Table of contents


2. Modernizing deafness: Education, public health, and social reform in Mexico City, 1860-1940

3. Investigating the postwar decline of race in science: Race, science, and immunology

4. "Take the mountain": The International Order of Twelve Knights and Daughters of Tabor and the Black Health Care Initiative in the Mississippi Delta, 1938 - 1983

5. Emerging Infectious Diseases: Sierra Leone's 2014 Ebola as a Case Study of Modern-Day Epidemic Plagues

6. Essays in the economics of long-term care utilization

7. An Epidemiological Study of Hepatitis C Virus Infection Among U.S. Population

9. Análisis estadístico de la actividad integral desarrollada por la Unidad de Grandes Quemados del Hospital La Fe de Valencia


12. A Disease Itself: The Transformation of Pain After 1945

13. Medicine on the battlefield: The history of army medics in modern Japan

15. Sounding bodies and voices in nineteenth-century British and American Gothic fiction

Document 1 of 15


Author: Minarich, Megan Lynn


Abstract: None available.

Links:
Subject: American studies; Womens studies; Film studies
Modernizing deafness: Education, public health, and social reform in Mexico City, 1860-1940

Author: Caldwell, Holly

Abstract: In the nineteenth century, the professionalization of medicine converged with a renewed interest in the study of hearing and speech disorders worldwide, which contributed to improved understanding and diagnosis of deafness. Established in 1867, the Escuela Nacional de Sordomudos was Mexico’s first institute created specifically for poor deaf children. This dissertation traces the ever-evolving perceptions of deafness and how what were believed to be its associated causes—poverty, disease, and immorality—were a central part of late nineteenth century concerns. Based on extensive research in archives and libraries in Mexico and the United States, this study underscores the importance of local efforts to provide education to Mexico City’s young deaf population. By examining the roles of municipal officials, hygiene inspectors, school administrators, and teachers, this dissertation expands historical understanding of the creation and operation of this pioneering institute and analyzes the ways in which these individuals found themselves at the center of longstanding and polarizing debates over deaf education on the local, national, and international levels. “Modernizing Deafness” highlights the conflicts and negotiations between this diverse group of individuals as they worked toward the common goal of providing deaf students with education and skills-based training.

Links:
http://RT4RF9QN2Y.search.serialssolutions.com?ctx_ver=Z3
Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Deaf education Deaf history Deafness Escuela de SordoMudos Mexico City Public health

Title: Modernizing deafness: Education, public health, and social reform in Mexico City, 1860-1940

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Advisor: Cruz, Jesus

Committee member: Buckley, Eve; Cleall, Esme; White, Owen

University/institution: University of Delaware

Department: Department of History

University location: United States -- Delaware

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 10191277
Investigating the postwar decline of race in science: Race, science, and immunology

Author: Fobia, Aleia Clark

Abstract: Race as a biological category has a long and troubling history as a central ordering concept in the life and human sciences. The mid-twentieth century has been marked as the point where biological concepts of race began to disappear from science. However, biological definitions of race continue to penetrate scientific understandings and uses of racial concepts. Using the theoretical frameworks of critical race theory and science and technology studies and an in-depth case study of the discipline of immunology, this dissertation explores the appearance of a mid-century decline of concepts of biological race in science. I argue that biological concepts of race did not disappear in the middle of the twentieth century but were reconfigured into genetic language. In this dissertation I offer a periodization of biological concepts of race. Focusing on continuities and the effects of contingent events, I compare how biological concepts of race articulate with racisms in each period. The discipline of immunology serves as a case study that demonstrates how biological concepts of race did not decline in the postwar era, but were translated into the language of genetics and populations. I argue that the appearance of a decline was due to events both internal and external to the science of immunology. By framing the mid-twentieth century disappearance of race in science as the triumph of an antiracist racial project of science, it allows us to more
clearly see the more recent resurgence of race in science as a recycling of older themes and tactics from the racist science projects of the past.

Links:

Subject: Science history; Sociology; Immunology

Classification: 0585: Science history; 0626: Sociology; 0982: Immunology

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Health and environmental sciences Critical race theory Race Racism Science studies

Title: Investigating the postwar decline of race in science: Race, science, and immunology

Number of pages: 166

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Degree date: 2016

School code: 0117
"Take the mountain": The International Order of Twelve Knights and Daughters of Tabor and the Black Health Care Initiative in the Mississippi Delta, 1938 - 1983

Author: Sims, Katrina Rochelle


Abstract: The dissertation explores the intersection of black racial uplift strategies, black women's entry and marginalization within distinctly male-dominated spaces such as fraternal orders, and institutional racism, specifically the implementation of regulatory policies to hinder predominately black communities from accessing state programs and funding resources. It demonstrates how African Americans in the Mississippi Delta circumvented Jim Crow practices that restricted black Mississippians access to facilities and funding. It acknowledges the comprehensive health care initiative that provided African Americans with autonomous medical care. It complicates the narrative that defined civil rights strictly within the framework of the franchise and integration of public schools, city transit systems, and leisure activities. As early
as the 1930s, the International Order of Twelve Knights and Daughters of Tabor argued that access to quality medical care was in fact a right afforded to all citizens, irrespective of race. Additionally, the hospital emerged as a symbol of black entrepreneurship and advancement. The hospital represented black Mississippians to articulate and implement their own visions of freedom as they demanded full inclusion in southern society. For the hundreds of black residents of Mound Bayou, Mississippi, full inclusion in society included access to modern health care. The dissertation considers the gender dynamics of fraternal organizations as well as the medical profession. It complicates the role of women within African American fraternal orders, particularly the International Order of Twelve Knights and Daughters of Tabor. The dissertation explores the distribution of influence and the ways in which black women fraternal leaders, on occasion, successfully wrestled power from male leaders to advance their own visions. Considering women fraternal leaders were tasked with ensuring the organization had sufficient funds in its coffers, they formed impressive coalitions of middle-class and working-class women who identified needs within the community and allocated resources at their discretion. The dissertation examines the intricacy of the strategies employed by black women fraternal leaders as they challenged the predominate male-vision for the organization and the community. The dissertation interrogates role of state regulation and state actors including the Mississippi State Board of Health, Mississippi Commission on Hospital Care, and William Waller, Governor of Mississippi 1972 –
1976 who targeted the black medical professionals including midwives and nurses as well as black institutions in the 1920s, 1940s and again in the 1960s as the profitability of treating poor and elderly patients increased with the implementation of Medicaid and Medicare. The dissertation identifies three transformative pieces of legislation: the Maternity and Infancy Act of 1921, commonly called the Sheppard-Towner Act; the nationally popular yet racially discriminatory Hospital Survey and Construction Act of 1946, commonly referred to as the Hill-Burton Act; and the with Anti-Poverty programs of the 1960s, the implementation of federal legislation by state agencies resulted in the systematic removal of blacks from the medical profession. As state regulators imposed ridged regulations which led to the disappearance of black institutions, particularly, black hospitals, black women health care providers expanded their responsibilities to ensure the medical, mental, and nutritional needs of patients and residents were adequately addressed, in spite of the economic limitations of the hospital and its founding organization.

Links:
Subject: Black history; American history; Womens studies; Public health

Classification: 0328: Black history; 0337: American history; 0453: Womens studies; 0573: Public health
Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Health and environmental sciences Black women Institutional racism Male-dominated spaces Marginalization Mississippi

Title: "Take the mountain": The International Order of Twelve Knights and Daughters of Tabor and the Black Health Care Initiative in the Mississippi Delta, 1938 - 1983

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ISBN: 9781369154122
Advisor: Payne, Elizabeth A.  Ross, Charles K.

Committee member: Garrett-Scott, Shennette M.; Moore, Debra J.

University/institution: The University of Mississippi

Department: History

University location: United States -- Mississippi

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 10160505
Emerging Infectious Diseases: Sierra Leone's 2014 Ebola as a Case Study of Modern-Day Epidemic Plagues

Author: Max-Kyne, Sao-Kpato Hannah Isatta

Abstract: As the world entered the twenty-first century, many nation states were engulfed in economic and political crises, losing sight of the emerging threats of infectious diseases that were tearing societies apart and creating new forms of global insecurities. These emerging plagues challenge not just individual nations but also global public health, and deplete the productive population that might be best equipped to champion economic, political, and social development of countries in Africa. Sierra Leone is just one example of a country that is burdened by poverty and disease, as its citizens grapple with malaria, cholera, tuberculosis, typhoid, yellow fever, Lassa fever, and recently Ebola. The 2014 Ebola crisis is unprecedented in its challenge to the country's ailing healthcare system and struggling economy both of which require urgent attention. The research examines the epidemiological basis of infectious disease outbreaks in Sierra Leone, and the role of globalization and socio-cultural factors in the occurrence, spread, and impact of the 2014 plague. Specifically, the study looks at (1) the theoretical foundation of disease outbreak, origin, and rapid spread in the epidemiological tradition; (2) the connectedness of the 2014 Ebola outbreak and spread to the process of globalization and socio-cultural variables; (3) the responses of major factors in combating the disease; and (4) the way forward in addressing the question: "What went wrong"? The methodology employed is
based on the mixed-method research design that involves the use of both quantitative and qualitative approaches in integrating facts, figures, and ideas in the study. The data was analyzed using the software package NVivo for qualitative data and the t test for quantitative data. The findings show that the movement of people, local and global politics, societal factors, systemic and institutional failures in public health delivery, and NGO involvement impacted Sierra Leone’s 2014 Ebola outbreak in diverse ways. The data from communities, public servants, NGOs, and official documents all show that Sierra Leone’s weak political and societal structures prior to and after the country’s 11-year-old civil war, which took place in the 1990s, played a major role in weakening its public health system. The ravages of war left the country incapable of responding to the outbreak in a timely manner. The study unveiled that the legacies of war and displacement, aspects of globalization, and the policy responses of a detached international system at sub-regional, regional, and global levels, all combined in creating the difficulties that impeded the timely response to the 2014 Ebola crisis. The conclusion is that modern-day plagues like Sierra Leone’s 2014 Ebola crisis transcend national boundaries into the global arena due to increase globalization; and that the advent and spread of these infectious diseases are due to an interaction of biological, economic, social, political, and environmental causes. The findings and conclusion support the recommendation that Sierra Leone’s post-Ebola public health strategy must focus on improving: (1) the country’s health resource status; (2) the state of its health institutions, educational system,
information infrastructure; and (3) its overall development and public health level. It is recommended that the governance challenges impeding effective coordination, partnership, and synergy among local and international stakeholders in Sierra Leone’s public health delivery must be addressed by appropriate policy responses. Finally, the recommendations call for Sierra Leone’s public health policies to be situated in the country's overall development and contextualized in local needs. The results of this study can inform policymakers, partners, scholars, civic organizations, and communities, and the recommendations offer viable courses of action that would lead to better responses in confronting future disease outbreak and spread.

Links:
a+as+a+Case+Study+of+Modern-Day+Epidemic+Plagues


Subject: African Studies; Public health; Public policy

Classification: 0293: African Studies; 0573: Public health; 0630: Public policy

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Health and environmental sciences Ebola Poverty reduction Sierra Leone Social research Sustainable development
Title: Emerging Infectious Diseases: Sierra Leone's 2014 Ebola as a Case Study of Modern-Day Epidemic Plagues

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Advisor: Hailu, Alem
Committee member: Cham, Mbye; David, Wilfred; Johnson, Krista

University/institution: Howard University

Department: African Studies

University location: United States -- District of Columbia

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 10160737

ProQuest document ID: 1842428728
Essays in the economics of long-term care utilization

Author: Hurdelbrink, Jonathan R.

Abstract: This research examines three factors – macroeconomic conditions, the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, and inter-vivos transfers – that influence both the availability of long-term care services and the use of these services. The first essay explores how changes in the macroeconomy, specifically the 2007-2009 “Great Recession,” affect the utilization of paid and unpaid long-term care services. It is theoretically unclear how long-term care use should be affected by such downturns, as an individual’s health status, wealth, insurance coverage and access to care are all likely to change during a significant downturn such as the “Great Recession.” Using data from the 1998-2012 waves of the Health and Retirement Study, a survey that follows Americans over the age of 50 as they begin to transition into retirement, we estimate the effects of changes in the unemployment rate at both the national and county levels on long-term care use. We find consistent evidence that overall care use declines significantly during downturns, with additional results suggesting that these results may be driven by reductions in individual wealth and improvements in individual health status. The second essay examines how the implementation of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, a policy that imposed stricter regulations about how individuals could “spend down” their assets to become Medicaid eligible, impacts both asset transfers and long-term care use among the elderly. Using data from the 1998-2010 waves of the Health and Retirement Study, I estimate the effects of this policy using a difference-in-difference framework. Overall, individuals seem to substitute from making inter-vivos transfers to holding assets in trusts in
response to the enactment of the Deficit Reduction Act. With regard to care use, individuals seem to substitute from in-home long-term care to more visits to both doctors and adult day care facilities following the DRA, an effect primarily driven by the wealthiest and youngest individuals. The third essay investigates the relationship between parent-to-child inter-vivos asset transfers and future informal care provision by that child. Using data from the 1998 – 2010 waves of the Health and Retirement Study, I am able to use the timing of the transfers and the care use to describe this relationship. The results suggest that the receipt of an inter-vivos transfer during the previous two years is strongly positively correlated with that child’s likelihood of providing care during the previous month. In addition, I confirm a previous finding in the literature that child’s gender, relationship to the parent and geographical proximity to the parent all significantly influence the child’s decision to provide care.

Links:
Abstract: Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection is the most common blood-borne infection in the United States (U.S.). The largest increases of incidence for HCV infection are reported in the Appalachian region. This study aimed to 1)
examine the prevalence and trends of HCV infection in the U.S. from 1999 to 2012; 2) investigate barriers to HCV infection treatment in Northeast Tennessee and the U.S.; and 3) study characteristics and risk factors for HIV-infection and HCV-infection in Northeast Tennessee. In the U.S., data were obtained from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 1999-2012 to study the prevalence of HCV infection and barriers to treatment. In Northeast Tennessee, hepatitis C and HIV/AIDS data were obtained from National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS) and enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS). Descriptive statistics and multiple logistic regression models were used for analysis. Odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) were reported. There was an estimated 3.8 million people having HCV antibody in the U.S. in 2012. No significant change was found in the prevalence of HCV infection during 1999 – 2012. The leading barrier to the treatment was cost issues in the U.S. (50.0%) and Northeast Tennessee (25.0%), respectively. HCV patients without symptoms in Northeast Tennessee were more likely to be untreated (OR: 3.08, 95% CI: 1.10-8.60) and patients without health insurance in the U.S. were more likely to be untreated than their counterparts (OR: 3.38, 95% CI: 1.14-10.05). The incidence of acute hepatitis C peaked in 2012-2013 in Northeast Tennessee, while the incidence of HIV/AIDS increased by 100% from 2013 to 2015. More injection drug users (IDUs) and less men who have sex with men (MSM) were observed in patients with HCV infection than in those with HIV infection (IDUs: 50.63% vs.16.38% p<.0001, MSM: 7.29% vs. 54.55%, p<.0001). The increasing
prevalence of injection drug use among HIV infected persons is a great concern for HCV infection in Northeast Tennessee.

Links:

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781369322606

University/institution: East Tennessee State University

Department: Biostatistics and Epidemiology

University location: United States -- Tennessee

Degree: Ph.D.

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Language: English

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Dissertation/thesis number: 10290010

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Document URL:

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Database: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

Document 8 of 15

Feeling subjects: Science and law in nineteenth-century America

Author: Yao, Christine


Abstract: Feeling Subjects: Science and Law in Nineteenth-Century America challenges cultural assumptions about feeling and politics articulated by Uncle Tom’s Cabin’s demand “to feel right” in opposition to the purportedly dispassionate disciplines of American science and law. By juxtaposing literature by African American and Asian American authors alongside works by white novelists of the American Renaissance and popular white women writers, this project analyzes literary portrayals of individual and disciplinary subject formation in relation to scientific and legal discourses in the culture of sentiment. The “Affectations” chapters argue that the practitioners of science and law use the language of sentimentality to reconfigure the limits of sympathy. I pair chapters on Herman Melville’s Benito Cereno and Martin Delany’s Blake on the role of blackness. In Melville, I trace how Captain Delano’s benevolent racism toward enslaved black subjects is achieved through the sentimental logic that undergirds race science and the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. In contrast, Delany, as the founder of Black Nationalism, imagines a new form of sympathetic kinship between African Americans and Native Americans in order to reclaim science and law as part of a liberatory system of feeling that can unite black, indigenous, and Asian subjects in rebellion. Conversely, the “Disaffections” chapters examine how gendered and racialized forms of unfeeling resist normative oppressions naturalized through feeling. I examine women doctors who manipulated the unfeeling professionalism of medicine in order to divert their emotional lives away from
heteronormative imperatives. Sarah Orne Jewett’s and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps’s novels dramatize this dynamic: the queerly frigid woman doctor clashes against her male antagonist/love interest, a lawyer who embodies the naturalized patriarchal order. My final chapter traces the trope of Oriental inscrutability in the Yellow Peril discourse articulated in race science and political speeches that led to the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882. In an examination of Sui Sin Far’s short stories, I argue that Oriental inscrutability is a tactic for Chinese women to evade the epistemological mastery of whiteness. The project intervenes in the antisocial turn in queer and affect theory by proposing that unfeeling can be a survival tactic for marginalized subjects.

Links:
p;rft.genre=dissertations+%26+theses&rft.atitle=&amp;rft.au=Yao%2C+Christine&amp;rft.aulast=Yao&amp;rft.aufirst=Christine&amp;rft.date=2016-01-01&amp;rft.volume=&amp;rft.issue=&amp;rft.spage=&amp;rft.isbn=9781369319965&amp;rft.btitle=Feeling+subjects%3A+Science+and+law+in+nineteenth-century+America&amp;rft.issn=&amp;rft_id=info:doi/
Subject: American literature; Ethnic studies; Gender studies

Classification: 0591: American literature; 0631: Ethnic studies; 0733: Gender studies

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics
Social sciences 19th century american literature Affect theory Critical race studies Gender and sexuality studies Legal humanities Medical humanities

Title: Feeling subjects: Science and law in nineteenth-century America

Number of pages: 237
Análisis estadístico de la actividad integral desarrollada por la Unidad de Grandes Quemados del Hospital La Fe de Valencia

Author: Quel Benedicto, Miguel B.


Abstract: Este trabajo centra su área de interés en la evaluación de los resultados y costes de la Unidad de Quemados del Hospital Universitario La Fe de Valencia entre 1969 y 2010, por medio de indicadores. (Abstract shortened by ProQuest.)

Links:

Subject: Public health; Epidemiology; Health care management
Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781369179439

Advisor: Sanchez, Jose L. Alfonso  Hernandez, Juan J. Chamorro

Committee member: Bueno Cavanillas, Aurora; Ortega Serrano, Joaquin; Saez Crespo, Jesus A.

University/institution: Universitat de València (Spain)

Department: Medicina Preventiva i Salut Pública

University location: Spain

Degree: Dr.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: Spanish
Turning 25: A Systematic Review on the Social Impact of the Americans with Disabilities Act

Author: Gould, Robert
Abstract: The Americans with Disability Act (ADA) is the central pillar of civil rights laws for people with disabilities in the United States. Its significance is far-reaching and extends well beyond the court system; it is also a symbol of a paradigmatic shift to operationalize disability rights into culture and practice. Despite its significant and broad reach, there are frequent debates about the ADA’s efficacy as a social policy due to disparate and fragmented sources of data, disagreements about indicators of change, and the lack of a systematic data collection mechanism to track the law’s social progress. This dissertation includes a systematic review of research on the ADA and an exploration of its impact on social change. It also includes the design and execution of a novel approach to systematic review that can be used as a framework for future analyses of policy research. The dissertation is comprised of three separate papers, each of which is used to develop a descriptive knowledge base of the current state of evidence about the ADA. Findings from over 25 years of research reveal evidence of static, but positive, endorsements of disability inclusion across society, which are not necessarily
interconnected with the embrace of disability rights principles such as the ADA’s goal of equal opportunity. Results are explained to provide suggestions for practice, and to identify trends to inform future research, discourse, and policy implementation.

Links:
Association of depression with anaerobic muscle strengthening activity, moderate intensity physical activity,
long term lipophilic statin usage, and selected comorbidity: NHANES (National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey) 1999-2012

Author: Cangin, Causenge

Publication info: The Ohio State University, ProQuest Dissertations Publishing, 2016. 10294714.


Abstract: Objectives: Cross sectional data of National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES 1999-2012) were analyzed to examine inverse associations between depression and exercise. Retrospective case-control study was used to quantify anaerobic "muscle strengthening activity" associated with depression severity, while controlling for aerobic activity. Anti-depressive benefits associated with "moderate intensity activity", and interactions with prolonged statin treatment were studied. Methods: Depression was assessed using a validated "Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ 9 )" survey with depression scores in (0–27) range. PHQ 9 ≥10 is a dichotomous indicator of depression. Gender-stratified logistic regression was used to estimate odds ratios (OR) of anaerobic "muscle strengthening activity" associated with
depression, while controlling aerobic activity. Multinomial logistic regression was used to estimate OR of "muscle strengthening activity" associated with these severity levels of depression: mild (5–9), dysthymia (10–14), moderate (15–19), major-depression (20–27), in comparison with reference (0–4). Models adjusted for aerobic activity energy expenditure, age, BMI, and medical conditions. Subgroups of adults diagnosed with or without osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, cancer (of breast, cervix, uterine, prostate, colon rectum, non-melanoma, melanoma, skin), cardiovascular disease (congestive heart failure, coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, stroke), or metabolic syndrome, were examined separately. Similar analyses were conducted for "moderate intensity activity" and depression. Time series logistic models computed OR of exercise and depression with increasing duration of lipophilic/hydrophilic statin treatment. Results: Among 3935 women and 3419 men participating in NHANES during 1999-2006, women had a higher prevalence of depression than men (8.8% versus 5.7%) and a lower prevalence of muscle strengthening activity (26% versus 41%). Muscle strengthening activity was inversely associated with depression (PHQ 9 >=10) in women under 50 (OR=0.58; 95% CI=0.41-0.82), all women (OR=0.59; 0.43-0.80), men under 50 (OR=0.79; 0.54-1.10), and all men (OR=0.66; 0.47-0.93), while adjusting for aerobic activity. In adults with arthritis, cancer, metabolic syndrome, or CVD, statistically significant inverse trends existed between muscle strengthening activity and depression severity with adjustment for aerobic exercise. Among 5843 women and 4617 men participating in NHANES
during 1999–2012, "moderate intensity activity" was inversely associated with depression (PHQ 9 >=10) in women under 50 (OR=0.62; 0.49–0.78), men under 50 (OR=0.54; 0.38–0.76), all women (OR=0.58; 0.49–0.68), and all men (OR=0.47; 0.37–0.58). Moderate intensity activity was inversely associated with depression severity in women (mild, dysthymia, moderate, major-depression: OR=0.80, 0.63, 0.51, 0.30, respectively) and in men (mild, dysthymia, merged moderate-major-depression: OR=0.71, 0.44, 0.43, respectively). Prolonged lipophilic statin treatment increased the OR of depression associated with exercise among women diagnosed with CVD (OR from 0.6 to 0.91; beyond ≥550 days), and among women without any CVD (from 0.69 to 0.89; beyond ≥800 days). However, prolonged hydrophilic statin did not impact the OR trend. Men had similar results. Conclusions: Anaerobic muscle strengthening activity was inversely and independently associated with depression among healthy US adults, and among those with CVD, cancer, metabolic syndrome or arthritis (NHANES 1999–2006). Severity of depression was also inversely related to a more general measure of exercise, "moderate intensity physical activity" (NHANES 1999–2012). Long term lipophilic statin treatment diminished the inverse association of exercise and depression.

Links:
Subject: Mental health; Medicine; Health sciences; Counseling Psychology; Health education; Epidemiology; Physiological psychology

Classification: 0347: Mental health; 0564: Medicine; 0566: Health sciences; 0603: Counseling Psychology; 0680: Health education; 0766: Epidemiology; 0989: Physiological psychology

Identifier / keyword: Psychology Health and environmental sciences Education Blood brain barrier permeability Depression Dysthymia Exercise Hydrophilic statin Lipophilic statin

Title: Association of depression with anaerobic muscle strengthening activity, moderate intensity physical activity, long term lipophilic statin usage, and selected comorbidity: NHANES (National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey) 1999-2012

Number of pages: 150

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016
School code: 0168

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Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781369371147

Advisor: Focht, Brian

Committee member: Binkley, Philip; Harris, Randall; Schwartzbaum, Judith

University/institution: The Ohio State University

Department: Kinesiology

University location: United States -- Ohio
A Disease Itself: The Transformation of Pain After 1945

Author: Beitler, Stephen


Abstract: A Disease Itself examines a fundamental shift in the understanding and clinical status of pain in the United States after 1945. Pain was transformed from a simple, rote, well understood, and largely treatable event into a clinical syndrome defined by variability, chronicity, and complexity. Pain became subjective, rooted in individual experience, beliefs, and circumstances as much as in organic illness and injury. An insurgent model of pain refashioned the primary clinical challenge as chronic pain, asserted dense interconnections among pain’s psychological and physical dimensions, and advocated multidisciplinary treatment. Together, these changes refashioned how people experienced pain, how clinicians treated it, legislative actions, and the fortunes of dozens of pharmaceutical
companies. They reflected as well substantial cultural shifts in ideas and practices of identity, selfhood, authority, and autonomy. A Disease Itself explores the history of how pain has been measured, managed, and organized professionally in order to track the origins and contours of this fundamental change. The dissertation begins with a historical review of the development of scientific, medical, and cultural understandings of pain from 1800 to 1945. It then examines the measurement, management, and professionalization of pain through three in-depth case studies. The first case study examines how a new model of pain was operationalized clinically in an assessment instrument, the McGill Pain Questionnaire (MPQ), published in 1975. The second explores how wider debates over risk and reward in treatment were reflected in enduring clinical ambiguities surrounding a highly successful pain reliever, Darvon, between its debut in 1957 and its removal from the market by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) beginning in 2010. The third case study depicts how a new pain paradigm was central to the launch of International Association for the Study of Pain (IASP) after 1973. A Disease Itself draws on an extensive array of research studies on the MPQ, government and industry documents on Darvon, and the published works of early leaders of the IASP in its portrayal of a fundamental shift in the understanding and clinical status of pain.

Links:
http://RT4RF9QN2Y.search.serialssolutions.com?ctx_ver=Z3
Advisor: Watkins, Elizabeth  Dolan, Brian

Committee member: Mehra, Akhil; Porter, Dorothy

University/institution: University of California, San Francisco

Department: History of Health Sciences

University location: United States -- California

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 10165377

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Document URL:

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Document 13 of 15

Medicine on the battlefield: The history of army medics in modern Japan

Author: Harari, Reut


Abstract: Both war and medicine alter the human body, but in two different ways; war uses violence to harm and kill, while medicine strives to save and maintain the body. Despite this essential disparity, the two fields have been intimately connected and mutually contributive since early in history. This connection reached new heights during the “Modern era,” as war expanded and became increasingly medicalized. The dissertation examines the corresponding processes of the “medicalization of war” and the “militarization of medicine,” through the role of military medics – layman soldiers, whom militaries enlisted and trained to serve as medical care providers. The dissertation argues that medics embodied these processes, spearheading the movement of medicine closer to the battlefield. Why did militaries decide to entrust inexperienced soldiers with medical duties, and how did their role change over time? The dissertation explores these questions, while focusing on the case of the Japanese Army from roughly 1868 to 1945. Its first part examines the origins of the role and its early manifestations from an institutional and transnational viewpoint. It reveals how the Japanese Army created a variety of medic roles based on an altered view of the soldier’s body, as an asset requiring maintenance and protection to ensure military victory. Medics consequently stood at the intersection between military and medical reforms. The second part of the dissertation focuses on the voice of former Japanese medics, who served during the 1930s and 1940s - in units and hospitals, in the front and the rear, in Japan and
overseas. It explores what it meant for these men to serve as at once soldiers and medical care providers. Their stories illustrate how the role changed, as the Japanese Army’s position changed – from military expansion, through imperial occupation, to defeat – and reveals the ethical dilemmas medics were forced to face as a result; in cases of war crimes, and when losing all ability to treat towards the end of the Pacific War. The role relied on a fragile balance between its two aspects – the “military” and “medical.” When the balance was broken, the role was lost.

Links:

Subject: History; Science history; Military history

Classification: 0332: History; 0578: History; 0585: Science history; 0722: Military history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Global history History of medicine History of war Japanese history Military medicine Pacific war

Title: Medicine on the battlefield: The history of army medics in modern Japan

Number of pages: 381

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

Author: Kohut, Michael Robert


Abstract: None available.

Links:
p;rft.genre=dissertations+%26+theses&amp;rft.jtitle=&amp;rft.atitle=&amp;rft.au=Kohut%2C+Michael+Robert&amp;rft.aufirst=Michael&amp;rft.aufirst=Michael&amp;rft.date=2016-
01-

Subject: Religion; Cultural anthropology; Science education

Classification: 0318: Religion; 0326: Cultural anthropology; 0714: Science education

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology Social sciences Education Anthropology of Christianity Creationism
Title: Making Evolutionists and Creationists: The Causes and Consequences of Evolution Education in Tennessee, 2009-2012

Number of pages: 245

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0242

Source: DAI-A 78/04(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

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Advisor: Ross, Norbert

University/institution: Vanderbilt University

University location: United States -- Tennessee

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 10295578

ProQuest document ID: 1845870671

Document URL:
Abstract: When George Du Maurier’s infamous mesmerist Svengali performs on his elastic penny whistle, the instrument produces a sound “more human almost than the human voice itself.” The suggestion that a voice could be
more, or conversely less, human calls attention to the precariousness of a category under threat in the nineteenth century. My project confronts the enigmatic nature of voices in transatlantic Gothic fiction in relation to definitions of the human, attending to figures that frustrate taxonomic classification in sonic as well as visual terms. Discussions of stethoscopic listening, physiognomy, vivisection, and mesmerism in Britain and the United States frame my chapters, underscoring a nineteenth-century preoccupation with embodiment foundational for both literary and medical knowledge. Through an analysis of bodies as soundscapes in the work of Edgar Allan Poe, Robert Louis Stevenson, and H.G. Wells, among others, my project discovers an attention to voice as a recalcitrant force that subverts scientific authority over bodies. Michel Foucault’s The Birth of the Clinic famously establishes the authoritative gaze as rendering bodies knowable, but I contend that the audible world remained a contested and occulted space that resisted classification. Sound was central to nineteenth-century investigations of the human. In the texts I examine, characters confront the sonic qualities of corporeal beings, which challenge them to listen in unconventional ways. Although the listening practices necessary to interpret these qualities are often disorienting, they enable characters to recognize networks of influence that reshape the conditions of embodiment, which had become what William A. Cohen describes as the “untranscendable horizon of the human.” These connections offer the possibility of meaningful interaction yet simultaneously endanger the listener. In the unsettled realm of Gothic fiction, sound is
framed as a force that can both empower and disempower bodies as it circulates within and between them. Establishing a new awareness of bodies as soundscapes in their own right, Sounding Bodies and Voices elucidates how Gothic works draw on nineteenth-century scientific practices to reimagine the contours of the human.

Links:

School code: 0058

Source: DAI-A 78/04(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781369343908

Advisor: Samuels, Shirley

Committee member: Cohn, Elisha; McEnaney, Tom; Shaw, Harry

University/institution: Cornell University

Department: English Language & Literature

University location: United States -- New York
1. A cross-cultural, historical analysis of political efforts in the USA and The Republic of Korea for people with disabilities' right to an equal education focused around the evolution of special education policy in the 1970's
A cross-cultural, historical analysis of political efforts in the USA and The Republic of Korea for people with disabilities' right to an equal education focused around the evolution of special education policy in the 1970's

Author: Kong, Eran

Publication info: University of Hawai'i at Manoa, ProQuest Dissertations Publishing, 2016. 10295895.


Abstract: This interdisciplinary dissertation draws on scholarship in the different fields of Educational Foundations, Special Education Policy and History, Comparative and International Education, and Korean History and Politics to discover the historical and cultural significance upon the passage of the first special education laws in the United States and South Korea in the 1970’s. Special education policy was initiated as influenced by cultural and historical events that impacted upon legal and political efforts to ensure an equal educational opportunity for children with disabilities in the two countries. Historical and cultural variables led to a unique approach to addressing the FAPE in each special education law. My dissertation thus intends to identify how the different
historical and cultural values influenced on the development of each special education policy and the FAPE languages in IDEA and APEH. Although my dissertation has limitations in that I have focused on the events and people who lived several decades ago, as such, have not directly suggested a new model for the current policy, my dissertation will broaden the field of special education policy and the exploring of historical and cultural significance in implementing policy in different countries.

Links:
Title: A cross-cultural, historical analysis of political efforts in the USA and The Republic of Korea for people with...
disabilities' right to an equal education focused around the evolution of special education policy in the 1970's

Number of pages: 223

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0085

Source: DAI-A 78/04(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781369390902

Advisor: Stodden, Robert

University/institution: University of Hawai'i at Manoa
Table of contents

1. Depictions of mental illness in Batman comic books

2. Rationality in ancient Stoic psychology
Depictions of mental illness in Batman comic books

Author: Hawley, Steven


Abstract: The public holds inaccurate, and largely negative, ideas about persons with mental illness. Inaccurate views of persons with mental illness can contribute to persons with mental illness being isolated socially, experiencing difficulty obtaining work, being treated unfairly in the community, and being less likely to seek treatment due to the negative stigma surrounding mental illness. Previous research has indicated a wide variety of types of media have depicted persons with mental illness as dangerous and likely to commit violent acts. The present research focused on a specific subset of media, comic books featuring the character of Batman. These books were chosen on the basis that characters in the books are often suggested to have a mental illness and the suggestion that a character’s mental illness significantly contributes to their violent and antisocial behaviors. The results suggest that characters in
Batman comic books are frequently identified as having a mental illness. Instances of identified characters were found to be violent, aggressive, cruel and unattractive. They were frequently shown to commit violent behaviors and in the few instances when treatment was shown, it was rated as unhelpful.

Links:
Source: DAI-B 78/04(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781369200409

Advisor: Wahl, Otto

Committee member: Banks, Jack; Cheng, Alice

University/institution: University of Hartford

Department: Professional Psychology

University location: United States -- Connecticut

Degree: Psy.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses
Rationality in ancient Stoic psychology
Abstract: My dissertation offers a new interpretation of the psychological theory of the ancient Stoic philosophers, in particular of their account of what it means to be rational. According to the interpretation proposed here, the Stoics conceive of rationality, in its most fundamental sense, as a capacity to receive certain kinds of information: more specifically, to be rational is to grasp information which has conceptual and language-like structure. In propounding this doctrine, the Stoics say more than the commonplace that it is possible to assign propositional content to the mental states of adult humans. Rather, they mean to advance a more ambitious claim regarding the features which set apart rational cognition from the kind of thinking engaged in by young children and non-human animals. According to the interpretation defended here -- reconstructed on the basis of the relatively few surviving Greek and Latin fragments which record ancient Stoic doctrine -- only rational minds correlate each sense-impression (phantasia) with a single sentential entity, or 'sayable' (lekton), which suffices to express all of what the impression sensorily represents. And since the
Stoics claim that all of our beliefs, intentions to act, and emotions are just acts of 'assent' (sunkatathesis) to the content of our sense-impressions, they can defensibly posit this correlative capacity as the fundamental feature of adult human psychology, governing all of its activities. My dissertation aims to present this account of rationality in detail and to explore how it illuminates further aspects of Stoic doctrine in the domains of ethics, action theory, and epistemology.

Links:

Subject: Philosophy; Classical Studies

Classification: 0422: Philosophy; 0434: Classical Studies

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology Social sciences Animals Concepts Impressions Knowledge Rationality Stoicism

Title: Rationality in ancient Stoic psychology

Number of pages: 282

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016
School code: 0181

Source: DAI-A 78/04(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781369218763

Advisor: Lorenz, Hendrik

Committee member: Cooper, John M.

University/institution: Princeton University

Department: Philosophy

University location: United States -- New Jersey

Degree: Ph.D.
Table of contents

1. Psychotropic Society: The medical and cultural history of drugs in France, 1840-1920

Psychotropic Society: The medical and cultural history of drugs in France, 1840-1920
Abstract: “Psychotropic Society” traces the numerous ways in which the everyday consumption of psychotropic substances in the nineteenth century blurred the lines between science and stimulation, calculated therapeutic practice and chemically induced self-discovery. It focuses on opium, morphine, ether, chloroform, cocaine, and hashish—all substances used both to control pain and to produce pleasure, at a time when the boundaries between medical and recreational drug use were ill defined and permeable. Doctors, pharmacists, and the state sought to mobilize these substances to relieve pain in the birthing room and the battlefield, to restore sanity in the asylum, and to shore up their own authority over the bodies of citizens. Determining proper dosages and discovering potential side effects of these drugs are crucial chapters in the history of therapeutic progress and medical ethics, which this dissertation explores. Yet these projects were intertwined
with doctors’ self-experimentation, bohemian recreational drug use, and popular fascination with the increasingly common figure of the addict. “Psychotropic Society” reveals the centrality of these varied and seemingly liminal uses of drugs to the emergence of modern French medicine and therapeutic regimens that shaped the ways in which citizens experienced the world at key moments in their lives. Drugs offered doctors and pharmacists powerful ways to legitimate their professions. It was not simply that they acted as gatekeepers to these powerful substances. Rather, medical professionals emphasized the danger and heroism of their experiments with drugs on their own bodies in the name of therapeutic progress. Psychotropic drugs were also at the center of a new claim by French citizens: the right to freedom from pain. Drugs’ widespread availability empowered patients to self-medicate, transcending the quotidian discomforts of modern life. Yet this freedom came at a high potential cost for a nation that saw itself as a collection of liberal subjects. Drugs cast into doubt the notion of the liberal self as autonomous, rational, and driven by free will. Instead, these substances revealed that self to be malleable, sometimes passive, and mediated through the body’s chemical needs and desires.

Links:
Subject: European history; Science history

Classification: 0335: European history; 0585: Science history
Advisor: Smith, Bonnie

University/institution: Rutgers The State University of New Jersey - New Brunswick

Department: Graduate School - New Brunswick

University location: United States -- New Jersey

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 10291789

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Table of contents
1. Medicine in Vienna in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries

Document 1 of 1

Medicine in Vienna in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries

Author: Crystal, Malcolm Lee


Abstract: This dissertation examines the various aspects of medicine in Vienna, Austria during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The discrete groups of medical personnel who practiced in the city ranged from learned physicians at court, to city doctors, surgeons, apothecaries,
midwives, and a variety of others. Each group had its own methods of employing and passing on the knowledge and skills that defined its professional existence. This dissertation explores how these different groups interacted, how they acquired their knowledge, and how they used it. The work demonstrates the ways in which both learned and unlearned medical practice and theory depended on the particular and often peculiar political, social, and religious relationships and forces at work in Vienna. The work emphasizes differences between a number of groups: between the physicians at court and those in the city; between the professors at the University of Vienna and the practitioners in the city; between the formal education of physicians and the apprenticeship learning of surgeons, apothecaries, and midwives; between Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish physicians. Exploration of questions of status, of the academic and scholarly interests of the physicians, as well as the various theoretical and practical responses to plague serve to fill out the picture of medical practice in early modern Vienna. Sources include the records of the medical faculty, financial records of the imperial court, wills and inventories of physicians, doctoral disputations, physician consultations, hospital records, mortuary records, correspondence, and acts of ennoblement. Extensive appendices include lists of physicians, midwives and surgeons in Vienna during this period; chronological lists of the magistri sanitatis (physicians of the municipal health bureaucracy); biographical information on the personal and court physicians (Hof- and Leibarzte); and a tabulation of the
imperial pay records (Hofzahlamtsbucher) during this period.

Links:

Subject: Science history; European history

Classification: 0585: Science history; 0335: European history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Austria

Title: Medicine in Vienna in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries

Number of pages: 453

Publication year: 1994

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Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

University/institution: University of Virginia

University location: United States -- Virginia

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 9425694

ProQuest document ID: 304138394

Table of contents


Document 1 of 2


Author: Nishida, Kathleen M.

Abstract: The leadership at St. Luke's International Hospital and its nurse training program were very vocal about being a state of the art medical facility that sought through its nurse training program to raise the quality of nursing education and practice in Japan. They very clearly sought to reproduce American styled nursing education at St. Luke's. To achieve this they brought nurses from the United States to teach and manage the nurse training program and brought Japanese nurses from Japan to the United States for post graduate studies and observation experiences. This study examines the tensions that exist at the intersections of a foreign Episcopal Church mission project, Rockefeller Foundation philanthropy, and the development of nursing in Japan. This study uses historical methodology and is a transnational study. A theory of Critical Transnational Feminism (CTF) is used to consider issues of race, class, and gender at St. Luke’s International Hospital and School of Nursing in Tokyo, Japan in the early twentieth century. The collaboration between Japanese nurses, physicians, and board members with American missionary nurses and doctors to lead and develop a world class medical center and school of nursing provides an opportunity to probe issues of power based on gender, race, and class. The CTF lens calls attention to the tendency of transnational history to often be Western-centric and has provided a framework to go deeper into an equitable representation of transnational
studies. This study has found that lay medical missionaries prioritized their professional goals over the Christianizing goals of the church. The study reveals that power in the transnational space was a shifting and contested quality. Although Japanese and American actors at St. Luke’s talked about cultural diplomacy the relationships that they had were still hierarchical across race, gender and professional boundaries. Nursing at St. Luke’s represented progressive professionalization movements for women for both Japanese and American nurses. Nurses who traveled had elite social opportunities because of the associations that they had in their international work. Finally, St. Luke’s was uniquely positioned to develop public health nursing in Japan and they had significant impact in that area.

Links:
the development of nursing in Japan, 1918-1941.

Subject: History; Nursing

Classification: 0332: History; 0569: Nursing

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Health and environmental sciences Diplomacy Gender studies Japan Missionaries Rockefeller Foundation Transnational
Title: St. Luke’s College of Nursing, Tokyo, Japan: The intersections of an Episcopal Church mission project, Rockefeller Foundation philanthropy, and the development of nursing in Japan, 1918-1941.

Number of pages: 243

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0175

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ISBN: 9781369340334

Advisor: D’Antonio, Patricia
Committee member: Azuma, Eiichiro; D'Antonio, Patricia; Wall, Barbra Mann

University/institution: University of Pennsylvania

Department: Nursing

University location: United States -- Pennsylvania

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 10191916

ProQuest document ID: 1840802768
The labor supply of female registered nurses: A comparative study using the 2008 National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses and the 2008 American Community Survey

Author: Zengin Farias Martinez, Sezin

Abstract: There has in the U.S. been a shortage of registered nurses (RNs) for decades. Thus, policy makers would like to know what factors might increase the labor supply from currently trained nurses. In an attempt to provide insights into such factors, the determinants of the labor supply for female RNs are examined using two large micro datasets: the 2008 National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses (NSSRN) and the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS). Each dataset includes over 30,000 RNs' and their demographic characteristics and work characteristics. One set of hypotheses addressed in the dissertation involves the factors that cause currently trained RNs to work and when they work, is it fulltime or part time. The estimation procedure for this part of the dissertation is a bivariate probit model. A second set of hypotheses addresses the question about the factors impacting whether or not a nurse works and if she does, how many hours she works. This portion of the dissertation relies on a standard maximum likelihood selection model. Key variables include the RN wage, other family income and the composition of the nurse's household. Area factors relating to characteristics of the market in which the nurse worked are also discussed in the context of their effectiveness as variables that might help predict the labor supply. The results indicate that the RN wage is not an important determinant of the labor force participation decision, both in the work no work and fulltime part time bivariate probit models as well as the maximum likelihood participation-hours model. However, in the fulltime part time portion of the bivariate probit estimates,
the RN wage was negatively related to working fulltime, as it also was in the hours equation. The estimation results are corrected for potential selection bias. Selection bias was shown to exist in the models. Labor supply models for female RNs have been estimated separately by marital status and also whether the nurse lived in a metropolitan statistical area or not. The empirical literature on RN labor supply is brought together and comparisons are made with other studies in the literature of the labor supply of females in the general population and nurses. The results with respect to the key variables such as the nurse wage, other family income, and the family composition of the nurse’s household are consistent with the nurse labor supply literature.

Links:
Title: The labor supply of female registered nurses: A comparative study using the 2008 National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses and the 2008 American Community Survey

Number of pages: 204

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Degree date: 2016

School code: 0060

Source: DAI-A 78/04(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781369351040

Advisor: Link, Charles R.
Committee member: Black, David E.; Condliffe, Simon; Falaris, Evangelos M.

University/institution: University of Delaware

Department: Department of Economics

University location: United States -- Delaware

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 10189840

ProQuest document ID: 1840889243