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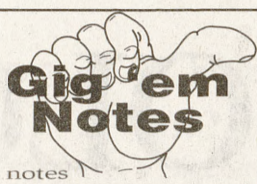
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BIOL 114.503	GEOG 301.501	LING 209.500	POLS 207.504-505	VTPB 409.501
CHEM 227.502.504-505	GEOG 305.500	MGMT 105.500	POLS 207.507.509	ZOOL 107.501-509
CHEM 228.507-508	GEOG 323.500	MGMT 211.501-502	POLS 207.508	ZOOL 320.501-511
ECON 202.505-506	GEOG 101.519-527	MGMT 211.503-504	POLS 207.510-511	
ECON 202.508	GEOG 101.528-536	MGMT 212.503-504	PSYC 305.503	
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Disabled students increase enrollment at large national universities, colleges

WASHINGTON (AP) — Students with learning disabilities are attending college in unprecedented numbers, a trend that both dispels the notion that they could not advance beyond high school special education classes and calls into question the number of children being labeled with a handicap.

"I don't think anybody expected me to go to college. They probably thought I would be flipping burgers," said Jed Israel Pittleman, a New York University junior who has attention deficit disorder.

Among the 1.6 million first-time, full-time freshmen enrolled at 3,100 institutions of higher education in the United States in 1998 — the most recent figures available — some 154,520, or 9.4 percent, had some kind of disability, says a new study by the American Council on Education. In 1978, by contrast, less than three percent of freshmen reported having a disability.

Of those reporting a disability two years ago, 41 percent identified their impediment as a learning disability. Ten years earlier, the blind or partially sighted represented the largest category and the percentage of learning disabled was just 15 percent.

Colleges are "recognizing that these students have unrealized potential, and many students who years ago would never have contemplated college are,"

said Beth Robinson of the College Board, which administers the SAT.

In the 1970s, Congress passed laws prohibiting discrimination against the disabled and mandating extra educational help for those who need it.

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— Jed Israel Pittleman  
NYU junior

Natalie Phelps, 20, a senior psychology major at Bates College in Lewiston, Maine, had a stroke at age six, but with speech therapy and books on tape, she expects to attend graduate school.

"I'm not shy at all about saying what I need, whether it's note-takers, or readers for exams, or untimed tests," she said.

Advocates for the learning disabled say such accommodations should be accepted just like wheelchair ramps, braille and sign language translators.

"Certainly there are very severe cases within the LD category, but when we look at the broad range, there are concerns that special ed and LD has become a catchall for anybody who has a learning problem," said Thomas B. Parrish,

director of the Center for Special Education Finance at the American Institutes for Research in Palo Alto, Calif.

In fact, in the 1990s, Boston University administrators raised questions about the growing learning disabled population. Then, in 1997, a federal judge ordered the school to pay six students \$30,000 for treating them as "lazy" learners.

Advocates say the nationwide increases in the number of college students with learning disabilities is easily explained:

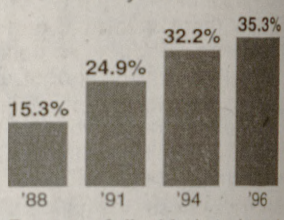
— Doctors, more aware of learning disabilities, are diagnosing more children with conditions such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and are prescribing medications to help.

— Because of the Rehabilitation Act, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act, more parents and students are seeking and getting accommodations including extra classes and tutors they are legally entitled to in elementary, middle and high school.

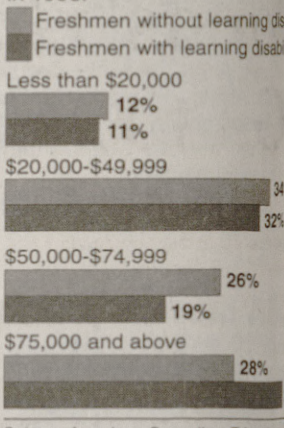
Study author Cathy Henderson also notes that the median income of parents of college freshmen with a learning disability is slightly higher than those without a disability. That's significant because, among students with a handicap, those with learning disabilities are the least likely to be offered financial assistance as an incentive to enroll in colleges, started welcoming the learning disabled by offering special programs and services such as tutoring, she said.

Disabled collegians

Of the college freshmen who are having a disability, the percentage with a learning disability has increased significantly. Here is a chart at selected years.



Parents of disabled students have a median income of \$56,961, compared with \$53,033 for parents whose children do not have learning disabilities. Here is the estimated parental income of college freshmen in 1998.



Source: American Council on Education

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Pharmacists' errors blamed on heavy workload

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. (AP) — Pharmacist Randy Kautz asked Walgreens for help at least four times.

He warned that the drug counter's busy pace might lead to errors. On June 15, 1994, he no longer had to make the point. That day one of his regular customers, Nathan Johnson, sank into a coma from which he never emerged.

"Oh my God," Ruth Johnson remembers Kautz saying as he reexamined the prescription bottle that she brought back to the store. "I've given the wrong medication."

A pharmacist's task is now filled with more speed and more stress than ever before — and, studies suggest, less satisfaction. Pharmacists blame their workload, growing along with their worries. When that workload affects accuracy, the pharmacist's worries become the patient's.

The National Pharmacists Association, a trade group based in Darien, Ill., recommends that, for safety's sake, a pharmacist fill no more than 15 prescriptions an hour. Elizabeth Allan Flynn, a researcher at Auburn University School of Pharmacy in Alabama, says studies by her and others suggest that the rate of pharmacists' errors increases after they fill more than 24 prescriptions an hour.

Whatever the number, pharmacists complain they routinely have to exceed it.

Druggist J.F. Burnham warned Walgreens managers in 1991 that the frantic pace at his store in Arlington Heights, Ill., "enhances the chances for error." Two pharmacists working separate shifts were filling up to 400 prescriptions a day — or nearly 29 an hour.

"It's not unusual for me to talk to pharmacists who are filling 300 prescriptions a day," says Thomas J. Moore, a health policy analyst at the George Washington University Medical Center in Washington, D.C.

"The job of the pharmacist is becoming nearly untenable. Management is putting on pressure to increase output and reduce waiting time. And it's going to get worse."

That stress has driven druggists like John Magaudda from their jobs.

"The job of the pharmacist is becoming untenable. ... And it's going to get worse."

— Thomas J. Moore  
health policy analyst for George Washington University Medical

"I'd see a bottle of thyroid medication on the counter and I'd say, 'Why is this out here? I didn't fill a thyroid prescription today,'" said Magaudda, who quit his job at a Rite Aid in Santee, Calif., in 1997 after 36 years. "If things went on, it was going to get worse, and I was going to make a mistake. A bad mistake."

In a letter of warning to the California State Board of Pharmacy, Magaudda wrote that more pressure on pharmacists would inevitably lead to more errors.

Several of the 50 state boards of pharmacy that oversee the industry have begun to take complaints like Magaudda's seriously. Some have linked understaffing to patterns of mistakes by the high-volume chains that now dominate the industry.

In Oklahoma, Eckerd reached a settlement with regulators in 1998 after the state board of pharmacy found

23 prescription errors over one year at the chain's Oklahoma stores.

In one of those instances, pharmacist Shirley worked 67 hours over seven days before making a mistake she attributed to "understaffed, overworked employees." The state board said Eckerd didn't employ enough pharmacists "to safely fill prescriptions," concluded, "The harm to the public is tremendous."

Eckerd admitted no fault. "No inappropriate state was found," the company said in a recent statement, and the settlement with regulators "did not include changes in staffing."

In Washington state, the state pharmacy board reached an agreement with Rite Aid last year after regulators fielded 134 complaints of dispensing errors over three years at various locations. The board agreed to pay \$50,000 in fines. It also agreed to review its staffing policies, but made no promises to change them.

Rite Aid made a similar deal with Oregon regulators in March, agreeing to pay \$60,000 to the state pharmacy board investigation. The state alleged the chain had shown poor supervision and violated laws requiring pharmacists to counsel patients on how to take their drugs.

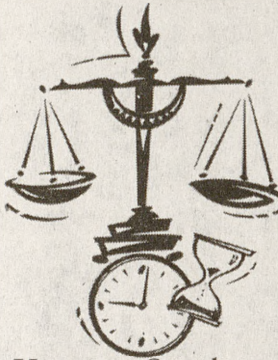
Rite Aid spokeswoman Jody Cook said the company has since taken action. In Washington state, it put every company pharmacist through a revamped training program, installed automated dispensing machines at its busiest stores, and reduced the number of complaints last year from 95 in February to six in December.

In Oregon, the company appointed a regional vice president to coordinate with regulators. It also increased staffing, automated some dispensing and reduced complaints from 22 in January to one in December.

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Acct 209	Part I Mon Feb 14 4pm-6pm	Part II Tue Feb 15 4pm-6pm	Part III Wed Feb 16 4pm-6pm	
Acct 229	Test Review Mon Feb 14 6pm-9pm	Test Review Tue Feb 15 6pm-9pm		
Acct 229	Billy's Video Sun Feb 13 10pm			
Acct 230	Part I Mon Feb 14 9pm-12am	Part II Tue Feb 15 9pm-12am	Part III Wed Feb 16 8pm-10pm	
Acct 230	Test Review Thu Feb 17 7pm-10pm			
Econ 202 Dr. Allen	Test Review Sun Feb 13 7pm-10pm			
Econ 203 Dr. Chun	Part I Wed Feb 16 6pm-8pm	Part II Thu Feb 17 5pm-7pm		
Econ 322 Dr. Allen	Test Review Sun Feb 13 4pm-7pm			
Info 303 Stein/Darcey	Part I Sun Feb 13 5pm-7pm	Part II Mon Feb 14 5pm-7pm	Part III Tue Feb 15 5pm-7pm	Part IV Wed Feb 16 5pm-7pm
Math 142	Part I Sun Feb 13 7pm-9pm	Part II Mon Feb 14 7pm-9pm	Part III Tue Feb 15 7pm-9pm	Part IV Wed Feb 16 7pm-9pm
Math 151	Part I Sun Feb 13 9pm-11pm	Part II Mon Feb 14 9pm-11pm	Part III Tue Feb 15 9pm-11pm	Part IV Wed Feb 16 9pm-11pm
Math 152	Part I Sun Feb 13 11pm-1am	Part II Mon Feb 14 11pm-1am	Part III Tue Feb 15 11pm-1am	Part IV Wed Feb 16 11pm-1am
Mgmt 211 Rodriguez	Part I Tue Feb 15 8pm-10pm	Part II Wed Feb 16 8pm-10pm	Part III to be held on Sunday	
Mgmt 363 Non-Majors	Review Wed Feb 16 6pm-8pm			

Tickets go on sale Sunday at 3:00 PM. 4.0 & Go is located on the corner of SW Pkwy and Tx Ave, behind KFC next to Lack's. Check our web page at http://www.4andGo.com



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Speakers:

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- Nancy Algert, The Center for Counseling & Conflict Resolution
- Carol Dudley, Dow Chemical

Topics:

- Looking Backwards in Time
- Balance: Do We Ever Really Have It?
- Finding the Balance in an Ever Changing Workplace
- Striving For a Healthy Equilibrium
- Many Parts Can Reach A Goal
- Everything I Learned About Being A Woman In Science
- Working Strategically -- Multitasking in a Chaotic Environment

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