



FIFTH ANNUAL RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 2016

BRENAU DOWNTOWN CENTER | GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA



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HISTORY AND VISION FOR THE BRENAU UNIVERSITY RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM

The Brenau University Research Symposium has its roots in both the College of Health Sciences and the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society Research celebrations. In 2009, the College of Health Sciences began to host a research poster presentation after its Graduate Hooding event each April. The events were held in the Burd Center or the Library. Phi Kappa Phi continued its focus on supporting both undergraduate and graduate research by hosting research poster events near graduation. In 2012, the College of Health Sciences hosted the 1st Brenau University Research Symposium which was open to all, but focused primarily on both undergraduate and graduate research within the college. With the advent of the Sidney O. Smith Jr. Graduate School, it seemed time appropriate to pull all the research events being held in April into a university-wide research event. In 2013 the Research Symposium held its inaugural university-wide event. The keynote address was shared by all colleges and featured a faculty presenter from each. The topic was novel approaches to problems in healthcare. Over 60 papers were presented representing disciplines from across the university.

The 5th Annual Brenau University Research Symposium features undergraduate, graduate and faculty papers from all four colleges and spans disciplines as diverse as education, clinical psychology, art history, and international trends. This year the interdisciplinary nature of the Symposium is being celebrated by opening the event with a roundtable discussion featuring professors from each college talking about their experiences translating research projects into real world applications in their fields. The interdisciplinary focus has also been highlighted by organizing the 52 submitted abstracts into concurrent sessions based upon overarching themes that span the various disciplines. It is co-sponsored by the honor societies from across the university. The symposium will close with a celebration of the Brenau University President's Opportunity Grants with informal discussions of the wide-ranging faculty scholarship and research from across the university.



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PLENARY SESSION

TRANSLATIONS: RESEARCH TO THE REAL WORLD

This year the Symposium opens with a round table discussion focusing on the translation of research from theory to real-world applications. Four professors representing each of the colleges at Brenau will discuss their experiences in putting research into practice and the unique challenges faced in their field.

SPEAKERS



Lynn M. Jones ASID, IDEC, LEED AP
Professor & Chair of Interior Design, College of Fine Arts & Humanities

Since 1988 Lynn M. Jones has overseen the interior design program at Brenau and now as Chair of the Interior Design Department, she manages the BFA/Master of Interior Design, MFA in Interior Design, and Residential Planning programs. Professor Jones received her undergraduate degree in Environmental Design from Purdue University, an MBA in Leadership from Brenau, and a terminal Masters of Historic Preservation from the University of Georgia. As a practicing designer, Professor Jones' commercial interiors have received awards from the American Society of Interior Designers, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the American Institute of Architects. Her work on Brenau's Simmons Visual Arts Center received national recognition from the Interior Design Educators Council (IDEC). Her textbook, *Beginnings of Interior Environments* is used by over 175 universities and has international appeal.

Professor Jones' active involvement in Council for Interior Design Accreditation and her research during her MBA on "The Overloading of the Interior Design Baccalaureate Student" lead to her selection by IDEC to serve on a nationwide task force with nine other university leaders on the state of the master's degree in interior design education. Her discussion today will focus on the results from these activities.



Lisa McCoy, Ed.D
Assistant Professor, College of Education

As an Assistant Professor in the College of Education at Brenau University, Dr. McCoy leads classes on teacher preparation at both the undergraduate and graduate level. She has a B.S. in Elementary Education from Oakland University and a M.S. from Troy University in Post-Secondary Education. She received her Ed.D in Teaching and Learning from Piedmont College. Dr. McCoy has twenty years of experience teaching at the elementary level in the public schools and her research experience includes conducting a parent-perception survey study on the use of standards-based

grading and reporting for Oconee County Schools. For her dissertation, she conducted a mixed-methods study on new elementary teacher support and self-efficacy.



Heather H. Ross, MPT, Ph.D.
Associate Professor, Department of Physical Therapy, College of Health Sciences

Dr. Ross earned a Ph.D. in Anatomy and Neurobiology from Virginia Commonwealth University in 2006. She then worked as a postdoctoral fellow in the University of Florida's Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology. From 2009 until 2015, Dr. Ross served on the faculty of the Department of Physical Therapy at the University of Florida. There, she was named a K12 Scholar on the Rehabilitation Research Career Development Program. Dr. Ross's research interests are centered on the combinatorial approach of neural stem/progenitor cell therapies and rehabilitation strategies following neural insult. Dr. Ross is author or co-author on

several manuscripts, book chapters, or NCBI DNA submissions. Current grant support is from the Foundation for Physical Therapy Pilot Grant Program.



Sheila Strider, DBA
Assistant Professor of Human Resource Management, College of Business & Mass Communication

With nearly 10 years of classroom experience, Dr. Sheila Strider teaches a variety of courses at Brenau, including Human Resources Management and Talent Acquisition. Dr. Strider earned her Doctorate in Business Administration from Walden University and her Master of Science in Human Resource Management from Troy University. She has more than 30 years of corporate experience as a human resource practitioner functioning at the manager and director levels and her industry experience includes manufacturing, distribution, consulting, academia, bio technology, airline, and hospitality.

MODERATOR



Mary Beth Looney, MFA, MA
Associate Dean, College of Fine Arts & Humanities

Mary Beth Looney is Associate Dean of the College of Fine Arts and Humanities at Brenau University. She teaches studio art and art history. She

received a Bachelor of Arts degree in studio art from Roanoke College in Salem, VA, a Master of Fine Arts degree in painting from the Savannah College of Art and Design and a Master of Arts degree in art history from the University of Georgia. Her teaching and research interests include innovations in higher education, study abroad, works in the Brenau University Permanent Art Collection, women artists and American art.

RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM AT A GLANCE

PLENARY SESSION

12:30 – 1:15 p.m.
Theater On The Square

Faculty members from each college will discuss how research translates into real world applications and how, in turn, field experiences can influence research.

CONCURRENT SESSIONS 1:30 – 5:30 p.m.

1:30 – 2:30 p.m.	2:30 – 3:30 p.m.	3:30 – 4:30 p.m.	4:30 – 5:30 p.m.
COMMUNITY I PT Room 127	DISCOVERIES I PT Room 127	COMMUNITY II Meeting Room B	ETHICS I Meeting Room C
TRENDS I Meeting Room B	INNOVATIONS I PT Room 152	INQUIRIES I PT Room 152	PEDAGOGY I PT Room 127
INTERSECTIONS I PT Room 152	GENDER I Meeting Room B	IMPROVEMENTS I Meeting Room C	INTERVENTIONS I PT Room 152
TRENDS IV Meeting Room C	TRENDS II Meeting Room C	INTERSECTIONS II PT Room 127	TRENDS III Meeting Room B

BRENAU UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT’S OPPORTUNITY GRANT RECEPTION & POSTER SESSION

5:30 – 7:00 p.m., Thomas Atrium

SESSIONS

COMMUNITY I

1:30 – 2:30 p.m.
Physical Therapy Room 127

COMMUNITY II

3:30 – 4:30 p.m.
Meeting Room B

DISCOVERIES I

2:30 – 3:30 p.m.
Physical Therapy Room 127

ETHICS I

4:30 – 5:30 p.m.
Meeting Room C

GENDER I

2:30 – 3:30 p.m.
Meeting Room B

IMPROVEMENTS I

3:30 – 4:30 p.m.
Meeting Room C

INNOVATIONS I

2:30 – 3:30 p.m.
Physical Therapy Room 152

INQUIRIES I

3:30 – 4:30 p.m.
Physical Therapy Room 152

INTERSECTIONS I

1:30 – 2:30 p.m.
Physical Therapy Room 152

INTERSECTIONS II

3:30 – 4:30 p.m.
Physical Therapy Room 127

INTERVENTIONS I

4:30 – 5:30 p.m.
Physical Therapy Room 152

PEDAGOGY I

4:30 – 5:30 p.m.
Physical Therapy Room 127

POSTER SESSION

5:30 p.m.
Thomas Atrium

TRENDS I

1:30 – 2:30 p.m.
Meeting Room B

TRENDS II

2:30 – 3:30 p.m.
Meeting Room C

TRENDS III

4:30 – 5:30 p.m.
Meeting Room B

TRENDS IV

1:30 – 2:30 p.m.
Meeting Room C

COMMUNITY I

COMMUNITY I 1:30-1:45 p.m., Physical Therapy Room 127

TITLE: Challenges and Opportunities of Small Businesses: The case of Hall County, Georgia

AUTHORS: Yesenia Chavez, Emily Burgess, Jasmine Williams

FACULTY: Prof. Fassil Fanta

COLLEGE: Business & Mass Communication

ABSTRACT:

This project summarizes the major findings from the need assessment survey conducted in Hall County, Georgia. In collaboration with the Chamber of Commerce, we sent out the survey to collect electronic data on major problems and characteristics of small businesses. Then, we use both quantitative and qualitative data analysis to identify common problems and needs among small businesses in the county. The results of the analysis would shed some light on how to effectively organize appropriate trainings and seminars to help small businesses in the area. The results also help the Chamber to effectively direct small business owners to the appropriate resources to overcome their challenges and explore further opportunities to grow their businesses.

COMMUNITY I 1:50-2:05 p.m., Physical Therapy Room 127

TITLE: The Effect of a Nutrition Program on Parents’ Knowledge of Fruits and Vegetables to their Family’s Health

AUTHORS: Dr. Regina Walker

FACULTY: Dr. Jill Hayes

COLLEGE: Health Sciences

ABSTRACT:

Introduction: The purpose of this capstone project was to increase the knowledge of parents in a rural community of the benefits of fruits and vegetables and other healthy options. Pender’s Health Promotion Model (Polit & Beck, 2012) provided the theoretical framework which encompasses the theory of persons taking a self-management approach in their health lifestyle. The proposed belief was if parents are given the evidence-based information on nutrition and healthy lifestyles they would begin to manage their families in a healthier model.

Review of Literature: Obesity is a significant concern of various health organizations because of its impact to society. (WHO, 2014; IOM, 2015, CDC, 2015). The cost of obesity in the United States has been estimated to cost over \$147 billion in 2008. (Finkelstein, Trogon & Cohen, 2009). There has been an association in the literature of obesity and chronic disease to a lack of fruits and vegetables and lack of physical activity. (DDHS, 2012; www.healthypeople.gov)

Methods: This project was a descriptive study with parents (N = 21) using a pre and post-test to evaluate parents’ knowledge of the benefits of fruits and vegetables.

Results: In 9 of the 15 measures, parents demonstrated statistically significant improvements on knowledge of the benefits of fruits and vegetables and healthy options as well as improved scores on attitude and behaviors.

Implications: A small study demonstrating the need for additional nutrition educational programs for parents or caregivers in communities to improve family’s health and prevent obesity and disease. Nurse practitioners are educators and part of their daily practice is to educate.

COMMUNITY I 2:10-2:25 p.m., Physical Therapy Room 127

TITLE: The Relationship between Secondary Traumatization, Coping Self-Efficacy, Relational Conflict, and Marital Satisfaction in Female Spouses of Deployed Service Members

AUTHORS: Jennifer Garciasalas, Nicole Krontz, Stacey Pearce

FACULTY: Dr. Gary Bauman

COLLEGE: Health Sciences

ABSTRACT:

Introduction: While the current literature has focused on the impact of combat on veterans, little has been done to assess the consequences of combat exposure on female military spouses. Spouses of military service members are at an increased risk for secondary traumatization following their spouses’ combat exposure.

Purpose: This study aimed to contribute to existing research pertaining to female spouses of deployed service members, and raising awareness of psychological and marital issues that affect military spouses due to the unique stressors they encounter. The purpose of this study is to explore potential relationships between secondary traumatization, coping self-efficacy, relational conflict, and marital satisfaction in female spouses during deployment.

Methodology (design, sample, measurement): To test the hypotheses of the study, a correlational design was established and SurveyMonkey.com, an online survey tool, was utilized as a means to perform the study. Female spouses of deployed service members, 18-65, were recruited nationwide through online military forums. Participants completed all of the measures online. In addition to the informed consent, measures included: a demographic questionnaire, Secondary Traumatic Stress Scale (STSS), the Perceived Stress Scale-10 (PSS-10), the Coping Self-Efficacy Scale (CSE), the Romantic Partner Conflict Scale (RPCS), and the Locke-Wallace Marital Adjustment Test (LWMAT).

Results/Expected Outcomes: Expected outcomes include a negative significant relationship between secondary traumatization and the spouse’s perspective of marital satisfaction, coping self-efficacy, and marital satisfaction. A positive significant relationship between secondary traumatization and relational conflict. It is expected there will be a relationship between level of secondary traumatization and symptoms of distress.

Conclusions: Data analysis occurred in February 2016.

COMMUNITY II

COMMUNITY II 3:30-3:45 p.m., Meeting Room B

TITLE: A Mapped Survey of Brenau's Outdoor Campus Art

AUTHOR: Britney Powe

FACULTY: Prof. Mary Beth Looney

COLLEGE: College of Fine Arts & Humanities

ABSTRACT:

We walk past works of art every day on Brenau University's historic campus, but do we really see them or know much about them? This presentation will include a mapped survey of all of the outdoor sculptures, exposure due to foot-traffic patterns and overall community awareness of – and affinity for - the art.

COMMUNITY II 3:50-4:05 p.m., Meeting Room B

TITLE: Sermons and Cemeteries: Where Death and Memories Collide

AUTHOR: Prof. Claudia Wilburn

COLLEGE: Fine Arts & Humanities

ABSTRACT:

This paper and presentation is about my artistic process creating Reflections, a body of work exploring the intersection of art and death as well as the religious and spiritual iconography made representative through cemetery art, and sermons in the Southeastern United States. This work began as an investigation and spiritual art-making experience that connected me to my pastor grandfather's sermons, my memories of loved ones who had passed away and the connections between this personal narrative and the public iconography of death found in cemeteries in the southeastern United States. My process encompassed taking photographs of cemeteries in Columbia and Charleston, SC, Atlanta and Savannah, GA, and New Orleans, LA. The art pieces made from these photographs include a variety of mixed media processes such as, image transfers, digital printing, and collage. One distinct group of work incorporates imagery of cemetery saints and icons that were translated from photographs into large woodcuts. These works provide me with a visual interpretation of my own memories. As I have exhibited this work, I find that there is a universal connection made with viewers, some with similar experiences to the memory or emotion I present. More examples from this body of artwork can be found at the following links: www.flickr.com/photos/claudiawilburn/albums/72157650303988365
www.flickr.com/photos/claudiawilburn/albums/72157649861578659

COMMUNITY II 4:10-4:25 p.m., Meeting Room B

TITLE: Student Life Stress: Its Relationship With Creative Thinking

AUTHORS: Lauren Holliday, Patrice Webster, Brooke Williams

FACULTY: Dr. John Christopher

COLLEGE: Health Sciences

ABSTRACT:

Student-life stress is the psychological tension resulting from exposure to demanding academic demands and personal circumstances. Student-life stress can cause mental, emotional, and physical problems that have lead to increased dropout rates and burnout. The current study assesses creative thinking's relationship with student-life stress. Research that assesses and defines creative thinking strongly suggests that fluency, flexibility, originality, and elaboration are ways to test creativity through a cognitive approach (i.e.divergent thinking) (Almeida, Prieto, Ferrando, Oliverira, and Ferrandiz, 2008). Researchers anticipate surveying 60 undergraduate Brenau students and assessing their stress levels and level of divergent thinking. The researchers hypothesize that high levels of creative thinking will predict lower scores of perceived stress in students. These findings will add the body of knowledge on student stress and cognitive creativity.

DISCOVERIES I

DISCOVERIES I 2:30-2:45 p.m., Physical Therapy Room 127

TITLE: Bacteriologic Testing by Georgia Poultry Laboratory Network (GPLN) aids in reducing Salmonella in poultry products.

AUTHORS: Victoria Adeyemi, Jasmine Ray

FACULTY: Prof. Jessi Shrout

COLLEGE: Health Sciences

ABSTRACT:

According to the CDC, non-typhoidal Salmonella is responsible for approximately 1.2 million illnesses annually in the United States. There are numerous serotypes of this bacterium, but Salmonella serotype Typhimurium and Salmonella serotype Enteritidis are the most common in the U.S. Irrespective of serotype, contaminated poultry meat and eggs are the most common vehicles involved in bacterial transmission. At the Bacteriology Department of the Georgia Poultry Laboratory Network (GPLN), we perform Salmonella testing to monitor commercial and residential flocks, and to assist the poultry industry and other bird owners in reducing this bacterium. We receive samples from the processing plant, farm environment, and directly from birds, and then use microbiological techniques to isolate for specific Salmonella serotypes. The isolation of Salmonella involves enriching the samples, plating onto specific media, and then interpreting the morphological results. The results are confirmed using biochemical and serological methods. Once testing is complete and serotype is established, the customer is notified and action can be taken to treat or cull affected flocks. The work performed by GPLN Bacteriology is important as a diagnostic and monitoring tool, and helps to protect both the health of the poultry industry and the health of the public.

DISCOVERIES I 2:50-3:05 p.m., *Physical Therapy Room 127*

TITLE: Mouths: Exploring Personae in Poetry

AUTHOR: Dianne Honan

FACULTY: Dr. Winter Elliott

COLLEGE: Fine Arts & Humanities

ABSTRACT:

This collection of poems was designed to showcase the different persona a poem can take on, outside of the author’s voice. Often when reading a poem, or any fictionalized literary work, individuals may jump to the conclusion that the author is voicing their past experience or their personal opinions in their piece. I have written these poems in an attempt to create distance between the author and the work. Each poem is told from a different perspective, or a different “mouth.” I wanted to tell stories about women and about situations that I have yet to, and may never, experience. However, I was able to find my voice as an author, and discover my preferred writing style, through the mouths of these characters, even if what they had to say did not mirror my own experience.

DISCOVERIES I 3:10-3:25 p.m., *Physical Therapy Room 127*

TITLE: The Simmons-Inspired Architecture on Brenau’s Campus: A Tale of Two Buildings, and the Art Collection That Got Away

AUTHOR: Jazzmine Eaton

FACULTY: Prof. Mary Beth Looney

COLLEGE: Fine Arts & Humanities

ABSTRACT:

The Lessie Southgate Simmons Memorial Building and the Delta Delta Delta sorority house have been a part of Brenau’s campus for decades, but how much do we really know about them? Who commissioned them? Were they created for the same purpose they currently serve? This presentation will address the histories of these two buildings’ origins, functions and purposes, and the important figures of Brenau’s legacy to which they belong.

ETHICS I 4:30-4:45 p.m., Meeting Room C

TITLE: Physical Therapists' Perception of Workplace Ethics in an Evolving Health-Care Delivery Environment: A Cross-Sectional Survey

AUTHOR: Prof. Roberto Cantu, PT, EdD

COLLEGE: Health Sciences

ABSTRACT:

Physical therapists are taught to be compassionate and altruistic, and to put their patients first above all else. In contrast, healthcare organizations are grappling with controlling cost and increasing revenues in a rapidly changing health-care environment. Conflicts of interest may be created when PTs' desire to deliver ideal care conflicts with their organization's goals to remain financially viable or profitable. This conflict may cause moral distress, low perception of ethical environment, professional burnout in PTs, and/or high PT turnover in organizations.

The objective of the study was to identify PT groups who may be vulnerable to low perception of organizational ethical environment, and to examine strategies to remedy these perceptions. Survey packets were mailed to a random sample of PTs in Georgia. The Ethics Environment Questionnaire was the evaluative instrument used. Respondents (n = 340) were analyzed by age, number of years in practice, workplace setting, and position in organization. Therapists working in elder care environments scored the lowest and PT's in hospitals and out-patient settings scored highest in perception of ethical environment. Physical therapist owners and executives perceived their organizations to be more ethical than clinicians. Key clinician concerns were increasing productivity, aggressive coding/billing practices, decreased reimbursement, and increased insurance and governmental regulation. As solutions, respondents suggested increased two-way dialogue between clinicians and managers, more training in organizational ethics, and more clinician involvement in ethical decision making and organizational policy formulation.

ETHICS I 4:50-5:05 *p.m., Meeting Room C*

TITLE: She has Three Arms!: Brenau University’s Madonna and Child Painting and Its Restoration

AUTHOR: Lyann Morales

FACULTY: Prof. Mary Beth Looney

COLLEGE: Fine Arts & Humanities

ABSTRACT:

The Madonna, Child, and Angel painting within the collection at Brenau that has no verifiable author, but it first arrived at the historic campus with a rather famous artist’s name attached to it. This presentation will address the scholarly dispute over authorship in addition to the unique findings uncovered during the painting’s restoration.

ETHICS I 5:10-5:25 *p.m., Meeting Room C*

TITLE: The problems of Salvador Dali Authentication: A case study from Brenau University’s Collection

AUTHOR: Kierra Herring

FACULTY: Prof. Mary Beth Looney

COLLEGE: Fine Arts & Humanities

ABSTRACT:

Brenau University is filled with artwork created by prominent and historical artist and sculptors, some of which include prints by Salvador Dali. When receiving artwork of such caliber, the question of authenticity comes into play, and sometimes thorough investigations have to be made in order determine whether or not the artwork is authentic. If it is not authentic, what makes it a fake or a forgery? The difference between a fake and a forgery, is a forgery is “an item that was made to fool others into believing it is something it is not.” A fake is “an item that is seriously misidentified or whose identity is seriously misrepresented (David Cyckleback).” The question at hand is, is the Salvador Dali collection here at Brenau University authentic?

GENDER I

GENDER I 2:30-2:45 p.m., Meeting Room B

TITLE: body: Photos

AUTHOR: Elizabeth Eldridge

FACULTY: Health Sciences

COLLEGE: Fine Arts & Humanities

ABSTRACT:

For my project, I chose to elaborate on my photography final. This final will consist of a ten series photograph collection showcasing the human body. Since my bachelors degree is focused in Health Science, I want to highlight the human body in different ways in my photographs. I will select between six to ten individuals to be photographed to prevent repetitive body styles. This will also give me a wide range of body types for my photos. In the pictures, my models will be wearing a black sports bra/bandeau and black compression shorts. Depending on what body pose the model is assigned, there will be a certain word written on a part of their body. This will be focused towards health care and how it applies. I will be taking and editing my pictures in a gray scale to add infuses to the human body and the curvature of the muscles.

GENDER I 2:50-3:05 p.m., Meeting Room B

TITLE: The Association between Socioeconomic Status and Maternal Trauma on Mother-Infant Attachment

AUTHORS: Jessica Partridge, Francesca Altieri-Synan, Georcol Gomillion, Teresa Rutledge

FACULTY: Dr. John Christopher

COLLEGE: Health Sciences

ABSTRACT:

The attachment between mother and infant is the foundation for development of cognition and behavior. John Bowlby suggested that infants should experience a warm, intimate relationship with the mother so that enjoyment is felt by both to succeed in cognitive and behavioral development. However, certain factors such as socioeconomic status and symptoms of trauma negatively impact the attachment bond between mother and infant. Previous research studies have observed predictors of mother-infant attachment; however, research has not been conducted to measure the association between socioeconomic status and symptoms of trauma experienced by the mother on the quality of attachment between mother and infant. We expect to find that despite the mother's socioeconomic status, if the mother has experienced a traumatic event during childhood or adulthood, her symptoms of trauma will impact her maternal bond with her infant. Biological mothers of infants between the ages of two and five years will complete questionnaires related to demographics and symptoms of trauma. Statistical analyses will be conducted to measure the association between these factors. The outcome of the analyses, along with limitations of the study, will be discussed upon completion of the study. Key findings will be interpreted and compared to previous research. These findings will be used to aid future researchers in better understanding how these predictors combined will impact mother-infant attachment.

GENDER I 3:10-3:25 p.m., Meeting Room B

TITLE: When I Think, I Must Speak: Women in Theatre of World War 2

AUTHOR: Sarah Dove

FACULTY: Dr. Ann Demling

COLLEGE: Fine Arts & Humanities

ABSTRACT:

Theatre of war has a long and difficult history, from the wars of the Greeks to the French Revolution, and even into the present day. However, never was theatre so used to make a statement about war as it was before and after World War Two. The entire world was in a state of change, and theatre artists felt it was their job to record these changes, and hopefully influence them for the better. Not only were international alliances shifting and settling throughout these years, there was also a remarkable social change happening throughout the world. The roles of women changed drastically throughout the war, and continued to grow and change after the war despite men returning home who just wanted to return to the status quo. However, despite the progress women made in the workplace, the stereotypes created about their interests and personalities remained. Ultimately, the theatre written immediately before and after World War Two captures and reflects both the changing feelings women had about their new roles and responsibilities, as well as the feelings of displacement and resentment men experienced in the aftermath of the war.

IMPROVEMENTS I

IMPROVEMENTS I 3:30-3:35 p.m., Meeting Room C

TITLE: Child Sexual Abuse: Differences in Trauma Symptoms across Victim Characteristics and Familiarity of the Perpetrator

AUTHORS: Gabrielle Green, Shanteria Owens

FACULTY: Dr. Julie Battle

COLLEGE: Health Sciences

ABSTRACT:

Child sexual abuse (CSA) can have profound effects on the survivors and their families. The study of CSA is a topic of central importance to our understanding of the severity of this issue. Current empirical work suggests that there are negative social, emotional, behavioral, and psychological consequences associated with CSA. In the present research, we hypothesize that there will be a difference across genders in the number of trauma symptoms exhibited by the survivors of child sexual abuse; that number of trauma symptoms exhibited will be higher for the individuals whose perpetrator is a first degree relative compared to the individuals whose perpetrator is not a first degree relative; and that there will be a difference across genders in the number of survivors for whom the perpetrator is a first degree relative. Trauma symptoms will be measured using the Child PTSD Symptom Scale (CPSS; Foa, Johnson, Feeny, & Treadwell, 2001) which covers three subscales that correspond with avoidance, re-experiencing, and arousal symptoms of PTSD. Combined these scales provide a total PTSD symptom severity score. For the present study, we expect to obtain approximately 75 to 100 participants between the ages of 3 and 17 from a non-profit mental health agency in Gainesville, GA. In this presentation, we will provide a review of the literature in the area of CSA in addition to our proposed methods for conducting our research. In conclusion, this project, by examining survivor characteristics and trauma symptomatology, contributes to our understanding of the impact of child sexual abuse.

IMPROVEMENTS I 3:50-4:05 p.m., Meeting Room C

TITLE: Perceptions of Life after Stroke and the Journey to Return to Work

AUTHOR: Dr. Tamara Mills

COLLEGE: Health Sciences

ABSTRACT:

More than four million people in the United States have survived a stroke and are living with stroke related disabilities. Over 50% of stroke related disabilities are upper extremity (UE) motor impairments. These impairments limit the functional tasks stroke survivors can perform to not only be able to live independently, but also to return to work. Inability to return to work due to UE dysfunction after stroke may have a significant psychological impact on an individual and could cause anxiety, depression, loss of identity, reduced self-esteem, and decreased satisfaction in quality of life. Presently, there are a limited number of qualitative studies that examine a stroke survivor's experiences and journey of returning to work. The primary purpose of this study was to gather the perceptions about the lived experiences of stroke survivors, who are at least six months post-stroke and are either working in some capacity or who are no longer able to work due to the limitations of stroke. An additional objective of the study was to obtain information regarding resources, challenges, and opportunities stroke survivors perceive are beneficial to assist in maintaining employment and/or re-entering the workplace. Findings from this study may be utilized to increase awareness of the issues stroke survivor's face related to returning to work, and the importance of his/her role as a productive member of their family and society. Results from this study may also provide information to assist researchers and rehabilitation practitioners in the development and implementation of treatment interventions that incorporate work related skills along the continuum of care for stroke survivors

IMPROVEMENTS I 4:10-4:25 p.m., Meeting Room C

TITLE: The Effects of Yoga on the Psychological Health of College Students

AUTHORS: Jennifer Cohrs, Mackenzie Throne

FACULTY: Dr. John Christopher

COLLEGE: Health Sciences

ABSTRACT:

The majority of current literature discusses yoga as a treatment for several physical and mental conditions. However, there is very limited research on yoga's effectiveness among the college student population. This study examined the effectiveness of yoga on anxiety, and stress within an undergraduate college population. To address this goal, the researchers examined the overall effects of physical fitness, and compared that to the effects of yoga in a sample of 50 college students engaged in those yoga and fitness classes. Based on previous research, both yoga and physical fitness should affect participants by reducing anxiety and stress levels. It is also predicted that yoga would have a greater effect on those symptoms. The research design is a pretest/posttest design, as the anxiety and stress measures were administered at two separate times within a five week period. The data analysis results showed that there was no significant effect for yoga or fitness classes across the anxiety and stress pretest/posttest measures. Additionally, there was no significance of yoga or fitness classes on anxiety after controlling for the effects of depression on anxiety. These findings, while inconsistent with the existing literature, are likely a result of methodological limitations. These findings, study limitations and recommendations will be discussed during the session.

TITLE: Gamification in Interior Design Curriculum

AUTHOR: Heidi Plumb

FACULTY: Prof. Lynn Jones

COLLEGE: Fine Arts & Humanities

ABSTRACT:

Gamification is the application of game elements in a non-game environment (Deterding, Dixon, Khaled, & Nacke 2011). It is the concept of applying game mechanics and game design techniques to engage and motivate individuals to reach their goals (Dicheva, Dichev, Agre, & Angelova, 2015, p 75). Gamification has been growing in the educational market since the early 2000's. More recently, the desire and interest for gamification has exploded (Hamari, Koivisto & Sarsa, 2014). Gamification has become an integral part of higher education, with many colleges and universities striving to find applications for gamification within their own courses (Leaning, 2015). Considering the increased desire for gamified elements in higher education, it seems reasonable to find activities and methods that use gamified elements in interior design curriculums. The purpose of this research is to determine gamified content currently implemented in interior design curriculum, and the correlating statistical benefit. As application of this evidence, interior design specific gamified content will be developed for use by interior design educators. A qualitative and quantitative survey was constructed and disseminated to interior design educators, with the goal of determining to what extent gamified content is currently implemented, and the statistical benefit, if any, of the application. Research on gaming in higher education and results from the survey will be included in the presentation.

INNOVATIONS I 2:50-3:05 p.m., Physical Therapy Room 152

TITLE: Implementation of Project 3D: Problem Solving and Critical Thinking as Readiness for 21st Century STEM Careers Through the Use of 3D Printers with Elementary and Middle Grade Students

AUTHORS: Dr. Billi Bromer, Karen Henman

COLLEGE: Education

ABSTRACT:

PROJECT 3D is a BUPOG funded and IRB approved research project. It is also a collaborative effort among full-time and adjunct faculty from the College of Education and three classroom teachers trained in Science/Technology/Engineering/Math(STEM) who are in schools in which Brenau teacher candidates may be placed for student teaching and field experiences. 3D printers have been placed in three K-8 classrooms to allow students to create the tangible items they digitally design. Digital design of objects by K-8 students encourages problem-solving as science and math standards are implemented in elementary and middle school classrooms. Surveys were distributed by the principal investigators to the K-8 students at the onset of the project in November, 2015 and redistributed in February to assess the change in K-8 student awareness and understanding of the digital design and 3D printing process. The researchers hope to demonstrate that the use of digital design and 3D printing in the classroom can better prepare K-8 students for the college and career readiness skills they will need in 21st century jobs. Education majors in Brenau's Women's College prepared STEM lesson plans in their science methods classes. It is hoped that future research will enable the three classroom teachers to implement the lessons developed by Brenau students and will provide feedback to the students on their effectiveness in the classroom. This project began during the fall of 2015 and is continuing through the rest of the academic year.

INNOVATIONS I 3:10-3:25 p.m., Physical Therapy Room 152

TITLE: The Early Mobility Program: A New Model of Clinical Education

AUTHORS: Dr. Mary Thigpen, Tracy A Wright

FACULTY: Dr. John Christopher

COLLEGE: Health Sciences

ABSTRACT:

These are challenging times for health care, and for the education of health care providers. An aging workforce, shortages in health care providers, and burdened educational systems all contribute to obstacles in the provision of optimal care to our patients, as well as the provision of optimal education to our physical therapy students. The Early Mobility Program is a collaborative model between NGHS Nursing and Brenau PT developed with the purpose of addressing these challenges. This type of Clinical Education Model provides an integrated clinical experience early within a physical therapy curriculum without overtaxing the physical therapy clinics. Second, the Early Mobility Program provides an interdisciplinary healthcare model to meet the extreme and urgent need for early mobility for acute care clients within the hospital setting. The Early Mobility Program is currently being piloted with Brenau University's inaugural DPT class. Our DPT students participate in early mobility tasks with patients under the supervision of PT clinical instructors on two units at NGHS for a total of 4 hours per week. We have two specific aims of research for this program. First, we plan to demonstrate the use of this model as an effective learning experience to improve the confidence, professional behaviors, and basic clinical skills of our DPT students in preparation for their full-time clinical experiences. Second, we plan to demonstrate the feasibility and safety of this program and the steps to implement an Early Mobility Program within similar healthcare and educational settings.

INQUIRIES I

INQUIRIES I 3:30-3:45 p.m., Physical Therapy Room 152

TITLE: Brenau University's Paul Cézanne Landscape with Village: Is it Authentic?

AUTHORS: Ashley Motes

FACULTY: Prof. Mary Beth Looney

COLLEGE: Fine Arts & Humanities

ABSTRACT:

This research looks into the work of Paul Cézanne, an impressionist painter during the nineteenth century, and the mystery behind the legitimacy of a particular Cézanne painting. The paper will address the obscurity questioning the authenticity of his titled work *Landscape with Village* and the science and techniques that are involved with determining how a work of art is deemed authentic or a fabrication. Inquiring about the authenticity of a work should not be seen as skeptical but merely cautious due to the ongoing rise of forgeries of prominent artists.

INQUIRIES I *3:50-4:05 p.m., Physical Therapy Room 152*

TITLE: Exploring the Relationship between Cardiac Coherence and Cognitive Function in a Geriatric Population

AUTHORS: Jensen Davis, Britney Allen

FACULTY: Dr. Maria Zayas

COLLEGE: Health Sciences

ABSTRACT:

Research indicates that heart rate variability (HRV) biofeedback-supported training in emotional self-regulation is related to increased cardiac coherence, which has been shown to correlate with a reduction in perceived stress and increased psychological well-being and cognitive function. This study explores these relationships in an older adult population, who may experience cognitive function decline. This study examines emotional self-regulation training through intentional activation of positive emotions supported by HRV biofeedback practice. Researchers examine relationships between participation in the training and indicators of stress and psychological well-being as these relate to cognitive functioning. 15, 65+ year-olds participate in a pre-post training intervention. Cardiac coherence is measured using the HeartMath emWave system. Also given are psychological tests, including Perceived Stress Scale, Denier's Psychological Well-being, a digit span task, trail-making task, and the Memory Impairment Screen. A four-week emotional self-regulation training program with adjunctive HRV-based biofeedback practice is implemented. A positive relationship between cardiac coherence and cognitive function is expected. It is also expected that pretest to posttest cognitive function will increase in the domains of working memory, episodic memory, and divided attention. It is anticipated that an increase in psychological well-being and a decrease in stress will occur from pretest to posttest. Information gained from this study will serve as a basis for future research involving emotional self-regulation training using supportive HRV-based biofeedback in older adult populations.

INQUIRIES I *4:10-4:25 p.m., Physical Therapy Room 152*

TITLE: What It Takes to Make a Game

AUTHOR: Prof. Mary Beth Looney

COLLEGE: Fine Arts & Humanities

ABSTRACT:

Educational games are big buzzwords in k-12 and higher education realms. Their rising popularity has led to the offer of nationally competitive grants for incentivizing their creation and use. So how complex is the design of an effective, rewarding and learning outcome-centered educational game? This presentation addresses the author's ongoing research and methodologies for constructing an art history game for the college classroom.

INTERSECTIONS I

INTERSECTIONS I 1:30-1:45 p.m., Physical Therapy Room 152

TITLE: Brenau University's Auguste Renoir Painting: A Question of Authenticity

AUTHOR: Karis Williams

FACULTY: Prof. Mary Beth Looney

COLLEGE: Fine Arts & Humanities

ABSTRACT:

Brenau's campus holds a few works from famously known artists who have authentic and artistic styles that make it easy to distinguish their art pieces amongst others. These include works by Rauschenberg and Warhol, and Brenau University's Pierre-Auguste Renoir "Girl on a Path" painting. Unfortunately, because these artists' work show originality, many of them are duplicated as hoaxes of the real product. The "Girl on a Path" painting is a prized piece that is hung in the president's office of Brenau University. The title itself embodies the Brenau Woman's image, a woman on a journey through Brenau; but there has been speculation of its authenticity. Finding out the real authenticity of this piece can be challenging if the reluctance to knowing the truth about it is prominent; but if emotions are set aside, the closer to the conclusion. Procedures for finding the real authenticity begin by recognizing key similarities that link the painter to the painting. Ultimately, the key instrument that can lead to a stronger analysis of this painting is a black light. By reading the signature with this light, the age of the signature can be determined. Depending on the color of the ink, the light will show if it was from the same time period as Pierre-Auguste Renoir's other works. Though it is unlikely to find a definite conclusion, examining the piece in greater detail will lead to the way to finding its legitimacy.

INTERSECTIONS I 1:50-2:05 p.m., Physical Therapy Room 152

TITLE: How does participation in a disease self-management program impact perception of self-efficacy to manage disease and to prevent falls?

AUTHOR: Prof. Kay Graham

COLLEGE: Health Sciences

ABSTRACT:

Introduction: Chronic disease self-management programs (CDSMP) and fall prevention programs (FPP) are important tools to minimize aging effects of increasing chronic disease and risk of falls. These programs share similar course structure, content, measurement outcomes and theory constructs related to self-efficacy (SE) but the impact of CDSMP on fall-related SE had not been explored. This mixed method study aimed to identify changes in fall-related SE following CDSMP participation, identify any relationship between SE to manage disease and fall-related SE, and explore older adult perception and understanding regarding SE for disease management and fall-related SE following participation in CDSMP.

Methodology: A sequential design facilitated understanding of older adult perceptions regarding self-efficacy. Baseline and post SE scales (manage conditions and manage falls), n=36, were collected from older adults participating in a six-week CDSMP. Interview phase: 15 older adults were interviewed following CDSMP participation using open ended questions. Principal component analysis of scales, reliability, correlations, dependent t-tests and nonparametric Wilcoxon Sign Rank test were performed. Interview transcripts were coded using constant comparative methodology.

Results: Scales loaded on PCA as separate components. Fall-related SE increased significantly following CDSMP. No significant change noted for SE to manage conditions. Older adults perceived positive course benefits on both types of SE. Further consideration of broader health self-management needs to be explored. Larger “n” studies should follow to further investigate effect of CDSMP participation

INTERSECTIONS I 2:10-2:25 p.m., Physical Therapy Room 152

TITLE: Tangible and Intangible Truths

AUTHOR: Dr. James Taylor

COLLEGE: Business & Mass Communication

ABSTRACT:

At the Fall 2016 faculty retreat, Brenau University President Dr. Schrader encouraged faculty to interact with students and with each other so as to explore “intellectual and spiritual” topics. This project is an attempt to act on this charge by exploring the intersection of the research of tangible and intangible truths. The basis of research is to discover truths. It is the mission of academia to discover these truths and to disseminate them to students and to the world at large. The Brenau Ideal includes the call to “enjoy the freedom which comes from knowledge of the “Truth”. Some systems are of a tangible nature wherein data can be collected and hypotheses considered via the scientific method. Truths often remain masked by the omnipresent nature of Type I and Type II errors. In industry, truths about process cause-and-effect relationships are investigated with industrial methods of research such as Six Sigma, wherein Type I and Type II errors also persist. Recent studies have indicated that many attempts to replicate healthcare and psychology research findings have been unsuccessful. The explorations of intangible truths present their own challenges. In this project the scientific method will be contrasted with other means of truth testing.

INTERSECTIONS II

INTERSECTIONS II 3:30-4:25 p.m., Physical Therapy Room 127

TITLE: BEINGS 2015: Biotech and the Ethical Imagination: A Global Summit

AUTHORS: Dr. Heather Ross, Dr. Andrea Birch, Dr. David Miller, Dr. Gale Starich

COLLEGE: Health Sciences

ABSTRACT:

The BEINGS International Summit took place in Atlanta, Georgia on May 16-18, 2015. This international summit brought together philosophers, basic scientists, lawyers, journalists, clinicians and students to delve into the power and scope of biotechnology now and in the future. Given the ever-changing landscape of biotechnology, the goal of this summit was to work toward consensus definitions of the aspirations, limits and directions of biotechnology. Summit presentations came from all disciplines, including popular authors Margaret Atwood and Steven Pinker, to discuss various viewpoints of the topic areas at hand. Healthy debate within panel discussions delved into a deeper treatment of these issues, and all conversation transcripts and panel/audience questions were collected. The primary action item stemming from the summit was to create a summary document outlining principles to guide our progression in biotechnology. For the subsequent team-based drafting sessions, volunteer writing delegates digested and discussed presentations, discussions and submitted comments in order to create the foundation written document. The main topics under bioethics that were born from this summit are: What are the goals of these technologies and therapies?; Alien organisms and new (ID)entities; Bioterror; Ownership; and Donorship. The current symposium session will relate the proceedings of this summit and the ensuing writing process in more detail, followed by an open Q&A session and panel discussion based on case presentations that are or could be ripped from the headlines.

TITLE: The Effects of a Fatal Vision Goggle Intervention on Middle School Aged Children’s Attitudes on Drinking and Driving and Texting and Driving as Related to Impulsivity: A Within-Subjects Design

AUTHOR: Brandi Turpin

FACULTY: Dr. Julie Battle

COLLEGE: Health Sciences

ABSTRACT:
Distracted driving is a dangerous and pervasive problem. Two of the most common distracted driving behaviors are drinking and driving and texting and driving. Because distracted driving is a common and dangerous practice in the US, researchers have generated theories as to why some are more likely to drink and drive and text and drive. The personality trait of impulsivity may help explain why individuals engage in risky behaviors while driving. Early adolescence is a developmental period in which important attitudes and behaviors are developed, therefore, adolescence is an appropriate time to implement interventions that may influence healthy driving attitudes and behaviors. Current early intervention programs aimed at deterring risky driving behaviors have been unsuccessful. Fatal vision goggles (FVGs) interventions have been shown to be effective in encouraging healthy attitudes toward drinking and driving in college-aged populations. The current study aimed to evaluate the effects of an FVG intervention on 8th graders’ attitudes toward drinking and driving and texting and driving. Sixty-one students were recruited and randomly assigned to one of four treatment groups. Treatment groups included driving a pedal go-kart through an obstacle course, driving a pedal go-kart while texting, driving a pedal go-kart while wearing FVGs, and driving a pedal go-kart while texting and wearing FVGs. Pre and post measurements of attitudes toward drinking and driving and texting and driving were administered. Impulsivity levels were also measured. Appropriate statistical analyses were run to understand group differences and intervention implications.

INTERVENTIONS I 4:50-5:05 p.m., Physical Therapy Room 152

TITLE: The Effects of a Fatal Vision Goggle Intervention on Middle School Aged Children’s Attitudes on Drinking and Driving and Texting and Driving as Related to Impulsivity: A Within-Subjects Design

AUTHOR: Tiffany Lester, Rachael Valencia, Allison Carey

FACULTY: Dr. Julie Battle

COLLEGE: Health Sciences

ABSTRACT:
Distracted driving is a dangerous and pervasive problem. Two of the most common distracted driving behaviors are drinking and driving and texting and driving. Because distracted driving is a common and dangerous practice in the US, researchers have generated theories as to why some are more likely to drink and drive and text and drive. The personality trait of impulsivity may help explain why individuals engage in risky behaviors while driving. Early adolescence is a developmental period in which important attitudes and behaviors are developed, therefore, adolescence is an appropriate time to implement interventions that may influence healthy driving attitudes and behaviors. Current early intervention programs aimed at deterring risky driving behaviors have been unsuccessful. Fatal vision goggles (FVGs) (goggles that simulate alcohol intoxication) interventions have been shown to be effective in encouraging healthy attitudes toward drinking and driving in college-aged populations. The current study aims to evaluate the effects of an FVG intervention on 8th graders’ attitudes toward drinking and driving and texting and driving. Eighty students will be recruited and randomly assigned to one of four treatment groups. Treatment groups will include driving a big wheel through an obstacle course, driving a big wheel while texting, driving a big wheel while wearing FVGs, and driving a big wheel while texting and wearing FVGs. Pre and post measurements of attitudes toward drinking and driving and texting and driving will be administered. Impulsivity levels will be measured.

INTERVENTIONS I 5:05-5:25 p.m., Physical Therapy Room 152

TITLE: The Effects of a Fatal Vision Goggles Intervention on Middle School Aged Children’s Practice Driving Behaviors, Attitudes towards Drinking and Driving, and Attitudes Towards Texting and Driving

AUTHOR: Tiffany Lester, Rachael Valencia, Allison Carey

FACULTY: Dr. Julie Battle

COLLEGE: Health Sciences

ABSTRACT:
Distracted driving, including drinking and driving as well as texting and driving, has become a big problem for our society. Prevention programs focus on the effect of driving under the influence but none focus on the effect of texting while driving. In addition, programs tend to focus on college-aged populations. This study will examine the impact of an intervention program on middle school students’ ability to drive without errors, on their attitudes towards drinking and driving, and on their attitudes towards texting and driving. In order to address this goal, researchers will examine functional ability to operate a pedal go-cart on a driving course under various conditions: control condition, Fatal Vision Goggles (FVGs) condition, texting condition, and texting and FVGs condition. This study will be conducted with a group of 70-90 eighth graders of various ethnicities, both boys and girls. Researchers will measure attitudes towards drinking and driving and attitudes towards texting and driving both before and after the intervention. During the intervention, researchers will measure time to complete course and driving mistakes in each condition. It is hypothesized that there will be longer course completion times and more errors in the distracted driving conditions than in the control condition. It is also hypothesized that students will demonstrate less positive attitudes towards drinking and driving and texting and driving following the intervention.

PEDAGOGY I

PEDAGOGY I 4:30-4:45 p.m., Physical Therapy Room 127

TITLE: A School for the Arts: a History of Art Education and Art Education Programming at Brenau University

AUTHORS: Haley Gill

FACULTY: Prof. Mary Beth Looney

COLLEGE: Fine Arts & Humanities

ABSTRACT:

The purpose of this study is to allow us to better understand an element of the history of fine arts education at Brenau University. Research findings will address the types of for-credit and not-for-credit education programs in art and there will be discussion of the Art Education degree's rise and fall in popularity since Brenau was founded. The presenter will compare and contrast the value of an Art Education degree in the 20th century to an Art Education degree in the 21st century, as well as a compare and contrast a woman's historical involvement and importance in fine arts and education from the 20th century to the present.

PEDAGOGY I 4:50-5:05 p.m., Physical Therapy Room 127

TITLE: African-American Communities in the Rural South and the Built Environment

AUTHOR: Johnnifer Brown

FACULTY: Prof. Lynn Jones

COLLEGES: Fine Arts & Humanities

ABSTRACT:

The purpose of this study is to identify the characteristics of the built environment that support the home, family, civic, and community structure of African Americans living within the rural south of the United States of America. The built environment consists of the buildings constructed by human beings within a community. Further, this study seeks to find effective community design to cultivate African Americans returning to the rural south to live. Gathering research for a site or community is crucial for design. Using photo analysis and ethnographic observation, the history and background of a landscape and the social and economic dynamics can point to relevant design issues. Both ethnography and photo analysis provide an emotional connection to a community and captivate the hearts of the residents. The research will also include an unstructured, open-ended interview with residents to add depth to the visual observations. Big Zion, Alabama was selected for the study, based on its demographics including median income, education levels, home values and high percentages of African Americans residing under the age of 65. The majority of the businesses owned in Big Zion are by African Americans. Big Zion was originally established as a rural community. This presentation will review the pivotal movements in the history of the African American southern communities and results from the photo analysis, ethnography observations and interviews with participants residing in Big Zion.

PEDAGOGY I 5:10-5:25 p.m., Physical Therapy Room 127

TITLE: Cadaver case studies: learning from the past, a pilot study

AUTHORS: Dr. James Lewis, Dr. Mary Thigpen,
Dr. Deon Thompson (Georgia State University)

COLLEGE: Health Sciences

ABSTRACT:

Case studies are valued as a teaching method often used in healthcare education. Gross Anatomy II (PT 6800) is a course taught at Georgia State University (GSU) Doctor of Physical Therapy (DPT) program for the 1st year students. Joint dissection occurs in small groups including 2-3 specific joints. Using a case study approach, students are required to research a clinical question relative to discovered pathology in one of the joints. Students present their findings to the class as a 15-minute teaching module or in the annual GSU Continuing Education Conference. Subjects: 23 volunteers of 36 students in one cohort of the GSU DPT program. Methods and Materials: Student groups presented 11 case studies to the class or to licensed physical therapist. At the completion of their 4th semester students were polled using Survey Monkey to determine their perceptions on how the cadaver case study learning experience had impacted their current anatomical knowledge as well as relevant didactic classes that followed. Analysis: A frequency distribution was used to evaluate the responses. Results: 46% and 47% of students strongly agreed or agreed respectively that the cadaver case study was a good learning experience, assisted with learning in other classes, and promoted long-term retention of the material. Conclusions: We anticipate that exposing students to advanced levels of learning through case studies that explore normal and pathologic anatomy could promote a salient, long term learning process that will persist in future didactic and clinical course work.

POSTER

POSTER 5:30 p.m., Thomas Atrium

TITLE: Better Nutrition by Increased Knowledge of Fast Food Nutritional Components

AUTHORS: Corina Tamas, Patricia Gonzalez, Marie Lacossiere, Ananke Djatsa

FACULTY: Dr. Betty Daniels

COLLEGE: Health Sciences

ABSTRACT:

The purpose of this project was to decrease fast food consumption of residents of the Rainbow Village Community, resulting in improved health and eating behaviors in the population. Brenau University nursing students met with the program director who identified the consumption of fast food as one of the health issues in the community. The population is 18 homeless single women with children and one homeless married couple. The adults of the community are required to attend a weekly class within the community for the purpose of learning life skills for promoting health and successful independent living. Content of the presentation was the increased risk for heart disease and diabetes associated with fast food consumption and healthier alternatives for eating. The benefits of home cooking and the negative impact of sugar in the body was included. The knowledge of the residents about fast food consumption increased by 20.7% based on pre- and posttest measurements. Residents were engaged and enjoyed the group activities.

POSTER 5:30 p.m., Thomas Atrium

TITLE: Better Nutrition by Increased Knowledge of Fast Food Nutritional Components

AUTHORS: Arshnoor Babwani, Jessica Fowlere, Naomi Coroama, Marissa Galan

FACULTY: Dr. Betty Daniels

COLLEGE: Health Sciences

ABSTRACT:

The purpose of this project was to teach a private daycare class of 22 boys and girls between the ages of 3-5 years about food categories and that healthy eating can be fun. Interactive gaming was used during our initial visit to identify the learning needs. Through this assessment we identified a lack of knowledge of fruits and vegetables. Our education process was centered on age appropriate learning through visually stimulating colors as well as pictures. Our final visit involved interactive learning with the children which concluded with the interactive game to evaluate their knowledge, which reflected a 50% increase in knowledge.

POSTER 5:30 p.m., Thomas Atrium

TITLE: Better Nutrition by Increased Knowledge of Fast Food Nutritional Components

AUTHORS: Lisa Hayworth, Tangela Hendricks, Katy Littrell, Nicole Matthews

FACULTY: Dr. Betty Daniels

COLLEGE: Health Sciences

ABSTRACT:

The purpose of this project was to teach nutritional concepts related to MyPlate to children and families who participate in Boys and Girls Club of Hall County (GCHC). The educational event occurred at a fall festival sponsored by the BGCHC. The intent was to make a fun and interactive game to allow children to learn from a hands-on experience. Participants in the game were between 4 and 12 years of age and were from low income families. A matching game was developed which resulted in 63% of the children selecting healthy plates with 3 out of 5 categories correct; 37% chose the unhealthy plates. Seventy-three percent of the participants stated they had previous knowledge of MyPlate. The conclusion reached by the Brenau University nursing students was the concepts of MyPlate need re-enforcement throughout the community and over time.

POSTER 5:30 p.m., Thomas Atrium

TITLE: Better Nutritional Understanding Through a Cooking Show at Myrtle Terrace

AUTHORS: Matthew Smith, Jon Martin, Kellie Edmondson

FACULTY: Dr. Betty Daniels

COLLEGE: Health Sciences

ABSTRACT:

Intervention Goal: Meeting nutritional needs of Myrtle Terrace residents by increasing their health literacy resulting in healthier individuals Myrtle Terrace houses lower SES individuals and couples over 55 years of age in Gainesville, GA. Brenau University nursing students used the community kitchen facility at Myrtle Terrace to host a cooking class with an educational twist. The class focused on healthy alternatives to traditional every-day and holiday meals. Twenty-four community residents attended the cooking class, a significant increase from the usual average of 4-5 participants in previous activates. Participants gained a new set of “cooking skills” for meal preparation which was encouraged to be passed down to younger generations. Emphasis was placed on the importance of good nutrition. A client specific cookbook was developed and shared with residents at the event. This educational intervention provided increased access and utility for healthy eating.

POSTER 5:30 p.m., Thomas Atrium

TITLE: Teen Maze: An Interactive Experience for Decision Making

AUTHORS: Lindsay Johnson, Morgan Barnes, Amanda Gaddy, Heather Vogel,
Chelsea Newberry

FACULTY: Dr. Betty Daniels

COLLEGE: Health Sciences

ABSTRACT:

The health and safety of adolescents in a community is a primary public health concern. Poor decisions on the part of teens often results in higher STIs, accidents, unplanned pregnancies and general health. Experiential learning has been shown to be effective in reducing risks for these health issues. (Qualters, 2010) Teen Maze is a county-wide event designed to teach 8th graders in Hall County the consequences of poor decision making. As part of this experiential learning event where teens were randomly assigned consequences of hypothetical decisions, Brenau University nursing students provided general and pregnancy-specific nutritional education. The Hall County Family Connections Coordinator provided collaboration for the needs assessment in developing the teaching plan. Teens were given a low-literacy, hands-on activity with visual aids and tactile learning methods. At the conclusion of the learning session over half of the students were able to correctly differentiate among foods which were predominantly carbohydrates or proteins, as well as had basic knowledge of changes in nutritional needs during pregnancy.

TITLE: Auditing the Federal Reserve: What does the FORM Act of 2015 mean to the U.S Monetary Policy and the Economy?

AUTHORS: Prof. Fassil Fanta

COLLEGE: Business & Mass Communication

ABSTRACT:

This research project investigates the monetary policy implication of the new bill passed in the House on November 2015- Fed Oversight Reform and Modernization Act of 2015 (the FORM Act). In light of the new proposed bill, the paper also presents the ongoing debate on rule vs. discretionary monetary policy. It specifically asks the following research question: Which policy regime results in a better macroeconomic stability? To answer this question, I compare the volatility index generated from major macroeconomic variables in these two monetary policy regimes in U.S for the period 1960-2015. To construct a standardized measure of volatility index, I first run GARCH (1, 1) model for inflation, real GDP growth rate, short-term interest rate and exchange rate, and then standardized each series using its own mean and standard deviation. By assuming equal weight for each standardized series and by adding them together, I generate the volatility index for the whole study period. Comparing the macroeconomic volatility under the two monetary policy regimes conducted by the Fed would give policy makers and investors a clear understanding of the implication of a monetary policy choice and macroeconomic performance.

TRENDS I 1:50-2:05 *p.m., Meeting Room B*

TITLE: The Oil Curse Debate Inside Oil States

AUTHORS: Sabrina Hodges, Victoria Swaim, Jennette Gordon, Bailey Dodson,
Becca Wilson

FACULTY: Dr. Gnimbin Ouattara

COLLEGE: Fine Arts & Humanities

ABSTRACT:

According to Princeton University Professor Michael Ross, the developing world, except for countries without oil, has become wealthier, more democratic, and more peaceful since 1980. Some oil states in Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America are even worse off. From 1980 to 2006, per capita income fell 45 percent in Gabon and 85 percent in Iraq, while decades of civil war were ravaging Sudan, Iraq, and Colombia. These political and economic problems constitute what is called the “oil curse.” This term means that oil, which constitutes 90 percent of the world’s minerals trade, produces the most problems for the greatest number of countries, including rich countries such as the United States whose oil dependence endangers economic and national security. As a result, the oil curse, sometimes called “resource curse” or “mineral curse,” has been classified as a global issue. This panel discusses this issue from the perspectives of those who see oil as a blessing and those who reject it as a curse. Group 4 analyzes the history of the oil curse. Group 5 assesses how the oil curse is viewed in the scholarly community. Group 6 emulates the Doha Debates and investigates the oil curse debate inside oil states.

TRENDS I 2:10-2:25 *p.m., Meeting Room B*

TITLE: The Oil Curse: Views from the Scholarly Community

AUTHORS: Bethany Green, Hartley Carter, Yi Qian, Teri Shaver

FACULTY: Dr. Gnimbin Ouattara

COLLEGE: Fine Arts & Humanities

ABSTRACT:

According to Princeton University Professor Michael Ross, the developing world, except for countries without oil, has become wealthier, more democratic, and more peaceful since 1980. Some oil states in Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America are even worse off. From 1980 to 2006, per capita income fell 45 percent in Gabon and 85 percent in Iraq, while decades of civil war were ravaging Sudan, Iraq, and Colombia. These political and economic problems constitute what is called the “oil curse.” This term means that oil, which constitutes 90 percent of the world’s minerals trade, produces the most problems for the greatest number of countries, including rich countries such as the United States whose oil dependence endangers economic and national security. As a result, the oil curse, sometimes called “resource curse” or “mineral curse,” has been classified as a global issue. This panel discusses this issue from the perspectives of those who see oil as a blessing and those who reject it as a curse. Group 4 analyzes the history of the oil curse. Group 5 assesses how the oil curse is viewed in the scholarly community. Group 6 emulates the Doha Debates and investigates the oil curse debate inside oil states.

TRENDS II

TRENDS II 2:30-2:45 p.m., Meeting Room C

TITLE: History of the Oil Curse

AUTHORS: Nia Odiase, De’Jah Kedar, Kayla Hayle, Danielle Henry

FACULTY: Dr. Gnimbin Ouattara

COLLEGE: Fine Arts & Humanities

ABSTRACT:

According to Princeton University Professor Michael Ross, the developing world, except for countries without oil, has become wealthier, more democratic, and more peaceful since 1980. Some oil states in Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America are even worse off. From 1980 to 2006, per capita income fell 45 percent in Gabon and 85 percent in Iraq, while decades of civil war were ravaging Sudan, Iraq, and Colombia. These political and economic problems constitute what is called the “oil curse.” This term means that oil, which constitutes 90 percent of the world’s minerals trade, produces the most problems for the greatest number of countries, including rich countries such as the United States whose oil dependence endangers economic and national security. As a result, the oil curse, sometimes called “resource curse” or “mineral curse,” has been classified as a global issue. This panel discusses this issue from the perspectives of those who see oil as a blessing and those who reject it as a curse. Group 4 analyzes the history of the oil curse. Group 5 assesses how the oil curse is viewed in the scholarly community. Group 6 emulates the Doha Debates and investigates the oil curse debate inside oil states.

TRENDS II 2:50-3:05 p.m., Meeting Room C

TITLE: Hollywood and the Oil Curse

AUTHORS: Corrinna Redford, Jacob Tucker, Ashley Spring, Maya Mammetgulyyeva,
Hillary Lord

FACULTY: Dr. Gnimbin Ouattara

COLLEGE: Fine Arts & Humanities

ABSTRACT:

Hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, is a technique designed to recover oil and natural gas from shale rock located miles down the earth. First, companies drill down and turn the drill horizontally; then, they inject a mixture of sand, water, and chemicals at high pressure into the rock; the rock is fractured and the oil and gas inside is released into the drilled well. Critics around the world have recently denounced the deleterious effects of this technology on the environment. They decry fracking as an “oil curse,” and as a global issue, by pointing to the rapid depletion of natural water reservoirs, the pollution of groundwater aquifers, and other environmental problems for people. Together, these critics have called on governments to impose moratoria on frac drilling around the world. This panel discusses the issue of hydraulic fracking from the perspectives of its supporters and its critics. Group 1 analyzes how Hollywood has portrayed the oil industry. Group 2 echoes the point of view of the Left on the “curse” of fracking. They show how fracking for oil and gas has negatively affected people and the environment. Group 3 defends the perspective of the Right on fracking by focusing on its benefits.

TRENDS II 3:10-3:25 p.m., Meeting Room C

TITLE: Women Artists and ‘Genius’ in Literature and Film

AUTHORS: Eenyie Ken-Piaro

FACULTY: Prof. Mary Beth Looney

COLLEGE: Fine Arts & Humanities

ABSTRACT:

This presentation will comparatively examine the qualities of select films and works of literature created by or created about women in the context of ‘artistic genius.’

TRENDS III

TRENDS III 4:30-4:45 p.m., Meeting Room B

TITLE: Fracking and the Left

AUTHORS: Zuhra Nassery, Diamond Leslie, Beth Eldrige, Melissa Conboy,
Samantha Means

FACULTY: Dr. Gnimbin Ouattara

COLLEGE: Fine Arts & Humanities

ABSTRACT:

Hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, is a technique designed to recover oil and natural gas from shale rock located miles down the earth. First, companies drill down and turn the drill horizontally; then, they inject a mixture of sand, water, and chemicals at high pressure into the rock; the rock is fractured and the oil and gas inside is released into the drilled well. Critics around the world have recently denounced the deleterious effects of this technology on the environment. They decry fracking as an “oil curse,” and as a global issue, by pointing to the rapid depletion of natural water reservoirs, the pollution of groundwater aquifers, and other environmental problems for people. Together, these critics have called on governments to impose moratoria on frac drilling around the world. This panel discusses the issue of hydraulic fracking from the perspectives of its supporters and its critics. Group 1 analyzes how Hollywood has portrayed the oil industry. Group 2 echoes the point of view of the Left on the “curse” of fracking. They show how fracking for oil and gas has negatively affected people and the environment. Group 3 defends the perspective of the Right on fracking by focusing on its benefits.

TRENDS III 4:50-5:05 p.m., Meeting Room B

TITLE: Fracking and the Left

AUTHORS: Gracie Dorr, Chyna Brooks, Kirstin Ray, Rebecca Pijls, Amelia Paintain

FACULTY: Dr. Gnimbin Ouattara

COLLEGE: Fine Arts & Humanities

ABSTRACT:

Hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, is a technique designed to recover oil and natural gas from shale rock located miles down the earth. First, companies drill down and turn the drill horizontally; then, they inject a mixture of sand, water, and chemicals at high pressure into the rock; the rock is fractured and the oil and gas inside is released into the drilled well. Critics around the world have recently denounced the deleterious effects of this technology on the environment. They decry fracking as an “oil curse,” and as a global issue, by pointing to the rapid depletion of natural water reservoirs, the pollution of groundwater aquifers, and other environmental problems for people. Together, these critics have called on governments to impose moratoria on frac drilling around the world. This panel discusses the issue of hydraulic fracking from the perspectives of its supporters and its critics. Group 1 analyzes how Hollywood has portrayed the oil industry. Group 2 echoes the point of view of the Left on the “curse” of fracking. They show how fracking for oil and gas has negatively affected people and the environment. Group 3 defends the perspective of the Right on fracking by focusing on its benefits.

TRENDS III 5:10-5:25 p.m., Meeting Room B

TITLE: The Psychophysiology of Ethics and the Training of Future Ethical Business Leaders

AUTHORS: Dr. Maria Zayas, Dr. James Sennett, Prof. Blaine Schultz, Ashley Piegore, Montana Keig

COLLEGE: Health Sciences

ABSTRACT:

Propensity for unethical decision-making is a growing concern for corporations. A study conducted in 2012 with business students demonstrated a high rate of unethical behaviors. There is advocacy for a greater emphasis to be placed on training to reduce the likelihood of immoral decision-making in business. Individuals who demonstrate greater empathy are less likely to morally disengage. Considering the research regarding the central influence of emotional self-regulation in promoting ideal function of the frontal cortex, where processes of social cognition reside such as empathy, an emphasis on emotional self-regulation training is apparent. We expect people who are trained in emotional self-regulation to demonstrate increased empathy, and a corresponding increase in ethical decision-making. An experimental pilot study was conducted to test these hypotheses, which consisted of a four-week training in emotional self-regulation supported by heart-rate variability based biofeedback. Pre and post measures were given to experimental and control group participants, including the Interpersonal Reactivity Index, a measure of empathy, and an ethical decision-making test utilizing the Ross-Garrett Model for Moral Decision-Making. Analysis using SPSS is currently in process to evaluate study data and address the hypotheses. Given the small n=14, SPSS may not accurately reflect meaningful results. Trends in data will be examined using single subject analyses. Implications of the findings will be explored and recommendations made accordingly.

TRENDS IV

TRENDS IV *1:30-1:45 p.m., Meeting Room C*

TITLE: Brenau's Known Art Forgeries by Mark Landis

AUTHOR: Samuel Roper

FACULTY: Prof. Mary Beth Looney

COLLEGE: Fine Arts & Humanities

ABSTRACT:

This presentation will address two known forgeries that were donated to Brenau University's Permanent Art Collection and the unique individual who created them. Driving this inquiry are attempts to understand the rationales, methodologies and skills required for art forgery as well as the business and process of authentication. Finally, the ethical ramifications of forgery will be explored.

TITLE: Examining the Relationship Between Self-Efficacy, Resilience, Perceived Parental Support and Substance Use Among Female College Students

AUTHORS: Taylor Clapp, Amber Thomas, Kamarya Isom

FACULTY: Dr. Gary Bauman

COLLEGE: Health Sciences

ABSTRACT:

The purpose of this study was to determine if female college students' substance use could be predicted from three psychological concepts: self-efficacy, resilience, perceived parental support. Female undergraduate students (N=43) were given four self-report measures about their substance use and the three concepts. The measures provided to the participants were the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey, Coping Self-Efficacy Scale, Perceptions of Parents Scale, and Resilience Scale. The researchers hypothesized that self-efficacy, resilience and perceived parental support individually would be able to predict substance use and that the three constructs combined would be a better predictor of substance use. These hypotheses are consistent with separate research studies on self-efficacy, resilience and perceived-parental support (Bandura, 1986; Larm, Hodgins, Tengstrom, & Larsson, 2010 and Borawski, Levers-Landis, Lovegreen, & Trapi, 2003). Data analysis for this study will be completed March/April 2016.

Keywords: self-efficacy, resilience, perceived parental support, substance use

TITLE: Rising Rates of Eye Strain And Related Illnesses Due to Increases in Smartphone Usage

AUTHOR: Mason Garland

FACULTY: Dr. Rudi Kiefer

COLLEGE: Health Sciences

ABSTRACT:

Use of mobile phones has increased exponentially for the past 10 years, following the introduction of Blackberry phone devices in 1999. Even with modern versions of iPhone and Android, screen sizes are limited to 6" by 3" for the larger models. As functionality and features are expanding continuously, users spend increasing amounts of time looking at these screens. This comes with the development of a medical condition termed digital eye strain, a.k.a. computer vision syndrome, or asthenopia. Most strongly affected is the "Millenials" age bracket, with 68% reporting eye strain. Nearly half (48%) of Generation X showed symptoms, whereas Baby Boomers and children were in the 26% range. This correlates with the average duration and frequency of smartphone usage. Experiments in parallel reading (book vs. mobile device) have shown that traditional books are less challenging to human vision than electronic versions. Computer vision syndrome can lead to serious conditions including visual impairment, motion sickness, dry eye conditions (keratoconjunctivitis sicca), and ocular pain as well as irritation. In addition, rubbing one's eyes increases the potential threat of infection with bacteria and viruses. Projections of mobile phone use for the next 5 years continue the exponential development observed in the past. Standard remedies such as optimization of lighting and body posture may not be realistic, given the fact that smartphones are used "on the go" as well as in office environments. Some new developments, such as anti-eyestrain lenses, may provide relief, but more solutions need to be sought.

PRESIDENT’S OPPORTUNITY GRANT 2015-2016 RECEPTION

THOMAS ATRIUM, 5:30 P.M.		
Irma Alvarado and Jenene Craig <i>Fostering Collaborative Relationships for Rehabilitation Services in the Yucatan</i>	Jenene Craig <i>Interprofessional Partnership between the National Perinatal Association and Brenau University for the Psychosocial Support of NICU Parents</i>	Barbara Schell <i>Invitational Conference: Clinical and Professional Reasoning in Therapeutic Professions</i>
Linda Barton <i>Active Positioning: The Importance of Relevancy</i>	Louise Dunn <i>Initial Validation of a Self-Report Measure to Assess Executive Functioning In Children in the U.S.</i>	Barbara Schell, Vince Yamilkowski, Dina Hewitt, Troy Heidesch, Jenene Craig and Margie Gill <i>Best Practices for Working with Students with Disabilities in Laboratory and Field-Based Settings</i>
Julie Battle <i>Collaboration Between Psychology and Earhart-Edison Exploration Academy at North Hall Middle School</i>	Lori Gann-Smith and Nichole Rawlings <i>Conserving the Historic Clothing Collections at Brenau: Phase II</i>	Robin Underwood <i>The Use of Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction Strategies by Adult Female Survivors of Domestic Violence who Experience Sleep Disturbances</i>
Shelton Bellew <i>Going Global: How to Properly Pack for an International Future</i>	Bonnie Kin <i>The Effectiveness of Validation Techniques with the Cognitively Impaired</i>	
Billi Bromer and Karen Henman <i>Project 3D: Problem Solving and Critical Thinking as Readiness for 21st Century STEM Careers Through the Use of 3D Printers with Elementary and Middle Grade Students</i>	Tamara Mills <i>Development of a Work Retraining Program for Stroke Survivors with Hand and Arm Limitation</i>	Maria Zayas, Blaine Schultz and James Sennett <i>The Psychophysiology of Ethics and the Training of Future Ethical Business Leaders</i>

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