AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY

A CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY

WITH INDEXES

(Supplement 99)

FEBRUARY 1972

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AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY

A CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH INDEXES

(Supplement 99)

A selection of annotated references to unclassified reports and journal articles that were introduced into the NASA scientific and technical information system and announced in January 1972 in

- Scientific and technical Aerospace Reports (STAR)
- International Aerospace Abstracts (IAA)
NASA SP-7011 and its supplements are available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). Questions on the availability of the predecessor publications, Aerospace Medicine and Biology (Volumes I - XI) should be directed to NTIS.
INTRODUCTION

This Supplement to Aerospace Medicine and Biology (NASA SP-7011) lists 344 reports, articles, and other documents announced during January 1972 in Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (STAR) or in International Aerospace Abstracts (IAA). The first issue of the bibliography was published in July 1964; since that time, irregular supplements have been issued.

In its subject coverage, Aerospace Medicine and Biology concentrates on the biological, physiological, psychological, and environmental effects to which man is subjected during and following simulated or actual flight in the earth's atmosphere or in interplanetary space. References describing similar effects on biological organisms of lower order are also included. Such related topics as sanitary problems, pharmacology, toxicology, safety and survival, life support systems, exobiology, and personnel factors receive appropriate attention. In general, emphasis is placed on applied research, but references to fundamental studies and theoretical principles related to experimental development also qualify for inclusion.

Each entry in the bibliography consists of a bibliographic citation accompanied by an abstract. The listing of the entries is arranged in two major sections: IAA Entries and STAR Entries, in that order. The citations and abstracts are reproduced exactly as they appeared originally in IAA or STAR, including the original accession numbers from the respective announcement journals. This procedure, which saves time and money, accounts for the slight variation in citation appearances.

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**TITLE**

FURTHER STUDIES ON THE RELATION BETWEEN MITOCHONDRIA AND GLYCOLYSIS [WEITERE UNTERSUCHUNGEN ÜBER DIE BEZIEHUNG ZWISCHEN MITOCHONDRIEN UND GLYKOLYSE]

**AUTHOR**

E. J. Schneider, A. Graffi, H. Bielka, and L. Venker

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**TYPICAL CITATION AND ABSTRACT FROM IAA**

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**AUTHORS**

L. B. Hall and R. G. Lye

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**TYPICAL CITATION AND ABSTRACT FROM IAA**

Discussion of some of the problems in microbiology and engineering involved in the implementation of planetary quarantine. It is shown that the solutions require new knowledge in both disciplines for success at low cost in terms of both monetary outlay and man's further exploration of the planets. A related problem exists in that engineers are not accustomed to the wide variation of biological data and microbiologists must learn to work and think in more exact terms. Those responsible for formulating or influencing national and international policies must walk a tightrope with delicate balance between unnecessarily stringent requirements for planetary quarantine on the one hand and prevention of contamination on the other. The success of planetary quarantine measures can be assured only by rigorous measures, each checked, rechecked, and triple-checked to make sure that no errors have been made and that no factor has been overlooked.

M.V.E.

The length of a striated muscle fiber of the frog Rana temporaria was suddenly altered (by plus or minus 0.1 to 1.5%), and the time course of the resulting change in muscle tension was recorded. The results are used to substantiate some fairly definite suggestions about the way in which the cross-bridges may actually produce the force between the thick and thin filaments.


Discussion of auditory fatigue resulting from exposure to environmental acoustic stimuli. Both physiological factor changes and psychological modifications are considered, realizing that the two functions are really inseparable. The physiological parameters of acoustic fatigue are discussed, together with the deafening effects of noise, the damage caused by exposure to noise, and autonomic system responses. It is pointed out that one environmental parameter that seems to have an almost universal psychological reaction is the total absence of stimuli, whether acoustic, visual, or other sensory inputs. This condition is poorly tolerated by man and subhuman species.


A phenomenology is given of typical EEG alpha field distributions on the human scalp, using a 48-channel recording system for off-line mapping of the scalp EEG fields on five subjects. Field distributions showed one to two positive and negative maximal values in each map. These maximal values were located with significant preference in three scalp areas: prevertox to parietal, left occipital, and right occipital. Preferential areas were similar in the five subjects. The maximal values stepped clockwise or counterclockwise from preference area to preference area. It appears that the assumption of three stationary, semi-independent generators can account for the main features of alpha fields.


The application is discussed of a parameter analysis of EEG based upon a model that describes the spectral EEG properties in parametric form. A computer program is used for estimating the EEG parameters and for calculating the statistical uncertainty in these parameters. The analysis permits an exact determination of the parameters and their relationships.


The electroencephalogram and electro-oculogram of two unrestrained juvenile chimpanzees was monitored for 7 consecutive nights using telemetry methods. Of the sleeping time, 23% was spent in the rapid eye movement of REM type of sleep, whereas 8, 4, 15, and 10% were spent in non-REM stages 1 through 4, respectively. Seven to nine periods of REM sleep occurred per night. The average time from the beginning of one REM period to the beginning of the next was approximately 85 min.


Red blood cell (RBC) survival was prolonged in hypophysectomized rats. While the rate of random hemolysis was decreased in some hypophysectomized hosts, in all directly injected and cross-transfused hypophysectomized rat hosts, there was a significant prolongation of the phase of senescent death. In contrast, RBCs from hypophysectomized donors survived normally in normal hosts. These experiments are further evidence of a relationship between RBC aging and metabolic rate, and suggest an intimate involvement with the calorigenic hormones.

Equations of motion for a model of the human body are developed. Basically, the model consists of an elliptical cylinder representing the torso, together with a system of frustums of elliptical cones representing the limbs. They are connected to the main body and each other by hinges and ball and socket joints. Vector, tensor, and matrix methods provide a systematic organization of the geometry. The equations of motion are developed from the principles of classical mechanics. The solution of these equations then provide the displacement and rotation of the main body when the external forces and relative limb motions are specified. Three simple example motions are studied to illustrate the method. The first is an analysis and comparison of simple lifting on the earth and the moon. The second is an elementary approach to underwater swimming, including both viscous and inertia effects. The third is an analysis of kicking motion and its effect upon a vertically suspended man such as a parachutist.


A survey of some of the significant contributions in the area of experimental studies on the strength of the vertebral column is made. A short history on the experimental work with intact human cadavers is then given, leading to a discussion on the significance of bending stresses in the vertebral column during caudoccephalic acceleration. Statistical data are presented to demonstrate this bending phenomenon. Justification of the use of embalmed cadaver material is provided in the form of a comparative investigation of fresh and embalmed vertebral segments under dynamic loading.


Assessment of the exercise capacity of groups of military personnel from estimates of maximal oxygen intake (VO2 max) and the Harvard Step Test. VO2 max was derived by extrapolation from heart rates and oxygen intakes during a submaximal step test. Tests repeated within one week showed slightly improved VO2 max values, but reproducibility was good. Five groups of contrasting fitness were found to have different VO2 max values. The results of the Harvard Step Test were of a similar pattern to the VO2 max results, but reproducibility was poorer.


This experiment attempts to establish an objective measure of thermal comfort. A theoretical explanation of the relationship between performance and comfort is given and is represented in terms of a hypothesis. A total of 50 subjects was divided among five groups, each group experiencing one temperature in the range from 60 to 80 F for both air and surfaces. Each subject was placed in an environmental chamber for a two-hour period. During this period subjects performed an auditory inspection task and a visual tracking test, separately and in combination. At the beginning and end of the period each subject completed three rating scales: (1) the Bedford warmth scale, (2) a thermal sensation scale, and (3) a comfort scale. Examination of the results from the dual task performance revealed an optimum of performance at a temperature similar to the optimum comfort temperature as given by the subjective rating scales, and an overall significant temperature effect on performance.


A series of experiments was carried out to compare the legibility of three different types of electronic digital display. The three displays, namely the cold cathode, the side illumination and the straight projection types, were examined under varying ambient light levels and viewing positions. The two performance criteria used in the investigations were recognition time for a single digit and accuracy of report of a four digit number. Results indicated that there was little difference between the cold cathode and the straight projection types under the conditions used in the experiment. However, the side illumination display gave a significantly poorer performance score than either of the two other displays. It was also shown that performance decrements would result if any of the displays were used in ambient light levels of greater than 22 foot candles.


An experiment was designed using muscle electromyography to determine if an optimum cylindrical handle size exists. The experiment had two phases. One phase was concerned with an experimental task of gripping a cylindrical handle and performing a simple task routine to evaluate the optimum handle size. The other phase was concerned with a fatigue test utilizing the same cylindrical handles. The experimental variables were: hand size, weight resistance, and cylindrical handle diameter. Findings indicate that generally the 2.0 in. diameter handle showed lowest EMG activity. The 1.5 in. diameter handle was found to be the optimum handle size based on the ratio between force applied and the EMG activity measured. The 1.5 in. diameter handle was found to provide the maximum number of completed task cycles before the onset of fatigue.


A method for the quantitative recording of if precordial vibrations, such as pressure variations, is presented and compared with the conventional method of recording the tracings of precordial displacement. The external precordial tracings were compared with tracings obtained at the epicardial surface and with tracings of intraventricular pressure in 42 dogs. The object was to analyze in what way the thoracic wall modifies the original signal. The external pulsation represented approximately half of that recorded directly on the wall of the left ventricle during open-thorax experiments. The precordial impulse was equal to 34 plus or minus 16 mm Hg in 40 normal sedentary subjects aged 18 to 60 yrs, and equaled 56 plus or minus 16 mm Hg in 20 athletes. Patients suffering from hypertrophy of the left ventricle showed a precordial pressure pulse outside the limits of what is considered to be normal.

The pulmonary protodiastolic click studied by intracardiac phonocardiography. E. Macieira-Coelho (Instituto de Alta Cultura, Lisbon, Portugal) and L. Lima-Faleiro (Hospital de Santa Maria, Lisbon, Portugal). Acta Cardiologica, vol. 26, no. 3, 1971, p. 277-284. 9 refs.

Right heart intracardiac phonocardiograms were recorded in thirty-three subjects. Twenty-four had normal or low pressures in the pulmonary circulation. Nine had pulmonary hypertension, secondary
to acquired heart disease in six, and to congenital heart disease in three. Normal or low pressures in the pulmonary circulation were recorded in ten normal subjects, in five with arterioventricular septal defects, in three with ventricular septal defects, in one with persistent ductus arteriosus and in five with pulmonary stenosis. A pulmonary early diastolic click simultaneous with the dicrotic wave of the pulmonary artery pressure curve was recorded in 27 subjects. Five without pulmonary click showed low pressures in the pulmonary artery due to pulmonary stenosis. The pulmonary diastolic click was higher in patients with pulmonary hypertension or with increased pulmonary blood flow due to left-to-right shunt. The pulmonary diastolic click increased with expiration.

M.M.


In a series of 96 patients with chest pain, and a normal ECG at rest, the results of a graded exercise test (GXT), the history, and the serum lipid levels were compared to the findings at coronary arteriography. In addition, in 91 subjects a modified two-step test was performed. To characterize quantitatively and in one number the relation to the coronary arteriogram, use was made of the index of merit (T) which ranges from 0 to 1. The following indices were found: history, 0.59; GXT, 0.53; serum beta-lipoprotein, 0.37; serum cholesterol, 0.28; and two-step test, 0.26. In 30 subjects the statements of the history, the GXT, and serum beta-lipoprotein were concordant. In this category the agreement with the coronary arteriogram was excellent (T = 0.93). In 64 subjects the statements by the history and the GXT were concordant, but the serum beta-lipoprotein level was at variance.

M.M.

A72-10147 Cardiocirculatory responses to exercise - Physiologic study by noninvasive techniques. V. M. Pigott (Lemuel Shattuck Hospital, Boston, Mass.), D. H. Spodick (Lemuel Shattuck Hospital); Tufts University; Boston University, Boston, Mass.), E. H. Rectra, and A. H. Khan (Tufts University, Boston, Mass.). American Heart Journal, vol. 82, Nov. 1971, p. 632-641. 28 refs. Grant No. NGR-22-012-006.

The changes from rest to exercise were determined for certain phases of the cardiac cycle in ten healthy male subjects who underwent submaximal, physiologically paced bicycle ergometry. ECGs, phonocardiograms, and carotid pulse tracings were recorded. The preexercise period and isovolumic contraction time decreased with exercise. Changes in left ventricular ejection time appeared to depend on the severity or duration of stress. Pulse transmission time did not change significantly. The data obtained in the study and comparison of these results to those obtained by invasive methods indicate that noninvasive techniques, when used in the manner suggested, are appropriate means for detecting a variety of cardiocirculatory changes during exercise.

M.M.


Description of a method for increasing the diagnostic capability of clinical electrocardiography. The coordinated display of voltage against the time derivative of voltage - namely, phase plane cardiogram, was found to be remarkably sensitive to subtle aberrations in QRS contours not easily visualized in the standard ECG portrayal - voltage against time. In preliminary studies, the method revealed statistically significant differences in selected phase plane parameters of patients with left ventricular hypertrophy as compared to normal subjects. The method allows information gained by means of standard clinical procedures to be viewed in a fashion which reveals details otherwise lost.

M.M.


Essential characteristics of the phenomena of mammalian hibernation are discussed and interpreted, and attempts are made to make some coherence out of the facts considered. Hibernation is shown as a natural occurrence dependent upon the special use of ordinary mechanisms, rather than as a unique and unorthodox state. Emphasizing the nature and role of the central nervous system regulating mechanisms, such topics are covered as: hibernation cycles and problems of long-term biologic rhythmicity; the relationship of hibernation to migration; and the role of the hypothalamus in controlling annual changes in hibernators. The data on hibernation are also related to mammalian regulation in general, stressing its significance in the study of human beings.

O.H.


Stress relaxation tests and stress-strain hysteresis tests were made on strips excised from portions of the aorta of dogs and from the external iliac and femoral arteries. In order to investigate the results from the architectural point of view, both tests were also carried out on t he nuchal ligament, tendon and interosseous smooth muscle bundle which are composed mainly of elastin, collagen and smooth muscle fiber. Some of the findings are: (1) a very good positive correlation was found between the relaxation strength at 1 sec and that at 300 sec after stretch, regardless of the cutout region and direction of the strips; (2) an exponential relationship was obtained between the plastic deformation rate and the relaxation strength at 300 sec after stretch; and (3) the nuchal ligament was regarded as almost entirely elastic, whereas the intestinal smooth muscle showed remarkable viscoelasticity.

M.M.


In the study subjects inhaled at the start of each trial, held their breath, exhaled during a 4-second tone, and then refrained from breathing in again until they received an electric shock. Thus, each trial corresponded to one breath cycle. It was found that a reliable, large magnitude deceleration followed the inhalation at the start of each trial. The biphasic form of the cardiac response occurred over an 8- to 10-second period. Thirty male university students were used as subjects; all were between the ages of 18 and 25, and had no record of heart ailments or rheumatic fever.

G.R.


Carbon monoxide levels were measured in the blood of smokers, nonsmokers, and deceased crewmembers of a crashed aircraft. The CO-hemoglobin concentration of nonsmokers ranged from 0.1 to 0.8% (0.4% average), while that of smokers (5 to 30 cigarettes daily) was significantly higher, 2.3 to 9.6% (4.3% average). Daily changes of the CO-hemoglobin concentration in blood stored at 7 and 28 C for four days were studied, and no change was observed within this period of time. The CO-hemoglobin concentration in blood samples of crewmembers from an aircraft which burned after crashing indicated that death was caused by burning.
A72-10212


Eight trained and eight untrained healthy male subjects were subjected to submaximal and maximal work regimes on a bicycle ergometer in a study designed to select a reliable screening test for evaluating physical fitness. The heart rate, oxygen consumption, oxygen debt, and work rate were measured, and sixteen items derived from the measurements were compared with the maximal oxygen intake. The highest correlation was observed between the maximal working capacity and the maximal oxygen intake; the former index is proposed as the best screening test for evaluating physical fitness on a bicycle ergometer.

T.M.

A72-10213


Study of changes in voice characteristics during unintended speech under experimental stress conditions and in actual emergency situations. The speaker's psychological state was revealed through voice examination by a technique called vibration space analysis. The influence of the stress condition on the fundamental vibration space could be observed in each test.

T.M.

A72-10214


The colonic temperature was measured in rats exposed to a simulated altitude of 10,000 m for 40-min periods during each of the four seasons. The temperature remained constant near about 38 °C at sea level during each season, but decreased after 40-min exposures to high altitude by 31.5, 33.3, 31.9, and 17.0 °C in spring, summer, autumn, and winter, respectively. The air temperature in the chamber was maintained at 21.0, 29.7, 21.0, and 12.3 °C in spring, summer, autumn, and winter, respectively. The fatality rate during high-altitude exposure remained constant throughout the four seasons.

T.M.

A72-10215


Description of a computerized flight record filing system based on FORTRAN programs. The flight records were filed on magnetic tapes using 268 letters summarized from official reports. An individual's name or serial number was employed as the key word for evaluating physical fitness. The heart rate, oxygen consumption, oxygen debt, and work rate were measured, and sixteen items derived from the measurements were compared with the maximal oxygen intake. The highest correlation was observed between the maximal working capacity and the maximal oxygen intake; the former index is proposed as the best screening test for evaluating physical fitness on a bicycle ergometer.

T.M.

A72-10295


Outline of the principal results obtained from the last ten years of research on the conditioned-reflex activity of the brain. Problems examined include the relationship of conditioned reflexes with related effects in the activity of the nervous system, structural and functional foundations of conditioned reflexes, aspects of conditioned-reflex formation and specialization, functional architecture of classical and instrumental conditioned reflexes, electrophysiological features of conditioned reflexes, mechanisms and localization of conditioned inhibitions, and physiological characteristics of tonic conditioned reflexes. Research procedures, experimental results, and theoretical models are covered.

T.M.

A72-10322 *


Studies of pressure and temperature effects on glutamic acid transport and utilization indicated that hydrostatic pressure and low temperature inhibit glutamate transport more than glutamate respiration. The effects of pressure on transport were reduced at temperatures near the optimum. Similar results were obtained for glycine, phenylalanine, and proline. Pressure effects on the transport systems of all four amino acids were reversible to some degree. Both proline and glutamic acid were able to protect their transport proteins against pressure damage. The data presented indicate that the uptake of amino acids by cells under pressure is inhibited, which is the cause of their inability to grow under pressure.

T.M.

A72-10365


The possible mechanisms of the biological action of space flight are discussed. A.B.K.

A72-10399 *


Description of a method for evaluating the maximum error producible in the system distortion of a carrier gas type radiospirometer. The maximum producible error is evaluated on the basis of a second order. The maximum producible decrease in peak height output is calculated as a function of the system's time constant or flow rate by using the system's transfer function and the Laplace transformation equation (Gardner and Barnes, 1961).

M.M.

A72-10400


M.M.
Description of a method of determining the cell concentration of suspensions of asynchronously grown Chlorella algae by counting electrical conductivity pulses (the Coulter principle). It is shown that by combining a Coulter device with a discriminator designed for gamma scintillation spectrometry a size distribution curve for the algae can be obtained. The plotting of the curve requires only about 10 min.

A.B.K.


The topics considered include a quantitative approach to the analysis of the functional organization of the visual cortex, the neural substrates of sensory substitution, electronic analog models of the retina and the visual system, the simulation of a system of homogeneous layers with coherent light, aspects of recognition of human faces, and a program for automatic speech recognition.

G.R.


A common complaint against most artificial 'pattern recognizers' is that they lack the 'human touch.' Either in the ease with which they are deceived or in the inelegance of their principles of operation they appear to be inferior by comparison with human beings. It is suggested that a reason for this inferiority is the neglect of certain key principles exemplified in human pattern recognition rather than the limited size of the machines. Among the test cases considered are the recognition of products of human action such as handwriting or speech, and of patterns involving 'nonevents.'

G.R.


Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft Grant No. G 371; PHS Grant No. NB-07675.

The responses of neurons in the visual system of the cat to a simple visual stimulus pattern are described. The image of an object in the visual world at the receptor surface of the retina causes an 'electrical image' which is represented by the spatial distribution of the generator potentials of the photoreceptors. This electrical image undergoes a multiple nonlinear mapping process when transmitted from the eye to the brain. The properties of each of these mapping processes are determined by the geometrical arrangement of the inhibitory and excitatory synaptic contacts, converging at each nerve cell of a neuronal layer, the temporal transfer characteristics, the synaptic processes, and the threshold changes for the generation of impulses at the nerve cells' output.

G.R.


Squirrel monkeys and rhesus monkeys were used in the studies. Binocularly driven cells were found to be less common than in the cat. Considerable differences could be found between monocular and binocular responses. One type of cell received a strong inhibitory input from one eye and an excitatory input from the other. It was concluded that a deterministic classification of cortical neurons according to their trigger characteristics or to the degree of stimulus abstraction is not appropriate for understanding the function of the visual cortex.

G.R.


The formation of sensory invariances is important for the various perceptual functions. Invariances from corresponding stimulus transformation were created in sensory information processing. Particular attention in the discussion of the results of the investigation is given to the adaptation of prismatically induced color fringes. The adaptation involves a selection process in which the contour direction, the contrast, and the direction of the illumination gradient create invariances corresponding to the transformation of the edge stimuli. No invariances were found corresponding to other variables such as illumination level and edge color. Further illustrations of invariance in the sensory process are discussed in relation to the abstraction process through which meaningful perceptual categories are formed.

G.R.


The psychology of form perception is concerned with the formal principles of organization and interaction in the construction of the phenomenal world. Some experimental procedures are described which make possible the operational definition and measurement of phenomena which can be related to neurophysiological principles of lateral interaction and organization. The aspects considered include aftereffects, reversible figures, stabilized retinal images, afterimages, prolonged fixation, illusions, acuity, temporal discrimination, attention, voluntary control of frame of reference, figural aftereffects, peripheral vision, microgenesis, apparent form transformation, masking, and binocular rivalry. Evidence for a correspondence between psychological and physiological principles is discussed.

G.R.

A72-10470 Neural substrates of sensory substitution. P. Bach-y-Rita (Visual Sciences Pacific Medical Center, San Francisco, Calif.). In: Pattern recognition in biological and technical systems; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kybernetik, Congress, 4th, Technische Universität Berlin, Berlin, West Germany, April 6-9, 1970, Proceed-
A72-10471  

Each of the 115 photoreceptors in the models discussed consists of photo-transistor, band-pass, and impedance converter. The signal processing in the analog model has temporal and spatial aspects. The stimulation of a photoreceptor with a rectangular shaped time function of luminance produces an excitation which progresses from one layer to the next in the direction of the visual cortex. The excitation spreads out within certain layers. The further development of analog models of the visual system can be expected to be in two directions including an extension of the model and an improvement of its structure.

O.R.

A72-10476  

By the example of distorted letters, black and white images of hand-written symbols are locally processed in the form of binary 32 x 32 matrices by a computer until the characteristic representation is obtained. For the subsequent recognition, a numerical class representation together with a distance criterion is still employed, as a local class representation has not yet been possible.

O.H.

A72-10477  

The double image of the surrounding world in both eyes of a man is shown to produce a single-image impression only if several sensoric and motoric preconditions are satisfied. These preconditions are discussed in detail. A description is given of how the image impressions change in case one or more of these preconditions are not satisfied. Particular attention is given to binocularly produced, monocularly effective inhibition processes.

O.H.

A72-10478  

Problems of perception of size and distance are investigated. It is shown that an object of fixed angular extent may be made to appear greatly different in size by merely altering its apparent distance, either by converging the eyes or by changing its disparity relative to other parts of the field. An adequate prediction of apparent size thus depends on a better understanding of the localization of objects in depth. A possible solution to the problem of depth perception lies in the nature of individual differences in depth perception and in abilities to process disparity. The differences suggest that depth perception may be based upon the activities of three classes of disparity detectors, each class representing a different subset of detectors that sample the disparity spectrum. Depth might then depend upon a comparison of the activities of the classes available. Such a mechanism would explain why depth is generally a nonmonotonic function of disparity. Furthermore, the mechanism would permit relatively minor changes in binocular activity to yield major transformations in apparent size.

O.H.

A72-10479  

Recent microelectrode investigations of Bishop, Barlow and their associates on binocular vision in cats are described, and their relevance as a basis for a neurophysiological theory of binocular vision is discussed. An account of Panum’s areas, stereopsis and the horopter is given in terms of the model of Joshua and Bishop (1971). Recent psychophysical experiments on the effect of interocular delays in stimulation on binocular vision in man are described and compared with recent neurophysiological findings on the cat. Finally, the relationship of these results to several neurophysiological models of stereopsis is discussed.

O.H.

A72-10480  

Recent studies on stereoscopic depth perception are reviewed and their results are critically analyzed. A spring-coupled magnetic dipole model is proposed which exhibits most of the known psychophysical results. The model explains many of the local and global phenomena of stereopsis and has several implications for some recent neurophysiological findings. It can be further generalized to cope with some other perceptual processes, perhaps even with cognitive processes.

O.H.

A72-10481  
An introduction is given to pattern recognition in the mammalian peripheral auditory system. A sound stimulus is shown to cause traveling waves to form on Reissner's and, in particular, basilar membrane. Depending on the frequency of the sound stimulus, these waves form a maximum amplitude on different parts of the membrane. The receptor cells on the basilar membrane are most strongly stimulated when the maximum amplitude occurs. The region stimulated with a particular frequency increases with increasing sound intensity. The excitation of the receptors in turn causes a chemical transmitter substance to be released. By means of this substance, the excitation is transmitted to the ends of neighboring afferent nerve fibers. The nerve fibers can transmit the information concerning the intensity of the stimulus with the help of pulse frequency modulation. As the frequency increases, the pulse frequency also increases. Moreover, in the low and middle ranges of sound frequencies there is a correlation between certain phases of the acoustical stimulus and the probability that a discharge will occur.

O.H.


Published studies dealing with the neurophysiological aspects of pattern recognition in the auditory system of mammals are reviewed. Steady tonal stimuli, complex stimuli and spatial localization of sources of sound are analyzed. Clicks, noise, stimuli with multiple frequency components, temporal patterning of tones, amplitude-modulated tones, and frequency-modulated tones are covered. Sensory information delivered by the cochlea to the central nervous system is found to be relatively simple. It is also concluded that the temporal vibration patterns of the basilar membrane are retained in the discharge pattern of the cochlear nerve, that the frequency selectivity of the basilar membrane is relatively sharp, and that the so-called acoustic 'relay' nuclei of the brainstem are not passive in nature.

V.Z.


Only a few neurons in the medial geniculate body show sustained discharge after stimulation with pure tones of noise, whereas with complex stimuli a strong sustained discharge is caused. Likewise, in opposition to the deeper parts of the auditory pathway, many neurons of the medial geniculate body show multiperiod frequency response curves. It is suggested that the discrimination of complex sound stimuli (in the sense of phonemes and transients) takes place in the medial geniculate body, whereas frequency discrimination occurs in the deeper parts of the auditory pathway.

M.V.E.


A laboratory study of forgetting was conducted, using an aircraft simulator as the research device. Two groups of subjects were used, with one group receiving twice the amount of original training as the other. The retention interval was four months for both groups. The principal result was that discrete procedural response sequences had statistically and practically significant loss over the retention interval, but proficiency in controlling flight parameters (tracking) and statistically significant losses in only some instances and never in operationally significant amounts.

(Author)


This experiment examined the ability of observers to determine, as quickly as possible, whether a visual indicator was steady on or flashing. Six flash rates (periods) were combined factorially with three duty cycles (on-off ratios) to define 18 'types' of intermittent signals. Experimental sessions were divided into six runs of 100 trials, each run utilizing one of the six flash rates. On any given trial in a run, the probability of a steady signal occurring was 0.5 and the probability of a flashing signal occurring was 0.5. A different duty cycle was employed daily for each experimental session. In all 400 trials were devoted to each of the flash rates at each duty cycle. Accuracy and latency of response were the dependent variables of interest. The results show that the observers view the light for an interval of time appropriate to the expected flash rate and duty cycle; whether they judge the light to be steady or intermittent depends upon whether the light is extinguished during the predetermined waiting period. Adoption of this temporal criterion delays responding in comparison to those tasks involving responses to light onset. The decision or response criteria held by the observers are also sensitive to the parameters of the flashing light: observers become increasingly willing to call a flashing light 'steady' as flash duration increases.

(Author)


* Study of the forces (means and standards deviations) exerted by the foot at various angles of extension about its ankle. A sample of 100 rated pilots was selected by height and weight. The forces were measured in a cockpit mock-up constructed around a specially instrumented F-80 rudder-pedal assembly. The rudder pedal (hinged on the rudder bar) could be rigidly set to any desired angle between vertical and 75 deg forward of vertical. Foot forces were measured at 11 positions of the instrumented brake pedal in both neutral and extended positions of the right leg, and in three cockpit sizes (37, 39-1/4, and 41 in.) - 66 measures on each man. In all three conditions, maximal forces were exerted within a 20-deg zone between 15 and 35 deg forward of vertical. Subjective comfort preferences, expressed by 86 pilots, closely paralleled the force findings. It is concluded that aircraft brake-pedal systems should be designed to maximize the effectiveness of the foot in that optimal zone, and that the same zone should be considered for other foot-operated controls, like automobile accelerator pedals.

(Author)


Two hypotheses concerning continuous work capacity were investigated - i.e., the capacity does not decrease with increasing age, and physique has a greater effect on the capacity during slower, heavier tasks than during faster, lighter tasks. Healthy male subjects of two age groups were employed to perform different manual handling tasks, and also a walking task. The continuous-work
capacity of each subject was measured for each task by a psychological technique. Heart rates were monitored continuously during task performance. The results supported the age hypothesis. The physique hypothesis, however, was supported only by the results of the younger group of subjects.

In Experiment 1, three stimuli were presented on each trial; the second and third were simultaneous. Ss said which of the three they saw first and then made a different second guess. Second guesses were correct more often than chance when first guesses were wrong, contradicting the predictions of a psychological moment theory. Psychometric functions are inconsistent with a theory which holds that Ss can order their perceptions and that errors result from lack of correspondence between this order and that of the stimuli. In Experiment 2, two pairs of stimuli, each simultaneous or successive, were presented on each trial, the interval between their onset varying, and Ss guessed whether each was successive. A moment-like cyclic process affecting the perception of successive stimuli should raise the correlation between responses when both pairs were successive and beginning at the same time; this was not found.

(Author)


The Poggendorff illusion is attributed to the processing of the oblique lines of the Poggendorff figure as receding horizontal lines with their inner ends equidistant because of attachment to a horizontal plane (defined by the parallel lines of the figure). Collinearity in three-dimensional space is inconsistent with such equidistance; one line must lie on a higher horizontal plane than the other. This necessarily noncollinear resolution of the lines in depth processing (which is inferred irrespective of the subject’s consciousness of depth) is assumed to influence apparent projective relationships within the figure, thus accounting for the illusion.

T.M.


A method of generating two-element matrix patterns having varying degrees of internal constraint is described. The method was used to generate a set of 9 x 9 matrix patterns of black and white squares in approximately equal proportion, ranging from very simple to very complex. Three sets of objective complexity measures were developed, the first two within the framework of information theory and the third based on symmetry and grouping of identical elements. Multiple regression between the objective measures and subjective complexity scale values obtained in three separate experiments indicated that one of the information measures was uniformly superior in predicting subjective complexity.

(Author)


Data claiming to show a reversal of the classical contrast effect in temperature perception seem instead to bring the temperature aftereffect into the class of aftereffects which show a ‘distance paradox.’ The amount of direct contrast first increases and then decreases as the temperature differential between the adapting and test objects increases. Reversed contrast does not seem to occur. The form of the distance paradox function is like that of the distance paradox function in many other perceptual dimensions and probably demands a similar explanation. The effect of prolonged adaptation, however, is the opposite of the effect found in most figural aftereffects.

(Author)

A72-10717 The Poggendorff illusion - Amputations, rotations, and other perturbations. D. J. Weintraub and D. H. Krantz

Fifty circular lights differing in diam from 4 to 53 cm and increasing by 1 cm were presented 135 times each to five subjects who were asked to identify each circle. Presentations were in random order. Indices of information transmission (I), response equivocation H S(R), and response uncertainty H(R) were calculated for different phases of the experiment for individual and pooled responses. The following conclusions were reached: (1) channel capacity indices should not be calculated from all individual responses given during the experiment or from pooled responses of different subjects; and (2) indices of channel capacity should be calculated only after the performance of subjects has reached a final and stable level, which means after enough repetitions of each stimulus. M.M.

A72-10719 Does head-movement feedback calibrate the perceived direction of optical motions. J. C. Hay (Wisconsin University, Milwaukee, Wis.). Perception and Psychophysics, vol. 10, no. 4(B), Oct. 1971, p. 288-289. 12 refs. NIH Grant No. 5R-HD-03082.

Vertical motions of the head were made to cause diagonal optical motions by using an electronic rearrangement technique. Constancy of visual position during the head movement showed a rapid adaptive change; however, no change was found in perceived movement direction when the head was then held stationary and a vertical object movement presented. These results confirm that a memory exists for the correlation between head motion and optical motion, but indicate that this memory does not control the perception of externally generated optical motions. Together with earlier evidence, the results suggest that the memory lies in the eye-movement control system and in a part of that system which is operative during head movement but not during passively viewed object movement. (Author)


The filled-duration illusion was investigated for auditory, tactual, and visual presentation. The number of intervening discrete elements was the most important factor, as durations with more elements were judged longer with durations with fewer elements. In addition, the configuration of the intervening elements affected judgments. However, the illusion was identical in all three modalities. A cognitive explanation based on counting the number of intervening elements seemed most satisfactory. (Author)


In a series of four experiments, the fragmentation of stabilized lines and angles viewed in different orientations was studied. With high inter-O agreement, it was possible to demonstrate reliable differences among patterns, with resistance to fading being a function of both pattern and orientation. The results were discussed in terms of possible supratetinal stages of pattern analysis. (Author)


The threshold stimulus for visual motion discrimination was analyzed into the constituent parameters of velocity - i.e., time and distance, with both of these primary variables subject-determined. It was found that, given a constant stimulus luminance, motion threshold was characterized generally by a "trade-off" or inverse power relationship between time and distance of movement. Earlier reports of energy constancy at threshold (Brown, 1955, 1957, 1958), implying threshold relationships incompatible with these, were confirmed only for the atypical conditions of high-velocity/low-luminance stimuli and were attributed to absolute visibility requirements. Under more general and representative conditions, threshold was relatively insensitive to luminance. The present results were also contrasted with earlier findings (Graham, 1968) of distance or 'displacement' constancy at threshold, pertaining to movement between stationary start and stop positions. (Author)


A Comparison of an electrochemical CO2 concentrating system under development, with alternate CO2 removal systems for meeting the CO2 removal requirements of the Space Shuttle orbiter. The only system comparable to the proposed system is a nonregenerative system based on the use of LiOH. The electrochemical system surpasses the LiOH method in having a lower life cycle cost, because it avoids the LiOH logistics and in-flight service requirements. After missions of 20 to 30 man-days the electrochemical system becomes more attractive than the LiOH method. A.B.K.


Methods of gaseous analysis are outlined for the determination of outgassing products resulting from the exposure of nonmetals to a 100% oxygen atmosphere and elevated temperature. Various techniques involving gas and liquid chromatography and infrared spectroscopy are discussed. Approximately 300 to 400 materials...
have been evaluated, including adhesives, plastics, potting compounds, and coatings. The use of wet chemical methods for the determination of ammonia, hydrogen cyanide, and trapping techniques to concentrate gases which outgas at low levels is presented. The analytical outgassing data are integrated into a computer program which tabulates the gaseous trace contaminants and shows their additive effect upon different body organs and physiological systems. In addition, the integrated system permits the suspected outgassing trace contaminants to be traced back to their material sources.


Microbial survival in deep space environment, contamination of planets by nonsterile flight hardware, and hazards of back contamination are among the topics covered in papers concerned with the analytical basis for planetary quarantine. The development of the technology and policies of planetary quarantine is covered in contributions on microbiologic assay and sterilization of space flight hardware and control of microbial contamination. A comprehensive subject index is included.


Discussion of some of the problems in microbiology and engineering involved in the implementation of planetary quarantine. It is shown that the solutions require new knowledge in both disciplines for success at low cost in terms of both monetary outlay and man's further exploration of the planets. A related problem exists in that engineers are not accustomed to the wide variation of biological data and microbiologists must learn to work and think in more exact terms. Those responsible for formulating or influencing national and international policies must walk a tightrope with delicate balance between unnecessarily stringent requirements for planetary quarantine on the one hand and prevention of contamination on the other. The success of planetary quarantine measures can be assured only by rigorous measures, each checked, rechecked, and triple-checked to make sure that no errors have been made and that no factor has been overlooked.


The attempt is made to investigate quarantine constraints, and alternatives for meeting them, in sufficient detail for identifying those courses of action which compromise neither the quarantine nor the space mission objectives. Mathematical models pertinent to this goal are formulated at three distinct levels. The first level of mission constraint models pertains to the quarantine goals considered necessary by the international scientific community. The principal emphasis of modeling at this level is to quantify international considerations and to produce well-defined mission constraints. Such constraints must be translated into explicit implementation requirements by the operational agency of the launching nation. This produces the second level of implementation system modeling. However, because of the multitude of factors entering into the implementation models, it is convenient to consider these factors at the third level of implementation parameter models. These models are intentionally limited to the inclusion of only those factors which can be quantified realistically, either now or in the near future.


Review of the procedures used in the microbiological examination of space hardware. The general procedure for enumerating aerobic and anaerobic microorganisms and spores is outlined. Culture media and temperature-time cycles used for incubation are reviewed, along with assay systems designed for the enumeration of aerobic and anaerobic spores. The special problems which are discussed are involved in the precise and accurate enumeration of microorganisms on surfaces and in the neutralization of viable organisms buried inside solid materials that could be released to a planet's surface if the solid should be returned. Special attention is given to sampling procedures including also the indirect techniques of surface assays of space hardware such as those using detachable or fallout strips. Some data on comparative levels of microbial contamination on lunar and planetary spacecraft are presented.


Two specific applications are discussed of microbial contamination control in planetary quarantine. Under the first concept, using the clean room to control environmental microorganisms, the objective is to reduce the microbial species and keep the numbers of microorganisms within an enclosure at a low level. The clean room concept is aimed at obtaining a product that has a controlled and reduced level of microbial contamination. Under the second concept, using the microbiological barrier to control microbial contamination of a specific product, the barrier techniques are designed to prevent the entry of any microorganisms into a sterile work area. Thus the assembly of space flight hardware within the confines of a microbiological barrier is aimed at obtaining a sterile product. In theory and practice, both approaches are shown to be applicable to the planetary quarantine program.


Discussion of various techniques of sterilization of space flight hardware using either destructive heating or the action of chemicals. Factors considered in the dry-heat destruction of microorganisms include the effects of microbial water content, temperature, the physiochemical properties of the microorganism and adjacent support, and nature of the surrounding gas atmosphere. Dry-heat destruction rates of microorganisms on the surface, between mated surface areas, or buried in the solid material of space vehicle hardware are reviewed, along with alternative dry-heat sterilization cycles, thermodynamic considerations, and considerations of final
sterilization-process design. Discussed sterilization chemicals include ethylene oxide, formaldehyde, methyl bromide, dimethyl sulfoxide, peracetic acid, and beta-propiolactone. M.V.E.


Review of the knowledge available on the extent to which microorganisms (mainly microbial spores, vegetative cells, and fungi) are capable of surviving the environment of deep space, based on recent simulation experiments of deep space. A description of the experimental procedures used is followed by a discussion of deep space ecology, the behavior of microorganisms in ultrahigh vacuum, and factors influencing microbial survival. It is concluded that, so far, simulation experiments have proved far less lethal to microorganisms than to other forms of life. There are, however, wide gaps in the knowledge available, and no accurate predictions can as yet be made on the degree of lethality that might be incurred by a microbial population on a given mission. Therefore, sterilization of spacecraft surfaces is deemed necessary if induced panpermia (i.e., interplanetary life propagation) is to be avoided.

M.V.E.


The various factors about space missions and spacecraft involved in the study of nonsterile space flight hardware with respect to their effects on planetary quarantine are reviewed. It is shown that methodology currently exists to evaluate the various potential contamination sources and to take appropriate steps in the design of spacecraft hardware and mission parameters so that quarantine constraints are met. This work should be done for each program so that the latest knowledge pertaining to various biological questions is utilized, and so that the specific hardware designs of the program can be assessed. The general trend of specific recommendations include: (1) biasing the launch trajectory away from planet to assure against accidental impact of the spacecraft; (2) selecting planetary orbits that meet quarantine requirements - both for accidental impact and for minimizing contamination probabilities due to ejecta; and (3) manufacturing and handling spacecraft under cleanliness conditions assuring minimum bioload.

M.V.E.


Discussion of the concept and implications of back contamination and of the ways and means for its prevention. Back contamination is defined as contamination of the terrestrial biosphere with organisms or materials returned from outer space that are capable of potentially harmful terrestrial activity. Since the question of whether or not life exists on other planets may, in reality, not be answered until many samples are returned to earth for detailed study, requirements for the prevention of back contamination are necessary. A review of methods of microbiologic contamination control is followed by a discussion of the nature of back contamin-
viewed a set of affective and neutral slides under two conditions. In one condition, signal value was minimized, in the other it was maximized. The forehead pulse amplitude response was influenced by signal value change. Both GSR and self-report of affect appeared insensitive to changes in signal value.  

(Author)


Summary of recent studies of bed rest with human subjects for periods up to 35 days, and of primates immobilized in plaster cases for periods up to 120 days. The studies examined the structural and functional consequences of disuse in the cardiovascular, metabolic, and musculoskeletal physiological systems. Weightlessness, confinement, and inactivity results in orostatic tachycardia and orosthotic hypotension during post-flight tilt-table testing. A striking metabolic effect produced by inactivity is glucose intolerance. In the skeleton inactivity produces significant osteoporosis, even of the weight-bearing spine.  

F.R.L.


Assessment of medical findings during and after the Soyuz-9 flight, which gives evidence that man can survive an 18-day space flight and retain mental and physical performance. The observations suggest that the entire cycle of adaptation-readaptation to the space-earth requirements makes certain demands upon the adaptive mechanisms of the human body, and that readaptation is a more difficult process.  

F.R.L.


Study of tolerance to and consequences of accelerations or supergravities acting for long periods on an animal with a physiology suited to terrestrial gravity. Groups of white mice were centrifuged at 4-g acceleration for 30 days or more, and at 2-g for 40 days. It appears that alterations produced by 4-g acceleration are irreversible when a certain intensity is obtained. Every mouse exposed to 2-g acceleration survived for 40 days. No sex-related effects were noticeable, either in development or in growth.  

F.R.L.


Review of some of the preliminary results, obtained through remote sensing techniques, on the root wilt disease in coconut plants in Kerala State. The techniques used included photography in several bands with black-and-white, color, and infrared Ektrachrome films. Samples collected for ground truth studies to correlate with infrared pictures are also discussed.  

M.V.E.


Mitrall regurgitant indexes were measured by roentgen video-densitometry in anesthetized dogs without thoracotomy before, during and after extrasystolic potentiation of ventricular contraction while the atria and ventricles were driven in normal temporal sequence simultaneously or in such a way as to induce atrial fibrillation. Small amounts of mitral reflux were observed with simultaneous atrial and ventricular driving and with atrial fibrillation in the control measurements before initiation of extrasystolic potentiation. Reflux became negligible during extrasystolic potentiation and increased beyond control levels after termination of extrasystolic potentiation.  

M.M.

A72-11038 * A computer-controlled scintiscanning system and associated computer graphic techniques for study of regional distribution of blood flow. C. M. Coulam, W. H. Dunnette, and E. H. Wood (Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.). Computers and Biomedical Research, vol. 3, June 1970, p. 249-273. 34 refs. Research supported by the American Heart Association; NIH Grants No. HE-4664; No. FR-7; No. 1 F2 HE-16-769; Contract No. AF 41(609)-68-C-0022; Grant No. NGR-24-003-002.

Two methods whereby a digital computer may be used to regulate a scintiscanning process are discussed from the viewpoint of computer input-output software. The computer's function, in this case, is to govern the data acquisition and storage, and to display the results to the investigator in a meaningful manner, both during and subsequent to the scanning process. Several methods (such as three-dimensional maps, contour plots, and well-reflection maps) have been developed by means of which the computer can graphically display the data on-line, for real-time monitoring purposes, during the scanning procedure and subsequently for detailed analysis of the data obtained. A computer-governed method for converting scintiscan data recorded over the dorsal or ventral surfaces of the thorax into fractions of pulmonary blood flow traversing the right and left lungs is presented.  

M.M.
A72-11039* Some observations on the three-dimensional growth of L5178Y cell colonies in soft agar culture. H. Dalen and H. J. Burki (California, University, Berkeley, Calif.). *Experimental Cell Research,* vol. 65, 1971, p. 433-438. 17 refs. Research supported by the Southwest Center for Advanced Studies and NASA. NASA Order W-1792/06.

The three-dimensional organization of spherical colonies formed by L5178Y cells grown in soft agar cultures was investigated by light and scanning electron microscopy. Visible colonies were formed after 7 days of incubation and increased in size for more than 2 weeks. At this time the colonies contained a central core of necrotic cells surrounded by an outer shell of normal-looking cells in loose contact with each other. Cross sectional radioautographs revealed that initiated precursors were incorporated only into those cells in the "viable cell" shell and not in the necrotic center of the colony. It is pointed out that increased knowledge of the factors leading to this type of three-dimensional organization is of particular interest, since it is similar to the conditions found in certain types of solid tumors (Thomlinson and Gray, 1956).

M.M.

A72-11040* A biplane roentgen videometry system for dynamic /60 per second/ studies of the shape and size of circulatory structures, particularly the left ventricle. E. L. Ritman, E. Sturm, and E. H. Wood (Minnesota, University, Rochester, Minn.). In: Roentgen-, cine- and videodensitometry: Fundamentals and applications for blood flow and heart volume determination. Edited by P. H. Heintzen. Stuttgart, Georg Thieme Verlag, 1971, p. 179-211. 9 refs. Research supported by the American Heart Association; NIH Grants No. HE-4684; No. FR-7; No. HE-3532; Grant No. NGR-24-003-001.

A roentgen-television digital-computer technique and a display system developed for dynamic circulatory structure studies are described. Details are given for a videoroentgenographic setup which is used for obtaining biplane roentgen silhouettes of a left ventricle. A 60 per sec measurement of the shape and volume of angiographically outlined cardiac chambers can be made by this technique along with simultaneous ECG, pressure, and flow measurements accessible for real-time digital computer processing and analysis.

V.Z.


Discussion of the general nature of studies and conclusions influencing the control and design of area navigation control and display units. The standardized operator task in each study involved entering a sequence of vhf communication frequencies taken from sequences used in actual cross-country flights. Response time was measured from the time a start tone sounded and the desired frequency was presented on a 7-bar incandescent display until an insert key was pushed. Each trial ended with the operator pushing a key indicating that he thought the frequency he inserted was either a correct insert, an error insert, or an error corrected.

M.M.


Exposure-adjusted break frequencies for chromosome aberrations produced in Chinese hamster circulating blood lymphocytes were the quantitative indicator of damage from 5 hrs of exposure to X-radiation and/or to ozone. Radiation produced 5.51 x 0.0001 breaks/cell rad for cells withdrawn 2 weeks after exposure, a reasonable value when compared with data from in vivo exposure of human lymphocytes and Chinese hamster bone marrow cells. Animals exposed to the two agents simultaneously exhibited more than 70% of the total breaks anticipated assuming the expected equal contributions to be additive. Extending to humans, at presently permitted levels, exposure to ozone would be much more detrimental than exposure to radiation.

M.M.

A72-11185 Localization of the human visual evoked response. Z. Nakamura and W. R. Biersdorf (Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio). *American Journal of Ophthalmology,* vol. 72, Nov. 1971, p. 988-997. 30 refs. Research supported by the Ohio State University; PHS Grant No. EY-00454.

Visual evoked responses (VERs) were recorded in normal subjects to full-disk and lateral half-disk stimulation in a full-field light adapted situation. Early components of the VER, peaking at 47, 68, and 95 msec, were found to be maximal over the cerebral hemisphere corresponding to the half-field stimulated. From 17 electrode positions on the posterior scalp, detailed potential contour maps were plotted for each component. The maximum focus for the three early components occurred in the parietal to central area of the corresponding hemisphere with a potential near zero at the occipital pole. While early components of the VER were thus specific to the lateral half-field stimulated, this was not true for later components. The results were similar for either right or left eyes.

M.M.


Review of descriptions of the 12 problem-solving tasks developed since the last review (Ray, 1955) of this topic, indicating that the newer tasks are more sophisticated in design and provide for better experimental control than those used prior to 1953. Validity, reliability, sensitivity, trainability, problem structure, and problem difficulty are discussed as criteria for the selection of tasks to be used in studies of skilled problem-solving performance.

(Author)


The acquisition of skill in the performance of a three-phase code transformation task (3P-COTRAN) was studied with 20 subjects who solved 27 3P-COTRAN problems during each of 8 successive sessions. The purpose of the study was to determine the changes in the 3P-COTRAN factor structure resulting from practice, the distribution of practice-related gains in performance over the nine measures of the five 3P-COTRAN factors, and the effects of transformation complexities on the 3P-COTRAN performance of subjects. A significant performance gain due to practice was observed, with improvements in speed continuing even when accuracy reached asymptotic levels. Transformation complexity showed no effect on early performances but the 3- and 4-element transformations were solved quicker than the 5-element transformation in the problem-solving Phase III of later skilled performances.

V.Z.

A72-11195

A group of 20 highly trained subjects were divided randomly into five equal groups to time-share the 3P-COTRAN task with a different task combination of a multitask performance battery (MTPB) used by Alluisi (1969). The effects of the time-sharing on the 3P-COTRAN performance and the effects of 3P-COTRAN on the time-shared MTPB performances are analyzed.

A72-11195


The changing of the angular relationships between the head and the axis of rotation, induced by the USAFSAM biaxial stimulator, produces false perceptions of position and/or movement, changes in posture, and visceral disturbances. This stimulator simulates certain flight maneuvers, such as an aircraft banking and turning, resulting in a Coriolis effect. An ex post facto analysis of the dynamic characteristics and the sensitivity of the vestibulo-ocular system was used to determine the differences between navigators who were 'sick' or 'nonsick.' These differences were then compared with similar studies on pilots and airman trainees. Results implied that the more rapid the decay of nystagmus, the more rapid the abatement of autonomic stimulation; and the lesser the sensitivity coefficient of nystagmus is, the greater the resistance to motion sickness. The two-parameter analog used in this Coriolis test is valuable as an indicator of the level of resistance an individual has to Coriolis accelerations and in the selection of a diagnostic program for measuring an individual's resistance to motion sickness. (Author)

A72-11196


Attempt to construct a phenomenological theory of the lateral interactions of sensory receptors. The mathematical framework employed appears appropriate to those senses, such as vision and touch, for which the 'sensory inputs' can be described by real-valued functions on a continuum. Emphasis is laid on the sense of vision. The work is concerned with spatial interactions only, and throughout the discussion achromatic or monochromatic fields are kept in mind. Thus, neither time nor wavelength occur explicitly. The results obtained may be applied to either steady-state experiments or to experiments in which the stimulus (light) is briefly flashed. F.R.L.

A72-11269

Effective breath holding time in the measurement of the pulmonary diffusing capacity by single breath method. M. Mochizuki and S. Takahashi (Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan), Japan Journal of Physiology, vol. 21, June 1971, p. 241-249. 12 refs.

Discussion of the error arising in pulmonary diffusing capacity measurements by the single-breath method when the inspiration time is included in the breath-holding time. A correction factor is developed to eliminate this error in a modified version of this method which relies on the effective inspiration time. A nomogram is designed to facilitate a convenient determination of the effective inspiration time.

A72-11262


Male rats, mice, and guinea pigs were starved for 1, 2, or 3 days, and the metabolism of ethylmorphine, p-nitroanisole, and aniline was studied. Results suggest that the oxidative enzyme systems studied are not interdependent, and the pathways studied appear to be species dependent.

A72-11286


A72-11287


The severity of acute mountain sickness was followed in 11 subjects by a self-administered questionnaire during two separate sessions at a simulated altitude of 14,000 feet. While variation existed between individuals, nine subjects showed near replication of their previous illness course. The data are suggestive of an inherent characteristic which is involved in each individual's response to hypoxia.

A72-11288


The purpose of this study was to compare recent incidents involving disorientation in flight reported by 336 Air Force, Army, and Navy pilots with incidents reported by 137 pilots in 1956. The pilots reported their experiences using a check list and a written description of an experience with disorientation in the aircraft they were flying at the time. The latter included 40 incidents which occurred in support of operations in Vietnam. The reports of disorientation showed a striking similarity across types of aircraft flown over 14 years of flying, as well as with the incidents occurring in Vietnam. However, some variation in reports between aircraft types was noted. These reports of disorientation suggest that disorientation is currently experienced in a wide variety of flight operations and that it will continue to be experienced by aircraft pilots.

A72-11289


Study carried out to obtain some notion of the initial phasing and interactive effects among some hormones known to be responsive to vibration stress. Sprague-Dawley derived rats were exposed to the acute effects of confinement and confinement with lateral (plus or minus G sub y) vibration. The coincident monitoring of glucose, insulin, growth hormone, and corticosterone plasma levels, during and immediately subsequent to exposure to brief low


Study of vigilance under acute heat stress by testing simple reaction time to visual stimuli and auditory signal detection rate. Seven healthy adult men were exposed to ambient temperatures of 30 to 50°C for periods up to 2 hr. They were tested while walking on a treadmill and wearing an impermeable garment. A rapid elevation of body temperature was thus achieved. The tests were replicated with the subjects wearing a cooling suit. Reaction time was unaffected either by the rise in temperature or by the cooling. Signal detection rate deteriorated significantly. The deterioration was directly related both in speed and in point of onset to the environmental temperature. The discrepancy between reaction time and detection rate suggests a short-term “mobilization” mechanism. The pattern of false reactions indicates a decline in sensitivity rather than criterion changes. Some psychological and practical implications of the results are discussed.

(Author)


Because of the present complexity of signal lights on aircraft instrument panels with their reduced effectiveness as their number grows, and in light of the apparent trend toward the increased use of aural warning signals, a review of the literature pertaining to alerting signals has been conducted and implications for aircraft design have been considered. Proper choice of signal for a given function and categorical grouping are emphasized. Pervading this essay is the concept that an integrated plan might be created for each type of aircraft, to weave all such signals into a complex which is optimum from a safety of flight standpoint.

(Author)


Since it appears that no single test can adequately describe normal function of the vestibular system, a series of tests may be applied to obtain a better understanding of vestibular capability. Such tests, employing optokinetic, caloric, positional and rotational stimuli, appear to reflect function at different levels of neural integration, thereby giving a more accurate analysis of orientation mechanisms. The functional tests may provide information relative to the interaction of the vestibular system with visual and somato-kinesthetic systems. The optokinetic evaluation may determine normal oculomotor function as well as defects throughout the reflex pathway. The caloric tests describe function at the receptor level, comparing one ear with the other, while rotational determinations evaluate the integration of responses under simultaneous stimulation. Techniques in administering and interpreting such vestibular tests are described.

(Author)


Sixty-nine young men with transient hypertension when accepted as pilot aspirants have been controlled 17 to 20 years later. In this group with primary transient hypertension the frequency of later problems of high blood pressure has been found to be significantly higher than in a control group of 216 pilots with normal blood pressure when accepted as pilot aspirants (11.6% vs. 2.3%). This is in accordance with the results of earlier investigations. On account of too short a period of observation and few individuals controlled we find it necessary to stress the still existing uncertainty of the ultimate importance of transient hypertension. Even though we do not consider it justified to assign to transient hypertension so great importance that this should in itself imply elimination of applicants for pilot education - it should always be taken into account as a negative factor where other partly disqualifying qualities are manifest.

(Author)

A72-11296 Cumulative flashblindness effects produced by multiple high intensity flashes. W. H. Cushman (USAF, School of
A72-11297

Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.). *Aerospace Medicine*, vol. 42, July 1971, p. 763-767. 7 refs. Study of the effect of high-intensity (1.0 x 10 to the 8th mL.) short-duration (2 msec.) light flashes in subjects seated in an aircraft flight simulator cockpit. Each exposure or trial consisted of one flash or of a series of flashes with 15, 45, 120, or 300 sec between flashes. Flashblindness recovery times (RTs) for the airspeed indicator and the turn and bank indicator for simulated night flying conditions were measured after the last flash of each trial. The RT for the airspeed indicator increased as the number of flashes was increased, and in most cases decreased as the interflash interval was lengthened. The RT for the turn and bank indicator was unaffected by the number of flashes but increased slightly as the interflash interval was lengthened. The potential hazard of multiple flashes to aerospace operations and the effectiveness of two countermeasures are also discussed. (Author)


Rats were exposed to 100% oxygen at 600 torr for up to 8 days. Highly significant increases in RBC anaerobic glycolysis occurred during the first 4 days of exposure and then subsided. Two significant peaks were found, one on days 1 and 2 and one on day 4. The first peak is attributed to reticulocytosis, which was maximal after 90 minutes and had disappeared by day 3. A second mechanism must account for the peak on day 4. An interpretation of the second peak is provided by existing evidence that selective removal of older RBCs occurs during the first few days of exposure to hypobaric oxygen, with maximum effect on day 4. Results in splenectomized, sham-operated and intact animals were indistinguishable from each other. A significant decrease in RBC specific gravity was found in exposed animals with spleens intact, but not in splenectomized animals. Theoretical aspects of age-related parameters as an aid to continuous detection and evaluation of changes in RBC populations are discussed. (Author)


The advantages of aircraft in providing military medical evacuation are well documented. Training and experience have resulted in a reliable and safe medical evacuation system. Many studies have been done or are in process which pertain to civil emergency helicopter evacuation. Fixed-wing secondary ambulance service is growing at a rapid rate without the benefit of studies such as those pertaining to helicopter primary ambulance service. Problems associated with this growth relate to equipment, crew training, and in most cases decreased as the interflash interval was lengthened. The RT for the turn and bank indicator was unaffected by the number of flashes but increased slightly as the interflash interval was lengthened. The potential hazard of multiple flashes to aerospace operations and the effectiveness of two countermeasures are also discussed. (Author)


Gilbert's syndrome has been well documented in the scientific literature as a benign disorder requiring no treatment. On occasion, a compensated hemolytic anemia is associated, as evidenced by shortened red blood cell survival time. During times of stress a hemolytic reaction may be precipitated. The purpose of this report is to discuss the problem of 'secondary selection' in the case of an aviator with Gilbert's syndrome complicated by bouts of hemolytic anemia. (Author)


Review of recent findings obtained in the field of computer simulation of evoked cortical audio potentials in animals and human subjects. It is shown that computer analysis by taking mean values of evoked potentials can be used in the clinic for objective hearing threshold measurement. Certain hitherto unresolved neurophysiological problems connected with the proposed method of averaging potentials are discussed - namely, the question of the point of origin of these potentials, the question of the magnitude of the exponent n in the power function for the measured amplitude values, the type of amplitude evaluation, and the purely technological question of the filtering during the second recording. It is concluded that by using appropriate neurostatist computer analysis of both macroelectrode and microelectrode recordings new interesting and clinically useful insights into the functioning of the auditory path neurons can be obtained. A.B.K.


Analytical calculations are performed to determine the radiation dose rate and total dose to the crew of a gas-core nuclear rocket from the fission fragments located throughout the plume volume. The radiation dose from the plume fission fragments to two crew locations of 100 and 200 meters from the nozzle exit are calculated. It is found that, in the case of the most probable fission fragment retention time of 100 seconds, the crew must be protected from the radiation dose. Five centimeters of lead shielding would reduce the radiation dose by two orders of magnitude thereby protecting the crew. The increase in vehicle weight would be insignificant (7150 kg to a vehicle gross weight of 0.94 million kg). M.V.E.


In five men with a history of susceptibility to high-altitude pulmonary edema (HAPE), hemodynamic and pulmonary gas exchange were measured at sea level, and again 24 hr following ascent to an altitude of 3,100 m. At sea level, all findings were essentially normal including a mean pulmonary arterial pressure. None of the subjects developed clinically detectable pulmonary edema at altitude. Wedge pressures and cardiac output remained normal. Mean pulmonary arterial pressure increased remarkably at rest and during moderate exercise. Acute relief of hypoxia only partially relieved this pulmonary hypertension. Arterial blood gases were normal at sea level. The men susceptible to HAPE developed excessive pulmonary hypertension and impaired pulmonary O2 exchange without detectable pulmonary edema following ascent to high altitude. The increase in pulmonary vascular resistance is only partially explained by hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction. M.M.

The present report, A-V dissociation with concealed retrograde conduction into the A-V node, caused SINUS beats to exhibit antegrade A-V nodal conduction delay sufficient to result in episodes of supraventricular tachycardia (SVT). In this patient, atrial ectopic premature depolarizations were never observed. The primary role of A-V nodal conduction delay in the genesis of paroxysmal SVT is substantiated by this unusual electrophysiological observation.

(Author)

A72-11424  Occurrence of ventricular arrhythmias with exercise as compared to monitoring. B. O. Kosowsky, B. Lown, R. Whiting, and T. Guiney (Harvard University; Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass.). Circulation, vol. 44, Nov. 1971, p. 826-832. 20 refs. NIH Grants No. HE-07776; No. 5TI-HE-5242; No. P01-HE-11306.

Treadmill exercise testing and prolonged ambulatory electrocardiographic monitoring were compared for their ability to reveal ventricular ectopic activity in 81 patients. Both proved more effective than a 3-minute standard electrocardiogram (ECG) in displaying ventricular arrhythmias. Of 66 patients in whom the resting ECG was normal, prolonged monitoring was positive for arrhythmia in 18, or 27%, whereas exercise was positive in 26, or 39%. In 12 cases ventricular arrhythmias was recorded only with exercise. In addition to displaying an increased incidence of arrhythmias, exercise also revealed more serious rhythm abnormalities which would not have been suspected on monitoring alone. This was true in patients with and without coronary heart disease (CHD). Thus, exercise is an effective means of eliciting suspected arrhythmias. The prognostic significance of exercise-induced arrhythmias in patients with CHD remains to be determined.

(Author)


The incidence rates for myocardial infarction and sudden death attributable to coronary heart disease for adults between the ages of 35 and 74 for black and white populations were studied in Nashville, Tenn. for a 1-yr period from July 1967 to June 1968. The overall incidence rate for myocardial infarction was 3.42 and for sudden coronary death, 1.55 per 1,000 population. The male-to-female ratio for the white population for myocardial infarction was 3:1, and for the black population 2:1. Similar male-to-female ratios were found for those dying suddenly for both races. However, both black males and females died suddenly at a higher rate than did the white. Over half of the sudden deaths occurred within 2 hrs after onset of symptoms. Fifty-two per cent were dead on arrival at a hospital, 31% died at home, and 6% in a public place. Only 4% had either no contact with a source of medical care or had negative disease histories prior to sudden death.

M.M.


His bundle electrocardiography has enhanced our knowledge of cardiac electrophysiology. The catheter technique for recording potentials from the specialized conducting tissues is most useful in determining the site of atrioventricular and ventriculoatrial delays and blocks. Various types of ventricular preexcitation resulting from conduction through Kent, Mahaim and James bundles are adequately identified with this method. In some cases it provides the only means of differentiation between supraventricular and ventricular arrhythmias on secondary gain obtained from His bundle recordings is the evaluation of the electrophysiologic effects of various drugs. Information thus obtained is not only academically important but also clinically useful, since it is a significant factor in establishing the proper therapy.

M.M.

A72-11474  The postextrasystolic T wave change. R. E. Edmands (Indiana University, Indianapolis, Ind.) and J. C. Bailey, American Journal of Cardiology, vol. 28, Nov. 1971, p. 536-540. 23 refs. Research supported by the Herman C. Kranert Fund, the Indiana Heart Association, and the American Medical Association; PHS Grants No. HE-6308; No. HTS-5363; No. HE-5749.

Microelectrophysiologic studies of canine and human ventricular myocardium demonstrate characteristic changes in the configuration of the transmembrane action potential upon abrupt rate change. Additional studies have shown also that these action potential changes, involving cellular repolarization, correlate closely with the magnitude of the concurrent postextrasystolic contractile changes. Further experiments in normal anesthetized dogs demonstrate that the postextrasystolic T wave change relates significantly to the magnitude of the postextrasystolic contractile potentiation. In addition, depression of the contractile state by pentobarbital enhanced the relative magnitude of postextrasystolic contractile change, whereas enhancement of the contractile state by acetylsalicylic acid yielded a lessening of the relative magnitude of postextrasystolic contractile potentiation.

M.M.


Left ventricular end-diastolic volume was determined by cardiac visualization after peripheral venous injection of a gamma-emitting isotope in 10 patients with organic heart disease. The left ventricular end-diastolic volume measured by the isotope method consistently averaged 9% less than that determined by the X-ray method. The mean difference in left ventricular end-diastolic volume was 21 ml. Excellent correlation between the two methods was observed. It is pointed out that peripheral venous scintillation angiography compares well with left ventriculography in the determination of left ventricular end-diastolic volume in man.

M.M.


Discussion of factors associated with the potential significance of arrhythmias. Arrhythmias, conduction defects and sudden death are discussed together with prodromata to sudden death, prevention of sudden death, antiarrhythmic agents and unsolved problems. It is pointed out that digitalis is the only antiarrhythmic agent that comes near to approaching an ideal drug. The drug is highly effective in many atrial arrhythmias and is useful in many patients with ventricular extrasystoles.

M.M.

A72-11543  Functional mobility of receptors (Funktional'naia mobil'nost' reseptorov). P. G. Sniakin (Akademia
A72-11544


Review of studies dealing with processes which control the physiological capability of the organism to vary the activity of its systems by increasing or decreasing the numbers of working functional units. A comparative analysis of clinical and physiological observations and of electrophysiological data suggests that receptor activity control takes place at all central nervous system levels, from peripheral nerves to the cerebrum. Evidence is found to support the conclusion that analysers are self-controlled systems with a feedback and are capable of self-adaptation for the reception and analysis of instantaneous incoming information.

V.Z.


Review of papers concerning the physiology of a split human cerebrum with particular attention to the interactions of the cerebral hemispheres. The topics include the corpus callosum as the principal channel of interhemispheric nervous process transfer, the isolated functions of the right and left hemispheres, the nature of the functional differentiation of the cerebral hemispheres, and the comparative physiology of their functional asymmetry. The author endorses a view of Bogen (1969) according to whom the creative gains of mankind due to specialization of the hemispheres outweigh the disadvantage of the lower general reliability of individual brains caused by hemispheric asymmetry.

V.Z.


Displays of eight capital letters were presented in a circular arrangement around a central fixation point at tachistoscopic durations. Under different experimental conditions, one or two indicators, presented either 250 msec before, simultaneously with, or after the display, designated the letters that S was to report. The arrangement of conditions permitted inferences as to the order in which S encoded the letters from the display. The results supported an interpretation in terms of a serial process by which the letters were encoded or transferred from iconic representation to a short-term memory.

(Author)


Two experiments are reported which investigated whether or not the offset of light can serve as a backward masking stimulus (MS). In both studies, human Os made identification responses to graphemes (TS) presented tachistoscopically on a lighted field. Simultaneously with or at short intervals after TS offset, the lighted background field was shut off. The termination of the background field served as the MS. The results indicated a reliable masking effect due to light offset; this effect occurred for TS-MS intervals of 60 msec or less. These results were interpreted as being due to the 'off' response in the visual system.

(Author)

A72-11660 Factors involved in the antinatriuretic effects of acute constriction of the thoracic and abdominal inferior vena cava. R. W. Schier, and M. H. Humphreys (California, University, San Francisco, Calif.). Circulation Research, vol. 29, Nov. 1971, p. 479-488. 23 refs. Research supported by the University of California; NIH Grant No. AM-12753; Grant No. NGR-05-025-007.

Study of the antinatriuretic effect of acute thoracic inferior vena cava (TIVC) constriction in the absence of alterations in renal perfusion pressure. A comparison is made of the effects of equivalent degrees of TIVC and abdominal inferior vena cava constriction on arterial pressure, renal hemodynamics, and electrolyte excretion.

M.V.E.

A72-11661 Role of cardiac output and the autonomic nervous system in the antinatriuretic response to acute constriction of the thoracic superior vena cava. R. W. Schier, M. H. Humphreys, and R. C. Ufferman (California, University, San Francisco, Calif.). Circulation Research, vol. 29, Nov. 1971, p. 490-498. 35 refs. Research supported by the University of California; NIH Grants No. AM-12753; No. AM-05670; Grant No. NGR-05-025-007.

Study of the differential characteristics of hepatic congestion and decreased cardiac output in terms of potential afferent stimuli in the antinatriuretic effect of acute thoracic inferior vena cava (TIVC) constriction. An attempt is made to see if the autonomic nervous system is involved in the antinatriuretic effect of acute TIVC or thoracic superior vena cava constriction.

M.V.E.


Experiments are described in which two subjects were compressed at 16-17 ft/min with 0.45 ats abs oxygen and helium to 100 ft/24 hrs, 300 ft/24 hrs and 450 ft/24 hrs culminating in a stage compression through 600 ft/24 hrs, 1,000 ft/24 hrs, 1,300 ft/24 hrs to 10 hrs at 1,500 ft. Measurements were made of mental and psychomotor performance, finger tremor and personal comments. The results indicate no mental deterioration at depths as great as 1,500 ft but a decrement in psychomotor performance due to the presence of tremors. Susceptibility to tremors varied significantly, one of the subjects being unaffected while the other showed an increasing postural tremor with depth which was enhanced by each compression phase. These findings are discussed in connection with the effects of rate of compression, introduction of 24-hr stages in compression to great depths, EEG changes and the appearance of sensations of impending loss of consciousness and somnolence (microsleep). It is concluded that helium does not induce an inert gas narcosis similar to that of nitrogen or argon and that the increased tremor and psychomotor decrement, as facets of a high pressure nervous syndrome, are due to the action of pressure per se.

(Author)


The effects of 12-hour phase shifts in the light-dark cycle on feeding behavior and performance were studied by requiring monkeys to perform an 18 component serial task for all of their food ad lib. The photoperiod of 12 hours light/12 hours dark was reduced by 12 hours (dark-dark shift) and was reduced again when the slowest of the two subjects received none of its food on two consecutive dark periods. Ten shifts were made and the results showed that between six and eight days were required to reach criterion and the first two dark periods following the shift were responsible for the greatest decrement in performance accuracy. Adaptation to the shifts in photoperiod was not evident. (Author)


The need for supplementary background information in the selection of student naval aviators has become increasingly evident. Recent exit interviews with students who have voluntarily withdrawn from training indicate that factors unrelated to mental (such as attitude toward the military) or physical ability often entered into their decisions. This study utilized a multiple correlation approach to demonstrate that the inclusion of noncognitive college and flight background information would enhance the sensitivity of the selection process, thus reducing the attrition rate. The initial results confirmed this hypothesis and these findings were upheld by cross-validation. Implementation of the suggested technique would have reduced the attrition rate by 4.5 percentage points for the primary selection level. (Author)

A72-11705 Cortical evoked response and inert gas narcosis in man. K. N. Ackles (Defence and Civil Institute of Environmental Medicine, Downsview, Ontario, Canada) and B. Fowler (York University, Toronto, Canada). Aerospace Medicine, vol. 42, Nov. 1971, p. 1181-1184. 7 refs.

Two series of experiments were carried out to investigate the relationship between the depression of the cortical evoked response and inert gas narcosis. In the first series mental arithmetic performance and the auditory evoked response (AER) were measured while breathing air and a 20-80% oxygen-argon mixture at 4 and 7 ATA (atmospheres absolute). Compared to air, performance on the mental arithmetic task was significantly poorer breathing the oxygen-argon mixture but there was no difference in the degree to which the AER was depressed. In addition there was no correlation between arithmetic performance and the AER with either breathing mixture. In the second series the VER (visual evoked response) was measured as well as the AER at 1 and 7 ATA, breathing the same two gas mixtures. The VER and AER were depressed at 7 ATA but there was no difference in the degree of this depression for either air or the oxygen-argon mixture. It was concluded that the depression of the evoked response while breathing either air or argon-oxygen in hyperbaric conditions is not a valid measure of inert gas narcosis. Moreover, the depression cannot be accounted for in terms of peripheral attenuation of the sensory signal which produces the evoked response, although this may be a contributory factor in the case of the AER. (Author)


The program for improving foods for use during space flights consists of introducing new foods and food-handling techniques on each successive manned space flight. Because of this continuing improvement program, the Apollo 14 food system was the most advanced and sophisticated food system to be used in the U.S. space program. The food system used during the Apollo 14 mission and recent space-food-system advances are described and discussed in regard to their usefulness for future manned space flights. (Author)


Six male subjects subsisting on a typical Apollo flight diet for five consecutive days were evaluated for changes in biochemical and physiological status. Laboratory examinations failed to demonstrate any significant changes of the kind previously attributed to weightlessness, such as in serum electrolytes, endocrine values, body fluid, or hematologic parameters. O.H.


One hundred guinea pigs and 100 rabbits were irradiated in an anechoic room with continuous or pulsed microwaves in the 10 cm wave band at 3.5 mW/cm power density for 3 months, 3 hrs/daily. Peripheral blood, bone marrow, lymph nodes and spleen were examined. Increases in absolute lymphocyte counts in peripheral blood, abnormalities in nuclear structure and mitosis in the erythroid-blastic cell series in the bone marrow and in lymphoid cells in lymph nodes and spleen were observed. These changes are a cumulative result of repeated irradiations. The underlying mechanism seems difficult to explain in terms of thermal effects. Extrathermal complex interactions seem to be more probable. (Author)

Physiological and force-field data have been telemetered from 18 parachutists during 88 free-fall parachute jumps from 5 types of aircraft with varying egress altitude. The heart rate profile exhibits a double peaked curve with the highest values near parachute deployment and the second-highest rates near landing, compared with baseline values 1 hr prejump. The data indicate that egress, parachute deployment, and landing are the three most critical psychophysiological events during free-fall parachuting. Heart rate decreases in a given subject as experience increases. The type of parachute equipment used has a significant effect on the heart rate response to free-fall parachuting. Respiratory rate values more than double during the jump when compared with baseline conditions.

M.M.

A72-11740 # Postsynaptic potentials of auditory cortex neurons in the cat (Postsinapticheskie potentsialy neironov slukhovoi kory koszki). F. N. Serkov and E. Sh. Ivanovskii (Akademia Nauk


A master list of all persons who ejected from naval aircraft during FY 59-65 was prepared by the Naval Aviation Safety Center. All persons coded as having suffered a vertebral fracture were indicated on the list. Ninety-nine cases were studied. The health records of each individual were obtained and reviewed. Information extracted was voluminous. This report covers only (1) number of individuals, among the 99 probable ones, who actually were found to have a fracture, (2) number of days of hospitalization for each, (3) number of days of suspension from flying duties, (4) number of patients returned to full flying duties, (5) number of patients permanently disabled, and (6) the military rank of each. From these data, costs of this particular injury can be determined.

(Second author)


This is an account of a rapid decompression of a Boeing 707 in a freight/passenger configuration. Decompression occurred at 25,000 feet. There were no serious injuries to crew or passengers. Decompression was caused by fatigue in the rivet holes forward of frames 550 and 560. Possible cause of fatigue - a manufacturing discrepancy.

(Second author)


Study of the direction change perception threshold in groups of normal patients, patients with dizziness, and patients with symmetrical hearing difficulty in the frontal and median planes with rising and falling noise frequency. It is found that in all three groups of subjects the hearing inertia in the median plane is greater than that in the frontal plane. In both hearing planes the measurement values for rising noise frequency are higher than those obtained for falling noise frequency. In the case of rising frequencies a decrease in inertia is noted in patients with dizziness as against patients with normal hearing. In the case of the hard of hearing a decrease in inertia in comparison with patients with normal hearing is noted only in the frontal plane.

A.B.K.


Discussion of the case of a psychosomatic student aviator who was dropped from the advanced jet training command when hearing completion of the program. The symptomatology involved during early visits to the flight surgeon represents the only case of psychosomatic Lymphogranuloma venerem (L.G.V.) known to the author. It seems apparent that the final symptomatology related to the vestibular apparatus was a manifestation of disguised fear of flying.

M.M.


Description of the possibility of analyzing total Air Force experience concerning cancer treatment and survival through the facilities of the Central Tumor Registry (CTR). Raw survival data may be extrapolated by the Life Table method, and two functions, which describe different aspects of survival, may be computed. One of these, the 'Hazard Function,' provides information on the likelihood of developing recurrent disease almost immediately for all patients who have survived to the beginning of any given time period. This allows accurate prediction, for a group of patients, as to the percentage of those patients who, having survived for a certain period of time following definitive surgery, will fail during the immediately succeeding time period. Since one has to accept a certain degree of risk of recurrence at every point in time, even twenty years following definitive surgery, one may determine the acceptable risk. M.M.

Study of the effect of electrical stimulation of the hypothalamic positive reinforcement zone (PRZ), the neutral hypothalamic zone, and the midbrain reticular formation (RF) on the impulse activity of single visual cortex neurons evoked by light flashes in unanesthetized white rats. Poststimulus histograms of neuron responses are compared, revealing a qualitative difference in the effects of PRZ and RF stimulations. The effects of PRZ stimulation are characterized in one-third of the responding neurons by invariability or a decrease of the neuron discharge frequency during a short-latency response and an increase in this frequency during a long-latency response. The effects of RF stimulation in one-half of the responding neurons are characterized by an intensification of the neuron discharge during a short-latency response and a reduction of these discharges during a long-latency response.


Study of the functional activity of the neurosecretory cells of the supraoptic and paraventricular nuclei in white rats at different times after electrical stimulation of the midbrain reticular formation. It is found that such stimulation causes an increase in the functional activity of the neurosecretory cells of the anterior hypothalamic nuclei, characterized by an intensification of the synthesis and transport of the neurosecretory material. These changes were most pronounced one hour after stimulation of the reticular formation. Unidirectional changes were found in both neurosecretory centers, although their degree of manifestation varied. The responses in the supraoptic nucleus were more intense and short-lived, while the responses in the paraventricular nucleus were less intense and longer-lasting.


X-ray structure analysis of ferricytochrome c is made to determine the cause of the evolutionary conservatism of hydrophobic and aromatic side chains, lysines and glycines which was established by observations of amino acid sequences from over 30 species. The results suggest that the interaction between the molecule and two other large macromolecule complexes may be the cause of the unusual evolutionary conservation of the surface features of cytochrome c.


Discussion of the amino acid differences and minimum base differences per codon due to mutations which took place during divergent evolution of vertebrates from a common ancestral gene. The "random mutation model" of evolution is examined by comparing a carp alpha Hb chain and six mammalian alpha Hb chains in terms of the genetic code. The occurrence of recognizable three-base
changes is analyzed and a summary of the distribution of changes in the hemoglobin and myoglobin chains is given for 148 sites.  V.Z.


A simple model of interacting complex systems of species is tested to assess the binding behavior of monomeric nucleic acid and protein components during evolution.  Nine representative amino acids are immobilized by the formation of an amide linkage on a prepared chromatographic support.  Selective binding of ribonucleoside 5-phosphates in these amino acids is achieved under standardized conditions, and a self-binding model is derived to characterize the binding.  It is shown that the binding behavior of the reactants during nucleic acid-protein interactions depends on the nature of the base and the amino acid.  The results of the study are assessed as useful for the interpretation of more complex nucleic acid-protein systems and of their role in the evolution of the cell.  V.Z.


Attempt is made to verify the hypothesis that inhibition in somatosensor cortical neurons may obstruct intracortical stimulation of the pyramidal tract.  Extracellular and intracellular potential outlets are used to investigate pyramidal tract neuronal reactions to antidrome and afferent stimuli in cats.  It is found that neither antidrome nor afferent inhibition obstruct the responses of somatosensor cortical neurons to stimulation of the pyramidal tract.  V.Z.


Responses to acoustic signals of 10 to 120 kHz at wavelengths from 4 to 100 msec were studied in anesthetized Rhinolophus ferrum equinum and Myotis oxygnathus bats.  The highest sensitivity to acoustic signals was at 10 to 50 kHz in Myotis bats and at 10 to 40 and 82 to 84 kHz in Rhinolophus bats.  The shape of responses was generally similar in both species.  V.Z.

A72-11897  Spatial parameters of eye-hand adaptation to optical distortion.  J. C. Hay (Wisconsin, University, Milwaukee, Wis.), B. Langdon (California, University, Los Angeles, Calif.), and H. L. Pick, Jr. (Minnesota, University, Minneapolis, Minn.).  Journal of Experimental Psychology, vol. 91, Nov. 1971, p. 11-17.  9 refs.  NIH Grant No. MH-97588.

This study sought to identify the modifiable parameters of eye-hand coordination in the prism-adaptation situation.  The most readily modified parameter was found to be a displacement applying equally to all target positions.  A magnification parameter could also be partially modified, in the sense that a wider range of hand movements became identified with a fixed eye-movement range.  No nonlinear changes in the eye-hand mapping were found.  (Author)


The figural basis for the effect of perspective changes on accuracy of direction of rotation judgments was investigated.  Forms varying in angles of contour convergence, relative extent of vertical contours, and horizontal position of the axis of rotation were displayed in rotation about a vertical axis at five perspective levels.  Accuracy, averaged across perspective levels, was ordered primarily by angle relationships.  Accuracy was greatest for forms containing right angles, even when the vertical contours were unequal, and lowest for forms in which one vertical contour was enclosed in acute angles and the other in obtuse angles, even when the vertical contours were equal.  Within angle relationships, accuracy was generally greater when the vertical contours were equal.  (Author)


Ventilatory and metabolic responses were studied in seven dogs having chronic tracheostomy for one to several months and exposed for 20 min at 2 and 18 C to nitrogen atmospheres containing 21% O2 and 2, 4, or 6% CO2, with and without beta-blockers.  The slope and x-intercept of the CO2 response curves increased in the cold.  The increase of oxygen uptake with CO2 partial pressure was greater at than at 18 deg and faster than the increase in ventilation.  V.Z.


Demonstration that in a 35 C and 50% RH environment, the average thermal vote of clothed-seated subjects, engaged in a central tracking and peripheral tasks, was between warm and hot, while their average comfort vote was between uncomfortable and very uncomfortable.  It was possible, by locally ventilating the head from the front, to improve both sensory votes, moving them toward 'thermal neutrality' and 'comfortable' sensations.  The ventilating jet which resulted in the best improvement in sensory votes had a velocity of 3.8 m/sec and a temperature of 10 C at its outlet.  Its outlet was located 40 cm from the subject's face.  The improvements in sensory votes were associated with reductions in average skin temperature and sweat rate from their corresponding values measured during experiments without localized ventilation.  Localized ventilation had no significant effects on the rectal temperature or the heart rate.  (Author)


The effect of G loading on the magnitude of ocular counterrolling at various angles of tilt up to 63 deg. was measured on normal subjects and compared with the effect on persons with severe or complete loss of vestibular function.  The group of six normal subjects manifested a compensatory eye roll which increased as a direct and essentially linear function of the component of the gravitoinertial force acting laterally on the subject.  This increase in responses was not observed in the five deaf subjects with severe or complete bilateral loss of their vestibular organs.  These findings confirmed similar results found by other authors using other
measuring techniques which show that the reflex eye movement is dependent on and limited to the magnitude of the gravito inertial stimulus (within the range used) when the otolithocular system is functioning normally. However when this function is severely impaired or lost, the magnitude of the compensatory eye roll is limited to that manifested at 1 G and possibly to nonotolith contributions. These findings offer means for differentiation between otolith-defective and ‘normal’ persons who exhibit little counter-rolling.

(Author)


The time variations of oxygen partial pressure after an abrupt change in respiratory O2 and CO2 concentrations were measured in frontal and occipital portions of the cortex of 29 anesthetized albino rats. The time variations of oxygen partial pressure were in the range of 2 to 20 sec for hypoxia and hyperoxia and in the range of 7 to 70 sec for hypercapnia. The tissue oxygen partial pressure under hypoxia decreased linearly with increasing oxygen concentration. Hyperoxia increased the tissue oxygen partial pressure only near the capillary artery ends while under hypercapnia the increase was throughout the vessels.

V.Z.


The relationship between static transpulmonary pressure and inspired volume was determined in four male subjects during 10 days at 14,246 ft. Mean values of pulmonary compliance were found to be greater at altitude than at sea level (236 to 291 vs 218 ml cm water); the observed differences however were not statistically significant. Earlier reports on reduced pulmonary compliance in subjects who had developed abnormalities of alveolar-arterial oxygen differences and of wasted ventilation during altitude hypoxia are therefore not confirmed.

V.P.


An investigation of the nervous respiratory disorder observed in patients with vegetative vascular and diencephalic syndromes brings to light an increase in the physiological dead space, a decrease in the ratio between alveolar ventilation and minute respiratory capacity, and physiological blood shunting. This leads to the development of arterial hypoxemia. Ineffective and inefficient oxygen supply of the organism ensues.

M.V.E.


Results are presented of experiments conducted under specified conditions upon rabbits in a search for optimum muscle-work conditions guided by muscle-work dependent temperature dynamics.

The results obtained make it possible to identify the muscle work conditions optimal in terms of power output, as well as those optimal in terms of total work performance. There are indications that variations in muscle temperature can convey information on readiness of the muscle for work and that work capacity fluctuations are reflected in, and correlated with temperature variations in the work-performing muscle.

M.V.E.


Tests were conducted with narcotized dogs using the classical kymograph method of recording respiratory movements of the chest and blood pressure in the femoral artery. Fifteen minutes after intravenous administration of ephedrine, a silver nitrate solution was injected in the same vein. Control animals were not given any ephedrine. Third-order waves (Traube-Hering waves) in arterial pressure arose in the test-group animals at the stage where silver nitrate began to take effect. This was preceded and accompanied by changes in blood and respiratory dynamics which are characteristic for hypoxia and for increased tons of the synaptic part of the nervous system.

T.M.


Changes in the nervous system of rabbits were investigated after a 1-min exposure to carbon dioxide producing acute hypercapnia. Previously conditioned defensive reflexes were maintained after hypercapnia. The development of hypercapnia is divided into three stages, beginning with a prenarcotic phase during inhalation of carbon dioxide. The subsequent narcotic phase covers a portion of the inhalation period and continues some time after removal of the animal from the carbon dioxide atmosphere. The last stage entails a phase of recovery to normal activity of the organism.

T.M.


A review of current space and time concepts of living organisms indicates that they are founded on a simplified approach to observed factors and on a limited scope of scientific research. The space-time metric of biological objects existing in noninertial (accelerated) or inertial (nonaccelerated) systems cannot be expressed by any currently available formula or series of formulas. Thus far, there are no grounds for applying to living objects those laws which explain relativistic phenomena in electrodynamics. Attempts at using these laws to describe the slowing of biological time for living beings in noninertial systems (or in inertial systems during motion in space at velocities approaching the speed of light) must be considered as unfounded.

T.M.


A control mechanism using the central hypothalamic temperature as the only required set point is proposed to describe human

Mathematical considerations are given for a better quantitative understanding of the oxygen distribution in the cerebral gray matter when the blood stream in the adjacent capillaries of the Krogh arrangement is equal in magnitude but opposite in direction. An attempt is made to set forth a mathematical technique to solve the equations describing transport in the Krogh system in the presence of a countercurrent capillary flow. A mathematical model is derived to describe the variations in the oxygen partial pressure in capillary blood and tissues as a function of time, location, flow rate, pH, oxygen capacity, metabolic rate, diffusion coefficients and solubility. A procedure is given for numerically solving the countercurrent transport equations. The oxygen diffusion zones and oxygen tension in the cerebral cortex are discussed.

V.Z.

A72-12038  Continuous propagation of microalgae. III. D. T. Hanson (Texas A & M University, College Station, Tex.), A. G. Fredrickson, and H. M. Tsuchiya (Minnesota, University, Minneapolis, Minn.). Chemical Engineering Progress, Symposium Series, no. 114, 1971, p. 151-164. 9 refs. NSF Grant No. GH-26; Grant No. NSF-79-60.

Data are presented which give the specific photosynthetic rate and the specific utilization rates of urea and carbon dioxide as functions of specific growth rate for Chlorella. A mathematical model expresses a set of mass balance relations between biotic and environmental variables. Criteria of validity are used to test this model. Predictive procedures are complemented by a particular model of microbial growth. Methods are demonstrated for predicting substrate utilization rates, production rates of extracellular metabolites, growth limiting conditions, and photosynthetic quotients from propagator variables.

V.Z.

A72-12040  Control theory applied to the chemical regulation of breathing. P. J. Stoll, R. E. Burger (California, University, Davis, Calif.), J. A. Estavillo (California, University, Los Angeles, Calif.), and J. L. Osborne (Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.). Chemical Engineering Progress, Symposium Series, no. 114, 1971, p. 202-210. 11 refs. Research supported by the University of California; PHS Grant No. RR-06138.

A study of frequency responses in the respiratory system of man is described. A technique is set forth for the measurement of ventilatory and tidal volume responses to sinusoidal variations of carbon dioxide concentration in the inhaled air. A least-square parameter estimation procedure is used in a best-fit curve analysis. Preliminary data are given to demonstrate the application of step functions and sinusoids in the estimation of the dynamic properties of pulmonary afferent responses to carbon dioxide in chickens. A time-domain method, using responses to stepwise and random inputs, is found to be promising in deciphering some of the more nonlinear responses.

V.Z.


A technique has been developed for observing human thermoregulatory responses elicited by skin sensors independent of action generated by central sensors. Data obtained in these studies provide a basis for developing a control mechanism to account for peripheral effects.

V.Z.


Dose-effect relations in radiation damage to mammalian cells, radiobiological effect of nonuniform absorbed-dose distribution, and nonuniform irradiation of dogs with high-energy protons and prediction of its biological effects are among the topics covered in contributions concerned with various biological aspects of space and accelerator produced radiation. Other areas include: irradiation dosimetry, radiation problems in space and supersonic transport, and radiation protection in accelerator installations.

M.V.E.


A mathematical model is proposed of radiation damage cross section dependence on the linear energy transfer (LET), taking into account irradiation parameters other than LET. It is shown that the proposed model provides an explanation for a variety of experimental values of relative biological effectiveness (RBE) and valuable help for specifying maximum RBE and high LET values.

M.V.E.

The attempt is made to relate the development of radiation-induced disease, in response to dose, dose rate, and kind of radiation, with a unified theory of growth and age-dependent autoaggressive malignant, nonmalignant, infectious, and noninfectious diseases. The pathogenesis of naturally occurring age-dependent disorders is discussed, with special attention to disease distribution by sex and age and to the anatomical distribution of lesions of those diseases that can exhibit a multilocentric origin. In the light of two models of acute irradiation presented, the prediction from theory of chronic irradiation-induced disease and the effects of dose rate and kind of radiation on mice and man is considered.

M.V.E.


Investigation of the relative biological effectiveness of energetic protons for the induction of somatic effects in a mammal (mouse) following whole body irradiation. The proton energy used approximates the mean energy for proton spectra accompanying solar events. The effects on longevity and the incidence of major neoplastic diseases are summarized. The results obtained suggest that medium energy proton irradiation is no more effective, and on the whole, probably less effective, than conventional X radiation for the induction of late radiation effects in the mouse.

M.V.E.


Data obtained in a study of the mitotic index and aberrant mitotic frequency in epithelial cells of mice exposed to 50-630 MeV protons in doses of 200-750 rad are presented. Relative biological efficiency coefficients for high energy protons are estimated in accordance with specified criteria.

M.V.E.


The biological action of the secondary radiation resulting from an interaction of 70 GeV proton beams with a target has been studied in the Serpuchov synchrotron. The influence of this secondary radiation on the survival of phages and Vicia faba is reported and discussed. The results indicate that secondary 70 GeV proton radiation is more effective than Cs 137 gamma rays. Distinct dose dependences of relative-biological-effectiveness values and of relative rates of restoration processes were obtained.

M.V.E.
animals are shown to indicate that, in planning permissible radiation doses for cosmonauts, it is necessary to account for a distribution coefficient indicating by how many times efficiency of nonuniform irradiation is less than that of uniform irradiation. The obtained experimental results make it possible to assume that the bone marrow after irradiation by a dose of the order of 30 rads retains its regeneration ability. It is felt that it may also be assumed that a partially shielded part of bone marrow stimulates regeneration processes in all irradiated parts. 


Various procedures for the performance of quantitative evaluations of nonuniform irradiation of a living organism are compared. It is shown that a preferential application of this or that method depends on the information available to the investigator. A combined application of these procedures will not only yield a large amount of data but also help to correlate them and improve their accuracy. A number of examples illustrate the application of the procedures and their respective merits. 


The linear energy transfer (LET) distribution for an average nuclear star is calculated, and the energy spread of the pion beam, the LET distribution from ionization by pions that have not yet stopped, and the relative dose fractions from ionization loss and from stars at different depths are discussed. The results of performed relative-biological-efficiency and oxygen-enhancement-ratio calculations are reviewed, and the obtained LET distribution data for pions are compared with Bewley's (1968) results for 14 MeV neutrons. 


A nuclear-emulsion based method of heavy-particle radiation dosimetry is proposed that blankets a fairly large interval of the energy spectrum of the ions present in primary cosmic rays and thus makes it possible to divide the ion spectrum into ionization groups. A sensitivity superior to that of a cellulose nitrate detector is obtained. Relativistic particles beyond Z equals 12 values can be detected by this method even in group III, whereas Z equals 26 represents the relativistic threshold of cellulose nitrate. 


Experimental evaluation of the merits of an organic polymer, Makrofol E (a polycarbonate), as a visual solid detector in high-energy radiation dosimetry for a mixed-radiation case such as that encountered in the vicinity of large particle accelerators, where spallation reactions may become significant in terms of occurrence rate and of special biological effects and make desirable their relative quantification. The results obtained with Makrofol E indicate that gamma doses of kilorad order entail no increase in background tracks and that protons contribute to track formation only by the secondary effects of their spallation products or recoiling nuclei. This makes it possible to realize the desired dosimetric objectives. 


A method of calculating the dose characteristics of nucleons with energies up to 3 GeV for use in calculations of radiation shields

Depth dose experiments performed with phantoms of elliptical (30 and 20 cm axes) and circular (30 cm diam) cross sections, both 40 cm high, using the HENRE (High Energy Neutron Reaction Experiment) facility at the Nevada, Test Site are described. The HENRE facility is described, and the degree to which the experiment simulated the theory is evaluated. The results are diagrammed and analyzed.


An effective and relatively simple dose equivalent counter is described. The counter body is made of tissue-equivalent plastic enclosed in a thin aluminum case. The 25-micron stainless-steel anode wire is supported by two araldite insulators. A 12-micron aluminum foil window, transparent to soft X rays, is provided for calibration purposes. A cartridge filled with silica gel prevents buildup of water vapor pressure from slow outgassing of the tissue-equivalent plastic. The assembled counter, pumped for 100 h at 75 C, is filled with a tissue-equivalent mixture of the following composition: 64.4% CH₄, 32.2% CO₂, and 3.2% N₂.


Discussion of the LET response of a polyvinyltoluene plastic scintillator. Experimental data are presented concerning quality factor and dose equivalent determinations in low- and high-energy radiation by means of this scintillator in a conjugated detector system. A study is made of the manner in which the deviation of the so-called 'quality index' of radiation from the quality factor affects the difference between the means value of these parameters in high- and low-energy radiation fields.


Description of a device for measuring dose equivalent by measuring the ionization current at two selected polarizing voltages to obtain a difference current which is proportional to the dose equivalent. The device described is an attempt to overcome the difficulties inherent in measuring the difference current by using a double chamber where the polarizing voltage is made to alternate between the two values required to give the correct response. The output current is then the mean of the difference current from both halves of the chamber and is independent of uniformity of radiation field and whether or not the two halves of the chamber have identical volumes.


Data on the radiation doses received in the manned Soyuz (3 to 9) spaceships by the cosmonauts at different body points, obtained immediately after each mission from the thermoluminescent glass dosimeters retrieved, are reviewed. The average dose rates in millirad per day range from 13 to 30.5.


A study was made to evaluate the density of heavy thindown tracks observed at the level of SST flight, and the change of the density from solar minimum period to solar maximum period. The exposure was made on board the Air Force planes in 1970. Data of this exposure are presented and compared with previous measurements. Results indicate that there will be approximately 0.09 hit per sec by N nuclei during the solar minimum period, while only 0.03 hit during the minimum year.
A72-12089


Deep-body temperature was monitored continuously by implant biotelemetry in unrestrained rats before, during, and after exposure to prolonged and almost continuous centrifugation. Rats subjected to centrifugation for the first time at various G loads ranging up to 2.5 G show a rapid and significant fall in temperature which is sustained below normal levels for periods as long as 3 days. The magnitude of the temperature fall and the recovery time were generally proportional to the G load imposed. The initial fall and recovery of body temperature closely parallels the decrease in food consumption and to a lesser degree the decrease in body mass experienced by centrifuged rats. After exposure to 2 weeks of centrifugation, rats show either no change or only a small transient increase in temperature when decelerated to a lower G level or when returned to normal gravity. Rats repeatedly exposed to centrifugation consistently showed a smaller temperature response compared to the initial exposure. Implant temperature biotelemetry has been found to be a sensitive, reliable, and extremely useful technique for assessing the initial stress of centrifugation and in monitoring the time course of recovery and acclimation of rats to increase as well as decrease G. (Author)

A72-12090


In eight conscious dogs, effects of beta-adrenergic, vagal, and combined beta-adrenergic and vagal blockage on left ventricular internal diameter, pressure, and outflow were measured at rest and during acute volume loading. At rest, beta-adrenergic blockage resulted in a decrease in heart rate with no change in stroke volume but increased end-diastolic and end-systolic diameters, whereas vagal blockage resulted in an elevated heart rate with reductions in stroke volume, end-diastolic, and end-systolic diameters. Combined blockage, at rest, was associated with elevations in heart rate, diminished stroke volume, and increases in end-diastolic and end-systolic diameters. Stroke volume was found to be dependent not only on the initial fiber length but also on the sympathetic innervation. This was demonstrated by the increase in end-systolic diameter following beta-adrenergic blockade. M.M.

A72-12134


This paper briefly describes the results of an experimental program undertaken to develop and apply implanted telemetry to cardiovascular research. Because of the role the kidney may play in essential hypertension, emphasis is placed on telemetry's applicability in the study of renal physiology. Consequently, the relationship between pressure, flow, and hydraulic impedance are stressed. Results of an exercise study are given. (Author)

A72-12140


This paper briefly describes the results of an experimental program undertaken to develop and apply implanted telemetry to cardiovascular research. Because of the role the kidney may play in essential hypertension, emphasis is placed on telemetry's applicability in the study of renal physiology. Consequently, the relationship between pressure, flow, and hydraulic impedance are stressed. Results of an exercise study are given. (Author)

A72-12209


Visual sensitivity to stimuli with sinusoidal movement was examined under a number of conditions of binocular stimulation. Sensitivity to stereoscopic movement in depth was reduced in comparison to that for monocular movement. The reduced sensitivity appeared to be due to the presence of stereoscopic depth movement, as opposed to stereoscopic stimulation, binocular movement, or fusion of the images. (Author)
Both in human subjects and monkeys, the tonic vibration reflex, TVR, was observed during vibratory stimulation of the muscle. In the latter, TVR reaches its maximum soon after vibratory application. In the monkey, unitary EMG was recorded during vibratory stimulation and nonsequential interspike interval histograms were obtained. Intervals of unitary EMG were shown to occur on the principle of integer multiplication of the vibratory cyclic time. A gradual increase or decrease of TVR during vibratory stimulation in the higher range of vibratory frequency beyond a certain vibratory frequency the TVR shows a gradual decrease. The relationship between the TVR and the vibratory frequency was called the TVR-f relationship.


An attempt is made to define the difference between the concepts of foresight, forecast and prognosis in modern physiology. The role of intuition in prognostic processes and the relation between molecular and cellular processes on the one hand and the activity of the organism as a whole on the other hand are discussed. The physiological role of the glia and its relations with nervous elements and capillaries are also treated in detail. Considerations are given concerning forecasts in the problem of motion control in the event of decreased, increased and normal forces of gravity.


Respiration, gas metabolism and energy consumption were measured in 38 test pilots who performed various physical work during 92 flights along a parabolic trajectory, and in 21 weightlessness simulation experiments on three subjects in water and on an unsupported test stand. The metabolic processes were generally more intensive during weightlessness than under normal conditions in experiments with and without physical activity of the subjects.


Analysis of a possible contribution of free radicals to the generation of biopotentials in cell membranes. Properties of protein molecules are compared with those of semiconductors in an attempt to explain the mechanism of biopotential generation. The existence of a relation between the conductivity of a cell membrane and the free radical concentration in the cell is indicated. A diagram is given to show a possible relation between biopotentials and free radicals.

V.Z.


Study of corneal damage of varying severity in the rabbit and monkey following exposure to a laser. Three grades of corneal damage were recognized. These were (1) a very faint opalescence of the epithelium, (2) epithelial loss, and (3) coagulation of the substantia propria with scarring of the cornea. It is recommended that the derivation of hazard levels should be based on the lowest power observed to produce minimal corneal damage (4.0 W/sq cm).

F.R.L.
The angle of tilt of the stereoscopic image from the frontal plane is a function of the perceptual frequency difference as well as of the average frequency of the two gratings. A stereoscopic effect is described: a tilt of the stereoscopic image can be induced by lowering the contrast of one of two gratings having the same spatial frequency. A model is proposed for a mechanism of stereoscopic depth perception based on the comparison of spatial frequency content in the two retinal images.

M.M.

A72-12487


Experiments analogous to classical studies of threshold luminance perception, with wavelength changes replacing intensity changes, were made. Throughout the spectrum the shapes of the sensitivity vs frequency curves for the perception of wavelength modulation are quite different from the shapes of the analogous curves for luminance modulation. These curves are interpreted as descriptions of the different attenuation characteristics of the neural mechanisms which underlie the perception of threshold changes of stimulus wavelength and intensity, respectively. The classical bipartite-field method gives little information as to the dynamics of wavelength discrimination. It is reported that the shape of the wavelength discrimination curve is a function of stimulus repetition frequency. Although the yellow minimum is little affected, the blue-green minimum shifts from 500 to below 480 nm when stimulus frequency is reduced from 5 to 0.5 Hz.

M.M.

A72-12488


Description of experiments showing that there is a minimum in the threshold near the instant of onset of the annulus of the retina and (highly variable) maximum in the threshold near the instant of offset of the annulus. It is pointed out that the experimental data do not support the notion of a relative delay in the neural signals generated by light falling on the annular region, nor do they support the notion that the time courses of these threshold changes are similar to those occurring in classical 'early' dark and light adaptation.

M.M.

A72-12489


Investigation of the influence of lateral inhibition on the mode of disappearance of stabilized visual perceptual units (lines and angles). Human subjects were presented with the outline of a geometric figure with either a broken angle or line, the break varying from 5 to 40 min of angle. The results tend to show that the percentage of local disappearance (in perceptual units) is minimal, that the whole type of disappearance constitutes 73 per cent of the total, and that the phenomenon of lateral inhibition seems to influence the type of disappearance. It is argued that the different types of disappearance can better be explained in terms of lateral inhibition than by cell assemblies.

M.M.

A72-12490


Hippus is described as a sustained oscillation of the pupil, with a period of about 5 sec. The amplitude is about 1 mm, and the average diameter is decreased by 1-2 mm. Hippus was found in almost every subject tested. Usually, Hippus seems to occur spontaneously, but it is more prone to appear when subjects are relaxed and passive. A repeated light step and a repeated accommodation may induce the occurrence of Hippus. Mental activity causes an immediate disappearance of Hippus. To prevent Hippus from contaminating pupillary measurements, a continuous monitoring of the pupil seems desirable.

M.M.

A72-12491


This investigation was made on 30 subjects in a condition of repetitive auditory stimulation, and a control condition of no such stimulation. The results of the assessment verified the hypothesis of parallel effects of frequency of stimulation on the orienting reaction (OR) habituation and sleep onset - namely, both were faster with more frequent stimulation. In addition, the findings from a first experiment regarding time to sleep onset during stimulation, as compared to no stimulation, was confirmed.

M.M.

A72-12511


It is shown that fibers of the C(1) and A(beta) groups mediate the impulse arising during the administration of a nociceptive concentration (250 mM/1) of KCl into the skin vessels of cats. The participation of fibers from the C(2) and A(delta) groups in the transmission of impulses during nociceptive chemical action was not regular; activity in these fibers was observed in only some of the tests after administration of KCI (250 mM/1). Small concentrations of KCl did not exhibit nociceptive effects.

T.M.

A72-12512


Evoked potentials upon stimulation of the vagus, splanchnic, pelvic, brachial, and sciatic nerves were recorded in the medial and lateral vestibular nuclei. The interaction between somatic and visceral signals at the level of vestibular nuclei was examined. Single conditioning stimulation of the visceral nerve suppressed the response of the visceral nerve to subsequent stimulation (after 10 to 75 msec).

T.M.

A72-12513


Variational pulsmetry, autocorrelation analysis, and spectral analysis were used to study variations of the cardiac rhythm in 35 chauffeurs throughout a daily period of professional activity. It is demonstrated that changes in the nature of sympathetic and
parasympathetic effects on the cardiac rhythm may serve as an index of fatigue. Professional activity causes simultaneous prolonged activation of both sympathetic and parasympathetic portions of the vegetative nervous system. The activation of the parasympathetic system is considered to be an indication of the anergic reaction induced by complex functions of driving an automobile, while the enhancement of the sympathetic effects characterizes the degree to which the organism mobilizes its reserves in attempting to maintain a high level of efficiency.

T.M.


It is shown that vagotomy and removal of stellate ganglia do not prevent the development of tachycardia in response to the introduction of Ringer's solution into the jugular vein. The onset of tachycardia is systematically observed when chemical stimulants are applied to the region of the sinoatrial ganglion. The results do not confirm the hypothesis of a reflex (in any case extracardiac) mechanism for the Bainbridge effect, and indicate a prominent role of the sinus ganglion in enhancement of the cardiac rate.

T.M.


The nitrogen concentration curve in the second calm expiration after beginning to breathe with pure oxygen was used to study pulmonary ventilation in healthy subjects and in patients with lung disease. Factors indicating irregular ventilation included a reduced nitrogen concentration at the beginning of the alveolar phase, enhancement of nitrogen concentration toward the end of the alveolar phase, and an increased ratio of growth in nitrogen concentration to the duration of the alveolar phase.

T.M.


Hypoxic hypothermia during chronic hypoxia exerts an inhibiting influence on the metabolism of adrenal phospholipids and does not affect the phospholipid metabolism in thyroid glands and testes. Disturbance of the heat output during chronic hypoxic hypoxia sharply enhances the incorporation of the radioactive tracer (P-32) into phospholipids of endocrine organs.

T.M.


In acute experiments on cats under conditions of controlled respiration, intravenous injections of epinephrine and norepinephrine (10 microgram/kg) resulted in increased cerebral circulation volume due to a substantially increased total arterial pressure. During stable arterial pressure or moderate hypertension, the blood circulation in cerebral vessels decreased and subsequently often increased gradually. Oxygen tension in cerebral tissues to a substantial degree depended on changes in blood circulation.

T.M.


Description of an electrical thermometer mounted at the outlet of a breathing mask for recording electropneumograms. Respiration curves are obtained by measuring temperature changes caused by the air flow during respiration. The instrument does not restrict the mobility of the test animal, and no tracheotomy is required. The sensor element consists of a thermistor wired into one branch of a Wheatstone bridge circuit.

T.M.


Description of a biotelemetry system for recording the pulse wave propagation velocity in healthy human subjects performing physical tasks. The sensor elements consist of photoresistors illuminated by 2.5-V endoscopic lamps. These elements are characterized by high sensitivity, small dimensions, and high stability against noise caused by movements of the subject. Depending on the pickup point, the sensors measure either light transmitted through a thin body region (ear and fingers) or light reflected from a pulsating vessel surface beneath the skin. In dynamic conditions, readings are taken across the shoulder-finger area. Signals are relayed by a portable transmitter to a receiver connected with a two-channel electrocardiograph recorder.

T.M.


Sidman avoidance performance persists during heat exposure. Disruption of avoidance performance coincided with disruption of the thermoregulatory capacity of the organism. The results suggest that avoidance performance not only regulates shocks received but also contributes to the regulation of body temperature. (Author)


Determination of human operator dynamics by impulse estimation, using pseudorandom binary signals as test signals and mathematical models forming an element of a closed-loop control system. Aspects of research into the choice and properties of the test signal are discussed. Results of an experimental study of a simulated human operator in closed-loop control systems consisting of idealized disturbance patterns support theoretical predictions.

F.R.L.

A72-12661  On-line quick identification of human describing function using iterative differential analyzer. T. Tsumura

31
A72-12662


Outline of a new method for identifying incrementally changing describing functions quickly during operation of a Link trainer (an example of an operator trainer). As a form of human describing function a well known 'Tustin model' with rate feedback was considered. For on-line identification an iterative-type analog computer was used. Detailed circuit configurations and a flow chart for three-parameter identification are discussed. Experimental results show that the proposed method is valuable for man-machine systems and on-line adaptive control systems.

F.R.L.


Study of the isolation of regular information, and biorhythms in particular, from biological noise, with quantitative definition of their basic parameters. To solve this problem hierarchical resonant-iterative methods are developed, and a structural scheme for reproducing these methods with the aid of hybrid computers is suggested. It is to be noted that the methods, combined with the suggested structural scheme of their resolution, permits the problem of quantitative determination of parameters and correlations for various waves in physiological processes to be solved effectively.

F.R.L.


Changes in lactic dehydrogenase (LDH) isozyme complement, as well as the anoxic tolerance of the heart, in response to the hypoxia of altitude have been investigated. The question as to whether shifts in LDH complement are of any physiological advantage is discussed.

O.H.


Experiments in rats are described the objective of which was to determine whether the magnitude of water intake measured immediately following return from hypoxia to normoxia was a function of the percentage of oxygen to which the rats had been exposed. Results suggest that the extent of the posthypoxic thirst, and perhaps the relative dehydration induced, are inverse linear functions of the degree of hypoxia to which the rats were exposed.

O.H.


In the rat, the injection of insulin or the consumption of carbohydrate causes sequential increases in the concentrations of tryptophan in the plasma and the brain and of serotonin in the brain.

Serotonin-containing neurons may thus participate in systems whereby the rat brain integrates information about the metabolic state in its relation to control of homeostasis and behavior.

M.M.


Critical review of speculations on the relation between the existence of molecules of interstellar formaldehyde and ammonia and the origin of life on earth, with reference to the findings of Fox and Windsor (1970). It is pointed out that interstellar formaldehyde and ammonia probably had little effect on the composition of the atmosphere of the primitive earth or on prebiological evolution here.

M.M.


Two experiments have been performed to study the effect on reaction time (RT) of an additional cueing signal which contains information designed to limit the types of alternatives called for by the reaction task itself. The cue signal preceded the actual reaction signal, these delays being systematically varied. Results show that, as predicted, the additional cueing signal clearly shortens RTs. The minimum values were obtained for intervals of approximately 0.5 sec. Results also show that, with increases in the amount of information with which the subjects have to deal, the time between the information cue and the traditional starting signal has to be increased proportionately to effect the shortest RTs.

O.H.


The electric activity of the hippocampus and the change in the cardiac rhythm in response to electric stimulation of the central gray matter were studied in cats by implantation of metal electrodes in different areas of the brain. Stimulation at intensities causing emotional reactions of alertness and anxiety was found to increase appreciably the hippocampal theta rhythm without affecting any other rhythm. Stronger stimulation, causing fear and escape reactions, produced a pronounced increase in the cardiac rhythm (up to 300 beats per minute), accompanied by an appreciable decrease in the hippocampal theta and delta rhythms.

V.P.


The effect of physical exercise on the duration and magnitude of the atrial recovery wave is studied in nine patients with second and third degree A-V block of different causal background. EKGs were taken in patients after walking on a treadmill or running in place and were compared with control EKGs of patients without heart block. It is found that up to 160 msec of the S-T segment may be distorted by T sub a. The distortion can go up to 0.19 mv at the junction point and becomes progressively less thereafter.

V.Z.
THE TYPES OF ACID PHOSPHATASE OF RED CELLS.

FAMILIES

STUDY OF 134 FAMILIES [LES TYPES DE PHOSPHATASE ACIDE DES GLOBULES ROUGES ETUDE DE 134 FAMILLES]


N72-10067*# Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.

A study of 134 unrelated French families, with 465 children, was used to test the inheritance of the acid phosphatase types as recognized by starch gel electrophoresis of human red cell hemolysates. No exception was found to the three alleles rule previously established. The gene frequencies in Paris were PA = 0.3214, PB = 0.6386, and PC = 0.0400. An example of the rare homozygous type C was found in the offspring of an AC x BC family. It is almost the mirror image of the type B. Using concentrated red cell hemolysates provided the opportunity to observe two fast additional zones. The alpha-zone was present in all phenotypes A, AB, and AC. The beta-zone was present in all phenotypes B, AB, and BD.

Author

N72-10068*# Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.

THE OXIDATION OF PYRUVIC ACID IN YEAST [L'OXYDATION DE L'ACIDE PYRUVIQUE CHEZ LA levure]


The yeast proteinic fraction obtained by a 20% to 75% saturation with ammonium sulfate was used for tests of pyruvic oxidase activity while parallel tests were conducted with the proteinic extract from a mutant. The effects of replacing the pyruvate by ethanol or acetaldehyde were also studied. Results indicate that the pyruvic oxidation system exists in the yeast and also in the mutants grown with impaired respiration, the normal yeast grown anaerobically, and the industrially produced yeast from glucose alone is used as the substrate, and not combined with horizontal vibrations was also observed. Author


METHODS OF EVALUATING PULSED VIBRATIONS [FUKUGO SEIGEN SHINDO TO RANDOMU SHINDO NO HYOKAHO (SHINDO NO HYOKAHO 3)]


METHODS OF EVALUATING SINUSOIDAL VIBRATIONS (VIBRATION EVALUATION METHODS 1) [SEIGEN SHINDO NO HYOKAHO (SHINDO NO HYOKAHO 1)]


N72-10072*# Scientific Translation Service, Santa Barbara, Calif.

FURTHER STUDIES ON THE RELATION BETWEEN MITOCHONDRIA AND GLYCOLYSIS [WEITERE UNTERSUCHUNGEN UEBER DIE BEZICHT ZWISCHEN MITOCHONDRIEN UND GLYKOLOSE]


CONDITION OF THE HUMAN CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM IN TRUE AND SIMULATED WEIGHTLESSNESS


Author
was measured on pigeons. A state of encephalic excitation and the variations of neuromuscular excitability in the course of acute glucidic nutritional imbalance [les variations de l’excitabilité neuromusculaire au cours du déséquilibre alimentaire glucidique aigu]

INTEGRATISM: A PATH FROM THE SIMPLE TO THE COMPLEX IN UNDERSTANDING LIFE PHENOMENA [INTEGRATISM: PUT ON VS POSTOGO K SLOŽNOMU V POZNNANII YAVLENII KHIZNII]

In modern theoretical biology, two opposing trends are apparent: organismic and reductionism. Efforts are being made to overcome their contradictions and to achieve a synthesis of their methods of approach in tackling fundamental problems. Recent advances in molecular biology justify the opinion that increased attention be paid to studies along a line defined as integratism. Integratism attempts to elucidate the principles and mechanisms involved in the transition from the primitive and elementary biological level to levels of increasing complexity and organization, reversing the principle of reductionism. The basis of the transition from component parts to a complex whole is the integration of lower level elements into the whole of the next higher organizational level. The aim of integratism is to understand the factors which constitute the difference between the whole and the sum of its parts in the hierarchy of biological organization.

Neuromuscular excitability during acute glucidic imbalance was measured on pigeons. A state of encephalic excitation and an augmentation of the muscular chronaxies were found result.

In recent advances in molecular biology justify the opinion that increased attention be paid to studies along a line defined as integratism. Integratism attempts to elucidate the principles and mechanisms involved in the transition from the primitive and elementary biological level to levels of increasing complexity and organization, reversing the principle of reductionism. The basis of the transition from component parts to a complex whole is the integration of lower level elements into the whole of the next higher organizational level. The aim of integratism is to understand the factors which constitute the difference between the whole and the sum of its parts in the hierarchy of biological organization.

In modern theoretical biology, two opposing trends are apparent: organismic and reductionism. Efforts are being made to overcome their contradictions and to achieve a synthesis of their methods of approach in tackling fundamental problems. Recent advances in molecular biology justify the opinion that increased attention be paid to studies along a line defined as integratism. Integratism attempts to elucidate the principles and mechanisms involved in the transition from the primitive and elementary biological level to levels of increasing complexity and organization, reversing the principle of reductionism. The basis of the transition from component parts to a complex whole is the integration of lower level elements into the whole of the next higher organizational level. The aim of integratism is to understand the factors which constitute the difference between the whole and the sum of its parts in the hierarchy of biological organization.

Medicare Information Management System (MIMS): An Automated Hospital Information System


An automated hospital information system that handles all data related to patient-care activities is described. The description is designed to serve as a manual for potential users, nontechnical medical personnel who may use the system. Examples of the system’s operation, commentary on the examples, and a complete listing of the system program are included.

Various unsuccessful attempts to synthesize iron dinitrogen complexes containing sulfur ligands are summarized. Measurements of tris(N,N-disubstituted dithiocarbamato(-3) solutions magnetic moments by NMR methods and Mossbauer spectra of aryl substituted derivatives and cyclic derivatives of iron tri dithiocarbamates are discussed. The characteristics of the products of gaseous boron trifluoride reactions with benzene solutions of ferric tri dithiocarbamates are outlined, based on data from electronic analyses; conductivity measurements; and visible, infrared, and Mossbauer spectra, as well as chemical methods. The development of methods for preparing bis (N,N-disubstituted dithiocarbamato(-3) complexes with moderate ligands is also included.

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Psychological Perception Principles of Character Recognition [Wahrnehmunpspsychologische Grundlagen der Symbolerkennung]

The principles of physico-optical stimuli, photometry and colorimetry are discussed. Using a functional description of the eye, the psycho-physical effects of luminosity and color perception are examined. The psychological regularities of visual perception are critically reviewed. Finally, two experiments with direction indicators and signals drown in noise are reported.

Hematological Effects of Long-term Continuous Animal Exposure to Carbon Monoxide


Long-term continuous exposures of dogs and monkeys to CO produce a series of measurable changes resulting from the development of normocytic, normochromic polycythemia.

Author (GRA)

Rats, mice, beabons, rhesus monkeys, and beagle dogs were exposed to 480 mgm/cu. M CO for 71 days followed by 575 mgm/cu. M CO for the 37 days in a 68% O2, 32% N2, 5 psi environment. Anatomical changes found were confined to rodents and consisted of an increase in heart and spleen weights. This can be explained on the basis of increased RBC volume and blood viscosity. The possibility that the rats had begun to reach the maximum tolerable compensatory increase in RBC volume must be considered based on the death of two rats on the 186th day of exposure with lesions suggestive of circulatory complications. No anatomic changes were found in the other species. Based on the pathologic studies it is indicated that CO has no direct effect on the body that produces a degenerative anatomic change. The animals at risk in this experiment were young healthy adults in the case of the rodents and dogs and young healthy adolescent primates. They are not representative of human population at risk in a civilian community or, for that matter, in the Air Force as a whole. However, it does seem that the body’s ability to adjust to high CO levels is much greater than had been previously suspected and is limited mainly by available circulatory reserve. Author (GRA)


Because of the potential use of oxygen difluoride (OF2) being used as an oxidizing fuel in the missile industry, it became necessary to define and characterize the hazards associated with the handling of this compound. The assessment of OF2 toxicity in this study was made by exposure of four species of animals (monkeys, dogs, rats and mice) to various concentrations of the gas for 15 and 60 minutes. The acute effects of OF2 inhalation were shown mainly to be respiratory in nature. Tachypnea was the most prominent toxic sign observed in rodents. Upper respiratory and gastrointestinal tract irritations were observed in dogs and monkeys. The mortality response was demonstrably different in the susceptibility of the various species to the toxic effects of the gas. Rats and mice were found to be much more susceptible than monkeys or dogs. Author (GRA)


The increased use of MMH as a rocket fuel suggested the need for reevaluation of the current threshold limit value of 0.2 ppm. Tests were undertaken to determine the biological response of 4 animal species to repeated daily exposures to 2 and 5 ppm MMH for a 6-month period. Exposures were conducted on a 6 hour/day, 5 day/week basis covering a 28-week period. Both experimental groups as well as the control set of animals consisted initially of 8 beagle dogs, 4 rhesus monkeys, 50 Wistar rats and 40 ICR mice. The Thomas Domes were operated at 726 mm Hg pressure (normal ambient pressure is 740 mm Hg) to avoid leakage of MMH, with nominal air flows of 40 cfm. Continuous monitoring of MMH concentrations was performed with an Auto Analyzer. Of the various parameters selected to measure the chronic toxicity of MMH, a significant number did show positive indications of toxic stress. Furthermore, in many cases, the effects were clearly dose related. Author (GRA)


When subjects are allowed to sleep for a normal period of time in the presence of CO at a level up to 150 ppm, there is no major disruption of either their sleep patterns or subsequent psychomotor performance involving time estimation, mental arithmetic, tracking, or vigilance under either moderate or high workloads. With respect to the performance measures, no patterns were isolated which would indicate that more detailed study under the same conditions would yield any significant effects of CO exposure. Some extremely tenuous indications of possible changes in the mobility of subjects during their early stages of sleep were uncovered, and these should be investigated further. Author (GRA)


The toxicity of carbon monoxide was evaluated under conditions of elevated pressure to determine if a pressurized environment would result in an altered response of an animal to the gas. The results indicate that the toxicity of carbon monoxide is not altered by increases in ambient pressure up to approximately 8 ATA provided the partial pressure of oxygen in the atmosphere remains constant. Carbon monoxide, however, is unique in its mode of action and no attempts were made to evaluate any subjective effects, chronic effects, behavioral effects or measurements of decrements in performance during the exposures. Therefore, one should not generalize from data on carbon monoxide as to the toxicity of other materials under hyperbaric conditions. Author (GRA)


Preliminary results of a study on low concentrations of carbon monoxide on human behavior and performance are summarized. Author (GRA)

N72-10087# Aerospace Medical Research Labs., Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. EXPERIMENTAL HUMAN EXPOSURE TO CARBON MONOXIDE < 1 TO 1000 PPM Richard D. Stewart, Jack E. Peterson, Michael J. Hosko, Edward
The effects of carbon monoxide on coronary hemodynamics and left ventricular function in the conscious dog


Low levels of carboxyhemoglobin can cause significant changes in coronary blood flow. Hypoxia induced by the elevation of COHb appears to have a different effect on the cardiovascular system than hypoxia induced by lowering the inspired oxygen. If the inspired O2 is lowered, the arterial PO2 is decreased. Under this condition, an increase is observed in coronary flow, heart rate, coronary stroke volume, and left ventricular dp/dt. When the inspired oxygen is held constant and the COHb is elevated, there is no change in the arterial PO2.

An increase is observed in coronary flow, heart rate and coronary stroke volume but no changes in left ventricular dp/dt occur. The difference between the two modes of hypoxia is in the contractile force of the myocardium. The mechanism involved in the changes observed does not seem to be related to arterial PO2, since the carotid and aortic chemoreceptors are not known to be stimulated by increased concentrations of COHb. However, the heart rate increased with both modes of hypoxia, suggesting that the mechanism may involve central nervous system structures. Author (GRA)

N72-10092# National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, Washington, D.C. Committee on Toxicology BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR ESTABLISHING GUIDES FOR SHORT-TERM EXPOSURES OF THE PUBLIC TO AIR POLLUTIONS

May 1971 18 p (Contract CPA-70-57) (PB-199904; APTD-0884) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06T

The basic rationale used in the preparation of a series of guides for short-term exposure to air pollutants are presented. The assumptions underlying guide preparations are given. The factors and considerations in guide preparation are outlined. The evaluation of the relationship between exposure to a pollution and its effect on the population are discussed. Also included is a
The paper summarizes the results of an engineering approach to the problem of producing bacteria-free (viable or nonviable) water from human waste in an earth environment and/or during an aerospace mission.

Author (GRA)


DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HUMAN SIGHT
A. A. Averyanov and V. S. Babenko 16 Mar. 1971 17 p refs
(A-D-727174: FTD-MT-24-343-70) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/16

Discussed are the method and results of experimental investigations of human sight dynamic characteristics and requirements for television systems parameters designed for transmitting the images of moving objects.

Author (GRA)

N72-10099# Army Medical Research Lab., Fort Knox, Ky.

THE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF THE CHINCHILLA EAR TO DAMAGE FROM IMPULSE NOISE Progress Report
George A. Luz and James D. Mosko 12 Mar. 1971 16 p refs
(DA Proj. 3A1-1102-B-71R)

(A-D-726333: USAMLR-921) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/19

Five monaural chinchillas were exposed to impulses of 168 dB spL, and the loss of sensitivity for the pure tones of .3, 7.5, 1.6, 4.0, 6.0, 7.9, 11.0, 14.5, and 16.5 kHz was determined through an avoidance conditioning technique. The recovery of sensitivity was studied over 64 days after exposure. The chinchillas proved to be much more susceptible to this noise than the rhesus monkey.

Author (GRA)

N72-10100# School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.

UNDESIRABLE EFFECTS IN WORKING WITH LASERS [O DEISTVII NEBLAGOPRIATNYKH FACTOROV PRI RABOTE S OPTICHESKMI KVANTOVymi GENERATORAMI]
(A-D-726585: SAM-TR-R-1088-0771) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/18

The laser radiation does not only cause local changes in the eyesight, skin and other organs, but may also lead to general changes in the organism. In the experiment, it was established.

Author (GRA)

N72-10096# School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.

EFFECTS OF INJECTED HISTAMINE ON INTRACRANIAL PRESSURE AND SYSTEMIC BLOOD PRESSURE Technical Report

(A-D-727643: SAM-TR-71-9) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/16

The effects of rapid and short injections of histamine into the subdural space and in the abdominal aorta (via the single small spool, because battery life and power were markedly limited. Progress was made towards developing a system to measure body temperatures in working divers. Considerable difficulty was experienced with tape deck systems, attempting to obtain eight hours continuous data on a single small spool, because battery life and power were markedly influenced by low temperatures. A new approach of considerable promise is under development which would eliminate most of the problems present in the initial systems.

Author (GRA)

N72-10098# Naval Ship Research and Development Center, Washington, D.C.

TESTING AND MODELING STANDING MAN'S RESPONSE TO IMPACT WITH APPLICATIONS TOWARD PREDICTING LEG FRACTURE TO SHIPBOARD PERSONNEL
Joseph Gesswein and Paul Corrao Jun. 1971 44 p refs
(AD-727133; NSRDC-3656) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/19

As a preliminary step in providing more effective protection for shipboard personnel against shock-excited deck motions, tests were conducted wherein human subjects were dropped stiff legged onto a force gage. The experimental results showed a linear relationship between the logarithm of the peak forces and the kinetic energy at impact. A mathematical model was devised to reproduce this relationship and to reflect the general shape of human force-time response to impact. The model was then used to develop a family of curves which would provide designers with a means of predicting conditions under which shipboard personnel would sustain leg fractures as the result of shock-excited deck motions.

Author (GRA)

N72-10100# Aerospace Medical Research Labs., Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

STERILITY OF WATER RECOVERED FROM HUMAN WASTE DURING EXTENDED MISSIONS IS ATTAINABLE WITHOUT POST-TREATMENT: AN ENGINEERING APPROACH
Courtney A. Matzger Apr. 1970 10 p refs
(AF Proj. 6373)

(AD-727040: AMRL-TR-70-19) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/11

The laser radiation does not only cause local changes in the eyesight, skin and other organs, but may also lead to general changes in the organism. In the experiment, it was established.

Author (GRA)
that after the eyes of the animals were subjected to laser radiation of low intensity, certain changes in the cardiac system, metabolism, hypophysial system -- cortex of adrenal glands, and others were observed. In a number of cases these changes were quite manifest and persistent in character. The work with lasers may cause various local and general changes in the organism. This fact indicates that when operating a laser and others were observed. In a number of cases these changes were quite manifest and persistent in character. The work with lasers may cause various local and general changes in the organism. This fact indicates that when operating a laser

Author (GRA)

N72-10101# Yonsei Univ., Seoul (South Korea). Dept. of Physiology


(Grant DA-CRD-AFE-592-544-67-76; AF PROJ. 9777)


Experiments on thermoregulatory responses to cold immersion stimulus were carried out in September, 1968 (summer studies) and February, 1969 (winter studies). Eight each of ama and control subjects were selected at random from a same community in Yong-Do Island, Pusan. The rate of fall in muscle temperature of forearm during a 30 minutes immersion in 6 C water bath was significantly slower in the ama in winter and was about the same in the two groups in summer. However, the magnitude of change in the skin temperature and the heat fluxes observed during immersion period was not significantly different either between groups or between seasons. Both finger blood flow and skin temperature during one hour immersion in 6 C water bath decreased significantly in the ama as compared to the control. The magnitude of cold-induced vasodilatation during immersion period was significantly greater in the control in winter. The magnitude of reactive hyperemia after a 5 minutes arterial occlusion in both air and 15 C water bath was significantly lower in the ama than in the control. In control subjects, post-occluded blood flow to resting values in the air was faster in the ama than in the control but was the same in the two groups. The results suggest that vasomotor tone increased in the ama in winter, indicating the development of vascular adaptation as a part of cold acclimatization.

Author (GRA)

N72-10102# School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.

UTILIZATION OF LASERS IN BIOLOGICAL STUDIES [OB ISPOLZOVANIYI LAZEROV V BIOLOGICHESKII ISSE-DOVSANYAKH]


(AD-725587; SAM-TT-R-1084-0771) Avail: NTIS CSCL 08/18

The article discusses the questions associated with wide possibilities of laser utilization in experimental biology. The author also emphasizes the possibility of studies of all possible action mechanisms during the interaction of laser radiation with biological systems.

Author (GRA)

N72-10103# Kansas State Univ., Manhattan. Inst. for Environmental Research

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF LOCALIZED VENTILATION

N. Z. Azer, Preston E. McNall, Jr., and H. C. Leung Feb. 1971 44 p refs

(Contract F-44620-BB-C-0020; AF PROJ. 7921; Proj. Themis)

(AD-727072; AFSOR-71-19588TR) Avail: NTIS CSCL 08/19

Localized ventilation was applied frontally to the head and neck of seated, clothed subjects, engaged in central tracking and peripheral tasks, in a 96F and 50% RH environment. Eight different ventilating jet properties were tested. Thermal and comfort sensations were recorded, and their associated physiological responses were measured, for each subject during each test. In the 96F and 50% RH environment, the average thermal vote of all subjects was between warm and hot, while the comfort vote was between uncomfortable and very uncomfortable. It was possible, by applying local ventilation, to improve both sensory votes towards thermal neutrality and comfortable sensations. The ventilating jet which resulted in the best improvements in sensory votes had a velocity 750 f.p.m. and a temperature 50F at its outlet. Localized ventilation had no significant effects on the heart rate and rectal temperature.

Author (GRA)

N72-10104# Aerospace Medical Research Labs., Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

EFFECTS ON HUMAN PERFORMANCE OF COMBINED ENVIRONMENTAL STRESSES


(AF PROJ. AF-7222)

(AD-727041; AMRL-TR-70-58) Avail: NTIS CSCL 08/19

Research studies of environmental effects normally expose subjects to only one stress at a time, while in operational flying there are usually several stresses acting simultaneously. The possibility exists that effects of such combined stresses may be greater than would be predicted from single stress studies. There have been relatively few laboratory studies of human performance in which the subjects have been exposed to such combined stresses. This paper presents a critical review of these past studies from the particular viewpoint of whether performance decrements from combined stresses are more severe than would be predicted from single stress studies. Although the number of past studies is not sufficient to present a consistent or conclusive picture, they do suggest that combinations of environmental stresses do not present a special hazard in flying that could not be anticipated from results of single stress studies.

Author (GRA)

N72-10106# Forschungsinstitut fuer Anthropotechnik, Meckenheim (West Germany).

EXAMPLES FOR THE HANDLING OF PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL DATA USING A HYBRID ANALOG COMPUTER [BEISPIELE FUR DIE AUSBERTUNG PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGISCHER MESSDATEN MIT DEM HYBRIDEN ANALOG-RECHNER]


Avail: NTIS

Analog-hybrid computing circuits are described for the preprocessing of the following measurement data: electrocardiographic signals of heart action; electromyographic signals of eyelid movements; electromyographic signals of the steady tone of a muscle group; and thermoelctric signals of a respiratory rate measuring device. The circuits are realized on a hybrid analog computer and the electrophysiological data are stored on a multichannel analog tape. To control program operation the input, intermediary, and output values are recorded with a 6-channel analog recorder. The data acquisition system interrogates and digitalizes the results of the preprocessing, and generates punched tape. Interrogation interval is 30 sec. ESRO
involving both diving helmets and hyperbaric chambers frequently expose personnel to hazardous levels of noise depending on the length of time of the exposure. Three cases of temporary sensorineural hearing loss thought to be related to noise exposure during air helmet dives are also presented.

Author (GRA)

N72-10107# School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex. STUDY OF THE PECULIARITIES OF THE THALAMUS AND CORTICAL RECRUITMENT REACTION [K VOPROSO OB OSOBENNOSTYAKH TALAMO-KORKVOIREAKTSSIBOVOLCHENNIYA] V. V. Fanardzhyan 1971 22 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from the Russian (AD-725322; SAM-TT-R-1054-0571) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/8

A review of the literature concerning the functional organization of the unspecific thalamo-cortical projection system is presented. Certain characteristic properties of the recruitment reaction are analyzed. Results of personal investigations concerning the mechanism of the electronic distribution of recruitment potentials are reported. It is demonstrated that the latter part is taken to be a true phenomenon of recruitment. Data, allowing the differentiation between these two effects are cited. According to the author one has no right to speak about recruitment phenomena only on a basis of its monopolar study. The creation of a powerful electrical field, detectable at a considerable distance, through the stimulation of subcortical structures, is proposed as an explanation of the mechanism of the physical distribution of potentials of the recruitment reaction. The generation, by these structures, of discharges of high voltage, enables their registration independent of their synaptic conduction.

Author (GRA)


Avail: NTIS

Two lectures are presented as an introduction to psychology for engineers and technicians working in human engineering technology. The development of psychology from philosophically based concepts to an experimental science is treated. The possibilities and limitations of experimental work in psychology are demonstrated. Special experimental methods in different branches of psychology (perception, learning, diagnostics, and sociology) are discussed.

Author (ESRO)

N72-10109+ National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C.


Subject coverage concentrates on the biological, physiological, psychological, and environmental effects to which man is subjected during and following simulated or actual flight in the earth's atmosphere or in interplanetary space. References describing similar effects on biological organisms of lower order are also included. Such related topics as sanitary problems, pharmacology, toxicology, safety and survival, life support systems, exobiology, and personnel factors receive appropriate attention. Each entry consists of a standard citation accompanied by its abstract.

Author


The properties of a multi-slit collimator designed for the 8 x 4 in. crystal of the Inchass whole body monitor are given. The minimum detectable activity using the collimator is calculated at two different energies. Septa penetration was taken in consideration by assuming the activity to be represented by a line source in the mid line of the subject. Factors affecting the absolute activity determination are studied.

Author (NASA)


The influence of chemical contaminants in potential biowaste sources upon the design and interface requirements of a biowaste resistojet propulsion system for a space station end/or base are evaluated. Chemical contaminants are defined as all compounds present in biowaste other than carbon dioxide, water, and methane. The latter are the nominal effluent candidates for the biowaste resistojet.

Author


(UCR-L-22291; UC-48; TID-4500) Avail: NTIS

A number of processes leading to the emission of photons and neutrons in negative pion capture reactions are discussed for potential use in radiation therapy to determine the stopping negative pion region. It is concluded that the scheme of detecting collimated medium energy gamma rays is the most effective.

Author (NSA)


The report is a Ph.D. dissertation devoted to a study of stability and control in legged locomotion systems. All of the results obtained apply to a twelfth-order nonlinear differential equation model for the dynamical behavior of an animal or legged vehicle in three-dimensional space. These differential equations are linearized, and necessary and sufficient conditions for stable postural control system operation are derived for bipeds and for quadrupeds. The applicability of the results obtained to the nonlinear model is verified by a vibrational mode study of the nonlinear system by means of a computer simulation. The vibrational mode analysis and synthesis techniques are then used to obtain stable feedback control laws for four different quadruped gaits and for one type of biped walk. The results presented should be useful in the design of autopilots for legged vehicles for improved offroad locomotion and in obtaining a deeper understanding of locomotion in animals and man.

Author (GRA)


An image is described by the addition sum of plane
distribution of standard and noise brightness. If the noise is not correlated to the object and has a zero average value, the aggregate of the signals forming the description vector of the given object is a system of random values in the normal distribution. The operational device determines values proportional to the affiliation of the given object to one of the classes. The rule of processing the description vector is based on a determination of the maximum of the correlation between the unknown image and standard. Furthermore, the resolving power rule of processing the description vector is based on $e$.

**Grant AF-AFOSR-70-1866: AF Pro.** 9768

**Author (GRA)**

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A test program was conducted in which 12 full-scale automobiles were crashed under controlled conditions to provide detailed performance data on inflatable occupant restraint systems (IORS). Both domestic and imported vehicles were used covering the range of size from sub-compact to standard. First faced barrier, pole, and car-to-car crash modes were included. Various arrangements of anthropometric dummies ranging in size from a 3-year old child to a 95th percentile male were used in the vehicles. Both the vehicles and the simulated occupants were highly instrumented and extensive high-speed movies were taken. Crash test procedures were developed and an evaluation of currently available IORS was made. **Author (GRA)**


**Contents**: Cognitive memory; Computing in the semantic domain; Life as poly-contexturality: Conditions for composition; Algebraic models of computer programs; Linguistic networks and their investigation using an interactive computer system; A computational technique for uncertainty analysis; Sensory-motor interactions the 'Critter': a model; An end of search, a means of understanding: a preface to the anti-document; Speech research of the past as a guide for the future: A measure of uncertainty (entropy) of distribution functions; Statistical dynamics of complex systems; Computer-lexicon; Computers and graphics; Experiencing the fourth spatial dimension; Pulse techniques in speech processing; Digital signal processing; The impulse as a measure of loudspeaker nonlinearity.


The project involves acquisition and analysis of microspectrophotometric data in the presence of noise. Bacteria at cryogenic temperatures submitted to ultraviolet radiation emit both phosphorescent and fluorescent radiation. Certain characteristics of this radiation appear to be unique to a given species of bacteria and thus may be a basis for identification of bacteria. The object of this study is to obtain a working system for the extraction of parameters of micro-spectrophotometric data in the presence of noise. Two main areas are covered. They are data acquisition, equipment interface and noise reduction, and mathematical analysis.


A total of 126 impact sled tests using dummy test subjects were conducted to study the protective potential of right front passenger inflating restraint systems. The experimental program consisted of: (1) selection and fabrication of a restraint system configuration; and, (2) testing relative to parameters, such as crash velocity, use or non-use of lap belts, occupant size, impact direction, crash deceleration pulse, and occupant position. Test results were correlated with predictions of a purely mathematical model. The level of protection offered by the system is summarized as a series of proposed velocity threshold curves beyond which performance is expected to be marginal.

**Author (GRA)**

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The report is devoted to the determination of how multi-sensory cues can be simulated and effectively used in the training of pilots. An analytical basis and cue taxonomy is developed and cues are postulated on the basis of information gained from the outside visual world, from sounds generated by the aircraft, and from cues resulting from aircraft motion and control movements. Description and measurement of the physical characteristics of the postulated cues are emphasized. Hypotheses are developed based upon the effects of postulated cues as they both function independently and interact with cues in other modalities. Experimentation is recommended which will lead to verification or modification of cue postulations.

**Author (GRA)**

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The pamphlet presents a brief description of the units used in a test of twelve months duration with three subjects working in a closed-cycle life support system. Recycling and regeneration were used to meet all water and oxygen requirements.

**Author (GRA)**
ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ON ATTACK HELICOPTER CREW TASK PERFORMANCE IN THE NATO THEATER

Stanley C. Knapp, ed. May 1971 43 p
(A-D-72-28948: USAARL-71-21) Avail: NTIS CSL 08/19

The unique tasks, requirements and demands upon attack helicopter crews, and the effects of the environment upon the performance of these tasks are analyzed. Night operations under low ceilings, reduced visibility, high or low speeds, nap-of-the-earth flight profiles and a threat of sophisticated antiaircraft weaponry is defined as the 'worst-credible-environment' for the NATO theater. In this environment, the attack helicopter and its crew will be expected to fly a large percentage of its missions and deliver its ordnance with a high degree of accuracy. Task performance is outlined in a detailed matrix. Collective tasks are grouped into functional task clusters. The effects of climatic conditions, the hostile threat, social and civil factors upon performance of these task clusters are discussed. The effects of the machine/mission created environment are presented and include hypoxia, toxic products, temperature extremes, visual and optical problems, acoustics, vibration, and human factors.

Author (GRA)

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENTIAL PAYOFF MATRICES UPON VIGILANCE PERFORMANCE

Ph.D. Thesis

The purpose of the research was to induce motivation in signal detection by manipulation of costs and payoffs. Expressed in terms of Smith's theory (1966), a subject's willingness to observe and report signals was manipulated.

Author (GRA)


Five interdisciplinary interaction-discussion conferences were held and two independent task forces were created to explore new teaching and training concepts and methodologies, particularly as new technologies provide potentially powerful, symbiotic means of augmenting human cognition. These conferences sought to determine factors: research programs upon which to establish bases for innovation and improvement, and critical analyses of current and projected concepts and techniques.

Author (GRA)

MEASUREMENTS OF THE VIBRATION ENVIRONMENT IN THE T-38 CARGO AIRCRAFT ON THE MID-PHASE INSTRUMENT GROUND TRAINER PROGRAM: A PILOT STUDY


Under a background condition of either recorded radio chatter or no radio chatter, the individual performances of two flights of mid-phase instrument student pilots were measured during a simulated instrument cross-country mission in the T-38 ground trainer. Operational constraints prevented the exercise of optimal experimental controls, thereby precluding definitive conclusions concerning the effects of radio chatter on performance. Nevertheless, the study established certain methodological guidelines for future research. Additionally, analysis of the comments of those students receiving radio chatter revealed that the vast majority reacted favorably and enthusiastically to the chatter because it afforded the mission a high degree of realism.

Author (GRA)

THE DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION OF THREE PILOT PERFORMANCE REFERENCE SCALES


The report describes the results of a study to develop pilot performance reference scales based upon audio-video recordings of in-flight performances of students undergoing T-37 undergraduate pilot training. The study included scale development as well as the test and evaluation of each scale. All the maneuvers contained in the on-flight recordings were analyzed, and constituent performance elements observable on the video replay were identified. Three maneuvers, Final Turn to Landing, Vertical S 'A', and Lazy Eight, were selected for the final scaling effort. Ten performance elements each were identified for the Lazy Eight and Vertical S 'A' maneuvers, and twelve elements for the Final Turn to Landing. A performance reference scale was developed for each maneuver. Each scale consisted of a series of subscales for rating performance on each of the elements of the maneuver and an additional subscale for rating the overall performance of the maneuver. Although some elements were common to more than one maneuver, the rating scales for these elements were tailored in each case to the maneuver involved. Each subscale consisted of a ten-point rating line (a row of ten boxes) representing the full range of performance from unsatisfactory to excellent and, beneath, four graded verbalizations describing different levels of performance. No verbalizations were presented, however, with the subscale used for rating overall performance. Final versions of the scales were subjected to a test and evaluation through their utilization by experienced instructor pilots. These pilots assigned levels of performance based upon what they observed on video replays of selected maneuver examples.

Author (GRA)

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ON ATTACK HELICOPTER CREW TASK PERFORMANCE IN THE NATO THEATER


The report describes the results of a study to develop pilot performance reference scales based upon audio-video recordings of in-flight performances of students undergoing T-37 undergraduate pilot training. The study included scale development as well as the test and evaluation of each scale. All the maneuvers contained in the on-flight recordings were analyzed, and constituent performance elements observable on the video replay were identified. Three maneuvers, Final Turn to Landing, Vertical S 'A', and Lazy Eight, were selected for the final scaling effort. Ten performance elements each were identified for the Lazy Eight and Vertical S 'A' maneuvers, and twelve elements for the Final Turn to Landing. A performance reference scale was developed for each maneuver. Each scale consisted of a series of subscales for rating performance on each of the elements of the maneuver and an additional subscale for rating the overall performance of the maneuver. Although some elements were common to more than one maneuver, the rating scales for these elements were tailored in each case to the maneuver involved. Each subscale consisted of a ten-point rating line (a row of ten boxes) representing the full range of performance from unsatisfactory to excellent and, beneath, four graded verbalizations describing different levels of performance. No verbalizations were presented, however, with the subscale used for rating overall performance. Final versions of the scales were subjected to a test and evaluation through their utilization by experienced instructor pilots. These pilots assigned levels of performance based upon what they observed on video replays of selected maneuver examples.

Author (GRA)


B. Joht Makinson 1 May 1971 33 p. Sponsored in part by Army (Contract N00014-68-C-0051; Proj. IM-824101050772) (AD-724797; 5-71-1086) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/2

The implementation of the Hardiman powered exoskeleton concept was carried to the point where a prototype unit, consisting of 30 hydraulically powered, servo-controlled joints, were fabricated and mechanically assembled. One of the arm assemblies was previously operated and has met basic design objectives under test. The Leg and Girdle System was also completed and has gone through partial testing of its twelve servo-controlled joints. Author (GRA)

N72-10128# Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough (England).

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC VALVES FOR ARTIFICIAL LIMBS


The development of electro-pneumatic flow control valves for artificial limbs is described. Initially a flexible membrane type of valve was chosen for evaluation. At the small sizes necessary for prosthetic systems, the major problem highlighted was gas leakage. It is concluded that the Flexible Membrane Valve did not realize its full potential in these small sizes. An alternative of using a Flat Faced Armature Valve and producing proportional control by variation of the mark to space ratio is described, in order to present a comprehensive range of options as possible to the designer of artificial limb systems. Author (ARA)

N72-10130# Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge. Dept. of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

UNIVERSITY ROLE IN ASTRONAUT LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS: PORTABLE THERMAL CONTROL SYSTEMS


One of the most vital life support systems is that used to provide the astronaut with an adequate thermal environment. State-of-the-art techniques are reviewed for collecting and rejecting excess heat loads from the suited astronaut. Emphasis is placed on problem areas which exist and which may be solved. Future research needs and the financial and human resources that are needed to advance the state of the art are considered. The roles of the university are discussed in terms of research, training, and utilization. With the recent increases in the space program, university roles are reconsidered. Author (GRA)

N72-10131# Forschungsinstitut fuer Anthropotechnik, Meckenheim (West Germany).

INVESTIGATIONS ON THE QUANTIFICATION OF MENTAL STRESS IN SIMULATED VEHICLE CONTROL TASKS [UNTERSUCHUNGEN ZUR QUANTIFIZIERUNG DER PSYCHISCHEN BEANSPRUCHUNG BEI SIMULIERTEN FAHREUGFUERUNGSANGAFEN]


In each of two experimental series ten individuals were involved in simulated flight control tasks of varying difficulties. Of each subject control performance data, such as heart rate, respiration rate, electrocardiogram data, and blinking rate were recorded. Ratings of the subjective mental stress were investigated. The value of blinking frequency and of electromyograms for measuring important components of mental stress were verified as well as the applied rating scales. Heart rate frequency, heart rate changing, and respiration data brought no significant results. The experiments led to the conclusion, that the recorded reaction times of parallel tasks yield useful information on mental stress. Author (ESRO)

N72-10132# Forschungsinstitut fuer Anthropotechnik, Meckenheim (West Germany).

POSSIBILITIES OF MOTIVATION MEASUREMENT IN ANTHROPOTECHNICAL TESTS [MOEGLICHKEITEN ZUR MESSUNG DER LEISTUNGMOTIVATION BEI ANTHROPOTECHNISCHEN VERSUCHEN]


Motivation is treated as an important variable in psychological experiments, and its criteria of measuring techniques are defined. Different methods of testing are presented: self judgment by questionnaires, rating by specially trained experts, use of verbal and graphical stimuli, and test like the Thematic Appreciation Test. The test of Heckenhausen is pointed out in detail. All methods are discussed critically with respect to their experimental application under laboratory conditions. Since no method is applicable without restrictions, it is proposed to control motivation as an independent variable in engineering-psychological experiments. ESR

N72-10133 National Lending Library for Science and Technology, Boston Spa (England).

METHODS OF MEASURING VISUAL FATIGUE [SPOSOBY IZMERENIYA ZRITELNOGO UTOMLENIYA]


Methods are explored for measuring visual fatigue of workers engaged in tasks involving visual checks. The parameters of the object being observed, complexity of the visual task, and conditions of the operators vision are proposed as basics. The change in the individual functions of vision is established as a preferred method, to a first approximation, as much as measurement of changes in productivity and quality of finished work is laborious and difficult to determine. E.M.C.

N72-11088 National Lending Library for Science and Technology, Boston Spa (England).

SOLAR NAVIGATION OF BIRDS [SOLNECHNYAYA NAVIGASIYA PTIT]


Tests to determine the ability of birds to navigate based on observation of solar elevation and azimuth are discussed. A numerical analysis of the process by which birds maintain orientation in flight during solar position changes is presented. It is concluded that birds do not rely solely on visual perception of the sun for navigation, but the exact manner in which navigation is performed is still not certain. Author

N72-11089# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center. Cleveland, Ohio.

ELECTRON TUNNELING AS A BASIS FOR SEMICONDUCTION IN PROTEINS


Electron tunneling is investigated as a possible mechanism for the conduction of electrical current in solids composed of protein molecules. An intermolecular potential barrier is assumed which takes into account the applied electric field and the
AND SPACE MEDICINE: ABSTRACTS
Oct. 1971
79 prefs, Conf. held in Tel-Aviv, Israel, 24-29 Oct. 1971
Avail: NTIS
A series of abstracts on space, civil aviation, and clinical medicine are given. Data also cover aerospace aspects of environment pollution, environpsychological and medical criteria for selecting space crews, medical aspects of escape, recovery, and evacuation, and heart stress and fatigue. E.H.W.

N72-11074# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.
A method is provided for determining bacterial levels in urine samples, which method depends on the quantitative determination of bacterial adenosine triphosphate (ATP) in the presence of non-bacterial ATP. After the removal of non-bacterial ATP, the bacterial ATP is released by cell rupture and is measured by an enzymatic bioluminescent assay using an enzyme obtained from the firefly. Author

N72-11075# Minnesota Univ., Minneapolis. Space Science Center.
ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY AS RELATED TO PLANETARY QUARANTINE Semiannual Progress Report Irving J. Pflug Jun. 1971 74 p refs
(Contract AT(11-11-1669) Grant NGL-24-005-160) (NASA-CR-123326; SAPR-B) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06M
The experiments carried out to determine the effects of temperature and relative humidity on the survival rate of Bacillus subtilis var. niger spores are reported. The experiments were conducted in environmental chambers at temperatures of 75 and 90 °C. Data are also included on the survival characteristics of the spores suspended in sucrose solutions at 90 °C with water activities of 0.91, 0.9, and 0.85. Author

N72-11076# Cincinnati Univ., Ohio. Dept of Environmental Health.
Experiments on the effects of radiation on single olfactory bulb neurons in the rabbit showed that beta irradiation of the olfactory epithelium evoked responses of olfactory bulb neurons whereas beta irradiation of the olfactory bulb itself did not. Studies on quantitative relationships between X-ray parameters and the response of olfactory bulb neurons showed that the response to X-rays may be described by functions similar to those characteristic of other sensory responses. It was found that X-rays do not evoke responses in nasal branches of the trigeminal nerve of rats. The respiratory rate of anesthetized and unanesthetized rats was increased following olfactory stimulation by X-rays. Results of studies on effects of high dose X-irradiation on olfaction in rabbits showed that the peripheral olfactory system appears to be considerably more radioresistant than the central nervous system. The response of olfactory bulb neurons to X-rays as a function of nasal oxygen concentration was studied; it was found the response to X-rays was unaffected until the oxygen concentration decreased to about 2%. Author

N72-11077# Sandia Labs., Albuquerque, N.Mex.
SANDIA LABORATORIES PLANETARY QUARANTINE PROGRAM Quarterly Progress Report, period ending 31 Mar. 1971

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The effectiveness of a combination of heat (at temperatures less than 100 C) with gamma or X-radiation delivered at dose rates of approximately 10 krad/hr was investigated for the sterilization of space vehicles. The effects of humidity on the sensitivity of Bacillus subtilis spores, heat and radiation sensitivities of heat-resistant bacterial spores found occurring naturally in soil at Cape Kennedy, and a comparison of the effects of gamma and X-radiation dose rates on the inactivation of spores of B. subtilis were studied. The combined application of heat and ionizing radiation provides a greater degree of inactivation in a given time period than either heat or irradiation separately during the same period of time. The mechanisms involved in the synergistic effect of heat and ionizing radiation for the inactivation of biological materials were investigated.

Author (GRA)
compact for storage to provide more room for the occupants of the vehicle. One couch is additionally adjustable to a more upright position to facilitate operation of various controls and improve the occupant's view through a window.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent Office


The development of a process (and ancillary processing and analytical techniques) to produce bacterial single-cell protein of good nutritional quality from waste cellulose is discussed. A fermentation pilot plant and laboratory were developed and have been in operation for about two years. Single-cell protein (SCP) can be produced from sugarcane bagasse—a typical agricultural cellulosic waste. The optimization and understanding of this process and its controlling variables are examined. Both batch and continuous fermentation runs have been made under controlled conditions in the 535 liter pilot plant vessel and in the laboratory 14-liter fermenters.

Author


A foot pedal operated exercising device containing a dynamometer formed of a linked pair of cylinders each containing a piston, as described. The upper portions of the two cylinders are joined together to provide a common fluid reservoir and each piston is provided with a one way check valve to maintain an adequate working fluid level. Fluid from the driven cylinder is transmitted to the other cylinder through a spring biased valve which takes the predominant portion of the pressure drop, thereby providing a constant force hydraulic dynamometer. Means are also provided to count the amount of piston travel.

Author


A compact vision testing apparatus is provided for testing a relatively large number of physiological characteristics of the eyes and visual system of a human subject. The head of the subject is inserted into a viewing port at one end of a light-tight housing containing various optical assemblies. Visual acuity and other refractive characteristics and ocular muscle balance characteristics of the eyes of the subject are tested by means of a retractable phoroptor assembly carried near the viewing port and a film cassette unit carried in the rearward portion of the housing, the latter selectively providing a variety of different visual targets which are viewed through the optical system of the phoroptor assembly. The visual dark adaptation characteristics and visual acuity of different fields of the subject are tested by a projector assembly. A Dolman rod unit present in a box assembly tests the visual depth perception of the subject. A mechanism is also provided for testing the visual critical fusion frequency.

Author


Digital systems for data acquisition and storage for medical imaging instruments including fixed probe systems, rectilinear scanners, stationary camera systems, and moving camera systems are discussed. Also, experience at Vanderbilt University with rectilinear scanners and Anger cameras is described. NS


A testing facility to produce test atmospheres of known composition was built. The cartridges are placed in a specially designed and constructed holder; and breakthrough times are determined by measuring the upstream and downstream concentrations, using dual flame ionization detectors. The breakthrough characteristics can be ascertained by using either a steady state condition or a cycling flow produced by a breath simulator. A standard cartridge was designed to evaluate system performance and to periodically check the system for reproducibility. Parameters to be studied include the effects of organic compounds, concentration, work rate, temperature, and relative humidity on cartridge efficiency.

Author


The identification of what man should do as a decision maker and controller in the newly evolving man-machine systems is considered. Among the topics discussed are man's underlying basic functions in a complex system, task activities for individual jobs and their analyses, and training and the design of operational job positions.

Author (GRA)


Sections concerning the test program, inflatable occupant restraint systems, test equipment, test procedures, test data processing and results, and discussion of results are presented.

Author


Approximately 155 illustrations are presented that are grouped according to the type of information (e.g., dummy accelerations) and subgrouped according to test number and...
N72-11094

filter frequency. All filters are single order with corner frequencies as indicated. Author (GRA)


Photographs are presented of all of the test vehicles used in the program; both pre-crash and post-crash. Author (GRA)


Descriptions are given of the test procedures, data acquisition techniques, and instrumentation used to carry out the objectives of the program. A brief procedural guide to IORS testing is presented which is aimed at providing a set of guidelines for similar types of test work. Author (GRA)

N72-11096# Air Force Systems Command, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. Foreign Technology Div. EFFECT OF REPRODUCTION SCALE ON PROBABILITY OF IMAGE RECOGNITION


For the range of spatial frequencies where the transmission function of the visual analyzer - the eye - is unlimited, the study of the dependence of the recognition probability of images transmitted on a noisy communication channel upon the scale of reproduction is not only of unquestioned practical interest, but also allows the following question to be answered: Is the visual system an ideal averaging device, i.e., does the signal-to-noise ratio (and therefore, the probability of recognition remain constant) with a change of the angular dimensions of the specific distorted image. Author (GRA)

N72-11097# Naval Aerospace Medical Inst., Pensacola, Fla. STATE AND TRAIT ANXIETY IN THE STUDENT NAVAL AVIATOR WHO VOLUNTARILY DROPS OUT OF FLIGHT TRAINING


The purpose of the present study was to determine whether student aviators who voluntarily drop out of the naval aviation training program (DOR's) respond differently to measures of state and trait anxiety from the way in which a group of entering aviation officer candidates (AOC's) and a group of male college students respond. The results indicate that DOR's are: (1) lower in A-State and similar in A-Trait when compared to entering AOC's; and (2) similar in A-State and lower in A-Trait when compared to the male college students. Although significant differences between entering AOC's and DOR's were observed, the ultimate usefulness of the STAI in predicting DOR's must await further investigation. Author (GRA)

N72-11098# Air Force Human Resources Lab., Williams AFB, Ariz. Flying Training Div. WHAT'S NEW ON THE TRAINING HORIZON

David 0. Andersen and William V. Hagen Mar. 1971 28 p refs (AF Proj. 1123) (AD-727009; AFHRL-TR-71-38) Avail: NTIS CSCL 05/9

The paper describes new training technologies. It documents the potential of these technologies and simple and complex ground trainers for improving both the quality and efficiency of pilot training. Author (GRA)

N72-11099# Human Resources Research Organization, Alexandria, Va. HARDWARE PARAMETERS RELATED TO OPERATOR TRAINING CAPABILITIES


The research reported is part of an effort to identify critical human factors problems in the use of new night observation devices, and to develop effective techniques of training man in the use of these devices. Two techniques for training operators of the AN/TSS-7 long range night observation device are described and compared. Pictorial training aids were developed and evaluated; traditional platform instruction was compared with a videotaped instructional sequence. Author (GRA)

N72-11100# Air Force Systems Command, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. Foreign Technology Div. ALGORITHM FOR RECOGNIZING 40 WORDS ON A BESM-3M DIGITAL COMPUTER


A study was made of an algorithm for recognizing 40 words on a BESM-3M computer to establish direct communication between man and machine. Of the 40 words pronounced by 20 speakers, 93 percent were recognized correctly. The average recognition time after a word was pronounced was 0.8 sec. The correctness of pronunciation was not controlled. Deviations from normal pronunciation were detected in the print-outs of the segmental sequences. Author (GRA)


 Jul. 1971 308 p refs (AD-727300; DDC-TAB-71-34) Avail: NTIS HC S6.00/MF S0.95 CSCL 05/10

The annotated bibliography contains 226 references to reports and reprints from periodicals that analyze variables which affect the information processes of short and long term human memory. Empirical and theoretical techniques which study certain measurable characteristics about human performance and its limitations are also included, as well as studies concerned with the relationship between short term memory, long term memory and learning. Corporate Author-Monitoring Agency, Subject, and AD Number indexes are included. Author (GRA)

N72-11102# Stanford Univ., Calif. Dept. of Computer Science. [ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND HEURISTIC PROGRAMMING RESEARCH]

John McCarthy, Arthur Samuel, Edward Feigenbaum, and Joshua Lederberg Mar. 1971 84 p refs (APR Order 457 Contract ARPA SD-183; Grant MH-06645-08) (AD-724857; SU-CS-209; A1M-143) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/4

An overview is presented of current research at Stanford in artificial intelligence and heuristic programming. This report is largely the text of a proposal to the Advanced Research Projects Agency for fiscal year 1972-3. Author (GRA)
The bibliography consists of 76 annotated references to reports which were selected from the Defense Documentation Center's data bank covering the period from January 1953 through December 1970. The reports analyze the purification, distillation and decontamination of water. It includes the recycling of closed ecological systems for the potability of water by the use of ion exchange, filtration, disinfecting agents, and coagulation. The indexes are corporate author-monitoring agency, and subject.

Author (GRA)

The procedure defines methods for evaluating equipment utilized for rescue operations of an aircraft crash, including clothing and tools.

Author

A water-cooled suit was developed for use as a direct calorimeter with error of approximately one percent when heat loss was matched to heat production over a full 24-hour metabolic cycle. The new suit was coupled with a previously developed metabolic rate monitor in a series of human experiments. It was shown that during 30-35 continuous hours of monitoring body heat content is not constant, even at rest, and there is constant swing of heat storage of some magnitude storage is generally ten percent of metabolic rate. Secondly, it was found that there are sinusoidal rhythms in heat production and heat loss, which are matched but out of phase, and the phase shift can explain the established circadian rhythm in rectal temperature. These data are of considerable interest to USAF laboratories studying physiological adjustments following flights over several time zones, changes in biological rhythms during prolonged flights, and in designing new protective equipment.

Author (GRA)
Subject Index

AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY / A Continuing Bibliography (Suppl. 99) FEBRUARY 1972

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Pattern recognition in biological and technical systems - Conference, Berlin, April 1970

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