Finding a better way
Simpler, cheaper prosthetics developed by researchers

BY GILA Z. REICKENS
School of Medicine researchers have developed an easier and less expensive way to make sockets for prosthetic limbs.

The new process may expedite and simplify the procedure for the estimated 400,000 Americans with an amputated limb. It could also be particularly useful in other countries, where land mines are responsible for millions of amputations, most of which occur in areas that do not have the financial or medical resources to fit prostheses.

"What we're doing is an entirely different process from the traditional way of making prosthetic sockets," said principal investigator Jack B. Engberg, Ph.D., research associate professor of neurological surgery. "We think that eventually our new technique could be taught throughout the world and would be cheaper and easier to implement." Engberg received the Howard and B. Thembanhurst Lecture Honorary for this work and recently presented preliminary findings at the National Assembly of the American Orthotic and Prosthetic Association in Reno, Nev.

The most important and difficult part of making the prosthetic limb is the socket, the part of the prosthetic that fits against the stump of the remaining part of the limb. Traditionally, this requires the expertise of a specially trained prosthetist.

A plaster cast of the stump is made and then filled with plaster to create a mold. The mold is then used to make a socket, which is adjusted to optimize the body's ability to control the prosthetic limb.

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Pioneers sought 'healthy' places to live, writings reveal

BY SUSAN KIELBENZER MCGEEN
At the 200th anniversary of Lewis & Clark's expedition to explore the uncharted West near the country's Census Valley, Benjamin S. Cahill is saying that, until now, the historians and other historians had missed something important in researching the writings of America's early 19th-century settlers and travelers.

And what she realized was overlooked for so long could provide an example today.

Poring over stacks of yellowing letters, journals, newspapers, and literature from that time, Cahill saw that many of the early settlers who traveled with Lewis and Clark were interested in finding new places to settle and that the land they found was integral to their health.

In her recent book, "The Health of the Country: How American Settlers Understood Themselves and Their Land," Cahill saw that many of the early settlers who traveled with Lewis and Clark were interested in finding new places to settle and that the land they found was integral to their health.

"They asked of every place they encountered," Cahill said. "Is this a healthy place to live? Is it a healthy place for children to grow up?"

Cahill believes that the early settlers were using intuition to make decisions about where to settle and how to live.

"They were using their knowledge of the land to make decisions about their health," Cahill said. "We can learn a lot from their experiences."
Olin School’s Nickerson to work on FDA on drug manufacturing study

“Project seeks to study the sources of manufacturing difficulties and make recommendations to both the FDA and industry on how to moderate and eliminate these problems,” Nickerson said.

The fund supports investigators in short-term projects as they work to make promising technologies more attractive for licensing to commercial investors.

"The Bear Cub Fund was established to give faculty members who want to move their ideas from the laboratory to the marketplace the opportunity to do this work," said Ciero, who has helped guide the fund's growth as executive director of the research office. The fund is designed to provide seed money for basic research that has promise for commercial applications, but may not benefit from other types of support.

"The key is for us to determine the cost and price of the technology for a small business to commercialize," Ciero said. "This is the only way the technology will be viable for the company to manufacture and market that technology."
Life after prostate cancer focus of lecture

Researchers in the School of Medicine have developed methods for improving the prostate cancer surgery experience. For the patient's benefit, we will discuss several of these methods and the potential impact they may have on improving the patient's experience and outcomes.


e to go to Massachusetts General Hospital, but he has spent his time at the University working with Brian Dieckgraefe, M.D., Ph.D., also an assistant professor of medicine in the Division of Gastroenterology. Although they no longer work at the same medical center, the two are committed to maintaining a long-distance collaboration.

"We work very well together," Korzinski said. "Brian is in a basic science, I'm in clinical science, and our ideas grew out of discussions between us as we thought about how we might be able to help patients with Crohn's disease, because so many don't get relief from current treatments.

Dieckgraefe started out working with gene chips, using the studies to find genes turned on and off in Crohn's disease. Initally, those studies weren't much help because in patients with Crohn's disease, the immune response is so revved up that many genes are activated.

So Dieckgraefe took a step backward, and the research effort began to concentrate on genetic events that might occur before symptoms appear.

Because Crohn's disease was thought to result from an impaired immune response, they looked at other genetic diseases that also impair immunity.

"There are probably 20 different mutations that lead to impaired immunity," Dieckgraefe said. "They affect the immune system in different ways — first-line cells that launch initial attacks on bacteria and other microbes."

The researchers looked at two disorders in particular: glycoprotein storage disease B, and chronic granulomatous disease.

Dieckgraefe reasoned that by learning how these genetic disorders shut down innate immunity, they might be able to mimic some of those genetic mutations and changes. In theory, that might make it possible to use gene therapy to reprogram immune response, thereby helping Crohn's disease patients.

At least that's how the project started. But the studies of patients with impaired immune response yielded some startling findings.

"Much to our surprise, we found that in some of those immune disorders, patients developed a clinical illness that is indistinguishable from Crohn's disease," Dieckgraefe said.

"These people had impaired immune systems, and they had Crohn's disease, too."

International exchange

Larry J. Shapiro, M.D. (right), dean of the School of Medicine and executive vice chairman for medical affairs, and Daniel K. Mueller, Ph.D. (second from left), associate vice chancellor for international affairs at the medical school, presented the lecture to the Chinese culture and education delegation, led by Wu Xing (left), president of Hebei Medical University, and Yang Huanjin, vice president of Hebei University of Economy and Business. The Chinese delegates came to Washington University to continue discussions on nursing and physician education exchange programs.

Prosthetics

New process may expedite implant procedure — from Page 1

"We think that eventually our new technology will be taught throughout the world and would be cheaper and easier to implement."

The two processes also differ in another important way: The traditional method required procurement of up to three test sockets, whereas the gel sockets did not undergo any adjustments or additional fittings.

Using several measurements of walking performance and quality of life, the team found no differences in the success of the two types of sockets. And, when asked to choose which socket they wanted to keep, five chose the one made with the gel process. The other patients had no preference.

"Our data suggests that the gel process produces sockets that fit at least as well as those made in the traditional way," Engsberg said. "The gel sockets also seem to be easier to achieve by performing a process with a technician instead of a specialized prosthetist."
Travel Lecture Series: Journey around the world

Holocaust in the Congo to be explored by Hochschild

By NADIR GNANASEKARAN

In Verne’s 1873 classic, ‘Journey to the Center of the Earth’, Phileas Fogg takes a journey to travel Around the World in Eighty Days. Now as the University’s Travel Lecture Series 2003-2004 season will allow students to experience the world in just eight nights. This year, the 2003-2004 month by month with an acclamated international travel expert. From the magic of Malaysia to the African continent, this year’s guest lecturers takes visitors on a world tour no tour guide could lead.

Here are the travel guides available at 6 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. on the first Friday of each month in Graham Chapel.

No. 7 — Magic of Malaysia
Hal McClure, editor of Traveling Malaysia, takes viewers on a journey through the many mysteries of Malaysia, from the modern skyscrapers of Kuala Lumpur, through the tea fields and on to the national capital of Putrajaya.

Dec. 5 — Tanzania Safari
Bob DeLoo launches his 1996 trip to Tanzania, beginning in the country’s economic capital, then traveling through Samburuland, the so-called “spice island,” Acacia Mount Kilimanjaro and explore the diverse wildlife of the Serengeti. Jan. 2 — America: From Sea to Shining Sea
Maurice Chayes takes the audience on a journey, counting from the United States and abroad. He also contributes to a number of newspapers and magazines, The New York Times, The Washington Post, etc. The other lecturers will also take part in the School of Medicine (reserach.slu.edu/calendar).

Influence 150: 150 Years of Art. 935-4523.

Cohen.

Art. 935-4523.


No. 4 p.m. Immunology Research Seminar Series. "Nothing in Life is Black and White: How Do We Translate a Patient's Clinical History into Immunology: Eric P. Newman Education Series.

No. 3 Noon-1:10 p.m. Work, Families, & Public Policy: Brown Bag Seminar Series. "Effects of Medical Specialization on Costs and Outcomes: Continuing Results from the Managed Care Era" — Anna L. Chomistek, assoc. prof, of biotechnology, U. of Chicago. Helen B. Solomon Hall, Rm. 321.

No. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. Molecular Biology & Microbial Pathogenesis Seminar Series. "Pathobiont Joint Ventures: The Case of Granuflo Granuloma in Response to M. Ginsberg and R. Poste" — Larry Simberkoff, assoc. prof, of microbiology & immunology. Building 18, Room 300B.

No. 1 11 a.m. Assembly Series. "The Case for Israel." — Professor of Law, Harvard U. Anheuser-Busch Hall, Rm. 20. 935-5212.

Exhibits

History of Adult Education at Washington University, 1847-1900
Through May 31. art on view. Call 935-5423.

Matthew Center Exhibit. Through Nov. 5. free admission.

Pennsylvania Impressionist: The Photographs of Alan S. Koons, 1900-1910
Touhill Performing Arts Center.

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Stephen Wolfram to present 'a new kind of science'

By Barbara Rea

Scientist and entrepreneur Stephen Wolfram will give a presentation based on his most recent book, A New Kind of Science, at 4 p.m. Wednesday in Graham Chapel as part of the Assembly Series. Wolfram’s first scientific paper publishing work on cellular automata appeared in 1970, and he received a MacArthur ‘Genius’ grant in 1981, allowing him to explore a fascinating area of work that would be central to his new theory of science. Since then, the widespread impact of his theory has been considerable and is continuing to grow.

The firm’s first major success was the creation of Mathematica, software, which allows scientists to move from mathematical descriptions to extremely complex computerized practical operations in a very short time. More than 1 million people use Mathematica, and it has made Wolfram’s research accessible to many scientists in many fields.

Wolfram’s appearance for the Assembly Series will follow his open access publication of Wolfram Research, Inc., a software development company. The firm was founded in 1988, and it has become known for producing software that enables users to explore and understand complex systems. Wolfram’s research has been widely recognized for its innovative approach to understanding the nature of scientific inquiry.

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Additional information is provided as a public service to promote safety awareness and is available on the University Police Web site at police.wustl.edu.

Songs

St. Louis native Paul Tietjens’ music for the 1902 stage musical The Wizard of Oz will be highlighted at a concert on Sunday, Nov. 9 at 7:30 p.m. in the Gallery of Art. Pictured in original sheet music Nov. 7 at the Art Gallery. Picture is Eastman School of Music.

Student dancers to join Kingsbury Ensemble in Holmes Lounge concert

By Lacy Otten

The Kingsbury Ensemble, a group specializing in music from the Baroque and Classical periods, will present a concert titled ‘Fête Galante: Love & Nature’ at 7:30 p.m. Nov. 9 in Holmes Lounge. The program includes popular Along more...

Sunday, Nov. 2

11 a.m. at Men’s Soccer vs. Case Western Reserve U. 935-4570.

Saturday, Nov. 1

10:18 a.m. — A student reported that someone had stolen her laptop computer from the computer lab in the Department of Music and printed editions were donated to Gaylord Music Library in 1942 and died the following year. Tietjens’ music manuscripts and printed editions were donated to Gaylord Music Library in 1963 by his sister, Lois Tietjens Demantm. These consist of more than 125 compositions, music for strings, music for chorus, chamber works, mediaeval and orchestral works, as well as an opera. The Tietjens of the Air, and music for the play A Kiss for Cinderella. An ongoing collection effort is being spearheaded by Brad Short, music librarian; Rosanna Herrick, preservation administrator at Olm Music Library; and Shirley K. Barber, vice-3-1-1:200.

Friday, Nov. 7

7:30 p.m. — A staff member reported that someone was attempting to steal a bicycle and that the attachable bicycle alarm was damaged.

Thursday, Nov. 6

11 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. — A woman reported that someone had scratched the back of her bicycle with a knife.

Wednesday, Nov. 7

10:30 a.m. — A student reported that someone had stolen her bicycle from the bicycle rack and the attached bicycle lock.

Tuesday, Nov. 6

11 a.m. to 5 p.m. — A staff member reported that someone had stolen her laptop computer from the computer lab in the Department of Music and printed editions were donated to Gaylord Music Library in 1942 and died the following year. Tietjens’ music manuscripts and printed editions were donated to Gaylord Music Library in 1963 by his sister, Lois Tietjens Demantm. These consist of more than 125 compositions, music for strings, music for chorus, chamber works, mediaeval and orchestral works, as well as an opera. The Tietjens of the Air, and music for the play A Kiss for Cinderella. An ongoing collection effort is being spearheaded by Brad Short, music librarian; Rosanna Herrick, preservation administrator at Olm Music Library; and Shirley K. Barber, vice-3-1-1:200.

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settling, "How is this land going to affect my body?" What will this new environment do to my health?"

"I don’t think — given the growth of Denver and Los Angeles as examples — that people can be more tenacious or
city or state consider the physical
evironment as much as a factor
to move to, do they do the social environment. Is it a big city or a Podunk town?
It is near people I know. Is there a job that I want? Does it offer the cultural institutions and
activities that I want?"

"People would try to go to places that they thought would be
healthy, and those were usually
upland, away from the bottomland
land, places with fresh breezes and
good source of water, not stagnant water," Valencius said.

"We would now say, ‘Yup. There isn’t much to eat or drink into some
thing.’ Anopheles mosquitoes in the
region. Those mosquitoes tend to stay
within about a mile of where they
were experienced the fact that
mosquitoes tend to stay
the summer. Those mosquitoes tend to stay
the Cherokees in the 1820s,
衰disprocess stories, ex-slave testimonies
of America’s new land to the start
of the 19th century carried malaria.

Through their own words
served. "It is worth noting that Dave
described as ‘sickly’ or
ill, they would want to work. Many free
people resolved this tension by
brother in Carrick, expressed
there was this tension between
people feel and how their bodies
conditioning, before chlorinated
water was developed as a means
to ‘let’ blood and strapping
are very generous with their
knowledge, and impairments in
memory, and impairments in
"It turns out that these abun-
dances are only roughly half of
what was previously thought," he said.

"It is important because if the
abundances of carbon and oxy-
gen, a major fraction of the heavy
elements in the sun and solar sys-
tem, have been revised down-
ward, then there will be changes introduced in the amount of con-
densation that can form and in the amount of oxygen tied up into
carbon and oxygen and
gases that we can disrupt the skin.
"It is also useful for understanding the
diseases that stem from allergies and
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"The very terseness of many
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Cynthia Thrall, a missionary to
the Cherokee in 1820,
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healthy."

Fronter people blamed ill-
ments and diseases from boils
and constipation to malaria and
syphilis on a number of
environmental factors, including
ricky and warm and
mild climate, high humidity, and
in the study of the
mind-brain interface.

"This project and the
Pharmacology group — all
in a very strong high standard,
and his being named a fellow
of AAAS is richly de-
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in an article titled "Solar System
Abundances and Condensation Temperatures of the Elements"

"This table reflects the work of
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new developments. It was time
to put it all together.

The new AAAS Fellows will be
recognized Feb. 14 in Seattle,
at the association’s Fellows Forum
during its annual meeting.

The study of the
Psychological Bulletin & Review.
"His work sets a very high
bar in cognitive psychology.

"We have regulations about
occupational safety and health,
for instance, understood the
danger of radiation and
toxic chemicals. We are starting
to understand how even things like
like chronic noise can make a
difference in people’s health.

"I think people of the 19th
century, for all that their
medicine was bitters and foreign
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tois and blood and
to their feet — I think they
thought they were saying that how people feel and how their bodies
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surroundings that they
live in, and that’s more
true in modern medicine
are just as much the same.

She cited sick-building syn-
drome as an example. "You have
office workers placing
home every day from work with
a headache, this is not me, that’s
my job. It is somehow making me
unhealthy."

"The health of office work-
places is not a safely settled dis-
pase," Valencius continued. "It
is very much up for debate right
now. What is it? What is the thing?
How do we brace it? How
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"And for diseases that stem
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**Notables**

**Schneider, former University Police director**

Norman O. Schneider Jr., former University Police director, died on Sept. 10, 2003, of cancer at Missouri Baptist Hospital in Des Peres, Mo. He was 72 and lived in Fenton, Mo. A St. Louis native, Schneider served the Army during the Korean War. He worked for the St. Louis and Kirkwood police departments. In 1969, he joined the University as director of security and campus chief of police. He retired in 1993.

Among the survivors are his wife, Susan Schneider, with whom he married in 1969; a son, Jon D. Schneider of Kansas City, Mo.; and a grandson.

In lieu of flowers, memorial contributions may be made to the St. Louis Pergang Society, 2254 Harnett Ave., St. Louis, MO 63139; BCC Hospice Program, 9910 Clayton Road, Suite 220, St. Louis, MO 63124; the American Cancer Society, 4207 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63108.

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**Montgomery, 78**

Roger Montgomery, former professor of architecture at the University, died at his home in Berkeley, Calif. He was 78.

Montgomery was chairman of the University’s Department of Architecture from 1978 to 1986 and director of the University’s Architecture Renewal Design Center in the mid-1960s, as described in the obituary.

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**Architecture’s Hoal, Luchini win AIA awards**

Adrian Luchini’s design of the 18,000 square-foot addition/renovation of Chesterfield Montessori School (above) received an AIA Missouri Architecture Merit Award. The long, low-slung shingled roof has been likened to a great, swooping bird. Like many of Luchini’s works, the project avoids hard lines and boxy, rectangular shapes and employs open areas bound by subtle, softly undulating curves.

“...it is very important to the school that faculty – as well as students – remain engaged with the St. Louis region’s complex urban fabric and rich architectural heritage.”

CYNTHIA WEISE

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**Introducing new faculty members**

The following are among the new faculty members at the University. Others will be introduced periodically in this space.

**Burhan Bayazit, Ph.D.,** joins the Department of Computer Science and Engineering as an assistant professor. Bayazit earned a Ph.D. from Texas A&M University in 2003, working under the supervision of Professor A. Anis. His research is in the areas of motion planning, graphics and human-machine interactions. His main interest is in the applications of motion planning to a broad range of practical settings in CAD, computational biology, and animation. He will join the Media and Machine Intelligence Laboratory, as well as form collaborations with faculty in other areas.

**Patrick Crowley, Ph.D.,** joins the Department of Computer Science and Engineering as an assistant professor. Crowley earned a Ph.D. in 2003 from the University of Washington, working under the supervision of Professor John D. Bares. His research spans the fields of networking and computer engineering, with a focus on the application of analysis techniques to the development of high-performance, real-time systems. His interests in network processors will lead to collaborations with a large segment of the faculty.

**Sergey Gorinsky, Ph.D.,** joins the Department of Computer Science and Engineering as an assistant professor. Gorinsky earned a Ph.D. in 2003 from the University of Texas at Austin, working under the supervision of Professor Harit Vishnevsky. Gorinsky's research is in the area of networking and computer science. His primary concern is the problem of more effective control. His current work holds a great deal of promise and there are many opportunities for collaboration with faculty in the networking and communications area, as well as in the Center for Security Technologies.

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**Time to take it back**

Members of the University community descend the steps in front of Brookes Hall Oct. 21 as they begin the annual Take Back the Night march, part of a national campaign to call for action to issues of rape, sexual assault and sexual violence. More than 100 students, staff and faculty members participated in the event, part of Sexual Awareness Week at the University.
John M. Lasala, M.D., Ph.D., associate professor of medicine, talks with a patient before his procedure in the cardiac catheterization laboratory, which he directs. "John never settles for anything but doing the best possible job for his patients," says Craig K. Reiss, M.D., associate professor of medicine.

## Field of Dreams

### John M. Lasala, M.D., Ph.D., helps revolutionize the interventional cardiology program

By GILA RECKESS

John M. Lasala, M.D., Ph.D., associate professor of medicine, talks with a patient before his procedure in the cardiac catheterization laboratory, which he directs. "John never settles for anything but doing the best possible job for his patients," says Craig K. Reiss, M.D., associate professor of medicine.

Lasala's perseverance has paid off. Like LeRoy Vaughn, Lasala's two main childhood interests were sports and science. He dreamed of becoming a professional baseball player and studying professionally through college. Although still an avid fan and a regular at the local batting cage, he ultimately realized his strengths and talents were better suited to the laboratory and clinic, not the ballpark. But the lessons he learned from Vaughn have guided him through his sometimes circuitous but always his own career path. And his perseverance has paid off.

Lasala's interest in the field of interventional cardiology was inspired by his professor and mentor, Dr. Craig K. Reiss, M.D., associate professor of medicine and director of the Cardiac Catheterization Laboratory at Washington University and Barnes-Jewish Hospital. In this role, Lasala has the opportunity to combine his passion for biochemistry and patient care to help shape the historically new and burgeoning field of interventional cardiology.

"John has revolutionized the catheterization laboratory and interventional cardiology program at Washington University and Barnes-Jewish Hospital," says Alan C. Brevan, M.D., associate professor of medicine and director of the University's Marfan Syndrome Clinic. "John has brought the latest developments in stents and drug-coated balloons and more recently the use of excimer lasers to treat patients with eccentric lesions and reclosure and those with diffuse small coronary disease, as well as the latest in imaging techniques to the forefront of interventional cardiology." He notes that Lasala's work has led to an increased number of patients treated with metal mesh tubes called scaffolding to keep blood vessels open.

"There's nothing more gratifying than to watch people actually get better," he says, and in cardiology, you have the chance to make a huge impact on patients.

According to Craig K. Reiss, M.D., associate professor of medicine and director of Washington University Cardiology Consultants, Lasala's commitment to patient care is extraordinary, particularly because interventional cardiologists do not typically need to follow patients over time. Reiss, a former patient of Lasala's, insisted that Lasala be involved in his medical care even when his condition extended beyond the scope of cardiology.

"John never settles for anything except doing the best possible job for his patients," Reiss says. "He has unbelievable judgment regarding the appropriateness of procedures for his patients and provides them with tremendous personal care, often maintaining long-term relationships with them.

Lasala feels charmed by what his life has become. Personal fitness and the ability to optimize his strengths, as Vaughn taught him several decades ago, allow him to balance a rewarding academic career with a physically and emotionally satisfying personal life.

No less than sports and scientific curiosity, Lasala has been a regular at the batting cage, he would spend hours playing with his baseball glove and bat and spent hours practicing his guitar and singing in a band. "I feel blessed to have fallen into a position that allows me to satisfy all of my interests while still having time to spend with my family," Lasala says. "If I died tomorrow, I would feel relatively satisfied because I've been a part of this tremendous treatment revolution in coronary disease care, and, more recently, in other cardiovascular entities."