Celebration of Faculty Scholarship 2012

April 13

A wine and cheese event to recognize the recently published work of Viterbo faculty

2-4pm
Reinhart Center
Boardroom
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Presenter Map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Roundtable Pairings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-24</td>
<td>Presenter Abstracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(in alphabetical order)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[CELEBRATION OF FACULTY SCHOLARSHIP]
Roundtable Pairings

Table 1……………..Maribel Bird & Jesus Jambrina

(World Languages and Cultures)

Table 2………………. Judy Anderson & Jackie Kuennen

(Nursing)

Table 3……………….Matthew Bersagel Braley & Larry Harwood

(Religious Studies and Philosophy)

Table 4……………….Rick Kyte & Gretel Stock-Kupperman

(Ethics Institute and Library)

Table 5……………….Connie Fossen & AJ Myer

(Social Work, Sociology, and Criminal Justice)

Table 6……………….Susie Hughes & Rhonda Rabbitt

(Education)

Table 7……………….Sr. Georgia Christenson & Leanne Hedberg Carlson

(MASL & Religious Studies and Academic Affairs)
Potential Food-Drug Interactions in Long-Term Care

Judy Anderson

Nursing

Medication administration at mealtimes may result in food-drug interactions. Older adults are especially at risk of food-drug interactions leading to adverse drug effects and subtherapeutic responses. Responses on potential food-drug interactions is limited and dated. This study examined the frequency of potential food-drug interactions in long-term care. Forty-nine percent of drugs administered had potential for interaction, with cardiovascular medications given most frequently. The frequency of potential interactions makes this phenomenon critically important to review. Collaboration between nurses and pharmacists may identify option medication scheduling. Nurses can enhance care by identifying strategies to limit interactions through knowledge and creative, collaborative administration schedules.

Full Reference: Journal of Gerontological Nursing

Presentation Venue: As a part of a roundtable discussion
In the past decade, global health leaders have begun to speak about Christian religious entities as “vital partners” in the response to global health crises like the AIDS pandemic. These partnerships, however, are predicated on a particular understanding of the value-added contribution of religious entities to global health programs. The assessment of religion’s value often ignores one of the most vital and vitalizing dimensions of Christianity: constructive theological reflection. Christian religious entities are welcomed in a supporting role as long as their beliefs and practices support, or can be translated into, existing paradigms in global health. This article recovers part of the history of Christian leadership in global health to show how intentional processes of theological reflection enabled Christians to play a leading role in the paradigm-shifting primary health care movement. James Gustafson’s “participant theologian” is introduced as an analytical frame for understanding the active participation of Christian leaders in this particular history.


Presentation Venue: As a part of a roundtable discussion
Exposing cultural bias in the classroom: Self-evaluation as a catalyst for transformation

Maribel V Bird
World Languages and Cultures

This paper examines how, with the support of institutions, teachers and students should: engage in self-examination, become aware of societal biases and privileges for and against certain groups, and familiarize themselves with cognitive dissonance— all essential to the educational process. Self-awareness plays a prominent role in the development of cultural competence, the dynamic of the classroom, and the end results of the classroom discourse. After conducting a self-evaluation, faculty and students will be more conscientious of personal biases and more open and receptive to differences of opinion. A conversation that is free and allows informed dissent brings about intellectual growth and subsequent transformation.


Presentation Venue: As a part of a roundtable discussion
What does the Canticle of Creation tell us about leadership? In today’s world where leadership literature is abounding what can we learn from St. Francis of Assisi? This presentation will explore the relationship between the characteristics of leadership gleaned from the Canticle and the life of St. Francis and today’s leadership perspectives as presented by Greenleaf, Spears and contemporary authors of Servant Leadership literature. This session will examine various methodologies for integrating Franciscan leadership into today’s university classrooms and offices.
(I also participated in producing the Franciscan Renga which is on pp 16-18 in the same issue of the journal.)

Full Reference:
The AFCU Journal: A Franciscan Perspective on Higher Education, January 2011, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 74-84

Presentation Venue: As a part of a roundtable discussion
The Profession of social work through service-learning

Connie Fossen MSSW LICSW Ed D  
*Social Work*

This book chapter describes a course designed to introduce new majors to the diverse field of social work through service learning in social service agencies. The basic components of service learning and social work practice framed the design, assignments, class activities and content of the course. The article describes the basic structure and content of the course and specifies how service learning activities, reflection and integration enabled students to discover generalist social work practice in action.


Presentation Venue: As a part of a roundtable discussion
Race, Poverty, and Social Justice: Multidisciplinary Perspectives Through Service Learning

Connie Fossen MSSW LICSW Ed D
Social Work, Sociology, Criminal Justice

Book review


Presentation Venue: As a part of a roundtable discussion
## Sagely Wisdom in Confucianism

**Larry David Harwood**  
*Philosophy/Religious Studies*

Confucianism article: Though Westerners may count Chinese Confucianism as a religion, some are skeptical that Confucianism is indeed religious, while others see in Confucianism a kind of ethical humanism. Huston Smith noted the Chinese proverb that as a people the Chinese admit to being extraordinarily flatfooted, that is, with an eye toward the earth. By contrast, the West in general has derived much of its ethical framework from an overt theological and religious background. This is decidedly less so in China and in Confucianism. As the Sages of the Chinese people, neither Confucius nor Lao-Tzu is conceived of as a Savior, as Christ is in the Christian religion. There are of course differences between Taoism and Confucianism. Lao-Tzu is reported to have said, “Banish sageliness, discard wisdom, and the people will benefit a hundredfold.” However, in Confucianism, sageliness is the personification of an acquired wisdom that benefits the people in a way denied by Lao-Tzu. In this paper I will examine the Confucian notion of the sage, with some comparisons made along the way to Taoism and finally to Western thought.


Presentation Venue: As a part of a roundtable discussion
# Recent Texts in Asian Philosophy

**Larry David Harwood**  
*Philosophy/Religious Studies*

Recent Asian texts abstract: This review article surveys five recent texts in the field of Asian philosophy. The reviewer looks at the practicability of each work for the classroom, as well as for scholars in the field. Strong points of each text are noted, as well as the intricacies of the introductions to each text supplied by the editor or translator of the respective books. The texts reviewed have as their subject China and Confucianism, with the exception of one work on Zen, though the link to China is present in consideration of the history of Zen.

Full Reference: "Recent Texts in Asian Philosophy," Teaching Philosophy 34(2)  
June 2011: 151-161.

Presentation Venue: As a part of a roundtable discussion
“Taking the Fear out of Music Composition,” chronicles a unique composition project that accomplishes three complementary outcomes: 1) Students will be able to creatively apply and develop the foundations of music theory learned in their first year of university-level music study, 2) Students will develop proficiency using music writing software, and 3) Students will overcome their fear of composition and gain confidence as musicians. Spanning two semesters of music theory, music students are given all the ingredients necessary for the gestation and birth of a musical work that is original and personal. Meaning and purpose, combined with guidance and encouragement, sustain students over a five-month process of developing a concept, composing, editing, and finally performing their works. A variety of teaching and learning modalities have surfaced through this collaborative work. In an effort to kindle and encourage student creativity, grades that reflect the quality of work are withheld until the project’s completion. Instead, students are given a series of deadlines to help pace the work and are graded for punctuality and attitude. As they struggle to create and shape their musical ideas, they learn something about the creative process, as well as how they might overcome obstacles on the way to enjoying the satisfaction of writing a piece of music. After four years of implementing this sophisticated creative composition project into the Viterbo University theory curriculum, students have developed positive expectations of creating something that is uniquely their own.

Full Reference: Haupert, Mary Ellen. Peace by Piece: Taking the Fear out of Music Composition

Presentation Venue: Via a research poster
Current national health care issues of affordability, quality, and accessibility have prompted the development of Accountable Care Organizations (ACOs) and Patient-Centered Medical Homes (PCMHs). Components of ACOs and PCMHs call for increased capacities in areas of teamwork, engagement, and physician leadership skills and behaviors. Three hundred sixty degree feedback evaluation processes have been established in corporate environments as effective for increasing capacities in these areas. Recently, health care organizations have begun to adopt the use of such tools with positive outcomes. This article presents a case study of the development and implementation of a 360-degree evaluation process at a family medicine clinic. We also discuss the challenges, successes, and lessons learned along the way.


Presentation Venue: As a part of a roundtable discussion
The Pirates of Penzance

Karla M. Hughes
*Theatre and Music Theatre*

The Pirates of Penzance is one of the most popular operettas in the history of the genre. This influential work premiered in New York City on December 31, 1879 and helped pave the way for the development of modern day Musical Theater. This latest recording of The Pirates of Penzance features company members of the prestigious Ohio Light Opera, a company that is internationally recognized for its work in the operetta and musical theater genres. Albany Records distributes its recordings internationally and is well known for its outstanding recordings. Karla Hughes and Gary Moss are veterans with the Ohio Light Opera and are featured on fifteen titles with the Albany Record label, including Pirates of Penzance.

http://www.amazon.com/Pirates-Penzance-Ohio-Light-Opera/dp/B00631LUBI/ref=sr_1_4?ie=UTF8&qid=1330115935&sr=8-4

Presentation Venue: Display frame with CD & Booklet
Development of Nursing Students' Caring Through Reflective Practice

Sheryl Jacobson

Nursing

Ask beginning nursing students why they chose the nursing profession and many will state “because I want to help people, I want to care for them”. Ask advanced students what they are doing in nursing school and they will talk about the technical skills, the exams, the clinical simulations. Often nursing education focuses on the perfection of skills and tasks, the “doing”, rather than the “being”. Yet it is apparent in numerous studies that what patients (and students) want, is a competent nurse who also cares. Frequently students value technical skills more than the development of Human Caring behaviors, undervaluing the importance of the intentional use of self to promote health and healing. In her Theory of Human Caring, Dr. Jean Watson speaks to the importance of honoring multiple ways of knowing-scientific, aesthetic, ethical, intuitive, personal, cultural and spiritual (Watson, 2008). Likewise, Barbara Carper has identified four fundamental patterns of knowing-empirics, aesthetics, personal knowledge, and ethics (Carper, 1978). Nursing education tends to emphasize empirical knowing, with less attention given to other ways of gaining knowledge and wisdom. The use of reflection is one methodology to help students develop personal, aesthetic, and ethical knowing. The purpose of this project is to engage nursing students in the development of reflective practice in order to recognize multiple ways of knowing, to learn core concepts of the Theory of Human Caring, and to develop an intentional consciousness of caring behaviors that will direct their nursing practice.


Presentation Venue: Via a research poster
Radical Courage: Bartolome de las Casas and his Defense of the American Indians

Jesús Jambrina
*World Languages and History*

This is a paper exploring the ethical and moral dimensions of Bartolome de las Casas (1484-1566) decision of defending Americas indigenous right to exist against the Iberian colonization of the new continent. It analyses the cultural premise upon which Las Casas builds his argument, mainly recognizing pre-Columbian social structures as valid as those of previous civilizations. It suggests approaching the virtue of courage not only from the classic version of bravery at war, but the disposition to think critically toward a more human type of relations among different communities, in this case, American Indians and Europeans.


Presentation Venue: As a part of a roundtable discussion
Clincial Postconference Pedagogy: Exploring Evidence-Based Practice with Millennial-Inspired "Building Blocks"

Jackie Kuennen  
Nursing

This article reports an innovative teaching strategy consisting of learning units whereby students come to postconference sessions prepared to share evidence-based practice (EBP) information associated with upcoming laboratory concepts, discover relationships among laboratory concepts and current nursing practice, and associate personal clinical experiences with the practice environment. This strategy, named "Building Blocks", represents one method to transform nursing education into a more active process, and also has the potential to prepare graduates who can function in a dynamic health care environment incorporating EBP.


Presentation Venue: As a part of a roundtable discussion
If we look at stories of forgiveness we see that forgiving consists of two movements: a “stepping out” which places the injury in a broader context and a “stepping in” whereby an attempt is made to re-establish some sort of relationship with the person who caused the injury. The process of stepping out is generally described as a change in perspective or point of view. This paper will propose using Edward Bullough’s notion of “psychical distance” as an explanation of the human capacity for separating oneself from events while still retaining a type of emotional interest. Based on this explanation, the paper will then set forth and defend four claims about forgiving: (1) that forgiving requires a certain type of preliminary work that effects an emotional transformation in the person who has been injured, (2) that the capacity for attaining distance is a psychological achievement, (3) that distancing is not the result of a “decision” in any straightforward sense, and (4) that forgiving resists justification because the distanced perception results in a change of meaning that is unlikely to be acknowledged by sympathetic observers.


Presentation Venue: As a part of a roundtable discussion
### Selective effects of perinatal ethanol exposure in medial prefrontal cortex and nucleus accumbens

**Charlie Lawrence**  
*Biochemistry*

Ethanol exposure during development is the leading known cause of mental retardation and can result in characteristic physiological and cognitive deficits, often termed Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD). Previous behavioral findings using rat models of FASD have suggested that there are changes in the nucleus accumbens (NAC) and medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) following ethanol exposure during development. This study used a rat model of FASD to evaluate dendritic morphology in both the NAC and mPFC and cell number in the NAC. Dendritic morphology in mPFC and NAC was assessed using a modified Golgi stain and analyzed via three dimensional reconstructions with Neurolucida (MBF Bioscience). Cell counts in the NAC (shell and core) were determined using an unbiased stereology procedure (Stereo Investigator (MBF Bioscience)). Perinatal ethanol exposure did not affect neuronal or glial cell population numbers in the NAC. Ethanol exposure produced a sexually dimorphic effect on dendritic branching at one point along the NAC dendrites but was without effect on all other measures of dendritic morphology in the NAC. In contrast, spine density was reduced and distribution was significantly altered in layer II/III neurons of the mPFC following ethanol exposure. Ethanol exposure during development was also associated with an increase in soma size in the mPFC. These findings suggest that previously observed sexually dimorphic changes in activation of the NAC in a rat model of FASD may be due to altered input from the mPFC.

**Full Reference:** Selective effects of perinatal ethanol exposure in medial prefrontal cortex and nucleus accumbens. Lawrence RC, Otero NK, Kelly SJ. Neurotoxicol Teratol. 2012 Jan-Feb;34(1):128-35.

**Presentation Venue:** Via a research poster
### An Adaptive Method for Parameter Optimization of an Elliptic Problem

**Sheldon Lee**  
*Mathematics*

In this paper we describe a cost effective adaptive procedure for optimization of a quantity of interest of a solution of an elliptic problem with respect to parameters in the data, using a gradient search approach. The numerical error in both the quantity of interest and the computed gradient may affect the progression of the search algorithm, while the errors generally change at each step during the search algorithm. We address this by using an accurate a posteriori estimate for the error in a quantity of interest that indicates the effect of error on the computed gradient and so provides a measure for how to refine the discretization as the search proceeds. Specifically, we devise an adaptive algorithm to refine and unrefine the finite element mesh at each step in the search algorithm. We give basic examples and apply this technique to a model of a healing wound.


**Presentation Venue:** Via a research poster
The Performance of a Microbial Fuel Cell Depends Strongly on Anode Geometry: A Multidimensional Modeling Study

Brian Merkey  
*Mathematics*

In this work we built a computer model to simulate the growth of bacteria in a microbial fuel cell, which is a device that generates small amounts of electricity from bacterial growth. We explored how the arrangement of growth surfaces affects growth of the bacterial community and resulting energy generation. Abstract from the paper: A multidimensional biofilm model is developed to simulate biofilm growth on the anode of a Microbial Fuel Cell (MFC). The biofilm is treated as a conductive material, and electrons produced during microbial growth are assumed to be transferred to the anode through a conductive biofilm matrix. Growth of Geobacter sulfurreducens is simulated using the Nernst–Monod kinetic model that was previously developed and later validated in experiments. By implementing a conduction-based biofilm model in two dimensions, we are able to explore the impact of anode density and arrangement on current production in a MFC.


Presentation Venue: Via a research poster
Aggregation Bias and the Benign Neglect Hypothesis

Andrew Myer
Sociology, Social Work, and Criminal Justice

The results from prior examinations of the benign neglect hypothesis are mixed. The current research seeks to determine the extent to which aggregation bias can account for these inconsistencies. Guided by insights from the policing literature, characteristics of the social contexts of police districts in a Midwestern city are used to explore the relationship between racial conflict and police behavior. The results from autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) analyses of the influence of a race riot on arrests fail to produce evidence of benign neglect at the city level. However, when data are disaggregated to the police district level of analysis evidence of benign neglect is found in the area of the city where the least powerful, black residents reside. The implications of these findings are discussed.


Presentation Venue: As a part of a roundtable discussion
Using data to drive instruction is a common expectation for meeting the needs of increasingly diverse students. This interactive presentation provided tips, tools, and training needed to use action research to improve practice. Action research allows educators to create new options or new approaches to old problems by working with and through others to effect the change. Hughes and Rabbitt have team taught, co-presented and now move into the realm of co-researchers. Together, they are engaged in action research to move beyond the goal of self-improvement to the goal of servant leadership. Teacher researchers, develop the leadership skills of innovation, relationship-building, agility for changing course when situations warrant, experiment with new concepts and ideas, and utilize their growth and learning to exert influence in their environment and beyond. Please join us for this round table discussion on action research.

Full Reference: ASCD Presentation

Presentation Venue: As a part of a roundtable discussion
Caring Connections: Cultivating a Caring Healing Environment in a School of Nursing

Silvana Richardson

Nursing

This poster presentation addresses the application of Dr. Watson's Theory of Human Caring and the Caring Science Model in the development of a caring healing environment in the School of Nursing. The project included the creation of spaces to create harmony and balance within the physical environment and the planning of intentional activities to strengthen a sense of community within the new facility. Outcome evaluation has been qualitative in nature. Both faculty and students have expressed a sense of "awe" with the aesthetics of the new facility and its attention to caring healing elements. Faculty have stated that engaging in shared ritual has allowed them to reconnect with the healing heritage of St. Clare of Assisi. Future directions include the expansion of activities to make caring connections for self and others more visible.

Full Reference: Poster presented at the International Caritas Consortium Conference in Houston, TX October 13-14, 2011

Presentation Venue: Via a research poster
Researchers in organization development have used practitioner opinions in determining core sources in the field, which take a qualitative rather than a quantitative approach. Library and information science has a history of identifying core sources through citation analysis. This study has borrowed that methodology to develop a core list of sources utilized by researchers in the field. In this study, citations from 118 theses from three doctoral programs in organization development and behavior were analyzed to determine these core sources. The result of this investigation produced a quantitatively derived list of core sources as a starting point for further research.
