Computers have revolutionized communication. Whether it's via email, social media, or instant messaging, the internet has made it easier to connect with others from anywhere in the world. However, there are still many challenges that need to be overcome in order to make the internet faster and more efficient. One of the biggest challenges is the problem of routing data packets through the internet. This is a complex problem that involves determining the best path for each packet, and it is a problem that has been studied extensively by computer scientists.

One of the key techniques used to route data packets is the use of a database called a routing table. A routing table is a list of all the possible routes that data packets can take to reach their destination. The challenge is to design a database that is efficient and effective, and that can be updated in real-time as network conditions change.

One of the biggest challenges in designing a routing table is the problem of scalability. As the internet grows, the number of possible routes increases exponentially. This means that the routing table must be able to handle a large number of entries, and that it must be able to update in real-time as new routes are added or dropped.

There are a number of techniques that can be used to address this problem. One of the most common techniques is to use a prefix-based routing algorithm. This approach involves dividing the internet into smaller, more manageable units called networks. Each network is assigned a unique prefix, and data packets are routed according to these prefixes.

The main advantage of prefix-based routing is that it is simple and easy to implement. However, it has the disadvantage of being less efficient than other techniques. One of the main problems with prefix-based routing is that it can lead to a situation where many data packets are sent over the same route, even though there are other, faster routes available.

To overcome this problem, computer scientists have developed a number of techniques to make routing more efficient. One of the most promising approaches is the use of path-vector routing algorithms. These algorithms use a variety of techniques to determine the best path for each data packet, and they can be updated in real-time as network conditions change.

As the internet continues to grow, the problem of routing data packets will remain a challenge. However, with continued research and development, it is likely that we will see significant improvements in the speed and efficiency of data transmission in the future.
Danforth Symposium highlights cutting-edge research

“M

edicine at the Millennium,”

the second William H.

Danforth Scientific Symposi

um, will take place Friday, Feb. 6, in the Eric P. Newman Education Center. Highlighting cutting-edge medicine, the symposium was established to recognize Danforth’s longterm contributions to the University and the School of Medicine. It is held every two years.

The half-day symposium, which begins at 1 p.m., features outstanding scientists and their research projects at the medical school. The symposium is designed for faculty, graduate students and those invited, but the entire University community is welcome.

This year’s speakers will discuss synapse formation in mice, Alzheimer’s disease, lysosomes and tropical diseases.

“The speakers at this year’s Danforth Symposium represent the very best of our distinguished area of faculty,” said John L. Schwartz, M.D., Ph.D., the Harriet B. Specker Professor and head of the Department of Pediatrics. “Their scholar

ship is at the cutting edge internationally.” Schwartz co-organized the symposium with David C. Van Essen, Ph.D., the Edward Professor of Neurobiology and head of the Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology.

Following an introduction by William A. Peck, M.D., executive vice chairman for medical affairs and dean of the medical school, Samuel R. Sances, M.D., Ph.D., pro-

fessor of neurobiology, will address “Genet

ic Analysis of Synapse Formation in Mice.” Synapses are connections that transmit information between nerve cells and their targets. Sances is especially interested in how a growing nerve fiber connects with the correct part of the correct target cell. Using the function between nerve and muscle as a model, he has discovered several signaling mole-

cules and other synaptic components. His laboratory also generated the first realistic molecular model of a dystrophy, a neuromuscular disorder.

Alison M. Goate, Ph.D., associate professor of genetics in psychiatry, will talk about “The Molecular Genetics of Alzheimer’s Disease.” Goate is interna-

tional known for her discovery of the first genetic mutation linked to an inherited form of the disorder. The specific abnormality identified by Goate was connected to inherited cases of early-onset Alzheimer’s disease, which affects members of particular families before the age of 60.

Goate’s discovery has led researchers to look for additional genetic abnormalities that could be linked to further subtypes of Alzheimer’s disease and genetic studies in Alzheimer’s disease now focus on the identification of mutations in four genes that can cause or increase risk for familial Alzheimer’s disease.

After Goate’s presentation, Stuart A. Kornfeld, M.D., professor of medicine and of biochemistry and molecular biophysics, will present a lecture titled “Modern Approaches to Tropical Diseases.” Kornfeld is best known for discovering how lysosomal enzymes are routed to lysosomes, the cellular structures that break up and eliminate waste. Defects in this disposal system can cause rare disorders called lysosomal storage disorders. Kornfeld’s work forms a basis for understanding how signal markers function and for developing diagnostic techniques and treatments for diseases caused by defective signals.

Stephen M. Beverley, Ph.D., the Daniel A. Berendt Professor of Molecular Microbiology and head of the Department of Molecular Microbiology, will be the final presenter, talking about “Modern Approaches to Tropical Dis-

cases.” Beverley is widely recognized for his work on Leishmania, a microscopic parasite that infects more than 10 million people in tropical countries. Transmitted by biting sand flies, the organism causes miserable sores on the skin, mucous membranes and internal organs. Beverley studies the genes and proteins that allow Leishmania to spend part of its life cycle in the sand fly and part inside human macrophages, the white blood cells that normally kill harmful microbes.

Each presentation will last 40 minutes, followed by a 10-minute question period. At the end of the symposium, Danforth will speak for a few minutes.

Danforth, who began a medical resi-

dency at Barnes Hospital in 1954, served as vice chairman for medical affairs and as president of Washington University Medical Center from 1965 to 1971.

He was named chancellor of the University in 1971, a position from which he retired in 1985. He now serves as chairman of the Board of Trustees.

For more information about the symposium, call 286-0973.

John Atkinson named Grant Professor of Clinical Medicine

John Atkinson, M.D., has been named the first Samuel B. Grant Professor of Clinical Medicine at the School of Medicine.

The professorship was established by family, friends and former patients of Samuel B. Grant, M.D., a longtime St. Louis physician and School of Medicine faculty member who died in 1982.

Announcement of the new professorship was made by Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton and by William A. Peck, M.D., executive vice chairman for medical affairs and dean of the medical school.

As a superb practitioner and scientist and one of the great teachers of medicine, John Atkinson is just the right person to be the first Sam Grant Professor,” Peck said. “This endowed chair will recognize in perpetuity Sam Grant’s substantial accomplishments and attributes and thereby inspire us all.”

Said Wrighton: “I want to congratulate John Atkinson, who is most deserving of this prestigious professorship named in honor of a very highly respected physician. Sam Grant’s name lives on not only in this professorship but also in the outstanding clinic he founded, the Grant Medical Clinic, where his son Neville continues to practice today.”

Atkinson, an internationally recognized clinician, researcher and teacher, headed the Department of Medicine — the school’s largest department — from 1992 to 1996. He oversaw the creation of both the Division of General Medi-

cal Sciences and the Division of Geri-

atrics and Gerontology. Under his leadership, the department recruited outstanding faculty, educational efforts were enhanced, and clinical services were reorganized and upgraded.

A former investigator with the prestigious Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Atkinson is well known for his research on the complement system, a group of proteins critical for the host’s response to many infectious organisms, including the development of immunity.

Atkinson’s initial research played a key role in demonstrating how the complement system is activated and, more recently, in identifying ways to control damage mediated by comple-

ment proteins.

In 1985, he discovered a comple-

ment protein called membrane cofactor protein (MCP), which protects cells from attacks by the body’s immune system and also acts as the receptor for the measles virus. His research has sparked efforts to create transgenic animals that express human MCP and related proteins so that organs from those animals might be transplanted into humans without fear of acute rejection.

Atkinson served as director of the Division of Rheumatology within the Department of Medicine from 1976 to 1992. He has received numerous hon-

ors and awards, including the Disting-

uished Teacher Award from the pro-

fessional honor society Alpha Omega Alpha and the Lee C. Howley Sr. Prize for Arthritis Research, considered the most prestigious arthritis award in the country. He has been named Teacher of the Year by both Washington University medical students and Department of Medicine house officers, and this year the teaching award in the department was titled in his honor. Recently, he was elected into the Institute of Medi-

cal Sciences of the National Academy of Sciences.

Continued on page 7
Goodnough: leader in transfusion medicine

hen Lawrence Tim Goodnough, M.D., began his career in medicine, he never gave much thought to blood transfusions. Of course, as an orderly, his concerns were mainly focused on bedpans and bandages.

Even years later, when he started medical school at the University of Pennsylvania, blood banking and blood transfusions hardly seemed like exciting topics for research. Some physicians who had blood bankers worried about the dwindling national blood supply, but Goodnough was less concerned. "The truth was, giving blood to a patient was as easy as giving an intravenous dose of glucose, and few doctors or patients suspected about it."

Confidentiality about complications vanished soon after HIV entered the blood supply in the early 1980s. Patients became uneasy about receiving blood from strangers, and doctors faced the challenge of cutting back on such transfusions.

Goodnough, professor of medicine and of pathology at the School of Medicine, director of transfusion services at Barnes-Jewish Hospital, took that challenge and is now recognized as a leader in blood conservation. "He's one of the leading gurus of transfusion medicine in the world," said Mark Brocher, M.D., director of Transfusion Medicine Services at the University of North Carolina. "He challenges dogma, much to the irritation of some people. And he's usually right."

Goodnough has been a major force behind two revolutions in transfusion medicine. In the mid-1980s, he helped popularize pre-donation of blood, now a standard procedure used throughout the world. Patients about to undergo elective surgery can donate blood from community donors. With the increasing safety of the blood supply, and the choice of catching HIV from transfusion has dropped from 1 in 5,000 in the early 1980s to about 1 in 200,000 today, this extra cost has become harder to justify, he said. More significant, the procedure carries its own risks. Patients can become anemic after donating blood, leaving them in less-than-ideal shape for surgery.

Goodnough and others at the medical school are working to make the radical next step: transfusion-free or "bloodless" surgery. Using a combination of medicines, blood substitutes and special surgical techniques, researchers have greatly decreased the need for transfusions in major elective surgeries. More than 200 centers across the world practice some form of bloodless surgery, but the medical school — currently hosting several clinical trials of different bloodless surgery strategies — stands at the forefront of the movement.

As soothing fears of patients, Goodnough sees another, more critical reason to cut back on transfusions. After years of preaching pre-donation, Goodnough worries of the protection against blood products — a medical textbook. "I saw things from the patient's bedside, and I saw what it was like to be sick," he said. "That's when I became interested in pre-med."

As Goodnough pursued a biology degree at Purdue University, his vision of a perfect future crystallized. "I decided to move to Florida, practice medicine and marry Chris Evert," he said. The scenario combined his appreciation of warm climates with his favorite hobby, tennis. He graduated from Purdue in 1971, but his chance at a life of tennis and medicine was short-lived. His vision of a perfect future vanished soon after HIV entered the blood supply, but Goodnough was flexible enough to consider other strategies. That's why he has become an internationally recognized leader in bloodless surgery research.

"Dr. Goodnough is very energetic and innovative, and he is always willing to look at ideas from new perspectives," Monk said. "Even though he was an early supporter of pre-donation of blood, he was flexible enough to consider other strategies. That's why he has become an internationally recognized leader in blood banking."

Goodnough, Monk and others currently are developing several major tools to minimize transfusions. The first is a genetically engineered drug called recombinant human erythropoietin, or EPO. First used to treat anemia, EPO now improves blood cells. Clinical trials at the medical school and elsewhere show that patients who receive injections of EPO in the weeks before surgery rarely need transfusions.

Blood substitutes and EPO work best when combined with a technique called acute normovolemic hemodilution. In this procedure, doctors remove up to four pints of blood — Walters, whether with either EPO or a blood substitute — just before surgery and replace it with four pints of saline solution. The patient bleeds a watered-down solution during surgery and then receives a transfusion of his or her enriched blood. The procedure is even acceptable to Jehovah's Witnesses, a group that normally refuses transfusions on religious grounds, Goodnough said.

The field of transfusion medicine will be a vital area of research for many years, according to Goodnough. HIV has practically vanished from the blood supply, but physicians will never again be complacent about the diseases that can be transmitted through blood.

"I saw things from the patient's bedside, and I saw what it was like to be sick, that's when I became interested in pre-med."
Exhibitions

"Alberto Meda: [process] [materials] [objects]." Through Feb. 23. Whitney Hall, 935-6200.


Selections from the Washington University School of Medicine, "Modern to Postmodern." Presented in conjunction with "Art of the ‘80s: Modern to Postmodern." Sponsored by the Student Gallery Group. Gallery of Art, lower galleries. 935-4523.

Lectures

Thursday, Jan. 29
4 p.m. Cancer Center Seminar Series. "Insanity and Macrophages: The Importance of Macrophages in Tumor Growth and Progression." Tour D. Davis, assoc. prof. of medicine. Room 110 Hall. 935-6710.

4:15 p.m. Philosophy lecture/discussion. "What is the Best?" Bhante Henepola Gunaratna, Buddhist scholar. Room 110 January Hall. 935-6670.

8 p.m. Writing Program reading. Author Richard Benyon, assoc. prof. of English and communications at SLU and editor of SLJ magazine, will read from his fiction; Susan Azizenberg, U. of Neb. Omaha and poetry editor of The Nebraska Review, will read from her poetry. Fontaine Lounge. Duncan Hall. 935-7130.

Friday, Jan. 30
9:15 a.m. Pediatric Grand Rounds. "Lung Disease in the 60’s, 70’s and 80’s." Dr. William Cole, meddir. Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, St. Louis Department of Health and Hospitals. Clepian Aud., 2nd Floor. 648-4064.

10 a.m. Cell biology and physiology seminar. "Regulation of ER to Golgi Transport Vesicle Docking." M. Gerard Water, assoc. prof. of molecular biology. Presented in conjunction with "Art of the 1980s." McElwee also has curated an exhibition, which is on view through April 5. Curated by internationally recognized video artist Van McEwee, associate professor of photographic and electronic media at Webster University, "Video Art of the 1980s." will be screened at 7 p.m. Room 162 McDonnell Hall. 935-5175.

7:45 p.m. French and Francophone Film Series. "La Voie Lactée." (1989.) Room 162 McDonnell Hall. 935-5175.

Wednesday, Feb. 4
6 p.m. Chinese Film Series. "Girl From Happy Valley."" Rooms 229 Rigler Hall. 935-5155.

Thursday, Feb. 5
7:45 p.m. French and Francophone Film Series. "La Voie Lactée." (1989.) Room 162 McDonnell Hall. 935-5175.

‘Video Art of the 1980’s’ to be screened at Gallery of Art

Since its beginnings in the 1960s, video art has proven itself one of the most challenging and innovative of contemporary art forms. "Video Art of the 1980s," a specially curated presentation at the Gallery of Art, will shed some light on the medium’s recent history and highlight the decade’s major figures and movements.

Curated by internationally recognized video artist Van McEwee, associate professor of photographic and electronic media at Webster University, "Video Art of the 1980s" will be screened at 7 p.m. Thursday, Jan. 29. The program will be introduced by McEwee and is held in conjunction with the gallery’s "Art of the 80s: Modern to Postmodern" exhibition, which is on view through April 5. The event is free and open to the public and is sponsored by Washington University’s newly formed Student Gallery Group.

"Video Art of the 1980s" will include works by Bill Viola, Dan Rives, Max Almy, George Kuchar and others. McEwee also has curated an installation of video art that includes their work as well as pieces by Gary Hill, Charles Atlas, Shalom Gorewitz, Steina Vasulka and others. It will be screening throughout the "Art of the 80s" exhibition.

Though video has long been marked by a sense of experimentation with technology, with genres and with narrative/representational approaches — the general availability of simple, inexpensive video cameras in the late 1970s and early 1980s produced a period of exponential growth in the field.

"The 1980s saw an energy and a vibrancy that is rare in any period of art," said McEwee. "There was an atmosphere of experimentation similar to video's first decades; new forms of expression; and the dismantling of genres, categories and boundaries.

"Although some of the tapes in this show might candidates for an '80s time capsule, as a video artist I have tried to find works that are not only historically important but also relevant to the current day," McEwee added. For more information, call 935-4523.


4 p.m. Immunology Research Seminar Series. "Cytokine Regulation of Lineage Commitment in Hematopoiesis." Gregory D. Longmore, asst. prof. of cell biology and physiology and of medicine. E. P. Berman Education Center. 362-2762.


11 a.m. Assembly Seminar Series. "The Search for Common Ground: Howard Thurman." Albert Raboteau, the Henry Parnham Professor of Religion. Room 241 Compton Hall. 935-5285.


Thursday, Feb. 5


Friday, Feb. 6

6 and 8:30 p.m. WU Association Travel Lecture Series. "Montana: Beneath the Big Sky." By Dale Smith, U. of Montana. 349 Hitchcock Lounge, 935-5312.

Saturday, Feb. 7

Music

Saturday, Jan. 31
4 p.m. Student voice recital. Mara Levin, soprano. Graham Chapel. 935-6441.

Friday, Feb. 6
7:30 p.m. Washington University Pikers concert. "Jammin’ Toes." (Also Feb. 7, same time.) Cost: $8; $6 for students, faculty, staff and senior citizens. Edison Theatre. 721-3070.

Performances

Friday, Jan. 30
8 p.m. "OATONS!" Series performance. "Tales and Dreams."

Saturday, Jan. 31

Saturday, Jan. 31

Sunday, Feb. 1
1:30 p.m. Chinese New Year Festival. "Kick off day for weeklong series of events." (Continues through Feb. 7) Sponsored by the Chinese Student Assoc. 454-9605.

Monday, Feb. 2
10 a.m. University College Short Course. "Writing Missouri." Instructor: Paul Abeln, lecturer in Washington University College of Arts and Sciences. (Continues Mondays through Feb. 23.) Cost: $75. To register, call 935-6788.

Wednesday, Feb. 4
9:15 a.m. University College Short Course. "St. Louis Since World War II." Instructor: Harry Schwartz, visiting prof. of School of Architecture and the College of Arts and Sciences. (Continues Wednesdays through Feb. 23.) Cost: $60. To register, call 935-6788.

Friday, Feb. 6
1:30 p.m. William D. Hurst Distinguished Symposium. "Medicine at the Millennium: Highlighting Investigative Activities at Washington University." Prof. Newman Education Center. 286-6973. (See story on page 5.)

Saturday, Feb. 7
Events continue through February, including:
- Feb. 13 — A talent show presented by the Association of Black Students (ABS) (time and location to be determined);
- Feb. 18 — Assembly Series speaker William Gray, a former U.S. senator and current president of the United Negro College Fund, at 11 a.m. in Graham Chapel;
- Feb. 18 — An educational forum, titled “Experiencing Historically Black Colleges and Universities,” at 7 p.m. in Friedman Lounge;
- Feb. 20 — An ABS General Body Meeting, at 5 p.m. in Room 215 Rebstock Hall.

For more information, contact Marcia Hayes-Harris at 935-6679.

Dancers Margie Gillis, Peggy Baker share evening of solo dance at Edison

Margie Gillis, shown here in "Torn Roots, Broken Branches," appears with fellow Canadian dancer Peggy Baker Friday and Saturday, Jan. 30 and 31, and Sunday, Feb. 1, at Edison Theatre.

Magnetic and magnetic, luminous and compassionate, explosive and emotional, generous and courteous — over the years Canadian solo dancers Margie Gillis and Peggy Baker have individually inspired long streams of critical accolades. St. Louis dance lovers soon will have a chance to choose their own adjectives when these "rarest of birds in the aviary of modern dance" share a stage for the first time ever at Edison Theatre.

"Solos and Duets" premieres at 8 p.m. Friday and Saturday, Jan. 30 and 31, and at 2 p.m. Sunday, Feb. 1, co-sponsored by Danie St. Louis and presented as part of Edison Theatre’s 25th annual OVAITIONS! Series.

"Rita Burkhart: Dance Marketing and Operations for Dance St. Louis and curator of the performance, said Gillis and Baker seemed like a natural pairing. "Here were these two very important female soloists, both from Canada but with quite different styles and physical presences, and they’d never performed together," Burkhart said.

"They've really taken the idea of collaborating to the next level," Burkhart added. "Not only have they organized a coherent evening of solo dance, but they've decided to perform a pair of duets together and there is even some talk of taking the program on tour."

Since making her professional debut in 1974, Baker has won international acclaim for her choreography and performances. She danced at the Toronto Dance Theatre and the Martha Graham School in New York then became a founding member of the Canadian troupe Dancemakers, where she later served as artistic director. From 1981 to 1988, Baker toured internationally as a featured member and rehearsal director of the Las Lubovitch Dance Company. In 1990, she toured the United States with Mikhail Baryshnikov’s White Oak Dance Project.

"Peggy Baker/Solo Dance" debuted later that year, quickly becoming a staple of the international dance circuit. According to her biographies, Baker and Gillis are great dancers. And there are great dancers. And then there is Peggy Baker. . . Baker moves with eloquence and force. It's like seeing the human body for the first time."

Gillis has performed solo dance concerts around the world for more than two decades. Haunted by criticism, this Montreal native and daughter of two Olympic skiers began ballet lessons at age 3. In 1979, Gillis was the first modern dancer to tour post-coloniality, China, and in 1981 she series of concerts in Europe, Asia and the United States led Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to name her a Canadian Cultural Ambassador. In 1988, she was appointed to the Order of Canada for her "outstanding abilities as a solo performer and choreographer."

Tickets are $23 for the general public. Call 935-5285 for information.

Religion historian Albert Raboteau to lecture on Howard Thurman

Religious scholar Albert Raboteau, Ph.D., will deliver a lecture titled "The Search for Common Ground: Howard Thurman" at 11 a.m. Wednesday, Feb. 4, as part of the Assembly Series. The lecture, which is free and open to the public, will take place in Graham Chapel.

Raboteau is a professor of religion at Princeton University and an expert on the history of American Christianity. His lecture will focus on the legacy of theologian and religion scholar Howard Thurman. Those who demonstrated how the Christian Gospel might be read as a manual of resistance for the poor and disfranchised in their treatise "Jesus and the Disinherited."

Raboteau is the author of "Race Religion: The Invisible Institution" in the Antebellum South, which was awarded the National Religious Book Award, and "A Fire in the Bones: Reflections on African-American Religious History."

He has been a professor at Princeton since 1982. From 1992 to 1993, he served as dean of Princeton's graduate school. He taught at the University of California at Berkeley from 1977 to 1982, the Harvard Divinity School in 1974 and Yale University from 1964 to 1973. He is a member of the American Academy of Religion, the American Historical Association and the American Studies Association. He also has served on the Executive Council of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and on the Board of Directors for the Executive Committee of the Association for Religion and Intellectual Life.

Raboteau earned a bachelor's degree in English at the University of California at Berkeley in 1964. He holds master's degrees in English from the University of California at Berkeley, in theology from Marquette University and in philosophy from Yale. He received a doctorate in religious studies from Yale in 1974. For more information, call 935-5285.
Powerful Grace’ on view in Becker exhibit of rare herbs

The popular use of herbal medicine stems from roots in ancient history, part of which is explored in an exhibition of rare books now on view at Bernard Becker Medical Library. Curled from the Becker library and a curator of the Becker exhibit of rare herbals — and one reason the exhibit was created — is the resurgence of interest in the world's population. Half of the 25 best-selling pharmaceuticals originated from natural products, and 25 percent of new and renewed prescriptions in the United States are derived from plants. Much of the scientific research that spawned these drugs was initiated by folklorists about the healing power of plants. However, the widespread use of herbal remedies has led to fewer cases of some “plants. We wanted to make a note about the importance of conservation of medicinal plants,” said Linda Oestry, research librarian at the botanical garden library and a curator of the show. In fact, days before the exhibition opened, one of the plants used in the show made international news. Scientists validated the ancient practice of using Hernando Cortez (1519-83), who wrote "Culpeper’s English Physician and Complete Herball," used a large number of astrological drugs. An astrologer and a physician, Culpeper believed that disease was caused by planets. His cure was to use the herbs of opposite planets, so that a disease caused by Jupiter, for instance, would be cured by plants associated with Mars. Elizabeth Blackwell (circa 700-55), one of the first women to achieve fame as a botanical illustrator, took on the endeavor for her husband. The money she earned freed him from debtor’s prison. Though the works in this multitalented exhibit are a few pages old, they are not dated.

"It’s like a medical book from 1000 years ago, a botany book is still a reliable source," Wechsler said. "These books that were not used much in our library — a knowledge that is still valid and certainly very useful for modern botanists." Along with Wechsler and Oestry, the exhibit was curated by Haber Walds, curator of the botanical garden and James Curley and Polly Cummings of the Becker library's Archives and Rare Book Division. The exhibit is open from 7:30 a.m. to midnight Monday through Thursday, 7:30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday and noon to midnight Sunday. For more information, call 362-4233.

An herbal pharmacopoeia

Plants have been used for centuries as medicinal treatments for every ailment from diarrhea to glaucoma. Here's a sampling of some of the herbal remedies taken from the Becker Becker Medical Library:

- Drinking the root of fiscus-cordifolius ground in water or mixing it with honey and smearing on the throat is said to relieve coughing.
- Chewing the root of fiscus-cordifolius katsuba is used to treat worms, irregular menstrual periods, vertigo, flatulence and poor eyesight.
- Collecting medicinal plants in the wild is not recommended without the advice of a physician.

It is becoming very fashionable and very much used in the治疗 of various diseases. Using a technique called controlled prefix expansion, their method takes an existing database with 32 possible prefix lengths and transforms it into a new one with a much smaller number of prefix lengths. The existing schemes then can be run faster on the new database.

The red pepper plant, seen in this illustration from a 1542 herbal, has been used throughout history as a medicinal remedy to reduce fever, relieve asthma, lessen the pain of toothaches and even cure hangovers. Recently, there has been increased interest in the plant’s ability to aid in treating cardiovascular disease.
Of note
Kurt D. Merlau, M.D., assistant professor of orthopaedic surgery, and Steven L. Teitelbaum, M.D., the Wilma and Roswell Meaning Professor of pathology, have received a five-year $414,312 Mentored Clinical Scientist Development Award from the National Institutes of Health to study "The Mechanisms Underlying Osteoporosis and Osteolysis." The effort represents collaboration between the departments of Pathology and Orthopaedic Surgery, and the goal is to identify the molecular mechanisms by which wear particles provoke bone resorption. 

Joseph M. Smith, M.D., Ph.D., assistant professor of medicine and of biomedical computing and associate director of Cardiac Electrophysiology Research Laboratories, received a two-year $100,000 faculty development award from SmithKline Beecham Development Partners for his continuing studies in the identification and treatment of different electrocardiographic anomalies, related, single-occupancy vehicle trips. Working to reduce the number of work-related single-occupancy vehicle trips, the TMA is a partnership among the School of Medicine, the Jewish Hospital, St. Louis College of Pharmacy and the University Care Physicians network. Yoak has been a reference librarian for the University's Arthur Neef Law Library at Wayne State University and legal information specialist at the University of Missouri-Columbia and a bachelor's degree in information science from the University of Missouri. He has published four books and a number of research articles. Yoak holds a doctorate in philosophy from Washington University, a master's degree in information science from the University of Missouri and a law degree from the University of Michigan. She is a member of the local community organization, the Student Legal Society, and a member of the American Association of the University Professors. Yoak is a member of the Missouri-Columbia chapter of the American Association of University Professors. 

Robey joined the Washington University School of Medicine in 1992 and as assistant director of admissions he is a member of the admissions committee. In this role, he is responsible for the recruitment and selection of students for the medical school. Robey is also a member of the Washington University Board of Trustees, where he is a member of the Committee on Admissions and Financial Aid. In addition to his work at Washington University, Robey has served as the director of admissions and financial aid at the University of Missouri-Columbia and as the director of financial aid at the University of Missouri-Kansas City. Robey is a member of the Missouri Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, the Missouri Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, the Missouri Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, the Missouri Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, the Missouri Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, the Missouri Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, the Missouri Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, and the Missouri Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.
The crew gathered for the installation, noting its historic significance. The "Brauer professorship will last as long as this University. There are no two names I would rather see attached permanently to Washington University than those of Kimmy and Steve Brauer." 

Kimmy and Steve Brauer."