

## AIDS-Free Blood Top Priority

## UNC-CH Helping Hemophiliacs

While most studies of the deadly disease known as AIDS are being conducted in major cities of the Northeast and West Coast, Chapel



By Catherine Stearns

Alkaline batteries are the throw-away when-week type batteries that are the most common type used in cameras and flash units. Here are some ways to get the best possible use from them.

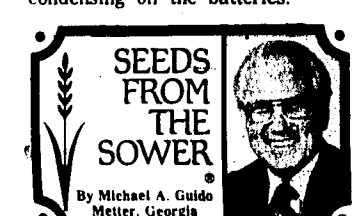
1. Watch for indications many cameras provide that signal the weakened state of their batteries. If more than 30 seconds are required for an electronic flash unit to reach a flash-ready state after being turned on, the batteries need replacement. Generally, batteries should be replaced after one year of service.

2. Each time you replace batteries, rub the contact surfaces of the new ones with the eraser tip of a pencil or a rough cloth. Similarly clean the battery contacts of the equipment. This cleaning removes the insulating film which sometimes is formed on those surfaces.

3. Remove exhausted batteries from equipment even though you are not ready to replace them. This will avoid corrosion due to battery leakage.

4. Replace all the batteries at the same time. But be sure that alkaline batteries are replaced with alkaline and not the zinc-carbon kind.

5. Remove batteries from equipment that you expect you will not be using for several months, and save the batteries for future use. To avoid subjecting the stored batteries to elevated temperatures for extended periods, keep them in a refrigerator (not a freezer), but first put them in a plastic bag and squeeze out the air. Seal the bag shut with tape. When removing the batteries from the refrigerator, allow them to warm up to room temperature before opening the bag. This is to prevent moisture from condensing on the batteries.



By Michael A. Guido, Editor, Georgia

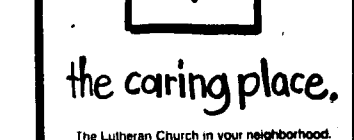
"I wish," said a preacher, "that we could package religion in spray cans. It would be more popular."

Maybe, for some preter religion in "short bursts." They're a little too bad to be good, so they'd like a "shot" every now and then just to be respectable, but not too religious.

There are many who'd like to make use of their religion only when they're "under pressure." They turn to God in their pain, but they turn from Him in their pleasure.

Many pastors would like a "half-spray-can religion" for the "hard-to-hold" members so they'd "keep their religion in place all day."

But the Lord will do that for you, if you'll turn your life over to Him. Why don't you do it now?



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Hill is assuming an importance in the work far out of proportion to its modest size.

That is because the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is home of the nation's second largest center for taking care of hemophiliacs, people born with a blood protein deficiency that prevents their blood from clotting normally. Some 500 victims of the inherited condition—all men—are being followed at UNC center.

"Hemophiliacs represent the only true model outside of Africa for looking at heterosexual spread of AIDS," explained Dr. Gilbert White, White, an associate professor of medicine at UNC who specializes in blood diseases, also is associate director of the Comprehensive Hemophilia Diagnostic and Treatment Center. He said that while only one percent to two percent of the patients the center sees have developed AIDS so far, 10 percent of patients with mild cases of hemophilia and 50 percent of those with severe cases test positive for the AIDS virus.

"The reason they test positive is because they have been treated often with large amounts of blood products," he said. "When you think of transfusions, you think of a bag of blood. But hemophiliacs get a concentrate of blood that may come from anywhere between 500 and 2,000 donors. That's a tremendous exposure to blood-borne viruses like hepatitis and AIDS."

UNC School of Medicine faculty members already have made important contributions to the fight against AIDS. White said, including inserting a key gene from the virus that causes the disease into a common form of bacteria that should make AIDS research faster and safer. In 1984, he, Dr. Carl Foster, formerly of UNC, and Dr. Barton Haynes of Duke University discovered an antibody in the blood of a hemophiliac that enabled Dr. Robert Gallo and his colleagues at the National Institutes of Health to identify the AIDS virus.

In addition, the first federally approved drug for treating AIDS, was carried out in part on the UNC campus. And the first clinical trials of man-made Factor 8—a protein

that causes blood to clot—are underway at the university to ensure hemophiliacs an uncontaminated blood supply.

Most hemophiliacs around the country are having to rely on blood concentrates that have been heated to kill most, but not all, of the AIDS virus.

By closely monitoring what happens to the hemophiliac patients, scientists in Chapel Hill believe they also may help answer one of the major questions remaining about AIDS: will everyone who has been exposed to the virus go on to develop the disease?

"No one can answer that right now, but there are many scientists who believe that they will," White said. "The possibility is extremely scary."

Stopping the spread of AIDS may be even more important than curing those who already have it, he said, especially since no one has survived more than a few years with it, and no cure appears in sight.

Physicians, nurses, social workers and others at the UNC clinic spend a lot of their time counseling hemophiliacs and their wives. More than 50 wives have been tested for the AIDS virus, known as HIV, and about 10 percent have tested positive.

Master's Degree In Social Work Offered At UNCC

The School of Social Work at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill will offer a part-time master's degree program this fall at UNC-Charlotte.

Applications are being accepted. The program requires a student to take courses one day per week the first academic year. During the second year students will attend class one day per week and also complete a supervised field practicum. The classes cover the same core curriculum requirements as those taken by full-time first-year students at UNC-CH.

Required courses include two on human behavior and social environment, three in social work methods, one in social welfare policy, two in social work research and one on institutional discrimination.

Applicants must have a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university, a grade point average of at least 3.0 for the last two years of undergraduate study or a score of at least 1,000 on the verbal and quantitative sections of the Graduate Record Examination; and a broad liberal arts background with emphasis on the social sciences and humanities.

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"Rakeem's My Name. Basketball's My Game"

Rakeem Jawan Harvey was 3 years old on August 14. A basketball cake in the midst of basketball decorations set the party theme. He is the son of Jackie Harvey and Reginald Brawley of Salisbury. Grandparents are Mr. Mary A. White of Mooreville, Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Brawley of Salisbury, James L. Harvey of Mooreville and Mrs. Haseline Brawley of Salisbury.

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## SAT Prep Series Set

A series of review sessions to help high school juniors and seniors perform well on the Scholastic Aptitude Test is being offered by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

The series, "Preparing for the SAT," consists of classes Sept. 12, 19 and 26. Each class meets from 8:30 a.m. until 4 p.m. in the Friday Building on the campus. Series are also planned for Oct. 17, 24 and 31, and Feb. 27, Mar. 5 and 12.

Students will analyze and practice the verbal and mathematical sections of the SAT under the direction of Thom Clark, a UNC Charlotte education professor, and Kay Tawney of the university's continuing education program and Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools. Cost for the review is \$80. Early registration is recommended due to limited enrollment.

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