

THE TRANSLATION OF GENOMIC SCIENCE INTO OSTEOPATHIC CLINICAL PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

Held in Conjunction with the 114th Annual Osteopathic Medical Conference & Exposition

53rd Annual AOA Research Conference

November 1-3, 2009

Ernest N. Morial Convention Center, New Orleans, LA

CHAIRS:

*Steven Berley, DO
Doctors' Care*

*John C. Licciardone, DO, MS, MBA
The Osteopathic Research Center*

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AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

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The Translation of Genomic Science into Osteopathic Clinical Practice and Research

53rd Annual

AOA Research Conference

November 1 – 3, 2009

Ernest N. Morial Convention Center

Held in Conjunction with the AOA Osteopathic Medical Conference & Exposition



AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

Under sponsorship of the AOA Council on Research
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AOA Council on Research

The AOA Council on Research sponsors an annual Research Conference held in conjunction with the AOA Osteopathic Medical Conference & Exposition. The primary purpose of the conference is to provide a national forum for osteopathic physicians, scientific researchers, residents and interns, as well as students, who are involved in, support and/or are interested in research. The conference serves to promote research within the osteopathic profession and to allow the profession to demonstrate its research interests and strengths. It is the goal of the conference to disseminate research findings and to create a forum for scientists who conduct research on osteopathic medicine and related topics to discuss their mutual interests concerning funding, administrative policies, and research interests that may lead to collaboration.



Boyd W. Bowden, II, DO, Chair

Dr. Bowden, Chair of the Council, has been a member of the AOA Board of Trustees for over ten years, and has served on the Council on Research since 1998. He is noted for his many years of service to the osteopathic profession, to various health care associations, and for his committed advocacy for osteopathic research.

A graduate of Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine in Kirksville, Missouri, Dr. Bowden has been involved with several different professional organizations including the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, the Governor's Physical Fitness and Sports Advisory Board, and the YMCA - Columbus Medical Advisory Board. In addition, he serves as associate professor of orthopedic surgery at Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine and at Ohio University College of Osteopathic Medicine. A board certified orthopedic surgeon, Dr. Bowden has a group practice in the Columbus, Ohio area and is on staff at Doctors Hospital. He served as team physician for Capital University and Ohio Dominican College.

Table of Contents

Program Co-Chairs	1
Conference Schedule	
Sunday, November 1 st	3
Monday, November 2 nd	4
Tuesday, November 3 rd	5
Presentation Summaries w/Program Schedule	
Sunday, November 1 st	6
Monday, November 2 nd	9
Tuesday, November 3 rd	12
Annual Research Awards	17
Research Conference Presenters	21
Poster Presentation and Student Prize Competition	27
AOA Research Fellows	28
Basic Sciences	28
Clinical Studies	31
Health Policy	32
Medical Education	32
OMM/OPP	33
SOMA	34
Abstracts Published in JAOA, Vol 109, No 8, August 2009	37

**Program Chair
Steven Berley, DO**



Steven Berley, DO, after graduating from the University of Health Sciences in Kansas City, Missouri, completed a residency in Family Medicine and was granted board certification in 1984. He founded DOCTOR'S CARE in 1986 where he maintains a busy clinical practice in Lindenhurst, New York. Dr. Berley has a strong professional interest in the field of Genomic Medicine focusing on interpreting and integrating Genomic information into clinical practice. He writes and lectures to physicians on this topic. Dr. Berley served as the AOA representative at an NIH conference titled "Developing a Blueprint for Primary Care Physician Education in Genomic Medicine". In the second quarter of 2009 he was appointed a member of The Osteopathic Research Center. Dr. Berley also serves as a consultant to a Genomic diagnostic company.

Program Chair
John C. Licciardone, DO, MS, MBA, FACPM



John C. Licciardone, D.O., M.S., M.B.A., F.A.C.P.M., is Executive Director and Osteopathic Heritage Clinical Research Chair at The Osteopathic Research Center located at the University of North Texas Health Science Center – Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine. He also serves as Associate Dean for Clinical Research at the Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine and holds the Richards-Cohen Distinguished Chair in Clinical Research.

He is the first osteopathic physician to have received a Midcareer Investigator Award from the National Institutes of Health. He serves as Principal Investigator for the OSTEOPATHIC Trial (OSTEOPATHic Health outcomes In Chronic low back pain Trial), an ongoing five-year study that seeks to recruit about 500 subjects to evaluate the efficacy of osteopathic manipulative treatment.

He has been an invited keynote speaker at numerous national and international conferences on osteopathic research. He served as a consulting expert on osteopathy to the World Health Organization, and has been the recipient of the Louisa Burns Memorial Lecture Award, the Gutensohn-Denslow Research Award, and the Benjamin L. Cohen Award for Outstanding Research Achievement.

He is a member of the American Osteopathic Association's Mentor Hall of Fame, having mentored students and beginning clinician investigators in osteopathic medicine, biomedical sciences, and public health. He is the founding Editor-in-Chief of Osteopathic Medicine and Primary Care, an independent open-access journal published in conjunction with London-based BioMed Central.

Dr. Licciardone received his D.O. degree from the Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine. He completed a residency in public health and preventive medicine at The Ohio State University College of Medicine and concurrently received a M.S. degree in preventive medicine. He later received a M.B.A. degree in management from Texas Christian University.

53rd Annual AOA Research Conference

The Translation of Genomic Science into Osteopathic Clinical Practice and Research

Conference Schedule

Sunday, November 1, 2009

Session One: The Science Behind Genomics

Ernest N. Morial Convention Center

Room 226 - 227

8:00 - 8:15

Introductory Remarks

Steven Berley, DO, Doctors' Care

John C. Licciardone, DO, MS, MBA

The Osteopathic Research Center

8:15 - 9:00

Keynote Address:

From Genetics to Genomics

W. Gregory Feero, MD, PhD

National Human Genome Research Institute

9:00 - 9:45

**The Current State of Next Generation
DNA Sequencing Technologies**

George Grills, PhD

Cornell University

9:45 - 10:00

Q & A

10:00 - 10:15

Break

10:15 - 11:00

**Osteopathic Principles Applied in the
Genomic Era**

Michael Terzella, DO

New York College of Osteopathic Medicine

11:00 - 11:45

**From Data to Metadata: Bioinformatics in
the Age of Genomics**

David Dooling, PhD

*Washington University School of Medicine -
St. Louis*

11:45 - 12:00

Q & A

12:00 - 1:00

Council on Research Buffet Lunch

Exhibit Hall A & B

1:00 - 5:00

Research Poster Session

*(Poster Set Up Begins at 10:00 am in the convention
Center Exhibit Hall)*

**Hilton New Orleans Riverside
Melrose**

6:00 - 7:00

Research Reception

Monday, November 2, 2009

Session Two: Translational Genomics

Ernest N. Morial Convention Center

Room 226 - 227

**LaNouvelle Orleans Ballroom A – C
Convention Center**

8:00 - 10:00

**Opening Session of the 114th Annual
Osteopathic Medical Conference &
Exposition**

Keynote Address

Janes Carville and Mary Matalin

10:15 - 10:55

**The Coriell Personalized Medicine
Collaborative: Examining the Utility of
Genome-Informed Medicine**

Michael Christman, PhD

Coriell Institute for Medical Research

10:55 - 11:35

**Copy Number Variation (CNV) Analysis
and Causative Mutations**

Jim Chinitz, BS

Population Diagnostics, Inc

11:35 - 12:15

**Translating Genomic Information into
Personalized Medical Care**

Brandon Colby, MD, MBA

Existence Genetics

12:15 - 12:55

Direct-to-Consumer Genetics Testing

Shannon Kieran, MS, CGC

Navigenics

Hilton

1:15-2:30

Alumni Luncheons

Room 225

4:00 – 6:00

Research Directors Meeting

Tuesday, November 3, 2009

Session Three: Clinical Genomics

Ernest N. Morial Convention Center

Room 226 - 227

8:00 - 8:30

An Osteopathic Primary Care Model for Integrating Genomic Medicine into Clinical Practice

Steven Berley, DO

Doctors' Care

8:30 - 9:00

Genomic Factors as Predictors of Response to Osteopathic Manipulative Treatment in Patients with Chronic Low Back Pain

John C. Licciardone, DO, MS, MBA

The Osteopathic Research Center

9:00 - 9:40

Oncogenomics in Clinical Practice

Raoul Tibes, MD, PhD

The Translational Genomics Research Institute

9:40 - 10:20

Pharmacogenomics and the Promise of Personalized Medicine

Yumi Kasai, PhD

Mount Sinai School of Medicine

10:20 - 10:30

Break

10:30 - 11:10

Clinical Neurogenetics

David H. Tegay, DO, FACMG

New York College of Osteopathic Medicine

11:10 - 11:40

The Role of the Genetic Counselor

Judith Benkendorf, MS, CGC

American College of Medical Genetics

11:40 - 12:10

Public Health Issues in Genomic Medicine

Martha Felini, DC, PhD

University of North Texas Health Science Center

12:10 - 12:50

Social and Ethical Issues Pertaining To Genomic Medicine

Roy Martin, DMin

University of North Texas Health Science Center

12:50 - 1:00

Closing Notes

The Translation of Genomic Science into Osteopathic Clinical Practice and Research

Presentation Summaries

Sunday, November 1, 2009

Session One: The Science Behind Genomics

Ernest N. Morial Convention Center

Room 226 - 227

8:15 - 9:00..... Keynote Address: From Genetics to Genomics

W. Gregory Feero, MD, PhD

National Human Genome Research Institute

Summary

Advances spurred by the Human Genome Project have led to an unprecedented decade of discovery in the biomedical sciences. At the outset of the decade, the discoveries were most often related to those conditions in which mutations in one or a few genes, often acting without much environmental influence, result in disease. Midway through the decade, more efficient methods for measuring genetic variation across the entire genome permitted the advent of “genome wide associations studies”. This approach has permitted an unbiased look at the genome for associations between genetic variations and common complex conditions in which multiple genetic alterations interact with the environment to cause disease. Consequently, the genomic underpinnings of conditions, such as heart disease, type 2 diabetes, Alzheimer’s dementia, and cancer are unraveling. Recently, advances in sequencing technologies have begun to shed light on the full breadth of human genetic variation in relation to health and disease. Development of clinical applications based on genomic discoveries has accelerated dramatically – particularly in fields such as oncology – and the future promises a more individualized approach to the management of a wide variety of conditions. Creating a firm evidence base supporting the use of genomic applications, particularly in primary care environments, has not always been a priority – and translational research is a challenge facing genomics in the decades to come.

9:00 - 9:45 The Current State of Next Generation DNA Sequencing Technologies

*George Grills, PhD
Cornell University*

Summary

New DNA sequencing technologies, often called next generation sequencing technologies, are having a fundamental impact on life sciences research and an increasing crucial role in advancing knowledge and understanding in a wide variety of health-related areas of research. They are disruptive technologies in the positive sense, providing qualitatively new alternatives to previously established paradigms of research. New sequencing technologies present an exceptional opportunity for creative applications with potential for breakthrough discoveries. This is a rapidly developing field. These technologies have a wide and growing range of applications, including whole genome assembly, amplicon resequencing, mutation detection, SNP genotyping, small RNA profiling, and genome-wide measurements of protein-nucleic interactions. The Cornell University Life Sciences Core Laboratories Center has implemented various next generation sequencing platforms as academic core facility shared research resources. We have established sample handling methods and informatics tools to build robust processing pipelines in support of these new technologies. Implementation of next generation sequencing platforms as shared resources with multi-disciplinary core facility support enables cost effective access and broad based use of these emerging technologies.

10:15 - 11:00 Osteopathic Principles Applied in the Genomic Era

*Michael Terzella, DO
New York College of Osteopathic Medicine*

Summary

The emerging field of genomics in medicine provides osteopathic physicians with an opportunity to improve the health care provided to millions of people as they discover they have a genetic predisposition to one or more of the myriad diseases that burden our society. The implications of genomics are broad. Many ethical and clinical decisions will eventually be made based on a patient's genetic fingerprint. How will the osteopathic community prepare itself to move forward given the new information afforded it by genomics?

While the osteopathic and non-osteopathic communities will provide preventative medical services to patients with genetic predispositions to a disease state, the osteopathic physician is in a unique position to be able to perform yearly screening tests and preventative treatments with their hands.

Knowing where viscerosomatic reflexes and Chapman's points may occur can help the osteopathic physician to manually screen for organ-related disease. This knowledge would be valuable when performing a yearly physical on a patient with a known genetic propensity for certain diseases.

By decreasing stress levels, helping to maintain homeostasis and incorporating osteopathic teachings into a general medical plan, the osteopathic physician is uniquely qualified to treat and screen patients with genetic predispositions for certain disease states that genomic evaluations may uncover.

11:00 - 11:45 From Data to Metadata: Bioinformatics in the Age of Genomics

David Dooling, PhD

Washington University School of Medicine - St. Louis

Summary

Massively parallel DNA sequencing technologies have revolutionized genomic research. No longer are years spent sequencing a single human genome; this can now be accomplished in about one week. Along with a commensurate drop in cost, this has allowed sequencing to be applied across a wide spectrum of biological and medical research. Such capabilities do not come without their challenges. Generating massive amounts of sequence data requires significant amounts of disk storage and computational capacity. Analyzing the sequence data and extracting biologically relevant results requires yet more disk storage and computational capacity. However, identifying genomic variations that correlate with specific phenotypes requires much more than large information technology infrastructures. Sequencing several genomes per week and performing comparisons between genomic sequences of dozens of patients requires detailed tracking of clinical information, sample information, laboratory processes, and analysis pipelines. The Genome Center at Washington University in St. Louis has developed an information management system that provides this detailed tracking while also allowing extreme flexibility and adaptability as new laboratory processes and analysis tools become available. This talk will detail how this system has been used to sequence DNA from tumor and normal tissues of several dozen cancer patients.

Monday, November 2, 2009

Session Two: Translational Genomics

Ernest N. Morial Convention Center

Room 226 - 227

10:15 - 10:55..... The Coriell Personalized Medicine Collaborative: Examining the Utility of Genome-Informed Medicine

Michael Christman, PhD

Coriell Institute for Medical Research

Summary

The Coriell Personalized Medicine Collaborative (CPMC) is a research study that employs an evidence-based approach to determine the utility of using personal genome information in health management and clinical decision-making¹. The CPMC also aims to build a cohort with rich genotypic and phenotypic data with which to discover genetic variants that affect drug toxicity and efficacy, as well as to discover presently unknown gene variants that elevate a person's risk of cancer and other complex diseases. This forward-looking, collaborative effort involves physicians at several hospital partners, scientists, ethicists, genetic counselors, volunteer study participants, and information technology experts. Its goal is to better understand the impact of personalized or genome-informed, medicine and guide its ethical, legal, and responsible implementation². The study will enroll 10,000 individuals by the end of 2009 with an ultimate goal of 100,000 participants. As of April 2009, there were ~4,000 participants enrolled in the study. There is no charge to study participants.

¹“Personalized Health Care: Pioneers, Partnerships, Progress” A report prepared by the Initiative on Personalized Health Care under Federal HHS Secretary Michael O. Leavitt. Found at:

<http://www.hhs.gov/myhealthcare/news/presonalized-healthcare-2008.html>

²Prainsack, P., Reardon, J., Hindmarsh, R., Gottweis, H., Naue, U., Lunshof, J.E. (2008) “Commentary on Personal Genome Tests”, *Nature* 456, 34-35.

10:55 - 11:35..... Copy Number Variation (CNV) Analysis and Causative Mutations

Jim Chinitz, BS

Population Diagnostics, Inc

Summary

Historically, patients having a common complex disease have been lumped together and considered homogeneous according to phenotype. Research efforts and the design of mutation discovery tools to date have focused primarily on the premise that common genetic variants will be associated with common disease. However, a paradigm shift is underway where appreciation is gaining for the heterogeneity of common disease, which is

likely caused by highly penetrant rare variants, which are multi-genic and independently capable of generating the common phenotype. Ultimately, it is necessary to dissect phenotypes into genotypic differences to understand common disease and to personalize medicine. Beyond SNPs, there is a surprising abundance of structural variation in the genome called Copy Number Variants (CNVs), including insertions, deletions and duplications, much of it occurring de novo rather than being inherited. The task relating CNVs to disease etiology or to drug efficacy & safety for predictive testing and patient stratification for targeted drugs has only just begun. Recent studies have revealed rare CNV associations in autism, schizophrenia and ALS. In these models, the metrics that define the level of clinical relevance (i.e. odds ratios) of the rare variants is unprecedented, making them ideal candidates as biomarkers. In fact, these biomarkers can be classified as having “causative” associations and establish a new standard (versus “risk” or “predisposition”) for diagnostic, personalized medicine and drug discovery applications.

11:35 - 12:15 Translating Genomic Information Into Personalized Medical Care

Brandon Colby, MD, MBA

Existence Genetics

Summary

Translating Genomic Information into Personalized Medical Care will focus on the new field of Predictive Medicine and how you, the physician, can integrate comprehensive genetic screening into your own practice. In the past, utilizing a patient’s genetic information in the prevention and treatment of disease has been hindered by three significant issues: first, lack of access to the patient’s genetic code, second, inexperience analyzing the meaning behind genetic information, and third, questions surrounding the actionability of the results. With the emerging specialty of Predictive Medicine and the advent of next-generation genetic analysis technologies, however, these issues are now being solved.

The primary goal of Predictive Medicine is to facilitate the adoption of genetic information by both the healthcare provider and the patient. In this regard, Predictive Medicine acts like any other medical specialty by enabling any physician to efficiently integrate a complex field of medicine into their daily practice. The talk will cover cutting edge technologies that will empower you, the physician, to choose the most appropriate genetic screening for your patients and, most importantly, easily understand all of the results and how each one is clinically actionable. After this presentation, you’ll have a better understanding not only of the immense benefits of next-generation genetic analysis technologies but also how you will be able to integrate the genetic revolution into your own daily practice of medicine.

12:15 - 12:55..... **Direct-to-Consumer Genetics Testing**

Shannon Kieran, MS, CGC

Navigenics

Summary

Less than a decade since the completion of the Human Genome and HAPMAP projects, the combination of genomic advances with the accessibility of the internet has set the stage for an unprecedented new development in medicine: open access to genomic testing for all. Consumers can now choose to purchase genetic testing directly from a laboratory or business, often with little or no oversight from their health care provider. While this growing market has reduced geographical barriers to genetic testing services and increased public awareness of genomics, it has also placed the burden of deciphering reliable tests from those with less scientific rigor on the consumer.

Health care providers are on the front line of this new industry, often faced with interpreting genomic results and assisting patients with follow-up steps. Organizations such as the American College of Medical Genetics and the National Society of Genetic Counselors have begun to provide guidelines and recommendations to aid consumers in choosing genomic test providers, and companies like Navigenics and DeCode are making efforts to establish an ethically responsible market and lead regulatory discussions. However, until a formal regulation system has been defined, consumers will continue to depend on their health care provider for guidance. By understanding the direct-to-consumer landscape, as well as the potential benefits and pitfalls of these services, providers will be better prepared for patient questions, and better equipped to help guide testing decisions.

Tuesday, November 3, 2009

Session Three: Clinical Genomics

Ernest N. Morial Convention Center

Room 226 - 227

**8:00 - 8:30 An Osteopathic Primary Care Model for Integrating Genomic
Medicine into Clinical Practice**

Steven Berley, DO

Doctors' Care

Summary

While the genomic era in clinical medicine is just beginning to gain traction in every day clinical medicine, current trends in research suggest that in the next couple of years a rapidly expanding number of genomic laboratory tests and therapeutic options will be available to the clinician with demonstrable clinical validity and utility. I will present an overview of several different categories within medicine where genomic research is transitioning into daily practice.

- I. Currently an accurate and thorough family history has been well demonstrated to be an essential component in accessing relative health risks for our patients. Using family history information in clinical scenarios it will be demonstrated how genomic based medical decisions are obtained in a cost effective manner. The need for physicians to have a family history format that is properly systematized, streamlined and readily incorporated into a patient's medical record will be reviewed and useful sources for accomplishing this will be provided.
- II. Pharmacogenomics is the area of study currently providing the most clinical utility for everyday practice. Most likely this will remain true over the next several years. Several examples will be reviewed including Wafarin, Plavix, SSRIs, and a number of chemotherapeutic agents.
- III. Patients presenting genomic sequencing data to their physicians will occur with increasing frequency as the cost factor for these tests drops exponentially. Currently the most likely source for this information is third-party commercial companies such as Navigenics and 23andMe. We are just beginning to see the advent of private and public sector organizations providing services to directly interpret this data. Physicians will need to be familiar with this data format and appreciate benefits and pitfalls in reviewing results with patients.
- IV. With the anticipated conversion of most clinical practices to EMRs within the next five years the opportunity will exist to network genetic information between separate practices on a large scale. This opportunity to interface genomic data on a real-time basis will allow ongoing clinical research to be implemented within a physician's office setting.

8:30 - 9:00 Genomic Factors as Predictors of Response to Osteopathic Manipulative Treatment in Patients with Chronic Low Back Pain

*John C. Licciardone, DO, MS, MBA
The Osteopathic Research Center*

Summary

A systematic review and meta-analysis of osteopathic manipulative treatment (OMT) for low back pain demonstrated its efficacy in 2005. Since then, new data and standards have emerged to advance evidence-based osteopathic medicine, including identification of patients most likely to benefit from OMT.

A re-analysis of data originally collected in the North Texas Clinical Trial of OMT for chronic low back pain was performed to study the “OMT responder.” These data suggest that one-half or more of patients receiving OMT may be successful responders.

The OSTEOPATHic Health outcomes In Chronic low back pain (OSTEOPATHIC) Trial is an ongoing phase III clinical trial using a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, 2x2 factorial design to study the efficacy of OMT. Ultrasound physical therapy is the other factor studied in this trial which aims to randomize 488 subjects (122 subjects in each of the four treatment dyads). The OSTEOPATHIC Trial affords an opportunity to assess multiple factors associated with successful response to OMT.

Buccal swabs were routinely collected from subjects enrolled in the OSTEOPATHIC Trial beginning in 2009 and sent for laboratory analyses by the Center for Human Identification at the University of North Texas Health Science Center. The initial results of this study to assess the relationship between genomic factors, including those involving high priority candidate genes for human pain, and response to OMT will be unveiled at this conference.

9:00 - 9:40 Oncogenomics in Clinical Practice

*Raoul Tibes, MD, PhD
The Translational Genomics Research Institute*

Summary

Not available

9:40 - 10:20 Pharmacogenomics and the Promise of Personalized Medicine

*Yumi Kasai, PhD
Mount Sinai School of Medicine*

Summary

Pharmacogenetics is the study of how an individual's genetic inheritance affects the body's response to drugs. Environment, diet, age, lifestyle, and

state of health all can influence a person's response to medicines, but understanding an individual's genetic makeup is thought to be the key to creating personalized drugs with greater efficacy and safety. Some of the anticipated benefits of pharmacogenomics include the development of more accurate and safer medicines, improved ability to determine appropriate drug dosage and assistance to advance screening for disease. Decreasing the number of adverse drug reactions, improving the efficiency of drug trials and approval, minimizing the length of time and the number of medications patients must take to find an effective therapy, and improving early detection of common diseases will lead to reducing the cost of health care and promote a healthier population.

The Pharmacogenetics Program at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine Department of Genetics and Genomic Sciences has efforts that range from education, through basic research, to the development and promotion of NYS CLEP-approved pharmacogenetic tests. A survey of the field of pharmacogenetics and some of the specific activities occurring at Mount Sinai will be described.

10:30 - 11:10 Clinical Neurogenetics

*David H. Tegay, DO, FACMG
New York College of Osteopathic Medicine*

Summary

Neurodegenerative diseases, including Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease, are chronic, progressive, and, to a great extent, heritable and incompletely understood. In families with these and other neurodegenerative disorders, traditional genetic approaches including linkage analysis, positional cloning, and searches for mutations in candidate genes have been productive in discovering a number of causative genetic loci and have revealed that the causes of neurodegenerative diseases are varied and complex. Newer molecular methods have uncovered an even greater degree of genetic heterogeneity at the root of many of these disorders. This presentation will review the state of knowledge of the genetic basis of common neurodegenerative disorders and explore some implications for clinical practice, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment.

11:10 - 11:40 The Role of the Genetic Counselor

*Judith Benkendorf, MS, CGC
American College of Medical Genetics*

Summary

Genetic counseling is both a profession and an activity; like osteopathic clinical practice, it is underpinned by art and science. Genetics counselors, who earn graduate degrees and are trained in the science of medical genetics and the art of counseling, will become increasingly important partners with the osteopathic practice team as gene-based discoveries are translated into healthcare. At the same time, osteopathic physicians will need to learn how

to view their patients through a genetic lens and both acquire and apply new knowledge and skills to 1) identify patients with genetic risk factors and 2) help these patients and their families understand and adapt to the medical, psychological and familial implications of genetic contributions to disease.

As a result of this presentation, attendees will have crossed the chasm from asking, “What’s in the genomic revolution for me?” to stating, “I am ready to deliver healthcare in the genomic era.” Topics presented will include: 1) assessing family and medical histories to identify genetic risk factors; 2) strategies for presenting risk information, promoting informed choices, and facilitating appropriate follow-up; 3) ways in which genetic information differs from other types of medical information; 4) working with genetic counselors; and 5) recent developments in the genetics of common diseases and pharmacogenomic medicine.

11:40 - 12:10 Public Health Issues in Genomic Medicine

Martha Felini, DC, PhD

University of North Texas Health Science Center

Summary

Public health efforts are focused on determining how the population’s health can benefit from the plethora of genetic discoveries garnered through GWAS. The most immediate response is often within its promise of identifying susceptible individuals at high risk of disease, allowing healthcare professionals to intercede earlier in disease and facilitating the targeting of treatment to the specific problem rather than the secondary event. Some have argued this ‘high risk’ approach to prevention will not provide the most ‘bang for our buck’ in improving population health. The fact that not all ‘high risk’ individuals end up with disease supports this position. Rather, we will likely have more success pursuing smaller reductions of risk within the total population. Such a strategy will require greater understanding of how specific genetic variants interact with environmental determinants to influence risk or the clinical characteristics of disease.

This presentation will highlight perceptions of risk as it relates to human genetic variation and the challenges of interpreting this risk as we move toward individualized medicine.

12:10 - 12:50 Social and Ethical Issues Pertaining to Genomic Medicine

Roy Martin, DMin

University of North Texas Health Science Center

Summary

The rapid development in genomics research has changed the landscape of clinical medicine. Once more, scientific imagination and the findings of medical research—with apparently immense translational possibilities—have raised persistent and socially framed ethical questions related to the actual treatment of patients. Kurt Vonnegut’s reply to a reporter’s questions:

“What do you think modern medicine means to most Americans,” was “Magic that works!” It has a special resonance in relation to stem cell research. Many social/ethical issues present themselves in this context; today I want you to look with me at a few of them that relate to basic ethical principles that belong to medical practice: What are the promises of genomic research for patient treatment? What are the present realities that require ethical considerations? What are the moral dilemmas that this research and its promise of treatment bring to our notions of autonomy, justice, and authenticity? What can osteopathic practitioners, given our view of patients as “subjects”, rather than “objects” of care—bring to the prospects of these exciting research possibilities? I hope we will contribute vigorous critical thinking to the ethical regulation of such promising research and thoughtful guidance to policies affecting its available employment in patient care.

Annual Research Awards



Over the last 30 years, the AOA Council on Research (COR) has established the Louisa Burns Research Award and Lecture, the Gutehsohn-Denslow Award, the Irvin B. Korr Research Award, the Burnett Osteopathic Student Research Award, and most recently, the Beehler Research Mentor of the Year Award, to acknowledge the essential contributions of research to the osteopathic profession. These five awards recognize the long-term commitment and dedication of individuals in the profession for their unique osteopathic research, as well as their efforts to further the principles and practices of osteopathic medicine.

In early 2006, the American Osteopathic Foundations (AOF) and the Council on Research worked together to transfer sponsorship and management of the Research Awards to the AOF. Members of the COR serve on the Committee of Research Awards (CORA), an advisory body of the AOF for the review and recommendation on award nominations. The AOF Board of Directors is responsible for oversight of these very prestigious awards.

For over 50 years, the AOF has been the pillar of support for the osteopathic profession, benefiting thousands of worthy osteopathic students, physicians, and institutions. The AOF is honored to add researchers to that group.

The AOF's mission is quite simple, *to ensure the ideals of osteopathic medicine by initiating and supporting programs that enhance the profession, advance the quality of peoples health, and recognize excellence in the areas of education and research.* The AOF is proud of its heritage and proud to be able to make a difference in the lives of so many physicians who are on the frontlines of improving health care in America.

Winners of the 2009 AOF Research Awards

Burnett Osteopathic Student Research Award: Student Doctor Jessica L. Naff

Jessica L. Naff is a third-year student pursuing a Doctoral Degree in Osteopathic Medicine at the Edward Via Virginia College of Osteopathic Medicine (VCOM) in Blacksburg, Virginia. She holds a Master of Public Health Degree in Epidemiology from the University of Michigan. Her previous research, "Racial differences in cancer risk among relatives of early-onset lung cancer patients," was published in CHEST, and won the Best Student Poster Award at the 4th Annual Via Research Recognition Day in 2007. Currently, she is working on a research project entitled, "The clinical

effect of osteopathic manipulative treatment on lower extremity spasticity in multiple sclerosis patients”.

Having enrolled in the Health Professions Scholarship Program (HPSP), Student Doctor Naff currently holds the rank, Ensign, in the United States Navy. She is the outgoing president of the Sigma Sigma Phi Osteopathic Service Fraternity (Chi Chapter) and is involved in many other organizations including the American College of Osteopathic Pediatricians, the Undergraduate American Academy of Osteopathy, and the Association of Military Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons. When she is not studying or engaged in research, she is dedicated to international medical mission work and has served in El Salvador, Peru, and Kenya.

Darryl A. Beehler, DO, Research Mentor of the Year Award Bryan Larsen, PhD

Bryan Larsen, PhD, has served as the Dean for University Research and Biomedical Graduate Studies at Des Moines University since 1997 and is also the Executive Director of the Iowa Center for Translational and Clinical Research at Mercy Medical Center (MMC). MMC is a 915-bed hospital where he serves as a consultant to staff physicians, mentor to residents, and facilitator of medical, pharmacy and nursing student involvement with clinical research projects.

Dr. Larson received his PhD in microbiology from the University of Iowa in 1976, and throughout his career, he pursued studies of microbial pathogenicity and infectious diseases related to obstetrics and gynecology. Over the last 30 years, these research efforts melded basic laboratory science and clinical research studies, spanning a broad range of topics from endocrine mechanisms of normal flora control, to pharmacokinetics of antimicrobial drugs in pregnancy, to the discovery of immunomodulating substances of microbial origin. Currently he focuses on the interaction of the human genome with the microbiome in relation to premature birth.

He has presented his research at numerous national and international meetings and has been a visiting professor in China and Germany. As the President of the International Infectious Diseases Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology, he collaborates with researchers around the globe. He served as chairperson of the Des Moines Hospitals Joint IRB and serves on several editorial panels.

Dr. Larsen's research career has led to the publication of over 140 scientific articles and book chapters as well as a microbiology text, which was commissioned by the Council of Resident Education for Obstetrics and Gynecology. He is a member of the women's health section of the Faculty of 1000-Medicine, and serves on the editorial board of the Annals of Clinical and Laboratory Sciences, Infectious Diseases in Obstetrics and Gynecology, and reviews for a number of clinical and basic science journals. He also serves on NIH special emphasis grant review panels.

Funding from the National Institutes of Health, State economic development sources, pharmaceutical and other biomedical industries supported his research and he received the prestigious Johnson and Johnson Focused Giving Award.

He is dedicated to the principles of ethical research conduct which he teaches at Des Moines University and has chaired Des Moines Hospitals Joint Institutional Review Board, and sits on other ethics panels. He served on the inaugural board of directors of the John Stoddard Cancer Center.

Other research interests include a range of active projects in medical and bioinformatics including leadership on the Osteopathic SOAP note and National Osteopathic Database programs as well as remote clinical data collection projects and disease and treatment registries.

Irvin B. Korr, PhD Award
Kyle H. Ramsey, PhD

Kyle Houston Ramsey, Ph.D., received his B.A. degree in Biology from Ouachita (pronounced, wash-i-taw) Baptist University in 1982 and was awarded the Distinguished Military Graduate and Distinguished Student-Athlete awards upon graduation. He also holds a membership in the Tri-Beta Biological Honor Society. He lettered in football and was a member of Rho Sigma men's social club. He was commissioned via ROTC as a U.S. Army Reserve Chemical Corps officer.

Following Chemical Officer Basic Course, he took his first assignment on active duty as an instructor at the U.S. Army Chemical School at Ft. McClellan, Alabama where he spent 4 weeks in the Instructor Training Course and was subsequently assigned to teach nuclear, biological, and chemical defense and deployment of obscurants. In 1985, he was accepted into the graduate program of the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences and transferred into the Individual Ready Reserve. Upon his departure, he was recognized by the Chemical School and awarded the Army Commendation Medal. The accompanying citation noted excellence in presenting over 2,500 hours of quality instruction to junior enlisted personnel, non-commissioned officers, company, field grade and general officers.

Dr. Ramsey completed his doctoral dissertation and was awarded his PhD in 1990. He was then branch-transferred to the Army Medical Department and accepted a commission as Medical Service Corps officer. On active duty, his initial assignment was to the Department of Pathological and Laboratory Services at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center as the Chief of Microbiology and where he conducted benchwork in Clinical Serology and managed the Clinical Microbiology laboratory. From February to May 1991, he volunteered to serve as a Laboratory Officer for the 148th Evacuation Hospital in Southwest Asia in Operations Desert Shield and Storm in Southwest Asia. Upon his return, he accepted additional assignments as a Staff Scientist at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research where he worked on the gonococcal and Dengue hemorrhagic fever vaccine programs.

In 1993, he left active duty to accept appointment as Assistant Professor of Microbiology at the Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine, Midwestern University. He was awarded a tenure contract and promoted to Associate Professor in 1995 and then Full Professor in 2001. He currently is the Chair of the Microbiology and Immunology Department.

Dr. Ramsey is well-published in the areas of Chlamydia trachomatis immunity and immunopathology and has had several active grants from private and public sources supporting his

research. His research record notwithstanding, he is responsible for curriculum development and course administration for his department and has a heavy teaching load of 50-70 didactic lecture hours and 30-90 lab and small group or problem-based teaching hours per year. Since becoming Chair, CCOM students have recorded 10 straight years of scores well above the national mean on Microbiology and Immunology related questions on COMLEX, part 1. Dr. Ramsey's enthusiasm for teaching earns him consistent high marks on student evaluations. An innovator, he believes strongly in an integrated approach to learning with didactic lecturing reinforced by small group and problem-based learning sessions.

In addition to his civilian career as a teacher/scientist, he maintained his military career in the Army Reserves – serving as a Microbiologist for 427th Medical Laboratory and Det.1 of the 4221st U.S. Army Hospital. More recently, he was the Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Officer in the Preventive Medicine section of 330th Medical Brigade at the Philip H. Sheridan Army Reserve Center (formerly Fort Sheridan) Illinois. He has delivered several invited presentations to both medical and lay community groups on chemical and biological warfare and terrorism and teaches an elective course to Midwestern University students on the same subject. For 4 iterations (2001-2004), he was the conference coordinator for a joint civilian and military conference on Weapons of Mass Destruction: medical aspects, response, and defense which was designed to educate the military and civilian healthcare communities regarding chemical, biological, and nuclear threats in the post-9/11 era. This conference has been sponsored primarily by the U.S. Army Reserves but included liaison with numerous civilian, government, and military agencies. The final year of the conference, attendance exceeded 220 registered persons. Dr. Ramsey retired from the U.S. Army Reserve in February of 2008 with a total of 26+ years of combined Reserve and Active federal service.

**The Translation of Genomic Science into
Osteopathic Clinical Practice and Research**
Research Conference Presenters

Judith Benkendorf, MS, CGC, is a board-certified genetic counselor who brings over two decades of clinical experience to her current position as Special Assistant to the Executive Director of the American College of Medical Genetics (ACMG), where she also serves as Project Director for the MCHB/HRSA-funded National Coordinating Center for the Regional Genetic and Newborn Screening Service Collaborative. She holds adjunct appointments as Clinical Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Affiliated Scholar in the Center for Clinical Bioethics at Georgetown University School of Medicine, where she served as full-time faculty from 1986-2001.



A Diplomate of the American Board of Medical Genetics and a Charter Member of the American Board of Genetic Counseling (ABGC), Ms. Benkendorf has served in the leadership of the National Society of Genetic Counselors, the American Society of Human Genetics (ASHG), the ACMG and the ABGC. In 2000, she completed an AAAS Congressional Fellowship, competitively selected and sponsored by the ASHG. As a professional staff member on the Energy and Commerce Committee, US House of Representatives, she worked on legislation related to public health and biomedical research. Her own research interests span from the impact of genetic testing to the language of genetic counseling.

Jim Chinitz, BS, is the CEO and co-founder of Population Diagnostics Inc. (“PDx”), which has pioneered a methodology to rationally interpret the human genome and mine it systematically to reveal rare variant mutations that cause common complex disease. Mr. Chinitz is a 20+ year life science industry veteran who is globally recognized for introducing leading edge technology to the research, pharmaceutical and diagnostic communities. He has played essential roles in the commercialization of DNA sequencing, PCR, gene expression and genotyping technologies, which have today, become the mainstream tools used in human disease genomic research. His role in the worldwide market adoption of microarrays has led Mr. Chinitz’s vision for the acceleration of genetic discoveries and their conversion into simple predictive tests used by physicians for personalizing medicine.



Michael Christman, PhD, was appointed President and CEO of the non-profit Coriell Institute for Medical Research on June 1, 2007. He subsequently initiated the Coriell Personalized Medicine Collaborative (CPMC)— a project that has put Coriell at the forefront of genome-informed medicine. The CPMC is a research study with the goal of determining the utility of using genome information in health management and clinical decision-making using an evidence-based approach.



The CPMC study has been recognized by federal HHS Secretary Michael Leavitt’s task force as a pioneer in personalized medicine and cited in a November 2008 Nature magazine commentary as “leading by example” in understanding how personal genome information will be used by individuals and their physicians.

Michael Christman received his B.S. in Chemistry with honors from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, his Ph.D. in Biochemistry from the University of California at Berkeley and did post-doctoral work in genetics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

Prior to coming to Coriell he chaired the Department of Genetics and Genomics at Boston University School of Medicine and led an international group that performed one of the first genome-wide association studies, using the Framingham Heart Study Cohort. Recently, Dr. Christman and other Coriell scientists collaborated with Dr. Charles Rotimi of the NIH to complete one of the first genome-wide association studies of an African American cohort.

Dr. Christman has published articles in scientific journals such as Science, Nature and Cell and his work has been described in the NY Times, Wall Street Journal and other media. He is a member of the Genetics Society of America, the New Jersey Technology Council Board of Directors, and the NIH Drug Discovery and Experimental Pharmacology Study Section.

Brandon Colby, MD, MBA, has been involved in the genetics field for over 12 years first as a researcher and now as a practicing physician who specializes in Predictive Medicine. He has conducted extensive R&D in the field of genetic analysis and invented his own DNA genechip configuration. Dr. Colby founded and is the CEO of Existence Genetics, a genomics company that offers genetic screening services through healthcare providers. He earned a degree in Genetics from the University of Michigan, a M.D. from the Mount Sinai School of Medicine and an M.B.A. from Stanford University’s Graduate School of Business. He is an Affiliate Specialist of the American College of Medical Genetics, an Associate of the American College of Preventive Medicine, and a member of the National Society of Genetic Counselors.



David Dooling, PhD, joined Washington University in 2001 and currently oversees the Laboratory



Information Management Systems (LIMS), Analysis Developers, and the Information Systems groups at The Genome Center. In that role, Dr. Dooling has played a critical role in the implementation of massively parallel, next generation sequencing technologies including Roche/454, Illumina/Solexa, and AB/SOLiD. As part of a multidisciplinary team at The Genome Center, he oversaw the informatics and analysis automation for the sequencing of the first human cancer genome. Throughout his tenure at The Genome Center, Dr. Dooling has contributed to building one of the most advanced and powerful data tracking systems in the world.

W. Gregory Feero, MD, PhD, obtained his M.D./Ph.D. from the University of Pittsburgh School



of Medicine and completed his residency in Family Medicine at the Maine Dartmouth Family Medicine Residency Program. Dr. Feero is currently a Special Advisor to the Director of the National Human Genome Research Institute, NIH. He is also a faculty member at the Maine Dartmouth Family Medicine Residency Program in Augusta, ME and a Clinical Associate Professor in the Department of Community and Family Medicine of Dartmouth Medical School.

Martha Felini, DC, MPH, PhD, received her doctorate in epidemiology from the University of



North Carolina – Chapel Hill and is currently an Assistant Professor in Epidemiology at the University of North Texas Health Science Center, and a Graduate Professor by independent appointment in the School of Biomedical Sciences. Dr. Felini's research focuses on the influence of genetic and environmental risk factors in relation to susceptibility of cancer. With a background in manipulation, she is expanding her work to outcomes of pain and is currently collaborating with the ORC at UNTHSC in a multi-factorial study of response to spinal manipulation for chronic low back pain. Dr. Felini was a NIH Health Disparities Loan Repayment Awardee and is the recipient of the Greater Dallas PRISM award for her work with vulnerable

populations.

George Grills, PhD, is the Director of Operations of Core Facilities in the Life Sciences and Director of Advanced Technology Assessment at Cornell University. He is responsible for the operations of the Cornell University Life Sciences Core Laboratories Center, which includes eight biotechnology facility laboratories, including DNA sequencing, genotyping, microarrays, epigenomics, proteomics, microscopy and imaging, animal transgenics, bio IT and bioinformatics. He is responsible for assessing and implementing new technologies. He was previously the Director of DNA Sequencing, Director of Protein Microarrays, and Co-Director of GeneChip Microarrays at the Harvard Medical School Partners Healthcare Center for Genetics and Genomics. He has extensive experience in setting up and running core facilities, in using the latest technologies for genomics and proteomics research, and in testing and developing new technologies.



Yumi Kasai, PhD, has helped to identify and validate potential therapeutic drug targets for the discovery group at Searle/Pharmacia for 10 years. As an assistant director for the Genome Sequencing Center at Washington University, She led multiple medical sequencing efforts. Currently, as an associate director of the Pharmacogenetics Program at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, she is responsible for developing and marketing a new program for pharmacogenetic testing and other genome based diagnostics. This includes research efforts in the pharmacogenetics of warfarin, tamoxifen and statins. She continuously identifies which pharmacogenetic tests would be useful for patient care by physicians in the Mount Sinai Community and is responsible for the development, quality control, state approval, and marketing of these tests.

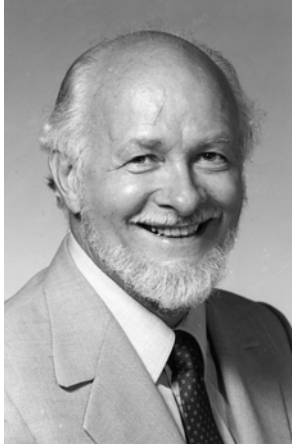


Shannon Kieran, MS, CGC, is a board-certified Genetic Counselor who trained at the University of Arizona College of Medicine. As a Genetic Counselor, Ms. Kieran works with individuals and families to educate them about genetic screening options, discuss test results, and facilitate the medical management of specific genetic conditions. Her clinical experience has encompassed a wide range of services, from family planning to oncogenetic counseling to telemedicine.



Ms. Kieran's areas of research and publication have focused on cancer predisposition genetics and patient access to genetic test services. More recent projects include the development and implementation of a community-based Cancer Risk Program in the southern San Francisco Bay Area, just prior to moving into the direct to consumer genomics space at Navigenics, Inc.

Roy Martin, DMin, currently serves as Assistant Professor in Clinical Ethics in the Department of Medical Education for the Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine at the University of North Texas Health Science Center in Forth Worth. He also serves on eight hospital, hospice, and community guidance and health agency Ethics Committees in the Forth Worth community.



Prior to joining the health science center, Dr. Martin has served as a parish pastor, university chaplain, Director of Staff Counseling, and clinical faculty in Medical Humanities at UTCCH-MD Anderson. He has also served as Clinical Faculty in Psychiatry at UTMSH, Adjunct Faculty at UTHSCH in Allied Health, Nursing, and Graduate Biomedical Science focusing on ethics and the humanities. He has been the Director of Pastoral Care at Cook Children's Medical Center in Fort Worth, a Licensed Professional Counselor, a Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist, a hospital ethicist, and a lecturer and consultant in medical ethics for more than 40 years. He was a member of the drafting committee for the Code of Ethics for UTMD Anderson and Cook Children's Medical Center

David H. Tegay, DO, FACMG, holds Board Certifications in both Internal Medicine and Clinical Genetics, with Fellowship training in Medical Genetics through the Mount Sinai School of Medicine and Residency training in Internal Medicine through the Saint Barnabas Health Care System of New Jersey. He has completed an NIH funded K30 Clinical Research Training Program through the Stony Brook University School of Medicine and Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory in support of his research into the genetics of developmental disabilities and autism. Dr. Tegay is a graduate of the New York College of Osteopathic Medicine and currently holds a primary academic appointment as an Associate Professor in Medicine and Medical Genetics at the New York College of Osteopathic Medicine of the New York Institute of Technology, in Old Westbury, NY, and Adjunct Faculty appointments in Pediatrics and Pathology at the Stony Brook University Medical Center in Stony Brook, NY, where he formerly served as Co-Director for the Division of Medical Genetics, and in Pediatrics at the Nassau University Medical Center in East Meadow, NY.

Dr. Tegay's research is focused on identifying candidate genes and novel molecular mechanisms for incompletely explained heritable neurologic disorders including Parkinson's disease, essential tremor, autism and other developmental disabilities utilizing modern molecular techniques such as high resolution oligonucleotide microarray comparative genomic hybridization (aCGH).

Michael Terzella, DO, earned his Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine degree from the New York College of Osteopathic Medicine of New York Institute of Technology (NYCOM) in 1999. Dr. Terzella devoted an extra year of medical school training to NYCOM's Osteopathic Manipulative Medicine Undergraduate Teaching Fellowship program. He did his post-graduate training as a Family Practice resident at Good Samaritan Hospital Medical Center in West Islip, NY, earning his board certification in Family Practice and Osteopathic Manipulative Treatment in 2002. He has also earned board certification in Neuromusculoskeletal Medicine and Osteopathic Manipulative Medicine in 2005.



Dr. Terzella is currently an Assistant Professor in the Stanley Schiowitz, D.O., F.A.A.O. Department of Osteopathic Manipulative Medicine at NYCOM where he teaches and practices osteopathic manipulative medicine.

Raoul Tibes, MD, PhD, is a physician-scientist who conducts clinical research with novel targeted anti-cancer agents for patients with advanced malignancies at the Scottsdale Clinical Research Institute (SCRI) at Scottsdale Healthcare, Scottsdale, Arizona.



Dr. Tibes also supervises a translational laboratory research program in leukemia at the Translational Genomics Research Institute (TGen), a Phoenix, Arizona-based non-profit biomedical research institute whose mission is to translate and accelerate genomic discoveries into patient benefits.

Through his dual positions as physician and investigator, Dr. Tibes sees and enrolls patients in early phase clinical studies. He is actively involved in many laboratory research efforts to identify new genomic vulnerabilities in human malignancies.

Dr. Tibes designs and develops clinical trials for new molecular agents and performs molecular oncogenomic-based research in his lab, providing him with a unique background and perspective to speak about clinical application of genomic discoveries and advances. He also serves as an interface between Ph.D. laboratory investigators and clinical researchers, accelerating clinical application of new developments in cancer therapy and diagnostics.

Poster Presentation Session and Student Prize Competition

Sunday, November 1 1:00 – 5:00p
Ernest N. Morial Convention Center
Exhibit Hall A & B

All presenters should be at their posters during this session. Posters may be exhibited on each day that the exhibit halls are open.

Student Poster Competition - 1:00 to 5:00

Student entries are marked with a * throughout this program. The purpose of the competition and awards is to recognize the quality and presentation of student research, and to promote and encourage a long-term interest in osteopathic research.

Exhibit Hall Hours:

Sunday, November 1 from 10 am – 5 pm

Monday, November 2 from 9 am – 5 pm (*closed 1 pm – 2:30 pm for alumni lunches*)

Tuesday, November 3 from 9 am – 3 pm

Attention Exhibitors: The Exhibit Hall closes on Tuesday, November 3 at 3:00 p.m. Collect your posters by that time to avoid their disposal. AOA does not have staff or resources to store posters, tubes, or other belongings in the poster area.

Poster set-up starts at **10:00am** on **Sunday, November 1** when the exhibit hall opens. Poster Numbers are listed in this conference program book and in the Poster Session area.

The Poster Session is a collaborative effort between the Council on Research and SOMA (the Student Osteopathic Medical Association). All posters meet the criteria and guidelines set by the AOA Council on Research. SOMA posters have a separate submission and review process but all posters follow the same guidelines and criteria.

CME Credit:

For Presenters: Poster Presenters will automatically receive 10 hours of Category 2-B Credit for presentation of scientific exhibits at a national professional meeting.

For Reviewers: The Poster Session is approved for 2 hours of Category 2-B credits for Poster Review. For credit, file an attestation form at the convention with AOA research staff or at the Quality and Research booth.

Abstract submissions for the 2010 Research Conference in San Francisco, CA will open in February, with a submission deadline of April 30, 2010. Submission criteria and details will be available at DO-Online, “Research and Grants” or www.do-online.org

Poster Categories

F	AOA Research Fellows	HP	Health Policy
B	Basic Sciences	P	Osteopathic Manipulative Medicine/Principals & Practice
C	Clinical Studies	S	SOMA – Student Osteopathic Medical Association
ME	Medical Education		

AOA RESEARCH FELLOW

- * **F1** Osteopathic Manipulative Treatments in the Emergency Department: Osteopathic Emergency Physicians' Perspectives
N. Holbrook, PhD, BSc(Osteo), ND, OMS-III (KCOMB)

BASIC SCIENCES

- B01** Chlorogenic Acid Inhibits Alpha-Dicarbonyl Glycation and Peroxidation of Human Low Density Lipoprotein
A. Gugliucci, MD, PhD (TUCOM-CA)
- B02** In Vitro Anti-Glycation Effects of Chlorogenic Acid: Preliminary Results
A. Gugliucci, MD, PhD (TUCOM-CA)
- * **B03** Structural Changes of the Muscularis Propria In The Distal Versus the Proximal Diverticula
V. Rudenko, MD, OMS-III (NYCOM)
- B04** 3-Dimensional Modeling Of Two Injury Mechanisms Resulting From Whiplash-Type Accidents
R. Hallgren, PhD (MSUCOM)
- * **B05** Effect of Glyphosate on Escherichia Coli: Is Development of Resistance to Glyphosate Accompanied By Resistance to Antibiotics?
Ankit Ramal, BS, OMS-III (MWU/CCOM)
- * **B06** Interaction of Bupropion with Muscle Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptors
C. Saran, OMS, OMS-II (MWU/AZCOM)
- * **B07** Can a Novel Ultrasound Method Evaluate Vascular Function in Anti-Hypertensive Therapy Independent of Pressure Reduction?
M.C. Desiderio, MEng, OMS-III (UNDNJ-SOM)

BASIC SCIENCES

- * **B08** Targeting the Lipogenic Pathway in Lung Cancer: Effects of Novel Fatty Acid Synthase Inhibitors
K.W. Cooke, OMS-IV (WVSOM)
- * **B09** Establishment of the VPA-Rat Model as a Tool for Studying The Auditory Deficits Associated With Autism
R.L. Lukose, MSc, OMS-IV (LECOM)
- * **B10** Analysis of The Role of AbgR in Escherichia Coli Using Growth Curves
K. Gulati, BS, OMS-III (MWU/CCOM)
- * **B11** Juxtapositions Between the Catecholaminergic and Somatostatin-Immunoreactive Elements in the Human Hypothalamus
M.J. Baker, OMS, OMS-IV (LECOM)
- * **B12** Distribution and Morphology of the Juxtapositions Between the Growth Hormone-Releasing Hormone-(GHRH)-Immunoreactive Neuronal Elements
D.P. Anderson, OMS-IV (LECOM)
- B13** Sympathetic Nerve Expression in the Uterine Vasculature in Unilateral Oviduct Ligated Pregnant Rats by the Glyoxylic Acid Whole Mount Method
B.J. Eovaldi, BS, OMS-III (MWU/CCOM)
- * **B14** Detection of Chlamydia Pneumoniae in the Alzheimer's Disease Brain and the CNS Tissue Of BALB/C Mice Following Experimental Infection
C.M. Caruthers, MS, OMS-II (PCOM)
- B15** In Vitro Human Fibroblast (HF) Injury Repair in Response to Modeled Repetitive Motion Strain (RMS) and Myofascial Release (MFR)
T. Cao, BA (University of Arizona, College of Medicine-Phoenix in partnership with Arizona State University)
- * **B16** Expression Profile of Genes Associated with Excessive Serotonin Autoinhibition
D. Ayubcha, BS, OMS-III (NYCOM)
- * **B17** Role of Transforming Growth Factor- β in Development of Oviduct Pathology in Chlamydial Genital Infection
E.K. McLeod, MS, OMS-II (MWU/CCOM)
- * **B18** Environmental Impact on Insulin Modulation of Escherichia Coli Biofilm Formation
J.C. Curtis, BS, OMS-III (MWU/CCOM)
- * **B19** Modulation of Escherichia Coli Biofilm Formation by Insulin
NM Patel, OMS-II (MWU/CCOM)
- * **B20** The Effects of Perinatal Exposure to DDE on Immune Cell Populations
J.E. Boeckman, BA, OMS-III (MWU/CCOM)
- * **B21** The Impact of Short and Long-Acting Anti-Androgens on Lymphocyte Populations
T. Brozek, BS, OMS-III (MWU/CCOM)
- * **B22** The Role of SIRT1 in the Modulation of Presenilin-1 Activity and NOTCH Mediated Neurogenesis
J.N. Dileo, BS, OMS-III (NYCOM)

BASIC SCIENCES

- * **B23** Quantitative Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction as a Sensitive Diagnostic Methodology for Detecting Chlamydial Infection
K.K. Jain, BA, OMS-IV (MWU/CCOM)
- B24** Human Fibroblast (HF) Model of Repetitive Motion Strain (RMS) and Myofascial Release (MFR): Potential Roles in Muscle Development
M.R. Hicks, BS (Arizona State University)
- B25** Intracellular Carbonic Anhydrase Isozymes are a Potential New Therapeutic Target for Renal Cell Carcinoma
W.R. Chegwidden, PhD, FRSC (LECOM)
- * **B26** Long-Term Effects of Common Antiepileptic Drugs on Glutamate Receptors, Cell Fate and Memory During a Critical Growth Period
G.N. LaTorre, BA, OMS-III (NYCOM)
- * **B27** The Development of a Rodent Model to Study the Effects of Lymphatic Pump Treatment on the Lymphatic and Immune System
J.B. Huff, BS, OMS-III (UNTHSC/TCOM)
- * **B28** The Effects of Lymphatic Pump Manipulation on Tumor Development and Metastasis
J.B. Huff, BS, OMS-III (UNTHSC/TCOM)
- * **B29** Anti-Inflammatory Effects of Ethanol Include Modifications of BK Channels in Macrophages
E. Snell, BS, OMS-III (MWU/CCOM)
- * **B30** Expression of Mucins in Rat Adjuvant-Induced Arthritis
B.A. Hecht, BS, OMS-III (MWU/CCOM)
- * **B31** Lymphatic Pump Manipulation Mobilizes Inflammatory Mediators into Lymphatic Circulation
J.B. Huff, BS, OMS-III (UNTHSC/TCOM)
- * **B32** Phorbol Ester-Induced Monocytic Differentiation of HL-60 Leukemia Cells is Associated with Alterations in Cul5 Protein Expression
G.K. Tan, BA, OMS-II (MWU/CCOM)
- * **B33** The Effects of N-Acetylaspartic Acid on Stem Cell Derived Oligodendrocytes In Vitro
R.B. Sneed, MSc, OMS-III (UMDNJ-SOM)
- * **B34** Regulation of Blimp-1 Nuclear Localization in *Drosophila Melanogaster*
J.J. Pattee, BS, OMS-II (MWU/AZCOM)
- * **B35** Effect of Age on Severity And Extent of Infection With *Chlamydomyces Pneumoniae* And The Efficacy Of A Heptaepitope Minigene Vaccine in C57BL/6 Mice
S.J. Beaudoin, MS, OMS-II (PCOM)
- * **B36** MDM2 Function in Osteoblasts and its Upregulation By 1,25 Dihydroxyvitamin D3
S.S. Lakhan, BA, OMS-II (MWU/CCOM)
- * **B37** Perineuronal Nets are Restricted to Periolivary Nuclei in the Human Superior Olive
E.H. Schmidt, BS, OMS-II (LECOM)

BASIC SCIENCES

- B38** Presence of the Functional Caspase-12 Allele in Indian Subpopulations
E. Hermel, PhD (TUCOM-CA)
- * **B39** Cellular Distribution of Calsequestrin and SERCA2a in Ventricular Myocytes from Neonate Rat
E. Tarasov, MS, OMS-III (MWU/CCOM)

CLINICAL STUDIES

- * **C01** Trends in Maternal Group B Streptococcus Colonization in Recurrent Pregnancies-a 10-Year Study
M.N. Wasson, BS, OMS-IV (LECOM)
- C02** Tuberculosis Screening in HIV Positive Children: A New Frontier
F.C. Yang, DO (WesternU/COMP)
- C03** Changes on the Physiological Lactonase Activity of Serum Paraoxonase 1 in Healthy Overweight, and Obese Women After Weight Loss
A. Gugliucci, MD, PhD (TUCOM-CA)
- * **C04** Clinical Spectrum of Type 1 Cryoglobulinemia: Retrospective Analysis of 8 Year Cleveland Clinic Experience
C. Calabrese, BA, OMS-III (OU-COM)
- * **C05** The Use of Paravertebral Blockade to Transition to Ambulatory Bilateral Inferior Pedicle Reduction Mammoplasties: A Retrospective Study of 20 Consecutive Patients
J. Ashurst, BS, OMS-IV (LECOM)
- C06** Circulating Advanced Glycation Peptides are Higher in Patients with Chronic Liver Disease
A. Gugliucci, MD, PhD (TUCOM-CA)
- * **C07** Oral Habits in Individuals With and Without Headaches
A.H. Hanson, BS, OMS-IV (KCUMB-COM)
- * **C08** How Well are Health Care Providers Educating Pregnant Patients on Key Issues?
E. Linklater, PhD, OMS-IV (KCUMB-COM)
- C09** The Effect of Acute Fructose Infusion on Hepatic Glucose Metabolism in Humans
A. Dyachenko, MS (TUCOM-CA)
- * **C10** Genomic Copy Number Variation in Parkinson's disease
R. Jose, BS, OMS-III (NYCOM)
- * **C11** Dysregulation of the Th17 Pathway in Alopecia Areata
M.M Van Acker, OMS-II, BS (MSUCOM)
- C12** Add-On Nebivolol Produces Significant Additional BP Reductions, Regardless of Background Therapy (ACEI, ARB, and/or Diuretic)
R.J. Chilton, DO (UNTHSC/TCOM)
- C13** Nebivolol Added to Ongoing Antihypertensive Therapy Produces Significant Systolic BP Reductions, Regardless of Baseline Severity
R.J. Chilton, DO (UNTHSC/TCOM)

CLINICAL STUDIES

- C14** BP Response Rates in a Pooled Analysis of Three Nebivolol US Registration Trials
R.J. Chilton, DO (UNTHSC/TCOM)
- * **C15** Osteopathic Physicians and HIV/STI Prevention: Are HIV Testing and Sexual History-Taking Part of Routine Patient Care?
P. Gongidi, MHS, OMS-IV (NSU-COM)
- C16** Triptan Refilling Behavior of Triptan-Naive Patients
R.A. Puenpatom, PhD (Endo Pharmaceuticals Inc.)
- C17** Efficacy and Tolerability of Migraine Therapy With Frovatriptan in a Predominantly Female Primary Care Population
J. Campbell, BSc (Endo Pharmaceuticals Inc.)
- C18** A Randomized Controlled Trial of Oxymorphone Extended Release in Opioid-Naive Patients with Chronic Low Back Pain Caused by Osteoarthritis
J.H. Peniston, DO (Feasterville Family Health Care Center)
- * **C19** Static and Dynamic Facial Nerve Reconstruction Following Head and Neck Tumor Resection
G.E. Harris, BS, OMS-IV (PCSOM)
- C20** Quality of Life Measures in Patients With Chronic Noncancer Pain: Baseline Data From the Opioid Utilization Study (OPUS)
S. Stanos, DO (Rehab Institute of Chicago Center for Pain Mgmt)
- C21** Efficacy of Oxymorphone Extended Release in Oxycodone-Experienced Patients with Chronic Low Back Pain
J.H. Peniston, DO (Feasterville Family Health Care Center)
- C22** An Open-Label Long-Term Safety Trial of Diclofenac Sodium 1% Gel in Patients With Osteoarthritis of the Knee
J.H. Peniston, DO (Feasterville Family Health Care Center)
- * **C23** The Prevalence of Dermatological Conditions Seen During a Medical Mission to Guatemala
C. Feser, BA, DO (KCUMB-COM)

HEALTH POLICY

- HP1** The Osteopathic Physician and End of Life Care
M.B. Hernandez, OMS-III (NSU-COM)

MEDICAL EDUCATION

- * **ME1** Use and Spread of Osteopathic Medical Literature and Research Findings
D.M. Lipoff, MA, OMS-III (NYCOM)
- * **ME2** Physician Familiarity with the Five Most Common Misdiagnosis
M.B. Hernandez, DO, OMS-III (NSU-COM)

MEDICAL EDUCATION

- ME3** Making a Difference: Results of Medical Teaching in Kabul, Afghanistan
S.E. Grogg, DO (OSU-COM)
- ME4** Spiritual and Religious Characteristics of Osteopathic Medical Students
G.M. Workman, PhD (MWU/CCOM)
- ME5** Teaching Psychiatry in Osteopathic Medical Schools - A Survey of Current Curriculum and a Suggested Primary Care Approach
M. Lowe, DO (The Ohio State University)
- ME6** Prevention in Osteopathic Undergraduate Medical Education: A Survey of the Core Competencies in Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
H.T. Dombrowski, DO (UMDNJ-SOM)
- ME7** Simulation of Gross Motion Testing in Palpatory Diagnosis
R.L. Williams, PhD (OU-COM)
- * **ME8** Commercial Board Review Courses and COMLEX-USA Level 1 Performance
R.A. Alvarez, BS, MS, DO (NSU-COM)

OSTEOPATHIC MANIPULATIVE MEDICINE/PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE

- P1** Evaluation of Somatic Dysfunctions In Newborns. An Observational Study.
F. Cerritelli, DO (EBOM)
- P2** MRI Assessment of Responses to Manipulative Treatment of Individuals with Low Back Pain
S.A. Walkowski, DO (OU-COM)
- * **P3** Structural Asymmetry and Its Relation to Sports Injury
K.A. Kulovitz, DO (MWU/CCOM)
- * **P4** Amelioration of Oxidative Stress and Motor Deficits with Osteopathic Manipulative Treatment in a Mouse Model for Human Parkinson's Disease
S. Zakhary, BS, OMS-III (NYCOM)
- P5** Creation of a Database Template for Performing a Retrospective Chart Review of an OMM Hospital Consultation Service
K.T. Snider, DO (KCOMB)
- P6** Retrospective Chart Review of the OMM Hospital Consultation Service at NRMC - Preliminary Results
K.T. Snider, DO (KCOMB)
- * **P7** Fibromyalgia Treatment Trial with Gabapentin and Osteopathic Manipulative Medicine
N. Bernard, DO (TUCOM-CA)

SOMA – STUDENT OSTEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

- * **S01** Arterial Pressure Induced QT Interval Modulation and Mechano-Electric Feedback
J.K. Prinsen, BS, EMT-P, DO/PhD Candidate (MSUCOM)
- * **S02** Evaluation of Medical Student Stress and Well-being
E. McFarland, OMS IV (DMU-COM)
- * **S03** Obesity and Sex Specificity in the Metabolic Syndrome- A Novel of non-Mammalian Model
T.V. Palacios, DO, OMS-III (VCOM)
- * **S04** Ubiquitination of p75 Receptor Attenuates the Activation of Apoptotic Pathway
A. Diarra, BS, OMS-II (MWU/AZCOM)
- * **S05** Effect of pH, Citrate, and EDTA on Pancreatic Lipase Activity In Vitro
J.D. Parker, BA, BS, OMS-III (KCOMB)
- * **S06** Quantification of Cfr Protein Expression: A Comparison of Genistein-Treated And Control Male And Female Mice
R. Skinner, BS, OMS-III (MWU/AZCOM)
- * **S07** The Effect of Tobacco Smoking on Length of Stay in Children with Bronchiolitis at Maricopa County Hospital
P. Boyle, BS, OMS-III (MWU/AZCOM)
- * **S08** Salivary Levels of Alpha-1-Antitrypsin: A Potential Non-Invasive Biomarker of Pre-Diabetes
J. Lickliter, BS, OMS-II (WVCOM)
- * **S09** Shigella Dysenteriae and the New Small RNA Molecule, SraB
A. Edon, OMS II (OU-COM)
- * **S10** Histology of the Left Stellate Ganglion in the Presence of Interventricular Septal Fibrosis
A. Wood, BS, OMS-III (NYCOM)
- * **S11** Anterior Cruciate Ligament Function in Osteopathic Medical Education
C.C. Surek, BS, OMS-III (KCUMB-COM)
- * **S12** Activation of the Cardiac Potassium Channel HERG May be a Determinant of the Extracellular Potassium Dependency of Block of HERG by Terfenadine and Bepridil
E. Chu, BS, OMS-II (TUCOM-CA)
- * **S13** Expression of Transcriptional Co-Activator with PDZ-Binding Motif (TAZ) in the Ovary
E.N. Mattocks, BS, OMS-II (WVCOM)
- * **S14** Older Adults Exhibit More Intracortical Inhibition and Less Intracortical Facilitation Than Young Adults
M.P. McGinley, BA, OMS-II (OU-COM)
- * **S15** Beta-Catenin Regulates Fine-Scale Pathfinding Behaviors of Optic Axons In Vivo
J.W. Revels, OMS-II (TUCOM-CA)

SOMA – STUDENT OSTEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

- * **S16** The Effect of Treatment of Rat Granulosa Cells with High Concentrations of Homocysteine on Cystathione β Synthase (CBS) and Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor-Gamma (PPAR γ) Gene Expression
B.M. Lingenfelter, PhD, OMS-II (WVCOM)
- * **S18** Osteopathic Survey of Somatic Dysfunction and Zink Compensatory Patterns in Sololá, Guatemala
D.S. Sepbri, MPH, OMS-IV (TUCOM-CA)
- * **S19** Investigation of Lower Extremity Aggregate Fascial 3D tissue Geometry Using Visual Mapping Techniques and the Visible Human Male Image Set
E. Mustafaraj, DO, OMS-II (DMU-COM)
- * **S20** Biomechanical Changes in Sacroiliac Joint Ankylosis - A Finite Element Study
P.H. Eichenseer, OMS-II (OU-COM)
- * **S21** Differential Osteopontin and NKT Cell Responses to RSV Infection in Neonates and Adults Determines the Subsequent Differential Adaptive Immune Responses and Susceptibility to Asthma
J. Sun, OMS-III (TUNCOM)
- * **S22** Genome-Wide Transcriptional Profile of Aging in Dermal Fibroblasts
K.L. Mayo, MS, OMS-III (UMDNJ-SOM)
- * **S23** The Efficacy of OMT by Osteopathic Medical Students on Musculoskeletal Pain and Somatic Findings
S.J. Hallas, PDTF, OMS-III (WesternU/COMP)
- * **S24** Dissecting Cellular Pathways of Oncogenic Ras Isoforms
K.A. Belova, PhD, OMS-II (TUCOM-CA)
- * **S25** Bee Venom Inhibits Cell Growth of SKBR3, MCF-7, and MDA-MB-231 Breast Cancer Cells
S.R. Thompson, OMS-II (WVCOM)
- * **S26** The Virginia College of Osteopathic Medicine Emergency Response Model for Honduras Disaster Relief and Future Mission Trips
T.M. Pajak, BS, OMS-III (VCOM)
- * **S27** A Study to Investigate the Efficacy of a Novel Interactive Web-Based Virtual Clinical Scenario System (Virtual People Factory) in Medical Education.
N.K. Surkunalingam, DO, OMS-III (PCOM-Georgia Campus)
- * **S28** Ischemia and Reperfusion Injury of Mouse HL-1 Cells Treated with Fas Antagonist
T.T. Culver, OMS-III (WVCOM)
- * **S29** The Relationship between Osteopathic Family Physicians' Use of Manipulative Therapy and Their Perceived Empathy for Patients
J.L. Brown, BA, OMS-II (OU-COM)
- * **S30** Paclitaxel Increases Ischemia/Reperfusion Injury in Cardiomyocytes
R.T. Knipe, PhD, OMS-II (WVCOM)
- * **S31** TRPM8 Expression is Higher in Smaller Neurons of Human Trigeminal Ganglion
K.E. Moser, BS, OMS-II (WVCOM)

SOMA – STUDENT OSTEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

- * **S32** Changes in sEMG, Clench Force, and Pain Following Osteopathic Counterstrain Treatment Directed to the Forearm and Upper Trapezius
V.L. DeSousa, OMS-III (ATSU-SOMA)
- * **S33** Monocrotaline-Induced Pulmonary Hypertension in the Rat Downregulates Oxytocin Receptors in Right Ventricular Hypertrophy
C. Ou, BSc, OMS-III (MWU/AZCOM)
- * **S34** Cardiovascular Assessment of Medical Student’s Health; Preliminary Results Year One
J.A. Laureti, BS, OMS-IV (PCOM)
- * **S35** Design, Synthesis, and Characterization of 6-Beta Naltrexol Analogs, and Their Selectivity for In Vitro Opioid Receptor Subtypes
R.M. Smith, BS, OMS-IV (UNECOM)
- * **S36** Examination of Microorganisms In Traditional Cultured Milk Kefir
L.B. McKay, BS, OMS-II (VCOM)
- * **S37** Classifying Enuresis, Voiding Dysfunction, and Treatment Outcomes in Children with Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder and Autism Spectrum Disorder: A Pilot Study
R. Gor, OMS-III (LECOM)
- * **S38** Quantitative Analysis of the Human Facial Nucleus in Autism
G.N. Allison, OMS-IV (LECOM)
- * **S39** Using Osteopathic Manipulations to Decrease the Incidence of Acute Mountain Sickness
B.N. Abo, PhD, OMS-III (TUCOM-CA)
- * **S40** Analysis of the Use and Maintenance of Latrines and Water Purification Systems in South-East Haiti
K.D. Martin, DO/MPH Candidate, OMS-II (MSUCOM)
- * **S41** Histomorphometric Comparison of Arterial Conduits Used During Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting of the Left Main Coronary and Posterior Interventricular Arteries
J.J. Skubic, BS, OMS-III (NYCOM)
- * **S42** You Look Great, How do You Feel? A Hairstylist Depression Screening and Referral Pilot Study
B.H. Abbott, MPH (ATSU-SOMA)



53rd Annual AOA Research Conference— Abstracts, 2009

This issue of JAOA—The Journal of the American Osteopathic Association features abstracts from the posters that will be presented at the 53rd Annual AOA Research Conference. These posters represent the most recent work of numerous osteopathic medical clinicians, researchers, educators, and students.

This year's abstracts are organized into five groups:

- **series P**—osteopathic manipulative medicine and osteopathic principles and practice (see below)
- **series C**—clinical studies (see page 429)
- **series B**—basic sciences (see page 440)
- **series ME**—medical education (see page 458)
- **series HP**—health policy (see page 462)

To enhance the readability of this special feature to the JAOA, the abstracts have been edited for grammar and basic JAOA style. A key to the acronyms used for the colleges of osteopathic medicine appears

on page 427. The content of these abstracts has not been modified; neither the AOA Council on Research nor THE JOURNAL assume responsibility for the abstracts' content.

This year's AOA Research Conference, "The Translation of Genomic Science into Osteopathic Clinical Practice and Research," will take place in New Orleans, La, from Sunday, November 1, to Tuesday, November 3, during the AOA's 114th Annual Osteopathic Medical Conference and Exposition (OMED 2009), "The Road to Health Begins With Prevention."

For more information on the AOA Research Conference or other programs taking place during OMED 2009, access the conference's Web site at <http://www.omedconference.org>. The AOA Research Conference program can be accessed by selecting "Programs & Information" on the drop-down navigation bar and selecting "Non-specialty Affiliates." Information about the conference is also available through DO-Online (<http://www.do-online.org>).

Osteopathic Manipulative Medicine and Osteopathic Principles and Practice P1

Evaluation of Somatic Dysfunctions in Newborns: An Observational Study

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M D'Orazio, DO²; G Pizzolorusso, DO¹; P Turi, DO¹

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Hypothesis: Somatic dysfunctions represent important parameters for osteopathic practice. In the framework of a study on the effect of OMT in newborns, we designed an observational study of osteopathic dysfunctions in a subgroup of subjects.

Materials and Methods: After the application of eligibility criteria, 155 newborns were enrolled, including preterms admitted at the NICU after birth, in a period of 6 months. Osteopathic evaluation was performed once on each subject and all osteopathic dysfunctions in terms of grouping into cranial, trunk, column, pelvis, and upper and lower arms were recorded. Descriptive analysis and test of association based on chi-square test were performed.

Results: The highest percentage of single dysfunctions was observed on L5-S1 compression (61 events, 39.35%). After

grouping into classes, the median dysfunctions in cranial field was two events (range 0-14) while the highest percentage was observed on SSB compression (36.77%); as far as the column was concerned, the median was one event (range 0-6) while the highest percentage was observed on medium dorsal segment (T4-T5-T6) (18.71%); in the pelvis, the median was one event (range 0-5) while the highest percentage was observed on intraosseum of the sacrum (36.77%); when considering the trunk, the median was zero events (range 0-2) while the highest percentage was observed on diaphragm (16.77%). No significant association between groups and dysfunctions, adjusting for gestational age (≤ 37 vs > 37) and weight at birth (≤ 2500 vs > 2500).

Conclusion: The present study was the first conducted looking at all the osteopathic dysfunctions affecting newborns. The results obtained reveal that no association was found between gestational age and somatic dysfunctions nor between weight at birth and somatic dysfunctions. This suggests that somatic dysfunctions may be due to extrinsic factor (eg, type and characteristics of labor, fetus position in uterus or mother's situation during pregnancy and labor) rather than weeks of birth or weight. The present study may represent a basis for further research, on a broader population, to build an osteo-

AOA COMMUNICATION

pathic dysfunctions database in newborns and to improve knowledge on the genesis of newborns' dysfunctions.

P2

MRI Assessment of Responses to Manipulative Treatment of Individuals With Low Back Pain

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¹Department of Family Medicine, Section of OMM, OU-COM, Athens, Ohio, ²Department of Biomedical Sciences, OU-COM, Athens, Ohio

Introduction: Despite the palpatory findings of altered tissue compliance of skeletal muscle in patients with low back pain (LBP) there is little empiric evidence describing whether asymmetries in paraspinal muscle activation levels exist (side-to-side differences in the degree of muscle activation), and whether osteopathic manipulative treatment (OMT) alters this paraspinal muscle asymmetry (MA).

Hypothesis: We hypothesized that subjects with acute LBP (<3-wk duration) would exhibit greater paraspinal MA compared to control subjects, and that OMT would attenuate this MA.

Methods: Muscle functional magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was used to determine side-to-side differences in the transverse relaxation time (T2) of the psoas (Ps), quadratus lumborum (QL), erector spinae (ES), and multifidus (Mu) muscles in nine subjects with acute LBP and nine asymptomatic, age-matched controls. The subjects with LBP underwent a single OMT session and MRIs were repeated immediately following and 48 hours after the intervention to evaluate MA in T2. Pain (1-10 visual analog scale) was also compared before and after OMT.

Results: The LBP subjects exhibited greater MA for the QL than control subjects ($P=.05$; $29.1\pm 4.3\%$ vs $15.9\pm 4.3\%$ T2 MA). A mean difference in MA was also observed between LBP subjects and controls for the Ps muscle ($22.7\pm 6.9\%$ vs $9.5\pm 3.0\%$ T2 MA); however, this difference failed to reach significance ($P=.11$). Mean MA differences observed for the ES and Mu muscles were small and also fell below significant levels ($P=.24$ and $.60$, respectively). OMT attenuated the MA in the Ps immediately and 48 hours following the intervention ($P=.03$; Pre: $22.7\pm 6.9\%$ T2 MA, Immediately Post: $6.0\pm 4.9\%$ T2 MA, 48-hours Post: $9.5\pm 2.2\%$ T2 MA). Small decreases in mean MA also occurred in the ES and QL, but fell short of statistical significance ($P=.27$). A slight increase was observed in Mu MA following OMT ($P=.04$, Pre: $1.8\pm 0.4\%$ T2 MA, Immediately Post: $3.0\pm 0.6\%$ T2 MA, 48-hours Post: $4.1\pm 0.8\%$ T2 MA). Pain was reduced immediately and 48 hours following OMT ($P<.01$; Pre: 3.0 ± 0.9 , Immediately Post: 1.5 ± 0.5 , 48-hours Post: 1.9 ± 0.6).

Conclusions: T2-weighted MR images revealed significant

MA in LBP subjects compared with controls. In LBP subjects, MAs fell in the Ps and possibly in the ES and QL following OMT and rose slightly in the Mu.

Acknowledgments: Ohio University IRB Approval #A 07F035 – Supported by the Osteopathic Heritage Foundation.

◆ P3

Structural Asymmetry and Its Relation to Sports Injury

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Hypothesis: There is a statistical correlation between an adolescent athlete's preseason posture and subsequent occurrence of injury.

Methods/Materials: Adolescent athletes (N=256) were recruited; all signed an institutionally approved informed consent form (Midwestern University IRB). At their preseason physical examination, each participant was administered an osteopathic structural examination and an orthopedic evaluation of the knee. Asymmetry measures included levelness of mastoid processes (MP), acromion (ACR), inferior angle of scapula (IASCAP), iliac crest (IC), greater trochanter (TRO), medial malleolus (MM), arch of the foot (ARFT) including flat feet (individually or bilaterally), pelvic side shift (PSS), posterior/superior iliac spine (PSIS), standing flexion test (SFT), seated flexion test (SeatFT), lateral curves present (LC) and location of their convexity (LCCNVEX). Orthopedic tests included: Trendelenburg, Lachman's, posterior drawer, varus and valgus stress, McMurray's tests. Asymmetry was recorded as (higher on the) right, left, or equal; and positive, positive and equal, or negative. The incidence of all injuries incurred by athletes was then recorded.

Results: Examination revealed distinct left-positive findings for MP, ACR, TRO, ARFT, SFT, SeatFT; right-positive findings for IC and LC convexity. Measures IASCAP, MM, PSS, and PSIS were left-right equal. For the orthopedic tests, right-positive findings were 5% greater than left-positive for the Trendelenburg test; the other orthopedic tests were equal. Statistical significance was found for ACR ($P<.034$), MM ($P<.022$), and PSIS ($P<.090$). There were no correlations for the any of the orthopedic tests with injury.

Conclusions: Adolescent injuries occurring during the athletic season correlate with postural asymmetry present at the beginning of the athletic training season. If positive, these screening tests can identify high-risk subjects for sports injury, and allow appropriate measures to be taken before injury occurs. The incidence of injury as it correlates with clinically defined injury type will also continue to be followed, and is an ongoing part of this study.

◆ Indicates posters entered in the AOA Council on Research's Student Poster Competition, a judged event that takes place during the poster session at the AOA Research Conference.

Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine in the United States		
Abbreviation	Full Name	Location
■ ATSU-SOMA*	A.T. Still University, School of Osteopathic Medicine	Mesa, Ariz
■ DMU-COM	Des Moines University—College of Osteopathic Medicine	Des Moines, Iowa
■ KCOM	A.T. Still University-Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine	Kirksville, Mo
■ KCUMB-COM	Kansas City University of Medicine and Biosciences College of Osteopathic Medicine	Kansas City, Mo
■ LECOM □ LECOM-Bradenton† □ LECOM-Seton Hill‡	Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine-Bradenton Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine-Seton Hill	Erie, Pa Bradenton, Fla Greensburg, Pa
■ LMU-DCOM*	Lincoln Memorial University-DeBusk College of Osteopathic Medicine	Harrogate, Tenn
■ MSUCOM □ MSUCOM-DMC‡ □ MSUCOM-MUC‡	Michigan State University College of Osteopathic Medicine Michigan State University College of Osteopathic Medicine Detroit Medical Center Michigan State University College of Osteopathic Medicine Macomb University Center	East Lansing, Mich Detroit, Mich Clinton Township, Mich
■ MWU/AZCOM	Midwestern University/Arizona College of Osteopathic Medicine	Glendale, Ariz
■ MWU/CCOM	Midwestern University/Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine	Downers Grove, Ill
■ NSU-COM	Nova Southeastern University College of Osteopathic Medicine	Fort Lauderdale, Fla
■ NYCOM	New York College of Osteopathic Medicine of New York Institute of Technology	Old Westbury, NY
■ OSU-COM	Oklahoma State University College of Osteopathic Medicine	Tulsa, Okla
■ OU-COM	Ohio University College of Osteopathic Medicine	Athens, Ohio
■ PCOM □ GA-PCOM†	Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine Georgia Campus—Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine	Pennsylvania, Pa Suwanee, Ga
■ PNWU-COMs	Pacific Northwest University of Health Sciences, College of Osteopathic Medicine	Yakima, Wash
■ PCSOM	Pikeville College School of Osteopathic Medicine	Pikeville, Ky
■ RVUCOMs	Rocky Vista University College of Osteopathic Medicine	Parker, Colo
■ TOUROCOM//	Touro College of Osteopathic Medicine	New York City, NY
■ TUCOM-CA □ TUNCOM†	Touro University College of Osteopathic Medicine—California Touro University Nevada College of Osteopathic Medicine	Vallejo, Calif Henderson, Nev
■ UMDNJ-SOM	University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey- School of Osteopathic Medicine	Stratford, NJ
■ UNECOM	University of New England College of Osteopathic Medicine	Biddeford, Me
■ UNTHSC/TCOM	University of North Texas Health Science Center— Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine	Fort Worth, Tex
■ VCOM	Edward Via Virginia College of Osteopathic Medicine	Blacksburg, Va
■ WesternU/COMP	Western University of Health Sciences College of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific	Pomona, Calif
■ WVSOM	West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine	Lewisburg, WVa

* Provisional accreditation status granted September 2006.
† Branch campus. Parent institution is noted above.
‡ Additional location. Parent institution is noted above. Matriculating students in Fall 2009.
§ Provisional accreditation status granted December 2006.
// Provisional accreditation status granted August 2007.

(continued)

◆ P4

Amelioration of Oxidative Stress and Motor Deficits With Osteopathic Manipulative Treatment in a Mouse Model for Human Parkinson Disease

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Hypothesis: Pitx-aphakia (*ak*) mice closely resemble the neuropathology, age-related progression, and behavioral consequences associated with Parkinson disease (PD) in humans. PD-related oxidative stress is linked to augmented urinary levels of the DNA-damage biomarker 8-hydroxydeoxyguanosine (8-OHdG) in humans. We hypothesize that *ak* mice mimic PD-related oxidative stress resulting in elevated urinary 8-OHdG. We further hypothesize that modified osteopathic manipulative treatment (OMT) of *ak* mice will significantly lower urinary 8-OHdG levels through improved fine motor coordination and rigidity.

Materials and Methods: To establish a urinary baseline of 8-OHdG in *ak* versus healthy control animals (strain C57BL/6J), 11am urine samples were analyzed for 8-OHdG and creatinine (glomerular filtration rate) using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Subsequently, *ak* animals were randomly divided into an OMT treatment group receiving modified muscle energy using the active direct technique and a control group receiving a sham procedure to the corresponding body regions. To eliminate individual variability, all procedures were performed by the same, trained individual under professional supervision. Treatments were conducted as 1-minute sessions, each repeated three times. Urinary levels of 8-OHdG and creatinine were assessed before and after OMT/sham procedures. Lastly, all subjects underwent motor coordination and muscle rigidity “hourglass” testing. Urinary 8-OHdG/creatinine, motor skills competence, and rigidity were scored and statistically analyzed (*t* test, $P \leq .05$).

Results: Urinary 8-OHdG was significantly elevated in *ak* mice compared to healthy controls. There was however, no relevant difference in urinary 8-OHdG resulting from OMT treatment. OMT-treated *ak* mice performed significantly better in the rigidity testing than sham-treated controls, whereas no difference in motor coordination competence could be observed between the two groups.

Conclusion: We were able to establish 8-OHdG as a urinary biomarker for PD-related oxidative stress in *ak* mice. The antioxidant effect of treatment modalities and dietary supplements in respect to PD can now be conveniently tested in an animal model of the disease. OMT was effective in the improvement of muscle rigidity symptoms associated with PD. Studies that are more detailed may be necessary to link

OMT to reduced systemic oxidative stress and improved motor coordination in PD.

P5

Creation of a Database Template for Performing a Retrospective Chart Review of an OMM Hospital Consultation Service

Karen T. Snider, DO¹; Eric J. Snider, DO¹; Allison M. Bukowski, DO²; Jane C. Johnson, MA³; Bret R. DeGooyer, DO¹

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Objective: Osteopathic manipulative treatment (OMT) has been utilized in clinic and hospital settings since the osteopathic profession was founded. However over the past few decades, the use of OMT in the hospital has declined. In order to understand this trend and to establish a baseline for future hospital-based studies, the current use of OMT in the hospital needs to be documented. The purpose of this project was to create a database collection tool to evaluate the details of a specialty-level osteopathic manipulative medicine (OMM) inpatient consultation service.

Materials and Methods: A database collection tool was created using the Microsoft Office Access database software. The major subject categories included demographic information, diagnoses and symptoms for which OMM consultations were obtained, patient comorbidities, illness severity, and OMT specifics.

Results: The database collection tool was created as one main form with five tabbed subsections. The main form contained patient demographic information and dates of service. The first subsection included admitting physician information, admission diagnoses, and patient illness severity information (eg, ICU status, use of mechanical ventilation). The second subsection included discharge information (eg, discharge diagnoses, outpatient follow-up). The third subsection included the specifics of the OMM consultation (eg, reason for consultation, final assessments, resident physician participation). The fourth subsection contained information regarding the OMT provided each day that the patient was seen by the OMM specialist, including areas of somatic dysfunction identified and osteopathic techniques used (eg, myofascial release, balanced ligamentous tension, high-velocity low-amplitude). The last subsection provided a place for notes regarding information that was not recorded elsewhere in the database. To date, 2195 OMM consultations have been partially recorded in the database and 595 chart reviews are complete.

Conclusion: A useful Access database collection tool was created. Charts reviewed reflect one decade of OMM hospital consultation service from 1998 through 2008. Ultimately the long-term goal of this project is to increase the use of OMT in the hospital setting by establishing the efficacy of OMT in this setting.

Acknowledgment: This research was supported by a grant from the ATSU Strategic Research Fund

◆ Indicates posters entered in the AOA Council on Research's Student Poster Competition, a judged event that takes place during the poster session at the AOA Research Conference.

P6

Retrospective Chart Review of the OMM Hospital Consultation Service at NRMCM - Preliminary Results

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Objective: Originally all osteopathic physicians used osteopathic manipulative medicine (OMM) in the care of hospitalized patients. However over the past few decades, most OMM care has been provided by family practitioners and OMM specialists. The purpose of this study is to retrospectively evaluate the details of a specialty-level OMM inpatient consultation service.

Materials and Methods: 2195 inpatient OMM consultations that took place at Northeast Regional Medical Center (NRMCM) in Kirksville, MO between 1998 and early 2008 were reviewed for demographic information, the types of problems for which OMM consultations are obtained, the types of osteopathic techniques commonly used, patient comorbidities, and length of service.

Results: Preliminary results are as follows – Demographic information regarding the patients was as follows: 812 men (37%), 1383 women (63%); 579 Caucasian (98%), 4 Hispanic (1%), 4 African-American (1%), and 2 Asian (<1%); age, mean±SD=61±26 years, range=0-99 years. Chart reviews have been completed on 595 of the 2195 consultations, primarily for admissions during 2005-2008. Within the completed chart reviews, the five most common reasons for the OMM consultation were: (1) pneumonia (adjunctive treatment), (2) nonspecific back pain, (3) neck pain, (4) low back pain, and (5) rib pain. Other nonmusculoskeletal reasons for OMM consultations included bowel ileus and poor feeding in the newborn. The five most common diagnoses at admission were: (1) hypertension, (2) pneumonia, (3) COPD, (4) diabetes, and (5) sepsis. The five most common types of OMT techniques used were (1) myofascial release, (2) indirect technique, (3) soft tissue, (4) muscle energy, and (5) rib raising. The average length of stay was mean±SD=6±6 days, while the average length of the consultation was mean±SD=4±3 days.

Conclusion: With a few exceptions, OMM consultations were primarily for musculoskeletal complaints. A wide variety of OMT techniques were utilized. Demographic distribution of the patients is consistent with the local population. When completed, this study will provide preliminary data that can be used as a baseline for developing prospective hospital-based OMM research studies.

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◆ P7

Fibromyalgia Treatment Trial With Gabapentin and Osteopathic Manipulative Medicine

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Hypothesis: Intervention with gabapentin and osteopathic manipulative medicine (OMM) can improve the symptoms of fibromyalgia. Combined therapy can decrease the number and severity of tender points (TPs) and the overall pain level with greater efficacy than monotherapy. Subjects in the combined group will have greater improvement quality of life and function.

Materials and Methods: Subjects between the ages of 18 and 65 years with fibromyalgia symptoms were recruited from Solano, Sonoma, and Contra Costa counties in Calif. Subjects who met inclusion criteria were enrolled, randomized to an arm and monitored at eight weekly intervals, receiving treatment during weeks 2-7. Treatment interventions consisted of OMM only, gabapentin only, or combined therapy of OMM and gabapentin.

Results: 29 subjects completed the study. Subjective ability to perform ADLs (as measured by the Fibromyalgia Impact Questionnaire, FIQ) was significantly improved in the combined treatment group relative to monotherapy groups. Subjects receiving combined therapy had a 12% improvement in FIQ score, versus 8% in the gabapentin group and 2% in the OMM group. Subjects in the combined group also rated themselves with the greatest overall health improvement over the course of their 8-week participation in the study. Subjects in the combined treatment group also had the greatest decrease in number of tender points based on the 18-point American College of Rheumatology exam criteria.

Conclusions: A combined therapy of OMM and gabapentin results in improvement of subjective and objective measures relative to monotherapy in patients with fibromyalgia. Larger and longer trials are needed to optimize OMM treatment protocols and assess long-term outcomes.

Acknowledgment: Supported by an intramural grant from Touro University.

Clinical Studies

◆ C1

Trends in Maternal Group B Streptococcus Colonization in Recurrent Pregnancies: A 10-Year Study

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Hypothesis: The incidence of group B streptococcus (GBS) colonization in pregnancy will be increased in patients colo-

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nized with GBS in a previous pregnancy and decreased in patients without prior GBS colonization.

Materials and Methods: A retrospective cohort of women having at least two pregnancies between 1997 and 2007 was identified via medical record review at a single institution (N=559). GBS culture results were available on 437 women. Data were categorized according to GBS colonization in the initial pregnancy and every pregnancy thereafter as well as the time interval between pregnancies. Analysis was then conducted to determine the trend of GBS colonization in subsequent pregnancies.

Results: The rate of GBS colonization in a pregnancy subsequent to an initial pregnancy with a positive GBS culture was 53.5% (n=101, 95% CI 43.7-63.2%) whereas the rate of colonization following an initial pregnancy with a negative GBS culture was 20.2% (n=336, 95% CI 15.9-24.5%) ($P<.0001$). Sixty-five patients within the cohort had three pregnancies. After two pregnancies with GBS colonization, the rate of colonization increased to 75.0% (n=12, 95% CI 42.8-94.5%); however, after two pregnancies without GBS colonization, the rate of colonization decreased to 18.9% (n=53, 95% CI 8.3-29.4%) ($P<.0003$). The amount of time that elapsed between pregnancies was found to have no significant association with colonization rate.

Conclusion: GBS colonization in subsequent pregnancies is directly related to colonization in previous pregnancies. A previous colonization dramatically increases the rate of GBS colonization in future pregnancies, while a negative GBS culture protects against future colonization regardless of time interval between pregnancies. Therefore, patients presenting in labor with unknown GBS colonization status should be risk stratified based on culture results from previous pregnancies.

C2

Tuberculosis Screening in HIV-Positive Children: A New Frontier

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Hypothesis: The aim of this study is to determine if a T-cell based, interferon gamma assay (T-SPOT.TB), has the ability to detect infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in children who are HIV positive. There is presently no large scale published data using the T-SPOT.TB to detect tuberculosis infection in children who are HIV positive in developed countries.

Materials and Methods: Children who were HIV positive were recruited from a local children's hospital HIV clinic. Appropriate IRB approval was obtained and informed consent for these children was obtained from their parents or legal guardians. Children that were enrolled had a standard TST placed and blood was drawn via venipuncture and

placed in cell preparation tubes. The specimens were then sent to a reference laboratory and the T-SPOT.TB assay was completed per manufacturer's guidelines. Participants' TST were read after 48 hours. The T-SPOT.TB results were available after 24 hours.

Results: Seven children were enrolled in the study. None of the children had a positive TST. One of the children, an adoptee from South Africa, had a positive T-SPOT.TB result. The child had three previous negative TSTs and had never been treated for tuberculosis. The child had a negative chest x-ray following the positive T-SPOT.TB result and was started on isoniazid (INH).

Conclusion: The T-SPOT.TB test was able to detect tuberculosis infection in a foreign-born HIV-positive child that would have been missed if tuberculosis screening had relied only on the TST. In the future, tests based on gamma interferon release assays such as the T-SPOT.TB may play a greater role in the detection of tuberculosis in children with HIV thereby decreasing mortality from tuberculosis especially in HIV-positive children.

Acknowledgment: This project was funded by an intramural grant from the Western University of Health Sciences where Dr Yang is an associate professor of pediatrics. Dr. Yang does not have any significant financial interest/arrangement with Oxford Immunotech, the makers of the T-SPOT.TB test. Special thanks are given to Dr Antonio Arrieta, Stephanie Wronski, and San San Aye for support.

C3

Changes on the Physiological Lactonase Activity of Serum Paraoxonase 1 in Healthy, Overweight, and Obese Women After Weight Loss

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Introduction: Obesity is a metabolic and cardiovascular risk factor, and a low caloric diet (LCD) is one of the treatment modalities for weight loss. Paraoxonase 1 (PON-1) is associated with the antiatherogenic functions of high-density lipoprotein (HDL). Among limited data on the relationships between obesity and PON-1, there has been no study on the effects of LCD as a stand-alone therapeutic measure on the physiological lactonase activity of PON-1.

Hypothesis: We investigated the prospective effects of a sole LCD intervention for weight loss on serum PON-1 activity (lactonase, arylesterase, and tri-esterase) and HDL cholesterol (HDL-C), and their association with low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), in overweight and nonmorbidly obese but otherwise healthy subjects.

Materials/Methods: A total of 30 Japanese women (mean age, 50.3±8.5 y) with a body mass index (BMI, mean 28.5±3.3 kg/m²) participated in this study. During the intervention period of 2 months, they were placed on a LCD (Diet'sTM,

5023 kJ/day) with meal replacement every dinner. The following data between pre- and postintervention were evaluated: BMI, blood pressure, plasma glucose, and lipids including HDL-C and LDL-C. Serum PON-1 lactonase activity with 5-(thiobutyl)butyrolactone (TBBL), its tri-esterase activity was determined using paraoxon and its mono-esterase activity with phenylacetate as substrates.

Results: All subjects completed the LCD intervention. During the intervention, most variables, except for systolic blood pressure, were significantly reduced. PON-1 lactonase levels decreased by 5.8%. This change was paralleled by its arylesterase (7.2%) and tri-esterase (6.9), $P < .001$. In multiple regression analysis adjusted for age, the percent change of PON-1 was significantly, positively, and independently correlated to that of LDL-C ($\beta = 0.51$), HDL-C ($\beta = 0.40$), and BMI ($\beta = 0.37$).

Conclusions: During a LCD intervention on weight loss, PON-1 lactonase levels were reduced. Our results showed reduced PON-1 activity that correlates significantly with the reduction of LDL-C, plausibly reflecting less need for PON-1 activity to prevent LDL oxidation. This suggests that the decrease in PON-1 lactonase activity as well as HDL-C in response to LCD may not be detrimental.

◆ C4

Clinical Spectrum of Type 1 Cryoglobulinemia: Retrospective Analysis of 8-Year Cleveland Clinic Experience

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Hypothesis: Cryoglobulins are immunoglobulins that precipitate from serum at temperatures below 37°C and may be symptomatic or associated with widespread vasculitis. Cryoglobulins are classified into types I, II, and III based on immunochemical composition. Type I cryoglobulinemia is the most clinically rare and has been described in few small-series case reports in the past 25 years. This study was intended to describe a large clinical series of patients with type I cryoglobulinemia from the clinical, pathologic, and etiologic perspectives and to determine the influence of recently introduced biologic therapeutics on clinical outcomes.

Materials and Methods: After receiving IRB approval, the laboratory records of the clinical pathology department were reviewed for the 8-year period starting January 1, 2000, through December 31, 2007. All samples with detected monoclonal cryoglobulins (type I) were included in the analysis. Both print and electronic medical records were reviewed and from them standardized information was extracted on etiology, clinical manifestations, immunologic features, and outcomes.

Results: Over this 8-year period, more than 16,000 clinical samples were analyzed for cryoglobulins. Approximately

400 of these samples were strongly positive (>500 ugr/cc) and screened for immunochemical composition. From these records, a total of 19 patients were found to have type I cryoglobulinemia (freq=1.11/1000 samples). Of these patients, 18 had adequate medical records for examination. The most common clinical manifestations were cutaneous involvement and cold-induced symptoms (61% and 31%, respectively). Renal, hepatic, and articular involvement were also observed (22%, 22%, and 17%, respectively). Overall, 83% had hematologic disorders and only 11% were HCV infected, which is consistent with traditional views of the disease. Eight of our patients were treated with the B cell-depleting agent rituximab with varying responses, and a single patient treated with thalidomide experienced complete remission of his cryoglobulinemia.

Conclusions: (1) Type I cryoglobulinemia is an extremely rare form of blood disorder. (2) The most common etiology appears to be within the spectrum of hematologic disorders and in contrast to previous reports is uncommonly associated with HCV infection. (3) Patients diagnosed with type I cryoglobulinemia since the year 2000 have frequently been treated with newer biologic therapeutic agents with varying responses. Thalidomide was used to induce a complete clinical and laboratory remission in one patient and should be further evaluated in clinical trials.

◆ C5

The Use of Paravertebral Blockade to Transition to Ambulatory Bilateral Inferior Pedicle Reduction Mammoplasties: A Retrospective Study of 20 Consecutive Patients

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Hypothesis: Bilateral reduction mammoplasty is associated with severe postoperative pain due to significant soft tissue dissection. The purpose of this retrospective study was to determine the analgesic effect of paravertebral blockade on bilateral inferior pedicle reduction mammoplasties performed under general anesthesia that were transitioned from an inpatient to outpatient procedure. Postoperative charges, total length of stay (h), opioid consumption (in morphine equivalents), and pain scores were compared.

Materials and Methods: Following IRB approval, 20 reduction mammoplasty patient charts were reviewed. Ten who had a 24-hour observation admission for postoperative care were compared to patients undergoing the same procedure in an ambulatory setting with the addition of bilateral paravertebral blockade. The inpatient group (IP) received a PCA and oral opioids for pain control after the procedure. In the outpatient

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group (OP), a bilateral paravertebral blockade was utilized preoperatively as well as oral analgesia postoperatively. The postoperative charges, opioid consumption, total length of stay, and pain scale were compared using a Mann-Whitney nonparametric test.

Results: Twenty charts were reviewed using ten consecutive patients in each group with no exclusions due to demographic variation. Statistical differences were seen in total amount of intraoperative opioid equivalents (IP 15.5 mg vs OP 5.5 mg, $P < .001$), total charges for postoperative care (IP \$1,269.50 vs OP \$701.80, $P < .001$), total charges of stay in the postoperative care unit (PACU) (IP \$373.50 vs OP \$322.50, $P = .04$), and total length of stay (IP 23.57 h vs OP 2.77 h, $P < .001$). While the mean pain scores between the inpatient and outpatient groups were not significantly different at any comparative postoperative time, opioid consumption at 4 hours postoperation was less for the outpatients (IP 51.25 vs OP 40.82, $P = .17$).

Conclusions: This data shows in patients undergoing bilateral reduction mammoplasties under general anesthesia the use of bilateral paravertebral blockade decreases the intraoperative narcotic requirements. Total postoperative charges and length of stay were decreased in patients who were outpatients rather than inpatients. The correlation of the effect of paravertebral blockade to these resource reductions will require further controlled study.

C6

Circulating Advanced Glycation Peptides Are Higher in Patients With Chronic Liver Disease

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Background: High molecular weight proteins modified by advanced glycation (AGE) produced by unavoidable glycoxidation reactions are metabolized by macrophages, including Kupffer cells, and have been shown earlier by us and others to circulate as partially digested AGE-peptides. Liver is not only a target organ for AGEs, but also an important site for clearance and catabolism of circulating AGEs.

Hypothesis: Circulating AGE-peptides increase in chronic liver disease.

Methods: We performed a nested case-control study with 35 chronic liver disease patients (aged 45–73 y; 20 alcohol-related, 8 terminal cirrhosis, 2 fatty livers, 5 hepatocellular carcinomas) and 40 age-matched controls. Determination of AGEs is based on the spectrofluorimetric detection. Fluorescence intensity is recorded at the emission maximum (440 nm) on excitation at 350 nm and expressed in arbitrary units (AU). We employ a SPECTRAmax Gemini XPS spectrofluorometer

with SOFTmax PRO software (Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, CA, USA). For low molecular weight AGEs, serum was diluted 1/2 with PBS, ultrafiltered through 10 Kda cut-off Amicon filters, and read without further dilution.

Results: AGE-peptides were higher in liver disease patients than in control subjects: 101 ± 70 vs 50 ± 35 AU ($P < .05$). AGE-peptide levels negative and significantly correlate with serum albumin levels: $r = 0.59$, $P = .05$.

Conclusions: We show that AGE-peptide levels are 100% higher in chronic liver disease patients and that this increase strongly correlates with liver function as measured by albumin concentration. Our data support an important role of the liver in AGE disposal.

◆ C7

Oral Habits in Individuals With and Without Headaches

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Hypothesis: Patients with temporomandibular disorders (TMD) frequently complain of headache, but the degree of overlap between the two conditions is not well understood. This study tested the hypothesis that individuals who complain of common, chronic headaches would also show symptoms of TMD.

Materials and Methods: In phase I of the study, 20 individuals with self-described chronic headaches were compared to 14 individuals with no complaints of headache. All were assessed using the Research Diagnostic Criteria for TMD. A trained, blinded examiner palpated 16 extraoral and four intraoral muscle sites using RDC protocol. Pain and reproducible clicking or crepitus of the temporomandibular joint was determined by palpation. All individuals completed the National Headache Society's Headache Assessment Questionnaire, and a medical and dental history questionnaire. Headache patients also participated in a structured interview. Experience sampling methodology (ESM) was used to obtain repeated assessment of subjects in their natural environment. A custom-made computer program placed calls to pagers for 7 days. The mean time between calls was 120 minutes, with a 40-minute window of variability when could be placed. Subjects were instructed to fill out a preprinted 3×5 card when they were paged. They reported on pain in the jaw, face or head; the presence and intensity of tooth contact; tension in the jaw, face, or head; mood; and stress.

Results: The RDC diagnostic data was analyzed via a Fisher exact test for 2×2 tables. Analysis of ESM data by one-way analyses of variance showed that individuals in the headache group reported significantly more frequent and more intense clenching, more pain elsewhere in the body, more emotional distress, and greater stress.

Conclusion: There is considerable behavioral overlap between common, chronic headache and TMD patients. The overlap may reflect an underlying similarity in etiology, a common response to pain, or variations in help-seeking by patients. The

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results may point to a simple behavioral approach for treating pain in headache patients.

◆ C8

How Well Are Healthcare Providers Educating Pregnant Patients on Key Issues?

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Hypothesis: To describe the perspective of women patients and the perspective of healthcare providers on the education of healthcare issues to women from their healthcare providers during their pregnancy, including oral health, exercise, caffeine consumption, drug use, and alcohol use.

Method and Materials: Twelve-point, forced-choice, questionnaire randomly distributed via postal mail to 52 Kansas City University of Medicine and Biosciences Obstetrics and Gynecology alumni nationwide from August 2008 to present. Each alumnus received 25 patient questionnaires and ten staff questionnaires to be completed and returned in a self-addressed envelope. To qualify for the patient questionnaire, women needed to be either pregnant or had given birth within the past year. A reminder letter was sent to alumni 1 month after the questionnaire was distributed.

Results: 236 patient surveys returned from 11 practices and 31 provider surveys returned from ten practices:

- Age: 17.3% - <20 y, 61.3% - 20-29 y, 19.6% - 30-39 y, 1.7% - >39 y
- Race/ethnicity: 1.7% - American Indian/Alaska Native, 2.1% - Asian, 15.6% - black, 7.2% - Hispanic/Latina, 73.4% - white
- Education: 15.7% - <high school, 25.4% - high school graduate, 26.7% - some college, 22% - college graduate, 4% - trade school, 3.8% - graduate school
- Insurance: 40.5% - private, 55.2% - Medicaid, 3.6% - no insurance
- Number of pregnancies: 41.1% - first, 28.8% - second, 16.4% - third, 7.3% - fourth, 3.7% - fifth, 2.8% - >five
- Length of pregnancy: 9.6% - 1st trimester, 24.9% - 2nd trimester, 62.9% 3rd trimester, 2.6% - after pregnancy
- Number of visits to office: 8.4% - first visit, 17.2% - 1 to 4 visits, 24.6% - 5 to 10 visits, 49.8% - >10 visits

Conclusion: According to patient survey responses:

- Physicians discussed dental care less often than other health issues.
- Half of patients have been to or plan to visit a dentist during her pregnancy.
- 70% paid more attention to oral health during pregnancy.
- Over half of pregnant women saw a dentist in the last year.
- One-fourth of pregnant women last saw a dentist for a dental problem.

The key differences in the study were variable and element dependent. Additional research in this area is recommended.

C9

The Effect of Acute Fructose Infusion on Hepatic Glucose Metabolism in Humans

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Background and Hypothesis: Fructose is a gluconeogenic (GNG) substrate that has a minimal impact on glycemia. Based on animal studies that have shown that fructose is a preferred substrate for glycogen synthesis, we hypothesized that fructose is diverted to hepatic glycogen in order to prevent surges in glucose production.

Methods: Five lean nondiabetic and six obese hyperinsulinemic men were admitted to San Francisco General Hospital for a 1-week inpatient stay, during which they were fed a high carbohydrate diet. On the last day of the study, subjects underwent stable isotope tracer and acetaminophen infusions to measure hepatic UDP-glucose flux in the fasting state and during a 20% fructose infusion. Plasma and urine samples were collected throughout the tracer study. D-galactose-1d was used to label UDP-glucose, which in turn was sampled by acetaminophen. Acetaminophen is conjugated with UDP-glucose in the liver to form acetaminophen glucuronide (GlcUA), which is excreted in the urine. Labeled urinary GlcUA was isolated by HPLC, and derivatized for GC/MS analysis. The UDP-glucose flux was calculated by the tracer dilution method.

Results: It was previously documented that fructose infusion significantly increased triglycerides and fractional de novo lipogenesis (DNL). When monitoring the changes of UDP-glucose fluxes during fasting and during an 8-hour fructose infusion, we observed a significant increase in hepatic glycogen flux in both lean (1.00 ± 0.18 vs 2.53 ± 0.34 mg/kg*min, $P < .0001$) and obese (0.89 ± 0.15 vs 2.48 ± 0.40 mg/kg*min, $P < .0001$) subjects, which appears to reach storage 4 to 6 hours after the start of the infusion. Overall hepatic glucose production was not significantly increased by the fructose infusion in either group of patients. However, the contribution of GNG to glucose production was significantly increased (lean: 0.63 ± 0.24 vs 1.92 ± 0.26 mg/kg*min, $P < .0001$; obese: 0.44 ± 0.05 vs 1.46 ± 0.16 mg/kg*min, $P < .0001$) with a corresponding decrease in glycogen breakdown (lean: 1.53 ± 0.25 vs 0.41 ± 0.15 mg/kg*min, $P < .0001$; obese: 1.41 ± 0.15 vs 0.42 ± 0.09 mg/kg*min, $P < .0001$).

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Conclusions: Hepatic glycogen appeared to reach storage capacity 4-6 hours post-fructose infusion and was associated with a concomitant increase in DNL. This suggests that GNG substrates are diverted to hepatic glycogen and DNL to prevent surges in glucose production. In the presence of high GNG flux, tight regulation of glucose production has deleterious consequences on lipid metabolism.

◆ C10

Genomic Copy Number Variation in Parkinson Disease

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Hypothesis: It is hypothesized that Parkinson disease (PD) may be caused by previously unrecognized genomic copy number variations (CNVs). The aim of this study is to identify and catalog pathologic CNVs in a cohort of PD subjects in order to identify novel PD candidate genes, provide a more accurate means for diagnosis and risk stratification, and allow rational therapeutic development. This will be accomplished by genomewide and PD pathway-focused CNV analysis, using array comparative genomic hybridization (aCGH).

Materials and Methods: With IRB approval, aCGH is performed on 96 anonymous PD subject DNA samples (Coriell Cell Repository) using standard fluorescence-based protocols on all PD subject DNA samples (versus normal control DNA) utilizing a customized aCGH platform (Agilent). Data is generated by Agilent feature extraction software after scanning with a 2 μ m-resolution microarray scanner. Significant CNVs are compared to existing data from control experiments and publicly available CNV databases (TCAG) to ascertain population frequencies, followed by candidate gene identification using the UCSC Genome Browser. Significant CNVs are ranked on a 6-point scoring system to prioritize validation and further study. Points are assigned to CNVs in two categories: (1) significance of genes to PD pathogenesis, and (2) CNV frequency within normal population (maximum score of 3, greatest potential significance in each category; highest possible priority score, 6).

Results: A number of significant CNVs have been identified in PD subjects, receiving priority scores of 5 or greater, including CNVs containing the following PD candidate genes: carboxypeptidase E preproprotein, COP9 constitutive photomorphogenic homolog, alcohol dehydrogenase 4 & 6. CNV analysis and validation is ongoing and identification of a number of additional high-priority CNVs is anticipated based on the degree of already-identified genetic heterogeneity.

Conclusions: A large number of previously unrecognized significant CNVs exist within the PD population, many har-

boring promising candidate genes. Further characterization and elucidation of mutation frequencies within these genes is necessary to determine their ultimate significance to PD. Downstream studies must include analysis of candidate genes in large numbers of normal controls and validation in independent PD cohorts along with assessment of pathways to determine realistic targets for future interventions.

◆ C11

Dysregulation of the Th17 Pathway in Alopecia Areata

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Background: Alopecia Areata (AA) is a complex autoimmune hair loss condition in which genetic and environmental factors contribute to immune dysregulation. Histologically, AA is characterized by a perifollicular T helper (T_H) 1 lymphocyte infiltrate. Recently, a new subset of IL-17 secreting T helper cells, T_H17, has been shown to be important in certain autoimmune conditions. To date, there have been no studies exploring the T_H17 pathway in AA.

Objective: We investigated the extent to which cytokines associated with the T_H17 pathway are differentially expressed in patients with AA and its clinical subtypes in comparison to healthy relatives and unrelated controls.

Materials and Methods: Serum samples were collected from 64 AA patients, 16 healthy relatives, and 16 healthy blood donors with no family history of autoimmune disease. AA patients were divided into disease subtypes based on the National Alopecia Areata Foundation classification: AA transitory, AA persistent, Alopecia totalis, and Alopecia universalis. A comprehensive set of T_H17 related cytokines was evaluated by ELISA: (1) cytokines that promote T_H17 differentiation in naive T cells (IL-1 β , IL-6, IL-21, IL-23, and TGF β 1), and (2) cytokines produced by T_H17 cells (IL-6, IL-10, IL-17A, IL-21, IL-22, and TNF α). In addition, we evaluated the T_H1 hallmark cytokine IFN γ . Differences between individual groups were assessed by Kruskal-Wallis test (significance level $P < .05$).

Results: We found a significant elevation in the T_H17 products, IL-17A and TNF α , in AA patients regardless of disease subtype compared to controls. Of note, healthy family members grouped together with patients in terms of elevated T_H17 products, distinct from unrelated controls. The same trend was seen for the T_H17-promoting cytokine IL-23. There was no significant difference between subgroups of disease or controls for any of the other T_H17 related cytokines. IFN γ also showed an inheritance-specific regulation.

Conclusion: We see evidence for a dysregulation of the T_H17 pathway in AA. The elevation of T_H17 cytokines in healthy controls that are related to AA patients indicates that T_H17 dysregulation in AA may be genetically based. However, the T_H17 pathway does not seem to be involved in regulating disease severity.

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C12

Add-On Nebivolol Produces Significant Additional BP Reductions, Regardless of Background Therapy (ACEI, ARB, and/or Diuretic)

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Hypothesis: Most hypertensive patients require combination therapy to achieve BP goals. We hypothesized that the addition of nebivolol, a cardioselective β 1-blocker with vasodilatory effects, to other antihypertensives would provide significant additional BP reductions, regardless of the background therapy (ACEI, ARB, \pm diuretic).

Materials and Methods: Adults with uncontrolled stage I and II hypertension (mean sitting office diastolic BP [SiDBP] 90 mm Hg and 109 mm Hg, respectively) while taking =1 but =2 of an ACEI, ARB, or diuretic were randomized to once-daily nebivolol (5, 10, or 20 mg) or PBO in a 12-week, double-blind, multicenter trial. The study protocol received central IRB approval. The efficacy endpoint used in this analysis was change from baseline in mean sitting systolic BP (SiSBP) and SiDBP at peak (2–3 hr post-dosing).

Results: 669 patients comprised the intent-to-treat population; 486 (72.6%) were taking one agent and 176 patients (26.3%) were taking two (mostly ACEI or ARB+ diuretic). For patients receiving one-agent background therapy, baseline mean BP was 141/90 mm Hg for PBO (n=122) and 137/88 mm Hg for the combined nebivolol dose groups (n=364). Mean changes from baseline were $-8.6/-8.5$ mm Hg for PBO vs $-14.0/-12.9$ mm Hg for nebivolol added to ACEI, $-13.8/-12.1$ mm Hg for nebivolol added to ARB, and $-14.2/-13.3$ mm Hg for nebivolol added to diuretic ($P<.001$ vs baseline for all). Differences from PBO were statistically significant ($P=.05$) for all nebivolol values, except for SiSBP for nebivolol added to ARB. For patients receiving two-agent background therapy, baseline mean BP was 140/88 mm Hg for PBO (n=45) and 137/88 mm Hg for the combined nebivolol dose groups (n=128). Mean changes from baseline were $-7.6/-10.2$ mm Hg for PBO vs $-12.0/-11.4$ mm Hg for nebivolol added to ACEI+ diuretic and $-14.8/-13.1$ mm Hg for nebivolol added to ARB+ diuretic, ($P<.001$ vs baseline for all). Reductions from baseline with the nebivolol 5 mg dose were consistent with the results observed in the combined-dose groups and statistically significant ($P=.001$) vs baseline.

Conclusion: Nebivolol 5-20 mg once daily as add-on therapy produced a robust BP-lowering effect, regardless of background therapy, confirming the utility of this agent in patients who require combination therapy to achieve BP goals.

C13

Nebivolol Added to Ongoing Antihypertensive Therapy Produces Significant Systolic BP Reductions, Regardless of Baseline Severity

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Hypothesis: Adding nebivolol (NEB), a cardioselective β 1-blocker with vasodilatory effects, to ongoing antihypertensive therapy in patients with uncontrolled hypertension produces significant additional reductions in BP (Neutel et al, in press). Since suboptimal BP control is frequently related to continued elevations in systolic BP despite antihypertensive treatment, it is important to confirm that add-on NEB is effective across a range of baseline systolic values. We therefore undertook a post hoc subgroup analysis by baseline sitting systolic BP (SiSBP).

Materials and Methods: Adults with uncontrolled stage I or II hypertension (mean sitting office diastolic BP [SiDBP] 90 mm Hg and 109 mm Hg, respectively) while taking =1 but =2 of an ACEI, ARB, or diuretic were randomized to once-daily NEB (5, 10, or 20 mg) or PBO in a 12-week, double-blind, multicenter trial. The study protocol received central IRB approval. For this analysis, reductions from baseline to week 12 in mean SiSBP at trough (24 ± 3 h post-previous morning's dose) were analyzed for subgroups with a range of baseline SiSBP values: 140-149 mm Hg, 150-159 mm Hg, and 160-169 mm Hg.

Results: 669 patients comprised the intent-to-treat population; 486 (72.6%) were taking one agent and 176 patients (26.3%) were taking two (mostly ACEI or ARB+ diuretic). Of these, 57% had baseline SiSBP between 140-169 mm Hg (103 PBO-treated and 277 NEB-treated patients). SiSBP reductions from baseline by initial SiSBP values were: in the 140-149 mm Hg group, -5.3 mm Hg to -10.6 mm Hg for NEB doses (n=138) vs -2.7 mm Hg for PBO (n=47); in the 150-159 mm Hg group, -10.5 mm Hg to -11.2 mm Hg for NEB doses (n=91) vs -6.5 mm Hg for PBO (n=41); and in the 160-169 mm Hg group, -9.6 mm Hg to -14.3 mm Hg for NEB doses (n=48) vs -3.1 mm Hg for PBO (n=15). All reductions from baseline for NEB 5 mg to 20 mg were statistically significant across starting SiSBP values of 140-169 mm Hg (from $P<.001$ to $P<.03$).

Conclusion: In patients receiving ongoing antihypertensive therapy (25% of whom were on two-drug therapy at baseline and most of whom had only modest elevations in baseline SiSBP [140-159 mm Hg]), the addition of NEB 5-20 mg once daily produced statistically significant and clinically relevant reductions in SiSBP across a spectrum of baseline SiSBP values.

(continued)

C14

BP Response Rates in a Pooled Analysis of Three Nebivolol US Registration Trials

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Hypothesis: Nebivolol (NEB), a β 1-selective blocker with vasodilatory properties, has demonstrated BP-lowering effects in a broad population of hypertensive patients, including obese (body mass index [BMI]=30 kg/m²), elderly (age=65 years), black, and diabetic patients. Assessment of efficacy by BP response rates is clinically important; thus, response to nebivolol was evaluated using pooled data from three registration trials, conducted in general hypertensive populations and in black hypertensive patients.

Materials and Methods: Pooled response rate data on NEB are available from three similarly designed, 12-week multicenter, double-blind, PBO-controlled registration trials in patients aged 18 years with stage I or II hypertension (sitting diastolic BP [SiDBP] 95 mm Hg and 109 mm Hg, respectively): two conducted in general hypertension populations and one in self-identified black patients only. Response was defined as an average trough SiDBP <90 mm Hg or decrease of 10 mm Hg from baseline at study end. The study protocols received central IRB approval.

Results: 2016 patients comprised the intent-to-treat population: 205 treated with PBO and 1811 with NEB at doses of 1.25–40 mg. The median age was 51 years (range: 24–80 y) for PBO and 53 years (range: 22–84 y) for NEB. For the PBO and NEB groups, respectively, the majority of patients were non-black (65.4% and 74.3%) and <65 years of age (85.4% and 80.9%). Roughly 44% had a baseline BMI=30 kg/m². Response rates for nonblack patients receiving 5 mg, 10 mg, and 20 mg NEB (the doses commonly used in clinical practice) were 61.7%, 64.7%, and 70.1%, respectively, vs 38.1% for PBO ($P<.001$ for each NEB dose). For black patients, response rates were 51.9%, 49.5%, and 47.6% for NEB 5 mg, 10 mg, and 20 mg, respectively, vs 26.8% for PBO ($P<.05$ for each NEB dose). Comparison of black to nonblack patients was not significant, indicating that the proportion of responders did not differ between racial groups.

Conclusion: Pooled data from rigorously designed US studies showed that once-daily NEB monotherapy effectively lowered BP regardless of race, as assessed using conventional response criteria. BP response rates with NEB monotherapy are similar to those observed with other antihypertensives (~60%); though response rates were slightly lower in black patients, they were not significantly different from rates in nonblacks.

◆ C15

Osteopathic Physicians and HIV/STI Prevention: Are HIV Testing and Sexual History–Taking Part of Routine Patient Care?

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Objective: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has revised guidelines for HIV testing in healthcare settings. The guidelines include recommendations for frequency of HIV testing and “opt out” consent. This study was conducted to understand the behaviors and attitudes of osteopathic physicians toward HIV testing and sexual history–taking as well as examine barriers to both.

Methods: With IRB approval, an anonymous cross-sectional survey was conducted at the 2009 Annual FOMA Convention. Survey participants were asked questions regarding sociodemographics, attitudes, and office practices regarding sexually transmitted infection (STI)/HIV testing, and sexual history–taking. A total of 233 attendees completed the survey and 160 qualified for this study based on entry criteria. Univariate statistics were explored via SPSS 16.0.

Results: Although 65% of physicians provide HIV testing in the office, 77% do not recommend testing at patient’s initial visit. Fifty-eight percent of the study participants who obtain a general consent do not include permission for HIV testing on the general consent form. When an HIV test is performed, 87% of physicians precede it with a separate consent form, and 89% used an ELISA test. Furthermore, 81% agreed or strongly agreed that it is very important to obtain a separate consent form before an HIV test. Sixty-three percent recommended an annual HIV test for gay men, 85% recommended an HIV test for patients with a new STI, and 59% recommended an annual STI screening for patients with a history of STIs. Nearly 80% had a positive attitude toward sexual history being part of the initial patient visit. Thirty-one percent of physicians updated a patient’s sexual history only when pertinent information is provided by the patient. Regarding sexual history–taking, 84% asked about marital status, 76% asked about history of STIs, 60% asked about gender of sex partners, 53% asked about number of sex partners, and 19% asked about sexual satisfaction.

Conclusion: This study suggests that many Florida osteopathic physicians have not yet adopted CDC recommendations regarding routine HIV testing in all healthcare settings. Although most physicians recommend annual testing for patients in high-risk groups (ie, gay men), more concerted efforts are needed to help physicians incorporate HIV testing as part of routine care for all of their patients.

◆ Indicates posters entered in the AOA Council on Research’s Student Poster Competition, a judged event that takes place during the poster session at the AOA Research Conference.

C16

Triptan Refilling Behavior of Triptan-Naive Patients

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Hypothesis: Migraine is threefold more prevalent in women and is ranked the 12th leading cause of female disability by the World Health Organization. This analysis evaluated triptan refilling among primarily female triptan-naive migraineurs. We hypothesized that refilling behavior would differ based on patients' clinical characteristics.

Materials and Methods: Continuation-ratio logistic regression analysis of claims data for triptan-naive migraineurs who initiated therapy with sumatriptan as their first/initial triptan therapy (Jan 2004–Dec 2006) from MarketScan (Thomson Healthcare, Ann Arbor, Mich).

Results: Among 29,009 triptan-naive patients (79.1% women) who filled one sumatriptan prescription, 11,036 (38.0%) refilled \geq one additional sumatriptan prescription, 1275 (4.4%) switched triptans (eletriptan, 46.1%; rizatriptan, 38.5%; naratriptan, 7.7%; frovatriptan, 7.7%), and 16,698 (57.6%) did not refill with any triptan after the initial sumatriptan prescription. Patients who did not refill or who switched triptans were younger (\leq 45 y; 67.6% and 69.2%, respectively) than those staying on sumatriptan (57.5%). Migraineurs who were <38 years were more likely to refill with frovatriptan (odds ratios: 1.03–1.97 vs 1.02–1.06, eletriptan; 0.96–1.09, rizatriptan; 0.45–0.75, naratriptan).

Conclusion: In this predominantly female migraineur population, those who switched to another triptan or did not refill with any triptan were similarly aged and younger than those who continued using sumatriptan. For younger patients (<38 y) who switched, frovatriptan demonstrated the highest refill probability, suggesting good effectiveness and tolerability within this age group. Most migraineurs did not refill any triptan after the initial single sumatriptan prescription, suggesting an opportunity to educate patients about interpatient variability in response to individual triptans. Physicians should consider a different triptan if the first triptan lacks acceptable efficacy or tolerability.

C17

Efficacy and Tolerability of Migraine Therapy With Frovatriptan in a Predominantly Female Primary Care Population

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Hypothesis: Migraineurs with unsatisfactory response to existing therapy might benefit from switching to frovatriptan. This postmarketing study evaluated the effectiveness and tolerability of frovatriptan for migraine in a predominantly female primary care population.

Materials and Methods: 8603 German migraineurs were pre-

scribed frovatriptan 2.5 mg to treat a single migraine attack. Patients recorded headache characteristics, frovatriptan dosage, time to response, recurrence, treatment satisfaction, and adverse reactions (ARs). The study was reviewed and approved by the institutional review board.

Results: Most patients (80.9%, 6963/8603) were women (mean age=42.6 y; 41.5% [2889/6963] were 20–40 y). Previous therapies included analgesics/nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (46.6%), ergotamines (27.2%), and other (22.2%). 79.5% of patients reported insufficient effectiveness with previous therapy. Time-to-onset of frovatriptan effect was 40 minutes (median); 71.2% of patients required only one tablet (mean, 1.34 tablets). Attack duration was shorter with frovatriptan (<24 h, 84.5%; 24–48 h, 12.6%; 48–72 h, 1.4%) versus previous therapy (<24 h, 43.6%; 24–48 h, 48.3%; 48–72 h, 5.1%); 77.5% reported no migraine recurrence within 24 hours of taking frovatriptan. Most patients rated frovatriptan as better than previous therapy for headache (86.6%), nausea/vomiting (71.3%), and tolerability (70.9%). ARs (n=53) were infrequent (35/8603 patients [0.41%]).

Conclusion: Migraine is reported to be approximately threefold more prevalent in women vs men, with the largest difference occurring during the childbearing years. This postmarketing study showed that most migraineurs receiving treatment in this primary care sample were women between 20 and 60 years old. With frovatriptan, most patients (84.5%) reported attack duration of <24 hours, fast onset of effectiveness, low recurrence, and \geq 71% rated frovatriptan as more effective and tolerable than previous therapy.

C18

A Randomized Controlled Trial of Oxymorphone Extended Release in Opioid-Naive Patients With Chronic Low Back Pain Caused by Osteoarthritis

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Hypothesis: To evaluate 12-week efficacy and safety outcomes of oxymorphone extended release (ER) for treatment of chronic low back pain (CLBP) caused by osteoarthritis (OA). Causes of CLBP include degenerative conditions, such as OA or disc disease, osteoporosis, bone diseases, infections, congenital abnormalities, and inflammation of muscles, joints, or discs. Few randomized controlled trials have assessed whether opioid therapy provides durable relief to OA patients with CLBP.

Materials and Methods: Safety and efficacy data from a randomized controlled trial assessing oxymorphone ER were retrospectively summarized for the subpopulation of opioid-naive patients with moderate to severe CLBP resulting from a primary diagnosis of OA. The methodology and results for the overall study population have been described (*Curr Med Res Opin.* 2007;23:117-128). Patients were titrated (for \leq 1 mo) to a stabilized oxymorphone ER dose that reduced pain to \leq 40 mm on the 100-mm Visual Analog Scale (VAS). Stabilized

AOA COMMUNICATION

patients were randomized to double-blind treatment with placebo or oxymorphone ER for 12 weeks. Informed consent and institutional review board approval were obtained.

Results: 55 (61%) of 90 patients with CLBP from OA completed the titration period (median stabilized dose=40 mg/d) and began double-blind treatment with oxymorphone ER (n=26) or placebo (n=29). Successful titration was associated with a large decrease in the mean VAS from 71.6 mm at screening to 21.1 mm after dose stabilization. After randomization, mean VAS increased significantly with placebo vs oxymorphone ER (+27.4 mm vs +13.8 mm; least squares mean difference between treatments, -22.8; $P=.007$). During the double-blind period, the most frequent adverse events (No. [%]) were nausea (6 [23.1] oxymorphone ER group, 5 [17.2] placebo group) and diarrhea (3 [11.5] oxymorphone ER group, 4 [13.8] placebo group). Two patients treated with oxymorphone ER and three with placebo discontinued because of adverse events. No discontinuation was due to opioid withdrawal.

Conclusions: Opioid-naïve patients with moderate to severe CLBP from OA obtained generally well-tolerated, effective, and durable analgesia following individualized titration with oxymorphone ER.

Acknowledgment: This research was supported by Endo Pharmaceuticals Inc, Chadds Ford, Pa.

◆ C19

Static and Dynamic Facial Nerve Reconstruction Following Head and Neck Tumor Resection

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Hypothesis: Facial nerve grafting results in superior outcomes to static facial reconstruction in head and neck tumor patients.

Materials and Methods: IRB approval was obtained. Retrospective chart review of 96 patients who underwent facial nerve reconstruction between March 2000 and January 2009. The majority of patients required facial nerve resection for squamous cell carcinoma (57.5%) of the parotid (46.1%). Patients underwent static (n=66) or facial nerve grafting (n=30) reconstruction. Facial nerve function was measured using the House-Brackmann scale. The modified National Hospital of Norway questionnaire was mailed.

Results: Median follow up was 6.7 months (range, 0-96.1 mo). Patients receiving static reconstruction were, on average, 3.7 years older and had a worse prognosis (survival at 2 y, 80.3% vs 90%). A significant proportion (91.3%) had some

recovery of facial nerve movement after facial nerve grafting (median House-Brackmann score=3) after a median 14 months. Patients having static reconstruction were more likely to require revision eye surgeries for exposure keratitis (mean number of procedures=9 vs 2).

Conclusion: Although facial nerve grafting requires a significant time for recovery of function, many patients requiring facial nerve reconstruction for head and neck tumors will survive past 2 years. In head and neck tumor patients, facial nerve grafting often results in return of movement and reduces the number of procedures required for eye protection.

C20

Quality of Life Measures in Patients With Chronic Noncancer Pain: Baseline Data From the Opioid Utilization Study (OPUS)

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Hypothesis: To report baseline quality of life (QoL) measures of patients enrolled in the Opioid Utilization Study (OPUS). OPUS will characterize opioid usage patterns in patients with chronic noncancer pain (CNCP), analyzing the economic impact of adding, titrating, and/or rotating opioid analgesics. Secondary objectives include analyzing several QoL measures.

Materials and Methods: OPUS is a 1-year, multicenter, prospective observational study of adult (≥ 18 years) patients with CNCP receiving opioid therapy. Exclusion criteria are cancer pain, risk or history of drug abuse, or an open workers' compensation claim. QoL assessments include the Brief Pain Inventory (BPI); the Short Form-12 (SF-12) General Health Survey; and the Depression, Anxiety and Positive Outlook Scale (DAPOS).

Results: 1668 out of a cohort of 2003 patients with CNCP completed baseline assessments. The majority were women (992/1668; 59.5%) and white (1444/1631; 88.5%). Most had an annual household income \leq \$60,000 (1163/1619; 71.8%), duration of pain > 1 year (1313/1409; 93.2%), and had used opioids for > 1 year (1095/1406; 77.9%). Mean (SD) BPI scores (0, none; 10, worst/complete) indicate moderate average pain (5.7 [1.9]), interference with daily activities (6.3 [2.5]), and substantial pain relief from opioids (6.2 [2.2]). Mean (SD) SF-12 scores for physical functioning (38.0 [6.4]) and mental functioning (43.6 [12.0]) were lower than estimates for the general population (50 [10] for both measures; $P<.001$). DAPOS scores (1, almost never; 5, almost all the time) indicate that patients had mild to moderate depression (2.0 [1.0]) and anxiety (2.0 [1.1]) and a moderately positive outlook (3.4 [1.0]). In subgroup analyses, BPI scores did not differ according to gender, ethnicity, income, or duration of pain or opioid use. SF-12 mental functioning scores were lower in women ($P<.001$) and higher in patients earning $>$ \$60,000 ($P\leq .04$). DAPOS

◆ Indicates posters entered in the AOA Council on Research's Student Poster Competition, a judged event that takes place during the poster session at the AOA Research Conference.

scores showed more depression and anxiety in women ($P<.001$ for each) and patients earning \leq \$20,000 ($P=.03$, $P<.001$, respectively). Nonwhite patients reported more anxiety ($P=.003$). Patients with duration of pain >1 year ($P=.02$) and income \leq \$20,000 ($P=.05$) had a less positive outlook.

Conclusions: Patients enrolled in OPUS will repeat the BPI, SF-12, and DAPOS at 6 and 12 months to assess long-term effects of opioid therapy on QoL in patients with CNCP.

Acknowledgment: This research was supported by Endo Pharmaceuticals Inc, Chadds Ford, Pa.

C21

Efficacy of Oxymorphone Extended Release in Oxycodone-Experienced Patients With Chronic Low Back Pain

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Hypothesis: To assess the safety and efficacy of oxymorphone extended release (ER) for chronic low back pain (CLBP) in opioid-experienced patients previously treated with oxycodone. Opioid therapy for CLBP is becoming more common. Patients unable to tolerate or obtain adequate relief with one opioid often can be switched to another opioid that provides well-tolerated and effective analgesia. However, many patients require trials of several opioids before finding one that is satisfactory.

Materials and Methods: Safety and efficacy data from a randomized controlled trial assessing oxymorphone ER in opioid-experienced patients with moderate to severe CLBP were retrospectively summarized for the subpopulation of patients who were receiving oxycodone at screening. Patients discontinued oxycodone and were titrated (for ≤ 1 month) to a stabilized oxymorphone ER dose that reduced pain to less than or equal to ≤ 40 mm on a 100-mm Visual Analog Scale [VAS]) with ≤ 2 doses/day of rescue medication. Patients were then randomized to double-blind placebo or oxymorphone ER for 12 weeks. The methodology and results for the overall study population have been describe elsewhere (*J Pain.* 2007;8:175-184). Informed consent and institutional review board approval were obtained.

Results: 79 of 250 enrolled patients were receiving oxycodone analgesia at screening. Of these, 46% ($n=36$) were successfully titrated to a stabilized oxymorphone ER dose (median, 110 mg/d). Median pain on the VAS decreased from 74 mm at screening to 29 mm following titration. After stabilization, all patients began double-blind oxymorphone ER ($n=18$) or placebo ($n=18$) treatment. During double-blind treatment, mean VAS increased 33.0 mm with placebo vs 5.2 mm with oxymorphone ER (least squares mean difference, -27.0 ; $P=.009$). Fewer oxymorphone ER patients than placebo patients discontinued owing to lack of efficacy ($n=2$, 11% vs $n=12$, 67%, respectively). Two oxymorphone ER patients and three placebo patients discontinued owing to adverse events.

Conclusions: Approximately half of oxycodone-experienced patients were successfully converted and titrated to a twice-daily dose of oxymorphone ER that provided effective, durable, and generally well-tolerated analgesia for moderate to severe CLBP.

Acknowledgment: This research was supported by Endo Pharmaceuticals Inc, Chadds Ford, Pa.

C22

An Open-Label Long-Term Safety Trial of Diclofenac Sodium 1% Gel in Patients With Osteoarthritis of the Knee

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Hypothesis: To assess long-term outcomes with topical diclofenac sodium 1% gel (DSG) in patients with knee osteoarthritis (OA) treated for up to 1 year. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) can relieve symptoms of OA but may cause dose-related adverse events (AEs), including gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding and ulcers. Topical NSAIDs limit systemic drug concentrations and have shown good efficacy and tolerability in trials lasting up to 12 weeks.

Materials and Methods: This open-label trial included 583 adults aged ≥ 35 years with a ≥ 6 -month history of symptomatic mild to moderate knee OA. Half of the patients had completed previous 12-week trials of DSG ($n=291$) and half were DSG-naive ($n=292$). Patients applied 4 g of DSG 4 times daily to one ($n=355$) or both knees ($n=228$). Rescue acetaminophen (≤ 4 g/d) was allowed. Efficacy outcomes were the Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index (WOMAC) pain, stiffness, and physical function subscales measured at 3-, 6-, 9-, and 12-months post-baseline. Efficacy results from the first ≥ 250 patients followed up for 1 year and safety results in all patients receiving ≥ 1 DSG dose are reported here.

Results: At each assessment, WOMAC pain, stiffness, and physical function scores were substantially lower, with improvements from baseline of 39.8%, 33.4%, and 36.9%, respectively, after 1 year ($n=268$). Patients treating one knee ($n=146$) had greater improvement than patients treating two knees ($n=122$) in WOMAC pain (45.4% vs 32.2%, respectively), WOMAC stiffness (37.9% vs 27.8%), and WOMAC physical function (41.6% vs 30.8%). Patients treating one knee and those treating two knees were equally likely to report any AE (75% each), but fewer patients treating one knee reported treatment-related AEs (16.9% vs 22.8%) or application-site dermatitis (12.4% vs 14.9%). One patient discontinued owing to a GI AE (pancreatitis, not treatment related). No patient experienced a serious AE related to treatment. Increased alanine aminotransferase was reported in 1.4% of the total population (one knee, 0.7%; two knees, 2.2%).

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AOA COMMUNICATION

Abnormal laboratory values were suspected to be treatment related in three patients (0.5%). Physical examinations were unremarkable.

Conclusions: DSG was well tolerated and substantially improved OA symptoms vs baseline over 12 months in patients treating one or both knees.

Acknowledgment: This research was supported by Novartis Consumer Health, Parsippany, NJ, and Endo Pharmaceuticals Inc, Chadds Ford, Pa.

◆ C23

The Prevalence of Dermatological Conditions Seen During a Medical Mission to Guatemala

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Hypothesis: We conducted a medical mission in February 2009, in conjunction with DOCARE International, in Guatemala. Prior missions resulted in clinical impressions that the most common dermatological diagnoses were verrucae, scabies, psoriasis, and photodermatoses. Based on past experience, we also felt it likely that most patients would be women and children. Our goal in this year's project was to continue to provide screening and educational services and to assess the accuracy of prior clinical impressions using a structured, data collection form.

Materials and Methods: With IRB approval, patients seen during the 2-week mission had their nonidentifiable data gathered in a computer-readable sheet that was used as the encounter form. All individuals screened during this visit lived in rural areas several hours distant from the capital, Guatemala City.

Results: Proportions of valid, nonmissing data included 2129 patients, 69% female, and 31% male. Age ranges most represented were <1 year of age (3% of total patients), 1-4 years (10%), 5-11 years (13%), 18-39 years (31%), 40-64 years (25%), and 65+ years (12%). The dermatologic diagnoses most often made from all presenting patients were dermatitis (4.4%), eczema (3.4%), fungal infections (1.9%), and pediculosis (1.4%). The most commonly dispensed agents were topical corticosteroids (7.2% of visits), topical moisturizing lotions (5.4%), sunscreen (3.6%), topical antifungals (2.5%), and permethrin (1.5%).

Conclusions: The most commonly seen dermatologic diagnoses were dermatitis, eczema, fungal infections, and pediculosis. The majority of patients were women and adults 18-39 years of age. We don't have data on why the proportion of men was so low. We will utilize this data to assist in preparing the formulary for future mission, and better educate participants

prior to the mission. Some data may be skewed as medication supplies affect dispensing habits, and we often deplete the entire stock of medication. This year, we depleted stores of topical steroids, permethrin, and sunscreen, so we will increase quantities of those products next year. The international rotation served to improve health of Guatemalans, and served as an eye-opening experience for medical students, faculty, and staff, with extremely positive subjective feedback from participants and patients. The data will be used to better understand the population served and provide an empirical basis for planning for future missions.

Basic Sciences

B1

Chlorogenic Acid Inhibits Alpha-Dicarbonyl Glycation and Peroxidation of Human Low Density Lipoprotein

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Introduction: Oxidation of the lipid component of LDL leads to scavenger receptor uptake and inflammation, key initiators/perpetuators of atherogenesis. It is well known that glycation reactions initiate oxidative modifications that start with the nonenzymatic addition of sugars or carbonyl radicals to the primary amino groups of proteins. *Ilex paraguariensis* extracts have shown in vitro antiglycation activity in our previous studies using other model systems. Methylglyoxal is a potent dicarbonyl that mediates many of the glycation reactions, and is formed at increased concentrations as a side product of the glycolytic and other pathways when the flux is increased at the triose level (diabetes, fatty acid overflow in the metabolic syndrome).

Hypothesis: Chlorogenic acid, 5-CAQ (5-caffeoylquinic acid), one of the main phenolic compounds in yerba-maté beverages protects LDL from glycation by alpha-dicarbonyls and prevents its oxidation.

Materials/Methods: Human LDL (d=1.063 g/ml) prepared by sequential flotation ultracentrifugation was incubated in the presence of oxygen or nitrogen with methylglyoxal (2.0 mmol/L) in the presence and absence of 5-CQA at different concentrations (0.5 to 2.0 mmol/L) and also with aminoguanidine (2.0 mmol/L). The LDL fraction was incubated for 48 h at 37°C. Advanced glycation endproducts (AGEs) were measured by fluorescence (λ_{exc} 340; λ_{emis} 440) and the peroxidation was evaluated by measuring the peroxides formed after this period by the iodine method of El-Saadani.

Results: Chlorogenic acid markedly inhibited AGEs generation (up to 80% more efficiently than aminoguanidine (70% inhibition at the same concentration) and was able to inhibit peroxide generation by 80%, at the lower concentration, while aminoguanidine was not effective. Incubation either in the presence of oxygen or nitrogen lead to the same results.

Conclusions: 5-CQA exhibits a very potent anti-AGE and

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antiperoxidation activity vis-à-vis LDL, while aminoguanidine protects against glycation but not against peroxidation. This data confirm our previous report using the crude maté extract, at the same time that suggest 5-CQA is a strong candidate to explain its antiglycation effect. Further studies on the other constituents are warranted and are in course.

B2

In Vitro Antiglycation Effects of Chlorogenic Acid:

Preliminary Results

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Introduction: Glycation is one key molecular basis of diabetic complications due to hyperglycemia. Therapeutic approaches against glycation, including the development of new drugs or the use of herbal extracts have been a focus of several research publications.

Hypothesis: Since phenolic acids, saponins, and even xanthenes show antioxidant activity, our goal is to identify which of these classes of substances would contribute to the antiglycation activity previously observed for yerba maté aqueous extracts—but not for green tea (*Camelia sinensis*), which has strong antioxidant activity and high polyphenols content.

Materials/Methods: Bovine serum albumin and histones were incubated with methylglyoxal (MG) (5.0 and 1.0 mmol/L respectively) in the presence and absence of 5-caffeoylquinic acid (5-CQA) at different concentrations (0.5 to 10.0 mmol/L) and also with aminoguanidine (1.0 mmol/L). Proteins were incubated up to 7 days at 37°C. Advanced glycation end-products (AGEs) were measured by fluorescence (λ_{exc} 340; λ_{emis} 440). We evaluated the protein cross-linking using sodium dodecyl-sulfate polyacrilamide gel (SDS) electrophoresis.

Results: In both protein models, chlorogenic acid displayed a concentration-dependent inhibition of AGEs generation (up to 60-89%) values much higher than those observed for aminoguanidine (35% inhibition at the same concentration). Histone cross-linking by MG was also inhibited by the addition of 5-CQA in a concentration-dependent manner. High molecular weight polymers (over 500 KDa) were almost absent at 10 mmol/L 5-CQA as compared to the control. MG also produced a crosslink band at 90 KDa in BSA incubations, which was blocked by 5-CQA.

Conclusions: 5-CQA, one of the major components of *Ilex paraguariensis* extracts, exhibits a very potent anti-AGE formation action in two protein models, a concentration-dependent effect that is even stronger than that produced by equimolar concentrations of aminoguanidine, the prototype AGE inhibitor. This data confirm our previous report using the crude extract—at the same time suggesting that 5-CQA is a strong candidate to explain the antiglycation effect of the popular beverage. Further studies on the other constituents are warranted and are in course.

◆ B3

Structural Changes of the Muscularis Propria in the Distal Versus the Proximal Diverticula

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Background: Diverticulosis of the colon is a common problem in the older population, usually more prominent in the sigmoid colon in the United States. Its development is correlated with age and declining colonic wall mechanical strength. Studies have shown that increased collagen (fibrosis) and decreased neuronal numbers in the elderly colon may result in a slower colon transit time, allowing for an increased tendency for mucosal herniations. Other contributing factors include increased intraluminal pressure in older people secondary to changes in peristaltic contractions. Our research involves two aspects of diverticulosis and their relationship to each other; the amount of collagen (fibrosis) present in the diverticula and the significance of its distribution.

Hypothesis: Our working hypothesis is based on the knowledge of diverticular distribution in the West, and the varying known contributions to the development of diverticulosis. Therefore, we hypothesize that the colonic wall in diverticula will show more collagen (increased fibrosis) distally rather than proximally or in a random distribution when compared within each cadaver.

Materials and Methods: Colonic specimens were obtained from cadavers at NYCOM. Several diverticula from each of three to four defined regions along the colon—distally to proximally—were sampled. After slides were cut and mounted, we examined the tissue with H&E and Trichrome stains. The amount of collagen was quantified with digital analysis. Finally, we compared the amount of fibrosis present at each diverticular site in each cadaver.

Results: Preliminary results indicate a trend of increased muscularis propria fibrosis distally. For example, we saw proximally a ratio of 89%:11% muscle to fibrosis, compared to distally 26%:73% muscle to fibrosis.

Conclusion: Collagen in the colon is mostly located in the submucosal layer, thus making this the most important layer for structural integrity and mechanical strength. Concurrently, smooth muscle in the muscularis propria allows for peristalsis. The increased intraluminal pressure and occurrence of nonperistaltic contractions in an already-compromised colonic wall, due to a decreased calcium release and reuptake, induce reactive fibrosis. Our findings support the theory that structural changes in the muscularis propria, particularly changes in collagen amount and distribution contribute to the development of diverticulosis. Statistical analysis will be performed.

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B4

3-Dimensional Modeling of Two Injury Mechanisms Resulting From Whiplash-Type Accidents

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Hypothesis: Atrophic changes in rectus capitis posterior minor (RCPMi) muscles have been reported in some patients who have headaches resulting from whiplash-type injuries (*Spine*. 2006;31:E847-E855) that are not seen in either female control subjects (*Clinical Rad*. 2005;60:355-363) or patients with chronic, insidious-onset pain (*Clinical Rad*. 2008;52:273-277). We hypothesize that the biomechanical response of the upper cervical spine to whiplash-type distortions puts RCPMi muscles at risk for two types of injury, both of which may result in muscle atrophy.

Methods and Materials: We used 3D Studio Max (Autodesk Inc) and commercial, three-dimensional datasets to generate accurate and realistic renderings for the skull, the atlas, and the axis. Published morphometric data (*Spine*. 2008;33:1503-1508) were used to position these three structures in a neutral position. Published kinematic data (*Spine*. 1999;24:240-247) were then used to model the biomechanical response to retraction of the head in the sagittal plane (the "chin-tuck" position). Rear-impact loading of the cervical spine (*Spine*. 2001;26:1252-1258) forces the head and neck into an S-shaped curvature (*Spine*. 1997;21:2489-2494) during the retraction phase of a whiplash-type accident. Our biomechanical model extends the physiologic chin-tuck position to the nonphysiologic position that occurs during some whiplash-type accidents.

Results: Our model shows that the RCPMi muscles are at risk for a tearing injury at the musculoskeletal junction due to high levels of strain caused by eccentric lengthening of these muscles during the retraction phase of a rear-end automobile accident (*Spine*. 2007;32:756-765). There is also the potential for entrapment of, and injury to, the C1 dorsal ramus by rectus capitis posterior major (RCPMa) muscles (*Spine*. 1982;7:319-330).

Conclusion: We have demonstrated that there are two injury mechanisms that may result in atrophic changes in the RCPMi muscles as a result of whiplash-type distortions. It is proposed that atrophy of these muscles may result in postural compensation that will place abnormal stresses on cervical structures (*Arch Phys Med Rehabil*. 2000;81:62-66), and may also result in abnormal levels of tension being placed on the spinal dura via the tissue bridge that interconnects the two structures (*Spine*. 1995;20:2484-2486). Both have the potential to result in the type of head and neck pain that is seen in some groups of patients with whiplash-associated disorders.

◆ B5

Effect of Glyphosate on *Escherichia Coli*: Is Development of Resistance to Glyphosate Accompanied by Resistance to Antibiotics?

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Background and Significance: Glyphosate is the most broadly used herbicide in the world and is the active ingredient in Roundup, an extremely popular herbicide manufactured by Monsanto. Glyphosate kills plants by inhibiting the enzyme 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate (EPSP) synthase, encoded by the gene *aroA*. EPSP synthase is very important in aromatic amino acid biosynthesis, a pathway present in both plants and bacteria. One bacterium of significance is *Escherichia coli* (*E coli*), whose lifecycle includes the mammalian gastrointestinal tract as well as the environment. Since the major source of pathogenic *E coli* is contamination of meat, it is reasonable to conclude that *E coli* has exposure to glyphosate in the environment where animals graze.

Hypothesis: Bacteria that develop resistance to the ubiquitous herbicide glyphosate also develop resistance to antibiotics.

Materials and Methods: *E coli* strains MG1655 and BW25113 lacking resistance to glyphosate were grown in minimal medium with increasing concentrations of glyphosate. When a high level of resistance was achieved, the resistant strain and its isogenic parent were tested for resistance by microdilution growth experiments in minimal medium containing varying concentrations of different antibiotics. We measured both the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and the minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC). Determinations were performed at least twice, using triplicate samples.

Results: Strains with demonstrated resistance to glyphosate showed nonsignificant variations in resistance as compared to the parent strain when MIC values were compared. In contrast, strains with resistance to glyphosate showed significantly increased MBC values to certain antibiotics.

Conclusion: Exposure to environmental glyphosate, and development of resistance to this compound, can cause development of resistance to antibiotics. This may lead to treatment failure and recrudescence of human bacterial infections.

◆ B6

Interaction of Bupropion With Muscle Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptors

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Hypothesis: Bupropion interacts with different potencies and affinities with the AChR ion channel in distinct conformational states.

Materials and Methods: To characterize the binding sites and the mechanisms of inhibition of bupropion on muscle-type nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (AChRs), structural and functional approaches were used including radioligand competition binding assays, Ca^{2+} influx and macroscopic current recordings, thermodynamic and kinetic measurements, and molecular docking and dynamics studies.

Results: The results established that bupropion: (1) inhibits epibatidine-induced Ca^{2+} influx in embryonic muscle AChRs, (2) inhibits adult muscle AChR macroscopic currents in the resting/activatable state with ~100-fold higher potency compared to that in the open state, (3) increases desensitization rate of adult muscle AChRs from the open state and impairs channel opening from the resting state, (4) inhibits [^3H]TCP and [^3H]mipramine binding to the desensitized *Torpedo* AChR with higher affinity compared to the resting AChR, (5) binds to the *Torpedo* AChR in either state by an entropy-driven process, and (6) interacts with a binding domain located between the serine (position 6') and valine (position 13') rings, by a network of van der Waals and polar interactions.

Conclusion: Collectively our data indicate that bupropion first binds to the resting AChR, decreasing the probability of ion channel opening. The remnant fraction of open ion channels is subsequently decreased by accelerating the desensitization process. Bupropion interacts with a luminal binding domain shared with phencyclidine that is located between the serine and valine rings, mainly by an entropy-driven process.

◆ B7

Can a Novel Ultrasound Method Evaluate Vascular Function in Antihypertensive Therapy Independent of Pressure Reduction?

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Background: Hypertension represents not only an increased stress on the heart and vessels but also modulation of the pulse waveform and transmission through the vasculature. The shape of the pulse waveform is dependant on cardiac dynamics and vascular properties including compliance and resistance. Here, we examine the morphology of the pulse wave via Fourier analysis of aortic blood flow in spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR) during baseline and therapy. We hypothesize that Fourier analysis can be used to demonstrate that the reduction of blood pressure in hypertension is associated with an altered pulse waveform unique from the normotensive state.

Methods: The SHR is treated with either Captopril (CAP) (n=6) or sodium nitroprusside (SNP) (n=6) and compared to the control group (n=12), the normotensive Wistar-Kyoto rat (WKY). Under approval of the IACUC, animals are instru-

mented with electrocardiogram, intra-arterial catheter and ultrasonic flow through the abdominal aorta. Mathematical analysis extrapolates pertinent pressure and flow biomarkers as well as the aortic blood-flow spectrum.

Results: SHR and WKY groups are differentiated by systolic, mean and diastolic pressures, heart rates, and flow volumes ($P<.001$). However, parameters such as cardiac output, maximum flow velocity, and acceleration of flow were not found to be different. Spectral differences between the groups are identified at low range harmonics ($P<.04$). During treatment with SNP, SHR pressure equilibrates with the WKY group while heart rate and flow volume remain different ($P<.02$). The pulse spectrum reveals SNP increases the lowest harmonic while decreasing upper range harmonics ($P<.03$), indicating a shift to low frequency flow. CAP treatment also equilibrates to WKY hemodynamics, except heart rate. In addition, CAP increases aortic compliance ($P<.02$) and produces a shift to low frequency flow by reducing upper range harmonic magnitudes ($P<.04$).

Conclusions: The analysis demonstrates that acute reduction of blood pressure in the hypertensive vasculature leads to an altered flow waveform that deviates from both the hypertensive and normotensive vascular states. This suggests that vascular function in hypertension is an important and identifiable target of therapy. Furthermore, this method permits pulse wave analysis that is independent of changes in blood pressure. Application in clinical ultrasound may provide utility for both drug development and appropriate patient care.

◆ B8

Targeting the Lipogenic Pathway in Lung Cancer: Effects of Novel Fatty Acid Synthase Inhibitors

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Background and Hypothesis: Recent studies have demonstrated that unregulated lipogenesis is a common feature of many cancer cells. Fatty acid synthase (FAS), the rate-limiting enzyme in the lipogenic pathway, is overexpressed in breast, lung, and other cancers. Drugs targeting this enzyme were shown to have some anticancer activity in animal models. However, FAS inhibitors identified to date have suffered from a limited therapeutic index. The discovery of novel FAS inhibitors may provide additional treatment options for patients with tumors that overexpress this enzyme. In addition, FAS inhibitors may potentiate the activity of drugs targeting other metabolic pathways. It has been proposed that the inhibition of lipogenesis alters purine biosynthetic pathways and lowers ribonucleotide reductase (RR) activity. Because

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decreased RR activity would enhance the efficacy of gemcitabine, a drug used to treat lung cancer, using gemcitabine in combination with a FAS inhibitor may be a beneficial therapeutic strategy. The goals of this work were to investigate the anticancer activity of novel natural product FAS inhibitors alone and in combination with gemcitabine in lung cancer cells. It was hypothesized that gemcitabine would be more effective at inhibiting cell growth when used with a FAS inhibitor.

Methods: A549 and Lewis Lung cancer cell lines were used in this study. The anticancer activity of the synthetic FAS inhibitor C75 was compared to that of extracts from three different plants used in traditional Chinese medicine. These extracts were recently shown to inhibit FAS catalytic activity using purified enzyme. Growth inhibition studies were done using the CellTiter proliferation assay kit from Promega in 96-well format.

Results and Conclusions: C75 weakly inhibited cell growth with IC_{50} values of 105 and 62.9 μ M in A549 and Lewis Lung cells respectively. One of the extracts demonstrated limited activity against Lewis Lung cells (IC_{50} =33.6 μ g/mL). The efficacy of gemcitabine was not affected by the addition of C75 or the herbal extracts. These results suggest that inhibition of FAS by C75 does not result in downstream metabolic changes that enhance the efficacy of gemcitabine. They also reinforce previous findings suggesting that more potent and specific FAS inhibitors are needed. Isolation of the active molecules responsible for FAS inhibition from the extracts studied here would be a step forward in that direction.

◆ B9

Establishment of the VPA-Rat Model as a Tool for Studying the Auditory Deficits Associated With Autism

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Introduction: Autism is a complex neurologic disorder that affects social development and is associated with auditory deficits including deafness, increased thresholds to tones, intolerance for ordinary sound levels, and difficulty hearing in the presence of background noise. A general disorganization in the auditory brainstem nuclei has been described in the medial superior olive in postmortem human autistic specimens. Taken together, these observations provide the foundation for a systematic and thorough evaluation of all the components of the auditory system in a controlled model for autism. Researchers have hypothesized that early gestational injury may provide a starting point for examining the effects of autism and prenatal exposure to valproic acid [VPA] in

rodents yields morphologic and behavioral changes similar to those observed in autism.

Hypothesis: Components of the brainstem in rats exposed to VPA will differ from a control group in neuronal morphology and number.

Materials and Methods: Our examination has focused on the components of the superior olivary complex (SOC). Specifically, we have examined the medial superior olivary nucleus, the lateral superior olivary nucleus, and the medial nucleus of the trapezoid body. Our morphometric study includes examination of neuron number, neuron size, circularity, and orientation. Animals were divided into two groups: prenatal exposure to VPA (n=8) or control (n=4). On embryonic day 12.5, dams were given an injection of VPA or normal saline. Adult rats were anesthetized. Brains were dissected, incubated, and sectioned at a thickness of 40 μ m. Specimens were mounted on glass slides, and stained for Nissl substance or for myelin and counterstained with neutral red. For morphometric analyses, sections were randomly (but systematically) selected and neurons were sampled throughout the rostro-caudal extent of each nucleus. Cell bodies were traced while focusing with the aid of a camera lucida attachment to a microscope. Grayscale tracings were analyzed using ImageJ software for neuron size, circularity, and orientation.

Results: Quantitative analysis of neuronal morphology and number revealed highly significant differences between control and experimental animals. These findings are in line with descriptions of the auditory brainstem in autistic individuals.

Conclusion: The VPA-rat model is a useful research tool for investigations into the auditory deficits observed in autistic individuals.

◆ B10

Analysis of the Role of AbgR in *Escherichia Coli* Using Growth Curves

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Hypothesis: In *E coli* the *abg* operon enables utilization of *p*-aminobenzoyl-glutamate (PABA-GLU), a product of folic acid catabolism. This operon is present in nonpathogenic *E coli*, *E coli* 0157:H7, and *Shigella*. *E coli* 0157:H7 lacks a functional *abgT*. We are interested in determining whether differences in sequence of this region correlate with pathogenicity. AbgT catalyzes import of PABA-GLU, while AbgA and AbgB together cleave PABA-GLU. Studies of the DNA sequence suggest that a fourth gene, *abgR*, is a transcriptional regulator. This project was designed to identify conditions under which *abgR* might be important for cellular growth. The regulator protein AbgR is needed for growth under specific conditions. These conditions can be identified by comparing growth properties of a strain lacking *abgR* to its isogenic parent. We predict that PABA-GLU may bind AbgR and induce or suppress transcription of the *abg* region.

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Materials and Methods: Growth of *E coli* JW1333, which lacks the *abgR* gene (AbgR⁻), and its isogenic parent (AbgR⁺), BW25113, were compared in various growth environments. Strains were grown in different media using a BioscreenC analyzer; this instrument incubates cells in liquid culture at 37°C, shaking. This device measured and recorded cell turbidity every 15 minutes for 25 hours. Analysis was performed by averaging five trials for each experiment, and quantifying pattern of growth via doubling time and lag time. Growth conditions included: rich medium (LB), and minimal medium containing varying concentrations of folic acid, PABA-GLU, amino acids, and purine and pyrimidine bases.

Results: AbgR⁻ and AbgR⁺ strains exhibit similar growth under the following growth conditions: Luria Broth and minimal media (MM) containing all amino acids. AbgR⁻ exhibited delayed growth in comparison to AbgR⁺ strains under the following growth conditions in MM: folate, PABA-GLU, purines, and pyrimidines. AbgR⁻ and AbgR⁺ showed similar growth patterns under conditions containing certain amino acids, particularly isoleucine, leucine, valine, cysteine, and methionine.

Conclusion: AbgR is a transcriptional regulator that seems to be involved in the biosynthesis of certain amino acids.

◆ B11

Juxtapositions Between the Catecholaminergic and Somatostatin-Immunoreactive Elements in the Human Hypothalamus

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Hypothesis: Previous studies revealed that stress suppresses growth. Numerous data suggested that stress hormone neuropeptide Y (NPY) may suppress growth hormone (GH) release via the hypothalamic growth hormone-releasing hormone (GHRH) system, involving direct synaptic mechanisms (DeTondo et al, 2008). Recent studies also indicated that catecholamines may be involved in the stress-suppressed GH secretion via influencing the hypothalamic somatostatin system—that in turn suppresses GHRH release in the human hypothalamus. However, the exact mechanism of this phenomenon has not been elucidated yet. In the present study, we hypothesized that catecholaminergic axonal varicosities influence somatostatinergic elements via direct synaptic connections.

Materials and Methods: Since the utilization of electron microscopy combined with immunohistochemistry is virtually impossible in the human brain due to the long post-mortem period, double label immunohistochemistry evaluated with oil immersion light microscopy was used to reveal the catecholaminergic-somatostatinergic associations. The catecholaminergic elements were identified using antibody against the key enzyme of the catecholamine synthesis, tyrosine hydroxylase.

Results: The catecholaminergic-somatostatinergic juxtapositions were most numerous in the infundibular area/median

eminence and in the periventricular zone, where catecholaminergic, tyrosine hydroxylase-IR axon varicosities abutted somatostatinergic perikarya. No gaps were revealed between the contacting elements during the examination of these associations with high magnification oil immersion light microscopy.

Conclusion: The catecholaminergic-somatostatinergic juxtapositions we described in the present study may be functional synapses and may represent the morphologic basis of the stress-influenced GHRH release in humans. The present results may open an entirely new avenue in understanding the mechanism of numerous growth disorders including psychosocial dwarfism.

◆ B12

Distribution and Morphology of the Juxtapositions Between the Growth Hormone-Releasing Hormone (GHRH) Immunoreactive Neuronal Elements

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Hypothesis: Previous studies revealed that growth hormone-releasing hormone (GHRH)-IR perikarya are located in the basal infundibulum/median eminence of the human hypothalamus (DeTondo et al, 2008). Here, GHRH is released to the hypothalamo-hypophyseal portal system and influences the release of growth hormone (GH) of the pituitary gland. Moreover, as we previously described, the majority of the GHRH-IR neurons receive abutting fiber varicosities of various neurotransmitter systems, including the neuropeptide Y (NPY) system (DeTondo et al, 2008) and the catecholaminergic (tyrosine hydroxylase-IR) system (unpublished data). These juxtapositions may be functional synapses, and may represent the morphologic substrate of the impact of stress and growth. Physiologic data raised the possibility that in the basal hypothalamus, GHRH-IR neuronal elements directly influence the activity of GHRH neurons, via synapse-like mechanisms. However, the morphologic substrate of this GHRH-GHRH juxtaposition has not been elucidated yet.

Materials and Methods: Since the utilization of electron microscopy combined with immunohistochemistry is virtually impossible in the human brain due to the long post-mortem period, single-label immunohistochemistry was utilized to reveal the associations between the GHRH elements. The juxtapositions were evaluated with light microscopy using oil immersion objective.

Results: GHRH-GHRH juxtapositions have been detected in the infundibular area/median eminence, where GHRH-IR axonal varicosities often formed multiple contacts with GHRH-IR perikarya. Examination of these associations with high magnification oil immersion light microscopy revealed no gaps between the contacting elements.

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Conclusion: The GHRH-GHRH juxtapositions we have described in the present study may represent the morphologic basis of the GHRH-influenced GHRH release and may result in synchronized activity of GHRH-IR neuronal subgroups in humans.

B13

Sympathetic Nerve Expression in the Uterine Vasculature in Unilateral Oviduct Ligated Pregnant Rats by the Glyoxylic Acid Whole Mount Method

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Hypothesis: During pregnancy, there is a reduction in the sympathetic innervation to the uterine myometrium, but the degree to which the denervation process extends to the uterine vasculature is not clear. The mechanisms for the myometrial sympathetic denervation are thought to be related to changes in the hormonal milieu and physical stretching of the uterine wall by the growing fetus. We asked whether perivascular innervation of extrauterine vasculature was affected in rat pregnancy, and whether the presence of a fetus affected the denervation process.

Materials and Methods: In 16 female Sprague-Dawley rats, a unilateral oviduct ligation was performed. After at least a 14-day recovery period, four rats were bred and five rats served as nonpregnant controls. The arterial supply to the uterine wall at the junction of the (larger) uterine artery and the (smaller) arcuate arteries was stained and visualized for catecholamine-containing (sympathetic) nerves by the glyoxylic acid whole mount method and fluorescence microscopy, respectively. Vasculature from the nongravid (ligated) horn and gravid (nonligated) horns were examined from the nonpregnant and pregnant groups.

Results: Using a grid system, the number of nerve fibers was counted in a given mount. The relative sympathetic innervation of the ligated and nonligated horns in the nonpregnant rats (32 [SD17] vs 36 [SD13], nonligated vs ligated, $P=.3$) was not significantly different by the Wilcoxon signed rank test. In the pregnant rats, there was a clear trend of lower innervation in the gravid horn (18 [SD5]) compared to the nongravid horn (26 [SD12]) ($P=.068$) that was exposed to circulating hormonal factors associated with pregnancy but did not contain fetuses. Combined data from the two horns in the nonpregnant group compared to the gravid and nongravid horns in the pregnant group indicated no statistical difference between the nonpregnant and pregnant-nongravid (ligated) horn ($P=.18$) by the Mann-Whitney test. However, it was clear that the gravid horn had a less dense sympathetic innervation compared to uterine horns in the nonpregnant rats ($P=.014$).

Conclusion: These preliminary data indicate that while sympathetic innervation is present at late pregnancy in the larger arteries supplying the uterine horns, its relative density is reduced. In addition, the presence of growing fetuses is an important factor that determines the extent of vascular sympathetic denervation in the rat.

◆ B14

Detection of *Chlamydia Pneumoniae* in the Alzheimer Disease Brain and the CNS Tissue of BALB/c mice Following Experimental Infection

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Background and Hypothesis: Previous findings from this laboratory indicate that *Chlamydia pneumoniae* (Cpn) infection may be associated with sporadic/late onset Alzheimer disease (AD). In addition to identifying Cpn AD brain tissue, nontransgenic BALB/c mice were inoculated with Cpn to model AD-like pathology. This experimental system presents a potentially exemplary mode of pathogenesis implicated in AD. Our hypothesis is that Cpn can be consistently detected using nested PCR and Western analysis from both human AD brain tissues and mouse tissues in or near regions typically affected in AD.

Materials and Methods: BALB/c mice were experimentally infected, either intranasally or by direct intracranial injection with a respiratory isolate of Cpn (AR-39). These brains, and CNS tissues obtained at autopsy from individuals with confirmed AD, were analyzed via nested PCR and Western analysis with probes specific for Cpn.

Results: *Chlamydia* omp A-specific PCR products were noted from the mouse cerebrum (via intranasal inoculation), and this detection was prior to substantial amyloid deposition. CNS tissue, analyzed by nested PCR, displayed a 207 bp Cpn-specific product, and Western analysis with two commercially available Cpn-specific monoclonal antibodies, consistently revealed a single band between 50 and 75 kDa.

Conclusions: PCR products and analysis of immunoblots detected Cpn from clinical brain samples demonstrating that these techniques are valid in analyzing Cpn in CNS tissues. Thus, our animal models are useful for the evaluation of Cpn infection-induced pathology in the CNS as it correlates to Alzheimer disease.

B15

In Vitro Human Fibroblast (HF) Injury Repair in Response to Modeled Repetitive Motion Strain (RMS) and Myofascial Release (MFR)

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◆ Indicates posters entered in the AOA Council on Research's Student Poster Competition, a judged event that takes place during the poster session at the AOA Research Conference.

Background: Despite clinical efficacy, the cellular basis for osteopathic manipulative treatment (OMT) is not well understood. By utilizing various in vitro strain profiles, we investigated commercially available HF cellular responses to modeled RMS and MFR. We focused here on wound closure rate of HF in response to mechanical strain.

Hypothesis: We hypothesize that (1) RMS will delay HF wound closure and (2) these effects are mediated by signal transduction dependant on HF secretions in response to strain and that they are reversed by MFR treatment and/or inhibition of nitric oxide synthase (NOS).

Methods: A modeled scratch-wound approximately 2 mm wide was applied to subconfluent monolayers of cultured HF. Cells were then strained with 8 hours RMS, 60 seconds MFR, or a combined RMS followed by MFR. Each treatment was conducted in the presence and absence of the NOS inhibitor L-NMMA. In addition, unstrained HF were inoculated with condition media (CM) from these strain groups and assessed for wound closure rates microscopically at 0, 24, and 48 hours postinjury.

Results: At 48 hours postinjury, RMS treated HF responded with a 79.5% ($P < .0001$, $n=9$) reduction in wound closure when compared to nonstrained control HF. CM derived from RMS-treated HF also impaired wound closure by 30.5% ($P < 0.05$, $n=4$) when compared to nonstrained CM. This phenomenon was not observed in HF treated with CM from MFR, nor combined RMS+MFR strained groups. MFR treatment alone improved the rate of wound closure by 138.5% ($P < 0.01$, $n=6$) in HF subjected to RMS. L-NMMA treatment had no significant effect on wound closure in nonstrained HF. However, equivalent NOS inhibition resulted in wound closure improvement in RMS and RMS+MFR treated HF as compared to RMS treatment alone (191.0%, $P = .004$, $n=6$; 194.8%, $P = .009$, $n=3$, respectively).

Conclusion: These data suggest that injurious strain results in significant impairment of wound closure and that CM from strained fibroblasts is sufficient to mimic this impairment. These results support the stated hypothesis; that impairment of wound closure is induced by both biomechanical strain and soluble mediators secreted by HF in response to strain. The reduced wound closure rate caused by RMS can be normalized by treatment with modeled MFR and/or inhibition of NOS. Taken together, these in vitro studies suggest additional cellular evidence that may explain the clinical efficacy of OMT postinjury.

◆ B16

Expression Profile of Genes Associated With Excessive Serotonin Autoinhibition

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Introduction: Serotonin (5-HT) is implicated in mood regulation and drugs that act on this system are effective in treating anxiety and depression. In particular, the 5-HT 1A receptor (5-

HT1AR) appears to play a key role in disease states. However, the genes targeted through 5-HT1AR activation are not yet known.

Hypothesis: Through a hypothesis-driven approach, we have characterized the effects of WAY100635 (an antagonist of the 5-HT1AR) on behavior and brain gene expression in zebrafish in order to use this genetically tractable animal for understanding the actions of psychiatric drugs.

Materials and Methods: Adult zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) were used for all experiments described herein. Zebrafish ($n=6$ fish/group) were exposed to WAY100635 (200 μ L in 100 mL of aquaria water; equivalent to a 0.1 M solution of WAY100635). Control fish were included in this experimental design ($n=6$ fish/group) but did not receive WAY100635. Following control conditions or drug exposure, innate fish behavior was digitally recorded for 15 minutes to characterize the behavioral effects of WAY100635 exposure. Fish brains were collected 90 minutes after each experimental condition. QPCR was used to measure Phox2b and DISC2 expression using gene-specific primers. Behavioral data and gene expression profiles were analyzed by Student's t-test and/or ANOVA with a statistically significant P value of .05.

Results: Following 15 minutes of drug exposure, experimental zebrafish were less active ($P \leq .05$) relative to controls (8.2 ± 0.92 grid passes vs 148.3 ± 24.1 grid passes, respectively). In addition, gill movements were significantly increased ($P \leq .05$) in animals treated with WAY100635 than control fish. However, when WAY100635-treated fish were active, they exhibited a right-sided swimming preference on an anteroposterior axis. When zebrafish brains were analyzed for gene expression, we found that the Phox2b and DISC2 genes were inversely upregulated by WAY100635 exposure. Phox2b gene expression was downregulated, whereas DISC2 was upregulated in zebrafish brain ($P \leq .05$) relative to control gene values.

Conclusion: The objective of the present work is to utilize the zebrafish as an animal model for understanding the actions of psychiatric drugs on certain genes involved in breathing automaticity. We have found that the Phox2b and DISC2 genes are targeted by the actions of WAY100635, thus suggesting that autoreceptors on 5-HT-containing neurons of the brainstem may be involved in disease states.

◆ B17

Role of Transforming Growth Factor- β in Development of Oviduct Pathology in Chlamydial Genital Infection

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We evaluated the role of transforming growth factor- β (TGF- β) in fibrosis and oviduct occlusion associated with murine

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chlamydial infection. Upper genital tract pathology appears to result from the immune response to infection which influences increased fibrosis and eventually occlusion of the oviducts. Because TGF- β signaling pathways play a key role in fibrosis resulting in various disease states, we administered monoclonal antibody (MoAb) against TGF- β at specific time points during the course of infection and assessed scar formation, TGF- β levels and collagen content. Control animals received mouse IgG only. We hypothesized that neutralization of TGF- β during chlamydial infection course would reduce or eliminate fibrosis and oviduct occlusion. When administering this treatment to a susceptible strain of mice (BALB/c), we found that the amount of TGF- β was significantly decreased at all time points postinfection. The rate of chronic sequelae observed on day 56 postinfection was also significantly decreased in MoAb-treated BALB/c mice compared to the control group. We found no change in collagen levels between control and treatment groups in these mice. Therefore, although the treatment was effective in reducing TGF- β levels, we determined that a change in the time course of MoAb administration may be necessary to effect collagen levels as well as further diminish the chronic outcomes of infection.

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◆ B18

Environmental Impact on Insulin Modulation of *Escherichia Coli* Biofilm Formation

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Hypothesis: *E coli* contamination poses a hazard to the safety of the food supply and causes biofouling and corrosion in agricultural and industrial settings. *E coli* association with food and other substrates relates to its ability to form biofilms. Inhibition of biofilm formation could increase food safety. The phenotypic alterations required for biofilm formation are regulated by quorum signals. Human insulin has been demonstrated to function as a mimic for microbial insulin as a quorum-signaling molecule. We hypothesize that the ability of *E coli* to form food-associated biofilms can be affected by microbial insulin. The focus of this study is to determine the effect of available food substrates and aeration on insulin-modulation of biofilm formation.

Materials and Methods: Biofilm formation was measured using pipette tips as the platform. Preweighed 200 μ L sterile tips (n=12) in Mueller-Hinton broth (MHB) alone or containing various concentrations of glucose, lactose, or galactose

with and without insulin (Humulin; 20 mU and 200 mU) were inoculated with 100 mL of 10^5 CFU/mL *E coli* ATCC 25923. After incubation (24 h; 25°C; static or shaking) half of the tips were dried prior to reweighing; the remainder were sonicated (7 min). The CFU/mL of sonicate was determined by standard plate count. Biofilm production (mg/CFU) was calculated.

Results: Biofilm formation was significantly ($P<.05$) decreased in shaking conditions vs static growth conditions with the exception of galactose where there was significantly ($P<.05$) more biofilm production (0.1% and 20 mU insulin) under shaking conditions than static growth conditions (threefold increase). The relative amounts of biofilm production were highest in glucose >galactose >>lactose. The presence of insulin (20 mU and 200 mU significantly ($P<.05$) increased biofilm formation two- and sixfold, respectively. This increase in biofilm formation regardless of condition tested was not related to changes in *E coli* adherence to the tips (CFU/tip), which was unaffected by the static conditions tested.

Conclusion: Production of biofilms at environmental temperature is significantly impacted by the presence of insulin. However, the effect of insulin correlates more with alterations in glycolyx production, not alterations in bacterial adherence properties.

◆ B19

Modulation of *Escherichia Coli* Biofilm Formation by Insulin

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Hypothesis: *Escherichia coli* causes several nosocomial infections including bacteremia and catheter-associated urinary tract infections. The ability to form biofilms, which enhance colonization and resistance to antibiotics and host factors, is an important virulence-associated behavior. Human insulin has been demonstrated to act as a quorum-like chemical signal that in vitro affects biofilm formation. We hypothesize that the effect of insulin on biofilm formation is affected by environmental conditions (eg, aeration and available sugar).

Materials and Methods: Biofilm formation was measured using pipette tips as the platform. Preweighed 200 μ L sterile tips (n=12) in Mueller-Hinton broth (MHB) alone or containing various concentrations of glucose, lactose, or galactose with and without insulin (Humulin-R; 20 μ U and 200 μ U) were inoculated with 100 μ L of 10^5 CFU/mL *E coli* ATCC 25923. After incubation (24 h; 37°C; static or shaking) half of the tips were dried prior to reweighing; the remainder were sonicated (7 min). The CFU/mL of sonicate was determined by standard plate count. Biofilm production (mg/CFU) was calculated.

Results: Biofilm formation in response to galactose and insulin >>glucose and insulin >> lactose and insulin as compared to sugar alone and insulin alone controls. Biofilm production

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in response to galactose (0.1%), static growth and insulin (200 mU) was approximately 1000-fold more than analogous conditions with glucose as the test sugar and more than 10,000-fold more than bacteria grown in the presence of lactose. These differences were a reflection of overall differences in amount of bacterial load (CFU/tip) (ie, the maximal numbers of CFY/tip was measured for lactose thus the bacteria adhere to the plastic more avidly when grown in the presence of lactose; however, the amount of glycocalyx produced is less per cell).

Conclusion: Human insulin affects biofilm formation on hydrophobic surfaces is affected by both aeration/shear forces and available sugars.

◆ B20

The Effects of Perinatal Exposure to DDE on Immune Cell Populations

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The pesticide DDT was banned in 1973 in the United States for adverse effects on wildlife, but its major metabolite p, p'-DDE remains in the environment. It accumulates in adipose tissue and acts as an androgen receptor antagonist. We found previously that splenocytes from 3-week-old mice exposed to DDE in utero produced significantly lower levels of cytokines interleukin-2 and interferon-g, possibly indicating an alteration of immune cell types. The **hypothesis** of the present study predicts that perinatal exposure to DDE will alter the phenotypes of immune cells. Our **materials and methods** involved examining male and female offspring of DDE and control-treated pregnant female Swiss ICR mice at 3, 6, 9, and 12 weeks after birth (n=3 per group). Following mating, pregnancy was confirmed by vaginal plug and vehicle (cottonseed oil) or DDE (100 mg/kg) was injected subcutaneously on gestational days 17 and 19, with delivery on day 21. We used flow cytometry to examine T and B cell populations in thymuses and spleens. WinMDI software was used to evaluate cell populations and data were analyzed for significance using GraphPad software. One-way ANOVA tests with Bonferroni post hoc analysis were done to determine significance. **Results** include significant differences in cell populations, particularly within 3-week-old mice. In the thymuses, more CD4 cells were present in mice from DDE-treated mothers (6.53% control versus 21.60% DDE in males and 5.51% control versus 22.17% DDE in females, $P < .0001$ for both). 3-week-old male offspring of DDE-treated mothers had fewer CD8 single-positive cells (5.69% control versus 0.54% DDE, $P < .01$). In spleens, mice from DDE-treated mothers had fewer mature lymphocytes overall. Total B cells measured were significantly less in mice from DDE-treated mothers (72.34% control versus 55.16% DDE in males and 66.80% control versus 36.37% DDE in females, $P < .01$ for both). Total T cells were also fewer in spleens of mice from DDE-treated mothers (46.33% control versus 16.88% DDE for males and 39.94% control versus

18.60% DDE for females, $P < .001$) as were CD8 positive cells (5.05% control versus 1.06% DDE for males and 5.79% control versus 1/52% females, $P < 0.001$ for both). In **conclusion**, early exposure to DDE does influence immune development and may have functional consequences. Whether these or other changes related to early DDE exposure have long-lasting consequences on the immune system is the subject of further investigation.

◆ B21

The Impact of Short and Long-Acting Anti-Androgens on Lymphocyte Populations

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Flutamide is a short-acting antiandrogen used as a prostate anticancer agent. DDE is a long-lasting environmental antiandrogen that accumulates within adipose tissue. Since androgens may protect from autoimmunity, our **hypothesis** predicts that these antiandrogens will impact the immune system and that short- and long-acting antiandrogens will have differential effects. For **materials and methods**, both flutamide and DDE were given to normal male mice of the C57 Bl/6 strain. Flutamide has been shown in previous studies to cause maximum changes in splenocyte development and B cell populations 2 days after injection. Therefore, we injected C57BL/six male mice at 6 weeks of age with flutamide (0.5 mg) (n=3) or vehicle control (n=3) on two daily occasions and sacrificed them 2 days after the last injection. A second group was treated at 12 weeks of age and sacrificed 2 days after injection. DDE, however, has been shown to alter the immune system up to 6 months after administration. Therefore, we treated C57BL/six mice at 6 weeks with DDE (200 mg/kg) (n=3) or with vehicle control (n=3) and sacrificed them at 6 months of age. We then analyzed the differences in spleen and thymus weights and also assessed lymphocyte populations using flow cytometry. **Results** showed that when mice were given flutamide at 6 weeks of age, there was a statistically significant decrease in both B cells and T cells as well as a decrease in spleen weights. The B cell (B220) population in spleen was 70.8% for control and 65.53% for the flutamide-treated group ($P < .05$). The total T cell population (CD3) population was 45.15% for control and 38.07% for the treated group ($P < .05$). In addition, for mice treated at 12 weeks of age, the mean control spleen weights were 94 mg while the mean for the flutamide-treated group was 64 mg ($P < .05$). The longer acting antiandrogen, DDE, however, did not cause changes in total B or T cells but in subpopulations of T cells. The T helper (CD4) population increased with DDE treatment from 10.9% for the control group to 17.2% for the DDE-treated group ($P < .05$). The CD8 population increased from 6.6% for the

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AOA COMMUNICATION

control group to 10.1% for the treated group ($P < .05$). In **conclusion**, we saw decreases in total B cell and total (CD3) T cell populations in mice treated with the short-acting antiandrogen, flutamide. In contrast, we saw increases in specific T-cell populations CD4 and CD8 after exposure to DDE, a longer-acting anti-androgen.

◆ B22

The Role of SIRT1 in the Modulation of Presenilin-1 Activity and Notch-Mediated Neurogenesis

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Hypothesis: Presenilin 1 (PS1) plays an essential catalytic role in the gamma-secretase/PS1 complex which, if malfunctioning, is responsible for the accumulation of extracellular beta amyloid (BA) plaques associated with Alzheimer disease (AD). The gamma secretase/PS1 complex also modulates the proteolytic cleavage of the Notch transmembrane receptor, which is involved in the proliferation and differentiation of adult neural stem cells (NSC). Resveratrol (RES), a potent phytochemical, has unique anti-aging and neuroprotective qualities, most of which are mediated by an NAD-dependent protein deacetylase, Sirtuin 1 (SIRT1). RES-dependent SIRT1 activation is known to mimic the effects of a caloric restriction (CR) diet, which has been demonstrated to slow signs and symptoms of AD in cellular and animal models of AD. We therefore hypothesize that, on RES administration, SIRT1 activation results in a measurable augmentation of PS1 function and Notch-mediated NSC proliferation.

Materials and Methods: SIRT1 DNA targets were determined by chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) followed by 293 HEK genomic DNA sequencing. PS1 expression was measured in vitro after 48 hours of resveratrol exposure by quantitative PCR (qPCR) compared to the control. PS1 expression in adult rat hippocampus and prefrontal cortex were measured in vivo after a 2-week dietary resveratrol regimen (70 g/d) by qPCR compared to the control.

Results: SIRT1 was found to associate with the promoter region of PS1. PS1 expression was significantly increased twofold in vitro compared to control. In vivo, PS1 expression was significantly increased in rat hippocampus fourfold, and in rat prefrontal cortex twofold, compared to control. All results were analyzed using a Student *t* test/ANOVA, with a *P* value $< .05$.

Conclusions: Resveratrol-dependent SIRT1 activation resulted in a significant increase of PS1 expression in vitro and in vivo. While mutant PS1 is directly involved in the altered processing of BA, knockout PS1 has been shown to produce AD-like neurodegeneration in the absence of cerebral BA plaques.

Hence, upregulation of PS1 via resveratrol may hold unique therapeutic potential for the treatment of AD. Furthermore, to assess SIRT1's effect on Notch-mediated NSC proliferation, in vivo immunohistochemistry with Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU), Sox2, Nestin, and doublecortin will reveal mitotic activity and cell identity in the rat dentate gyrus (DG) and subventricular zone (SV).

◆ B23

Quantitative Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction as a Sensitive Diagnostic Methodology for Detecting Chlamydial Infection

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Hypothesis: *Chlamydia* is a bacterial genus with great medical significance for humans, as it is the leading cause of sexually transmitted disease and infectious blindness worldwide. As many as 80% of infections are asymptomatic and *Chlamydia* are thought to persist in a latent, nonculturable form in vivo. Historically, the "gold standard" for the diagnosis of *Chlamydia*, an obligate intracellular pathogen, has been via culture within mammalian cells. More recently, nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs) have been developed and exceed culture sensitivity, but problems exist in discrimination between active infection versus residual, nonviable pathogen or pathogen remnants. Our goal is to develop a more efficient, reliable, and reproducible method with which to diagnose both symptomatic and asymptomatic infections of *Chlamydia*.

Materials and Methods: BALB/c mice were infected with *Chlamydia muridarum* and cervical-vaginal swabs were taken at specific days postinfection. Swabs were used to isolate *C muridarum* via culture with subsequent enumeration of inclusion forming units (IFUs). Total RNA extraction from the same swab was performed and treated overnight with DNase. Using primers for chlamydial 16S ribosomal RNA, a marker of chlamydial metabolic activity, we performed a reverse transcriptase PCR (RT-PCR) reaction with subsequent agarose gel analysis. The remaining RNA was then converted to cDNA and run on a real-time PCR machine with Taqman 16S rRNA chlamydial primers.

Results: A majority of mice were culture positive on day 21 but none had viable, recoverable IFU on day 56. The results from RT-PCR show that samples with a high IFU count via culture exhibit visible amplification via 16S chlamydial primers. Real-time PCR demonstrated a specific chlamydial 16S rRNA copy number within each sample. In addition, this copy number correlated well with IFU count in all samples (ie, a high IFU count from culture has a high copy number and vice versa). Also, day 56 mice, despite having no detectable infection via culture, exhibited measurable levels of amplified, metabolically active *Chlamydia* in their genital tract via real-time PCR.

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Conclusion: Real-time PCR shows a greater sensitivity for the ability to not only detect persistent, viable *Chlamydia* below the level of culture and RT-PCR detection, but also for the ability to quantify the specific copy number of chlamydial 16S ribosomal RNA present.

B24

Human Fibroblast (HF) Model of Repetitive Motion Strain (RMS) and Myofascial Release (MFR): Potential Roles in Muscle Development

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Background: Guided fascia manipulation is an osteopathic technique capable of alleviating pain and accelerating muscle trauma recovery. The fundamental cell type of fascia, HF, is known to secrete numerous cytokines with roles in muscle development (eg, FGF-2, TGF- β , IGF-1, IL-6, and IL-1 α). When HFs are strained in manners modeling RMS, MFR, and RMS followed by MFR, cytokine release is altered, suggesting mechanisms for clinical efficacy.

Hypothesis: Modeled RMS and MFR differentially regulate HF release of signaling molecules involved in myoblast differentiation into functional myotubes.

Methods: To test for myotube differentiation, HFs were plated onto flexible collagen-coated membranes and subjected to the following four strain paradigms: 8 hours, 10% cyclic RMS; 60 seconds, 6% MFR acyclic strain; RMS followed 3 hours later by MFR; and no strain. At 24-hours poststrain, HF conditioned media (CM) from all groups were collected, and aliquots used to culture C₂C₁₂ myoblasts. Differentiation media containing horse serum and untreated media served as positive and negative controls, respectively. Differentiation of myoblast to myotubes was assessed by cellular elongation, fluorescent labeling of acetylcholine receptors via α -bungarotoxin, and hematoxylin eosin staining to document multinucleation. Each experiment was performed three times, with duplicate measures in each. Photomicrographs were obtained from each well at 24-hour intervals yielding N=18 per time point.

Results: Although CM from all groups induced differentiation to some degree, the differentiation index (DI; represented in myotubes per cm²), varied among treatment groups. MFR resulted in the earliest myotube formation at times 72 and 88 hours (DI=35.6 \pm 9.9 N=18, 71.5 \pm 28.6 N=6), leveling to 80.9 \pm 25.4 (N=18) at 96 hours. RMS DI was delayed at 72 and 88 hours (28.5 \pm 11.5 N=18, 14.3 \pm 9.1 N=6), however at 96 hours RMS DI was the greatest among all groups (114.3 \pm 30.42 N=18). RMS+MFR DI was also delayed at 72 and 88 hours (28.6 \pm 11.0 N=18, 28.5 \pm 14.2 N=6), and was attenuated vs RMS DI at 96 hours (47.6 \pm 14.7 N=18). Nonstrained CM had the lowest DI (9.6 \pm 7.4 N=18, 38.1 \pm 16.6 N=18) at 72 and 96 hours.

Conclusion: These data suggest that HFs secrete soluble mediators of myoblast differentiation, and that biomechanical forces modeling RMS and MFR differentially regulate muscle development. Ongoing research is currently investigating the involvement of candidate cytokines and mechanisms associated with differentiation.

B25

Intracellular Carbonic Anhydrase Isozymes Are a Potential New Therapeutic Target for Renal Cell Carcinoma

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Introduction: Renal cell carcinoma accounts for about 85% of all renal cancers and more than 30,000 new cases are diagnosed annually in the United States. The disease commonly presents at the metastatic stage, when it is notably refractory to currently available therapies. Carbonic anhydrase (CA) catalyses the reversible hydration of carbon dioxide to bicarbonate and a proton, and is present in several human isozyme forms. Our previous data indicate the potential efficacy of highly specific sulfonamide inhibitors of CA in the treatment of renal carcinoma. In the kidney, both intracellular and cell-surface isozymes are expressed. Intracellular CA activity appears to be essential for cancer cell growth. Both intracellular and cell-surface CA isozymes may be required for the elimination of acid generated by hypoxia in cancer cells, thus promoting cell growth and reducing extracellular pH which may promote cell invasion. The CA IX isozyme is virtually specific to cancer cells, and is down-regulated by the von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) tumor-suppressor gene. It is strongly expressed on the surface of most renal cell carcinomas, and is considered to be diagnostic.

Hypothesis: Specific CA isozyme(s) involved in the growth of renal carcinoma cells may be identified in order to enhance targeting of future therapy.

Methods: We employed two renal cancer cell lines: 786-O cells which strongly express the extracellular CA IX isozyme, and Caki-1 cells which do not. The effect of CA inhibition on the growth of each cell line was investigated using the classical, highly specific CA inhibitor acetazolamide (DIAMOX), which is cell-permeant, and benzolamide, an even more effective CA inhibitor, which is not cell-permeant and so would inhibit only cell-surface CA isozymes.

Results: Acetazolamide strongly inhibited the growth of both 786-O and Caki-1 cell lines in culture (GI₅₀~0.4 mM), but benzolamide had negligible effect on either, though a slight inhibition was achieved with 786-O cells. These data indicate that the inhibition of renal carcinoma cell growth is not principally attributable to inhibition of the tumor-specific isozyme CA IX, which may explain why preliminary attempts at immunotherapy, targeting CA IX, have achieved only limited success.

Conclusion: Intracellular carbonic anhydrase isozymes are a potential new target of future therapy for renal cell carcinoma.

(continued)

◆ B26

Long-Term Effects of Common Antiepileptic Drugs on Glutamate Receptors, Cell Fate, and Memory During a Critical Growth Period

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Hypothesis: Antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) can cause cognitive impairment during a critical growth period, possibly due to proapoptotic effects. In adult rats, certain AEDs are ineffective at blocking seizures; however, some afford neuroprotection. We hypothesized that certain alterations of glutamate receptor subunit stoichiometry secondary to AED treatment may underlie the learning deficits, cell death, and cell damage associated with seizures.

Materials and Methods: Lamotrigine (LTG), carbamazepine (CBZ), phenytoin (PHT), valproate (VPA), and topiramate (TPM) were administered (ip) on P14 and continued daily for 7 days before status epilepticus was induced with Kainic acid (KA) on P21. Seizure severity, memory retention, histologic outcome, and glutamate receptor expression were determined with electrograph (EEG), Morris Water Maze testing, Nissl staining, and immunohistochemistry, respectively.

Results: None of the four AEDs tested efficiently attenuated KA-induced seizures. Only PHT increased mortality, identifying an adverse effect of this drug. Despite poor antiepileptic activity, LTG, VPA, and TPM protected CA1 but not CA3 hippocampal neurons from seizure-induced injury. TPM was less protective if seizures were severe. Chronic LTG, VPA, PHT, or TPM in the absence of KA did not affect memory, but CBZ diminished performance in the water maze. CBZ and PHT did not prevent KA-induced cell death or memory deficits. In contrast, KA animals pretreated with LTG, VPA, and TPM had improved memory performance, compared to KA animals that were unable to find the platform. None of the AEDs had effects on the maturational differences in expression of AMPA proteins after KA; however, LTG, VPA, and TPM prevented seizure-induced AMPA alterations in protected areas of the hippocampus. The expression of NR1 was significantly increased in the CA1 but decreased in the DG after TPM in the absence or presence of KA seizures (ANOVA, $P < .01$). Interestingly, mGluR1a, an age-specific interneuronal marker, was prematurely elevated in CA3 pyramidal cells after KA seizures and chronic LTG or VPA treatments.

Conclusion: Beneficial effects of LTG, VPA, and TPM on memory may be due to the neuroprotection associated with these AEDs. Preservation of GluR1 and NR1 subunits and elevations of mGluR1a-type glutamate receptors in an age-

dependent manner may contribute to the underlying mechanisms of neuroprotection of AEDs with poor antiepileptic activity in developmental epilepsy.

◆ B27

The Development of a Rodent Model to Study the Effects of Lymphatic Pump Treatment on the Lymphatic and Immune System

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Hypothesis: Osteopathic physicians have long recognized the importance of the lymphatic system in the maintenance of health and have included treatments such as the lymphatic pump technique (LPT) in clinical trials studying the effects of manipulative medicine on infectious disease with promising results. However, there has been a lack of animal research in this field. Previously our laboratory developed a large animal model to study LPT in healthy subjects. In the canine model, LPT increased lymph flow, leukocyte concentrations, and cytokine release from both the thoracic and intestinal lymph duct. In order to study the effects of LPT in a disease model, we have developed a rodent model of LPT, which allows us to use better characterized disease models, have access to a wider range of reagents and biomarkers, and minimize cost. **Methods:** In order to demonstrate that LPT in our rodent model is comparable to the canine model in an acute setting, a catheter was inserted into the thoracic duct of the rats and lymph was collected during baseline, 4 minutes of LPT, and recovery. In addition, we collected blood following a single application of LPT. In contrast to our large animal model, the repeated application of LPT requires the use of anesthesia. Due to this difference, we have characterized the use of volatile and nonvolatile anesthetics in healthy animals in order to perform repeated treatments over several days.

Results: In the thoracic duct lymph, both lymph flow and leukocyte counts were increased, resulting in a greater than threefold increase in leukocyte flux through the thoracic duct. An increase of 4,000,000 leukocytes was seen in the jugular venous blood approximately 45 minutes following treatment. We also found that the daily application of the inhaled volatile anesthetic isoflurane caused a significant increase in lung leukocytes after 6 days, regardless of disease status. We replaced isoflurane with propofol, a nonvolatile, shorter acting sedative in order to minimize immune modulation in the tissue sites of our disease models.

Conclusion: Following the development and characterization of the rodent model of LPT, we will be able to study the effects of LPT on both a pneumonia and metastatic cancer, both of which have significant clinical relevance in the osteopathic community.

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◆ B28

The Effects of Lymphatic Pump Manipulation on Tumor Development and Metastasis

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Hypothesis: It is well recognized in the osteopathic community that metastatic cancer or cancer with metastatic potential is considered a relative or absolute contraindication for certain osteopathic manipulative treatments (OMT), including high velocity low amplitude (HVLA) and lymphatic pump techniques (LPT). However, studies from our laboratory demonstrate that the application of LPT to the rat increases thoracic duct lymph flow and leukocyte numbers, and enhances survival and reduces pulmonary bacteria during pneumonia. In addition to the direct effects of increased numbers of circulating leukocytes produced by LPT, it seems likely that these cells improve immune surveillance, which may enhance protection against tumor development and metastasis.

Methods: To test the hypothesis that LPT enhances antitumor immunity, F344 rats were injected intravenously with MADB106 tumors. Twenty four hours following tumor injection, rats received: (1) no treatment (control), (2) 4 minutes of light touch under anesthesia (sham), or (3) 4 minutes of LPT under anesthesia for 5 consecutive days. Seven days after tumor injection, lungs were removed for assessment of tumor metastasis and leukocyte populations.

Results: The application of sham and LPT reduced pulmonary tumors by approximately 50% compared to control. In addition, sham and LPT increased pulmonary leukocytes approximately twofold compared to control. This finding suggests that the administration of isoflurane anesthesia during either sham or LPT increases leukocyte trafficking into lungs and subsequent tumor killing. Therefore, to ascertain if the application of sham or LPT under isoflurane anesthesia would increase the pulmonary trafficking of leukocytes in the absence of tumors, healthy rats were given control, sham, or LPT as described. The administration of isoflurane increased pulmonary leukocyte numbers approximately twofold, suggesting that pulmonary tumors are not necessary to increase leukocyte trafficking into lungs in response to isoflurane anesthesia.

Conclusion: The results from our preliminary studies demonstrate that the administration of isoflurane gas (during either sham or LPT) increases leukocyte trafficking into healthy lungs and lungs burdened with tumors. In addition, the use of isoflurane gas during sham or LPT enhanced killing of tumors in the lung. In our ongoing studies, we are exploring new anesthetics to elucidate the effects of LPT on tumor development and metastasis.

◆ B29

Anti-Inflammatory Effects of Ethanol Include Modifications of BK Channels in Macrophages

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Introduction: Ethanol is a potent immunomodulatory agent, yet the mechanisms of its effects remain elusive. It is possible that ethanol may nonspecifically modify the cell membrane fluidity, thus changing interactions between cell membrane proteins. However ethanol may also target the large conductance calcium-activated potassium (BK) channels, which have been extensively studied in neuronal cells where ethanol was shown to target the pore-forming subunit of the channel. BK channels are also active in other cell types, including macrophages. It was shown that BK channels function in TLR and IL-1 receptor-mediated macrophage inflammatory responses.

Hypothesis: The immunomodulatory action of ethanol involves its effects on the function of BK channels expressed by the cells of the immune system.

Methods: This study compared the effects of BK channel-modifying agents paxilline and BMS 191011 on LPS-induced TNF α production in human monocytic cell line THP-1. The cells were cultured in the presence or absence of ethanol.

Results: Paxilline decreased TNF α secretion in both control and ethanol-exposed cells. The rate of inhibition by 10 μ M paxilline was higher in the ethanol-treated THP-1 cells (92%) than in the control cells (38%). BMS 191011 reduced TNF α levels in the control (25%, 10 μ M BMS), but not in the ethanol-exposed cells. These results suggest that ethanol increased blocking activity of paxilline and reduced sensitivity to BMS 191011 in THP-1 cells. We showed previously that ethanol inhibited MAPK p38 signaling pathway. In this study, we demonstrated that blocking BK channels with paxilline attenuated activation of p38 in the control, but not in the ethanol-treated cells. To examine whether ethanol treatment modified the effect of Ca²⁺ availability on inflammatory responses, EGTA and BAPTA-AM (chelators of extracellular and intracellular Ca²⁺, respectively) were used. The production of TNF α was diminished in the presence of EGTA in the control cells but not in the ethanol-treated cells. BAPTA-AM reduced TNF α levels in both control and ethanol-exposed cells.

Conclusion: This study indicated that immunomodulatory action of ethanol may include targeting BK channels. The blockade of BK channels on macrophages by paxilline potentiated the inhibitory effect of ethanol on TNF α production, though it had no additional effect on already-reduced (ie, due to ethanol) MAPK p38 activity. In addition, ethanol may affect inflammatory responses by modifying the availability of Ca²⁺.

(continued)

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◆ B30**Expression of Mucins in Rat Adjuvant-Induced Arthritis**

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Hypothesis: This project aimed to elucidate the various mucin proteins that are expressed within the synovium of arthritic joints by performing immunohistochemistry on paraffin sections of ankle tissue from an adjuvant-induced arthritis rat model. Previously, we have identified the presence of mucin protein, MUC3, in the synovium of arthritic rat joints using immunohistochemistry on frozen cryosections. In addition, we have reported expression of MUC3 and MUC5AC in arthritic human joint tissues and synovial fibroblasts. We hypothesize that several different mucins may be expressed in synovial tissues during the peak of arthritis inflammation. In this work, we report the results of a survey study of the protein expression of multiple mucins in paraffin-embedded sections of rat ankles in order to ascertain which mucins are potentially involved in the pathogenesis of arthritis.

Materials and Methods: This project used the rat adjuvant-induced arthritis model as a model of human rheumatoid arthritis. The study utilized paraffin-embedded sections of arthritic rat ankles, which maintain the joint structure and composition better than frozen sections. Immunohistochemistry was performed on the paraffin ankle sections using antibodies to 5 mucins (MUC1, MUC3, MUC5AC, MUC12, and MUC16) or control IgG and then examined under the microscope for staining.

Results: Staining for MUC3 was pronounced in 7 of the 8 ankles examined which confirmed the previous report using frozen sections. A novel finding showed that 7 of the 8 rat ankles expressed MUC12. MUC1, MUC5AC, and MUC16 did not produce positive staining in rat sections (n=8).

Conclusion: The staining confirmed the presence of MUC3 and also identified the presence of MUC12, suggesting these membrane-bound mucins may be involved in the pathogenesis of arthritis. Mucin proteins MUC1, MUC5AC, and MUC 16 were not detectable in paraffin-embedded rat ankles, suggesting that they are not expressed or that these antigens are masked in formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded ankles.

◆ B31**Lymphatic Pump Manipulation Mobilizes Inflammatory Mediators into Lymphatic Circulation**

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Hypothesis: Lymph stasis can result in edema and accumulation of particulate matter, exudates, toxins, and bacteria. This can lead to inflammation, impaired immune trafficking, tissue hypoxia, tissue fibrosis, and a variety of diseases. In earlier studies, using a canine model, we demonstrated that lymphatic pump treatment (LPT) significantly increased thoracic and intestinal duct lymph flow and leukocyte concentrations. It is likely that this increase in lymphatic flow during LPT facilitates the release of inflammatory mediators from tissues into circulation.

Methods: To determine the acute effects of LPT on lymphatic cytokine and chemokine concentrations, a catheter was inserted into either the thoracic (n=6) or intestinal (n=6) lymph ducts of mongrel dogs. Lymph was collected during 4 minutes of resting (baseline), during 4 minutes of LPT, and during 10 minutes following LPT. The concentrations of IL-4, IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, IL-15, MCP-1, TNF- α , INF- γ , KC (CXCL1), and MCP-1 were measured in both thoracic and intestinal duct lymph using a multiplex assay.

Results: On average, LPT increased thoracic duct lymph cytokine/chemokine concentrations approximately tenfold, and intestinal lymph cytokines/chemokine concentrations approximately fivefold compared to baseline. Furthermore, by 10 minutes following cessation of LPT (recovery), thoracic and intestinal lymph cytokine/chemokine concentrations were similar to baseline, suggesting their release is transient. There was no preferential release of either pro- or anti-inflammatory cytokines/chemokines during LPT; however, the greatest increases were seen in IL-2, IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, KC, and MCP-1.

Conclusion: The results from this study demonstrate that, in addition to enhancing lymph flow and lymphatic leukocyte concentrations, LPT is able to mobilize inflammatory mediators into lymphatic circulation. This redistribution of inflammatory mediators during LPT may provide scientific rationale for the clinical use of LPT to enhance immunity and treat infection.

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◆ B32**Phorbol Ester-Induced Monocytic Differentiation of HL-60 Leukemia Cells is Associated With Alterations in *Cul5* Protein Expression**

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Background and Significance: The HL-60 myeloid leukemia cell line originated from a patient with acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL), and has been extensively used as a research model for studying both granulocytic and monocytic differentiation. Treatment of HL-60 cells with all-*trans* retinoic acid promotes granulocytic differentiation to neutrophil-like cells and treatment with an active phorbol ester promotes mono-

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cytic differentiation to macrophage-like cells. Previously, we demonstrated that granulocytic differentiation of HL-60 cells is associated with an increase in the expression of Cullin-5 (Cul5) mRNA and protein. Cul5 functions as a scaffold within E3 ubiquitin ligase complexes to target cellular proteins for ubiquitin-mediated degradation by the 26S proteasome.

Hypothesis: The goal of the present research was to determine if Cul5 protein expression increases during monocytic differentiation of HL-60 cells.

Materials and Methods: HL-60 cells were treated with 16.2 nM phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA) for 48 hours to promote monocytic differentiation. Differentiation was monitored by observing the expected change from suspension cells to adherent cells. Cells were also treated with a phorbol ester that is more biologically active than PMA (Phorbol 12,13-didecanoate), and with an inactive phorbol (4 α -Phorbol 12,13-didecanoate). Changes in Cul5 protein expression were monitored by Western blot analysis.

Results: Treatment with PMA resulted in the appearance of Cul5 immunoreactive bands (~45, 58, 88 kDa) which were absent in the nontreated and vehicle control groups. In contrast, Cul5 immunoreactive bands with smaller molecular weights (~19, 24, 25 kDa) were present in the untreated and vehicle control groups, but were absent in the PMA-treated cells. Phorbol 12,13-didecanoate promoted differentiation and demonstrated a greater increase in the expression of Cul5 immunoreactive proteins (~45, 58, 88 kDa) versus PMA. 4 α -Phorbol 12,13-didecanoate did not promote monocytic differentiation, and acted in a similar fashion to the untreated and vehicle control groups with regard to Cul5 expression.

Conclusion: The finding of altered Cul5 expression with monocytic differentiation may be significant since full-length Cul5 has been shown to be antiproliferative and truncated Cul5 has been shown to be proliferative.

◆ B33

The Effects of N-Acetylaspartic Acid on Stem Cell-Derived Oligodendrocytes In Vitro

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Hypothesis: Green fluorescent protein (GFP) Lewis rat pups are an appropriate model for isolating neural stem cells (NSC) to grow oligodendrocytes in vitro; N-acetylaspartic acid (NAA) is toxic to oligodendrocyte development.

Materials and Methods: NSC were dissected from cerebral cortices of 3-day-old GFP or wild-type Lewis rat and suspended in DMEM-F12 media. Round phase-light neurospheres (oligodendrocyte precursors) appear after 7 days and aspirated to retain the cells for growth in suspension. Add isolated neurospheres to uncultured dish with new media: neurobasal media (NB+B27+FBS) in the presence of PDGF-A to ensure growth into oligodendrocytes. Cultures were stained

for DAPI, GFP, and O4 antibody to calculate gliogenic potential and show genuine differentiation of NSC into oligodendrocytes. NAA was added to half of the wells and incubated for 6 days, then stained for oligodendrocyte markers. Cells were viewed and quantified with Olympus BX51F upright microscope with Stereologer software.

Results: 56.5% total viable cells were GFP+/DAPI+. 68.4% of oligodendrocytes were GFP+/O4+. The total number of cells cultured with NAA does not differ from the total number of cells cultured without NAA. A 65% decrease in O4+ cells is found when oligo progenitors are cultured in 5mM NAA (Student *t* test, *P*<.008).

Conclusions: Neural stem cells isolated from GFP Lewis rats differentiated into oligoprogenitors when cultured in NBM/FBS+PDGF-A and displayed a gliogenic potential of 68.4% in vitro. These results suggest that GFP – Lewis rat pups are a viable source of neural stem cells. Neural stem cells isolated from wild-type Lewis rat pups also differentiated into oligodendrocyte progenitors and showed a 65% reduction in O4+ cells when 5mM NAA was added to the NBM/FBS+PDGF-A medium. The toxic effects of NAA in vitro suggest that oligodendrogenesis is drastically inhibited by high NAA. This project accomplished two goals: it showed that the stem cell cultures proliferated and differentiated appropriately in NBM/FBS with PDGF-A and that high NAA concentration in the medium resulted in an inhibitory effect on oligodendrocyte differentiation. These results support a toxic role of NAA during oligodendrocyte development.

◆ B34

Regulation of Blimp-1 Nuclear Localization in *Drosophila melanogaster*

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B lymphocyte-induced maturation protein-1 (Blimp-1) is a critical regulator for the differentiation of B cells into antibody-secreting plasma cells. In addition, it has been shown to be an important regulator for the development of multiple tissues in many different vertebrates. Recently, Blimp-1 has been shown to be vital in the development of *Drosophila melanogaster*. The goal of this project was to characterize Blimp-1 protein expression in developing *Drosophila*. Since it has been shown that Blimp-1 is expressed in response to the molting hormone, ecdysone, we hypothesized that Blimp-1 protein expression would be uniform in all cells during early pupariation, which occurs right after a large ecdysone surge. A number of *Drosophila* organs from the early pupa were stained with a Blimp-1 antibody and visualized with immunofluorescence. Guinea pig serum that contains an antibody raised against *Drosophila* was preabsorbed with <1-hour-old fixed *Drosophila*

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embryos overnight at 4°C to decrease background staining. This antibody was used in a standard immunofluorescent staining protocol at a final dilution of 1:500. We found that Blimp-1 is expressed in many tissues, but in most cases it was found only to be in the cytoplasm. This finding was unexpected considering that Blimp-1 is a transcription factor with five DNA-binding zinc fingers and a putative nuclear localization signal. Intriguingly, Blimp-1 staining colocalized in some tissues where there was an abundance of DAPI-positive molecules in the cytoplasm, presumably mRNA. This indicates that *Drosophila* Blimp-1 does indeed associate with nucleic acids. Interestingly, some salivary gland cells had Blimp-1 staining that was exclusively nuclear, while neighboring cells had cytoplasmic staining with no staining in the nucleus. We conclude that Blimp-1 is not expressed in every cell and that even if it is expressed within a cell, the regulated nuclear localization is another mechanism controlling the action of Blimp-1.

◆ B35

Effect of Age on Severity and Extent of Infection With *Chlamydomphila Pneumoniae* and the Efficacy of a Heptaepitope Minigene Vaccine in C57BL/6 Mice

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Background and Hypothesis: The intracellular bacterium *Chlamydomphila (Chlamydia) pneumoniae* has been linked etiologically to several respiratory diseases and may also have a causative role in the pathogenesis of several chronic diseases of aging, including atherosclerosis and Alzheimer disease. We assessed whether advanced age correlates with increased burden of infection in C57BL/6 mice after intranasal inoculation with *C pneumoniae* and also whether a heptaepitope minigene vaccine would induce protective immunity against *C pneumoniae* in aged mice as well as in young mice. Our hypothesis is that aged C57BL/6 mice will have an impaired ability to clear *C pneumoniae* respiratory infection, and that the heptaepitope minigene vaccine will be less protective in the aged mice, as compared to young counterparts.

Materials and Methods: For the first experiment, 6- and 20-month-old female C57BL/6 mice were infected intranasally with 5×10^6 inclusion forming units (IFU) of *C pneumoniae*. Fourteen and 28 days after infection, lung tissue was analyzed for infectious *C pneumoniae* by immunofluorescence. For the second experiment, female C57BL/6 mice were immunized beginning at the age of 2-3 months or 16-17 months. The vaccine was delivered in three 33 μ l injections at 3-week intervals. Twelve days after the third

dose, when the mice were 6- and 20-months of age, they were infected intranasally with 5×10^6 IFU of *C pneumoniae*. As in the first experiment, lung tissue was analyzed 14 and 28 days postinfection by immunofluorescence.

Results: In the first experiment, we found that advanced age was associated with a decrease in the proportion of animals able to completely clear the infection, with 71% (5 of 7) of young mice, but only 50% (4 of 8) of aged mice, resolved by day 28 pi. An increase in the burden of infection in the lungs was also noted in aged mice. In the second experiment, at day 14, all of the immunized mice had *C pneumoniae* titers below detection, while the unvaccinated mice showed considerable lung bacterial recoveries. At day 28, approximately 50% of the vaccinated aged mice were still completely protected from *C pneumoniae* infection and the remaining 50% were partially protected, when compared to unvaccinated aged mice.

Conclusions: Our results suggest that although aged mice experience a greater burden of infection (measured as lung bacterial load), they appear to be equally protected by the vaccine as the young mice.

◆ B36

MDM2 Function in Osteoblasts and Its Upregulation by 1,25 Dihydroxyvitamin D3

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Hypothesis: Amplification of Mdm2 gene has been found to be related to a subset of osteosarcomas, whereas targeted deletion of this gene in bone produces an osteoporotic phenotype. Having shown a role of p53 gene in osteoblast differentiation, we worked on the hypothesis that Mdm2 function is required for proper bone differentiation. Our goal with this study was to analyze regulation of the Mdm2 gene to gain better understanding of its p53 dependent and independent roles in osteoblast functioning.

Materials and Methods: Regulation of MDM2 gene is mediated through P1 and P2 promoters. The P2 promoter region we analyzed was a 500bp region of the first intron which harbors two copies of the p53 response element and is therefore p53 responsive, whereas the P1 region is not. We used reporter luciferase assays and Reverse Transcriptase PCR to demonstrate changes in Mdm2 gene expression during vitamin D treatment.

Results: Bone cells showed higher basal levels of MDM2-P2 activity in osteoblasts when compared to P1. Treatment with 1,25 dihydroxyvitamin D3 (Vitamin D) an important bone anabolic agent produced activation of the MDM2-P2 but not P1. Activation of the Mdm2 gene through P2 required the presence of wild type p53 as no activation was observed in p53 null osteoblasts and very little was observed in cell lines with temperature-sensitive p53 expression. When MDM2 expression was analyzed by real-time PCR we found that activation

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of transcription of MDM2 by vitamin D occurred early and proceeded without any antecedent increase in p53 expression. We also tested the effect of transient knock down of MDM2 on bone marker gene expression. MDM2shRNAs were used to reduce the MDM2 levels. We found a dramatic decrease in Cbfa1 activity, a master regulator and a transcription factor for osteoblast differentiation.

Conclusions: The results from these studies suggest that proper osteoblast differentiation and function may depend on both basal activity of p53 and MDM2 and its induction by vitamin D.

◆ B37

Perineuronal Nets Are Restricted to Periolivary Nuclei in the Human Superior Olive

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Introduction: Perineuronal nets [PNN] are specialized constructs of the extracellular matrix associated with distinct neuronal populations in the human central nervous system. PNN form a glove-like covering over the soma, dendrites, and initial axon segment and have been specifically associated with fast-spiking neurons and function in plasticity and maintaining the local ionic environment.

Hypothesis: Based on our description of PNN in the human cochlear nucleus [Wagoner and Kulesza, 2009] we expect PNN to be preferentially associated with principal neurons involved in low frequency hearing and sound localization.

Materials and Methods: This study is based on analysis of five human brainstems (74 to 94 years of age). Tissue was obtained through the HGR and was only included if the tissue could be preserved within 12 hours of death, the cause of death was nonneurologic, and there was no evidence of neurologic disease. IRB approval was obtained for all procedures. For staining of PNN, free-floating sections were processed for wisteria floribunda histochemistry with biotinylated-wisteria floribunda agglutinin at a concentration of 10 mg/mL overnight. Sites of wisteria binding were identified by reacting the tissue in a solution of diaminobenzidine, hydrogen peroxide, and NiCl. Sections were mounted onto glass slides from cresyl gelatin, dehydrated, cleared in xylene, and coverslipped or counterstained for Nissl substance with neutral red. Tissue sections were examined using an Olympus BX45 microscope and photographed with an Olympus DP12 digital camera. Tracings of the superior olivary complex (SOC) nuclei were made with a camera lucida attachment and the locations of perineuronal nets were plotted directly on these tracings.

Results: Within the human SOC, perineuronal nets are exclusive to the nuclei of the trapezoid body (medial and ventral) and posterior tier. In these nuclei, perineuronal nets surround a fairly high percentage of neurons. Perineuronal nets are also found occasionally in the lateral nucleus of the trape-

zoid body, but never in the medial or lateral superior olives.
Conclusion: These preliminary data provide evidence of a limited, but highly specific, distribution of perineuronal nets within the human superior olive that is largely outside the principal nuclei.

B38

Presence of the Functional Caspase-12 Allele in Indian Subpopulations

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Hypothesis: In rodents, caspase-12 (*casp12*) is a negative regulator of interleukin-1 production. Most humans lack a functional *CASP12* gene, with a nonfunctional variant (*CASP12p1*) found in 100% of the Caucasian and East Asian population and approximately 80% of people of African descent. However, 20% of sub-Saharan Africans carry an intact allele of *CASP12*, which produces a full-length noncatalytic proenzyme and is associated with an increased risk of sepsis. As only persons from East and Central Asia have been genotyped for *CASP12*, we examined *CASP12* allele distribution in individuals from Southern Asia, specifically from the Indian subcontinent.

Materials and Methods: Subject DNA was collected via buccal swabs and PCR-based single nucleotide polymorphism analysis was used to genotype *CASP12* alleles. DNA from persons who genotyped as *CASP12+* was sequenced to verify results.

Results: As compared to members of the Indo-European language group, *CASP12* was significantly present in members of the Dravidian language group (the predominant ethnic and language group of southern India), particularly in persons from Tamil Nadu. The *CASP12* allele also occurs at a higher frequency in individuals with the Australoid morphotype that also predominates in southern India, as compared to those with the Caucasoid morphotype prevalent in central and northern India.

Conclusions: This is the first description of the presence of the *CASP12* allele in south Asia. The data suggest that there is a north-to-south gradient of increasing prevalence for the *CASP12* allele. As the *CASP12p1* allele has been rigorously selected for in populations outside of Africa and southern Asia, we hypothesize that a pathogen exploiting the inflammatory immune response in Africa and southern India may be exerting selective pressure for the maintenance of *CASP12*.

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◆ B39

Cellular Distribution of Calsequestrin and SERCA2a in Ventricular Myocytes From Neonate Rat

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Hypothesis: In the mammalian heart, the mechanism of excitation-contraction coupling (ECC) changes dramatically during postnatal development. While the adult myocyte contraction depends on ryanodine receptors (RyR)-mediated Ca²⁺ induced Ca²⁺ release (CICR) from the sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR), neonate myocyte contraction mainly relies on Ca²⁺ influx across the sarcolemma through voltage-gated Ca²⁺ channels. In neonate, the specific contribution of RYR to ECC is significantly less than what could be anticipated based on its density and functional properties. Recent studies showed a fraction of RyRs located in the center of the cell that are not activated during a normal action potential (AP) despite their mature functionality. We have recently found that the transverse tubes containing these central RyRs are not connected yet to the surface membrane, explaining their apparent quiescence during the AP. To maintain robust CICR responses by the Ca²⁺ release site, it is necessary the presence of other crucial SR proteins, such as Ca²⁺-ATPase (SERCA2a) and calsequestrin (CSQ). Thus, the specific hypothesis tested in this work was the quiescence of the central Ca²⁺ release sites in the NB cardiomyocyte results from transverse heterogeneities in the expression levels of key Ca²⁺ handling proteins in the SR; namely, SERCA2a and CSQ.

Materials and Methods: After isolating neonate and adult myocytes, immunolabeling was used in conjunction with linescan confocal microscopy to evaluate distribution heterogeneities of both SERCA2a and CSQ.

Results: Our results indicate that the fluorescence associated with SERCA2a and CSQ localization exhibits a homogeneous pattern of intensity across the cell. This finding suggests that these proteins exhibit similar density between the center of the cell and the periphery, contradicting our working hypothesis.

Conclusion: This work has provides additional evidence to the mechanism of membrane discontinuity as primarily responsible for the lack of contribution of RyRs to the intracellular Ca²⁺ transient in the neonate stage.

Medical Education

◆ ME1

Use and Spread of Osteopathic Medical Literature and Research Findings

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Background: Evaluating how information about the history, practices, and science of osteopathy is disseminated and used by the scientific and medical community is an important and ongoing challenge. One way to achieve this goal is by measuring the citation history of articles related to osteopathy, as this is one index of an article's impact and contribution to its field of study.

Hypothesis: We hypothesized that performing a citation analysis of articles relating to osteopathy would help determine the spread and influence of osteopathic studies and publications within the scientific community.

Methods: Using the Web of Science and Scopus databases, we performed a citation analysis of the articles published with "osteopathic" in the title. From these data we evaluated the citation trends and timelines of these articles and identified a number of important indices of the spread and use of osteopathic related literature.

Results: Of the primary articles that were evaluated, a limited number of articles were cited, and of those that were cited, the vast majority was cited only once. We found that the citation rates are highest within the first 5-10 years of the original publication date, but have occurred as much as 45 years later. Searches of primary articles published in *JAOA—The Journal of the American Osteopathic Association* also revealed limited citation number. We also found that the number of articles with "osteopathic" in the title has increased from 78 published between 1960 and 1989 to 339 published between 1990 and 2008.

Conclusion: The greatest expansion of osteopathic literature has occurred within the past 18 years. However, these data indicate an area for continued expansion of osteopathic related literature as well as need to develop methods to increase the dissemination of results from osteopathic research.

◆ ME2

Physician Familiarity With the Five Most Common Misdiagnosis

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Hypothesis: In the United States, there are, on average, 110,000 malpractice claims filed per year, and as many as 98,000 preventable deaths from medical errors. The cost of medical fail-

◆ Indicates posters entered in the AOA Council on Research's Student Poster Competition, a judged event that takes place during the poster session at the AOA Research Conference.

ures is estimated to be between \$17 billion and \$29 billion. In 2004, a total of \$4.2 billion dollars was paid in malpractice lawsuits. The highest payouts (and the most common type of lawsuits) were related to misdiagnosis, failure to diagnose, or delayed diagnosis. These payouts were even higher than other lawsuit causes such as surgical errors. In a previous publication, the authors presented the five most commonly misdiagnosed conditions (as confirmed at autopsy and malpractice proceedings) with the hope of aiding medical personnel and ultimately contributing toward better patient care. Since the state of Florida requires all physicians to take at least two continuing medical education credit hours for both licensure and renewal, it is important to gauge the effect of such programs.

Materials and Methods: This study surveyed a random sample of Florida physicians in order to assess their knowledge of the most common misdiagnosis and the important process errors that lead to misdiagnosis.

Results: Of the 175 Florida physicians who completed the survey, only 40% correctly identified pulmonary embolism as the most commonly diagnosed condition (in terms of relative incidence). Moreover, only 10% of physicians correctly identified infections as the most common misdiagnosis (in terms of total incidence). On the other hand, 58% of physicians understood that breast cancer is a common misdiagnosis, which leads to malpractice.

Conclusion: It is clear from the results, that most physicians are not aware of the most common misdiagnosis, nor are they aware of the most common process errors, which lead to misdiagnoses. The data collected in this study should be used to improve continuing medical education programs, and in the larger scope, prevent thousands of misdiagnosis.

ME3

Making a Difference: Results of Medical Teaching in Kabul, Afghanistan

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Hypothesis: Fourth- and fifth-year medical students at the Kabul Medical Institute in Afghanistan would improve their understanding of the seriousness, diagnosis and treatment of diarrheal, dermatologic and pediatric cardiac disorders after didactic sessions on these topics.

Materials and Methods: A questionnaire for both a pre- and a postevaluation was developed. The instrument included the demographics of the medical students in attendance and their understanding before and after the presentations concerning diarrheal, dermatological, and pediatric cardiac disorders.

Results: Sixty-three (63) pre- and postinstruments were matched. All participants were male and the majority (61.9%) was between 25-30 years of age. Their primary language was Dari. The mean comfort level with English was 5.53 on a scale

of 7, where 7 indicated full understanding. The majority of the medical students were into their fifth year in medical school in a five-year curriculum. Most of the students were not initially comfortable treating the targeted medical conditions prior to the presentations but postevaluation indicated an improved understanding of the concepts discussed.

Conclusions: Outreach programs which allow western medical personnel to instruct Afghanistan medical students would improve medical education in Afghanistan.

ME4

Spiritual and Religious Characteristics of Osteopathic Medical Students

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Hypothesis: Osteopathic medicine has recognized the importance of teaching medical students about spirituality and religion (McClain et al, 2008). A recent survey of physicians indicates that 55% of the participants acknowledged that their religious beliefs influence their clinical engagements (Curlin et al, 2005). However, little is known about medical students' religious values and how they shape the clinical encounter. This study assessed which osteopathic medical students are most likely to address patient spirituality and religiosity. This would help educators to (1) clarify the nature of medical students' attitudes about spiritual discussion with patients, (2) identify potential gaps in the existing medical curriculum, and (3) develop a model for predicting which medical students are likely to incorporate spiritual concerns into patient care.

Methods: Participants included 222 students enrolled in an osteopathic medical school. A survey was completed at baseline to assess their attitudes regarding the integration of patient spirituality in the clinical encounter. Medical students also rated the importance of individual spirituality and communal religiosity in their lives using the Religious and Spirituality Experiences scales (Smith and Orlinsky, 2004).

Results: Students who rated individual spiritual experiences as more important in their lives currently also rated themselves as more likely to complete spiritual assessments with their patients ($r=.32, P<.001$). Students who rated religious experiences as more important in their lives currently also rated themselves as more likely to complete a spiritual assessment with their patients ($r=.21, P<.001$). Though medical students' religious characteristics are diverse, they generally endorsed a commitment to both personal spirituality and communal religiosity.

Conclusion: These findings suggest that the importance medical students place on their own spiritual and religious experiences is positively related to the likelihood that they will

AOA COMMUNICATION

integrate spirituality with patients in clinical scenarios. Results highlight the importance of medical educators being sensitive to individual variability in osteopathic medical students' own spiritual/religious values prior to engaging in spiritual diversity training. Medical students would benefit from curricular components that facilitate a deeper self-awareness of how their personal religious worldviews may shape their care of patients.

ME5

Teaching Psychiatry in Osteopathic Medical Schools: A Survey of Current Curriculum and a Suggested Primary Care Approach

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Hypothesis: The current research analyzes the prevalence of dedicated psychiatry instruction in the curricula of the current osteopathic medical schools to show that psychiatry is often underemphasized given its prevalence in primary care practice.

Materials and Methods: The curricula of the current osteopathic medical schools were obtained from the Web sites of the schools that have online access available for incoming students. The preclinical and clinical curricula were analyzed separately with attention to the psychiatry and behavioral health courses offered. Data was separately obtained via literature search and tabulated to find the most common complaints and disorders seen in primary care.

Results: The curricular analysis showed a lack of dedicated psychiatry training in preclinical courses for the majority of the current osteopathic medical schools. However, all current osteopathic medical schools require a clinical rotation in psychiatry or behavioral health. The data from the most commonly seen primary care disorders shows depression and anxiety near the top of family practice encounters while attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder is near the top of pediatric encounters.

Conclusions: Based on the current curricular offerings and the most commonly diagnosed and treated disorders in primary care, a proposed primary care psychiatry curriculum was constructed and is introduced here. This proposed curriculum will aid osteopathic medical schools in deciding which psychiatric disorders should be emphasized to help their students—the majority of whom pursue careers in primary care—prepare for medical practice. A psychiatry curriculum that includes these disorders, and others seen commonly in primary care, should help prepare osteopathic medical students to treat psychiatric disorders more effectively in the future.

ME6

Prevention in Osteopathic Undergraduate Medical Education: A Survey of the Core Competencies in Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

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Background: Preventive medicine and public health have been established as integral parts of medical education. The purpose of this study is to survey undergraduate osteopathic medical school programs to identify the degree to which curricula include the four core competencies in health promotion/disease prevention, the associated evaluation methods, the barriers to such a curriculum, and the future plans for implementation.

Methods: Eighteen faculty or deans from the 26 osteopathic medical schools (69%) responded to a survey. The questionnaire explored information about the school, the curriculum and the four core competencies in health promotion/disease prevention, evaluation procedures, barriers to implementation, and future plans. Responses were anonymously recorded. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the findings.

Results: The schools ranged in size from 88-1040 students; 72% have a required prevention curriculum, with an average instruction time of 49 hours (sd=50.3). Most schools teach preventive medicine in a required course plus other settings; 6 schools teach the curriculum as part of a course or clinical rotation. Of the 13 schools that have a required Preventive Medicine curriculum, 84.6% teach all aspects of Clinical Prevention and all teach all or almost all core competencies of Quantitative Skills. Fewer (53.8%) teach all competencies of Health Services Organization and Delivery; no schools teach all, but 69.2% teach almost all competencies of Community Dimensions of Medical Practice Topics. All 13 schools use written evaluation to assess performance, the majority also uses observation, oral presentations, and computer-assisted simulations. The most common barrier to teaching prevention is other curricular demands.

Conclusion: A response rate on the questionnaire was similar to the allopathic medical school response and better than the osteopathic medical school response rate to the Prevention Self-Assessment Analysis (PSAA) in 1997. As in the PSAA, there was acknowledgment of the importance of Clinical Prevention and Quantitative Skill and less emphasis in Health Services Organization and Delivery and in Community Dimensions of Medical Practice. Greater attention in the Prevention curriculum must be placed on these latter two areas to be consistent with current recommendations of the Institute of Medicine that all medical students receive basic public health training in population-based prevention approaches to health.

ME7**Simulation of Gross Motion Testing in Palpatory Diagnosis**

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Introduction: The Virtual Haptic Back, a virtual reality simulation of the feel of the human back using haptic interfaces, has been used by students at Ohio University College of Osteopathic Medicine as part of their OMM training in palpatory diagnosis for 3 years (*J Am Osteopath Assoc.* 2008;108:29-36). The purpose of the present project was to extend the simulation to include gross motion of the simulated patient being examined, to more fully reflect the processes of the osteopathic palpatory examination.

Hypothesis: The hypothesis was that such simulation is feasible with existing haptic interfaces.

Materials and Methods: The simulation was programmed on a Microsoft Windows computer in Visual C++ with an OMNI haptic interface for palpation and a Sidewinder haptic interface for motion inputs.

Results: The simulation is now capable of permitting the user to impose movements (side bending a rotation in either direction, flexion, and extension) by moving the handle of a flight-stick-type of haptic device in the appropriate direction with one hand. This is done while the user holds a finger of the other hand on the virtual back palpating the changes in tissue texture caused by the various movements. Through the incorporation of a speech recognition system, movements can also be done actively by the virtual patient in response to verbal instruction by the user. The tissue texture responses can be programmed to simulate clinically determined patterns, such as those known as Fryette's Principles and tissue responses described by Johnston in *Functional Methods*. Restrictions of vertebral motion in which the motion is restricted to a subset of vertebrae can also be illustrated. The virtual back of the patient can be made to appear on the monitor clothed or unclothed with a transparency function activated which makes underlying skeletal structures visible.

Conclusion: The creation of a virtual haptic human back that permits simulation of clinically observed tissue texture changes in response to gross motion of the simulated patient is feasible. Further development will include testing with medical students in the context of palpatory diagnosis training.

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◆ ME8**Commercial Board Review Courses and COMLEX-USA Level 1 Performance**

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Background: The COMLEX-USA Level 1 is a high-stakes exam for osteopathic medical students. Several companies create and market board review courses with the purpose of increasing COMLEX-USA Level 1 scores, and increasing pass rates. Some previous research has failed to demonstrate an association between professional board review courses and improved COMLEX-USA Level 1 scores. In spite of this, due to anecdotal evidence supporting their effectiveness and COM encouragement or financial support, many students still spend a significant amount of time and money taking such courses.

Hypothesis: Utilizing commercial board review courses will be associated with better performance on the COMLEX-USA Level 1.

Methods: An online survey was administered through AACOM's COSGP Research Committee. Student government presidents were asked to forward the online survey to their respective third-year classes. The survey asked students who had taken their first attempt at the COMLEX-USA Level 1 test between May 15, 2007, and August 31, 2007, to respond to a 22-item survey regarding their COMLEX-USA Level 1 score and their primary method of board preparation, including utilization of a commercial board review course or other board review method, as well as other demographic and academic variables. Descriptive statistics were calculated. Odds ratios were also calculated for the relationship between passing the COMLEX Level 1 and the utilization of a commercial board review course.

Results: 593 Students from 10 COMs completed the survey. 90 students reported that their primary board preparation method was a commercial board review course. The odds ratio for passing the COMLEX Level 1 exam having used a commercial board review course was 0.67.

Conclusion: Based on this self-report survey, it does not appear that utilizing a commercial board review course as a primary method or preparation is associated with better performance on the COMLEX-USA Level 1 exam. Further research in this area should control for confounding variables, such as medical school academic performance and MCAT score, and seek to identify subgroups of students who

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AOA COMMUNICATION

may benefit from commercial board review courses. At this point, we cannot recommend that osteopathic medical students rely on commercial board review courses as their primary method of board preparation.

Health Policy

◆ HP1

The Osteopathic Physician and End-of-Life Care

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Hypothesis: As modern medicine discovers more ways of prolonging life, Americans are indeed living longer, but there is a high price for longevity. In the United States, 41% of people die in hospitals and perhaps as many as 40% die in pain. As a result, end-of-life (EOL) care has become crucial to the care of millions of Americans. Because palliative care requires treatment of the whole patient, the osteopathic physician is uniquely poised to be invaluable to these efforts.

Materials and Methods: An extensive search of the literature was performed for previous publications with data on osteopathic physicians and end-of-life care. After considering study characteristics (ie, location, setting, and sample size) for each paper, a multiplier was assigned to the results in order to allocate more weight to heterogeneous sample studies

performed in the United States. These methods served to augment the data sets, which best represent the population of the United States as a whole.

Results: The average US-trained osteopathic physician is more than twice as likely to enter a geriatrics fellowship program than the average US-trained allopathic physician. The osteopathic advantage in end-of-life care can be largely attributed to OMT (osteopathic manipulative treatment). Osteopathic manipulative treatment has been shown effective at improving quality of life in patients suffering from cancer, disability, heart disease, stroke, neuropathy, vascular dementia, stroke, myopathy, and Parkinson disease. When OMT is not a part of these patients' treatment, their plans often include additional pharmacologic agents that usually cause unwanted side effects.

Conclusion: With the hands-on care that osteopathic physicians provide and the unique benefits that OMT offers the patient, this osteopathic brand of medicine holds a unique and vital role in this developing arena. Therefore, the American Osteopathic Association and other osteopathic organizations must collaborate with other professional organizations and state governments in order to educate health professionals and the public, with the goal of investigating the best practices, and incorporating to EOL the highest standard of quality care that modern medicine has to offer.

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The doctor of the future will give no medicine, but will interest his patients in the care of the human frame, in diet, and in the cause and prevention of disease.

Thomas Alva Edison, 1847–1931

