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^{*} Gives women a feeling of control Home pregnancy tests marketed

By NANCY BOYD

Daily Collegian Staff Writer Childbearing has increasingly been viewed as an experience that should be made as personal and natural as possible. Midwives have regained a prominent place in some communities. Couples have opted for methods of natural childbirth, free from the at-

mosphere of the hospital, viewed today as artificial. 'In January 1978, Warner/Chilcott put

a' home pregnancy testing kit on the national market. It is called "e.p.t." -early pregnancy test. Soon after the

introduction of the e.p.t., three other companies came out with in-home testing kits, all with varying degrees of success.

The popularity of these tests reflects a woman's desire to be in control of her body, according to Cheryl Jorgensen. graduate coordinator of the Peer Contraception Education Program, She said

some women no longer want to depend entirely on gynecologists for detection of their pregnancies.

The test used is the same as performed in laboratories and hospitals. The results are based on a hormone that, when

present in a woman's urine, causes a ring to form in a test tube solution. Jorgensen said that, should the test come out positive, the results are correct 97 percent of the time. This corresponds with the accuracy of a lab test.

However, the test is only 80 percent accurate when the result is negative, according to Jorgensen, which means that 20 percent of the times when a

woman finds she is not pregant, she may be. Jorgensen said that an incorrect result could keep a woman from seeking further assistance from her doctor.

Dr. William W. Potter, a State College gynecologist, said the inaccuracies are sometimes a result of neglecting to follow directions properly. The ring takes two hours to appear in the bottom of the test tube, but sometimes an anxious woman might not wait the full time, he said.

Also, Potter said the hormone might not appear in the urine until nine days after conception, the time suggested by most of the testing companies. Many times the woman tests herself early, only to receive negative results erroneously.

Mary Lukiewski, PCEP student director, said other drawbacks to the home test method are psychological.

"Imagine that a woman is by herself when she does the testing. She gets a positive reading and might be very upset about being pregnant, but there is no one there to talk with," she said. "The presence of a physician can sometimes be reassuring."

William Logan, public relations director for Warner/Lambert, the parent company of Warner/Chilcott, based in Morris Plains, N.J., said the purpose of the in-home testing is not to replace the physician, rather to get women to their doctors earlier. In most cases, he said, a gynecologist must make a pregnancy test regardless of whether a woman has made one previously.

Jorgensen said this is one of the financial drawbacks to the testing kits. Taken alone, the kit costs from \$8 to \$10, about the same cost as incurred by a lab test. However, if the result is positive and the woman goes to her doctor, he will make a second test, doubling the cost. And, if the result is negative, and a woman tries a second test, as suggested in the kit's directions, the cost is again increased.

Despite these disadvantages, women continue to purchase the kits, here and in other countries. Logan said tests have been successfully marketed in 13 European countries for eight years. Test kits have been available to American women on a limited basis since 1976, and nationally for 21/2 years. Advertising for the product appeared in magazines by March 1978.

Logan said the e.p.t. has been more successful than the three other major kits - Answer, Acu-Test and Predictor - because it was the first on the market.

"The first product in a new category, if good, dominates the market for a considerable amount of time, if not from then on," he said.

The e.p.t. kit sells better than the other three tests in State College. Most drug stores carry the two or three brands and place them on shelves in the pharmacy section.

A pharmacist at McLanahan Drug Store, 134 S. Allen St., said the e.p.t. sells better than the other kits, even though the store sells each brand for an identical price.



Milton S. Eisenhower

Eisenhower to speak at spring graduation

Milton S. Eisenhower, former University president, will speak at the Spring Term commencement at 10:30 a.m. May 26 in Beaver Stadium.

More than 5,000 graduates - the largest group in University history will receive degrees. Including graduates at Commonwealth campuses, approximately 6,900 diplomas will be awarded.

Eisenhower served as University president from 1950 to 1956. Before coming to the University, he was president of Kansas State College, his alma mater, for seven years.

During Eisenhower's administration, Penn State formally became a university. Also, the HUB opened and ground was broken for the Helen Eakin Eisenhower Chapel.

In 1956, Eisenhower left the University to accept the presidency of Johns Hopkins University, where he served until 1971.

In a governmental career spanning eight presidential administrations, Eisenhower was special ambassador to Latin America, a vice counsel to Scotland and chairman of five presidential commissions. He also served as an official in the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Office of War Information.

One of his books, "The President is Calling," assesses the presidents he worked under. Milton S. and Dwight D. Eisenhower were brothers.

In 1974. the Milton S. Eisenhower Auditorium was dedicated in his honor.

Review board formed by USG

The Undergraduate Student Government Senate has created a new board to increase efficiency in reviewing executive appointments to USG positions, Town Senator David Winkler

A bill establishing the Senate Appointments Review Board, submitted by Winkler, was passed at the last Senate meeting.

nominees to USG offices prior to the Senate meeting when the nominees are to be presented for approval, Winkler said.

He said the board will use a standard format for questioning the nominees, varied slightly according to the USG position involved.

At the Senate meeting where the nominees are presented for approval, the board will give a brief report on each nominee

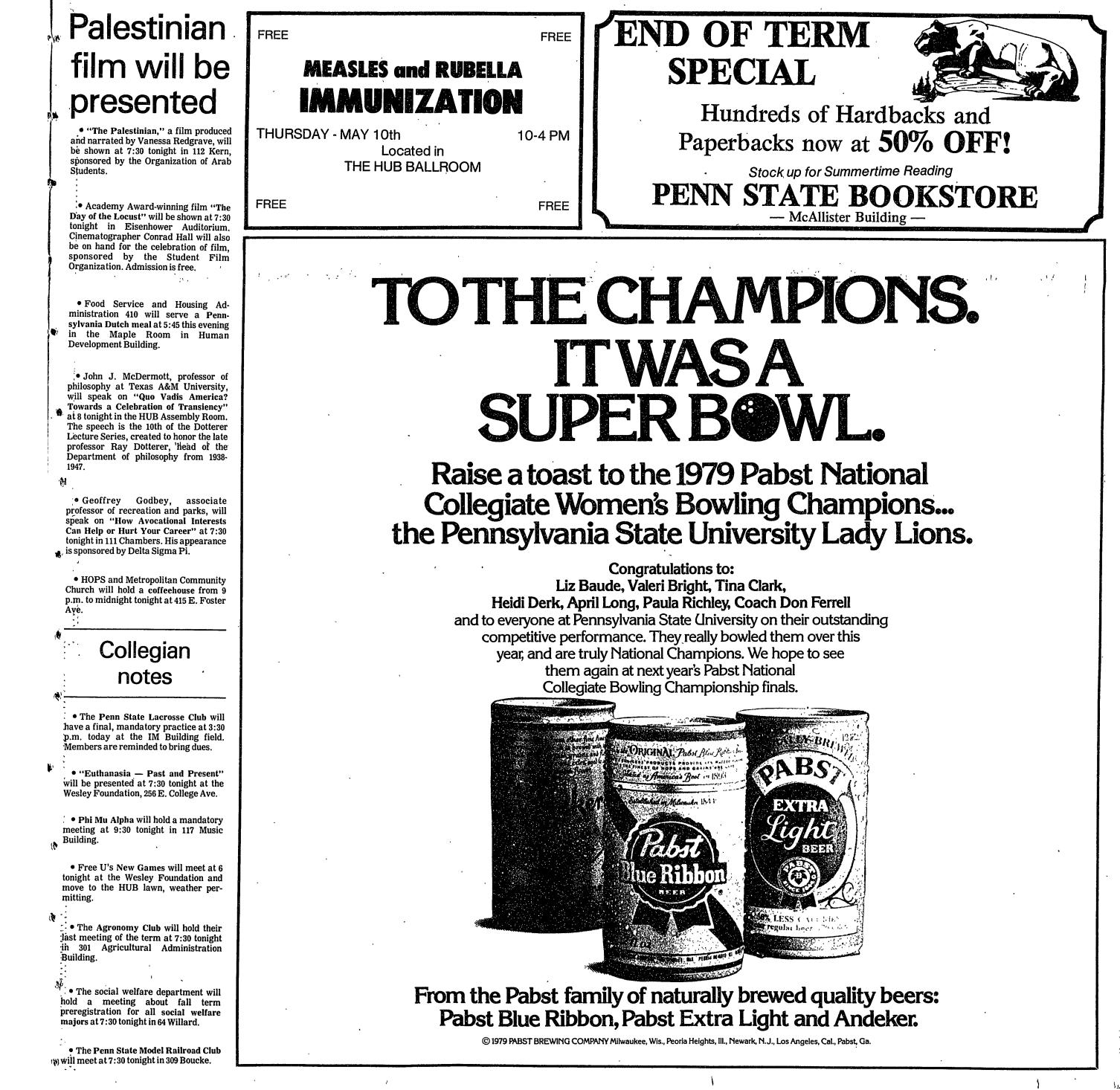
and senators will have the opportunity to ask questions of the board and the candidates themselves.

"With the old method," Winkler said, "the senators never really got to know much about a person up for an appointment."

He said the procedure up to this point has been to present the nominees to the Senate, allow the senators to ask questions, and have them vote. He said this has sometimes been a problem because nominees do not always show up at the meeting.

Winkler said the board will begin operation at the start of Fall Term.

-by Pamela MacLeod



said.

The board, which will consist of 11 senators, will meet with