

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH



Mary Burnett Talbert was an American orator, activist, suffragist and reformer. In 2005, Talbert was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame.



Art By Andre Pace

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In a new study, researchers have found that certain female monkeys that have female friends live longer than those who don't have close relationships. Scientists studied female white-faced capuchin monkeys in Costa Rica to determine how hanging with fellow females affected their life span.



(A) Health | PG 15

Researchers around the world are working to find better ways to prevent, detect, and treat breast cancer, and to improve the quality of life of patients and survivors. Current guidance on preventing and treating breast cancer as well as what might cause it (among other things) has come mainly from information discovered from research studies. Research studies can range from studies done in the lab to clinical trials done with hundreds of thousands of people.



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On November 19 and 21, 2015, US government made OPTN (Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network) policy and system changes to implement the HIV Organ Policy Equity (HOPE) Act, which allows for research into transplanting organs from HIV-positive donors into HIV-positive recipients. The HIV Organ Policy Equity Act (HOPE Act), enacted on November 21, 2013, called for the development and publication of research criteria relating to transplantation of HIV positive organs into HIV positive individuals.



COVER FEATURE

Women's History Month is an annual observance to highlight the contributions of women to events in history and contemporary society.

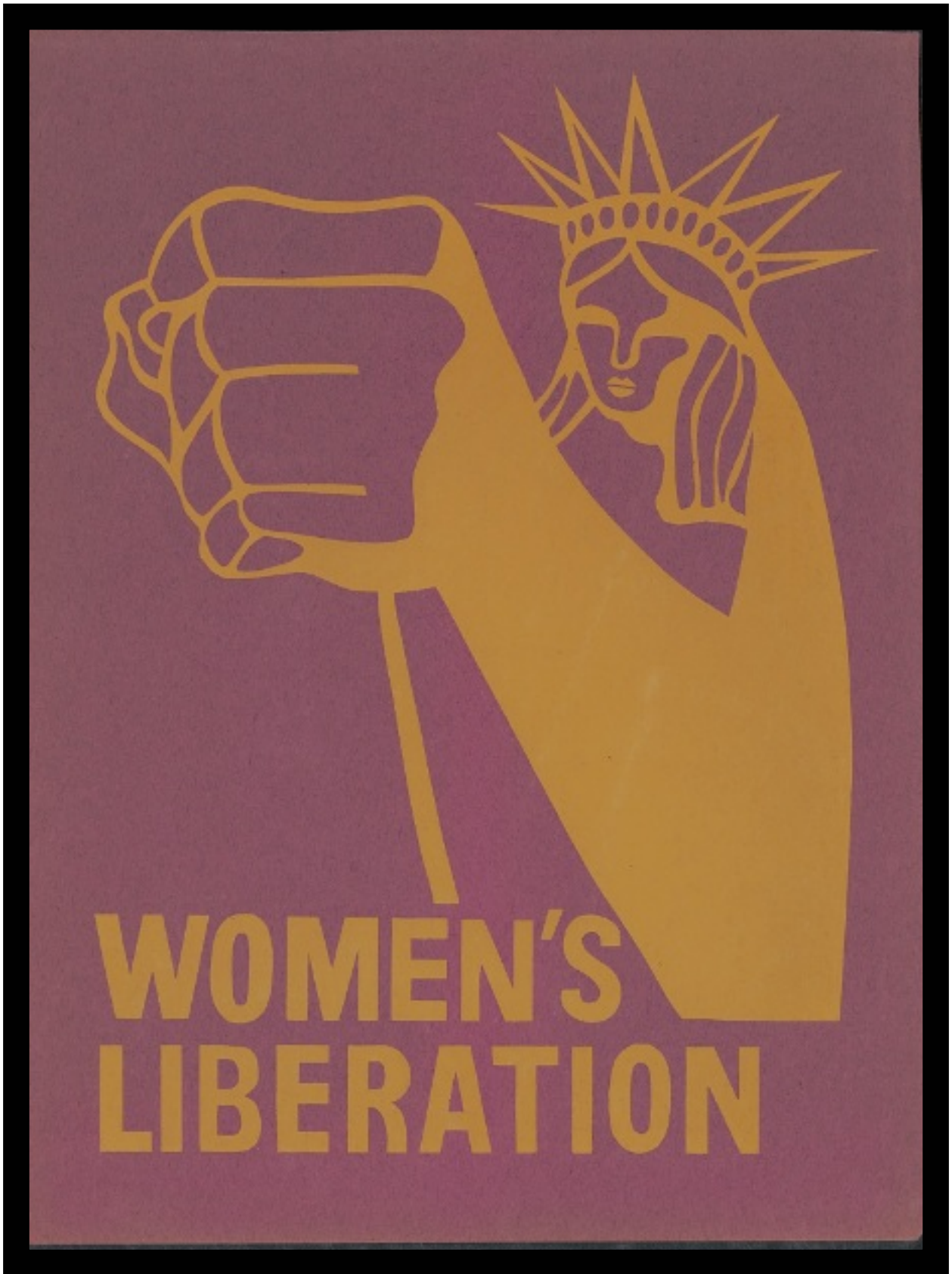
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(A) W I L D L I F E

In a new study, researchers have found that certain female monkeys that have female friends live longer than those who don't have close relationships. Scientists studied female white-faced capuchin monkeys in Costa Rica to determine how hanging with fellow females affected their life span. Until relatively recently, scientists believed that only humans had cultural practices and rituals, study senior author, UCLA anthropology professor and field primatologist Susan Perry, tells Treehugger. But animal behavior researchers have started studying these practices in many species. "We are particularly interested in the social rituals because this form of social tradition is most rare in nonhumans, yet we think of these types of rituals as being an extremely important part of human cultural practices," Perry says. "Understanding how rituals have evolved to serve as 'social glue' for testing and cementing social relationships, both at the level of the dyad (pair) and the society more generally, is an important unsolved research question." For more than three decades, Perry has directed the Lomas Barbudal Monkey Project in Guanacaste, Costa Rica. There, researchers observe hundreds of large-brained monkeys, documenting their daily life and social dynamics. A typical day involves heading into the forest for 13 hours to watch white-faced capuchins (*Cebus capucinus*) as a model to better understand human traits and behaviors. Perry says she originally became fascinated with the species because she wanted to know what was going on in their enormous brains. "Capuchins' relationships are extremely important to them, and unlike most species, they have evolved a rich repertoire of species-typical signals for coalition formation, such as the 'overlord' posture in which they stack on top of each other and bare their teeth towards a common enemy," Perry says. "They also have more quirky ways of testing their social bonds with one another, which are culturally derived by particular pairs of monkeys, and seem to convey information about how committed they are to particular friends and allies. These culturally derived rituals are rare in the animal kingdom, and may provide special insight into the evolutionary origins of some types of human ritual practices." For the recent study, researchers focused on the connection between female capuchin relationships and their survival. They analyzed 18 years of data to follow 11 social groups of monkeys. They used models to estimate how likely each female is to groom another female in her group, forage for food nearby, or become part of a conflict. Researchers are particularly intrigued by white-faced capuchin monkeys because they are neonatal primates that diverged from Old World primates (where humans belong) about 40 million years ago. They're very different from humans as far as behavior, diet, and social organization, but they've still developed some human-like characteristics like large brains, long life spans, social learning, and long-term social relationships.

Source: treehugger.com



Women's liberation Created / Published [1970]



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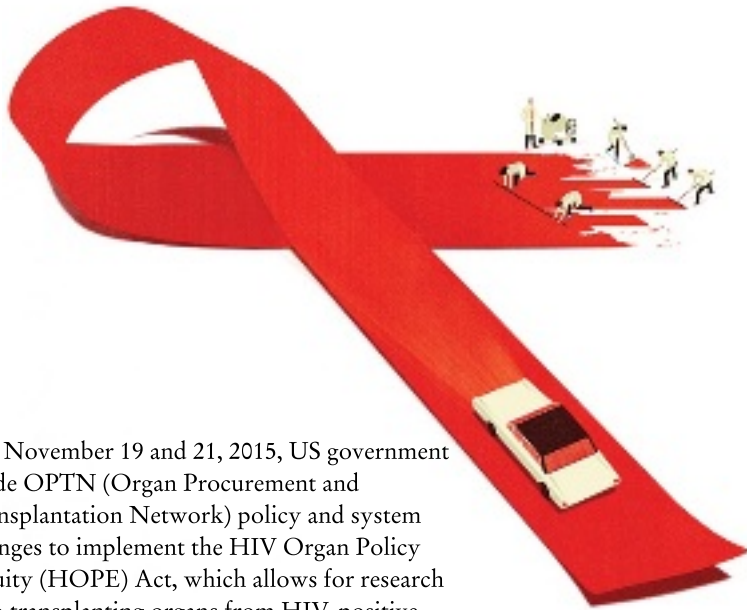
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On November 19 and 21, 2015, US government made OPTN (Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network) policy and system changes to implement the HIV Organ Policy Equity (HOPE) Act, which allows for research into transplanting organs from HIV-positive donors into HIV-positive recipients. The HIV Organ Policy Equity Act (HOPE Act), enacted on November 21, 2013, called for the development and publication of research criteria relating to transplantation of HIV positive organs into HIV positive individuals. The following actions were taken to fulfill HOPE Act requirements: The Secretary of HHS (Health and Human Services) revised the section of the OPTN Final Rule (42 CFR 121.6) that previously required the OPTN to adopt and use standards to prevent the recovery of HIV positive organs. The OPTN revised policies to allow for the recovery and transplantation of organs from HIV positive donors in accordance with the criteria developed by the Secretary. The Secretary of HHS developed and published criteria for research relating to transplantation of organs from donors infected with HIV into individuals who are infected with HIV before receiving such organs. It is estimated that 600 HIV-positive donors could save more than 1,000 people each year. To date, there have been 42 HOPE donors nationally, 5 of them in Donor Network West's service area. Every 10 minutes, someone is added to the national transplant waiting list and 22 people die each day while waiting for a transplant. Do not rule yourself out; help destigmatize HIV in your community. There is little evidence base for HIV+ to HIV+ organ transplantation, and it is only in liver and kidney transplantation that there is substantial experience with transplantation of organs from HIV-uninfected (HIV-) donors to HIV+ recipients. The criteria for conducting clinical research in HIV+ to HIV+ organ transplantation are set forth in six broad categories (Donor Eligibility, Recipient Eligibility, Transplant Hospital Criteria, Organ Procurement Organization (OPO) Responsibilities, Prevention of Inadvertent Transmission of HIV, and Study Design/Required Outcome Measures) and are summarized in the table below. These

criteria are in addition to current policies and regulations governing organ transplantation and human subjects research. The goals of these criteria are, first, to ensure that research using organs from HIV+ donors is conducted under conditions protecting the safety of research participants and the general public; and second, that the results of this research provide a basis for evaluating the safety of SOT from HIV+ donors to HIV+ recipients. HIV+ living donors and HIV+ deceased donors of organs for transplantation into an HIV+ recipient must fulfill applicable clinical criteria in place for uninfected organ donors. There is substantial concern about the consequences of transplanting an organ from an HIV+ donor to a recipient infected with a strain of HIV that differs from the donor's in terms of its responsiveness to ART. The likelihood and impact of HIV superinfection in this context are unknown. Adverse consequences could range from transient loss of viral suppression necessitating a change in antiretroviral regimen to a worst-case scenario in which the new infecting strain of HIV is unresponsive to available antiretroviral treatment and the recipient progresses to AIDS (Redd, 2013). Information relevant to understanding the known or potential extent of antiretroviral resistance in the strain of HIV infecting the organ donor may be incomplete; there may be inadequate virus in donor specimens for antiretroviral resistance testing; if the specimen is adequate there may be a limited time, or decision-making window, to assess

antiretroviral resistance before the organ must be implanted; the donor's history of antiretroviral treatment may be unknown; and results of any prior antiretroviral resistance testing may be unavailable. These issues might be especially challenging when considering organ donation from deceased donors whose HIV infection is first identified during donor evaluation. As of 2011, an estimated 1 in 6 U.S. adults living with HIV infection were undiagnosed (Prevention, 2013) and an estimated 16 percent of newly diagnosed, untreated individuals were infected with virus resistant to at least one class of antiretroviral drug (Kim, 2013; Megens, 2013). It is anticipated that matching donors and recipients infected with strains of HIV that have the same antiretroviral resistance pattern and whose infections are effectively controlled with comparable antiretroviral regimens will pose the lowest risk of harm to the recipient. However, such a stringent transplant eligibility criterion would limit the pool of suitable donors and constrain capacity to study transplantation of HIV+ organs under the HOPE Act. Transplant teams evaluating a donor should review all available donor and recipient information and be able to propose an antiretroviral regimen that will be equally or more effective, safe, and tolerable for the recipient after transplantation as the regimen in place before transplantation. If there is substantial doubt about the ability to suppress viral replication after transplantation, a different donor should be sought. Donors co-infected with hepatitis are not excluded from HIV+ to HIV+ transplant; however, careful consideration must be given when evaluating a donor co-infected with HBV and/or HCV (Terrault, 2012; Miro, 2012; Moreno, 2012; Sherman, 2014; Chen, 2014). Although HCV therapeutic strategies are rapidly evolving (Fofana, 2014; Liang, 2013), it is possible that mixed genotype HCV infections may influence post-transplant treatment of HCV in the recipient. Prior antiretroviral treatment of the donor and/or recipient with agents active against HBV (*i.e.*, lamivudine, emtricitabine and tenofovir) has the potential for revealing HBV drug resistance in the recipient (Dieterich, 2007; Soriano, 2009; Pais, 2010).
Source: US.gov



Vulgar Sensations



Researchers around the world are working to find better ways to prevent, detect, and treat breast cancer, and to improve the quality of life of patients and survivors. Current guidance on preventing and treating breast cancer as well as what might cause it (among other things) has come mainly from information discovered from research studies. Research studies can range from studies done in the lab to clinical trials done with hundreds of thousands of people. Clinical trials are carefully controlled studies that can gather specific information about certain diseases as well as explore promising new treatments. Clinical trials are one way to get the latest cancer treatments that are being investigated. Still, they are not right for everyone. Studies continue to look at how certain lifestyle factors, habits, and other environmental factors, as well as inherited gene changes, might affect breast cancer risk. Here are a few examples: several studies are looking at the effects of physical activity, weight gain or loss, and diet on breast cancer risk. Some breast cancers run in families, but many of the gene mutations (changes) that cause these breast cancers are not yet known. Research is being done to identify these gene changes. Several studies are focusing on the best use of genetic testing for inherited breast cancer gene mutations. Scientists are exploring how common gene variants (small changes in genes that are not as significant as mutations) may affect breast cancer risk. Gene variants typically have only a modest effect on risk by themselves, but when combined they could possibly have a large impact. Possible environmental causes of breast cancer have also received more attention in recent years. While much of the science on this topic is still in its earliest stages, this is an area of active research. Researchers are looking for ways to help reduce breast cancer risk, especially for women who are at high risk. Here are some examples: studies continue to look at whether certain levels of physical activity, losing weight, or eating certain foods, groups of foods, or types of diets might help lower breast cancer risk. Some hormonal medicines such as tamoxifen, raloxifene, exemestane, and anastrozole have already been shown to help lower breast cancer risk for certain women at higher risk. Researchers continue to study which groups of women might benefit most from these drugs. Clinical trials are also looking at whether some non-hormonal drugs might lower breast cancer risk, such as drugs used to treat blood or bone marrow disorders, like ruxolitinib. Studies are looking at vaccines that might help prevent certain types of breast cancer in people who are at high risk for breast cancer (due to presence of hereditary gene mutations or breast cancer in the family).

Source : The American Cancer Society | <https://www.cancer.org/>



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Lillian Russell, wearing plumed hat. Lillian Russell (born Dec. 4, 1861, Clinton, Iowa, U.S.—died June 6, 1922, Pittsburgh, Pa.) American singer and actress in light comedies who represented the feminine ideal of her generation. She was as famous for her flamboyant personal life as for her beauty and voice.

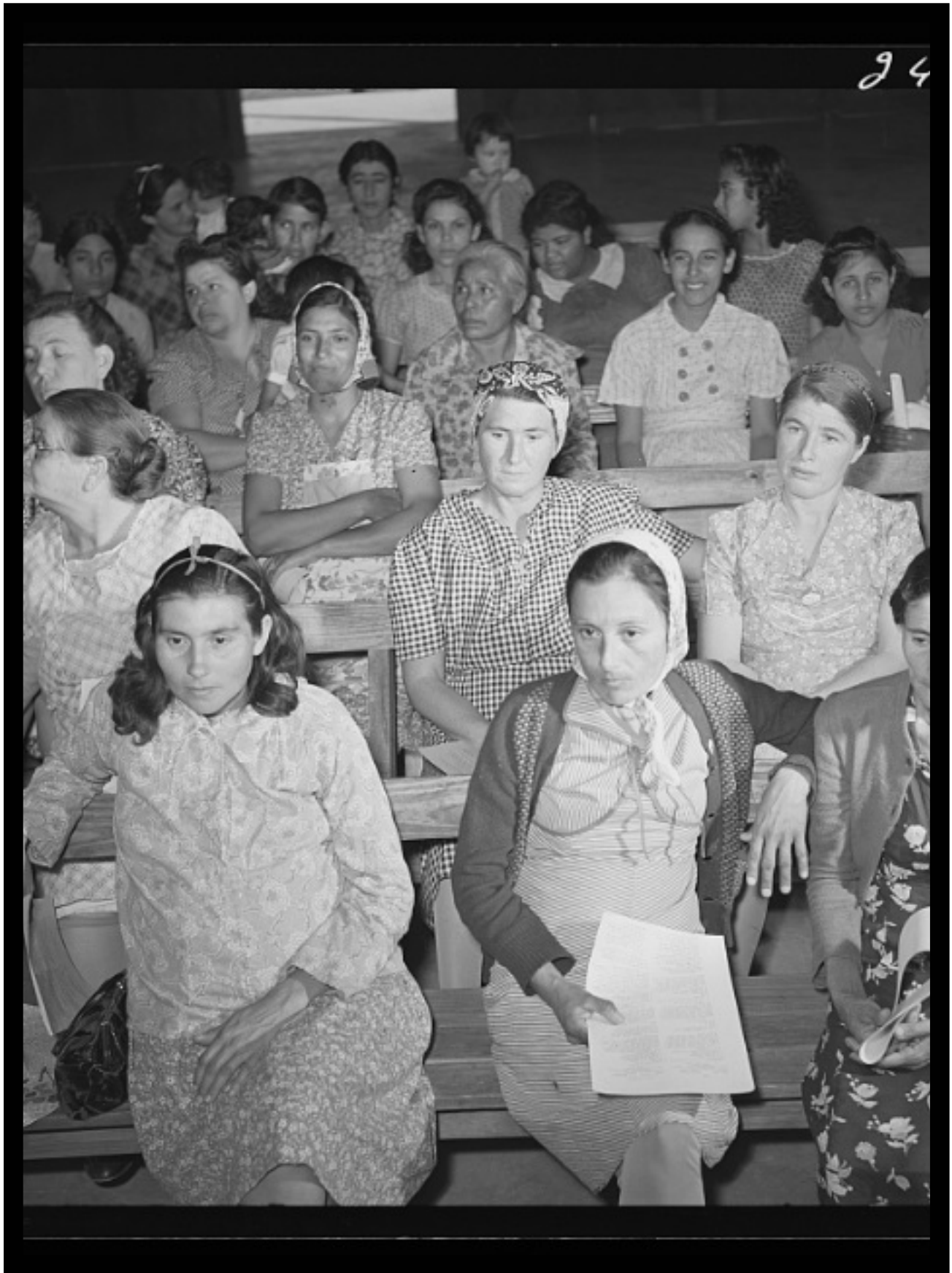
Photo by Wm. M. Morrison, 1898.



Mary McLeod Bethune was a passionate educator and presidential advisor. In her long career of public service, she became one of the earliest black female activists that helped lay the foundation to the modern civil rights movement.



MRS MARY McLEOD BETHUNE
1904



Women's health and sanitation committee meeting. Robstown, Texas
Rothstein, Arthur, 1915-1985, photographer