

HEALTH

Diverse Class of Medical Students Seated

Future doctors start journey in new era of healthcare

The Oregon Health and Science University School of Medicine on Friday welcomed 132 students on their journey into the medical profession by receiving their time-honored white coat—a traditional symbol of medicine.

"This class is entering medicine at a truly remarkable time in our nation's history, when the nation's health care system is undergoing rapid and significant transformation," said Dr. Mark Richardson, dean of the OHSU School of Medicine.

Richardson said the medical school "is preparing the next generation of physicians to not only flourish in this climate of change, but to lead the evolution. With Oregon in the vanguard of national health care reform, these students will become agents of change."

The OHSU School of Medicine's 125th class is characterized by a wide diversity of students, all of whom have already distinguished themselves in the health care field and have accomplished many things in other areas.

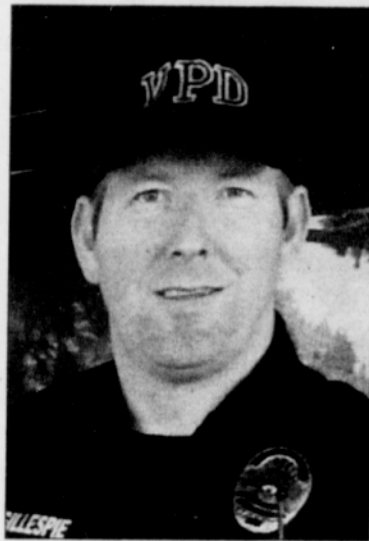
"We are thrilled to welcome this highly accomplished class to OHSU," said Dr. Molly Osborne, OHSU associate dean for student affairs. "They bring a wide variety of life experience that lends itself to becoming a well-rounded physician."

The entering class includes military veterans, a journalist, an animator, teachers, nurses and EMTs, a scientist, policymakers, a former sheriff, a drummer, ranchers, world class athletes, and many others.

The following are select snap-



Taryn Cansler Hansen



Geoffry Gillespie



Ann Oluloro



Elizabeth Suh

shots of how some of these soon-to-be first-year medical students found their way into medical school.

Taryn Cansler Hansen, 35, grew up in Longview. She holds a biology degree from Portland State University and a biochemistry degree from the University of Kansas. Most recently, she spent a year as an AmeriCorps volunteer assisting low-income and minority patients at a clinic in Salem. The experience, she said, reinforced that similar cultural disparities and barriers to care exist in the United States. After medical school, she hopes to practice in Portland working with the underserved community.

Geoffry Gillespie, 36, was born in Longview and grew up in the Portland metro area. The son of a firefighter and nurse, he says he always had a respect for public service which led him to become a police officer. While serving on the force in Georgia, his roommate was in the first year of his emergency medicine residency. "Watching him work at the hospital and at home was intriguing. That was when I began to think I might be interested in medicine." After medical school, he hopes to work in emergency medicine and someday to carry on his joy of teaching by training new residents.

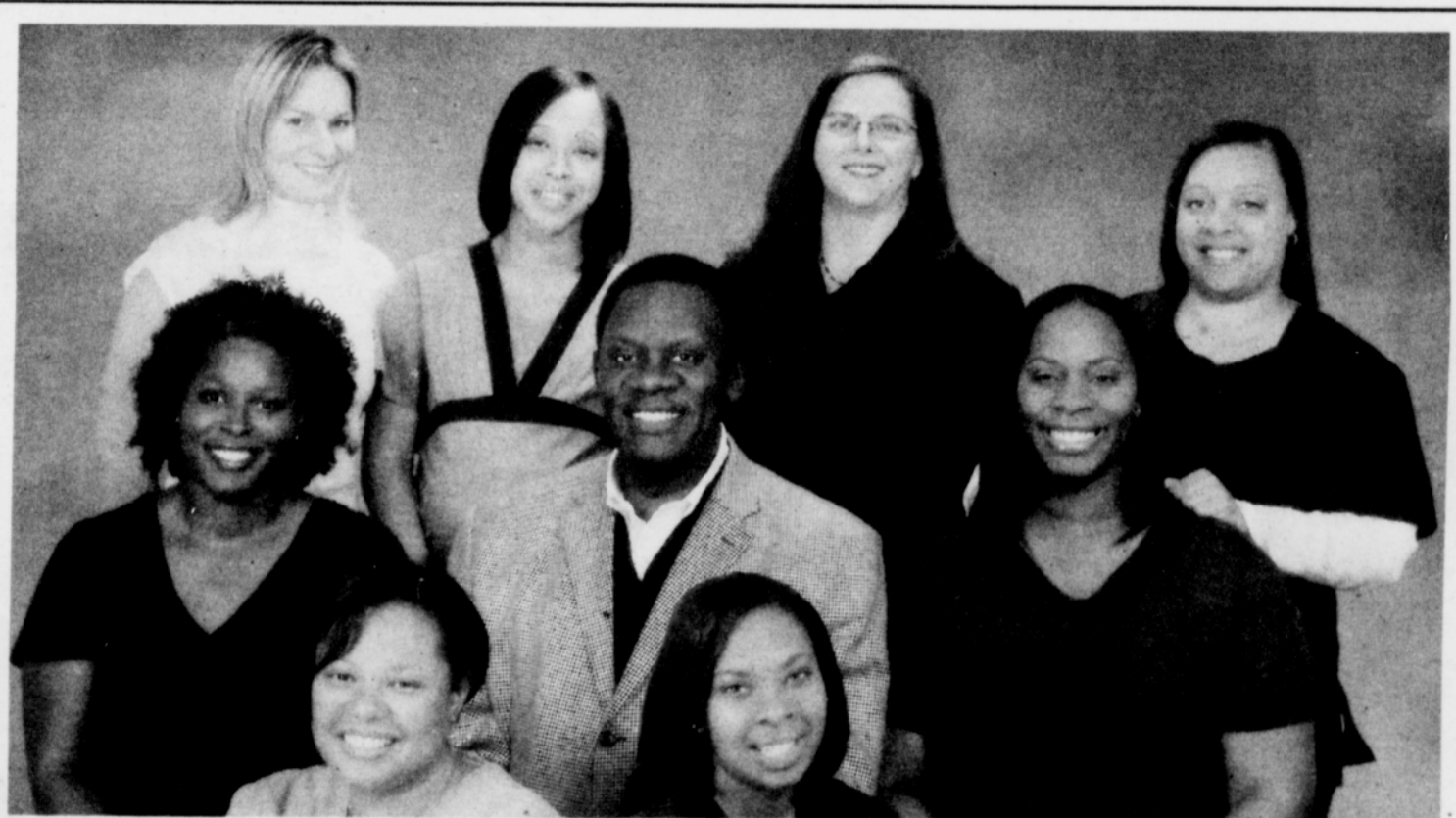
Ann Oluloro, 23, was born in

Portland, and attended the Robert D. Clark Honors College at the University of Oregon. During college, she completed medical internships in Bolivia and the Dominican Republic, with a focus on public health.

She has a strong desire to help the underserved population. She would also like to do some form of international medicine, like helping the people in her home country of Nigeria, where her parents were born.

Attracted to the humanism behind medicine, Oluloro said, "When done with respect and compassion, medicine allows those who feel like they have been neglected by society to feel loved, and most importantly like people and not inanimate objects."

Elizabeth Suh, 28, is from the Washington, D.C. area. She received a bachelor's in journalism with a minor in biology from the University of Maryland and completed her post-baccalaureate premed coursework at Portland State University. Suh loves getting to know different cultures and is passionate about helping diverse people. After medical school, she hopes to work with the underserved and minority populations.



Dr. Billy R. Flowers (above center) and his skilled staff are ready to help those in need.

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Part 15. Back Pain: Why "oh, my aching back" has become such a popular phrase.

Q: I always know when my back hurts. But I rarely know why.

A: Statistics tell us 80% of all men, women, and children will experience back pain in their lives. Chiropractors can also tell you why. There are, for example, several mechanical malfunctions that cause back pain. Among them are: Direct pinching on the nerve. This is the reason many people give for their back pain, but in fact, "pinched nerves" only account for about 10% of it. Edema (swelling) This occurs from inflammation due to simple strain or sublux-

ation. Fixation. This is yet another component of what we call the vertebrae are not moving the way nature intended. Other factors include muscle spasm and disc herniation. Of course, in addition to knowing you have back pain, chiropractors also know how to make it go away. By eliminating the components of the subluxation complex and allowing the central nervous system to

function the way nature intended, we Chiropractors not only relieve your back pain symptoms, we remove the cause. Without drugs. Without surgery. Without doubt. Call our office for an appointment today to find out how Chiropractic can help your "aching back." Or if you have any questions about your health, just call us at the number below.

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Boomers Should Test for Hepatitis C

(AP) — The government is recommending all baby boomers get tested for hepatitis C.

Anyone born from 1945 to 1965 should get a one-time blood test to see if they have the liver-destroying virus.

It can take decades to cause liver damage, and many people don't know they're harboring the blood-borne virus. Baby boomers account for about two-thirds of the 3.2 million Americans thought to be in-

fect.

Previously, testing was recommended only for people considered at highest risk. It's most commonly spread today by sharing needles to inject illegal drugs.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention proposed the new guidelines earlier this year and made them final on Thursday. CDC officials took the step after seeing a near doubling of hepatitis C deaths since the late 1990s.