Notes from 3-2-05, 3-16-05 SGA

By Daniel Cureton
Staff Writer

March 2, 2005:

There was no allocation of funds for new recycling bins and trash cans.

The senators of SGA approved an allocation of $1500.00 toward a new I.D. system. If Brevard College purchases a new I.D. system, there could be additions to the use of the I.D. For example, an added use could be swiping an I.D. to get into dormitories.

Talk of a purchasing a poster maker is going around the senate. No money as of yet has been allocated toward purchasing one. More information is needed to make a final decision.

The new SGA constitution has not been put into affect and will not be in use by the time the new SGA executive board takes office on Wednesday, March 16, 2005. If anyone has any questions about the new SGA constitution, e-mail Kody Kinsley.

Any questions about course not taught or not taught regularly that you would like to see? E-mail Sarah Lange.

The Student Institutional Relations committee stated that there is going to be a graduated increase in parking tickets fines. For example, a first offense will be $30, the next will be $40.

The IPAC committee discussed the alcohol policy on campus and its effectiveness. The addition of a football team as a possibility was also discussed.

$200 was allocated toward food for the faculty and staff for faculty and staff appreciation day. There will be a day set aside for this in the future. The food will be put in lobbies of the campus buildings.

The Senators of SGA approved an allocation of $500 for updating pictures displayed on campus. Older photographs will be archived.

March 16, 2005:

The new executive board was sworn in.

The senators of SGA approved to split the cost $545 with residence life for purchasing carabineers. SGA will pay $275. They will be given out to all current residence students and incoming freshman who plan to live on campus. They will say "Compliments of SGA and Residence Life."

Chris Dimond was welcomed as the new Organizational Committee Chair.

Chemistry Club hosts guest speaker

By Daniel Cureton
Staff Writer

Ms. Vickie Audia came to Brevard College on Thursday March 17, 2005 to talk to the Chemistry club and Tri Beta about the opening of U.S borders to importation of foreign pharmaceutical medicines.

Audia described, in detail, the process a drug company has to go through to get its drug out on the market. According to Audia, these companies first have to research the drug, which takes an average of 1.5 years. Clinical research and development can take an average of 5 years. New drug application review, which is the submission and approval after the research phase, takes and average of two years. Finally, the post marketing survey, which includes adverse reactions, survey sampling and inspections, can take several years to meet the standards of the FDA.

Even after the drug's approval, there are still side effects that come up after the drug is on the market, according to Audia. Vioxx had no problems when it came onto the market, but when people started to misuse the drug, unknown side effects were produced.

Audia next discussed the "Age of Computers" and placing online orders. With online orders, she talked about the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, whose purpose is developing, implementing, and enforcing uniform standards for the purpose of protecting the public health.

According to Audia, it is illegal to buy drugs and import them into the United States, although there are special exceptions to this rule. For example, if you need a drug for cancer that is only available in England, then the U.S. will let you buy it as long as it is non toxic and cannot be distributed to large groups of people.

Audia said that there have been countless cases of foreign medicines coming to the U.S. pretending to be U.S. medicines. One case occurred when 4 million pills of Lipitor where stopped from entering the U.S. because of funny labeling. With all the well kept records that the FDA requires companies to keep, the makers of Lipitor were able to prove they did not make the medicine. In fact, it did not even have the right medicine in it to begin with.

According to Audia, the biggest problem the FDA has with foreign medicines is that they do not know the standards of the makers, how they were produced, what equipment and etc.

Audia said that if the U.S. were to open its borders, the FDA would have to go in and upgrade the standards of the makers of these medicines to the level of the U.S., and, in turn, the cost would rise just as if the medicines were produced in the U.S.