Conversely, children seem to be at a higher risk in the use of social networking sites than adults. Having to take internet privacy seriously when it comes to adults is one thing, but what should be done when it comes to children? With social media becoming commonplace, universities are using social media ever more frequently to find information about the background of potential students. According to a study published in 2007 by Doug Fodeman, the current director of Technology at the Brookwood School in Manchester, Massachusetts, more than 20% of colleges and universities search social networks for their admissions candidates (38). Many social media websites have age limits for users, but the age limits start as young as 13 years old. Many young people are not aware of the impact that the content, whether negative or positive, can have on them later in life. This, in turn, can lead to recklessness when it comes to posting or sharing content online.

Work Cited


There are three different types of organ donors; intended donor, potential donor, and actual donor. The major differences are that an intended donor plans on becoming a donor if needed to during life and after death. A potential donor is identified in a health care facility as an option as a donor, and organs have been procured but not allocated or transplanted. Lastly there is an actual donor who is a person who has actually transplanted an organ or tissue. This can be done two different ways. One of which is when the person is deceased. Usually this is done when the person died from brain damage or cardiac arrest. The last type is a living donor who is healthy and donates an organ to a relative or an unrelated person. There might be a few people that will not agree with organ donating, but no matter what the fact of the matter is organ donation saves lives. It gives people the chance at life, a new beginning and a start fresh.

Work Cited

Carolina Donor Services 2010
web http://www.carolinadonorservices.org/transplant_list.php