

# AANAPISI & LSAMP Spring Semester Research Experience

## Program Handbook



University of Nevada, Las Vegas  
Center for Academic Enrichment & Outreach

4505 S. Maryland Parkway  
Box 452006  
Las Vegas, NV 89154-2006

**Campus Location:** SSC-A 301

UNLV

## Spring Semester Research Experience (SSRE)

### Program Overview

Administered through UNLV’s Center for Academic Enrichment and Outreach (CAEO), the AANAPISI and LSAMP Spring Semester Research Experience (SSRE) offers eligible undergraduates in CAEO’s AANAPISI, AANAPISI STEM, and LSAMP projects the opportunity to conduct research under the guidance of a faculty mentor. The SSRE program, lasting the duration of the entire Spring semester, provides students with a series of training activities and assignments designed to help students gain insight into research at UNLV. By participating in undergraduate research, students are exposed to the process of scholarly inquiry and develop a host of skills related to critical thinking, academic writing, and presenting research.

### Program Guidelines

1. There are no set hourly requirements for student-faculty research—each academic discipline lends itself to unique research hours. Hourly commitments are established through student-faculty agreements. However, if a SSRE student has concerns about the hours he or she is asked to commit to research work, the student should discuss the matter with Dr. Matthew Della Sala, CAEO’s Assistant Director for Undergraduate Research.
2. Each SSRE student will receive a stipend of \$2,000 to support research activities during the Spring semester. Disbursement of the stipend occurs through a series of equal payments rather than as a lump sum. These payments are issued on the first working day of each month, with the total amount of the payments being \$2,000. For example, a SSRE student who completes all necessary employment paperwork by established January 2018 deadlines would receive payments of \$500 on 3/1/19, \$500 on 4/2/19, \$500 on 5/1/19, and \$500 on 6/1/19.
3. Each SSRE mentor will receive an incentive funds totaling \$750. Note: Only persons currently employed by the Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) are eligible to receive incentive funds for serving as a SSRE faculty mentor. While a SSRE student can be mentored by a non-NSHE faculty member, that faculty member will not receive incentive funds.

### SSRE Student Expectations

1. Each student must prepare a **research poster** to be presented at a future UNLV undergraduate research symposium.
2. Each student must submit a one-page, **structured abstract** detailing the research conducted during the Spring semester. The structured abstract must be approved by the student’s faculty mentor.
3. Each student must attend the **training activities** and complete the **assignments** specified in the *Program Syllabus*.

### SSRE Faculty Mentor Expectations

1. Faculty mentors are expected to meet regularly with their mentee students to discuss their research projects.
2. Faculty mentors are expected to ensure that their mentee students receive proper guidance and supervision to successfully meet the outcomes described in the students’ application/project descriptions.

### Program Support

In addition to faculty mentors, the following staff are available to provide support for students involved in research:

CAEO Undergraduate Research	AANAPISI	LSAMP
<p><b>Matthew Della Sala, Ph.D.</b>  <i>Assistant Director for Undergraduate Research</i>  <b>Contact:</b> matthew.dellasala@unlv.edu  <b>Hours:</b> Weekly drop-in hours on Thursdays from 9am-11am in SSC-A 301</p>	<p><b>Mary Valdez</b>  <i>Academic Coordinator</i>  <b>Contact:</b> mary.valdez@unlv.edu  <b>Hours:</b> Available by appointment</p> <p><b>Yodit Hagos</b>  <i>Academic Coordinator</i>  <b>Contact:</b> yodit.hagos@unlv.edu  <b>Hours:</b> Available by appointment</p>	<p><b>Jennifer Czajkowski</b>  <i>Academic Coordinator</i>  <b>Contact:</b> jennifer.czajkowski@unlv.edu  <b>Hours:</b> Available by appointment</p>

## Example of a Structured Abstract\*\*

**PubMed.gov**  
US National Library of Medicine  
National Institutes of Health

PubMed 24792780[uid]

RSS Save search Advanced

Display Settings:  Abstract Send to:

*Clin Toxicol (Phila)*. 2014 Jun;52(5):525-30. doi: 10.3109/15563650.2014.913175. Epub 2014 May 5.

**Evaluation of dexmedetomidine therapy for sedation in patients with toxicological events at an academic medical center.**

Mohorn PL<sup>1</sup>, Vakkalanka JP, Rushton W, Hardison L, Woloszyn A, Holstege C, Corbett SM.

**Author information**

**Abstract**

**INTRODUCTION:** Although clinical use of dexmedetomidine (DEX), an alpha2-adrenergic receptor agonist, has increased, its role in patients admitted to intensive care units secondary to toxicological sequelae has not been well established.

**OBJECTIVES:** The primary objective of this study was to describe clinical and adverse effects observed in poisoned patients receiving DEX for sedation.

**METHODS:** This was an observational case series with retrospective chart review of poisoned patients who received DEX for sedation at an academic medical center. The primary endpoint was incidence of adverse effects of DEX therapy including bradycardia, hypotension, seizures, and arrhythmias. For comparison, vital signs were collected hourly for the 5 h preceding the DEX therapy and every hour during DEX therapy until the therapy ended. Additional endpoints included therapy duration; time within target Richmond Agitation Sedation Score (RASS); and concomitant sedation, analgesia, and vasopressor requirements.


**RESULTS:** Twenty-two patients were included. Median initial and median DEX infusion rates were similar to the commonly used rates for sedation. Median heart rate was lower during the therapy (82 vs. 93 beats/minute,  $p < 0.05$ ). Median systolic blood pressure before and during therapy was similar (111 vs. 109 mmHg,  $p = 0.745$ ). Five patients experienced an adverse effect per study definitions during therapy. No additional adverse effects were noted. Median time within target RASS and duration of therapy was 6.5 and 44.5 h, respectively. Seventeen patients (77%) had concomitant use of other sedation and/or analgesia with four (23%) of these patients requiring additional agents after DEX initiation. Seven patients (32%) had concomitant vasopressor support with four (57%) of these patients requiring vasopressor support after DEX initiation.

**CONCLUSION:** Common adverse effects of DEX were noted in this study. The requirement for vasopressor support during therapy warrants further investigation into the safety of DEX in poisoned patients. Larger, comparative studies need to be performed before the use of DEX can be routinely recommended in poisoned patients.

PMID: 24792780 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]


\*\*Note: Your structured abstract does not have to strictly follow this example. Consult with your professor to determine the most appropriate structured abstract.

# Examples of Research Posters



## Native American Identity: A review of Twenty-first Century Research

Bridget C. Goodmaire, McNair Scholar, Anthropology Major  
Dr. Carolee Dodge Francis, Faculty Mentor, Environmental & Occupational Health



### Abstract

The purpose of this research is to review the literature on Native American identity. The research was conducted through a search of the literature on the topic. The research was conducted through a search of the literature on the topic. The research was conducted through a search of the literature on the topic.

### Data Analysis

The data analysis was conducted through a search of the literature on the topic. The research was conducted through a search of the literature on the topic. The research was conducted through a search of the literature on the topic.

### Conclusion

The conclusion of the research is that Native American identity is a complex and multifaceted concept. The research was conducted through a search of the literature on the topic. The research was conducted through a search of the literature on the topic.

### Introduction

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### Results

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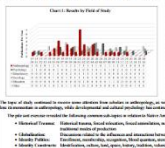
### References

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### Methods

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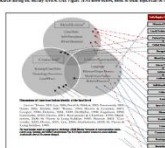
### Figure 1: Native American Identity



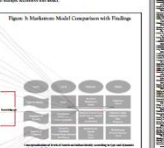
### Figure 2: Native American Identity



### Figure 3: Native American Identity



### Figure 4: Native American Identity



## THE TESHCULASH CHILD: EVOLUTIONARY MONTAGE DURING THE MIDDLE PALEOLITHIC

Nina M. Woodley & Aasha Pettit  
Department of Anthropology & Ethic Studies, University of Nevada Las Vegas

### Background

The Teshiculash child is a Middle Paleolithic hominid skull found in Nevada, USA. The skull is of a young individual, possibly a child, and is dated to approximately 130,000 years old. The skull is of a young individual, possibly a child, and is dated to approximately 130,000 years old.

### The Site

- Single, shallow burial
- Three cultural layers
- Middle Pleistocene assemblage
- Monostratigraphic site
- Minimal stratigraphy (poorly preserved)
- Non-identical burial

### The Cranium

Skull is of a young individual, possibly a child, and is dated to approximately 130,000 years old. The skull is of a young individual, possibly a child, and is dated to approximately 130,000 years old.

### Methods

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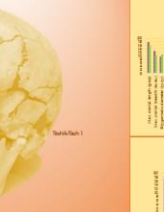
### Further References

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### Figure 1: Teshiculash Child




### Figure 2: Teshiculash Child



### Figure 3: Teshiculash Child



### Figure 4: Teshiculash Child



## Cancer-Related Fatigue Trajectory and Biological Correlates Of Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Patients During Chemotherapy

Timothy D. Ogburn, Nada Lukkahatai  
UNLV CENTER FOR ACADEMIC ENRICHMENT & OUTREACH

### Abstract

The purpose of this research is to review the literature on Native American identity. The research was conducted through a search of the literature on the topic. The research was conducted through a search of the literature on the topic.

### Results

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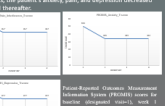
### Methods & Materials

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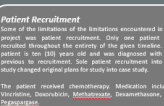
### Background

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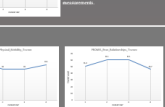
### Figure 1: Cancer-Related Fatigue



### Figure 2: Cancer-Related Fatigue



### Figure 3: Cancer-Related Fatigue



### Figure 4: Cancer-Related Fatigue

