

2013

Schedule

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|---------------|--------------|
| 19:00 - 20:00 | Arrival |
| 20:00 - 21:00 | Registration |
| 21:00 - 22:00 | Networking |
| 22:00 - 23:00 | Dinner |
| 23:00 - 01:00 | Party |

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 08:00 - 09:00 | Breakfast |
| 09:00 - 10:00 | Registration |
| 10:00 - 11:00 | Networking |
| 11:00 - 12:00 | Breakfast |
| 12:00 - 13:00 | Registration |
| 13:00 - 14:00 | Networking |
| 14:00 - 15:00 | Breakfast |
| 15:00 - 16:00 | Registration |
| 16:00 - 17:00 | Networking |
| 17:00 - 18:00 | Breakfast |
| 18:00 - 19:00 | Registration |
| 19:00 - 20:00 | Networking |
| 20:00 - 21:00 | Breakfast |
| 21:00 - 22:00 | Registration |
| 22:00 - 23:00 | Networking |
| 23:00 - 01:00 | Party |

ARTIST COLLEGE



EXPERIMENTAL THEATRE

Class Time: 11:00 AM - 12:00 PM

Classroom: 101

Instructor: Mr. J. K. Smith

Prerequisites: None

Course Description: This course is designed to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the principles and practices of experimental theatre. Students will explore various theatrical techniques, including improvisation, physical theatre, and site-specific performance. The course will also cover the history and theory of experimental theatre, as well as the role of the director and the audience in this form of performance.

Learning Objectives: Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Analyze and critique experimental theatre performances.

2. Develop and execute original experimental theatre projects.

3. Collaborate effectively with other students in a theatrical ensemble.

4. Apply theoretical concepts to practical performance situations.

5. Evaluate the impact of experimental theatre on contemporary culture.

6. Demonstrate a deep understanding of the role of the audience in experimental theatre.

7. Create a cohesive and engaging experimental theatre production.

8. Reflect on the personal and professional growth gained through the course.

9. Apply the skills and knowledge gained in this course to other areas of study and life.

10. Contribute to the field of experimental theatre through research and practice.

11. Develop a strong sense of community and collaboration with fellow students.

12. Gain a deep appreciation for the art and science of experimental theatre.

13. Explore the boundaries of what is possible in theatrical performance.

14. Challenge traditional notions of theatre and performance.

15. Discover the power of experimental theatre to transform lives and communities.

16. Develop a strong sense of social responsibility and civic engagement.

17. Gain a deep understanding of the role of the artist in society.

18. Explore the intersection of art and social justice.

19. Develop a strong sense of self-awareness and personal growth.

20. Gain a deep understanding of the power of art to change the world.

21. Explore the role of the artist as a social commentator.

22. Develop a strong sense of empathy and compassion for others.

23. Gain a deep understanding of the power of art to heal and transform.

24. Explore the role of the artist as a community organizer.

25. Develop a strong sense of purpose and meaning in life.

26. Gain a deep understanding of the power of art to inspire and motivate.

27. Explore the role of the artist as a social activist.

28. Develop a strong sense of hope and optimism for the future.

29. Gain a deep understanding of the power of art to create a better world.

30. Explore the role of the artist as a visionary.



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...the results of the study. The study was conducted in a community-based setting, and the results were compared to those of a control group. The study found that the intervention was effective in reducing the risk of HIV infection, and that the intervention was also effective in increasing the use of condoms. The study was limited by the fact that it was a short-term study, and that the intervention was only available in one community. The study was also limited by the fact that the intervention was only available to a small number of people. The study was also limited by the fact that the intervention was only available to a small number of people. The study was also limited by the fact that the intervention was only available to a small number of people.

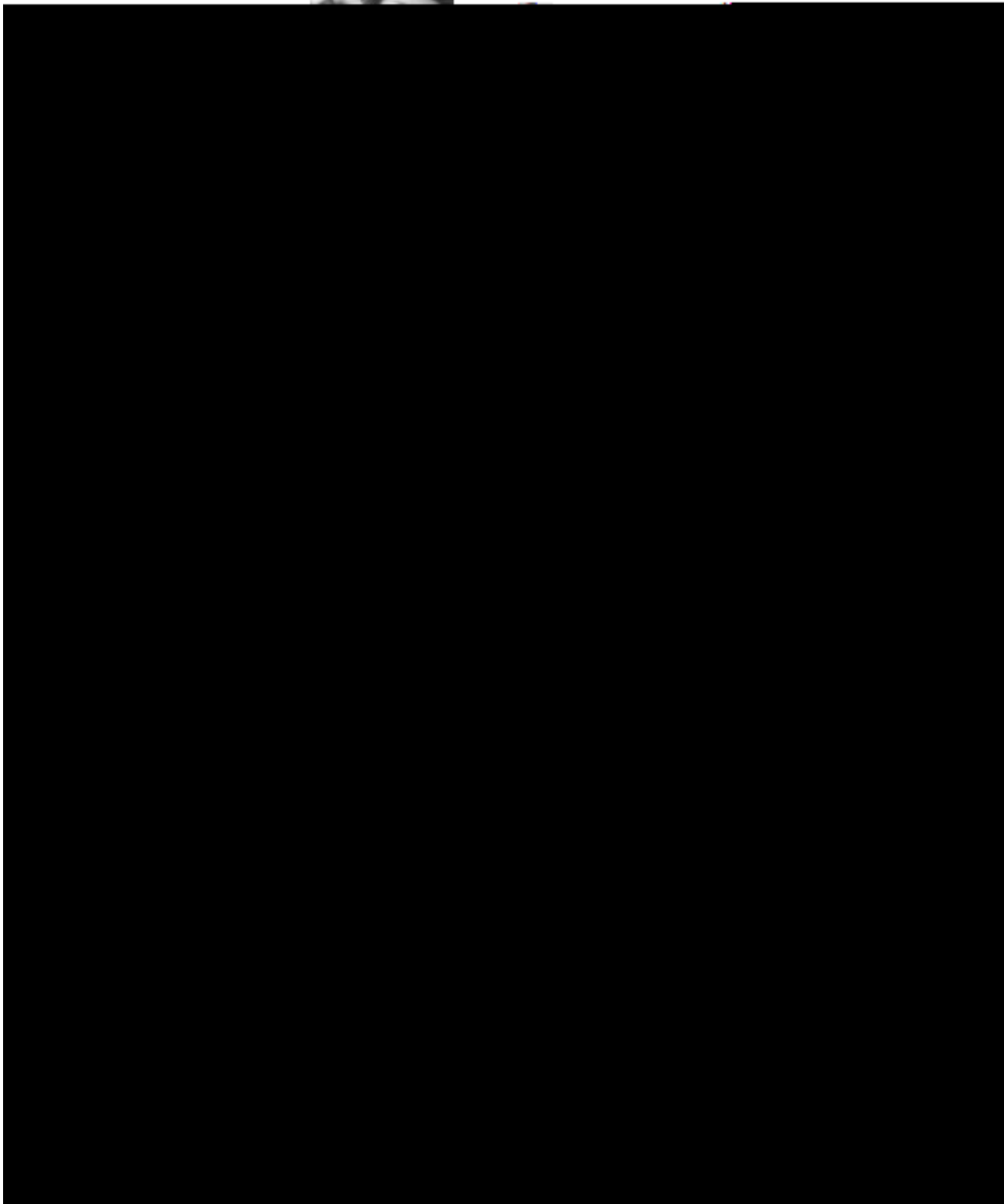
Authors: Palmer BF; Budewa JJ

Project Mentor: Joseph Budewa, MD

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Local principles dooms

1. **Practical Biostatistics (Bohm)**
2. **Biostatistics**
3. **Uses a hypothesis driven research project to guide with the student in a digitalized**

- Basic epidemiologic and statist
- Scientific writing and presenta
- Ethics of research

S Journal of the American Medical Association Journal of the American Medical Association, 340(2):e95263-2017

2017. www.jama.com. doi:10.1001/jama.2017.13533. Copyright 2017 by American Medical Association. All rights reserved. This article published in JAMA is the property of American Medical Association. No part of this article may be reproduced without prior written permission of American Medical Association. For more information, contact the American Medical Association, 535 N Dearborn St, Chicago, IL 60610, USA. Telephone: 312.462.5200. Fax: 312.462.5170. Email: publicaffairs@ama-assn.org

Boehm, Luca A Systematic Review of Health Disparities

Am J Epidemiol. 2017 Jun 1;187(6):424-437. doi: 10.1093/aje/kwx047. PMID: 28378404.

(Doi:10.1093/aje/kwx047)

code: Usmv_1961662017_01; Associated with Reduced Survival in Ovarian Cancer

Bohm L, Pavesio J, Kim H, et al. *Biometrics*. 2017 Jun 1;73(2):543-552. doi:10.1111/biometrics.12844. Epub 2017 Jun 1. PMID: 28556095.

Abstract: This study aims to investigate the association between health disparities and survival in ovarian cancer. We conducted a systematic review of the literature to identify studies that have examined the relationship between socioeconomic status, race, and ethnicity, and survival outcomes in ovarian cancer. The search was conducted in Medline, Embase, and Scopus databases. Studies were included if they were published in English, peer-reviewed, and focused on the topic of health disparities and survival in ovarian cancer. The results of the review show that there is a consistent association between lower socioeconomic status, race, and ethnicity, and reduced survival in ovarian cancer. The magnitude of the association varies by study, but the overall trend is clear. These findings suggest that health disparities are a significant barrier to optimal outcomes in ovarian cancer, and efforts to address these disparities are crucial for improving patient survival.

Abstract | Health Disparities

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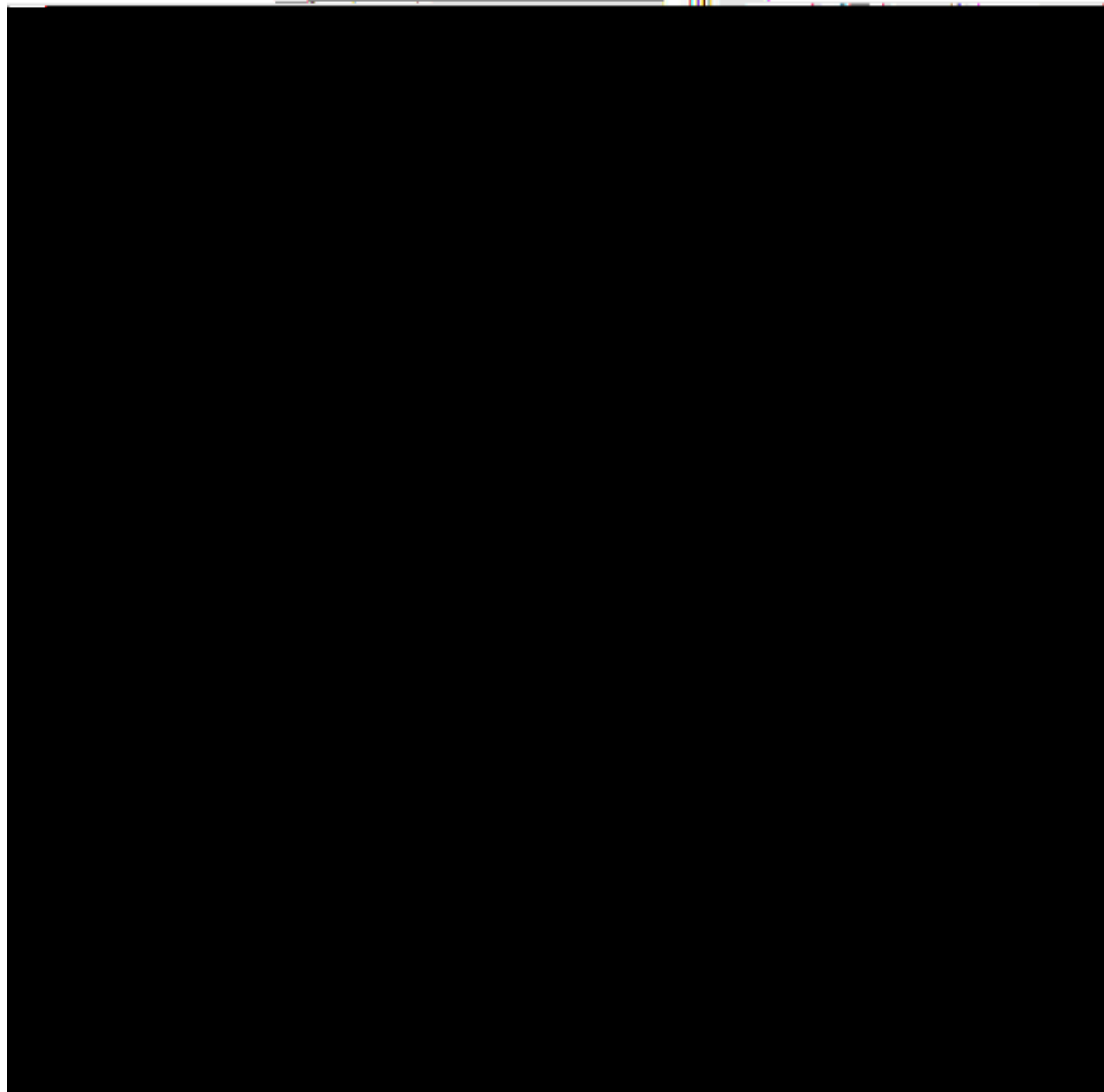


Physician Documentation of Central Line Reason for Use

Author: Schwerin A, Cooper M

DOI: 10.1093/cdm/baa018

Abstract: Objective: To determine the extent to which central line insertion is documented in the medical record with a specific reason for use. Design: Retrospective chart review. Setting: A large tertiary care hospital. Participants: All patients who had a central line inserted between January 1, 2010, and December 31, 2010. Measurements and Main Results: The study found that 100% of central line insertions were documented with a reason for use. The most common reason for use was "to administer medications" (45.3%), followed by "to administer fluids" (38.1%), "to monitor central venous pressure" (10.1%), "to administer blood products" (4.1%), and "to administer contrast" (2.4%).



Special thanks to the

COMMUNITY

The Guest House

Grace Hmong Alliance Church

Greater Milwaukee Trafficking

Milwaukee Health Department

Milwaukee Sisters Network

Milwaukee Women's Center

