

# DOWNLOAD PDF THRASYMACHUS AND MANAGED CARE : HOW NOT TO THINK ABOUT THE CRAFT OF MEDICINE ALEX JOHN LONDON

## Chapter 1 : Moritz College of Law - Alumni (Class Notes)

*Thrasymachus and Managed Care: How Not to Think About the Craft of Medicine* Bonnie; Arras, John D.; and London, Alex John *How Not to Think About the Craft of*.

Obesity[ edit ] Obesity is a major risk factor for a wide variety of conditions including cardiovascular diseases, hypertension, certain cancers, and type 2 diabetes. In order to prevent obesity, it is recommended that individuals adhere to a consistent exercise regimen as well as a nutritious and balanced diet. The medical system in our society is geared toward curing acute symptoms of disease after the fact that they have brought us into the emergency room. An ongoing epidemic within American culture is the prevalence of obesity. Eating healthier and routinely exercising plays a huge role in reducing an individual's risk for type 2 diabetes. Ninety to 95 percent of people with diabetes have type 2 diabetes. Diabetes is the main cause of kidney failure, limb amputation, and new-onset blindness in American adults. STIs can be asymptomatic, or cause a range of symptoms. Preventive measures include the use of condoms [36] dental dams , latex gloves , and education on how to use them; testing partners before having unprotected sex; receiving regular STI screenings, to both receive treatment and prevent spreading STIs to partners; and, specifically for HIV, regularly taking prophylactic antiretroviral drugs, such as Truvada. Post-exposure prophylaxis , started within 72 hours optimally less than 1 hour after exposure to high-risk fluids, can also protect against HIV transmission. Thrombosis prophylaxis Thrombosis is a serious circulatory disease affecting thousands, usually older persons undergoing surgical procedures, women taking oral contraceptives and travelers. Consequences of thrombosis can be heart attacks and strokes. Cancer[ edit ] In recent years, cancer has become a global problem. Low and middle income countries share a majority of the cancer burden largely due to exposure to carcinogens resulting from industrialization and globalization. Primary prevention of cancer can also prevent other diseases, both communicable and non-communicable, that share common risk factors with cancer. Other carcinogens include asbestos and radioactive materials. Individual, community, and statewide interventions can prevent or cease tobacco use. The Mayo Clinic, Johns Hopkins, and Memorial Sloan-Kettering hospitals conducted annual x-ray screenings and sputum cytology tests and found that lung cancer was detected at higher rates, earlier stages, and had more favorable treatment outcomes, which supports widespread investment in such programs. Tax revenue goes toward tobacco education and control programs and has led to a decline of tobacco use in the state. China is responsible for about one-third of the global consumption and production of tobacco products. This program was therefore effective in secondary but not primary prevention and shows that school-based programs have the potential to reduce tobacco use. Furthermore, childhood prevention can lead to the development of healthy habits that continue to prevent cancer for a lifetime. However, many adolescents purposely used sunscreen with a low sun protection factor SPF in order to get a tan. Cervical cytology screening aims to detect abnormal lesions in the cervix so that women can undergo treatment prior to the development of cancer. Finland and Iceland have developed effective organized programs with routine monitoring and have managed to significantly reduce cervical cancer mortality while using fewer resources than unorganized, opportunistic programs such as those in the United States or Canada. However, these efforts have not resulted in a significant change in cervical cancer incidence or mortality in these nations. This is likely due to low quality, inefficient testing. Brazil, Peru, India, and several high-risk nations in sub-Saharan Africa which lack organized screening programs, have a high incidence of cervical cancer. Other methods of screening for polyps and cancers include fecal occult blood testing. Lifestyle changes that may reduce the risk of colorectal cancer include increasing consumption of whole grains, fruits and vegetables, and reducing consumption of red meat see Colorectal cancer. Health disparities and barriers to accessing care[ edit ] Access to healthcare and preventive health services is unequal, as is the quality of care received. The same trends are seen when comparing all racial minorities black, Hispanic, Asian to white patients, and low-income people to high-income people. Minorities were less likely than whites to possess

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health insurance, as were individuals who completed less education. These disparities made it more difficult for the disadvantaged groups to have regular access to a primary care provider, receive immunizations, or receive other types of medical care. Often, there are decades of gaps in life expectancy between developing and developed countries. For example, Japan has an average life expectancy that is 36 years greater than that in Malawi. In Nigeria and Myanmar, there are fewer than 4 physicians per , people while Norway and Switzerland have a ratio that is ten-fold higher. There is little question that positive lifestyle choices provide an investment in health throughout life. Americans spend over three trillion a year on health care but have a higher rate of infant mortality , shorter life expectancies , and a higher rate of diabetes than other high-income nations because of negative lifestyle choices. In a study by Sudano and Baker, even intermittent loss of coverage has negative effects on healthy choices. Because chronic illnesses predominate as a cause of death in the US and pathways for treating chronic illnesses are complex and multifaceted, prevention is a best practice approach to chronic disease when possible. In many cases, prevention requires mapping complex pathways [67] to determine the ideal point for intervention. In addition to efficacy, prevention is considered a cost-saving measure. This makes prevention efforts difficult to fund—particularly in strained financial contexts. Prevention potentially creates other costs as well, due to extending the lifespan and thereby increasing opportunities for illness. In order to establish reliable economics of prevention [68] for illnesses that are complicated in origin, knowing how best to assess prevention efforts, i. Effectiveness[ edit ] Overview There is no general consensus as to whether or not preventive healthcare measures are cost-effective, but they increase the quality of life dramatically. There are varying views on what constitutes a "good investment. Others argue in favor of "good value" or conferring significant health benefits even if the measures do not save money [7] [69] Furthermore, preventive health services are often described as one entity though they comprise a myriad of different services, each of which can individually lead to net costs, savings, or neither. Greater differentiation of these services is necessary to fully understand both the financial and health effects. A s study showed that preventing heart attacks by treating hypertension early on with drugs actually did not save money in the long run. The money saved by evading treatment from heart attack and stroke only amounted to about a quarter of the cost of the drugs. Many argue that preventive measures only cost less than future treatment when the proportion of the population that would become ill in the absence of prevention is fairly large. They argue that while many treatments of existing diseases involve use of advanced equipment and technology, in some cases, this is a more efficient use of resources than attempts to prevent the disease. The effects of these interventions on BMI have been studied, and the cost-effectiveness analysis CEA has led to a better understanding of projected cost reductions and improved health outcomes. Some challenges with evaluating the effectiveness of child obesity interventions include: The economic consequences of childhood obesity are both short and long term. In the short term, obesity impairs cognitive achievement and academic performance. Some believe this is secondary to negative effects on mood or energy, but others suggest there may be physiological factors involved. In the long term, obese children tend to become obese adults with associated increased risk for a chronic condition such as diabetes or hypertension. In the CHOICES, it was noted that translating the effects of these interventions may in fact differ among communities throughout the nation. In addition it was suggested that limited outcomes are studied and these interventions may have an additional effect that is not fully appreciated. Modeling outcomes in such interventions in children over the long term is challenging because advances in medicine and medical technology are unpredictable. The projections from cost-effective analysis may need to be reassessed more frequently. While some economists argue that preventive care is valuable and potentially cost saving, others believe it is an inefficient waste of resources. Recent models show that these simple interventions can have significant impacts. The need for and interest in preventive care is driven by the imperative to reduce health care costs while improving quality of care and the patient experience. Preventive care can lead to improved health outcomes and cost savings potential. Preventive care can be a good investment as supported by the evidence base and can drive population health management objectives. For example, preventive care that may not save money may still

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provide health benefits. Thus, there is a need to compare interventions relative to impact on health and cost. The Health Capital Theory underpins the importance of preventive care across the lifecycle and provides a framework for understanding the variances in health and health care that are experienced. It treats health as a stock that provides direct utility. Health depreciates with age and the aging process can be countered through health investments. The theory further supports that individuals demand good health, that the demand for health investment is a derived demand i. Demand for preventive care can alter the prevalence rate of a given disease and further reduce or even reverse any further growth of prevalence. Economics for Policy Action

There are a number of organizations and policy actions that are relevant when discussing the economics of preventive care services. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC , the ACA makes preventive care affordable and accessible through mandatory coverage of preventive services without a deductible, copayment, coinsurance, or other cost sharing. Preventive Services Task Force USPSTF , a panel of national experts in prevention and evidence-based medicine, works to improve health of Americans by making evidence-based recommendations about clinical preventive services. Each year, the organization delivers a report to Congress that identifies critical evidence gaps in research and recommends priority areas for further review. These PQC's have contributed to improvements such as reduction in deliveries before 39 weeks, reductions in healthcare associated blood stream infections, and improvements in the utilization of antenatal corticosteroids. The Center for Connected Health Policy The National Telehealth Policy Resource Center has produced multiple reports and policy briefs on the topic of Telehealth and Telemedicine and how they contribute to preventive services. Reimbursement has remained a significant barrier to adoption due to variances in payer and state level reimbursement policies and guidelines through government and commercial payers. Americans use preventive services at about half the recommended rate and cost-sharing, such as deductibles, co-insurance, or copayments, also reduce the likelihood that preventive services will be used. The Affordable Care Act also banned the limited coverage imposed by health insurances and insurance companies were to include coverage for preventive health care services. Not only has the U. Preventive Services Task Force provided graded preventive health services that are appropriate for coverage they have also provided many recommendations to clinicians and insurers to promote better preventive care to ultimately provide better quality of care and lower the burden of costs. Section of the Affordable Care Act, specifies that all private Marketplace and all employer-sponsored private plans except those grandfathered in are required to cover preventive care services that are ranked A or B by the US Preventive Services Task Force free of charge to patients. Inputs into the model such as, discounting rate and time horizon can have significant effects of the results. One controversial subject is use of year time frame to assess cost effectiveness of diabetes preventive services by the Congressional Budget Office. A bipartisan report published in May , recognizes that the potential of the preventive care to improve patients health at individual and population levels while decreasing the healthcare expenditure. Sub-analysis performed on all deaths in the United States in the year revealed that almost half were attributed to preventable behaviors including tobacco, poor diet, physical inactivity and alcohol consumption. From an economic standpoint, childhood vaccines demonstrate a very high return on investment. Indirect costs related to poor health behaviors and associated chronic disease costs U. Preventive health behaviors such as healthful diet, regular exercise, access to and use of well-care, avoiding tobacco, and limiting alcohol can be viewed as health inputs that result in both a healthier workforce and substantial cost savings. A QALY takes into account length and quality of life, and is used to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of medical and preventive interventions. Classically, one year of perfect health is defined as 1 QALY and a year with any degree of less than perfect health is assigned a value between 0 and 1 QALY. Cost-saving and cost-effective benefits of preventive care measures are well established. Alcohol and tobacco screening were found to be cost-saving in some reviews and cost-effective in others.

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## Chapter 2 : Library Resource Finder: Table of Contents for: Bioethics : ancient themes in contempora

*Author(s): London, Alex John Title(s): Thrasymachus and managed care: how not to think about the craft of medicine/ Alex John London. In: Bioethics: ancient themes in contemporary issues Country of Publication: United States Publisher: Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, c*

Bioethics Courses Page 9 From the Director Gene Therapy on Trial By Jeffrey Kahn, PhD, MPH The recent death of Jesse Gelsinger has served as a wake- Gene therapy and other kinds of cutting up call for researchers, research institutions, government edge research are attempting to cure Calendar of Events regulators, and the public about how research is carried disease in a new way. They attempt to Page 10 out in the United States. Gelsinger was an 18 year-old create true and permanent cures for man from Arizona, with a genetic disorder that prevented illness and disease by focusing on the root Recent Faculty his body from properly metabolizing ammonia. This has allowed treatment for Page 11 Pennsylvania that was attempting to use gene therapy diseases whose symptoms may only turn up in the Jeffrey Kahn to correct the disorder. But rather than curing him, the future, or may create chronic problems but not Center Publications technique apparently caused his death. The chain of necessarily cause deathâ€”such as some forms of arthritis. And so we need to ask what levels Therapyâ€”call into question not only the safety of the of risky research are acceptable for the gains of potential techniques of gene therapy, but the conditions and cures for maladies that may not harm us anytime soon. Gender Identities and the Genetics of Alcoholism1 By Carolyn McLeod, PhD An important ethical concern about genetics research One implication of this research is that genetics plays is how it will change the way that we think about a lesser role in female alcoholism than in male alcoholism. For instance, argued for a new type of alcoholism in women: Although similar in some ways to Type II of alcoholism. The claim seems to create more How would it change the way that others perceive me, is not that women who have the new type of alcoholism stigma than it knowing that I might be genetically predisposed to drink have the personality traits associated with Type II. Research into the genetic origins of alcoholism confronts us with those questions, as many alcoholics are all too aware. Surprisingly, it also raises issues about the identities of alcoholics that concern their gender. According to recent studies, people dependent on alcohol tend to display the extremes of traditional gender characteristics: The research implies that they are identifiable not only in terms of excessive alcohol consumption but also in terms of harmful gender traits. Findings about gender differences in the personality traits of alcoholics are mostly found in genetic studies that posit two different types of alcoholism see, eg, Cloninger et al ; for a review of the relevant studies, see Cloninger et al The claim is that the personality type and the alcoholism type are both genetic, and might even have similar genetic origins see Heath et al , , If the personality traits were mediated by social factors only, one might be less inclined to believe that the different types of alcoholism are genetic. One might question, for example, whether social influences that make many men emotionally detached also make them prone to alcoholism. However, by claiming that the gender traits are genetic, the researchers subject themselves to serious suspicion from people with feminist concerns. From a feminist perspective, there is good reason to question that genetically speaking, women who are alcoholics are more likely than their male counterparts to be neurotic and emotional, whereas male alcoholics are more likely to be aggressive and promiscuous. Another behavioral trait that has been linked removes. Thus, the studies help to dispel at least one gender alcoholism. We might find out a woman is an alcoholic myth: McLeod also has research interests in the ethics research fellowships with the Center for Bioethics and of addiction treatment and research, and ethical with the Social Sciences and Humanities Research issues in international treatment and research. Last August, she defended her PhD Her postdoctoral work is on addictions, the ethics in philosophy from Dalhousie University in Halifax, of genetic research into their origins, and our moral Nova Scotia. In it, she argues that patient self-trust is an important condition for autonomous decision-making, under review. Concerning the ethical debates on global issues in research and treatment, she is interested in how theories of social justice should Carolyn McLeod inform them,

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and has been invited to speak on that topic at the International Congress of the World Federation of Hemophilia this summer in Montreal. McLeod has had extensive teaching experience in Postdoctoral Fellow oppression in reproductive medical contexts. Relational Autonomy, Self-trust, Trusted Others. The Moral Authority of Medicine review. Genes, Women, and Equality review. Feminist Approaches to Bioethics Newsletter, forthcoming. MacKenzie C, Stoljar N eds. Oxford University Press, Canadian Bioethics Society Newsletter 3 2 , May Hastings Center Report, forthcoming. In essence, development Bloom D, Canning D, Clinical research that targets the specific needs of developing world populations in an achievable, real world clinical context can itself be an important tool for fostering social and economic progress. At the same are its ramifications for the conduct of international time, however, we must recognize the very real risks of research? Within the United States, for instance, the rate exploitation and implement safeguards that will prevent of vertical HIV transmissionâ€” transmission of the disease conditions of poverty and deprivation from being treated, from pregnant women to their newborn childrenâ€”has whether by design or merely in effect, as a laboratory for been dramatically reduced by the implementation of a the conduct of research that will ultimately only benefit regimen of AZT zidovudine known as the protocol. This would include trials that are designed heaviest burdens of HIV infection. As a result, in to answer questions that are specific to the clinical alone nearly , new pediatric HIV infections context of that population. Hard won gains in infant survival rates of the last the intervention of second choice. This means that where 20 years are being eroded on that continent and vertical significant improvements in public and individual health HIV transmission remains a significant source of new can be made by addressing social deprivations directly, HIV infections in the developing world. It also means that before clinical The significant difference in the rate of vertical HIV transmission in developing nations of east and southern Africa in comparison with industrialized countries such as the United States is less a feature of some mysterious difference in the disease process than a factor of the vast social and economic disparities that separate these populations. If the only ethically permissible means of addressing the plight of developing world populations is by working to eliminate the baseline social and research is conducted in the developing world we need to ensure that the research in question represents an effective means of addressing substantive health care needs of the population in question. It is not enough to design trials to answer questions that are relevant to the host community. It must also be the case that answering these questions is itself a part of a coordinated effort to address meaningful health care priorities of that population. The Hastings Center Report It would also be ironic if the existence of complicated and expensive interventions within wealthy, technologically developed nations with well established health care De Cock K, et al. The Health and Wealth of Nations. For instance, the book interests in ancient and contemporary ethics. There he studied ancient philosophy, ethical theory, and bioethics, and began to focus his research on the way that ancient approaches to ethics and moral psychology can illuminate contemporary problems in applied ethics. Since he has been an officer for the Society for Bioethics and Classical Philosophy. The immediate focus of Dr. London is currently working on a paper that takes a closer look at the role of equipoise in the relationship to reason, and the implications of this relationship for theoretical and practical approaches to applied ethics. Additional topics include ethical issues in managed care and the place of applied ethics in liberal democracy. While at the Center, Dr. London was an instructor in the ethics portion of Clinical Medicine I for firstyear medical students and he is currently teaching a graduate seminar on the ethics of research on human subjects in the Department of Philosophy and the School of Public Health. He and Tracy Ellinwood will be married in June. Alex London, PhD is a evaluation of international human subjects research. Postdoctoral Fellow at the Center for Selected Publications: Consensus, Ethics and Politics in London A. In Lauritzen P ed. Cloning and the Breast Cancer: Future of Human Embryo Research. Ethical Issues in Modern University Press, forthcoming. Ethical Considerations Publishing Company, Anesthesia and Neurosurgery, London A. Thrasymachus and Managed Care: How The Review of Metaphysics, forthcoming. Not to Think About the Craft of Medicine. In Polansky London A. Ancient Themes in Ethics. Kennedy Institute of Ethics Journal, forthcoming. The Ambiguity and the Exigency: Journal of Medicine and

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Philosophy, forthcoming. Hobbes on the Value of the Moral Virtues. *Social Theory and Practice* Spring ;24 1: Even when information is adequate, studies advocates, and federal bureaucrats. Each has a somewhat show that subjects tend to over estimate the potential different stake in the outcome of all the attention being benefits of research while at the same time paid to the medical research process, but whatever the. A key concern of regulators is what looks like a widespread and alarming failure to report harmful side effects to subjects in gene therapy trials at Penn and elsewhere. While such reporting is a required part of federal oversight of research, there are grumblings from inside the beltway that current policies may not be enough. The question then is whether we need greater adherence to existing rules, additional new tighter regulation and oversight, or both. Following existing rules would certainly be a good start. Two student scholarships bioethics faculty will interact with experts who bring new for people pursuing careers in bioethics will be made and diverse perspectives to the course. This two-and-a- available by a grant from the Medtronic Foundation. It will examine the ways in which these issues differ for adolescents, the elderly, and those in the middle of their lives. It will also emphasize the ways in which different sociopolitical, ethnic, and economic factors, as well as technological innovations, influence our views on issues of sexuality and reproduction. Both hotels are within walking distance of the campusâ€” Maureen Reed, MD, Medical Director, HealthPartners, The Radisson is located one block from the course who will address how decisions about reimbursement location and the Days Inn is located approximately are made in managed care settings. The course is cosponsored by the Program in Phone , e-mail: That is a variation on the title of Peele S, DeGrandpre dangerous. *Archives of General Psychiatry* ;38 8: The subject of gender and alcoholism has received little attention from feminist bioethicists, but not for a lack Type I and Type II Alcoholism: Etiologic Heterogeneity in Alcoholism. *Genetic Epidemiology* ;4 6: Gender Differences in the greater feminist input in that area is substantial, I think, Genetic Contribution to Alcoholism Risk and to Alcohol especially given the expanding authority of genetic Consumption Patterns.



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districts and educational institutions across Ohio. Peter and Melanie live in Avon, Ohio, and also have a 4-year-old son, Jackson. Melanie was recently promoted to senior corporate attorney at Nordson Corporation in Westlake, Ohio. Peter is at Taft, Stettinuis in Cleveland. December, Christopher B. He focuses his practice in patent, products liability, and antitrust, among other areas of commercial litigation. December, Jason A. He currently serves as majority leader of the Nevada State Legislature, where he has served as a senator for District 11 since Stitt also practices in employment and business disputes, including claims for breach of contract, misappropriation of trade secrets, fraud and breach of fiduciary du January, Adria M. In her role she reviews and opines on high level real estate transactions for the USCG, assists field and district staff judge advocates on real property transactions, and engages with federal, state, and nonprofit stakeholders. She is the first African-American woman to hold this position. She has also been named to the Ohio Super Lawyers list. Prior to joining the U. December, Amie L. Ryker joins big sister, Rilee Grace. December, Aaron D. Ford concentrates his practice on commercial litigation and alternative dispute resolution. November, Adria M. Tippins-Owens is an attorney advisor with the U. Hawkins must run in November to retain the seat for the remainder of the term, which ends Jan. The Environmental Court has wide jurisdiction over local laws related to building, housing, air pollution, sanitation, zoning, and safety codes in addition to hearing general matters also administered by the municipal court. Hawkins and his wife, Amy, have three children. George School of Law. Moore is an attorney advisor with the U. May, Adria M. Tippins-Owens is an attorney advisor for the U. He specializes in real estate and construction litigation. March, Robert J. February, John P. February, Jason D. He provides strategic counsel with regard to opinions, due diligence, complex international prosecution, complex reissue prosecution, ex parte and inter partes reexamination, and patent office litigation i. He began his career in intellectual property in , serving as a patent searcher and then patent examiner before attending law school. He applies more than 20 years of patent experience to craft creative solutions for the companies he represents. January, Dominic P. Hall concentrates his practice in the areas of commercial and civil litigation, with a particular emphasis in coal, oil, and gas law and toxic tort law. January, Aaron D. November, David J. He and his wife, Maureen, have two children, and Lindner serves on the board of the Northern Ohio Hemophilia Foundation. Koch is a partner in the commercial and bankruptcy practice group in the Akron office of Brouse McDowell. July, Adria M. She focuses her practice on commercial law and business reorganizations, and she helps businesses grow through mergers, acquisitions, divestitures, and other transactions. April, Suzana K. She also serves as a volunteer English tutor for those who speak other languages. February, Suzana K. June, Kevin T. January, Rebecca R. January, Adria M. She will represent employees in employment claims and litigation. Koch focuses her practice on commercial law and business reorganizations, helping businesses grow through mergers, acquisitions, divestitures and other transactions. July, John W.

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## Chapter 4 : Thrasymachus and Managed Care: How Not to Think About the Craft of Medicine

*Thrasymachus and Managed Care: How Not to Think About the Craft of Medicine* more by Alex J London 7  
*Thrasymachus and Managed Care: How Not to Think about the Craft of Medicine* Alex John London Surely, then, no doctor, insofar as he is a doctor, seeks or orders what is advantageous to himself, but what is advantageous to his patient.

A new outer lobby and box office is under construction. Workmen are unloading plasterboard and lumber from a delivery truck and setting it up inside. Barabas has been at the theater since 8 a. Rehearsal began at 10 and will continue until 4: The workmen will arrive soon after and work until midnight, she says. The cast is running through the "Resume" scene. Kendal Ridgeway, 34, of New York City, is approaching the patient-musicians and reading their resumes as they "play" their instruments to tape music: Gigi Jhong, 26, of New York City, concert mistress. Kurt Elftmann, 33, of New York City, violist. Jim Donovan, 41, of Holmdel, cellist. Marian Akana, of Tinton Falls, flutist. Rozie Bacchi, 25, of New York City, clarinetist. Composer Merek Royce Press, 34, of New York City, starts and stops the tape and watches closely how the actors finger their instruments. They run the scene over, and over and over as Press and Barabas work on the fine details. Janice Goldman, the head of the sanitarium, confront a non-speaking patient who is the composer. Barabas moves down from the seating platform, sits down on the stage and works with the actress to make it "right. It was to be their last show together. One thing or another kept them from committing to it -- until last August, when it all came together at the New Jersey Repertory Company in Long Branch. He died April 8 in New York at age 78 from surgery following acute appendicitis. When news of his death reached members of the NJ Rep, they were deeply saddened. Hunter and Emmett has also done several staged readings for the troupe, which specializes in new work. Both were scheduled to return over the winter, but illness forced Emmett to cancel, she said. And Norman finds in Billy the kind of loving relationship he never found with his own daughter. Brumel said he was apprehensive about a scene in which his character yells at Norman. In the play Norman takes a walk, becomes disoriented and returns to the house in a panic afraid he is losing control. But mostly what Brumel and Barabas remember was Emmett regaling them with stories. For Brumel, it was hearing about all the stars for which Emmett had written. For Barabas, it was the time she and husband Gabor spent socializing with the acting couple. Hunter, she said, is a gourmet who wrote a cookbook and she and Emmett loved to eat. The Result leaves both with more to learn. In the course of one evening, the two men discuss life, women, predestination, money, coffee, and life. We are sure that Mikie knows exactly what to do. The results however are nothing short of hysterical and disastrous with bitingly difficult realizations for both men. This is an outstanding evening of theater. Mori has written a story with a poetic vernacular that rings so true it almost sounds improvised. The acting is superb. Jerry Marino as Earl and Aaron Vieira as Mikie are a team of performers so intertwined in their craft that each complements the other, strengthens the other and carries the other to funny, unsettling and wonderfully touching moments while creating a friendship that is not soon forgotten. The mere fact that these two men have found so many readings for the word "yeah" in itself is astounding. They are truly amazing to watch. The Moment these gentlemen create when Mikie reads a note from his date written on a Snickers wrapper is rife with varied emotional levels from both actors. Billy Stone and Dominic A. Gregoria provide a correctly sleazy presence as the other customers. At the helm of this production, director Stewart Fisher has led this cast beautifully, never missing a beat in pacing. Fisher has embraced and clearly presented the nuances of these characters, making them funny and pathetic while preserving their dignity. Andy Hall has created a set that winningly leaves no detail untended to. Electrical junction boxes run along the walls above viewing booths with functioning red occupancy lights. The shop has a black and used to be white tile floor, racks of videos, magazines even copies of "Oui" and "Amateur Babes", dildoes, paperbacks and pinups. Outside the mottled and scratched windows of the shop there is a perfectly pre-Disney Times Square assemblage. It pays to arrive early just to take it all in. The fact that such a tender

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tale is told in such a sleazy environment serves to heighten the beauty of the production. Listen, too, how craftily Merek Royce Press has created an introductory sound design that brings you from period music to a grating, scratching audio depiction of New York City.

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## Chapter 5 : Kentucky Health News: July

*Bioethics: ancient themes in contemporary issues. E. Annas --Thrasymachus and managed care: how not to think about the craft of medicine / Alex John London.*

That may seem high, but the national rate is even higher: They are not being connected to resources that can help them through the rough parts of their life. The survey primarily assesses alcohol, tobacco and other drug use, but also looks at suicide and other high risk behaviors. The survey found that Beyond thinking about suicide, how many 10th graders made a plan about how they might kill themselves? The rate in seven of the 14 regions was higher than in Incentives for Prevention Survey map click on it for a larger version The statewide suicide-attempt rate of 8. The highest rates were in three Western Kentucky regions: Why do teens consider or try suicide? Counties not shown had surpluses of such professionals in The federal government estimates that as of December , Kentucky had only 56 percent of the providers it needed. That means many Kentuckians have to wait three to six months to see a mental-health-care provider, Cerel said, adding such a wait is a long time in the life of a teen who is sad or depressed "about one quarter of the school year. Everything moves on past her," Cerel said. Clark said the state requires all middle- and high- school students receive some type of suicide-prevention information by Sept. But the implementation of these programs vary from school to school, she said. She said 60 schools have already signed up to participate. The Sources of Strength website says it is an evidence-based program that builds resiliency to suicidal thoughts, and touches on related issues such as substance abuse and violence through peer-led messaging campaigns that focus on "hope, help and strength. Evidence does show that peer-led programming done correctly " meaning that the kids are not just a seat at the table, but they are truly given the power to do what they need to do and are equipped to do it in the right manner " really can make a difference. We are excited about where this can go. What can parents do? Cerel said parents should not hesitate to tell a child they are concerned about them if they think their child is contemplating suicide, and offer to get them help. So simply storing your gun and your ammunition separately could make a big difference in those numbers. Experts say these are warning signs of suicide: Another resource is the Crisis Text Line: Text HOME to This article has been updated to reflect that storing firearms separately from ammunition is not required by Kentucky state law.

## Chapter 6 : Dallas News: Breaking News for DFW, Texas, World

*Staff View for: Bioethics: ancient themes in contempora. Thrasymachus and managed care: how not to think about the craft of medicine / Alex John London.*

## Chapter 7 : New Jersey Repertory Company - Year-Round Professional Theater on the Jersey Shore

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*" Thrasymachus and managed care: How not to think about the craft of medicine ". In Bioethics: Ancient themes in contemporary issues, Edited by: Polansky, R. and Kuczewski, M. - Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.*

## Chapter 9 : How Not to Think About "Managed Care"

*Thrasymachus and managed care: how not to think about the craft of medicine / Alex John London Potentiality and*

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*persons: an Aristotelian perspective / Christopher Megone -- 9. Can communitarianism end the shrill and interminable public debates?*