2019 Student Symposium for Research, Scholarship and Creative Achievement

Slippery Rock University
Deep Squat:
1. Tibia and torso are not parallel, femur is not below horizontal.
2. Feet positioned on FMS kit
3. Upper Torso parallel with tibia, hips below horizontal

Hurdle Step:
1. Contact between foot and hurdle is made
2. Alignment lost between hips, knees, and ankles
3. Hips, knees, and ankles remain aligned in sagittal plane. Minimal to no movement in lumbar spine

Movement noted in lumbar spine
(Foucault)
- Diet culture and eating disorders
- Media representation
- Clothing
- Actions
An Analysis of the Potential of Eryngial as a Treatment for Neosporosis


INTRODUCTION

Neosporosis is a disease that affects sheep, goats, and cattle, characterized by hard, firm swellings that are usually painful. The disease is caused by the protozoan parasite Neospora caninum, which is transmitted through the consumption of contaminated feed or water. Control measures, such as the use of antibiotics, are typically used to manage the disease, but they are not always effective. In recent years, there has been interest in exploring alternative treatments, including herbal medicines.

PROCEDURE

The study was conducted on a farm in which Neospora caninum-infected sheep were treated with Eryngial extract. A control group of infected sheep was also included. The Eryngial extract was prepared by extracting the plant Eryngium asperum and was administered orally to the experimental group. The control group received a placebo treatment.

RESULTS

The results of the study showed that the Eryngial extract significantly reduced the size of the swellings and improved the overall health of the treated animals compared to the control group. The extract was well tolerated by the animals and did not cause any adverse effects.

CONCLUSION

Eryngial appears to be a promising alternative treatment for Neosporosis. Further research is needed to investigate the mechanism of action of the extract and to determine its long-term effects on infected animals.

INITIAL EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Initial experiments have shown promising results in vitro and in vivo. Further studies are needed to confirm these findings.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Background

- Gender segregation refers to the tendency to have friendships that cross-gender lines, often driven by cultural norms and societal expectations.

- Despite models of gender segregation as the gender of friends influencing behaviors, research by Dodge et al. (2012) found that gender might not be a significant factor in stable friendships beyond age 13.

- Gender segregation research has been criticized for not accounting for the varied experiences of development, which include social and academic contexts that influence friendship formation.

- This study aimed to examine how gender and masculinity affect the number of same-sex friends among adolescents.

Methods

Sexual Orientation

- Participants were asked to report their gender identity and sexual orientation.

- The study used四性 orientation categories: gay, lesbian, bisexual, questioning, or other (option to fill in).

- Gender Segregation

- To assess gender segregation, the study used Mabs & Strong's (2009) peer nomination approach, where participants were asked to report the number of same-sex friends they had.

- Mabs (2017) found that gender might not be a significant factor in stable friendships beyond age 13.

- Gender Type Traits

- Participants completed the 24-item Personal Attributes Questionnaire (PAQ) to assess masculinity-femininity and masculinity-emotionalism by Newman, Bem, & Spence (1974).

- Responses were calculated and averaged such that higher scores indicate a greater endorsement of traditional traits.

- (Masc) = Trait that is more active in 3 types of aggression.

- (Fem) = Trait that is not as active in 3 types of aggression.

Results: Gender Segregation

- The study found that girls had higher rates of same-sex friends, with boys having lower rates.

- Boys had higher rates of same-sex friends, while girls had higher rates of same-sex friends.

- The study noted that gender may not be a significant factor in stable friendships beyond age 13.

- The results were consistent with previous research by Dodge et al. (2012).

- The study also considered the social constructional models of gender, which have been strengthened and become more prevalent.

Limitations & Future Directions

- Retrospective measures are problematic due to reliance on self-report data.

- Future research should include longitudinal studies to understand gender segregation in high school.

- Due to small sample sizes, the study's findings may not be generalizable to larger populations.

- Larger sample sizes should be considered to allow for greater precision.

- Future research could also examine gender segregation in other contexts, such as within schools or communities.
Conditioning of Novel Food in the Terrestrial Hermit Crab (Coenobita clypeatus)

Problem/Question
The introduction of novel food in a novel context induces learning of the novel food?

Hypothesis
Crabs should learn to associate the novel food with the context in which it was presented.

Background
Hermit crabs are known to be visually oriented and are known to use visual cues to guide their decision-making.

Materials
- Novel food: A new type of food that is different from the usual diet of the crabs.
- Context: A novel context in which the novel food is presented.

Procedure
1. Conditioning: The crabs were exposed to the novel food in a novel context. The behavior of the crabs was observed and recorded.
2. Challenge: The crabs were then given a choice between the novel food and their usual food in a familiar context. The behavior of the crabs was observed and recorded.

Results
The crabs showed a preference for the novel food when it was presented in the novel context. This suggests that the crabs were able to learn to associate the novel food with the novel context.