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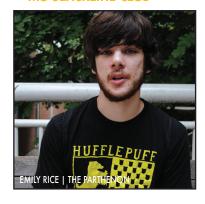


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"Sexuality is fluid and changing. It cannot be pinned down by a look or a voice or any other outward characteristic."

> HUMANS OF HUNTINGTON



TODAY'S WEATHER:

PROVIDED BY MARSHALL UNIVERSITY METEOROLOGY STUDENTS





FIRE PARADE IGNITES HUNTINGTON

By BRYAN BOZEMAN

THE PARTHENON

The Fire Prevention Parade on Fourth Avenue was buzzing Monday with activity. Many members of the community came out to enjoy the numerous participants in the procession.

The parade consisted of many community members of all ages and professions. Everyone from the mayor of Huntington to the Huntington High Marching Highlanders marched down Fourth Avenue to celebrate Fire Prevention Week.

Most of the Huntington Fire Department came out with its families and friends. They were all onboard the fire trucks together, throwing candy to the

kind of a celebration for them."

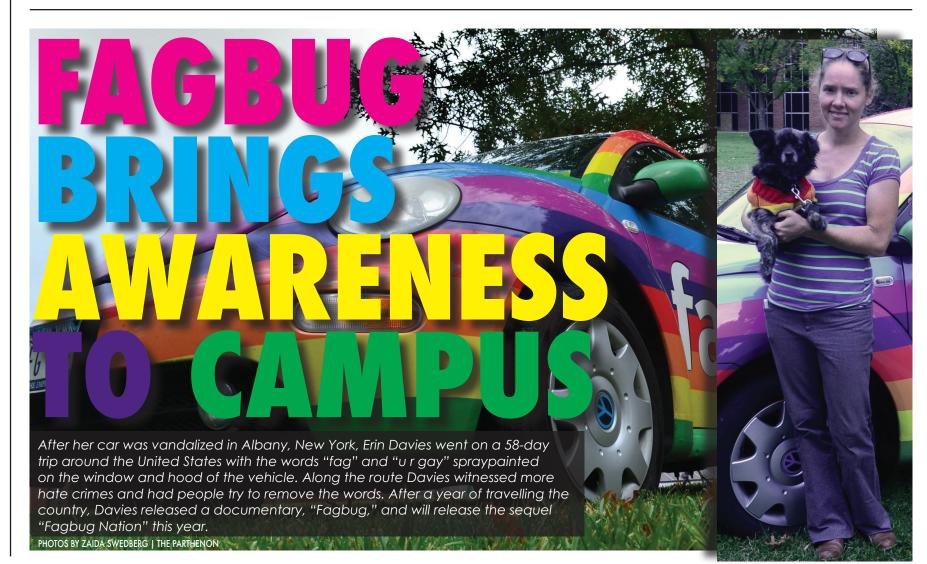
Most of the fire trucks were packed with children dressed up as fire fighters. Eastham said many of the kids, including his son, have been looking forward to the show for weeks.

"He has been excited about it since the week before last and was devastated when we didn't have it last week," Eastham said.

Many different organizations have been participating in the parade for years. Huntington High School has had its marching band in the parade for years now. Allen Harrison, a parent of one of the band members, Branhem Harrison, said his son and his friends were thrilled to play in the parade.







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THE PARTHENON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2014 MARSHALLPARTHENON.COM

MU Judicial Panel looking for student justices

By J'LEIGH LONG

THE PARTHENON

Marshall University Judicial Affairs is accepting applications from students to serve as justices on the Judicial Panel.

Lisa Martin, director of Ju-Panel was started when the Office of Student Conduct was created.

and balance system," Martin

said, "So, if the student feels like we aren't being fair to them, then there would be some impartial individuals that will be hearing the case and rendering the decision."

When looking for justices, Martin said Student Affairs dicial Affairs, said the Judicial looks for qualities of a wellrounded individual.

"It makes the campus safer because it gives an added sense of security when they know that individuals are looking out for the campus and the best interest of the university."

>Lisa Martin, director of judicial panel

"When looking for jus- is going to be fair, some- schedule is flexible, sometices," Martin said, "Student one that is going to listen to one who's mature and keeps "It is set up to have a check Affairs looks for people who the case before they make are energetic, someone that a decision, a person who's

confidentiality."

Martin said the panel is important

because it benefits both student and university affairs.

"I think the panel helps improves Marshall University because it lets students gives an added sense of security when they know that Judicial Panel. individuals are looking out for the campus and the best interest of the university."

Students who would like to serve on the Judicial Panel can fill out an application in the Student Affairs office.

Applicants must be a second get their point across to as semester freshman or above, many individuals that will have at least a 2.5 GPA and no listen," Martin said. "It makes judicial record. They also must the campus safer because it write a statement about why they want to be a justice on the

> J'Leigha Long can be contacted at long160@marshall. edu.

Dog of Dallas nurse with Ebola to be cared for

Officials say a year-old King Charles Spaniel has been taken from the Dallas apartment of an Ebola-infected nurse and will be cared for at an undisclosed location.

Nurse Nina Pham's apartment is being thoroughly cleaned after tests over the weekend confirmed she is infected.

Dallas County Judge Clay Jenkins said Monday evening that the dog would be cared for in "undisclosed location in a humane, caring way." City spokeswoman Sana Syed says the dog named Bentley will be comfortable and have toys to play with while he is monitored away from people.

There was an uproar in Spain after Madrid authorities euthanized a dog belonging to a nursing assistant sickened by the virus. Authorities were concerned the dog might be harboring the virus.

More on Ebola Page 5

Art and science combine in new Center for Wellness in the Arts

BY CECE ROSATA

THE PARTHENON

The College of Arts and Media and the College of Health Professions have teamed up to provide athletic trainers the ability to work with performing arts students.

Two young faculty members initiated this idea for what is now being called the Marshall University Center for Wellness in the Arts (CWA).

The CWA had its inauguration Monday in the Francis-Booth Experimental Theatre.

Henning Vauth, assistant professor of music in the College of Arts and Media, and theater professor Nicole Perrone, visited Ohio University last year and saw its program for art and training students. They were inspired by the program and wanted to bring it to Marshall.

"When we first envisioned CWA, we thought there would be three components: education, treatment and research," Vauth said. "Many performing arts students have developed a mentality that a certain amount of pain is part of the performer's process. We want to change the culture and educate students so they look at pain as a problem and treat it accordingly so they can enjoy long careers."

Dr. Mark Timmons, assistant professor of athletic training and a helping hand in the CWA program, said he was eager to find the right athletic trainer.

"We wanted to find an athletic trainer who had worked



LEXI BROWNING | THE PARTHENON

Henning Vauth, assistant professor of music at Marshall University, addresses an audience Monday in the Francis-Booth Experimental Theatre during the inauguration of the Marshall Center for Wellness in the Arts.

with musicians, dancers, actors—someone who could appreciate the type of treatment we are trying to provide for our performing arts students," Timmons said. "The most qualified candidate we chose had previous work experience with Disney and the Varsity Spirit Corporation."

Donald Van Horn, dean of College of Arts and Media, said he is proud of Vauth and Perrone for creating this program.

"We're taking some very positive and aggressive steps toward ensuring that our students have the opportunity to go to a place on campus where they can receive evaluation and suggestion to alleviate pain and injuries associated with the repetitive actions their work requires," Van Horn said. "Particularly in the performing arts."

Elliot Smithson, licensed athletic trainer and a graduate assistant in the College of Health Professions, was chobecause of his experience with a great disservice." Disney.

performers do the same type of intense movements for hours at a time and at the same intensity as many professional

athletes." Smithson said. "We need to start considering these performers as a part of the active population because sen to work with the students leaving them out is doing them

The Marshall Center for "My experience working at Wellness in the Arts is open Disney made me realize these from 4 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. Tuesday - Friday in Room 209 in Gullickson Hall.

> CeCe Rosata can be contacted at rosata@marshall.edu.

TAKE BACK THE NIGHT

Preparations begin for Take Back the Night, which raises awareness for sexual and domestic violence, hosted by the Marshall University Women's Center Tuesday.



Schedule

10 a.m. to 2 p.m. >Informative tables set up in the Memorial **Student Center** 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. >Local band The Disappearing Man and readings from the community of domestic and sexual violence and survival. >Following the readings, the Take Back the Night Rally marches across campus. >A candlelight vigil follows the march.

SPORTS

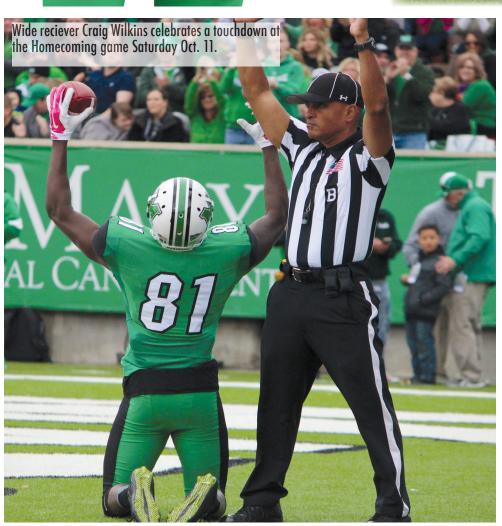
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The Herd thunders back into national rankings







COLUMN: Herd deserves its spot among nation's best

By SHANNON STOWERS

ASSISTANT SPORTS EDITOR

After the Thundering Herd football team wrapped up a 49-24 victory over Middle Tennessee State University Saturday, there was an eminent feeling around Joan C. Edwards Stadium that the Herd would be back in the top 25 rankings soon.

Quarterback Rakeem Cato spoke with confidence when asked about the team being undefeated and unranked. Cato said it was only a matter of time before the Herd received a top 25 spot.

"It will take care of itself," Cato said. "Sooner or later, it will come, and we have to be prepared for it." It turned out to be sooner rather than later. Less than 24 hours later, and 12 years since it last happened, the Herd was listed among the nation's best 25 teams.

The celebrations started Sunday when the USA Today Coaches' Poll was revealed. NCAA coaches ranked the Herd No. 24, eight points behind No. 23 Utah. Then came the Associated Press Poll and a No. 25 ranking for head coach Doc Holliday's team.

Detractors may say the Herd has an easy schedule and doesn't deserve its spot in the rankings, but the box scores only tell half the story.

The Herd isn't simply winning football games, it's winning football games emphatically. The average margin of victory is 30.7 points. Meanwhile, the Herd hasn't scored less than 42 points this season, and that season-low came in the team's first game at Miami (Ohio).

You can say what you want about the Herd's competition, but Holliday's team is doing what it's supposed to and shouldn't be penalized for showing up on Saturdays and winning big. The Herd can't help who it plays, only how it plays, and it's helped

itself to an average of 47.8 points per game, second only to Baylor University.

The year's team has proven it's different from past teams, too. Past Herd teams have struggled on the road. For instance, last season all four of the team's losses were away from home. This season, however, the Herd has been dialed in away from home, treating road games as business trips and the

results have spoken for themselves.

The Herd have three games away from home left this season, starting with its trip to Miami Saturday to face the Florida International University Panthers. Cato and company beat the Panthers 48-10 last season.

Heading into the second half of the season and the meat of its schedule, the Herd will face a slate of opponents with a combined record of 16-20. If the Herd wants to move up in the rankings, wins will simply not do against the toughest part of its schedule.

Holliday said the key for the team, though, is to keep that business trip approach and worry about the rankings later.

"The bottom line is we just have to keep playing hard, stay focused and take them one at a time," Holliday said. "At the end of the day, we'll look up and see where we are."

Herd fans should take Holliday's advice, too. Being back in the rankings is exciting, but enjoy these last six games, one at a time. When the Herd is in town, show up and cheer on the team, because they're doing something special. Then, at the end of the season, let's look up and see where the Herd

Shannon Stowers can be contacted at stowers44@marshall.edu.

The Parthenon, Marshall University's student newspaper, is published by students Monday through Friday during the regular semester and Thursday during the summer. The editorial staff is responsible for news and editorial content.

> CODI MOHR **EXECUTIVE EDITOR** mohr13@marshall.edu

TAYLOR STUCK MANAGING EDITOR stuck7@marshall.edu

JOCELYN GIBSON NEWS EDITOR gibson243@marshall.edu

JESSICA STARKEY SPORTS EDITOR starkey33@marshall.edu

MEGAN OSBORNE LIFE! EDITOR osborne115@marshall.edu

JESSICA ROSS ASSIGNMENT EDITOR jessica.ross@marshall.edu **GEOFFREY FOSTER COPY EDITOR** foster147@marshall.edu

ALEXANDRIA RAHAL LEXI BROWNING DIGITAL EDITOR rahal1@marshall.edu

PHOTO EDITOR browning 168@marshall.edu

SHANNON STOWERS ASSISTANT SPORTS EDITOR stowers44@marshall.edu

SANDY YORK FACULTY ADVISOR sandy.york@marshall.edu

CONTACT US: 109 Communications Bldg. | Marshall University | One John Marshall Drive Huntington, West Virginia 25755 | parthenon@marshall.edu | @MUParthenon

THE FIRST | The Constitution of the AMENDMENT | United States of America

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people to peaceably assemble; and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Column -

By JOCELYN GIBSON

NEWS EDITOR

The use of expletives has the innate ability to get everybody's panties into a bunch, but for what reason? Words are only "bad" because our society has deemed them so, and sometimes what you need to get your point across is the emphasis and expressiveness of an expletive term.

The social construct of "bad" words doesn't really do anything to decrease their use. Children are going to hear them eventually, and if they have been brought up to believe that these words are inherently bad, then the words will develop some rebellious appeal to these children.

In your home, you have the right to make rules about profanity and enforce them. However, the rest of the world is not responsible for censoring themselves to shelter your children too.

Whether we like it or not, curse words have become engrained in our society, and they aren't going anywhere anytime soon. So, as long as they are here to stay, we should take a moment to recognize that they are only "bad" because we say they

Many curse words have lesser counterparts (crap, dang it, screw vou) which mean essentially the same exact thing, they have basically the same effect and they are only lesser because our social constructs say it is so. The fact is that every word in the English language has its own weight and severity. The words we choose to use depend the situation we are in, who are our audience is and our comfort level. Words are not good or bad; they either express the situation or they don't. It is important to recognize that and accept the facts that words, even "bad" words, are sometimes a necessary form of expression.

So instead of teaching our children that some words are inherently "bad" we should teach them that all words have meaning, some of them are more harsh than others, some make people uncomfortable, but they all have a time and place.

Jocelyn Gibson can be contacted at gibson243@ marshall.edu.

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Editorial

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What exactly does gay look like? Wouldn't you all like to know.

Sexuality is fluid and changing. It cannot be pinned down by a look or a voice or any other outward characteristic. The sooner we accept this fact, the sooner we will be on our way towards true acceptance.

Lesbians don't have to be classified by "butch" or "femme." These classifications refer to one's outward appearance based on a scale of masculine to feminine, and the whole idea of classifying people in this way is sexist and dated. It tells you nothing about their role in society, their role in the bedroom or their role in life.

In the fashion world, androgyny is considered the ideal, but in the dating world, we constantly feel like everyone needs to wear his or her sexuality on his or her sleeve and should do so by molding his or her outward appearances on the spectrum of masculine to feminine.

The idea that a lesbian woman has to portray herself in any certain way is degrading,

also to straight women and society as a whole. If we force lesbian women to fit a mold of what it is to look like a lesbian, then straight women are limited in their looks as well.

Lesbian women classified as "femmes" by society find themselves constantly having to defend and prove their sexuality, as the default is straight and they seem to fit the mold of what a straight woman should look like.

The role of male entitlement in our society plays into this problem heavily and lesbian women are forced to defend themselves even more heavily from men's sexual advances. It becomes almost a challenge to some men who will attempt flattery (entitlement in disguise) by saying things such as "you're too pretty to be a lesbian" in a genuine attempt to change her mind about her sexual preferences.

Newsflash—any person (no

own sexual preferences, which have nothing to do with strangers hitting on him or her in a

Asking which partner is the man/woman in a homosexual relationship is inappropriate and completely misguided. For one thing, it is none of your business. For another, they probably consider themselves neither. They are just people in a relationship. You would never ask a heterosexual couple which one performs the stereotypical male or female roles in their relationship, and the fact is that it probably isn't always as fixed as society wants it to

Gay men are not exempt from classification either; in fact, they are commonly classified within the gay community itself by their body type and not just clothing or style choices.

Some classifications of gay men are "otters" (young, thin, has body hair), "bears" (large/ matter what mold he or she heavy/muscular, usually older,

not only to lesbian women but fits) is free to have his or her extremely hairy) and "twinks" (young, slender, no body or facial hair).

> Again, labels can be harmful, especially in the dating world. If gay men are limiting their partners to whichever classification generally attracts them, they could be missing out on some worthwhile partners to whom they may have a more lasting attraction.

We could all save ourselves a lot of time and embarrassment by not assuming people are gay or straight based entirely on appearances. Sexual orientation is not about appearances; it is about connections and attractions.

If you are attracted to someone physically and you like their personality, ask them on a date. If they aren't attracted to you personally or your gender as a whole, don't worry about it and move on. It isn't your job to convert them or label them, and the less we try to do so the better off we will

State Editorial

Let's Talk About Sex

By CARRIE-MEGHAN QUICK-

WISE PROGRAM (WV FREE)

We are surrounded by it. In movies, commercials, television shows, music, pop culture, magazines and stand-up routines. Sex is everywhere; yet, in America, talking about it still remains taboo. If only preparing children for sex and healthy relationships could be like learning how to drive a car: an important transition into adulthood that requires responsibility and trust.

In fact, many people believe that we shouldn't be talking about sex at all with young people. If we do, it will only encourage them to have sex. Unfortunately, that stance of "don't ask, don't tell" has contributed to the situation we face today: 2nd highest nation in the industrialized world for teen births with West Virginia as the 5th highest rate in the United States. In fact, the costs of teen childbearing in America totaled \$9.4 billion dollars in 2010! We also know that teenagers in West Virginia are sexually active and by the time they are seniors in high school, 2/3 of them will have had sexual intercourse. So

while everyone isn't doing it, everybody needs information about how to protect themselves against unintended pregnancies and STD's (in-

health. Let's Talk Month provides an opportunity for community agencies, businesses, religious institutions, schools, media, health pro-

"Teenagers in West Virginia are sexually active and by the time they are seniors in high school, 2/3 of them will have had sexual intercourse."

cluding HIV/AIDS).

With statistics like this, it's easy to see that we need to make a change and October is a great place to start at home with these two words: "Let's Talk". Let's Talk Month is a national public education campaign celebrated each October sponsored by Advocates for Youth, an organization that champions young people to make informed and responsible decisions about their reproductive and sexual viders and families to plan programs and activities that encourage family dialogue about sexuality and healthy relationships. Locally, WV FREE's WISE Initiative (Working to Institutionalize Sex Education) is working with partners from across the state to encourage this dialogue.

Research shows that good parent-child communication leads to better contraceptive use and lower sexual risk behaviors. Adolescents who selor (CLC).

feel open to discuss sexual health with their parents are more likely to delay sexual intercourse. Believe it or not, studies show that teens would rather talk at home than get information from the media, school, or even friends about sex. It's OK not to know all the answers! What you know is less important than how you respond. If you can convey the message that no subject is off limits at home, you'll be on the right track to setting your children up for success in adulthood!

Follow the link below to check out "Let's Talk Month" resources and start your own conversation! http://www. wvfree.org/lets-talk-aboutsex-and-relationships/

Interested in learning more about WISE in WV? Please visit the WISE Facebook or Twitter or become a member of WV FREE. Together we can create a brighter future for WV students and families!

Carrie-Meghan Quick-Blanco is the WISE Program Manager at WV FREE. She also works as a DONA certified birth doula and a certified lactation coun-

Get your voice Herd

Want the chance to give your fellow students valuable advice? Is there any topic you love to talk about, but you know your friends' eyes glaze over when you talk about it? Whether it's music, politics or Marshall University, The Parthenon is looking for regular

columnists for its opinions page.

Columns should be between 300-500 words, well-written and researched. Columns will be edited for grammar, libelous

statements, available space or factual errors.

This is your chance to let your voice be heard. For more information, contact managing editor Taylor Stuck at stuck7@marshall.edu.

Health officials urge hospitals to 'think Ebola'

By EMILY SCHMALL, and **NOMAAN MERCHANT**

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Federal health officials on Monday urged the nation's hospitals to "think Ebola" and launched a review of procedures for treating patients, while medical records showed that an infected Texas nurse repeatedly visited the room of a Liberian man as he was dying from the disease.

The World Health Organization called the outbreak "the most severe, acute health emergency seen in modern times."

Nurse Nina Pham was among about 70 staff members at Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital who were involved in Thomas Eric Duncan's care after he was hospitalized, according to the records. They drew his blood, put tubes down his throat and wiped up his diarrhea. They analyzed his urine and wiped saliva from his lips, even after he had lost consciousness.

The 26-year-old was in his room often from the day he was placed in intensive care until the day before he died last week.

Pham and other health care workers wore protective gear, including gowns, gloves, masks and face shields - and sometimes full-body suits - when caring for Duncan, but Pham became the first person to contract the disease within the United States.

Her family told Dallas television station WFAA on Monday that she was the health care worker with Ebola. A rector at her family's church, Hung Le, told The Associated Press that Pham's mother told him Pham has the virus.

The Texas Christian University nursing school graduate was monitoring her own temperature and went to the hospital Friday night when she discovered she had a low fever. She was in isolation and in stable condition, health officials said.

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By Monday evening, she had received a transfusion of plasma from a doctor who survived the virus, according to her pastor and the nonprofit medical mission group Samaritan's Purse.

Since she tested positive for the disease, public-health authorities have intensified their monitoring of other Dallas hospital workers who cared for Duncan.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Director Tom Frieden said he would not be surprised if another hospital worker who cared for Duncan becomes ill because Ebola patients become more contagious as the disease progresses.

Pham's name appears frequently throughout the hundreds of pages of records provided to The Associated Press by Duncan's family. They show she was in his room Oct. 7, the day before he died.

Her notes describe nurses going in and out of Duncan's room wearing protective gear to treat him and to mop the floor with bleach.

She also notes how she and other nurses were ensuring Duncan's "privacy and comfort," and providing "emotional support."

Frieden has said a breach of protocol led to the nurse's infection, but officials are not sure what went wrong. Pham has not been able to point to any specific

The CDC is now monitoring

all hospital workers who treated Duncan and planned to "double down" on training and outreach on how to safely treat Ebola patients, Frieden said. When asked how many health

care workers are being checked. Frieden said officials "don't have a number."

Health officials have relied on a "self-monitoring" system when it comes to U.S. health care workers who care for isolated Ebola patients. They expect workers to report any potential exposures to the virus and watch themselves for symptoms.

Besides the workers, health officials continue to track 48 people who were in contact with Duncan before he was admitted to the hospital and placed in isolation. They are monitoring one person the nurse was in contact with while she was in an infectious state.

None has exhibited symptoms, Frieden said.

The case involving Pham raised questions about assurances by American health officials that the disease will be contained and that any U.S. hospital should be able to treat it.

Dr. Anthony Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, told ABC's "Good Morning America" that federal health authorities should consider requiring that Ebola patients be sent only to highly specialized "containment" hospitals.

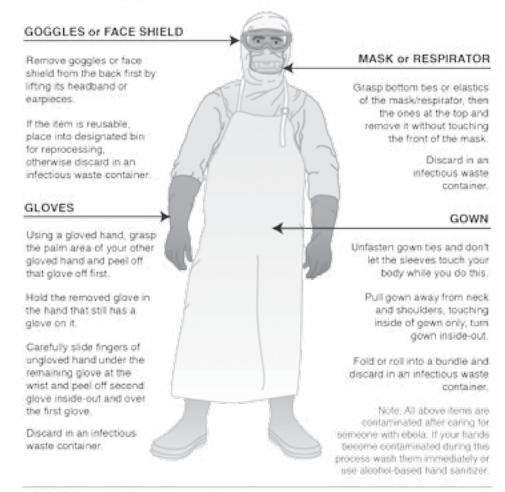
Duncan, who arrived in the U.S. from Liberia Sept. 20, first sought medical care for fever and abdominal pain Sept. 25. He told a nurse he had traveled from Africa, but he was sent home. He returned Sept. 28 and was placed in isolation because of suspected

Among the things the CDC will investigate is how the workers took off protective gear, because removing it incorrectly can lead to contamination. Investigators will also look at dialysis and intubation — the insertion of a breathing tube in a patient's airway. Both procedures have the potential to spread the virus.

Fauci told CNN that the CDC is examining procedures like dialysis to see if they "heighten greatly" the risk of health care workers contracting Ebola. He

Ebola safety: how to remove protective gear

There are a variety of ways to remove contaminated protective gear safely without inadvertently contaminating yourself in the process. Below one example of the CDC guidelines



SOURCE: Geniers for Bisease Control and Prevention

EBOLA PROTECTIVE GEAR 101314; Graphic shows how to carefully remove protective gear used to treat ebola patients; 3c x 6 inches, with AP-Ebola and all related stories, PH, PH, ETA 5 p in

Editor's Note: It is mandatory to include all sources that accompany this graphic when repurposing or editing it for publication

suggested that in cases where the patient has deteriorated to the point where he or she cannot be saved, such high-risk proce-

dures should not be done.

Every emergency room needs to be prepared to take action because no one can control where an Ebola patient might show up, said Dr. Dennis Maki, an infectious-disease specialist at the University of Wisconsin-Madison fection control.

However, only large hospitals such as those affiliated with major universities truly have the equipment and manpower to deal with Ebola correctly, Maki

Officials said there was a dog in the nurse's apartment that has been removed to an undisclosed location for monitoring

and former head of hospital in- and care. They do not believe the pet shows any signs of Ebola. A dog belonging to an infected Spanish nurse was euthanized, drawing thousands of complaints.

> Ebola has killed more than 4,000 people, mostly in the West African countries of Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea, according to WHO figures published last week.

About 70 hospital staffers cared for Ebola patient

By MARTHA MENDOZA

AP NATIONAL WRITER

They drew his blood, put tubes down his throat and wiped up his diarrhea. They analyzed his urine and wiped saliva from his lips, even after he had lost consciousness.

About 70 staff members at Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital were involved in the care of Thomas Eric Duncan after he was hospitalized, including a nurse now being treated for the same Ebola virus that killed the Liberian man who was visiting Dallas, according to medical records his family provided to The Associated Press.

The size of the medical team reflects the hospital's intense effort to save Duncan's life, but it also suggests that many other people could have been exposed to the virus during Duncan's time in an isolation

On Monday, the director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention said the infection of the nurse means the agency must broaden the pool of people getting close monitoring. Authorities have said they do not know how the nurse was infected, but they suspect some kind of breach in the hospital's protocol.

The medical records given to the AP offer clues, both to what happened and who was involved, but the hospital said the CDC does not have them.

A CDC spokeswoman said the agency reviewed the medical records with Duncan's care team and concluded that the documents were not helpful in identifying those who interacted directly with the patient.

"This is not something we can afford to experiment with. We need to get this right," said Ruth McDermott-Levy, who directs the Center for Global and Public Health in Villanova University's College of Nursing.

Until now, the CDC has been who might have had contact with Duncan after he fell ill with an infection but before he was put in isolation. The number included 10 people known to have contact and 38 who may have had contact, including people he was staying with and health care professionals who attended to him during an emergency room visit from which he was sent home. None

The CDC has not yet established a firm number of health care workers who had contact with Duncan.

"If this one individual was infected — and we don't know how — within the isolation unit, then it is possible that other individuals could have been infected as well," said Dr. Tom Frieden, director of the CDC. "We do not today have a number of such exposed people or potentially exposed health care workers. It's a relatively large number, we think in the end."

Caregivers who began treating Duncan after he tested positive for Ebola were following a "self-monitoring regimen" in which they were instructed to take their temperatures regularly and report any symptoms. But they were not considered at high risk.

Typically, the nurses, doctors and technicians caring for a

contagious patient in isolation would be treating other people as well and going home to their families after decontaminating themselves. The hospital has refused to answer questions about their specific duties.

The 1,400-plus pages of actively monitoring 48 people medical records show that nurses, doctors and other hospital employees wore face shields, double gowns, protective footwear and even hazmat suits to avoid touching any of Duncan's bodily fluids. Ebola spreads through direct contact with those fluids, usually blood, feces and vomit. The virus has also been detected in urine, semen and breast milk, and it may be in saliva and tears.

CDC officials said there were chinks in that protection at Texas Presbyterian, but they have not identified them and are investigating.

"Patient had large, extremely watery diarrhea," a nurse wrote in a report filed the day Duncan tested positive.

Another nurse noted that Duncan's urine was "darker in color with noted blood streaks."

It was unclear from the records released to the AP how many of the approximately 70 individuals involved in Duncan's care had direct contact with his body or fluids.

Dr. Aileen Marty, a World Health Organization doctor who recently returned to Florida International University after a month fighting Ebola in Nigeria, said no amount of protection is going to help if hospital workers do not put on and take off their protective layers carefully.

"The first thing in caring for

someone with Ebola is to do everything in your power to never become a victim." she

And tracking all contacts, even within the medical setting, is complicated.

Generally, the first step in locating care providers for isolated infected patients is a personnel log on the door, "that should have everyone going in and out, signing in and out," said Dr. Lisa Esolen, Geisinger Health System's Medical Director of Health Services and Infection Prevention and Control. Medical records indicate

the Dallas hospital had a log. On the day before Duncan died, records indicate that at least nine caregivers entered and exited the room.

A spokesman for Texas Health Resources, the hospital's parent company, said the CDC probably has a log from the room door that would list everyone who got close to Duncan.

Dr. Christopher Ohl, who heads Wake Forest Baptist Medical Center's infectiousdisease department and has worked with the CDC in the past, said the expanding monitoring "is an abundance of caution that's probably beyond what needs to be done" because medical caregivers will notice if they're getting a fever, and they're not contagious until that point.

"You start to know when you get those body aches and headaches, most people know that," he said. "It's not like you're surprised by it. Most people can figure out what to do when that happens."



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page designed and edited by MEGAN OSBORNE | osborne115@marshall.edu



