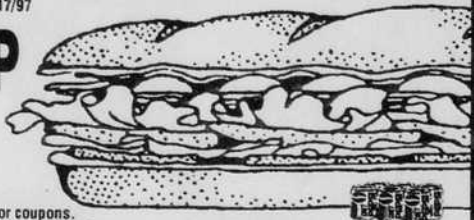


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Presented By
SHAYE J.D. COHEN

Ungerleider Professor & Director Of Judaic Studies, Brown University

WHO IS A JEW? WHO WAS A JEW?

Jewish Identities Ancient and Modern

Tues., March 4

Gerlinger Alumni Lounge, 7:30 p.m.

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On Gender Difference in Judaism

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Drop by the tables at any of the following times:

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Feb. 25-27, T-Th, Week 8

5:00-8:00 p.m.

March 4-6, T-Th, Week 9

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March 11-13, T-Th, Week 10

5:00-8:00 p.m.

Riley Lobby*:

Feb. 24-26, M-W, Week 8

6:00-9:00 p.m.

March 3-5, M-W, Week 9

6:00-9:00 p.m.

March 10-12, M-W, Week 10

6:00-9:00 p.m.

*Time slots are subject to slight changes.



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CAMPUS VIEW

MONDAY'S TOPIC: Health & Science

FDA endorses 'morning after' pills

BIRTH CONTROL: Six brands of pills were approved as emergency contraceptives

By Ben Kwasney
Higher Education Reporter

Women worried about becoming pregnant after having unprotected sex have a savior.

Emergency contraceptive pills, also known as "morning after" pills, can be used up to 72 hours after intercourse to reduce the risk of pregnancy.

Studies have shown the pills to be 98 percent effective for women, compared to 15 to 30 percent of women using no contraception.

"A lot of couples wrongly assume they have to wait," said Colleen Jones, nurse practitioner at the women's clinic in the Student Health Center. "It can be started at any point within 72 hours."

Emergency contraception pills are the same as ordinary birth control pills, but must be taken in higher doses. Patients should consult a physician to ensure the proper dosages are taken.

The Federal Food and Drug Administration recently endorsed the use of six birth control

pills as effective emergency contraception. The endorsement recognizes them as safe and effective "morning after" pills.

Six brands: Ovral, Nordette, Levlén, Lo/Ovral, Triphasil and Tri-Levlén have been studied and recognized as ECPs.

The pills have been available at clinics across the country for some time, but the FDA endorsement now allows pharmaceutical manufacturers to market the pills as emergency contraception.

Jones said other brands may work, but haven't been studied closely enough to be endorsed by the FDA.

Side effects include nausea, vomiting, breast tenderness, irregular vaginal bleeding and fatigue, Jones said.

She said the most common side effect is nausea, and the health center offers anti-nausea medication for women who experience the side effect.

Some other known complications include blood clots, heart attacks, strokes, blindness and liver tumors.

"It's really a safe medication," Jones said, recalling no serious incidents by health center patients.

MORNING AFTER PILL

WHAT: Two doses of select birth control pills. Can be taken up to 72 hours after sexual intercourse takes place.

HOW IT WORKS: Changes lining of the uterus so egg cannot be implanted. It has a 95 to 98 percent effectiveness rate for women who use it.

IMPORTANT: Women should contact a physician to learn correct dosages and possible side effects and risks.

SIDE EFFECTS: Nausea, vomiting, breast tenderness, irregular vaginal bleeding and fatigue.

COST: Free samples of eight pills available in the health center pharmacy. Anti-Nausea pills, \$3.50.

WHERE TO GET IT: University Student Health Center, 346-4449. All Women's Health Services, 342-5940. Center for Women's Health, 688-6050. LCC 747-4501, ext. 2665. Planned Parenthood, 344-4449. Women's Care, 342-8550.

Experiment: News fuels cloning controversy

Continued from Page 1

"an important step, but the material they used is fundamentally different and easier to work with."

Scientists created the two monkeys by taking a set of chromosomes from each of the eight cells in a monkey embryo created through in vitro fertilization and inserting them into egg cells where the DNA had been removed.

The embryos were then implanted into surrogate mothers.

The two monkeys born in August are indistinguishable from others their age. They are being raised by their surrogate mothers and probably will live out a life of 15 to 20 years, researchers said. Researchers want to see how the animals reproduce.

Nine fertilized embryos were transplanted into female surrogate mothers but only three of the mothers became pregnant, and one fetus died.

Neither monkey has been named, but two children who are friends with researchers at the primate center suggested "Nettie" for the female, which stands for nuclear transfer, and "Ditto" for the male.

Wolf, who also is director of the human in vitro fertilization laboratory at Oregon Health Sciences University, said he has already begun the process of producing a set of monkeys that would be identical.

Because monkeys are so closely related to humans, the Oregon research adds fuel to the growing controversy over the recreation of life through science.

"The downside is that this is one step in the direction of suggesting that nuclear transfer can be done in human beings," Wolf said. "Of course, we have absolutely no interest in even cloning an adult monkey, let alone cloning a human being."

Wolf and Smith said animal rights activists should like the development because the uniformity of the monkey clones means far fewer animals will be used in research.

"Where you once needed 20 or 30 animals, maybe now you'd need only three or four," Smith said.

While the cloning of adult humans is a more distant possibility, the scientists are well aware of the specter they have raised.

"The idea that there is a rich person who is a maverick or an eccentric or worse out on some island is what we call the Jurassic Park syndrome," said Russ Meintz, director of the Center for Gene Research and Biotechnology at Oregon State University. "It's more science fiction than reality."

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