

## If you see it, set course for Duke

A hand-crafted model ship, which took two years to construct, has sailed to unknown shores and its return to home port in the medical center is anxiously awaited.

The ship is 26 inches (66 centimeters) long and 25 inches (63.5 centimeters) high and sits in a wooden cradle fastened to the inside of a glass case.

It was presented to the medical center in 1939 by James H. Monsees in memory of his wife, Sadie Lassiter Monsees, whose name was inscribed on a brass plate attached to the case.

Monsees' gift was displayed for a number of years in the hospital lobby. It also has been "docked" in the Private Diagnostic clinic foyer and in the office of the late Dr. R.J. Reeves when he was chairman of radiology.

The detailed model is of the *Halfmoon* and is a Henry Hudson handmade crafted model ship.

Anyone who has any information which might lead to the location of the ship is urged to contact Elon Clark, Box 3701, or call 684-3633.



## NCME programs

Network for Continuing Medical Education (NCME) programs on "Hyperglycemia: A Guide to Decision Making" and "Face Pain: Differential Diagnosis and Treatment" will be shown today at 1 p.m.

Programs on "Management of Patients on Respirators," "The New Vegetarian" and "Giant Cell Arteritis: Diagnosis and Treatment" will be shown Wednesday, May 31, at 1 p.m.

NCME programs can be viewed in Room M406 at Duke and Rooms D3008, C6002 and C7002 and Building 16 at the VA Hospital.

# Director says Acoustic Program a 'family affair'

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normal hearing development that parents should be aware of:

\* 3 months—an infant will startle at a loud noise.

\* 6 months—infant will begin to babble and will enjoy playing with listening toys; infant also will begin to search for the source of sounds.

\* 10 months—there should be much inflection in baby's babble; infant will respond to voices, even soft ones; infant will stop action if name is called.

\* 12-13 months—infant will start imitating words and will point to familiar objects and people.

\* 15-18 months—infant will start using some words.

### Putting words together

After this age, a child will start using word combinations.

"After 20 months, some infants may slow down in putting words together," Mack said. "But as the motor development progresses, the infant's expressive language will start to advance again.

"Parents should be aware of these milestones in development and should seek help if their child is not showing proper listening, speech or language behavior," she said.

As with any disability, early detection is important to the adjustment of the child.

"It's very important to identify hearing-impaired infants as early as possible," Mack said. "The prognosis is better with early detection."

### Counseling helps parents

Counseling for the parents is an important part of the treatment of a child who has a hearing loss.

"In counseling parents we try to lessen the guilt and help the parents make constructive progress toward dealing with the situation," Mack explained. "Most parents are concerned about the cause of the hearing loss, especially when the cause for the loss is unknown."

Often other members of the family are brought in for training sessions.

"We call our acoustic program a 'family affair' because we like to deal with anyone in the family who comes in contact with the child," Mack said. "Parents, grandparents and siblings need to learn how to talk with the child."

The Acoustic Program is part of the Center for Speech and Hearing Disorders.

### Promotional efforts

Mack, who has a bachelor's degree in psychology and a master's in education for the hearing impaired, has been involved in promotional efforts for Better Hearing and Speech Month.

She was present earlier this month in the N.C. House chambers when Gov. James Hunt proclaimed May as Better Hearing and Speech Month, and she appeared on a Charlotte variety/talk show, "Top of the Day," May 2 and another talk show in High Point May 9.

Mack said several programs are available for the hearing impaired in the Research Triangle area.

"Durham has a regional program where children of 4 years old are eligible," she said. "A variety of options are available to hearing-impaired children through this program. The goal of the Durham program is to place the hearing impaired child in the least restrictive educational setting."

"The Institute for Speech and Hearing in Chapel Hill has a pre-school program and there is also a program at Cary Elementary School."

### Any geographical region

The Acoustic Program can accept children from any geographical region," Mack said. "Presently we have children from all over the state and from Virginia, although most of the children are from the immediate area."

Mack said several options for fee payment are available at the Acoustic Program.

"The sliding scale method of payment, based on the parents' income, is used in determining fees for public patients," she said. "And families may qualify for the

Crippled Children's Assistance Fund. Private patients are seen on a set fee basis."

### Use of residual hearing

The parent/infant training portion of the Duke Acoustic Program is available for hearing-impaired children from the time of detection through age 3.

"We emphasize listening and the use of residual hearing," Mack said. "We counsel the parents and help them learn to be the teachers so they can help their child develop listening skills."

In addition to the parent/infant program, the Duke program is involved in early detection projects on the public and professional levels and provides consultant work for other professionals.



FOR BOTH SIDES OF THE BRAIN—When Dr. Ara Tourian (at lectern) associate professor of neurology, reviewed "Music and the Brain," edited by Macdonald Critchley and R.A. Henson, he solicited appropriate assistance from the Ciompi String Quartet. One of the points discussed was that language abilities are centered in the left hemisphere of the brain, while musical abilities are centered on the right. After the left side of everyone's brain was stimulated by the discussion, to which the musicians contributed frequently, the quartet played an early work by Beethoven and a contemporary piece by Vitald Lutoslawski, thus appealing to the other side. The book review took place at a recent meeting sponsored by the Irwin A. Brody Fund for the History of the Neurosciences. The next meeting of the Brody Group will be Friday, June 2 at 3:30 p.m. in the History of Medicine Reading Room of the Seeley G. Mudd Building. Dr. Richard Cytowic will present a paper on "The Neurological Illness of Maurice Ravel," a French composer who developed a progressive disorder in his non-dominant cerebral hemisphere, thus causing difficulties in comprehending musical language. (Photo by John Becton)

## Three faculty members promoted

Three medical school faculty members have been promoted, according to an announcement made by Dr. Frederic N. Cleaveland, university provost.

The faculty members and their new positions are Frederick P. Bruno, assistant professor of radiology; Dr. James H. Carter, associate professor of psychiatry; and Dr. Lazaro Mandel, associate professor of physiology.

Bruno earned a B.S. degree in pharmacy at Purdue University in 1963 and an M.S. degree in radiation physics in 1965 at the University of Florida. Before joining the Department of Radiology here as an associate in 1972, he was a research instructor in radiation physics at the University of Florida.

A 1956 North Carolina Central University graduate in biology and chemistry, Carter received his M.D. at Howard University Medical School in 1966. He served his internship at Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington, D.C. and completed a psychiatry residency at Dorothea Dix Hospital in Raleigh in 1970.

After spending a year as a fellow in community and social psychiatry here, he was named assistant professor of psychiatry.

Mandel, a native of Lima, Peru, earned bachelor of science and masters degrees in electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1961 and 1962, respectively. He received a Ph.D. in biomedical engineering at the University of Pennsylvania in 1969 and joined the Duke faculty as assistant professor of physiology in 1972.

## Heyden gets German group's highest award

A Duke professor received the highest award of the German Medical Association last week in West Berlin.

Dr. Siegfried Heyden, professor of community and family medicine, was honored for the two-year cancer education and screening program he directed at 19 textile plants of the Cannon Mills Co.

The program concluded last fall. Twenty-four cases of cancer were detected, 18 in early stages. (See *Intercom*, 11/18/77.)



DR. HEYDEN

Before leaving for Berlin, Heyden said the screening program "proves that cancer detection and education can be inexpensive and cost-effective at the same time."

Cannon Mills paid about \$12 for each woman employee screened and about \$8 for each male employee. A total of 18,000 employees attended cancer education sessions in the plants and 12,000 agreed to be checked for cancer and other diseases. Education and screening took place on company time.

Heyden received his M.D. degree from the University of Berlin and his Ph.D. degree from the University of Zurich. He has rotated between Switzerland, West

Germany and the United States in his 27-year medical career.

The professor won the German Medical Association's highest award, the Curt Adam Prize, once before in 1962. He was honored then for a study showing that heart attacks and strokes could be predicted by looking at six risk factors — smoking, obesity, high cholesterol, diabetes, physical inactivity and hypertension.

In 1975 he won the association's Hufeland Prize for his health education efforts in Swiss schools and department stores. He was awarded the association's silver medal in the same year for studies of heart disease and cancer epidemiology.