

Adelphi University 14th Annual Research Student Conference

Abstracts

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Session A

Poster Session: Physical Sciences and Mathematics

Ref Number: 16

Section Number: 101

Name: Alexander Aragon

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Maria Nagan

Physical Sciences and Mathematics: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Molecular Dynamics Analysis of Water Binding in the Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type-1 Rev Response Element

Abstract:

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), a retrovirus that attacks CD4 lymphocytes, eventually leads to death due to decreased immunity from Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Some patients develop resistance and therefore effective drugs must be developed to disrupt other steps in the HIV life cycle. One such step that makes an attractive drug target is the binding of the viral protein Rev to the Rev response element (RRE) of the viral messenger ribonucleic acid. If the Rev-RRE complex does not form, the virus cannot replicate. Binding of a synthetically developed peptide RSG-1.2, which also binds to RRE, results in completely different conformations of RRE. In studying both complexes, water networks were observed (Michael et al., J. Mol. Biol. 2009). The study herein uses molecular dynamics (MD) simulations to characterize the role of water in the formation of RRE structure. This study will determine whether the observed water networks in complex with Rev and RSG-1.2 are intrinsic to RRE or only occur when bound to said peptide; these simulations may provide information that could lead to the development of new drugs. The MD simulations were performed on three models of RRE restrained in different conformations using the AMBER molecular dynamics suite of programs.

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Section Number: 101

Name: Ezer Castillo

Co-Authors: Veronica Grebe

Faculty: Dr. Justyna Widera-Kalinowska, Dr. Barbara Palys

Physical Sciences and Mathematics: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Synthesis and characterization of a conductive polymer hydrogel for electrochemical sensor applications

Abstract:

Hydrogels are networks of cross-linked polymer chains that are easily swollen by water, producing a 3D cross-linked structure with a large surface area. Conductive polymer hydrogels, like poly(indole-5-carboxylic acid) (PIN5COOH), exhibit enhanced conductivity and sensitivity, which are ideal for sensor design. Such sensor may be used for the electrochemical detection of phenolic compounds. Among these compounds is catechol – a contaminant frequently present in wastewaters. Its toxicity pose harm to some organ systems and to the environment, therefore its detection at low concentrations is of interest. Catechol undergoes a redox reaction that can be monitored electrochemically (via cyclic voltammetry and chronoamperometry) using a PIN5COOH hydrogel-modified electrode. Further modification of the electrode includes the addition of the enzyme, tyrosinase, whose role in nature is to catalyze the oxidation of catechol.

The PIN5COOH hydrogel was chemically synthesized with the covalent linker, poly(styrene sulfonate) (PSS) at a 0.5 M concentration. Atomic Force Microscopy and Scanning Electron Microscopy images of the synthesized gel showed polymer spheres with an average diameter of 100 nm. The gel was also characterized using FTIR spectroscopy, showing bands associated with water and PSS. Furthermore, Raman spectra revealed bands corresponding to heteroaromatic ring structures and carboxylic acid groups that coincide with the chemical structure of PIN5COOH. Spectroscopic studies performed for an electrochemically synthesized PIN5COOH film showed similar band patterns to those of the gel. Chronoamperometric responses of the modified electrodes (with and without tyrosinase) to catechol will be discussed in detail.

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Section Number: 101

Name: Lani Chau

Co-Authors: Eglá Ochoa-Madrid

Faculty: Matthew Wright

Physical Sciences and Mathematics: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Creating an Interactive Video Vignette on the topic of Torque

Abstract:

We are creating an Interactive Video Vignette (IVV) to teach how Torque, a physics concept, can be applied to a swing dance move called the Knickerbocker. We aim to help students connect physics to real world settings, and to enhance the education process by providing them with a method of studying that encompasses different ways students learn and retain information. By using an example that would otherwise not be thought of as Torque, we make the topic more relatable and therefore easier to learn. By teaching torque through dance we can encourage innovative thinking and by delivering this teaching in an IVV format, we can offer an interactive way of learning physics that may lay the ground-work for developing an effective teaching method.

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Section Number: 101

Name: Navindra David

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Dempsey Hyatt

Physical Sciences and Mathematics: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Synthesis of Cycloheptatrienylidene Substituted Fluorophores

Abstract:

Metal initiated aggregation induced emission of cycloheptatrienylidene substituted fluorophores could be the next step in targeting malignancies. Previous attempts of synthesizing the cycloheptatrienylidene fluorophores were done intermolecularly but have not yet been successful. Current efforts involve synthesizing a molecule that will undergo an intramolecular reaction to obtain the desired ring motif. Once synthesized, the fluorophore will be reacted with various metals to monitor the effects. It is predicted that aromatization of the cycloheptatrienylidene will cause aggregation and turn on the light-emitting fluorescence as the molecule undergoes a restriction of intramolecular rotation. The long-term goal of this project will be to produce molecules that aggregate and emit light by fluorescence after coming into contact with metals commonly found inside the body.

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Section Number: 101

Name: Zaafir Dulloo

Co-Authors: Hanan, Kabir

Faculty: Professor Melissa A. Van Alstine-Parris

Physical Sciences and Mathematics: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Synthesis of benzimidazole derivatives and testing of their inhibitory effect on the enzyme uridine nucleoside ribohydrolase

Abstract:

Trichomoniasis, one of the most common sexually transmissible infections in the United States, is caused by the one-celled protozoan *Trichomonas vaginalis*. This parasite requires the enzyme uridine nucleoside ribohydrolase (UNH) to survive. Previous research showed that the drugs omeprazole, pantoprazole and rabeprazole inhibit UNH. The similarity between the three drugs is a benzimidazole backbone, which provides the basis for novel anti-parasitic agents. The aim of this research is to synthesize a series of benzimidazole derivatives and to test their inhibitory effect on the enzyme UNH. Starting either from a non-substituted diaminobenzene or a dichloroaminobenzene and glycolic acid, different substituted benzimidazoles were synthesized. The nitrogen atom bearing the hydrogen was methylated and the hydroxyl group on the second carbon atom was oxidized to an aldehyde. The benzimidazole derivatives were purified by column chromatography and were characterized by ¹HNMR. Future work will involve the synthesis and testing of more benzimidazole derivatives made by amination and esterification reactions.

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Section Number: 101

Name: Marly Medard

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Ivan Hyatt

Physical Sciences and Mathematics: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Synthesis of Cycloheptatrienylidene

Abstract:

Typically, luminescence is inversely proportional to concentration due to aggregation induced quenching. Quenching is the reduction of luminescence due to molecular pi-stacking, any emission emitted by one molecule is absorbed by the other. Molecules that have no emission in dilute solutions but fluoresce when concentrated, have fluorescence due to Aggregate Induced Emission (AIE). To increase luminescence and prevent stacking, there has to be restriction of intramolecular rotation. The goal of the proposal is to synthesize a fluorophore that has restricted intramolecular rotation, thus preventing quenching. Hypervalent Iodonium alkynyl triflates (HIAT) are used to synthesize the fluorophore. A nucleophile is used to attack the highly susceptible beta-carbon of the HIAT to produce a vinylidene carbene. The vinylidene carbene will undergo ring expansion of a benzene and produce the core cycloheptatrienylidene (CHT) structure of the fluorophore. Current efforts towards this methodology involve using a nucleophile called Tos-MIC with the HIAT in a novel reaction. The crystallized products of several variations of this reaction were recently analyzed by X-ray diffraction. Once the crystal structure is solved, the mechanism of the reaction can be interpreted so that the reaction can be incorporated into the synthesis of CHT's. A long term goal of the project is to use non-toxic fluorophores to light-up upon aggregation and effectively "turn-on" when encountering specific stimuli inside biological systems.

Ref Number: 142

Section Number: 101

Name: Cyrus Mowdawalla

Co-Authors: Faiz Ahmed

Faculty: Dr. Ivan Hyatt

Physical Sciences and Mathematics: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: To investigate a novel method of coupling two sp^3 carbons utilizing hypervalent iodine and sequential transmetallations

Abstract:

The formation of carbon (sp^3) –carbon (sp^3) bonds are of interest to the synthetic community. Due to β -hydride elimination, the formation of sp^3 carbon-carbon bonds is difficult as various side reactions and products occur. The novel methods experimented with, uses innovative approaches of using hypervalent iodine and a soft metal alkyl transfer reagent to create an unstable alkyl-hypervalent iodine intermediate that can then be treated with a hard metal alkyl group such as a Grignard reagent. Due to cost and time constraints, different methodologies for carbon-carbon bond formation have been created, one with the use of azastannatranes and another one with the use of trifluoroborates. So far, the borate methodology has been proved unfavorable as unusual oxidation of the borates with suspected water and/or oxygen gas have given unfavorable results. Presently, extensive efforts have been taken in investigating a carbon-carbon coupling reaction through a transmetallation mechanism using trifluoroborates.

Ref Number: 169

Section Number: 101

Name: Yuhao Qiao

Co-Authors: -

Faculty: Professor Matthew Wright

Physical Sciences and Mathematics: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Let the Snowflake Grow!

Abstract:

The formation of crystals is an unsolved mystery — this seemingly random process unexpectedly yields beautifully symmetrical geometries. In this project we simulate the formation of a 2-D dendrite snowflake using MATLAB. We used diffusion-limited aggregation (DLA) to simulate Brownian motion of randomly-moving particles that attach themselves to a predefined seed. The symmetrical particles are generated by rotation and reflection. The snowflakes we generated showed close resemblance to actual snowflakes in both the initial and final stages of growth.

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Section Number: 101

Name: Basil Spanopoulos

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor John Doohar

Physical Sciences and Mathematics: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Air Flow Patterns and Particle Dynamics in Spouted Bed Reactors

Abstract:

Current methods of extracting energy from biomass and coal can be improved by applying innovative combustion and gasification systems enhanced by sophisticated modeling efforts. One very promising system is a spouted bed fluidizing reactor which promotes excellent mixing of the reactant and fuel for varying particle sizes of the solid fuel particles. A spouted bed chamber, wherein chips of coal or bio solids are allowed to be recycled within the chamber, allows a near-complete conversion of the fuel leading to an increased efficiency. We attempted to create an efficient reactor by modeling this process using beads in place of fuel chips and determining optimal air currents for bead recycling. The results of our trials show that the high upward currents in the middle of the chamber, paired with the low downward currents at the edges of the chamber support the notion that the spouted bed reactor is an efficient method of recycling solid fuels for maximum energy conversion. Data is presented on air flow patterns and particle recycle times which support the models of this chamber and can allow for efficient reactor design.

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Section Number: 101

Name: James St. John

Co-Authors: Tara Pena and Tanner Grogan

Faculty: Matthew J. Wright

Physical Sciences and Mathematics: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Investigation of quantum interference in spontaneous emission in an atomic gas with a single pulsed laser light

Abstract:

Spontaneous emission has been studied by physicists for decades. We have studied spontaneous emission of a dilute atomic gas with short pulse of intense laser light. Using a single pulsed laser, we excited a population of Rb atoms at room temperature in a cell and recorded the fluorescence signal from the excited population. We have been able to show quantum interference in the time-dependent fluorescence signal when the width of the pulse is less than the excited-state lifetime. We have connected this data to theoretical predictions from the density matrix equations. We propose this as a useful, inexpensive, fundamental atomic physics experiment or demonstration for upper-level undergraduates in the physics to help reinforce some basic concepts in atomic physics.

Ref Number: 215

Section Number: 101

Name: David Vaughans

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Maria C. Nagan

Physical Sciences and Mathematics: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Characterization of Arginine-Rich Binding in Protein-RNA Interactions

Abstract:

The human T-lymphotropic virus type 1 (HTLV-1), is a retrovirus that is known to cause aggressive T-cell lymphoma as well as tropic spastic paraparesis. An integral step in the life cycle of complex retroviruses is the exportation of partially spliced viral mRNAs from the nucleus to the ribosome. Within HTLV-1, Rex protein is responsible for the transporting of these viral mRNAs, making it essential to the proliferation of the virus. The Rex protein utilizes an arginine-rich motif (ARMs), to bind to a region on the viral RNA called the Rex Response Element (RxRE). A previous study characterized the NMR coordinates of a truncated 15-mer Rex peptide containing the ARM bound to an RNA aptamer, and identified three arginine residues that, when mutated to lysine resulted in a thirty-fold decrease in binding affinity between the RNA aptamer and Rex peptide (Arg -5, -7, and -13). In this study, two 100 ns MD simulations were performed on each of the aforementioned mutant peptide complexes, as well as two 100 ns simulations of a triple mutant complex. All mutated Rex peptides exhibited significant displacements from the RNA aptamer due to the loss of key water molecules at sites of high water density. This discrepancy in binding affinity due to the mutations have been characterized via hydrogen bonding analysis, water density and lifetime analyses, and by monitoring of the displacement of the mutated peptide along the RNA aptamer. Simulations were carried out using the modifications of the Cornell et al. force field and TIP4P-Ew water; analyses and visualization were conducted using AmberTools and Vmd.

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Section Number: 101

Name: Dominique Tricarico

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Maria Nagan

Physical Sciences and Mathematics: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy of Modified Ribonucleosides

Abstract:

There are naturally occurring, posttranscriptionally modified bases that broaden the standard nitrogenous base code. Base modifications alter the standard conformations of the five-carbon ribose sugar. Consequently, folding, thermodynamic stability, and biochemical mechanisms of the ribonucleosides are affected. This study aims to establish distinct parameters for modified ribonucleic acid (RNA) nucleosides. Uridine 5-oxyacetic acid (cmo5 U), an analog of uridine, will be analyzed using 1D and 2D proton Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (^1H NMR). Collection of this data will allow for parameterization and molecular dynamics simulations of RNAs containing modified bases. A greater understanding of RNA base modifications will facilitate that of ribosomal dynamics, protein-RNA recognition, and transfer RNA – messenger RNA recognition.

Poster Session: Biology

Ref Number: 18

Section Number: 102

Name: Shannon Auletta

Co-Authors: Wagma Caravan

Julia Persaud

Rachel Colvin

Faculty: David Parkin

Brian Stockman

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Screening of Fragments for the Inhibition of Uridine Nucleoside Hydrolase

Abstract:

Trichomoniasis is caused by the flagellated protozoan parasite *Trichomonas vaginalis*. Once infected, a person is more likely to be infected with HIV (among many other sexually transmitted diseases), have pelvic inflammatory disease, and an increased risk of cervical cancer. *Trichomonas vaginalis* is slowly becoming resistant to the current treatments used (metronidazole and tinidazole). Therefore, the need for the development of new treatments with novel mechanisms has vastly increased. *Trichomonas vaginalis* is incapable of de novo synthesis of nucleoside bases and thus these are scavenged from the host. New medications would be based on inhibitors of adenosine-guanosine nucleoside hydrolase (AGNH) or uridine nucleoside hydrolase (UNH) as they are not present in human cells. The goal of this research is to find an inhibitory fragment with an IC₅₀ value of 10 μ M or less that could be used to design larger molecules with nM potency. A fragment library from AstraZeneca was screened for the inhibition of UNH. The library is composed of over 2,000 fragments. UNH has yet to have been crystallized and so little is known about its active site. By finding fragments that strongly inhibit UNH, it is possible to design an effective inhibitor for the target enzyme.

Ref Number: 30

Section Number: 102

Name: Alexa Catalano

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Michael D. D'Emic, PhD

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: The Characterization of Mammalian Body Mass Evolution Through the Cretaceous Period

Abstract:

In recent years, new discoveries have shown that mammalian species during the time of the dinosaurs were not all small and mouse-like as usually portrayed, but were instead diverse in terms of ecology and body size. This study aims to characterize mammalian body mass evolution through the Cretaceous Period (~145–65 million years ago), comparing rates and patterns of evolution in relation to the evolution of flowering plants, mountain building events, and sea level change. Body mass will be estimated by measuring three anatomical features that have been shown to have a tight relationship with body mass: the area of a lower first molar lower jaw length, and tooth row length. Existing databases for extant mammals will be augmented with data from the literature, and regressions will be improved with model-based approaches and confidence intervals. Ultimately, the body masses of Cretaceous mammals will be plotted through the Cretaceous to identify trends and correlations with environmental change during their diversification.

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Section Number: 102

Name: Sabrina Catanese

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Michael D'Emic

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Bone Development at the Cellular Level

Abstract:

It is generally thought that the rate of bone growth is reflected in its structure at the microscopic level, but studies conflict as to the nature and strength of this relationship. This project aims to visualize and measure long bones in microscopic slides of Domestic Goats, Guinea Fowl and Japanese Quail that were fluorescently labeled during growth in previous studies. These previous studies measured the bone growth in one dimension and found little correlation between growth rate and histological or cellular characteristics. The primary goal of this research project is to measure bone growth rates in 3D to see if cellular volume is related to bone growth. The slides used were obtained and photographed with a fluorescent microscope to measure the amount of tissue deposited between labels, and with a Zeiss AxioCam to image the cells in 3D. Some of the slides had to be re-processed by sanding/grinding and polishing to form a clearer image under the microscope. We hypothesize that the smaller the cell, the faster the growth rate of the bone, because smaller cells are more metabolically active due to their higher surface area to volume ratio. Our future measurements will test our hypothesis.

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Section Number: 102

Name: Loma Dave

Co-Authors: Da Yeon, Kim

Faculty: Dr. Ivan D. Hyatt

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Development of Hypervalent Iodine Reactions

Abstract:

Carbon-carbon bond-forming reactions have been garnering interest due to their importance in the production of many man-made chemicals such as pharmaceuticals and plastics. Various attempts have faced many setbacks, such as slow transmetallation step, slow reductive elimination step, and, most importantly, a competitive pathway via β -hydride elimination. β -hydride elimination converts an alkyl group that is bonded to a metal center into its corresponding metal-bonded hydride and an alkene. To overcome these obstacles, hypervalent iodine is being tested since it has been shown to avoid β -hydride elimination. To further understand the role of hypervalent iodine, the stability of hypervalent iodonium alkynyl trifates (HIAT) was tested in basic conditions. The analysis was completed by using ^1H NMR to calculate the ratio of iodobenzene to unreacted HIAT for each reaction. Other hypervalent iodine reactions explored use trifluoroborate compounds with hypervalent iodine in a novel approach to the Kornblum oxidation mechanism.

Ref Number: 64

Section Number: 102

Name: Valerie Fiore

Co-Authors: None

Faculty: Professor Argiro Agelarakis

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Fecal Coliforms and Enterococci Bacterial Analysis of Oyster Bay/Mill Neck/Cold Spring Harbor Watershed

Abstract:

In 2012, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency released new recreational water quality criteria recommendations to protect overall human health. These criteria were based on fecal coliforms and enterococci. (EPA, 2012) The bacterial indicators mentioned are used since adverse health effects have been linked to fecally-polluted recreational water (WHO, 2003). The Oyster Bay/Mill Neck/Cold Spring Harbor water body functions as 41,760 people's source of transportation, food, economical revenue, and recreation. If this source of water becomes unstable, it could pose great threat to the citizens of the area, marine life, shellfisheries, and the overall economic success. Two issues that citizens face are the unknown sources of these bacteria and prevention efforts. This bacterial analysis aimed to examine current and past levels of fecal coliform and enterococci by collecting water samples from 19 problem-areas established by the EPA within the watershed and comparing the bacterial counts to 15 years of data that has been collected, other articles and scientific analyses written about the area. This analysis also provided educated suggestions as to where the dangerous levels of bacteria are emanating from, such as stormwater runoff, septic systems, pet waste, and agriculture, as well as and provided solutions to reduce the bacteria population that taints this water, such as implanting filters, changing stormwater regulations, and compel homeowners to change their behavior.

Ref Number: 69

Section Number: 102

Name: Katya Garashchenko

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Jonna Coombs

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Analyzing Heavy Metal Resistance in Bacteria from New York and New Hampshire Estuary Sediments

Abstract:

Heavy metals are metals known to have fairly high densities and atomic weights. Heavy metals are often present in the environment in relatively low quantities. However, in higher quantities some of these metals can cause serious adverse health effects to humans and other organisms such as heavy metal poisoning, cancer, organ damage, and respiratory problems. The heavy metals analyzed in this study include nickel, lead, cadmium, zinc, and copper. This research seeks to investigate the metal resistance capabilities of strains of bacteria isolated from estuaries located in New York and New Hampshire in an effort to determine their levels of resistance. In this study, resistance was measured using disc inhibition assays and minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) assays. Isolates that have demonstrated resistance will be further investigated to determine bacterial resistance pathways and potentially identify genes responsible for the acquired resistance. Soil bacteria serve a vital role in bioremediation, and therefore the genes responsible for bacterial metal resistance can be crucial in developing new bioremediation strategies.

Ref Number: 78

Section Number: 102

Name: Juliana Gonzalez

Co-Authors: Abinash Kaur and Vital Sapojnikov

Faculty: Dr. Brian Stockman and Dr. David Parkin

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Identifying Inhibitors for Adenosine/Guanine Preferring Nucleoside Ribohydrolase *Trichomonas vaginalis*

Abstract:

Trichomoniasis is the most prevalent non-viral sexually transmitted infection and is caused by the parasite *Trichomonas vaginalis*, which is unable to perform de novo synthesis of purine and pyrimidine rings. Instead, it must use salvage pathway enzymes to obtain the nucleobases by hydrolysis of host cell nucleosides. Adenosine/ guanosine preferring nucleoside ribohydrolase (AGNH) is one of the enzymes that completes this hydrolysis and thus represents a distinct, druggable target. A new form of drug therapy is needed to treat this parasite since it is becoming resistant to the current form of treatment, a class of 5-nitroimidazole drugs. In this research study, a collection of compounds provided by AstraZeneca, based on several fragment scaffolds that we previously identified, will be screened for inhibition of AGNH. The chemical scaffolds include: amino bicyclic pyrimidines, aryl amino uracil and 2-quinolones. Increasing concentrations of compounds will be tested in the presence of the enzyme and adenosine substrate and the reactions will be analyzed through ¹H NMR spectroscopy in order to determine IC₅₀ values. Using these results, fragment structure-activity relationships can be developed, which will allow for the identification of effective AGNH inhibitors and lead to the potential design of a specific inhibitory drug.

Ref Number: 84

Section Number: 102

Name: Danielle Grushkovskiy

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Villa-Cuesta

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: The transgenerational effects of rapamycin on metabolic processing within *Drosophila melanogaster*

Abstract:

Epigenetics is the study of biological change in organisms caused by modification of gene expression rather than change of the genetic code itself. Essentially, it affects how genes are read by cells and the proteins that they produce through environmental factors. Transgenerational effects on health and development have recently come to light with gained information on epigenetics and its mechanisms. Nutrition and dietary factors are vital in maintaining genome stability and expression of proteins involved in metabolic function and aging. Recent studies have suggested that the rate of aging can be modified through environmental and genetic factors caused by epigenetic programming. Age-linked epigenetic modifications could lead to new development in treatments to delay debilitating age-associated diseases. Rapamycin is an immunosuppressant that is known for inhibiting the mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) pathway and slowing down aging. Cellular aging is an mTOR dependent process, and since rapamycin inhibits the pathway, it slows the development of cells. Upon performing a series of titrations, we have recently discovered that 7 μ M rapamycin delays development of *Drosophila melanogaster* larvae and increases the longevity of survival. Since nutrition is known to have transgenerational effects and rapamycin slows down development, the hypothesis that will be tested is that rapamycin-mediated treatment will affect gene expression in the progeny of *Drosophila melanogaster* and will delay the rate of larval development. If results show that epigenetics plays a role in delaying larval development, further experiments may examine transgenerational effects of rapamycin in mutants of *Drosophila melanogaster* for genes involved in metabolic functioning.

Ref Number: 91

Section Number: 102

Name: Alexandra Henaghan

Co-Authors: Himlir Louima

Faculty: Dr. Aaren Freeman

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Lethal concentration of malathion on the crabs *Hemigrapsus sanguineus* and *Panopeids*

Abstract:

Malathion is a pesticide that kills off various insects by tampering with their nervous system. This insecticide commonly ends up in our oceans and various other water supplies typically through direct overhead spray or from runoff water. It is still unknown just how much this particular pesticide affects certain marine species. To determine the lethal concentration of malathion on crabs, *Hemigrapsus sanguineus* (invasive species) and *Panopeids* (native species), mud crabs that inhabit a similar habitat, were exposed to various concentrations of the pesticide for 4 days. After 24 and 96 hours of exposure, the dead crabs were removed. How quickly they died was measured in order to determine what rate 50% of each species die off at (LC50). It was found that at higher concentrations of malathion, both *Hemigrapsus* and *panopeids* died at faster rates but the *Hemigrapsus* were more resilient and had a better survival rate. The LC50 for the *hemigrapsus* was determined to be 1935 ppb. While the *panopeids* only maintained a LC50 of 707 ppb. It can be concluded that due to the *Hemigrapsus* invasive nature, they have a better tolerance for the malathion pesticide. Increased levels of pesticides present in freshwater and marine ecosystems is lethal to marine organisms, specifically native species

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Section Number: 102

Name: Kelly Hiersche

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Lawrence Hobbie

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Relative Current Contributions to the Driver Potentials of Large Cells in the Crustacean Cardiac Ganglion

Abstract:

The cardiac ganglion of the American lobster, *Homarus americanus*, consists of five large cells (LCs), which are the motor neurons of the cell, and four small cells (SCs), which are the pacemaker cells, which together are responsible for the animal's heart contractions. Each of these neuron types can be understood as biological circuits, with a particular voltage output due to ionic currents. The goal of this project is to combine computational modeling and electrophysiological experiments to further characterize these currents, by determining the relative contribution of each ionic current to the overall output activity of the cell. The LC soma produces an organized voltage waveform, a driver potential. This driver potential lasts hundreds of milliseconds and initiates a burst of action potentials in the cell's axon. This driver potential is governed by a combination of individual currents within the cell. These currents are generated by the flow of ions passing through different ion channel proteins in the cell membrane. Each of these LCs must tightly regulate each individual ion channel conductance for appropriate function. Individual LCs were isolated from the network, through ligation or the use of tetrodotoxin and injected with direct current and pharmacological blockers, such as TEA and 4AP, to block individual currents and record changes in the cell's activity. These voltage changes were used to create a biologically realistic model of a lobster cardiac ganglion LC. In this model, ion channel conductances were manipulated to better understand how these currents contribute to the overall output of the cell. This model provided hypotheses of what to expect from voltage clamp experiments on the same type of cells. We developed a more complete understanding of which ionic currents were the largest contributors, I_{CaS} and I_{Kd} , to forming a driver potential. We hope that the detailed information obtained through a complete understanding of a simple five cell network

Ref Number: 105

Section Number: 102

Name: Kirandeep Kaur

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Ivan D. Hyatt

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Synthesis of Cycloheptatrienylidene with Vinyltriphenylphosphonium Bromide

Abstract:

The goal of this project is to synthesize asymmetrical cycloheptatrienylidene fluorophores and to react them with a metal to monitor the phenomenon of aggregation induced emission. The synthesis of cycloheptatrienylidene is being attempted through a single reaction that uses benzene, hypervalent iodonium alkynyl triflate (HIAT), base, and vinyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (VTP). The mechanism of this reaction involves the nucleophilic attack of deprotonated VTP on the β -carbon of HIAT which leads to a vinylidene carbene that cyclopropanates benzene and is followed by ring expansion. Reactions with phenyl and propyl substituted HIAT with varying bases and solvents were tested to understand the structure of the product that is formed and to isolate it. Future work will include synthesis of other HIAT molecules and studying their reaction with VTP towards the goal of using the methodology for the synthesis of cycloheptatrienylidene.

Ref Number: 119

Section Number: 102

Name: Angelica Leonardo

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Melissa VanAlstine-Parris

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Synthesis of benzimidazole derivatives for uridine nucleoside ribohydrolase targeting

Abstract:

Trichomonas vaginalis is the parasitic agent responsible for trichomoniasis, a common non-viral sexual transmitted disease of worldwide importance. This parasitic infection is normally treated with 5-nitroimidazole drugs which compromise the parasite's DNA. However, the parasite has developed resistant strains against these drugs and, as a result, a new treatment that has a different mechanism of action than the current drug of choice is needed. Castillo et al. reported that benzimidazole derivatives can act as good antiparasitic agents; some of them are even more active than 5-nitroimidazole drugs when tested for antiprotozoal activity. Stockman et al. identified that proton-pump inhibitor drugs, containing benzimidazole scaffolds, inhibit one of the parasite's enzymes needed for survival, uridine nucleoside ribohydrolase (UNH). For a better understanding on how benzimidazoles affect the parasite, different benzimidazole derivatives are being synthesized using cyclocondensation, methylation, oxidation and amidation reactions. These compounds are then tested for their inhibitory effects on the enzyme rather than testing them with the whole parasite. If these compounds are found to show a similar profile towards UNH as the parasite, it supports our hypothesis that these benzimidazoles work as antiparasitic agents by inhibiting UNH.

Ref Number: 126

Section Number: 102

Name: Elizabeth Mardakhayeva

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Michael D'Emic

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Determining Formation Times and Daily Incremental Line Thickness in the Carnivorous Dinosaur Majungasaurus

Abstract:

Unlike mammals, dinosaurs replaced their teeth throughout their lives, like sharks and reptiles. The rate of tooth growth and replacement can shed light onto the diet and ecological preferences of extinct animals, and can be estimated by counting the number of daily incremental lines of von Ebner. This project aims to estimate tooth formation times and replacement rates in the teeth of the carnivorous dinosaur Majungasaurus from Madagascar. Ground thin sections of 52 teeth are being imaged at high magnification and stitched together to create a photomosaic so that incremental lines can be counted and measured. Preliminary data suggest that each Majungasaurus tooth took over 175 days to form, at a rate of 95 microns/day increase in length. This rate was faster in comparison to other carnivorous dinosaurs such as Tyrannosaurus and Deinonychus, suggesting that Majungasaurus may have had a harsher diet or less durable teeth. Ultimately, we aim to determine the tooth replacement rate in Majungasaurus, which will be calculated by counting the number of incremental lines in each functional tooth (formation time) and subtracting it from its immediate successor in the tooth socket.

Ref Number: 129

Section Number: 102

Name: Vanesa Martinez

Co-Authors: Taub, Erin

Faculty: Dr Aaren Freeman

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: The Native *Eurypanopeus depressus* Mud Crab is More Inhibited by Malathion Exposure than the Invasive *Hemigrapsus sanguineus* and the Native *Rhithropanopeus harrisii*.

Abstract:

Malathion is an organophosphate insecticide that is commonly used in agricultural, public health, and residential settings, with over 16.7 million pounds being sprayed per year in the United States. This chemical is normally hydrolyzed in the environment until it is broken down into non-toxic compounds. However, it can also be oxidized to malaoxon, which permanently inhibits acetylcholinesterase in organisms; this in turn can lead to involuntary movement or paralysis. Furthermore, malathion is known to drift up to 200 meters away from the application site, especially during aerial applications. Because of this, concentrations high enough to cause mortality in invertebrates have been discovered far outside of the target area. This study compares the effects of malathion on three marine invertebrates, the invasive crab *Hemigrapsus sanguineus* and the native panopeid mud crabs *Eurypanopeus depressus* and *Rhithropanopeus harrisii*. Crabs were exposed to three ranges of malathion exposure; control (0ppb), middle (32-64ppb), and high (100-256ppb) concentrations. The impact of the insecticide was then evaluated using a standardized assay of righting behavior, placing affected crabs on their backs and measuring how long it took them to turn over. When the righting times of the *H. sanguineus*, *E. depressus*, and *R. harrisii* crabs were compared, the results indicated that *H. sanguineus* and *R. harrisii* appear to respond less to the insecticide than *E. depressus*.

Ref Number: 136

Section Number: 102

Name: Monika Mikolajczak

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Eugenia Villa-Cuesta

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Rapamycin's Effect on Mitochondrial Metabolic Pathways Is Dependent on the Presence of Dietary Proteins in Different Strains of *Drosophila melanogaster*

Abstract:

Rapamycin is an FDA approved drug used currently as an immunosuppressant in many surgeries. Its effect on mitochondrial metabolism has been linked to health benefits such as an increased lifespan in many model organisms by mimicking calorie restriction. Previous research has indicated an increase in oxygen consumption in vitro through isolated mitochondria of rapamycin fed *D. melanogaster* (Villa-Cuesta et al. 2014). However, research in our laboratory has recently observed that rapamycin has an opposite effect in whole organismal metabolic rate where rapamycin fed *D. melanogaster* portray a decrease in oxygen consumption. Rapamycin's clear but complicated effect on the metabolism of an organism through the mTOR pathway is not fully understood. This study observes the metabolic rates of rapamycin fed *D. simulans* flies on various nutritional diets in an attempt to identify the drugs targeted pathway in the metabolism of sugars, fats, and/or proteins as compared to previous studies on different species of *Drosophila*. The *D. simulans* flies were fed a concentration of 200 μ M rapamycin infused food for 10 days before measuring their oxygen consumption using stop flow respirometry. The results indicate that flies given a rapamycin infused diet of yeast but no sugar show a decrease in oxygen consumption, while flies given a diet of sugar but no yeast show no significant change in oxygen consumption. Furthermore, providing *D. melanogaster* with a high fat diet and no yeast results in no significant change in oxygen consumption. Rapamycin's effect on mitochondrial metabolic pathways in all strains is suggested to be reliant on the presence of yeast in the food, indicating that the drug is involved in the metabolism of proteins, and not fats or sugars. Identifying the exact nutritional target of rapamycin may have profound implications for the use of the drug as a caloric restriction mimetic and more importantly as a potential treatment of mitochondrial disorders.

Ref Number: 145

Section Number: 102

Name: Fernanda Murillo

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Matthew Wright

Professor Eugenia Villa-Cuesta

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Study of the effect of varying magnetic field conditions on *Drosophila*

Abstract:

Electromagnetic fields (EMFs) affect the aging, health, and reproductive success of different organisms. Since mitochondria are very important in all of these processes, this work studies the effect of magnetic fields on the performance of the mitochondria using fruit flies as a model system. Three varying, uniform and simultaneous magnetic field conditions (zero, high, and low) were created using 3D Helmholtz coils and placed in the same incubator. Previous experiments used a climbing assay to visually observe the health of the flies according to the effect of the electromagnetic field on the mitochondria. It was concluded that high magnetic fields are detrimental for climbing. This work measures metabolic rate using stop flow respirometry as a proxy for mitochondrial function. Understanding how EMFs work is important since we are constantly surrounded by electromagnetic fields.

Ref Number: 157

Section Number: 102

Name: Payal Patel

Co-Authors: Samantha Muellers

Faculty: Professor Villa-Cuesta

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: The Effects of Classical Conditioning on Color Memory Retention in *Drosophila melanogaster*

Abstract:

Drosophila melanogaster have long since been used as a model organism for memory studies. While it has been substantiated that *D. melanogaster* can differentiate between different colors, the color memory of fruit flies has not been thoroughly studied. This study sought to establish the existence of *Drosophila* color-memory using a reward conditioning system. The flies were trained in a colored Y-tube apparatus using a sugar reward linked to the green color. After training, the color memory of the fly was tested and the data showed a significant difference in the flies' choice of green as a result of conditioning with the sugar reward. Without conditioning, the flies spent approximately 30% of their time in the green section of the tube indicating that color selection was entirely random. After conditioning, the flies spent almost 60% of their time in the green section. This indicates that *Drosophila melanogaster* do exhibit color memory when trained through simple reward conditioning.

Ref Number: 162

Section Number: 102

Name: Kiet Pham

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Ivan Hyatt

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Synthesis of Dimethyl-2-(but-3-en-1-yl)-malonate for the Reaction with Hypervalent Iodonium Alkynyl Triflate (HIAT) to form Trimethylenemethane (TMM)

Abstract:

The development of new synthetic methodologies that quickly construct biological cores is an important part to the construction of potential drug candidates. The desired core to come from this methodology is the diquinane, a [3.3.0] bicyclic ring system. In this project, dimethyl-2-(but-3-en-1-yl)-malonate is synthesized to react as a nucleophile with a hypervalent iodonium alkynyl triflate (HIAT). When the reaction occurs, it temporarily forms a vinylidene carbene intermediate which then reacts intramolecularly with an alkene to generate a trimethylenemethane (TMM) diyl. The TMM undergoes a radical reaction with another alkene to then access the diquinane core. The project utilizes several synthetic techniques such as reflux, separation, and column chromatography. Once the product is isolated, further reactions with HIATs will be explored.

Ref Number: 165

Section Number: 102

Name: Brianna Pluchino

Co-Authors: Amanda Iacometta

Faculty: Dr. Eugenia Villa-Cuesta

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: The beneficial effects caffeine has on mitochondrial pathologies in the *sdhB ey12081* strain of *Drosophila melanogaster*

Abstract:

Caffeine is a Central Nervous System stimulant that enhances oxidative fat metabolism by regulating the cyclic adenosine monophosphate protein (cAMP) and protein kinase A (PKA). Caffeine inhibits the fat oxidative enzyme Phosphodiesterase (PDE), causing cAMP and PKA activity to rise, increasing the energy supply for muscle cells. The *sdhB ey12081* strain has a mutation in the gene encoding for succinate dehydrogenase (subunit B of Complex II) of the electron transport chain (ETC) in flies, decreasing motor performance and longevity, and has been used as a genetic model for mitochondrial disorders in humans. In this experiment, we tested the hypothesis that caffeine supplementation will alleviate the pathology of *sdhB* mutants. Our results show that 0.75mg/ml of caffeine does marginally improve climbing ability in the *sdhB* flies ($p = 0.050$) although, not wild type flies ($p = 0.328$). A caffeine titration was also carried out to determine which concentration was the best at improving climbing without having a toxic effect on the strain. After 4 days of 0.25mg/ml of caffeine treatment, climbing was improved ($p = 0.000$) without affecting the mortality rate ($p = 0.128$). In a current demography, longevity of the mutated flies is being tested using the 0.25mg/ml caffeine concentration. The results of these assays suggest that caffeine treatment may ameliorate some of the deleterious effects of the *sdhB* mutation in mitochondria, providing a potential treatment for human mitochondrial myopathies.

Ref Number: 186

Section Number: 102

Name: Alissa Schurr

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Alan Schoenfeld

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Analysis of the relationship between atypical PKC (aPKC) and VHL-mediated cellular phenotypes in 786-O cells

Abstract:

von-Hippel Lindau (VHL) disease is a familial cancer syndrome that predisposes individuals to renal cell carcinoma as well as other tumor types. The VHL protein, pVHL, exists in a complex that functions to regulate certain substrates, such as hypoxia-inducible factor alpha (HIF- α). A mutation in the VHL gene leads to the loss of functional pVHL and subsequently allows these substrates to become unregulated, leading to tumorigenesis events. PKC iota (PKC ι), an isoform of protein kinase C, has been shown to bind pVHL; however, the significance of this interaction remains unknown. By using the CRISPR-Cas9 genome engineering system, retroviral LentiCRISPRv2 plasmids were transfected into both VHL-null parental cells and 786-O cells with VHL reintroduced in order to produce knockouts of PKC ι . The colonies with successful production of these knockouts have been identified via western blotting, and various assays have been performed for cellular phenotypes that have been previously shown to be affected by both pVHL and atypical PKC (aPKC). The results from the present study suggest that aPKC promotes pVHL function and that the complete removal of aPKC may contribute to tumorigenesis.

Ref Number: 187

Section Number: 102

Name: Tiffany Scotto

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Aram Stump

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: *Drosophila melanogaster* and Insecticide Resistance

Abstract:

Insecticide resistance in insects is usually caused by three major mechanisms: (1) reduced sensitivity of the target site, (2) reduced penetration of the insecticide due to altered cuticles (3) increased activity or level of detoxification enzyme(s). The insecticide permethrin has a specific target within the body, the voltage-gated sodium channel of neurons. Due to this, the insecticide is extremely fast acting and can cause the death of insects even at low concentrations. Mutations in genes encoding targets of insecticides can produce resistance to those insecticides. The mutations that are focused on in this project are two alleles of the gene para which may cause resistance to permethrin. A serial dilution and contact assay is being used to describe the responses of wild-type and mutant flies to different doses of this insecticide.

Ref Number: 189

Section Number: 102

Name: Richard Sejour

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Eugenia Villa-Cuesta

Life Sciences: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: SIRT4 regulates the rapamycin-mediated reduction of in vivo oxygen consumption in *Drosophila*

Abstract:

Sirtuins are a class of post-translational modifying proteins that are vital in health maintenance. In mammalian cells, Sirtuin 4 (SIRT4) functions enzymatically as an antagonist of oxidative metabolism by interfering with key anaplerotic processes of the Krebs Cycle. Appropriately, SIRT4 localization and concomitant activity is confined within the mitochondria. Rapamycin, a drug that inhibits the mTOR pathway, has been known to enhance mitochondrial metabolism through interactions with SIRT4. Studies have also linked rapamycin to the reduction of in vivo oxygen (O₂) consumption among *D. melanogaster* strains; however, flies containing *D. melanogaster* nuclear DNA (nDNA) and *D. simulans* mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA), through a process known as introgression, did not respond to rapamycin. Our experiment involves mutant and control strains of *D. melanogaster* mtDNA (Zim53 and OreR) and strains with introgressed *D. simulans* mtDNA (sm21 and si1). *Drosophila* were transgenically manipulated to express the normal activity of SIRT4 (control) and the deletion of SIRT4 (SIRT4Δ). Our preliminary data suggests that rapamycin is dependent on SIRT4 to reduce O₂ consumption in vivo, but across introgressed strains, O₂ consumption is unaffected by the deletion of SIRT4. The focus of this research is to ascertain how rapamycin affects the expression of SIRT4 in normal and introgressed strains. Among normal strains, it is hypothesized that rapamycin displaces SIRT4 from the mitochondria thus inhibiting its activity as a mediator of oxidative metabolism. In introgressed strains, it is hypothesized that SIRT4 is delocalized from the mitochondria potentially being displaced throughout the cytosol. Our protocol involves the extraction of mitochondrial and cytosolic fractions, from each strain, followed by Western Blot analysis. Since rapamycin treatments are crucial in maintaining homeostasis, understanding how it regulates metabolism may open new avenues for ameliorating metabolic disorders.

Ref Number: 199

Section Number: 102

Name: Lauren Spiegel

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Aaren Freeman

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: The effect of salinity on *Loxothylacus panopei* nauplii mortality

Abstract:

Loxothylacus panopei is a rhizocephalan parasite that infects marine, panopeid mud crabs such as *Rhithropanopeus harrisi* and *Eurypanopeus depressus*. The life cycle of the parasite is complex and may be influenced by environmental factors at key stages in its development. In the first stage, as non-parasitic nauplii, *L. panopei* is more susceptible to changes in salinity than at other stages in the life cycle. The purpose of our experiment was to expand upon previously tested salinities to determine the survival of *L. panopei* nauplii across a full range of salinities. The nauplii were exposed to increasing water salinities in increments of 5 ppt in a range of 5-30 ppt. Over a one-week period, nauplii mortality was recorded until all metamorphosed into cyprid or perished. Our analysis determined that nauplii survived better at high salinities.

Ref Number: 202

Section Number: 102

Name: Shelby Stoner

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. John Petrizzo, Professor John Wygand, Dr. Robert Otto

Life Sciences: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Effects of Acute Cupping Therapy on Balance, Flexibility and Muscular Strength

Abstract:

In the recent Rio Olympics, spectators witnessed round circles across the upper back of swimmer Michael Phelps and others. These circles were as the result of cupping therapy (CUP) received prior to competitive performances and drew widespread publicity, despite little scientific evidence to support the practice. Purpose: To evaluate the impact of acute CUP on muscular strength, balance and flexibility, 12 subjects (age 21.4 ± 1.2 , ht. 167.6 ± 8.4 cm, and body mass 71.6 ± 18.2 kg, 7♀) volunteered. Methods: Familiarization trials preceded CUP by 48 hrs and included all of the following unilateral tests: single foot balance with a sway index (SI) on the Biodex Balance System with unilateral trials for 20 seconds with 10 sec recovery repeated twice. Flexibility included two measures of passive hip range of motion by goniometer with the subject in the prone (hip extension [HE]) and supine (straight leg raise test of hamstring [HF]) positions. Hamstring/quadriceps muscle strength (MS) testing was conducted with a Biodex Isokinetic dynamometer (Watts = W) including five repetitions @ 60o/sec warm-up and 10 maximal repetitions at 120o/sec for the trial. Assessments were conducted within 15 minutes of CUP (PreC), as well as within 15 minutes (Post15) and 60 minutes post (Post 60) CUP. CUP required the application of 6 plastic cups applied at -14 PSI bilaterally for 10 minutes at 30 mm lateral of the vertical midline of the posterior thigh above the hamstring muscle group. Results: Statistical analysis by ANOVA ($p < .05$) with repeated measures revealed no significant difference among matched variables including: MS of 64.0, 62.0, & 59.4, and 63.8, 58.7, & 56.3 W; HE of 13.3, 13.4 & 13.8, and 12.3, 13.2, & 12.0 degree; HF of 67.4, 65.8, & 63.8, and 66.5, 63.8, & 64.3 degree: and SI of 0.94, 0.83, & 0.95 and 1.17, 0.96, & 0.76, for CUP and No CUP treatments, respectively. Conclusion: A single application of CUP did not yield changes in muscular strength, flexibility, balance

Ref Number: 204

Section Number: 102

Name: Navindra Tajeshwar

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Alexander Heyl

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Effect of Plant Hormone Cytokinin on the growth of the Green Algae *Chlorella vulgaris*

Abstract:

Millions of years ago aquatic plants began to conquer land. Accomplishing this incredible transition required many changes in growth and key regulating processes to adapt from the ocean to the new environment. In plants mediators of the process of growth and development are called phytohormones. One such class of phytohormones are cytokinins, which are adenine derived phytohormones that promote cell division and key developmental processes. Nitrogen-containing molecules such as adenine have been shown to augment plant growth, therefore it is not clear whether the full cytokinin's structure or the adenine portion is what increased growth of algae. This study aimed to gain insight into this uncertainty. The model aquatic plant *C. vulgaris* was used to examine the different effect of regular adenine or the cytokinin isopentenyl adenine (iP) in varying concentrations on growth. *C. vulgaris* was chosen for this experiment due to its apical growth allowing for easy measurement of growth and due to the belief that it is one of the closest living relative to the land plants. Preliminary research conducted indicated that both the adenine and isopentenyl adenine concentrations conferred growth although isopentenyl adenine's effect was more profound. Future research aims to extend such experiments to determine the difference between other cytokinins and adenine on growth of *C. vulgaris*.

Talks: Psychology (Grad)

Ref Number: 68

Section Number: 111

Name: Stephanie Ganor

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor M. Joy McClure

Psychology: Graduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Attachment, Stress, and Smartphones

Abstract:

The current study is investigating how stressful or anxiety-provoking situations interact with attachment styles to influence participants' use of their smartphones. Specifically, we are examining if insecure attachment is associated with an increased reliance on smartphones in general and whether they serve as sources of distraction or reassurance when experiencing negative emotions. Participants complete a websurvey measuring their attachment style and smartphone use, along with other distractor measures. In a follow-up lab session, participants are unobtrusively videotaped. Their smartphone usage is coded during a baseline waiting period, and then during a second stressful waiting period after receiving false feedback about personality flaws. Data collection is still ongoing. We expect to find that more insecure participants will report increased usage of and reliance on smartphones generally and during the baseline waiting period. Further we expect stress to exacerbate this effect. These results will help us understand the relationship between stress and smartphone usage.

Ref Number: 89

Section Number: 111

Name: Rachel Hartmann

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Carolyn Springer

Psychology: Graduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Risk and Resilience: Factors Influencing Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in Veterans

Abstract:

Risk and Resilience Factors (RRF) have been linked to the development, prognosis, and long-term sequelae of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Certain resilient attributes in particular appear to provide continuous protection against PTSD while positively contributing to Quality of Life (QOL) satisfaction. Exploring how RRF may influence the relationship between PTSD and QOL as well as their outcomes then, is an important psychological question. This study relied on the Veterans Survey dataset collected by the Pew Research Center which surveyed a national sample of 1,853 U.S. military veterans. Questions from the survey that were synonymous with items in the Deployment Risk and Resilience Inventory-2 (DRRI-2), the PTSD Checklist-Military Version (PCL-M), and the World Health Organization's Quality of Life Scale-BREF (WHOQOL-BREF) were used to analyze RRF, PTSD and QOL. Differences between the time and location of veterans service was examined by separating them into three groups based on having served before September 11, 2001 (Pre-9/11) or after (Post-9/11), and if they had been stationed in Iraq or Afghanistan (Post-9/11 I/A). Based on past research, it was hypothesized that 1) social support, traumatic experiences, and civilian readjustment would be among the RRF that predict PTSD; 2) correlations between PTSD and QOL would be explained by RRF; and 3) Post-9/11 I/A veterans would be the most negatively affected by PTSD.

Ref Number: 184

Section Number: 111

Name: Tanya Saraiya

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Denise Hien,

Dr. Aimee Campbell, Ph.D., Columbia University, Department of Psychiatry

Psychology: Graduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Model Minorities? Asian American Trauma and Drug Use

Abstract:

Aim: Asian Americans (AA) are the fastest growing racial and ethnic minority group in the USA with a projected size of 40.6 million in 2050. Research has documented increasing rates of substance use and some of the highest rates of traumatic exposure among this group, but little information is available on the relationship between posttraumatic symptoms (PTSS) and substance use. Further, given that shame is a culturally relevant variable implicated in the use of drugs and alcohol, it was also examined as a potential mediator of substance use. This study aimed to address the substantial research gaps on PTSS prevalence, substance use risk, and the relationship between the two among AA minority individuals. **Method:** AA participants (East AA=67%, South AA=14%, Southeast AA=17%, Multi-AA=2%) recruited from Amazon Mechanical Turks (N=102) completed a 45-minute online assessment of substance use, shame, and PTSS. Hierarchical linear regressions were used to test the association between PTSS and shame on substance use, and shame was examined as a mediator of PTSS and substance use. **Results:** PTSS was significantly associated with alcohol use ($\beta=0.28$, $t(98)=2.84$, $p=.005$) and drug use ($\beta=0.37$, $t(99)=3.84$, $p<.001$). Although PTSS was significantly associated with shame ($B=0.14$, $t(101)=8.24$, $p<.001$), shame was not associated with alcohol use ($\beta=-.033$, $t(97)=-0.27$, $p=.79$) or drug use ($\beta=-.14$, $t(97)=-1.12$, $p=.27$). Thus, shame was not a significant mediator of the relationship between PTSS and substance use. **Conclusions:** Findings replicate evidence in non-AA groups: PTSS is associated with greater drug and alcohol use. However, unlike research linking shame with substance use in other minority groups, this was not the case among this sample of AA. Shame may arise from trauma exposure, but it does not appear to lead directly to substance use. Research is needed to understand the risk and protective factors among AAs to inform the development of culturally-appropriate interventions.

Talks: Multidisciplinary I

Ref Number: 23

Section Number: 112

Name: Duke Bancic

Co-Authors: Estelle Miller, Amir Dharami

Faculty: Professor Laura Messano

Multidisciplinary: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Food and Longevity

Abstract:

How easy, important and vital it is to eat healthy.

Ref Number: 65

Section Number: 112

Name: Olivia Fohsz

Co-Authors: Brandon Buono, Gabriella Alaimo

Faculty: Professor Laura Messano

Multidisciplinary: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Getting Involved: Research on Leadership Opportunities and Success Outcomes in College Students

Abstract:

We will be presenting ways to be involved at Adelphi along with the benefits of doing so. We will share data that we have collected about the positive benefits of getting involved and how it helps with getting jobs and other opportunities in the future.

Ref Number: 125

Section Number: 112

Name: Lauren Mangiafreno

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Argie Agelarakis

Multidisciplinary: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Food as Art, Art as Food

Abstract:

The study of food, or Anthropology of Food, examines the way food is produced and prepared, the rituals and symbolisms associated with specific foods, what is good food and what is not, the cultural contexts, and the connections of what we eat and who we are. This presentation takes the study of food a step further and examines food from an artist's perspective. Several artists have published cookbooks (Salvador Dali and Andy Warhol) inspired by art. There is a current trend not only tasting good also being aesthetically pleasing to all our senses.

This presentation, a cookbook in PowerPoint format named, Effortless Cuisine, contains recipes for all meals of the day that can be prepared with only three simple ingredients inspired by the paintings of Jackson Pollock. This cookbook illustrates that delicious meals can be created by the combination of only a few low budget ingredients, geared towards individuals that have a love for abstract art, as well as those that have a love for great tasting, low budget food. The inspiration for these recipes came from Jackson Pollock's art, his artistic style and philosophy, that a great work of art can be created and appreciated with the use of only a handful of pure colors and a few simple tools.

Jackson Pollock is famously known as a major figure during the abstract expressionist art movement. His most famous works were painted using a gestural technique of drip painting. Pollock would use a paint gallon as his palette and a large paintbrush used by carpenters as his brush of choice. His effortless looking works inspired the basis of this cookbook. When analyzing his artwork, there are usually about three colors that stand out to the viewer. The fact that he was able to make breathtaking and unique artwork from a handful of basic colors is fascinating. His paintings were not only the inspiration for my recipes, but also for my accompanied artwork, created in mixed media, acrylic paint and water color.

Ref Number: 127

Section Number: 112

Name: Mon Marshall

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Associate Director of Employer Relations Karen Autry (Jaggar Community Fellows)

Multidisciplinary: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Addiction and the Human Brain

Abstract:

Daily stories about how drug addiction and abuse has ruined people's lives make it clear that illicit drug use is a serious problem in The United States of America. In Long Island specifically, illicit use of the opiates is a problem that is getting worse, with annual opiate overdose deaths in Nassau County being more than three times high in 2014 than 2004 (Baumgarten,2016). At the Cradle of Aviation Museum, using a program called Neurodome on Uniview Software, an interactive presentation on the brain and addiction was designed to be shown in the museums JetBlue Sky Planetarium. The target audience of this presentation is high school students and the purpose is to educate people on the interaction between drugs such as opioids and the brain; this presentation will provide students with a better understanding of the brain's reward pathway and the role the reward pathway plays in drug addiction. This will hopefully help reduce the number of people who abuse drugs and therefore reduce the number of drug related deaths.

Ref Number: 171

Section Number: 112

Name: Michelle Rappa

Co-Authors: Antoine Delalano

Josuely Vicioso

Faculty: Professor Laura Messano

Multidisciplinary: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Equal Pay is the Right Way

Abstract:

Since the early 1970's, gender wage gap has been prevalent in many working fields. As minimum wage increases and salary expectations therefore increase, the gap becomes wider. Why should there be a difference in pay if the applying female possesses the same abilities and qualifications as her male counterpart? The main goal of this presentation is to educate on the inequality of wages based on gender and to help motivate others to advocate for equal pay.

Talks: Nursing and Health Care

Ref Number: 26

Section Number: 113

Name: Rose Bazile

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Rose Bazile

Nursing and Healthcare: Graduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Benefits of non-polluting stoves on Maternal and Child Health in Haiti

Abstract:

Nonpolluting stoves are of great interest in Haiti due to health and environmental degradation created by charcoal production and wood-burning cookstoves. Incomplete combustion of wood produces soot, a microscopic black particle that causes several health problems. Women and children are most exposed. Soot pollution causes low birth weight, perinatal mortality, acute and chronic respiratory and eye diseases. Use of nonpolluting stoves such as ethanol, biogas and solar ovens prevents domestic indoor and outdoor air pollution. Such use can help stop exposure to toxic fumes, provide business opportunities, allow more family time and reduce cutting down of trees.

In a study of five women in the Southeast Haiti commune of Cotes de Fer, the women used two biogas digesters and five solar ovens in place of wood and charcoal cookstoves. They reported they coughed less at night and their eyes were not burning or red. They also spent less money on cooking fuels and did not have to search for wood. One woman used her solar oven to bake cakes for sale.

Non-polluting cooking technologies have been proved to be effective in other developing countries. Larger studies will be needed to examine use and acceptability in Haiti of various cookstove technologies on a broader scale, including their affordability. This would include introducing technologies, teaching their use, documenting use in cooking and recording results in relation to changes in health. We hypothesize that adoption by Haitians of new technologies will protect their lives and contribute to protecting Haiti from harmful environmental disasters.

Ref Number: 153

Section Number: 113

Name: Patrick O'Connell, RN

Co-Authors: Stacy Daloia, RN, Clova Crisp, RN

Faculty: Professor Akhtar Ghassemi

Nursing and Healthcare: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Psychological Impact of Diabetes Awareness and Improving Self-Management

Abstract:

Objective: Research was conducted to identify if Diabetes Mellitus II (DM II) have better self-care management with or without education to maintain normal hemoglobin A1C's (HbA1c). Method: Reviews of literature from nursing data bases (CINAHL and ProQuest Central) with the terms diabetes, HbA1c , qualitative and quantitative were used. Literature supported how participants perceived DM II and how participants respond to self-management with and without health education.

Results: The literature search located 7 articles from CINAHL and 26 articles from ProQuest central. A total of 6 articles were selected that met our objective. Additional information obtained from Center of Disease Control 2016 (CDC, 2016).

Conclusion: All of the articles concluded that there are psychological aspects that may affect optimal self-care management. How participants view support systems, self-identification with disease, and health professional roles in influencing self-management outcomes. Studies show that more needs to be researched on diet control, lifestyle changes, individual focused education, and developing collaborative patient/healthcare professional relationships.

Keywords: diabetes, support systems, self-management, psychological, HbA1c

Ref Number: 155

Section Number: 113

Name: Okechukwu Ogbutor

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Maria Pilar-Martin

Nursing and Healthcare: Graduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: The Association between African American Men and Homophobia and Its Influence on Their Attitudes Toward Colorectal Cancer Screenings

Abstract:

Background: Health disparities amongst minority groups have always been apparent but despite improvements in technology the differences between racial and ethnic minority groups and health care quality continues to lag. Studies have shown that African Americans (AA) have higher colorectal cancer mortality rates compared with all racial/ethnic groups (Brittain et. Al. 2016). Currently, the clear majority of interventions have been tailored to address income and knowledge; there is a divide related to attitudes and beliefs especially regarding homophobia within the AA community. For instance, Huebner et. al. (2002) posited that internalized homophobia and society's anti-homosexual sentiments may be a contributing factor to HIV-related risk behavior; in turn, homophobia is potentially a contributing factor to preventive screening methods. The purpose of this qualitative study is to identify specific attitudes and beliefs that may be impeding preventive screenings within the AA community. A focus group of 12 AA participants from a FQHC located in Central Brooklyn was facilitated. The participants were recruited following the ACS's guidelines for screenings; Inclusion criteria: ages 50 and older and individuals previously having a Colonoscopy were excluded from the focus group. The focus group sessions were conducted from April 2016 to May 2016. The results of the study are still pending due to analysis still being in progress. This study can be utilized to help enhance knowledge regarding unconscious barriers to access of colon cancer screenings and furthermore the results can be applied to current community based interventions to bolster their efficacy.

Ref Number: 213

Section Number: 113

Name: Stella Uwechia

Co-Authors: None

Faculty: Professor Thomas Virgona

Dr Ulrich Rosa

Nursing and Healthcare: Graduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Is E-prescribing Succeeding in the Fight Against Medication Errors in Hospital Settings?

Abstract:

Is E-prescribing Succeeding in the Fight Against Medication Errors in Hospital Settings?

According to the National Coordinating Council for Medication Error Reporting and Prevention NCCMERP, medication errors is defined as “any preventable event that may cause or lead to inappropriate medication use or patient harm while the medication is in the control of the health care professional, patient or consumer. Such event may be related to professional practice, healthcare products, procedures and system, including prescribing....” Hospitals settings are usually the larger health service centers of most populations when compared to ambulatory centers. In ambulatory care, medication errors are mostly linked to wrong dosage and inadequate monitoring unlike in-patients care where multiple links such as inaccuracy of the hospital's EHR system, medication prescribing, preparation & dispensing, administration, and monitoring may all lead to medication errors.

This study attempts to provide a cohesive literature review on the how medication errors in hospital settings differ from medications errors outside hospital. It investigates the expectations and roles of e-prescribing as used within the hospital and rates its success against these expectations/roles in reducing medication error. The focus of this study is on implications for the USA.

Methodology uses is MEDLINE and EMBASE searches to identify subjective and objective reviews published between 2013 and 2016 that examined the effectiveness of e prescribing as a tool in the fight against medication errors in the USA hospitals. Findings indicate that a much more complex process is involved with e-prescribing in hospitals. The various steps of clinical care and multi dimensions levels of e-RX including hospital pharmacy management makes for lower success rate in hospital settings than in private or ambulatory services.

Ref Number: 214

Section Number: 113

Name: Isabella Valadares

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Rowland Ramdass, adjunct Professor School of Nursing

Nursing and Healthcare: Graduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Early discharge post angioplasty.

Abstract:

Background: With the advent of newer technology such as radial approach, sealing devices for groin access during PCI. Also newer antiplatelete therapy such as effient and prasugrel causing less incidence of acute stent thrombosis, more hospitals are developing protocols to send certain patients home after having their PCI. This approach results in a cost savings for hospitals and increase access to scare telemetry beds for patients waiting in the ED to be admitted. The issue is that selecting the appropriate patient for same day discharge can be challenging.

Purpose: The purpose of this project was to review the literature and create a same day discharge eligibility protocol to help assist the cath lab staff in selecting appropriate patients to be discharged.

Design: The presenters of this project did an extensive literature review to determine which patients are eligible for same day discharge. A check list consisting of major and minor criterion was created using evidence in the literature. Once this list was created feedback from the director and all stakeholders including attendings, fellows, nurses and administrators were allowed to add their input.

A final version was printed and added to every patient who met the criteria for same day discharge. When patients arrived for their procedures the nurse practitioners discussed with each patient their eligibly for same day discharge.

Methods: Search terms, PCI discharge, and early discharge after PCI, PCI complications were entered into proquest, google scholar and cinhal resulting in 15 articles relating to same day discharge and complications of PCI.

Results: A total of 15 articles were appraised for this project based on the authors' recommendations' for patients which can be safely discharged home same day after angioplasty. The presenters created a check list of major and minor criteria.

Talks: Social Sciences I

Ref Number: 10

Section Number: 114

Name: Raquel Adler

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Melanie Bush

Other Social Sciences: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Exploring the Role of Race within the Immigration Influx in Italy and the United States

Abstract:

Racism is not just limited to the United States; it is a global epidemic. Along with this global epidemic, there has also been another issue polarizing our globe: immigration. In my presentation, I am going to be discussing the historical role of race globally, with an area of focus on racism in Italy in comparison to the United States. I am going to be exploring racism depicted in current Italian media and the role of race in the European country, in contrast to our nation. I am mainly going to be focusing on the current immigration influx in Italy and contrasting its ideas with our current president's views on immigration, and the current state of immigration in our society. Both the United States and Italy have an extremely long history with racism, and this presentation will prove that the issue is still alive in both nations, and the current pressing immigration crisis is truly bringing everything to its boiling point.

Ref Number: 13

Section Number: 114

Name: Omar Alem

Co-Authors: Vlada Seminaga

Faculty: Professor Laura Messano

Other Social Sciences: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: The Financial Crimes of the 20th Century

Abstract:

Our presentation will consist of financial crimes in the 20th century. We will research and discuss the various crimes that had occurred throughout the 21st century such as Bernard Madoff, Hollywood's "Wolf of Wall Street," WorldCom, etc. We will focus on what happened and what has happened throughout the years to prevent financial crimes. We will also explore the charges and regulatory offenses that these individuals have faced.

Ref Number: 38

Section Number: 114

Name: Luke Colle

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Associate Professor Traci Levy

Other Social Sciences: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: The Philosophical Greatness & Disappointing Reality of Minimum Wage Reform

Abstract:

This project contrasts egalitarian and libertarian theoretical analyses on the 2016 Raise the Wage Act in order to determine whether it is a just bill with a just cause. More specifically, it examines the ideas of John Rawls and Friedrich Hayek on: liberty, just law, distributive justice, and the freedoms of contract and private property. It then compares the philosophers' opinions to conclusions derived from Constitution of the United States, the closest thing to a fundamental expression of American political values. It concludes that, while Rawls presents a much stronger ideological argument than Hayek, studies suggest that the Raise the Wage Act may be self-defeating. Therefore, we ought to seek a more prudent solution to the problems of poverty and inequality.

Ref Number: 46

Section Number: 114

Name: Christina DeBlasio

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Prof. Argiro Agelarakis

Other Social Sciences: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Religious Lies and Superstitions: The Loss of Knowledge and Women Healers During the Middle Ages

Abstract:

Throughout the late 14th century and spanning until the late 17th-18th century, the fear of witchcraft led to the widespread arrest of millions. European male propagation of hate and fear caused the subsequent torture and death of thousands of people, mainly women. The witch hunts that took place in the western world were put forth by the Roman Catholic Church and their inquisitors, which focused on religious lies and superstition. What was the significance of the church and the emerging male dominated field of medicine/healers? The witches were healers whose knowledge of the use of medicinal plants and herbs to treat the ill and wounded became the church's obsession, spinning tales based on folklore to victimize and abolish these healers, calling them spawns of satan. They were blamed for plagues, disasters, illness, and other things like bad crops. The trials and the executions began to dwindle down in the 17th century. However, the cultural impact and the social reverberations are still felt in the world today. Through the loss of these healers we lost access to natural remedies and with this loss also came a greater divide that women were not meant to be anywhere near the medical field. The goal of this research through visual art and an oral presentation is to show what a lasting impact the loss of these women/witches, who are today known as midwives or doulas, have on American/westernized society. The significance of this research will show the divide between alternative medicine vs. American medicine and women vs. men in the medical field.

Ref Number: 104

Section Number: 114

Name: Chitralkha Kar

Co-Authors: Stefan

Faculty: Laura Messano

Other Social Sciences: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: How Robert .B.Willumstad School of Business prepares students for professional world

Abstract:

We will discuss how the business faculty helps the Adelphi business students towards the path of success. We will show the record of number of internship fairs, networking events and other leadership programs are hold every semester for training and preparing business students to enter the professional world smoothly. We will discuss our progress by showing the rate of students obtaining a job after their internship by providing how many students after graduation obtain internships.

As part of this work, we are implementing standard techniques for distinguishing the varieties of business firms that come in our school for recruitment like nonprofit organizations, accounting firms, auditing firm, multinational companies, law firms etc. We will also find out whether the companies are satisfied with our students by measuring the number of times each company comes back to us for hiring.

Talks: Social Sciences II

Ref Number: 62

Section Number: 115

Name: Tamar Epps

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Jacqueline Johnson

Other Social Sciences: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Gender, Delinquency, and Education

Abstract:

Black adolescent girls are being targeted by zero-tolerance policies which lead to them being disproportionately pushed out of schools and increases their involvement with the juvenile justice system. In the state of New York, Black girls are disciplined and suspended 10 times higher than their white female counterparts and face expulsion 53 times higher. Simultaneously, there is a crisis in the classroom that black adolescent girls are suffering from academic achievement gaps. I draw on the work of Sherman and Black (2015) which finds that black girls have been exposed to violence either as victims or witnesses suffer from higher rates of PTSD, depression, anxiety, and substance use. The goal of this paper is to discuss the impact of environmental conditions on the educational achievement and social outcomes of adolescent black girls. My hypothesis is that black adolescent girls suffer from emotional stress and microaggressions from schools and neighborhoods that impact their achievements in the classroom and social outcomes. Moreover, their social and emotional needs are not being met in schools that prioritize discipline over educational attainment and counseling. I advance an interdisciplinary approach to unpack the environmental and educational factors that facilitate black adolescent girls' disproportionate involvement in the juvenile justice system.

Ref Number: 98

Section Number: 115

Name: Pedro Izquierdo

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Simon-Alegre

Other Social Sciences: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: The Failed Anti Corrupt Policies of Pena Nieto

Abstract:

Mexico's PRI party (Spanish acronym for the Institutional Revolutionary Party) came back to power after Enrique Peña Nieto won the presidential elections in 2012. At the beginning of his six-year administration, he said that the "new PRI" would take new measures to fight corruption in Mexico and planned to make the country a safe and secure place. But the major challenges that he has faced so far in his presidential term such as the recent human rights abuse incidents like the Ayotzinapa case, corruption accusations to some politicians, the real estate scandals that first lady Angelica Rivera has got herself into, and the rise of high crime rates has plummeted his popularity rate to 23 percent. This research paper supported by articles from media outlets, scholarly articles, and print books written both in English and Spanish. This article has no intentions of publishing biased information nor does it favor one side over the other, it's only purpose is to analyze corruption-related obstacles that have happened during his six-year mandate so far and why many people want him to leave office and create awareness on corruption and impunity. Besides covering information on Peña Nieto's actual situation, the paper will also compare and contrast the PRI's background in some points during its seven decade rule with the present. Most importantly, it will cover how his anti-corrupt policies have failed to provide the effective laws are supposed to help Mexican people in every way possible.

Ref Number: 99

Section Number: 115

Name: Laura Jacobson

Co-Authors: Lynne Hundhammer

Faculty: Professor Anagnostis Agelarakis

Other Social Sciences: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Effective Preservation of Skeletal Remains and Conservation Efforts in Crete, Greece

Abstract:

This presentation aims to demonstrate proper techniques for the careful preservation of human skeletal remains and effective conservation methods used at the Aposelemis burial ground in Crete, Greece. This site dates to back the 5th Millennium BCE and is the first formal Neolithic burial ground to be discovered in Crete. An anthropological team from Adelphi University worked alongside a team of conservators in Crete during the 2013-2016 summer sessions to carefully excavate and examine the skeletal material discovered. Further analysis continued after returning to Adelphi University, which provided valuable insights into aspects of daily life and culture found in this population, such as funerary customs and common paleopathological traits. Due to the taphonomic conditions present at excavation, much of the skeletal material was found encrusted in salt deposits and sediments. Over a period of a year and a half, remains were carefully cleaned to reveal additional information. Also included in this presentation will be a comparison of initial observations and data collected after further curatorial efforts.

Ref Number: 111

Section Number: 115

Name: Matt Klein

Co-Authors: Scott Goldsmith, Brett Campos and Kamal Dhillon

Faculty: Laura Messano

Other Social Sciences: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: NFL crimes and how it affect their careers

Abstract:

We will delineate a presentation regarding a topic that is all too apparent in the realm of sports as a whole. We will concentrate on heinous crimes that star NFL Players have committed which impacted not only their professional lives along with their respective franchises for which they played, but also their personal lives at home. Such players that we will research and hone on are OJ Simpson, Michael Vick, etc. We will present individual statistics of these players and how they outperformed other players on the team, and how certain crimes such as larceny, domestic violence, and even murder impacted these players and the franchises for which they were an integral part of. We will hone on star players from as early as 2000- current time. This topic is intriguing, especially to those who watch football and are advocates for these star players. It is important that we present this to those whom watch football and are fans of these players to show how certain crimes led to untimely consequences ranging from community service hours to life in prison.

Ref Number: 124

Section Number: 115

Name: Kyle Maddock

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Laura Messano

Other Social Sciences: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: A College Student's Cheat Sheet to Long-term Goal Setting

Abstract:

Stop telling yourself you'll start after college, after this semester, in 2 months. Start today. The goals that are most important to us are the ones we seem to have the toughest time achieving. This isn't because we don't want to achieve them, it's just simply that we don't recognize the tools we already have to put these ideas into plan and keep them going long term. The realization that we have everything we need to put processes into place to move toward these goals is empowering. Being cognizant of the full power we have to break barriers and achieve what we want is the first step. Once we're aware of this. We act on it.

Talks: Social Work I (Grad)

Ref Number: 19

Section Number: 116

Name: Sarah Avery

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Wahiba Abu-Ras

Social Work: Graduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Post-Trump-Stress-Disorder (PTSD): Decreasing Social Isolation and Promoting Social Justice for Muslim Americans

Abstract:

Rationale: Anti-Muslim rhetoric in American presidential campaigns has emerged as a controversial issue since 9/11, when politicians began to view Muslims as a threat to American national security. Although the current political climate has intensified hate against Muslims, anti-Muslim political rhetoric resurfaced during the 2016 election campaign. Republican presidential candidates capitalized on Islamophobia, promising to protect the US from further attacks, turning their campaigns into an alarming fear of Islam and Muslims. Although there is a large body of research on perceived discrimination and health, research on Islamophobia and its impact on mental health is sparse. Since Islamophobia is an emerging concept in the social sciences, examining its impact on Muslims Americans' mental health sheds light on this population's wellbeing within a specific current sociopolitical context.

Objectives: (a) to assess the Post Trump Stress Disorder (PTSD) and the impact Islamophobia has on Muslim-American Mental health; (b) to assess perceived safety, and quality of Muslim life over a 12-months period; (c) to examine the challenges of and responses to religious based discrimination.

Methods: A cross-sectional web-based survey questionnaire was used to collect data from 1131 Muslim-Americans. We used two standardized scales: The Perceived Religious Discrimination (PRDS) (Rippy & Newman, 2008) adapted from the Race-Related Stressor Scale (Loo et al., 2001), We used the Survey of Coping Profile Endorsed (SCOPE- 36 items) (Matheson & Anisman, 2003)

Conclusions and Implication: Muslim-Americans are feeling increasingly unsafe in this country despite migrating here seeking political, social, and emotional freedom. As social workers, it behooves us to address the three grand challenges this study touches on: eradicating social isolation, social responses to a changing environment, and achieving equal opportunity.

Ref Number: 40

Section Number: 116

Name: Joanna Contreras-Schwartz

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Subadra Panchanadeswaran, Ph.D, MSW

Social Work: Graduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Workplace Violence in Substance abuse settings: Experiences of Social Workers and Implications for Policy and Practice

Abstract:

Workplace violence is described by the United States Department of Labor as any act or threat of physical violence, harassment, intimidation, or other threatening or disruptive behaviors that occur at work (BLS, 2010). Data have revealed that in the field of healthcare, the risk of violence is higher than those employed in the private sector. In 1999, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) found healthcare workers were assaulted at a rate of 8.3 per 10,000 workers compared to private sector workers at 2 per every 10,000. In 2010, the BLS reported 11,370 healthcare and/or social assistance workers were victims of assault, a 13% increase from reported data in 2009 (BLS, 2010).

The current study explored incidents and threats of workplace violence (WPV) experienced personally by social workers working in substance abuse settings. This study aimed to gain understanding of individuals' experiences as well as how these experiences affected them professionally and at a personal level. The study specifically addressed effects of WPV including job satisfaction and intention to leave, burnout, experiences of traumatic stress or growth, and help seeking and coping behaviors of those who have had a personal experience of WPV. The study also underscored social workers' perceptions of safety at work and the procedures that can enhance their sense of safety. Finally, the study examined social workers' perceptions, experiences, limitations and observations of existing organizational policies and procedures.

Ref Number: 66

Section Number: 116

Name: Francine Frey

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Ohiro Oni-Eseleh

Social Work: Graduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: The Lived Experience of Women Post-Incarceration

Abstract:

This paper will explore the lived experiences of women post incarceration and the impact that incarceration has had on their lives, as well as the struggles that they face reintegrating back into society. The United States has the highest incarceration rate in the world. The U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics reports that over 2 million people are incarcerated in the U.S. on any given day, which includes state and federal prisons, county jails and immigration detention centers. In terms of community supervision post- conviction, 1 in every 109 adult females are on either probation or parole. The women who are involved with the criminal justice system are mothers to over 1 million children. Female inmates are the fastest growing inmate population, which increased by 45% between the years 1999-2011. Recidivism rates for females are 40% nationally, compared to the national average of 48% of all inmate's re-arrest rates over their lifetimes. Taking into consideration that the female inmate population is increasing two times faster than the male population, an examination of their lived experiences is necessary to meet the needs of this quickly growing population. When a female is arrested and incarcerated, they leave behind families, and often young children, who are dependent upon a mother's emotional support. The impact on a mother to leave behind her children is traumatic. Taking into consideration that majority of women who are incarcerated reports histories of trauma, incarceration itself can be a source of re-traumatizing these women. The purpose of this study is to share the lived experiences of women who have experienced incarceration to initiate policy and services for a population in our criminal justice system that is not only on the rise, but in need of advanced policies to meet their needs.

Session B

Poster: Psychology

Ref Number: 3

Section Number: 201

Name: Jenisa Caban

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Robert Bornstein

Psychology: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Sex Bias in Personality Disorders

Abstract:

To better comprehend a deep-rooted societal and professional issue, the present study attempts to assess sex bias in personality disorder (PD) diagnosis. Though clinicians and practitioners undergo rigorous training to be more conscientious and vigilant with their own preconceptions, professionals are still vulnerable to bias in psychiatric diagnosis based on the patient's gender, ethnicity, age, and other factors. The available evidence on gender related differences has historically shown males as having higher instances of some personality disorders (i.e., antisocial, obsessive-compulsive, and narcissistic), while females have typically been characterized as having higher instances of others (i.e., borderline, dependent, and histrionic). Despite the significant amount of research conducted in this area, there has never been a study that synthesizes extant findings in this area, assessing the magnitude and direction of sex bias effect sizes across a range of PDs. Using meta-analytic techniques, we synthesized sixteen relevant studies and utilized statistical methods to transform sex bias estimates from each study into Cohen's d , representing the magnitude and direction of sex bias across raters. Based on the DSM-5 descriptions of sex differences in PD prevalence rates, we hypothesized that sex differences in personality pathology will tend to occur for certain PDs but not others. Results indicated that diagnosticians are more likely to assign diagnoses of schizoid, schizotypal, antisocial, and narcissistic PD when a patient is male, and more likely to assign diagnoses of histrionic and borderline PD when the patient is female. Clinical and empirical implications of these findings are discussed. Keywords: diagnosis, sex bias, gender differences, personality disorder

Ref Number: 21

Section Number: 201

Name: TRISTAN BAHARALLY

Co-Authors: HAJJERA CHEEMA,

ALEXANDRIA FISCHETTI

FAHESA FRANCOIS

ANGELA SCHICKLING,

SHERIVA SHAVUO,

VICTORIA SILVA,

ASHLEY N WORTHEY,

Faculty: Associate Professor Carolyn M. Springer

Psychology: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Research Showcase: Student Projects from Practicum in Experimental Psychology (398-001) FALL 2016

Abstract:

Practicum in Experimental Psychology, an interactive capstone experience for undergraduate psychology majors, builds upon students' knowledge of research methodology and statistics and provides them with a venue for independently designing and conducting their own research study. This poster presents the results of student research projects for fall 2016. Students will discuss their research designs and findings from studies which span a variety of areas in the field including developmental psychology, personality, social psychology, industrial organizational psychology, educational and health psychology.

Ref Number: 28

Section Number: 201

Name: Tina Beahm

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Carolyn Springer

Psychology: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Consumer Health Knowledge: Does it Affect the Quality of Life?

Abstract:

The correlational study investigates how behavior change moderates the relationship between consumer health knowledge and quality of life. Consumer health knowledge may have detrimental and/or beneficial consequences to the population. Lack of knowledge in consumer products may lead individuals to purchase products that are more detrimental to their health rather than beneficial. This is a common occurrence in the fitness industry; many people believe they will be fit in 30 days, but everyone is individualistic. The purpose of this study is to examine how consumer health knowledge may be affecting individuals' quality of life. This is the first study of its kind that is examining behavior change as a moderating variable between consumer health knowledge and quality of life. We expect to find that those with a higher consumer health IQ will also have higher quality of life ratings when compared to those with a lower consumer health IQ who have a lower quality of life rating. Additionally, we expect that behavior change will moderate the directionality of the two hypothesized correlations. To examine these hypotheses participants were recruited within and outside of Adelphi University, and provided with an online survey assessing consumer health knowledge (e.g. Consumer Health IQ Questionnaire), quality of life (e.g. Quality of Life Scale- Version 2), and behavior change (e.g. Rhode Island Change Assessment).

Keywords: consumer health, quality of life, behavior change.

Ref Number: 55

Section Number: 201

Name: TIFFANY DETHWICK

Co-Authors: KAYLA, ATTLIO

ALEXANDRA, APUZZA,

TIFFANY, AUPONT,

KRISTINA, BORCHERS,

JOHN, FERRIGNO,

CASEY, FORDHAM,

JACQUELINE, JAHELKA,

VICTORIA, KHAIMOVA,

JESSICA, LUND,

AMANDA, OLIVEIRA,

EKATERINA G, ORLIC,

ROSINA G, PRISCO,

LIANA, RODRIGUEZ,

ONICA,

Faculty: Associate Professor Carolyn M. Springer

Psychology: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Investigative Panthers: Student Projects from Practicum in Experimental Psychology (398-004)
SPRING 2017

Abstract:

An interactive culminating class for undergraduate psychology majors, Practicum in Experimental Psychology, provides students with an opportunity to independently design and conduct their own research study. Students' prior knowledge of research methodology and statistics is utilized. This poster presents the on-going research projects of students enrolled in Section 004 of this class in Spring 2017. Students will discuss their progress to date in devising, implementing and analyzing data from their research studies which span a variety of areas in the field including developmental psychology, social psychology, sports psychology, educational psychology, personality, health psychology, and cognitive psychology.

Ref Number: 76

Section Number: 201

Name: Guilise Gondre

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Devin Thornburg

Psychology: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Participatory Action Research: Increasing Graduation Rates in Marginalized Populations

Abstract:

The United States educational system consistently experiences significant disparities across race and gender. In 2013, the four-year high school graduation rate was the lowest for Black males when compared to Latino and White males. The most prevalent gap, however, is between White and Black males. Studies have been carried out to better understand this issue and identify factors which may play a role. Researchers have found correlates with academic achievement which include parental and instructor motivation, socioeconomic status as well as spirituality. Although there is an abundance of literature on academic disparities, there are only a handful which work to understand the Black male, alone. This study uses participatory action research in an American, northeast high school which holds a low-graduation rate. It opens discussion among the students to enhance understanding of what may help and/or hurt their academic success. There was a common thread of what drove success as well as failure.

Ref Number: 79

Section Number: 201

Name: Amanda Goodwin

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Denise Hien

Psychology: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Relationship of the Age of Trauma Exposure and Psychological Well-Being

Abstract:

Traumatic exposure has been shown to influence levels of anxiety (Dückers & Brewin, 2016), resiliency (Bonanno, 2004), and interpersonal functioning (Karatzias et al., 2017), however, few studies have examined whether the age at which a traumatic event occurs influences this relationship. Some have identified that early childhood abuse has severe and negative outcomes (Grasso, Dierkhising, Branson, Ford, & Lee, 2016), whereas for others, traumatic exposure in childhood leads to greater resiliency in comparison to exposures in adulthood (Miller-Graff & Howell, 2015). This study examines the relationship between traumatic severity, age of exposure, and psychological well-being. We first examine the differences in resiliency, anxiety, and interpersonal functioning across three groups: trauma-exposed individuals with post-traumatic stress symptoms (PTSS), trauma-exposed individuals with no PTSS, and healthy controls. Second, we examine how age moderates these relationships. Psychology students from a local university are recruited from an online software, SONA Systems, for a larger study. Eligible participants are invited to complete an online 45-minute Qualtrics survey assessing demographics, trauma exposure, and general psychological functioning. Trauma severity, resiliency, anxiety, and interpersonal functioning will be assessed through six measures. Data from participants (N = 100) will be analyzed with SPSS using 3X2 (group X age) ANOVAS. The findings will be discussed in relation to developmental models for understanding resilience, anxiety, and interpersonal function in trauma exposed individuals.

Ref Number: 93

Section Number: 201

Name: Eric Homburger

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Carolyn Springer Ph.D

Psychology: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: How Relationships in Sport between Athletes, Teammates and Coaches, Impact on the Field Behavior

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to research how relationships between teammates and coaches impact athletes' behavior on the field, in Division II and Division III collegiate soccer. The present research also aims to identify what types of relationships create a more positive athletic environment, while identifying what types of relationships are conducive to aggressive behaviors in their respective sport. Athletes from various Colleges and Universities across the United States participated in this study. All participants were given a three-part online survey: a self-made measure, the CART-Q, and a modified version of the CART-Q for teammates. The researchers made four hypotheses: 1) negative relationships between athletes, teammates and coaches will lead to increasingly violent actions on the field, while positive relationships will lead to more aggressive behavior, due to external motivational factors. 2) athletes who report positive associations with their coach will have more positive relationships with their teammates. 3) female athletes will report better relationships with their coaches, while males will report better relationships with their teammates. 4) the teammate relationship will be seen as more important to the athletes than the athlete-coach relationship.

Ref Number: 94

Section Number: 201

Name: Joanna Hurley

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Laura Brumariu

Psychology: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Disorganization in adolescence: Contribution of mother-adolescent role-confusion to adolescent depressive symptoms

Abstract:

Models of adolescent depressive symptoms posit a key role of disturbances in parent-child relationships (e.g., Brumariu & Kerns, 2010). Little is known about the association between disorganized attachment in adolescence and depressive symptoms, and few studies have examined role-confusion, a type of disturbance in parent-child relationships (Madigan et al., 2015). This study evaluated overall disorganization and three specific aspects of disorganization in relation to adolescent depression. Participants were 113 low-to-moderate income adolescents [M(SD) = 19.9 (1.57) years] and their mothers. Adolescents completed measures of depression and interviews assessing disorganization, hostile-helplessness, and adolescents' perceptions of mothers' emotional role-confusion and instrumental role-confusion. Videotaped conflict discussions between mothers and adolescents were coded for three aspects of disorganization (disorientation, punitive behavior, and caregiving/role-confusion). Results showed that adolescents' perceptions of emotional role-confusion with their mother, but not instrumental role-confusion, was significantly related to their depressive symptoms. Adolescents showing higher levels of a lack of resolution of loss or trauma and higher levels of hostile-helpless representations on the AAI exhibited higher levels of depression. All three aspects of disorganization (punitive, disoriented, and role-confused) were significantly associated with adolescents' depressive symptoms. A hierarchical regression analysis showed that only the caregiving/role-confused interaction remained as a unique predictor of depressive symptoms in adolescence; only the behaviorally observed role-confusion was uniquely related to depressive symptoms when taken in account all aspects of disorganization. Results point to the importance of addressing the behavioral manifestations of role-confusion in the parent-adolescent relationship when working with adolescents at risk for depression.

Ref Number: 102

Section Number: 201

Name: Fallon Kane

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Robert Bornstein

Psychology: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Interpersonal dependency and therapeutic outcome: A meta-analytic review

Abstract:

It is already well-established that dependency affects the nature of interpersonal relationships. So how does this effect apply when the relationship is a therapeutic one? This study used meta-analytic techniques to examine this, assessing the impact of therapeutic modality, diagnosis, dependency measure, and assessment method on the dependency—therapeutic outcome relationship. Thirty-three published studies (49 effect sizes; overall $N = 3,807$) examining the dependency—therapeutic outcome relationship were obtained. High levels of dependency were associated with more positive therapeutic outcome in psychodynamic therapy ($d = 0.24$, Combined $Z = 2.54$, $p < .006$), but not cognitive-behavioral therapy ($d = 0.05$, Combined $Z = -0.40$, ns), and were actually associated with a less positive outcome in pharmacological treatment ($d = -0.26$, Combined $Z = -3.16$, $p < .001$). Other moderators of the dependency—therapeutic outcome link included patient diagnosis (high levels of dependency were linked with more positive outcome for patients presenting with anxiety disorders, but not those with depression), outcome measure (high levels of dependency were associated with significantly greater improvement in global functioning, but not symptom reduction) and dependency measure (high levels of dependency were linked with more positive outcomes in the dependency measure was cognitive or atheoretical in nature). These results contribute to a growing body of literature examining moderating effects of personality on treatment process and outcome. Theoretical and clinical implications are discussed, and suggestions for further research are outlined.

Ref Number: 106

Section Number: 201

Name: Yocheved Keren

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Michael O'Loughlin

Psychology: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: An Investigation of PTSD Among Military Veterans Exposed to Combat

Abstract:

In this study I examined PTSD in combat veterans. I looked at some of their major traumatic experiences during combat and how they dealt with combat stresses at the time, and how they dealt with their combat trauma when they were discharged from the military and attempted to transition back to civilian life. I chose to study this topic because PTSD is becoming more understood and accepted in many areas but not as much among the military personnel, who have been in combat. I wanted to gain a deeper understanding on combat trauma and hope it will help future mental health professionals supporting combat veterans. Participants consisted of five combat veterans who had been deployed to Iraq or Afghanistan at least once. All participants had been diagnosed with PTSD after their discharge from the military. The interview had three sections; the first section discussed their family background, what led them to join the military, and what their initial experience in the military was like. The next part discussed their traumatic experiences in combat, how they dealt with it, and how they dealt with their trauma when they were discharged from the military. The last part of the interview discussed what resources helped them most, and what they would recommend to future veterans. In my poster I will present a preliminary analysis of data from the interviews.

Ref Number: 115

Section Number: 201

Name: Fernando Krause

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Michael Moore

Psychology: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: A Comparison Between Brazilians and Americans on the Relationships Among Emotion-Regulation, Coping and Life Satisfaction.

Abstract:

The current study compared Brazilians and Americans with regard to coping, emotion regulation, satisfaction with life, and self-esteem to see how these variables were related. Previous research demonstrated that emotional well-being would play a more significant role in the prediction of satisfaction with life for those living in individualist cultures, like the United States, rather than in collectivist ones, like Brazil (Suh, Diener, Oishi & Triandis, 1998). Individualistic cultures are characterized by societies that place a high value on their independence, rather than giving priority to the norms of their in-groups. In contrast, in collectivist cultures, people are more interdependent within their in-groups, and they tend to set goals in a collective way. We compared two samples, Brazilians, and Americans, with a total of 145 participants. The Brazilian sample consisted of 89 participants (61 female) who were recruited through social media and in their college classes. The American sample consisted of 56 participants (47 female) who were recruited from a university in the northeastern U.S. Both samples answered on-line surveys, in their native languages, that included demographic questions and measures of life satisfaction, self-esteem, emotion regulation, coping, positive and negative affect. Results showed that life satisfaction was correlated with self-esteem to an equal extent in all samples, contradicting previous results. However, Brazilians scored higher in Suppression and Americans scored higher in Reappraisal. Suppression was negatively correlated, and Reappraisal was positively correlated, with life satisfaction in the American sample. In the Brazilian sample, neither emotion regulation strategy was correlated with life satisfaction. Moreover, the only coping mechanisms that had a significant correlation with life satisfaction in the Brazilian sample were Denial and Self-Blame.

Ref Number: 123

Section Number: 201

Name: Sarah Mace-Rodon

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Joel Weinberger

Psychology: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UNCONSCIOUS THOUGHTS ON A COLLEGE MAJOR AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS IN THAT MAJOR

Abstract:

Unconscious thoughts have been at the forefront of psychodynamic psychology. This researcher is under the impression that unconscious thoughts can shape behavior to lead us to succeed or fail academically. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship of implicit and explicit thoughts concerning students' college major to academic success in that major, specifically pertaining to psychology students at Adelphi University. We hypothesize that if students have more negative than positive implicit thoughts about their college major, then this should result in a lower major GPA than those with more positive thoughts.

This study is currently in-process. The expected number of participants will be 50 to 60 full-time psychology students over the age of 18 at Adelphi University. Participants will fill out the Academic Self-Concept Scale as a self-report measure that measures how they explicitly view their college major and academic success and a self-report survey on their academic and extracurricular life, giving information on their major GPA, cumulative GPA, major and year (freshman, sophomore, junior, senior), clubs/organizations/special programs they are a member of, and hobbies. Then, they will complete an Emotional Stroop Task modified by the researcher to reflect feelings specifically about the major in Psychology. The researcher will divide the participants' information into two groups: Group A (relatively positive) and Group B (relatively negative). Then, I will cross-reference the self-report data with the Emotional Stroop data to see if there is a significant difference between the two groups in terms of academic success.

Ref Number: 128

Section Number: 201

Name: Ayaralisy Marte

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Carolyn Springer

Psychology: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Perceptions of Video Games

Abstract:

Video games are perhaps the most popular and widespread form of entertainment in today's generation. However, this could have a negative impact on its users. The purpose of this study is to examine how people's behavior, their thoughts, and personality traits are affected when playing violent video games. This study will examine the relationship of mood and personality traits, and the frequency of playing violent video games. Findings from this study may help psychologists to better understand the impact that video games have on individuals who play them and can better inform the design of appropriate interventions for individuals who are adversely impacted by their exposure to video games.

Ref Number: 131

Section Number: 201

Name: Sabatina Mauro

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Lawrence Josephs

Psychology: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Personality Style and Mate Retention

Abstract:

Previous research has suggested that gender stereotype threat reduces self-perceived mate value in many individuals, and also suggests that the effect that gender stereotype threat has on an individual's personal sense of mate value is greater in individuals that suffer insecure attachment and vulnerable narcissism. It is predicted that the individuals who are exposed to gender stereotype threat through the use of a controlled survey form will report higher levels of mate retention due to an imposed sense of insecurity, and it is also predicted that the individuals who have reported anxious attachment and vulnerable narcissism will be more adversely affected by this imposed gender stereotype threat than other participants who do not experience vulnerable narcissism. Through a series of different questionnaires that will test participants for pathological narcissism, their reactions to gender stereotype threat, individual attachment styles, and mate retention, this study will examine if participants' exposure to gender stereotype threat also increases participants' potential maladaptive mate retention strategies. The study will also examine if that effect is greater in individuals that suffer insecure attachment and pathological narcissism, paying special attention to individuals who suffer vulnerable narcissism and how these participants are affected by gender stereotype threat. It is expected that individuals who score higher on the mate retention inventory will also have reported higher levels of jealousy and vulnerable narcissism in their respective inventories, while it is expected that individuals who report higher anxious attachment and vulnerable narcissism will also experience a higher sense of threat from the gender stereotype questionnaire.

Ref Number: 147

Section Number: 201

Name: Ayako Nakashita

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Robert Bornstein

Psychology: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Establishment of Self-Esteem: Differences Between American and Japanese Female Students

Abstract:

Self-esteem is essential to our lives, to fulfill people's hierarchy of needs (Maslow, 1943). Previous findings suggest that self-esteem develops in part based on the comparison of self with other people, and is influenced by many variables, including parenting styles and culture (Erikson, 1950, 1959; Higgins, 2008), as well as the adaptation of the ideal-self to the environment (James, 1890; Lachowicz-Tabaczek, 2011).

Educational institutions and social norms of different cultures may have an effect on the construction of self-esteem in adolescents. In order to elucidate the factors that determine cultural differences in self-esteem, correlations between the Big Five personality traits, parenting styles, and level of self-esteem was studied in American and Japanese college students. Personality was assessed via the NEO Five-Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI), parenting style was assessed using the Parental Bonding Instrument (PBI), and self-esteem was measured with the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES). The purpose of studying self-esteem from a cross-cultural perspective is to make sense of the differences between self-esteem across these two cultures and contribute findings to increase life satisfaction in adolescents.

Low self-esteem in Japanese students was associated with high levels of Neuroticism (as measured by the NEO-FFI), and with high parental overprotection. In American students, low self-esteem was associated with high levels of Introversion, and also with high parental overprotection. These findings suggest that personality—but not parenting style—may be differentially related to self-esteem in Japanese and American college students. Theoretical, empirical, and clinical implications of these results are discussed.

Ref Number: 148

Section Number: 201

Name: Eboney Nedd

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Dominic Fareri

Psychology: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: The Effects of Social Exclusion on Risky Decision Making

Abstract:

Decisions made under conditions of risk can have substantial consequences across many domains of our lives (e.g., investing in an unstable stock, skipping class for a whole week, responding to a text message while driving). Such decisions involve the ability to weigh anticipated positive (i.e., gains) and negative (e.g., losses) outcomes of our choices. Importantly, many of our decisions occur within social contexts, such that our choices may thus be heavily dependent upon influence from others' perceptions, social standing or our relationship with them. One such social context to consider is that created by social exclusion, which may bring about differential effects on one's propensity to partake in risky behavior. Being excluded is a negative experience, and neuroimaging findings suggest that social exclusion results in emotional states and brain responses which are similar to that evoked by physical pain. It is critical to understand how the experience of social exclusion can influence subsequent decisions within social and non-social contexts. This study will measure how the context created by social inclusion/exclusion influences subsequent risky decision-making. Participants will receive a monetary endowment to use when making a series of risky economic choices to assess individual differences in risk attitudes and loss aversion (e.g., Sokol- Hessener et al., 2009). Participants will then play a computerized ball-tossing game (Cyberball; Williams et al., 2000) with fictional partners under conditions of social inclusion and exclusion, after which risky decision-making will be assessed again. We hypothesize that social exclusion will increase participants' likelihood of making risky decisions (i.e., they will exhibit decrease of loss aversion) compared to experiencing inclusion. By examining the decisions made under conditions of social exclusion we will offer insight into understanding mechanisms of social influence on risky decisions.

Ref Number: 167

Section Number: 201

Name: Danielle Polumbo-Miller

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Lawrence Josephs

Psychology: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Attitudes Towards Marriage and Parental Divorce

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to examine individuals who come from broken homes (i.e, parents who were divorced, separated, or never married) and their value of and attitudes towards marriage and how that is moderated by attachment style. Participants are asked to answer a series of demographic questions that assess parental marital status followed by The Attitudes towards Marriage Scale (Kinnard & Gerrard, 1986). This scale includes three sections: Intent to Marry, General Attitudes towards Marriage, and Aspects of Marriage. And the last scale administered is The Experience in Close Relationships-Short Form (ECR-S) (Brennan et al, 1998) that assesses attachment style. We predict that individuals from broken homes will have significantly more positive attitudes towards marriage if they are securely attached than those who come from long term married parents but are insecurely attached. Attachment style will moderate the effects of parental divorce on attitudes towards marriage as it is predicted that the insecurely attached will generally have more negative attitudes towards marriage than the securely attached.

Ref Number: 178

Section Number: 201

Name: Nixza Sabalier Lebron

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Lawrence Josephs

Psychology: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Be Yourself: Authenticity in Dating

Abstract:

The purpose of this research project is to examine how people behave authentically when trying to date someone, when trying to have a casual sexual relationship, and when being in a serious long-term relationship. The purpose of this study would be for participants to rate themselves on how authentic they are when trying to date someone seriously, when looking for casual sex, and when in a serious relationship and see how that correlates with the other personality measures such as attachment style, pathological narcissism, and another measure of authenticity.

Ref Number: 183

Section Number: 201

Name: Theresa Santos

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Katherine Fiori

Psychology: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Music and Emotion

Abstract:

The effect of music on emotion has been studied by psychologists, musicians, and music therapists alike, most notably comparing the effects of happy and sad music on individuals' emotions. However, this research (particularly that focusing on classical music) lacks uniformity and validity. The purpose of the present study is threefold. First, we wish to improve upon the validity of previous studies by utilizing classical music that is less likely to be recognized. Second, we will include 'inspirational' music to determine whether inspirational emotional experiences, such as being moved, enchanted, amazed, etc., can be influenced by music (Juslin & Laukka, 2004). Third, given empirical evidence that personality may impact how individuals respond emotionally to different types of music, we will examine how personality, emotional regulation, and mental health factors may moderate emotional responses to music. Two hundred adults will be selected to take part in the online survey. Participants will first complete a series of questions assessing their mental health, positive and negative affect, emotion regulation, personality, and current affective (i.e., emotional) state. They will then be randomly assigned to one of the three musical clips, which roughly correspond to 'happy', 'sad', and 'inspirational'. After listening to the music, they will again indicate their current affective state. We expect that changes in emotions will correspond to the type of music assigned (e.g., happy music will be more likely to increase happy emotions than other types of emotions). In addition, we expect personality, emotion regulation, and mental health to moderate some of these effects. In particular, we expect that individuals who have a tendency to highly regulate their emotions will show greater emotional changes due to inspirational music than to happy or sad music. These findings may have implications for using music therapy among clinical populations.

Ref Number: 185

Section Number: 201

Name: Angela Schickling

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Peter C. Costello

Psychology: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: The Relationship Between Birth Order and Attachment Security

Abstract:

The purpose of this research is to bridge the gap between attachment theory and birth order research through the lens of evolutionary psychology. In terms of various evolutionary psychological theories—such as the resource dilution model, niche partitioning, and parental investment theory—it is likely that birth orders would experience differential care from parents, promoting disparity in attachment security in a systematic way. This research used biographical questions about birth order and the Experiences in Close Relationships-Revised (ECR-R) to measure attachment anxiety and avoidance. From most to least securely attached the birth orders ranked as follows, with some differences reaching significance: first, last, middle, only. Only children ranked the highest on attachment avoidance while middle children ranked the highest on attachment anxiety. An extremely significant correlation was found between mean sibling spacing and attachment anxiety ($r=.321$, $p=.004$). Future research should seek to replicate these findings and empirically support possible explanations.

Ref Number: 191

Section Number: 201

Name: Samantha Shay

Co-Authors: Kathryn R. Giuseppone

Faculty: Dr. Laura Brumariu

Psychology: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Parenting, Emotion Socialization Strategies, and Children's Conduct Problems

Abstract:

Children exhibiting conduct problems often experience negative outcomes, such as school failure, relationship difficulties, and delinquency (Erskine et al., 2016). While parenting is associated with conduct problems (CP), little is known about how parental emotion socialization (ES) may relate to CP, or whether ES may explain the link between parenting and CP (Woolfenden et al., 2002). This study examines whether parenting strategies (psychological control and acceptance) and maternal ES strategies are related to CP in children and the mediational role of ES. The sample included 87 children (ages 10-13) and their mothers. Children reported on maternal acceptance and psychological control (Barber, 1996) and mothers rated their children's CP (Goodman, 1997). Mother-child dyads discussed planning a vacation for 8 minutes, which was coded for maternal ES strategies (emotion guiding, emotion focused/comforting, encouragement to express emotions, minimizing, emotion controlling, and distress). Results showed that higher levels of maternal psychological control are associated with higher levels of CP, whereas higher levels of maternal acceptance are associated with lower levels of CP. Mediation analysis did not show significant results, however, a regression analysis showed that parenting and ES strategies together explained approximately 26% of variance in CP symptoms. Further, psychological control, minimizing strategy, and distress strategy were uniquely related to CP symptoms. Results suggest that parenting which reflects a controlling approach in conjunction with discouraging or controlling ES strategies emerged as key aspects related to children's CP. Results also suggest that improving parenting strategies and ES practices could be beneficial for preventive programs.

Ref Number: 205

Section Number: 201

Name: Haiyi Tang

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Doctor Jean Lau Chin

Psychology: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Influence of Acculturation on Asian-American Rorschach Response Styles

Abstract:

The Rorschach Inkblot Test is a commonly used projective test for personality that has been standardized through various scoring systems. The Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS) is the most current scoring system. However, current normative data is largely from Western European countries and the United States. There are no norms for Asian countries. Moreover, they lack cultural sensitivity because existing norms do not account for within country diversity such as ethnicity, and acculturation. Acculturation is the process in which immigrants adjust to a host culture following immigration. This study examines the personality profiles of Chinese Americans and Indian Americans using the Rorschach Inkblot Test administered and scored according to R-PAS to determine whether or not ethnicity and acculturation contribute to differences compared to existing norms. This study exploring differences due to acculturation is a subset of Afshan Ladha's study "Asian-American Rorschach Response Styles Using R-PAS" to develop ethnic specific norms.

Ref Number: 211

Section Number: 201

Name: Tingyun Tseng

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Michael O'Loughlin (Instructor)

Professor Jean Lau Chin (Advisor, Secondary)

Psychology: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Experiences of Taiwanese Immigrants in the United States

Abstract:

The goals of this study are to utilize current bicultural theories, to interpret the lived experiences of Taiwanese Americans and to explore the challenges of balancing pressures for assimilation with the need to preserve one's culture of origin. In this research, I explore how an identity shifts after migrating from Taiwan to the U.S., and to understand the processes of acculturation for Taiwanese immigrants. Immigrants are bicultural individuals who have internalized two cultures. Therefore, immigrants often have issues of maintaining their ethnic culture and identity while being involved in the dominant culture. The process of acculturation is full of complexity and varies from person to person. However, Benet-Martinez developed the Bicultural Identity Integration (BII) theory, which indicates that cultural distance and cultural conflict are the critical psychometrical components that explain individual differences in bicultural identity (Benet-Martinez & Haritatos, 2005). I interviewed 5 Taiwanese Americans who immigrated to the U.S. in their 20s, and have been living in the U.S. for more than ten years. I used an open-ended interview which explores [indicate topics here]. In my poster I will present preliminary results from the data analysis.

Poster: Nursing and Health Care

Ref Number: 1

Section Number: 202

Name: Geena Bruno

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Melissa Randazzo

Nursing and Healthcare: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: EEG Evidence for Audio-Visual Speech Perception Deficits in Parkinson's Disease: A Research Proposal

Abstract:

Parkinson's Disease (PD) is a neurodegenerative in which patients struggle with hypokinetic dysarthria, a speech disorder characterized by alterations in prosody, articulation, phonation, and respiratory support for speech production. Previous studies suggest that patients with PD also demonstrate perceptual deficits pertaining to the feedback of their own speech production. Speech perception is a unique audiovisual (AV) experience in which the visual information from the speaker's mouth is integrated with the acoustic signal of speech. The proposed study will examine AV integration in patients with PD. Substantial work in the motor speech and speech perception literature support the notion that speech perception and production have a bidirectional influence on one another. The proposed study will utilize electroencephalography (EEG) to further examine online AV speech perception in patients with PD. Event Related Potentials (ERPs) are components derived from EEG recording via a series of data reduction processes and are time-locked to cognitive events. In the proposed study, we will utilize the McGurk Effect, a psychological AV phenomenon in which the movements of the speaker's mouth impact the perceived speech sound. Mismatch negativity (MMN) is an ERP that reliably indexes the McGurk effect in healthy individuals. To evaluate this hypothesis, we will compare AV MMNs via the McGurk effect in adults with PD and a comparison group. Responses to this McGurk AV condition will be compared to an inverse McGurk AV condition and unisensory auditory-only and visual-only conditions as control conditions. We predict these results will show that the speech production impairment in PD impacts higher level linguistic and cognitive processing as indexed by the McGurk MMN.

Ref Number: 8

Section Number: 202

Name: Stefani Cassidy

Co-Authors: Susan M. DeMetropolis

Faculty: Professor Reem Khamis-Dakwar

Nursing and Healthcare: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Neurophysiological indices of semantic memory in individuals with early-stage Alzheimer's disease versus healthy aging

Abstract:

Semantic memory deficits are characteristic of Alzheimer's disease (AD) and may be indicative of early stages of the disease (Salmon et al., 1999). For example, semantic breakdown associated with AD may underlie semantic errors characteristic to AD which are less observed in typical aging, such as calling an object by its superordinate category (e.g., "animal" for "dog") or by the name of another exemplar within a category (e.g., "peach" for "pear") when compared to neurotypical individuals (Lukatela et al., 1998).

This study will investigate event related potential (ERP) N400 in three types of word associations: (1) attribute; (2) function/use; and (3) category using priming paradigm. Participants will be administered the following behavioral tests of Mental State Examination (MMSE; Folstein et al., 1975) and the Cambridge Semantic Memory Test Battery (Adlam et al., 2010). Electrophysiology is sensitive to detect changes in response errors and rates in comparison to behavioral measures. Hypotheses include that early-stage AD in comparison to healthy aging will be indexed by weakened linkages between a word and its attributes while maintaining linkages to superordinate or function (i.e., noun-verb). The results from this study will continue to contribute to the understanding of the neuropathology of AD and the sensitivity of neuropsychological and behavioral measures in detecting changes at the neural level.

Ref Number: 9

Section Number: 202

Name: Oren Abramowitz

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Melissa Randazzo, PhD

Nursing and Healthcare: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Theory of Mind in TBI: A Research Proposal for EEG Investigation

Abstract:

Theory of mind (ToM) is the ability to reflect on one's own mental states and to deduce the mental states of others. Individuals on the autistic spectrum exhibit deficits in ToM, negatively impacting their social skills. Those with traumatic brain injury (TBI) often display similar deficits in social skills prompting research into whether ToM may be impacted by brain lesions. Unfortunately, the sparse literature on this topic has yielded inconsistent results. Varied neuroimaging techniques have been utilized, though no study has implemented electroencephalography (EEG) and event-related potentials (ERPs). EEG has high temporal resolution, ideal for evaluating online processing. For the proposed study, neurophysiological testing will consist of the Reading the Minds Eye (RME) which requires the examinee to choose the mental state that corresponds to a photograph of the eye region only. To corroborate ERP findings, behavioral data will be collected via the Character Intent (CI) test, a frequently used test for ToM. CI involves a sequential comic-strip presentation of three panels with a choice for the fourth panel. Choosing the accurate fourth panel is dependent on deducing the intention of the character in the story and is therefore a test of ToM. The non-linguistic elements of both tasks were primary in their selection for a potentially linguistically impaired population. Past research has reported a differing N270-400 ERP component for specific types of facial expressions presented. Based on these studies, this research proposal hypothesizes that behavioral scores and ERP responses of the N270-400 component will be decreased in the TBI group compared to a neurotypical control group. This potential finding would support the notion brain injuries can cause ToM deficits. This research proposal is a foundational study that lays the groundwork for further EEG research investigating ToM in the brain-injured population.

Ref Number: 14

Section Number: 202

Name: Kristen Amato

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Florence Myers

Nursing and Healthcare: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Stuttering: Quality of Life Issues and the Role of Support Groups

Abstract:

Stuttering is not just a speech problem. It often effects the quality of life across the lifespan. Impact on quality of life is a major criterion used by the World Health Organization to determine severity of a condition. Feelings shared by children, teens and adults who stutter include fear, embarrassment, anxiety, guilt and despair. This presentation will raise awareness about stuttering and its impact on people who stutter (PWS). In addition to therapy approaches to facilitate more fluent speech skills, research indicates that an equally important adjunct to therapy are stuttering support groups. These groups create an understanding and comfortable environment for PWS to speak freely about their experiences and the feelings associated with their stuttering. As with any other challenges such as autism, heart disease or learning disabilities, there is need to increase stuttering awareness. The two-fold aim of this presentation is to discuss the impact of stuttering on PWS, and how support groups can foster a better quality of life inspite their stuttering. The presenter is a PWS and one who has benefited from such support groups.

Ref Number: 35

Section Number: 202

Name: Alicia Chester

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Margaret Marie Cox

Nursing and Healthcare: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Coordination in Primary Care: The Case for the Registered Nurse

Abstract:

Patient-Centered Medical Homes with a TEAMcare model to primary care have gained popularity with the promise of improved care coordination among providers of different specialties due to the rising number of patients with multi-morbidities. This comes at a time when the Institute of Medicine published a "Future of Nursing Report" calling upon nurses to practice to the fullest extent of their education, providing a unique opportunity for registered nurses to use their role as care coordinators to enhance Patient-Centered Medical Homes and the overall quality of primary care ("IOM Future of Nursing Report," 2016). This presentation discusses an article reflecting the success of the TEAMcare model as well as a case study of a patient whose suffering could have been avoided had a TEAMcare approach been used for her care. The case involves 67-year-old female hospitalized in a community hospital on Long Island for a small bowel obstruction. Her past medical history includes Crohn's disease, hypertension, anxiety, fibromyalgia, Irritable Bowel Syndrome, and a benign brain tumor. The patient is also a chronic smoker. She was prescribed a new medication by her gastroenterologist after this episode. She requested that this physician contact her neurologist to ensure that this medication would not cause adverse effects to the brain tumor, to which he refused and suggested she do this herself. With little knowledge of the intricacies of the current healthcare system, her anxiety worsened. This makes the case for the TEAMcare model with a strong nursing role to become the standard for primary care delivery in the United States.

Ref Number: 109

Section Number: 202

Name: Jessica Kiesel

Co-Authors: Shayna Hardy, Courtney Lewis

Faculty: Dr. Melissa Randazzo

Nursing and Healthcare: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: EEG Investigations of Auditory Processing in Aphasia: A Research Proposal

Abstract:

Event related potentials (ERPs) are signatures of neural processes, derived from time-locked responses to specific stimuli. Mismatch Negativity (MMN) is an ERP that has been used to study auditory processing in people with the acquired language impairment, aphasia. Elicitation of the MMN is contingent upon the central auditory system's formation of a representation of the standard stimulus. Given substantial literature demonstrating that the MMN is sensitive to categorical and cross-linguistic speech perception it is an ideal component for measuring auditory discrimination in language impaired populations. Several studies have explored the relationship between MMN and site of lesion, with presence or absence of an MMN response as an indicator of neural recovery processes.

One study conducted on Hungarian individuals with Broca's and Wernicke's aphasia showed that MMN is not specific to aphasia type, but rather to the location of the lesion (Csepe et al., 2010). A later study examined the relationship between auditory comprehension and lesion site using two standardized behavioral measures, the Western Aphasia Battery and The Token Test. The study demonstrated that the MMN presence was greater for patients with good auditory comprehension, associated with anterior lesions, compared to those with poor auditory comprehension, associated with posterior lesions (Auther et al., 2010). Although results of these studies are promising, they vary cross-linguistically and provide limited data regarding MMN amplitude and latency, which could contribute to its use as a neural marker of linguistic recovery. We propose examination of amplitude and latency differences in MMN responses to a series of phonemic and phonetic contrasts in conjunction with behavioral testing to more thoroughly investigate the relationship between widely used behavioral tests of auditory comprehension, aphasia severity, and time-post onset in aphasia recovery.

Ref Number: 114

Section Number: 202

Name: Danielle Kossack

Co-Authors: Amanda Lemke

Faculty: Dr. Melissa Randazzo

Nursing and Healthcare: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Title: Neurophysiological Indices of Phonological Representation in Adults Who Stutter: A Research Proposal

Abstract:

Stuttering is a speech impairment that impacts the ability to produce fluent speech. Neuroimaging studies show that adults who stutter (AWS) have underactivation of the superior and posterior temporal and the inferior frontal cortices of the left hemisphere during speech production. Although stuttering is a motor speech disorder impacting speech production, there is evidence for corresponding auditory perceptual deficits (Halag-Milola et al., 2016). The purpose of this study is to examine speech perception deficits in AWS. The proposed study will utilize event related potentials (ERPs), a neurophysiological signature of brain responses. We will examine the mismatch negativity (MMN), an ERP that occurs in response to perception of a rare, deviant stimulus interspersed among a series of repeated standard stimuli. Froud & Khamis-Dakwar (2012) used MMN responses to measure phonological representation in children with childhood apraxia of speech, a motor speech disorder. Results of their study showed that children with a motor speech disorder did not adequately discriminate phonemic contrasts in English, yet showed distinct neural responses to phonetic contrasts that do not change meaning, perhaps secondary to underspecified phonological representations. The proposed study will implement similar methods with two groups: AWS and adults with no stutter (AWNS.) Both the AWS group and the AWNS group will be presented with two sets of auditory stimuli: one phonemic contrast (changes meaning in English) (/pa/ and /ba/) and one allophonic contrast (does not change meaning) (aspirated /pa/ and unaspirated /pa /). MMN responses will index how both groups discriminate phonemic and allophonic contrasts, providing insight into phonological representation in fluency disorders. It is hypothesized that the AWS group will display decreased MMN responses to phonemic contrasts, with longer latency and increased MMN responses to allophonic contrasts compared to AWNS.

Ref Number: 133

Section Number: 202

Name: Anne McLoughlin

Co-Authors: Roksana Isakharova, Sumra Khan, Jacqueline Rincon, Jennifer Sidoti

Faculty: Professor Clarilee J. Hauser

Nursing and Healthcare: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: How the Universal Protocol Impacts the Incidence of Wrong Site Surgeries

Abstract:

This study's purpose was to examine if the incidence of wrong site surgeries decreased with mandatory implementation of the Universal Protocol. A review of literature supports the decrease in the incidence of wrong site surgeries, but suggests poor compliance and adherence to the protocol, diminishing its effectiveness. The three components of the Universal Protocol, preoperative verification process, marking the operative site, and time-out procedure, were looked at to determine why adherence was a problem and what can be done to improve it. As the literature suggested, reported wrong site surgeries and poor compliance to the Universal Protocol frequently resulted from time constraints, dismissive surgical team members, and performing preoperative checklists without all members present. Interventions were proposed based on the three main components of the Universal Protocol that aim to address the reasons for negligence. The five interventions involve: improving communication, developing an indelible marker for operative site signing, withholding surgical instruments until a time-out has been performed, mandatory in-service meetings regarding the Universal Protocol, and the assignment of a quality assurance officer. These interventions, along with a plan for implementation and evaluation, are recommendations that can improve the Universal Protocol and reduce the incidence of wrong site surgeries.

Ref Number: 134

Section Number: 202

Name: Kimberly Mcnicholl

Co-Authors: Kristina Karouzakis

Faculty: Professor Steven Cox, Professor Florence Myers

Nursing and Healthcare: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Listener Perception of Electrolaryngeal Speech

Abstract:

Voice and speech rehabilitation following total laryngectomy (or, removal of the larynx) is characterized by three postsurgical options: esophageal speech, tracheoesophageal puncture voice restoration, and use of the electronic artificial larynx (or, electrolarynx) (Diedrich, 1968; Doyle, 1994, 2005; Singer & Blom, 1980). The most recent research suggests that the electrolarynx (EL) remains a widely used postlaryngectomy method of communication (Hillman, Walsh, Wolf, Fisher, & Wong, 1998; Meltzner & Hillman, 2005; Mendenhall et al., 2002; Ward, Koh, Frisby, & Hodge, 2003). Unfortunately, acoustic characteristics of EL speech create perceptual challenges for the listener (e.g., reduced speech intelligibility). Although numerous approaches have been used to improve the acoustic and perceptual aspects of EL speech (Espy-Wilson, Chari, Huang, & Walsh, 1998; Meltzner & Hillman, 2005), its electronic quality remains atypical and may place additional burden on the listener. Therefore, the present study investigated listener perceptions of speech acceptability (ACC) and listener comfort (LC) during a therapeutic attempt to improve EL speech. Voice recordings were obtained from ten EL speakers. Each speaker read the Rainbow Passage in two conditions: habitual speech (HS) and clear speech (CS). Speakers were encouraged to speak as clearly as possible and over-articulate their speech in the CS condition. Twenty typical-hearing adults listened to 24 randomized voice recordings and were asked to rate and describe the voice characteristics they associated with ACC and LC. Findings and clinical implications will be discussed.

Ref Number: 139

Section Number: 202

Name: Danielle Montano

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Devin Thornburg

Nursing and Healthcare: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Socioeconomic status and obesity

Abstract:

My research question is, how can one's socioeconomic status affect childhood obesity on Long Island? My type of study would be a tertiary study because I have an interest and an opinion on the research. I know what the outcome is going to be from the research but I want to research further on the topic. The population I'm going to focus on is both boys and girls in the elementary school age. My focus is childhood obesity so I'm going to look at boys and girls that are fairly young, around the ages 5-12. I'm also going to look at all races and ethnicities. Most of the research is national and regional but there are very few local studies on this that are published. One of the studies describes obesity prevalence by state, gender, and race and/or ethnicity to characterize obesity gender inequality, determine if the geographic distribution of inequality is spatially clustered, and contrast the spatial clustering patterns of obesity gender inequality with overall obesity prevalence.

Ref Number: 156

Section Number: 202

Name: Hank Oppenheimer

Co-Authors: Kemeisha Patterson

Shavene Pusey

Inessa Borukhova

Howard Warkow

Faculty: Professor Clarilee Hauser

Nursing and Healthcare: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Peripheral IV Catheter Replacement Methods to Decrease Phlebitis Rates

Abstract:

The purpose of our study is to evaluate whether clinically-indicated replacement is more effective at decreasing the incidence of phlebitis in medical/surgical patients than routine replacement. Clinically-indicated replacement is changing peripheral I.V. catheters if there are clinical signs of complications. Routine replacement (RR) is changing peripheral I.V. catheters every 72-96 hours interval. The current CDC policy does suggest that IV sites be assessed periodically; however, they fail to establish an allotted time for the assessment of IV catheters. The research shows no significant difference in phlebitis rates between clinically-indicated and routine replacement. The research shows that the risk of phlebitis increases with time. In conclusion, there is not enough evidence to suggest switching to clinically-indicated replacement. Routine replacement should be kept as the protocol but assessing every 12 hours should be included in the policy to decrease rates of bacterial phlebitis.

Ref Number: 166

Section Number: 202

Name: Angela Polloni

Co-Authors: Kristina Karouzakis

Faculty: Dr. Melissa Randazzo

Nursing and Healthcare: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: The Relationship Between Audiovisual Integration and Phonemic Awareness in Dyslexia: An EEG Research Proposal

Abstract:

Dyslexia is a reading impairment associated with deficits in phonemic awareness (PA), the metalinguistic understanding that spoken words are composed of phonemes. Reading is a complex skill that requires the coordination of audition, vision, and PA. Children with dyslexia demonstrate decreased audiovisual (AV) integration of graphemes and phonemes. It is theorized that in English AV integration for reading favors large grain sizes (whole word) rather than small grain sizes (individual phoneme) due to orthographic inconsistency.

We propose to further investigate the relationship between PA, AV integration, and grain size utilizing electroencephalography (EEG). EEG provides time-sensitive measurements of brain activity averaged over a series of trials triggered by the same event, creating a signature of neural responses- event related potentials (ERPs). Two ERP components, the N280 and N400 are used in ERP studies of dyslexia. The N280 ERP reflects phoneme mapping and the N400 ERP is sensitive to lexical-semantic processes. This study will analyze ERPs in children 8-13 years old given rhyme judgment and elision tasks. The rhyme judgement task requires participants to decide if pictures and auditory words rhyme. There will be a congruent condition (e.g. verbally presented with "rug", visually presented with "mug") and a similar incongruent condition in which the final phoneme is altered to produce a non-rhyme (e.g. verbally presented with "mug", visually presented with "mud"). Elision is a PA task associated with AV integration of orthography and phonology. In the elision task the participant hears the word (e.g. FIND) and will be instructed to delete the final phoneme. This will examine if the participant produces phonemic deletions ("FINE") or graphemic deletions ("FIN"). Correlations between elision performance and AV integration via ERP responses will explore the relationship between PA and AV representations at phonemic and lexical grain sizes.

Ref Number: 210

Section Number: 202

Name: Constantino Tsagalas

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Devin Thornburg

Nursing and Healthcare: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: What are the health benefits of regular physical activity amongst women between the ages of 18-50?

Abstract:

The research for this topic will be conducted by me personally at my business. The question I will use is "What are the health benefits of regular physical activity amongst women between the ages of 18-50."

This study will be an exploratory study since I will personally be conducting the information from my clientele. The population served will be females between the ages of 18-50 in mostly middle to upper middle class families from the neighborhoods of Bayside, Whitestone, Astoria and some parts of long island. I monitor clients' weight every 4 weeks and take their measurements as well as body fat percentage every 8 weeks, so I have adequate information as well as performance results.

Ref Number: 225

Section Number: 202

Name: Chikage Zukof

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Steven Cox, Professor Irene Kling

Nursing and Healthcare: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Acoustic Changes Following Nine Months of Voice Modification with a Male-to-Female Transgender Speaker

Abstract:

Research into Male-to-Female (MtF) Transgender (TG) voice modification has grown rapidly since the first published report over 34 years ago (Oates & Dacakis, 1983). Oates and Dacakis (1983; 1997) have recommended that voice services for TG clients focus on several acoustic, perceptual, and paralinguistic characteristics of communication, including increasing fundamental frequency (F0) and resonant (formant) frequencies, vocal intensity, voice quality, resonance, articulation, vocabulary, and pragmatics (communication style). More recent research recognizes that the configuration of the vocal tract (i.e., formants frequencies) is as relevant to the authenticity of the MtF voice as is vocal pitch (i.e., F0) (Söderpalm, Larsson, & Almquist, 2004). Perceptual research in MtF voice suggests that F0 and formant frequencies facilitate more accurate gender identification of TG speakers (Gelfer & Mikos, 2005; Hillebrand & Clark, 2009; Mount & Salmon, 1988). The present study examined the impact of nine months of voice modification on a TG speaker's F0, speaking F0, reading F0, and formant frequencies of isolated vowels. Clinical implications and future directions are discussed.

Talk: Physical Sciences and Mathematics (I)

Ref Number: 51

Section Number: 211

Name: Nicholas DeMarco

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Branden Stone

Physical Sciences and Mathematics: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Complex Roots

Abstract:

At some point in our mathematical career we have had to work with the complex number system. Complex numbers are usually seen in having to find the roots of polynomial functions. Up until now, the only tools we have to finding the complex roots are using techniques such as synthetic division, factoring, or the quadratic formula. However, what if there was another way to determine the complex roots of a given polynomial without having to suffer through what most mathematicians would classify as “messy algebra”?

Here, we will investigate how to find the complex roots of monic polynomials using geometric methods and simple formulas and the effects the complex roots can have on the geometry of the polynomial curve. Given the equation and graph of a monic polynomial function, we can use simple techniques to find the complex roots of the function.

Ref Number: 88

Section Number: 211

Name: Eammon Hart

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Branden Stone

Physical Sciences and Mathematics: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Flow Free: Minimal Unique Flows

Abstract:

Flow Free is an app game with over 100,000,000 downloads. It can also be translated very easily into a mathematical graph. Yet despite this there has been a surprising lack of mathematical research on the game. My research primarily focuses on different layouts of Flow Free, and analyzing what is the smallest number of flows that will allow a game of flow free to have a unique answer.

Ref Number: 130

Section Number: 211

Name: Marisa Masi

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Branden Stone

Physical Sciences and Mathematics: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Chemical Combinatorics

Abstract:

The Combinatorial Trace Method is a way to express equalities between combinatorial expressions and power sums. The method relies on the interplay of concepts from many areas, including linear algebra, graph theory, and combinatorics, and thus use of the method can lead to new results in a variety of fields. Expanding on the paper, The Combinatorial Trace Method in Action by Mike Krebs and Natalie C. Martinez (California State University, Los Angeles), the use of these methods can be done on chemical compounds. The research conducted uses this paper as the framework to understand and use combinatorics as an analysis of the Fibonacci sequence, Lucas numbers, Pascal's Triangle, etc. Moreover, this method examines other graphs that may not be at first seen as such. For example, hydrocarbons can be evaluated through the combinatoric lens. This lens can demonstrate a pattern that gives a general equation for the total number of closed walks throughout the compound. Because of the symmetrical shape of the hydrocarbons, assumptions can be made and tested to display the roles of vertices and edges and their relationships on the graph. This poses questions that include: if the symmetry remains throughout the hydrocarbons can their be predictions made through general equations to count the number of closed walks throughout the compounds? Does there exist a general equation that applies for each of the compounds: methane, ethane, propane, butane, and so on? If the previous question holds true, can other predictions be made of compounds of similar shape?

Ref Number: 159

Section Number: 211

Name: Tara Pena

Co-Authors: James St. John, and Tanner Grogan.

Faculty: Professor Matthew J. Wright

Physical Sciences and Mathematics: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Investigation of quantum interference in spontaneous emission in an atomic gas with a single pulsed laser light

Abstract:

Spontaneous emission has been studied by physicists for decades. We have studied spontaneous emission of a dilute atomic gas with short pulse of intense laser light. Using a single pulsed laser, we excited a population of Rb atoms at room temperature in a cell and recorded the fluorescence signal from the excited population. We have been able to show quantum interference in the time-dependent fluorescence signal when the width of the pulse is less than the excited-state lifetime. We have connected this data to theoretical predictions from the density matrix equations. We propose this as a useful, inexpensive, fundamental atomic physics experiment or demonstration for upper-level undergraduates in the physics to help reinforce some basic concepts in atomic physics.

Talk: Humanities

Ref Number: 12

Section Number: 212

Name: Jamie Ahrens

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Calin Trenkov-Wermuth

Humanities: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Peru, Disabilities, and the People

Abstract:

In Peru, the rights of individuals with developmental, cognitive, and physical disabilities are extremely limited. Many children with physically evident disabilities are left in the streets, left with fire departments, or sent away to orphanages. With little to no governmental funding for research institutions, or medical equipment; many children and adults with disabilities are left suffering and detached from society. The purpose of this research is to discover why these children are discounted from society, to unveil the social constructs associated with individuals with special needs in Peru, and to discover a means to recreate Peruvian infrastructure such that individuals suffering with disabilities will be positively reintegrated in to society. Factors that may directly influence the treatment of these individuals are that of parental involvement, governing forces, severity of disabilities, economic funding, socioeconomic class, geographic locations, and societal pressures.

Ref Number: 36

Section Number: 212

Name: Kindeya Chiaro

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Margaret Gray

Humanities: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: The War on Drugs: A Rawlsian Criticism of U.S. Mass Incarceration

Abstract:

It is undeniable that the United States is the world's leader in mass incarceration. Currently, there are approximately 2.2 million people in America's prisons and jails, which is a significant increase when compared with incarceration rates from 40 years ago. Research has shown that crime policies stemming back to the 70's, such as the War on Drugs, were the main contributors to our high incarceration rate. Using Michelle Alexander's argument that mass incarceration is our current racial caste system, this paper explores how the United States uses imprisonment as a tool of oppression in order to prevent people of color from accessing their basic liberties. Political theorists such as John Rawls have dedicated a large portion of their life to formulating concepts and critically examining liberty and equality. In *A Theory of Justice*, Rawls uses what he calls "justice as fairness" (Rawls, 1971) to arrive at two principles that can be drawn on when evaluating whether or not society is operating within the bounds of justice. In utilizing these principles, his concept of the rule of law, and his repeated emphasis on self-worth as theoretical frameworks, this paper argues that our current system of mass incarceration, and the policies that contributed to it, are unjust.

Ref Number: 110

Section Number: 212

Name: Anthony Kissoon

Co-Authors: I am the only student author that will be presenting this work.

Faculty: Dr. Shaohui Wang

Physical Sciences and Mathematics: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Zagreb indices on the R-operations of graphs

Abstract:

For a graph G , the first Zagreb index M_1 is equal to the sum of squares of the vertex degrees, and the second Zagreb index M_2 is equal to the sum of the products of degrees of pairs of adjacent vertices. The Zagreb indices have been the focus of considerable research in computational chemistry dating back to Gutman and Trinajstić in 1972. In this paper, we explore the Zagreb indices on the R-operations of graphs.

Ref Number: 113

Section Number: 212

Name: Matthew Koprowski

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Prof. Cristina Zaccarini

Humanities: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Terence McKenna: A New Model of Spirituality

Abstract:

How does Terence McKenna, a noted ethnobotanist and psychonaut, create a blueprint for a new means of achieving spirituality during the turbulent 1960s? This presentation will explore McKenna's post-WWII birth, his coming of age during the 1960s, and his legacy. It will utilize both McKenna's own published works such as, *Food Of The Gods: The Search for the Original Tree of Knowledge*, *True Hallucinations*, and *The Archaic Revival*, as well as secondary works from scholars such as Dennis McKenna's, *The Brotherhood of the Screaming Abyss: My Life with Terence McKenna*, Jed McKenna's, *Spiritual Enlightenment: The Damnedest Thing* and Robert Forte's, *Timothy Leary: Outside Looking In*. Terence McKenna was born in a small Colorado cattle and coal town called Paonia in a post WWII America. He was brought up during a heavily Christian and Patriotic era, but chose to pave his own path of spirituality and divinity. His curiosity of fossils and Native American relics left behind by the Ute tribe would eventually develop into a deep rooted love for nature which is reflected in McKenna's model of spirituality. This love for nature would turn into a love for knowledge, as he read and recited works of James Joyce and Carl Jung as a young man. His quest for knowledge became a quest for truth, and he found the answers for what it means to be a spiritual being in the chemical compounds found within the plants on this Earth. Rather than looking up and outwards for the answers to life's greatest questions, he found comfort within realizing that spirituality was internal, and not an external process.

Ref Number: 161

Section Number: 212

Name: Hailey Peterson

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Cristina Zaccarini

Humanities: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Slaving Away Over a Bible: Forms of African American Spirituality

Abstract:

This paper is based on the study of slave religion and how it is reflective of a syncretic melding of Christianity and African religions. Historians, like Albert Raboteau, have successfully argued that slaves were able to combine attributes of their native African religions into the umbrella of imposed Christianity their masters forced on them. Historian David Fountain has argued that the masters' control over the slave's religious practices, indeed make them not Christian. However, through analysis of ex-slave interviews from the Works Project Administration (WPA) I will argue that not only were the enslaved Africans Christians but that they were able to edit and transform Christianity into a religion all their own, giving them autonomy under the pervasive control of their masters. Part of this recasting involved the infusion of African beliefs and practices. Slaves held a deep-seated belief in the concept of conjure, which Albert Raboteau defines as a "sophisticated combination of African herbal medicine and magic." Slaves had developed a system of medicine based largely on roots, and herbal remedies. While doing this, they compensated for inadequate medical care and thwarted the power of the master. In completing this research, I hope to be able to make the case that African American slaves used religion as a way to gain independence and power in a system designed to strip them of both.

Ref Number: 188

Section Number: 212

Name: Richard Sejour

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Jessica Klein

Humanities: Graduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Spiritualism: the medium for women's rights and abolition

Abstract:

During the 1800s, the Second Great Awakening flourished across America giving rise to new religions promoting the equality of human souls. The core principles of Spiritualism emphasized communication with the deceased, as well as with otherworldly entities. The practice of channeling spirits was largely dominated by women who coordinated séances as intermediaries (mediums) transducing messages from non-corporeal realms. The emergence of the Spiritualist movement shattered the framework of American society by challenging rigid gender norms, thereby instilling greater agency for women. Mediums served as the harbingers of the women's rights movement during a period when men monopolized the educational, political, cultural, and economic capital, effectively ensuring that women were subservient under a patriarchal paradigm. For example, the cult of domesticity confined women to the domestic sphere by reifying stereotypes such as: women were fragile, infantile, and lacked resolve, which culminated into the belief that men were superior to women. In particular, slave women were the most marginalized due to the double stigma of being female and black. However, the core principles of Spiritualism provided women the platform to advocate for social reform while still conforming to cultural norms. At its height, Spiritualism instigated a countercultural response against the institution of slavery, was a driving force in the pursuit for women's rights, and was the catalyst that paved the way for black women to assert their views within the public domain. Prominent black activists, such as Harriet Wilson, Harriet Tubman, and Sojourner Truth, expressed key Spiritualist ideologies, which eclectically redefined cultural expectations at that time. This presentation will discuss how the contributions of female Spiritualists prefaced the women's rights movement by ameliorating gender and racial barriers, making it possible for women to demand social change through public lectures.

Talk: Arts

Ref Number: 57

Section Number: 213

Name: Casey Dowling

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Maya Muratov

Arts: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Gods, Heros, and Egos: Constructing Aristocracy and Identities Through Private Gardens In The Italian Renaissance

Abstract:

This paper stems from my research for the honors senior thesis in Art History that examines the general phenomenon of Renaissance Gardens as Art Collections. My main case study is the quintessential and well preserved Central Italian garden of Villa d'Este, the seat of the powerful d'Este family. In this paper I focus on one particular feature of the garden namely the Grotto of Diana. By examining the grotto and the arrangement of the statues that once enhanced this garden feature, I will explore the tastes and collecting practices of the 16th century Italian elite. I will focus on the appropriation and collection of classical antiquities for the purpose of creating an identity that emphasized the d'Este's social position as intellectuals, art connoisseurs, and local rulers with papal ambitions.

Ref Number: 121

Section Number: 213

Name: Sarah Liberti

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Heather Waters and Dr. Sidney Boquiren

Arts: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: The Impacts of the Industrial Revolution and the Following Hundred Years on Music Education in the Twenty-First Century

Abstract:

The history of music education is evident in the present, but the field adapts to changes in contemporary society. The earliest foundations of music education rooted in the Industrial Revolution can be spotted within the pedagogies, materials, and policies of the twenty-first century. As one of the most innovative periods the world has witness, the Industrial Revolution not only impacted countless aspects of technology, transportation, societal class, and job availability, it transformed American music education in ways still visible today. Information on exactly how the Industrial Revolution impacted music classrooms of the United States is rarely available. Through historical research methodology in which sources include educational and music journals, books, and non-print publications of historical and modern nature, the author has made the connection between late seventeenth/eighteenth century European innovations and twenty-first century American music education. The Industrial Revolution is present within the philosophies and methods of modern American music educators, public attitudes towards music's place in education, legal policies, and the invention and innovation of wind instruments contributed by Jonas Chickering, Heinrich Stölzel, Louis-Auguste Buffet, and Adolphe Sax. The purpose of this research was to expose how the Industrial Revolution never truly ended; elements that were devised for the period are currently used and constantly being expanded upon showing that the flame of creativity and progressiveness at the center of the era's spirit never died.

Talk: Life Sciences I

Ref Number: 61

Section Number: 214

Name: Sarah Elkayam

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Lawrence Hobbie

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Cytokinins and LSH3

Abstract:

Cytokinins are a type of plant molecule used primarily for signaling in a variety of events in plant life. This research is attempting to determine whether the LSH3 gene has an effect on cytokinin signaling. It is known that LSH3 is expressed in shoot organs' boundary cells. We have genetically modified *A. thaliana* plants so that they overexpress LSH3. These genetically modified plants will be used to compare protein levels and phenotypes in plants overexpressing LSH3 with the same aspects in plants displaying cytokinin-related mutations.

Ref Number: 72

Section Number: 214

Name: Nyeesha Garnett

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Andrea Ward

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: The Effect of Different Environments on the Maximal Force Production during Locomotion in an Elongate Species

Abstract:

Various species of fish have been known to demonstrate the drastic transition between aquatic and terrestrial environments. Body shape of these different fish species that make terrestrial excursions on land serves as an important factor to enable this transition. Many of these fishes display an elongate body plan which is most often due to increasing the number of vertebrae, increasing the length of the individual vertebrae, and/or decreasing body width or depth. Fish species with an elongate body plan interact with their physical environment which ultimately has an effect on locomotion. It has been hypothesized that among an elongate fish species, environment will have an effect on the maximal force production during locomotion. This study examines the forces exerted on lateral push-points of the elongate species, *Lepidosiren paradoxa*, in an aquatic and terrestrial environment through its movement within a 3-cm peg board (correlation to substrate of the natural habitat). It is expected that the maximal pushing force produced when contacting the pegs will be greater in a terrestrial environment than in an aquatic environment. Direct measurements of the force produced of an elongate species displays the importance of body plan and locomotion among these species in water and on land. This study will provide further insight for studies focusing on locomotion on different substrate types and locomotion on an incline within various species.

Ref Number: 86

Section Number: 214

Name: Alexis A. Haddad

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Chang-Il Hwang and Dr. David A. Tuveson

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Identifying novel tumor suppressor genes in Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma using a CRISPR/Cas9 Screening

Abstract:

Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDA) is a very lethal type of cancer with a survival rate of 7%. Potential tumor suppressor genes in PDA have been identified. However it has been a daunting task to experimentally validate the tumor suppressive function of genes in vivo. We hypothesize that CRISPR/Cas9 technology can accelerate the functional validation of tumor suppressor genes. To test this, we will design guide RNA (gRNA) oligonucleotides against 19 potential tumor suppressor genes and clone into the lentiviral vector under the U6 promoter. Successful cloning of gRNAs will be confirmed by Sanger sequencing. Upon introduction of gRNAs in Cas9-expressing PDA cell lines, the efficiency of indel mutations of individual gRNAs will be validated by the Surveyor assay. This CRISPR/Cas9 system will be applied into the pre-neoplastic organoids followed by orthotopic transplantation.

Ref Number: 108

Section Number: 214

Name: Rahanna Khan

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Andrea Ward

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Morphological effects of Bisphenol-A on *Danio rerio*

Abstract:

Constant BPA production and pollution of U.S. rivers and lakes has resulted in buildup as high as 15 µg/L and 50 ng/L in Missouri rivers. BPA has been linked to tail deformations, reduced abdominal vasculature, and increased intraocular distance in zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) at concentrations exceeding 0.5 mg/L. In this study, zebrafish were examined for spinal cord, vasculature, and somite abnormality after exposure to environmentally realistic concentrations of BPA during the first 120 hours of development. Zebrafish eggs were collected within two hours of fertilization and transferred to a well plate with 5 mL of E3 embryo medium. Plates were incubated at 37°C in foil wrapping with ten eggs per well and 0.02 mg/L, 0.05 mg/L, 0.1 mg/L, 0.15 mg/L, and 0.2 mg/L concentrations of BPA. After 5 days, half of the young zebrafish from each well were transferred to standard aquarium water, and raised for clearing and staining with alcian blue and alizarin red stains. Remaining zebrafish were fixed for antibody staining with FIT1 and MF20 primaries. Somite number and abdominal vasculature coverage are currently being recorded and compared between the different exposure groups. Lengths and surface area of vasculature are also being measured with ImageJ software. Thus far, clearing and staining data has indicated no significant difference between somite counts of BPA-exposed fish versus non-exposed fish. However, a threshold concentration of 0.25 mg/L was determined for direct contact BPA mutagenicity in zebrafish embryos. It is expected that antibody staining analysis will reveal an increased degree of vasculature difference with increased concentrations of BPA.

Talk: Multidisciplinary II

Ref Number: 39

Section Number: 215

Name: Rachel Colvin

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Sonia M. Underwood

Dr. Melanie M. Cooper

Multidisciplinary: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Making Predictions and Constructing Explanations: An investigation into introductory chemistry students' understanding of structure-property relationships

Abstract:

The relationship between a chemical structure and its physical and chemical properties is a core idea in chemistry. Previous studies have shown that students have much difficulty with the relationship between structure and properties particularly due to the multiple pieces of information that must be concatenated (e.g. drawing a Lewis structure, determining molecular shape, and identifying molecular polarity). The goal of this research is to determine (1) when do students self-report their ability to predict structure-property relationships and (2) how do students predict and explain structure-property relationships for a boiling point ranking task. An assessment was developed and administered to second-semester general chemistry students (N=116) using beSocratic, a free-form structure drawing program which allows students to submit written and drawn responses. The first half of the assessment consisted of multiple answer questions that examined students' self-report on what information could be predicted using a Lewis structure, while the second half of the assessment consisted of open-ended questions (both text and drawings) aimed to scaffold student explanations of the relationship between a chemical structure and its boiling point, in terms of intermolecular forces. The findings from both parts of the assessment results will be discussed.

Ref Number: 73

Section Number: 215

Name: Dena Gassner

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Roni Berger

Multidisciplinary: Graduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Disability and Social Services Education: What's Missing?

Abstract:

This presentation will focus on research related to the lack of training for social services providers related to disability. Various models of disability will be discussed and specific examples will flow from the neurodiversity movement--specifically the autism community--to provide transferrable skills and competencies that apply cross providers and cross disability populations. Participants will learn how to adapt the physical and cultural practice setting to consider the needs of persons with disabilities. They will also learn what adaptations have positive impact for individuals with shared symptom-based challenges, but not necessarily a full autism diagnosis (as in, sensory, processing, organizational needs) that could otherwise negatively impact compliance, the therapeutic alliance and forward momentum toward identified treatment goals. All of this will consider and link the intersectionality of autism with other populations (mental health, LGBTQAI, trauma) and why this is key for all providers.

Ref Number: 174

Section Number: 215

Name: Rashelle Richardson

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Doctor Devin Thornburg

Multidisciplinary: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Punitive Social Control of Black Americans from Convict Leasing to the Youth Control Complex

Abstract:

Black Americans have been thrown into a cycle where their actions are heavily scrutinized, and their progression has been hindered as a result. This cycle has become inescapable for many black Americans. Throughout the history of America, punitive social control has been used as a means of controlling black movement, and has greatly hindered their progression as a people. Punitive social control through Black Codes, the convict leasing system, Jim Crow, the youth control complex, and the prison industrial system, allows for the oppression of black Americans, and hinders their achievement. Surveillance of black activity, and harsh punishment has become acceptable through laws and practices. Punitive social control keeps blacks under a microscope, and strictly penalizes black Americans for even the slightest infractions.

Ref Number: 201

Section Number: 215

Name: Stephan Steiner

Co-Authors: Jocelyn Villacis

Faculty: Professor Devin Thornburg

Multidisciplinary: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: The Origin of Evil

Abstract:

--What moves individuals that have no prior history of assault or misdemeanor to change in "character" and "personality" and act in hurtful manners?

--Which conditions are usually in place for these changes to occur?

--Is there a virtually limitation o

Talk: Social Sciences III

Ref Number: 176

Section Number: 216

Name: Laura Rojas

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Anna Konstantatos

Other Social Sciences: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Laboring at the Loom: Explaining the Role of the Loom to Museum Visitors

Abstract:

The loom is an elegant device that has been around for millennia and has been socio-economically significant in many cultures. The Heritage Museum of Epirus in Astoria, NY recently acquired a replica loom from Epirus, the northwest province of Greece. I have created text panels for the museum's loom display to explain to visitors that what they are looking at is more than just a wooden device that made textiles. Visitors will understand the functional role of the loom in Epirus during the 20th century, as well as its role in the social and economic lives of Epirotan women. In order to create the text panels, I have conducted scholarly research and ethnographic interviews with members of the Society of Epirotes "Anagenesis." My presentation will focus on the history of the loom, the loom's functional aspects, and also the influence of the loom on the Epirotan women who labored at the loom as part of their required household duties.

Ref Number: 177

Section Number: 216

Name: Mario Romero-Ramirez

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Margaret Gray

Other Social Sciences: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Is advice and consent too powerful?

Abstract:

On March 16th, 2016 President Obama nominated Merrick Garland to the Supreme Court. In response Republican Senators ignored his nomination arguing the nomination should occur after the 2016 presidential election. This paper explores the U.S. Senate's Advice and Consent powers as related to confirming the President's Supreme Court nominees. I explore the contentious nature of the confirmation process by tracing the history of changes in how the Senate has approached the process starting with Ronald Reagan's nomination for of Robert Bork. Since the 1980s the process has become much more contentious and partisan, this paper examines those factors and their effects on the confirmation process.

Ref Number: 219

Section Number: 216

Name: Raquel Warmoth

Co-Authors: Ashley Edel, Daniel Miller, Armando Cella, and Rodion Evtushenko

Faculty: Professor Laura Messano

Other Social Sciences: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Global Advertising

Abstract:

Advertising around the world has its similarities and differences due to regional culture and progress over time in people's well being, new ideas, and growth in diversity. We will discuss various examples of how different countries are influenced by their own culture as well as outside cultures in advertising. We will also focus on advertising changes over time due to advances in technology and exposure to more recent research in studies on health and the environment.

Ref Number: 223

Section Number: 216

Name: Laianna Wright

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Melanie Bush

Other Social Sciences: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: The Role of Race in Contemporary U.S. and Jamaican Society

Abstract:

In this presentation, I will attempt to answer the question: How does one explain that there is a social structure in place that reproduces racism and discrimination which causes high poverty and crime rates as well as low socio-economic and education success for people of color, particularly Black men?

Holding 25% of the world's prison population, the United States has the highest incarceration rate in the world though they only have 5% of the world's population. Of the prison population in the U.S., at least 40% is comprised of African Americans though they are 14% of the U.S. population. Of the 40%, half are nonviolent drug offenses. In Jamaica as of 2014, the country's population is 2.79 million while the prison population total, including pre-trial detainees and remand prisoners is 4,050. These high imprisonment rates further contribute to poverty, depression, and unemployment among black communities. Black men are often viewed as facing the most challenges in society, as many Black women break boundaries in politics, education, and business, despite facing many profound obstacles. In the media, Black men are often portrayed as criminals but people neglect to question why many young black men end up in the prison system.

Moreover, capitalism is one of the primary driving forces behind the explosion of the U.S. and Jamaica prison. This further helps to explain the disproportionate rates of people of color in prison in comparison to people who are not of color. The prison system is now referred to as the new plantation because it is systematically reviving a practice that was legally abolished in America and Jamaica. In this presentation I will explore data and provide analysis in an attempt to answer my question.

Session C

Poster: Multidisciplinary

Ref Number: 227

Section Number: 301

Name: Eilean Calderon

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Devin Thornberg

Multidisciplinary: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: A Millennial Approach to Teaching HealthCare Education in NYC

Abstract:

For my research proposal I would like to propose a millennial approach to teaching health education in NYC schools, particularly those centered in low socio economic communities. The focus of this alternative approach is to incorporate lessons that will help us deal with intervention and prevention strategies that will increase our future generation's quality of life and health outcomes. The goal is to supplement mandated lessons with millennial approaches such as

- -Nutrition education by teaching students on GMO's, how to read labels, and focusing on plant based diets to decrease chronic disease outcomes.
- -Behavioral education by teaching our children emotional management skills such as stress management for skills in the workplace, time management for personal application, and even anger management to decrease criminal activity and or fights.
- Environmental Education by teaching our children about one of the biggest environmental issues in NYC; unintentional injuries specifically caused by car accidents- lessons will be geared to focus on texting and driving dangers.

Type of Study : Secondary study of research of these three forms of education.

Population Served: High School kids primarily residing in low socio-economic communities.

Any Relevant Literature/Findings: Yes, a journal article, " Teachers' Lives in Context: A Framework for Understanding Barriers to High Quality Teaching within Resource Deprived Settings"

Ref Number: 7

Section Number: 301

Name: Kimberly Campuzano

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Argio Agelarakis

Multidisciplinary: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Hayao Miyazaki's Spirited Away: A Representation of Japanese Culture and Food as Represented in Art

Abstract:

Hayao Miyazaki is a Japanese film director and producer who is widely known for his anime films. One of Miyazaki's critically acclaimed films, *Spirited Away*, tells the story of 10-year-old Chihiro and her journey through the spirit world. A critical component of this particular film is food, as it sets the story in motion and propels the young hero into a new and strange place. The food shown throughout the film is highly detailed and animated and represents various aspects of Japanese culture. A wide variety of dishes are presented in the film, and a few of them were selected for the cookbook. These dishes include, among others, bawan, onigiri, ikameshi, and anman, each accompanied by recipes and illustrations. The purpose of this cookbook is to provide a glimpse into what makes Japanese culture unique and to show the variety in food from Japan that extends beyond sushi. There are many films in which food plays a key role, but the magical storytelling of *Spirited Away* is what makes it unique and captivating. Miyazaki's film provides an accurate representation of Japanese cuisine and gives audiences a look into Japanese folklore and the importance and appreciation for food, all of which are discussed in the cookbook.

Ref Number: 11

Section Number: 301

Name: Panayotis Agelarakis

Co-Authors: Casey Murray

Faculty: Professor Anagnostis Agelarakis

Multidisciplinary: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: A discovery of two rope makers during Bronze, and Iron Age in Central Thailand

Abstract:

Investigations of human skeletal remains retrieved from archaeological sites reflect on aspects of the human condition during prehistoric antiquity. Archaeological anthropology research focusing on dental anthropology may yield through ante-mortem dental modifications evidence on the non-masticatory use of teeth, in “third hand” functions, relevant to specialized occupational tasks.

This paper presents the cases of two individuals with discrete dental modifications, a 39-45 year old female among a population sample of 80 individuals from the Bronze Age (3rd millennium BC/BCE) site of NonMakLa, and a 17-19 year old male of a population sample of 15 individuals from the Iron Age site (2nd millennium BC/BCE) of NonPaiWai, excavated by the Thailand Archaeometallurgy Project in the Khao Wong Prachan Valley of Central Thailand.

Significant non-pathological changes were documented in the dental arcades of both individuals, affecting components of their labial dentitions with bilateral ante mortem loss of maxillary lateral incisors and canines showing well healed alveolar bone conditions. Further, while the female individual also presented a bilateral loss of central mandibular incisors, the male individual, considering his younger age, only showed advanced wear patterns on said mandibular teeth. Furthermore, the severe dental changes preserved on both central maxillary incisors of the male individual provided valuable forensic details indicative of the materials processed by the teeth, and of dexterity issues of upper extremity kinetics, facilitating in synergy dental arches functions as tool components; suggestive of craft specialization in rope making with traceable dental imprints by plant macro-fibers for both individuals involved.

The rare prevalence, diachronic range, and gender distribution of the specific occupational specialization within the demographic profiles reflect on aspects of their techno-economic capacities and socio-cultural organizational abilities.

Ref Number: 25

Section Number: 301

Name: Alexander Bautista

Co-Authors: Laura Rojas, William Vincent III

Faculty: Kathryn E. Krasinski

Multidisciplinary: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Native Alaskan Moose Butchering at Shaw Creek

Abstract:

Archaeological excavations at the Swan Point site in the Tanana Valley of Alaska have yielded a faunal assemblage from the latest component showing a continued use of moose, bird, and other animals native to the area. Taphonomic damage to the faunal assemblage has determined the identity of the culture of the people exploiting this fauna as either Athabascans or Europeans. In-lab assessments of multi-year excavations of Swan Point were cross referenced with past studies on both European and Athabascan animal processing to accurately determine which of the two cultures produce these assemblages.

Ref Number: 41

Section Number: 301

Name: Sierra Crook

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Beth Christensen

Multidisciplinary: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Effectiveness of Environmental Peace Building Policy

Abstract:

This research focuses on the policy strategy of environmental peacebuilding and its effectiveness. In the last couple of decades, many scholars have advocated for the implementation of environmental peacebuilding policy among states with histories of violence as well as environmental problems. The ideology behind this theory is that a shared interest in natural resources and the health of the environment in an area can motivate states that are typically in competition or conflict to increase cooperation, communication, and eventually peace relations in an effort to protect and manage the region in question. The research looks at the support and criticisms for this approach and discusses a number of case studies in environmental peacemaking, looking at elements such as the organizational structure, relations of member states before the treaty, and severity of the environmental issue being addressed in each policy. The project then evaluates the success of individual cases in terms of environmental impact made and peace relations created, and determines the common factors or causes for successful or unsuccessful cases. With this knowledge, the research considers the effectiveness of environmental peacemaking policy and components that contribute to positive and impactful outcomes.

Ref Number: 45

Section Number: 301

Name: Delaney Dayoan

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Devin Thornberg

Multidisciplinary: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: On-campus food

Abstract:

This PAR project is about coming up with another menu and other possible options for food on campus. I will evaluate what students think of the campus food and ask what they think of it and what could improve. I will also interview some of the dining staff to see what they think of the choices and what possible alternative options there are to what they are serving.

Ref Number: 50

Section Number: 301

Name: Brianna Delzell

Co-Authors: Destinee Arroyo, George Sandu, Julian McBride, Gabriela Mora, Jacqueline Condon, Brittany Rogers

Faculty: Professor Argie Agelarakis

Multidisciplinary: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Scientific Illustration and Technical Drawing in Physical Anthropology and Archaeology

Abstract:

Students in the Fall 2016 and Spring 2017 courses, in "Scientific Illustration" and "Technical Drawing in Archaeology and Physical Anthropology", were introduced to a multitude of tools, skills, methods and techniques to create and express works of art. Each student created scientifically accurate and to scale drawings where decisions had to be made by the artist as to which materials would best illustrate the look and feel of the "artifact". This presentation displays some of the students' finished pieces, and how they depict objects/subjects from the domains of physical anthropology, archaeology, forensics, biology, flora, and fauna. These works prove there is no substitute, technological or mechanical, for an "illustrator's" choice of media, talent, and unique point of view. Photography may be a useful tool, but as the illustrations depicted in this presentation prove, photographs may have inherent limitations. Choices are made by the student illustrator as to what is focused on and what is omitted in the finished work. Reference materials and a series of photographs are used, picking and choosing what will most accurately yet creatively best depict objects like artifacts, bones, plants, and animals, and yet students were given the opportunity to creatively express themselves through the many forms and options available to them in the class. The students' majors were wide and varied, not uniquely Anthropology or Art, and the classes still pertain to their interests, because of the flexibility with choosing what they wanted to illustrate. This presentation shows a range of methods and subjects that were selected by students of these two courses, and the interdisciplinary significance of these courses to all students regardless of their major field of study.

Ref Number: 67

Section Number: 301

Name: Giovanna Galante

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Ans Isabel Simon Alegre

Doctor Thornburg

Multidisciplinary: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Linguistic relativity hypothesis and the study of bilingualism

Abstract:

The linguistic relativity hypothesis encapsulates the idea that the structure of the language one grew up with affects the speaker's cognition and the way they perceive reality. Formally known as the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis it also states that language plays an important role in the development of thought and the making of decisions (Lucy, 2014). A popular example of this theory is supported by the fact that Inuit have many more words for snow than other languages do and this corresponds to the idea that they can possibly see more shades of white than others can (Robson, 2013). However, it is difficult to discuss the potential of linguistic relativity without also discussing the influence of bilingualism. The possible effects of language on cognition are still being studied extensively to interpret what can truly be done with this knowledge. In this meta-analysis research study I will combine information from many different research studies that have achieved a better understanding of this theory through experimentation. This is a subject that fascinates me because I am bilingual and studying psychology, and I believe that by gaining a comprehensive understanding of linguistic relativity we can better grasp the complexity of a bilingual mind.

Ref Number: 71

Section Number: 301

Name: Rupanshi Garg

Co-Authors: Payal Patel

Faculty: Dr. Anagnostis Agelarakis

Multidisciplinary: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: The Causative Agents and Epidemiological Ramifications of Dental Fluorosis

Abstract:

This paper presents research results of a forensic odontology project investigating the abilities and level of certainty in the differential diagnosis of manifestations affecting maxillo-mandibular labial dentitions caused by fluorosis. Analyses of relevant changes on dental clinical surfaces and the ramifications of their severity on the deterioration of enamel were conducted through paleopathological specimens juxtaposed to the dynamics of current epidemiological cases.

While the use of fluoride is often considered as a preventative measure against dental infectious cariogenicity, it may also contribute to adverse and irreparable defects on the dental arcades, particularly during the ameloblastic stage of dental crown development and occasionally even on the acellular histology of enamel tissue, hence with the potential to affect permanent dentitions. Increasingly vulnerable to fluorosis, based on the age relative growth and maturation stage of dentitions, are children within the cohort of four to eight years of age, developing their permanent teeth under their oral mucosa (gums) tissue. Early clinical diagnostic signs of dental fluorosis include pitting, spotting and yellowing of enamel; advanced cases may involve the chemical deterioration of enamel, as well.

Dental fluorosis, unlike its rare prevalence as attested through the paleopathological record, is a rather recurrent modern oral-cavity disorder, with a greater prevalence detected among populations of post-industrial countries due to the excessive intake of fluoride as an element added to toothpastes, and even through other daily activities such as drinking fluoride enhanced water. While there are multiple ways to prevent and treat dental fluorosis, it may often been misdiagnosed.

This research aims to bring awareness to potential effects of fluorosis disorder, a preventable epidemiologic condition that usually cannot be diagnosed before it has caused damage to permanent teeth of young individuals.

Ref Number: 77

Section Number: 301

Name: Guilise Gondre

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Jennifer Durham

Multidisciplinary: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: African-American Male College Student Achievement in the Context of Spirituality

Abstract:

Academic disparities between African-American men and their White male counterparts persist as an issue in the United States (U.S. Department of Education, 2016). This issue extends from pre-school to higher education. As of 2014, only 28.5% of African-American men aged 18-24 were attending college, while 40.2% of White males this age were in attendance (U.S. Department of Education, 2016). Efforts to explain such significant disparities have included socioeconomic factors, instructional practices, systemic barriers, and resource limitations. While there has been significant research on the causes of this phenomena, not enough has been done to examine the link between spirituality and academic performance. Being actively engaged in spiritual activities has been found to be a buffer against stress in addition to increasing feelings of well-being and decreasing the sensation of pain. While the literature indicates that spirituality can be linked to many health outcomes, there is a paucity of work exploring this association as it relates to academic disparities. Grounded Theory qualitative research methodology was used to collect and analyze data from college-aged African-American males. This study examined the relationship between spiritual involvement and academic performance at a private northeastern university. The subjects between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five responded to a guided interview. After implementing practices to establish inter- and intra-coder reliability, the responses were analyzed. Patterns with respect to spiritual engagement and academic performance were found.

Ref Number: 101

Section Number: 301

Name: Nicole Jonke

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Devin Thornburg

Multidisciplinary: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: The sexual objectification of women at Adelphi University

Abstract:

Sexual objectification of women has been a problem in our society for many decades. Part of this issue stems from the sexualization of women in the media that has created a set of standards and expectations for women. Many women have experienced some form of this objectifying through “cat-calling”, sexual comments, harassment, and even abuse from men. Oftentimes women who are faced with these things might ignore it out of fear and choose not to be confrontational, thus the behavior is not corrected and it continues. This study will examine the ways in which the behaviors of both men and women can be changed and ultimately try to end the sexual objectification of women. This study will be a Participatory Action Research with the female community at Adelphi University. Through use of survey, data will be collected on how women perceive and react to sexual objectification on both a personal and community level. Using the data, the participants along with myself will design an intervention and research its impact on our campus.

Ref Number: 107

Section Number: 301

Name: kiran khan

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Argie Aglerakis

Multidisciplinary: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Traditional Medicine of Egypt and Asia

Abstract:

Ethnobotany is the study of plants and their use within a particular environmental context and culture, as well as the role they play in a particular society. Modern ethnobotanical studies explore the use of plants in traditional medical functions, yet not only for their healing properties, but also for their use in rituals and ceremonies, often tied to the role traditional healers and shamanism. This study focuses on the ethnobotany of several regions ranging from Central Asia and the Middle East. The differences and similarities of particular plant species for both ritual and medicinal purposes of those regions are analyzed and juxtaposed. Their use through evidence available in historical records, the techniques and seasonality of their harvesting, the preparations, and where relative preservation processes including the managing of such natural resources and the formidable task of passing on the knowledge and through oral tradition are also explored.

The bibliography will include articles from scholarly peer reviewed publications in addition to Noble Prize winner in Physiology and Medicine, Tu YoYo, who I met in London this past January, 2017 during my study abroad trip. And has provided me with articles on his current research on Ethnobotany. Additionally, this paper addresses a number of overarching concerns on the role and possible future of ethnobotany in a changing world characterized by globalization endeavors, environmental impacts, and refugee crises.

Ref Number: 132

Section Number: 301

Name: Julian McBride

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Argie Agelarakis

Stephanie Lake

Multidisciplinary: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Healing Through the Arts and Anthropology

Abstract:

During the fall semester of 2016, a class in Technical Drawing and Physical Anthropology proved to be a pivotal experience. As a double major in Criminal Justice and Anthropology, my expectations for this course were quite simple, but evolved as something much more complex. These courses helped me to connect my experiences from the military, and apply them to my anthropology major, along with my specialty in forensics and art. Given the opportunity to explore my creative side, my art became my therapy. As a Marine veteran, there are memories and experiences that needed to be expressed and shared; primarily to show every life on both sides of war need to be valued the same. The drawings became the means for expression, and a series of well received lectures over the past few months have now set the ground work for something more, the establishment of a philanthropy, a non-for profit organization, the ROW Initiative. The ROW Initiative, which stands for Reflections of War, is based off of my drawings and research in forensics. This study will explore this process from the beginning: the role of art in anthropology and art therapy, public speaking, the steps and legal issues in establishing a philanthropy, funding, marketing, and a blog that will track this process and progress. Research into organizations like the one I am preparing will be explored and presented as well.

Ref Number: 138

Section Number: 301

Name: Ester Mirzokandova

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Argiro Agelarakis

Multidisciplinary: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Tradition Medicine, Rituals, and Placebo Effects

Abstract:

The power of the mind to influence positivity can be compared to the placebo effect. Medicinal plants are used for a variety of ailments, yet many are not scientifically proven to be effective. The placebo effect can explain reasons why individuals misuse outdated herbal treatments that show no signs of actual improvement in their health. However, if there isn't any evidence of a positive impact, then how does the brain stimulate the placebo effect to believe in the power of herbal treatments? This research aims to uncover the history of several herbs and its connections with rituals in traditional medicine. Another objective is to reveal the significance of traditional medicine and what it contributes to society. In today's modern society, western tradition uses herbal medicine to treat specific illnesses, diseases, and ailments. Furthermore, other parts of the world have developed different perspectives due to their deeply rooted relationship between medicine and culture. Certain traditional medicines have benefits and can cure various health issues, however some are highly promoted without any scientific proof of betterment. Originally, our ancestors embedded the use of herbs into their rituals and it is expected to follow their pathway for future generations. Typically, individuals with these traditional beliefs view these natural remedies as protection from spirits and treatments for their souls. Asian and Indian ethnicities have strong reputations of fusing culture and medicine to the point where they have reinforced positive outcomes even if there isn't any scientific advancements.

Ref Number: 168

Section Number: 301

Name: Jai Punjwani

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Lee Stemkoski

Multidisciplinary: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Fare Share: Flow and Efficiency in NYC's Taxi System

Abstract:

Millions of people move throughout New York City each day and yet relatively little is understood about where and when people travel, both at the individual and aggregate levels. Better insights around these travel patterns could play crucial roles in everything from simply understanding people's habits to improving traffic flow and optimizing taxi provisioning. In our research, we address several such questions using highly detailed data for 13 million NYC taxi trips in 2013 to better understand the flow and efficiency of the taxi system and the people it services.

First, we use the patterns of pickups and drop-offs across different neighborhoods to get an overview of the entire city, showing how people move between neighborhoods during a typical week. Next, we look at the role of drivers in the taxi system, specifically investigating how earnings vary across drivers and quantifying how much of this variation is due to skill versus chance. Somewhat surprisingly, we find that while factors such as time of day and weather have a large impact on efficiency of the taxi system, skill plays a sizable role in determining driver efficiency with some drivers consistently earning up to 30% more than average. Finally, we use the highly granular nature of this data to identify opportunities to improve the efficiency of the taxi system through a simple carpooling strategy. Specifically, we identify locations throughout the city with consistently redundant trips, where two or more taxis leave from the same place at the same time, traveling to the same destination. We show that a taxi stand policy requiring people to wait no more than five minutes to carpool with another rider at these locations could improve the system by upwards of 5%, eliminating more than 650,000 trips and saving consumers \$8.5 million each month.

Ref Number: 182

Section Number: 301

Name: George Sandu

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Argie Agelarakis

Multidisciplinary: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: The Protective Effects of Natural Dietary Additions on Obesity

Abstract:

The alarming prevalence of the obesity epidemic and its related comorbidities, type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease, gave rise to the importance of different lifestyles and therapeutic strategies that include exercise, the use of natural remedies, and emphasis on dietary shifts by the inclusion of vegetables, fruits, and nuts. This presentation aims to underline the beneficial effects of the addition of different foods, such as walnuts, to high fat western diets. This is reflected through studies involving animal and human research studies. Nutrition analysis has shown that walnuts contain many components that could play a role in prevention of atherosclerosis and cancer: phytosterols, n-3 fatty acids and tocopherols. Promising studies in mice reported that addition of walnuts to their high fat diet did not change body weight or visceral fat mass, but decreased liver size and reduced the amounts of hepatic triglyceride. There were no reports of significant changes in peripheral glucose intolerance or insulin resistance, but only a trend of improvement. In human studies, walnut addition to the diet for 6 months, with or without dietary counseling, significantly improved endothelial function and total and LDL cholesterol, even if it did not lower blood glucose level or the anthropometric measures. Analyzing how the addition of certain foods to an otherwise average or unhealthy diet can affect health proves useful in today's world by providing information for consumers to use to their advantage. Therefore, further investigations of the beneficial effects of dietary changes may be very meaningful in limiting obesity from both regional and global perspectives.

Ref Number: 192

Section Number: 301

Name: Victoria Silva

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Brian Wygal

Professor Argio Agelarakis

Multidisciplinary: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Archaeological Benefits of Scientific Illustration

Abstract:

Scientific illustration of lithic tools is one of the methods used to present artifacts in archaeological research as well as other disciplines. Another method that is used by archaeologists is photography. Lithic drawings allow archaeologists to better depict significant attributes of the tool. It also allows archaeologists to highlight trace evidence of stone tool manufacture in a systematic way allowing for comparisons with other lithic illustrations. This kind of precise display is difficult to accomplish through photography. Archaeologists are then able to present artifact facets such as flake scars, sharpening, material type, and other aspects of manufacture. With lithic drawings, it is possible to represent scale, pattern, direction, heat treatment, as well as other features emphasizing diagnostic traits in ways photography cannot. In this project, I used rapidograph pens on acetate paper with lines and stippling to replicate prehistoric stone tools from Trapper Creek, Alaska. I have also taken photographs of the same tools to compare the positive and negative components aspects of scientific illustration.

Ref Number: 220

Section Number: 301

Name: Ashton Wei

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Devin Thornburg

Multidisciplinary: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Homophobia and Transphobia

Abstract:

This research will look into why homophobia and transphobia still exists today in the 21st century, and how it effects the LGBT+ community, and LGBT+ individuals.

Posters: Social Sciences

Ref Number: 47

Section Number: 302

Name: Christina DeBlasio

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Prof. Anna Konstantatos

Other Social Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Textile Tales: Learning about the Liberation of Ioannina, Greece through a Museum Display

Abstract:

The Greek revolution that ended the nearly 400 years of living under the suppression of the Ottoman Empire began in 1821. February 21, 1913 marks the liberation of the city of Ioannina in Epirus, a province in the northwest corner of Greece, and freedom for the rest of Epirus was not far behind. The cultural and historical significance of the Liberation of Ioannina continues to be celebrated in Greek communities all over the world. The Heritage Museum of Epirus (HME), located in Astoria, NY, is an ethnographic museum that displays traditional textiles and other objects from Epirus, and has in its collection several articles of clothing--namely a silk jacket and a dress with accessories--that were worn during the time of the Liberation of Ioannina. Through scholarly research and ethnographic interviews conducted with members of the Society of Epirotes "Anagenesis," I will create two text panels for the display of these items at the HME that will explain their cultural significance as well as the historical importance of the Liberation of Ioannina. Ultimately the goal of the text panels is to demonstrate to museum visitors the lasting importance of the Liberation of Ioannina to the people of Epirus, and especially to the Epirotan immigrants who currently live in the New York City metropolitan area.

Ref Number: 90

Section Number: 302

Name: Karena Haskoor

Co-Authors: Julie Kovalenko, Suleika Pryce

Faculty: Doctor Melissa Randazzo

Other Social Sciences: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Interrelationship of social motivation and face perception in school age children with ASD

Abstract:

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental condition, in which the impairment of facial emotion recognition (FER) leads to difficulties in social interactions. There is a large body of evidence that supports poor FER in individuals with ASD from infancy to adulthood, which can be related to poor social skills. Research has compared social motivation and FER skills in individuals on a continuum of ASD. Interestingly, some studies suggest that social motivation negatively correlates with performance on FER tasks.

FER has been found to affect the N170 event-related potential (ERP) component latency. N170 is a neural response to face detection during electroencephalogram (EEG), a procedure that is used to detect the electrical activity of the brain. Prior research on facial expressions found that individuals with ASD have reduced efficiency of processing facial expressions, characterized by a slower peak of N170. Anger recognition is especially useful for determining deficits in FER because individuals with ASD find it most challenging. This study aims to look at the relationship of FER and social motivation in children with ASD in early school age (6-8 yr.), since this is the critical age for establishing new social connections, and the importance of detecting facial emotions is increasingly important. Understanding how and why individuals with ASD misinterpret social cues, including FER, can assist in the development of treatment designed to improve awareness and identification of emotions and facial expressions for children on a continuum of ASD during early school age.

Ref Number: 96

Section Number: 302

Name: Jess Infantino

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Thornburg

Other Social Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Modern Women Who Choose Not To Identify As Feminists

Abstract:

The rise of modern third wave feminism has been a hot topic of discussion and praise within the last few years. It has a constant media attention, with celebrity advocates and even a rise of American college women who are actively involved in the movement; there is also a large counter movement of women who are now rejecting the feminist label all together. Recent polls have shown that less than half of modern day women identify as a feminist even though they hold the belief that the sexes are equal in every regard. The aim of this research project is to find out why women are rejecting the feminist label through interviews and discussion with five current female Adelphi students about their lives and what influenced their views on society and current feminism. The ultimate goal is to find commonalities between these women's responses and experiences to see if we can come up with a plan to make a positive change.

Ref Number: 103

Section Number: 302

Name: Chitralkha Kar

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Calin Trenkov-Wermuth

Other Social Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: The Impact of Funding Cuts to the United Nations on US national interests

Abstract:

Since the founding of the United Nations (UN) over 70 years ago, the United States (US) has provided a substantial portion of both the operational and peacekeeping budgets of the United Nations. In previous years, the US had chosen to withhold its mandatory contributions and some arguments have resurfaced in US political circles that either the US should leave the UN or that it should substantially reduce the funding it provides to the international organization of which it is a key founding member. The aim of this research project is to study the ways in which US funding cuts to the UN is likely to affect US national interests. More specifically, the research will aim to investigate how US interests may be affected by funding cuts in the area of peace and security, including in relation to US-sanctioned special political missions in Iraq, Afghanistan and Somalia, peacekeeping operations, counter-terrorism efforts, and sanctions monitoring. The study will also focus on the ways in which US national interests on development, humanitarian affairs and human rights may also be impacted. Finally, project will aim to investigate what, if any, funding cuts could align with the US interest of ensuring the effective and efficient management of the United Nations.

Ref Number: 137

Section Number: 302

Name: Britney Minutillo

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Robert Goldfarb and Dr. Battaglia

Other Social Sciences: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Psycholinguistic Study Abstract

Abstract:

This psycholinguistic study investigates the number of paradigmatic (e.g., up--> down) and syntagmatic (e.g., up---> stairs) word association responses in 31 typical adolescents to determine if the paradigmatic shift is in progress. Younger children tend to have more syntagmatic responses; however, in adults the paradigmatic responses become most frequent. Time-Altered Word Association Tests (TAWAT, Goldfarb & Halpern, 2013) were administered to the participants. The stimuli in TAWAT consists of two equivalent lists of 36 words balanced for frequency of occurrence (frequency, infrequent), word length (short, long), abstraction level (low, medium, high), and part of speech (noun, verb, adjective). TAWAT was presented visually at a speed of 250 ms and auditorily at 10 phonemes per second. Typically, participants had higher percentages of paradigmatic responses than syntagmatic responses for both stimulus modalities. Results are not yet complete; however, anticipated results suggest that the paradigmatic shift is in progress.

Ref Number: 144

Section Number: 302

Name: Erica Mumford

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Calin-Trenkov-Wermuth

Other Social Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: The African Union's Role in Western Sahara's Claim of Independence

Abstract:

Western Sahara is known as Africa's last colony. The principle of self-determination under international law should grant the Sahrawi people the right to govern their own land freely, but the territory remains under Moroccan control. Morocco annexed the Western Saharan territory in 1975 through military force as its 'Southern Provinces'. The United Nations (UN) has monitored a ceasefire between the Moroccan military and the POLISARIO front, and since 1991 has maintained in the territory a mission with a mandate to hold a referendum on independence. However, the promise of a referendum has not yet been realized due to continuing political differences between the warring factions, as well as divergent interests of regional actors and great powers, leaving the conflict at an impasse. After nearly 40 years, the end of one of Africa's longest running conflicts is not yet in sight. The African Union (AU) has played a vital role in working towards Sahrawi independence, and it recognizes the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) as a member state, along with more than 80 states which recognize the Sahrawi Republic's claim to independence. The AU is committed to Sahrawi independence, even if not all AU member states agree on this issue, and has worked closely with international organizations involved in the region, such as the UN. This research project will examine the AU's role in upholding Western Sahara's claim to a right to self-determination and independence. More specifically, it will investigate how international and regional politics have both impacted and underpinned the AU's position, and will also aim to account for the historic, economic, and cultural factors that have affected the AU's stance on Western Sahara's claim of independence. In light of Morocco's recent readmission into the AU where it sits alongside SADR, the AU will play an important role in the resolution of the conflict and the project will aim to understand the complex parameters of that role.

Ref Number: 152

Section Number: 302

Name: Erica Novak

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Jacqueline Olvera

Other Social Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Cohort Study on America's Morality and Religiosity

Abstract:

There are many factors that shape the moral views we hold. This study examines the link between age, religiosity, and beliefs about gay marriage and abortion. In fact, research shows that there are generational differences for support of the right for gay and lesbian couples to marry (Public Religion Research Institute, 2014), yet little difference in views about abortion (Abdel-Moneim & Simon, 2010). To understand why there are varied results with respect to age and beliefs about contemporary moral questions that divide Americans, this study explores the association between age, religiosity and beliefs about marriage equality and abortion. Using data from the General Social Survey (2014), this study compares generational cohorts (e.g. Millennials, Generation X, Baby Boomers, and the Silent Generation) from a sample of 1400 Americans. In addition, I rely on ANOVA techniques to test the hypothesis that religiosity has a significant influence on American's moral sentiments.

Ref Number: 154

Section Number: 302

Name: Imuetinyan Odigie

Co-Authors: Carlye, Gilbert

Faculty: Professor Cindy Arroyo, Ph.D.

Other Social Sciences: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Augmentative/Alternative Communication (AAC) Education and Advocacy: Enhancing Quality of Life

Abstract:

Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC) devices are utilized when an individual is unable to use spoken language as their primary method of communication. Those who rely on an AAC device must overcome the daily challenges associated with communicating non-verbally in a world primarily dominated by verbal means of communication. For the purpose of this case-study, a semi-structured interview was conducted with one participant who uses AAC to communicate. The results highlighted the importance of professionals becoming more proficient in their knowledge of working with individuals who use AAC. It is through this increased awareness that AAC users may feel more supported in their efforts to self advocate, which may in turn increase their quality of life. Our participant has been able to overcome and celebrate the experiences of being an AAC user and self-advocate. These skills have helped him develop a curriculum for educating students in speech pathology programs about AAC. This curriculum is expanding to educate students in associated disciplines (e.g. special education, nursing).

Ref Number: 160

Section Number: 302

Name: Jacqueline Perez

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Olvera

Other Social Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Place, Economic Insecurity, and Attitudes toward Immigrants

Abstract:

This study uses data from the General Social Survey (2014) to examine the relationship between place, economic insecurity, and anti-immigrant attitudes among whites. Rather than focusing on labor market competition (Scheve and Slaughter 2001), this study explores the extent to which self-interest shapes the views of white Americans with regard to undocumented immigrants and immigrants more generally. Specifically, I borrow the self-interest perspective or perceived threat to one's standard of living (Berg 2014) as a probable explanation of anti-immigrant attitudes. I do this by incorporating two important concepts: (1) economic insecurity measured subjectively by inquiring into an individual's sense of their economic standing and (2) place of residence to objectively measure an individual's group position. All analyses are performed on a sample of 1,217 respondents.

Ref Number: 181

Section Number: 302

Name: Aditya Samaroo

Co-Authors: Christopher Bhim

Faculty: Professor Matthew Wright

Other Social Sciences: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Numerical Analysis of Glass Beads in a Driven Windfield

Abstract:

We have developed a two-dimensional model that simulates the behavior of glass beads in a plastic cone with a wind blower. Elastic collisions between multiple glass beads as well as glass beads and the walls of the cone are included in the simulation. This numerical model can be used to approximate coal particles in a reactor. The apparatus developed by our collaborating group was designed to experiment various mixing characteristics to identify the most optimal mixing, which allows for increased efficiency regardless of fuel used. The validity of our simulation is tested by comparing values that were calculated versus the experimental results obtained by our collaborating group.

Ref Number: 216

Section Number: 302

Name: Jessica Verkhovsky

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Yula Serpanos

Dr. Diane Davis

Other Social Sciences: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: The Effects of Caffeine on P300 Amplitude and Latency in Normal Hearing Adults

Abstract:

Long latency auditory evoked potentials (P300 waveform) are used to evaluate auditory processing and are measured by attention to a change in an auditory stimulus. This study examined whether caffeine consumption can affect the P300 waveform in adults. Individuals 18 to 35 years of age with normal hearing participated in this study. Subjects were divided into two groups; a control group (A), and experimental group (B) that consumed coffee prior to a replicated P300 recording. Otoscopy, tympanometry, and pure tone thresholds were recorded for each subject to ensure normal hearing. P300 waveforms were recorded bilaterally using an "oddball task", where the participant was asked to count the number of deviant tones heard. Following the first P300 recording, individuals in Group B consumed 3mg/kg body weight of coffee. Following 45 minutes, an additional P300 waveform was recorded for each subject in both groups. P300 waveform latencies and amplitudes will be evaluated using a t-test to determine the effects of caffeine pre and post-test conditions.

Ref Number: 222

Section Number: 302

Name: Michael Whelan

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Kevin Mercier

Dr. Anne Glbbone

Other Social Sciences: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: The Relationship between Attitudes and Fitness Test Scores in Physical Education

Abstract:

Physical education has been identified as a place to promote physical activity and fitness to help combat childhood obesity. Many health complications may be avoided if children get the recommended 60 minutes of daily physical activity. Student attitudes towards their physical education class impact decisions to be physically active outside of school. Fitness tests are a common assessment of students in physical education classes to gauge how physically fit they are. The research project involves two school districts that received grants to enhance physical activity and fitness of students in grades K-12. The sample size for this study are n= 419 students in grades 6-8 from both school districts. (6th grade n=167, 7th grade n=93, 8th grade n=159). The purpose of this study is to compare the relationship between student attitude scores and fitness test scores in physical education. The fitness test scores were analyzed by student grade and gender to determine pass or fail according to FitnessGram™ values. The attitude scores were measured by student attitude survey results on a likert-type scale. The relationship between the attitude and fitness tests scores raise questions like are fitness scores the best assessment for physical education? How can physical educators improve attitude scores? What teaching strategies can improve low fitness scores?

Poster: Art (ePosters)

Ref Number: 20

Section Number: 303

Name: Sarvin Azizgolshani

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Michael O'Loughlin

Arts: Graduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Qualitative Inquiry Into The Aspirations Of African-American Parents And Children Who Experience School Difficulty

Abstract:

This study uses qualitative, semi-structured interviews to examine the aspirations of African American parents and children with behavioral issues. The purpose of this current study is to explore the goals and expectations of parents and children with one on one interviews to gain insight on how these aspirations are formed for children with behavioral issues. Aspirations for educational attainment are standards or goals for performance that organize and direct parents' behavior toward their children. The goals and standards parent's had set for themselves may influence the goals they set for their children. Four parents from a low-middle income neighborhood with children 9-11 years old were interviewed. The interviews explored the parent's experiences with school, their support systems, parent's aspirations and support for their child, and concerns about their child's progress. The child interviews discussed the child's experience with school and the child's aspirations for his future. The child's perception of their parents support for their education was also explored. Preliminary data analysis will be presented in this poster.

Ref Number: 48

Section Number: 303

Name: Melanie Delach

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Jen Maloney

Arts: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: My body, your body

Abstract:

I am intrigued by flesh and the way each individual can envision themselves through one body. I look for subtleties of color and mark within the landscape of the body in my life size oil paintings. Oil paint lends itself to the transparent and opaque quality of skin that we live in and look at every day. If you remove the identity, the face of a person, my body becomes your body. Whose body are we looking at? The viewer is encompassed by the figure due to the disorienting or confrontational perspective of the composition and lack of head. As soon as you put a face in it, it changes the story and adds a dominant narrative that I am trying to create without that feature.

The way females shame, hide, celebrate, and morph their bodies is widely publicized in today's world and I want viewers to have to be confronted with the body. I aim to rid the idealization of a naked female form, but also allow for societal constructs to be present. Placing the figure in ambiguous, known, and unconventional spaces, while naked creates a dialogue between the figure and the viewer and it can become personal, impersonal, or even impossible to be put in that space.

In making these works, process is a compliment to the product. The way the painting or drawings build up while pushing and pulling space reflects back to the nature of flesh. The transparent to the opaque, putting mark down, taking it away, and building it back up allows a depth to the figure, while simultaneously mimicking the pattern of skin.

I intend the viewer to relate the life size oil paintings to oneself and become self-aware and reflective because of the personal or confrontational perspective of the pieces-gender, race, or ethnicity aside. My body is your body and is their body.

Ref Number: 56

Section Number: 303

Name: Samantha Dominik

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Jen Maloney

Arts: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Body vs. Object

Abstract:

My current work stems from a curiosity about humanity and an exploration of the roles of humans in society. I have been focused on finding relationships between human anatomy and everyday objects through sculpture, juxtaposing and combining recognizable forms to find a strange harmony between them. My intention is to take the usability and functionality of both the body and of the object.

In much of my recent work, the object I find most stimulating is the chair. This can include old, beaten-up chairs found on the street, as well as brand new, store-bought chairs. I allow each one to have a voice, and tell me what it wants to be. Using a range of materials - pantyhose, duct tape, newspaper, wax, polyfill, etc - I strive to give each chair its own humanoid characteristics, anthropomorphizing and mutating it to become something that is both familiar and otherworldly. I am interested in finding out how far an object must be pushed to take on these human qualities, creating both anatomical elements and amorphous, flesh-like forms.

Humanity is extraordinary and disastrous and beautiful and chaotic. The idea of the body in relation to the everyday - and more specifically, in relation to the chair - captivates me and arouses my curiosity. The goal of my work is to bring out a discomfort and a reverence in my audience, allowing them to find striking connections between themselves and the object.

Ref Number: 97

Section Number: 303

Name: Antonia Isnardi

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Hannah Smith-Allen

Arts: Undergraduate: Traditional Poster

Title: A Long Way From Home

Abstract:

Adelphi art students enrolled in the Spring 2017 Digital Imaging Class were asked to create two original maps. Both maps had to describe the United States and address a single, political theme. Each student was responsible for selecting his/her own theme. The assignment challenged students to make one text-based map and one image-based map. Students were encouraged deviate from, reinterpret, and reinvent the traditional U.S. map form.

I chose to create two maps that address the phenomenon of "Exotic Animals Being Kept as Pets Across the United States". I chose this topic because it is dangerous for animals to be kept for entertainment purposes. The research I found was mostly state laws that either restrict or allow certain animals to live in people's homes. I also found statistics that document the shortened life span of animals living in captivity as well as statistics that report the accidents and deaths inflicted on wild pet owners. In the image-map, I display animals being sucked into a cage in order to show how animals are taken from their natural habitats and placed in captivity. In my text-based map, I show which states allow wild animals to be held captive.

Ref Number: 141

Section Number: 303

Name: Gabriela Mora

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Geoff Grogan

David Hornung

Arts: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Transaegean: Retelling the Story of Dido and Aeneas

Abstract:

My work intends to elucidate what it means to be human. Particularly, I focus on issues of race and class to explore how our inherent emotions appear in distressing times. Our ability to recall and composite memories are what forms our own individual identities.

I work in the genre of visual storytelling in the medium of comic strips. I roughly sketch the initial foundation of the drawings with non-photo blue pencil and carefully layer on top with ink using brushes. With the ink layer serving as the foundation, I finesse my drawing digitally with expressive but mindful strokes of color. I aim for my drawings to be highly illustrative and painterly; my ink drawings being smooth and gestural while the color conveys the atmosphere and psychology of the setting.

The essence of my work is built on narrative, ultimately with the intent to ask the question: how does it feel to be human? My goal is for the viewer to empathize with the characters in my stories, thus to create dialogue about issues regarding human ontology. For example, Transaegean is a concise graphic novel retelling Book IV of Virgil's The Aeneid, seeking the juxtaposition of appropriating a classic mythical story into a bleak, impoverished setting. The characters in Transaegean are people of color who are living in poverty, as opposed to the glorified, beautiful heroes presented in The Aeneid. Human feelings such as passion, jealousy, trauma, and apathy are emphasized in this work, aspiring to present how our emotional responses can reveal our own biographies.

Ref Number: 149

Section Number: 303

Name: Genesis Nieves

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Devin Thornburg

Humanities: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: After the Rain: Modern Tibetan Literature in China's Shadow

Abstract:

Before the occupation of Communist China in Tibet, Tibetan literary history had been rich because of the direct influence of Buddhist scriptural text. During and after the imposition of the Chinese Cultural Revolution of the late 1950s through the 1970s, Tibet's culture, religion, and individuality as a nation suffered. Language and literacy became a communist party tool. Following the 1980s, a resurgence in diasporic Tibetan literature, especially poetry, saw a resurgence. While dealing with themes of universalism and oftentimes political in nature, modern and postmodern poetry is now being conceived outside of Tibet as a means of political awareness and cultural reflection. How and where this new literary movement is being received is telling of current public awareness and perception of the Tibetan occupation.

Ref Number: 195

Section Number: 303

Name: Ashley Smith

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Hannah Smith-Allen

Arts: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: The Chains of Motherhood

Abstract:

Adelphi art students enrolled in the Spring 2017 Digital Imaging Class were asked to create two original maps. Both maps had to describe the United States and address a single, political theme. Each student was responsible for selecting his/her own theme. The assignment challenged students to make one text-based map and one image-based map. Students were encouraged deviate from, reinterpret, and reinvent the traditional U.S. map form.

The topic that I have chosen to depict focuses on the challenges of motherhood in a society in which abortion rights are not readily available to all women. This project contains imagery pertaining the state of Mississippi, which has some of the most restrictive abortion laws. My text map includes excerpts from pleas made by women begging to have the control over their bodies that they deserve. I chose to engage with this project because, as a woman, I feel that it is important to be aware of the struggles of women who do not have complete control over their bodies. It is my hope that by understanding their struggles we, as a society, can better understand the pitfalls of a male governed country which chooses to also govern the reproductive rights of women in a way that is detrimental to both a woman's mental and physical health. This conclusion stems from my research on Margaret Sanger, and the women who frantically wrote to her from their deathbeds in fear of getting "in the family way" one more time.

Ref Number: 224

Section Number: 303

Name: Vicky Zhao

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Kirsten Ziomek

Humanities: Undergraduate: ePoster (displayed on high-definition screens)

Title: Gender Equality in China

Abstract:

China is a bustling country, home to about 1.3 billion people. Today, women and young girls in particular face the highest rates of unequal treatment in society. In a country of about 600 million women, women make up only 35% of the job force. Women in the job force often make the least amount of money, even when compared to migrant workers. In 2009, the average migrant worker made about 161 U.S. dollars per month while women made about 133 U.S. dollars per month. The inequalities women face daily include lower wages, job discrimination, and unequal educational opportunities. In 2015, five women in Beijing were arrested because they planned activities that would bring attention to ending sexual harassment and violence directed at women in addition to calling for gender equality. They were detained without formal charges and interrogated for over a month and subsequently referred to as the Feminist Five. Their arrest leads to the question, how have reforms from the 19th and 20th centuries helped change the lives of Chinese women? This research will examine the treatment of women from the Qing dynasty (1644-1911) to modern day. I argue that after the 1911 revolution, leading to the fall of the Qing dynasty, women were afforded more freedoms such as receiving an education and joining the workforce. Under the reign of Mao Zedong, laws were enacted to protect women; however, these laws were often broken. In a country where the government heavily restricts all people's freedom of expression and ability to protest and where Confucian ideals about the traditional roles of men and women are entrenched within society, and even embraced by some women themselves, change is hard to come by. Every step forward in the realm of women's rights is met with an equally oppressive step back.

Cork Posters: Art (Trad. Posters)

Ref Number: 5

Section Number: 309

Name: Alexis Camisa

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Hannah Allen

Arts: Undergraduate: Traditional Poster

Title: Disabilities Matters

Abstract:

Adelphi art students enrolled in the Spring 2017 Digital Imaging Class were asked to create two original maps. Both maps had to describe the United States and address a single, political theme. Each student was responsible for selecting his/her own theme. The assignment challenged students to make one text-based map and one image-based map. Students were encouraged deviate from, reinterpret, and reinvent the traditional U.S. map form.

I chose to create maps that reveal how many people are living with disabilities across America. I created the maps to show how predominant disabilities are in each state. My goal, here, was to begin to educate people on different disabilities. I also wanted to show how prevalent disabilities are in United States. I hope that people will begin to question the social stigma that society often puts on people living with disabilities. Most of the research that informed my map designs came from the United States Census Bureau and the website: DisabilitiesStatistics.org.

Ref Number: 17

Section Number: 309

Name: Charlotte Astre

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Hannah Allen

Arts: Undergraduate: Traditional Poster

Title: Minimum Wage Across The U.S.A

Abstract:

Adelphi art students enrolled in the Spring 2017 Digital Imaging Class were asked to create two original maps. Both maps had to describe the United States and address a single, political theme. Each student was responsible for selecting his/her own theme. The assignment challenged students to make one text-based map and one image-based map. Students were encouraged deviate from, reinterpret, and reinvent the traditional U.S. map form.

My first map shows the minimum wage per state; the second map reveals objects (or fractions of objects) that a single person can buy with the said wage. I chose this topic in order to showcase the gap between minimum wage and the price of objects. The second map shows both expensive items and inexpensive items. The inexpensive items are ones that have little to no practical use in everyday society (or provide fleeting and temporary pleasures). The expensive items are shown only partially in order to illustrate that one hour of work at minimum wage can only buy a fraction of an expensive item. These maps reveal the gap between earnings and prices. My research sources included reputable newspapers such as the Wall Street Journal.

Ref Number: 22

Section Number: 309

Name: Miranda Balash

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Hannah Allen

Arts: Undergraduate: Traditional Poster

Title: Esperanto

Abstract:

Adelphi art students enrolled in the Spring 2017 Digital Imaging Class were asked to create two original maps. Both maps had to describe the United States and address a single, political theme. Each student was responsible for selecting his/her own theme. The assignment challenged students to make one text-based map and one image-based map. Students were encouraged deviate from, reinterpret, and reinvent the traditional U.S. map form.

In my maps, I chose to reveal what languages, other than English, are spoken in the United States. I was curious about the variety of languages within the country, and I wanted to visualize the concept of the 'melting pot'. I relied on the United States Census Bureau to find statistics and visualizations of where languages are spoken most. An interactive map on the Bureau's website allowed me to see a map that showed the breadth and scope of each language. My text-based map is a composite of what it would look like if all of these languages were shown in accordance to where they were spoken the most. My image-based map, on the other hand, is an abstract interpretation of the American immigrant story; our family's all came here from other countries, and now we all make up the United States.

Ref Number: 24

Section Number: 309

Name: Brianna Barberio

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Dale Flashner

Arts: Undergraduate: Traditional Poster

Title: The Domino Effect

Abstract:

The great struggle of today is figuring out how to reduce the need to outsource in the country. We know the negative effects that outsourcing has on our country's economy and the overall environment of the world, so how do we stop it? I'm using the creation of my stamps to portray the simple solution of the Domino Effect, a sequence of events to start the cycle. Getting companies to stop outsourcing will only work if it becomes the trend. The problem with American made products is that they are expensive. Nobody likes spending extra money on products they can get cheaper somewhere else, unless everyone else is doing it. If buying American becomes something people want to do then the demand will set the Domino Effect in motion.

Ref Number: 32

Section Number: 309

Name: Lucretia Chang

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Hannah Smith-Allen

Arts: Undergraduate: Traditional Poster

Title: Silence of the Buzz

Abstract:

Adelphi art students enrolled in the Spring 2017 Digital Imaging Class were asked to create two original maps. Both maps had to describe the United States and address a single, political theme. Each student was responsible for selecting his/her own theme. The assignment challenged students to make one text-based map and one image-based map. Students were encouraged deviate from, reinterpret, and reinvent the traditional U.S. map form.

In my maps, I choose to examine the extinction of bees. Bees are dying at an alarming rate; I wanted to raise awareness on the importance of bees. In order to create these maps, I conducted both statistical and informational research; I learned about the alarming rate of bee deaths throughout United States. In my visual research, I looked for inspiration in old student work. These works influenced many visual elements that can be seen in my maps.

Ref Number: 34

Section Number: 309

Name: Lani Chau

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Hannah Allen

Arts: Undergraduate: Traditional Poster

Title: H2O Usage in the USA Maps

Abstract:

Adelphi art students enrolled in the Spring 2017 Digital Imaging Class were asked to create two original maps. Both maps had to describe the United States and address a single, political theme. Each student was responsible for selecting his/her own theme. The assignment challenged students to make one text-based map and one image-based map. Students were encouraged deviate from, reinterpret, and reinvent the traditional U.S. map form.

I was tasked with creating two politically charged maps describing the United States with a reinvented perspective. Knowing that water has become a precious commodity in our modern world, it's all around us and yet has managed to become the new "oil" in certain areas suffering water scarcity; I decided to design the maps (one typographically driven map and one image-based map) calling attention to how much we rely on water. The design is based on statistics from the USGS showing domestic water withdrawals and deliveries for individual states compiled from collected data from 1950 to 2010. I've consulted the works of Howard Harowitz and Katie Oberle for visual inspiration. For the type-based map, the states with a denser pattern represent higher water usage and less dense areas represent lower usage. For the image-based one, the darker color closer to the root of the waveform created out of conjoined states and nearer to the bottle opening have higher rates of water deliveries and withdrawals.

Ref Number: 44

Section Number: 309

Name: Dakota Davis

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dale Flashner

Arts: Undergraduate: Traditional Poster

Title: American Made Renaissance

Abstract:

When I was researching the ideals of “Made in America” I came across many interesting ideas and terms. I found interest in the term, “American Manufacturing Renaissance” and decided that is what I could make the theme for my stamp campaign. It has the elegance and culture associated with the Italian Art Renaissance and stays true to the “Made in America” values. The idea to make each stamp a fusion of an Italian Renaissance piece and American made products is what allowed me to move forward with my research. I found some of the most influential paintings and sculptures of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries and decided on the Statue of David by Michelangelo. It is an icon and a great representation of the Italian Renaissance and people that have minimal knowledge of art can recognize this as a masterpiece, usually by name. With the decision of using this piece as a starting point and adding American made products, the series really represents what I set out to create. Relating “American Made” to the artistry and importance of the Italian Renaissance, I feel like the message comes across with strength. Supporting American made products is supporting the American made Renaissance.

Ref Number: 49

Section Number: 309

Name: Kerri DeLisi

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Dale Flashner

Arts: Undergraduate: Traditional Poster

Title: Paint Your Nails With Pride

Abstract:

How does purchasing something that is made in America help fulfill a sense of pride? The answer could be different for every person, but it should be something that matters to all. Buying products that are made in America not only supports American jobs but also could support a level of environmental protection. Particularly in cosmetics, buying products that are made in America could possibly be the difference between buying a nail polish brand that does animal testing and buying one that does not. My stamp, "Paint Your Nails With Pride", aims to raise awareness about a cosmetic product that is proudly made in America. Through extensive research of animal testing laws and different cosmetic brands, I found a nail polish company called Ella + Mila. The product is not only made in America, but is also cruelty free, vegan, and "seven-chemical free". The company prides itself on making quality, American made, safe products, which in turn gives their customers a sense of pride in what they are purchasing.

Ref Number: 60

Section Number: 309

Name: Kristen Dulovic

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Hannah Allen

Arts: Undergraduate: Traditional Poster

Title: Incarceration: Reaching the Limit

Abstract:

Adelphi art students enrolled in the Spring 2017 Digital Imaging Class were asked to create two original maps. Both maps had to describe the United States and address a single, political theme. Each student was responsible for selecting his/her own theme. The assignment challenged students to make one text-based map and one image-based map. Students were encouraged deviate from, reinterpret, and reinvent the traditional U.S. map form.

I chose to research the rates of incarceration across the United States. I chose this topic because I want my audience to consider how incarceration affects the entire country. The population of people in jail has increased exponentially in the last 50 years. Statistical information that I found on websites, such as www.sentencingproject.org, informed my designs. The finished maps accurately represent the statistics of our overcrowded prison system. These maps also encourage viewers to reflect upon our failing prison system.

Ref Number: 70

Section Number: 309

Name: Valentina Garcia

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Dale Flashner

Arts: Undergraduate: Traditional Poster

Title: Made Here to Play Here

Abstract:

It is not very often that we see “Made in America” attached to the labels of products we purchase. Most consumer goods are outsourced to third world countries such as China. It is important that we keep jobs in America to strengthen our economy, technology and leadership. I designed my postage stamp to promote domestic manufacturing. I narrowed my research on an iconic American athletic brand, Wilson. Being a large company, Wilson sources materials from more than just the United States. However, Wilson takes pride in meshing leather and laces on footballs in an Ohio factory. I photographed a football made by Wilson as my graphic paired with the type “Made Here to Play Here” to depict an American sport that is both produced and played on American soil.

Ref Number: 75

Section Number: 309

Name: Emily Georghiou

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Dale Flashner

Arts: Undergraduate: Traditional Poster

Title: Tools Are Not Toys

Abstract:

We used the theme of “Made in America” as the basis for making stamps for this research conference. I chose the concept of using the Crayola Company to combat child labor in factories in third world countries. Crayola manufactures their art supplies in The United States and holds high standards for its workers and products. These standards also apply to all of the companies that supply Crayola products as well. I came up with my concept after looking up products made in America and finding that Crayola crayons are one of those products. I knew from the beginning that I wanted to use this children's product to raise awareness about child labor and eventually I came up with the title “Tools Are Not Toys”. I believe that this phrase along with my original photography gets my point across succinctly.

Ref Number: 85

Section Number: 309

Name: Alex Guerin

Co-Authors:

Faculty: hannah allen

Arts: Undergraduate: Traditional Poster

Title: The Map Project (Poverty).

Abstract:

Adelphi art students enrolled in the Spring 2017 Digital Imaging Class were asked to create two original maps. Both maps had to describe the United States and address a single, political theme. Each student was responsible for selecting his/her own theme. The assignment challenged students to make one text-based map and one image-based map. Students were encouraged deviate from, reinterpret, and reinvent the traditional U.S. map form.

My maps consider poverty rates in the United States

Ref Number: 87

Section Number: 309

Name: Emily Hagarty

Co-Authors: Cork board

Faculty: Dale Flashner

Arts: Undergraduate: Traditional Poster

Title: Industry Driven by You

Abstract:

The design problem was to create a postage stamp conveying a message of American pride to celebrate and promote why "Made in America" matters. As a result of the production of vehicles for the military during World War II American automotive brands became an enormous source of national pride. Employing between 700,000 and 1 million Americans in 1960, the auto industry represented the pinnacle of American production. Over the last decade we have witnessed the collapse of the same industry and the increased exportation of the production process that had been a source of income and pride for thousands. My stamp aims to inspire the auto industry to bring back domestic production as well as encourage consumers to continue to support this industry by buying American-made automobiles. We as the American consumers are the driving force of industry, keep industry in US.

Ref Number: 95

Section Number: 309

Name: Genevieve Iglesias

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Hannah Allen

Arts: Undergraduate: Traditional Poster

Title: The Map Project (Marijuana Legalization Across the United States)

Abstract:

Adelphi art students enrolled in the Spring 2017 Digital Imaging Class were asked to create two original maps. Both maps had to describe the United States and address a single, political theme. Each student was responsible for selecting his/her own theme. The assignment challenged students to make one text-based map and one image-based map. Students were encouraged deviate from, reinterpret, and reinvent the traditional U.S. map form.

My maps focus on the legalization of Marijuana across the United States.

Ref Number: 117

Section Number: 309

Name: Molly Lemay

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dale Flashner

Arts: Undergraduate: Traditional Poster

Title: A Toxic Product

Abstract:

Nowadays, many of our products are made via the outsourcing of jobs to foreign countries. These countries often have lax, or even nonexistent, laws regarding environmental effects and materials used in products. The pollution and toxic materials are not only detrimental to the health of the people living in the countries we outsource jobs to, but to ourselves as well. For example, much of the particle pollution over Los Angeles actually comes from the factories in countries like China. Not to mention the poisonous, carcinogenic, and even radioactive materials that have been found in many everyday objects that were produced overseas, including children's toys. In order to raise awareness about this issue, I have created a stamp regarding how the environmental effects of outsourcing jobs affects our health. The phrase "A Toxic Product" represents the toxic products we many have in our home that come from these factories as well as the toxins, smog, and pollution that the factories produce.

Ref Number: 122

Section Number: 309

Name: Victoria Macchia

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Hannah Allen

Arts: Undergraduate: Traditional Poster

Title: Wildfires Across the United States

Abstract:

Adelphi art students enrolled in the Spring 2017 Digital Imaging Class were asked to create two original maps. Both maps had to describe the United States and address a single, political theme. Each student was responsible for selecting his/her own theme. The assignment challenged students to make one text-based map and one image-based map. Students were encouraged deviate from, reinterpret, and reinvent the traditional U.S. map form.

I chose to make my maps about the frequency of wildfires, specifically in the United States. In my image map, I illustrated the statistics of how often naturally occurring and human induced forest fires happen. In the text map, I included a slogan that I saw at the base of a fire tower at a Star Park in Pennsylvania. The slogan reads, "Everybody loses when timber burns." In the first half of the twentieth century, a "fire lookout" (typically based at a "fire tower") is a person specifically assigned the task of camping out in parks and forests to watch out for wildfires during peak fire seasons. As someone who is frequently camping, traveling, and hiking around the United States, I have a deep respect and love for the nature that surrounds us. Although I have extensive knowledge of the forests that I have visited, I also did additional research on fire lookouts and Smokey the bear to learn more facts about wildfires.

Ref Number: 172

Section Number: 309

Name: Laura Rempel

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Dale Flashner

Arts: Undergraduate: Traditional Poster

Title: Made True Blue

Abstract:

The purpose of my postage stamp series, "Made True Blue" is to encourage American consumers to purchase products that have been made in America. I aim to demonstrate the reasons why the American-made process is not only more transparent and nationally beneficial than outsourced manufacturing, but also something to take pride in. I used original photography to depict each stage in the production of American-made jeans, from the creation of its dye and fabric, to its final construction and use. I included on each stamp a stitched outline of the state where the depicted step was performed, illustrating the journey the pair of jeans has made across the United States. Along its journey, the pair of jeans has the capability to stimulate local economies, provide jobs, and reinvest in the future of the nation.

Ref Number: 173

Section Number: 309

Name: Carolina Restrepo

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Hannah Allen

Arts: Undergraduate: Traditional Poster

Title: The Map Project (Gun Violence).

Abstract:

Adelphi art students enrolled in the Spring 2017 Digital Imaging Class were asked to create two original maps. Both maps had to describe the United States and address a single, political theme. Each student was responsible for selecting his/her own theme. The assignment challenged students to make one text-based map and one image-based map. Students were encouraged deviate from, reinterpret, and reinvent the traditional U.S. map form.

My maps are based on killings committed by the police in 2016. I chose this topic because I strongly believe that the police force needs to properly train its officers; officers cannot believe that ever since single individual is dangerous and armed. That is why 1155 individuals were killed. Every day in 2016, someone died from an interaction with the police. As I was researching police violence, I stumbled on a website that details every single death that occurred in the year of 2016. Each name listed on the site i. It was sad to see all those names and how old they were when they were killed. It was shocking to see the high amount of deaths that occurred in California and Florida. I always strongly believed that police officers should get trained better due to the high deaths that has been occurring each year, overall a lot of police officers believe that they are entitle to disrespect anyone based on their status. That is not how it is supposed to be. My map is informed by the research that I have found because I added all the names of those who pasted away to give them the respect that they deserve. The second image demonstrates how violent each death was for the individuals. I wanted to emphasize how impacting this topic is and how we need improve what is happening in society.

Ref Number: 196

Section Number: 309

Name: Stephanie Sokolich

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Dale Flashner

Arts: Undergraduate: Traditional Poster

Title: A Reason To Celebrate

Abstract:

The purpose of my project is to acknowledge and celebrate Made In America products. This country has become so outsourced that we are losing all our jobs and money to different countries. We need to keep products made in America, and continue to use and celebrate the companies that are. The Solo Cup Company was created in the south side of Chicago at the end of the great depression in 1936. This company continues to be solely made in the USA and is partnered with Keep America Beautiful and The Great American Cleanup. Through original photography I was able to show people cheering and raising their cups in celebration of American Pride. To me, Made In America is a Reason To Celebrate.

Ref Number: 207

Section Number: 309

Name: Lauren Tew

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Dale Flashner

Arts: Undergraduate: Traditional Poster

Title: Educated Consumerism

Abstract:

Scariest than the emissions from factories, lack of child labor laws, and loss of Americans' jobs is the fact that most people seem comfortable with these occurrences. We know the effects that outsourcing has on us all, so why isn't more discussion happening to stop it? Whether it is a lack of understanding or because we have become so accustomed to seeing our products coming from third world countries, the solution starts with education. Through original photography, my stamp raises awareness about how education for those of all ages is critical in order to create jobs for Americans and bring understanding to how important it is to insource.

Ref Number: 218

Section Number: 309

Name: Joanna Viscuso

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Dale Flashner

Arts: Undergraduate: Traditional Poster

Title: Crafting America

Abstract:

The purpose of my stamp is to raise awareness of the importance of purchasing American made products. Buying American made products generates thousands of jobs and strengthens the American economy. My solution is to represent the importance of made in America, through the aspect of American industries. Through my research I came across the abundance of revenue brought in by the beer industry and the amount of jobs that the industry creates. The craft beer industry is a small business backbone to local economies. I chose the Greenport Brewing Company because it is part of the many proud Long Island craft beer corporations. I will be presenting a stamp series with original photography that showcases the process how the beer is made in the factory, ending with the final product in the glass.

Talk: Psychology (UG)

Ref Number: 63

Section Number: 311

Name: Melissa Farsang

Co-Authors: N/A

Faculty: Jerold Gold

Psychology: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Multiple Outcomes of the Housing First Method: A Meta-analysis

Abstract:

This study aims to conduct a meta-analysis evaluating outcomes for a housing program called Housing First. This program aims to provide individuals experiencing homelessness and serious mental illness with treatment and housing. Unlike other housing programs, consumers are immediately placed in housing, after which they can receive services from an ACT (Assertive Community Treatment) team. This program has been shown to provide more stable housing for longer periods of time, compared to usual treatment but no meta-analysis have been conducted to determine this statistically. Other measures such as quality of life, community integration, psychological symptom severity, and substance use have also been examined but exhibit unclear results. A literature search was conducted to obtain randomized controlled trials comparing an experimental Housing First group with a control group receiving treatment as usual. All studies matching this description were reviewed and eliminated if the proper statistics were not given. Then a random effects model meta-analysis was conducted. The main effect for this study was housing stability, while secondary outcomes include quality of life, hospitalization, symptom severity, substance use, community functioning, community integration, and employment. Results show that Housing First has a large effect on housing stability, a small effect on quality of life, hospitalization, and community functioning, no effect on symptom severity, substance use, or community integration, and a negative effect on employment. However, there were only two to four studies investigating the secondary outcomes, therefore these results should be considered a preliminary analysis. This study provides useful information about the direction new research should take. The effect Housing First has on housing stability is clearly more robust than treatment as usual, but more evidence is needed to make a strong statement about the other outcomes

Ref Number: 80

Section Number: 311

Name: Kathryn Graham

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Laura Brumariu

Psychology: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: The Relations of BPD-related Features with Sleep and Eating Disturbances in Adolescents

Abstract:

Understanding correlates of borderline personality disorder (BPD) is an important public health priority. Emerging literature suggests that BPD has been associated with dysregulated sleep (e.g., insomnia) and dysregulated eating behaviors including bingeing and purging (Hafizi, 2013; Hill, 2015). Our study extends the literature by evaluating whether psychosocial maturity and physical self-image, two constructs that are conceptually related to BPD and physical health, explain the relation between BPD-related features and dysregulated sleep and eating behaviors in adolescence.

The study relied on the large dataset of the NICHD SECCYD ($n = 891$, male = 402, age = 15). BPD-related features were assessed using measures indexing BPD symptoms (Lyons-Ruth et al., 2013). Adolescents also completed questionnaires assessing psychosocial maturity (Greenberger et al., 1975), physical self-image (Harter, 1982), sleep problems (Owens, Spirito, & McGuinn, 2000), and dieting behaviors (Garner, Olmsted, Bohr, & Garfinkel, 1982).

Results show that adolescents experiencing higher levels of BPD-related features also experience more sleep problems ($r = .31$, $p < 0.01$) engage in higher levels of dieting behaviors ($r = .39$, $p < 0.01$), have lower psychosocial maturity ($r = -.42$, $p < 0.01$), and have a lower physical self-image ($r = -.22$, $p < 0.01$). Mediation analyses (bootstrapping method, Preacher & Hayes, 2008) revealed psychosocial maturity and physical self-image mediated the relation between BPD-related features and sleep problems [PM: CI = (.7255, 1.4961); PSI: CI = (.2047, .6641)] as well as the relation between BPD-related features and dieting behaviors [PM: CI = (-.8401, -.0241); PSI: CI = (.4564, 1.2160)].

Findings suggest that interventions for adolescents experiencing BPD-related features targeting their psychosocial maturity and physical self-images may also assist in enhancing their physical health.

Talk: Physical Sciences and Mathematics (II)

Ref Number: 81

Section Number: 312

Name: Veronica Grebe

Co-Authors: Ezer Castillo

Faculty: Dr. Justyna Widera-Kalinowska, Adelphi University

Prof. dr. hab. Barbara Pałys, University of Warsaw

Physical Sciences and Mathematics: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Development and Characterization of Conductive Polymer Polyaniline Films and Hydrogels Modified with Tyrosinase for Detection of Phenolic Compounds

Abstract:

The detection of catechol has become necessary due to its role as a pollutant in consumable goods and the environment. Using gold (Au) electrodes modified layer-by-layer using various materials such as polymer films, polymer hydrogels, the enzyme tyrosinase, and gold nanoparticles, hybrid sensors were prepared and tested for catechol detection. The main efforts of this project were focused on the polymer polyaniline (PANI), which was prepared as both electrochemically synthesized films and chemically prepared hydrogels. These materials were studied and characterized using cyclic voltammetry, UV-vis spectroscopy, Raman Spectroscopy, Infrared (IR) spectroscopy, Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM), and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM). Each hybrid electrode was studied via chronoamperometry to determine their sensitivity towards detecting catechol. Of the modified electrodes, the electrode Au | PANI film | Au nanoparticles was the most sensitive. Generally, the PANI hydrogel electrodes were more sensitive than the PANI film electrodes, and the Au | PANI electrodes without tyrosinase were more sensitive than the electrodes containing the enzyme. Future studies involve modifying and studying other polymer films and hydrogels, such as polyindole, for their efficiency in detecting catechol.

Ref Number: 83

Section Number: 312

Name: Tanner Grogan

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Matthew Wright

Physical Sciences and Mathematics: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Towards Control of Ultracold Collisions Using Frequency-Chirped Laser Light

Abstract:

We are developing an apparatus for controlling inelastic collisions of ultracold atoms using frequency-chirped laser light. Recent experiments with collisions and photoassociation have shown that it is possible to control ultracold light-assisted collisions with frequency-chirped laser light. We have developed an intense frequency-chirp laser system that allows us to achieve controllable chirp rates of 0.5 GHz/ns. We will discuss our progress on developing the magneto-optic trap used for producing ultracold atoms and measuring the inelastic collision rate.

Ref Number: 120

Section Number: 312

Name: Tian Li

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. I. F. Dempsey Hyatt

Physical Sciences and Mathematics: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Accessing substituted diquinanes through trimethylenemethane intermediates via reactions of hypervalent iodonium alkynyl triflates with unsaturated nucleophiles

Abstract:

Iodine is often found in its monovalent oxidation state for most compounds, but when it is in the oxidation state of three or five, it is considered to be hypervalent. Hypervalent iodonium alkynyl triflate (HIAT) is a hypervalent iodine complex in the third oxidation state that can be used as a reagent in synthetic chemistry. The unique reactivity of HIATs make them suited to efficiently generate trimethylenemethane (TMM) intermediates that can result in substituted diquinanes; biologically relevant molecules found in nature. The purpose of the research is to discover a new methodology that will allow chemists to synthesis complex molecules with low cost and ease of access. Once the methodology has been developed, it can be used in areas such as material science and pharmaceutical drug design.

Ref Number: 212

Section Number: 312

Name: Abraham Ustoyev

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Mara C. Nagan

Physical Sciences and Mathematics: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Parameter Development of Modified Nucleosides

Abstract:

In addition to the standard nitrogenous bases found in RNA, there are naturally occurring modified bases. Modified bases are most prevalent in cytosolic tRNA and are important for RNA structure and function. Previous studies involving molecular dynamics (MD) simulations of modified bases do not reflect experimental data involving sugar pucker and syn/anti distributions. The current force field parameters consider the base, sugar, and phosphate separately. In this study, new AMBER-compatible force field parameters are being developed, which now considers the base and sugar as one unit (nucleoside), in order to successfully reflect experimental behavior. Initial positions were obtained from selected modifications found in the human tRNA Lys,3 crystal structure (1FIR). Initial charges were derived for each nucleoside in this study, followed by MD simulations to obtain a sample ensemble of structures in order to analyze these distributions. Development of these parameters will be extendable to other modified bases and will lead to more accurate MD simulations in order to successfully study problems involving RNA processes.

Talk: Life Sciences II

Ref Number: 143

Section Number: 313

Name: Samantha Muellers

Co-Authors: Annie L. Benzie

Faculty: Dr. Brian J. Stockman

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Identification of ligand efficient inhibitors of *Trichomonas vaginalis* adenosine/guanosine preferring nucleoside ribohydrolase using fragment-based NMR screening

Abstract:

Trichomoniasis is caused by the parasitic protozoan *Trichomonas vaginalis*, and is the most prevalent, non-viral sexually transmitted disease. The parasite has shown increasing resistance to the current 5-nitroimidazole therapies indicating the need for new therapies with different mechanisms. *T. vaginalis* is an obligate parasite in that it is incapable of the de novo synthesis of purine and pyrimidine rings. It must scavenge nucleosides from host cells and then use salvage pathway enzymes to obtain the nucleobases. The first step in this pathway is the hydrolysis of nucleosides to release the nucleobases. The adenosine/guanosine preferring nucleoside ribohydrolase was screened against a 2,000-compound subset of the AstraZeneca fragment library using a ¹H NMR-based activity assay to monitor substrate hydrolysis. Three classes of inhibitors with more than five representatives were identified: bis aryl phenols, amino bicyclic pyrimidines, and aryl acetamides. Several other classes of inhibitors with more than three representatives were also identified. Included among the active fragments were six compounds with IC₅₀ values < 10 μM and ligand efficiency values greater than 0.5. Several identified and validated chemical templates are presently serving as the basis for medicinal chemistry efforts aimed at discovering < μM compounds that can be tested in vitro for target validation against both 5-nitroimidazole-sensitive and 5-nitroimidazole-resistant *T. vaginalis* strains.

Ref Number: 150

Section Number: 313

Name: Dorina Nisimova

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Andrea Ward

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: How does vertebral count affect critical swimming speed?

Abstract:

How does vertebral count affect critical swimming speed?

Abstract: The survival of rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) is largely affected by their swimming performance. Swimming performance can examine how quickly an animal might escape from predators but also includes how long a fish can swim in a current. Performance might also include the ease with which the fish can make turns and swim around obstacles in its environment such as rocks. One of the primary features of the musculoskeletal system that has been linked with swim performance is the vertebral column. The underlying factor for all of these characteristics is the number of vertebrae the specimen possesses in its caudal and precaudal regions, which allows for flexibility and speed in movement. In this study, we tested the relationship between vertebral number and aerobic swimming performance in rainbow trout. General trends showed that increased total length gives increased critical swimming speed. A trend was also observed for higher vertebral numbers to have lower U_{crit} (bl/s). (U_{crit} (cm/s) also showed a significant relationship with body area. The research implies that larger fish would be better able to withstand increased currents, implying that they would also be more likely to survive in their natural environment.

Ref Number: 151

Section Number: 313

Name: Chinelo Nnebe

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Andrea Ward

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Excessive or Deficient Amounts of Retinoic Acid (Vitamin A) Cause Malformations or Delays in Axolotl (*Ambystoma mexicanum*) Skull Development

Abstract:

All-trans-retinoic acid, the most biologically active form of vitamin A, is used by the body for an overwhelmingly large number of tasks and is crucial for development of all chordates, including humans. However, like most everything, it is toxic in excessive amounts. To further understand the effects retinoic acid has on development, axolotls (*Ambystoma mexicanum*) were exposed to retinoic acid concentrations of 10^{-9} M, 10^{-10} M, and 10^{-11} M; embryos were also treated with N,N-diethylaminobenzaldehyde (DEAB, an inhibitor of aldehyde dehydrogenases that aid in the conversion of vitamin A to retinoic acid) at concentrations of 10^{-5} M, 10^{-6} M, 10^{-7} M. These were fixed at 0, 5, 9, 11, and 13 days after hatching and compared to same-age axolotls raised in plain media and dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO, solvent). Although cranial measurements of these specimens continue to be collected and analyzed, the apparent tendency for DEAB-treated axolotls, especially when treated with higher concentrations, to lack maxillary chondrocytes and osteocytes was noted. In addition, axolotls treated with retinoic acid appear delayed in cartilaginous ossification when compared to untreated, same-age axolotls. These findings agree with literature that attributes higher concentrations of DEAB with delays in craniofacial development and excess retinoic acid with malformations. This experiment also demonstrates that *Ambystoma mexicanum* are relatively effective in mitigating the teratogenic effects of exogenous retinoic acid and that lower concentrations of retinoic acid (e.g. 10^{-11} M and 10^{-10} M) do not cause obvious malformations in their cranial and pharyngeal regions.

Ref Number: 170

Section Number: 313

Name: Lynne Rader

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Andrea Ward

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Closing the gap on habitat navigation; elongate fish co-opt propulsion strategy for performing axial-based locomotion in terrestrial environments

Abstract:

Although typically found in aquatic environments, there are several species of fish that are capable of transitioning to terrestrial environments. Fishes in this category are distinct in that they often exhibit body elongation, which helps them propel themselves. In this study, we examined how body elongation impacts locomotion in both aquatic and terrestrial environments in two species, *Lepidosiren paradoxa* and *Erpetoichthys calabaricus*. These two species both elongate their body by increasing the number of vertebrae in their axial skeleton while decreasing their overall body width. To propel themselves terrestrially, elongate fishes must push against the substrate. In this study, we tested how pushing force differed during terrestrial and aquatic locomotion. To do this, we calculated the force that fish produce when pushing against vertical substrate by measuring the acceleration of the objects being pushed. A 3cm spaced glass pegboard is used under two conditions; 2.5 cm and 0 cm water depth for aquatic and terrestrial environments, respectively. The maximum force observed in each tracking was extracted and analyzed using a two-way ANOVA. Preliminary results in *Lepidosiren paradoxa* have shown maximum force values being slightly higher in aquatic environments than terrestrial environments. With body mass values being equal for individuals in both aquatic and terrestrial environments, this suggests that *Lepidosiren paradoxa* has co-opted a strategy for propulsion using push points during aquatic locomotion when locomoting terrestrially.

Talk: Life Sciences III

Ref Number: 180

Section Number: 314

Name: Rheba Sam

Co-Authors: Emma Ryan

Faculty: Dr. Eugenia Villa-Cuesta

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Rapamycin as a potential treatment in alleviation of succinate dehydrogenase deficiency in *sdhA* and *sdhB* mutated *Drosophila* organismal models

Abstract:

Debilitating mitochondrial conditions, such as Leigh syndrome and Parkinson's Disease, are rooted in the dysfunction of the electron transport chain (ETC) of aerobic respiration. Specifically, in *Drosophila melanogaster*, mutations within the second complex of the ETC, succinate dehydrogenase (SDH), have been linked to both deficient energy production and excess reactive oxygen species (ROS). The macrolide rapamycin, operating as an inhibitor of the mTOR pathway to regulate metabolism and longevity, has emerged as a potential treatment for disorders which involve defective metabolism. Due to its salubrious effects in elevating oxygen consumption and succinate dehydrogenase activity and decreasing ROS in isolated mitochondria, rapamycin has been proposed as a mode of treatment for various debilitating mitochondrial disorders. The objective of this study aims to determine whether rapamycin is a viable therapy for pathologies resulting from mutations in subunits A and B of succinate dehydrogenase (SDHA and SDHB, respectively). In order to accomplish this, *Drosophila melanogaster* mutants with defects in SDHA and SDHB were exposed to rapamycin and evaluated on their longevity and behaviors, including healthspan and climbing abilities. The observed improvement in climbing demonstrated that such benefits are reliant on mitochondrial DNA, as these results were not conserved in *sdhB* mutants with *Drosophila simulans* mitochondrial DNA. Additionally, while aspects of mitochondrial pathology persisted, rapamycin was successful in mitigating some complications resulting from SDHA and SDHB mutations. In *sdhA* mutants, where homozygous mutations are lethal, rapamycin treatment was shown to crucially double the survival of treated larva. These results show that rapamycin exhibits alleviating effects on the devastating deficiencies associated with mutations in SDHA and SDHB, and presents a promising avenue in utilizing rapamycin as a treatment for mitochondrial disorders.

Ref Number: 190

Section Number: 314

Name: Jason Shah

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Jonna Coombs

Life Sciences: Graduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Isolation and identification of sediment bacteria from the Town of Hempstead Passive Nature Preserve in Lido Beach, NY

Abstract:

Bacteria are a highly diverse group of organisms with the genetic capacity to survive in environments with harsh conditions. One type of extreme condition is a high-salt environment; bacteria that can survive in these environments are called halophiles. Halophiles are common in estuaries, ecosystems which are classified as enclosed bodies of water in which there is flow from a river or stream and an open connection to seawater. This combination of both freshwater and saltwater leads to a gradient going from freshwater to a mix of both fresh and salt water to salt water. Changing tide patterns together with natural water evaporation further impacts the salinity gradient in estuaries, this allows for many different microbial species to be present in a small area creating a very diverse and productive ecosystem. In this research, we collected sediment samples from the Town of Hempstead Passive Nature Preserve in Lido Beach, NY. The soil was collected from an area in the upper salt marsh, approximately 60 meters from the shoreline. The upper salt marsh is characterized by periodic flooding from the high tide resulting in moderate collection of salt. This area was vegetated with the plant *Spartina alterniflora*, a plant which is commonly found in the upper marsh. Bacteria from the sediment samples were isolated on Seawater Complete (SWC) medium. 0.1g of sediment sample resulted in 20,500 colony forming units/ml. The colonies isolated were morphologically diverse, and included a colony, UMSJS3, which had iridescent characteristics. Another bacterial isolate, UMSJS1, was hypothesized to be producing an antibiotic compound due to its ability to inhibit growth of another bacterial isolate. Many more colonies were obtained that had varying colony morphology. Work is currently being performed to identify the bacteria we have isolated using the 16S rRNA gene sequence and to test these strains for genes encoding resistance to metals and antibiotics.

Ref Number: 197

Section Number: 314

Name: Zachary Sonnenberg

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Benjamin Weeks

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: The Negative Effects of Kava Root Extract On The Neurite Outgrowth of NGF Primed PC12 Cells In The Presence of Laminin

Abstract:

Piper methysticum, otherwise known as Kava, is a crop that is indigenous to the Pacific Islands which bears a root that can be ingested for its sedative and anesthetic properties. Although it has been proven to successfully alleviate anxiety there have been many cases which have linked the use of kava to liver damage, liver failure, and even some deaths as a result of hepatotoxicity, or chemical-driven liver failure. Despite its effects being primarily based on the nervous system there is little research on the herbs effects on neurons or neurite outgrowth. As a result of its success in mitigating the effects of many central nervous system ailments such as anxiety and depression it is expected that the addition of kava would promote the growth of neurites.

In order to study the effects of kava on neurite outgrowth cell plates were treated with Laminin and then NGF primed PC12 cells were added into fourteen wells. Two of the wells served as the control, while six of the wells were exposed to varying concentrations of the kava root extract and the final six wells were exposed to varying concentrations of ethanol. The wells were observed every 24 hours over the course of a 72 hour timeframe. Upon further examination it was found that there was a direct correlation between the increase in kava root extract concentration and neurite outgrowth inhibition. Under exposure to the highest kava root extract concentration, 10 μ L, there was very little neurite growth, if any, and furthermore it appeared as though many of the PC12 cells were killed off. Therefore it can be concluded that kava inhibits neurite outgrowth and under higher concentrations may lead to cell death.

Ref Number: 206

Section Number: 314

Name: Sabah Tariq

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Matthias Foellmer

Life Sciences: Undergraduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Does metabolic rate predict performance and personality in *Pardosa littoralis* females?

Abstract:

Pardosa littoralis is a species of wolf spider (Lycosidae) found in the salt marshes of the South Shore Estuary of Long Island, where it is a key predator of the terrestrial food web. As salt marshes have been discovered to provide invaluable protection from the detrimental weather of coastal land, much research has gone into the preservation of such an ecosystem. Three marshes in particular may provide key insight into the possible impact of human interference as well as the start of restoration projects: Lido Beach Preservation, Oceanside Marine preserve and Cow Meadow Park. These constitute isolated habitat patches. In an effort to evaluate possible isolation effects on population divergence in *P. littoralis*, metabolic rate was measured in individuals from the three sites that were then subjected to a running test, an emergence test, and an open field exploration test. It was predicted that a) spiders would show between-patch differences and b) that metabolic rate is positively associated with all performance indicators. Initial data analysis showed a perplexing difference in condition of spiders in comparison to other sites.

Talk: Social Work II

Ref Number: 74

Section Number: 315

Name: Dena Gassner

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Elizabeth Palley

Social Work: Graduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: "Understanding ADA Accommodation Rights for Disabled Parents in School Special Education Meetings"

Abstract:

Considerable discussion surrounds the rights of a child with disabilities within the public school system. Beyond blog commentary and similar grey literature, little research has been done addressing the needs of the parent of such a student, when the parent also experiences disability challenges. This presentation will address the rights of disabled parents under the ADA and suggest reasonable accommodations to be considered to insure that parents are provided equal and meaningful access to the school advocacy process. Concerns related to both visible and invisible disability conditions will be addressed. *This presentation is scheduled to be delivered at the Council of Parent Attorneys and Advocates annual conference in April.

Ref Number: 193

Section Number: 315

Name: Ashley Sirna

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Ohiro Oni-Eseleh

Social Work: Graduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Hidden Emotions: A Study of the Reactions of Immigrants to Immigration Policies in the Current Political Climate

Abstract:

There is no denying the height of tension in the current sociopolitical climate in the United States. Although there are multiple reasons for this, hardly any has been more impacting than the January 2017 executive order of the President of the United States, which represented a ban on immigrants from seven predominately Muslim countries. This action has produced a wide range of emotions among Americans and immigrants alike, including immigrants from countries that were not included in the ban. While discussions of the impact of this ban has focused entirely on immigrants from those countries, the potential impact on immigrants from other countries has neither been discussed nor studied. Even with regards to the immigrants from the affected countries, much of the discussion has focused on the physical impact, for example the inconvenience, outward panic, and physical separation caused by this policy. This proposed qualitative study will explore the social and emotional reactions of documented and undocumented immigrants to the President's executive order. Considering the fact that the responsibilities of social workers include assessment, treatment, and advocacy, this study will also highlight the social worker implications of the policy.

Ref Number: 203

Section Number: 315

Name: Kari Tabag

Co-Authors: Gary Kwok

Faculty: Dr. Roni Berger

Social Work: Graduate: Oral Presentation (10 minutes in duration with PowerPoint)

Title: Exploration of disparities in academia: A literature review on Chinese and Filipino Americans

Abstract:

It is well documented that racism has historically and consistently been embedded in American society. Overt, direct, and often intentional racial hatred has taken a more subtle, indirect, and often disguised form. Even though Asian Americans (AA's) encompass a large part of the population, they are often viewed as the "model minority". Along with limited research about this phenomenon, their experiences of discrimination are frequently ignored. Fortunately, recent recognition of this marginalization has increased awareness to persisting discrimination. For instance, a recent video ("#thisis2016") was created by New York Times's editor, Michael Luo, in response to his own AA racial experience.

Such cognizance significantly improves the quality of empirical studies, with a particular emphasis on East Asians (e.g. Chinese, Taiwanese, Korean, and Japanese). Despite the progression in awareness of discrimination, it continues to persist within the AA community. According to the United States Census Bureau's most recent report, the Chinese population comprises the largest Asian group (23%), with Filipinos as the third-largest at 17%. Moreover, AA's are highly diverse with 24 distinct ethnic groups and histories varying in country of origin, generational status, class position, religion, gender, history of immigration, variety of dialects, and specific cultural values and norms. Despite this diversity, there is a disproportional scholarly effort to understand their differences which may suggest inherent discrimination. We present a literature review on Chinese (Northeast Asia) and Filipino (Southeast Asia) Asian Americans to illustrate marginalization in the form of negligence in current literature.

Computer Science

CS Session A

Ref Number: 6

Section Number: 500

Name: Jeanenne Campbell

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Lee Stemkoski

Computer Science: Undergraduate: Computer Science and Game Development Exhibition

Title: The Legend of Zelda: Hylian Destiny

Abstract:

The Legend of Zelda: Hylian Destiny is a fan-made video game inspired by the popular Nintendo series The Legend of Zelda. The Legend of Zelda: Hylian Destiny is an adventure style game where the player has to gather magical amulets, fight demonic bosses, and save the land of Hyrule from the clutches of the monsters from the Dark World.

Ref Number: 37

Section Number: 500

Name: Hankyol CHO

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Dr. Lee Stemkoski

Computer Science: Undergraduate: Computer Science and Game Development Exhibition

Title: Adventure of Corki

Abstract:

3D FPS/Action game.

The character used for the game will be Corki, from League of Legends.

Main goal of the game is to destroy the spawning points and kill the boss.

This project is going to be made using Unity

Ref Number: 53

Section Number: 500

Name: Jack Demm

Co-Authors: Natalie Sequeira

Robert Monteleone

Faculty: Professor Salvatore Giunta

Dr. Lee Stemkoski

Computer Science: Undergraduate: Computer Science and Game Development Exhibition

Title: Arcade Cabinet

Abstract:

A full sized, fully functional arcade machine, powered by a Raspberry Pi computer. It can even play games made by other students!

Ref Number: 112

Section Number: 500

Name: Joseph Koehler

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Lee Stemkoski

Computer Science: Undergraduate: Computer Science and Game Development Exhibition

Title: Roleplaying Card Game

Abstract:

In this game, two people battle summoning creatures and casting spells and represented by cards from a virtual deck.

CS Session B

Ref Number: 116

Section Number: 510

Name: Evan Leider

Co-Authors: Mathew Mallory

Faculty: Dr. Lee Stemkoski

Computer Science: Undergraduate: Computer Science and Game Development Exhibition

Title: Video Games and Eye-Tracking Interfaces

Abstract:

We will present a game that is controlled by the player with eye-tracking hardware, creating an innovative user experience.

Ref Number: 118

Section Number: 510

Name: Caitlin Lenahan

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Lee Stemkoski

Computer Science: Undergraduate: Computer Science and Game Development Exhibition

Title: Interactive Fiction

Abstract:

This project explores text-based, narrative-driven games, where the player's choices affect and advance the storyline. This enables readers to customize their experiences and adds replayability value to the work.

Ref Number: 140

Section Number: 510

Name: Robert Monteleone

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Lee Stemkoski

Computer Science: Undergraduate: Computer Science and Game Development Exhibition

Title: Video Game Engineering

Abstract:

I will be using a small computer to make a gaming system. This system will have an easy to use customized interface and would specifically play games that students have made in their CSC 137 course (intro to video games). Any student would be able to upload their project or any game they've made and to play it with a provided controller.

Ref Number: 146

Section Number: 510

Name: Thomas Murphy

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Lee Stemkoski

Computer Science: Undergraduate: Computer Science and Game Development Exhibition

Title: Java Role Playing Game

Abstract:

This project showcases a role playing game built in Java featuring turn-based combat, random encounters, an over world map, and character-based growth from experience points earned.

Ref Number: 158

Section Number: 510

Name: Justin Pedowitz

Co-Authors: Robert, Monteleone

Mathew, Mallory

Faculty: Professor Lee Stemkoski

Computer Science: Undergraduate: Computer Science and Game Development Exhibition

Title: Interactive 3D/VR Map of Adelphi

Abstract:

This project will include the creating of models of each of the buildings on campus, as well as add textures and add details of the campus (trees, fields, grass, etc). The users will either be using a VR headset to experience the campus in 1st person or 3rd person as you move around the map, as the Adelphi Panther. There will be “multiplayer” functionality and chat so more than one person can be on the map at the same time.

Ref Number: 163

Section Number: 510

Name: Mateusz Piekut

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Lee Stemkoski

Computer Science: Undergraduate: Computer Science and Game Development Exhibition

Title: Augmented Reality and Game Development

Abstract:

This project showcases how augmented reality can be incorporated into game development. Using a standard webcam, marker images are detected and used to overlay 3D models on a real-world scene. This approach opens up possibilities for new types of interactive gameplay experiences.

CS Session C

Ref Number: 54

Section Number: 520

Name: Jack Demm

Co-Authors: Natalie Sequeira

Faculty: Dr. Lee Stemkoski

Computer Science: Undergraduate: Computer Science and Game Development Exhibition

Title: Heart Beat - A Rhythm Game with Heart!

Abstract:

A fun rhythm game where you press keys to the rhythm of the beat from your hands to your feet! Can be played with either keyboard or dance pad.

Ref Number: 164

Section Number: 520

Name: Mateusz Piekut

Co-Authors: Kyle Murray

Faculty: Professor Lee Stemkoski

Computer Science: Undergraduate: Computer Science and Game Development Exhibition

Title: Cave Game

Abstract:

This is a project being developed in the 3D game engine Unity. Using a virtual reality headset, we aim to have the player navigate the darkness of a cave, using rocks to generate sound waves to help them see.

Ref Number: 179

Section Number: 520

Name: Logan Saelzer

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Lee Stemkoski

Computer Science: Undergraduate: Computer Science and Game Development Exhibition

Title: Adventure Style Role Playing Game

Abstract:

This game is an adventure style role playing game where you collect gems to heal health and get equipment. The goal of this game is to defeat the monster at the end.

Ref Number: 194

Section Number: 520

Name: Maxwell Sirotin

Co-Authors: Steven Vascellaro (equal co-author)

Faculty: Professor Lee Stemkoski

Computer Science: Undergraduate: Computer Science and Game Development Exhibition

Title: Java Chess Program

Abstract:

This Chess Program features a customized graphical user interface made using JavaFX and has local and networked multiplayer.

Ref Number: 217

Section Number: 520

Name: Andrew Viola

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Lee Stemkoski

Computer Science: Undergraduate: Computer Science and Game Development Exhibition

Title: Adventures in Questing: An Adelphi University Adventure Game

Abstract:

A comprehensive role playing game created in the RPG-maker VX Ace engine, with customized graphics and musical score Adventures in Questing: An Adelphi University Game, is a fun interactive experience where you the player are able to traverse a virtual version of Adelphi's University Center in a classic 1980's style adventure game. Immerse yourself in a fun loving fantasy version of Adelphi's own backyard as you complete quests and overcome obstacles in order to achieve your goal of becoming the greatest Adventurer Adelphi University has ever seen.

Ref Number: 221

Section Number: 520

Name: Scott Wendelken

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Doctor Lee Stemkoski

Computer Science: Undergraduate: Computer Science and Game Development Exhibition

Title: Arcade-Style Racing Game

Abstract:

This project will demonstrate an arcade-style racing game using a steering-wheel and pedal style game pad.

Literature Reading

Ref Number: 2

Section Number: 600

Name: Clara Burghilea

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Igor Webb

Creative Writing: Graduate: Literature Reading

Title: Bilingual Poem Reading

Abstract:

I will read two of my poems, one in French, the other one in English: "Acrostiche" and "Curse".

Ref Number: 4

Section Number: 600

Name: Gabriel Calle

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Martha Cooley

Professor Judith Baumel

Creative Writing: Undergraduate: Literature Reading

Title: The Ferris Wheel and The Hotdog Stand

Abstract:

A story about siblings coping with an abusive father just back from the Vietnam War and the fact that their mother has left them behind.

Ref Number: 15

Section Number: 600

Name: Tyler Aracena

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Katherine Hill

Creative Writing: Undergraduate: Literature Reading

Title: This Explains It All...

Abstract:

I'll be reading a short piece about my blindness and my life living with it.

Ref Number: 52

Section Number: 600

Name: Josephine DeMarco

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Judith Baumel

Arts: Undergraduate: Literature Reading

Title: Libraria: or, Lorelei's Library Adventures

Abstract:

I will be reading a selection of one of my short stories I have written for my Creative Writing Capstone class. Additionally, I will be discussing what influenced my ideas for the stories (i.e., other works of literature and life experiences).

Ref Number: 82

Section Number: 600

Name: Bryan Grilli

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Judith Baumel

Creative Writing: Undergraduate: Literature Reading

Title: On the Other Side

Abstract:

A selection from a work of fiction.

Ref Number: 100

Section Number: 600

Name: Andrew Jaus

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Katherine Hill

Creative Writing: Undergraduate: Literature Reading

Title: I Heard There's a Cure for Lung Cancer in Cuba

Abstract:

This is a personal essay about identity in relation to addiction

Ref Number: 175

Section Number: 600

Name: Jordan Rindenow

Co-Authors:

Faculty: Professor Igor Webb; Professor Kermit Frazier

Creative Writing: Graduate: Literature Reading

Title: Beneath the Wreckage

Abstract:

I will be reading from my currently in-progress Graduate Thesis in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Masters of Fine Arts in Creative Writing. My thesis, titled "Beneath the Wreckage," is a collection of ten short stories that explore relationships between individuals in a contemporary Long Island-type suburbia. My characters deal with obstacles such as their childhood home literally exploding, the disappearance of a four-year old child during a visit to a cemetery, encounters with charlatan psychics, and the accidental prediction of a cheating first love's suicide. For this presentation, I will be reading one of the shorter pieces in the collection, titled "Huge and Merciless." This story chronicles the main character's discovery of infidelity through the lens of Leo Tolstoy's Anna Karenina.

