

THE N I H R E C O R D

Still The Second Best Thing About Payday

NIGMS Scientist Relaxes, Relates, And Releases with T'ai Chi

By Jilliene Mitchell

For some, relaxation is listening to music, getting a massage or curling up with a good book. But for Dr. James Anderson, a program director in the Division of Genetics and Developmental Biology at NIGMS, relaxation can be found in the ancient Chinese art of T'ai Chi.

T'ai Chi, which is also known as T'ai Chi Ch'uan, can be translated as "the supreme ultimate force" or "the supreme ultimate point that engenders everything in the world." Some sources say that T'ai Chi was developed in 1400 A.D., while others say it started in the early 1800's.



Dr. James Anderson of NIGMS took up T'ai Chi many years after first learning of the art.

Anderson discovered T'ai Chi in the late 1970's. After seeing the art performed by an elderly Chinese

man, he was fascinated by the mixture of meditation and movement. "The form is beautiful, dance-like but meditative in tone; even spectators are affected, drawn into the relaxed and almost hypnotic atmosphere created by the performer," Anderson explained. While the performance piqued Anderson's interest, it was not until many years later that he decided to give T'ai Chi a try.

Anderson has been taking T'ai Chi lessons for 2 1/2 years and is steadily improving his skills. Currently, he is learning the Yang

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Nobelists Leaven Science with Laughter

Humble Cartoons Mediate World-Class Science

By Rich McManus

One of the great secrets of modern biomedical science is that it can't be prosecuted successfully in the absence of cartoons; virtually no serious NIH lecture fails to include colorful artwork, which can range from stick-figure crude to animated PowerPoint savvy. Most often only incidentally comic, cartoons carry the heavy freight of complex thinking, and can represent matters either hopelessly small or abstract. From a limited vocabulary of arrows, circles and dots, a skilled speaker, say Nobel laureate Dr. Paul Greengard, who opened the Florence S. Mahoney Lecture on



Nobel laureates Dr. Paul Greengard (l) and Dr. Eric Kandel relied on cartoons to explain their science.

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The Making of a Medical 'Mosaic'

'Great Teacher' Fitzgerald Demonstrates Diagnostic Thought Process

By Carla Garnett

True story: A 39-year-old infectious disease doctor is driving north from Bethesda through Connecticut one mid-August day when he begins to experience a low-grade fever, nausea and vomiting. By the time he reaches his destination of Portland, Me., on the following day, his symptoms are worse. Not knowing what is wrong and unable to continue his trip, he checks himself into the ER, suddenly finding himself on the wrong end of the treatment table. He is admitted for observation and testing.



Dr. Faith Fitzgerald

Over the next few days, the mysterious ailment would be treated with antibiotics and eventually resolved. But how are such knotty medical

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style traditional form. Other styles include Wu, Chen and Sun, all of which evolved from the art's original form and feature different movements. Anderson says that T'ai Chi is classified as a "soft" or "interior" martial art as compared to a martial art such as Kung Fu, which is classified as "hard" or "exterior."

While some continue to use the art for learning self-defense, most use it for mental and physical health. "With practice, T'ai Chi promotes an alert, focused, yet very relaxed state of mind; like yoga it also develops physical strength, balance and flexibility," said Anderson. The martial art has also been known to reduce tension and stress, and—despite its non-aerobic nature—it assists in lowering blood pressure. T'ai Chi's adaptability to physical limitations makes it appropriate for people of all ages.

Anderson says what he enjoys most about T'ai Chi is the way it embraces the union of opposites (the yin and the yang) to promote one's natural harmony. This fusion is

captured in the metaphorical aspects of the martial art. One of Anderson's favorite T'ai Chi metaphors is the mountain and the river. "In T'ai Chi we emulate the stability, strength and endurance of the lofty mountains, while embodying the relaxed flow and adaptability of the ever-changing river," he noted.

He is not the only one who has been bitten by the T'ai Chi bug. It has become increasingly popular in Western culture as more people are using it to help cope with the stress of their daily lives. With Anderson's help, T'ai Chi is now being practiced by other NIGMS staff. What started as a demonstration that he performed for a Chinese New Year celebration led to weekly classes that he teaches to several institute staff members. Anderson said, "The class meets three times a week at noon and is open to NIH folk. Provided there is enough space to accommodate people, new students are welcome." Interested people can contact him at andersoj@nigms.nih.gov for more information. ■

Have Premature Ovarian Failure (POF)?

NIH offers a variety of studies for POF. If you are age 18-42, you may be able to take part. Call 1-800-411-1222 or 1-866-411-1010 TTY. ■



Practicing T'ai Chi with Anderson are Jean Chin (r), program director in the Division of Cell Biology and Biophysics, and Victoria Bishton, grants program assistant in the Division of Pharmacology, Physiology, and Biological Chemistry.

Is Management for Me?

Promotion to a leadership position can bring more money and responsibility, but will it bring you satisfaction? The Human Resource Development Division workshop "Is Management for Me?" explores the rewards and drawbacks inherent in positions of leadership. The Sept. 10 class offers guided exercises in which participants experience situational dilemmas common to supervisors. Key topics include: pros and cons of supervisory positions; understanding the role of the leader; and competencies required for leading people and managing performance.

Consider this training opportunity if you are contemplating a career move into a leadership position, or if you have recently been appointed to a supervisory job. For more information visit <http://learningsource.od.nih.gov>. ■

Fibromyalgia and Exercise Study

Fibromyalgia affects millions of Americans. It can cause widespread muscle joint pain, fatigue and other symptoms. NIH researchers invite women diagnosed with fibromyalgia to take part in a new study to test the benefits of exercise. For more information, call 1-800-411-1222 (TTY: 1-866-411-1010). ■

Cognitive Performance Study

The Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences needs healthy male and female volunteers, ages 18-45, to participate in a 2-hour study of cognitive performance. Volunteers will be paid. Call (301) 295-9679 or email study@usuhs.mil to determine eligibility for participation. ■

NIH RECORD

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Research Festival Poster Deadline, Aug. 16

The 16th annual NIH Research Festival, the yearly showcase for the intramural research programs, will be held Oct. 15-18 in the Natcher Conference Center. The festival organizing committee, cochaired by scientific directors Dr. Barry Hoffer of NIDA and Dr. Thomas Kindt of NIAID, is now accepting submission of poster abstracts by all NIH and Bethesda FDA/CBER staff. Posters in any area of research will be considered for presentation but the committee requests a limit of one poster per first author.

Plenary, mini-symposia and poster sessions are scheduled on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 16 and 17. Plenary sessions on "Biodefense: A New NIH Mission," and "Bench-to-Bedside: NIH Success Stories," and 12 mini-symposia will cover the wide range of research interests of the intramural community. As in past years, the Office of Education-sponsored job fair for postdoctoral fellows will kick off the week's events on Tuesday, Oct. 15. The Technical Sales Association-sponsored scientific equipment show will cap them on Thursday and Friday of that week in parking lot 10D.

For a preliminary schedule of events and the online poster registration form, visit <http://festival02.nih.gov>. The deadline for online poster submission is 5 p.m., Aug. 16. Applicants will receive email confirmation of receipt of poster abstracts and will be notified of acceptance by early September. For more information call Paula Cohen at 496-1776 or email pc68v@nih.gov. ■

Lecture on Cancer Prevention, Aug. 1

Dr. Leslie Bernstein will speak on "Cancer Prevention: Opportunities for Action," at the annual Advances in Cancer Prevention Lecture to be held on Thursday, Aug. 1 at 3 p.m. in Lister Hill Auditorium, Bldg. 38A. A reception will follow.

Bernstein is the AFLAC chair in cancer research, professor of preventive medicine and senior associate dean, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California. The talk is sponsored by the Office of Preventive Oncology, National Cancer Institute.

For more information contact Susan Winer at 496-8640; individuals with disabilities who need reasonable accommodation should call a week before the lecture. ■

Knee Injury of the ACL?

No surgery? Call NIH for a study of how the hip takes over the work of the knee. Compensation provided. Dial 1-800-411-1222 (TTY 1-866-411-1010). ■

Dr. Jiayin "Jerry" Li recently joined NIGMS as a program director in the Structural Genomics and Proteomics Technology Branch of the Division of Cell Biology and Biophysics. His responsibilities



include helping to direct Protein Structure Initiative research centers. Li, whose expertise is in biological databases and database tools, was formerly a senior scientist at Celera Genomics, where he contributed to the design of the core Celera human genome mapping and annotation database. His work focused on database

design, gene structural annotation, genome statistics, expression profile analysis and diagnostic target selection. He conducted postdoctoral research at the NCI Mouse Cancer Genetics Program in Frederick, Md.

CRIS Educational Sessions Planned

The Clinical Research Information System—CRIS—now in development will offer the NIH intramural research community new tools for taking care of patients and collecting research data. A series of educational sessions is under way for physicians, nurses, allied health professionals and IT specialists to address issues surrounding the development and implementation of CRIS and similar systems.

The next speaker in the series is Dr. F. Jacob Seagull of the University of Maryland School of Medicine, who will discuss "System Design: The Human Factor" on Tuesday, July 23, from 2 to 3:30 p.m. in Lipsett Amphitheater, Bldg. 10. Seagull, who is with the university's human factors research program, will focus on attention, workload and alarms—keeping patients safe.

A video rerun of a popular session is scheduled for Wednesday, Aug. 14, from 1:30 to 3 p.m. in the CC Medical Board Room (2C116): "Implementing Electronic Patient Record Systems," by Stephanie Reel, chief information officer and vice provost for information technology, Johns Hopkins University, and vice president for information services, Johns Hopkins Medicine.

CME credit is offered. Call 594-DCRI for more information or visit <http://cris.cc.nih.gov/summer>. ■

Adults Needed for Study

College-educated, middle-aged adults are needed for a 2-day outpatient study at NIMH. Involves blood draw and routine clinical, neurological and cognitive procedures. A stipend is available. Inquire at 435-8970. ■

Sailing Club Open House, July 28

The NIH Sailing Association will hold an open house at Selby Bay Sailing Center in Mayo, Md., on Sunday, July 28 from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. There will be demonstration sails for adults in the club's 19-ft. Flying Scot sailboats. Fall sailing classes begin soon; this is a good chance to preview the boats and meet the members. At the open house you can join NIHSA, sign up for adult sailing classes that start Aug. 21, and enjoy a barbecue chicken picnic with various salads for \$7.50. For directions to the event, visit www.recgov.org/sail.

NOBELISTS, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Aging June 12 in Masur Auditorium, can compress years of arduous investigation, illuminating pathways governing everything from movement to emotion.

Greengard, head of the Laboratory of Molecular and Cellular Neuroscience at the Rockefeller University and winner of the 2000 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, filled his hour of the double-bill (with co-Nobelists Dr. Eric Kandel) with pulsating arrows linking circles of varying diameter, each indicating how an abundance of this leads to a dearth of that, with the end result being either human happiness or the desolation of disease.

It proved a good idea to stay with simple tools given that his talk, on the neurobiology of slow

synaptic transmission, dealt with the brain, with its billions of cells, and its 1,000 contacts between individual nerve cells residing only next door to one another. He was just in, he explained, from a 5-week trip to China, and was about to embark on a discussion of Alzheimer's disease, how neurotransmitter release is regulated, and how

these transmitters affect their target cells. Facing a hall jammed with scientists, he began with a joke that had gone over well in Asia: The mayor of a town convenes all the men in the town square and asks, "All of you who are obedient to your wives, please stand over to the right." All but one of the men shift to the right. The mayor asks the loner, "Aren't you obedient to your wife?" The man replies, "She told me to stay away from crowds."

The Masur crowd now in his hands, Greengard commenced relying on cartoons as he explained fast (less than a thousandth of a second) and slow synaptic transmission, excitatory and inhibitory interactions, sodium and chloride ion channels. Nothing will do but a cartoon to represent how protein kinases cascade toward ion pumps and channels, neurotransmitter receptors and transcription factors. Most of the colors in the M&M bag were required, and the artwork wasn't trivial; this research is perhaps the world's best hope for understanding and combatting Parkinson's disease, schizophrenia, drug abuse and Alzheimer's.

But as sheer labor, a barefoot climb up Everest looked less burdensome. Just when the talk would become staggeringly complex, Greengard would back off and say something like, "Why did God put

all these arrows here? Well, the reason He told me to was..."

The molecule that gave him most of his insights, a form of dopamine called DARPP32, he called a "Rosetta stone" yielding a trove of information on neurotransmitter action. "It plays an essential role in mediating the actions of numerous neurotransmitters, therapeutic agents and drugs of abuse."

Mice whose DARPP32 has been knocked out exhibit a variety of characteristics, Greengard

"Why is NIH such a remarkable place? Because it offers educational opportunities for people to move up the academic and social ladder...[NIH is] really a paradigm of American values."

explained, among them being changes in "female responsiveness."

As his talk wound to a close, it was perhaps unnecessary for Greengard to say, "This is an incredibly complex story...(illuminating) the exquisite nature of the human brain. Certainly we are uncovering lots of new targets for the pharmaceutical industry."

After a 15-second pause to accommodate the producers of the event's videocast, the program continued with Eric Kandel of Columbia University, who began with a tribute to NIH: "The opportunity to do science I owe completely to my experience here," said the Vienna, Austria native, who came to the United States in 1939. "I arrived motivated but completely incompetent, and I left here after 3 years as a professional scientist...Why is NIH such a remarkable place? Because it offers educational opportunities for people to move up the academic and social ladder...[NIH is] really a paradigm of American values." He said he had enjoyed lunch that day with summer students visiting here "from New Zealand to Uruguay," and added, "I would not be here today if not for the chance to have had an American experience at NIH."

But it was not long before he, too, went comic. His science has asked, "Where in the brain is memory stored?" and "How is memory stored at each site?" Answering himself in a sort of solo Socrates-meets-Woody Allen dialogue, undertaken while pacing the stage, Kandel said there are two major forms of long-term memory: "explicit, or declarative, memory, and implicit, or procedural memory, which is unconscious. I function most of the time on this level."

A few moments later, taking note of a Masur usher



NIH director Dr. Elias Zerhouni (l) visits with Greengard before the lecture.

upright in the aisle and mistaking him for a seatless attendee, Kandel stopped to direct the man to an open chair. "I used to work as an usher," he said, "so you'll have to excuse me."

As his talk ventured past the hour mark (he had joked often that memories of his lecture would soon

NIA director Dr. Richard Hodes (l) shares a moment with Kandel. Hodes said that at age 103, Florence Mahoney—after whom the lecture was named—is still interested in biomedical research, though she could not attend the talk.



vanish from listeners' minds), he explained that repetition is crucial in converting short- to long-term memory, and said he was currently obsessed with how memory is perpetuated. Both speakers, by leaving their audience laughing, guaranteed some sort of fond recall. ■

Course on Clinical Pharmacology Planned

The Principles of Clinical Pharmacology course, sponsored by the Clinical Center, will begin in Lipsett Amphitheater, Bldg. 10 on Sept. 5. It will be held Thursdays from 6:30 to 7:45 p.m. and will run through Apr. 24, 2003.

"Many medical schools don't offer formal courses in clinical pharmacology," said CC director Dr. John Gallin. "This program covers what researchers need to know concerning the clinical pharmacologic aspects of drug development and use."

The course covers such topics as pharmacokinetics, drug metabolism and transport, assessment of drug effects, drug therapy in special populations and drug discovery and development. The faculty includes Dr. Carl Peck of Georgetown University's Center for Drug Development Science, Dr. Jerry Collins of the Food and Drug Administration and the Clinical Center's Dr. Arthur J. Atkinson, Jr. who is also course director. The faculty has also prepared a textbook, *Principles of Clinical Pharmacology*, that follows the sequence of the course lectures and is available in the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, Inc. bookstore located in Bldg. 10.

This is the fifth year the course is being offered. Registration is open to all interested persons free of charge. Certificates will be awarded at the end of the course to students who attend 75 percent of the lectures. More information, including online registration, is available at <http://www.cc.nih.gov/ccc/principles/>.

Relief for Patients with Spinal Disorder

The drug etanercept alleviates the pain and stiffness associated with ankylosing spondylitis, an inflammatory spinal condition, according to results of a clinical trial supported by the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases and published in the May 2 issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

According to the study's lead author, Dr. Jennifer Gorman at the University of California, San Francisco, 20 patients received twice-weekly injections of etanercept and 20 patients received a placebo for 4 months. At the trial's end, 80 percent (16) of the patients taking etanercept reported less morning stiffness, spinal pain and joint swelling, compared with 30 percent (6) in the placebo group. All patients continued taking their pre-trial medications for ankylosing spondylitis, including nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs, oral corticosteroids and disease modifying antirheumatic drugs, during the trial. Etanercept worked faster than these current therapies and slowed the disease process.

"This is a promising time for patients with ankylosing spondylitis," said the study's principal investigator, Dr. John Davis. "Etanercept reduces some of the most disabling disease symptoms of ankylosing spondylitis, such as pain and stiffness. Further research may confirm etanercept's ability to slow and possibly alter disease progression (spinal fusion)."

Ankylosing spondylitis, a chronic inflammatory arthritis characterized by joint stiffness, pain and extra bone growth that can result in partial or complete fusion of the spine, is difficult to treat. It typically strikes adolescent and young adult males. Currently there is no cure, and treatments have not been shown to affect spinal symptoms of the disease. ■

Healthy Women Needed

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development is seeking healthy women of normal weight ages 18-55, or 60 and older to participate in an ovarian function study involving five brief outpatient visits. Blood draws, ultrasound and an injection of a natural body hormone are involved. You may be eligible if you do not smoke or take any drugs including birth control. A past pregnancy is necessary. Compensation is provided. Call 1-800-411-1222 or TTY 1-866-411-1010 or email prpl@cc.nih.gov. ■

Endometriosis Pain Relief Study

NIH invites women with endometriosis to take part in a pain relief study of the drug raloxifene (Evista). Call for more information: 1-800-411-1222 (TTY 1-866-411-1010). ■

Healthy Families Needed

NIAAA is seeking parents and their healthy adolescent children, ages 12-17, to participate in a study involving an interview and a brain scan. No medication is involved. Compensation is provided. Call 1-800-411-1222 (TTY 1-866-411-1010) or email prpl@cc.nih.gov.

GREAT TEACHER, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

puzzles untangled? In the age-old tradition of physicians' rounds, the Clinical Center temporarily acquired the talents of a "proper Baker Street sleuth," as Dr. Faith Fitzgerald, professor of medicine at the University of California-Davis, offered a rare glimpse inside the mind of a gifted clinician. She led a packed Lipsett Amphitheater June 12 on a step-by-step journey to diagnosis of four clinical mysteries—within 15 minutes of receiving the first clues.

"When I was a child, I wanted to be Sherlock Holmes," she said. "I read the Conan Doyle selected stories, which I recommend to you all as paradigmatic of the diagnostic thought process, since Arthur Conan Doyle—unable to make a living as a clinician—started writing stories and stole the persona of one of his professors, Joseph Bell, to use as the prototype of a detective."

Doyle, she continued, wrote Bell's amazing powers of observation and deduction into Holmes, "who was a rip-off of clinical medicine. Think of the way we approach things. Look at the patient and see what the crime was—that's the disease, and the scene of the crime—that's the patient." Clues are collected from the medical history and exam. The list of suspects is the differential diagnosis. Further forensic studies are conducted "and then we execute," she said, pausing with comic effect, "the criminals."

In her first case—dubbed the "Feverish Physician"—Fitzgerald quickly strolled through a humorous and fascinating path of revelation that often featured rapid-fire soliloquies and stream-of-consciousness commentary. The title of the case was her first clue, she admitted. A diagnostician confronted with a doctor complaining of fever automatically first thinks "occupational exposure to just about anything." The fact that the symptoms were initially noticed while the patient was driving through Connecticut raised the possibility of tick bite and Lyme disease, she added, puzzling through the sketchy tidbits of information provided by Dr. Paul Plotz and Dr. John Hurley, lead organizers of the CC's Contemporary Clinical Medicine—Great Teachers series.

A monthly feature of CC Grand Rounds lectures, each talk has been delivered by a speaker acknowledged by colleagues to be an outstanding teacher—one who has mastered not only a field of medicine, but also the fine art of leaving a clear path for others trekking through the field.

NIH deputy director for intramural research Dr. Michael Gottesman, who introduced Fitzgerald, commented on the impact of the Great Teachers lectures and on the vital role clinicians have in research.

"This series has been a wonderful opportunity for people to learn what's happening in clinical medicine

and it has reminded us that it's really the astute clinician who is the most important part of clinical research," he said. "The observations made in the clinic lead to the discoveries made at the bench, which hopefully can be returned to the clinic. If we lose sight of that, we're going to lose sight of how to make advances in clinical research."



A medical Sherlock Holmes, Dr. Faith Fitzgerald greets colleagues before showing off her powers of deduction at a recent CC Grand Rounds.

Fitzgerald delivered the final lecture in the popular series' debut 2001-2002 season. In a unique presentation, Plotz, Hurley and several co-conspirators, some of whom were seated in the audience, devised a slide show consisting of actual symptoms and clinical data for four distinct "mysterious cases." As each slide was advanced an additional piece of the puzzle was revealed.

Quickly showing her teaching skill,

Fitzgerald easily engaged audience members in the deductive process, prompting informed guesses from other would-be medical detectives.

"Unlike most of the discussions," she said, setting the stage, "I suspect this will not be an aggregate of data—although I'll try to throw some of that in as well. What it is is the synthesis of that combined order and discipline and chaos that is the diagnostic thought process."

Describing her first impression years ago of a gathering of Nobel prize winners, Fitzgerald said she was surprised by what she observed.

"They did not have an orderly, disciplined thought process," she explained. "I had always thought that was the key to success in science—carefully examine, collect the data, observe it, perform experiments upon it, reaffirm it, enumerate it. But, no, what these people did was less linear than it was mosaic. They had an uninhibited cascade of—to my mind—unconnected ideas, all of which appeared in their minds and somehow seemed to hold equal pre-eminence. I thought initially, 'They are all crazy!' What was fascinating was that they'd all throw up these little ideas as if they were the bright bits of a mosaic, look at how they fell, see if it satisfied and if it didn't they'd throw them up again and try again.

"That is, I suspect, what you can do when you're a Nobel laureate," she concluded, drawing chuckles from the crowd, "and don't have anything to prove as to your intellectual prowess. You can explore areas that are silly and don't seem to be connected.

Healthy Males Needed for Studies

NIAAA is seeking healthy males, ages 40-59, to participate in cognitive/psychological studies. No medication is involved. Compensation is provided. Call 1-800-411-1222 (TTY 1-866-411-1010) or email prpl@cc.nih.gov.



But it also may be the mark of great science and great clinical medicine.”

By the second or third slide of each malady, Fitzgerald had created her own mosaics and formed theoretical diagnoses as the facts seemed to dictate. Met with such vague and general symptoms as fever, nausea, weakness and anemia, and jokingly lamenting the paucity of clues, she tackled the probability of infectious diseases, connective tissue disorders, psychiatric ailments and cancers. In all but the final case—in which her verbal and mental meanderings were necessarily curtailed due to time constraints—she correctly diagnosed the ailment before the final slide revealed the answer, to the amazement and enthusiastic appreciation of the audience.

“Three out of four is not bad for an hour, right?” she quipped, smiling broadly.

And just what was plaguing the “Feverish Physician” in her first case, which completely confounded other doctors for weeks after examining the patient firsthand? Fitzgerald correctly surmised leptospirosis, a rare, severe and contagious bacterial infection caused by exposure to a germ found in a warmer climate’s fresh water that has been contaminated by animal urine. It seems the physician-patient had recently been exposed to the ailment not during the course of one of his exotic work cases, but during a leisurely fishing trip not far from his home.

Already a mainstay of CC Grand Rounds, the Great Teachers lecture series will resume again in September. ■

Dr. Thomas Gallagher has been appointed the new director of NIH’s Office of Community Liaison. Gallagher has experience in both the public and private sectors and brings a diverse background in education and administration to his new position. OCL is charged with ensuring that local residents are represented on a wide range of NIH activities and plans, such as the development of the 20-year master plan for the Bethesda campus. As OCL director, Gallagher will be involved in a broad array of issues affecting NIH and the community, including traffic mitigation, environmental management, campus construction and security planning. Gallagher earned a Ph.D. in educational research and psychology from the University of Kansas. He began his career as a middle school teacher and high school English teacher and was named “teacher of the year” in the state of Missouri in 1984. From 1988 to 1996, he established, for the first time, special education programs in Paraguay, Bolivia and Uruguay. He has held management positions with Nike, Inc., AT&T and the state of Wisconsin. Most recently, he served as principal deputy assistant secretary for budget, technology and finance at HHS.



HRDD Class Offerings

The Human Resource Development Division supports the development of NIH human resources through consultation and provides training, career development programs and other services designed to enhance organizational performance. For more information call 496-6211 or visit <http://LearningSource.od.nih.gov>.

Impac II Population Training Module	7/30
Processing Employee Benefits: A Refresher	7/30, 31
The Professional Office Manager II	7/30, 31
Intermediate MS Excel 2000	7/31
Creative Problem Solving	8/5, 6
Impac II Population Training Module	8/5
Managing the Federal Employee	8/5, 6
Federal Supply Schedules	8/6
Successful Management at NIH	8/6-8
Consolidated Purchasing Through Contracts	8/7
Decision-Making Skills	8/7
Intermediate MS Word 2000	8/7
Buying from Businesses on the Open Market	8/8
Self Management and Goal Setting	8/9

CIT Computer Classes

All courses are on the NIH campus and are given without charge. For more information call 594-6248 or consult the training program’s home page at <http://training.cit.nih.gov>.

Using SQL to Retrieve DB2 and Oracle Data	7/24-25
Avoiding Pitfalls in Statistical Analysis	7/26
Introduction to JavaScript Programming	7/26
Introduction to Cascading Style Sheets	7/29
Building a Home Network	7/30
Data Warehouse Query: Travel	7/30
EHRP/PeopleSoft Short Course	7/30-31
Getting Started with GCG	7/31
NIH Data Warehouse End-of-Year Processing	7/31
Introduction to the Macintosh Operating System	8/1
mAdb Basic Informatics	8/1
Data Warehouse Orientation	8/2
Microsoft Visual Studio.Net	8/5
Budget Tracking	8/5
Creating Presentations with PowerPoint for the PC	8/5
Data Warehouse Analyze: Budget & Finance	8/5
Macintosh OS X - What’s New for Users	8/6
Account Sponsor Orientation and Workshop	8/6
Genetics Computer Group (GCG) Sequence Analysis	8/6-8
Advanced FileMaker Pro 5	8/6
Life After Parachute - Cable Modems & DSL	8/7
The NIH Intranet Web Portal: An Overview of Technology and Content	8/7

Children’s Weight-Loss Study

Doctors at NIH are enrolling overweight children, ages 6-17 in two new weight-loss studies. There is no charge for participation. Call 1-800-411-1222 (TTY 1-866-411-1010). ■

Attention Cancer Patients

If you are 55-75 years old with leukemia or lymphoma or MDS, doctors at NIH invite you to take part in a transplant study. Call 1-800-411-1222 (TTY 1-866-411-1010).

Type 2 Diabetics Needed

Seeking diabetic volunteers ages 18-65 on oral diabetic medications for screening of vitamin C blood level. Must be off vitamin C supplements for at least 4 weeks prior to screening. Payment is provided for blood level determination and participation. Possible eligibility for further studies depends on vitamin C level. Contact Gail Sullivan at 496-3244.

Connect to Chemistry Resources via the NIH Library

Do you need chemical information? The NIH Library offers a wide selection of resources in chemistry including books, print and full-text online journals, electronic databases and Internet links. To learn how to search these resources effectively, attend the NIH Library training classes, personal tutorials or view online animated tutorials. Training schedules and links to animated tutorials are available at <http://nihlibrary.nih.gov>. If you want a librarian to conduct a mediated search for you, access additional resources or conduct a chemical structure search, contact the library at 496-1080, Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

For **Books**, search the NIH Library catalog (<http://nih-library.nih.gov/>) to locate more than 2,700 books related to chemistry. The catalog also lists 302 print chemical journals; 135 full-text online chemical journals are available through the web page linked from the Online Journals page or found through ScienceDirect (see under Electronic Resources, Online Journals).

The library provides access to a number of **Databases** that index chemical publications. These databases, which include MEDLINE, Web of Science, Biological Abstracts and *CHEMIDplus* are accessible from the library's web page (under Electronic Resources, Databases.) Two important chemical databases are also available—Chemical Abstracts is accessible through the library's mediated search service, and Beilstein is available on a dedicated workstation.

Also useful are a number of **Internet Resources** such as Chemfinder (on the web page under Internet Resources, Scientific and Medical see Chemistry).

To help you choose which resource to search, below is a brief guide to the databases and Internet sites mentioned above. Remember, you can search most of these resources yourself, or you can ask a librarian to conduct a search for you. To make acquiring documents easier, both MEDLINE (via PubMed) and Web of Science have links to full-text journals and a document-ordering feature so that you can request documents directly from the library.

Beilstein is a bibliographic and chemical structure database that covers information on approximately 7 million organic substances. The citations are from the organic chemistry literature published from 1779 to the present including structures, reactions and chemical and physical properties.

Biological Abstracts (<http://gateway.ovid.com/autologin.html>) is a comprehensive reference database in life sciences that covers biological aspects of chemistry. Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry numbers and chemical names are searchable.

Chemfinder (<http://chemfinder.cambridgesoft.com/>) is an Internet index specifically tailored to store and present information about chemical substances

including IUPAC Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry, chemical manufacturers information and material safety data sheets.

Chemical Abstracts, produced by CAS, indexes and abstracts the world's chemical literature and patents including biochemistry, organic chemistry, macromolecular chemistry, applied chemistry and chemical engineering. The library provides mediated searches of this database. Two versions of Chemical Abstracts, SciFinder and STN Easy, are available by personal or departmental subscription.

ChemIDplus (<http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/Chem/ChemMain.html>) provides access to structure and nomenclature authority files used for the identification of chemical substances cited in the National Library of Medicine databases. ChemIDplus has links to many biomedical resources at NLM and on the Internet for chemicals of interest. It is searchable by name, synonym, CAS registry number, molecular formula, classification code and structure. ■

Mailroom Services Chief Steven Parris retired recently after 39 years of service to NICHD. "Steve set the standard for hard work and total dedication and

commitment to doing his job as well as it could possibly be done," said NICHD director Dr. Duane Alexander at the gathering for Parris' retirement. Alexander added that for almost 40 years at NICHD, Parris approached his work with enthusiasm, a strong work ethic and a desire to ensure that everything he

did was done as efficiently as possible. More than 100 current and former staff of NICHD and NIH, including Cal Baldwin, the former NICHD executive officer who hired Parris, gathered to wish Steve well. His dependable service will be greatly missed by his NICHD coworkers.



'Brown Bag' Sessions Aid Meetings

Do monthly staff meetings have you in a rut? Consider attending one of the Human Resources Development Division's "brown bag" sessions. Topics include: Secrets of Super Achievers (learn the 6 common attributes that peak performers share and how to implement them in your life); Conflict Resolution (participants discover how to create win-win solutions); Coping with Tomorrow Today (participants create an action plan to help them move into the present and prepare for the future). Visit <http://learningsource.od.nih.gov> for more details and titles. ■