Games to Motivate Learning and Differentiate Learning"

Math games provide an engaging context for differentiating learning. In this session, we will play and evaluate a variety of games, exploring ways to implement Common Core Standards, engage students, differentiate instruction, and focus attention on the processes and concepts needed for making sense of number and operations at school and home.

**Ver Wey, Amy**

April – June FY12

24th Annual Convention for Association for Psychological Science

"Ratings of Prosocial Personality Traits are Contaminated by Religious Stereotype Bias"

Participants rated religiously-labeled targets (e.g., Christian, Atheist) on personality adjectives. Participants higher in religiosity attribute greater Agreeableness to religious targets, an effect mediated by stereotypes about the nonreligious and lessened when the perceiver is more agreeable. Ratings of Agreeableness are affected by stereotypes of religious prosociality and religious ingroup bias.

**Wischmeyer, Leah**

April – June FY12

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