Pennsylvania's fiscal year 2016 has begun without a new budget, and consequently, so has the University's.

The expected Democratic Gov. Tom Wolf vetoed a Republican budget when it landed on his desk June 30. Budget talks have begun, but the budget impasse will delay the University's appropriation, which is voted on after a general fund budget is approved in Harrisburg. The University budget isn't set until its state funding has been finalized.

In its budget request last fall, Pitt asked for a $156.29 million for general support and rural education outreach, a 14.7 percent increase to its base appropriation. (See Oct. 9, 2014, University Times.) This spring, Wolf proposed a smaller increase for Pitt. His $29.9 billion general fund budget included $148.91 million in general support and $2.3 million in rural education outreach for Pitt.

Wolf's budget proposal would represent an increase of nearly 11 percent over Pitt's $156.29 million FY15 general appropriation. (See March 5 University Times.)

On Pitt's four-year regional campuses, in-state tuition costs in the top 5 percent for public four-year-or-above institutions.

Half of the 34 public four-year-or-above institutions. A U.S. Department of Education ranking for 2013-14, released July 1, placed the University of Pittsburgh campus well above the national average of $7,617 for the sector.

Pitt ranked No. 1, with tuition and required fees totaling $17,100. Penn State's main campus was close behind, ranking No. 2 with tuition and fees totaling $16,992.

Rounding out the top five were the University of New Hampshire main campus, $16,496; Colorado School of Mines, $16,485; and the University of Vermont, $15,718.

Half of the 34 public four-year-or-above institutions.

Among public two-year colleges, Pitt-Titusville was ranked No. 1 in terms of net price by July 1 on its College Affordability and Transparency Center site at http://collegesafe.org/cac/cc. Based on Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) data, the most recent annual report lists institutions, by sector, in the highest and lowest 5 percent in tuition and required fees for 2013-14, and the highest and lowest in net price for 2012-13, as well as the institutions with the highest increases in those categories.

The University budget isn't set until its state funding has been finalized.
Insomnia — the inability to fall asleep or stay asleep, despite having adequate opportunity for sleep — is the most common of all sleep disorders, affecting about 12 million people in the United States.

The condition takes a financial toll in lost productivity as well as in the cost of medication and doctor visits. It’s also a risk factor for other important health conditions including hypertension, cardiovascular disease and even mortality, said sleep medicine expert Daniel Buysse, who delivered an inaugural lecture and received a medallion in recognition of his appointment as the UPMC Endowed Chair in Sleep Medicine.

Patients with insomnia describe feeling out of control and frustrated by the inability to do something that should come naturally, said Buysse in his July 2 talk, “Where in the Brain Is Insomnia? How in the World Should We Treat It?”

“What our patients are experiencing is a distressing condition about which they have no control,” he said, as they’re trying to fall asleep. When they talk about their sleep, they talk about things like accounting for extra countermeasures, but they’re not talking about behavioral treatments that we know are efficacious,” said Buysse, professor of psychiatry and clinical and translational science and director of the Neuroscience Clinical and Translational Research Center in the School of Medicine.

Sleep research is showing that insomnia isn’t merely a disorder of not getting enough sleep, he said. Additional research on sleep in an either-or condition may see insomnia as a problem of the sleep switch being too often in the “wake” position, but another hypothesis suggests that rather than turn on one overall sleep-wake switch, we may have a lot of sleep-wake switches throughout the day and delivery back to the insomnia of sleep may depend on which of those switches are in which position at a particular point in time,” he said.

This local sleep hypothesis has led researchers to propose a new view of insomnia as a disorder of sleep-wake regulation characterized by increased activation in specific neural structures that during sleep are in more of a wake-like position.

Sleep studies show few physiologic differences between people with insomnia and people who are sleeping well, he said. “Insomniacs seem to have a broken sleep homeostat,” he said. “Like a broken car, insomniacs feel sleepier the longer they’ve been awake, and they tend to get deeper sleep after a period of sleep deprivation. Their circadian clock systems also appear similar, with insomniacs and good sleepers alike showing greater degrees of sleepiness in the middle of the night.

However, researchers have found that people with insomnia differ from control subjects in how their brain discriminates during sleep, Buysse said. “Those differences extend to regions of the default mode network, (DMN) as well as areas that are part of the executive control and salience network.”

The DMN is a resting-state network in the brain that is active between tasks. “It is the area of the brain that’s activated when you’re not actively engaged in something specific,” he said, adding that it is associated with subjective descriptions of mind-wandering, autobiographical thoughts and rumination — the kinds of uncontrollable thoughts that sleep insomniacs lay awake at night.

The executive control network is associated with cognitively demanding tasks. Other studies have found that people with insomnia have deficits in performing cognitively challenging tasks. These studies show that this may be due to dysfunction of this network, he said.

The salience network is another set of brain regions that “pick up” in response to salient or emotional stimuli that may be important. Insomnia patients often describe noticing odors or other distractions that disrupt their rest, he said.

From these studies in general, what we conclude is that insomnia results not only from being a sleep-wake disorder, but also from other disturbances that disrupt the sleep and wake states,” he said.

“We’re left with the idea of insomnia not just as a disorder of not getting enough sleep, but something a bit different,” said Buysse.

“We now suggest is that there are other predispositions operating through some precipitating factors that lead to network dysregulation and sleep disruption, which seem to enforce each other. That is, the insomnia phenotype heightens and exposes the more dysregulated those networks become.”

And the more dysregulated the networks, the more sleep deprivation. Ultimately that is results in the clinical condition that we call insomnia,” he said.

This has implications for treatment. “You usually think of insulin treatments as focusing on sleep deprivation, but this new view suggests that actually treatments may be targeted as well to network dysregulation on a combination of sleep problems and network dysregulation. And that the treatment may result in improving insomnia symptoms.”

Medication and mindfulness techniques have been shown to affect the DMN. And while transcranial magnetic stimulation has been used in insomnia studies, TMS has been found to help suppress self referential thoughts, which are common in insomnia patients.

If we were to have more specific treatments aimed and focus on what we actually have today, in many ways we already know how things:

1. I have to always be aware when walking, even with my own cell phone, because I am concerned about anyone looking at their phone and not paying attention to traffic. If I were not paying attention and had not quick reflexes, the car would have hit me.
2. We have an excellent police officer at our school. We take this for granted. We shouldn’t. We have a safe campus because of their hard work.

Thanks to you said to the officer. Thanks to all of our officers who make our campuses safe.

Chairman Vincent J. Senior Project Manager Project Manager Project Manager

SMART2 Project Director School Blood Research Project Project Manager School of Medicine

Letters should be submitted at least two weeks prior to publication. Persons interested in a letter to the editor may be e-mail us at epd@pitt.edu or by phone at 412-648-7971. Letters can be sent to email or by email to pitt@professor.upmc.edu or by campus mail to 208 Beslau Hall.

The University Times reserves the right to edit letters for clarity or length. Individual names and addresses will be published on two generations of letters per academic term. Unsigned letters will not be accepted for publication.

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LETTERS
A pedestrian near-iss in Oakland

(EDITOR’S NOTE: This letter to Police Chief James K. Lofasio was printed here at the request of the author.)

Dear Chief Lofaso,

Given the recent incident that occurred last Friday (June 19) around 11:30 a.m. I was crossing Meyers at Fifth. I had the white “cross” sign and started across the street. I was paying attention to traffic, but suddenly, because a car making the left turn from Fifth almost hit me. I had to cross the street, the car did not even notice me. Can’t tell you what kind of car it was, who or was who driving. I was only looking at the front of the car and moving towards, you know, by inches. I looked up, and a University police officer in his car was right there. He yelled out his window to me, “Don’t worry sir, I’ve got him,” as he turned and parked the car.

This incident highlights two things:

1. We have to always be aware when walking, even with our own cell phone, because I am concerned about anyone looking at their phone and not paying attention to traffic. If I were not paying attention and had not quick reflexes, the car would have hit me.
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University Times letters policy

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Another Nationality Room takes shape

The Korean Heritage Room is taking shape in the Cathedral of Learning in anticipation of a planned Nov. 15 dedication.

Teams of artisans from Korea are at work in Room 304 to construct what will become the University's 30th Nationality Room.

The room is modeled after the Myung-ryoon-dang, or Hall of Enlightenment, in Seoul. The 17th-century structure was the main lecture hall of the Sung-kyun-kwan Royal Academy.

Photos by Kimberly K. Barlow

Above, left: Tae Kyu Jang and Chan Jung Oh, carpenters expert in traditional Korean architecture, trim beams for the Korean Heritage Room's intricately pawed ceiling.

Above: Supervisor Myung Hee Song notes details on construction plan drawings in the Korean Heritage Room.

For more information on the Korean Heritage Room, visit http://koreanheritageroom.org/.
Engineering the perfect beer

Science and craft beer brewing go hand in hand with universities offering courses and even connecting the art and craft of small-batch grain fermentation. “After all, alcohol is a solution,” was the motto of a recent University of South Florida chemical engineering department event celebrating the connection.

Craft beer brewing is just as popular in the kitchens and garages of faculty members in Pitt’s science departments and schools, including the homes of two Swanson School of Engineering faculty members. “Brewing has become very engineered,” says Dun Cole, and it’s still “part art form,” says Robert Parker. That’s why the pastime fits so well with their careers, they say.

Beer at its most basic is water, yeast, hops and malt. “It’s a good gadget thing,” using a lot of equipment, processes and measurements, says Cole, a faculty member in the chemical engineering and materials science. “It’s got the cooking aspect that appeals to engineers.” And he adds, “If you keep everything clean, you’ve got to make a really big mistake to make a bad batch of beer.”

Parker says faculty members in chemical and petroleum engineering “It’s not rocket science, but that generates red-dye water. It generates a completely usable product that may even be better than what you can buy.”

Parker took up the practice in 2008, when he joined the Pitt faculty, after a neighbor—a Carnegie Mellon faculty member—shared a homemade kit he received as a present. By 2008, beer-making had become a more serious pursuit for Parker.

That’s where Cole joined the Swanson school and was introduced to the hobby by a friend. Now he and his wife brew a new beer for their anniversary parties. This November will be their 12th.

“We usually make a clone,” he says, using a recipe of an established, commercial beer. “We do this pausing,” realizing September is his busiest month, but that by fall he must brew for their anniversary.

Most beers are ales, which Cole favors. Ale is the beer yeast creates after basic fermentation. Lagers—generally lighter-colored beers—were created when beer spends time at a lower temperature, for which brewers need to buy a dedicated fridge. Neither man has a beer he doesn’t like, yet.

Parker has tried producing lagers by placing brewed batches during the winter in the corner of his garage, which stays in the mid-40s, much like the German cellars where lagers originated. He also produces steam beers, which employ longer yeast fermentation at room temperature.

“Te know, I am not a huge lager fan— except for my dog,” Cole says. He has one. His dog’s name is Lager.

Although Cole named the results of a long after his other dog, Perry (McPerry/Scottish Ales), most of his efforts are simply labeled as “Homebrew” with a number. Parker has gotten more creative. Last winter he made a milk stout, a dark beer with its origins in England, and called it “White-Out Stout.”

A dark Baltic porter earned the name “Black Cauldron Cologne” for its stout and goire India Pale Ale, using Trappist yeast from Belgium, was called “Funk’s IPA” after the most famous line, “It’s a trap,” from Star Wars saga’s “Return of the Jedi.”

Parker brews new beers for other occasions: Halloween, when he once made a Halloween, and the Heritage Brew Tours, which heholds each season except winter in his backyard and the yards of a few other neighbors who brew. He also invites them to local homebrewers, which includes lots of colleagues.

Almost my entire lab beers brew his says, as he did his research colleagues from the medical school’s Department of Critical Care Medicine and the Division of Pulmonary, Allergy and Critical Care Medicine.

“Brewing involves steps of locating and selecting local beers processes.” Mostly, brewing is all about fluid dynamics, which is the flow of fluids through pipes. For instance, once the malt is steeped in water, called mashing, brewers must capture the sugars in water, called the wort. The wort is then drained from the porridge-like malt remains. Too fast, and the pipes clog up. Too slowly, and who has that kind of time?

There is also lots of hand work, another basic engineering concept, from the boiling that forms the centerpiece of brewing to the chilling, which allows the beer.

“That’s most of mechanical engineering,” Cole says. Brewing involves some reaction engineering which he calls “the cooking of brewing.” The right temperature drives out the carbohydrates and lets them break down into smaller sugars, which form alcohol when interacting with yeast, as well as the larger sugars, which give the beer a better mouth feel—a less viscosity consistency.

If you’re not an engineer, he says, don’t let the jargon—particularly all the equipment names—from the old German, such as tun and lautering—fool you into thinking craft beer brewing is complicated. It can be as complicated as any engineer makes it, he says. But, essentially, “You’ve got a pot, a bucket and a cooler.”

According to Pitt's 32nd consecutive years. It has contributed to the African American Heritage Classroom, the Equipoise Student Resource Fund, the African American Alumni Club, the Black Action Society, the School of Education, and the Centennial Student Resource Fund through both the College of General Studies, the Pitt Alumni Association Circl e of Excellence Fund, the Cathedral of Learning Foundation, and the Donald M. Henderson Scholarship Fund, which raises money for projects and awards scholarships.

First-time givers typically recognize the importance of sustaining this academic legacy, he says.

It’s important to bring in people who are aspiring, who may not have the means…That’s why it’s important to give to people who may not be as fortunate.

“You want to perpetuate something that has given you so much and you want [someone] to have a chance for that,” he adds. As a former student athlete—although not on scholarship—Wilde recognizes that student athletes have extra pressures when it comes to balancing their studies and sports practices, and financial constraints. By giving, Wilde recognizes the importance of the responsibilities of the students.

He also is pleased to meet some of the students to whom he’s given money, to see the effects of his efforts among the African American Alumni Council Scholars, for example. “How can you not be happy about that?”

—Mary Levitt
RESEARCH NOTES

Anti-rejection drug can prevent inflammation of pancreas

Researchers using an X-ray dye during a common procedure to treat gallstones cause some patients to develop inflammation of the pancreas, according to researches at the School of Medicine and Children's Hospital.

In a study published online in Gastroenterology, the team noted that a single administration of the anti-rejection drug typically used after organ transplantation, might be able to prevent this side effect.

During the endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) procedure, doctors insert a fiber-optic endoscope through the mouth, esophagus, stomach and duodenum to access the bile ducts, where a gallstone might be lodged. The X-ray dye, also known as a contrast agent, passes through a catheter to doctors can visualize the bile ducts and any abnormalities.

Researchers from the University of Michigan, through the University of Michigan, performed a study on 143 patients undergoing an ERCP procedure. The patients were randomly assigned to receive either the X-ray dye or a saline solution.

They found that the X-ray dye group was more likely to develop inflammation of the pancreas, which can cause severe pain and other symptoms.

The findings suggest that the X-ray dye may be contributing to the development of inflammation in the pancreas, and that the dye may need to be used more cautiously or with alternative methods.

Michael Klotman, a principal investigator on the study, said, "We believe that this finding could have important implications for the treatment of patients who undergo ERCP procedures."

The study was supported by grants from the National Institutes of Health and the American Hepatitis Association.

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Pitt leads 1.5M trial of antiretroviral reagents

The School of Medicine will be leading a $1.5 million national effort to develop new antiretroviral reagents and to improve the effectiveness of existing antiretroviral therapies.

The reagents will be tested in vitro and in vivo, using human cells and animal models, to determine their potential for developing new treatments for HIV.

The research team, led by Dr. David A. Nace, will be working closely with other researchers at the University of Pittsburgh and other institutions to develop the reagents.

The research is supported by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, part of the National Institutes of Health.

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Different immune response found in severe asthma

The immune response that occurs in patients with severe asthma is markedly different than what occurs in milder forms of the disease, according to researchers from the School of Medicine.

The team found that patients with severe asthma have a more pronounced immune response to the allergen than those with milder forms of the disease.

The findings suggest that targeting the immune response in severe asthma could lead to more effective treatments for the condition.

The research was supported by grants from the National Institutes of Health and the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.

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ally activated less than in adults. With the prospect of a reward, that may not be the case.”

of predictions about it that keep we think it does. We have a set adolescent brain doesn’t work the way found that scientists’ presump-

and her research group have taken rich School of Arts and Sciences, and faculty member in the Diet-

studies on the adult brain.

trol the brain’s reward and pleasure humans, an important time to

seem prone to doing the same thing again and again even if it ends badly every time.

When adults learn that there will be no reward, their dopami-

nucleus stops responding. But adolescent dopamine cells retain memory of past rewards,” she says.

Evolutionarily speaking, this may have been a useful survival trait. “At that age, ‘This did something good, and maybe it will again,’” is very important,” Moghaddam says. “Those years were very critical for [ancient] humans to figure out how to secure food and find a mate, to be proactive. ‘Maybe I can go back to food where I found it once even though it wasn’t there the last time.’ That memory is there and helps motivate a person to look for a reward where they found it before.” But that property of adolescents’ brains also can make them vulnerable to drug seeking and disadvantageous risk-taking, Moghaddam says.

Other authors were Pitt post- doctoral associates Yunbok Kim and Nicholas Simon and postdoctoral fellow Jesse Wood. The National Institute of Mental Health funded the research.

Computer simulation of pressure sores developed

Researchers at the School Medicine have devised a computational model that could drives the periodic oscillation and bends the gel in a saw-like pattern that is anchored to the gel; this, in turn, makes the gel swell and shrink. When the BZ gel is exposed to a PZ cantilever over the gel so that when the PZ is bent by the oscil-

ating potential (voltage).

“Conversely, an electric poten-
tial applied to the BZ gel causes it to bend. So, when a single BZ-PZ unit is wired to another such unit, that would mean the oscillating BZ gel in the first unit deflects the piezoelectric cantile-

er and cause discomfort and a potential voltage. The generated voltage in turn causes a deflection of the cantilever in the second unit. This deflection imposes a force on the underlying BZ gel that modifies or seesaw-like oscillation permits com-

munication and an exchange of information between the units.”

Multiple BZ-PZ units can be connected in series or parallel, allowing more complicated pat-

terns of oscillation to be gener-

ated and stored in the system. In different material systems patterns form a type of memory, allowing the material to be used over and over, Moghaddam said; however, that the computations would not be general purpose, the way a computer can either match, sort, or recognize, or non-Boolean operations.

“Your new organ or new muscle system, or a different material, or a different system, that is one resonates with that particular pattern. Similarly, let’s say you have two oscillators and they each have an oscillating pattern. Each set of oscillators would reflect a particular pattern. Then you introduce a new input pattern, say from a touch or a heartbeat. The materials themselves recognize the pattern and respond accord-

ingly, thereby performing the actual computing.”

Developing so-called “mate-

rials” could simplify and drastically reduce the biological limitations inherent to the systems researchers currently use to per-

form functional tasks such as sensing or oscillator-based computing. Researching computer systems are limited by both the potential internal and external factors, the rate of diffusion of diffusion of information, and the speed of any system.

“Computational models like this one might one day be able to predict the clinical course of a disease or identify an outcome before it is observed,” he said.

The team also conducted two virtual trials of potential inter-

ventions, finding that anti-inflam-

matory treatments could not prevent ulcers unless applied very early in their development.

In the future, perhaps a nurse or caregiver could simply send in a photo of a patient’s reddened skin and they could be directed to find out whether it was likely to develop into a pressure sore for quick and aggressive treatment to keep it from getting far worse, Vodovotz speculated. "We're designing models like this one might one day be able to predict the clinical course of a disease or identify an outcome before it is observed,” he said.
Donald A. Robbins, a well-known figure in Pitt-Bradford’s chemistry department, died June 27, 2015, at his home in Pennsylvania, following a lengthy illness. He was 77. Born in Olean, New York, Robbins was a lifelong resident of the Bradford area. He earned his bachelor’s degree in chemistry at St. Bonaventure and his master’s degree in chemistry at The State University of New York-Fredonia.

Over a career of a 33-year career at Pitt-Bradford, Robbins taught chemistry and later worked as a technician. He served as the UB’s chemistry office manager for more than 25 years and was a member of the UB’s Faculty Senate health and safety committee.

“He was a wonderful teacher and colleague,” said a Pitt-Bradford colleague and friend. “He will be sorely missed by those who knew and worked with him.”

Robbins was hired in 1980 as an assistant instructor of chemistry and took on the role of hazardous waste officer in 1988. He was promoted to instructor of chemistry in 1990. When his faculty position was eliminated in 2003, Robbins continued in his part-time staff role of hazardous waste officer. In 2013 he became a full-time staff member of Pitt’s Office of Business and Chemistry, continuing his role until January 2014.

“Tanya Mulchay, director of the UB’s chemistry office, said Robbins took on a wide range of duties in the chemistry department, at times handling ordering supplies, supervising work-study students and ensuring the facilities were organized and orderly,” said Mulchay. “I remember Robbins as a friendly colleague who displayed great kindness and devotion to his students. He took time with them. He was great with the students, especially Malcom.”

The son of a noted ginseng, Robbins enjoyed deer and turkey hunting, fishing and trap shooting. He also was an Eagle Scout.

Rose Robbins was a member of the American Chemical Society, the National Environmental Training Association and the Elected Conservation Club.

Robbins enjoyed spending time with his wife of 31 years, Andrea Robbins, a UB chemistry faculty member; son Donnie Robbins; daughter Christina Snyder and law school mentor; grand- daughter Kara Snyder; brother Clair Robbins, and sister-in-law Rose Robbins.

Memorial donations may be made to the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation.

—Kimberly K. Barlow

Charles “Chip” Burke III was honored with the Excellence in Safety Award at the 2015 USA Hockey National Championships and Night of Tribute Awards dinner. Burke was recognized for his contribu- tion to improving safety and reducing injury in youth sports through his 20-year association with USA Hockey.

Burke, a clinical associate profes- sor at the School of Medicine and a 1987 graduate of Franklin and Mar- garet, has been volunteering with USA Hockey for years, including being a 15-year member of the safety and protective equipment committee and team physician for the 2002 Winter Olympics. He also has served as part of the coaching education program, teaching coaches about safety in youth sports.

During Burke’s 25 years as team physician for the Pittsburgh Penguins, he led the Penguins’ protective equipment committee as well as their home at the University of Pittsburgh. Additionally, he served as part of the University of Pittsburgh’s protective equipment committee. Burke’s efforts were recognized by the National Hockey League’s concussion program.

President Barack Obama recently appointed a pathologist from the University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute to the National Cancer Advisory Board, reporting with the National Cancer Institute to the national board charged with identifying and prioritizing the nation’s research projects nationwide.

Yuan Chang, distinguished professor of chemistry and biochemistry at the School of Medicine, has been appointed with other scientific leaders to serve as members of the National Cancer Advisory Board. The National Cancer Advisory Board consists of 12 members nominated by the National Insti- tutes of Health’s (NIH) National Cancer Institute.

Richard Schulz, director of the University Center for Social and Urban Research, is the recipient of the American Psychological Association’s 2015 Babies’ Bases Distinctive Research Achievement Award. The hon- or recognizes research careers that have featured exceptional theo- retical and empirical contributions to the psychological science of aging. It is the most prestigious research award on aging given by the American Psychological Association.

A distinguished service pro- fessor of psychiatry, Schulz’s research centers on the development and study of social psychological aspects of aging, including the impact of disabling late-life dis- ease on patients and their families.

Five staff members at Pitt- Bradford have been promoted to lead the university’s newly established Office of Enrollment Management.

James Edelin, formerly assistant dean of academic affairs, registrar and director of the Student Success Center, will head the office for the new office as its vice presi- dent of enrollment management.

Both Alex Nazemetz, direc- tor of admissions, and Melissa Ibanez, director of financial aid, have been promoted to associate vice president of enrollment management. Bob Dilliks, director of transfer and nontraditional student recruitment, has been promoted to assist vice president of enrollment management. All three will retain their director titles for their respective departments.

Christina Mannre, previously assistant registrar and assistant director of enrollment serv- ices, has been promoted to registrar and director of enrollment serv- ices.

The Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering at the Swanson School of Engineering has named John T. Sebastian the inaugural McAmish con- struction management director. Sebastian, president of Sebastian Consulting Solutions, is a faculty member in the department.

The construction manage- ment and sustainability pro- gram concentration encompasses both public and private sector per- spectives, building and engineer- ing construction, and the roles played by all the participants on the construction team (owners, contractors, design professionals, and other supporting profession- als). The program emphasizes managerial decision-making in an engineering context and teaches students decision-making skills that are important to the success- ful completion of construction projects as measured by time, cost and quality objectives. In addition, the program develops personal and professional qualities that will make them effec- tive managers — communication skills, time management, ethical standards and leadership attributes.

Sebastian has more than 35 years of experience in the con- struction industry. He was execu- tive vice president and member of the board of directors of Dick Corp., a national general contractor, and Dick Worldwide, an international contractor and successor company to Dick Corp.

The Association of Women’s Health, Obstetric and Neonatal Nurses has chosen Susan Albrecht, associate dean for external relations for the School of Nursing, as the winner of the 2015 Distinguished Professional Service Award, the organization’s highest honor.

The association is commit- ted to strengthening the nursing profession and improving health outcomes for women and babies. Albrecht specializes in smoke- free policies and now is using her work to her voice for law. She is the founder of several organizations aimed at supporting health for women and babies.

—Kimberly K. Barlow

The People of the Times column features recent news on faculty and staff, including awards and other honors, accomplishments and administrative appointments.

We welcome submissions from all areas of the University. Send information via email to utimes@pitt.edu, by fax at 412-648-4577, or by campus mail to 308 Bellefield Hall.

For submission guidelines, visit www.utimes.pitt.edu/?page=12.7

The prize is named for the late Law School alumnus and U.S. Consul General, with whom he worked closely. He was also an Eagle Scout.

—Kimberly K. Barlow
Thursday 9

Medicine Grand Rounds
“Cannabinoid Drug Reactions,” Timothy Paton, dermatology; UPMC-Shadyside west wing, noon, (rubinho@upmc.edu)

Friday 17

• Summer 6-week-2 session deadline for students to submit monitored withdrawal forms to dean’s office.

HSLS Workshop
“Focus on Behavioral Medicine: Searching in PsyD/NSC,” Michelle Klein Federn; Falk Library, classes 1-9, 9 am (kfe@pitt.edu)

Blood Drive
BCP, Shriver lounge, 9 am-2 pm (470-78)

CIDDIE Workshops
“Developing Trusting/Philosophical Stance,” 11 am; “Encouraging Student Participation,” 2 pm; 813 Alumni (register www.ciddie.care/workshop)

Pancreas/Fast Conf.
Through July 24, 4 Clara, 5:30-8:30 pm; July 23, 7:30-5:45 pm; July 25, 8:30-2:30 pm (register: www.pancare.org)

Thursday 23

Medicine Grand Rounds
“Cystic Fibrosis: From Saly to Personalized Medicine,” Michael Myerson, pulmonary, allergy & critical care medicine; UPMC-Shadyside west wing, noon, (rubinho@upmc.edu)

Defenses
Pharmacy/Pharmaceutical Science
“Rational Design of Noncarci- nogens With Enhanced Carrier-Drug Interaction for Improved Cancer Chromosome,” Pong Zhang, July 5, 4:30, Sahh, Noon

Nursing
“Efficacy of Music Intervention During Daily Weaning Trials in a Long-term Acute Care Hospital,” 9, 6:30 pm, Alex, Noon

SHRS/Health Information Management

Wednesday 22

• Summer 4-week-3 session deadline for students to submit monitored withdrawal forms to dean’s office.

HSLS Workshop
“Focus on Behavioral Medicine: Searching in PsyD/NSC,” Michelle Klein Federn; Falk Library, classes 1-9, 9 am (kfe@pitt.edu)

Blood Drive
BCP, Shriver lounge, 9 am-2 pm (470-78)

CIDDIE Workshops
“Developing Trusting/Philosophical Stance,” 11 am; “Encouraging Student Participation,” 2 pm; 813 Alumni (register www.ciddie.care/workshop)

Pancreas/Fast Conf.
Through July 24, 4 Clara, 5:30-8:30 pm; July 23, 7:30-5:45 pm; July 25, 8:30-2:30 pm (register: www.pancare.org)

Thursday 20

PHYSIOLOGY

Medicine Grand Rounds
“Cystic Fibrosis: From Saly to Personalized Medicine,” Michael Myerson, pulmonary, allergy & critical care medicine; UPMC-Shadyside west wing, noon, (rubinho@upmc.edu)

Defenses
Pharmacy/Pharmaceutical Science
“Rational Design of Noncarci- nogens With Enhanced Carrier-Drug Interaction for Improved Cancer Chromosome,” Pong Zhang, July 5, 4:30, Sahh, Noon

Nursing
“Efficacy of Music Intervention During Daily Weaning Trials in a Long-term Acute Care Hospital,” 9, 6:30 pm, Alex, Noon

SHRS/Health Information Management

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• Summer 4-week-3 session deadline for students to submit monitored withdrawal forms to dean’s office.

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