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# **AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY**

**A CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**WITH INDEXES**

**(Supplement 118)**

**AUGUST 1973**

**NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION**

## ACCESSION NUMBER RANGES

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# AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY

A CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY  
WITH INDEXES

(Supplement 118)

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 July 1973 in

- *Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (STAR)*
- *International Aerospace Abstracts (IAA).*



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# INTRODUCTION

This Supplement to *Aerospace Medicine and Biology* (NASA SP-7011) lists 338 reports, articles and other documents announced during July 1973 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, monthly 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 of 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 in most cases 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 when available, 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.

Two indexes—subject and personal author—are included.

An annual index will be prepared at the end of the calendar year covering all documents listed in the 1973 Supplements.

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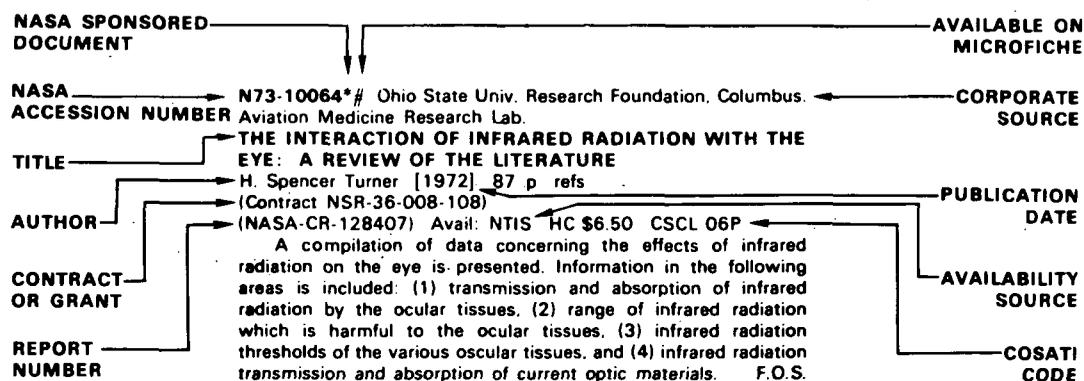
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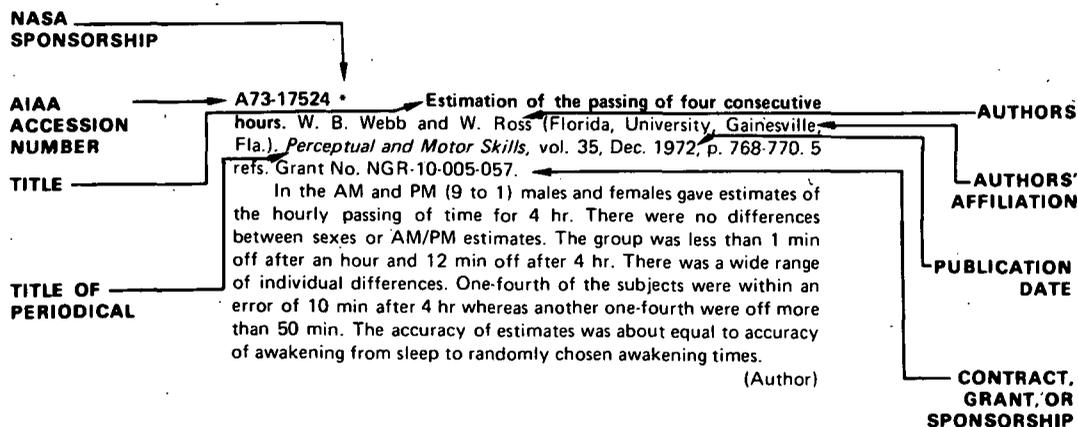
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
IAA Entries (A73-10000) .....	235
STAR Entries (N73-10000) .....	253
Subject Index .....	I-1
Personal Author Index .....	I-37

## TYPICAL CITATION AND ABSTRACT FROM STAR



## TYPICAL CITATION AND ABSTRACT FROM IAA





# AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY

*A Continuing Bibliography (Suppl. 118)*

AUGUST 1973

## IAA ENTRIES

**A73-27996 #** Study of the relations between various mechanical properties and biochemical composition of bone tissues in man (Issledovanie zavisimosti mezhdu razlichnymi mekhanicheskimi svoystvami i biokhichimicheskim sostavom kostnoi tkani cheloveka). *Iu. Zh. Saulgozis, L. I. Slutskii, I. V. Knets, and Kh. A. Ianson* (Akademiia Nauk Latvii SSR, Institut Mekhaniki Polimerov, Riga, Latvian SSR). *Mekhanika Polimerov*, Jan.-Feb. 1973, p. 138-145. 31 refs. In Russian.

**A73-28091** Visual perception of motion in depth - Application of a vector model to three-dot motion patterns. E. Borjesson and C. von Hofsten (Uppsala, Universitet, Uppsala, Sweden). *Perception and Psychophysics*, vol. 13, no. 2, Apr. 1973, p. 169-179. 12 refs. Research supported by the Statens Rad for Samhallsforskning and Tricentennial Fund of the Bank of Sweden.

The aim of the present study was to identify spatial properties of three-dot motion patterns yielding perceived motion in depth. A proposed vector model analyzed each pattern in terms of common and relative motion components of the moving parts. The dots moved in straight paths in a frontoparallel plane. The subjects reported verbally what they perceived. The common motion did not affect the kind of perceived event (translation or rotation in depth). Relative motions toward or away from a common point - i.e., concurrent motions, yielded perceived translatory motion in depth. Parallel relative motions toward or away from a common line generally yielded perceived rotation in depth. Complex motion patterns, consisting of concurrent and parallel relative motion components combined, evoked simultaneously perceived translation and rotation in depth under certain phase conditions of the components. Some limitations of the model are discussed, and suggestions are made to widen its generality. (Author)

**A73-28092** Implications of measurement of eye fixations for a psychophysics of form perception. M. A. Baker (Indiana University, Jeffersonville, Ind.) and M. Loeb (Louisville, University, Louisville, Ky.). *Perception and Psychophysics*, vol. 13, no. 2, Apr. 1973, p. 185-192. 28 refs. Grant No. DAHL19-69-C-0009. Project THEMIS.

It was suggested that insights into feature analysis of processes involved in form identification might be gained from an analysis of eye movements made by Ss as they identified patterns. Fixations were measured during identifications of hystograms, polygons, and Vargus 10 figures. Eye fixations were measured, and Ss rated sections of the figures in terms of their importance. Eye fixations were measured in terms of number of changes and duration of fixations.

The number of changes in fixation were found to reflect only individual differences. Duration of fixation was found to vary significantly with location within figures, with fixations being longest where changes of contour occurred. There was also a tendency to look longer at the top of polygons and Vargus 10 figures and at the center of hystograms. Ratings of importance were highest for sections of figures fixated for longer duration - generally areas in which changes of contour were present. (Author)

**A73-28093** Apparent motion of stimuli presented stroboscopically during pursuit movement of the eye. A. E. Stoper (California State University, Hayward, Calif.). *Perception and Psychophysics*, vol. 13, no. 2, Apr. 1973, p. 201-211. 42 refs. Contract No. Nonr-4102(01).

**A73-28094** Constancy and illusion of apparent direction of rotary motion in depth - Tests of a theory. R. P. Power (Belfast, Queen's University, Belfast, Northern Ireland) and R. H. Day (Monash University, Clayton, Victoria, Australia). *Perception and Psychophysics*, vol. 13, no. 2, Apr. 1973, p. 217-223. 21 refs.

An explanation of apparent direction of rotary motion in depth derived from a general theory of perceptual constancy and illusion is proposed with experimental data in its support. Apparent direction of movement is conceived of as exhibiting perceptual constancy or illusion as a function of apparent direction of orientation in depth for plane objects and apparent relative depth for three-dimensional objects. Apparent reversals of movement direction represent either regular fluctuations between constancy and illusion of direction as a function of valid and invalid stimuli for orientation, or irregular and random fluctuations in their absence. In three preliminary experiments, the apparent movement direction of plane ellipses was investigated as a function of surface pattern information for orientation, and in experiment I apparent reversals during 20-revolution trials were studied. In experiment II, apparent movement direction of 3D elliptical V shapes as a function of surface pattern information for relative depth was investigated. In addition to supporting the explanation proposed, the data offer a resolution of a conflict between different theories of apparent reversal of motion in depth. (Author)

**A73-28095** Temporal and spatial features in detecting one- and two-dimensional constraints in complementary visual displays. I. Pollack (Michigan, University, Ann Arbor, Mich.). *Perception and Psychophysics*, vol. 13, no. 2, Apr. 1973, p. 241-246. 7 refs. NSF Grant No. GB-14036X.

**A73-28096** Absolute motion parallax and the specific distance tendency. W. C. Gogel and J. D. Tietz (California, University, Santa Barbara, Calif.). *Perception and Psychophysics*, vol. 13, no. 2, Apr. 1973, p. 284-292. 20 refs. Grant No. PHS-NS-08883.

In the absence of definitive cues to distance, the perceived distance of an object will be in error in the direction of the object appearing at a distance of about 2 m from the object. This tendency to perceive an object at a relatively near distance is termed the specific distance tendency. Also, it has been found that an error in perceiving the distance of an object will result in an apparent movement of the object when the head is moved. From these two results, it was expected that the direction of the apparent movement

of a stationary point of light resulting from head movement would vary predictably as a function of the physical distance of the point of light from the object. This expectation was confirmed in an experiment in which both the perceived motion and perceived distance of the point of light were measured. The consequences of the study for the role of motion parallax in the perception of distance and for the reafference principle in the perception of object motion with head motion are discussed. (Author)

**A73-28097** Visual temporal integration for threshold, signal detectability, and reaction time measures. G. E. Bruder (New York State, Dept. of Mental Hygiene, Brooklyn, N.Y.) and M. L. Kietzman (Brooklyn State Hospital, Brooklyn; New York, City University, Flushing, N.Y.). *Perception and Psychophysics*, vol. 13, no. 2, Apr. 1973, p. 293-300. 32 refs. Grant No. PHS-MH-18191.

A comparison was made of temporal integration for three different response measures in a visual detection task: (1) response frequency, (2) signal detectability as measured for rating ROC curves, and (3) simple reaction times (RTs). These measures were obtained on the same trials, to the same stimuli-orange (581 nm) light pulses of 50 min of visual angle fixated foveally and presented to dark-adapted objects in a monocular Maxwellian view. All three response measures showed a period of luminance-duration reciprocity (Bloch's law), followed by a period of partial integration. The end points of luminance-duration reciprocity (critical duration) and partial integration (utilization time) were shorter for RTs than for the response frequency and signal detectability measures. Neurophysiological implications of differences in time constants of integration for RT and psychophysical measures are discussed. (Author)

**A73-28098** Autokinesis direction during and after eye turn. J. Levy (Columbia University, New York, N.Y.). *Perception and Psychophysics*, vol. 13, no. 2, Apr. 1973, p. 337-343. 14 refs.

The aftereffect (AE) of eye turn on autokinesis direction is usually, but not always, opposite to the inducing turn direction. During four experiments, a model predicting the aftereffect's time course and a new measure utilizing the concept of the position of random autokinetic movement were developed. They showed that aftereffect direction alternates during dissipation and that its first direction is not a simple function of previous eye position, but of the process by which that position is achieved, suggesting that at least two processes are involved. In one subject, versions produced the usual AE, while, after vergences, the AE was in the same direction as the inducing turn. Differential recruitment of these systems in monocular fixation could account for individual differences in the AE. (Author)

**A73-28099** Probability summation model for heterochromatic luminance additivity failure at absolute visual threshold. R. W. Massof (Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.). *Perception and Psychophysics*, vol. 13, no. 2, Apr. 1973, p. 349-355. 14 refs.

Vos and Walraven recently derived a new set of foveal primaries. These primaries, in conjunction with the revised zone fluctuation theory of color vision, account for more psychophysical color vision data than any other model to date. The new primaries depend heavily on Abney's law, and their success has been challenged by Guth's observations of additivity failure at absolute threshold. The present paper develops a probability summation model which accounts for threshold additivity failure within the framework of Vos's and Walraven's assumptions. (Author)

**A73-28100** Brightness functions for a complex field with changing illumination and background. H. R. Flock (York University, Toronto, Canada) and K. Noguchi (Chiba University, Chiba, Japan). *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, vol. 27, Mar. 1973, p. 16-38. 19 refs. National Research Council of Canada Grant No. APA-143.

Brightness contrast perception was tested in 10 subjects who observed a cross formed by seven black-to-white test-field areas on a

black, gray or white background during stepwise illumination variations. The behavior of the mean exponents of the 240 brightness contrast functions obtained is analyzed vs various combinations of test area and background brightness levels. V.Z.

**A73-28176** Scalar perceptions with binocular cues of distance. W. C. Gogel (California, University, Santa Barbara, Calif.). *American Journal of Psychology*, vol. 85, Dec. 1972, p. 477-497. 27 refs. Grant No. PHS-NS-08883.

Under reduced conditions of observation, the perception of egocentric distance is determined by a composite of the tendency to see objects as near (the specific-distance tendency) and residual oculomotor cues of distance. The resulting perceived distance - the egocentric reference distance - was found to affect the perceived relative depth produced by binocular disparity between two points of light: the more distant light was positioned in apparent depth near the egocentric reference distance, with the scalar perception of the depth between the lights related to the magnitude of the reference distance. Implications for the scaling of relational perceptions are discussed. (Author)

**A73-28283 #** Time zone entrainment and flight stressors as interactants. H. B. Hale, B. O. Hartman, D. A. Harris, E. W. Williams, R. E. Miranda, and J. M. Hosenfeld (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.). *Aerospace Medicine*, vol. 43, Oct. 1972, p. 1089-1094. 24 refs.

Physiologic responsiveness to flying was studied, using the members of a double-crew of a C-141 aircraft during six flights, each of which lasted 54 hours and involved bi- or tri-directional transmeridian flying. Responsiveness was quantified by means of endocrine-metabolic indices (urinary epinephrine, norepinephrine, 17-hydroxycorticosteroids, urea, sodium and potassium), using urine specimens which were collected at 4-hour intervals during the flights. Physiologic entrainment was shown to be a factor contributing to responsiveness, for there was rhythmic variability which related to time of day at the crews' home base. (Author)

**A73-28294 #** Changes caused by illumination in the Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup> adenosine-triphosphatase and n-nitrophenyl-phosphatase activities of the external segments of the retina (Ob izmeneniakh Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup> ATfaznoi i n-nitrofenilfosfataznoi aktivnostei naruzhnykh segmentov setchatki pri osveshchenii). A. Sobota, I. B. Ostretsova, M. P. Rychkova, and R. N. Etingof (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Evoliutsionnoi Fiziologii i Biokhimii, Leningrad, USSR). *Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Doklady*, vol. 208, Feb. 11, 1973, p. 1242-1245. 22 refs. In Russian.

**A73-28295 #** Effect of adaptation to cold on the energy characteristics of muscular activity (Vliianie adaptatsii k kholodu na energetiku myshechnoi deiatel'nosti). Iu. I. Bazhenov (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Tsitologii i Genetiki, Novosibirsk, USSR). *Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Doklady*, vol. 208, Feb. 11, 1973, p. 1250-1252. 10 refs. In Russian.

Oxygen metabolism vs muscle contraction rates was studied in albino rats kept at 2 to 4 deg C for 6 to 8 weeks. The energy output was determined by measurement of oxygen uptake per unit muscle contraction when the test rats were running on treadmills in small cages. The amounts of energy per unit muscle contraction in test rats were almost twice as great as in control rats kept at about 23 deg C. V.Z.

**A73-28296 #** Autoradiographic study of protein synthesis in perikaryons and of nitrogen migration into the axons of hypertrophic sympathetic neurons (Avtoradiograficheskoe issledovanie sinteza belka v perikarionakh i migratsii ego v aksony gipertrofirovannykh simpaticeskikh neuronov). V. N. Iarygin (II Moskovskii Gosudarstvennyi Meditsinskii Institut, Moscow, USSR) and B. V. Ionov (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Biologii Razvitiia, Moscow, USSR). *Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Doklady*, vol. 208, Feb. 11, 1973, p. 1253-1256. 20 refs. In Russian.

**A73-28338** Digital temperature-measuring device for medical applications (Digitales Temperaturmessgerät für medizinische Anwendungen). R. H. Germann, H. J. Marsoner, and F. M. Wageneder (Universitätsklinik für Chirurgie, Graz, Austria). *Internationale Elektronische Rundschau*, vol. 27, Apr. 1973, p. 83-86. 6 refs. In German.

Description of an electronics temperature-measuring device for body temperature measurements in medical practice. At an accuracy of plus or minus 0.1 K, the measured variable appears on a digital display ranging from 30 to 49 C. The only control consists of a single operating key, and maximum measuring time amounts to 20 sec. The thermistors employed as temperature sensors are interchangeable without recalibration. M.V.E.

**A73-28350 #** Hemodynamics alteration caused by acute hypoxia in animals with denervated carotid sinuses (Zmini gemodinamiki pri gostrii gipoksii u tvarin z denervovanimi karotidnimi sinusami). S. A. Bershtein (Akademiia Nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, Institut Fiziologii, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR). *Akademiia Nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, Dopovidi, Seriya B - Geologiya, Geofizika, Khimiia i Biologiya*, vol. 35, Feb. 1973, p. 181-184. 13 refs. In Ukrainian.

Arterial and peripheral blood tension, heart beat rates, and ventricular indices were measured in 12 anesthetized cats with denervated carotid sinuses when the cats were kept in nitrogen containing 7.5% oxygen. The cardiovascular system was found to sustain higher stresses in test cats than in intact control cats during hypoxia. V.Z.

**A73-28351** The visual system: Neurophysiology, biophysics, and their clinical applications; Proceedings of the Ninth Symposium, Brighton, England, July 1971. Symposium sponsored by the International Society for Clinical Electrorretinography and International Union of Physiological Sciences. Edited by G. B. Arden (London, University, London, England). New York, Plenum Press (Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology. Volume 24), 1972. 327 p. \$17.50.

Phototransduction mutants of *Drosophila melanogaster* are discussed together with the effects of intracellular divalent calcium ions on the light response and on light adaptation in *Limulus* ventral photoreceptors, observations on the structure of receptor outer limbs, and light-induced conductance changes in rod outer segments. Other subjects considered include the effect of aspartate on the ERG of the isolated rabbit retina, electrophysiological studies of the living extracorporeal bovine eye, directionally selective units in the cat's lateral geniculate nucleus, and the retinal sensibility to drugs in normal rats and carriers of inherited retinal degeneration. The luminance-duration relationship in the human ERG is also explored along with changes in the oscillatory potential in relation to different features of diabetic retinopathy.

G.R.

**A73-28352** Light adaptation of the late receptor potential in the cat retina. B. Sakmann and M. Filion (Max-Planck-Institut für Psychiatrie, Munich, West Germany). In: The visual system: Neurophysiology, biophysics, and their clinical applications; Proceedings of the Ninth Symposium, Brighton, England, July 1971. New York, Plenum Press, 1972, p. 87-93. 14 refs.

The rise in increment threshold of the late receptor potential in nine retinas is measured and compared with the rise in increment threshold of the ganglion cell response of twelve on-center ganglion cells. It is shown that the ganglion cells of the cat retina receive input from rods and cones. The increment threshold of the ganglion cell response is rod dependent up to a certain background illumination. If it is assumed that the late receptor potential reflects the influence of the receptors on second order cells then, in the cat retina the major part of light adaptation in the scotopic range occurs proximal to the receptors. G.R.

**A73-28353** Electrical and metabolic manifestations of receptor and higher-order neuron activity in vertebrate retina. W.

Sickel (Köln, Universität, Cologne, West Germany). In: The visual system: Neurophysiology, biophysics, and their clinical applications; Proceedings of the Ninth Symposium, Brighton, England, July 1971. New York, Plenum Press, 1972, p. 101-118. 27 refs. Research supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

**A73-28354** Theoretical models of the generation of steady-state evoked potentials, their relation to neuroanatomy and their relevance to certain clinical problems. B. A. Milner, D. Regan, and J. R. Heron (Keele, University, Keele; North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs., England). In: The visual system: Neurophysiology, biophysics, and their clinical applications; Proceedings of the Ninth Symposium, Brighton, England, July 1971. New York, Plenum Press, 1972, p. 157-169. 14 refs.

Clinical applications of steady-state scalp evoked responses are discussed. A large body of data is obtained regarding the ways in which lesions in different areas have different effects on the low-frequency, medium-frequency, and high-frequency evoked potentials (EP's) to unstructured fields and to pattern reversal EP's. It is found that a restricted lesion can affect the medium frequency EP's while leaving the alpha-range EP's unaffected. This suggests that the ways in which different frequency components of EP's are affected by a lesion, could be used to locate and possibly estimate the size of the lesion. G.R.

**A73-28355** Evoked potentials to changes in the chromatic contrast and luminance contrast of checkerboard stimulus patterns. D. Regan (Keele, University, Keele, Staffs., England). In: The visual system: Neurophysiology, biophysics, and their clinical applications; Proceedings of the Ninth Symposium, Brighton, England, July 1971. New York, Plenum Press, 1972, p. 171-187. 28 refs. Research supported by the Medical Research Council.

**A73-28356** Scotopic visibility curve in man obtained by the VER. C. Huber and E. Adachi-Usami (Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften, Kerckhoff-Herz Forschungsinstitut, Bad Nauheim, West Germany). In: The visual system: Neurophysiology, biophysics, and their clinical applications; Proceedings of the Ninth Symposium, Brighton, England, July 1971. New York, Plenum Press, 1972, p. 189-198. 19 refs.

Luminance response curves were constructed on the basis of latency measurements of VER. The peaks selected for the latency measurements under dark and light adapted conditions are shown in a graph. In both cases an increase in test light luminance resulted in an earlier appearance of the VER. Latency has been defined as the time interval between the onset of the light stimulus and the selected peak of the VER. The action spectrum is discussed together with aspects of dark adaptation, and temporal summation. G.R.

**A73-28357** A clinical method for obtaining pattern visual evoked responses. J. Behrman, S. Nissim, and G. B. Arden (London, University; Moorfields Eye Hospital, London, England). In: The visual system: Neurophysiology, biophysics, and their clinical applications; Proceedings of the Ninth Symposium, Brighton, England, July 1971. New York, Plenum Press, 1972, p. 199-206.

The apparatus used for the method makes use of a screen which is viewed through an eye-piece mounted in a wheel. Rotation of the wheel produces a continuously reversing checker-board pattern of white and black squares. The visual evoked response is recorded from an electrode. There is an oscilloscope display for monitoring the input signal and the running average. The results of a number of experiments are discussed, giving attention to tests conducted with normal subjects and with patients. G.R.

**A73-28358** Cone spectral sensitivity studied with an ERG method. D. V. Norren (Central Organization for Applied Scientific Research in the Netherlands TNO, Institute for Perception TNO,

Soesterberg, Netherlands). In: *The visual system: Neurophysiology, biophysics, and their clinical applications; Proceedings of the Ninth Symposium, Brighton, England, July 1971.* New York, Plenum Press, 1972, p. 207-212. 7 refs.

The method of chromatic adaptation was used in the studies. It was tried to suppress selectively one or more of the systems in favor of the others by an approach including high-intensity colored backgrounds of suitably chosen spectral compositions. Macaque (rhesus) monkeys were used as subjects during the main part of the studies. The results obtained were compared with data from experiments with human subjects. Three different types of adaptation conditions were employed. G.R.

**A73-28359** **Monocular contribution to binocular vision in normals and amblyopes.** N. W. Perry, Jr. and D. G. Childers (Florida; University, Gainesville, Fla.). In: *The visual system: Neurophysiology, biophysics, and their clinical applications; Proceedings of the Ninth Symposium, Brighton, England, July 1971.*

New York, Plenum Press, 1972, p. 213-222. 6 refs.

The experiments reported were conducted in an attempt to obtain both electrophysiological and behavioral measures which would allow a quantitative assessment of ocular dominance with fused pattern stimuli in normals and amblyopes. Accordingly, alphabetical, numerical, or geometrical stimuli were manipulated so that information to a given eye was either identical, irrelevant, or competing with that to the contralateral eye. The irrelevant or competing information was also presented to noncorresponding retinal areas. G.R.

**A73-28360** **A comparison of electrophysiological and psychophysical temporal modulation transfer functions of human vision.** C. R. Cavonius (München, Universität, Munich, West Germany) and C. E. Sternheim (Maryland, University, College Park, Md.). In: *The visual system: Neurophysiology, biophysics, and their clinical applications; Proceedings of the Ninth Symposium, Brighton, England, July 1971.* New York, Plenum Press, 1972, p. 223-236. 40 refs. NSF Grant No. GB-4260; Grant No. NIH-NS-06877.

**A73-28361** **Local scotopic responses in ERG and VER.** G. van Lith and H. E. Henkes (Eye Clinic, Rotterdam, Netherlands). In: *The visual system: Neurophysiology, biophysics, and their clinical applications; Proceedings of the Ninth Symposium, Brighton, England, July 1971.* New York, Plenum Press, 1972, p. 237-247. 23 refs.

The results obtained with red or blue adaptive illumination differ mainly in their quantitative characteristics. In the case of a red background the luminance of the blue stimulus has to be lowered by about one log unit in order to produce retinal responses of the same height as obtained with the blue background. The investigation shows that it is possible to obtain local scotopic responses in ERG and VER with a dim background illumination. It is found that a check for the presence of stray light responses stimulation of the blind spot is probably preferable to parafoveal stimulation. G.R.

**A73-28362** **New method of stimulation for the study of photoreceptors.** J. C. Hache, P. Dubois, G. Bertolacci, E. Vetu, and N. Malvache (Lille, Université, Lille, France). In: *The visual system: Neurophysiology, biophysics, and their clinical applications; Proceedings of the Ninth Symposium, Brighton, England, July 1971.* New York, Plenum Press, 1972, p. 273-276.

The new light stimulation method of the retina makes it possible to excite the same retinal point even when the eye moves. In the case of very low intensity stimulation, a great number of responses must be averaged in order to characterize the ERG response. Thus, because of the patient's eye movements, it is difficult to get a true focal response from the macular or paramacular regions, particularly if the patients have a central scotoma. A servomechanism which makes the stimulation spot follow the eye movements was built in order to overcome these difficulties. G.R.

**A73-28363** **Luminance-duration relationship in the human ERG.** Y. Tsuchida, K. Kawasaki, and J. H. Jacobson (Cornell University, New York, N.Y.). In: *The visual system: Neurophysiology, biophysics, and their clinical applications; Proceedings of the Ninth Symposium, Brighton, England, July 1971.*

New York, Plenum Press, 1972, p. 277-285. 14 refs.

Research supported by the Samuel Bronfman Foundation; Grant No. NIH-EY-00264.

An adapting light effect caused by the stimulus flash was utilized as an indicator in order to overcome certain limitations inherent in the employment of the amplitude of ERG waves as indicators of stimulus effects. The light used as stimulus was obtained from a tungsten lamp. After passing through a series of heat and neutral density filters, the light beam was focused on a magnetic shutter. Square-wave flashes were delivered from the shutter which was driven by an electronic pulse generator. Adapting light was provided by another tungsten lamp. G.R.

**A73-28364** **The macular and paramacular local electroretinograms of the human retina and their clinical application.** M. Nagata and Y. Honda (Tenri Hospital, Tenri, Japan). In: *The visual system: Neurophysiology, biophysics, and their clinical applications; Proceedings of the Ninth Symposium, Brighton, England, July 1971.*

New York, Plenum Press, 1972, p. 309-322. 6 refs.

A modification of the technique originated by Arden and Bankes (1966) is used in the investigation. The study was undertaken to determine the parameters which are suitable for the clinical recording of the response from a focal retinal area. The action spectra of macular responses were examined in several subjects with normal color vision. Some typical examples of the ERGs produced by a series of monochromatic light fluxes of equal quanta with blue background illumination are shown in a graph. G.R.

**A73-28476 #** **A method for calculating the sedimentation characteristics of particles in linear dextrane-density gradients and its application to the separation of red blood cells according to the sedimentation rate (Eine Methode zur Berechnung des Sedimentationsverhaltens von Partikeln in linearen Dextran-Dichtegradienten und ihre Anwendung auf die Trennung roter Blutzellen nach der Sedimentationsgeschwindigkeit).** L. Botscharowa (Berlin, Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, East Germany). *Acta Biologica et Medica Germanica*, vol. 30, no. 1, 1973, p. 1-12. 12 refs. In German.

**A73-28501** **Effects of ethyl alcohol on pilot performance.** C. E. Billings, R. L. Wick, Jr., R. J. Gerke, and R. C. Chase (Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio). *Aerospace Medicine*, vol. 44, Apr. 1973, p. 379-382. 5 refs. Contract No. DOT-FA68AC-6089-2.

Sixteen instrument-rated pilots flew instrument landing system (ILS) approaches at night in a light airplane while under the influence of 0, 0.04, 0.08 and 0.12% blood concentrations of ethyl alcohol. Tracking data in two axes were recorded continuously from the pilot's cross-pointer instrument; procedural errors were recorded by an experienced safety pilot. Procedural errors increased significantly in frequency and potential seriousness with each increase in blood alcohol level. At the highest level, the subjects lost control of the aircraft 16 times in 30 flights. Tracking error and variability also increased with alcohol levels; the tracking decrements were much more pronounced in less experienced pilots. The data suggest that even very low blood concentrations of alcohol cause significant performance decrements in flights. (Author)

**A73-28502** **Frequency content of nystagmus.** M. Cheng (McGill University, Montreal, Canada), R. P. Gannon (Vancouver General Hospital, Vancouver, Canada), and J. S. Outerbridge (Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, Canada). *Aerospace Medicine*, vol. 44, Apr. 1973, p. 383-386. 9 refs.

A simple, practical method is described to estimate the frequency content of the waveform of a nystagmus beat. Theoretical

consideration of an idealized nystagmus waveform shows that the width of its harmonic spectrum for a given fidelity of transmission depends on (1) the ratio of fast-phase and slow-phase speed, and (2) the basic period of the nystagmus beat. Equations and a table of results are presented which provide a rational basis for specifying the bandwidth required for clinical recording of electronystagmograms where the primary interest is in measuring the slow-phase speed. The theoretical conclusions are confirmed by digital computer spectral analysis of clinical records of caloric nystagmus. (Author)

**A73-28503** Effect of lithium on acute oxygen toxicity and associated changes in brain gamma-aminobutyric acid. M. W. Radomski and W. J. Watson (Defence and Civil Institute of Environmental Medicine, Toronto, Canada). *Aerospace Medicine*, vol. 44, Apr. 1973, p. 387-392. 31 refs.

**A73-28504** Some effects of cooling and heating areas of the head and neck on body temperature measurement at the ear. P. Marcus (RAF, Institute of Aviation Medicine, Farnborough, Hants., England). *Aerospace Medicine*, vol. 44, Apr. 1973, p. 397-402.

**A73-28505** Flashblindness recovery following exposure to constant energy adaptive flashes. G. Chisum (U.S. Naval Material Command, Naval Air Development Center, Warminster, Pa.). *Aerospace Medicine*, vol. 44, Apr. 1973, p. 407-413.

Times required to detect a simple display were measured following exposure to adapting flashes of different durations but equal integrated luminances. The results indicate no consistent variation in response times as a function of flash duration when the total integrated luminance of the flash is constant. The variations which do occur are interpreted as indicating that a strict reciprocity relationship does not apply at very short adapting flash durations.

(Author)

**A73-28506 \*** Some aversive characteristics of centrifugally generated gravity. F. Altman (Kentucky, University, Lexington, Ky.). *Aerospace Medicine*, vol. 44, Apr. 1973, p. 418-421. 9 refs. Grant No. NGL-18-001-003.

The effective weight of rats was manipulated by centrifugation. Two effective weight levels were obtained. In three escape avoidance conditions a lever press produced a change from a base level of 2.1 g to a response level of 1.1 g. In a punishment condition a response produced a change from a 1.1 g level to a 2.1 g level and in an extinction condition responses had no effect on the 2.1 g effective weight level present. All changes took 30 sec and were maintained for an additional 10 sec before a return to base level was initiated. When responses occurred closer together than the 40 sec, they delayed the return to base level by 40 sec. This 40 sec interval is referred to as response-contingent-time. The response rate and amount of response-contingent-time served as the data. The results confirmed previous data that centrifugation is aversive. The results are interpreted as indicating that the aversiveness is attributable to the increase in effective weight, and that rats can discriminate the different angular velocity-radius of rotation combinations used.

(Author)

**A73-28507** Hyperbaric oxygen and alveolar surfactants. D. L. Beckman (Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich.) and R. T. Houlihan (Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.). *Aerospace Medicine*, vol. 44, Apr. 1973, p. 422-424. 12 refs. Contract No. N00014-70-A-0159-0001.

Gross lung damage was previously found in rats exposed to mechanical head injury similar to that which occurs during exposure of rats to oxygen at high pressure (OHP). The pulmonary effects from this CNS injury and OHP exposure were blocked by sympatholytic and antipinephrine agents. In monkeys CNS injury altered the alveolar surfactants in the absence of any immediate gross lung damage. Surfactant changes were also produced by electrical stimulation of the pulmonary sympathetics in monkeys and cats. The

present experiments were performed in order to determine whether OHP also could alter the alveolar surfactants before the occurrence of any gross lung damage. The results indicate that while rats exposed to minimal OHP have both altered surfactants and gross lung damage, that cats had altered surfactants without the attendant gross lung damage; lung weight/body weight ratios were normal in the cat. (Author)

**A73-28508** Retinal damage from repeated subthreshold exposures using a ruby laser photocoagulator. G. L. M. Gibson (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.). *Aerospace Medicine*, vol. 44, Apr. 1973, p. 433-437. 9 refs. USAF-supported research. AF Task 630105.

**A73-28509** Effects of flying and of time changes on menstrual cycle length and on performance in airline stewardesses. F. S. Preston, S. C. Bateman, R. V. Short, and R. T. Wilkinson (Air Corporations Joint Medical Service, London; Cambridge University, Cambridge; Medical Research Council, Applied Psychology Unit, Cambridge, England). *Aerospace Medicine*, vol. 44, Apr. 1973, p. 438-443. 21 refs.

**A73-28510** Persistence of response in the caloric test. J. D. Hood (Medical Research Council, Institute of Neurology, London, England). *Aerospace Medicine*, vol. 44, Apr. 1973, p. 444-449. 17 refs.

The nystagmic responses to conventional Fitzgerald-Hallpike caloric tests were recorded with eyes open in total darkness. Upon the cessation of the response the subject was turned to the prone position when it was found that a resurgence of the nystagmus in a reversed direction appeared and persisted for as long as the original response. Repeated rotations of the subject at shorter intervals provide strong evidence of the persistence of the caloric stimulus for periods in excess of 10 minutes. These findings can be interpreted in terms of a directional specificity of the cupular receptors and adaptation of their response to sustained cupular deflections in one or other direction. The practical and theoretical implications are discussed. (Author)

**A73-28511** Incidence and severity of altitude decompression sickness in Navy hospital corpsmen. D. E. Furry (U.S. Naval Aerospace Medical Center, Aerospace Medical Institute, Pensacola, Fla.). *Aerospace Medicine*, vol. 44, Apr. 1973, p. 450-452. 7 refs.

**A73-28512** Toward the development of a criterion for fleet effectiveness in the F-4 fighter community. R. H. Shannon and W. L. Waag (U.S. Naval Aerospace Medical Center, Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, Pensacola, Fla.). *Aerospace Medicine*, vol. 44, Apr. 1973, p. 453-455.

Review of research efforts aimed at developing a method of qualitative fleet squadron replacement pilot discrimination according to individual pilot ratings in a small number of critical skills and procedures singled out from among those making up the post-graduate phase of a replacement pilot's aircraft fleet operation training. The described investigation performed upon an F-4 west coast squadron represents an attempt to replicate the findings obtained in a similar study of an F-4 east coast squadron. The replicated findings are encouraging. M.V.E.

**A73-28533** Changes in blood-flow distribution during acute emotional stress in dogs. E. Caraffa-Braga, L. Granata, and O. Pinotti (Torino, Università, Turin; Bari, Università, Policlinico, Bari, Italy). *Pflügers Archiv*, vol. 339, no. 3, 1973, p. 203-216. 28 refs. Research supported by the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche.

Investigation of the changes in mesenteric, renal and hindlimb circulation caused in dogs by emotional stresses. The heart rates rose markedly in most experiments but tended to recover more rapidly than the blood pressure. The mesenteric and renal vascular re-

distances were also higher. Vasoconstriction was less constant and generally less pronounced in the kidneys than in splanchnic viscera. V.Z.

**A73-28534** Threshold  $P_{CO_2}$  as a chemical stimulus for ventilation during acute hypoxia in dogs. T. Natsui (Ruhr-Universität, Bochum, West Germany; Nijmegen, Universiteit, Nijmegen, Netherlands). *Pflügers Archiv*, vol. 339, no. 3, 1973, p. 217-224. 18 refs.

**A73-28535** Step-wise changes in thermoregulatory responses to slowly changing thermal stimuli. E. R. Adair (John B. Pierce Foundation, New Haven, Conn.) and R. O. Rawson (Yale University, New Haven, Conn.). *Pflügers Archiv*, vol. 339, no. 3, 1973, p. 241-250. 30 refs. Grants No. NIH-HE-12038; No. PHS-ES-00354.

Description of experiments on two species (sheep and squirrel monkeys) in which one local body temperature was slowly raised, while temperatures in the rest of the body were maintained as closely as possible to a steady state. The appropriate physiological or behavioral thermoregulatory response to the thermal stimulus often changed to new levels in discrete steps. When the stimulus changed at higher rates, the phenomenon was not observed. A step change in the responses of both animal species occurred after a 0.8 to 1.0 C increase in the thermal stimulus. The results obtained indicate that the occurrence of the step response phenomenon depends upon a slow rate of change in one neural input to the central nervous system. Thus the basic step function response could be masked in more typical (normal) stimulus-response relationships, because several neural inputs vary concomitantly. (Author)

**A73-28575** Circuit technology of a temperature-measurement transmitter for biotelemetric applications (Schaltungstechnik eines Temperaturmesssenders für biotelemetrische Anwendungen). R. Wenger. *Internationale Elektronische Rundschau*, vol. 27, Mar. 1973, p. 71, 72. In German.

The information obtained by the temperature sensor modulates the output of an HF transmitter. The data regarding the temperature are indicated by changes in the interval length between two successive pulses. Problems in the design of the transmitter were connected with the small volume available for the device for biological reasons. Other difficulties were related to the provision of a suitable battery as power supply for the transmitter. A circuit diagram of the device is presented. G.R.

**A73-28581** Multi-information recording and reproduction in the ultrasono-cardio-tomography. Y. Kikuchi, D. Okuyama, C. Kasai, T. Ebina, M. Tanaka, Y. Terasawa, and R. Uchida (Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan). In: International Symposium on Acoustical Holography, 4th, Santa Barbara, Calif., April 10-12, 1972, Proceedings. New York, Plenum Press, 1972, p. 113-126. 10 refs.

Description of a multichannel video and audio magnetic recording and reproduction system designed to reduce data sampling durations required to obtain ultrasonic tomograms of the heart. This diagnostic procedure employs the patient's ECG current as a source of trigger signals to either (1) synchronize the ultrasonic scanner at any desired phase of heart pulsation or (2) synchronize CRT blanking circuitry in a pattern display mode. Clinical examination is usually prolonged by intermittent use of echo information, and the present system minimizes disturbance of the patient by recording complete ultrasonic echo information along with the ECG for subsequent reconstruction. T.M.

**A73-28861** # Determination of the information-forecasting indices of biometeorological phenomena (Ob opredelenii informatsionno-prognosticheskikh pokazatelei biometeorologicheskikh iavlenii). K. S. Voichishin. *Otbor i Peredacha Informatsii*, no. 33, 1972, p. 16-23. 12 refs. In Russian.

Consideration of the possibility of using a parameter which characterizes the change in the periodic structure of biometeorological processes as an information-forecasting index of these processes. On the basis of an analysis of the results of biometeorological and physiological studies, it is recommended that the information-forecasting index of the change in the periodic structure of rhythmic biometeorological processes in response to changes in the weather be taken in the form of an estimate of the variance of the zero correlation component. A method of calculating this index is presented. Experimental confirmation of the informativeness of the proposed index is provided by the results of an analysis of recordings of the bioactivity of a species of fish and recordings of atmospheric pressure. A.B.K.

**A73-29073** # Late visual cortical region reactions during the convergence of light stimulation and electrocutaneous stimulation (Pozdnie reaktsii zritel'noi oblasti kory golovnogo mozga pri konvergentsii svetovogo i elektrokozhnogo vzbuzhdeniia). A. I. Shumilina (Akademiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Moscow, USSR) and Zh. B. Burza (I Moskovskii Meditsinskii Institut, Moscow, USSR). *Biulleten' Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny*, vol. 75, Feb. 1973, p. 3-6. In Russian.

**A73-29074** # Changes in cerebral circulation under the influence of vasodilating agents (Izmeneniia mozgovogo krovoobrascheniia pod vlianiem sosudorasshiriaushchikh veshchestv). R. S. Mirzoian and Iu. M. Varentsov (Akademiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSR, Moscow, USSR). *Biulleten' Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny*, vol. 75, Feb. 1973, p. 46-48. 11 refs. In Russian.

Cerebral volumetric circulation rates measured in dogs with the aid of radioactive Xe-133 show that papaverin and intensin produce a substantial rise in cerebral circulation. Separate bilateral perfusion of internal maxillary and vertebral arteries show that the observed changes in intracranial circulation are caused by the direct action of these agents on the cerebral vessels. T.M.

**A73-29075** # Method of  $PaCO_2$  determination in men with functional disorders of external respiration (Metodika opredeleniia  $PaCO_2$  u liudei s narusheniami funktsii vneshnego dykhaniiia). B. E. Votchal. *Biulleten' Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny*, vol. 75, Feb. 1973, p. 121, 122. 10 refs. In Russian.

**A73-29123** Visual pattern matching - An investigation of some effects of decision task, auditory codability, and spatial correspondence. R. S. Nickerson (Bolt Beranek and Newman, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.) and R. W. Pew (Michigan, University, Ann Arbor, Mich.). *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, vol. 98, Apr. 1973, p. 36-43. 10 refs. Contract No. F44620-69-C-0115.

**A73-29124** Properties of human visual orientation detectors - A new approach using patterned afterimages. J. Atkinson (Cambridge University, Cambridge, England). *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, vol. 98, Apr. 1973, p. 55-63. 15 refs.

The orientation, size, shape, and spacing of two small bars are studied with respect to their effects on the synchronous visibility of their afterimages. The effects found are similar for monocular and dichoptic viewing conditions and suggest the involvement of central contour detectors in the visual cortex. M.V.E.

**A73-29125** Eye movements during visual search and memory search. J. D. Gould (IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, N.Y.). *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, vol. 98, Apr. 1973, p. 184-195. 28 refs. Research supported by IBM Corp.; Grant No. NIH-MH-07722.

Nine subjects first fixated a set of 1, 2, or 3 standard (memory) alphabetic characters and then scanned 12 comparison characters for one that matched a standard. Fixation durations on comparison characters increased when the subjects had to search for more than one standard. Memory search rate was about the same on each successively fixated comparison character. M.V.E.

**A73-29174** Motor functions and control of sensorial messages of somatic origin (Fonctions motrices et contrôle des messages sensoriels d'origine somatique). J.-M. Coquery (CNRS, Institut de Neurophysiologie et Psychophysiologie, Marseille, France). *Journal de Physiologie*, vol. 64, Apr. 1973, p. 533-560. 127 refs. In French.

Following a brief review of the paths of somatic sensitivity, the alteration which the sensorial messages undergo at different stages of these paths during motions, or during the activation of various motor structures, are examined. The motor influences on the evoked cortical potentials of somatic origin, the modulation of somatic afferences at different stages of the lemniscal and extralemniscal paths are studied. It appears to be established that at the first stages of their centripetal paths, the afferences of somatic origin, and especially their cutaneous afferences, undergo influences on the part of motor structure which are principally depressive. F.R.L.

**A73-29175** Intranuclear organization of the center median nucleus of the thalamus. M. Bénita and H. Condé (Paris XI, Université, Laboratoire de Physiologie Générale, Orsay, Essonne, France). *Journal de Physiologie*, vol. 64, Apr. 1973, p. 561-582. 33 refs.

The thalamic centrum medianum (CM) was examined by electrophysiological methods, studying intranuclear connections by means of interactions between the different afferents of single cells. The cells were excited or inhibited by stimulation of regions which, on anatomical grounds, might be expected to project monosynaptically to the cells of the CM. The sources tested were the reticular formation, the tectum, and the cerebellum. Using extracellular recordings of single units or evoked potentials, the excitatory or inhibitory convergent pathways were established on the cells of the CM. The tests were performed on cats anesthetized with chloralose. A study of the spatial arrangement of the cells as a function of their electrophysiological properties made it possible to propose a hypothesis pertaining to the outline and intranuclear organization of the CM. F.R.L.

**A73-29185** Detection of informational constraints related to multi-variate visual displays. I. Pollack (Michigan, University, Ann Arbor, Mich.). *Acta Psychologica*, vol. 37, Apr. 1973, p. 107-115. NSF-supported research.

Sequences of dots and no-dots obtained by translation of computer-generated binary-coded sequences were displayed on a fast-display surface with a phosphor in tests for determining the discriminable limits of visual displays with binary-coded information. The observer was instructed to identify the one odd matrix present among the four matrices shown on display. The results have suggested that the limiting factor for the detection of multi-variate constraints may have been the mean constraint level averaged over all display elements. V.Z.

**A73-29211** Overview of the biological effects of electromagnetic radiation. P. E. Tyler (U.S. Navy, Naval Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D.C.). *IEEE Transactions on Aerospace and Electronic Systems*, vol. AES-9, Mar. 1973, p. 225-228. 21 refs.

A brief review is given of some of the problems concerning the interactions of electromagnetic radiation with biological systems. It is emphasized that we cannot continue to expand the use and power of the electromagnetic spectrum without adequate consideration of its possible biological effects. New research efforts must be started in this area, utilizing a strong and well-coordinated interdisciplinary approach. (Author)

**A73-29278 #** Investigations regarding auditory depth perception and the problem of in-head localization of acoustic events (Untersuchungen zum Entfernungsgehören und zum Problem der Im-Kopf-Lokalisierung von Hörereignissen). P. Laws. Aachen, Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule, Fakultät für Elektro-

technik, Dr.-Ing. Dissertation, 1972. 187 p. 154 refs. In German.

The studies reported provide information regarding the relation between the perceived distance of an auditory event and specific aural signal characteristics. The transmission characteristics of customary auditory reproduction systems are investigated, taking into account a loudspeaker in front of the subject and earphones. The data indicate that, in the case of a broadband electric signal at the input of the auditory reproduction system, the sonic pressure signal appearing at the ear drums will show attenuation and transit time distortions which are characteristic for the reproduction system employed. Auditory events reproduced by means of earphones are relatively often perceived as originating close behind the head or within the head. G.R.

**A73-29283 #** Investigation concerning a consideration of the human circadian rhythm by means of a variable working time (Untersuchung zur Berücksichtigung der menschlichen Tagesrhythmik durch eine variable Arbeitszeitregelung). W. Hildebrandt. Aachen, Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule, Fakultät für Maschinenwesen, Dr.-Ing. Dissertation, 1972. 182 p. 141 refs. In German.

Studies of the human circadian rhythm are considered together with approaches to adapt working schedules to this rhythm. The adaptations can include operational adjustments within the framework of a fixed working time and an adoption of a variable working-time schedule. The origin of variable working-time arrangements are discussed along with details concerning working-time schedules, advantages and drawbacks of a variable working time, the present use of a variable working time in the economy, and problems connected with the introduction of a variable working time. The employment of the Pauli test in a modified form provides information in investigations regarding a quantification of the circadian rhythm. Results obtained regarding fixed and variable working-time schedules are compared, taking into account data obtained in a statistical analysis. G.R.

**A73-29409 #** Procedure for preparing an oxygen-nitrogen gas mixture for respiration in a pressure chamber (Metodika prigotovleniia kislorodno-azotnoi gazovoi smesi dlia dykhaniiia v barokamere). I. V. Maksimov, V. V. Ritter, and I. N. Cherniakov. *Voenna-Meditsinskii Zhurnal*, Feb. 1973, p. 65-68. In Russian.

Description of a system for adding oxygen or nitrogen to natural air in order to obtain desirable oxygen-nitrogen mixtures for pressure chamber respiration tests. Formulas are given and diagrams are plotted to control oxygen or nitrogen admission in creating prescribed hyperoxic or hypoxic conditions in a pressure chamber by using this technique. V.Z.

**A73-29410 #** Prophylaxis and treatment of the motion sickness syndrome (Profilaktika i lechenie simptomokompleksa ukachivaniia). I. A. Esipov. *Voenna-Meditsinskii Zhurnal*, Feb. 1973, p. 69-71. In Russian.

Two preparations containing various proportions of spasmolytin, thiamine bromide, phenamine, scopolamine, and some other drugs are proposed for prophylaxis and treatment of motion sickness symptoms. Tests on 60 subjects under Coriolis accelerations proved the effectiveness of the preparations. V.Z.

**A73-29414 \* #** On the physical basis of a theory of human thermoregulation. A. S. Iberall and A. M. Schindler (General Technical Services, Inc., Upper Darby, Pa.). (*American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Paper 73-Aut-J*, 1973.) *ASME, Transactions, Series G - Journal of Dynamic Systems, Measurement, and Control*, vol. 95, Mar. 1973, p. 68-75. 52 refs. Army-supported research; Contract No. NASw-1815.

Theoretical study of the physical factors which are responsible for thermoregulation in nude resting humans in a physical steady state. The behavior of oxidative metabolism, evaporative and convective thermal fluxes, fluid heat transfer, internal and surface

temperatures, and evaporative phase transitions is studied by physiological/physical modeling techniques. The modeling is based on the theories that the body has a vital core with autothermoregulation, that the vital core contracts longitudinally, that the temperature of peripheral regions and extremities decreases towards the ambient, and that a significant portion of the evaporative heat may be lost underneath the skin. A theoretical basis is derived for a consistent modeling of steady-state thermoregulation on the basis of these theories. V.Z.

**A73-29418 # Ergatic modeling (Ob ergaticheskoi modelirovani). V. L. Baranov (Akademiia Nauk Ukrainskoi SSR, Institut Kibernetiki, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR) and G. L. Baranov (Akademiia Nauk Ukrainskoi SSR, Institut Elektrodinamiki, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR). *Problemy Tekhnicheskoi Elektrodinamiki*, no. 36, 1972, p. 71-81. 7 refs. In Russian.**

Ergatic modeling is defined as a dynamic goal-oriented process of studying physical phenomena, based on heuristic autonomous organization of a system comprised by a human operator and a regulated model. The solution of scientific and engineering problems as a result of dynamic interaction between the human and the models is accomplished by bringing information-structured dynamic models (arising in the human mind as a consequence of intellectual and physical model experiments) into correspondence with objective reality. Ergatic modeling stipulates the presence of active explicit dynamic interaction between the human and the models. Formalized descriptions of ergatic modeling procedures and requirements are provided, and relevant applications are outlined. T.M.

**A73-29572 Effect of free fatty acid on myocardial function during hypoxia. A. S. Most, P. A. Szydlak, and K. R. Sorem (Rhode Island Hospital; Brown University, Providence, R.I.). *Cardiology*, vol. 57, no. 6, 1972, p. 322-332. 23 refs.**

The influence of exogenous free fatty acid (FFA) on hypoxic myocardial function was studied in isolated, isometric rat papillary muscles. In 95% O<sub>2</sub>, no difference in developed tension was noted between muscles in glucose (5 mM) or FFA (oleic acid 1,800 micromoles) buffer. During hypoxia (20% O<sub>2</sub>), muscles in FFA or no substrate buffer developed less tension and in subsequent reoxygenation, recovered less function than muscles in glucose buffer (with or without added FFA). Prior stabilization in glucose eliminated these differences for muscles supplied with FFA or no substrate during hypoxia, although recovered function for muscles with no substrate remained deficient. Muscle thickness correlated inversely with control developed tension, but did not correlate with per cent depression during hypoxia. This study failed to demonstrate a depressant effect of exogenous FFA on the mechanical performance of rat myocardium during hypoxia. (Author)

**A73-29649 \* The evolution of lignin - Experiments and observations. S. M. Siegel, P. Carrol, I. Umeno, and C. Corn (Hawaii University, Honolulu, Hawaii). In: Recent advances in phytochemistry. Volume 4. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1972, p. 223-238. 20 refs. Grant No. NGR-12-001-053.**

**A73-29723 \* Late Precambrian microfossils - A new stromatolitic biota from Boorthanna, South Australia. J. W. Schopf and T. R. Fairchild (California University, Los Angeles, Calif.). *Nature*, vol. 242, Apr. 20, 1973, p. 537, 538. 10 refs. NSF-NASA-supported research.**

**A73-29724 \* Responses of indigenous microorganisms to soil incubation as viewed by transmission electron microscopy of cell thin sections. H. C. Bae and L. E. Casida, Jr. (Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.). *Journal of Bacteriology*, vol. 113, Mar. 1973, p. 1462-1473. 13 refs. NSF Grant No. GB-14487; Grant No. NGR-39-009-180.**

Indigenous soil microorganisms were cultivated in their soil habitat with 50% moisture capacity at 30 C for two weeks. Changes in microorganism cells were studied by electron microscopy during incubation, with particular attention to the dormant cell growth and to the ability of cystlike cells to germinate and reencyst. The responses of various cell species to incubation conditions are described and illustrated by photomicrographs. V.Z.

**A73-29751 \* Human hematologic responses to 4 hr of isobaric hyperoxic exposure /100% oxygen at 760 mm Hg/. E. C. Larkin, W. T. Williams, and F. Ulvedal (Texas University, Galveston; USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.). *Journal of Applied Physiology*, vol. 34, Apr. 1973, p. 417-421. 24 refs. NASA-supported research. NASA Order T-74401-G.**

**A73-29752 Posthyperventilation breathing - Different effects of active and passive hyperventilation. F. L. Eldridge (Stanford University; U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital, Stanford, Calif.). *Journal of Applied Physiology*, vol. 34, Apr. 1973, p. 422-430. 27 refs. Research supported by the U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital; Grant No. PHS-NS-09390.**

Posthyperventilation breathing patterns after passive hyperventilation in anesthetized cats are compared to those after active hyperventilation produced by carotid sinus nerve stimulation of calf muscle squeezing. The results indicate that a process connected with active breathing supplies sufficient neural facilitation to prevent the apnea associated with a simple decrease in chemical stimulation. M.V.E.

**A73-29753 Effects of acute alterations of maximum oxygen consumption on endurance capacity of men. M. A. Gleser and J. A. Vogel (U.S. Army, Military Stress Laboratory, Natick, Mass.). *Journal of Applied Physiology*, vol. 34, Apr. 1973, p. 443-447. 34 refs.**

Investigation of endurance time, i.e. the maximum length of time an individual could work at a given intensity, under conditions of altered inspired O<sub>2</sub>. It is found that the endurance time remains a function of relative load. The attempt is made to explain this on the basis of the regulation of blood flow and O<sub>2</sub> delivery to the working muscles. M.V.E.

**A73-29754 # Effect of the Valsalva maneuver on tolerance to +Gz acceleration. S. J. Shubrooks, Jr. and S. D. Leverett, Jr. (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.). *Journal of Applied Physiology*, vol. 34, Apr. 1973, p. 460-466. 9 refs.**

Systemic arterial pressure (Psa) response to the Valsalva maneuver and its effects on acceleration tolerance were studied in 10 healthy men during exposure to positive (+Gz) radial acceleration. For rapid onset (1 G/sec) exposures of both 15 sec and 45 sec duration, large increases in +Gz tolerance were found to occur during performance of a Valsalva maneuver accompanied by vigorous voluntary muscular tensing, either with or without use of an anti-G suit. This effect was seen with single prolonged maneuvers as well as with repeated maneuvers. Systolic, diastolic, and pulse pressures were in all cases maintained at levels far greater than those which would have occurred during acceleration without the Valsalva. (Author)

**A73-29755 Oscillations in oxygen consumption of man at rest. D. Bailey, D. Harry, R. E. Johnson, and I. Kupprat (Illinois University, Urbana, Ill.). *Journal of Applied Physiology*, vol. 34, Apr. 1973, p. 467-470. 14 refs.**

Review of the results of experiments designed to test the hypothesis that there is an intrinsic rhythm in the variation of human oxygen consumption at rest. The results obtained suggest that the oxygen consumption of men and women resting comfortably in an postabsorptive state is not constant, but subject to cyclic variations superimposed on a gradually rising baseline. M.V.E.

**A73-29850 # Interaction of haemoglobin with ions - Binding of inorganic phosphate to human oxyhaemoglobin. G.-R. Jaenig, G.**

Gerber, and W. Jung (Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften, Zentralinstitut für Molekularbiologie; Berlin, Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, East Germany). *Acta Biologica et Medica Germanica*, vol. 30, no. 2, 1973, p. 171-175. 17 refs.

**A73-29867 #** Radiation doses during a prolonged orbital space flight about the earth (Dozy radiatsii pri dlitel'nom orbital'nom polete v okolozemnom prostranstve). S. N. Vernov, I. A. Savenko, O. I. Savun, I. N. Senchuro, and P. I. Shavrin. *Kosmicheskie issledovaniia*, vol. 11, Mar.-Apr. 1973, p. 321-328. 27 refs. In Russian.

Radiation penetrating into the interior of long-lived earth orbiters is discussed on the basis of data from a large number of Soviet earth orbiters collected since the early 1960's. It is found that the radiation safety requirements are met adequate with radiation shields of 3 g/sq cm for an orbiting time of about one year when the apogee is not above 300 km and the angle of inclination is not above 65 deg. The same conditions are generally valid up to an apogee of 400 km in the absence of artificial charged particle injection (from a high altitude nuclear explosion), while at altitudes of 500 km, the principal contributors to the absorbed radiation doses are the radiation belts. V.Z.

**A73-29875 #** The centrifugal control of retinal function. P. van Hasselt (Laboratory of General Neurophysiology, Nijmegen, Netherlands). *Ophthalmic Research*, vol. 4, no. 5, 1972-1973, p. 298-320. 93 refs.

The literature concerning the centrifugal control of retinal function and the presence of centrifugal fibers in the optic nerve has been extensively reviewed. An attempt has been made to discern possible sources of artefacts and misinterpretations which are responsible for the controversions in the literature. (Author)

**A73-29899** Behavioral and electrophysiological correlates during flash-frequency discrimination learning in monkeys. H. Saito, M. Yamamoto, E. Iwai, and H. Nakahama (Tohoku University, Sendai; Fukushima Medical College, Fukushima, Japan). *Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology*, vol. 34, May 1973, p. 449-460. 41 refs.

**A73-29990** Distribution of the human average movement potential. L. K. Gerbrandt, W. R. Goff, and D. B. Smith (U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital, West Haven; Yale University, New Haven, Conn.). *Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology*, vol. 34, May 1973, p. 461-474. 23 refs. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Contract No. PH-43-66-59; NSF Grants No. GB-3919; No. GB-5782; Grant No. PHS-MH-05286.

The average movement potential (AMP) topography considered in the discussion is based on the data of five normal male subjects ranging in age from 24 to 32 years. Three of the subjects were left-handed, two were right-handed. The subject was instructed to fixate a spot at eye level and to avoid movements other than a specified voluntary movement for a period from two to three seconds before and after the onset of index finger dorsiflexion. The wave form and measurement of AMP components are discussed, together with the relationship of forearm EMG to an observed abrupt negative shift and the asymmetry and location of maximum amplitude. The evidence that any AMP components are generated exclusively by motor neurons is found to be unconvincing. G.R.

**A73-29991** Effect of stimulus uncertainty on the pupillary dilation response and the vertex evoked potential. D. Friedman, S. Sutton, J. L. Fleiss (New York State, Dept. of Mental Hygiene, New York, N.Y.), and G. Hakerem (New York State, Dept. of Mental Hygiene, New York; Queens College, Flushing, N.Y.). *Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology*, vol. 34, May 1973, p. 475-484. 17 refs. Research supported by the General Motors Co.; Grant No. PHS-MH-14580.

**A73-29992** Conditioned alpha blocking re-examined with the measurement of individual wave amplitudes. R. T. Putney (Missouri, University, Columbia, Mo.). *Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology*, vol. 34, May 1973, p. 485-493. 24 refs.

In the experiment discussed the quantification problem was met by measuring the peak amplitudes of filtered alpha waves in order to explore differences in the pattern of blocking following stimulation during pseudoconditioning, conditioning, and extinction. The results of the habituation-pseudoconditioning procedure produced an obvious difference in the patterns of blocking when compared to paired presentation in conditioning. G.R.

**A73-29993** On the functional significance of subcortical single unit activity during sleep. P. L. Parmeggiani and C. Franzini (Bologna, Università, Bologna, Italy). *Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology*, vol. 34, May 1973, p. 495-508. 41 refs. Research supported by the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche.

Experiments were performed on 18 unanaesthetized, unrestrained adult rats carrying chronically implanted electrodes and transducers. The unit activity of subcortical structures has been studied at 22 C and under thermal loads eliciting panting or shivering. The results show that it is possible to find statistically significant changes in unit activity which are primarily related to sleep, irrespective of environmental temperature. This conclusion, however, applies only to changes occurring with fast wave sleep, which in terms of unit discharge is characterized by a stereotyped resetting of activity. G.R.

**A73-29994** A vecto-oculographic approach to fast sleep eye movements in man. P. Salzarulo, M.-G. Pécheux, and G. C. Lairy (Hôpital Henri Rousselle, Paris, France). *Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology*, vol. 34, May 1973, p. 539-542. 6 refs.

All night sleep was recorded for two consecutive nights in two young normal adults. Eight fast sleep phases, representing 180 min of fast sleep, have been analyzed. The vecto-oculograms of an entire phase of fast sleep indicated activity in all four quadrants of the spatial field, within a radius of approximately 40 deg. Eye movements occurring during five consecutive minutes of fast sleep, taken at random, showed the same distribution over the four quadrants. G.R.

**A73-29995** Simultaneous recording of acceleration and brain waves. F. Buchthal, K. Dahl, and W. Trojaborg (Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark). *Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology*, vol. 34, May 1973, p. 550-552. Research supported by the Danish Medical Research Council.

When electroencephalograms are recorded at high gain from unconscious patients phenomena arising from mechanical disturbances are often difficult to identify. Studies were, therefore, conducted involving the recording of mechanical vibrations together with the EEG. A transducer responding only to mechanical changes was used in the investigation. Acceleration was recorded directly and after single and double integration in order to evaluate acceleration effects in relation to effects produced by rate of movement and displacement by the movement. G.R.

**A73-30022 #** Features of the influence of hypergravitation on the motor activity of the chicken embryo amnion developing under normal conditions and under conditions of constant rotation (Osobennosti vliianiia gipergravitatsii na dvigatel'niu deiatel'nost' amniona kurinogo embriona, razvivaiushchegosia v obychnykh usloviakh i v usloviakh postoiannogo vrashcheniia). A. S. Dmitriev and T. F. Mikhniuk (Akademiia Nauk Belorusskoi SSR, Institut Fiziologii, Minsk, Belorussian SSR). *Akademiia Nauk BSSR, Doklady*, vol. 16, Oct. 1972, p. 962-965. 7 refs. In Russian.

**A73-30051** Relationship between ventricular premature contractions on routine electrocardiography and subsequent sudden death from coronary heart disease. F. D. Fisher and H. A. Tyroler (North Carolina, University, Chapel Hill, N.C.). *Circulation*, vol. 47, Apr. 1973, p. 712-719. 15 refs.

**A73-30052** Immediate and remote prognostic significance of fascicular block during acute myocardial infarction. R. A. Waugh, G. S. Wagner, T. L. Haney, R. A. Rosati, and J. J. Morris, Jr. (Duke University, Durham, N.C.). *Circulation*, vol. 47, Apr. 1973, p. 765-775. 28 refs. Grants No. NIH-HL-4807; No. NIH-PH-43-NHLI-67-1440.

The use of a 12-lead electrocardiogram is described that was obtained during the acute phase of myocardial infarction to identify risk groups for sudden death in follow-up after myocardial infarction. The use of the electrocardiogram as a predictor of type-II atrioventricular block during acute infarction is also reported, along with the intimate relation of acute type-II block to sudden death in follow-up. M.V.E.

**A73-30053** Newer aspects of echocardiography. H. Feigenbaum (Indiana University; Marion County General Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.). *Circulation*, vol. 47, Apr. 1973, p. 833-842. 13 refs. Research supported by the Herman C. Krannert Fund and Indiana Heart Association; Grants No. PHS-HE-09815-08; No. PHS-HE-6308; No. PHS-HTS-5363; No. PHS-HE-5749.

Review of the status, potentialities, and requirements of echocardiography in its various applications to the diagnosis of congenital heart disease. Special attention is given to the feasibility of using echocardiography to evaluate left ventricular performance in a noninvasive manner. M.V.E.

**A73-30061** The effect of iontophoretically applied acetylcholine upon the cat's retinal ganglion cells. M. Straschill and J. Perwein (Max-Planck-Institut für Psychiatrie, Munich, West Germany). *Pflügers Archiv*, vol. 339, no. 4, 1973, p. 289-298. 18 refs. Research supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

**A73-30063** A rapid method for frontal plane axis determination in scalar electrocardiograms. S. Laiken, N. Laiken, R. A. O'Rourke (California, University, La Jolla, Calif.), and J. S. Karlner (California, University, La Jolla; San Diego County, University Hospital, San Diego, Calif.). *American Heart Journal*, vol. 85, May 1973, p. 620-623. 5 refs.

**A73-30065** Prevention of atherosclerosis. S. Blumenthal (Miami, University, Miami, Fla.). *American Journal of Cardiology*, vol. 31, May 1973, p. 591-594. 26 refs. Grant No. PHS-1-P17-HE-1414-01.

Atherosclerosis appears to begin in childhood. The clinical application of preventive measures is discussed, giving attention to risk factors, the recognition of hyperlipidemia, and the identification of hypertension. There is an established relation between cigarette smoking and the development of coronary atherosclerosis. Persons who have stopped smoking have a decreased mortality from coronary artery disease. The identification of 'high risk' children is considered. G.R.

**A73-30066 \*** Influence of flow and pressure on wave propagation in the canine aorta. M. B. Hstand and M. Anliker (Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo.; Zürich, Universität; Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, Zurich, Switzerland). *Circulation Research*, vol. 32, Apr. 1973, p. 524-529. 9 refs. Grant No. NGL-05-020-223.

Data on wave speed acquired from 20 anesthetized dogs showed that the thoracic aorta was essentially nondispersive for small artificially generated pressure waves traveling in the downstream or the upstream direction and having frequencies between 40 and 120 Hz. The amplitude of these waves decayed exponentially with the distance traveled. Theoretical studies are cited which have shown that changes in wave speed due to variations in pressure and flow produce marked nonlinear effects in hemodynamics. F.R.L.

**A73-30130** Carbonaceous meteorites - Possible sites of extraterrestrial life. D. P. Mellor. In: Chemistry in space research. New York, American Elsevier Publishing Co., Inc., 1972, p. 83-103. 44 refs.

Carbonaceous meteorites are a subclass of aerolites, although they are in some respects unlike any other kind of meteorite. These remarkable bodies are usually black or dark gray in appearance. They are among the rarest of recorded meteorites. Details regarding the falls of twenty-five carbonaceous meteorites are summarized in a table. Substances discovered in carbonaceous meteorites include porphyrins, optically active substances, and isoprenoid hydrocarbons. Studies of the insoluble amorphous residue are also discussed together with alternative theories regarding the origin of the compounds detected. G.R.

**A73-30137 \*** Spacecraft sterilization. S. H. Kalfayan (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, Calif.). In: Chemistry in space research.

New York, American Elsevier Publishing Co., Inc., 1972, p. 599-653. 23 refs.

Spacecraft sterilization is a vital factor in projects for the successful biological exploration of other planets. The microorganisms of major concern are the fungi and bacteria. Sterilization procedures are oriented toward the destruction of bacterial spores. Gaseous sterilants are examined, giving attention to formaldehyde, beta-propiolactone, ethylene oxide, and the chemistry of the bactericidal action of sterilants. Radiation has been seriously considered as another method for spacecraft sterilization. Dry heat sterilization is discussed together with the effects of ethylene oxide decontamination and dry heat sterilization on materials. G.R.

**A73-30276** Foundations of modern auditory theory. Volume 2. Edited by J. V. Tobias (FAA, Oklahoma City, Okla.). New York, Academic Press, Inc., 1972. 508 p. \$24.

Information on the function, structure, and response of the auditory system is provided in sections dealing with the perception of speech, signal detection, psychoacoustics, the anatomy and operation of the middle ear, bone conduction, neuroanatomy of the auditory system, and binaural phenomena. The historical development of theoretical models for various auditory processes is traced to the present concepts resulting from improved research techniques and equipment. Results of experiments are quoted in support of extensive descriptions of the interconnected functions of the auditory system. T.M.

**A73-30277** Speech perception. K. N. Stevens (MIT, Cambridge, Mass.) and A. S. House (Institute for Defense Analyses, Princeton, N.J.). In: Foundations of modern auditory theory. Volume 2. New York, Academic Press, Inc., 1972, p. 3-62. 134 refs. USAF-NIH-supported research.

The acoustic properties of speech signals and the linguistic categories and rules available to users of language are discussed as an initial topic in this study of the speech perception process. Perception at the level of phonetic segments is then treated, and the role of syntactic, lexical, and semantic factors in speech perception is explored. The published literature on these topics is reviewed along with models of the speech perception process which have been proposed to account for the experimental data. A proposed revised model is based on the premise that there exist close ties between the process of speech production and speech perception. T.M.

**A73-30278** The theory of signal detectability. W. P. Tanner, Jr. (Michigan, University, Ann Arbor, Mich.) and R. D. Sorkin (Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.). In: Foundations of modern auditory theory. Volume 2. New York, Academic Press, Inc., 1972, p. 65-98. 20 refs. Contract No. AF 49(638)-1233.

A theory of signal detectability in application to psycho-

acoustics is developed as a mathematical model of the mapping of a set of inputs (arising either from noise alone or from signal plus noise) into a two-point decision space comprising a negation or affirmation of the presence of the signal at the input. A descriptive model of the human observer is further explained as a mathematical statement describing the mapping from input to output as it is observed in human performance. Relevant psychophysical experiments are outlined to illustrate the construction of a descriptive model. The role of memory in the human auditory system is considered, and experiments with learning are reviewed. T.M.

**A73-30279** The middle ear. A. R. Moller (Kungl. Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden). In: Foundations of modern auditory theory. Volume 2. New York, Academic Press, Inc., 1972, p. 135-194. 104 refs.

The normal functional characteristics of the middle ear and of the middle-ear reflex are discussed on the basis of available experimental data obtained with human subjects, human cadaver ears, and anesthetized animals. Topics covered include the behavior of the middle ear as an impedance transformer, the vibration mode of the ossicles, the acoustic impedance of the ear and of various ear structures, the frequency-domain transfer function, the impulse response, the influence of sound diffraction by structures before the eardrum, the effects of the ear canal, the role of air pressure, the influence of middle-ear cavities, the anatomy of the arc through which the middle ear reflexes, the nature of the reflex, sensitivity of the middle-ear reflex, and movement of the eardrum. T.M.

**A73-30280** Neuroanatomy of the auditory system. R. R. Gacek (Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston, Mass.). In: Foundations of modern auditory theory. Volume 2. New York, Academic Press, Inc., 1972, p. 241-262. 33 refs.

Structural and functional aspects of the ascending and descending auditory neural pathways are described on the basis of discoveries obtained with new neuroanatomical techniques, the retrograde cell-change method, electron microscopy, and histochemistry. Attention is given to the cochlea and the cochlear nerve, the cochlear nucleus, superior olivary complex, inferior colliculus, nuclei of the lateral lemniscus, medial geniculate body, auditory cortex, higher descending neurons, the olivocochlear bundle, innervation of the organ of Corti, nerve endings, and outer hair cells. T.M.

**A73-30281** Processing of auditory information by medial superior-olivary neurons. G. Moushegian, A. Rupert (Callier Hearing and Speech Center, Dallas, Tex.), and M. A. Whitcomb (National Academy of Sciences - National Research Council, Washington, D.C.). In: Foundations of modern auditory theory. Volume 2. New York, Academic Press, 1972, p. 265-299. 32 refs. U.S. Office of the Surgeon General Contract No. MRD-5-65; Contract No. NIH-NB-03950-03.

**A73-30282** Auditory localization. A. W. Mills (Tufts University, Medford, Mass.). In: Foundations of modern auditory theory. Volume 2. New York, Academic Press, Inc., 1972, p. 303-348. 62 refs.

Presently available information about the manner in which the orientation, position, and distance of sound sources are determined is reviewed in a conceptual description of the auditory localization system. The two ears sample the acoustic field on either side of the head, picking up a pair of waveforms that differ significantly in time at low frequencies, in amplitude at higher frequencies, and in the angle of incidence to the outer ear at very high frequencies. Movement of the head provides two series of samples of the acoustic field; these series define a set of more-or-less unvarying relations that specify uniquely the direction of a stationary source. The angles of incidence upon each outer ear also provide information about the direction of a source, and perhaps also about its distance from the listener. T.M.

**A73-30283** Binaural signal detection - Vector theory. L. A. Jeffress (Texas, University, Austin, Tex.). In: Foundations of modern auditory theory. Volume 2. New York, Academic Press, Inc., 1972, p. 351-368. 37 refs.

A side effect of the binaural ability to judge the direction of a sound source is the ability to pick sounds from one direction as more worthy of attention than sounds from another direction. A model of the manner by which such acoustic discrimination is performed in the human auditory system is developed on the basis of a vector description of the correlation process involved. Participating central and peripheral neural mechanisms are described along with relevant binaural stimulus conditions. T.M.

**A73-30284 \*** Binaural signal detection - Equalization and cancellation theory. N. I. Durlach (MIT, Cambridge, Mass.). In: Foundations of modern auditory theory. Volume 2. New York, Academic Press, Inc., 1972, p. 371-462. 95 refs. NSF Grant No. GP-2495; Grants No. NIH-MH-04737-5; No. NSG-496; Contract No. DA36-039-AMC-03200(E).

The improvement in masked-signal detection afforded by two ears (i.e., binaural unmasking) is explained on the basis of a descriptive model of the processing of binaural stimuli by a system consisting of two bandpass filters, an equalization and cancellation mechanism, and a decision device. The main ideas of the model are initially explained, and a general equation is derived for the purpose of making quantitative predictions. Comparisons are then made between various special cases of this equation and experimental data. Failures of the preliminary model in predicting the data are considered, and possible revisions are discussed. T.M.

**A73-30285** Curious binaural phenomena. J. V. Tobias (FAA, Oklahoma City, Okla.). In: Foundations of modern auditory theory. Volume 2. New York, Academic Press, Inc., 1972, p. 465-486. 99 refs.

Research on the ability of the human ear to analyze signals that do not exist in the normal acoustic environment can provide data defining otherwise undisclosed physiological systems. The limits of perception of unusual binaural signals have been the subject of recent studies, and the present work surveys current concepts of minimum and maximum interaural differences, the fusion of dissimilar signals, binaural summation, binaural beats, short-term auditory memory, binaural learning processes, stereophony, and correlation. T.M.

**A73-30289 #** Periodic conditions in artificial-muscle autopulsators (Periodichni rezhimi v avtopul'satorakh na shtuchnikh m'iazakh). R. V. Beliakov. *Avtomatika*, vol. 17, Sept.-Oct. 1972, p. 66-75. 7 refs. In Ukrainian.

Consideration of the problem of finding precise (by means of alignment) and approximate (by means of harmonic linearization) auto-oscillation amplitude and frequency values for artificial-muscle autopulsators. It is shown that nonlinearity, delay, and self-control characteristics determine the occurrence of periodic oscillation behavior in these devices. M.V.E.

**A73-30351** Predicting coronary heart disease. A. Keys (Minnesota, University, Minneapolis, Minn.). In: Preventive cardiology; Proceedings of the International Symposium, Skovde, Sweden, August 21, 1971. Symposium sponsored by the Statens Medicinska Forskningsrad and National Association against Heart and Lung Disease. Stockholm, Almqvist and Wiksell Forlag AB; New York, Halsted Press, 1972, p. 21-32. 5 refs. Grant No. NIH-04697.

The study considers results from six countries on over 11,000 men who were judged to be free of coronary heart disease (CHD) at the entry examination, and deals with some new multivariate analyses. The multiple logistic equation has proved to be extremely useful in the multivariate analyses of the data from the International Cooperative Study on Cardiovascular Epidemiology. Mathematically the equation has advantages and the method of Truett and Cornfield (1967) provides a convenient method of solution without great

demand for computer power and time. There is not considered to be any theoretical reason why other models might not do as well or even better in describing the multivariate situation. F.R.L.

**A73-30352** Risk factors for developing myocardial infarction and other diseases - The 'Men born in 1913' study. G. Tibblin (Sahlgren's Hospital, Goteborg, Sweden). In: Preventive cardiology; Proceedings of the International Symposium, Skovde, Sweden, August 21, 1971. Symposium sponsored by the Statens Medicinska Forskningsrad and National Association against Heart and Lung Disease. Stockholm, Almqvist and Wiksell Forlag AB; New York, Halsted Press, 1972, p. 33-42. 6 refs.

A way of improving knowledge about the etiology and natural history of myocardial infarction is to perform a prospective population study. This approach allows identification of risk factors which can be used to construct hypotheses and may give guidelines for preventive interventions studies which, if positive, can support different hypotheses constructed. The report is part of a long term study attempting to investigate the development of myocardial infarction in a series selected so as to avoid the influence of the age factor. All the participants are men born in 1913 and living in Goteborg, Sweden. Major attention is given to the questions of whether the usual 'risk factors' are specific for the development of myocardial infarction, or whether the common risk factors are also precursors of other diseases, identifying individuals or groups with high overall morbidity and mortality. F.R.L.

**A73-30358** Echocardiography. H. Feigenbaum (Indiana University; Krannert Institute of Cardiology, Indianapolis, Ind.). Philadelphia, Lea and Febiger, 1972. 243 p. 157 refs. \$11.00.

The history of echocardiography is discussed together with questions of instrumentation, the echocardiographic examination, the mitral valve, and the aortic valve. Other subjects considered include the tricuspid and pulmonic valves, the left ventricle, the right ventricle, the left atrium, atrial tumors, pericardial effusion, and congenital heart disease. Applications of echocardiography in cases of coronary artery disease are also examined, giving attention to the detection of akinetic and dyskinetic myocardial segments, the assessment of left ventricular function in patients with coronary artery disease, the differentiation between cardiomyopathy and coronary artery disease, and some technical limitations. G.R.

**A73-30381 #** Effect of stimulation of the mesencephalic reticular formation on the convulsive electrical activity of the brain (Vliianie razdrasheniia mezentsefalicheskoi retikuliarnoi formatsii na sudorozhniuiu elektricheskuuiu aktivnost' mozga). Z. I. Nanobashvili and T. K. Ioseliani (Akademiiia Nauk Gruzinskoi SSR, Institut Fiziologii, Tiflis, Georgian SSR). *Akademiia Nauk Gruzinskoi SSR, Soobshcheniia*, vol. 69, Feb. 1973, p. 429-432. In Russian.

**A73-30387 #** Automatic methods for smoothing and separation of characteristic points in an electrocardiographic signal (Avtomaticheskie metody sglazhivaniia i vydeleniia kharakternykh toчек iz elektrokardiograficheskogo signala). G. Sh. Vasadze, E. S. Kubaneishvili, and G. T. Mamaladze (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia Gruzinskoi SSR, Institut Eksperimental'noi i Khimicheskoi Khirurgii and Institut Klinicheskoi i Eksperimental'noi Kardiologii, Tiflis, Georgian SSR). *Akademiia Nauk Gruzinskoi SSR, Soobshcheniia*, vol. 69, Mar. 1973, p. 733-735. In Russian.

**A73-30388** Influence of the dazzling of an eye on the state of adaptation of the congeneric eye in a normal subject (Influence de l'éblouissement d'un oeil sur l'état d'adaptation de l'oeil congénère chez le sujet normal). G. Meur and L. Conreur (Hôpital Universitaire Saint-Pierre, Brussels, Belgium). *Vision Research*, vol. 13, June 1973, p. 1005-1008. 13 refs. In French.

**A73-30389** Some observations concerning saccadic eye movements. M. K. Komoda, L. Festinger, L. J. Phillips, R. H. Duckman, and R. A. Young (New School for Social Research, New York, N.Y.). *Vision Research*, vol. 13, June 1973, p. 1009-1020. 19 refs. Grant No. NIH-16327.

Investigation of some of the characteristics of the saccadic control system using three human subjects whose eye movements in response to a twice displaced target (pulse-step stimuli) were recorded. Five types of pulse-step stimuli were randomly presented. The results indicate that observers did not always respond to the initial target displacement and sometimes responded only to the final target position. The number of instances in which the observers responded to the pulse increased as the pulse duration was extended from 50 to 200 msec. These and the other results obtained suggest that there is continuous input of information into the saccadic control system. M.V.E.

**A73-30390** Accuracy of saccadic eye movements and maintenance of eccentric eye positions in the dark. W. Becker and H.-M. Klein (Ulm, Universität, Ulm, West Germany). *Vision Research*, vol. 13, June 1973, p. 1021-1034. 26 refs. Research supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

Review of some investigation results on two aspects of oculomotor system behavior in the dark. One is the finding that an eye position during fixation of a visible target is stabilized against drift by a continuous control loop, and, as a possible source of drift, a leaky integrating controller is discussed. The other aspect concerns saccades between given targets involving angular displacements between 5 and 70 deg. In trying to reproduce these saccades a number of times from memory and in the dark, the first attempts deviate by about 5 deg from the appropriate angle. The amplitudes of successive repetitions deviate increasingly from the desired angle. They increase if the angle to be reproduced is below 50 deg, and they decrease if this angle exceeds 60 deg. If no angular displacement had previously been practised, voluntary saccades in the dark start with an angle of 50 deg and tend to 60 deg as repetitions continue. M.V.E.

**A73-30391** Accommodation of the eye during sleep and anesthesia. G. Westheimer and S. M. Blair (California, University, Berkeley, Calif.). *Vision Research*, vol. 13, June 1973, p. 1035-1040. 13 refs. Grants No. PHS-EY-00220; No. PHS-EY-00592.

Review of three resting levels of accommodation of the eye during sleep and anesthesia exhibited by emmetropic monkeys having a full range of accommodation. The possible neural substrate of these accommodation levels is discussed, and examples are given of discharge patterns of a single neuron in the brainstem whose characteristics may be related to them. M.V.E.

**A73-30392.** The Mach-Dvorak phenomenon and binocular fusion of moving stimuli. G. S. Harker (U.S. Army, Medical Research Laboratory, Fort Knox, Ky.). *Vision Research*, vol. 13, June 1973, p. 1041-1058. 32 refs.

Discussion of experiments involving the Mach-Dvorak phenomenon that may be used for marking the location in time of the 'disparate contour' in the neural processing of sequential, dichoptic stimulation. The phenomenon involves repetitive, sequential, intermittent views of a moving stimulus by the two eyes. The resulting perception is that of depth displacement of the moving stimulus as a function of delay of the eye views. Following a review of the experimental results obtained, it is concluded that at least two neural mechanisms are needed to explain the results. M.V.E.

**A73-30393** The oscillatory waves of the primate electroretinogram. T. E. Ogden (Utah, University, Salt Lake City, Utah). *Vision Research*, vol. 13, June 1973, p. 1059-1074. 38 refs. Grants No. MH-EY-00530; No. NIH-NS-08493.

Description of several studies of the oscillatory waves of the intraretinal electroretinogram (ERG) of the monkey: (1) variation of wavelet amplitude with depth of an electrode within the retina; (2) effect of stimulus duration and intensity, and background illumination, on the oscillatory waves; (3) effect of anesthesia and

tetrodotoxin on the wavelets; and (4) relation of the intraretinal ERG to potential optic-tract oscillations. M.V.E.

**A73-30394** The smallest voluntary saccade - Implications for fixation. G. M. Haddad and R. M. Steinman (Maryland, University, College Park, Md.). *Vision Research*, vol. 13, June 1973, p. 1075-1086. 22 refs. Grant No. NIH-EY-00325.

It is shown that subjects can make voluntary saccades as small as fixation saccades if there is a visible target. These saccades were made away from the preferred fixation position showing that a visual error signal is not necessary, whereas a visible target is. M.V.E.

**A73-30395 \*** Pupil movements to light and accommodative stimulation - A comparative study. J. Semmlow and L. Stark (California, University, Berkeley, Calif.). *Vision Research*, vol. 13, June 1973, p. 1087-1100. 18 refs. Grants No. NIH-R01-NB-08546-01; No. NGR-05-003-355; Contract No. N00014-67-A-0114-0022.

Isolation and definition of specific response components in pupil reflexes through comparison of the dynamic features of light-induced and accommodation-induced pupil movements. A quantitative analysis of the behavior of the complex nonlinear pupil responses reveals the presence of two independent nonlinear characteristics: a range-dependent gain and a direction dependence or movement asymmetry. These nonlinear properties are attributed to motor processes because they are observable in pupil responses to both light and accommodation stimuli. The possible mechanisms and consequences of these pupil response characteristics are quantitatively defined and discussed. M.V.E.

**A73-30396** The Stiles-Crawford effect - Explanation and consequences. A. W. Snyder (Australian National University, Canberra, Australia) and C. Pask. *Vision Research*, vol. 13, June 1973, p. 1115-1137. 52 refs.

Review of the results of a complete electromagnetic theory analysis of a foveal cone photoreceptor, including the effects of the tapered inner segment (or ellipsoid) and the absorbing photopigment in the outer segment. It is shown that an isolated individual foveal cone can produce the Stiles-Crawford (1933) effect in all its detail. The dependence of the phenomenon on changes in the diameter and index of refraction of the inner and outer segments is pointed out. It is also shown that the variation of this effect with wavelength is due to diffraction and interference associated with dielectric waveguide mode propagation on the outer segments. Direct psychophysical evidence of mode propagation in the human retina is thus provided in addition to a detailed description of the Stiles-Crawford effect. M.V.E.

**A73-30397** Retinal receptive fields - Correlations between psychophysics and electrophysiology. C. R. Ingling, Jr. and B. A. Drum (Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio). *Vision Research*, vol. 13, June 1973, p. 1151-1163. 22 refs. Grant No. PHS-EY-00148.

Two types of ganglion cell receptive fields reported by Gouras (1968) are used to predict responses to hue and brightness edges. These predictions are correlated with the results of psychophysical experiments on heterochromatic brightness matches, minimum border matches, chromatic gratings of uniform luminance, and chromatic gratings with high achromatic contrast. M.V.E.

**A73-30398** Brightness additivity for a grating target. K. J. Myers, C. R. Ingling, Jr., and B. A. Drum (Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio). *Vision Research*, vol. 13, June 1973, p. 1165-1173. 13 refs. Grant No. PHS-EY-00148.

Whereas, as is already known, brightness measured by heterochromatic brightness matching or by threshold determinations is not additive and for measurements performed by flicker and minimum border matches is additive, it is shown that it is also additive when the metric for brightness is determined by an acuity criterion. However, brightness determined by an acuity criterion is probably

additive for a different reason from that advanced to explain the additivity of flicker and minimum border matches. M.V.E.

**A73-30399** A simple simulator of the pupil. S. M. Anstis (York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada). *Vision Research*, vol. 13, June 1973, p. 1183-1185. Science Research Council Grant No. B/H/182.

Description of a simple photoelectric servo device that is useful as a teaching aid for giving students a qualitative idea of how the pupil works. A photocell simulates the retina, and when light is shone on it, it generates a current that drives the needle of a meter. A black paper vane stuck on the needle simulates the iris of the eye. It is positioned so as to shade off the photocell progressively as more current is passed. The merits of the device are discussed, along with its limitations. M.V.E.

**A73-30400** A visual stimulator employing a T.V. raster display. A. Hughes and G. R. Snow (Oxford University, Oxford, England). *Vision Research*, vol. 13, June 1973, p. 1187-1193. Research supported by the Medical Research Council.

Description of a visual stimulator that generates a great variety of visual stimuli on the screen of a standard 625 line TV raster for the exploration of receptive field properties in experiments with animals. The device enables the experimenter to perform manually controlled investigations of receptive fields with as great a variety of stimuli as cards can provide, while enjoying the added advantages of continuously variable size, instant contrast reversal, brightness and contrast control, and immediate transfer to automatically controlled movement of the stimulus at a preset velocity, along a selected path, at a variable repetition rate. M.V.E.

**A73-30401** Servo-controlled moving stimulus generator for single unit studies in vision. S. B. Leighton and B. M. Dow (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.). *Vision Research*, vol. 13, June 1973, p. 1195-1198. 7 refs.

Description of a device for generating moving stimuli that can be projected directly on the retina by Maxwellian view. The accuracy of the device permits quantitative determination of the effects of stimulus size, orientation, velocity, color, and intensity on single retina cells, because each of these stimulus parameters can be independently varied and repeatedly returned to any previous setting. M.V.E.

**A73-30402** Psychophysical estimates of optical density in human cones. V. C. Smith and J. Pokorny (Eye Research Laboratories, Chicago, Ill.). *Vision Research*, vol. 13, June 1973, p. 1199-1202. 16 refs. Grant No. PHS-EY-00523.

Review of the conflicting results produced by two studies of luminosity at bleaching intensities in dichromats performed by Mitchell and Rushton (1971), on the one hand, and by Miller (1972), on the other. The discrepancy between the two studies is shown to have important implications for the use of psychophysical data in estimating optical density in human cones. M.V.E.

**A73-30430** Effects of altitude stress on mitochondrial function. A. J. Gold, T. F. Johnson, and L. C. Costello (Howard University, Washington, D.C.). *American Journal of Physiology*, vol. 224, Apr. 1973, p. 946-949. 15 refs. Grant No. DAHC19-71-G-0022.

An investigation has been conducted regarding the responses of cellular metabolic processes to hypoxic stress, giving particular attention to mitochondrial respiratory capacity and efficiency of the coupled phosphorylating system. Exposure to simulated altitude was selected as the means of inducing hypoxia. Groups of four growing adult male Wistar rats were used in the tests. It was found that altitude stress has a marked effect on the respiratory capacities of rat liver and kidney mitochondria. G.R.

**A73-30497** Application of human engineering principles and techniques in the design of electronic production equipment. M. Rosenthal (Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Inc., Sunnyvale, Calif.).

*Human Factors*, vol. 15, Apr. 1973, p. 137-148. 5 refs.

**A73-30498** Lighting for difficult visual tasks. T. W. Faulkner and T. J. Murphy (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.). *Human Factors*, vol. 15, Apr. 1973, p. 149-162. 34 refs.

Experience gained in design of lighting systems for inspection work indicates that the quantity of light directed upon a difficult visual task is less important than the type of light selected. The specific characteristics of a task must be considered in the selection of optimal lighting, and this basic rule is expounded by describing the properties and typical applications of different types of illumination. These include colored lighting, transillumination, crossed polarization, polarized light, shadow-graphing, spotlighting, brightness patterns, diffuse reflection, edge lighting, dark-field illumination, convergent light, stroboscopic lighting, moving light images, surface shadowing, ultraviolet light, moire patterns, and combinational lighting. T.M.

**A73-30499** Manipulating the response criterion in visual monitoring. R. C. Williges (Illinois, University, Urbana, Ill.). *Human Factors*, vol. 15, Apr. 1973, p. 179-185. 13 refs. Research supported by the University of Illinois.

Subjects were required to detect long-duration brightness changes (signals) and to ignore short-duration changes (nonsignals) occurring on an electroluminescent panel during a 60-min monitoring session. Signal-to-nonsignal ratios (i.e., relative frequency of signal-to-nonsignal events chosen as constant 1/9, changing 1/9 to 1/1, and constant 1/1) and signal detectability (0.3 or 0.6 sec difference between signal and nonsignal duration) were combined factorially in a between-subject design. The changing signal-to-nonsignal ratio resulted in an intermediate level of signals correctly detected. The classical decrease in percentage of signals detected over time occurred in the constant 1/9 ratio condition under both levels of signal detectability. Signal detection theory analyses were restricted to low detectable signals. A marked increase in the response criterion (beta) over the monitoring session occurred in the constant 1/9 ratio condition; whereas beta remained low and relatively constant in the other signal-to-nonsignal ratio conditions. T.M.

**A73-30511** Inversion illusion in the so-called zero-gravity conditions of parabolic flight. T. D. M. Roberts (Glasgow, University, Glasgow, Scotland). *Aerospace Medicine*, vol. 44, May 1973, p. 484-487.

The notion of 'weightlessness' is examined and it is shown that it is usually preferable to think in terms of 'free fall.' The inversion illusion experienced in an aircraft on entering the unsupported phase of parabolic flight is accounted for in terms of the external forces applied to the observer's skull as signalled by the otolith organs. It is pointed out that these organs are not stimulated by the force of gravity itself. (Author)

**A73-30512** Circadian rhythm of urinary calcium excretion during immobilization. M. C. Moore (Guy's Hospital Medical School, London, England) and R. G. Burr (Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Aylesbury, Bucks., England). *Aerospace Medicine*, vol. 44, May 1973, p. 495-498. 15 refs. Research supported by Syntex Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.

Ten healthy subjects were studied during 2 days of normal activity and 2-4 days of strict bedrest. Urinary calcium excretion was raised during bedrest, but the increase was not uniformly distributed over each 24 hr. Instead the incremental calcium excretion showed a marked circadian rhythm with 61% excreted between 09.00 and 15.00 hr. A similar pattern of calcium excretion was seen in four immobilized patients with recent-onset traumatic paraplegia. However two chronic paraplegics without hypercalciuria did not have such an excretory rhythm. Circadian rhythms of bone resorption appear to account for the observed rhythm of urinary calcium excretion. (Author)

**A73-30513** Need satisfaction in the identification of the DOR. S. F. Bucky and J. Burd (U.S. Naval Aerospace Medical Center, Aerospace Medical Institute, Pensacola, Fla.). *Aerospace Medicine*, vol. 44, May 1973, p. 513-515.

The purpose of this study was to determine whether (1) student pilots who voluntarily drop from the program (DORs) and those who successfully complete training enter the flight program with different needs, and (2) whether DORs and completers differ in their evaluation of the program's ability to satisfy their needs. The needs that were explored were those of the Maslow hierarchy, including physiological, safety, and security, social, self-esteem, and self-actualization needs. Eighty-seven aviation officer candidates were given a questionnaire designed to measure optimism, relevance, and importance in terms of the five needs described above. The results indicate that DORs differ from completers in their evaluation of how well their needs are satisfied. Within the first nine weeks of training, DORs indicated that meeting their needs was more 'important,' although they were less satisfied and optimistic than completers, particularly with regard to the self-actualization need. (Author)

**A73-30514** Effect of mild acute hypoxia on a decision-making task. J. P. Frisby, R. F. Barrett, and J. A. Thornton (Sheffield, University, Sheffield, England). *Aerospace Medicine*, vol. 44, May 1973, p. 523-526. 5 refs.

An experiment is described which investigated the effect of mild acute hypoxia on a decision-making task. This task required subjects to sample numbered cards one at a time from a large pack and to arrive at a decision about whether or not the mean of the whole pack was greater or less than 74. Subjects sampled as many cards as they felt they needed to given that a price of five pounds was to be awarded to the subject who was most accurate and took fewest cards. The results showed that subjects sampled significantly ( $p$  less than 0.01) more cards when breathing an hypoxic mixture than when breathing normal air. On the other hand, the subjects' confidence in their decisions was not significantly affected by hypoxia. These findings are interpreted as showing that hypoxia disturbed the subjects' numerical processing abilities without making them more prepared to take risks. (Author)

**A73-30515** Towards an objective assessment of cockpit workload. I - Physiological variables during different flight phases. C. H. J. M. Opmeer and J. P. Krol (Central Organization for Applied Scientific Research in the Netherlands TNO, Laboratory for Ergonomic Psychology, Amsterdam, Netherlands). *Aerospace Medicine*, vol. 44, May 1973, p. 527-532. 17 refs.

The work-load concept is discussed in connection with the flight task, which is considered to lead primarily to mental load. Experiments in a DC-7 simulator and an AT-100 (Beachcraft) simulator, in which an attempt was made to validate heart rate (HR), heart rate irregularity (HI), and respiratory rate (RR) as indicators of mental load are described. As a criterion the following scale was used, from least to most difficult task: rest; level flight; take off; approach. The overall differences proved to be significant at the 0.1% level. The changes in physiological variables from phase to phase showed a correlation of 0.80 with the predicted direction. The highest discriminating power according to the omega squared criterion was shown by RR, followed by HI and HR, in this order. During an experiment with parachute jumpers, in which an anxiety scale was used as a criterion, the reverse order was found. (Author)

**A73-30516** Development and reversibility of pulmonary oxygen poisoning in the rat. M. Valimaki and J. Niinikoski (Turku, University, Turku, Finland). *Aerospace Medicine*, vol. 44, May 1973, p. 533-538. 18 refs. Grant No. DAJ37-72-C-1573.

**A73-30517** Sensory versus perceptual isolation - A comparison of their electrophysiological effects. E. A. Serafetinides, J. T. Shurley, R. Brooks, and W. P. Gideon (Oklahoma, University; U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital, Oklahoma City, Okla.). *Aerospace Medicine*, vol. 44, May 1973, p. 539-541. 9 refs. Research supported

by the U.S. Veterans Administration.

Sixteen volunteer normal females, ages 18-19, were randomly assigned to Condition A (water-tank type of sensory isolation) or Condition B (bed-type of perceptual isolation). Each subject experienced both Condition A and B with an interval of 1 month and order effects were controlled for. A battery of concurrently taken electrophysiological measurements revealed significantly higher values in Condition A (water-tank) for EEG frequency, eye movements, heart rate and some - but not all - of electrodermal events. The differences are discussed in terms of varying input of different sensory modalities and degree of stimulus familiarity involved in the two experimental conditions under study. (Author)

**A73-30518**      **Prevention of the atherosclerotic diseases - Opportunities for military medicine.** V. F. Froelicher, Jr. and M. C. Lancaster (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.). *Aerospace Medicine*, vol. 44, May 1973, p. 542-548. 42 refs.

Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) is the primary health problem in the United States. Extensive studies have demonstrated three major risk factors or contributing causes of this disease: hypercholesterolemia, cigarette smoking, and hypertension. There is evidence that these risk factors can be modified and that their modification will reduce the mortality and morbidity from ASCVD. A preventive medicine program is presented based upon a three-fold approach which includes medical screening for risk factor identification and intervention, education of both laymen and medical personnel, and direct actions to help individuals eliminate the risk factors. (Author)

**A73-30519**      **Should air hostesses continue flight duty during the first trimester of pregnancy.** R. G. Cameron (CIBA-Geigy, Ltd., Basel, Switzerland). (*International Meeting on Aerospace Medicine, 2nd, Melbourne, Australia, Oct. 30-Nov. 2, 1972.*) *Aerospace Medicine*, vol. 44, May 1973, p. 552-556. 17 refs.

Although much is known about the physiological effects of high altitude, relatively little is known about any possible deleterious effects in the case of pregnant passengers or air hostesses exposed to the cabin altitude of modern jet transport aircraft. Possibly because of this lack of knowledge, there appears to be uncertainty regarding the advisability of pregnant women flying. The author examines those physiological factors in flying which could conceivably have an adverse effect in such cases, in particular the blood gas values quoted by various authors in normal crews as well as in pregnant women and the fetus. The method of nutrition of the developing embryo is discussed. The conclusion is drawn that there is no evidence that either flying per se or the hypoxia induced at a cabin altitude of 5,000 to 7,000 ft has any deleterious effect on mother, embryo, or fetus. Air hostesses should therefore be permitted to continue flight duty during the first trimester of pregnancy. (Author)

**A73-30567 #**      **Conditional reflex switching (Uslovno-reflektomoe perekliuchenie).** L. P. Rudenko (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Vyshei Nervnoi Deiatel'nosti i Neurofiziologii, Moscow, USSR). *Uspekhi Fiziologicheskikh Nauk*, vol. 4, Apr.-June 1973, p. 7-25. 132 refs. In Russian.

The reaction of the nervous system is dependent not only on the stimulus but also on various mediating factors comprising a functional background for the stimulus. A conditional stimulus may correspond to several signal meanings depending on conditions under which they are elaborated, and the factors affecting the signal meaning of the stimulus are treated as switching elements. The present study provides a survey of published data on conditional reflex switching and on related problems in physiology and psychology (i.e., predisposition, readiness for action, pre-reactive state of enhanced awareness, and warning stimuli). While based on simple unconditional reflexes (the ability to switch as a function of the initial functional background), the effect of conditional reflex switching in man and higher-order animals involves a universal principle of higher nervous activity providing dynamism, flexibility, and appropriateness of the reaction relative to the external circumstances and requirements of the organism. T.M.

**A73-30568 #**      **Forward and backward conditional connections (Priamye i obratnye uslovnye svyazi).** M. I. Struchkov (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Vyshei Nervnoi Deiatel'nosti i Neurofiziologii, Moscow, USSR). *Uspekhi Fiziologicheskikh Nauk*, vol. 4, Apr.-June 1973, p. 26-41. 113 refs. In Russian.

Published studies of other workers and original experimental results obtained by the author on the formation of forward and backward conditional connections are examined. The physiological mechanism of the formation of a conditional connection is considered to involve the simultaneous formation of forward and backward conditional links. The role of the backward conditional connection in the conditional reflex activity of animals is emphasized, including its function in the organization and control of motivational behavior. T.M.

**A73-30569 #**      **Circulation of nervous impulses in the cerebral cortex (O tsirkulatsii nervnykh impul'sov v mozgovoi kore).** Zh. P. Shuranova, Iu. M. Burmistrov, Z. M. Gvozdikova, and G. A. El'kina (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Vyshei Nervnoi Deiatel'nosti i Neurofiziologii, Moscow, USSR). *Uspekhi Fiziologicheskikh Nauk*, vol. 4, Apr.-June 1973, p. 42-54. 49 refs. In Russian.

Description of the characteristics of multiple discharges arising due to circulation of the stimulus through a system of crayfish lateral giant axons representing a closed chain of a limited number (4 to 12) of neurons. An attempt is made to use these observations as a basis for interpreting certain aspects of the electrical activity of neurons in the cerebral cortex of rabbits. It is concluded that available data are insufficient to either negate or accept the assumption that reverberation processes participate in the genesis of the background activity of cortical neurons. The contribution of these processes to the organization of a neuronal response to direct electrical stimulation is improbable under conditions of an intact cortex. T.M.

**A73-30570 #**      **Neurophysiological characteristics of isolated structures of the cerebral cortex (Neurofiziologicheskaia kharakteristika izolirovannykh struktur kory bol'shikh polusharii).** M. M. Bogoslovskii, M. M. Khananashvili, and E. G. Zarkeshev (Akademiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Moscow, USSR). *Uspekhi Fiziologicheskikh Nauk*, vol. 4, Apr.-June 1973, p. 55-100. 276 refs. In Russian.

Survey of published literature on methods of preparation, morphological characteristics, and electrical activity of isolated human and animal cerebral cortex preparations and isolated cortical slabs. Studies with isolated cortical slabs show that the metabolic processes in an isolated section of the cortex differ significantly from those in an intact cortex, resulting in substantial differences between contents of most examined substances. The electrical activity in isolated cortical slabs depends strongly on metabolic factors. Data on background and evoked electrical activity measured with micro- and macroelectrode methods are given along with results of biochemical and pharmacological studies. T.M.

**A73-30571 #**      **Central mechanisms of the action of electromagnetic fields (Tsentral'nye mekhanizmy deistviia elektromagnitnykh polei).** K. V. Sudakov and G. D. Antimonii (I Moskovskii Meditsinskii Institut, Moscow, USSR). *Uspekhi Fiziologicheskikh Nauk*, vol. 4, Apr.-June 1973, p. 101-135. 220 refs. In Russian.

Survey of published research concerning the influence of electromagnetic fields on the central nervous system. Various aspects of the problem are considered, including the role of natural electromagnetic fields in evolutionary processes, their participation in the activity of the central nervous system, the perception of these fields by living organisms, the effects exerted by electromagnetic fields on the behavior of man and animals, and current concepts on the neurophysiological mechanisms by which the fields act on higher-order organisms. Original experimental data are used to consider possible selective sensitivity of limbic structures to the action of electromagnetic fields. T.M.

**A73-30669 #** Comparative investigations regarding the phenomenon of force potentiation in the case of the heart muscle of cold-blooded and warm-blooded animals (Vergleichende Untersuchungen zum Phänomen der Kraftpotenzierung des Herzmuskels von Kalt- und Warmblütern). E. Retzlaff, Hamburg, Universität, Dr. Dissertation, 1971, 71 p. 61 refs. In German.

The investigation was conducted in connection with questions regarding the degree to which the dependence of the contraction amplitude of the heart on the excitation frequency is determined by the function of the sarcoplasmic reticulum. Experiments were conducted with papillary muscles of the guinea pig heart and ventricular sections of frog and tortoise. The specimens were excited and the contractions were isometrically measured. It was found that within a wide range the contraction amplitude is correlated with the intracellular action potential in the case of cold-blooded animals. There is no such correlation in the case of warm-blooded animals.

G.R.

**A73-30825 #** Loss of information during central summation of local postsynaptic potentials (Poteria informatsii pri tsentral'noi summatsii lokal'nykh postsinapticheskikh potentsialov). A. N. Radchenko (Leningradskii Politekhnikeskii Institut, Leningrad, USSR). *Neirofiziologiya*, vol. 5, Mar.-Apr. 1973, p. 186-192. 12 refs. In Russian.

Study of the functional role of a cumulative postsynaptic potential in information transport to a neuron, assuming that the weighted sum of local postsynaptic potentials forms a depolarizing potential. It is found that algebraic summation of postsynaptic potentials involves a substantial information loss while information entrained in variations of the cumulative postsynaptic potential is generated by spurious input information. It is theorized that a cumulative postsynaptic potential cannot perform information transport to a neuron and that signals of a different physical type, undamped by dendrites, can possibly be responsible for information transport.

V.Z.

**A73-30840 #** Role of peripheral chemoreceptors in reactions of rats to short and lasting hypoxia (O roli perifericheskikh khemoretseptorov v reaktsiiakh krysa na kratkovremennuiu i dlitel'nuuiu gipoksiyu). N. A. Agadzhanian, I. S. Breslav, E. A. Konza, N. A. Usakova, and A. I. Elfimov (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Fiziologii, Leningrad, USSR). *Biulleten' Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny*, vol. 74, Oct. 1972, p. 11-15. 13 refs. In Russian.

**A73-30841 #** Diurnal rhythm of a corticosteroid reaction to ACTH and physical load (Sutochnyi ritm kortikosteroidnoi reaktsii na AKTG i fizicheskuiu nagruzku). M. G. Kolpakov, E. M. Kazin, G. G. Avdeev, N. G. Blinov, and N. N. Vinogradova (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Fiziologii, Novosibirsk; Kemerovskii Pedagogicheskii Institut, Kemerovo, USSR). *Biulleten' Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny*, vol. 74, Oct. 1972, p. 15-18. 11 refs. In Russian.

In the absence of physical load, the content of oxy-corticosteroids in the peripheral blood of rats showed a minimum during the morning hours and a maximum at about 3 p.m. The strongest reaction of rats to ACTH was observed in late afternoon hours. A substantial increase in blood oxy-corticosteroid contents was observed at 3 a.m. in rats subjected in daytime to physical load (swimming).

V.Z.

**A73-30842 #** RNA and DNA of internal organs during a remote postreanimation period in animals with complete and incomplete functional recovery of the central nervous system (RNK i DNK vnutrennikh organov v otdalennom postreanimatsionnom periode u zhivotnykh s polnym i nepolnym vosstanovleniem funktsii tsentral'noi nervnoi sistemy). V. L. Kozhura (Akademiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Moscow, USSR). *Biulleten' Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny*, vol. 74, Oct. 1972, p. 37-39. In Russian.

**A73-30843 #** Electrical activity of the external ear muscles in man /at rest and during identification of acoustic signals/ (Elektricheskaia aktivnost' vneshnikh ushnykh myshts cheloveka /v pokoe i pri raspoznavanii akusticheskikh signalov/). E. A. Lurkianets and D. P. Matiushkin (Leningradskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet, Leningrad, USSR). *Biulleten' Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny*, vol. 75, Mar. 1973, p. 16-19. 12 refs. In Russian.

In experiments with healthy human subjects, electromyograms (EMGs) of ear muscles were studied. Intense listening during attempts to identify acoustical signals was found to give rise to a characteristic reaction involving activation of the upper ear muscle and inhibition of the posterior ear muscle. The magnitude of this reaction was found to be in a definite correlation with the difficulty (error occurrence rate) of the given acoustic signal identification task.

M.V.E.

**A73-30844 #** Characteristics of spontaneous oxygen tension variations in human brain structures (K kharakteristikhe spontannykh kolebaniy napriazheniia kisloroda v strukturakh golovnogo mozga cheloveka). V. B. Grechin and E. I. Krauz (Akademiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Leningrad, USSR). *Biulleten' Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny*, vol. 75, Mar. 1973, p. 20-22. 7 refs. In Russian.

Spontaneous variations in partial oxygen pressure in the brain of patients afflicted by parkinsonism were detected by means of electrodes that had been implanted for prolonged time periods in brain cell formations and white matter for the treatment of these patients. Correlation analyses made possible the identification of three types of processes and differing durations in the periodic component of the detected partial oxygen pressure variations, with definite peculiarities within the various brain structures.

M.V.E.

**A73-30845 #** Influence of increased air atmosphere pressure on the excitability of the neuro-motor apparatus in man (Vliianie povyshennogo davleniia vozdushnoi sredy na vozбудimost' neuro-motornogo apparata u cheloveka). A. V. Syroegin (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia SSSR, Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Gigieny Vodnogo Transporta, Moscow, USSR). *Biulleten' Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny*, vol. 75, Mar. 1973, p. 23-26. 19 refs. In Russian.

In pressure chamber experiments with human subjects, an increase in ambient air pressure to 6 atm is shown to cause a reduction in the reflex excitability of the motor neurons in the spinal cord, as well as an increase in the activity of the neuromuscular apparatus. A continuous 18-min exposure to this pressure does not stop the processes that cause changes in the reflex excitability of the motor neurons in the spinal cord and neuromuscular system during a short-duration exposure to this pressure increase. A pressure reduction to 2.2 atm during decompression does not significantly change the excitability of the neuromuscular apparatus recorded during the 18th minute of exposure to the pressure of 6 atm.

M.V.E.

**A73-30846 #** Emotional overstress effects on the indices of the blood coagulation system in monkeys (Vliianie emotsional'nogo perenapriazheniia na sostoianie pokazatelei sistemy svertyvaniia krovi u obez'ian). S. V. Chernigovskaia, G. M. Cherkovich, and L. A. Uzunian (Akademiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Sukhumi, Georgian SSR; Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Fiziologii, Leningrad, USSR). *Biulleten' Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny*, vol. 75, Mar. 1973, p. 29-32. 15 refs. In Russian.

Prolonged emotional stress is shown to result in a considerable fibrinogen level rise in the blood of healthy monkeys as well as of monkeys fed cholesterol with their food for a period of three years. Changes in several other blood coagulation indices were found to be independent of the emotional state of the animals and might possibly be attributable to seasonal variations.

M.V.E.

**A73-30847 #** Hypothalamo-adenohypophysio-adrenal neurosecretory system under hyperthermia (Gipotalamo-adenogipofizarno-nadpochechnikovaia neurosekretornaia sistema v usloviakh gipertermii). A. I. Degonskii (Donetskii Meditsinskii Institut, Donetsk, Ukrainian SSR). *Biulleten' Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny*, vol. 75, Mar. 1973, p. 32-34. 17 refs. In Russian.

In experiments with albino rats, a significant rise in the functional activity of the hypothalamo-adenohypophysio-adrenal neurosecretory system is shown to occur under exogenous hyperthermia. Production by the hypothalamus of the corticotrophin-secretion stimulating factor and the ACH output of the hypophysis are found to be higher in thermal-stroke survivor rats than in succumbed ones. M.V.E.

**A73-30848 #** Analysis of the mechanism of the therapeutic action of pressurized oxygen in organic phosphorus poisoning (Analiz mekhanizma lechebnogo deistviia kislороda pod davleniem pri otravleniiakh fosfororganicheskimii soedineniiami). N. V. Savateev, V. D. Tonkopii, L. M. Brestkina, and A. E. Gromov (Voenno-Meditsinskaiia Akademiia, Leningrad, USSR). *Biulleten' Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny*, vol. 75, Mar. 1973, p. 51-53. 11 refs. In Russian.

**A73-30849 #** Determination of diffusive capacity components in lungs and of alveoloarterial oxygen gradients for the estimation of oxygen transport conditions in lungs (Opredelenie komponentov diffuzionnoi sposobnosti legkikh i al'veolo-arterial'noi raznitsy po kislороdu dlia otsenki uslovii perenosа kislороda v legkikh). A. A. Markosian and R. S. Vinit'skaia (Akademiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Moscow, USSR). *Biulleten' Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny*, vol. 75, Mar. 1973, p. 115-117. In Russian.

**A73-30850 #** Decatron indicator for a micromanipulator controlled by a stepping motor (Dekatronnyi indikator dlia mikro-manipuliatora, upravliaemogo shagovym dvigatelem). V. P. Lebedev, K. A. Shirnov, and V. V. Chirkov (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Fiziologii, Leningrad, USSR). *Biulleten' Eksperimental'noi Biologii i Meditsiny*, vol. 75, Mar. 1973, p. 117-119. In Russian.

Description of a four-digit, decimal, reversible, numerical, counting-display device. A basic circuit and block diagram of the device are presented for illustration. The device can be used as a location-pinpointing coordinate indicator when electrodes are inserted in brain tissues. M.V.E.

**A73-30876** Heart rate variability and the measurement of mental load; Proceedings of the Symposium, London, England, October 1971. Symposium sponsored by the Ergonomics Research Society. *Ergonomics*, vol. 16, Jan. 1973. 134 p.

The relationship between heart rate variability and the mental work load in man is considered in papers describing attempts to quantify the changes in cardiac response and to relate these changes to a specific task. Topics considered include the development and use of cardiac arrhythmia as an index of mental workload, contributions of major physiological originating factors in spontaneous variability of the heart rate, mathematical and statistical techniques for analytical evaluation of heart rate variability, and the relative merits of various data sampling procedures.

Individual items are announced in this issue. T.M.

**A73-30877** Psychological factors influencing the relationship between cardiac arrhythmia and mental load. P. A. Firth (RAF, Institute of Aviation Medicine, Farnborough, Hants., England). (*Ergonomics Research Society, Symposium on Heart Rate Variability and the Measurement of Mental Load, London, England, Oct. 1971.*) *Ergonomics*, vol. 16, Jan. 1973, p. 5-16. 35 refs.

This paper examines the development and use of cardiac arrhythmia as an index of mental workload in terms of several issues. These include the relevance of autonomic response to the measurement of task difficulty and the implications of general principles of psychophysiology to the application of cardiac arrhythmia as an applied measure. In addition the complexity of the psychological factors which may influence task difficulty is discussed with particular reference to second-by-second changes in heart rate

variability. In conclusion it is suggested that the usefulness of global concepts of task difficulty such as mental load may be questionable. (Author)

**A73-30878** Analysis of heart rate variability. B. M. Sayers (Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, England). (*Ergonomics Research Society, Symposium on Heart Rate Variability and the Measurement of Mental Load, London, England, Oct. 1971.*) *Ergonomics*, vol. 16, Jan. 1973, p. 17-32.

Spontaneous variability of heart-rate has been related to three major physiological originating factors: quasi-oscillatory fluctuations thought to arise in blood-pressure control, variable frequency oscillations due to thermal regulation, and respiration: frequency selective analysis of cardiac interbeat interval sequences allows the separate contributions to be isolated. Using this method, a laboratory and field study of the effects of mental work load on the cardiac interval sequence has been carried out. Results suggest that mean heart rate and variance are unreliable measures, but that consistent changes in interval spectrum occur; these have been traced to alterations mainly in the 0.1 Hz region, perhaps originating with changes in the patterns of respiration which interact with the 0.1 Hz vasomotor activity. (Author)

**A73-30879** Heart rate variability and work-load measurement. W. Rohmert, W. Laurig, U. Philipp, and H. Luczak (Darmstadt, Technische Universität, Darmstadt, West Germany). (*Ergonomics Research Society, Symposium on Heart Rate Variability and the Measurement of Mental Load, London, England, Oct. 1971.*) *Ergonomics*, vol. 16, Jan. 1973, p. 33-44. 9 refs.

Heart rate variability is a result of the superimposition of different sources of variation which are systemized. Three parameters are used to describe the phenomenon of heart rate variation. The range of variation of these parameters is discussed using examples from both laboratory and field investigations. Analyses demonstrate a correlation between heart rate and their variability. Discussion of the variation of the chosen parameters suggests that, when heart rate variability is used as a measure of strain in field research, strain might be under-assessed. (Author)

**A73-30880** Motor, thermal and sensory factors in heart rate variation - A methodology for indirect estimation of intermittent muscular work and environmental heat loads. J. J. Vogt, M. T. Meyer-Schwartz, B. Metz, and R. Foehr (CNRS, Centre d'Etudes Bioclimatiques, Strasbourg, France). (*Ergonomics Research Society, Symposium on Heart Rate Variability and the Measurement of Mental Load, London, England, Oct. 1971.*) *Ergonomics*, vol. 16, Jan. 1973, p. 45-60. 27 refs. Research supported by the European Coal and Steel Community; Délégation Générale à la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Contract No. 68,01,206.

**A73-30881** Mental load and the measurement of heart rate variability. G. Mulder and W. Mulder-Hajonides van der Meulen (Groningen, Rijksuniversiteit, Groningen, Netherlands). (*Ergonomics Research Society, Symposium on Heart Rate Variability and the Measurement of Mental Load, London, England, Oct. 1971.*) *Ergonomics*, vol. 16, Jan. 1973, p. 69-83. 16 refs.

A review of research on the correlation between heart rate variability and mental load leads to the conclusion that in paced choice reaction tasks the number of reversal points in the cardio-tachogram is the most sensitive measure of the load of the task. This measure was strongly correlated with respiration. Spectral analysis of heart rate variability revealed the existence of a frequency component at about 0.10 Hz, a respiration frequency, and sometimes a task frequency. T.M.

**A73-30882** An analysis of heart rate variability. H. Luczak and W. Laurig (Darmstadt, Technische Universität, Darmstadt, West Germany). (*Ergonomics Research Society, Symposium on Heart Rate Variability and the Measurement of Mental Load, London, England, Oct. 1971.*) *Ergonomics*, vol. 16, Jan. 1973, p. 85-97. 12 refs.

Proceeding from a formal definition of heart rate variability, some mathematical and statistical techniques from sampling statistics and time series analysis for the analytical evaluation of heart rate variability for ergonomics purposes are presented and compared. The concept of sampling statistics gives a measure of heart rate variability, arrived at by combining two measures, which were chosen according to a definite criterion. The applicability of this measure is discussed, especially with respect to serial correlation influences when using statistical tests. The two main methods of spectral analysis - the calculation of the transformed autocovariance function and of harmonic analysis - are presented. The influences of interpolations, algorithms and physiological effects are discussed.

(Author)

**A73-30883**      **The information content of successive RR-interval times in the ECG - Preliminary results using factor analysis and frequency analysis.** C. H. J. M. Opmeer (Central Organization for Applied Scientific Research in the Netherlands TNO, Laboratory for Ergonomic Psychology, Amsterdam, Netherlands). (*Ergonomics Research Society, Symposium on Heart Rate Variability and the Measurement of Mental Load, London, England, Oct. 1971.*) *Ergonomics*, vol. 16, Jan. 1973, p. 105-112. 17 refs.

**A73-30910**      **Myoglobin distribution in the heart of growing rats exposed to a simulated altitude of 3500 m in their youth or born in the low pressure chamber.** Z. Turek, B. E. M. Ringnalda, M. Grandtner, and F. Kreuzer (Nijmegen, Katholieke Universiteit, Nijmegen, Netherlands). *Pflügers Archiv*, vol. 340, no. 1, 1973, p. 1-10. 20 refs.

**A73-30911**      **Hypoxic pulmonary steady-state diffusing capacity for CO and cardiac output in rats born at a simulated altitude of 3500 m.** Z. Turek, M. Grandtner, B. E. M. Ringnalda, and F. Kreuzer (Nijmegen, Katholieke Universiteit, Nijmegen, Netherlands). *Pflügers Archiv*, vol. 340, no. 1, 1973, p. 11-18. 9 refs.

**A73-30912**      **Differential thermal sensitivity in the human skin.** E. R. Nadel, J. W. Mitchell, and J. A. J. Stolwijk (John B. Pierce Foundation; Yale University, New Haven, Conn.). *Pflügers Archiv*, vol. 340, no. 1, 1973, p. 71-76. 7 refs. Grant No. NIH-ES-00354.

Thermal irradiation was applied to selected skin areas to determine whether particular areas demonstrate a greater thermal sensitivity than others in determination of a physiological thermoregulatory response. Modifications in thigh sweating rate were related to the change in temperature of the irradiated skin and the area of skin irradiated by computing a sensitivity coefficient for each skin area. Thermal sensitivity of the face, as measured by its effect on sweating rate change from the thigh, was found to be approximately three times that of the chest, abdomen and thigh. Lower legs were found to have about one-half the thermal sensitivity of the thigh. A table of weighting factors for calculation of physiological mean skin temperature, based upon thermal sensitivity and area, is presented.

(Author)

**A73-30937**      **Man in rarefied atmospheres.** R. A. McFarland. *Technology Review*, vol. 75, May 1973, p. 14-22. 12 refs.

The major concern of the life scientist is the effects of high altitude on crews and passengers. Human factors analysis suggests that the comfort and well being of airline passengers would be greatly benefited by having as near sea level conditions as possible, with cabin altitudes of 3000 to 5000 ft not exceeded. Early balloon ascents which demonstrated some of the dangers of high altitude are reviewed, as well as preliminary experiments with pressurized aircraft. Some World War II studies on the effects of altitude are discussed. Attention is given to the correlation of vision and oxygen, the danger of decompression, depressurization incidents, and the use of cylinders and masks.

F.R.L.

**A73-30959 \***      **Survival of soil bacteria during prolonged desiccation.** M. Chen and M. Alexander (Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.). *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, vol. 5, 1973, p. 213-221. 18 refs. Grant No. NGR-33-010-013.

A determination was made of the kinds and numbers of bacteria surviving when two soils were maintained in the laboratory under dry conditions for more than half a year. Certain non-spore-forming bacteria were found to survive in the dry condition for long periods. A higher percentage of drought-tolerant than drought-sensitive bacteria was able to grow at low water activities. When they were grown in media with high salt concentrations, bacteria generally became more tolerant of prolonged drought and they persisted longer. The percent of cells in a bacterial population that remained viable when exposed to drought stress varied with the stage of growth.

(Author)

## STAR ENTRIES

**N73-21976** Drexel Univ., Philadelphia, Pa.  
**CONTROL ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF DEMAND REGULATED LIQUIDS BREATHING SYSTEMS** Ph.D. Thesis  
 Thomas Hillard Shaffer, III 1972 114 p  
 Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. 72-26959

A demand regulated liquid breathing system was developed which will compensate for increases in respiratory work and provide a means for prolonged periods of liquid ventilation. The basis for demand regulation is to employ the animal's internal respiratory controller and sensory mechanisms to determine his own physiological needs such as flow rate, tidal volume and breathing frequency. The system then senses incipient respiratory excursions by the animal and provides him with his anticipated demand. Studies on the systems included engineering performance tests, simulated animal tests, analysis of controllability and stability, and in-vivo animal tests. Results from engineering tests and in-vivo animal experiments indicate that demand regulation in liquid breathing provides an effective method for delivering oxygenated liquid to an animal while maintaining physiologically safe blood CO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> levels. Dissert. Abstr.

**N73-21977#** National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.  
 Technical Analysis Div.  
**PROJECT SOAP: A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM MANAGEMENT, A CASE STUDY**  
 Final Report  
 Robert S. Cutler Apr. 1973 74 p refs  
 (NBS Proj. 4310900)  
 (NBS-TN-761) Avail: SOD \$0.95 domestic postpaid or \$0.70  
 GPO Bookstore as C13.46:761

A description is made of the activities of an interagency task group that applied systems analysis to improve management controls within a biomedical research agency of the federal government. The results were the formulation and implementation of a discipline for program management which explicitly makes use of multiple criteria in arriving at resource allocation decisions. The text details the necessary preliminary analysis describing operational activities, information flows, and key decision points within the organization. It goes on to identify the techniques employed and the difficulties encountered while attempting to improve the decision-making process for selecting research projects, under conditions of reduced funding. A procedure which organizes relevant information for research program planning and evaluation is presented, and extension of this recommended procedure to wider use by science administrators elsewhere in government is discussed. Author

**N73-21978#** Grumman Aerospace Corp., Bethpage, N.Y.  
 Research Dept.  
**CORRELATION OF IN SITU FLUORESCENCE AND BIOLUMINESCENCE WITH BIOTA IN THE NEW YORK BIGHT**  
 W. G. Egan and J. M. Cassin Feb. 1973 26 p refs Submitted for publication Prepared in cooperation with Adelphi Inst. of Marine Sciences  
 (RM-568J) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.50

A series of measurements emphasizing the in situ aspects of bioluminescence and fluorescence photometric observations are described. Observations indicate that the causative organisms may be inferred by comparing their in situ bioluminescence, short-wavelength ultraviolet-produced fluorescence, and long-wavelength ultraviolet-produced fluorescence with the laboratory determined biota distribution. Using this approach, it was found that strong bioluminescence occurs above the thermo/halocline and appears to be caused mainly by Peridiniaceae and Gymnodiniaceae. Furthermore, the approach used is neither handicapped by collection nor time lapse problems: It is well suited to long-term monitoring of estuarine areas. Author

**N73-21979\*#** Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, D.C. Dept. of Biology.  
**GENETIC AND METABOLIC VARIABILITY IN AUTOTROPHIC AND HETEROTROPHIC BACTERIA** Final Report.  
 1 May 1965 - Oct. 1972  
 B. T. DeCicco Oct. 1972 5 p refs  
 (Grant NGR-09-005-022)  
 (NASA-CR-130807) Avail: NTIS HC #.00 CSCL 06M

The studies to evaluate an organism's ability to maintain normal physiological activities over a long period of time in a bioregenerative system are presented. Studies reviewed include: heat tolerant mutants of *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, virulence factors of the Staphylococci, and the effect of mutations on the virulence for man in common and ubiquitous microorganisms. F.O.S.

**N73-21980\*#** University of Southern Calif., Los Angeles.  
 Environmental Physiology Labs.  
**OBSERVATION OF ARTERIAL BLOOD PRESSURE OF THE PRIMATE** Final Report  
 J. P. Meehan and J. P. Henry 9 Jan. 1973 77 p refs  
 (Contract NSR-05-018-087)  
 (NASA-CR-131890; USC-53-5137-1449) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06C

The developments are reported in physiological instrumentation, surgical procedures, measurement and data analysis techniques, and the definition of flight experiments to determine the effects of prolonged weightlessness on the cardiovascular system of subhuman primates. The development of an implantable telemetric data acquisition system is discussed along with cardiovascular research applications in renal hemodynamics. It is concluded that the implant technique permits a valid interpretation, free of emotional response, for the manipulated variable on physiological functions. It also allows a better definition of normal physiological baseline conditions. F.O.S.

**N73-21981\*#** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**PROBLEMS OF AVIATION MEDICINE**  
 G. L. Komendantov, ed. Washington Mar. 1973 177 p refs  
 Transl. into ENGLISH of the Journal "Voprosy Aviatzionnoy Meditsiny" Moscow, v. 143, 1970 177 p NASA  
 (Contract NASw-2037)  
 (NASA-TT-F-687) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 06E

Functional physiological diagnostic methods to detect pathological processes that affect flight fitness and selection of flying personnel are reported. Considered are effects of acceleration, barotrauma, aging, hypoxia, and biorhythm disturbances.

**N73-21982\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**ANALYSIS OF THE MECHANISM OF INTEROCEPTIVE REFLEXES IN ALTITUDE METEORISM**  
 M. D. Chirkin *In its* Probl. of Aviation Med. Mar. 1973  
 p 1-14 refs  
 CSCL 06E

Mechanisms of interoceptor reflexes during high altitude meteorisms are analyzed. The effects of pharmaceutical preparations on these mechanisms are discussed in detail, together with the EKG findings pertinent to these mechanisms and the conditions associated with them under the effect of extremal actions. Both respiratory and circulatory manifestations in the major organs (hollow organs) are considered. Author

**N73-21983\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**THE EFFECT OF INCREASED PRESSURE IN THE CAVITIES OF THE ALIMENTARY TRACT ON EVOKED REFLEXES. REPORT 1: THE EFFECT ON CALORIC NYSTAGMUS**  
 G. L. Komendantov *In its Probl. of Aviation Med.* Mar. 1973 p 15-24 refs  
 CSCL 06P

The effect of increased pressure in the alimentary tract on evoked reflexes is considered. High altitude meteorisms are investigated using rabbits or tests by surgical severing of the ocular muscles in these animals, coupled with myograph investigations while the animals are maintained in a pressure chamber. The findings indicate that with an increase in pressure in the alimentary tract to 40 - 50 mm Hg, there is a clearly defined decrease in the caloric nystagmus, with a change in the amplitude ratio of the primary antagonistic muscles of the eyes.

Author

**N73-21984\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**THE EFFECT OF INCREASED PRESSURE IN THE CAVITIES OF THE ALIMENTARY TRACT ON EVOKED REFLEXES. REPORT 2: THE EFFECT ON PROPRIOCEPTIVE CERVICAL AND LUMBAR COMPENSATORY REFLEXES**  
 G. L. Komendantov *In its Probl. of Aviation Med.* Mar. 1973 p 25-30 refs  
 CSCL 06P

Changes occurring in the cervical ocular reflexes and in the lumbar ocular reflexes following an increase in gastric pressure were studied. The lumbar reflexes were subject to the most pronounced after effect. The pressure increase caused greater changes in the cervical ocular reflexes. It was concluded that all reflexes were affected to some extent.

Author

**N73-21985\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**CHANGES OF THE AUTOMATISM, EXCITABILITY AND CONDUCTIVITY OF THE MYOCARDIUM IN HYPOXIC HYPOXIA**  
 V. I. Alifanov *In its Probl. of Aviation Med.* Mar. 1973 p 31-38 ref  
 CSCL 06P

Myocardial changes in hypoxic hypoxia are studied, primarily with regard to automatism, excitability and conductivity. The WPW syndrome in healthy persons subjected to hypoxia is discussed as it is manifested at various altitude levels. EKG and graphic studies illustrate the physiological changes in otherwise normal persons.

Author

**N73-21986\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**THE KINEMATICS OF CARDIAC CONTRACTIONS IN HEALTHY PERSONS AND PATIENTS DURING HYPOXIC HYPOXIA**  
 V. I. Alifanov *In its Probl. of Aviation Med.* Mar. 1973 p 39-43  
 CSCL 06P

The kinematics of the cardiac systole in otherwise healthy and ill persons during hypoxic hypoxia are discussed. 1,882 persons were investigated at an altitude of 5,000 meters and 264 persons while breathing an hypoxic atmosphere. The Blumberger polycardiographic method was used. Findings indicate regular systolic changes in both groups. EKG recordings appear in photographs.

Author

**N73-21987\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**VISCOELASTIC PROPERTIES OF ARTERIES IN CONDITIONS OF REDUCED PARTIAL OXYGEN PRESSURE IN THE INHALED AIR**  
 V. M. Murayenko *In its Probl. of Aviation Med.* Mar. 1973 p 44-51 refs  
 CSCL 06P

Flight personnel falling into three groups: healthy, ill with hypertonic disease in the 1st stage, and ill with arteriosclerosis of the coronary artery (1st stage) was examined. It was found that changes in these groups were basically within the elastic properties of both types of arteries in that the elasticity coefficient changed only in the elastic arteries in the ill subject.

Author

**N73-21988\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**THE EARLY RECOGNITION OF LATENT CORONARY INSUFFICIENCY IN FLIGHT PERSONNEL WITH THE AID OF COMBINED FUNCTIONAL LOADING**  
 L. M. Lemesheva *In its Probl. of Aviation Med.* Mar. 1973 p 52-55 refs  
 CSCL 06P

Early recognition of latent coronary insufficiency in flight personnel during combined functional loading in a pressure chamber is reported. EKG results indicate that the function loading EKG analysis method is useful in identifying LCI.

Author

**N73-21989\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**CHANGES IN VECTOR CARDIOGRAMS AFTER GLUCOSE TESTS IN CIVIL AVIATION FLIGHT PERSONNEL WITH ATHEROSCLEROSIS**  
 Ye. I. Kuznetsova *In its Probl. of Aviation Med.* Mar. 1973 p 56-58 refs  
 CSCL 06P

Changes which occur in vector cardiograms after glucose testing of flight personnel are reported. Findings on the EKG are that glucose testing causes changes in the vector cardiograms.

Author

**N73-21990\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**METHOD OF TONE AND SPEECH AUDIOMETRY IN THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF FLIGHT PERSONNEL**  
 V. M. Kozin *In its Probl. of Aviation Med.* Mar. 1973 p 59-78 refs  
 CSCL 06E

A method of tone and speech audiometry in the medical examination of flight personnel is reported that utilizes audiometers to test subthreshold audio values as well as audibility boundary sounds. Channel audiometers and important test conditions such as room acoustics and masking are discussed. The method discussed is not new, but rather a combined application of several previously used techniques. Audiograms are included.

Author

**N73-21991\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**MEDICAL OBSERVATIONS OF FLIGHT PERSONNEL SUFFERING FROM MANIFESTATIONS OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION**  
 V. Z. Mokhov, *In its Probl. of Aviation Med.* Mar. 1973 p 79-84  
 CSCL 06E

Symptoms of arterial hypertension in flight personnel are discussed. Findings indicate that 5% of flight personnel aged 39-49 suffer from arterial hypertension. A group aged 29 to 37 was investigated. All were overweight and all had arterial hypertension; one horizontal coronary axis and three insignificant ventricular myocardial changes were found. Pulse and arterial pressure changes in various flight conditions are shown.

Author

**N73-21992\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**CHANGES OF COMPENSATORY PROPRIOCEPTIVE EVOKED REFLEXES DURING HYPOXIA**  
 G. L. Komendantov *In its Probl. of Aviation Med.* Mar. 1973 p 85-96 refs  
 CSCL 06P

The ocular and third eyelid muscles of rabbits were the subjects of the investigation. 68 rabbits were tested in a pressure chamber at an altitude of up to 11,000 meters for 1 to 58 minutes. It was found that the evoked reflexes were highly resistant to hypoxically caused changes; restoration of altered reflexes occurred. Hypoxic ocular nystagmus was registered in high altitude conditions.

Author

**N73-21993\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**PROBLEMS OF BLOOD CIRCULATION BIOPHYSICS DURING HYPERBARIC OXYGEN BREATHING**  
 V. N. Alifanov *In its Probl. of Aviation Med.* Mar. 1973 p 97-105 refs  
 CSCL 06P

Changes in the blood circulation (biophysical) during oxygen breathing at high altitudes were investigated in 418 persons of

various ages and states of health. Changes were found in the peripheral vascular resistance primarily. It was concluded that constant oxygen percentage up to 200 mm Hg can be safely used as a diagnostic test of flight personnel. Author

**N73-21994\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**CONDITIONED-REFLEX MOTION SICKNESS AS A METHOD OF EVALUATING THE STATOKINETIC RESISTANCE OF THE FLIGHT PERSONNEL**

V. S. Kompanets *In its Probl. of Aviation Med.* Mar. 1973 p. 106-110 refs  
CSCL 06P

A criterion of conditioned reflex motion sickness is considered for evaluating statokinetic resistance in flight personnel. Findings indicate that conditioned reflex motion sickness is a valid criterion in testing for air sickness. Author

**N73-21995\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**ACCELERATION DURING DOUBLE ROTATION IN THE BARANY CHAIR**

N. A. Razzolov and A. M. Rukavishnikov *In its Probl. of Aviation Med.* Mar. 1973 p. 111-116 refs

CSCL 06P

Acceleration during double rotation in a Barany chair for eliminating unsuitable applicants from flight and spaceflight duty is considered. Formulae accompany the text, as do illustrations, to indicate method and parameters. Effects of rotation on the semicircular canal and the vestibular apparatus in a rolling sensation was experienced by some subjects. Author

**N73-21996\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**MECHANISMS OF DISTURBANCE OF THE THERMOREGULATING FUNCTION OF THE ORGANISM UNDER REDUCED BAROMETRIC PRESSURE**

I. I. Antonov *In its Probl. of Aviation Med.* Mar. 1973 p. 117-122 refs  
CSCL 06P

Disturbances of the thermo-regulating function of an organism in conditions of reduced barometric pressure are analyzed. It is concluded that hypothermia results from an imbalance of heat production and heat dissipation. Author

**N73-21997\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**A STUDY OF THE DIURNAL FLUCTUATIONS IN THE CARDIAC RHYTHM AS ONE OF THE EARLY SYMPTOMS OF FUNCTIONAL INSUFFICIENCY OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM**

M. S. Kaybyshev *In its Probl. of Aviation Med.* Mar. 1973 p. 123-131 refs  
CSCL 06P

Diurnal fluctuations of the cardiac rhythm are considered symptomatic of functional insufficiency of the cardiac vascular system in flight personnel. It is concluded that the entire syndrome of functional changes need be evaluated to diagnose early functional insufficiency on this basis. Author

**N73-21998\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**THE EXPERIMENTAL TREATMENT OF POISONINGS WITH A NEW ORGANOPHOSPHORIC INSECTICIDE (METHYLNITROPHOS) WITH THE USE OF CHOLINESTERASE REACTIVATORS**

V. N. Razzudov *In its Probl. of Aviation Med.* Mar. 1973 p. 132-138 refs  
CSCL 06E

An experimental treatment of poisoning (a new insecticide: methylnitrophos) using cholinesterase reactivators is reported. Two types of reactivators were tested; 2-PAM-chloride and TMB-4 in various doses. TMB-4 was the more effective, even in smaller doses. Tables and graphs are included. Author

**N73-21999\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**AGE RESTRICTIONS IN CIVIL AVIATION**

V. P. Yerokhin *In its Probl. of Aviation Med.* Mar. 1973 p. 139-156 refs  
CSCL 06P

Electrocardiograms and other physical tests were made on flight personnel in order to study age restrictions in civil aviation. It was found that of the two groups tested, the elder performed at a higher level of efficiency and with acceptable physiological parameters. Author

**N73-22000\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**ON THE PROBLEM OF BAROTRAUMA OF THE MIDDLE EAR**

R. A. Medvezhova *In its Probl. of Aviation Med.* Mar. 1973 p. 157-161 refs  
CSCL 06P

Pressure damage to the middle ear in 74 cases of pressure trauma was studied. It was found that pressure trauma can be most serious with respect to reducing work capability of personnel in flight, and that pressure trauma of the middle ear developed with acute rhinitis. Author

**N73-22001\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**SOME PHYSIOLOGICAL REACTIONS IN PILOTS DURING TRAINING AND DURING FLIGHT**

V. P. Yerokhin and V. F. Ostrovskiy *In its Probl. of Aviation Med.* Mar. 1973 p. 162-167

CSCL 06P

The physiological reactions of pilots in training and during flight are studied. It is found that the vegetative indicators are identical in real and simulated flight and that flight training can be used to spot pilots who are unfit for duty. Author

**N73-22002#** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.

**SPACE BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE, VOLUME 6, NO. 4, 1972**  
29 Sep. 1972 152 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH of the periodical "Kosmicheskaya Biologiya i Meditsina, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1972" Moscow, Meditsina Publishing House  
(JPRS-57139) Avail: NTIS HC \$9.75

The safety of long space flight for humans is studied by evaluating environmental effects on the physiological responses of man. Stresses induced by weightlessness, controlled atmospheres and hypokinesia are emphasized.

**N73-22003** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.  
**MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE SUPRARENALS OF RATS DURING HYPOKINESIA**

I. L. Yurgens and O. I. Kirillov *In its Space Biol. and Med.* Vol. 6, No. 4, 1972 29 Sep. 1972 p. 1-6 refs

Male rats of the Wistar strain weighing 95-100 g were kept in boxes. Control and experimental animals were killed 12 hours, 2, 5, 9, 14 and 19 days after their enclosure. Under hypokinetic conditions the weight of the suprarenals increased due to an enlargement of the fascicular zone. At later experimental times hypertrophy of the suprarenals decreased whereas dystrophy developed. The size of the nuclei increased in all zones in the experimental rats. This was very distinct in animals killed 12 hours and 2 days after the beginning of the experiment. As dystrophy increased, hypertrophy of the nuclei decreased, the dropoff being greater in the inner than in the outer parts. Author

**N73-22004** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.  
**EFFECT OF A HIGH OXYGEN CONTENT ON THE INTENSITY OF FORMATION AND ELIMINATION OF SOME GASEOUS PRODUCTS OF VITAL FUNCTIONS BY RATS**

B. I. Abidin, V. V. Kustov, T. A. Lekareva, K. P. Bugar, L. T. Poddubnaya, and V. I. Belkin *In its Space Biol. and Med.* Vol. 6, No. 4, 1972 29 Sep. 1972 p. 7-11 refs

It was demonstrated that 2-day exposure of albino male rats to a hyperoxic atmosphere at normal barometric pressure increased the formation and elimination of carbon monoxide and decreased the elimination of ammonia. Author

**N73-22005** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.  
**THE MECHANISM OF ADAPTATION TO HYPOXIC HYPOXIA**  
 V. I. Dedukhova, Ye. V. Loginova, V. B. Malkin, Ye. N. Mokhova,  
 and N. A. Roshchina *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, Vol. 6,  
 No. 4, 1972 29 Sep. 1972 p 12-19 refs

A comparison is presented of the indices of tissue respiration and cerebral morphology with physiological indices characterizing the degree of altitude adaptation in rats. Hemoglobin concentration, the number of erythrocytes in peripheral blood, changes in tolerance to acute hypoxia, and oxygen consumption are observed under conditions of normal and reduced barometric pressure.

G.G.

**N73-22006** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.  
**TIME OF RETENTION OF INCREASED RESISTANCE TO HYPOXIA IN RELATION TO DIFFERENT PATTERNS OF HIGH MOUNTAIN ACCLIMATIZATION**  
 M. M. Mirrakhimov, A. A. Aydaraliyev, and M. D. Dzhunushev  
*In its Space Biol. and Med.*, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1972 29 Sep. 1973 p 20-26 refs

The altitude ceiling of albino rats was investigated in relation to their acclimatization in mountains. The animals were kept 15, 30, 45 and 60 days in the mountains and their altitude ceiling was estimated on the 3d, 10th, 20th, 30th, 40th and 60th days. This altitude ceiling reached the maximum level by the 45th to 60th day. Following 15- and 30-day acclimatizations, increased resistance to acute hypoxia persisted for 20 to 30 days and approximated the background level by the 40th day. The animals which were acclimatized for 45 and 60 days retained increased resistance to acute hypoxia during 60 days in lower altitudes. Author

**N73-22007** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.  
**EFFECT OF PRELIMINARY EXPOSURE TO CARBON MONOXIDE ON DEVELOPMENT OF HYPOKINETIC DISORDERS IN WHITE RATS**  
 V. V. Kustov, B. I. Abidin, V. I. Belkin, and L. T. Poddubnaya  
*In its Space Biol. and Med.*, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1972 29 Sep. 1973 p 27-32 refs

It was demonstrated physiologically and biochemically that preliminary exposure of albino rats to carbon monoxide with a concentration of 0.6 plus or minus 0.02 mg/liter insignificantly enhanced the development of hypokinetic disturbances. Author

**N73-22008** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.  
**EFFECT OF X-RADIATION IN A DOSE OF 25 AND 250 R ON TRANSPLANTATION IMMUNITY IN MICE CHARACTERIZED BY WEAK AND STRONG HISTOINCOMPATIBILITY SYSTEMS**  
 P. Cherski, P. Korda, V. Kurnatovski, V. Novakovski, T. Obara, and Ya. Vengel *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1972 29 Sep. 1972 p 33-36 refs

Histocompatibility of mice skin transplants was improved by X-ray irradiation dose of 25 R. It was concluded that reactions of the regional lymph node and the duration of the viability of the skin transplant provide a good model for studying the influence of low ionizing radiation doses on cell immunity. G.G.

**N73-22009** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.  
**EVALUATION OF THE FUNCTIONAL STATE OF GRANULOCYTOPOIESIS USING A PYROGENAL TEST**  
 E. S. Zubenkova and B. A. Markelov *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1972 29 Sep. 1972 p 37-41 refs

The response of healthy dogs to intramuscular injection of pyrogenal in a dose of 1 microgram/kg of body weight is described. The response is characterized by transient leukopenia, followed by marked leukocytosis because of ejection of granulocytes from the bone marrow. It is simultaneously accompanied by an insignificant absolute and relative lymphopenia and eosinopenia. Author

**N73-22010** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.  
**THIRTY DAY EXPERIMENT WITH SIMULATION OF THE PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF WEIGHTLESSNESS**  
 A. M. Genin and L. I. Kakurin *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1972 29 Sep. 1972 p 42-44

The use of a hypodynamic weightlessness model with an antiorthostatic position of the human body is reported. The weightlessness effect is expressed in the appearance of blood flow sensations to the head, hyperemia and some pastiness of the face, and appearance of the illusion of an overturned position when the eyes are closed. These phenomena are accompanied by changes in blood redistribution. G.G.

**N73-22011** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.  
**ORGANIZATION OF THE EXPERIMENTS AND OVERALL CONDITION OF THE SUBJECTS**  
 A. D. Voskresenskiy, B. B. Yegorov, I. D. Pestov, S. M. Belyashin, V. M. Tolstov, and I. S. Lezhin *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1972 29 Sep. 1972 p 45-51 refs

Changes in health of 15 male test subjects confined to a rigorous bed rest regime were studied. During a 30-day experiment six subjects remained in a recumbent position and nine remained in an antiorthostatic position. Daily application of 6-hour negative pressure on the lower part of the body during recumbent bed rest was followed by the appearance of overtraining symptoms, decrease of tolerance and distinct general asthenization. Application of negative pressure on the lower part of the body during only the 26th-30th days in a recumbent position affected the test subjects favorably. During the first hours of hypokinesia the subjects who were in an antiorthostatic position developed symptoms associated with blood rushing to the head. The adaptation took place over a period of 2 days, although some symptoms persisted for 2 weeks. Author

**N73-22012** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.  
**CHANGES IN CEREBRAL, PULMONARY AND PERIPHERAL BLOOD CIRCULATIONS**  
 Kh. Kh. Yarullin, T. N. Krupina, T. D. Vasilyeva, and N. N. Buyvolova  
*In its Space Biol. and Med.*, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1972 29 Sep. 1972 p 52-61 refs

The state of cerebral, pulmonary and peripheral circulation was examined rheographically in nine test subjects during a 30-day bed rest experiment in which the head was tipped downward at an angle of 4 deg. Certain phases in changes of regional circulation were detected. Rheographic symptoms of increased arterial influx and venous congestion in the brain and lungs observed during the first experimental week were accompanied by feelings of blood rushing to the head, heaviness in the head, and facial reddening. Later the symptoms of arterial and venous hypotension decreased, especially in the brain, but increased in the shin. Author

**N73-22013** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.  
**VARIATIONS IN CARDIAC OUTPUT AND GAS EXCHANGE AT REST DURING HYPOKINESIA**  
 Yu. D. Pometov and B. S. Katkovskiy *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1972 29 Sep. 1972 p 62-73 refs

A 30-day bed rest experiment was carried out during which six healthy male test subjects remained in a horizontal position and nine rest subjects were in an antiorthostatic position. Variations in hemodynamics and gas exchange as related to basal metabolism were studied. The subjects who were confined strictly to bed revealed a significant decrease in gas exchange, regardless of whether they were horizontal or antiorthostatic. Subjects who performed physical exercises or underwent electric muscle stimulation exhibited a smaller dropoff of the parameters. Author

**N73-22014** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.  
**STATE OF THE VISUAL ANALYZER UNDER HYPOKINETIC CONDITIONS**

N. T. Drozdova and Ye. P. Grishin *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1972 29 Sep. 1972 p 74-78

During a 30-day bed rest experiment close and distant visual acuity was measured and ophthalmoscopic, photocalibrometric and ophthalmodynamometric examinations were performed with subjects who were in an antiorthostatic position. Beginning with the fourth to fifth day of hypokinesia their visual acuity, especially at close range, decreased substantially. Hemodynamic shifts were more distinct in those test subjects who were subjected to no preventive measures. In two cases perivascular and peripapillary edema of the retina was found. The mentioned changes exerted no significant effect on visual performance of the subjects. The above mentioned shifts disappeared when they started to work actively. Author

**N73-22015** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. **STUDY OF REACTIONS OF HUMAN OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGICAL ORGANS DURING HYPOKINESIA**  
I. Ya. Yakovleva, V. P. Baranova, L. N. Kornilova, and M. V. Nefedova *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1972 29 Sep. 1972 p 79-87 refs

The functional state of otorhinolaryngological organs during a 30-day antiorthostatic bed rest experiment was studied on three groups of three men each. The subjects in the first group performed physical exercises while remaining in bed, those in the second group were used as controls and the subjects in the third group were subjected to electric muscle stimulation. Dynamic rhinopneumometry revealed increased blood filling of the vessels in the nasal mucosa and lability of their tone in the test subjects of all three groups, the highest level being noted in the controls. Audiometric examinations revealed similar changes in the functions of loudness and ototopics in all test subjects. Test subjects exhibited the greatest errors in spatial perception during the first hours of hypokinesia. Author

**N73-22016** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. **PULMONARY VOLUMES OF HUMAN SUBJECTS RESTRICTED TO AN ANTIORTHOSTATIC POSITION WITH APPLICATION OF DIFFERENT COUNTERACTING AGENTS**  
B. S. Katkovskiy and V. A. Andretsov *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1972 29 Sep. 1972 p 88-94 refs

Total lung capacity (TLC) and other pulmonary volumes of nine test subjects were studied during a 30-day bed rest experiment. The subjects were fixed in their beds with the foot end being lifted at an angle of 4 deg to the horizontal. During the first experimental days all the parameters declined appreciably in the test subjects of all three groups. The TLC of test subjects who performed physical exercises remained decreased until the end of the experiment; that of the second control group approximated the pretest level only on the 17th day, remaining still higher to the end of the experiment, and the TLC of test subjects who underwent electric muscle stimulation exceeded the pretest value on the fifth experimental day and continued to increase by the end of the experiment. Author

**N73-22017** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. **NEGATIVE PRESSURE ON THE LOWER PART OF THE BODY AS A METHOD FOR PREVENTING SHIFTS ASSOCIATED WITH CHANGE IN HYDROSTATIC BLOOD PRESSURE**  
I. D. Pestov and B. F. Asyamolov *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1972 29 Sep. 1972 p 95-102 refs

Four runs of 18-hour (eight test subjects) and 30-day (nine test subjects) simulated weightlessness tests were used to study the relationship between changes in water balance and orthostatic stability, on the one hand, and the degree of decrease in blood hydrostatic pressure. It is shown that it is possible to prevent shifts caused by pressure decrease by means of application of lower body negative pressure. Author

**N73-22018** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. **PHYSICAL TRAINING AS A METHOD FOR PREVENTING**

#### THE HYPODYNAMIC SYNDROME

V. I. Stepantsov, M. A. Tikhonov, and A. V. Yerebin *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1972 29 Sep. 1972 p 103-109 refs

During a 30-day bed rest period an evaluation was made of physical training apparatus and methods used for preventing hypodynamic disturbances. Described is a trainer for simulating a weight load upon the horizontal body and different physical exercises. The efficiency of the physical exercises was evaluated using biomechanical and physiological indices. Calculations of the energy expenditures involved in the physical exercises are included. Author

**N73-22019** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. **EFFECT OF PHYSICAL TRAINING AND ELECTRIC STIMULATION ON METABOLISM**

I. S. Balakhovskiy, V. T. Bakhteyeva, R. V. Beleda, Ye. I. Biryukov, L. A. Vinogradova, A. I. Grigoryev, S. I. Zakharova, I. G. Dlusskaya, R. K. Kiselev, and T. A. Kislovskaya *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1972 29 Sep. 1972 p 110-116 refs

Metabolic changes developing during bed rest and the possibility of preventing these changes by the use of physical exercises and electric muscle stimulation were investigated. The tested program of physical exercises and electric muscle stimulation were shown to eliminate partially unfavorable bed rest effects. Author

**N73-22020** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. **CEREBRAL HEMODYNAMICS DURING 120 DAY CLINO-STATIC HYPOKINESIA**

A. Ya. Tizul, B. V. Kozlov, and G. V. Ananyev *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1972 29 Sep. 1972 p 117-123 refs

Rheoencephalography and occlusion orbital and temporal plethysmography are used to examine cerebral hemodynamics in test subjects during 120-day clinostatic bed rest and a 20-day recovery periods. The prolonged bed rest experiment resulted in phasic changes in cerebral circulation which included a reduction in blood filling and a decrease in the tone of cerebral vessels. The peculiar feature of the cerebral circulation parameters was their instability and a wide scatter of their individual variations. The mentioned changes occurred due to lability of nerve centers which control the functioning of the systems responsible for its adaptive dynamics and rearrangement to meet the requirements of a new environment. Author

**N73-22021** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. **JOINT EFFECT OF STIMULATORS AND TRANQUILIZERS ON PERFORMANCE OF A MAN-OPERATOR**

G. D. Glod, V. Ye. Belay, P. V. Vasilyev, and T. A. Orlova *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1972 29 Sep. 1972 p 124-133 refs

The influence of centerdine (0.02 g), trioxazine (0.3 g) and their combination on human performance during continuous 2-hour stressful work was studied. It was demonstrated that both drugs improved the performance indices (reaction time, quality of compensatory tracking). The combined use of the drugs yielded a greater effect than the use of either of them separately. The role of emotional reactions in the course of man's professional activity and the mechanism of the favorable effect of drugs on performance are examined. Author

**N73-22022** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. **DETERMINING COPPER, IRON, COBALT, NICKEL AND MANGANESE IN BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES OF PLANT ORIGIN**

N. B. Krotova and A. P. Tereshchenko *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1972 29 Sep. 1972 p 134-142 refs

The creation of life support systems based on the biological cycling of matter provides for obtained analytical chemistry data on microelements. Direct spectrometric methods are used extensively for determining the content of these elements. Hexamethylenedithiocarbamate of ammonium hexamethylene

(HMA) is recommended as an effective extraction reagent for a quantitative determination of copper, iron, cobalt, nickel and manganese. The extraction of copper (II), iron (II, III), cobalt (II), nickel (II) and manganese (II) in the form of complexes with HMA, as well as a method for extracting and determining these elements in biological objects are described. Author

**N73-22023\*#** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.

**MECHANISMS OF SLEEP**

A. N. Shepovvalnikov, ed. Washington NASA Apr. 1973 128 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH of the book "Mekhanizmy Sna" Leningrad, Nauka Press, 1971 Proc. a Symp. held at Leningrad, 14-16 Dec. 1971 (Contract NASw-2037)

(NASA-TT-F-740) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 06P

Electrophysiological recordings of brain waves during the various phases of sleep in man and animals are reported. Dynamic reactivities of the somatosensory cortex during neurotic sleep disruptions, hypnotherapy, vestibular activity, dream sequences, and neuropathological disorders are observed in sleep and wakefulness states.

**N73-22024\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**PATHOLOGY OF THE BRAIN AND THE STRUCTURE OF NOCTURNAL SLEEP**

A. M. Veyn *In its Mech. of Sleep* Apr. 1973 p 1-8

CSCL 06P

An electropolygraphic comparison series of the nocturnal sleep of 126 patients with neurological disorders and 10 persons who were normally healthy is reported. Perturbations in sleep duration are noted in various neurological disorders, with alteration in the length of sleep, however, insignificant. In narcolepsy, stage perturbation is noted. Author

**N73-22025\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**SEVERAL METHODS FOR COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE STAGES OF NATURAL SLEEP AND WAKEFULNESS**

I. G. Karmanova *In its Mech. of Sleep* Apr. 1973 p 9-12

CSCL 06P

A comparative study of several of the stages and phases of sleep in fish, amphibians, birds, and reptiles is presented. It was found that the forebrain EEG in birds and mammals differs markedly from that of the other experimental animals. A close functional interrelationship was found between slow wave and paradoxical sleep. Author

**N73-22026\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL INDICES OF SLEEP IN THE CEREBRAL CORTEX**

A. B. Kogan and G. L. Feldman *In its Mech. of Sleep* Apr. 1973 p 13-18

CSCL 06P

An electrophysiological investigation of the nerve structures in which sleep inhibition develops is discussed. Twenty-four points of the cat's brain were selected for recordings. It was found that the anterior cortex produced delta waves in the initial period of sleep. The waves subsequently spread over the entire cortex. Subsequent investigation reveals similar facts pertinent to other waves in subsequent stages. Author

**N73-22027\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**SEVERAL ASPECTS OF THE FUNCTIONAL INTERDEPENDENCE OF DELTA SLEEP AND RADIO SLEEP**

K. P. Latash *In its Mech. of Sleep* Apr. 1973 p 19-26

CSCL 06P

The functional interdependence of delta sleep and rapid sleep was studied; special experiments were performed on animals and people to compare the various stages of deep and slow sleep. It was established that rapid sleep is dependent on a precursor stage of slow sleep. Author

**N73-22028\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**SUBCELLULAR CHANGES IN THE MOTOR REGION OF THE CORTEX DURING SLEEP**

A. A. Manina and R. P. Kucherenko *In its Mech. of Sleep* Apr. 1973 p 27-30

CSCL 06P

Subcellular changes in the cortical region of the analyzers during sleep are studied. Neuronal changes under the effect of nembutal and phenobarbital are observed. In this way it is determined that metabolic activities during sleep are the same as during wakefulness. Author

**N73-22029\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PROCESS OF SLEEP IN MAN ACCORDING TO THE DATA OF ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE DEEP STRUCTURES OF THE BRAIN**

N. I. Moiseyeva, Z. A. Aleksanyan, V. V. Belyayev, V. A. Ilyukhina, V. A. Kolesova, and Yu. K. Matveyev *In its Mech. of Sleep* Apr. 1973 p 31-38

CSCL 06P

The organization of human sleep processes is studied pertinent to the deep structures of the brain. Fifteen patients with implanted electrodes were studied. These patients suffered various neurological disorders. Mapping of somnofunctional regions of the brain resulted from the study. Author

**N73-22030\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**THE IMPULSE ACTIVITY OF THALAMIC CELLS IN VARIOUS PHASES OF SLEEP AND WAKEFULNESS**

L. M. Mukhametov and Dzh. Rotstolatti *In its Mech. of Sleep* Apr. 1973 p 39-45

CSCL 06P

The impulse activity of the thalamic cells in various phases of sleep and wakefulness is reported based on a study of the lateral corpus geniculatum and the caudal part of the reticular nucleus. In the LCG, a reliable variation was found which was absent in the RN. Author

**N73-22031\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**THE EFFECTS OF ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY AND EXCITABILITY OF CERTAIN LIMBIC AND MID-BRAIN STRUCTURES DURING VARIOUS PHASES OF SLEEP**

T. N. Oniana, Ye. V. Abzianidze, Kapanadze T. K., and M. G. Kavkasidze *In its Mech. of Sleep* Apr. 1973 p 46-52

CSCL 06P

Mapping of mid-brain and limbic structures in response to excitability during various phases of sleep is reported. Findings with regard to structures and phases are presented in detail. Electrical stimulation is used to rate excitability. Author

**N73-22032\*** Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.  
**MATURATIONAL CHANGES IN THE BIOELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF THE BRAIN IN SLEEPING CHILDREN**

A. N. Shepovvalnikov and A. A. Savich *In its Mech. of Sleep* Apr. 1973 p 53-57

CSCL 06P

The maturational physiology of sleep is studied pertinent to changes which occur in the sleep structures and patterns of children in various age and sex groups. The study indicates that the adult type sleep patterns take some months to become established, following birth, and that changes continue to progress well into old age. Author

**N73-22033\*#** Scientific Translation Service, Santa Barbara, Calif.  
**PROBLEMS OF SPACE BIOLOGY. VOLUME 17: PATHOPHYSIOLOGICAL BASES OF AVIATION AND SPACE PHARMACOLOGY**

P. V. Vasilyev, V. Ye. Belay, G. D. Glod, and A. N. Razumeyev Washington NASA Apr. 1973 514 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH of the publ. "Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii. Tom 17: Patofiziologicheskiye Osnovy Aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy Farmakologii" Moscow, Nauka, 1971 p 5-323 (Contract NASw-2035)

(NASA-TT-F-736) Avail: NTIS HC \$6.00 CSCL 06C

Data on the question of using drugs to increase resistance to the extreme effects of air and space flights are generalized. The possibilities and prospects of using drugs to decrease nervous and emotional tension and fatigue and to increase the work efficiency of pilots and astronauts under specific conditions are discussed. Data are included on the characteristics of the pharmacological effect of drugs during and after the influence of flight factors. Pathophysiological justifications are given for using drugs in aerospace medicine. Author

**N73-22034#** Webb Associates, Yellow Springs, Ohio.  
**ANTHROPOMETRY OF AIR FORCE WOMEN**  
 Charles E. Clauser (AMRL), Pearl E. Tucker (AMRL), Joan A. Reardon (AMRL), John T. McConville, E. Churchill, and Lloyd L. Laubach Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio AMRL Apr. 1972 1164 p refs  
 (Contracts F33615-67-C-1772; AF Proj. 7184)  
 (AD-743113; AMRL-TR-70-5; LC-72-600027) Avail: NTIS HC \$60.00 CSCL 05/5

The results are presented of an anthropometric survey of United States Air Force women carried out during 1968. Included in the report are a description of the methods and techniques used in the survey, descriptions--visual as well as verbal--of the measuring techniques used, and both uni- and bi-variate statistical summaries. A total of 137 anthropometric dimensions were measured on a sample of 1,905 U.S. Air Force women: 548 officers or officer trainees and 1,357 enlisted women. This anthropometry included 5 measures of weight and fat thickness, 30 measures of body height and length, 26 measures of body girths, 15 measures of body breadths and depths, and 12 measures of body surface distance. There were, in addition, 30 measures of the head and face, 3 of the hand, and 2 of the feet. Thirteen measurements were remeasures of the subject while she was wearing a foundation garment. Background data gathered included age, rank, military occupation, birthplace, blood type, and age at menarche. Author

**N73-22035#** Naval Submarine Medical Center, Groton, Conn.  
**STUDIES OF CALCIUM AND INORGANIC PHOSPHORUS LEVELS IN PLASMA AND ERYTHROCYTES DURING ACUTE AND CHRONIC HYPERCAPNIA**  
 Elly Heyder 29 Feb. 1972 31 p refs  
 (AD-749323; SubMedCenter-702; Rept-73-00835) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.75 CSCL 06/19

To ascertain the effects of acute and chronic hypercapnia on blood levels of calcium and inorganic phosphorus, guinea pigs were exposed to 1%, 3% and 15% CO<sub>2</sub> for various periods up to seven days. Plasma and erythrocyte calcium and inorganic phosphorus and serum ionized calcium were determined. Blood from submariners on FBM patrol, exposed to up to 1% CO<sub>2</sub> for three weeks and followed by one week recovery, was analyzed for plasma electrolytes and erythrocyte calcium. The serum ionized calcium of guinea pigs during acute exposure to each concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> shows a pH dependent inverse relationship of a 4.5 to 5% change per 0.1 unit pH change. During the chronic hypercapnia, elevation of total calcium and depression of inorganic phosphorus in these animals exposed to 3% to 15% CO<sub>2</sub> would suggest increased parathyroid function. In those guinea pigs exposed to 1% CO<sub>2</sub>, a depressed total plasma calcium in the presence of increased serum ionized calcium is interpreted as suggesting a possible functional hypoparathyroidism. In the submariners exposed to up to 1% CO<sub>2</sub>, both total plasma calcium and inorganic phosphorus tended to decrease. Author

**N73-22036#** Kanner (Leo) Associates, Redwood City, Calif.  
**RENIN-ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM IN SIMULATED HYPERVOLEMIA INDUCED BY IMMERSION**  
 R. Korz, F. Fischer, and C. Behn Washington NASA Apr. 1973 17 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Klin. Wochschr. (West Berlin), v. 47, no. 23, 1969 p 1263-1268  
 (Contract NASw-2481)  
 (NASA-TT-F-14885) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 06S

The relationship between plasma renin activity, sodium and potassium excretion, and plasma volume was studied during a control period and after immersion in neutral-temperature water

(34-34 5 C) for 6 hours. Plasma renin activity decreased by 28%, and the Na/K ratio increased, possibly reflecting decreased aldosterone secretion. Plasma volume decreased by 14.1%; no inverse relationship to plasma renin activity is found. The early natriuretic effect of immersion is concluded to be independent of aldosterone secretion. The early increase in tubular sodium load is considered to cause the decreased renin activity, inducing a reduction in aldosterone secretion, in turn responsible for altered electrolyte excretion after prolonged immersion. Author

**N73-22037#** Duke Univ., Durham, N.C. Dept. of Ophthalmology and Psychology.  
**EFFECT OF ELIMINATION OF NITROGEN AND/OR HYPOXIA OR RESTRICTED VISUAL ENVIRONMENT ON COLOR VISION AND RANGE OF ACCOMMODATION** Final Report  
 Myron L. Wolbarsht, Charles W. White, and W. Banks-Anderson, Jr. 28 Feb. 1973 55 p refs  
 (Contract NAS9-11994)  
 (NASA-CR-128896) Avail: NTIS HC \$4.75 CSCL 06S

The effects upon range of accommodation and color vision of reduced atmospheric pressure, at partial and complete elimination of nitrogen, of hypoxia, and of exposure for varying periods of time to restricted visual environment, have been studied alone or in various combinations. Measurements were made on the electroretinogram, the electrooculogram, and the diameter of the retinal vessels as an indicator of blood flow to the retina at the time of total elimination of nitrogen. An objective method was used to test range of accommodation. In the color vision test the flicker colors of a Benham's top were matched with a colorimeter. Author

**N73-22038#** George Washington Univ., Washington, D.C. Biological Sciences Communication Project.  
**BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS RELATING TO PLANETARY QUARANTINE: 1966 - 1971**  
 Frank D. Bradley and Marcy R. Nadel Apr. 1973 219 p refs  
 (Contract NSR-09-010-027)  
 (NASA-CR-131889; GWU-BSCP-73-10P) Avail: NTIS HC \$13.00 CSCL 06M

A bibliography, which is a compilation of citations relating to planetary quarantine, previously listed in similar publications since 1967, is presented to provide a reference for reviewing planetary quarantine research and development. Author

**N73-22039#** Jet Propulsion Lab., Calif. Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.  
**PLANETARY QUARANTINE. SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY** Semiannual Review, 1 Jul. - 31 Dec. 1972 May 1973 95 p refs  
 (Contract NAS7-100)  
 (NASA-CR-131845; JPL-900-608) Avail: NTIS HC \$6.75 CSCL 06M

Planetary quarantine strategies for advanced spacecraft consider effects of satellite encounter, Jupiter atmosphere entry, space radiation, and cleaning and decontamination techniques on microbiological growth probability. Analytical restructuring is developed for microbial burden prediction and planetary contamination. G.G.

**N73-22040#** Defence Research Information Centre, Orpington (England).  
**THE INFLUENCE OF SIMAZINE ON THE PHOTOSYNTHETIC PIGMENTS OF GREEN ALGAE**  
 L. N. Paromenskaya et al Nov. 1972 12 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Fiziol. Rast. (Moscow), v. 15, no. 6, 1968 p 1002-1007  
 (DRIC-Trans-2992; BR-30358) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00

The amounts of chlorophylls a and b, carotin, lutein and violaxanthin and the chlorophyll luminescence spectra were determined after the incubation for 2, 7 and 17 days of three species of green algae in a medium which either did or did not contain simazine. The pigment content, particularly that of lutein, carotin and chlorophyll a, decreased in the cells of the herbicide sensitive species *Chlorella vulgaris* and *Ankistrodesmus braunii*. On the basis of the measurement of the chlorophyll

liminescence spectra in suspensions of algae, it was deduced that the observable decrease of chlorophyll with sensitive algae is not directly linked to the interaction of the pigment with simazine. Author (ESRO)

**N73-22041#** Defence Research Information Centre, Orpington (England).

**DECOMPRESSION DISORDERS AFTER EXPOSURE TO SAFE PRESSURE OR SAFE ALTITUDE**

M. P. Yelinskii Jan. 1972 9 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Voenna-Med. Zh. (USSR), Jul. 1970 p 60-63 (DRIC-Trans-3035) Avail: NTIS

The effects of decompression and altitude sickness on animals and humans are discussed. A review of the literature on the subject shows that the symptoms may occur at depths or altitudes normally considered safe. More detailed investigations are called for. ESRO

**N73-22042#** Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.  
**TOXICOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF A BERYLLIUM MOTOR EXHAUST PRODUCT** Final Report, 1 Jul. 1970 - 10 Jul. 1972

Howard C. Spencer, Susan B. McCollister, Richard J. Kociba, Charles G. Humiston, and Gary L. Sparschu Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio AMRL Nov. 1972 109 p refs (Contract F33615-70-C-1811; AF Proj. 6302) (AD-756531; AMRL-TR-72-118) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/20

A sample of an exhaust product collected from a beryllium-fueled NASA-JPL High Energy Upper Stage (HEUS) Motor has been evaluated for its physical and chemical characteristics and biological activity. The physical properties (surface area, crystallinity, average crystallite size, refractive index and density) of the BeO exhaust product more closely resemble those of the higher fired BeO samples than those of active BeO (calcined at 500C). The biological activity was evaluated during a 100-week period following intratracheal administration of the BeO exhaust product to groups of rats in single doses of 50, 10, and 2 mg/kg. Histopathological examination 25, 50, 75 and 100 weeks following treatment revealed a pulmonary response to the BeO exhaust product less severe than that induced by the BeO calcined at 500C, but with lesions similar in nature. Evaluation of tumorigenicity of the BeO exhaust product showed fewer tumors than were found in rats treated with the BeO calcined at 500C. Studies on translocation of beryllium to extrapulmonary tissues (liver, kidney, spleen and bone), conducted 25 and 100 weeks following treatment, showed tissue levels of beryllium from 50 mg/kg BeO exhaust product to be lower than those from 50 mg/kg BeO calcined at 500C. Author (GRA)

**N73-22043#** SysteMed Corp., Dayton, Ohio.  
**TOXIC HAZARDS RESEARCH UNIT ANNUAL TECHNICAL REPORT, 1972** Final Report, Jun. 1971 - May 1972

J. D. MacEwen and E. H. Vernot Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio AFMRL Aug. 1972 166 p refs Sponsored in part by NASA (Contract F33615-70-C-1046; AF Proj. 6302) (NASA-CR-131675; AD-755358; W72003; AMRL-TR-72-62) Avail: NTIS HC \$10.50 CSCL 06T

The activities of the Toxic Hazards Research Unit (THRU) for the period of June 1971 through May 1972 are reviewed in this report. Acute inhalation toxicity experiments were conducted on hydrogen chloride (HCl) gas and aerosol, ethyl bromide (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Br), hydrogen bromide (HBr), hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S), ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>), chlorine (Cl<sub>2</sub>), and silane (SiH<sub>4</sub>). Subacute toxicity studies were conducted on chlorine pentafluoride (ClF<sub>5</sub>), dichloromethane (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) and coal tar volatiles. Further toxicity studies of subacute and chronic responses to inhaled monomethylhydrazine (MMH) are also described. Author (GRA)

**N73-22044#** Stanford Research Inst., Menlo Park, Calif.  
**AN INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC EFFECTS ON LASER PROPAGATION AND THE IMPACT ON EYE SAFETY** Final Report, Jun. 1971 - Oct. 1972

Walter F. Dabberdt Jun. 1972 118 p refs (Contract F41609-71-C-0029; AF Proj. 7784; SRI Proj. 1341) (AD-755405) Avail: NTIS CSCL 20/5

Results are presented from an experimental study of laser beam scintillation along a slant path in the atmospheric planetary boundary layer. The primary objective of this research is to determine the influence on eye safety of atmospheric thermal turbulence in causing locally high intensities of energy in laser beams. This work has resulted in the further development of a general eye-hazard evaluation procedure based on atmospheric effects and laser operating conditions. The present work has also resulted in the development of a simple, worst-case guide to estimate the maximum probability of eye damage. Author (GRA)

**N73-22045#** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Tex.

**MEDICAL SUBJECT MONITORING SYSTEMS Patent Application**

Garry J. Cleveland (Lockheed Missiles and Space Co.), George M. Loh (Lockheed Missiles and Space Co.), Robert S. Luce (Lockheed Missiles and Space Co.), M. I. Lipanovich (Lockheed Missiles and Space Co.), Howard L. Petersen (Lockheed Missiles and Space Co.), Norman Belasco, Sam L. Pool, and Donald W. Mangold, inventors (to NASA) (Boeing Co.) Filed 25 Apr. 1973 24 p (Contracts NAS9-10742; NAS9-11756)

(NASA-Case-MSC-14180-1; US-Patent-Appl-SN-354406) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.25 CSCL 06B

Multichannel subject monitoring systems are described which allow monitored medical subjects freedom of movement. Many types of sensors may be employed and differently arranged. The outputs of the sensors are suitably amplified and conditioned to provide the necessary voltage levels for the multiplexers in the analog-to-digital converters. The measured phenomena are displayed at a remote monitoring and control station. The entire system includes a bio-belt linked by optically coupled transmission and reception links to a data acquisition unit having a central station function of controlling and displaying the output from the bio-belt. NASA

**N73-22046#** Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge. Engineering Projects Lab.

**STUDY OF DESIGN AND CONTROL OF REMOTE MANIPULATORS. PART 1: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

Daniel E. Whitney 15 Feb. 1973 4 p ref (Contract NAS8-28055) (NASA-CR-124191; DSR-73784-4-Pt-1) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 05H

The long range objectives of the study of remote manipulators are discussed. The objectives discussed include: static and passive dynamic considerations in manipulator design; active control by man or man-computer combination; and integration of sensors, sensor control and displays. F.O.S.

**N73-22047#** Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., New York. Bioenvironmental Systems Group.

**A STUDY OF ALTERNATIVE DESIGNS FOR A SYSTEM TO CONCENTRATE CARBON DIOXIDE IN A HYDROGEN-DEPOLARIZED CELL** Final Report

Jan. 1973 26 p refs (Contract NASw-2439) (NASA-CR-131868) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.50 CSCL 06B

Experimental results are presented on alternative designs for a hydrogen depolarized cell to concentrate CO<sub>2</sub> in spacecraft atmospheric control systems. Data cover technical problems, methods for solving these problems, and the suitability of such a cell for CO<sub>2</sub> removal and control of atmospheric humidity during the flight mode. E.H.W.

**N73-22048#** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.

**CHROMATO-FLUOROGRAPHIC DRUG DETECTOR Patent Application**

John A. Parker, John Dimeff, and Alvin H. Heimbuch, inventors

(to NASA) Filed 25 Apr. 1973 14 p  
(NASA-Case-ARC-10633-1; US-Patent-Appl-SN-354611) Avail:  
NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 06B

A drug detecting apparatus including a chromatographic system for separating a particular substance from sample solution passed therethrough, is reported. A source of radiation for irradiating the separated substance as it moves through the chromatographic system causes it to fluoresce and emit fluorescent radiation. An optical system spectrally separates the fluorescent radiation according to wavelength the focuses particular portions of the separated spectrum through an exit aperture onto a photodetector. The developed electrical signal commensurate with the intensity of radiation. A recorder responsive to the electrical signal provides an indication of certain characteristics of the substance. NASA

**N73-22049#** Defence Research Analysis Establishment, Ottawa (Ontario).

**SOME RESULTS OF A TEST AT CANADIAN FORCES BASE UPLANDS OF A MEASURE OF WORK AND RESPONSIBILITY**

D. R. Hansen Feb. 1973 33 p refs  
(DRAE-M45) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.75

A pilot study has shown time-span of discretion to be applicable as a measure of military work and responsibility. Based on this measure, the median value of work level for each military rank except three, showed a significant and systematic upward progression with increased rank. The three exceptions proved to be the ones which were either known or suspected to constitute anomalies in the rank structure. The uniformity of the progression of time-span with rank lends support to those who contend that time-span of discretion is the measure used intuitively by everyone to assess level of work. The results of the study indicate that more extensive testing of these methods is merited. Author

**N73-22050#** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.

**THE HUMAN FACTOR IN CONTEMPORARY TECHNOLOGY**  
V. M. Munipov and V. P. Zinchenko 19 Apr. 1973 17 p refs  
Transl. into ENGLISH from Vopr. Filosofii (Moscow), no. 11, 1972 p 43-55

(JPRS-58792) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00

An examination was made of the methodological problems of ergonomics. Author

**N73-22051#** Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Lab., Hanover, N.H.

**THE EFFECT OF LOW VISIBILITY ON THE PERFORMANCE OF VEHICLE OPERATORS**

Ronald Liston Aug. 1972 17 p  
(AD-749248; CCRL-TR-237) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 05/9

An experimental program to identify the relationship between low visibility conditions and operator performance is discussed. Average speed in negotiating a controlled course is taken as the measure of operator performance. The method to measure visibility is discussed. It is shown that despite use of a contrived test course and artificially reduced visibility, the results appear valid. It is also shown that the relationship between visibility conditions and average speed can be represented with a simple, second order equation. Author

**N73-22052#** Human Engineering Labs., Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

**SOME ASPECTS OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN SCHEMATIC CONCEPT FORMATION**

Sam H. Lane and Selby H. Evans Mar. 1972 37 p refs  
(AD-744781; HEL-TM-9-72; Rept-73-00839) Avail: NTIS HC \$4.00 CSCL 05/10

A series of studies is presented in an initial attempt to address issues thought to be related to individual differences in schematic concept formation (SCF). The first two studies were concerned primarily with task development. It was found that a task which required the subject to distinguish pattern from noise demonstrated

relatively clear individual differences in learning. The remainder of the studies sought to explore the potential relationship between SCF performance and the traditional individual differences variables of personality, intelligence and race. With regard to personality, no relationship was found between SCF performance and performance on Witkin's Embedded Figures Test. Consistent with previous work, SCF performance was found to be moderately related to traditional measures of classroom performance (I.Q. and math achievement). It also appeared that some aspects of classroom behavior, as measured by teacher ratings, were related to SCF, but not to I.Q. With regard to the variable of race, preliminary data suggests that the SCF performance of lower socio-economic class black sixth-graders is comparable to that of their white, middle-class counterparts. Author

**N73-22053#** Human Engineering Labs., Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

**THE EFFECT OF HELMET FORM ON HEARING: FREE-FIELD THRESHOLDS**

R. Bradley Randall and Howard H. Holland Apr. 1972 19 p refs  
(AD-745121; HEL-TM-5-72; Rept-73-00842) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 06/17

Audiometric thresholds were determined for 12 subjects under three head conditions: bareheaded, while wearing an M1 helmet, and wearing an experimental helmet. The thresholds were measured for seven tones: 125, 250, 500, 1000, 2000, 4000 and 8000 Hz, at each of five angular orientations. Statistically significant differences were found for all main effects and interactions. The experimental helmet was not significantly different from the bareheaded condition. The high-frequency attenuation characteristics of the M1 helmet were responsible for the statistically significant differences between head conditions. The differences are of little practical significance, however, since they fall within the range of variation most people experience on a day-to-day basis. Author

**N73-22054#** Naval Submarine Medical Center, Groton, Conn.  
**STUDIES IN ENLISTED SUBMARINER MOTIVATION. 1: SOME ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS RELATED TO DEVOLUNTEERING OF SUBMARINE SCHOOL CANDIDATES**

Ernest M. Noddin 2 Mar. 1972 14 p refs  
(AD-749324; SubMedCenter-703; Rept-73-00836) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 05/10

Questionnaire data pertaining to the circumstances surrounding a submarine crewmember's decision to devolunteer were collected from 101 enlisted men following Submarine School graduation. Thirteen classes of motives resulted from a content analysis of these data. The four major motivational categories in descending order of incidence were: habitability factors, motivation deficiencies, maladjustive indices, and family problems. Habitability factors and motivation deficiencies account for most of the devolunteering of the lower paygrade men assigned to the diesel submarine fleet. In contrast, the higher-rated, nuclear-trained submariners appeared to have devolunteered largely because of problems related to family adjustment, and to a lesser extent, because of the perceived dangers of submarine duty. Across all subgroups within this sample, 25% or more apparently had some type of maladjustive trend associated with and probably causally related to the decision to devolunteer. Several approaches counteractive to the major causes of devolunteering delineated by this study were presented. Author

**N73-22055\*#** Stanford Research Inst., Menlo Park, Calif.  
**STUDIES TO DESIGN AND DEVELOP IMPROVED REMOTE MANIPULATOR SYSTEMS**

J. W. Hill and A. J. Sword Washington NASA Apr. 1973 165 p refs  
(Contract NAS2-6680)  
(NASA-CR-2238) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 05H

Remote manipulator control considered is based on several levels of automatic supervision which derives manipulator commands from an analysis of sensor states and task requirements. Principle sensors are, manipulator joint position, tactile, and currents. The tactile sensor states can be displayed visually

in perspective or replicated in the operator's control handle of perceived by the automatic supervisor. Studies are reported on control organization, operator performance and system performance measures. Unusual hardware and software details are described. Author

**N73-22056#** Human Engineering Labs., Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

**PERCEPTION OF SYMMETRICALLY DISTRIBUTED WEIGHT ON THE HEAD**

R. Douglas Jones, Bernard M. Corona, Paul H. Ellis, R. Bradley Randall, and Hayden A. Scheetz Apr. 1972 13 p refs (AD-748412; HEL-TN-4-72; Rept-73-00841). Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 05/5-

Thirty-eight enlisted men, 18 ordnance and 20 infantrymen, judged whether experimentally weighted helmets were heavier, lighter or the same weight as the reference M1 helmet. The findings indicate a lower difference threshold of 2.0 pounds and an upper difference threshold of 3.85 pounds for the combined groups. The Ordnance group's lower difference threshold was 2.25 pounds, while the Infantry group's lower threshold was 1.8 pounds. The upper threshold for the Ordnance group was calculated to be 3.9 pounds, while the Infantry group's upper threshold was 3.8 pounds. The differences were statistically significant. It was concluded that complaints about the present helmet being too heavy are not based on particularly accuracy perception of weight on head and that Infantrymen are not as accurate in their judgments of weight on the head as the soldier with less field experience with the M1 helmet. Author

**N73-22057#** American Optical Co., Southbridge, Mass. Research Div.

**GLASS OCULAR LASER PROTECTIVE FILTERS Final Report, 1 Apr. 1971 - 1 Aug. 1972**

Richard F. Woodcock Oct. 1972 35 p refs (Contract F41609-71-C-0017; AF Proj. 7784) (AD-755406; TR-619-F) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/17

The report describes a research study to develop a filter material with an optical density of 4 or greater at 0.694, 1 to 6, and 6 to 10.6 micrometers, but maintaining a luminous transmittance of 50% or better. Prime emphasis was placed on meeting or exceeding the luminous transmittance requirement wherein lies the major benefits as well as the major technical problems. The research included an investigation of the effect on spectral properties of glass compositions prepared with CuO, FeO, rare-earth oxides, various host glass ingredients and various melt conditions; either singly or in combination. The 0.694 micrometer requirement was deleted following a review of the above research program. Melt conditions and composition were finalized for 5-7 kg sized melts and enough melts were made to fabricate 50 pairs of spectacles and 10 plates (6 in. x 6 in.) from this material. The spectacles had an optical density greater than 4 at the desired wavelengths and a luminous transmittance greater than 60%. Author (GRA)

**N73-22058#** Navy Experimental Diving Unit, Washington, D.C. **INFLUENCE OF INCREASED AMBIENT PRESSURE AND GAS DENSITY ON CARDIAC RATE IN MAN Final Report**

Edward T. Flynn, Thomas E. Berghage, and E. Fisher Coil 1 Aug. 1972 40 p refs (AD-755129; NEDU-4-72) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/19

Heart rate was measured in ten normal male subjects in a hyperbaric chamber during a two phase study. In phase I graded exercise was performed at ambient pressures of 1.0, 3.27, and 5.45 Ata. At these depths, subject breathed a gas mixture having a density equal to that of the surface (1.0 Ata.) and then gas mixtures having greater densities. In phase II heart rate was recorded during an extended saturation dive. Graded exercise was performed at pressures of 1, 5.54, 10.09, 19.18, and 26.75 Ata. During all these exposures subjects breathed the ambient oxygen, helium, and nitrogen chamber atmosphere. The results of these studies suggest that both the increase in ambient pressure and the increase in inspired gas density contribute to the development of bradycardia under hyperbaric conditions. Author (GRA)

**N73-22059#** Indiana Univ., Bloomington. Dept. of Anatomy and Physiology.

**PHYSIOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENTS TO ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS Final Report, 1967 - 1972**

Reynaldo S. Elizondo, Mukul R. Banerjee, Nelson E. Leatherman, Sherwin Mizell, J. Robert Hippensteele, James Heersma, and Howard H. Rostorfer 13 Dec. 1972 156 p refs (Contract F44620-68-C-0014; AF Proj. 9562; Proj. THEMIS) (AD-753913; AFOSR-72-1453TR) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/19

The report covers the entire scientific effort sustained by Project Themis Contract F44620-68-C-0014 over the 5-year period under the direction of Robert W. Bullard and the year following his death on June 24, 1971. With it are furnished the scientific publications by year, the meetings attended, the abstracts and the review article by Robert W. Bullard. The report also includes the advantages the project has given the department in creating a biophysical approach to physiology, and the advantage to general recruitment of physiologists. The 40 published scientific journal articles adequately summarize the scientific results of this project. Author (GRA)

**N73-22924\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.

**THE EKG ISOLATOR AND CARDIOTACHOMETER SYSTEM**

Hubert E. Smith *In its Res. Achievements Rev.*, Vol. 4, Rept. No. 7 Feb. 1973 p 113-117

CSCL 06B

An electrocardiogram (EKG) isolator to protect test subjects from electric shock in event of malfunction is described. The hazards connected with the use of EKG equipment are discussed. The equipment and circuits which were developed to protect the patient from accidental electrocution are presented. The development of a cardiometer system for use with the EKG isolator to visually display the heart rate is presented. The cardiometer is a digital system which uses the time between two consecutive pulses to calculate and display the heart rate in beats per minute. Author

**N73-22925\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.

**FREE FLYING TELEOPERATOR**

Herman T. Blaise *In its Res. Achievements Rev.*, Vol. 4, Rept. No. 7 Feb. 1973 p 119-133

CSCL 05H

The development and evaluation of free flying teleoperators are discussed. The free flying teleoperators include a wide spectrum of manipulator and maneuvering devices ranging from those that are directly controlled by a human operator, through supervisory control, to relatively autonomous control. The factors influencing space teleoperator development are listed as: (1) terrestrial experience of operating mechanical/electrical devices in a hostile environment, (2) a need to extend human capability in space, (3) to reduce the space and planetary exploration costs, and (4) to contribute to astronaut safety. Author

**N73-23022** Franklin Inst. Research Labs., Philadelphia, Pa. **COOPERATIVE INVESTIGATION OF THE CARIBBEAN AND ADJACENT REGIONS, CICAR. VOLUME 2: BIBLIOGRAPHY ON MARINE BIOLOGY**

Rockville, Md. Natl. Oceanog. Data Center Aug. 1972 249 p refs Sponsored by Natl. Oceanog. Data Center. Avail: Issuing Activity

An extensive compilation of literature on the marine biology of the Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Greater and Lesser Antilles regions, and the adjacent areas of North, Central, and South America is reported. All references appear chronologically and are alphabetized by author within year. A subject matter index, an author index, and a geographic index are included. Author

**N73-23023** Franklin Inst. Research Labs., Philadelphia, Pa. **COOPERATIVE INVESTIGATION OF THE CARIBBEAN AND ADJACENT REGIONS, CICAR. VOLUME 3: BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**ON MARINE GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS**

Rockville, Md. Natl. Oceanog. Data Center Aug. 1972 244 p refs Sponsored by Natl. Oceanog. Data Center Avail: Issuing Activity

An extensive compilation of literature on the marine geology and geophysics of the Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Greater and Lesser Antilles regions, and the adjacent regions of North, Central, and South America is reported. All references appear chronologically and are alphabetized by author within a year. A subject matter index, an author index, and a geographic index are included. Author

**N73-23024#** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.

**SPACE BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE, NO. 2, 1973**

15 May 1973 145 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH of Kosmich. Biol. i Med. (Moscow), no. 2, Mar. - Apr. 1973 (JPRS-59015) Avail: NTIS HC \$9.25

Research activities reported consider the selection and training of astronauts for space flight. Emphasis is placed on the physiological effects on the human component in the man-spacehip system, and environmental simulation of these effects.

**N73-23025** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. **MICROBIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS DURING SPACE-FLIGHT**

A. A. Lukin and G. P. Parfenov *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, No. 2, 1973 15 May 1973 p 1-15 refs

A review of the Soviet and foreign literature concerning microbiological investigations in space during the period 1930 - 1970 is presented. It covers the results of experiments carried out aboard balloons, high altitude rockets and earth satellites. It is concluded that weightlessness exerts no significant effect on the growth, development, cell and nuclear division and mutagenesis of microorganisms; it produces no modifying influence on the radiation effect. A number of contradictions in experimental findings are discussed and immediate tasks of microbiological investigations on future space missions are outlined. Author

**N73-23026** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. **INVESTIGATION OF SOME BLOOD INDICES IN WHITE RATS EXPOSED TO SIXTY DAY HYPOKINESIA**

P. V. Vasilyev, N. N. Uglova, A. I. Volozhin, and V. Ye. Potkin *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, No. 2, 1973 15 May 1973 p 16-21 refs

The effect of 5, 10, 20, 40 and 60 days of hypokinesia on circulating plasma volume, red blood cell count, hemoglobin content and hematocrit index was studied using 100 white rats. Under the influence of prolonged hypokinesia the experimental animals developed insignificant changes in the total volume of circulating plasma and blood, a distinct increase in the hematocrit, red blood cell count and hemoglobin, and weight losses. The fact that the circulating plasma volume of hypokinetic animals remained unaltered suggests that the horizontal position of animals excludes the possibility of activating the Henry-Gauer reflex as the triggering mechanism bringing about a decrease in the circulating plasma volume. Author

**N73-23027** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. **CONTENT OF PROTEIN AND NUCLEIC ACIDS IN THE TISSUES OF ANIMALS DURING HYPOKINESIA**

I. V. Fedorov and I. F. Shurova *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, No. 2, 1973 15 May 1973 p 22-28 refs

The protein and nucleic acid content and weight of the gastrocnemius muscles were determined in rats in the organs and tissues on the 15th, 20th, 30th and 60th days. It was established that the weight of the gastrocnemius muscles decreased by almost a factor of two, the protein content in them decreased substantially and the DNA and RNA quantity increased. The content of proteins also decreased in the tissues of the liver, kidneys and heart; the DNA quantity did not change, whereas the RNA quantity either did not change or in certain periods increased. Author

**N73-23028** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. **FUNCTIONAL STATE OF THE SKELETAL MUSCLES OF RATS DURING PROLONGED RESTRICTION OF MOBILITY (UP TO 120 DAYS)**

V. S. Oganov and A. N. Potapov *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, No. 2, 1973 15 May 1973 p 29-36 refs

In acute experiments in situ, the state of the skeletal muscles of the lower leg in an isometric regime during the course of four month hypokinesia was studied. The depressing effect of hypokinesia on the functional state of the skeletal muscles was manifested in a slowing of the time of development and decrease in strength of the soleus muscle, a decrease in the frequency of fused tetanus and the strength of individual and tetanic responses of the investigated muscles. Author

**N73-23029** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. **EFFECT OF PROLONGED HYPOKINESIA ON SOME INDICES OF ENERGY METABOLISM IN THE SKELETAL MUSCLES AND IN SOME INTERNAL ORGANS**

N. P. Rassolva, A. N. Potapov, I. M. Sapelkina, and I. I. Grebennikova *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, No. 2, 1973 15 May 1973 p 37-46 refs

Metabolic changes in the skeletal muscles, the heart and liver of rats exposed to 120-day hypokinesia were investigated. As the exposure continued, oxidative phosphorylation decreased and anaerobic oxidation increased. This was very clear in the skeletal muscles and less distinct in the myocardium and liver. The muscles also showed morphological signs of atrophy. These changes can be attributed to the cumulative effect of hypokinesia as such and chronic stress. Author

**N73-23030** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. **CEREBELLAR REACTIONS DURING DIFFERENT REGIMES OF ROTATION OF ANIMALS ON A CENTRIFUGE**

L. D. Klimovskaya and N. P. Smirnova *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, No. 2, 1973 15 May 1973 p 47-54 refs

The possibility of modifying cerebellar responses of rats to centripetal accelerations was studied for different rotation regimes. It is shown that: (1) the level of inhibition of the induced potential has an insignificant dependence on the rate of acceleration increment from 4 to 10 g; (2) the acceleration effect increases noticeably with the duration of rotation even at low intensities; (3) the effect of an exposure to 10 g is not associated with preexposure to accelerations of 6 and 10 g; (4) the effect of an exposure to 10 g does not depend on preliminary daily exposures to accelerations of 2 to 8 g. The experiments with the mentioned accelerations reveal neither accumulation of the acceleration effect nor cerebellar adaptation to it. Author

**N73-23031** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. **ASYMMETRY OF OTOLITHIC REACTIONS IN FISH**

G. I. Samarin and B. B. Yegorov *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, No. 2, 1973 15 May 1973 p 55-59 refs

Experiments were carried out using nine adult pikes. Eye tonic movement in response to displacement of the statolith of the left and right utriculus is referred to as the otolith reaction. A statistically significant asymmetry of the sensitivity of otolith receptors was established. This asymmetry of the otolith apparatus may possibly be one of the factors causing vestibular disturbances in cosmonauts during spaceflight. Author

**N73-23032** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. **INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF INCREASED OXYGEN CONCENTRATIONS ON CHLORELLA METABOLISM**

G. I. Meleshko, A. A. Antonyan, A. I. Kazakov, and Ye. K. Lebedeva *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, No. 2, 1973 15 May 1973 p 60-65 refs

The intensity of Chlorella photosynthesis is linearly dependent on atmospheric oxygen concentration. In the range of 5-50 percent O<sub>2</sub> an increase in the oxygen concentration by 10 percent decreases photosynthesis intensity on the average by 15 percent of the initial level. An increase in atmospheric oxygen concentra-

tion results in an increase in the content of biogenous elements in algal cells. An increase in the nitrogen content in cells was caused by the nonprotein fraction of organic nitrogen, whereas an increase in the quantity of phosphorus in cells occurs at the expense of the acid soluble fraction of organic phosphorus.

Author

**N73-23033** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. **EFFECT OF RADIOPROTECTANTS ON FUNCTIONAL STATE OF THE VESTIBULAR ANALYZER**

L. N. Suslova, V. I. Yefimov, L. N. Kornilova, P. I. Kumets, and A. A. Losev *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, No. 2, 1973 15 May 1973 p 66-72 refs

The radioprotectants ambratine (cysteaminehydrotartrate with pyridoxine), mexamine (5-methoxytryptamine) and vitamin-amino acid complex (amitetravite) in the tested doses produced no negative effect on the state of the vestibular analyzer and induced no decrease in vestibular stability of animals and humans. It is suggested that vestibular reactions be used in evaluating the effect of radioprotectants on the living organism.

Author

**N73-23034** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. **EFFECT OF PERMANENT MAGNETIC FIELDS UP TO 4600 OE ON THE MITOTIC ACTIVITY OF CORNEAL EPITHELIAL CELLS IN MICE**

G. V. Galaktionova and A. D. Strzhizhovskiy *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, No. 2, 1973 15 May 1973 p 73-77 refs

The biological effect of permanent magnetic fields of 1,000 and 4,500 oe on the physiological regeneration of corneal epithelial cells of mice is studied. It is shown that an exposure to these fields of 10 to 180 minutes in duration causes a reversible inhibition of mitotic activity, the level of which is related to field parameters. The exposure induces no changes in the frequency of aberrant mitoses and the number of cells in the frequency microscope standard field of view. The exposure produces no effect on the rate of mitotic processes.

Author

**N73-23035** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. **EFFECT OF PROTEIN QUALITY IN THE RATION OF RATS ON THEIR TOLERANCE OF ACUTE HYPOXIA**

V. I. Fofanov, N. A. Agadzhanyan, G. I. Kozinets, and A. V. Sergiyenko *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, No. 2, 1973 15 May 1973 p 78-84 refs

The relationship between the quality of protein in the diet of rats and their tolerance to acute hypoxia has been studied. It was found that the lack of animal protein in the diet decreases substantially the altitude tolerance of sexually immature animals. The collected data indicate that the nutrient proteins are very important for the formation of the animal body.

Author

**N73-23037** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. **CHANGE IN CARDIAC ACTIVITY AND ITS PHASE STRUCTURE DURING LOWER BODY DECOMPRESSION**

V. G. Voloshin and L. Ya. Divina *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, No. 2, 1973 15 May 1973 p 91-97 refs

The phase structure of the cardiac cycle was studied during exposure of test subjects to lower body negative pressure of -40, -50 and -80 mm Hg. The following changes were observed: an increase in the periods of isometric contraction and tension, a decrease in the ejection phase and the mechanical systole, an increase in the index of myocardial tension and the systolic index, and an increase in heart rate. The level of these changes was related to the LBNP value. Alternations in the phase structure of the cardiac cycle induced by LBNP of -50 mm Hg were similar to those seen during a tilt test. The syndrome of myocardial hypodynamics that developed thereby may result from a decreased venous return to the heart.

Author

**N73-23038** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. **REACTIONS OF EYE RETINAL VESSELS AND INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE DURING MAN'S 120 DAY RESTRICTION TO A HORIZONTAL POSITION**

M. P. Kuzmin *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, No. 2, 1973 15 May 1973 p 98-104 refs

The results of measurements of diastolic pressure in the central retinal artery, blood pressure in the brachial artery, caliber of retinal vessels and intraocular pressure in 10 healthy male test subjects during a 120 day bed rest experiment are reported. Simultaneous phasic changes in the above indices giving evidence of a shift in the tone of retinal vessels were found. At the end of the bed rest experiment and during recovery these indices were similar to the reference levels. During the experiment the intraocular pressure increased, attaining the upper normal limit.

Author

**N73-23039** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. **WAYS TO INCREASE EFFECTIVENESS OF PHYSICAL TRAINING**

V. A. Tishler, V. V. Bazhanov, N. I. Goltsman, L. S. Aleyev, S. G. Bunimovich, and B. Ya. Spichinetskiy *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, No. 2, 1973 15 May 1973 p 105-112 refs

The combined use of bioelectric monitoring and motion picture survey for optimal in-flight physical training of astronauts is outlined. A system for reproducing human movement is used to formulate the bioelectric monitoring program that includes participation of several muscles in the performance of a definite movement and adapts to the individual peculiarities of the human performer. It is concluded that astronaut physical training effectiveness increases substantially with use of the recorded stabilograms.

G.G.

**N73-23040** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. **EFFECT OF VESTIBULAR ANALYZER IRRITATION UNDER HYPOXIC CONDITIONS ON SOME VISUAL ANALYZER FUNCTIONS**

S. S. Markaryan, N. T. Drozdova, and I. A. Sidelnikov *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, No. 2, 1973 15 May 1973 p 113-119 refs

After irritation of the vestibular analyzer by the method of continuous accumulation of Coriolis accelerations (CACA), in the control and under hypoxic conditions a study was made of the dynamics of changes in the visual functions (acuity and field of view, caliber of retinal vessels). A definite dependence between changes in visual functions and the degree of vestibular stability was found: in vestibularly stable persons the visual acuity and field of view did not change; dilatation of the retinal vessels was noted. In persons with well expressed symptoms of vestibular-autonomic disorders one could observe spasm of the retinal vessels and a decrease in visual acuity and the field of view. With breathing of a hypoxic mixture the caliber of the retinal vessels increased but the visual acuity and field of view decreased.

Author

**N73-23041** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. **INVESTIGATION OF CHROMOSOMAL ABERRATIONS IN LYMPHOCYTES OF HUMAN PERIPHERAL BLOOD WITH IN VITRO EXPOSURE TO 645-MeV PROTONS AND X-RAYS**

N. I. Ryzhov, A. M. Totseva, R. D. Govorun, T. S. Malyutina, and V. N. Gerasimenko *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, No. 2, 1973 15 May 1973 p 120-127 refs

Lymphocytes of the human peripheral blood in the presynthetic phase of the mitotic cycle were irradiated in vitro by 645-MeV protons in doses of 25 to 400 rad. The tabulated data reveal no differences in the induction of chromosomal aberrations by protons and X-rays.

Author

**N73-23042** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. **COMPUTATION OF THE CORIOLIS ACCELERATION ACTING ON RECEPTORS OF HUMAN SEMICIRCULAR CANALS IN ROTATING SYSTEMS**

I. Yu. Sarkisov *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, No. 2, 1973 15 May 1973 p 128-132 refs

The general rules for determining the strength and directions of the Coriolis forces acting on the receptors of the semicircular

canals in tests used for the vestibular selection and training of flight personnel and cosmonauts are studied. Author

**N73-23043** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.  
**EFFECT OF RESTRICTION OF MOTOR ACTIVITY OF ANIMALS ON THEIR TOLERANCE TO AN ACUTE EXPOSURE TO CARBON MONOXIDE**

B. I. Abidin, V. I. Belkin, L. T. Poddubnaya, and G. D. Yukhnovskiy  
*In its Space Biol. and Med.*, No. 2, 1973 15 May 1973  
p 133-135 refs

The influence of hypokinesia on the tolerance of rats in acute exposure to carbon monoxide atmospheres was studied. Experimental data indicated that hypokinesia reduced rat tolerance to carbon monoxide poisoning. G.G.

**N73-23044** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.  
**NEW BOOK ON THE GRAVITATIONAL RECEPTOR**

*In its Space Biol. and Med.*, No. 2, 1973 15 May 1973  
p 133-138 ref

As a result of the vigorous development of space technology and the increasing duration and range of flights the problem of the interaction between living organisms and the earth's gravitational field has become very timely. The reviewed monograph is devoted to one of the aspects of this problem: structural evolution of the vestibular apparatus. The book is based on experimental data; evolution of the organs sensing gravitation is traced, beginning with single-cell organisms and ranging through mammals. Author

**N73-23045** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.  
**FOURTH ALL-UNION CONFERENCE ON SPACE BIOLOGY AND AEROSPACE MEDICINE**

M. I. Kozar *In its Space Biol. and Med.*, No. 2, 1973 15 May 1973 p 139-140 Conf. held at Kaluga, USSR, 24-27 Oct. 1972

The conference on exobiology and aerospace medicine considers various problems of human exposure to space flight conditions. Special emphasis is given to the prevention of flight accidents, psychophysiological effects, life support systems, and instrumentation for conducting in-flight medical investigations. G.G.

**N73-23046#** Institute for Perception RVO-TNO, Soesterberg (Netherlands).

**LITERATURE REVIEW OF HUMAN MACULAR ABSORPTION IN THE VISIBLE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR THE CONE RECEPTOR PRIMARIES**

J. J. Vos 1972 17 p refs  
(IZF-1972-17) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00

All major studies on the absorption of the human macular pigment are gathered and evaluated, and compared with a weighted mean curve. A new standard density spectrum is proposed, which slightly deviates in shape from this weighted mean curve, but has significantly lower peak value. This new density spectrum is used to correct the cone system action spectra to primaries at the receptor level. Author

**N73-23047#** Institute for Perception RVO-TNO, Soesterberg (Netherlands).

**CALCULATIONS ON THE OPTICAL MODULATION TRANSFER OF THE HUMAN EYE FOR WHITE LIGHT**

A. VanMeesteren 1973 31 p refs  
(A72/KL/075)  
(IZF-1973-2) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.75

Modulation transfer function of the dioptrics of the human eye for white light were calculated for different pupil sizes from experimental data on the aberrations. The largest aberration is the chromatic difference of focus. Since this is well known quantitatively and is subject to small individual differences the calculated modulation transfer functions are considered representative for human eyes in general. In present calculations, the funds reflection measurements of the line scattering confirm each other. Modulation transfer is worse in vision mediated by rods due to lack of the Stiles-Crawford apodization and because of more pronounced chromatic aberration in the scotopic spectral

sensitivity range. In the relevant range of low spatial frequencies this difference is small however. Author

**N73-23048#** Medical Biological Lab. RVO-TNO, The Hague (Netherlands).  
**BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF MICROWAVE RADIATION. PART 1**

H. Heering and P. M. M. VanOsch Nov. 1971 45 p refs  
(MBL-1971-7-Pt-1) Avail: NTIS HC \$4.25

The only biological effects of MWR that until now could be proved experimentally with certainty are purely thermal in nature: the heating and sometimes subsequent damaging of biological material due to absorption of high-intensity microwaves. Although not completely explained by theory, the mechanism of thermal effects of microwave exposure appears to be reasonably well understood. In practice the effects due to overheating can be prevented rather easily. Author

**N73-23049#** Institute for Perception RVO-TNO, Soesterberg (Netherlands).

**VISUALLY EVOKED CORTICAL POTENTIALS TO PATTERNED STIMULI IN MONKEY AND MAN**

P. Padmos, J. J. Haaijman, and H. Spekrijse 1972 24 p refs  
(IZF-1972-24) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.25

Scalp responses evoked by patterned visual stimuli and by changes in luminance were recorded both from human subjects and monkeys. Three models are proposed to explain the observed stimulus-response relations: (1) Luminance detection by first order summing units; (2) a center-surround antagonistic mechanism which enhances responses to spatial patterning (3) contour detection by ordered arrays of overlapping receptive fields. Implications of the three hypotheses are discussed. Experimental evidence is presented which shows that a definite contour specific response component can be observed in most human subjects. Spatial frequency selectivity by center-surround antagonism seems in most plausible explanation of results in monkey. The difference between human and monkey stimulus-response relationships are tentatively explained by differences in cortical architecture assuming origination of the spatial frequency selectivity in striate cortex and a mainly extrastriate origin of the specific contour response. Author

**N73-23050#** Institute for Perception RVO-TNO, Soesterberg (Netherlands).

**PSYCHOPHYSICAL EXPERIMENTS ON TUNING CURVES AND TWO-TONE INHIBITION**

T. Houtgast 1972 28 p refs  
(IZF-1972-25) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.50

Two characteristic features of the neural coding of acoustic stimuli: high frequency selectivity and an effect known as two tone inhibition were investigated by masking-like paradigms, in which a test tone is applied to study the internal representation of a stimulus (masker). In the main part of the experiments a paradigm was used in which masker and probe were presented in continuous alternation. Results on frequency selectivity and two tone inhibition obtained appeared to be in excellent agreement with primary neuron data. Additional experiments, with a number of more traditional masking paradigms, revealed that these results are typical for paradigms using a non-simultaneous probe; with a superimposed probe (direct masking) no effect of two tone inhibition could be demonstrated. Author

**N73-23051#** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.

**USE OF OXYGEN FOR REDUCING THE FATIGUE OF MAN IN FLIGHT**

I. S. Tomarchenko 17 May 1973 9 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Nauch. Dokl. Vyssh. Shk., Biol. Nauka (Moscow), no. 2, 1973 p 31-34  
(JPRS-59041) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00

An investigation is presented on the effect of periodic inspiration of oxygen on fatigue in man during an eight hour stay in a pressure chamber which has rarefied air and simulates an altitude of 2400 meters. Author

N73-23052

**N73-23052\*#** Scientific Translation Service, Santa Barbara, Calif.  
**THE EFFECTS OF THE HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE OF THE WATER BATH ON THE CAPILLARY BLOOD PRESSURE AND ON THE DEHYDRATION OF THE CONNECTIVE TISSUE**

H. VonDiringshofen Washington NASA May 1973 15 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Z. Kreislaufforsch. (Darmstadt), v 37, 1948 p 382-390

(Contract NASw-2483)

(NASA-TT-F-14894) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 06P

Schade's observations on water exchange between blood and connective tissue dehydration are used to study the effect of water bath hydrostatic pressure on blood pressure. It is found that increased water level in the bath shifts the fluid exchange between blood and connective tissues. Therapeutic possibilities are discussed. Author

**N73-23053\*#** Techtran Corp., Silver Spring, Md.  
**MEDICAL-BIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF SPACEFLIGHT: AN INDEX TO THE RUSSIAN AND FOREIGN LITERATURE**

Ye. A. Akhutin, Ye. I. Koltun, M. L. Shvarts, and M. E. Ekshteyn Washington NASA May 1973 501 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH of the book "Mediko-Biologicheskkiye Problemy Kosmicheskikh Poletov: Ukazatel Otechestvennoy i Zarubezhnoy Literatury" Moscow, Nauka, 1972 304 p

(Contract NASw-2485)

(NASA-TT-F-14662) Avail: NTIS HC \$27.25 CSCL 06S

A bibliography is presented that contains Russian and foreign scientific literature published in the period 1961-1965 concerning the entire complex of medical-biological problems related to man's conquest of space. There are 4724 entries and an author index. The following are the index sections: General problems; space flight and perspectives for conquering space; the influence of space flight factors on the organisms; psychophysiological problems; method of physiological investigations; life support systems; selection and preparation of cosmonauts; appendix: a list of technical reports listed in the index. Author

**N73-23054\*#** Texas A&M Univ., College Station. Dept. of Plant Sciences.

**CYTOLOGICAL STUDIES OF LUNAR TREATED TISSUE CULTURES Final Report**

Robert S. Halliwell [1972] 53 p refs

(Contract NAS9-12671)

(NASA-CR-128914; BB32-79-217P) Avail: NTIS HC \$4.75 CSCL 06A

An electron microscopic study was made of botanical materials, particularly pine tissues, treated with lunar materials collected by Apollo 12 quarantine mission. Results show unusual structural changes within several of the treated tissues. The bodies, as yet unidentified, resemble virus particles observed within infected plant cells. Although the size and shape of the structures are comparable to rod shaped virus particles such as Tobacco mosaic, the numerical distribution, affinity for stains, and intercellular location are different. Author

**N73-23055#** Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.

**CRYOBIOLOGICAL STUDIES AND SPACE BIOLOGY PROBLEMS**

L. K. Lozina-Lozinskiy 23 May 1973 28 p Transl. into ENGLISH from the book "Ocherki po Kriobiologii" Leningrad, Izd-vo Nauka, 1972 p 238-260

(JPRS-59129) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.50

The adaptation and reactions of different living systems to low and ultralow temperatures of space are studied. The possibility of the existence of terrestrial organisms under conditions characteristics for the planet Mars is considered with emphasis on effects of radiation and low temperatures. It is shown that cold tolerances of living systems depend on their adaptation to environmental conditions and on the molecular structure and peculiarities of protein and other substances determining the strength of viable cell structures independently of adaptation processes. G.G.

**N73-23056\*#** Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Phoenix, Ariz. Environmental Microbiology Section.

**SERVICES PROVIDED IN SUPPORT OF THE PLANETARY QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS Report for Jan. - Mar. 1973**

M. S. Favero Mar. 1973 11 p

(NASA Order W-13062)

(NASA-CR-132022; Rept-41) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 06M

The microbiological studies of the Apollo 17 command module pre- and postflight samples are reported. A total of 20 types of microorganisms were identified on preflight and 14 on postflight samples. Changes in biochemical character due to subculture and storage of Bacillus isolates are also reported. F.O.S.

**N73-23057#** Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development, Paris (France).

**CURRENT STATUS IN AEROSPACE MEDICINE**

Walton L. Jones, ed. (NASA, Washington, D. C.) Feb. 1973 77 p refs Presented at Aerospace Med. Panel Specialist Meeting, Glasgow, Scotland, 7-8 Sep. 1972

(AGARD-CP-110) Avail: NTIS HC \$6.00

Proceedings from an aerospace medicine conference are presented, emphasizing human tolerances to various stress factors incurred during flight. The diseases, syringomyelia and hepatitis, are considered in terms of their effect on the flying fitness of personnel. Compound breeding of Rhesus monkeys is included.

**N73-23058\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C.

**RECENT NASA AEROSPACE MEDICINE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENTS**

Walton L. Jones /in AGARD Current Status in Aerospace Med. Feb. 1973 8 p refs

CSCL 06E

Areas of life science are being studied to obtain baseline data, strategies, and technology to permit life research in the space environment. The reactions of the cardiovascular system to prolonged weightlessness are also being investigated. Particle deposition in the human lung, independent respiratory support system, food technology, and remotely controlled manipulators are mentioned briefly. J.A.M.

**N73-23059** Naval Aerospace Medical Research Lab., New Orleans, La.

**NON-FATAL EJECTION VERTEBRAL FRACTURE AND ITS PREVENTION**

Channing L. Ewing /in AGARD Current Status in Aerospace Med. Feb. 1973 8 p refs

Several studies of the nature and extent of the problem were made. Jones et al showed that 21% of 165 U.S. Navy aviators suffered vertebral fracture using a gun-type ejection seat over a 4 1/4 year period 1958-1963. (2) Of these, six were retired on disability and one additional died. Fryer found a 19% incidence in 220 R.A.F. ejection using a similar seat. (3) Hirsch found a 25% incidence in 55 Swedish Air Force ejections using a different seat. (4) More recently, Shannon found that in the U.S.A.F. during CY 1967 and 1968, there were 390 noncombat ejections with 116 persons suffering major nonfatal injury. (5) Forty-one of the major injuries were fractures due to ejection force, and 97% of these were vertebral fractures. In the combat ejections, 89% of major injuries due to ejection force were vertebral fractures, and 80% of all vertebral fractures suffered were due to ejection force. In all, 31% of noncombat and 25% of combat major injuries on ejection were nonfatal ejection vertebral fractures. In both cases the ejection vertebral fractures were the largest single category of major injury. Author

**N73-23060** Hellenic Air Force General Hospital, Athens (Greece).  
**MANAGEMENT OF ASYMPTOMATIC CARRIERS OF HEPATITIS-ASSOCIATED-ANTIGEN (HAA) IN HELLENIC AIR FORCE PERSONNEL**

H. G. Vissoulis and C. E. Giannopoulos /in AGARD Current Status in Aerospace Med. Feb. 1973 4 p refs

A large-scale investigation among Hellenic Air Force personnel was instituted in Jan. 1971 aiming at detecting the asymptomatic HAA carriers and recommending means of prevention, medical disposition and/or elimination from flying and certain specialties. This systematic screening is justified by a high correlation of positive HAA and cases of acute viral hepatitis. A disquieting incidence of 5.2% of asymptomatic HAA carriers was demonstrated. Author

**N73-23061** Institute of Aviation Medicine, Fuerstenfeldbruck (West Germany).

#### **SYRINGOMYELIA AND FLYING FITNESS**

Guenter Apel *In* AGARD Current Status in Aerospace Med. Feb. 1973 3 p refs

The extent to which the existing syringomyelia had contribution to fatal accidents and the question of specific flying conditions being conducive to an exacerbation of syringomyelia are discussed. Histological examinations of organs of pilots involved in fatal accidents have often revealed diseases, in particular those involving the heart, which may have limited flying fitness. Author

**N73-23062** Johann-Wolfgang-Goethe-Universitat, Frankfurt am Main (West Germany). Arbeitsgruppe fuer Biophysikalische Weltraumforschung.

#### **H. THE BIOSTACK EXPERIMENT ON APOLLO 16**

H. Buecker *In* AGARD Current Status in Aerospace Med. Feb. 1973 6 p refs

The objective of the BIOSTACK experiment, flown onboard Apollo 16, is to study the combined action of individual heavy high energy loss nuclei of cosmic radiation and space flight factors on biological systems in resting state. The results will give information on the mechanism of heavy particles on biological matter. The BIOSTACK experimental package contains a series of monolayers of selected biological objects (Bacillus subtilis spores, Arabidopsis thaliana seeds, Vicia faba radiculae, Artemia salina eggs) with each layer sandwiched between several different physical track detectors (nuclear emulsions, cellulose nitrate, polycarbonate). Individual local evaluation methods were developed which identify each biological effective particle and correlate the individual hitting particle with the produced biological effect. A variety of biological effects due to a single penetrating particle is being analyzed: influence on cellular and tissue development, nuclear damages, and mutation induction. Author

**N73-23063\*** Flugwissenschaftliche Forschungsanstalt, Munich (West Germany). Yerkes Primate Research Center.

#### **BREEDING MONKEYS FOR BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH**

Geoffrey H. Bourne, M. Nelly GolarzdeBourne, and Michale E. Keeling *In* AGARD Current Status in Aerospace Med. Feb. 1973 6 p refs

(NASA Order R-10-009-013; Grant RR-00165)  
CSCL 06C

Captive bred rhesus monkeys show much less pathology than wild born animals. The monkeys may be bred in cages or in an outdoor compound. Cage bred animals are not psychologically normal which makes them unsuited for some types of space related research. Compound breeding provides contact between mother and infant and an opportunity for the infants to play with their peers which are important requirements to help maintain their behavioral integrity. Offspring harvested after a year in the compound appear behaviorally normal and show little histopathology. Compound breeding is also an economical method for the rapid production of young animals. The colony can double its size about every two and a half years. Author

**N73-23065** School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex. Applied Physiology Branch.

#### **AEROMEDICAL EVALUATION OF THE PHASED-DILUTION CONCEPT FOR OXYGEN BREATHING SYSTEMS**

Robert W. Krutz, Jr., William J. Sears, Kenneth G. Gould, Jr., and Richard W. Bancroft *In* AGARD Current Status in Aerospace Med. Feb. 1973 7 p refs

This series of studies was designed to compare the relative effectiveness of phased-dilution with current demand-diluter oxygen delivery systems in artificially ventilated dogs and in seated, quietly breathing humans. The arterial oxygen tension approximately doubled in the canine model with the phased-dilution oxygen delivery when compared with comparable quantities of premixed oxygen at ground level and at simulated altitudes of 10,000 and 18,000 feet in a decompression chamber. Arterial oxygen tensions in humans breathing in a random fashion were higher with the phased-dilution oxygen delivery system than with comparable quantities of premixed oxygen. Human arterial oxygen tensions measured with the phased-dilution technique at ground level and in a chamber at subatmospheric pressures equivalent to altitudes of 10,000 and 18,000 feet were less than predicted from the canine work. It appears that this more limited effectiveness is closely related to a respiratory dead space effect and is influenced by frequency and depth of breathing with a fixed bolus. Author

**N73-23066** Naval Aerospace Medical Research Lab., New Orleans, La.

#### **SPECIALIZED ANTHROPOMETRY REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTECTIVE-EQUIPMENT EVALUATION**

Daniel J. Thomas *In* AGARD Current Status in Aerospace Med. Feb. 1973 8 p refs

Anthropometry was considered from the point of view of its application to problems of protective-equipment evaluation, human impact-acceleration experiments, and flying personnel populations. The difficulties of supplying data for all three areas of endeavor are discussed. A three-dimensional anatomically referenced basis for recording anthropometric data is offered as an adequate approach. Coordinate systems for the head and the first thoracic vertebral body are described. Author

**N73-23067** Office of the Air Force Surgeon General, Washington, D.C.

#### **HUMAN EXPOSURE CRITERIA TO LASER ENERGY**

Donald I. Carter, William E. Mabson, and James F. Culver *In* AGARD Current Status in Aerospace Med. Feb. 1973 5 p ref

The United States Air Force is adapting laser technology to many combat and combat support uses. Some of these uses include distance measuring to assist in aiming airborne guns in the AC-130 gunships, boresighting guns on fighter aircraft, and target marking for accurate aerial bombing. The number of different lasers and their uses are increasing. Since these high energy monochromatic light beams can produce biological damage, safe exposure criteria are needed to assist in developing safe exposure distances, protective devices, and medical surveillance programs. Author

**N73-23068** Centro di Studi e Ricerche di Medicina Aeronautica e Spaziale, Rome (Italy).

#### **STUDY ON SOME AIR FORCE OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN ITALY, WITH REFERENCE TO THERMAL CONDITIONS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON ACCELERATION TOLERANCE AND PSYCHOMOTOR PERFORMANCE**

Paolo Rota *In* AGARD Current Status in Aerospace Med. Feb. 1973 10 p refs

Climate in Italy, in summer period, presents such characteristics that, in Air Force operational activities, performance of AF personnel can be affected. Because of this, a series of researches was carried out, in this field. After a brief survey on main features of Italian climate, and summer climatic conditions in some AF bases, the results are reported on microclimatic data recorded in the interior of the cockpit and inside motor vehicles cabins, while parking in summer daylight period. Physiological importance of these data, and the effects on working efficiency are discussed and evaluated by means of some heat stress indexes. Results of experimental parallel researches are also reported to assess the effects on acceleration tolerance and psychomotor performance, of situations simulating scramble take off. Author

N73-23069\*# Wake Forest Univ., Winston-Salem, N.C. Bowman Gray School of Medicine.

**FUNCTIONAL PRESERVATION OF VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE TISSUE** Final Report, 1 May 1971 - 31 Mar. 1973

W. C. Alexander, P. M. Hutchins, and S. L. Kimzey 30 Mar. 1973 16 p Submitted for publication (Contract NAS9-11690)

(NASA-CR-128897) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 06P

The ionic and cellular feedback relationships operating to effect the vascular decompensatory modifications were examined to reveal procedures for implementing protective measures guarding against vascular collapse when returning from a weightless environment to that of the earth's gravity. The surgical procedures for preparing the rat cremaster, and the fixation methods are described. Abstracts of publications resulting from this research are included. F.O.S.

N73-23070\*# Battelle-Northwest, Richland, Wash.  
**THE MEASUREMENT OF RADIATION EXPOSURE OF ASTRONAUTS BY RADIOCHEMICAL TECHNIQUES** Quarterly Research Report, 3 Apr. - 2 Jul. 1972

R. L. Brodzinski 15 Jul. 1972 22 p refs Sponsored in part by NASA

(Contract AT(45-1)-1830)

(NASA-CR-131984; BNWL-1183-12) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.25 CSCL 06R

Cosmic radiation doses to the crews of the Apollo 14, 15, and 16 missions of 142 + or - 80, 340 + or - 80, and 210 + or - 130 mR respectively were calculated from the specific activities of Na-22 and Na-24 in the postflight urine specimens of the astronauts. The specific activity of Fe-59 was higher in the urine than in the feces of the Apollo 14 and 15 astronauts, and a possible explanation is given. The concentrations of K-40, K-42, Cr-51, Co-60, and Cs-137 in the urine are also reported for these astronauts. The radiation doses received by pilots and navigators flying high altitude missions during the solar flare of March 27 to 30, 1972 were calculated from the specific activity of Na-24 in their urine. These values are compared with the expected radiation dose calculated from the known shape and intensity of the proton spectrum and demonstrate the magnitude of atmospheric shielding. The concentrations of Na, K, Rb, Cs, Fe, Co, Ag, Zn, Hg, As, Sb, Se, and Br were measured in the urine specimens from the Apollo 14 and 15 astronauts by neutron activation analysis. The mercury and arsenic levels were much higher than expected. Author (NSA)

N73-23071# Naval Aerospace Medical Inst., Pensacola, Fla.  
**A LIMITED REVIEW OF THE EFFECT OF CIGARETTE SMOKING ON PERFORMANCE WITH EMPHASIS ON AVIATION**

Richard S. Gibson and William F. Moroney 22 Nov. 1972 14 p refs

(AD-754421; NAMI-SR-72-2) Avail: NTIS CSCL 05/10

Increased knowledge concerning the detrimental effects of smoking has created a desire to identify any adverse effects that smoking might have on aircrew performance. A limited review of the literature was undertaken to provide some perspective on the likely effects of smoking on variables related to aircrew performance. The authors concluded that cigarettes do significantly affect various sensory thresholds, but that the significance of these effects appears to be of little practical importance. They also noted that withdrawal does produce significant performance decrements. Author (GRA)

N73-23072# School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.  
**RED BLOOD CELL DENSITY AND VOLUME CHANGES IN MAN EXPOSED TO HYPOBARIC HYPEROXIA** Interim Report, 1 Jul. 1970 - 15 Dec. 1971

William T. Williams and Edward C. Larkin Dec. 1972 15 p refs

(AF Proj. 7930)

(AD-755783; SAM-TR-72-34) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/19

Eight volunteers were exposed to 100% O<sub>2</sub> at 258 mm Hg for 31 days. Blood samples were taken daily, and red cell (RBC) volume distributions were determined by Coulter counter--RBC

density distributions, by the method of Danon and Marikovsky. RBC volume distribution varied in a cyclic fashion but exhibited no consistent, significant changes. After 4 to 6 days in the test environment, the RBC populations showed an increase in the proportion of dense cells; and a trend of increasing senescence was evident for the remainder of the exposure period. Postexposure changes indicated the formation of new red cells. Author (GRA)

N73-23073# University of Southern Calif., Los Angeles. Dept. of Medicine.

**PHYSIOLOGICAL ADAPTATIONS TO CARBON MONOXIDE LEVELS AND EXERCISE IN NORMAL MEN**

C. R. Collier, J. M. Workman, J. G. Mohler, J. Aaronson, and O. Cabula Jul. 1972 23 p refs

(Contract EPA-68-02-0334)

(PB-213834/1; EPA-RI-72-002) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 06P

Normal, young, non-smoking men were studied at rest and during submaximal exercise with carboxyhemoglobin (COHb) levels of about 1% and after breathing CO to raise the COHb level to 8 to 9%. Arterial and mixed venous blood was sampled. The CO caused an increase in minute volume and breathing frequency during exercise but not at rest. However, CO caused no changes in cardiac output, heart rate, lactate, lactate/pyruvate ratio, tidal volume, CO<sub>2</sub> output or 2,3 DPG during rest or exercise. The CO caused a decrease in O<sub>2</sub> consumption, in arterial-venous O<sub>2</sub> content difference and in venous O<sub>2</sub> content and venous P<sub>O<sub>2</sub></sub> during exercise and in the latter two also at rest. Changes in O<sub>2</sub> affinity are still being calculated. (GRA)

N73-23074# National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, Colo.

**CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE INFLUENCE OF MAN'S ACTIVITIES ON THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT**

William W. Kellogg Sep. 1972 31 p Presented at Symp. on Energy, Resources and the Environment, Kyoto, 11 Jul. 1972; sponsored in part by Mitre Corp., McLean, Va.

(PB-213676/2; MITRE-72-166; M72-166) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.75 CSCL 04B

The history of changes in the earth's climate are traced from the earliest times to the present as recorded in the rocks and ice caps. Man's potential impact on the climate is discussed including the impact of carbon dioxide, particulate matters, albedo changes, irrigation, and the direct release of heat. Preliminary computer calculations indicate that man can influence the climate of the earth and that the direction of this influence in the decade to come must be that of a warming essentially in the Northern Hemisphere. The Arctic Ocean pack ice represents an unstable part of the ocean-atmosphere system in that a warming that would remove the pack ice would produce a major one-way transition. The impacts of such a transition would be very grave for some regions of the earth, but cannot be spelled out to become a disaster for mankind. Author (GRA)

N73-23075# Colorado Univ., Denver. Medical Center.  
**TIME COURSE OF RESPIRATORY ADAPTATION TO HIGH ALTITUDE** Final Report, 1 Jul. 1967 - 30 Sep. 1968

Robert F. Grover, Jerome A. Dempsey, Hubert V. Forster, Marvin L. Birnbaum, William G. Reddan, J. S. Thoden, and J. Rankin Dec. 1972 13 p refs

(Contract DADA17-68-C-8013)

(AD-755192) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/19

The investigation was undertaken to examine cardiopulmonary adaptations of man to moderately high altitude. Emphasis was placed upon defining the time course of adaptation by examining groups of individuals exposed to chronic hypoxia for periods ranging from 4 days to 31 years. During the first weeks of exposure to high altitude, adaptations in respiratory control are not adequately explained by the popular concepts of hypoxic stimulation of peripheral chemoreceptors, with the resultant hyperventilation causing respiratory alkalosis and a reduction in hydrogen ion concentration of the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) which is subsequently restored. Rather, exercise plus hypoxia enhance to sensitivity of the peripheral chemoreceptors, while changes in

the pH of CSF are minimal and of little significance. With years of exposure to chronic hypoxia, there is a progressive diminution in the ventilatory response to hypoxic stimulation of the peripheral chemoreceptors. Consequently, the minimal ventilatory response to acute hypoxia seen in men native to high altitude is a trait acquired from many years of exposure to chronic hypoxia, rather than being dependent upon exposure to hypoxia continuously from the time of birth. Author (GRA)

**N73-23076#** Institute for Perception RVO-TNO, Soesterberg (Netherlands).

**ARE SUBJECTIVE PROBABILITIES PROBABILITIES?**

G. DeZeeuw and W. A. Wagenaar 1973 35 p refs  
(IZF-1973-3) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.75

The determination of subjective probability as degree of felt certainty is considered. A detailed analysis is given of the problem of changes in feelings of uncertainty, defined as revisions of opinion. It appears that people seem to program their behavior on the basis of rules derived from computational structures. Such structures provide actions optimal and rational in most familiar situations, are apparently easy to handle, but are not necessarily probabilistic in nature, even where uncertainty prevails. Author

**N73-23077#** Institute for Perception RVO-TNO, Soesterberg (Netherlands).

**PACED AND SELF-PACED WORK IN CONTINUOUS REACTION TIME TASKS**

W. A. Wagenaar and H. Stakenburg 1973 12 p refs  
(IZF-1973-5) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00

In the present experiment RT's were corrected for error rate by relating them to the speed accuracy tradeoff function, which was measured in each experimental session. In this way deciles of the RT distributions of paced and selfpaced conditions were compared, for eight subjects and four successive sessions. The task was a four choice continuous RT task, employing visual stimuli. The results show that RT distributions are wider in the paced conditions. RT's of the first deciles are faster for pacing whereas medians in paced and selfpaced conditions are about equal. The effect of pacing is independent of pacing rate, which suggests that change of RT distribution is not caused by time stress but rather by the paced task structure. Author

**N73-23078#** Institute for Perception RVO-TNO, Soesterberg (Netherlands).

**MUSICAL INTERVAL RECOGNITION WITH SIMULTANEOUS TONES**

R. Piomp, W. A. Wagenaar, and A. M. Mimpan 1972 27 p refs  
(IZF-1972-20) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.50

The perceptual singularity of musical intervals consisting of two simultaneous tones with a simple frequency was studied. Musically sophisticated subjects were presented with the 12 intervals between minor second and octave (within the octave 261.7-523.3 Hz; presentation durations 120, 60, 30, and 15 msec, respectively) and were required to identify which interval had been presented. The experimental results showed clearly, both for simple tone and complex tone intervals, that the subjects confused the intervals in terms of their width rather than their frequency ratio simplicity. These results confirm the view that, for simple tones, tonal consonance is related to interval width. Author

**N73-23079#** National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.

**OPHTHALMIC METHOD AND APPARATUS Patent Application**

John C. Evard, Donald J. Vargo, and William J. McGannon, inventors (to NASA) Filed 15 Nov. 1971 10 p  
(NASA-Case-LEW-11869-1; US-Patent-Appl-SN-198885) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 06L

A method and apparatus for removing material and components such as the lens from an eye are described. High speed rotary cutting members at one end of a rod macerate the lens while an annular tubing disposed around the cutting members vibrates ultrasonically to coast with the cutting members in

macerating the lens. At the same time, a liquid is supplied to the chamber behind the cornea of the eye. Spiral grooves extending along the rotating rod from the cutting members evacuate the liquid and the macerated material from the eye. An alternate design of the apparatus includes a tube through which liquid is supplied to the operative site of the ultrasonically vibrating tube and the cutting members in the area of the lens. NASA

**N73-23080\*#** Technology, Inc., Houston, Tex. Life Sciences Div.

**SKYLAB FOOD TEST AND INTEGRATION Final Report, 1 May 1971 - 31 Jan. 1973**

Charles T. Bourland 31 Jan. 1973 216 p refs  
(Contract NAS9-11843)

(NASA-CR-128910) Avail: NTIS HC \$13.00 CSCL 06H

The foods and menus developed for the individual astronauts scheduled to participate in Skylab missions are listed.

A.L.

**N73-23081\*#** URS/Matrix Co., Houston, Tex. Life and Environmental Sciences Div.

**APPLICATION OF EVA GUIDELINES AND DESIGN CRITERIA. VOLUME 1: EVA SELECTION/SYSTEMS DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS Final Report**

Nelson E. Brown Apr. 1973 295 p refs 3 Vol.  
(Contract NAS9-12997)

(NASA-CR-128926) Avail: NTIS HC \$16.75 CSCL 05E

Parameters that require consideration by the planners and designers when planning for man to perform functions outside the vehicle are presented in terms of the impact the extravehicular crewmen and major EV equipment items have on the mission, vehicle, and payload. Summary data on man's performance capabilities in the weightless space environment are also provided. The performance data are based on orbital and transearth EVA from previous space flight programs and earthbound simulations, such as water immersion and zero-g aircraft.

Author

**N73-23082\*#** URS/Matrix Co., Houston, Tex. Life and Environmental Sciences Div.

**APPLICATION OF EVA GUIDELINES AND DESIGN CRITERIA. VOLUME 2: EVA WORKSTATION CONCEPTUAL DESIGNS Final Report**

Nelson E. Brown Apr. 1973 88 p refs 3 Vol.  
(Contract NAS9-12997)

(NASA-CR-128927) Avail: NTIS HC \$6.50 CSCL 05E

Several EV workstation concepts were developed and are documented. The workstation concepts were developed following a comprehensive analysis of potential EV missions, functions, and tasks as interpreted from NASA and contractor space shuttle and space station studies, mission models, and related reports. The design of a versatile, portable EVA workstation is aimed at reducing the design and development costs for each mission and aiding in the development of on-orbit serviceable payloads.

Author

**N73-23083\*#** URS/Matrix Co., Houston, Tex. Life and Environmental Sciences Div.

**APPLICATIONS OF EVA GUIDELINES AND DESIGN CRITERIA. VOLUME 3: EVA SYSTEMS COST MODEL FORMATING Final Report**

Nelson E. Brown Apr. 1973 75 p refs 3 Vol.  
(Contract NAS9-12997)

(NASA-CR-128928) Avail: NTIS HC \$5.75 CSCL 05E

The development of a model for estimating the impact of manned EVA costs on future payloads is discussed. Basic information on the EV crewman requirements, equipment, physical and operational characteristics, and vehicle interfaces is provided. The cost model is being designed to allow system designers to quantify the impact of EVA on vehicle and payload systems.

Author

**N73-23084\*#** Martin Marietta Corp., Denver, Colo.

**REGENERATIVE PARTICULATE FILTER DEVELOPMENT Final Report**

Victor A. DesCamp, Michael W. Boex, Michael W. Hussey, and

Thomas P. Larson May 1972 136 p refs  
(Contract NAS9-11984)  
(NASA-CR-115505; MCR-72-40) Avail: NTIS HC \$9.00 CSCL 13K

Development, design, and fabrication of a prototype filter regeneration unit for regenerating clean fluid particle filter elements by using a backflush/jet impingement technique are reported. Development tests were also conducted on a vortex particle separator designed for use in zero gravity environment. A maintainable filter was designed, fabricated and tested that allows filter element replacement without any leakage or spillage of system fluid. Also described are spacecraft fluid system design and filter maintenance techniques with respect to inflight maintenance for the space shuttle and space station. Author

**N73-23085\*** Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge. Dept. of Nutrition and Food Science.

**MECHANISMS OF DETERIORATION OF NUTRIENTS PHASE 1 Annual Report**

Marcus Karel and James M. Flink [1972] 159 p refs  
(Contract NAS9-12485)

(NASA-CR-128915) Avail: NTIS HC \$10.00 CSCL 06H

Experimental methods are studied by which freeze-dried foods of improved quality are produced. Considered are: (1) Factors effecting the loss of butanol from frozen aqueous food solutions during storage; (2) a freeze-drying microscope system for observing solidification processes in organic mixtures and aqueous inorganic salt solutions; (3) browning of high quality freeze-dried foods with minimal organoleptic and nutritional deterioration; (4) retention of PVP-n-propanol in freeze-dried food models; and (5) effects of freezing rate and sucrose immersion on taste and texture of freeze-dried apple slices. G.G.

**N73-23086\*** Boeing Co., Seattle, Wash.

**DEGRADATION OF LEARNED SKILLS: EFFECTIVENESS OF PRACTICE METHODS ON VISUAL APPROACH AND LANDING SKILL RETENTION Technical Report, Jul. 1971 - Aug. 1972**

Thomas E. Sitterley, Lawrence P. Zaitzeff, and Wayne A. Berge Oct. 1972 99 p refs  
(Contract NAS9-10962)

(NASA-CR-128912; D180-15082-1) Avail: NTIS HC \$7.00 CSCL 05E

Flight control and procedural task skill degradation, and the effectiveness of retraining methods were evaluated for a simulated space vehicle approach and landing under instrument and visual flight conditions. Fifteen experienced pilots were trained and then tested after 4 months either without the benefits of practice or with static rehearsal, dynamic rehearsal or with dynamic warmup practice. Performance on both the flight control and procedure tasks degraded significantly after 4 months. The rehearsal methods effectively countered procedure task skill degradation, while dynamic rehearsal or a combination of static rehearsal and dynamic warmup practice was required for the flight control tasks. The quality of the retraining methods appeared to be primarily dependent on the efficiency of visual cue reinforcement. Author

**N73-23087\*** Naval Aerospace Medical Research Lab., Pensacola, Fla.

**TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CRITERION FOR FLEET EFFECTIVENESS IN THE F-4 FIGHTER COMMUNITY**

Richard H. Shannon and Wayne L. Waag 5 Dec. 1972 13 p refs

(MF51524002)

(AD-755184; NAMRL-1173) Avail: NTIS CSCL 05/9

A recurring problem in naval aviation has been the lack of adequate criteria for pilot performance in fleet-type aircraft. In a previous investigation, an attempt was made to isolate the most critical skills and procedures within each of the stages comprising East Coast replacement air group (RAG) training in the F-4 aircraft. The present investigation attempted to replicate these findings from the East Coast RAG with data obtained from the West Coast RAG squadron. For each of the stages analyzed in the East Coast RAG squadron, a small set of graded

items was selected on the basis that they could adequately discriminate among replacement pilots according to their final RAG grade. The resulting set of items was found to be highly predictive of both the stage grade from which they were obtained and the final RAG grade. Data were obtained from the West Coast RAG squadron in an attempt to replicate these findings. Author (GRA)

**N73-23088\*** Ohio State Univ., Columbus. Dept. of Psychology. **MULTI-TASK TIME-SHARING REQUIREMENTS Final Report, Jun. 1969 - Jul. 1971**

George E. Briggs, Ronald P. Fisher, Seth N. Greenberg, James J. Lyons, Gregory L. Peters, and David Shinar Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio AMRL Aug. 1972 40 p refs  
(Contract F33615-69-C-1663; AF Proj. 7183)  
(AD-755363; AMRL-TR-71-105) Avail: NTIS CSCL 05/10

Ten laboratory experiments are reported on dual-task performance. A continuous tracking task and a discrete choice reaction time task were used as representative of the kinds of information processing required of an aircraft pilot. The research dealt with three major concerns: a demonstration of the time-sharing effect, an examination of the influence of auditory noise on time-sharing localizing the time-sharing effect in an input, an output or in a central stage of human information processing, and the influence of variations in the tracking task, variations in augmented feedback across tasks, and the influence of auditory noise on dual-task performance. GRA

**N73-23089\*** Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif.

**EFFECTS OF NEUROMUSCULAR TENSION IN THE USE OF AN ISOMETRIC HAND CONTROLLER M.S. Thesis**

William Steele Smith, Jr. Dec. 1972 51 p refs

(AD-757252) Avail: NTIS CSCL 05/5

The effects of operator workload on average grip pressure and of neuromuscular tension on tracking performance were the objects of this research. In one experiment, a sub-critical tracking task was performed by the operator while measurements of grip pressure were taken. In a second experiment, the operator was required to maintain average grip pressure at specified levels during 100-second tracking tasks while his RMS tracking error was measured. The results clearly indicate that average grip pressure increases as the workload increases and that higher average grip pressures result in higher RMS tracking error values. Author (GRA)

**N73-23090\*** Instrument Flight Center, Randolph AFB, Tex.

**ATC ANGLE OF ATTACK TRAINING Final Report, 3 Sep. 1971 - 18 Jul. 1972**

Max L. Odle Jul. 1972 92 p refs

(AD-757243; IFC-TR-72-3) Avail: NTIS CSCL 05/9

An evaluation and study was conducted of the Bendix Standardized Angle of Attack (AOA) System for its use in Air Training Command flying training programs. The Bendix AOA System was installed in T-38, S/N 70-1549 for engineering flight test. The aircraft was then flown to Randolph AFB for pilot factors evaluation and determination of exactly what flying maneuvers could be flown using AOA as the controlling parameter and how AOA should be used in these maneuvers. Subjective data on the procedures and techniques for AOA use were gathered from twelve T-38 instructor pilots from the Pilot Instructor Training (PIT) and Instrument Pilot Instructor School (IPIS) at Randolph AFB. The conclusions from the study are given. (Author Modified Abstract) GRA

**N73-23714** Royal Air Force Inst. of Aviation Medicine, Farnborough (England).

**HUMAN FACTORS PROBLEMS IN CONFLICT DETECTION AND RESOLUTION**

V. D. Hopkin IN AGARD Air Traffic Control Systems Apr. 1973 6 p ref

Conflict detection and resolution as human factors problems in air traffic control are discussed. It is contended that this assumption is probably incorrect, primarily because of the large differences in urgency, information, procedures and facilities in

various phases of flight. The controller's responses depend on the confidence he has in the data available to him, and on his knowledge of how accurate it is likely to be. Automated aids may not be properly used if they include no indication of the accuracy, quality and comprehensiveness of the data on which automated computations are being made. Relevant research methods for human factors studies on conflict detection and resolution are indicated. Author

**N73-23897** Systems Control, Inc., Palo Alto, Calif.  
**CURRENT STATUS OF MODELS FOR THE HUMAN OPERATOR AS A CONTROLLER AND DECISION MAKER IN MANNED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS**

A. V. Phatak and D. L. Kleinman *In* AGARD Automation in Manned Aerospace Systems Mar. 1973 10 p refs

Mathematical models of human decision processes and adaptive behavior have been proposed for specific control situations. Accepted techniques and models for analyzing and predicting human performance in complex multi-control and multi-display situations commonly found in aerospace system are surveyed. The models have been developed or proposed for the related human functions of information processing, decision making and control. The relative advantages, disadvantages and limitations of each of the modeling schemes are discussed and prospects for mechanizing all or part of the decision functions performed by human operators are considered; specific examples being in the automation of human failure detection and adaptation to sudden changes in the system operating conditions. Author

**N73-23899** Aerospace Medical Research Labs., Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

**MONTE CARLO SIMULATION OF DEGRADED MAN-MACHINE PERFORMANCE**

Gerald P. Chubb *In* AGARD Automation in Manned Aerospace Systems Mar. 1973 11 p refs.

System vulnerability is a function of both human and hardware vulnerabilities to anticipated threat environments. The feasibility of considering the interaction of man and machine degradation under nuclear attack conditions has recently been demonstrated. It appears that the technique may be useful in identifying certain situations where automation may be particularly useful under these attack conditions, although the requirement is not obvious from analyses of system performance under nominal operating conditions. The approach taken appears generalizable to other degradation conditions, such as inflight malfunctions and conventional weapons battle damage. Given suggested changes in man-machine task sequencing, the model can aid in assessing how these changes may affect selected systems effectiveness measures. A number of refinements and extensions to the current capabilities of this model are envisioned and briefly discussed. Author

**N73-23901** Hawker Siddeley Aviation, Ltd., Hatfield (England).  
**HUMAN FACTORS IN LOW WEATHER OPERATION OF TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT**

J. W. Wilson *In* AGARD Automation in Manned Aerospace Systems Mar. 1973 5 p

Practical experience gained during the manufacturer's flight development testing and airline in-service operation of a failure-survival Category 3 automatic landing system is reviewed for indications of the extent to which human factors have affected the design of the system and the techniques used by the airline in order to reach the very high safety levels that are necessary. The important factors influencing the complexity of the task are: (1) Provision of adequate monitoring devices located in the optimum area of each crew member's primary visual scan, to enable the pilot to keep ahead of the operation of the automatic control systems; (2) application of identical procedures for use in Category 1, 2 or 3 weather; (3) design of the system and development of procedures such that the maximum number of manual and automatic functions that require action, checking or monitoring can be completed before the final stage of the approach to land; and (4) the decision to land should be made as low as possible, compatible with a go-around performance which will not normally result in touchdown. Author

**N73-23904\*** National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C.

**POTENTIAL TELEOPERATOR APPLICATIONS IN MANNED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS**

Edwin G. Johnsen *In* AGARD Automation in Manned Aerospace Systems Mar. 1973 4 p refs

CSSL 05H

The trend of teleoperator development is toward digital computer controlled systems which utilize local sensor-computer-actuator loops to avoid obstacles and to sense manipulator grip-and-slip. The potential applications of advanced teleoperator technology to manned aerospace systems include long manipulator booms to be mounted on the shuttle. These can transfer cargo from the space shuttle and can acquire and retrieve objects in space. Free-flying teleoperators capable of acquiring, inspecting, repairing or refurbishing satellites in orbit are another space application. Another potential application of teleoperator technology is the concept of using an anthropomorphic teleoperator in lieu of man to control aircraft or spacecraft normally controlled by a human pilot. Author

**N73-23905** Boeing Co., Seattle, Wash.

**MAN-MACHINE CONSIDERATIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COCKPIT FOR AN ADVANCED TACTICAL FIGHTER**

S. Joel Premselaar and D. E. Frearson (AFFDL) *In* AGARD Automation in Manned Aerospace Systems Mar. 1973 20 p

A revolutionary cockpit concept for a 1975-85 one-man, multi-mission fighter aircraft completed an initial simulation phase recently. The design goal of this concept is to achieve a one-man workload level by presenting the pilot only the information necessary for the particular mission segment he is performing, and yet provide maximum flexibility in terms of pilot options. Key elements of the cockpit design are: Multiple, time-shared electronic displays; keyboard and voice command computer input devices; wrap-around cockpit arrangement for ease of access to the control-display devices; an integrated total energy command; and a system of dependent automation that permits reduced pilot workload during anomalies. The simulator provides a one-of-a-kind capability for examination of the flight deck design issues involved in tailoring the power and flexibility of the computer to the capabilities and limitations of the human pilot in the performance of his mission. Author

**N73-23971\*** Jet Propulsion Lab., Calif. Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.  
**LIPID ABSORBING POLYMERS**

H. E. Marsh, Jr. and C. J. Wallace *In* its Quart. Tech. Rev., Vol. 2, No. 4 Jan. 1973 p 1-8 refs

New polymers have been made that have the unusual property of being capable of absorbing both water and oils. As a result of this property, they are able to absorb lipids from micellar solutions. Lipid absorptions from model bile solution as high as 10% (based on dry polymer weight) in 5 min and 59% at equilibrium were measured. The presence of significant amounts of cholesterol, as well as of bile acid, in the absorbed lipids was confirmed by thin layer chromatography. Author

**N73-23972\*** Jet Propulsion Lab., Calif. Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.  
**UNIFIED APPROACH TO THE BIOMECHANICS OF DENTAL IMPLANTOLOGY**

D. E. Grenoble (Univ. of Southern Calif.) and A. C. Knoell *In* its Quart. Tech. Rev., Vol. 2, No. 4 Jan. 1973 p 7-17 refs

A unified approach is proposed, using multidisciplinary systems technology, for the study of the biomechanical interactions between dental implants and host tissues. The approach progresses from biomechanical modeling and analysis, supported by experimental investigations, through implant design development, clinical verification, and education of the dental practitioner. Author

**N73-23980\*** Jet Propulsion Lab., Calif. Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.  
**THE MESA ARIZONA PUPIL TRACKING SYSTEM**  
 D. L. Wright *In its Quart. Tech. Rev.*, Vol. 2, No. 4. Jan. 1973 p 87-92  
 CSCL 05E

A computer-based pupil tracking teacher monitoring system was designed for Mesa Public Schools, Mesa, Arizona. The established objectives of the system were to: (1) facilitate the economical collection and storage of student performance data necessary to objectively evaluate the relative effectiveness of teachers, instructional methods, materials, and applied concepts; and (2) identify, on a daily basis, those students requiring special attention in specific subject areas. The system encompasses computer hardware/software and integrated curricula progression/administration devices. It provides daily evaluation and monitoring of performance as students progress at class or individualized rates. In the process, it notifies the student and collects information necessary to validate or invalidate subject presentation devices, methods, materials, and measurement devices in terms of direct benefit to the students. The system utilizes a small-scale computer (e.g., IBM 1130) to assure low-cost replicability, and may be used for many subjects of instruction. Author

**N73-23986** Texas Technological Univ., Lubbock.  
**WORK-REST SCHEDULES UNDER PROLONGED VIBRATION WITH IMPLICATIONS TO MILITARY OPERATIONS**  
 R. A. Dudek, M. M. Ayoub, M. A. El-Nawawi, and T. M. Khalil *In Human Eng. Labs. Mil. Requirements for Res. on Continuous Operations* Apr. 1972 p 51-69 refs  
 R. A. Dudek, M. M. Ayoub, M. A. El-Nawawi, and T. M. Khalil *In Human Eng. Labs. Mil. Requirements for Res. on Continuous Operations* Apr. 1972 p 51-69 refs

(Contract DAAD05-69-C-0102)

Research of work schedules for single and multistation crews subjected to vibrational environments is discussed. Beneficial work schedules and work-rest ratios are provided. Author

**N73-23987** Texas Technological Univ., Lubbock.  
**SELF DETERMINED WORK-REST CYCLES IN THE HEAT**  
 J. D. Ramsey, C. G. Halcomb, and A. K. Mortagy *In Human Eng. Labs. Mil. Requirements for Res. on Continuous Operations* Apr. 1972 p 70-88 refs

(Contract DAAD05-69-C-0102)

The selection of a rest schedule to optimize performance for monitoring type tasks is discussed along with the influence of working in a hot environment on performance and on selection of a work-rest schedule. Self-determined work-rest schedules were investigated for optimizing the subject's performance. It is concluded that using a self-determined work-rest procedure is useful to establish a desirable schedule for performing a task. However, after this is established, a specific schedule should be utilized to avoid those operators who would choose inappropriate schedules. F.O.S.

**N73-23988** Louisville Univ., Ky. Performance Research Lab.  
**APPLICABILITY OF RESEARCH ON SUSTAINED PERFORMANCE, ENDURANCE, AND WORK-REST SCHEDULING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONCEPTS AND DOCTRINE OF CONTINUOUS OPERATIONS**  
 Ben B. Morgan, Jr. and Earl A. Alluisi *In Human Eng. Labs. Mil. Requirements for Res. on Continuous Operations*, Apr. 1972 p 89-115 refs

The effects of work-rest schedules, circadian rhythms, continuous work, and sleep loss on work behavior or sustained performance were studied. A description of this research, including a discussion of the synthetic-work methodology and the multiple-task performance battery that is the foundation of that methodology, is presented. Some of the more important findings of this research are also presented, and the applicability of these findings to the requirements for continuous operations is discussed. Author

**N73-23989** Human Factors Research, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.  
**SOME OBSERVATIONS FROM A LITERATURE REVIEW TO ANTICIPATE BIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS THAT MIGHT ARISE IN SUSTAINED AND CONTINUOUS OPERATIONS**  
 James F. O'Hanlon *In Human Eng. Labs. Mil. Requirements for Res. on Continuous Operations* Apr. 1972 p 116-132 refs  
 (Contract DAHC04-71-C-0015)

The biological effects of sleep deprivation, and the effects of prolonged physical work with respect to present concepts of sustained and continuous operations are discussed. It is concluded that under realistic field conditions, it is expected that the degradation in performance and physiological status will occur rapidly and recovery will be slow as a consequence of the combination and interaction of the effects of numerous stressors. F.O.S.

**N73-23990** Texas Technological Univ., Lubbock.  
**PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSE TO PROLONGED MUSCULAR ACTIVITY**  
 M. M. Ayoub, Ed Burkhardt, Gene Coleman, and Nancy Bethea *In Human Eng. Labs. Mil. Requirements for Res. on Continuous Operations* Apr. 1972 p 133-187 refs

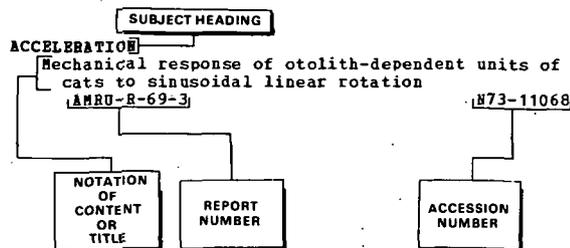
(Contract DAAD05-69-C-0102)

The ability of man to work for an extended period of time without fatigue, and the recovery patterns with alternating levels of load were studied to assess the oxygen consumption build-up as the activity progressed. Experiments conducted include: alternating physical loads, eight and sixteen hour experimentation twenty four hour experimentation, and physiological rhythms. Results of the measurements are discussed. F.O.S.

# Subject Index

AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY / A Continuing Bibliography (Suppl. 118) AUGUST 1973

## Typical Subject Index Listing



The Notation of Content (NOC), rather than the title of the document, is usually used to provide a more exact description of the subject matter. (AIAA occasionally uses the title in lieu of the NOC). The NASA or AIAA accession number is included in each entry to assist the user in locating the abstract in the abstract section of this supplement. If applicable, a report number is also included as an aid in identifying the document.

## A

- ABIOTENESIS**  
Chemical evolution before life from carbonaceous meteorites composition, noting porphyrins, optically active substances and isoprenoid hydrocarbons  
A73-30130
- ACCELERATION STRESSES (PHYSIOLOGY)**  
Prophylaxis and treatment of the motion sickness syndrome  
A73-29410  
Features of the influence of hypergravitation on the motor activity of the chicken embryo amnion developing under normal conditions and under conditions of constant rotation  
A73-30022  
Lower body decompression effects on cardiac cycle and human acceleration tolerance  
N73-23037  
Acceleration effects on human visual functions under hypoxic conditions  
N73-23040
- ACCELERATION TOLERANCE**  
Some aversive characteristics of centrifugally generated gravity.  
A73-28506  
Effect of the Valsalva maneuver on tolerance to +Gz acceleration.  
A73-29754  
Conditioned reflex motion sickness test of statokinetic fitness for flying personnel  
N73-21994  
Barany chair rotation for acceleration tolerance testing on flying personnel  
N73-21995  
Computation of Coriolis forces in selecting flying personnel for vestibular tolerance  
N73-23042
- ACCELEROMETERS**  
Simultaneous recording of acceleration and brain waves.  
A73-29995
- ACOUSTIC IMPEDANCE**  
Dynamic properties of human and animal middle ear in terms of acoustic impedance, transfer function, impulse response, sound diffraction and reflex sensitivity  
A73-30279
- ACOUSTICS**  
Acoustic model and linguistic, syntactic, lexical and semantic factors in speech perception and production process  
A73-30277
- ACOUSTO-OPTICS**  
Multi-information recording and reproduction in the ultrasono-cardio-tomography.  
A73-28581
- ACTIVITY (BIOLOGY)**  
Determination of the information-forecasting indices of biometeorological phenomena  
A73-28861
- ADAPTATION**  
Physiological adjustments to environmental factors [AD-753913] N73-22059  
Low temperature tolerance and adaptation of biological systems to space environment [JPRS-59129] N73-23055  
Physiological and hemodynamic adaptations to CO levels and exercise in nonsmoking normal men [PB-213834/1] N73-23073
- ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHATE (ATP)**  
Changes caused by illumination in the Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup> adenosine-triphosphatase and n-nitrophenyl-phosphatase activities of the external segments of the retina  
A73-28294
- ADRENAL GLAND**  
Dystrophic degeneration of suprarenal rat cortex during hypokinesia  
N73-22003
- ADRENAL METABOLISM**  
Hypothalamo-adenohypophysio-adrenal neurosecretory system under hyperthermia  
A73-30847
- ADRENOCORTICOTROPIN (ACTH)**  
Diurnal rhythm of a corticosteroid reaction to ACTH and physical load  
A73-30841
- AEROSPACE MEDICINE**  
Diagnostic physiological tests for selection and training of flying personnel [NASA-TT-F-687] N73-21981  
Physiological stress effects of space flight on human body [JPRS-57139] N73-22002  
Pathophysiological justifications for using drugs in aerospace medicine [NASA-TT-F-736] N73-22033  
Research activities in exobiology and aerospace medicine [JPRS-59015] N73-23024  
USSR conference on exobiology and aerospace medicine N73-23045  
Annotated bibliography and indexes on aerospace medicine and biology for 1961 to 1965 [NASA-TT-F-14662] N73-23053  
Aerospace medicine research, including human tolerance to various stress factors - conferences [AGARD-CP-110] N73-23057  
NASA programs on life science research in aerospace environments, emphasizing cardiovascular system  
N73-23058
- AEROSPACE SYSTEMS**  
Computerized teleoperator applications in manned aerospace systems  
N73-23904
- APPARENT NERVOUS SYSTEMS**  
Intranuclear organization of the center median nucleus of the thalamus.  
A73-29175

**AFTERIMAGES**

Processing of auditory information by medial superior-olivary neurons. A73-30281

**AFTERIMAGES**

Monocular fixation tests and prediction model for time course of aftereffect of eye turn on autokinetic illusion direction A73-28098

Properties of human visual orientation detectors - A new approach using patterned afterimages. A73-29124

**AGE FACTOR**

Bioelectric activity changes in brains of sleeping children caused by aging factor N73-22032

**AGING (BIOLOGY)**

Age limits and flight fitness of civil aviation pilots N73-21999

**AIR POLLUTION**

Man induced changes in earth climate by environment pollution and heat production [PB-213676/2] N73-23074

**AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL**

Analysis of air traffic controller responses under stress conditions to show effects of accuracy, quality, and comprehensiveness of available data N73-23714

**AIRCRAFT COMPARTMENTS**

Aircraft cabin altitude hypoxia effects on mother, embryo and fetus during first trimester of pregnancy in air hostesses and women passengers A73-30519

High altitude aircraft cabin pressurization for crews and passengers, discussing altitude tolerance, reaction times, decompression and oxygen equipment A73-30937

**ALERTNESS**

Stimulating and tranquilizing drug effects on human performance indices N73-22021

**ALPHANUMERIC CHARACTERS**

Eye movements during visual search and memory search. A73-29125

**ALTITUDE ACCLIMATIZATION**

Myoglobin distribution in the heart of growing rats exposed to a simulated altitude of 3500 m in their youth or born in the low pressure chamber. A73-30910

Hemoglobin and erythrocyte increase in rat adaptation to hypoxic hypoxia N73-22005

Altitude acclimatization period effects on rat resistance to hypoxia N73-22006

Cardiopulmonary adaptations of man to moderately high altitude [AD-755192] N73-23075

**ALTITUDE SICKNESS**

Incidence and severity of altitude decompression sickness in Navy hospital corpsmen. A73-28511

Review of decompression and altitude sickness noting effects at safe depths/altitudes [DRIC-TRANS-3035] N73-22041

**ALTITUDE SIMULATION**

Gastrointestinal proprioceptor effects on high altitude rabbit ocular reflexes N73-21984

**ALTITUDE TOLERANCE**

Effects of altitude stress on mitochondrial function. A73-30430

High altitude aircraft cabin pressurization for crews and passengers, discussing altitude tolerance, reaction times, decompression and oxygen equipment A73-30937

Nutrient protein intake of rats and tolerance to acute hypoxia N73-23035

**SUBJECT INDEX**

**ALVEOLAR AIR**

Determination of diffusive capacity components in lungs and of alveoloarterial oxygen gradients for the estimation of oxygen transport conditions in lungs A73-30849

**ALVEOLI**

Cat and rat lung damage due to hyperbaric oxygen exposure and head injury, discussing alveolar surfactants, sympathetic stimulation and monkey injuries A73-28507

**AMINO ACIDS**

Effect of lithium on acute oxygen toxicity and associated changes in brain gamma-aminobutyric acid. A73-28503

**AMMONIA**

Hyperoxic atmosphere effect on rat metabolism and elimination of gaseous wastes N73-22004

**ANATOMY**

Handbook on structural evolution of vestibular apparatus N73-23044

**ANESTHESIA**

Accommodation of the eye during sleep and anesthesia. A73-30391

**ANGLE OF ATTACK**

Evaluation of standardized angle of attack flight training system [AD-757243] N73-23090

**ANIMALS**

Barotrauma mechanoreceptor reflex effects on animal respiratory and circulatory system N73-21982

Neurophysiology of sleep and wakefulness in fish, amphibians, birds, and reptiles N73-22025

Interdependence of slow and rapid brain waves during sleep N73-22027

Thermal effects of microwave and radio frequency radiation on biological systems [MBL-1971-7-PT-1] N73-23048

**ANTHROPOMETRY**

Anthropometry of Air Force women [AD-743113] N73-22034

Anthropometry for protective equipment evaluation and human impact acceleration experiments N73-23066

**ANTIRADIATION DRUGS**

Antiradiation drug effects on vestibular analyzer functions N73-23033

**AORTA**

Influence of flow and pressure on wave propagation in the canine aorta. A73-30066

**APOLLO 12 FLIGHT**

Cytological changes in pine tissues treated with lunar materials collected on Apollo 12 quarantine mission [NASA-CR-128914] N73-23054

**APOLLO 14 FLIGHT**

Neutron activation analysis of cosmic radiation doses in Apollo 14, 15, and 16 astronauts [NASA-CR-131984] N73-23070

**APOLLO 15 FLIGHT**

Neutron activation analysis of cosmic radiation doses in Apollo 14, 15, and 16 astronauts [NASA-CR-131984] N73-23070

**APOLLO 16 FLIGHT**

BIOSTACK experiment on Apollo 16 for studying combined action of heavy high energy loss nuclei and space flight factors on resting biological systems N73-23062

Neutron activation analysis of cosmic radiation doses in Apollo 14, 15, and 16 astronauts [NASA-CR-131984] N73-23070

**APOLLO 17 FLIGHT**

Microbiological studies of Apollo 17 command module preflight and postflight samples [NASA-CR-132022] N73-23056

SUBJECT INDEX

AXIS (REFERENCE LINES)

- APPROACH CONTROL**  
 Visual cue reinforcement for skill retention in pilot simulated space vehicle approach and landing performance [NASA-CR-128912] N73-23086
- ARMED FORCES**  
 Anthropometry of Air Force women [AD-743113] N73-22034  
 Work-rest schedules for military tracking crews under prolonged vibration N73-23986
- ARRHYTHMIA**  
 Relationship between ventricular premature contractions on routine electrocardiography and subsequent sudden death from coronary heart disease. A73-30051  
 Heart rate variability and the measurement of mental load; Proceedings of the Symposium, London, England, October 1971. A73-30876  
 Psychological factors influencing the relationship between cardiac arrhythmia and mental load. A73-30877  
 Blood pressure and body temperature dynamic control systems and respiration relationship to heart rate variability A73-30878  
 Heart rate variability and work-load measurement. A73-30879  
 Motor, thermal and sensory factors in heart rate variation: A methodology for indirect estimation of intermittent muscular work and environmental heat loads. A73-30880  
 Heart rate variability analysis for ergonomics purposes, discussing interpolations, algorithms and physiological effects and spectral analysis methods A73-30882  
 Hyperbaric chamber used to determine influence of increased ambient pressure and gas density on cardiac rate in man [AD-755129] N73-22058
- ARTERIES**  
 Human arterial elasticity during breathing of reduced partial oxygen atmosphere N73-21987  
 Arterial hypertension symptoms in flying personnel N73-21991
- ARTERIOSCLEROSIS**  
 Coronary atherosclerosis development and prevention in children, discussing hyperlipidemia, hypertension, cigarette smoking and high risk identification A73-30065  
 Prevention of the atherosclerotic diseases - Opportunities for military medicine. A73-30518  
 Changes in vectorcardiograms of atherosclerotic flying personnel after glucose testing N73-21989
- ASTRONAUT TRAINING**  
 Bioelectric monitoring and motion picture surveying for improved physical training of astronauts N73-23039
- ATMOSPHERIC ATTENUATION**  
 Atmospheric effects on laser propagation and impact on eye safety [AD-755405] N73-22044
- ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE**  
 Effects of reduced atmospheric pressure, elimination of nitrogen, hypoxia, and exposure to restricted visual environment on range of accommodation and color vision [NASA-CR-128896] N73-22037
- ATROPHY**  
 Dystrophic degeneration of suprarenal rat cortex during hypokinesia N73-22003  
 Atrophy and metabolic changes in internal organs and skeletal muscles of rats exposed to hypokinesia N73-23029
- AUDIOMETRY**  
 German monograph - Investigations regarding auditory depth perception and the problem of in-head localization of acoustic events. A73-29278  
 Speech and tone audiometry for testing auditory acuity of flying personnel N73-21990  
 Audiometric thresholds for bare headed subjects, or wearing M1 helmet, and experimental helmet [AD-745121] N73-22053
- AUDITORY PERCEPTION**  
 German monograph - Investigations regarding auditory depth perception and the problem of in-head localization of acoustic events. A73-29278  
 Book - Foundations of modern auditory theory. Volume 2. A73-30276  
 Acoustic model and linguistic, syntactic, lexical and semantic factors in speech perception and production process A73-30277  
 Psychoacoustic theory of signal detectability based on mathematical input-output mapping model and memory role in human auditory system A73-30278  
 Neuroanatomy of the auditory system. A73-30280  
 Binaural acoustic field sampling, head movement and echo effect in auditory localization of sound sources position, distance and orientation A73-30282  
 Vector correlation theory and neural mechanisms of binaural signal detection in human auditory system A73-30283  
 Speech and tone audiometry for testing auditory acuity of flying personnel N73-21990  
 Human perception of musical intervals between simultaneous tones [IZP-1972-20] N73-23078
- AUDITORY SENSATION AREAS**  
 Frequency selectivity and two tone inhibition in neural coding of acoustic stimuli [IZP-1972-25] N73-23050
- AUDITORY SIGNALS**  
 Interaural difference thresholds in binaural perception of signals nonexistent in normal acoustic environment, considering beats, memory, learning, and stereophony A73-30285  
 Electrical activity of the external ear muscles in man /at rest and during identification of acoustic signals/ A73-30843
- AUDITORY STIMULI**  
 Effect of stimulus uncertainty on the pupillary dilation response and the vertex evoked potential. A73-29991  
 Processing of auditory information by medial superior-olivary neurons. A73-30281  
 Binaural signal detection - Equalization and cancellation theory. A73-30284  
 Frequency selectivity and two tone inhibition in neural coding of acoustic stimuli [IZP-1972-25] N73-23050  
 Pilot performance in dual time-sharing tracking task [AD-755363] N73-23088
- AUTOKINESIS**  
 Monocular fixation tests and prediction model for time course of aftereffect of eye turn on autokinetic illusion direction A73-28098
- AUTONOMY**  
 Ergatic modeling as dynamic goal-oriented physical process based on heuristic autonomous information-structured organization system with regulated model-human operator interaction A73-29418
- AXIS (REFERENCE LINES)**  
 A rapid method for frontal plane axis determination in scalar electrocardiograms. A73-30063

**AXONS**

**SUBJECT INDEX**

**AXONS**

Autoradiographic study of protein synthesis in perikaryons and of nitrogen migration into the axons of hypertrophic sympathetic neurons  
A73-28296  
Circulation of nervous impulses in the cerebral cortex  
A73-30569

**B**

**BACTERIOLOGY**

Survival of soil bacteria during prolonged desiccation.  
A73-30959

**BARANY CHAIR**

Barany chair rotation for acceleration tolerance testing on flying personnel  
N73-21995

**BARORECEPTORS**

Barotrauma mechanoreceptor reflex effects on animal respiratory and circulatory system  
N73-21982  
Evoked compensatory reflex reactions of rabbit ocular and eyelid muscles during hypoxia  
N73-21992

**BAROTRAUMA**

Effects of gastrointestinal pressure on rabbit eye nystagmus during barotrauma  
N73-21983  
Middle ear barotrauma effect on work capacity and flight fitness of flying personnel  
N73-22000

**BED REST**

Circadian rhythm of urinary calcium excretion during immobilization.  
A73-30512  
Physiological stress effects of space flight on human body  
[JPRS-57139]  
N73-22002  
Physiological effects of long term hypodynamic weightlessness simulation on humans  
N73-22010  
Human horizontal or antiorthostatic position effect in hypodynamic weightlessness test  
N73-22011  
Human regional blood circulation changes during bed rest experiment  
N73-22012  
Metabolic changes and cardiac output of humans in hypokinetic bed rest study  
N73-22013  
Visual acuity changes in humans during hypokinetic bed rest test  
N73-22014  
Functional reactions of human otorhinolaryngologic organs during hypokinesia  
N73-22015  
Human pulmonary volume decrease during long term bed rest  
N73-22016  
Weightlessness simulator for evaluating exercise effects in hypokinetic bed rest test  
N73-22018  
Exercise and muscle stimulation for preventing metabolism changes during bed rest  
N73-22019  
Changes in human cerebral circulation during prolonged bed rest test  
N73-22020  
Long term bed rest effects on human retinal blood circulation and intraocular pressure  
N73-23038

**BERYLLIUM OXIDES**

Physical and chemical characteristics, and biological activity of exhaust from beryllium-fueled motor  
[AD-756531]  
N73-22042

**BIBLIOGRAPHIES**

Bibliography of citations relating to planetary quarantine from 1966 to 1971  
[NASA-CR-131889]  
N73-22038  
Marine biology literature compilation for Caribbean Sea and adjacent regions  
N73-23022  
Literature compilation on marine geology and geophysics for Caribbean Sea and adjacent regions  
N73-23023

Annotated bibliography and indexes on aerospace medicine and biology for 1961 to 1965  
[NASA-TT-F-14662]  
N73-23053

**BINARY CODES**

Detection of informational constraints related to multi-variate visual displays.  
A73-29185

**BINAURAL HEARING**

Binaural acoustic field sampling, head movement and echo effect in auditory localization of sound sources position, distance and orientation  
A73-30282  
Vector correlation theory and neural mechanisms of binaural signal detection in human auditory system  
A73-30283  
Binaural signal detection - Equalization and cancellation theory.  
A73-30284  
Interaural difference thresholds in binaural perception of signals nonexistent in normal acoustic environment, considering beats, memory, learning, and stereophony  
A73-30285

**BINOCLULAR VISION**

Scalar perceptions with binocular cues of distance.  
A73-28176  
Monocular contribution to binocular vision in normals and amblyopes.  
A73-28359  
The Mach-Dvorak phenomenon and binocular fusion of moving stimuli.  
A73-30392

**BIOACOUSTICS**

Dynamic properties of human and animal middle ear in terms of acoustic impedance, transfer function, impulse response, sound diffraction and reflex sensitivity  
A73-30279  
Binaural signal detection - Equalization and cancellation theory.  
A73-30284

**BIOCHEMISTRY**

Study of the relations between various mechanical properties and biochemical composition of bone tissues in man  
A73-27996  
Spectrometric determination of copper, iron, cobalt, nickel, and manganese complexes in biological samples  
N73-22022

**BIOCLIMATOLOGY**

Determination of the information-forecasting indices of biometeorological phenomena  
A73-28861

**BIOCONTROL SYSTEMS**

Motor functions and control of sensorial messages of somatic origin  
A73-29174  
Anatomical and neurophysiological investigations of centrifugal control of retinal activity via efferent optic nerve fibers  
A73-29875  
Periodic conditions in artificial-muscle autopsulators  
A73-30289  
Saccadic eye movement control system, investigating response characteristics to variously timed pulse stimuli  
A73-30389  
Accuracy of saccadic eye movements and maintenance of eccentric eye positions in the dark.  
A73-30390  
Voluntary small saccadic eye movements in presence of stationary visible target, considering scanning function of fixation saccades  
A73-30394  
Blood pressure and body temperature dynamic control systems and respiration relationship to heart rate variability  
A73-30878

**BIODYNAMICS**

Study of the relations between various mechanical properties and biochemical composition of bone tissues in man  
A73-27996  
Unified approach for determination of biomechanical interactions between dental implants and host tissues  
N73-23972

## SUBJECT INDEX

## BIOTELEMETRY

## BIOELECTRIC POTENTIAL

- Light adaptation of the late receptor potential in the cat retina. A73-28352
- Theoretical models of the generation of steady-state evoked potentials, their relation to neuroanatomy and their relevance to certain clinical problems. A73-28354
- Evoked potentials to changes in the chromatic contrast and luminance contrast of checkerboard stimulus patterns. A73-28355
- Scotopic visibility curve in man obtained by the VER. A73-28356
- A clinical method for obtaining pattern visual evoked responses. A73-28357
- Motor functions and control of sensorial messages of somatic origin A73-29174
- Behavioral and electrophysiological correlates during flash-frequency discrimination learning in monkeys. A73-29989
- Human average evoked potential distribution over scalp to associate cortical electrical activity with voluntary movement, reacting to EMG activity A73-29990
- Effect of stimulus uncertainty on the pupillary dilation response and the vertex evoked potential. A73-29991
- German monograph - Comparative investigations regarding the phenomenon of force potentiation in the case of the heart muscle of cold-blooded and warm-blooded animals. A73-30669
- Loss of information during central summation of local postsynaptic potentials A73-30825
- Electrophysiological sleep patterns of human and animal brains [NASA-TT-P-740] N73-22023
- Bioelectrical activity differentiations in cat cortex during sleep inhibition N73-22026
- Interdependence of slow and rapid brain waves during sleep N73-22027
- Neuronal changes in cortical motor region cells during pharmacological induced sleep N73-22028
- Somnofunctional mapping of deep brain waves in neurological patients N73-22029
- Thalamic cat cell activities during sleep and wakefulness phases N73-22030
- Bioelectric activity and excitability of cat brain structures during sleep phases N73-22031
- Bioelectric activity changes in brains of sleeping children caused by aging factor N73-22032
- Centripetal acceleration for inhibiting cerebellar rat cortex activity N73-23030
- Comparison of electroencephalographic response patterns in man and monkeys to visually evoked cortical stimuli [IZF-1972-24] N73-23049
- BIOELECTRICITY**
- On the functional significance of subcortical single unit activity during sleep. A73-29993
- Oscillatory waves in intraretinally recorded electroretinograms in primates, considering electrode depth, stimulus duration and intensity and background illumination, anesthesia and tetrodotoxin effects A73-30393
- Circulation of nervous impulses in the cerebral cortex A73-30569
- Neurophysiological characteristics of isolated structures of the cerebral cortex A73-30570

## BIOENGINEERING

- Periodic conditions in artificial-muscle autopulsators A73-30289
- Bioelectric monitoring and motion picture surveying for improved physical training of astronauts N73-23039

## BIOINSTRUMENTATION

- Decatron indicator for a micromanipulator controlled by a stepping motor A73-30850

## BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS

- Overview of the biological effects of electromagnetic radiation. A73-29211
- Physical and chemical characteristics, and biological activity of exhaust from beryllium-fueled motor [AD-756531] N73-22042
- Annotated bibliography and indexes on aerospace medicine and biology for 1961 to 1965 [NASA-TT-P-14662] N73-23053
- Biological effects of sleep deprivation, and effects of prolonged work on performance under combat conditions N73-23989

## BIOLOGICAL EVOLUTION

- The evolution of lignin - Experiments and observations. A73-29649
- Late Precambrian microfossils - A new stromatolitic biota from Boorthanna, South Australia. A73-29723
- Handbook on structural evolution of vestibular apparatus N73-23044

## BIOLUMINESCENCE

- Photometric observations of in situ fluorescence and bioluminescence with Biota in New York Bight [RM-568J] N73-21978

## BIOMEDICAL DATA

- Automatic methods for smoothing and separation of characteristic points in an electrocardiographic signal A73-30387
- Application of systems analysis techniques to improve management controls within biomedical research programs [NBS-TN-761] N73-21977

## BIOHICS

- Probability summation model for heterochromatic luminance additivity failure at absolute visual threshold. A73-28099
- Acoustic model and linguistic, syntactic, lexical and semantic factors in speech perception and production process A73-30277

- Periodic conditions in artificial-muscle autopulsators A73-30289

- Photoelectric servo simulator for pupil, using Wheatstone bridge with CdS light dependent resistor A73-30399

- Heart rate variability and work-load measurement. A73-30879

## BIOPHYSICS

- The visual system: Neurophysiology, biophysics, and their clinical applications; Proceedings of the Ninth Symposium, Brighton, England, July 1971. A73-28351

## BIOSYNTHESIS

- Autoradiographic study of protein synthesis in perikaryons and of nitrogen migration into the axons of hypertrophic sympathetic neurons A73-28296
- The evolution of lignin - Experiments and observations. A73-29649

## BIOTELEMETRY

- Circuit technology of a temperature-measurement transmitter for biotelemetric applications A73-28575

## BLIGHT

## SUBJECT INDEX

- Multichannel medical monitoring system to measure physiological parameters from display device at remote control station  
[NASA-CASE-MSC-14180-1] N73-22045
- BLIGHT**  
Photometric observations of in situ fluorescence and bioluminescence with Biota in New York Bight  
[RM-568J] N73-21978
- BLOOD**  
Lower body negative pressure for preventing body fluid shifts during weightlessness N73-22017
- BLOOD CIRCULATION**  
Changes in blood-flow distribution during acute emotional stress in dogs. A73-28533  
Influence of flow and pressure on wave propagation in the canine aorta. A73-30066  
Human regional blood circulation changes during bed rest experiment N73-22012  
Changes in human cerebral circulation during prolonged bed rest test N73-22020  
Lower body decompression effects on cardiac cycle and human acceleration tolerance N73-23037  
Long term bed rest effects on human retinal blood circulation and intraocular pressure N73-23038
- BLOOD COAGULATION**  
Emotional overstress effects on the indices of the blood coagulation system in monkeys A73-30846
- BLOOD FLOW**  
Oxygen consumption alteration effects on human endurance capacity as function of relative work, muscle blood flow and anaerobic metabolism A73-29753
- BLOOD PLASMA**  
Human hematologic responses to 4 hr of isobaric hyperoxic exposure /100% oxygen at 760 mm Hg/. A73-29751  
Effect of acute and chronic hypercapnia on Ca and inorganic P levels in guinea pig blood plasma and erythrocytes  
[AD-749323] N73-22035  
Renin-angiotension system in simulated hypervolemia induced by immersion  
[NASA-TT-P-14885] N73-22036
- BLOOD PRESSURE**  
Blood pressure and body temperature dynamic control systems and respiration relationship to heart rate variability A73-30878  
Effects of hydrostatic water bath pressure on capillary blood pressure and connective tissue dehydration  
[NASA-TT-P-14894] N73-23052
- BLOOD VOLUME**  
Xenon 133 measurement of cerebral volumetric circulation rates during papaverin and intensain vasodilation of canine and feline intercranial vessels, showing vessel resistance reduction A73-29074  
Biophysical properties of human red blood cells exposed to hypobaric hyperoxia  
[AD-755783] N73-23072
- BLUE GREEN ALGAE**  
Siazine influence on green algae photosynthetic pigments noting chlorophyll luminescence spectra  
[DRIC-TRANS-2992] N73-22040
- BODY COMPOSITION (BIOLOGY)**  
Study of the relations between various mechanical properties and biochemical composition of bone tissues in man A73-27996
- BODY KINEMATICS**  
Lower body decompression effects on cardiac cycle and human acceleration tolerance N73-23037
- BODY TEMPERATURE**  
Digital temperature-measuring device for medical applications A73-28338
- Some effects of cooling and heating areas of the head and neck on body temperature measurement at the ear. A73-28504  
Step-wise changes in thermoregulatory responses to slowly changing thermal stimuli. A73-28535  
Blood pressure and body temperature dynamic control systems and respiration relationship to heart rate variability A73-30878  
Low barometric pressure effects on human thermoregulation function N73-21996
- BODY WEIGHT**  
Some aversive characteristics of centrifugally generated gravity. A73-28506
- BONE MARROW**  
Leukopenic response of dog bone marrow for evaluating hematopoietic tissue function N73-22009
- BONES**  
Study of the relations between various mechanical properties and biochemical composition of bone tissues in man A73-27996
- BRAIN**  
On the functional significance of subcortical single unit activity during sleep. A73-29993  
Simultaneous recording of acceleration and brain waves. A73-29995  
Effect of stimulation of the mesencephalic reticular formation on the convulsive electrical activity of the brain A73-30381  
Characteristics of spontaneous oxygen tension variations in human brain structures A73-30844  
Decatron indicator for a micromanipulator controlled by a stepping motor A73-30850  
Electrophysiological sleep patterns of human and animal brains  
[NASA-TT-P-740] N73-22023  
Interdependence of slow and rapid brain waves during sleep N73-22027  
Somnofunctional mapping of deep brain waves in neurological patients N73-22029  
Bioelectric activity and excitability of cat brain structures during sleep phases N73-22031  
Bioelectric activity changes in brains of sleeping children caused by aging factor N73-22032
- BRAIN CIRCULATION**  
Xenon 133 measurement of cerebral volumetric circulation rates during papaverin and intensain vasodilation of canine and feline intercranial vessels, showing vessel resistance reduction A73-29074
- BRAIN DAMAGE**  
Effect of lithium on acute oxygen toxicity and associated changes in brain gamma-aminobutyric acid. A73-28503
- BREATHING APPARATUS**  
Design and performance of demand regulated liquid breathing systems for mammalian respiration N73-21976
- BRIGHTNESS**  
Foveal threshold additivity measurements for monochromatic and mixed light, using grating resolution as brightness criterion A73-30398
- BRIGHTNESS DISCRIMINATION**  
Brightness functions for a complex field with changing illumination and background. A73-28100  
Manipulating the response criterion in visual monitoring. A73-30499

SUBJECT INDEX

CENTRIFUGING STRESS

**BUTYRIC ACID**

Effect of lithium on acute oxygen toxicity and associated changes in brain gamma-aminobutyric acid. A73-28503

**C**

**CABIN ATMOSPHERES**

High altitude aircraft cabin pressurization for crews and passengers, discussing altitude tolerance, reaction times, decompression and oxygen equipment A73-30937

**CALCIUM**

Effect of acute and chronic hypercapnia on Ca and inorganic P levels in quinea pig blood plasma and erythrocytes [AD-749323] N73-22035

**CALCIUM METABOLISM**

Circadian rhythm of urinary calcium excretion during immobilization. A73-30512

**CALORIC STIMULI**

Some effects of cooling and heating areas of the head and neck on body temperature measurement at the ear. A73-28504

Nystagmic response persistence to Fitzgerald-Hallpike caloric tests as function of directional cupular deflections due to head movement A73-28510

Step-wise changes in thermoregulatory responses to slowly changing thermal stimuli. A73-28535

Differential thermal sensitivity in the human skin. A73-30912

**CARBON DIOXIDE REMOVAL**

Hydrogen depolarized cell for removing CO2 in spacecraft life support systems [NASA-CR-131868] N73-22047

**CARBON DIOXIDE TENSION**

Threshold Pco2 as a chemical stimulus for ventilation during acute hypoxia in dogs. A73-28534

Method of PaCO2 determination in men with functional disorders of external respiration A73-29075

Hypoxic pulmonary steady-state diffusing capacity for CO and cardiac output in rats born at a simulated altitude of 3500 m. A73-30911

**CARBON MONOXIDE**

Hyperoxic atmosphere effect on rat metabolism and elimination of gaseous wastes N73-22004

Physiological and hemodynamic adaptations to CO levels and exercise in nonsmoking normal men [PB-213834/1] N73-23073

**CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING**

Hypokinetic disturbances of rats after exposure to carbon monoxide N73-22007

Tolerance of hypokinetic rats to carbon monoxide exposure N73-23043

**CARBONACEOUS METEORITES**

Chemical evolution before life from carbonaceous meteorites composition, noting porphyrins, optically active substances and isoprenoid hydrocarbons A73-30130

**CARDIAC VENTRICLES**

Relationship between ventricular premature contractions on routine electrocardiography and subsequent sudden death from coronary heart disease. A73-30051

Echocardiography status, potentialities and requirements in congenital heart disease diagnosis, considering feasibility in left ventricular performance evaluation A73-30053

Book on echocardiography covering examination of mitral, aortic, tricuspid and pulmonic valves, ventricles, atrium, pericardial effusion, coronary artery disease and tumors A73-30358

Myoglobin distribution in the heart of growing rats exposed to a simulated altitude of 3500 m in their youth or born in the low pressure chamber. A73-30910

**CARDIOTACHOMETERS**

Development of electrocardiogram protection circuits to prevent accidental electrocution and digital cardi tachometer system to display heart rate N73-22924

**CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM**

Hemodynamics alteration caused by acute hypoxia in animals with denervated carotid sinuses A73-28350

Techniques for determining effects of prolonged weightlessness on cardiovascular system of subhuman primates [NASA-CR-131890] N73-21980

**CARIBBEAN SEA**

Marine biology literature compilation for Caribbean Sea and adjacent regions N73-23022

Literature compilation on marine geology and geophysics for Caribbean Sea and adjacent regions N73-23023

**CAROTID SINUS REFLEX**

Hemodynamics alteration caused by acute hypoxia in animals with denervated carotid sinuses A73-28350

Posthyperventilation breathing - Different effects of active and passive hyperventilation. A73-29752

**CATHODE RAY TUBES**

A visual stimulator employing a T.V. raster display. A73-30400

**CATS**

Bioelectric activity and excitability of cat brain structures during sleep phases N73-22031

**CELLS (BIOLOGY)**

Responses of indigenous microorganisms to soil incubation as viewed by transmission electron microscopy of cell thin sections. A73-29724

The effect of iontophoretically applied acetylcholine upon the cat's retinal ganglion cells. A73-30061

Thalamic cat cell activities during sleep and wakefulness phases N73-22030

Physiological regeneration of corneal epithelial mice cells exposed to strong magnetic fields N73-23034

**CENTRAL ELECTRONIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

Human factors in design of aircraft in-flight monitoring and automatic landing system for low weather operation N73-23901

**CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM**

Conditioned reflex switching effects in higher nervous system reactions as function of experimental stimuli background conditions /arousal, diurnal rhythms, test conditions, physiological condition/ A73-30567

Physical and psychological effects of electromagnetic fields on human and animal central nervous system A73-30571

RNA and DNA of internal organs during a remote postreanimation period in animals with complete and incomplete functional recovery of the central nervous system A73-30842

Syringomyelia in central nervous system affecting flying fitness N73-23061

**CENTRIFUGING STRESS**

Some aversive characteristics of centrifugally generated gravity. A73-28506

Effect of the Valsalva maneuver on tolerance to +Gz acceleration. A73-29754

Centripetal acceleration for inhibiting cerebellar rat cortex activity N73-23030

**CEREBRAL CORTEX**

**SUBJECT INDEX**

**CEREBRAL CORTEX**

Late visual cortical region reactions during the convergence of light stimulation and electrocutaneous stimulation A73-29073

Human average evoked potential distribution over scalp to associate cortical electrical activity with voluntary movement, reacting to EMG activity A73-29990

Circulation of nervous impulses in the cerebral cortex A73-30569

Neurophysiological characteristics of isolated structures of the cerebral cortex A73-30570

Bioelectrical activity differentiations in cat cortex during sleep inhibition N73-22026

Centripetal acceleration for inhibiting cerebellar rat cortex activity N73-23030

Comparison of electroencephalographic response patterns in man and monkeys to visually evoked cortical stimuli [JZF-1972-24] N73-23049

**CEREBRUM**  
Changes in human cerebral circulation during prolonged bed rest test N73-22020

**CHARACTER RECOGNITION**  
Visual pattern matching - An investigation of some effects of decision task, auditory codability, and spatial correspondence. A73-29123

**CHEMICAL BONDS**  
Interaction of haemoglobin with ions - Binding of inorganic phosphate to human oxyhaemoglobin. A73-29850

**CHEMICAL COMPOSITION**  
Study of the relations between various mechanical properties and biochemical composition of bone tissues in man A73-27996

**CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**  
Physical and chemical characteristics, and biological activity of exhaust from beryllium-fueled motor [AD-756531] N73-22042

**CHEMORECEPTORS**  
Threshold Pco<sub>2</sub> as a chemical stimulus for ventilation during acute hypoxia in dogs. A73-28534

Role of peripheral chemoreceptors in reactions of rats to short and lasting hypoxia A73-30840

**CHEMOTHERAPY**  
Prophylaxis and treatment of the motion sickness syndrome A73-29410

**CHILDREN**  
Coronary atherosclerosis development and prevention in children, discussing hyperlipidemia, hypertension, cigarette smoking and high risk identification A73-30065

Bioelectric activity changes in brains of sleeping children caused by aging factor N73-22032

**CHLORELLA**  
Effects of atmospheric oxygen concentration on Chlorella photosynthesis N73-23032

**CHOLESTEROL**  
Prevention of the atherosclerotic diseases - Opportunities for military medicine. A73-30518

Emotional overstress effects on the indices of the blood coagulation system in monkeys A73-30846

Removal of cholesterol and bile acids from micellar solutions by lipid-absorbing polymers N73-23971

**CHOLINE**  
The effect of iontophoretically applied acetylcholine upon the cat's retinal ganglion cells. A73-30061

**CHOLINESTERASE**

Cholinesterase reactivator as antidote in human organophosphate poisoning N73-21998

**CHROMATOGRAPHY**  
Self-scanning chromatographic-fluorographic drug detector with optical readout system [NASA-CASE-ARC-10633-1] N73-22048

**CHROMOSOMES**  
Radiation effects on human chromosomal aberrations in peripheral blood lymphocytes N73-23041

**CINEMATOGRAPHY**  
Bioelectric monitoring and motion picture surveying for improved physical training of astronauts N73-23039

**CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS**  
German monograph - Investigation concerning a consideration of the human circadian rhythm by means of a variable working time. A73-29283

Circadian rhythm of urinary calcium excretion during immobilization. A73-30512

Diurnal rhythm of a corticosteroid reaction to ACTH and physical load A73-30841

Effects of work-rest schedules, circadian rhythms, continuous work, and sleep loss on sustained performance N73-23988

**CLIMATOLOGY**  
Italian thermal conditions affecting acceleration tolerance and psychomotor performance of flying personnel N73-23068

Man induced changes in earth climate by environment pollution and heat production [PB-213676/2] N73-23074

**CLINICAL MEDICINE**  
The visual system: Neurophysiology, biophysics, and their clinical applications; Proceedings of the Ninth Symposium, Brighton, England, July 1971. A73-28351

Theoretical models of the generation of steady-state evoked potentials, their relation to neuroanatomy and their relevance to certain clinical problems. A73-28354

A clinical method for obtaining pattern visual evoked responses. A73-28357

A rapid method for frontal plane axis determination in scalar electrocardiograms. A73-30063

**COCHLEA**  
Neuroanatomy of the auditory system. A73-30280

Processing of auditory information by medial superior-olivary neurons. A73-30281

**COCKPITS**  
Computerized design of fighter aircraft cockpit electronic control system considering man machine interaction N73-23905

**COLD ACCLIMATIZATION**  
Effect of adaptation to cold on the energy characteristics of muscular activity A73-28295

**COLD TOLERANCE**  
Low temperature tolerance and adaptation of biological systems to space environment [JPRS-59129] N73-23055

**COLOR VISION**  
Probability summation model for heterochromatic luminance additivity failure at absolute visual threshold. A73-28099

Evoked potentials to changes in the chromatic contrast and luminance contrast of checkerboard stimulus patterns. A73-28355

Cone spectral sensitivity studied with an ERG method. A73-28358

## SUBJECT INDEX

## DARK ADAPTATION

- The macular and paramacular local electroretinograms of the human retina and their clinical application. A73-28364
- Effects of reduced atmospheric pressure, elimination of nitrogen, hypoxia, and exposure to restricted visual environment on range of accommodation and color vision [NASA-CR-128896] N73-22037
- Literature review on human macular pigment absorption and density spectrum of cone receptor [TZP-1972-17] N73-23046
- COMBAT**  
Biological effects of sleep deprivation, and effects of prolonged work on performance under combat conditions N73-23989
- COMMAND MODULES**  
Microbiological studies of Apollo 17 command module preflight and postflight samples [NASA-CR-132022] N73-23056
- COMPENSATORY TRACKING**  
Pilot performance in dual time-sharing tracking task [AD-755363] N73-23088
- COMPUTER GRAPHICS**  
Temporal and spatial features in detecting one- and two-dimensional constraints in complementary visual displays. A73-28095  
Detection of informational constraints related to multi-variate visual displays. A73-29185
- COMPUTER TECHNIQUES**  
Harmonic spectral analysis of nystagmus waveform frequency content for clinical vestibular examination via digital computer A73-28502  
Design of computer-based pupil tracking/teacher monitoring system N73-23980
- COMPUTERIZED DESIGN**  
Computerized design of fighter aircraft cockpit electronic control system considering man machine interaction N73-23905
- CONDITIONING (LEARNING)**  
Behavioral and electrophysiological correlates during flash-frequency discrimination learning in monkeys. A73-29989  
Alpha wave peak amplitude dependence on blocking pattern after stimulation during habituation-pseudoconditioning, conditioning and extinction A73-29992  
Conditioned reflex switching effects in higher nervous system reactions as function of experimental stimuli background conditions /arousal, diurnal rhythms, test conditions, physiological condition/ A73-30567  
Forward and backward conditional link formation as physiological mechanism for reinforcement conditioning connection A73-30568
- CONDUCTIVE HEAT TRANSFER**  
Human thermoregulatory system examination under thermodynamic equilibrium based on conductive and convective metastable heat transfer from skin to environment [ASME PAPER 73-AUT-J] A73-29414
- CONFERENCES**  
The visual system: Neurophysiology, biophysics, and their clinical applications; Proceedings of the Ninth Symposium, Brighton, England, July 1971. A73-28351  
Heart rate variability and the measurement of mental load; Proceedings of the Symposium, London, England, October 1971. A73-30876  
USSR conference on exobiology and aerospace medicine N73-23045  
Aerospace medicine research, including human tolerance to various stress factors - conferences [AGARD-CP-110] N73-23057
- CONGENITAL ANOMALIES**  
Echocardiography status, potentialities and requirements in congenital heart disease diagnosis, considering feasibility in left ventricular performance evaluation A73-30053
- CONTROL EQUIPMENT**  
Design and performance of demand regulated liquid breathing systems for mammalian respiration N73-21976
- CONTROL THEORY**  
Ergatic modeling as dynamic goal-oriented physical process based on heuristic autonomous information-structured organization system with regulated model-human operator interaction A73-29418
- CONTROLLED ATMOSPHERES**  
Hyperbaric chamber used to determine influence of increased ambient pressure and gas density on cardiac rate in man [AD-755129] N73-22058
- CONVECTIVE HEAT TRANSFER**  
Human thermoregulatory system examination under thermodynamic equilibrium based on conductive and convective metastable heat transfer from skin to environment [ASME PAPER 73-AUT-J] A73-29414
- CONVULSIONS**  
Effect of stimulation of the mesencephalic reticular formation on the convulsive electrical activity of the brain A73-30381
- CORIOLIS EFFECT**  
Propylaxis and treatment of the motion sickness syndrome A73-29410
- CORPUSCULAR RADIATION**  
Radiation doses during a prolonged orbital space flight about the earth A73-29867
- CORTICES**  
Neuronal changes in cortical motor region cells during pharmacological induced sleep N73-22028
- CORTI ORGAN**  
Neuroanatomy of the auditory system. A73-30280
- CORTICOSTEROIDS**  
Diurnal rhythm of a corticosteroid reaction to ACTH and physical load A73-30841
- COST ESTIMATES**  
Model for estimating impact of manned EVA costs on future payloads - Vol. 3 [NASA-CR-128928] N73-23083
- CRITERIA**  
Psychometric criteria for pilot performance in B-4 aircraft fleet [AD-755184] N73-23087
- CRYOGENIC STORAGE**  
Production methods for preventing deterioration of freeze-dried foods [NASA-CR-128915] N73-23085
- CUES**  
Scalar perceptions with binocular cues of distance. A73-28176  
Visual cue reinforcement for skill retention in pilot simulated space vehicle approach and landing performance [NASA-CR-128912] N73-23086
- CYTOLOGY**  
Cytological changes in pine tissues treated with lunar materials collected on Apollo 12 quarantine mission [NASA-CR-128914] N73-23054
- CYTOPLASM**  
Autoradiographic study of protein synthesis in perikaryons and of nitrogen migration into the axons of hypertrophic sympathetic neurons A73-28296

## D

## DARK ADAPTATION

Scotopic visibility curve in man obtained by the VER.

A73-28356

## DATA SMOOTHING

- Scotopic electroretinography and visual evoked responses under adaptive illumination, comparing blind spot stray light with parafoveal stimulation  
A73-28361
- Accuracy of saccadic eye movements and maintenance of eccentric eye positions in the dark.  
A73-30390

## DATA SMOOTHING

- Automatic methods for smoothing and separation of characteristic points in an electrocardiographic signal  
A73-30387

## DATA TRANSMISSION

- Loss of information during central summation of local postsynaptic potentials  
A73-30825

## DECISION MAKING

- Visual pattern matching - An investigation of some effects of decision task, auditory codability, and spatial correspondence.  
A73-29123

- Effect of mild acute hypoxia on a decision-making task.  
A73-30514

- Motivational patterns underlying volunteering by submarine graduate school personnel  
[AD-749324] N73-22054

- Probabilities models of organizational behavior and human subjective performance  
[IZF-1973-3] N73-23076

- Pilot performance in dual time-sharing tracking task  
[AD-755363] N73-23088

- Monte Carlo simulation for man machine task sequencing considering pilot performance degradation  
N73-23899

## DECOMPRESSION SICKNESS

- Incidence and severity of altitude decompression sickness in Navy hospital corpsmen.  
A73-28511

- Review of decompression and altitude sickness noting effects at safe depths/altitudes  
[DRIC-TRANS-3035] N73-22041

## DECONTAMINATION

- Spacecraft decontamination and sterilization by formaldehyde, beta-propiolactone, ethylene oxide, radiation and dry heat, noting effects on polymers  
A73-30137

- Microbial burden estimation for planning planetary quarantine of advanced spacecraft  
[NASA-CR-131845] N73-22039

## DENSITY DISTRIBUTION

- A method for calculating the sedimentation characteristics of particles in linear dextrane-density gradients and its application to the separation of red blood cells according to the sedimentation rate  
A73-28476

## DENTISTRY

- Unified approach for determination of biomechanical interactions between dental implants and host tissues  
N73-23972

## DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID

- RNA and DNA of internal organs during a remote postreanimation period in animals with complete and incomplete functional recovery of the central nervous system  
A73-30842

## DEPOLARIZATION

- Hydrogen depolarized cell for removing CO<sub>2</sub> in spacecraft life support systems  
[NASA-CR-131868] N73-22047

## DEXTRANS

- A method for calculating the sedimentation characteristics of particles in linear dextrane-density gradients and its application to the separation of red blood cells according to the sedimentation rate  
A73-28476

## DIAGNOSIS

- Echocardiography status, potentialities and requirements in congenital heart disease diagnosis, considering feasibility in left ventricular performance evaluation  
A73-30053

## SUBJECT INDEX

## DIETS

- Nutrient protein intake of rats and tolerance to acute hypoxia  
N73-23035

## DIGITAL COMPUTERS

- Computerized teleoperator applications in manned aerospace systems  
N73-23904

## DIGITAL DATA

- Digital temperature-measuring device for medical applications  
A73-28338

## DIGITAL SIMULATION

- Mathematical models for human performance in manned spacecraft control  
N73-23897

## DISEASES

- Syringomyelia in central nervous system affecting flying fitness  
N73-23061

## DISPLAY DEVICES

- Digital temperature-measuring device for medical applications  
A73-28338

- Detection of informational constraints related to multi-variate visual displays.  
A73-29185

- Multichannel medical monitoring system to measure physiological parameters from display device at remote control station  
[NASA-CASE-MSC-14180-1] N73-22045

## DIURNAL VARIATIONS

- Diurnal cardiac rhythm fluctuation for cardiovascular evaluation of flight personnel  
N73-21997

## DOGS

- Leukopenic response of dog bone marrow for evaluating hematopoietic tissue function  
N73-22009

## DRUGS

- Pathophysiological justifications for using drugs in aerospace medicine  
[NASA-TT-F-736] N73-22033

- Self-scanning chromatographic-fluorographic drug detector with optical readout system  
[NASA-CASE-ARC-10633-1] N73-22048

## DRY HEAT

- Spacecraft decontamination and sterilization by formaldehyde, beta-propiolactone, ethylene oxide, radiation and dry heat, noting effects on polymers  
A73-30137

## DRYING

- Survival of soil bacteria during prolonged desiccation.  
A73-30959

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

- Dynamic properties of human and animal middle ear in terms of acoustic impedance, transfer function, impulse response, sound diffraction and reflex sensitivity  
A73-30279

## DYNAMIC MODELS

- Visual perception of motion in depth - Application of a vector model to three-dot motion patterns.  
A73-28091

- Ergatic modeling as dynamic goal-oriented physical process based on heuristic autonomous information-structured organization system with regulated model-human operator interaction  
A73-29418

## E

## EAR

- Some effects of cooling and heating areas of the head and neck on body temperature measurement at the ear.  
A73-28504

- Electrical activity of the external ear muscles in man /at rest and during identification of acoustic signals/  
A73-30843

- Functional reactions of human otorhinolaryngologic organs during hypokinesia  
N73-22015

## SUBJECT INDEX

## ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY

## ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY

Multi-information recording and reproduction in the ultrasono-cardio-tomography. A73-28581

Echocardiography status, potentialities and requirements in congenital heart disease diagnosis, considering feasibility in left ventricular performance evaluation A73-30053

Book on echocardiography covering examination of mitral, aortic, tricuspid and pulmonic valves, ventricles, atrium, pericardial effusion, coronary artery disease and tumors A73-30358

## ECONOMICS

Psychological, physiological, and work hygiene problems in ergonomic technology [JPRS-58792] N73-22050

## EFFERENT NERVOUS SYSTEMS

Motor functions and control of sensorial messages of somatic origin A73-29174

Intranuclear organization of the center median nucleus of the thalamus. A73-29175

Anatomical and neurophysiological investigations of centrifugal control of retinal activity via efferent optic nerve fibers A73-29875

Human average evoked potential distribution over scalp to associate cortical electrical activity with voluntary movement, reacting to EMG activity A73-29990

Features of the influence of hypergravitation on the motor activity of the chicken embryo amnon developing under normal conditions and under conditions of constant rotation A73-30022

## EJECTION INJURIES

Nonfatal ejection vertebral fracture comparison between US, British, and Swedish armed services N73-23059

## ELECTRIC STIMULI

Late visual cortical region reactions during the convergence of light stimulation and electrocutaneous stimulation A73-29073

Effect of stimulation of the mesencephalic reticular formation on the convulsive electrical activity of the brain A73-30381

Neurophysiological characteristics of isolated structures of the cerebral cortex A73-30570

## ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY

Relationship between ventricular premature contractions on routine electrocardiography and subsequent sudden death from coronary heart disease. A73-30051

Immediate and remote prognostic significance of fascicular block during acute myocardial infarction. A73-30052

A rapid method for frontal plane axis determination in scalar electrocardiograms. A73-30063

Automatic methods for smoothing and separation of characteristic points in an electrocardiographic signal A73-30387

The information content of successive RR-interval times in the ECG - Preliminary results using factor analysis and frequency analysis. A73-30883

Development of electrocardiogram protection circuits to prevent accidental electrocution and digital cardiometer system to display heart rate N73-22924

## ELECTROCHEMICAL CELLS

Hydrogen depolarized cell for removing CO<sub>2</sub> in spacecraft life support systems [NASA-CR-131868] N73-22047

## ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY

Theoretical models of the generation of steady-state evoked potentials, their relation to neuroanatomy and their relevance to certain clinical problems. A73-28354

Behavioral and electrophysiological correlates during flash-frequency discrimination learning in monkeys. A73-29989

Human average evoked potential distribution over scalp to associate cortical electrical activity with voluntary movement, reacting to EMG activity A73-29990

Effect of stimulus uncertainty on the pupillary dilation response and the vertex evoked potential. A73-29991

Alpha wave peak amplitude dependence on blocking pattern after stimulation during habituation-pseudoconditioning, conditioning and extinction A73-29992

Simultaneous recording of acceleration and brain waves. A73-29995

Effect of stimulation of the mesencephalic reticular formation on the convulsive electrical activity of the brain A73-30381

Neurophysiology of sleep and wakefulness in fish, amphibians, birds, and reptiles N73-22025

## ELECTROLYTE METABOLISM

Changes caused by illumination in the Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup> adenosine-triphosphatase and n-nitrophenyl-phosphatase activities of the external segments of the retina A73-28294

## ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS

Physical and psychological effects of electromagnetic fields on human and animal central nervous system A73-30571

## ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION

Overview of the biological effects of electromagnetic radiation. A73-29211

## ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVE TRANSMISSION

The Stiles-Crawford effect - Explanation and consequences. A73-30396

## ELECTROMYOGRAPHY

Human average evoked potential distribution over scalp to associate cortical electrical activity with voluntary movement, reacting to EMG activity A73-29990

## ELECTRON MICROSCOPES

Responses of indigenous microorganisms to soil incubation as viewed by transmission electron microscopy of cell thin sections. A73-29724

## ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

Application of human engineering principles and techniques in the design of electronic production equipment. A73-30497

Computerized design of fighter aircraft cockpit electronic control system considering man machine interaction N73-23905

## ELECTROPHORESIS

The effect of iontophoretically applied acetylcholine upon the cat's retinal ganglion cells. A73-30061

## ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY

A comparison of electrophysiological and psychophysical temporal modulation transfer functions of human vision. A73-28360

Intranuclear organization of the center median nucleus of the thalamus. A73-29175

Processing of auditory information by medial superior-olivary neurons. A73-30281

Retinal receptive fields - Correlations between psychophysics and electrophysiology. A73-30397

## ELECTRORETINOGRAPHY

- Sensory versus perceptual isolation - A comparison of their electrophysiological effects. A73-30517
- German monograph - Comparative investigations regarding the phenomenon of force potentiation in the case of the heart muscle of cold-blooded and warm-blooded animals. A73-30669
- Electrophysiological sleep patterns of human and animal brains [NASA-TT-F-740] N73-22023
- ELECTRORETINOGRAPHY**
- Electrical and metabolic manifestations of receptor and higher-order neuron activity in vertebrate retina. A73-28353
- Cone spectral sensitivity studied with an ERG method. A73-28358
- A comparison of electrophysiological and psychophysical temporal modulation transfer functions of human vision. A73-28360
- Scotopic electroretinography and visual evoked responses under adaptive illumination, comparing blind spot stray light with parafoveal stimulation A73-28361
- New method of stimulation for the study of photoreceptors. A73-28362
- Stimulus luminance-duration relationship of adapting light effect in human electroretinography, referring to Bunsen-Roscoe and Eloch constant law A73-28363
- The macular and paramacular local electroretinograms of the human retina and their clinical application. A73-28364
- Oscillatory waves in intraretinally recorded electroretinograms in primates, considering electrode depth, stimulus duration and intensity and background illumination, anesthesia and tetrodotoxin effects A73-30393
- EMBRYOS**
- Features of the influence of hypergravitation on the motor activity of the chicken embryo amnion developing under normal conditions and under conditions of constant rotation A73-30022
- EMOTIONAL FACTORS**
- Changes in blood-flow distribution during acute emotional stress in dogs. A73-28533
- Emotional overstress effects on the indices of the blood coagulation system in monkeys A73-30846
- ENDOCRINE SECRETIONS**
- Physiological time zone entrainment and stressor effects during prolonged C-141 transmeridian flights, using endocrine-metabolic indices in urine specimens A73-28283
- ENDOCRINE SYSTEMS**
- Hypothalamo-adenohypophysio-adrenal neurosecretory system under hyperthermia A73-30847
- ENERGY DISSIPATION**
- Effect of adaptation to cold on the energy characteristics of muscular activity A73-28295
- ENVIRONMENT EFFECTS**
- The evolution of liquin - Experiments and observations. A73-29649
- ENVIRONMENT POLLUTION**
- Man induced changes in earth climate by environment pollution and heat production [PB-213676/2] N73-23074
- ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL**
- Acute and subacute inhalation toxicity experiments with organic solvents, rocket propellants, and various hydrocarbons in confined environments [NASA-CR-131675] N73-22043
- ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING**
- Physiological adjustments to environmental factors [AD-753913] N73-22059

## SUBJECT INDEX

- ENZYME ACTIVITY**
- Changes caused by illumination in the Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup> adenosine-triphosphatase and n-nitrophenyl-phosphatase activities of the external segments of the retina A73-28294
- EPIDEMIOLOGY**
- Risk factors for developing myocardial infarction and other diseases - The 'Men born in 1913' study. A73-30352
- Prevention of the atherosclerotic diseases - Opportunities for military medicine. A73-30518
- EPILEPSY**
- Effect of stimulation of the mesencephalic reticular formation on the convulsive electrical activity of the brain A73-30381
- ERROR ANALYSIS**
- Workload effects on operator grip pressure and neuromuscular transmission in manual tracking task error [AD-757252] N73-23089
- ERYTHROCYTES**
- A method for calculating the sedimentation characteristics of particles in linear dextrane-density gradients and its application to the separation of red blood cells according to the sedimentation rate A73-28476
- Effect of acute and chronic hypercapnia on Ca and inorganic P levels in guinea pig blood plasma and erythrocytes [AD-749323] N73-22035
- Biophysical properties of human red blood cells exposed to hypobaric hyperoxia [AD-755783] N73-23072
- ETHYL ALCOHOL**
- Effects of ethyl alcohol on pilot performance. A73-28501
- ETHYLENE OXIDE**
- Spacecraft decontamination and sterilization by formaldehyde, beta-propiolactone, ethylene oxide, radiation and dry heat, noting effects on polymers A73-30137
- ETIOLOGY**
- Incidence and severity of altitude decompression sickness in Navy hospital corpsmen. A73-28511
- EXCRETION**
- Circadian rhythm of urinary calcium excretion during immobilization. A73-30512
- EXERCISE (PHYSIOLOGY)**
- Physiological and hemodynamic adaptations to CO levels and exercise in nonsmoking normal men [PB-213834/1] N73-23073
- Physiological response to prolonged muscular activity N73-23990
- EXHAUST GASES**
- Physical and chemical characteristics, and biological activity of exhaust from beryllium-fueled motor [AD-756531] N73-22042
- EXO BIOLOGY**
- Research activities in exobiology and aerospace medicine [JPRES-59015] N73-23024
- Microbiological experiments aboard balloons, rockets, and earth satellites - literature review N73-23025
- USSR conference on exobiology and aerospace medicine N73-23045
- Low temperature tolerance and adaptation of biological systems to space environment [JPRES-59129] N73-23055
- BIOSKELETONS**
- Development and evaluation of free flying teleoperators to include semiexoskeletal master control unit, joystick-analog unit, and three dimensional television system N73-22925
- EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN**
- Temporal and spatial features in detecting one- and two-dimensional constraints in complementary visual displays. A73-28095

## SUBJECT INDEX

## FLIGHT STRESS (BIOLOGY)

## EXTRATERRESTRIAL LIFE

Chemical evolution before life from carbonaceous meteorites composition, acting porphyrins, optically active substances and isoprenoid hydrocarbons

A73-30130

## EXTRAVEHICULAR ACTIVITY

Parameters requiring consideration by planners and designers when planning EVA functions for astronauts - Vol. 1

[NASA-CR-128926] N73-23081

Conceptual designs of versatile EVA work-stations - Vol. 2

[NASA-CR-128927] N73-23082

Model for estimating impact of manned EVA costs on future payloads - Vol. 3

[NASA-CR-128928] N73-23083

## EYE (ANATOMY)

Evoked compensatory reflex reactions of rabbit ocular and eyelid muscles during hypoxia

N73-21992

Atmospheric effects on laser propagation and impact on eye safety

[AD-755405] N73-22044

Literature review on human macular pigment absorption and density spectrum of cone receptor

[IZP-1972-17] N73-23046

Optical modulation transfer functions of human eye for white light

[IZP-1973-2] N73-23047

Ultrasonic device for ophthalmic eye surgery with safe removal of macerated material

[NASA-CASE-LEW-11669-1] N73-23079

## EYE DOMINANCE

Monocular contribution to binocular vision in normals and amblyopes.

A73-28359

## EYE MOVEMENTS

Implications of measurement of eye fixations for a psychophysics of form perception.

A73-28092

Apparent motion of stimuli presented stroboscopically during pursuit movement of the eye.

A73-28093

Monocular fixation tests and prediction model for time course of aftereffect of eye turn on autokinetic illusion direction

A73-28098

Scalar perceptions with binocular cues of distance.

A73-28176

New method of stimulation for the study of photoreceptors.

A73-28362

Eye movements during visual search and memory search.

A73-29125

Saccadic eye movement control system, investigating response characteristics to variously timed pulse stimuli

A73-30389

Accuracy of saccadic eye movements and maintenance of eccentric eye positions in the dark.

A73-30390

Accommodation of the eye during sleep and anesthesia.

A73-30391

Voluntary small saccadic eye movements in presence of stationary visible target, considering scanning function of fixation saccades

A73-30394

## EYE PROTECTION

Retinal damage from repeated subthreshold exposures using a ruby laser photocoagulator.

A73-28508

Optical density properties of ocular glass laser protective filters

[AD-755406] N73-22057

## F

## F-4 AIRCRAFT

Toward the development of a criterion for fleet effectiveness in the F-4 fighter community.

A73-28512

Psychometric criteria for pilot performance in F-4 aircraft fleet

[AD-755184] N73-23087

## FACTOR ANALYSIS

The information content of successive RR-interval times in the ECG - Preliminary results using factor analysis and frequency analysis.

A73-30883

## FATIGUE (BIOLOGY)

German monograph - Investigation concerning a consideration of the human circadian rhythm by means of a variable working time.

A73-29283

Pressure chambers for testing effect of oxygen inspiration on fatigue during flight

[JPES-59041] N73-23051

## FATTY ACIDS

Exogenous free fatty acid effects on hypoxic myocardial function in isolated isometric rat papillary muscles

A73-29572

## FEMALES

Anthropometry of Air Force women

[AD-743113] N73-22034

## FIBRINOGEN

Emotional overstress effects on the indices of the blood coagulation system in monkeys

A73-30846

## FISHES

Asymmetry of fish otolithic receptor functions and vestibular disturbances during space flight

N73-23031

## FLASH BLINDNESS

Flashblindness recovery following exposure to constant energy adaptive flashes.

A73-28505

## FLIGHT CREWS

Incidence and severity of altitude decompression sickness in Navy hospital corpsmen.

A73-28511

Effect of cigarette smoking on sensory perception and performance parameters of flight crews

[AD-754421] N73-23071

## FLIGHT FITNESS

Naval aviator training program dropouts identification in terms of physiological, safety, security, social, self-esteem and self-actualization needs

A73-30513

Diagnostic physiological tests for selection and training of flying personnel

[NASA-TT-F-687] N73-21981

Oxygen breathing effects on human blood circulation and flight personnel fitness test

N73-21993

Conditioned reflex motion sickness test of statokinetic fitness for flying personnel

N73-21994

Barany chair rotation for acceleration tolerance testing on flying personnel

N73-21995

Diurnal cardiac rhythm fluctuation for cardiovascular evaluation of flight personnel

N73-21997

Age limits and flight fitness of civil aviation pilots

N73-21999

Middle ear barotrauma effect on work capacity and flight fitness of flying personnel

N73-22000

Syringomyelia in central nervous system affecting flying fitness

N73-23061

## FLIGHT SIMULATORS

Physiological stress reactions in simulated flight for pilot selection and training

N73-22001

## FLIGHT STRESS (BIOLOGY)

Physiological time zone entrainment and stressor effects during prolonged C-141 transmeridian flights, using endocrine-metabolic indices in urine specimens

A73-28283

Effects of flying and of time changes on menstrual cycle length and on performance in airline stewardesses.

A73-28509

Towards an objective assessment of cockpit workload. I - Physiological variables during different flight phases.

A73-30515

**FLIGHT TRAINING**

**SUBJECT INDEX**

**FLIGHT TRAINING**  
 Evaluation of standardized angle of attack flight training system [AD-757243] N73-23090

**FLUID FILTERS**  
 Design and fabrication of prototype particulate regenerative filter with backflush for spacecraft fluid system [NASA-CR-115505] N73-23084

**FLUORESCENCE**  
 Photometric observations of in situ fluorescence and bioluminescence with Biota in New York Bight [RM-568J] N73-21978

**FLUOROSCOPY**  
 Self-scanning chromatographic-fluorographic drug detector with optical readout system [NASA-CASE-ARC-10633-1] N73-22048

**FLYING PERSONNEL**  
 Effects of flying and of time changes on menstrual cycle length and on performance in airline stewardesses. A73-28509  
 Aircraft cabin altitude hypoxia effects on mother, embryo and fetus during first trimester of pregnancy in air hostesses and women passengers A73-30519  
 Diagnostic physiological tests for selection and training of flying personnel [NASA-TT-F-687] N73-21981  
 Myocardial changes in flying personnel exposed to hypoxic hypoxia N73-21985  
 Human arterial elasticity during breathing of reduced partial oxygen atmosphere N73-21987  
 Latent coronary insufficiency detection in flying personnel using barochamber loading N73-21988  
 Changes in vectorcardiograms of atherosclerotic flying personnel after glucose testing N73-21989  
 Speech and tone audiometry for testing auditory acuity of flying personnel N73-21990  
 Arterial hypertension symptoms in flying personnel N73-21991  
 Oxygen breathing effects on human blood circulation and flight personnel fitness test N73-21993  
 Conditioned reflex motion sickness test of statokinetic fitness for flying personnel N73-21994  
 Barany chair rotation for acceleration tolerance testing on flying personnel N73-21995  
 Diurnal cardiac rhythm fluctuation for cardiovascular evaluation of flight personnel N73-21997  
 Middle ear barotrauma effect on work capacity and flight fitness of flying personnel N73-22000  
 Physiological stress effects of space flight on human body [JPRS-57139] N73-22002  
 Computation of Coriolis forces in selecting flying personnel for vestibular tolerance N73-23042

**FORECASTING**  
 Determination of the information-forecasting indices of biometeorological phenomena A73-28861

**FORMALDEHYDE**  
 Spacecraft decontamination and sterilization by formaldehyde, beta-propiolactone, ethylene oxide, radiation and dry heat, noting effects on polymers A73-30137

**FOSSILS**  
 Late Precambrian microfossils - A new stromatolitic biota from Boorthanna, South Australia. A73-29723

**FOVEA**  
 The Stiles-Crawford effect - Explanation and consequences. A73-30396

Foveal threshold additivity measurements for monochromatic and mixed light, using grating resolution as brightness criterion A73-30398

**FREEZE DRYING**  
 Production methods for preventing deterioration of freeze-dried foods [NASA-CR-128915] N73-23085

**FREQUENCY ANALYZERS**  
 The information content of successive RR-interval times in the ECG - Preliminary results using factor analysis and frequency analysis. A73-30883

**FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION**  
 Harmonic spectral analysis of nystagmus waveform frequency content for clinical vestibular examination via digital computer A73-28502

**FREQUENCY RANGES**  
 Human perception of musical intervals between simultaneous tones [IZF-1972-20] N73-23078

**FREQUENCY RESPONSE**  
 Frequency selectivity and two tone inhibition in neural coding of acoustic stimuli [IZF-1972-25] N73-23050

**FROZEN FOODS**  
 Production methods for preventing deterioration of freeze-dried foods [NASA-CR-128915] N73-23085

**G**

**GANGLIA**  
 The effect of iontophoretically applied acetylcholine upon the cat's retinal ganglion cells. A73-30061  
 Retinal receptive fields - Correlations between psychophysics and electrophysiology. A73-30397

**GAS EXCHANGE**  
 Metabolic changes and cardiac output of humans in hypokinetic bed rest study N73-22013

**GAS MIXTURES**  
 Procedure for preparing an oxygen-nitrogen gas mixture for respiration in a pressure chamber A73-29409

**GASEOUS DIFFUSION**  
 Determination of diffusive capacity components in lungs and of alveoloarterial oxygen gradients for the estimation of oxygen transport conditions in lungs A73-30849  
 Hypoxic pulmonary steady-state diffusing capacity for CO<sub>2</sub> and cardiac output in rats born at a simulated altitude of 3500 m. A73-30911

**GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM**  
 Effects of gastrointestinal pressure on rabbit eye nystagmus during barotrauma N73-21983  
 Gastrointestinal proprioceptor effects on high altitude rabbit ocular reflexes N73-21984

**GEOLOGY**  
 Literature compilation on marine geology and geophysics for Caribbean Sea and adjacent regions N73-23023

**GEOPHYSICS**  
 Literature compilation on marine geology and geophysics for Caribbean Sea and adjacent regions N73-23023

**GRATINGS**  
 Foveal threshold additivity measurements for monochromatic and mixed light, using grating resolution as brightness criterion A73-30398

**GRAVITATIONAL EFFECTS**  
 Some aversive characteristics of centrifugally generated gravity. A73-28506  
 Features of the influence of hypergravitation on the motor activity of the chicken embryo amnion developing under normal conditions and under conditions of constant rotation A73-30022

## SUBJECT INDEX

## HEMODYNAMIC RESPONSES

## GUINEA PIGS

Effect of acute and chronic hypercapnia on Ca and inorganic P levels in guinea pig blood plasma and erythrocytes  
[AD-749323] N73-22035

## GULF OF MEXICO

Marine biology literature compilation for Caribbean Sea and adjacent regions N73-23022  
Literature compilation on marine geology and geophysics for Caribbean Sea and adjacent regions N73-23023

## H

## HABITUATION (LEARNING)

Alpha wave peak amplitude dependence on blocking pattern after stimulation during habituation-pseudoconditioning, conditioning and extinction A73-29992

## HANDBOOKS

Handbook on structural evolution of vestibular apparatus N73-23044

## HARMONIC ANALYSIS

Harmonic spectral analysis of nystagmus waveform frequency content for clinical vestibular examination via digital computer A73-28502

## HEAD (ANATOMY)

Some effects of cooling and heating areas of the head and neck on body temperature measurement at the ear. A73-28504

Cat and rat lung damage due to hyperbaric oxygen exposure and head injury, discussing alveolar surfactants, sympathetic stimulation and monkey injuries A73-28507

## HEAD MOVEMENT

Absolute motion parallax and the specific distance tendency. A73-28096

Nystagmic response persistence to Fitzgerald-Hallpike caloric tests as function of directional cupular deflections due to head movement A73-28510

Binaural acoustic field sampling, head movement and echo effect in auditory localization of sound sources position, distance and orientation A73-30282

## HEART DISEASES

Relationship between ventricular premature contractions on routine electrocardiography and subsequent sudden death from coronary heart disease. A73-30051

Echocardiography status, potentialities and requirements in congenital heart disease diagnosis, considering feasibility in left ventricular performance evaluation A73-30053

Coronary atherosclerosis development and prevention in children, discussing hyperlipidemia, hypertension, cigarette smoking and high risk identification A73-30065

Predicting coronary heart disease. A73-30351

Risk factors for developing myocardial infarction and other diseases - The 'Men born in 1913' study. A73-30352

Book on echocardiography covering examination of mitral, aortic, tricuspid and pulmonary valves, ventricles, atrium, pericardial effusion, coronary artery disease and tumors A73-30358

Prevention of the atherosclerotic diseases - Opportunities for military medicine. A73-30518

Latent coronary insufficiency detection in flying personnel using barochamber loading N73-21988

## HEART FUNCTION

Exogenous free fatty acid effects on hypoxic myocardial function in isolated isometric rat papillary muscles A73-29572

Influence of flow and pressure on wave propagation in the canine aorta. A73-30066

German monograph - Comparative investigations regarding the phenomenon of force potentiation in the case of the heart muscle of cold-blooded and warm-blooded animals. A73-30669

Hypoxic pulmonary steady-state diffusing capacity for CO and cardiac output in rats born at a simulated altitude of 3500 m. A73-30911

Changes in vectorcardiograms of atherosclerotic flying personnel after glucose testing N73-21989

## HEART RATE

Heart rate variability and work-load measurement. A73-30879

Mental load and the measurement of heart rate variability. A73-30881

Cardiac systole kinematics in humans exposed to hypoxic atmosphere N73-21986

Diurnal cardiac rhythm fluctuation for cardiovascular evaluation of flight personnel N73-21997

Metabolic changes and cardiac output of humans in hypokinetic bed rest study N73-22013

## HEART VALVES

Book on echocardiography covering examination of mitral, aortic, tricuspid and pulmonary valves, ventricles, atrium, pericardial effusion, coronary artery disease and tumors A73-30358

## HEAT BALANCE

Man induced changes in earth climate by environment pollution and heat production [PB-213676/2] N73-23074

## HEAT TOLERANCE

Motor, thermal and sensory factors in heart rate variation: A methodology for indirect estimation of intermittent muscular work and environmental heat loads. A73-30880

## HEAVY NUCLEI

BIOSTACK experiment on Apollo 16 for studying combined action of heavy high energy loss nuclei and space flight factors on resting biological systems N73-23062

## HELMETS

Audiometric thresholds for bare headed subjects, or wearing M1 helmet, and experimental helmet [AD-745121] N73-22053

Evaluation of helmet weight on head by military personnel [AD-748412] N73-22056

## HEMATOCRIT RATIO

Hemoglobin and erythrocyte increase in rat adaptation to hypoxic hypoxia N73-22005

## HEMATOLOGY

A method for calculating the sedimentation characteristics of particles in linear dextrane-density gradients and its application to the separation of red blood cells according to the sedimentation rate A73-28476

Human hematologic responses to 4 hr of isobaric hyperoxic exposure /100% oxygen at 760 mm Hg/. A73-29751

## HEMATOPOIETIC SYSTEM

Leukopenic response of dog bone marrow for evaluating hematopoietic tissue function N73-22009

## HEMODYNAMIC RESPONSES

Hemodynamics alteration caused by acute hypoxia in animals with denervated carotid sinuses A73-28350

Changes in blood-flow distribution during acute emotional stress in dogs. A73-28533

**HEMODYNAMICS**

**SUBJECT INDEX**

- Effect of the Valsalva maneuver on tolerance to +Gz acceleration. A73-29754
- Long term hypokinesia effect on rats hemodynamic system N73-23026
- Physiological and hemodynamic adaptations to CO levels and exercise in nonsmoking normal men [PB-213834/1] N73-23073
- HEMODYNAMICS**
- Influence of flow and pressure on wave propagation in the canine aorta. A73-30066
- Techniques for determining effects of prolonged weightlessness on cardiovascular system of subhuman primates [NASA-CR-131890] N73-21980
- HEURISTIC METHODS**
- Ergatic modeling as dynamic goal-oriented physical process based on heuristic autonomous information-structured organization system with regulated model-human operator interaction A73-29418
- HIGH ALTITUDE BREATHING**
- Pressure chambers for testing effect of oxygen inspiration on fatigue during flight [JPRS-59041] N73-23051
- Cardiopulmonary adaptations of man to moderately high altitude [AD-755192] N73-23075
- HIGH ALTITUDE ENVIRONMENTS**
- Aircraft cabin altitude hypoxia effects on mother, embryo and fetus during first trimester of pregnancy in air hostesses and women passengers A73-30519
- Myoglobin distribution in the heart of growing rats exposed to a simulated altitude of 3500 m in their youth or born in the low pressure chamber. A73-30910
- HIGH ALTITUDE PRESSURE**
- High altitude aircraft cabin pressurization for crews and passengers, discussing altitude tolerance, reaction times, decompression and oxygen equipment A73-30937
- HIGH PRESSURE OXYGEN**
- Cat and rat lung damage due to hyperbaric oxygen exposure and head injury, discussing alveolar surfactants, sympathetic stimulation and monkey injuries A73-28507
- HIPPOCAMPUS**
- Effect of stimulation of the mesencephalic reticular formation on the convulsive electrical activity of the brain A73-30381
- HIS BUNDLE**
- Immediate and remote prognostic significance of fascicular block during acute myocardial infarction. A73-30052
- HISTOLOGY**
- Neurophysiological characteristics of isolated structures of the cerebral cortex A73-30570
- HUMAN BEHAVIOR**
- A vecto-oculographic approach to fast sleep eye movements in man. A73-29994
- Probabilities models of organizational behavior and human subjective performance [IZF-1973-3] N73-23076
- HUMAN BEINGS**
- Electrophysiological sleep patterns of human and animal brains [NASA-TT-F-740] N73-22023
- Interdependence of slow and rapid brain waves during sleep N73-22027
- HUMAN BODY**
- Cholinesterase reactivator as antidote in human organophosphate poisoning N73-21998
- Physiological stress effects of space flight on human body [JPRS-57139] N73-22002
- Physiological effects of long term hypodynamic weightlessness simulation on humans N73-22010
- Human regional blood circulation changes during bed rest experiment N73-22012
- Lower body negative pressure for preventing body fluid shifts during weightlessness N73-22017
- Long term bed rest effects on human retinal blood circulation and intraocular pressure N73-23038
- Radiation effects on human chromosomal aberrations in peripheral blood lymphocytes N73-23041
- Optical modulation transfer functions of human eye for white light [IZF-1973-2] N73-23047
- Thermal effects of microwave and radio frequency radiation on biological systems [MBL-1971-7-PT-1] N73-23048
- HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING**
- Application of human engineering principles and techniques in the design of electronic production equipment. A73-30497
- Heart rate variability analysis for ergonomics purposes, discussing interpolations, algorithms and physiological effects and spectral analysis methods A73-30882
- Psychological, physiological, and work hygiene problems in ergonomic technology [JPRS-58792] N73-22050
- Evaluation of helmet weight on head by military personnel [AD-748412] N73-22056
- Workload effects on operator grip pressure and neuromuscular transmission in manual tracking task error [AD-757252] N73-23089
- Human factors in design of aircraft in-flight monitoring and automatic landing system for low weather operation N73-23901
- HUMAN PATHOLOGY**
- Method of PaCO2 determination in men with functional disorders of external respiration A73-29075
- Characteristics of spontaneous oxygen tension variations in human brain structures A73-30844
- Electropolygraphic analyses of sleep patterns in humans with neurological disorders N73-22024
- Somnofunctional mapping of deep brain waves in neurological patients N73-22029
- Pathophysiological justifications for using drugs in aerospace medicine [NASA-TT-F-736] N73-22033
- HUMAN PERFORMANCE**
- Flashblindness recovery following exposure to constant energy adaptive flashes. A73-28505
- Effects of flying and of time changes on menstrual cycle length and on performance in airline stewardesses. A73-28509
- Oxygen consumption alteration effects on human endurance capacity as function of relative work, muscle blood flow and anaerobic metabolism A73-29753
- Psychoacoustic theory of signal detectability based on mathematical input-output mapping model and memory role in human auditory system A73-30278
- Vector correlation theory and neural mechanisms of binaural signal detection in human auditory system A73-30283
- Optimal lighting for visual tasks, discussing color, type, transillumination, crossed polarization, brightness patterns, diffuse reflection and surface shadowgraphing A73-30498
- Towards an objective assessment of cockpit workload. I - Physiological variables during different flight phases. A73-30515

SUBJECT INDEX

HYPERTENSION

- Electrical activity of the external ear muscles in man /at rest and during identification of acoustic signals/ A73-30843
- Stimulating and tranquilizing drug effects on human performance indices N73-22021
- Human performance in schematic concept formation as a function of socio-economic level, personality, intelligence, and race [AD-744781] N73-22052
- Acceleration effects on human visual functions under hypoxic conditions N73-23040
- Effect of cigarette smoking on sensory perception and performance parameters of flight crews [AD-754421] N73-23071
- Probabilities models of organizational behavior and human subjective performance [IZF-1973-3] N73-23076
- Analysis of air traffic controller responses under stress conditions to show effects of accuracy, quality, and comprehensiveness of available data N73-23714
- Mathematical models for human performance in manned spacecraft control N73-23897
- Work-rest schedules for military tracking crews under prolonged vibration N73-23986
- Work-rest schedule for optimum performance of monitoring tasks N73-23987
- Effects of work-rest schedules, circadian rhythms, continuous work, and sleep loss on sustained performance N73-23988
- Biological effects of sleep deprivation, and effects of prolonged work on performance under combat conditions N73-23989
- HUMAN REACTIONS**
- Stimulus luminance-duration relationship of adapting light effect in human electroretinography, referring to Bunsen-Roscoe and Bloch constant law A73-28363
- Human hematologic responses to 4 hr of isobaric hyperoxic exposure /100% oxygen at 760 mm Hg/. A73-29751
- Oscillations in oxygen consumption of man at rest. A73-29755
- Manipulating the response criterion in visual monitoring. A73-30499
- Influence of increased air atmosphere pressure on the excitability of the neuro-motor apparatus in man A73-30845
- Mental load and the measurement of heart rate variability. A73-30881
- Literature review on human macular pigment absorption and density spectrum of cone receptor [IZF-1972-17] N73-23046
- Comparison of electroencephalographic response patterns in man and monkeys to visually evoked cortical stimuli [IZF-1972-24] N73-23049
- Human continuous reaction time task distribution rates for paced and selfpaced responses to visual stimuli [IZF-1973-5] N73-23077
- Human perception of musical intervals between simultaneous tones [IZF-1972-20] N73-23078
- Analysis of air traffic controller responses under stress conditions to show effects of accuracy, quality, and comprehensiveness of available data N73-23714
- HUMAN TOLERANCES**
- Effects of ethyl alcohol on pilot performance. A73-28501
- Effect of the Valsalva maneuver on tolerance to +Gz acceleration. A73-29754
- High altitude aircraft cabin pressurization for crews and passengers, discussing altitude tolerance, reaction times, decompression and oxygen equipment A73-30937
- Cardiac systole kinematics in humans exposed to hypoxic atmosphere N73-21986
- Low barometric pressure effects on human thermoregulation function N73-21996
- Human horizontal or antiorthostatic position effect in hypodynamic weightlessness test N73-22011
- Lower body decompression effects on cardiac cycle and human acceleration tolerance N73-23037
- Aerospace medicine research, including human tolerance to various stress factors - conferences [AGARD-CP-110] N73-23057
- Human exposure criteria to laser energy for combat use N73-23067
- Italian thermal conditions affecting acceleration tolerance and psychomotor performance of flying personnel N73-23068
- HYDROCARBONS**
- Acute and subacute inhalation toxicity experiments with organic solvents, rocket propellants, and various hydrocarbons in confined environments [NASA-CR-131675] N73-22043
- HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE**
- Effects of hydrostatic water bath pressure on capillary blood pressure and connective tissue dehydration [NASA-TT-P-14894] N73-23052
- HYPERBARIC CHAMBERS**
- Cat and rat lung damage due to hyperbaric oxygen exposure and head injury, discussing alveolar surfactants, sympathetic stimulation and monkey injuries A73-28507
- Influence of increased air atmosphere pressure on the excitability of the neuro-motor apparatus in man A73-30845
- Hyperbaric chamber used to determine influence of increased ambient pressure and gas density on cardiac rate in man [AD-755129] N73-22058
- HYPERCAPNIA**
- Method of PaCO2 determination in men with functional disorders of external respiration A73-29075
- Effect of acute and chronic hypercapnia on Ca and inorganic P levels in guinea pig blood plasma and erythrocytes [AD-749323] N73-22035
- HYPEROXIA**
- Effect of lithium on acute oxygen toxicity and associated changes in brain gamma-aminobutyric acid. A73-28503
- Procedure for preparing an oxygen-nitrogen gas mixture for respiration in a pressure chamber A73-29409
- Human hematologic responses to 4 hr of isobaric hyperoxic exposure /100% oxygen at 760 mm Hg/. A73-29751
- Development and reversibility of pulmonary oxygen poisoning in the rat. A73-30516
- Hyperoxic atmosphere effect on rat metabolism and elimination of gaseous wastes N73-22004
- Biophysical properties of human red blood cells exposed to hypobaric hyperoxia [AD-755783] N73-23072
- HYPERTENSION**
- Coronary atherosclerosis development and prevention in children, discussing hyperlipidemia, hypertension, cigarette smoking and high risk identification A73-30065
- Prevention of the atherosclerotic diseases - Opportunities for military medicine. A73-30518

**HYPERTHERMIA**

**SUBJECT INDEX**

- Arterial hypertension symptoms in flying personnel  
N73-21991
- HYPERTHERMIA**  
Hypothalamo-adenohypophysio-adrenal neurosecretory system under hyperthermia  
A73-30847
- HYPERVENTILATION**  
Posthyperventilation breathing - Different effects of active and passive hyperventilation.  
A73-29752
- HYPERVOLEMIA**  
Renin-angiotension system in simulated hypervolemia induced by immersion [NASA-TT-F-14885]  
N73-22036
- HYPOBARIC ATMOSPHERES**  
Low barometric pressure effects on human thermoregulation function  
N73-21996
- Biophysical properties of human red blood cells exposed to hypobaric hyperoxia [AD-755783]  
N73-23072
- HYPOKINESIA**  
Circadian rhythm of urinary calcium excretion during immobilization.  
A73-30512
- Latent coronary insufficiency detection in flying personnel using barochamber loading  
N73-21988
- Dystrophic degeneration of suprarenal rat cortex during hypokinesia  
N73-22003
- Hypokinetic disturbances of rats after exposure to carbon monoxide  
N73-22007
- Long term hypokinesia effect on rats hemodynamic system  
N73-23026
- Long term hypokinesia effect on protein and nucleic acid content in rat tissue  
N73-23027
- Depressing effect of hypokinesia on rat skeletal muscle functions  
N73-23028
- Atrophy and metabolic changes in internal organs and skeletal muscles of rats exposed to hypokinesia  
N73-23029
- Tolerance of hypokinetic rats to carbon monoxide exposure  
N73-23043
- HYPOTHALAMUS**  
On the functional significance of subcortical single unit activity during sleep.  
A73-29993
- Hypothalamo-adenohypophysio-adrenal neurosecretory system under hyperthermia  
A73-30847
- HYPOXEMIA**  
Human arterial elasticity during breathing of reduced partial oxygen atmosphere  
N73-21987
- HYPOXIA**  
Hemodynamics alteration caused by acute hypoxia in animals with denervated carotid sinuses  
A73-28350
- Threshold Pco<sub>2</sub> as a chemical stimulus for ventilation during acute hypoxia in dogs.  
A73-28534
- Procedure for preparing an oxygen-nitrogen gas mixture for respiration in a pressure chamber  
A73-29409
- Exogenous free fatty acid effects on hypoxic myocardial function in isolated isometric rat papillary muscles  
A73-29572
- Effects of altitude stress on mitochondrial function.  
A73-30430
- Effect of mild acute hypoxia on a decision-making task.  
A73-30514
- Aircraft cabin altitude hypoxia effects on mother, embryo and fetus during first trimester of pregnancy in air hostesses and women passengers  
A73-30519
- Role of peripheral chemoreceptors in reactions of rats to short and lasting hypoxia  
A73-30840
- Hypoxic pulmonary steady-state diffusing capacity for CO and cardiac output in rats born at a simulated altitude of 3500 m.  
A73-30911
- Myocardial changes in flying personnel exposed to hypoxic hypoxia  
N73-21985
- Cardiac systole kinematics in humans exposed to hypoxic atmosphere  
N73-21986
- Evoked compensatory reflex reactions of rabbit ocular and eyelid muscles during hypoxia  
N73-21992
- Hemoglobin and erythrocyte increase in rat adaptation to hypoxic hypoxia  
N73-22005
- Altitude acclimatization period effects on rat resistance to hypoxia  
N73-22006
- Nutrient protein intake of rats and tolerance to acute hypoxia  
N73-23035
- Acceleration effects on human visual functions under hypoxic conditions  
N73-23040
- Cardiopulmonary adaptations of man to moderately high altitude [AD-755192]  
N73-23075
- IMAGE CONTRAST**  
Brightness functions for a complex field with changing illumination and background.  
A73-28100
- Evoked potentials to changes in the chromatic contrast and luminance contrast of checkerboard stimulus patterns.  
A73-28355
- IMMUNOLOGY**  
Immunological effectiveness of X ray irradiation on histocompatibility of mice skin transplants  
N73-22008
- IMPACT TESTS**  
Anthropometry for protective equipment evaluation and human impact acceleration experiments  
N73-23066
- IMPLANTATION**  
Unified approach for determination of biomechanical interactions between dental implants and host tissues  
N73-23972
- INDEXES (DOCUMENTATION)**  
Determination of the information-forecasting indices of biometeorological phenomena  
A73-28861
- Annotated bibliography and indexes on aerospace medicine and biology for 1961 to 1965 [NASA-TT-F-14662]  
N73-23053
- INFECTIOUS DISEASES**  
Management of asymptomatic carriers of hepatitis associated antigen in Hellenic Air Force personnel  
N73-23060
- INFORMATION DISSEMINATION**  
Determination of the information-forecasting indices of biometeorological phenomena  
A73-28861
- INHIBITION**  
Bioelectrical activity differentiations in cat cortex during sleep inhibition  
N73-22026
- INSTRUMENT LANDING SYSTEMS**  
Human factors in design of aircraft in-flight monitoring and automatic landing system for low weather operation  
N73-23901
- INTELLIGENCE**  
Human performance in schematic concept formation as a function of socio-economic level, personality, intelligence, and race [AD-744781]  
N73-22052
- INTERCRANIAL CIRCULATION**  
Xenon 133 measurement of cerebral volumetric circulation rates during papaverin and intepensin vasodilation of canine and feline intercranial vessels, showing vessel resistance reduction  
A73-29074

## SUBJECT INDEX

## MAGNETIC FIELDS

- INTERVALS**  
Human perception of musical intervals between simultaneous tones [IZP-1972-20] N73-23078
- INTOXICATION**  
Effects of ethyl alcohol on pilot performance. A73-28501
- INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE**  
Long term bed rest effects on human retinal blood circulation and intraocular pressure N73-23038
- INVERSIONS**  
Inversion illusion in the so-called zero-gravity conditions of parabolic flight. A73-30511
- ISOLATION**  
Sensory versus perceptual isolation - A comparison of their electrophysiological effects. A73-30517
- ISOTOPIIC LABELING**  
Xenon 133 measurement of cerebral volumetric circulation rates during papaverin and intensain vasodilation of canine and feline intercranial vessels, showing vessel resistance reduction A73-29074
- ITALY**  
Italian thermal conditions affecting acceleration tolerance and psychomotor performance of flying personnel N73-23068
- K**
- KIDNEY DISEASES**  
Effects of altitude stress on mitochondrial function. A73-30430
- KINEMATICS**  
Cardiac systole kinematics in humans exposed to hypoxic atmosphere N73-21986
- L**
- LABORATORY EQUIPMENT**  
Self-scanning chromatographic-fluorographic drug detector with optical readout system [NASA-CASE-ARC-10633-1] N73-22048
- LARYNX**  
Functional reactions of human otorhinolaryngologic organs during hypokinesia N73-22015
- LASER OUTPUTS**  
Atmospheric effects on laser propagation and impact on eye safety [AD-755405] N73-22044  
Human exposure criteria to laser energy for combat use N73-23067
- LASERS**  
Optical density properties of ocular glass laser protective filters [AD-755406] N73-22057
- LEUKOPENIA**  
Leukopenic response of dog bone marrow for evaluating hematopoietic tissue function N73-22009
- LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS**  
Hydrogen depolarized cell for removing CO2 in spacecraft life support systems [NASA-CR-131868] N73-22047  
Effectiveness of phased dilution compared to current demand diluter oxygen delivery system N73-23065
- LIGHT ADAPTATION**  
Light adaptation of the late receptor potential in the cat retina. A73-28352  
Stimulus luminance-duration relationship of adapting light effect in human electroretinography, referring to Bunsen-Roscoe and Bloch constant law A73-28363  
Flashblindness recovery following exposure to constant energy adaptive flashes. A73-28505
- Influence of the dazzling of an eye on the state of adaptation of the congenic eye in a normal subject A73-30388
- LIGHTING EQUIPMENT**  
Optimal lighting for visual tasks, discussing color, type, transillumination, crossed polarization, brightness patterns, diffuse reflection and surface shadowgraphing A73-30498
- LIGNIN**  
The evolution of lignin - Experiments and observations. A73-29649
- LIPIDS**  
Removal of cholesterol and bile acids from micellar solutions by lipid-absorbing polymers N73-23971
- LIQUID BREATHING**  
Design and performance of demand regulated liquid breathing systems for mammalian respiration N73-21976
- LITERATURE**  
Marine biology literature compilation for Caribbean Sea and adjacent regions N73-23022  
Literature compilation on marine geology and geophysics for Caribbean Sea and adjacent regions N73-23023  
Microbiological experiments aboard balloons, rockets, and earth satellites - literature review N73-23025  
Literature review on human macular pigment absorption and density spectrum of cone receptor [IZP-1972-17] N73-23046
- LITHIUM**  
Effect of lithium on acute oxygen toxicity and associated changes in brain gamma-aminobutyric acid. A73-28503
- LIVER**  
Effects of altitude stress on mitochondrial function. A73-30430  
Management of asymptomatic carriers of hepatitis associated antigen in Hellenic Air Force personnel N73-23060
- LONG TERM EFFECTS**  
Altitude acclimatization period effects on rat resistance to hypoxia N73-22006  
Human pulmonary volume decrease during long term bed rest N73-22016
- LOW VISIBILITY**  
Effect of low visibility on performance of vehicle operators [AD-749248] N73-22051
- LUMINESCENCE**  
Simazine influence on green algae photosynthetic pigments noting chlorophyll luminescence spectra [DRIC-TRANS-2992] N73-22040
- LUNAR SOIL**  
Cytological changes in pine tissues treated with lunar materials collected on Apollo 12 quarantine mission [NASA-CR-128914] N73-23054
- LUNG MORPHOLOGY**  
Development and reversibility of pulmonary oxygen poisoning in the rat. A73-30516
- LUNGS**  
Determination of diffusive capacity components in lungs and of alveoloarterial oxygen gradients for the estimation of oxygen transport conditions in lungs A73-30849
- LYMPHOCYTES**  
Radiation effects on human chromosomal aberrations in peripheral blood lymphocytes N73-23041
- M**
- MAGNETIC FIELDS**  
Physiological regeneration of corneal epithelial mice cells exposed to strong magnetic fields N73-23034

**MAN MACHINE SYSTEMS**

**SUBJECT INDEX**

**MAN MACHINE SYSTEMS**

Ergatic modeling as dynamic goal-oriented physical process based on heuristic autonomous information-structured organization system with regulated model-human operator interaction  
A73-29418

Development and evaluation of free flying teleoperators to include semioxoskeletal master control unit, joystick-analog unit, and three dimensional television system  
N73-22925

Mathematical models for human performance in manned spacecraft control  
N73-23897

Computerized teleoperator applications in manned aerospace systems  
N73-23904

Computerized design of fighter aircraft cockpit electronic control system considering man-machine interaction  
N73-23905

**MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS**

Application of systems analysis techniques to improve management controls within biomedical research programs [NBS-TN-761]  
N73-21977

**MANIPULATORS**

Long range objectives of design and control study of remote manipulators [NASA-CR-124191]  
N73-22046

Design of automatic controlled remote arm mechanism incorporating feedback information [NASA-CR-2238]  
N73-22055

Development and evaluation of free flying teleoperators to include semioxoskeletal master control unit, joystick-analog unit, and three dimensional television system  
N73-22925

**MANUAL CONTROL**

Workload effects on operator grip pressure and neuromuscular transmission in manual tracking task error [AD-757252]  
N73-23089

**MANUFACTURING**

Application of human engineering principles and techniques in the design of electronic production equipment.  
A73-30497

Design and fabrication of prototype particulate regenerative filter with backflush for spacecraft fluid system [NASA-CR-115505]  
N73-23084

**MARINE BIOLOGY**

Marine biology literature compilation for Caribbean Sea and adjacent regions  
N73-23022

**MARS SURFACE**

Chemical evolution before life from carbonaceous meteorites composition, noting porphyrins, optically active substances and isoprenoid hydrocarbons  
A73-30130

**MATHEMATICAL MODELS**

Probability summation model for heterochromatic luminance additivity failure at absolute visual threshold.  
A73-28099

Psychoacoustic theory of signal detectability based on mathematical input-output mapping model and memory role in human auditory system  
A73-30278

Binaural signal detection - Equalization and cancellation theory.  
A73-30284

**MEDICAL ELECTRONICS**

Digital temperature-measuring device for medical applications  
A73-28338

Multi-information recording and reproduction in the ultrasono-cardio-tonography.  
A73-28581

Decatron indicator for a micromanipulator controlled by a stepping motor  
A73-30850

Development of electrocardiogram protection circuits to prevent accidental electrocution and digital cardiometer system to display heart rate  
N73-22924

**MEDICAL EQUIPMENT**

Multichannel medical monitoring system to measure physiological parameters from display device at remote control station [NASA-CASE-HSC-14180-1]  
N73-22045

Development of electrocardiogram protection circuits to prevent accidental electrocution and digital cardiometer system to display heart rate  
N73-22924

**MEDICAL PERSONNEL**

Incidence and severity of altitude decompression sickness in Navy hospital corpsmen.  
A73-28511

**MEDICAL SCIENCE**

Predicting coronary heart disease.  
A73-30351

**MEMORY**

Visual pattern matching - An investigation of some effects of decision task, auditory codability, and spatial correspondence.  
A73-29123

**MENSTRUATION**

Effects of flying and of time changes on menstrual cycle length and on performance in airline stewardesses.  
A73-28509

**MENTAL PERFORMANCE**

Effect of mild acute hypoxia on a decision-making task.  
A73-30514

Psychological factors influencing the relationship between cardiac arrhythmia and mental load.  
A73-30877

Mental load and the measurement of heart rate variability.  
A73-30881

**METABOLIC WASTES**

Physiological time zone entrainment and stressor effects during prolonged C-141 transmeridian flights, using endocrine-metabolic indices in urine specimens  
A73-28283

Hyperoxic atmosphere effect on rat metabolism and elimination of gaseous wastes  
N73-22004

**METABOLISM**

Electrical and metabolic manifestations of receptor and higher-order neuron activity in vertebrate retina.  
A73-28353

Neurophysiological characteristics of isolated structures of the cerebral cortex  
A73-30570

Exercise and muscle stimulation for preventing metabolism changes during bed rest  
N73-22019

Atrophy and metabolic changes in internal organs and skeletal muscles of rats exposed to hypokinesia  
N73-23029

Effects of atmospheric oxygen concentration on Chlorella photosynthesis  
N73-23032

**METEORITIC COMPOSITION**

Chemical evolution before life from carbonaceous meteorites composition, noting porphyrins, optically active substances and isoprenoid hydrocarbons  
A73-30130

**MICE**

Physiological regeneration of corneal epithelial mice cells exposed to strong magnetic fields  
N73-23034

**MICROBIOLOGY**

Microbiological experiments aboard balloons, rockets, and earth satellites - literature review  
N73-23025

**MICROINSTRUMENTATION**

Decatron indicator for a micromanipulator controlled by a stepping motor  
A73-30850

**MICROORGANISMS**

Late Precambrian microfossils - A new stromatolitic biota from Boorthanna, South Australia.  
A73-29723

**SUBJECT INDEX**

**MYOCARDIUM**

- Responses of indigenous microorganisms to soil incubation as viewed by transmission electron microscopy of cell thin sections. A73-29724
- Ability of organism to maintain normal physiological activities in bioregenerative system [NASA-CR-130807] N73-21979
- Microbiological studies of Apollo 17 command module preflight and postflight samples [NASA-CR-132022] N73-23056
- MICROWAVES**  
Thermal effects of microwave and radio frequency radiation on biological systems [HBL-1971-7-PT-1] N73-23048
- MIDDLE EAR**  
Dynamic properties of human and animal middle ear in terms of acoustic impedance, transfer function, impulse response, sound diffraction and reflex sensitivity A73-30279
- Middle ear barotrauma effect on work capacity and flight fitness of flying personnel N73-22000
- MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY**  
Naval aviator training program dropouts identification in terms of physiological, safety, security, social, self-esteem and self-actualization needs A73-30513
- Time-span of discretion as measure of military work and responsibility [DRAE-M45] N73-22049
- MILITARY TECHNOLOGY**  
Evaluation of helmet weight on head by military personnel [AD-748412] N73-22056
- MISSION PLANNING**  
Parameters requiring consideration by planners and designers when planning EVA functions for astronauts - Vol. 1 [NASA-CR-128926] N73-23081
- Model for estimating impact of manned EVA costs on future payloads - Vol. 3 [NASA-CR-128928] N73-23083
- MITOCHONDRIA**  
Effects of altitude stress on mitochondrial function. A73-30430
- MOLECULAR IONS**  
Interaction of haemoglobin with ions - Binding of inorganic phosphate to human oxyhaemoglobin. A73-29850
- MONITORS**  
Multichannel medical monitoring system to measure physiological parameters from display device at remote control station [NASA-CASE-MSC-14180-1] N73-22045
- Design of computer-based pupil tracking/teacher monitoring system N73-23980
- MONKEYS**  
Comparison of electroencephalographic response patterns in man and monkeys to visually evoked cortical stimuli [IEP-1972-24] N73-23049
- Advantages of breeding Rhesus monkeys in compounds for biomedical research N73-23063
- MONOCULAR VISION**  
Monocular fixation tests and prediction model for time course of aftereffect of eye turn on autokinetic illusion direction A73-28098
- Monocular contribution to binocular vision in normals and ablyopes. A73-28359
- MONTE CARLO METHOD**  
Monte Carlo simulation for man machine task sequencing considering pilot performance degradation N73-23899
- MORTALITY**  
Relationship between ventricular premature contractions on routine electrocardiography and subsequent sudden death from coronary heart disease. A73-30051
- Risk factors for developing myocardial infarction and other diseases - The 'Men born in 1913' study. A73-30352
- MOTION SICKNESS DRUGS**  
Prophylaxis and treatment of the motion sickness syndrome A73-29410
- MOTIVATION**  
Motivational patterns underlying volunteering by submarine graduate school personnel [AD-749324] N73-22054
- MULTICHANNEL COMMUNICATION**  
Multichannel medical monitoring system to measure physiological parameters from display device at remote control station [NASA-CASE-MSC-14180-1] N73-22045
- MULTIVARIATE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**  
Predicting coronary heart disease. A73-30351
- MUSCLES**  
Periodic conditions in artificial-muscle autopsulators A73-30289
- Atrophy and metabolic changes in internal organs and skeletal muscles of rats exposed to hypokinesia N73-23029
- MUSCULAR FATIGUE**  
Oxygen consumption alteration effects on human endurance capacity as function of relative work, muscle blood flow and anaerobic metabolism A73-29753
- MUSCULAR FUNCTION**  
Effect of adaptation to cold on the energy characteristics of muscular activity A73-28295
- Exogenous free fatty acid effects on hypoxic myocardial function in isolated isometric rat papillary muscles A73-29572
- Electrical activity of the external ear muscles in man /at rest and during identification of acoustic signals/ A73-30843
- Motor, thermal and sensory factors in heart rate variation A methodology for indirect estimation of intermittent muscular work and environmental heat loads. A73-30880
- Exercise and muscle stimulation for preventing metabolism changes during bed rest N73-22019
- Depressing effect of hypokinesia on rat skeletal muscle functions N73-23028
- MUSCULAR TONUS**  
Evoked compensatory reflex reactions of rabbit ocular and eyelid muscles during hypoxia N73-21992
- Basic causal mechanisms responsible for loss of vascular tone during alterations in shifts to zero gravity [NASA-CR-128897] N73-23069
- MUTATIONS**  
Ability of organism to maintain normal physiological activities in bioregenerative system [NASA-CR-130807] N73-21979
- MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION**  
Immediate and remote prognostic significance of fascicular block during acute myocardial infarction. A73-30052
- Risk factors for developing myocardial infarction and other diseases - The 'Men born in 1913' study. A73-30352
- Myocardial changes in flying personnel exposed to hypoxic hypoxia N73-21985
- MYOCARDIUM**  
Exogenous free fatty acid effects on hypoxic myocardial function in isolated isometric rat papillary muscles A73-29572
- German monograph - Comparative investigations regarding the phenomenon of force potentiation in the case of the heart muscle of cold-blooded and warm-blooded animals. A73-30669

**MYOELECTRICITY**

Myoglobin distribution in the heart of growing rats exposed to a simulated altitude of 3500 m in their youth or born in the low pressure chamber.

A73-30910

**MYOELECTRICITY**

Electrical activity of the external ear muscles in man /at rest and during identification of acoustic signals/

A73-30843

**MYOGLOBIN**

Myoglobin distribution in the heart of growing rats exposed to a simulated altitude of 3500 m in their youth or born in the low pressure chamber.

A73-30910

**N**

**NASA PROGRAMS**

Development of electrocardiogram protection circuits to prevent accidental electrocution and digital cardi tachometer system to display heart rate

N73-22924

Development and evaluation of free flying teleoperators to include semiexoskeletal master control unit, joystick-analog unit, and three dimensional television system

N73-22925

NASA programs on life science research in aerospace environments, emphasizing cardiovascular system

N73-23058

**NECK (ANATOMY)**

Some effects of cooling and heating areas of the head and neck on body temperature measurement at the ear.

A73-28504

**NERVES**

Anatomical and neurophysiological investigations of centrifugal control of retinal activity via efferent optic nerve fibers

A73-29875

Neuroanatomy of the auditory system.

A73-30280

**NERVOUS SYSTEM**

Vector correlation theory and neural mechanisms of binaural signal detection in human auditory system

A73-30283

Hypothalamo-adenohypophysio-adrenal neurosecretory system under hyperthermia

A73-30847

**NEURAL NETS**

Step-wise changes in thermoregulatory responses to slowly changing thermal stimuli.

A73-28535

Neuroanatomy of the auditory system.

A73-30280

Conditioned reflex switching effects in higher nervous system reactions as function of experimental stimuli background conditions /arousal, diurnal rhythms, test conditions, physiological condition/

A73-30567

Forward and backward conditional link formation as physiological mechanism for reinforcement conditioning connection

A73-30568

Circulation of nervous impulses in the cerebral cortex

A73-30569

Loss of information during central summation of local postsynaptic potentials

A73-30825

**NEUROMUSCULAR TRANSMISSION**

Motor functions and control of sensorial messages of somatic origin

A73-29174

Immediate and remote prognostic significance of fascicular block during acute myocardial infarction.

A73-30052

Influence of increased air atmosphere pressure on the excitability of the neuro-motor apparatus in man

A73-30845

**SUBJECT INDEX**

Workload effects on operator grip pressure and neuromuscular transmission in manual tracking task error [AD-757252]

N73-23089

**NEURONS**

Autoradiographic study of protein synthesis in perikaryons and of nitrogen migration into the axons of hypertrophic sympathetic neurons

A73-28296

Electrical and metabolic manifestations of receptor and higher-order neuron activity in vertebrate retina.

A73-28353

Intranuclear organization of the center median nucleus of the thalamus.

A73-29175

Processing of auditory information by medial superior-olivary neurons.

A73-30281

Loss of information during central summation of local postsynaptic potentials

A73-30825

Neuronal changes in cortical motor region cells during pharmacological induced sleep

N73-22028

Frequency selectivity and two tone inhibition in neural coding of acoustic stimuli [IZP-1972-25]

N73-23050

**NEUROPHYSIOLOGY**

The visual system: Neurophysiology, biophysics, and their clinical applications; Proceedings of the Ninth Symposium, Brighton, England, July 1971.

A73-28351

Theoretical models of the generation of steady-state evoked potentials, their relation to neuroanatomy and their relevance to certain clinical problems.

A73-28354

Posthyperventilation breathing - Different effects of active and passive hyperventilation.

A73-29752

Anatomical and neurophysiological investigations of centrifugal control of retinal activity via efferent optic nerve fibers

A73-29875

On the functional significance of subcortical single unit activity during sleep.

A73-29993

Forward and backward conditional link formation as physiological mechanism for reinforcement conditioning connection

A73-30568

Neurophysiological characteristics of isolated structures of the cerebral cortex

A73-30570

Electropolygraphic analyses of sleep patterns in humans with neurological disorders

N73-22024

**NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS**

Neutron activation analysis of cosmic radiation doses in Apollo 14, 15, and 16 astronauts [NASA-CR-131984]

N73-23070

**NITROGEN**

Procedure for preparing an oxygen-nitrogen gas mixture for respiration in a pressure chamber

A73-29409

**NOISE THRESHOLD**

Speech and tone audiometry for testing auditory acuity of flying personnel

N73-21990

**NUCLEIC ACIDS**

Long term hypokinesia effect on protein and nucleic acid content in rat tissue

N73-23027

**NYSTAGMUS**

Harmonic spectral analysis of nystagmus waveform frequency content for clinical vestibular examination via digital computer

A73-28502

Nystagmic response persistence to Fitzgerald-Hallpike caloric tests as function of directional cupular deflections due to head movement

A73-28510

Effects of gastrointestinal pressure on rabbit eye nystagmus during barotrauma

N73-21983

O

**OCEANOGRAPHY**

Literature compilation on marine geology and geophysics for Caribbean Sea and adjacent regions  
N73-23023

**OCULOGRAVIC ILLUSIONS**

Inversion illusion in the so-called zero-gravity conditions of parabolic flight.  
A73-30511

**OCULOMETERS**

A vecto-oculographic approach to fast sleep eye movements in man.  
A73-29994

**OCULOMOTOR NERVES**

Accuracy of saccadic eye movements and maintenance of eccentric eye positions in the dark.  
A73-30390

Accommodation of the eye during sleep and anesthesia.  
A73-30391

Gastrointestinal proprioceptor effects on high altitude rabbit ocular reflexes  
N73-21984

**OPERATOR PERFORMANCE**

Effect of low visibility on performance of vehicle operators  
[AD-749248] N73-22051

**OPHTHALMOLOGY**

Ultrasonic device for ophthalmic eye surgery with safe removal of macerated material  
[NASA-CASE-LEW-11669-1] N73-23079

**OPTICAL DENSITY**

Human cone optical density estimation implications of conflicting results for luminosity at bleaching intensities in dichromats related to use of psychophysical data  
A73-30402

Optical density properties of ocular glass laser protective filters  
[AD-755406] N73-22057

**OPTICAL FILTERS**

Optical density properties of ocular glass laser protective filters  
[AD-755406] N73-22057

**OPTICAL ILLUSION**

Constancy and illusion of apparent direction of rotary motion in depth - Tests of a theory.  
A73-28094

Monocular fixation tests and prediction model for time course of aftereffect of eye turn on autokinetic illusion direction  
A73-28098

**OPTIMIZATION**

Optimal lighting for visual tasks, discussing color, type, transillumination, crossed polarization, brightness patterns, diffuse reflection and surface shadowgraphing  
A73-30498

**ORGANIC COMPOUNDS**

Acute and subacute inhalation toxicity experiments with organic solvents, rocket propellants, and various hydrocarbons in confined environments  
[NASA-CR-131675] N73-22043

**ORGANIC PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS**

Analysis of the mechanism of the therapeutic action of pressurized oxygen in organic phosphorus poisoning  
A73-30848

Cholinesterase reactivator as antidote in human organophosphate poisoning  
N73-21998

**ORGANS**

RNA and DNA of internal organs during a remote postreanimation period in animals with complete and incomplete functional recovery of the central nervous system  
A73-30842

Atrophy and metabolic changes in internal organs and skeletal muscles of rats exposed to hypokinesia  
N73-23029

**OSCILLATIONS**

Oscillatory waves in intraretinally recorded electroretinograms in primates, considering electrode depth, stimulus duration and intensity and background illumination, anesthesia and tetrodotoxin effects  
A73-30393

**OSMOSIS**

Effects of hydrostatic water bath pressure on capillary blood pressure and connective tissue dehydration  
[NASA-TT-F-14894] N73-23052

**OTOLITH ORGANS**

Inversion illusion in the so-called zero-gravity conditions of parabolic flight.  
A73-30511

Asymmetry of fish otolithic receptor functions and vestibular disturbances during space flight  
N73-23031

**OXYGEN**

Effectiveness of phased dilution compared to current demand diluter oxygen delivery system  
N73-23065

**OXYGEN BREATHING**

Oxygen breathing effects on human blood circulation and flight personnel fitness test  
N73-21993

**OXYGEN CONSUMPTION**

Oxygen consumption alteration effects on human endurance capacity as function of relative work, muscle blood flow and anaerobic metabolism  
A73-29753

Oscillations in oxygen consumption of man at rest.  
A73-29755

**OXYGEN METABOLISM**

Effect of adaptation to cold on the energy characteristics of muscular activity  
A73-28295

Pressure chambers for testing effect of oxygen inspiration on fatigue during flight  
[JPRS-59041] N73-23051

**OXYGEN TENSION**

Characteristics of spontaneous oxygen tension variations in human brain structures  
A73-30844

Analysis of the mechanism of the therapeutic action of pressurized oxygen in organic phosphorus poisoning  
A73-30848

Determination of diffusive capacity components in lungs and of alveoloarterial oxygen gradients for the estimation of oxygen transport conditions in lungs  
A73-30849

Hypoxic pulmonary steady-state diffusing capacity for CO and cardiac output in rats born at a simulated altitude of 3500 m.  
A73-30911

Effects of atmospheric oxygen concentration on Chlorella photosynthesis  
N73-23032

**OXYHEMOGLOBIN**

Interaction of haemoglobin with ions - Binding of inorganic phosphate to human oxyhaemoglobin.  
A73-29850

P

**PARABOLIC FLIGHT**

Inversion illusion in the so-called zero-gravity conditions of parabolic flight.  
A73-30511

**PARKINSON DISEASE**

Characteristics of spontaneous oxygen tension variations in human brain structures  
A73-30844

**PARTICLE DENSITY (CONCENTRATION)**

A method for calculating the sedimentation characteristics of particles in linear dextrane-density gradients and its application to the separation of red blood cells according to the sedimentation rate  
A73-28476

**PATHOLOGICAL EFFECTS**

RNA and DNA of internal organs during a remote postreanimation period in animals with complete and incomplete functional recovery of the central nervous system  
A73-30842

**PATTERN RECOGNITION**

**PATTERN RECOGNITION**

Implications of measurement of eye fixations for a psychophysics of form perception. A73-28092

Monocular contribution to binocular vision in normals and amblyopes. A73-28359

Visual pattern matching - An investigation of some effects of decision task, auditory codability, and spatial correspondence. A73-29123

Properties of human visual orientation detectors - A new approach using patterned afterimages. A73-29124

**PAYLOADS**

Model for estimating impact of manned EVA costs on future payloads - Vol. 3 [NASA-CR-128928] N73-23083

**PERCEPTUAL TIME CONSTANT**

Visual temporal integration for threshold, signal detectability, and reaction time measures. A73-28097

**PERFORMANCE**

Design and performance of demand regulated liquid breathing systems for mammalian respiration N73-21976

**PERIODIC VARIATIONS**

Determination of the information-forecasting indices of biometeorological phenomena A73-28861

**PERSONALITY**

Human performance in schematic concept formation as a function of socio-economic level, personality, intelligence, and race [AD-744781] N73-22052

**PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT**

Time-span of discretion as measure of military work and responsibility [DRAE-M45] N73-22049

**PERSONNEL SELECTION**

Motivational patterns underlying devolunteering by submarine graduate school personnel [AD-749324] N73-22054

Computation of Coriolis forces in selecting flying personnel for vestibular tolerance N73-23042

**PERSPIRATION**

Differential thermal sensitivity in the human skin. A73-30912

**PHOSPHATES**

Interaction of haemoglobin with ions - Binding of inorganic phosphate to human oxyhaemoglobin. A73-29850

**PHOSPHORUS**

Effect of acute and chronic hypercapnia on Ca and inorganic P levels in guinea pig blood plasma and erythrocytes [AD-749323] N73-22035

**PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM**

Interaction of haemoglobin with ions - Binding of inorganic phosphate to human oxyhaemoglobin. A73-29850

Analysis of the mechanism of the therapeutic action of pressurized oxygen in organic phosphorus poisoning A73-30848

**PHOTOMETRY**

Photometric observations of in situ fluorescence and bioluminescence with Biota in New York Bight [RM-568J] N73-21978

**PHOTORECEPTORS**

Probability summation model for heterochromatic luminance additivity failure at absolute visual threshold. A73-28099

Changes caused by illumination in the Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup> adenosine-triphosphatase and n-nitrophenyl-phosphatase activities of the external segments of the retina A73-28294

Light adaptation of the late receptor potential in the cat retina. A73-28352

New method of stimulation for the study of photoreceptors. A73-28362

The Stiles-Crawford effect - Explanation and consequences. A73-30396

**SUBJECT INDEX**

Retinal receptive fields - Correlations between psychophysics and electrophysiology. A73-30397

Human cone optical density estimation implications of conflicting results for luminosity at bleaching intensities in dichromats related to use of psychophysical data A73-30402

**PHOTOSENSITIVITY**

Cone spectral sensitivity studied with an ERG method. A73-28358

**PHOTOSYNTHESIS**

Simazine influence on green algae photosynthetic pigments noting chlorophyll luminescence spectra [DRIC-TRANS-2992] N73-22040

Effects of atmospheric oxygen concentration on Chlorella photosynthesis N73-23032

**PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS**

Latent coronary insufficiency detection in flying personnel using barochamber loading N73-21988

**PHYSICAL EXERCISE**

Diurnal rhythm of a corticosteroid reaction to ACTH and physical load A73-30841

Weightlessness simulator for evaluating exercise effects in hypokinetic bed rest test N73-22018

Exercise and muscle stimulation for preventing metabolism changes during bed rest N73-22019

Bioelectric monitoring and motion picture surveying for improved physical training of astronauts N73-23039

**PHYSICAL WORK**

Motor, thermal and sensory factors in heart rate variation A methodology for indirect estimation of intermittent muscular work and environmental heat loads. A73-30880

Physiological response to prolonged muscular activity N73-23990

**PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS**

Effects of ethyl alcohol on pilot performance. A73-28501

Sensory versus perceptual isolation - A comparison of their electrophysiological effects. A73-30517

Aircraft cabin altitude hypoxia effects on mother, embryo and fetus during first trimester of pregnancy in air hostesses and women passengers A73-30519

Physical and psychological effects of electromagnetic fields on human and animal central nervous system. A73-30571

Heart rate variability analysis for ergonomics purposes, discussing interpolations, algorithms and physiological effects and spectral analysis methods A73-30882

Physiological effects of long term hypodynamic weightlessness simulation on humans N73-22010

Physiological adjustments to environmental factors [AD-753913] N73-22059

Antiradiation drug effects on vestibular analyzer functions N73-23033

**PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS**

Naval aviator training program dropouts, identification in terms of physiological, safety, security, social, self-esteem and self-actualization needs A73-30513

Psychological, physiological, and work hygiene problems in ergonomic technology [JPRS-58792] N73-22050

**PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES**

Physiological time zone entrainment and stressor effects during prolonged C-141 transmeridian flights, using endocrine-metabolic indices in urine specimens A73-28283

## SUBJECT INDEX

## PREDICTION ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

- Scotopic visibility curve in man obtained by the VER. A73-28356
- A clinical method for obtaining pattern visual evoked responses. A73-28357
- Scotopic electroretinography and visual evoked responses under adaptive illumination, comparing blind spot stray light with parafoveal stimulation A73-28361
- Threshold Pco<sub>2</sub> as a chemical stimulus for ventilation during acute hypoxia in dogs. A73-28534
- Step-wise changes in thermoregulatory responses to slowly changing thermal stimuli. A73-28535
- Late visual cortical region reactions during the convergence of light stimulation and electrocutaneous stimulation A73-29073
- Human hematologic responses to 4 hr of isobaric hyperoxic exposure /100% oxygen at 760 mm Hg/. A73-29751
- Posthyperventilation breathing - Different effects of active and passive hyperventilation. A73-29752
- The effect of iontophoretically applied acetylcholine upon the cat's retinal ganglion cells. A73-30061
- Saccadic eye movement control system, investigating response characteristics to variously timed pulse stimuli A73-30389
- Pupil movements to light and accommodative stimulation - A comparative study. A73-30395
- Towards an objective assessment of cockpit workload. I - Physiological variables during different flight phases. A73-30515
- Role of peripheral chemoreceptors in reactions of rats to short and lasting hypoxia A73-30840
- Physiological stress reactions in simulated flight for pilot selection and training N73-22001
- Physiological stress effects of space flight on human body [JPNS-57139] N73-22002
- Functional reactions of human otorhinolaryngologic organs during hypokinesia N73-22015
- Physiological and hemodynamic adaptations to CO levels and exercise in nonsmoking normal men [PB-213834/1] N73-23073
- PHYSIOLOGICAL TESTS**
- German monograph - Investigation concerning a consideration of the human circadian rhythm by means of a variable working time. A73-29283
- Diagnostic physiological tests for selection and training of flying personnel [NASA-TT-P-687] N73-21981
- Conditioned reflex motion sickness test of statokinetic fitness for flying personnel N73-21994
- Physiological stress reactions in simulated flight for pilot selection and training N73-22001
- Multichannel medical monitoring system to measure physiological parameters from display device at remote control station [NASA-CASE-MSC-14180-1] N73-22045
- PHYSIOLOGY**
- Pathophysiological justifications for using drugs in aerospace medicine [NASA-TT-P-736] N73-22033
- PIGMENTS**
- Simazine influence on green algae photosynthetic pigments noting chlorophyll luminescence spectra [DRIC-TRANS-2992] N73-22040
- PILOT PERFORMANCE**
- Effects of ethyl alcohol on pilot performance. A73-28501
- Towards an objective assessment of cockpit workload. I - Physiological variables during different flight phases. A73-30515
- Age limits and flight fitness of civil aviation pilots N73-21999
- Psychometric criteria for pilot performance in F-4 aircraft fleet [AD-755184] N73-23087
- Pilot performance in dual time-sharing tracking task [AD-755363] N73-23088
- Monte Carlo simulation for man machine task sequencing considering pilot performance degradation N73-23899
- PILOT SELECTION**
- Toward the development of a criterion for fleet effectiveness in the F-4 fighter community. A73-28512
- Naval aviator training program dropouts identification in terms of physiological, safety, security, social, self-esteem and self-actualization needs A73-30513
- Diagnostic physiological tests for selection and training of flying personnel [NASA-TT-P-687] N73-21981
- Physiological stress reactions in simulated flight for pilot selection and training N73-22001
- PILOT TRAINING**
- Toward the development of a criterion for fleet effectiveness in the F-4 fighter community. A73-28512
- Visual cue reinforcement for skill retention in pilot simulated space vehicle approach and landing performance [NASA-CR-128912] N73-23086
- PILOTS (PERSONNEL)**
- Management of asymptomatic carriers of hepatitis associated antigen in Hellenic Air Force personnel N73-23060
- PITCH**
- Human perception of musical intervals between simultaneous tones [IZF-1972-20] N73-23078
- PITUITARY HORMONES**
- Hypothalamo-adenohypophysio-adrenal neurosecretory system under hyperthermia A73-30847
- PLANETARY QUARANTINE**
- Microbial burden estimation for planning planetary quarantine of advanced spacecraft [NASA-CR-131845] N73-22039
- Microbiological studies of Apollo 17 command module preflight and postflight samples [NASA-CR-132022] N73-23056
- PLANTS (BOTANY)**
- The evolution of lignin - Experiments and observations. A73-29649
- Photometric observations of in situ fluorescence and bioluminescence with Biota in New York Bight [RM-568J] N73-21978
- Thermal effects of microwave and radio frequency radiation on biological systems [MBL-1971-7-PT-1] N73-23048
- Cytological changes in pine tissues treated with lunar materials collected on Apollo 12 quarantine mission [NASA-CR-128914] N73-23054
- POLYMER CHEMISTRY**
- Removal of cholesterol and bile acids from micellar solutions by lipid-absorbing polymers N73-23971
- POSITION INDICATORS**
- Decatron indicator for a micromanipulator controlled by a stepping motor A73-30850
- POSITIONING**
- Human horizontal or antiorthostatic position effect in hypodynamic weightlessness test N73-22011
- PRECAMBRIAN PERIOD**
- Late Precambrian microfossils - A new stromatolitic biota from Boorthanna, South Australia. A73-29723
- PREDICTION ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES**
- Toward the development of a criterion for fleet effectiveness in the F-4 fighter community. A73-28512

## PREGNANCY

## SUBJECT INDEX

- Predicting coronary heart disease. A73-30351
- PREGNANCY**  
Aircraft cabin altitude hypoxia effects on mother, embryo and fetus during first trimester of pregnancy in air hostesses and women passengers A73-30519
- PRESSURE BREATHING**  
Analysis of the mechanism of the therapeutic action of pressurized oxygen in organic phosphorus poisoning A73-30848
- PRESSURE CHAMBERS**  
Procedure for preparing an oxygen-nitrogen gas mixture for respiration in a pressure chamber A73-29409  
Pressure chambers for testing effect of oxygen inspiration on fatigue during flight [JPRS-59041] N73-23051
- PRESSURE EFFECTS**  
Influence of flow and pressure on wave propagation in the canine aorta. A73-30066  
Influence of increased air atmosphere pressure on the excitability of the neuro-motor apparatus in man A73-30845
- PRIMATES**  
Techniques for determining effects of prolonged weightlessness on cardiovascular system of subhuman primates [NASA-CR-131890] N73-21980
- PROBABILITY THEORY**  
Probabilities models of organizational behavior and human subjective performance [TZP-1973-3] N73-23076
- PRODUCTION ENGINEERING**  
Application of human engineering principles and techniques in the design of electronic production equipment. A73-30497  
Production methods for preventing deterioration of freeze-dried foods [NASA-CR-128915] N73-23085
- PROJECTORS**  
Servo-controlled moving stimulus generator for single unit studies in vision. A73-30401
- PROPAGATION MODES**  
The Stiles-Crawford effect - Explanation and consequences. A73-30396
- PROSTHETIC DEVICES**  
Periodic conditions in artificial-muscle autopsulators A73-30289
- PROTECTIVE CLOTHING**  
Anthropometry for protective equipment evaluation and human impact acceleration experiments N73-23066
- PROTEIN METABOLISM**  
Autoradiographic study of protein synthesis in perikaryons and of nitrogen migration into the axons of hypertrophic sympathetic neurons A73-28296  
Long term hypokinesia effect on protein and nucleic acid content in rat tissue N73-23027
- PROTEINS**  
Nutrient protein intake of rats and tolerance to acute hypoxia N73-23035
- PROTOTYPES**  
Design and fabrication of prototype particulate regenerative filter with backflush for spacecraft fluid system [NASA-CR-115505] N73-23084
- PSYCHOACOUSTICS**  
Book - Foundations of modern auditory theory. Volume 2. A73-30276  
Psychoacoustic theory of signal detectability based on mathematical input-output mapping model and memory role in human auditory system A73-30278
- Interaural difference thresholds in binaural perception of signals nonexistent in normal acoustic environment, considering beats, memory, learning, and stereophony A73-30285
- PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS**  
Effect of mild acute hypoxia on a decision-making task. A73-30514  
Physical and psychological effects of electromagnetic fields on human and animal central nervous system A73-30571  
Analysis of air traffic controller responses under stress conditions to show effects of accuracy, quality, and comprehensiveness of available data N73-23714
- PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS**  
Changes in blood-flow distribution during acute emotional stress in dogs. A73-28533  
Naval aviator training program dropouts identification in terms of physiological, safety, security, social, self-esteem and self-actualization needs A73-30513  
Psychological factors influencing the relationship between cardiac arrhythmia and mental load. A73-30877  
Psychological, physiological, and work hygiene problems in ergonomic technology [JPRS-58792] N73-22050
- PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS**  
Properties of human visual orientation detectors - A new approach using patterned afterimages. A73-29124  
Effect of stimulus uncertainty on the pupillary dilation response and the vertex evoked potential. A73-29991  
Conditioned reflex switching effects in higher nervous system reactions as function of experimental stimuli background conditions /arousal, diurnal rhythms, test conditions, physiological condition/ A73-30567
- PSYCHOMETRICS**  
Visual temporal integration for threshold, signal detectability, and reaction time measures. A73-28097
- PSYCHOPHYSICS**  
Implications of measurement of eye fixations for a psychophysics of form perception. A73-28092  
Brightness functions for a complex field with changing illumination and background. A73-28100  
A comparison of electrophysiological and psychophysical temporal modulation transfer functions of human vision. A73-28360  
Retinal receptive fields - Correlations between psychophysics and electrophysiology. A73-30397  
Human cone optical density estimation implications of conflicting results for luminosity at bleaching intensities in dichromats related to use of psychophysical data A73-30402
- PULMONARY CIRCULATION**  
Book on echocardiography covering examination of mitral, aortic, tricuspid and pulmonic valves, ventricles, atrium, pericardial effusion, coronary artery disease and tumors A73-30358  
Determination of diffusive capacity components in lungs and of alveoloarterial oxygen gradients for the estimation of oxygen transport conditions in lungs A73-30849
- PULMONARY FUNCTIONS**  
Method of PaCO<sub>2</sub> determination in men with functional disorders of external respiration A73-29075  
Hypoxic pulmonary steady-state diffusing capacity for CO and cardiac output in rats born at a simulated altitude of 3500 m. A73-30911

## SUBJECT INDEX

## REGENERATION (PHYSIOLOGY)

Human pulmonary volume decrease during long term bed rest  
N73-22016

**PULMONARY LESIONS**  
Cat and rat lung damage due to hyperbaric oxygen exposure and head injury, discussing alveolar surfactants, sympathetic stimulation and monkey injuries  
A73-28507  
Development and reversibility of pulmonary oxygen poisoning in the rat.  
A73-30516

**PULSE AMPLITUDE**  
Alpha wave peak amplitude dependence on blocking pattern after stimulation during habituation-pseudoconditioning, conditioning and extinction  
A73-29992

**PUPIL SIZE**  
Effect of stimulus uncertainty on the pupillary dilation response and the vertex evoked potential.  
A73-29991  
Pupil movements to light and accommodative stimulation - A comparative study.  
A73-30395

**PUPILS**  
Photoelectric servo simulator for pupil, using Wheatstone bridge with CdS light dependent resistor  
A73-30399

**PURSUIT TRACKING**  
Apparent motion of stimuli presented stroboscopically during pursuit movement of the eye.  
A73-28093

**R**

**RABBITS**  
Effects of gastrointestinal pressure on rabbit eye nystagmus during barotrauma  
N73-21983  
Gastrointestinal proprioceptor effects on high altitude rabbit ocular reflexes  
N73-21984

**RADIANT HEATING**  
Thermal effects of microwave and radio frequency radiation on biological systems  
[MBL-1971-7-PT-1]  
N73-23048

**RADIATION DOSAGE**  
Radiation doses during a prolonged orbital space flight about the earth  
A73-29867  
Neutron activation analysis of cosmic radiation doses in Apollo 14, 15, and 16 astronauts  
[NASA-CR-131984]  
N73-23070

**RADIATION EFFECTS**  
Overview of the biological effects of electromagnetic radiation.  
A73-29211  
Spacecraft decontamination and sterilization by formaldehyde, beta-propiolactone, ethylene oxide, radiation and dry heat, noting effects on polymers  
A73-30137  
Atmospheric effects on laser propagation and impact on eye safety  
[AD-755405]  
N73-22044

**RADIATION HAZARDS**  
Thermal effects of microwave and radio frequency radiation on biological systems  
[MBL-1971-7-PT-1]  
N73-23048

**RADIATION INJURIES**  
Retinal damage from repeated subthreshold exposures using a ruby laser photocoagulator.  
A73-28508  
Radiation effects on human chromosomal aberrations in peripheral blood lymphocytes  
N73-23041

**RADIATION SHIELDING**  
Radiation doses during a prolonged orbital space flight about the earth  
A73-29867

**RADIATION TOLERANCE**  
Retinal damage from repeated subthreshold exposures using a ruby laser photocoagulator.  
A73-28508

**RAPID EYE MOVEMENT STATE**  
A vecto-oculographic approach to fast sleep eye movements in man.  
A73-29994

**RATS**  
Dystrophic degeneration of suprarenal rat cortex during hypokinesia  
N73-22003  
Hyperoxic atmosphere effect on rat metabolism and elimination of gaseous wastes  
N73-22004  
Hemoglobin and erythrocyte increase in rat adaptation to hypoxic hypoxia  
N73-22005  
Altitude acclimatization period effects on rat resistance to hypoxia  
N73-22006  
Hypokinetic disturbances of rats after exposure to carbon monoxide  
N73-22007  
Long term hypokinesia effect on rats hemodynamic system  
N73-23026  
Long term hypokinesia effect on protein and nucleic acid content in rat tissue  
N73-23027  
Depressing effect of hypokinesia on rat skeletal muscle functions  
N73-23028  
Atrophy and metabolic changes in internal organs and skeletal muscles of rats exposed to hypokinesia  
N73-23029  
Centripetal acceleration for inhibiting cerebellar rat cortex activity  
N73-23030  
Nutrient protein intake of rats and tolerance to acute hypoxia  
N73-23035  
Tolerance of hypokinetic rats to carbon monoxide exposure  
N73-23043

**REACTION TIME**  
Visual temporal integration for threshold, signal detectability, and reaction time measures.  
A73-28097  
Flashblindness recovery following exposure to constant energy adaptive flashes..  
A73-28505  
Saccadic eye movement control system, investigating response characteristics to variously timed pulse stimuli  
A73-30389  
The Mach-Dvorak phenomenon and binocular fusion of moving stimuli.  
A73-30392  
Human continuous reaction time task distribution rates for paced and selfpaced responses to visual stimuli  
[IZP-1973-5]  
N73-23077

**RECEPTORS (PHYSIOLOGY)**  
Electrical and metabolic manifestations of receptor and higher-order neuron activity in vertebrate retina.  
A73-28353

**RECORDING INSTRUMENTS**  
Multi-information recording and reproduction in the ultrasono-cardio-tomography.  
A73-28581

**REFLEXES**  
Conditioned reflex switching effects in higher nervous system reactions as function of experimental stimuli background conditions /arousal, diurnal rhythms, test conditions, physiological condition/  
A73-30567  
Forward and backward conditional link formation as physiological mechanism for reinforcement conditioning connection  
A73-30568  
Evoked compensatory reflex reactions of rabbit ocular and eyelid muscles during hypoxia  
N73-21992

**REGENERATION (PHYSIOLOGY)**  
Physiological regeneration of corneal epithelial mice cells exposed to strong magnetic fields  
N73-23034

**REINFORCEMENT (PSYCHOLOGY)**

**SUBJECT INDEX**

**REINFORCEMENT (PSYCHOLOGY)**

Behavioral and electrophysiological correlates during flash-frequency discrimination learning in monkeys. A73-29989

Forward and backward conditional link formation as physiological mechanism for reinforcement conditioning connection A73-30568

**REMOTE CONTROL**

Long range objectives of design and control study of remote manipulators [NASA-CR-124191] N73-22046

Design of automatic controlled remote arm mechanism incorporating feedback information [NASA-CR-2238] N73-22055

**REMOTE SENSORS**

Long range objectives of design and control study of remote manipulators [NASA-CR-124191] N73-22046

**RENAL FUNCTION**

Renin-angiotension system in simulated hypervolemia induced by immersion [NASA-TT-F-14885] N73-22036

**REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS**

Advantages of breeding Rhesus monkeys in compounds for biomedical research N73-23063

**RESEARCH PROJECTS**

Research activities in exobiology and aerospace medicine [JPRS-59015] N73-23024

**RESISTORS**

Photoelectric servo simulator for pupil, using Wheatstone bridge with CdS light dependent resistor A73-30399

**RESPIRATION**

Threshold Pco<sub>2</sub> as a chemical stimulus for ventilation during acute hypoxia in dogs. A73-28534

Procedure for preparing an oxygen-nitrogen gas mixture for respiration in a pressure chamber A73-29409

Blood pressure and body temperature dynamic control systems and respiration relationship to heart rate variability A73-30878

**RESPIRATORY DISEASES**

Method of PaCO<sub>2</sub> determination in men with functional disorders of external respiration A73-29075

Development and reversibility of pulmonary oxygen poisoning in the rat. A73-30516

**RESPIRATORY PHYSIOLOGY**

Posthyperventilation breathing - Different effects of active and passive hyperventilation. A73-29752

Effects of altitude stress on mitochondrial function. A73-30430

Role of peripheral chemoreceptors in reactions of rats to short and lasting hypoxia A73-30840

Acute and subacute inhalation toxicity experiments with organic solvents, rocket propellants, and various hydrocarbons in confined environments [NASA-CR-131675] N73-22043

**RESPIRATORY REFLEXES**

Barotrauma mechanoreceptor reflex effects on animal respiratory and circulatory system N73-21982

**REST**

Oscillations in oxygen consumption of man at rest. A73-29755

**RETENTION (PSYCHOLOGY)**

Eye movements during visual search and memory search. A73-29125

**RETINA**

Changes caused by illumination in the Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup> adenosine-triphosphatase and n-nitrophenyl-phosphatase activities of the external segments of the retina A73-28294

Light adaptation of the late receptor potential in the cat retina. A73-28352

Electrical and metabolic manifestations of receptor and higher-order neuron activity in vertebrate retina. A73-28353

Theoretical models of the generation of steady-state evoked potentials, their relation to neuroanatomy and their relevance to certain clinical problems. A73-28354

Retinal damage from repeated subthreshold exposures using a ruby laser photocoagulator. A73-28508

Anatomical and neurophysiological investigations of centrifugal control of retinal activity via efferent optic nerve fibers A73-29875

The effect of iontophoretically applied acetylcholine upon the cat's retinal ganglion cells. A73-30061

Oscillatory waves in intraretinally recorded electroretinograms in primates, considering electrode depth, stimulus duration and intensity and background illumination, anesthesia and tetrodotoxin effects A73-30393

Retinal receptive fields - Correlations between psychophysics and electrophysiology. A73-30397

Servo-controlled moving stimulus generator for single unit studies in vision. A73-30401

Human cone optical density estimation implications of conflicting results for luminosity at bleaching intensities in dichromats related to use of psychophysical data A73-30402

**RETINAL ADAPTATION**

Cone spectral sensitivity studied with an ERG method. A73-28358

Monocular contribution to binocular vision in normals and amblyopes. A73-28359

The macular and paramacular local electroretinograms of the human retina and their clinical application. A73-28364

**RETINAL IMAGES**

Apparent motion of stimuli presented stereoscopically during pursuit movement of the eye. A73-28093

Scotopic visibility curve in man obtained by the VER. A73-28356

A clinical method for obtaining pattern visual evoked responses. A73-28357

Scotopic electroretinography and visual evoked responses under adaptive illumination, comparing blind spot stray light with parafoveal stimulation A73-28361

New method of stimulation for the study of photoreceptors. A73-28362

Optical modulation transfer functions of human eye for white light [TZP-1973-2] N73-23047

**RETIREMENT**

Motivational patterns underlying volunteering by submarine graduate school personnel [AD-749324] N73-22054

**RHYTHM (BIOLOGY)**

Physiological time zone entrainment and stressor effects during prolonged C-141 transmeridian flights, using endocrine-metabolic indices in urine specimens A73-28283

Effects of flying and of time changes on menstrual cycle length and on performance in airline stewardesses. A73-28509

Oscillations in oxygen consumption of man at rest. A73-29755

## SUBJECT INDEX

## SLEEP

## RIBONUCLEIC ACIDS

RNA and DNA of internal organs during a remote postreanimation period in animals with complete and incomplete functional recovery of the central nervous system

A73-30842

## ROCKET PROPELLANTS

Acute and subacute inhalation toxicity experiments with organic solvents, rocket propellants, and various hydrocarbons in confined environments [NASA-CR-131675]

N73-22043

## ROTATING ENVIRONMENTS

Features of the influence of hypergravitation on the motor activity of the chicken embryo amnion developing under normal conditions and under conditions of constant rotation

A73-30022

## ROTATION

Constancy and illusion of apparent direction of rotary motion in depth - Tests of a theory.

A73-28094

## S

## SATELLITE ORBITS

Radiation doses during a prolonged orbital space flight about the earth

A73-29867

## SCHEDULING

Human continuous reaction time task distribution rates for paced and selfpaced responses to visual stimuli [IZF-1973-5]

N73-23077

Work-rest schedule for optimum performance of monitoring tasks

N73-23987

## SCHOOLS

Design of computer-based pupil tracking/teacher monitoring system

N73-23980

## SEARCHING

Eye movements during visual search and memory search.

A73-29125

## SEDATIVES

Neuronal changes in cortical motor region cells during pharmacological induced sleep

N73-22028

## SEDIMENTS

Late Precambrian microfossils - A new stromatolitic biota from Boorthanna, South Australia.

A73-29723

## SELF OSCILLATION

Periodic conditions in artificial-muscle autopsulators

A73-30289

## SENSORIMOTOR PERFORMANCE

Some aversive characteristics of centrifugally generated gravity.

A73-28506

Motor functions and control of sensorial messages of somatic origin

A73-29174

## SENSORY DEPRIVATION

Sensory versus perceptual isolation - A comparison of their electrophysiological effects.

A73-30517

## SENSORY FEEDBACK

Forward and backward conditional link formation as physiological mechanism for reinforcement conditioning connection

A73-30568

## SENSORY PERCEPTION

Sensory versus perceptual isolation - A comparison of their electrophysiological effects.

A73-30517

Effect of cigarette smoking on sensory perception and performance parameters of flight crews [AD-754421]

N73-23071

## SENSORY STIMULATION

Late visual cortical region reactions during the convergence of light stimulation and electrocutaneous stimulation

A73-29073

Alpha wave peak amplitude dependence on blocking pattern after stimulation during habituation-pseudoconditioning, conditioning and extinction

A73-29992

## SEQUENTIAL CONTROL

Monte Carlo simulation for man machine task sequencing considering pilot performance degradation

N73-23899

## SERVOCONTROL

Servo-controlled moving stimulus generator for single unit studies in vision.

A73-30401

## SERVOMOTORS

Design of automatic controlled remote arm mechanism incorporating feedback information [NASA-CR-2238]

N73-22055

## SIGNAL DETECTION

Visual temporal integration for threshold, signal detectability, and reaction time measures.

A73-28097

Psychoacoustic theory of signal detectability based on mathematical input-output mapping model and memory role in human auditory system

A73-30278

Vector correlation theory and neural mechanisms of binaural signal detection in human auditory system

A73-30283

Binaural signal detection - Equalization and cancellation theory.

A73-30284

Manipulating the response criterion in visual monitoring.

A73-30499

## SIGNAL PROCESSING

Automatic methods for smoothing and separation of characteristic points in an electrocardiographic signal

A73-30387

## SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIOS

Manipulating the response criterion in visual monitoring.

A73-30499

## SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Prophylaxis and treatment of the motion sickness syndrome

A73-29410

## SKIN (ANATOMY)

Immunological effectiveness of X ray irradiation on histocompatibility of mice skin transplants

N73-22008

## SKIN TEMPERATURE (BIOLOGY)

Human thermoregulatory system examination under thermodynamic equilibrium based on conductive and convective metastable heat transfer from skin to environment

A73-29414

Differential thermal sensitivity in the human skin.

A73-30912

## SKYLAB PROGRAM

Space rations and menus developed for Skylab missions [NASA-CR-128910]

N73-23080

## SLEEP

On the functional significance of subcortical single unit activity during sleep.

A73-29993

A vecto-oculographic approach to fast sleep eye movements in man.

A73-29994

Accommodation of the eye during sleep and anesthesia.

A73-30391

Electrophysiological sleep patterns of human and animal brains

N73-22023

Electropolygraphic analyses of sleep patterns in humans with neurological disorders

N73-22024

Neurophysiology of sleep and wakefulness in fish, amphibians, birds, and reptiles

N73-22025

Bioelectrical activity differentiations in cat cortex during sleep inhibition

N73-22026

Interdependence of slow and rapid brain waves during sleep

N73-22027

## SLEEP DEPRIVATION

## SUBJECT INDEX

- Neuronal changes in cortical motor region cells during pharmacological induced sleep N73-22028
- Somnofunctional mapping of deep brain waves in neurological patients N73-22029
- Thalamic cat cell activities during sleep and wakefulness phases N73-22030
- Bioelectric activity and excitability of cat brain structures during sleep phases N73-22031
- Bioelectric activity changes in brains of sleeping children caused by aging factor N73-22032
- SLEEP DEPRIVATION**
- Effects of work-rest schedules, circadian rhythms, continuous work, and sleep loss on sustained performance N73-23988
- Biological effects of sleep deprivation, and effects of prolonged work on performance under combat conditions N73-23989
- SOCIAL FACTORS**
- Human performance in schematic concept formation as a function of socio-economic level, personality, intelligence, and race [AD-744781] N73-22052
- SOIL SCIENCE**
- Responses of indigenous microorganisms to soil incubation as viewed by transmission electron microscopy of cell thin sections. A73-29724
- Survival of soil bacteria during prolonged desiccation. A73-30959
- SOUND FIELDS**
- Binaural acoustic field sampling, head movement and echo effect in auditory localization of sound sources position, distance and orientation A73-30282
- SOUND LOCALIZATION**
- German monograph - Investigations regarding auditory depth perception and the problem of in-head localization of acoustic events. A73-29278
- Binaural acoustic field sampling, head movement and echo effect in auditory localization of sound sources position, distance and orientation A73-30282
- SPACE FLIGHT**
- BIOSTACK experiment on Apollo 16 for studying combined action of heavy high energy loss nuclei and space flight factors on resting biological systems N73-23062
- SPACE FLIGHT FEEDING**
- Space rations and menus developed for Skylab missions [NASA-CR-128910] N73-23080
- SPACE FLIGHT STRESS**
- Physiological stress effects of space flight on human body [JPRS-57139] N73-22002
- Research activities in exobiology and aerospace medicine [JPRS-59015] N73-23024
- SPACE PERCEPTION**
- Visual perception of motion in depth - Application of a vector model to three-dot motion patterns. A73-28091
- Implications of measurement of eye fixations for a psychophysics of form perception. A73-28092
- Apparent motion of stimuli presented stroboscopically during pursuit movement of the eye. A73-28093
- Constancy and illusion of apparent direction of rotary motion in depth - Tests of a theory. A73-28094
- Absolute motion parallax and the specific distance tendency. A73-28096
- Scalar perceptions with binocular cues of distance. A73-28176
- Properties of human visual orientation detectors - A new approach using patterned afterimages. A73-29124
- German monograph - Investigations regarding auditory depth perception and the problem of in-head localization of acoustic events. A73-29278
- The Mach-Dvorak phenomenon and binocular fusion of moving stimuli. A73-30392
- SPACE RATIONS**
- Space rations and menus developed for Skylab missions [NASA-CR-128910] N73-23080
- SPACE SHUTTLES**
- Conceptual designs of versatile EVA work-stations - Vol. 2 [NASA-CR-128927] N73-23082
- SPACE STATIONS**
- Conceptual designs of versatile EVA work-stations - Vol. 2 [NASA-CR-128927] N73-23082
- SPACECRAFT CONTROL**
- Mathematical models for human performance in manned spacecraft control N73-23897
- SPACECRAFT LANDING**
- Visual cue reinforcement for skill retention in pilot simulated space vehicle approach and landing performance [NASA-CR-128912] N73-23086
- SPACECRAFT SHIELDING**
- Radiation doses during a prolonged orbital space flight about the earth A73-29867
- SPACECRAFT STERILIZATION**
- Spacecraft decontamination and sterilization by formaldehyde, beta-propiolactone, ethylene oxide, radiation and dry heat, noting effects on polymers A73-30137
- Bibliography of citations relating to planetary quarantine from 1966 to 1971 [NASA-CR-131889] N73-22038
- Microbial burden estimation for planning planetary quarantine of advanced spacecraft [NASA-CR-131845] N73-22039
- SPATIAL DEPENDENCIES**
- Temporal and spatial features in detecting one- and two-dimensional constraints in complementary visual displays. A73-28095
- SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION**
- Properties of human visual orientation detectors - A new approach using patterned afterimages. A73-29124
- Human average evoked potential distribution over scalp to associate cortical electrical activity with voluntary movement, reacting to EMG activity A73-29990
- SPECTROSCOPIC ANALYSIS**
- Spectrometric determination of copper, iron, cobalt, nickel, and manganese complexes in biological samples N73-22022
- SPECTRUM ANALYSIS**
- Harmonic spectral analysis of nystagmus waveform frequency content for clinical vestibular examination via digital computer A73-28502
- Heart rate variability analysis for ergonomics purposes, discussing interpolations, algorithms and physiological effects and spectral analysis methods A73-30882
- SPEECH RECOGNITION**
- Book - Foundations of modern auditory theory. Volume 2. A73-30276
- Acoustic model and linguistic, syntactic, lexical and semantic factors in speech perception and production process A73-30277
- SPIKE POTENTIALS**
- Bioelectrical activity differentiations in cat cortex during sleep inhibition N73-22026

SUBJECT INDEX

THERMOREGULATION

**SPINAL CORD**  
Influence of increased air atmosphere pressure on the excitability of the neuro-motor apparatus in man  
A73-30845

**STEREOSCOPIC VISION**  
Scalar perceptions with binocular cues of distance.  
A73-28176

**STIMULANT**  
Stimulating and tranquilizing drug effects on human performance indices  
N73-22021

**STRESS (PHYSIOLOGY)**  
Motor, thermal and sensory factors in heart rate variation: A methodology for indirect estimation of intermittent muscular work and environmental heat loads.  
A73-30880

**STRESS (PSYCHOLOGY)**  
Changes in blood-flow distribution during acute emotional stress in dogs.  
A73-28533  
Emotional overstress effects on the indices of the blood coagulation system in monkeys  
A73-30846  
Heart rate variability and the measurement of mental load; Proceedings of the Symposium, London, England, October 1971.  
A73-30876  
Psychological factors influencing the relationship between cardiac arrhythmia and mental load.  
A73-30877  
Heart rate variability and work-load measurement.  
A73-30879  
Mental load and the measurement of heart rate variability.  
A73-30881

**STROBOSCOPES**  
Apparent motion of stimuli presented stroboscopically during pursuit movement of the eye.  
A73-28093

**STRUCTURAL DESIGN**  
Design and fabrication of prototype particulate regenerative filter with backflush for spacecraft fluid system  
[NASA-CR-115505]  
N73-23084

**SUBMARINES**  
Motivational patterns underlying volunteering by submarine graduate school personnel  
[AD-749324]  
N73-22054

**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS**  
Ultrasonic device for ophthalmic eye surgery with safe removal of macerated material  
[NASA-CASE-LEW-11669-1]  
N73-23079

**SURVIVAL**  
Survival of soil bacteria during prolonged desiccation.  
A73-30959

**SWITCHING**  
Conditioned reflex switching effects in higher nervous system reactions as function of experimental stimuli background conditions /arousal, diurnal rhythms, test conditions, physiological condition/  
A73-30567

**SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM**  
Autoradiographic study of protein synthesis in perikaryons and of nitrogen migration into the axons of hypertrophic sympathetic neurons  
A73-28296

**SYNAPSES**  
Loss of information during central summation of local postsynaptic potentials  
A73-30825

**SYSTEMS ANALYSIS**  
Application of systems analysis techniques to improve management controls within biomedical research programs  
[NBS-TN-761]  
N73-21977

**SYSTEMS ENGINEERING**  
Application of human engineering principles and techniques in the design of electronic production equipment.  
A73-30497  
Design and performance of demand regulated liquid breathing systems for mammalian respiration  
N73-21976

Parameters requiring consideration by planners and designers when planning EVA functions for astronauts - Vol. 1  
[NASA-CR-128926]  
N73-23081  
Conceptual designs of versatile EVA work-stations - Vol. 2  
[NASA-CR-128927]  
N73-23082

T

**TASK COMPLEXITY**  
Towards an objective assessment of cockpit workload. I - Physiological variables during different flight phases.  
A73-30515  
Psychological factors influencing the relationship between cardiac arrhythmia and mental load.  
A73-30877  
Heart rate variability and work-load measurement.  
A73-30879

**TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT**  
Circuit technology of a temperature-measurement transmitter for biotelemetric applications  
A73-28575

**TELEOPERATORS**  
Development and evaluation of free flying teleoperators to include semiexoskeletal master control unit, joystick-analog unit, and three dimensional television system  
N73-22925  
Computerized teleoperator applications in manned aerospace systems  
N73-23904

**TELEVISION EQUIPMENT**  
A visual stimulator employing a T.V. raster display.  
A73-30400

**TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT**  
Some effects of cooling and heating areas of the head and neck on body temperature measurement at the ear.  
A73-28504  
Circuit technology of a temperature-measurement transmitter for biotelemetric applications  
A73-28575

**TEMPERATURE MEASURING INSTRUMENTS**  
Digital temperature-measuring device for medical applications  
A73-28338

**THALAMUS**  
Intranuclear organization of the center median nucleus of the thalamus.  
A73-29175  
Thalamic cat cell activities during sleep and wakefulness phases  
N73-22030

**THERMAL ENVIRONMENTS**  
On the functional significance of subcortical single unit activity during sleep.  
A73-29993

**THERMAL POLLUTION**  
Man induced changes in earth climate by environment pollution and heat production  
[PB-213676/2]  
N73-23074

**THERMODYNAMIC EQUILIBRIUM**  
Human thermoregulatory system examination under thermodynamic equilibrium based on conductive and convective metastable heat transfer from skin to environment  
[ASME PAPER 73-AUT-J]  
A73-29414

**THERMORECEPTORS**  
Differential thermal sensitivity in the human skin.  
A73-30912

**THERMOREGULATION**  
Step-wise changes in thermoregulatory responses to slowly changing thermal stimuli.  
A73-28535  
Human thermoregulatory system examination under thermodynamic equilibrium based on conductive and convective metastable heat transfer from skin to environment  
[ASME PAPER 73-AUT-J]  
A73-29414  
Differential thermal sensitivity in the human skin.  
A73-30912  
Low barometric pressure effects on human thermoregulation function  
N73-21996

## THREE DIMENSIONAL MOTION

**THREE DIMENSIONAL MOTION**  
 Visual perception of motion in depth - Application of a vector model to three-dot motion patterns. A73-28091  
 Constancy and illusion of apparent direction of rotary motion in depth - Tests of a theory. A73-28094

**THRESHOLDS (PERCEPTION)**  
 Visual temporal integration for threshold, signal detectability, and reaction time measures. A73-28097  
 Probability summation model for heterochromatic luminance additivity failure at absolute visual threshold. A73-28099  
 Interaural difference thresholds in binaural perception of signals nonexistent in normal acoustic environment, considering beats, memory, learning, and stereophony A73-30285  
 Influence of the dazzling of an eye on the state of adaptation of the congenic eye in a normal subject A73-30388  
 Foveal threshold additivity measurements for monochromatic and mixed light, using grating resolution as brightness criterion A73-30398  
 Audiometric thresholds for bare headed subjects, or wearing M1 helmet, and experimental helmet [AD-745121] N73-22053

**TIME DEPENDENCE**  
 Temporal and spatial features in detecting one- and two-dimensional constraints in complementary visual displays. A73-28095

**TISSUES (BIOLOGY)**  
 Study of the relations between various mechanical properties and biochemical composition of bone tissues in man A73-27996  
 Effects of hydrostatic water bath pressure on capillary blood pressure and connective tissue dehydration [NASA-TT-F-14894] N73-23052

**TOBACCO**  
 Effect of cigarette smoking on sensory perception and performance parameters of flight crews [AD-754421] N73-23071

**TOLERANCES (PHYSIOLOGY)**  
 Survival of soil bacteria during prolonged desiccation. A73-30959  
 Tolerance of hypokinetic rats to carbon monoxide exposure N73-23043

**TOXIC DISEASES**  
 Analysis of the mechanism of the therapeutic action of pressurized oxygen in organic phosphorus poisoning A73-30848

**TOXICITY**  
 Acute and subacute inhalation toxicity experiments with organic solvents, rocket propellants, and various hydrocarbons in confined environments [NASA-CR-131675] N73-22043

**TOXICOLOGY**  
 Effect of lithium on acute oxygen toxicity and associated changes in brain gamma-aminobutyric acid. A73-28503  
 Development and reversibility of pulmonary oxygen poisoning in the rat. A73-30516

**TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS**  
 Cholinesterase reactivator as antidote in human organophosphate poisoning N73-21998

**TRACE ELEMENTS**  
 Spectrometric determination of copper, iron, cobalt, nickel, and manganese complexes in biological samples N73-22022

**TRACKING STATIONS**  
 Work-rest schedules for military tracking crews under prolonged vibration N73-23986

## SUBJECT INDEX

**TRACTORS**  
 Effect of low visibility on performance of vehicle operators [AD-749248] N73-22051

**TRAINING AIRCRAFT**  
 Evaluation of standardized angle of attack flight training system [AD-757243] N73-23090

**TRANQUILIZERS**  
 Stimulating and tranquilizing drug effects on human performance indices N73-22021

**TRANSFER FUNCTIONS**  
 A comparison of electrophysiological and psychophysical temporal modulation transfer functions of human vision. A73-28360  
 Dynamic properties of human and animal middle ear in terms of acoustic impedance, transfer function, impulse response, sound diffraction and reflex sensitivity A73-30279  
 Optical modulation transfer functions of human eye for white light [IZF-1973-2] N73-23047

**TRANSFER OF TRAINING**  
 Human performance in schematic concept formation as a function of socio-economic level, personality, intelligence, and race [AD-744781] N73-22052

**TRANSMITTERS**  
 Circuit technology of a temperature-measurement transmitter for biotelemetric applications A73-28575

**TRANSPLANTATION**  
 Immunological effectiveness of X ray irradiation on histocompatibility of mice skin transplants N73-22008

**TREES (PLANTS)**  
 Cytological changes in pine tissues treated with lunar materials collected on Apollo 12 quarantine mission [NASA-CR-128914] N73-23054

**TUNING**  
 Frequency selectivity and two tone inhibition in neural coding of acoustic stimuli [IZF-1972-25] N73-23050

**U**

**U.S.S.R.**  
 Research activities in exobiology and aerospace medicine [JPRS-59015] N73-23024  
 USSR conference on exobiology and aerospace medicine N73-23045

**ULTRASONICS**  
 Multi-information recording and reproduction in the ultrasono-cardio-tomography. A73-28581

**URINALYSIS**  
 Physiological time zone entrainment and stressor effects during prolonged C-141 transmeridian flights, using endocrine-metabolic indices in urine specimens A73-28283

**URINE**  
 Circadian rhythm of urinary calcium excretion during immobilization. A73-30512

**V**

**VALSALVA EXERCISE**  
 Effect of the Valsalva maneuver on tolerance to +Gz acceleration. A73-29754

**VASCULAR SYSTEM**  
 Arterial hypertension symptoms in flying personnel N73-21991  
 Basic causal mechanisms responsible for loss of vascular tone during alterations in shifts to zero gravity [NASA-CR-128897] N73-23069

## SUBJECT INDEX

## VISUAL STIMULI

- VASODILATION**  
Xenon 133 measurement of cerebral volumetric circulation rates during papaverin and intensin vasodilation of canine and feline intercranial vessels, showing vessel resistance reduction  
A73-29074
- VECTORCARDIOGRAPHY**  
Changes in vectorcardiograms of atherosclerotic flying personnel after glucose testing  
N73-21989
- VERTEBRAL COLUMN**  
Nonfatal ejection vertebral fracture comparison between US, British, and Swedish armed services  
N73-23059
- VERTICAL PERCEPTION**  
Asymmetry of fish otolithic receptor functions and vestibular disturbances during space flight  
N73-23031
- VESTIBULAR TESTS**  
Harmonic spectral analysis of nystagmus waveform frequency content for clinical vestibular examination via digital computer  
A73-28502
- Nystagmic response persistence to Fitzgerald-Hallpike caloric tests as function of directional cupular deflections due to head movement  
A73-28510
- VESTIBULES**  
Asymmetry of fish otolithic receptor functions and vestibular disturbances during space flight  
N73-23031
- Antiradiation drug effects on vestibular analyzer functions  
N73-23033
- Handbook on structural evolution of vestibular apparatus  
N73-23044
- VIBRATION EFFECTS**  
Simultaneous recording of acceleration and brain waves.  
A73-29995
- Work-rest schedules for military tracking crews under prolonged vibration  
N73-23986
- VISCOELASTICITY**  
Human arterial elasticity during breathing of reduced partial oxygen atmosphere  
N73-21987
- VISIBILITY**  
Scotopic visibility curve in man obtained by the VER.  
A73-28356
- VISUAL ACCOMMODATION**  
Absolute motion parallax and the specific distance tendency.  
A73-28096
- Scalar perceptions with binocular cues of distance.  
A73-28176
- Accommodation of the eye during sleep and anesthesia.  
A73-30391
- Pupil movements to light and accommodative stimulation - A comparative study.  
A73-30395
- Effects of reduced atmospheric pressure, elimination of nitrogen, hypoxia, and exposure to restricted visual environment on range of accommodation and color vision  
[NASA-CR-128896]  
N73-22037
- VISUAL ACUITY**  
Visual acuity changes in humans during hypokinetic bed rest test  
N73-22014
- VISUAL DISCRIMINATION**  
Temporal and spatial features in detecting one- and two-dimensional constraints in complementary visual displays.  
A73-28095
- Probability summation model for heterochromatic luminance additivity failure at absolute visual threshold.  
A73-28099
- Monocular contribution to binocular vision in normals and amblyopes.  
A73-28359
- Detection of informational constraints related to multi-variate visual displays.  
A73-29185
- Behavioral and electrophysiological correlates during flash-frequency discrimination learning in monkeys.  
A73-29989
- VISUAL FIELDS**  
Temporal and spatial features in detecting one- and two-dimensional constraints in complementary visual displays.  
A73-28095
- Brightness functions for a complex field with changing illumination and background.  
A73-28100
- VISUAL PERCEPTION**  
Brightness functions for a complex field with changing illumination and background.  
A73-28100
- The visual system: Neurophysiology, biophysics, and their clinical applications; Proceedings of the Ninth Symposium, Brighton, England, July 1971.  
A73-28351
- A comparison of electrophysiological and psychophysical temporal modulation transfer functions of human vision.  
A73-28360
- Flashblindness recovery following exposure to constant energy adaptive flashes.  
A73-28505
- Anatomical and neurophysiological investigations of centrifugal control of retinal activity via efferent optic nerve fibers  
A73-29875
- Foveal threshold additivity measurements for monochromatic and mixed light, using grating resolution as brightness criterion  
A73-30398
- A visual stimulator employing a T.V. raster display.  
A73-30400
- Acceleration effects on human visual functions under hypoxic conditions  
N73-23040
- Optical modulation transfer functions of human eye for white light  
[IZP-1973-2]  
N73-23047
- VISUAL PIGMENTS**  
Human cone optical density estimation implications of conflicting results for luminosity at bleaching intensities in dichromats related to use of psychophysical data  
A73-30402
- Literature review on human macular pigment absorption and density spectrum of cone receptor  
[IZP-1972-17]  
N73-23046
- VISUAL SIGNALS**  
Manipulating the response criterion in visual monitoring.  
A73-30499
- VISUAL STIMULI**  
Apparent motion of stimuli presented stroboscopically during pursuit movement of the eye.  
A73-28093
- Constancy and illusion of apparent direction of rotary motion in depth - Tests of a theory.  
A73-28094
- Theoretical models of the generation of steady-state evoked potentials, their relation to neuroanatomy and their relevance to certain clinical problems.  
A73-28354
- Evoked potentials to changes in the chromatic contrast and luminance contrast of checkerboard stimulus patterns.  
A73-28355
- Scotopic visibility curve in man obtained by the VER.  
A73-28356
- A clinical method for obtaining pattern visual evoked responses.  
A73-28357
- Scotopic electroretinography and visual evoked responses under adaptive illumination, comparing blind spot stray light with parafoveal stimulation  
A73-28361
- New method of stimulation for the study of photoreceptors.  
A73-28362

## VISUAL TASKS

- Stimulus luminance-duration relationship of adapting light effect in human electroretinography, referring to Bunsen-Roscoe and Bloch constant law  
A73-28363
- The macular and paramacular local electroretinograms of the human retina and their clinical application.  
A73-28364
- Late visual cortical region reactions during the convergence of light stimulation and electrocutaneous stimulation  
A73-29073
- Visual pattern matching - An investigation of some effects of decision task, auditory codability, and spatial correspondence.  
A73-29123
- Properties of human visual orientation detectors - A new approach using patterned afterimages.  
A73-29124
- Influence of the dazzling of an eye on the state of adaptation of the congenic eye in a normal subject  
A73-30388
- Saccadic eye movement control system, investigating response characteristics to variously timed pulse stimuli  
A73-30389
- The Mach-Dvorak phenomenon and binocular fusion of moving stimuli.  
A73-30392
- Oscillatory waves in intraretinally recorded electroretinograms in primates, considering electrode depth, stimulus duration and intensity and background illumination, anesthesia and tetrodotoxin effects  
A73-30393
- Voluntary small saccadic eye movements in presence of stationary visible target, considering scanning function of fixation saccades  
A73-30394
- Pupil movements to light and accommodative stimulation - A comparative study.  
A73-30395
- A visual stimulator employing a T.V. raster display.  
A73-30400
- Servo-controlled moving stimulus generator for single unit studies in vision.  
A73-30401
- Comparison of electroencephalographic response patterns in man and monkeys to visually evoked cortical stimuli  
[IZP-1972-24]  
N73-23049
- Human continuous reaction time task distribution rates for paced and selfpaced responses to visual stimuli  
[IZP-1973-5]  
N73-23077
- VISUAL TASKS**
- Visual perception of motion in depth - Application of a vector model to three-dot motion patterns.  
A73-28091
- Implications of measurement of eye fixations for a psychophysics of form perception.  
A73-28092
- Visual temporal integration for threshold, signal detectability, and reaction time measures.  
A73-28097
- Visual pattern matching - An investigation of some effects of decision task, auditory codability, and spatial correspondence.  
A73-29123
- Optimal lighting for visual tasks, discussing color, type, transillumination, crossed polarization, brightness patterns, diffuse reflection and surface shadowgraphing  
A73-30498
- Manipulating the response criterion in visual monitoring.  
A73-30499

## W

## WAKEFULNESS

- Electrophysiological sleep patterns of human and animal brains  
[NASA-TT-F-740]  
N73-22023
- Neurophysiology of sleep and wakefulness in fish, amphibians, birds, and reptiles  
N73-22025

## SUBJECT INDEX

- Thalamic cat cell activities during sleep and wakefulness phases  
N73-22030
- WATER DEPRIVATION**  
Survival of soil bacteria during prolonged desiccation.  
A73-30959
- WAVE DIFFRACTION**  
Dynamic properties of human and animal middle ear in terms of acoustic impedance, transfer function, impulse response, sound diffraction and reflex sensitivity  
A73-30279
- WAVE PROPAGATION**  
Influence of flow and pressure on wave propagation in the canine aorta.  
A73-30066
- WEIGHT ANALYSIS**  
Evaluation of helmet weight on head by military personnel  
[AD-748412]  
N73-22056
- WEIGHTLESSNESS**  
Inversion illusion in the so-called zero-gravity conditions of parabolic flight.  
A73-30511
- Techniques for determining effects of prolonged weightlessness on cardiovascular system of subhuman primates  
[NASA-CR-131890]  
N73-21980
- Basic causal mechanisms responsible for loss of vascular tone during alterations in shifts to zero gravity  
[NASA-CR-128897]  
N73-23069
- WEIGHTLESSNESS SIMULATION**  
Physiological effects of long term hypodynamic weightlessness simulation on humans  
N73-22010
- Human horizontal or antiorthostatic position effect in hypodynamic weightlessness test  
N73-22011
- Human regional blood circulation changes during bed rest experiment  
N73-22012
- Metabolic changes and cardiac output of humans in hypokinetic bed rest study  
N73-22013
- Visual acuity changes in humans during hypokinetic bed rest test  
N73-22014
- Functional reactions of human otorhinolaryngologic organs during hypokinesia  
N73-22015
- Human pulmonary volume decrease during long term bed rest  
N73-22016
- Lower body negative pressure for preventing body fluid shifts during weightlessness  
N73-22017
- Weightlessness simulator for evaluating exercise effects in hypokinetic bed rest test  
N73-22018
- Changes in human cerebral circulation during prolonged bed rest test  
N73-22020
- Long term hypokinesia effect on rats hemodynamic system  
N73-23026
- WHEATSTONE BRIDGES**  
Photoelectric servo simulator for pupil, using Wheatstone bridge with CdS light dependent resistor  
A73-30399
- WORK CAPACITY**  
German monograph - Investigation concerning a consideration of the human circadian rhythms by means of a variable working time.  
A73-29283
- Oxygen consumption alteration effects on human endurance capacity as function of relative work, muscle blood flow and anaerobic metabolism  
A73-29753
- Towards an objective assessment of cockpit workload. I - Physiological variables during different flight phases.  
A73-30515
- Time-span of discretion as measure of military work and responsibility  
[DRAE-M45]  
N73-22049

**SUBJECT INDEX**

**X RAY IRRADIATION**

**WORK-REST CYCLE**

German monograph - Investigation concerning a consideration of the human circadian rhythm by means of a variable working time.

A73-29283

Work-rest schedules for military tracking crews under prolonged vibration

N73-23986

Work-rest schedule for optimum performance of monitoring tasks

N73-23987

Effects of work-rest schedules, circadian rhythms, continuous work, and sleep loss on sustained performance

N73-23988

Physiological response to prolonged muscular activity

N73-23990

**X**

**X RAY IRRADIATION**

Immunological effectiveness of X ray irradiation on histocompatibility of mice skin transplants

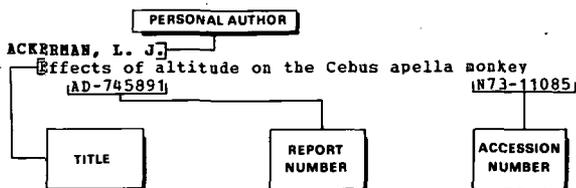
N73-22008

# Personal Author Index

AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY / *A Continuing Bibliography (Suppl. 118)*

AUGUST 1973

## Typical Personal Author Index Listing



The title of the document is used to provide the user with a brief description of the subject matter. The NASA or AIAA accession number is included in each entry to assist the user in locating the abstract in the abstract section of this supplement. If applicable, a report number is also included as an aid in identifying the document.

## A

- ACKERMAN, L. J.**  
Effects of altitude on the Cebus apella monkey  
[AD-745891] N73-11085
- AARONSON, J.**  
Physiological adaptations to carbon monoxide levels and exercise in normal men  
[PB-213834/1] N73-23073
- ABIDIN, B. I.**  
Effect of a high oxygen content on the intensity of formation and elimination of some gaseous products of vital functions by rats N73-22004  
Effect of preliminary exposure to carbon monoxide on development of hypokinetic disorders in white rats N73-22007  
Effect of restriction of motor activity of animals on their tolerance to an acute exposure to carbon monoxide N73-23043
- ABZIANIDZE, Y. V.**  
The effects of electrical activity and excitability of certain limbic and mid-brain structures during various phases of sleep N73-22031
- ADACHI-USAMI, E.**  
Scotopic visibility curve in man obtained by the VER. A73-28356
- ADAIR, E. R.**  
Step-wise changes in thermoregulatory responses to slowly changing thermal stimuli. A73-28535
- AGADZHANIAN, W. A.**  
Role of peripheral chemoreceptors in reactions of rats to short and lasting hypoxia A73-30840  
Effect of protein quality in the ration of rats on their tolerance of acute hypoxia N73-23035
- AKHUTIN, Y. A.**  
Medical-biological problems of spaceflight: An index to the Russian and foreign literature [NASA-TT-F-14662] N73-23053
- ALEKSANYAN, Z. A.**  
The organization of the process of sleep in man according to the data of electrophysiological investigation of the deep structures of the brain N73-22029
- ALEXANDER, W. C.**  
Functional preservation of vascular smooth muscle tissue [NASA-CR-128897] N73-23069
- ALBYEV, L. S.**  
Ways to increase effectiveness of physical training N73-23039
- ALIPANOV, V. I.**  
Changes of the automatism, excitability and conductivity of the myocardium in hypoxic hypoxia N73-21985  
The kinematics of cardiac contractions in healthy persons and patients during hypoxic hypoxia N73-21986  
Problems of blood circulation biophysics during hyperbaric oxygen breathing N73-21993
- ALLUISI, E. A.**  
Applicability of research on sustained performance, endurance, and work-rest scheduling to the development of concepts and doctrine of continuous operations N73-23988
- ALTMAN, F.**  
Some aversive characteristics of centrifugally generated gravity. A73-28506
- ANANYEV, G. V.**  
Cerebral hemodynamics during 120 day clinostatic hypokinesia N73-22020
- ANDERSON, W. B., JR.**  
Effect of elimination of nitrogen and/or hypoxia or restricted visual environment on color vision and range of accommodation [NASA-CR-128896] N73-22037
- ANDBRETSOV, V. A.**  
Pulmonary volumes of human subjects restricted to an antiorthostatic position with application of different counteracting agents N73-22016
- ANLIKER, E.**  
Influence of flow and pressure on wave propagation in the canine aorta. A73-30066
- ANSTIS, S. H.**  
A simple simulator of the pupil. A73-30399
- ANTIMONII, G. D.**  
Central mechanisms of the action of electromagnetic fields A73-30571
- ANTONOV, I. I.**  
Mechanisms of disturbance of the thermoregulating function of the organism under reduced barometric pressure N73-21996
- ANTONYAN, A. A.**  
Investigation of the effect of increased oxygen concentrations on chlorella metabolism N73-23032
- APEL, G.**  
Syringomyelia and flying fitness N73-23061
- ARDEH, G. B.**  
The visual system: Neurophysiology, biophysics, and their clinical applications; Proceedings of the Ninth Symposium, Brighton, England, July 1971. A73-28351  
A clinical method for obtaining pattern visual evoked responses. A73-28357

ASYANOLOV, B. F.

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

- ASYANOLOV, B. F.  
Negative pressure on the lower part of the body as a method for preventing shifts associated with change in hydrostatic blood pressure  
N73-22017
- ATKINSON, J.  
Properties of human visual orientation detectors - A new approach using patterned afterimages.  
A73-29124
- AVDEEV, G. G.  
Diurnal rhythm of a corticosteroid reaction to ACTH and physical load  
A73-30841
- AYDARALIYEV, A. A.  
Time of retention of increased resistance to hypoxia in relation to different patterns of high mountain acclimatization  
N73-22006
- AYOUB, M. M.  
Work-rest schedules under prolonged vibration with implications to military operations  
N73-23986
- Physiological response to prolonged muscular activity  
N73-23990

B

- BAE, H. C.  
Responses of indigenous microorganisms to soil incubation as viewed by transmission electron microscopy of cell thin sections.  
A73-29724
- BAILEY, D.  
Oscillations in oxygen consumption of man at rest.  
A73-29755
- BAKER, M. A.  
Implications of measurement of eye fixations for a psychophysics of form perception.  
A73-28092
- BAKHTEYEVA, V. T.  
Effect of physical training and electric stimulation on metabolism  
N73-22019
- BALAKHOVSKIY, I. S.  
Effect of physical training and electric stimulation on metabolism  
N73-22019
- BANCROFT, R. W.  
Aeromedical evaluation of the phased-dilution concept for oxygen breathing systems  
N73-23065
- BANERJEE, M. R.  
Physiological adjustments to environmental factors [AD-753913]  
N73-22059
- BARANOV, G. L.  
Ergatic modeling  
A73-29418
- BARANOV, V. L.  
Ergatic modeling  
A73-29418
- BARANOVA, V. P.  
Study of reactions of human otorhinolaryngological organs during hypokinesia  
N73-22015
- BARRETT, R. F.  
Effect of mild acute hypoxia on a decision-making task.  
A73-30514
- BATEMAN, S. C.  
Effects of flying and of time changes on menstrual cycle length and on performance in airline stewardesses.  
A73-28509
- BAZHANOV, V. V.  
Ways to increase effectiveness of physical training  
N73-23039
- BAZHENOV, IU. I.  
Effect of adaptation to cold on the energy characteristics of muscular activity  
A73-28295
- BECKER, W.  
Accuracy of saccadic eye movements and maintenance of eccentric eye positions in the dark.  
A73-30390
- BECKMAN, D. L.  
Hyperbaric oxygen and alveolar surfactants.  
A73-28507

- BEHN, C.  
Renin-angiotensin system in simulated hypervolemia induced by immersion  
[NASA-TT-F-14885]  
N73-22036
- BEHRMAN, J.  
A clinical method for obtaining pattern visual evoked responses.  
A73-28357
- BELASCO, N.  
Medical subject monitoring systems  
[NASA-CASE-MSC-14180-1]  
N73-22045
- BELAY, V. I.  
Joint effect of stimulators and tranquilizers on performance of a man-operator  
N73-22021
- Problems of space biology. Volume 17:  
Pathophysiological bases of aviation and space pharmacology  
[NASA-TT-F-736]  
N73-22033
- BELEDA, R. V.  
Effect of physical training and electric stimulation on metabolism  
N73-22019
- BELIAKOV, R. V.  
Periodic conditions in artificial-muscle autopsulators  
A73-30289
- BELKIN, V. I.  
Effect of a high oxygen content on the intensity of formation and elimination of some gaseous products of vital functions by rats  
N73-22004
- Effect of preliminary exposure to carbon monoxide on development of hypokinetic disorders in white rats  
N73-22007
- Effect of restriction of motor activity of animals on their tolerance to an acute exposure to carbon monoxide  
N73-23043
- BELYASHIN, S. M.  
Organization of the experiments and overall condition of the subjects  
N73-22011
- BELYAYEV, V. V.  
The organization of the process of sleep in man according to the data of electrophysiological investigation of the deep structures of the brain  
N73-22029
- BENITA, M.  
Intranuclear organization of the center median nucleus of the thalamus.  
A73-29175
- BERGE, W. A.  
Degradation of learned skills: Effectiveness of practice methods on visual approach and landing skill retention  
[NASA-CR-128912]  
N73-23086
- BERGHAGE, T. E.  
Influence of increased ambient pressure and gas density on cardiac rate in man  
[AD-755129]  
N73-22058
- BERSHTEIN, S. A.  
Hemodynamics alteration caused by acute hypoxia in animals with denervated carotid sinuses  
A73-28350
- BERTOLACCI, G.  
New method of stimulation for the study of photoreceptors.  
A73-28362
- BETHEA, M.  
Physiological response to prolonged muscular activity  
N73-23990
- BILLINGS, C. E.  
Effects of ethyl alcohol on pilot performance.  
A73-28501
- BIRNBAUM, M. L.  
Time course of respiratory adaptation to high altitude  
[AD-755192]  
N73-23075
- BIRYUKOV, Y. I.  
Effect of physical training and electric stimulation on metabolism  
N73-22019
- BLAIR, S. M.  
Accommodation of the eye during sleep and anesthesia.  
A73-30391

## PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

CHERNIAKOV, I. N.

- BLAISE, H. T.  
free flying teleoperator  
N73-22925
- BLINOV, N. G.  
Diurnal rhythms of a corticosteroid reaction to  
ACTH and physical load  
A73-30841
- BLUMENTHAL, S.  
Prevention of atherosclerosis.  
A73-30065
- BOEX, M. W.  
Regenerative particulate filter development  
[NASA-CR-115505] N73-23084
- BOGOSLOVSKII, M. M.  
Neurophysiological characteristics of isolated  
structures of the cerebral cortex  
A73-30570
- BORJESSON, E.  
Visual perception of motion in depth - Application  
of a vector model to three-dot motion patterns.  
A73-28091
- BOTSCHAROVA, L.  
A method for calculating the sedimentation  
characteristics of particles in linear  
dextrane-density gradients and its application  
to the separation of red blood cells according  
to the sedimentation rate  
A73-28476
- BOURLAND, C. T.  
Skylab food test and integration  
[NASA-CR-128910] N73-23080
- BOURNE, G. H.  
Breeding monkeys for biomedical research  
N73-23063
- BRADLEY, P. D.  
Bibliography of scientific publications and  
presentations relating to planetary quarantine:  
1966 - 1971  
[NASA-CR-131889] N73-22038
- BRESLAV, I. S.  
Role of peripheral chemoreceptors in reactions of  
rats to short and lasting hypoxia  
A73-30840
- BRESTKINA, L. M.  
Analysis of the mechanism of the therapeutic  
action of pressurized oxygen in organic  
phosphorus poisoning  
A73-30848
- BRIGGS, G. E.  
Multi-task time-sharing requirements  
[AD-755363] N73-23088
- BRODZINSKI, R. L.  
The measurement of radiation exposure of  
astronauts by radiochemical techniques  
[NASA-CR-131984] N73-23070
- BROOKS, R.  
Sensory versus perceptual isolation - A comparison  
of their electrophysiological effects.  
A73-30517
- BROWN, N. E.  
Application of EVA guidelines and design criteria.  
Volume 1: EVA selection/systems design  
considerations  
[NASA-CR-128926] N73-23081
- Application of EVA guidelines and design criteria.  
Volume 2: EVA workstation conceptual designs  
[NASA-CR-128927] N73-23082
- Applications of EVA guidelines and design  
criteria. Volume 3: EVA systems cost model  
formatting  
[NASA-CR-128928] N73-23083
- BRUDER, G. E.  
Visual temporal integration for threshold, signal  
detectability, and reaction time measures.  
A73-28097
- BUCHTHAL, P.  
Simultaneous recording of acceleration and brain  
waves.  
A73-29995
- BUCKY, S. F.  
Need satisfaction in the identification of the DOR.  
A73-30513
- BUCKER, H.  
The BIOSTACK experiment on Apollo 16  
N73-23062
- BUGAR, K. P.  
Effect of a high oxygen content on the intensity  
of formation and elimination of some gaseous  
products of vital functions by rats  
N73-22004
- BOHIMOVICH, S. G.  
Ways to increase effectiveness of physical training  
N73-23039
- BURD, J.  
Need satisfaction in the identification of the DOR.  
A73-30513
- BURKHARDT, E.  
Physiological response to prolonged muscular  
activity  
N73-23990
- BURNISTROV, IU. M.  
Circulation of nervous impulses in the cerebral  
cortex  
A73-30569
- BURR, R. G.  
Circadian rhythm of urinary calcium excretion  
during immobilization.  
A73-30512
- BURZA, ZH. B.  
Late visual cortical region reactions during the  
convergence of light stimulation and  
electrocortaneous stimulation  
A73-29073
- BUYVOLOVA, N. N.  
Changes in cerebral, pulmonary and peripheral  
blood circulations  
N73-22012
- C
- CABULA, O.  
Physiological adaptations to carbon monoxide  
levels and exercise in normal men  
[PB-213834/1] N73-23073
- CAMERON, R. G.  
Should air hostesses continue flight duty during  
the first trimester of pregnancy.  
A73-30519
- CARAPPA-BRAGA, E.  
Changes in blood-flow distribution during acute  
emotional stress in dogs.  
A73-28533
- CARROL, P.  
The evolution of lignin - Experiments and  
observations.  
A73-29649
- CARTER, D. I.  
Human exposure criteria to laser energy  
N73-23067
- CASIDA, L. E., JR.  
Responses of indigenous microorganisms to soil  
incubation as viewed by transmission electron  
microscopy of cell thin sections.  
A73-29724
- CASSIN, J. H.  
Correlation of in situ fluorescence and  
bioluminescence with Biota in the New York Bight  
[RM-568J] N73-21978
- CAVONIUS, C. R.  
A comparison of electrophysiological and  
psychophysical temporal modulation transfer  
functions of human vision.  
A73-28360
- CHASE, R. C.  
Effects of ethyl alcohol on pilot performance.  
A73-28501
- CHEN, H.  
Survival of soil bacteria during prolonged  
desiccation.  
A73-30959
- CHENG, H.  
Frequency content of nystagmus.  
A73-28502
- CHEKOVICH, G. M.  
Emotional overstress effects on the indices of the  
blood coagulation system in monkeys  
A73-30846
- CHERNIAKOV, I. N.  
Procedure for preparing an oxygen-nitrogen gas  
mixture for respiration in a pressure chamber  
A73-29409

- CHERNIGOVSKAIA, S. V.  
Emotional overstress effects on the indices of the blood coagulation system in monkeys  
A73-30846
- CHERSKI, P.  
Effect of X-radiation in a dose of 25 and 250 R on transplantation immunity in mice characterized by weak and strong histoincompatibility systems  
N73-22008
- CHILDERS, D. G.  
Monocular contribution to binocular vision in normals and amblyopes.  
A73-28359
- CHIRKIN, H. D.  
Analysis of the mechanism of interoceptive reflexes in altitude meteorism  
N73-21982
- CHIRKOV, V. V.  
Decatron indicator for a micromanipulator controlled by a stepping motor  
A73-30850
- CHISUM, G.  
Flashblindness recovery following exposure to constant energy adaptive flashes.  
A73-28505
- CHUBB, G. P.  
Monte Carlo simulation of degraded man-machine performance  
N73-23899
- CHURCHILL, E.  
Anthropometry of Air Force women  
[AD-743113]  
N73-22034
- CLAUSER, C. E.  
Anthropometry of Air Force women  
[AD-743113]  
N73-22034
- CLEVELAND, G. J.  
Medical subject monitoring systems  
[NASA-CASE-MS-14180-1]  
N73-22045
- COIL, E. F.  
Influence of increased ambient pressure and gas density on cardiac rate in man  
[AD-755129]  
N73-22058
- COLEMAN, G.  
Physiological response to prolonged muscular activity  
N73-23990
- COLLIER, C. E.  
Physiological adaptations to carbon monoxide levels and exercise in normal men  
[PB-213834/1]  
N73-23073
- CONDE, H.  
Intranuclear organization of the center median nucleus of the thalamus.  
A73-29175
- CONREUR, L.  
Influence of the dazzling of an eye on the state of adaptation of the congenic eye in a normal subject  
A73-30388
- COQUERY, J.-H.  
Motor functions and control of sensorial messages of somatic origin  
A73-29174
- CORN, C.  
The evolution of lignin - Experiments and observations.  
A73-29649
- CORONA, B. M.  
Perception of symmetrically distributed weight on the head  
[AD-748412]  
N73-22056
- COSTELLO, L. C.  
Effects of altitude stress on mitochondrial function.  
A73-30430
- CULVER, J. F.  
Human exposure criteria to laser energy  
N73-23067
- CUTLER, R. S.  
Project SOAP: A systems approach to biomedical research program management, a case study  
[NBS-TN-761]  
N73-21977
- D
- DABBEDT, W. P.  
An investigation of atmospheric effects on laser propagation and the impact on eye safety  
[AD-755405]  
N73-22044
- DAHL, K.  
Simultaneous recording of acceleration and brain waves.  
A73-29995
- DAY, R. H.  
Constancy and illusion of apparent direction of rotary motion in depth - Tests of a theory.  
A73-28094
- DECICCO, B. T.  
Genetic and metabolic variability in autotrophic and heterotrophic bacteria  
[NASA-CR-130807]  
N73-21979
- DEDUKHOVA, V. I.  
The mechanism of adaptation to hypoxic hypoxia  
N73-22005
- DEGONSKII, A. I.  
Hypothalamo-adenohypophysio-adrenal neurosecretory system under hyperthermia  
A73-30847
- DEMPSEY, J. A.  
Time course of respiratory adaptation to high altitude  
[AD-755192]  
N73-23075
- DESCAMP, V. A.  
Regenerative particulate filter development  
[NASA-CR-115505]  
N73-23084
- DEZBEUW, G.  
Are subjective probabilities probabilities?  
[IZF-1973-3]  
N73-23076
- DINEFF, J.  
Chronato-fluorographic drug detector  
[NASA-CASE-ARC-10633-1]  
N73-22048
- DIVINA, L. Y.  
Change in cardiac activity and its phase structure during lower body decompression  
N73-23037
- DLUSSKAYA, I. G.  
Effect of physical training and electric stimulation on metabolism  
N73-22019
- DMITRIEV, A. S.  
Features of the influence of hypergravitation on the motor activity of the chicken embryo amnion developing under normal conditions and under conditions of constant rotation  
A73-30022
- DOW, B. M.  
Servo-controlled moving stimulus generator for single unit studies in vision.  
A73-30401
- DROZDOVA, N. T.  
State of the visual analyzer under hypokinetic conditions  
N73-22014
- Effect of vestibular analyzer irritation under hypoxic conditions on some visual analyzer functions  
N73-23040
- DRUM, B. A.  
Retinal receptive fields - Correlations between psychophysics and electrophysiology.  
A73-30397
- Brightness additivity for a grating target.  
A73-30398
- DUBOIS, P.  
New method of stimulation for the study of photoreceptors.  
A73-28362
- DUCKMAN, R. H.  
Some observations concerning saccadic eye movements.  
A73-30389
- DUDEK, R. A.  
Work-rest schedules under prolonged vibration with implications to military operations  
N73-23986
- DURLACH, N. I.  
Binaural signal detection - Equalization and cancellation theory.  
A73-30284
- DZHUNUSHEV, M. D.  
Time of retention of increased resistance to hypoxia in relation to different patterns of high mountain acclimatization  
N73-22006

## E

- EBINA, T.  
Multi-information recording and reproduction in the ultrasono-cardio-tomography. A73-28581
- EGAN, W. G.  
Correlation of in situ fluorescence and bioluminescence with Biota in the New York Bight [BM-568J] N73-21978
- EKSHTEYN, M. E.  
Medical-biological problems of spaceflight: An index to the Russian and foreign literature [NASA-TT-F-14662] N73-23053
- EL-HAWAWI, M. A.  
Work-rest schedules under prolonged vibration with implications to military operations N73-23986
- EL'KINA, G. A.  
Circulation of nervous impulses in the cerebral cortex A73-30569
- ELDRIDGE, F. L.  
Posthyperventilation breathing - Different effects of active and passive hyperventilation. A73-29752
- ELFINOV, A. I.  
Role of peripheral chemoreceptors in reactions of rats to short and lasting hypoxia A73-30840
- ELIZONDO, R. S.  
Physiological adjustments to environmental factors [AD-753913] N73-22059
- ELLIS, P. H.  
Perception of symmetrically distributed weight on the head [AD-748412] N73-22056
- ESIPOV, I. A.  
Prophylaxis and treatment of the motion sickness syndrome A73-29410
- ETINGOP, R. H.  
Changes caused by illumination in the Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup> adenosine-triphosphatase and n-nitrophenyl-phosphatase activities of the external segments of the retina A73-28294
- EVANS, S. H.  
Some aspects of individual differences in schematic concept formation [AD-744781] N73-22052
- EVVARD, J. C.  
Ophthalmic method and apparatus [NASA-CASE-LEW-11669-1] N73-23079
- EWING, C. L.  
Non-fatal ejection vertebral fracture and its prevention N73-23059

## F

- FAIRCHILD, T. R.  
Late Precambrian microfossils - A new stromatolitic biota from Boorthanna, South Australia. A73-29723
- FAULKNER, T. W.  
Lighting for difficult visual tasks. A73-30498
- FAVERO, M. S.  
Services provided in support of the planetary quarantine requirements [NASA-CR-132022] N73-23056
- FEDOROV, I. V.  
Content of protein and nucleic acids in the tissues of animals during hypokinesia N73-23027
- FEIGENBAUM, H.  
Newer aspects of echocardiography. A73-30053  
Echocardiography. A73-30358
- FELDMAN, G. L.  
Electrophysiological indices of sleep in the cerebral cortex N73-22026

- FESTINGER, L.  
Some observations concerning saccadic eye movements. A73-30389
- FILLION, M.  
Light adaptation of the late receptor potential in the cat retina. A73-28352
- FIRTH, P. A.  
Psychological factors influencing the relationship between cardiac arrhythmia and mental load. A73-30877
- FISCHER, F.  
Renin-angiotensin system in simulated hypervolemia induced by immersion [NASA-TT-F-14885] N73-22036
- FISHER, F. D.  
Relationship between ventricular premature contractions on routine electrocardiography and subsequent sudden death from coronary heart disease. A73-30051
- FISHER, E. P.  
Multi-task time-sharing requirements [AD-755363] N73-23088
- FLEISS, J. L.  
Effect of stimulus uncertainty on the pupillary dilation response and the vertex evoked potential. A73-29991
- FLINK, J. H.  
Mechanisms of deterioration of nutrients phase 1 [NASA-CR-128915] N73-23085
- FLOCK, H. R.  
Brightness functions for a complex field with changing illumination and background. A73-28100
- FLYNN, E. T.  
Influence of increased ambient pressure and gas density on cardiac rate in man [AD-755129] N73-22058
- FOEHR, R.  
Motor, thermal and sensory factors in heart rate variation: A methodology for indirect estimation of intermittent muscular work and environmental heat loads. A73-30880
- FOFANOV, V. I.  
Effect of protein quality in the ration of rats on their tolerance of acute hypoxia N73-23035
- FOSTER, H. V.  
Time course of respiratory adaptation to high altitude [AD-755192] N73-23075
- FRANZINI, C.  
On the functional significance of subcortical single unit activity during sleep. A73-29993
- FEARSON, D. E.  
Man-machine considerations in the development of a cockpit for an advanced tactical fighter N73-23905
- FRIEDMAN, D.  
Effect of stimulus uncertainty on the pupillary dilation response and the vertex evoked potential. A73-29991
- FRISBY, J. P.  
Effect of mild acute hypoxia on a decision-making task. A73-30514
- PROELICHER, V. P., JR.  
Prevention of the atherosclerotic diseases - Opportunities for military medicine. A73-30518
- FURRY, D. E.  
Incidence and severity of altitude decompression sickness in Navy hospital corpsmen. A73-28511

## G

- GACEK, R. R.  
Neuroanatomy of the auditory system. A73-30280
- GALAKTIONOVA, G. V.  
Effect of permanent magnetic fields up to 4500 oe on the mitotic activity of corneal epithelial cells in mice N73-23034

GANNON, R. P.

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

- GANNON, R. P.  
Frequency content of nystagmus. A73-28502
- GENIN, A. M.  
Thirty day experiment with simulation of the physiological effects of weightlessness N73-22010
- GERASIMENKO, V. N.  
Investigation of chromosomal aberrations in lymphocytes of human peripheral blood with in vitro exposure to 645-MeV protons and X-rays N73-23041
- GERBER, G.  
Interaction of haemoglobin with ions - Binding of inorganic phosphate to human oxyhaemoglobin. A73-29850
- GERBRANDT, L. K.  
Distribution of the human average movement potential. A73-29990
- GERKE, R. J.  
Effects of ethyl alcohol on pilot performance. A73-28501
- GERMANN, R. H.  
Digital temperature-measuring device for medical applications A73-28338
- GIANNPOULOS, C. E.  
Management of asymptomatic carriers of Hepatitis-Associated-Antigen (HAA) in Hellenic Air Force personnel N73-23060
- GIBSON, G. L. M.  
Retinal damage from repeated subthreshold exposures using a ruby laser photocoagulator. A73-28508
- GIBSON, R. S.  
A limited review of the effect of cigarette smoking on performance with emphasis on aviation [AD-754421] N73-23071
- GIBSON, W. P.  
Sensory versus perceptual isolation - A comparison of their electrophysiological effects. A73-30517
- GLESER, M. A.  
Effects of acute alterations of maximum oxygen consumption on endurance capacity of men. A73-29753
- GLOD, G. D.  
Joint effect of stimulators and tranquilizers on performance of a man-operator N73-22021
- Problems of space biology. Volume 17: Pathophysiological bases of aviation and space pharmacology [NASA-TT-F-736] N73-22033
- GOFF, W. E.  
Distribution of the human average movement potential. A73-29990
- GOGEL, W. C.  
Absolute motion parallax and the specific distance tendency. A73-28096
- Scalar perceptions with binocular cues of distance. A73-28176
- GOLARZDEBOURNE, M. N.  
Breeding monkeys for biomedical research N73-23063
- GOLD, A. J.  
Effects of altitude stress on mitochondrial function. A73-30430
- GOLTSMAN, N. I.  
Ways to increase effectiveness of physical training N73-23039
- GOULD, J. D.  
Eye movements during visual search and memory search. A73-29125
- GOULD, K. G., JR.  
Aeromedical evaluation of the phased-dilution concept for oxygen breathing systems N73-23065
- GOVORUN, R. D.  
Investigation of chromosomal aberrations in lymphocytes of human peripheral blood with in vitro exposure to 645-MeV protons and X-rays N73-23041
- GRANATA, L.  
Changes in blood-flow distribution during acute emotional stress in dogs. A73-28533
- GRANDTNER, M.  
Myoglobin distribution in the heart of growing rats exposed to a simulated altitude of 3500 m in their youth or born in the low pressure chamber. A73-30910
- Hypoxic pulmonary steady-state diffusing capacity for CO and cardiac output in rats born at a simulated altitude of 3500 m. A73-30911
- GREBENNIKOVA, I. I.  
Effect of prolonged hypokinesia on some indices of energy metabolism in the skeletal muscles and in some internal organs N73-23029
- GRECHIN, V. B.  
Characteristics of spontaneous oxygen tension variations in human brain structures A73-30844
- GREENBERG, S. N.  
Multi-task time-sharing requirements [AD-755363] N73-23088
- GRENOBLE, D. E.  
Unified approach to the biomechanics of dental implantology N73-23972
- GRIGORYEV, A. I.  
Effect of physical training and electric stimulation on metabolism N73-22019
- GRISHIN, Y. P.  
State of the visual analyzer under hypokinetic conditions N73-22014
- GROMOV, A. E.  
Analysis of the mechanism of the therapeutic action of pressurized oxygen in organic phosphorus poisoning A73-30848
- GROVER, R. F.  
Time course of respiratory adaptation to high altitude [AD-755192] N73-23075
- GVOZDIKOVA, Z. M.  
Circulation of nervous impulses in the cerebral cortex A73-30569
- H**
- HAAIJMAN, J. J.  
Visually evoked cortical potentials to patterned stimuli in monkey and man [IZP-1972-24] N73-23049
- HACHE, J. C.  
New method of stimulation for the study of photoreceptors. A73-28362
- HADDAD, G. H.  
The smallest voluntary saccade - Implications for fixation. A73-30394
- HAKEREM, G.  
Effect of stimulus uncertainty on the pupillary dilation response and the vertex evoked potential. A73-29991
- HALCOCK, C. G.  
Self determined work-rest cycles in the heat N73-23987
- HALE, H. B.  
Time zone entrainment and flight stressors as interactants. A73-28283
- HALLIWELL, R. S.  
Cytological studies of lunar treated tissue cultures [NASA-CR-128914] N73-23054
- HANEY, T. L.  
Immediate and remote prognostic significance of fascicular block during acute myocardial infarction. A73-30052
- HANSEN, D. R.  
Some results of a test at Canadian forces base uplands of a measure of work and responsibility [DRAE-M45] N73-22049

## PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

JOHNSON, R. E.

- HARKER, G. S.  
The Mach-Dvorak phenomenon and binocular fusion of moving stimuli. A73-30392
- HARRIS, D. A.  
Time zone entrainment and flight stressors as interactants. A73-28283
- HARRY, D.  
Oscillations in oxygen consumption of man at rest. A73-29755
- HARTMAN, B. O.  
Time zone entrainment and flight stressors as interactants. A73-28283
- HEERING, H.  
Biological effects of microwave radiation, part 1 [MBL-1971-7-PT-1] N73-23048
- HEERSMA, J.  
Physiological adjustments to environmental factors [AD-753913] N73-22059
- HEINBUCH, A. H.  
Chromato-fluorographic drug detector [NASA-CASE-ARC-10633-1] N73-22048
- HENKES, H. E.  
Local scotopic responses in ERG and VER. A73-28361
- HENRY, J. P.  
Observation of arterial blood pressure of the primate [NASA-CR-131890] N73-21980
- HERON, J. R.  
Theoretical models of the generation of steady-state evoked potentials, their relation to neuroanatomy and their relevance to certain clinical problems. A73-28354
- HEIDER, E.  
Studies of calcium and inorganic phosphorus levels in plasma and erythrocytes during acute and chronic hypercapnia [AD-749323] N73-22035
- HILDEBRANDT, W.  
Investigation concerning a consideration of the human circadian rhythm by means of a variable working time A73-29283
- HILL, J. W.  
Studies to design and develop improved remote manipulator systems [NASA-CR-2238] N73-22055
- HIPPENSTEELE, J. R.  
Physiological adjustments to environmental factors [AD-753913] N73-22059
- HISTAND, M. B.  
Influence of flow and pressure on wave propagation in the canine aorta. A73-30066
- HOLLAND, H. H.  
The effect of helmet form on hearing: Free-field thresholds [AD-745121] N73-22053
- HONDA, Y.  
The macular and paramacular local electroretinograms of the human retina and their clinical application. A73-28364
- HOOD, J. D.  
Persistence of response in the caloric test. A73-28510
- HOPKIN, V. D.  
Human factors problems in conflict detection and resolution N73-23714
- HOSENFELD, J. H.  
Time zone entrainment and flight stressors as interactants. A73-28283
- HOULIHAN, B. F.  
Hyperbaric oxygen and alveolar surfactants. A73-28507
- HOUSE, A. S.  
Speech perception. A73-30277
- HOUTGAST, T.  
Psychophysical experiments on tuning curves and two-tone inhibition [IZP-1972-25] N73-23050
- HUBER, C.  
Scotopic visibility curve in man obtained by the VER. A73-28356
- HUGHES, A.  
A visual stimulator employing a T.V. raster display. A73-30400
- HUNISTON, C. G.  
Toxicological evaluation of a beryllium motor exhaust product [AD-756531] N73-22042
- HUSSEY, M. W.  
Regenerative particulate filter development [NASA-CR-115505] N73-23084
- HUTCHINS, P. H.  
Functional preservation of vascular smooth muscle tissue [NASA-CR-128897] N73-23069
- IANSON, KH. A.  
Study of the relations between various mechanical properties and biochemical composition of bone tissues in man A73-27996
- IARYGIN, V. H.  
Autoradiographic study of protein synthesis in perikaryons and of nitrogen migration into the axons of hypertrophic sympathetic neurons A73-28296
- IBERALL, A. S.  
On the physical basis of a theory of human thermoregulation. [ASME PAPER 73-AUT-J] A73-29414
- ILYUKHINA, V. A.  
The organization of the process of sleep in man according to the data of electrophysiological investigation of the deep structures of the brain N73-22029
- INGLING, C. R., JR.  
Retinal receptive fields - Correlations between psychophysics and electrophysiology. A73-30397  
Brightness additivity for a grating target. A73-30398
- IONOV, B. V.  
Autoradiographic study of protein synthesis in perikaryons and of nitrogen migration into the axons of hypertrophic sympathetic neurons A73-28296
- IOSELIANI, T. K.  
Effect of stimulation of the mesencephalic reticular formation on the convulsive electrical activity of the brain A73-30381
- IURKIANETS, E. A.  
Electrical activity of the external ear muscles in man /at rest and during identification of acoustic signals/ A73-30843
- IWAI, E.  
Behavioral and electrophysiological correlates during flash-frequency discrimination learning in monkeys. A73-29989
- JACOBSON, J. H.  
Luminance-duration relationship in the human ERG. A73-28363
- JARNIG, G.-R.  
Interaction of haemoglobin with ions - Binding of inorganic phosphate to human oxyhaemoglobin. A73-29850
- JEPFRESS, L. A.  
Binaural signal detection - Vector theory. A73-30283
- JOHNSEN, E. G.  
Potential teleoperator applications in manned aerospace systems N73-23904
- JOHNSON, R. E.  
Oscillations in oxygen consumption of man at rest. A73-29755

- JOHNSON, T. F.  
Effects of altitude stress on mitochondrial function. A73-30430
- JONES, E. D.  
Perception of symmetrically distributed weight on the head [AD-748412] N73-22056
- JONES, W. L.  
Current status in aerospace medicine [AGARD-CP-110] N73-23057  
Recent NASA aerospace medicine technology developments N73-23058
- JUNG, W.  
Interaction of haemoglobin with ions - Binding of inorganic phosphate to human oxyhaemoglobin. A73-29850
- K**
- KAKURIN, L. I.  
Thirty day experiment with simulation of the physiological effects of weightlessness N73-22010
- KALPAYAN, S. H.  
Spacecraft sterilization. A73-30137
- KAPANADZE T. K.  
The effects of electrical activity and excitability of certain limbic and mid-brain structures during various phases of sleep N73-22031
- KABEL, M.  
Mechanisms of deterioration of nutrients phase 1 [NASA-CR-128915] N73-23085
- KARLINER, J. S.  
A rapid method for frontal plane axis determination in scalar electrocardiograms. A73-30063
- KARMANOVA, I. G.  
Several methods for comparative physiological study of the stages of natural sleep and wakefulness N73-22025
- KASAI, C.  
Multi-information recording and reproduction in the ultrasono-cardio-tomography. A73-28581
- KATKOVSKIY, B. S.  
Variations in cardiac output and gas exchange at rest during hypokinesia N73-22013  
Pulmonary volumes of human subjects restricted to an antiothostatic position with application of different counteracting agents N73-22016
- KAVKASIDZE, M. G.  
The effects of electrical activity and excitability of certain limbic and mid-brain structures during various phases of sleep N73-22031
- KAWASAKI, K.  
Luminance-duration relationship in the human ERG. A73-28363
- KAYBYSHEV, M. S.  
A study of the diurnal fluctuations in the cardiac rhythm as one of the early symptoms of functional insufficiency of the cardiovascular system N73-21997
- KAZAKOV, A. I.  
Investigation of the effect of increased oxygen concentrations on chlorella metabolism N73-23032
- KAZIN, E. H.  
Diurnal rhythm of a corticosteroid reaction to ACTH and physical load A73-30841
- KEELING, M. E.  
Breeding monkeys for biomedical research N73-23063
- KELLOGG, W. W.  
Climate change and the influence of man's activities on the global environment [PB-213676/2] N73-23074
- KEYS, A.  
Predicting coronary heart disease. A73-30351
- KHALIL, T. M.  
Work-rest schedules under prolonged vibration with implications to military operations N73-23986
- KHANANASHVILI, M. M.  
Neurophysiological characteristics of isolated structures of the cerebral cortex A73-30570
- KIBTZHAN, M. L.  
Visual temporal integration for threshold, signal detectability, and reaction time measures. A73-28097
- KIKUCHI, Y.  
Multi-information recording and reproduction in the ultrasono-cardio-tomography. A73-28581
- KIMZEY, S. L.  
Functional preservation of vascular smooth muscle tissue [NASA-CR-128897] N73-23069
- KIRILLOV, O. I.  
Morphological changes in the suprarenals of rats during hypokinesia N73-22003
- KISELEV, R. K.  
Effect of physical training and electric stimulation on metabolism N73-22019
- KISLOVSKAYA, T. A.  
Effect of physical training and electric stimulation on metabolism N73-22019
- KLEIN, H.-M.  
Accuracy of saccadic eye movements and maintenance of eccentric eye positions in the dark. A73-30390
- KLEINMAN, D. L.  
Current status of models for the human operator as a controller and decision maker in manned aerospace systems N73-23897
- KLIMOVSKAYA, L. D.  
Cerebellar reactions during different regimes of rotation of animals on a centrifuge N73-23030
- KNETS, I. V.  
Study of the relations between various mechanical properties and biochemical composition of bone tissues in man A73-27996
- KNOELL, A. C.  
Unified approach to the biomechanics of dental implantology N73-23972
- KOCIBA, R. J.  
Toxicological evaluation of a beryllium motor exhaust product [AD-756531] N73-22042
- KOGAN, A. B.  
Electrophysiological indices of sleep in the cerebral cortex N73-22026
- KOLESOVA, V. A.  
The organization of the process of sleep in man according to the data of electrophysiological investigation of the deep structures of the brain N73-22029
- KOLPAKOV, M. G.  
Diurnal rhythm of a corticosteroid reaction to ACTH and physical load A73-30841
- KOLTUN, Y. I.  
Medical-biological problems of spaceflight: An index to the Russian and foreign literature [NASA-TT-F-14662] N73-23053
- KOHENDANTOV, G. L.  
Problems of aviation medicine [NASA-TT-F-687] N73-21981  
The effect of increased pressure in the cavities of the alimentary tract on evoked reflexes. Report 1: The effect on caloric nystagnus N73-21983  
The effect of increased pressure in the cavities of the alimentary tract on evoked reflexes. Report 2: The effect on Proprioceptive cervical and lumbar compensatory reflexes N73-21984

## PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

LEATHERMAN, H. E.

- Changes of compensatory proprioceptive evoked reflexes during hypoxia  
N73-21992
- KOHODA, H. K.  
Some observations concerning saccadic eye movements.  
A73-30389
- KOMPANETS, V. S.  
Conditioned-reflex motion sickness as a method of evaluating the statokinetic resistance of the flight personnel  
N73-21994
- KONZA, E. A.  
Role of peripheral chemoreceptors in reactions of rats to short and lasting hypoxia  
A73-30840
- KORDA, P.  
Effect of X-radiation in a dose of 25 and 250 R on transplantation immunity in mice characterized by weak and strong histoincompatibility systems  
N73-22008
- KORNILOVA, L. N.  
Study of reactions of human otorhinolaryngological organs during hypokinesia  
N73-22015  
Effect of radioprotectants on functional state of the vestibular analyzer  
N73-23033
- KORBZ, R.  
Renin-angiotensin system in simulated hypervolemia induced by immersion  
[NASA-TT-P-14885]  
N73-22036
- KOZAR, M. I.  
Fourth All-Union Conference on Space Biology and Aerospace Medicine  
N73-23045
- KOZHURA, V. L.  
RNA and DNA of internal organs during a remote postreanimation period in animals with complete and incomplete functional recovery of the central nervous system  
A73-30842
- KOZIB, V. M.  
Method of tone and speech audiometry in the medical examination of flight personnel  
N73-21990
- KOZINETS, G. I.  
Effect of protein quality in the ration of rats on their tolerance of acute hypoxia  
N73-23035
- KOZLOV, B. V.  
Cerebral hemodynamics during 120 day clinostatic hypokinesia  
N73-22020
- KRAUZ, E. I.  
Characteristics of spontaneous oxygen tension variations in human brain structures  
A73-30844
- KREUZER, F.  
Hypoglobin distribution in the heart of growing rats exposed to a simulated altitude of 3500 m in their youth or born in the low pressure chamber.  
A73-30910  
Hypoxic pulmonary steady-state diffusing capacity for CO and cardiac output in rats born at a simulated altitude of 3500 m.  
A73-30911
- KROL, J. P.  
Towards an objective assessment of cockpit workload. I - Physiological variables during different flight phases.  
A73-30515
- KROTOVA, N. B.  
Determining copper, iron, cobalt, nickel and manganese in biological samples of plant origin  
N73-22022
- KRUPINA, T. N.  
Changes in cerebral, pulmonary and peripheral blood circulations  
N73-22012
- KRUTZ, R. W., JR.  
Aeromedical evaluation of the phased-dilution concept for oxygen breathing systems  
N73-23065
- KUBANEISHVILI, E. S.  
Automatic methods for smoothing and separation of characteristic points in an electrocardiographic signal  
A73-30387
- KUCHERENKO, R. P.  
Subcellular changes in the motor region of the cortex during sleep  
N73-22028
- KUMETS, P. I.  
Effect of radioprotectants on functional state of the vestibular analyzer  
N73-23033
- KUPPRAT, I.  
Oscillations in oxygen consumption of man at rest.  
A73-29755
- KURNATOVSKI, V.  
Effect of X-radiation in a dose of 25 and 250 R on transplantation immunity in mice characterized by weak and strong histoincompatibility systems  
N73-22008
- KUSTOV, V. V.  
Effect of a high oxygen content on the intensity of formation and elimination of some gaseous products of vital functions by rats  
N73-22004  
Effect of preliminary exposure to carbon monoxide on development of hypokinetic disorders in white rats  
N73-22007
- KUZMIN, M. P.  
Reactions of eye retinal vessels and intraocular pressure during man's 120 day restriction to a horizontal position  
N73-23038
- KUZNETSOVA, Y. I.  
Changes in vector cardiograms after glucose tests in civil aviation flight personnel with atherosclerosis  
N73-21989
- LAIKEN, N.  
A rapid method for frontal plane axis determination in scalar electrocardiograms.  
A73-30063
- LAIKEN, S.  
A rapid method for frontal plane axis determination in scalar electrocardiograms.  
A73-30063
- LAIRY, G. C.  
A vecto-oculographic approach to fast sleep eye movements in man.  
A73-29994
- LANCASTER, H. C.  
Prevention of the atherosclerotic diseases - Opportunities for military medicine.  
A73-30518
- LAVE, S. H.  
Some aspects of individual differences in schematic concept formation  
[AD-744781]  
N73-22052
- LARKIN, E. C.  
Human hematologic responses to 4 hr of isobaric hyperoxic exposure /100% oxygen at 760 mm Hg.  
A73-29751  
Red blood cell density and volume changes in man exposed to hypobaric hyperoxia  
[AD-755783]  
N73-23072
- LABSON, T. P.  
Regenerative particulate filter development  
[NASA-CR-115505]  
N73-23084
- LATASH, K. P.  
Several aspects of the functional interdependence of delta sleep and radio sleep  
N73-22027
- LAUBACH, L. L.  
Anthropometry of Air Force women  
[AD-743113]  
N73-22034
- LAURIG, W.  
Heart rate variability and work-load measurement.  
A73-30879  
An analysis of heart rate variability.  
A73-30882
- LAW, P.  
Investigations regarding auditory depth perception and the problem of in-head localization of acoustic events  
A73-29278
- LEATHERMAN, H. E.  
Physiological adjustments to environmental factors  
[AD-753913]  
N73-22059

LEBEDEV, V. P.

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

LEBEDEV, V. P.  
Decatron indicator for a micromanipulator  
controlled by a stepping motor A73-30850

LEBEDEVA, Y. K.  
Investigation of the effect of increased oxygen  
concentrations on chlorella metabolism N73-23032

LEIGHTON, S. B.  
Servo-controlled moving stimulus generator for  
single unit studies in vision. A73-30401

LEKAROVA, T. A.  
Effect of a high oxygen content on the intensity  
of formation and elimination of some gaseous  
products of vital functions by rats N73-22004

LEMESHEVA, L. M.  
The early recognition of latent coronary  
insufficiency in flight personnel with the aid  
of combined functional loading N73-21988

LEVERETT, S. D., JR.  
Effect of the Valsalva maneuver on tolerance to  
'Gz acceleration.' A73-29754

LEVY, J.  
Autokinesis direction during and after eye turn.  
A73-28098

LEZHIN, I. S.  
Organization of the experiments and overall  
condition of the subjects N73-22011

LIPANOVICH, M. I.  
Medical subject monitoring systems  
[NASA-CASE-MSC-14180-1] N73-22045

LISTON, R.  
The effect of low visibility on the performance of  
vehicle operators  
[AD-749248] N73-22051

LOBB, M.  
Implications of measurement of eye fixations for a  
psychophysics of form perception. A73-28092

LOGINOVA, Y. V.  
The mechanism of adaptation to hypoxic hypoxia  
N73-22005

LOH, G. M.  
Medical subject monitoring systems  
[NASA-CASE-MSC-14180-1] N73-22045

LOSEV, A. A.  
Effect of radioprotectants on functional state of  
the vestibular analyzer N73-23033

LOZINA-LOZINSKIY, L. K.  
Cryobiological studies and space biology problems  
[JPRS-59129] N73-23055

LUCZ, R. S.  
Medical subject monitoring systems  
[NASA-CASE-MSC-14180-1] N73-22045

LUCZAK, H.  
Heart rate variability and work-load measurement.  
A73-30879  
An analysis of heart rate variability. A73-30882

LUKIN, A. A.  
Microbiological investigations during spaceflight  
N73-23025

LYONS, J. J.  
Multi-task time-sharing requirements  
[AD-755363] N73-23088

M

MABSON, W. E.  
Human exposure criteria to laser energy N73-23067

MACEWEN, J. D.  
Toxic Hazards Research Unit annual technical  
report, 1972  
[NASA-CR-131675] N73-22043

MAKSIKOV, I. V.  
Procedure for preparing an oxygen-nitrogen gas  
mixture for respiration in a pressure chamber  
A73-29409

MALKIN, V. B.  
The mechanism of adaptation to hypoxic hypoxia  
N73-22005

HALVACHE, N.  
New method of stimulation for the study of  
photoreceptors. A73-28362

MALYUTINA, T. S.  
Investigation of chromosomal aberrations in  
lymphocytes of human peripheral blood with in  
vitro exposure to 645-MeV protons and X-rays  
N73-23041

MANALADZE, G. T.  
Automatic methods for smoothing and separation of  
characteristic points in an electrocardiographic  
signal A73-30387

MANGOLD, D. W.  
Medical subject monitoring systems  
[NASA-CASE-MSC-14180-1] N73-22045

MANINA, A. A.  
Subcellular changes in the motor region of the  
cortex during sleep N73-22028

MARCUS, P.  
Some effects of cooling and heating areas of the  
head and neck on body temperature measurement at  
the ear. A73-28504

MARKARYAN, S. S.  
Effect of vestibular analyzer irritation under  
hypoxic conditions on some visual analyzer  
functions N73-23040

MARKELOV, B. A.  
Evaluation of the functional state of  
granulocytopenia using a pyrogenal test  
N73-22009

MARKOSIAN, A. A.  
Determination of diffusive capacity components in  
lungs and of alveoloarterial oxygen gradients  
for the estimation of oxygen transport  
conditions in lungs A73-30849

MARSH, H. E., JR.  
Lipid absorbing polymers N73-23971

MARSONER, H. J.  
Digital temperature-measuring device for medical  
applications A73-28338

MASSOP, R. W.  
Probability summation model for heterochromatic  
luminance additivity failure at absolute visual  
threshold. A73-28099

MATIUSHKIN, D. P.  
Electrical activity of the external ear muscles in  
man /at rest and during identification of  
acoustic signals/ A73-30843

MATVEYEV, Y. K.  
The organization of the process of sleep in man  
according to the data of electrophysiological  
investigation of the deep structures of the brain  
N73-22029

MCCOLLISTER, S. B.  
Toxicological evaluation of a beryllium motor  
exhaust product  
[AD-756531] N73-22042

MCCONVILLE, J. T.  
Anthropometry of Air Force women  
[AD-743113] N73-22034

MCFARLAND, R. A.  
Man in rarefied atmospheres. A73-30937

MCGANNON, W. J.  
Ophthalmic method and apparatus  
[NASA-CASE-LEW-11669-1] N73-23079

MEDVEZHKOVA, R. A.  
On the problem of barotrauma of the middle ear  
N73-22000

MEEHAN, J. P.  
Observation of arterial blood pressure of the  
primate  
[NASA-CR-131890] N73-21980

MELESHKO, G. I.  
Investigation of the effect of increased oxygen  
concentrations on chlorella metabolism N73-23032

## PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

HIIKIKOSKI, J.

- HELLOE, D. P.  
Carbonaceous meteorites - Possible sites of extraterrestrial life. A73-30130
- HETZ, B.  
Motor, thermal and sensory factors in heart rate variation A methodology for indirect estimation of intermittent muscular work and environmental heat loads. A73-30880
- HEUR, G.  
Influence of the dazzling of an eye on the state of adaptation of the congenic eye in a normal subject A73-30388
- HEYER-SCHWERTZ, M. T.  
Motor, thermal and sensory factors in heart rate variation A methodology for indirect estimation of intermittent muscular work and environmental heat loads. A73-30880
- HIKHIUK, T. P.  
Features of the influence of hypergravitation on the motor activity of the chicken embryo anion developing under normal conditions and under conditions of constant rotation A73-30022
- HILLS, A. W.  
Auditory localization. A73-30282
- HILNER, B. A.  
Theoretical models of the generation of steady-state evoked potentials, their relation to neuroanatomy and their relevance to certain clinical problems. A73-28354
- HIMPEN, A. M.  
Musical interval recognition with simultaneous tones [IZF-1972-20] N73-23078
- HIRANDA, R. E.  
Time zone entrainment and flight stressors as interactants. A73-28283
- HIRBAKHINOV, M. M.  
Time of retention of increased resistance to hypoxia in relation to different patterns of high mountain acclimatization N73-22006
- HIRZOIAN, R. S.  
Changes in cerebral circulation under the influence of vasodilating agents A73-29074
- HITCHELL, J. W.  
Differential thermal sensitivity in the human skin. A73-30912
- HIZELL, S.  
Physiological adjustments to environmental factors [AD-753913] N73-22059
- HOEBER, J. G.  
Physiological adaptations to carbon monoxide levels and exercise in normal men [PB-213834/1] N73-23073
- HOISEYEVA, N. I.  
The organization of the process of sleep in man according to the data of electrophysiological investigation of the deep structures of the brain N73-22029
- HOKHOV, V. Z.  
Medical observations of flight personnel suffering from manifestations of arterial hypertension N73-21991
- HOKHOVA, Y. B.  
The mechanism of adaptation to hypoxic hypoxia N73-22005
- HOLLEB, A. R.  
The middle ear. A73-30279
- MOORE, M. C.  
Circadian rhythms of urinary calcium excretion during immobilization. A73-30512
- MORGAN, B. B., JR.  
Applicability of research on sustained performance, endurance, and work-rest scheduling to the development of concepts and doctrine of continuous operations N73-23988
- MORONEY, W. F.  
A limited review of the effect of cigarette smoking on performance with emphasis on aviation [AD-754421] N73-23071
- MORRIS, J. J., JR.  
Immediate and remote prognostic significance of fascicular block during acute myocardial infarction. A73-30052
- MORTAGY, A. K.  
Self determined work-rest cycles in the heat N73-23987
- MOST, A. S.  
Effect of free fatty acid on myocardial function during hypoxia. A73-29572
- MOUSHEGIAN, G.  
Processing of auditory information by medial superior-olivary neurons. A73-30281
- MUKHANETOV, L. M.  
The impulse activity of thalamic cells in various phases of sleep and wakefulness N73-22030
- MULDER-HAJONIDES VAN DER HEULEN, W.  
Mental load and the measurement of heart rate variability. A73-30881
- MULDER, G.  
Mental load and the measurement of heart rate variability. A73-30881
- MUNIPPOV, V. M.  
The human factor in contemporary technology [JPRS-58792] N73-22050
- MURAYENKO, V. M.  
Viscoelastic properties of arteries in conditions of reduced partial oxygen pressure in the inhaled air N73-21987
- MURPHY, T. J.  
Lighting for difficult visual tasks. A73-30498
- MYERS, K. J.  
Brightness additivity for a grating target. A73-30398

## N

- NADEL, E. B.  
Differential thermal sensitivity in the human skin. A73-30912
- NADEL, M. B.  
Bibliography of scientific publications and presentations relating to planetary quarantine: 1966 - 1971 [NASA-CR-131889] N73-22038
- NAGATA, M.  
The macular and paramacular local electroretinograms of the human retina and their clinical application. A73-28364
- NAKAHAMA, H.  
Behavioral and electrophysiological correlates during flash-frequency discrimination learning in monkeys. A73-29989
- NANOBASHVILI, Z. I.  
Effect of stimulation of the mesencephalic reticular formation on the convulsive electrical activity of the brain A73-30381
- NATSUI, T.  
Threshold Pco<sub>2</sub> as a chemical stimulus for ventilation during acute hypoxia in dogs. A73-28534
- NEPEDOVA, M. V.  
Study of reactions of human otorhinolaryngological organs during hypokinesia N73-22015
- NICKERSON, R. S.  
Visual pattern matching - An investigation of some effects of decision task, auditory codability, and spatial correspondence. A73-29123
- HIIKIKOSKI, J.  
Development and reversibility of pulmonary oxygen poisoning in the rat. A73-30516

NISSIN, S.

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

NISSIN, S.

A clinical method for obtaining pattern visual evoked responses.

A73-28357

HODDIN, E. H.

Studies in enlisted submariner motivation. 1: Some etiological factors related to devolunteering of submarine school candidates [AD-749324]

N73-22054

NOGUCHI, K.

Brightness functions for a complex field with changing illumination and background.

A73-28100

HORREN, D. V.

Cone spectral sensitivity studied with an ERG method.

A73-28358

NOVAKOVSKI, V.

Effect of X-radiation in a dose of 25 and 250 R on transplantation immunity in mice characterized by weak and strong histoincompatibility systems

N73-22008

O'ROURKE, R. A.

A rapid method for frontal plane axis determination in scalar electrocardiograms.

A73-30063

OHARA, T.

Effect of X-radiation in a dose of 25 and 250 R on transplantation immunity in mice characterized by weak and strong histoincompatibility systems

N73-22008

ODLE, H. L.

ATC angle of attack training [AD-757243]

N73-23090

OGANOV, V. S.

Functional state of the skeletal muscles of rats during prolonged restriction of mobility (up to 120 days)

N73-23028

OGDEN, T. E.

The oscillatory waves of the primate electroretinogram.

A73-30393

OHANLON, J. F.

Some observations from a literature review to anticipate biological problems that might arise in sustained and continuous operations

N73-23989

OKUYAMA, D.

Multi-information recording and reproduction in the ultrasono-cardio-tomography.

A73-28581

ONIANA, T. N.

The effects of electrical activity and excitability of certain limbic and mid-brain structures during various phases of sleep

N73-22031

OPHEER, C. H. J. H.

Towards an objective assessment of cockpit workload. I - Physiological variables during different flight phases.

A73-30515

The information content of successive RR-interval times in the ECG - Preliminary results using factor analysis and frequency analysis.

A73-30883

ORLOVA, T. A.

Joint effect of stimulators and tranquilizers on performance of a man-operator

N73-22021

OSTRETSOVA, I. B.

Changes caused by illumination in the Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup> adenosine-triphosphatase and n-nitrophenyl-phosphatase activities of the external segments of the retina

A73-28294

OSTROVSKIY, V. F.

Some physiological reactions in pilots during training and during flight

N73-22001

OUTERBRIDGE, J. S.

Frequency content of nystagmus.

A73-28502

P

PADNOS, P.

Visually evoked cortical potentials to patterned stimuli in monkey and man [IZF-1972-24]

N73-23049

PARFENOV, G. P.

Microbiological investigations during spaceflight

N73-23025

PARKER, J. A.

Chromato-fluorographic drug detector [NASA-CASE-ARC-10633-1]

N73-22048

PARMEGGIANI, P. L.

On the functional significance of subcortical single unit activity during sleep.

A73-29993

PAROHENSKAYA, L. N.

The influence of simazine on the photosynthetic pigments of green algae [DRIC-TRANS-2992]

N73-22040

PASK, C.

The Stiles-Crawford effect - Explanation and consequences.

A73-30396

PECHEUX, H.-G.

A vecto-oculographic approach to fast sleep eye movements in man.

A73-29994

PERRY, H. W., JR.

Monocular contribution to binocular vision in normals and amblyopes.

A73-28359

PERWEIN, J.

The effect of iontophoretically applied acetylcholine upon the cat's retinal ganglion cells.

A73-30061

PESTOV, I. D.

Organization of the experiments and overall condition of the subjects

N73-22011

Negative pressure on the lower part of the body as a method for preventing shifts associated with change in hydrostatic blood pressure

N73-22017

PETERS, G. L.

Multi-task time-sharing requirements [AD-755363]

N73-23088

PETERSEN, H. L.

Medical subject monitoring systems [NASA-CASE-MSC-14180-1]

N73-22045

PEW, R. W.

Visual pattern matching - An investigation of some effects of decision task, auditory codability, and spatial correspondence.

A73-29123

PHATAK, A. V.

Current status of models for the human operator as a controller and decision maker in manned aerospace systems

N73-23897

PHILIPP, U.

Heart rate variability and work-load measurement.

A73-30879

PHILLIPS, L. J.

Some observations concerning saccadic eye movements.

A73-30389

PINOTTI, O.

Changes in blood-flow distribution during acute emotional stress in dogs.

A73-28533

PLONP, R.

Musical interval recognition with simultaneous tones [IZF-1972-20]

N73-23078

PODDUBNAYA, L. T.

Effect of a high oxygen content on the intensity of formation and elimination of some gaseous products of vital functions by rats

N73-22004

Effect of preliminary exposure to carbon monoxide on development of hypokinetic disorders in white rats

N73-22007

Effect of restriction of motor activity of animals on their tolerance to an acute exposure to carbon monoxide

N73-23043

- POKORNY, J.  
Psychophysical estimates of optical density in human cones. A73-30402
- POLLACK, I.  
Temporal and spatial features in detecting one- and two-dimensional constraints in complementary visual displays. A73-28095  
Detection of informational constraints related to multi-variate visual displays. A73-29185
- POMETOV, Y. D.  
Variations in cardiac output and gas exchange at rest during hypokinesia N73-22013
- POOL, S. L.  
Medical subject monitoring systems [NASA-CASE-MSC-14180-1] N73-22045
- POTAPOV, A. B.  
Functional state of the skeletal muscles of rats during prolonged restriction of mobility (up to 120 days) N73-23028  
Effect of prolonged hypokinesia on some indices of energy metabolism in the skeletal muscles and in some internal organs N73-23029
- POTKIN, V. Y.  
Investigation of some blood indices in white rats exposed to sixty day hypokinesia N73-23026
- POWER, R. P.  
Constancy and illusion of apparent direction of rotary motion in depth - Tests of a theory. A73-28094
- PRENSLAAR, S. J.  
Man-machine considerations in the development of a cockpit for an advanced tactical fighter N73-23905
- PRESTON, P. S.  
Effects of flying and of time changes on menstrual cycle length and on performance in airline stewardesses. A73-28509
- PUTNEY, R. T.  
Conditioned alpha blocking re-examined with the measurement of individual wave amplitudes. A73-29992
- R**
- RADCHENKO, A. N.  
Loss of information during central summation of local postsynaptic potentials A73-30825
- RADOMSKI, H. W.  
Effect of lithium on acute oxygen toxicity and associated changes in brain gamma-aminobutyric acid. A73-28503
- RANSEY, J. D.  
Self determined work-rest cycles in the heat N73-23987
- RANDALL, R. B.  
The effect of helmet form on hearing: Free-field thresholds. [AD-745121] N73-22053  
Perception of symmetrically distributed weight on the head. [AD-748412] N73-22056
- RANKIN, J.  
Time course of respiratory adaptation to high altitude [AD-755192] N73-23075
- RASSOLVA, N. P.  
Effect of prolonged hypokinesia on some indices of energy metabolism in the skeletal muscles and in some internal organs N73-23029
- RAWSON, R. O.  
Step-wise changes in thermoregulatory responses to slowly changing thermal stimuli. A73-28535
- RAZSOLOV, N. A.  
Acceleration during double rotation in the Barany chair N73-21995
- RAZSUDOV, V. B.  
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- RAZUMEYEV, A. N.  
Problems of space biology. Volume 17: Pathophysiological bases of aviation and space pharmacology [NASA-TT-P-736] N73-22033
- REARDON, J. A.  
Anthropometry of Air Force women [AD-743113] N73-22034
- REDDAN, W. G.  
Time course of respiratory adaptation to high altitude [AD-755192] N73-23075
- REGAN, D.  
Theoretical models of the generation of steady-state evoked potentials, their relation to neuroanatomy and their relevance to certain clinical problems. A73-28354  
Evoked potentials to changes in the chromatic contrast and luminance contrast of checkerboard stimulus patterns. A73-28355
- RETZLAPP, E.  
Comparative investigations regarding the phenomenon of force potentiation in the case of the heart muscle of cold-blooded and warm-blooded animals A73-30669
- RINGHALDA, B. E. M.  
Myoglobin distribution in the heart of growing rats exposed to a simulated altitude of 3500 m in their youth or born in the low pressure chamber. A73-30910  
Hypoxic pulmonary steady-state diffusing capacity for CO and cardiac output in rats born at a simulated altitude of 3500 m. A73-30911
- RITTER, V. V.  
Procedure for preparing an oxygen-nitrogen gas mixture for respiration in a pressure chamber A73-29409
- ROBERTS, T. D. M.  
Inversion illusion in the so-called zero-gravity conditions of parabolic flight. A73-30511
- ROHMERT, W.  
Heart rate variability and work-load measurement. A73-30879
- ROSATI, R. A.  
Immediate and remote prognostic significance of fascicular block during acute myocardial infarction. A73-30052
- ROSENTHAL, M.  
Application of human engineering principles and techniques in the design of electronic production equipment. A73-30497
- ROSHCHINA, N. A.  
The mechanism of adaptation to hypoxic hypoxia N73-22005
- ROSTORFER, H. H.  
Physiological adjustments to environmental factors [AD-753913] N73-22059
- ROTA, P.  
Study on some air force operational activities in Italy, with reference to thermal conditions and their effects on acceleration tolerance and psychomotor performance: N73-23068
- ROTTSOLATTI, D.  
The impulse activity of thalamic cells in various phases of sleep and wakefulness N73-22030
- RUDECKO, L. P.  
Conditional reflex switching A73-30567
- RUKAVISHNIKOV, A. M.  
Acceleration during double rotation in the Barany chair N73-21995

RUPERT, A.

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

RUPERT, A.

Processing of auditory information by medial superior-olivary neurons.

A73-30281

RYCHKOVA, N. P.

Changes caused by illumination in the Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup> adenosine-triphosphatase and n-nitrophenyl-phosphatase activities of the external segments of the retina

A73-28294

RYZHOV, N. I.

Investigation of chromosomal aberrations in lymphocytes of human peripheral blood with in vitro exposure to 645-MeV protons and X-rays

N73-23041

S

SAITO, H.

Behavioral and electrophysiological correlates during flash-frequency discrimination learning in monkeys.

A73-29989

SAKMANN, B.

Light adaptation of the late receptor potential in the cat retina.

A73-28352

SALZARULO, P.

A vecto-oculographic approach to fast sleep eye movements in man.

A73-29994

SAMARIN, G. I.

Asymmetry of otolithic reactions in fish

N73-23031

SAPELKINA, I. M.

Effect of prolonged hypokinesia on some indices of energy metabolism in the skeletal muscles and in some internal organs

N73-23029

SARKISOV, I. Y.

Computation of the Coriolis acceleration acting on receptors of human semicircular canals in rotating systems

N73-23042

SAULGOZIS, IU. ZH.

Study of the relations between various mechanical properties and biochemical composition of bone tissues in man

A73-27996

SAVATEEV, N. V.

Analysis of the mechanism of the therapeutic action of pressurized oxygen in organic phosphorus poisoning

A73-30848

SAVENKO, I. A.

Radiation doses during a prolonged orbital space flight about the earth

A73-29867

SAVICH, A. A.

Maturational changes in the bioelectrical activity of the brain in sleeping children

N73-22032

SAVUN, O. I.

Radiation doses during a prolonged orbital space flight about the earth

A73-29867

SAYERS, B. M.

Analysis of heart rate variability.

A73-30878

SCHERTZ, H. A.

Perception of symmetrically distributed weight on the head  
[AD-748412]

N73-22056

SCHINDLER, A. M.

On the physical basis of a theory of human thermoregulation.  
[ASME PAPER 73-AUT-J]

A73-29414

SCHOPF, J. W.

Late Precambrian microfossils - A new stromatolitic biota from Boorthanna, South Australia.

A73-29723

SEARS, W. J.

Aeronautical evaluation of the phased-dilution concept for oxygen breathing systems

N73-23065

SEHMLOW, J.

Pupil movements to light and accommodative stimulation - A comparative study.

A73-30395

SECHURO, I. N.

Radiation doses during a prolonged orbital space flight about the earth

A73-29867

SERAPETINIDES, E. A.

Sensory versus perceptual isolation - A comparison of their electrophysiological effects.

A73-30517

SERGIYENKO, A. V.

Effect of protein quality in the ration of rats on their tolerance of acute hypoxia

N73-23035

SHAPPER, T. H., III

Control analysis and design of demand regulated liquids breathing systems

N73-21976

SHANNON, R. H.

Toward the development of a criterion for fleet effectiveness in the F-4 fighter community.

A73-28512

Toward the development of a criterion for fleet effectiveness in the F-4 fighter community  
[AD-755184]

N73-23087

SHAVRIN, P. I.

Radiation doses during a prolonged orbital space flight about the earth

A73-29867

SHEPOVALNIKOV, A. N.

Mechanism of sleep  
[NASA-TT-F-740]

N73-22023

Maturational changes in the bioelectrical activity of the brain in sleeping children

N73-22032

SHINAR, D.

Multi-task time-sharing requirements  
[AD-755363]

N73-23088

SHIRNOV, K. A.

Decatron indicator for a micromanipulator controlled by a stepping motor

A73-30850

SHORT, R. V.

Effects of flying and of time changes on menstrual cycle length and on performance in airline stewardesses.

A73-28509

SHUBROOKS, S. J., JR.

Effect of the Valsalva maneuver on tolerance to +Gz acceleration.

A73-29754

SHUMILINA, A. I.

Late visual cortical region reactions during the convergence of light stimulation and electrocutaneous stimulation

A73-29073

SHURANOVA, ZH. P.

Circulation of nervous impulses in the cerebral cortex

A73-30569

SHURLEY, J. T.

Sensory versus perceptual isolation - A comparison of their electrophysiological effects.

A73-30517

SHUROVA, I. P.

Content of protein and nucleic acids in the tissues of animals during hypokinesia

N73-23027

SHVARTS, M. L.

Medical-biological problems of spaceflight: An index to the Russian and foreign literature.  
[NASA-TT-F-14662]

N73-23053

SICKEL, W.

Electrical and metabolic manifestations of receptor and higher-order neuron activity in vertebrate retina.

A73-28353

SIDELNIKOV, I. A.

Effect of vestibular analyzer irritation under hypoxic conditions on some visual analyzer functions

N73-23040

SIEGEL, S. M.

The evolution of lignin - Experiments and observations.

A73-29649

## PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

TIKHONOV, M. A.

- SITTERLEY, T. E.  
Degradation of learned skills: Effectiveness of practice methods on visual approach and landing skill retention  
[NASA-CR-128912] N73-23086
- SLUTSKII, L. I.  
Study of the relations between various mechanical properties and biochemical composition of bone tissues in man A73-27996
- SMIRNOVA, N. P.  
Cerebellar reactions during different regimes of rotation of animals on a centrifuge N73-23030
- SMITH, D. E.  
Distribution of the human average movement potential. A73-29990
- SMITH, H. E.  
The EKG isolator and cardiometer system N73-22924
- SMITH, V. C.  
Psychophysical estimates of optical density in human cones. A73-30402
- SMITH, W. S., JR.  
Effects of neuromuscular tension in the use of an isometric hand controller  
[AD-757252] N73-23089
- SNOW, G. R.  
A visual stimulator employing a T.V. raster display. A73-30400
- SNYDER, A. W.  
The Stiles-Crawford effect - Explanation and consequences. A73-30396
- SOBOTA, A.  
Changes caused by illumination in the Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup> adenosine-triphosphatase and n-nitrophenyl-phosphatase activities of the external segments of the retina A73-28294
- SOREN, K. E.  
Effect of free fatty acid on myocardial function during hypoxia. A73-29572
- SORKIN, R. D.  
The theory of signal detectability. A73-30278
- SPARSCHU, G. L.  
Toxicological evaluation of a beryllium motor exhaust product  
[AD-756531] N73-22042
- SPEKREIJSE, H.  
Visually evoked cortical potentials to patterned stimuli in monkey and man  
[IZP-1972-24] N73-23049
- SPENCER, H. C.  
Toxicological evaluation of a beryllium motor exhaust product  
[AD-756531] N73-22042
- SPICHINETSIIY, B. Y.  
Ways to increase effectiveness of physical training N73-23039
- STAKENBURG, H.  
Paced and selfpaced work in continuous reaction time tasks  
[IZP-1973-5] N73-23077
- STARKE, L.  
Pupil movements to light and accommodative stimulation - A comparative study. A73-30395
- STEINMAN, R. H.  
The smallest voluntary saccade - Implications for fixation. A73-30394
- STEPANTSOV, V. I.  
Physical training as a method for preventing the hypodynamic syndrome N73-22018
- STERNHEIM, C. E.  
A comparison of electrophysiological and psychophysical temporal modulation transfer functions of human vision. A73-28360
- STEVENS, K. E.  
Speech perception. A73-30277
- STOLWIJK, J. A. J.  
Differential thermal sensitivity in the human skin. A73-30912
- STOPER, A. E.  
Apparent motion of stimuli presented stroboscopically during pursuit movement of the eye. A73-28093
- STRASCHILL, H.  
The effect of iontophoretically applied acetylcholine upon the cat's retinal ganglion cells. A73-30061
- STRUCHKOV, M. I.  
Forward and backward conditional connections A73-30568
- STRZHIZHOVSKIY, A. D.  
Effect of permanent magnetic fields up to 4500 oe on the mitotic activity of corneal epithelial cells in mice N73-23034
- SUDAKOV, K. V.  
Central mechanisms of the action of electromagnetic fields A73-30571
- SUSLOVA, L. N.  
Effect of radioprotectants on functional state of the vestibular analyzer N73-23033
- SUTTON, S.  
Effect of stimulus uncertainty on the pupillary dilation response and the vertex evoked potential. A73-29991
- SWORD, A. J.  
Studies to design and develop improved remote manipulator systems  
[NASA-CR-2238] N73-22055
- SYHOVEGIN, A. V.  
Influence of increased air atmosphere pressure on the excitability of the neuro-motor apparatus in man A73-30845
- SYDLIK, P. A.  
Effect of free fatty acid on myocardial function during hypoxia. A73-29572

## T

- TANAKA, M.  
Multi-information recording and reproduction in the ultrasono-cardio-tomography. A73-28581
- TANNER, W. P., JR.  
The theory of signal detectability. A73-30278
- TERASAWA, Y.  
Multi-information recording and reproduction in the ultrasono-cardio-tomography. A73-28581
- TERESHCHENKO, A. P.  
Determining copper, iron, cobalt, nickel and manganese in biological samples of plant origin N73-22022
- THODEN, J. S.  
Time course of respiratory adaptation to high altitude  
[AD-755192] N73-23075
- THOMAS, D. J.  
Specialized anthropometry requirements for protective-equipment evaluation N73-23066
- THORNTON, J. A.  
Effect of mild acute hypoxia on a decision-making task. A73-30514
- TIBBLIN, G.  
Risk factors for developing myocardial infarction and other diseases - The 'Men born in 1913' study. A73-30352
- TIETZ, J. D.  
Absolute motion parallax and the specific distance tendency. A73-28096
- TIKHONOV, M. A.  
Physical training as a method for preventing the hypodynamic syndrome N73-22018

TISHLER, V. A.

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

TISHLER, V. A.  
Ways to increase effectiveness of physical training  
N73-23039

TIZOL, A. Y.  
Cerebral hemodynamics during 120 day clinostatic  
hypokinesia  
N73-22020

TOBIAS, J. V.  
Foundations of modern auditory theory. Volume 2.  
A73-30276  
Curious binaural phenomena.  
A73-30285

TOLSTOV, V. M.  
Organization of the experiments and overall  
condition of the subjects  
N73-22011

TOMARCHENKO, I. S.  
Use of oxygen for reducing the fatigue of man in  
flight  
[JPRS-59041] N73-23051

TONKOPII, V. D.  
Analysis of the mechanism of the therapeutic  
action of pressurized oxygen in organic  
phosphorus poisoning  
A73-30848

TOTSEVA, A. M.  
Investigation of chromosomal aberrations in  
lymphocytes of human peripheral blood with in  
vitro exposure to 645-MeV protons and X-rays  
N73-23041

TROJABORG, W.  
Simultaneous recording of acceleration and brain  
waves.  
A73-29995

TSUCHIDA, Y.  
Luminance-duration relationship in the human ERG.  
A73-28363

TUCKER, P. E.  
Anthropometry of Air Force women  
[AD-743113] N73-22034

TUREK, Z.  
Hypoglobin distribution in the heart of growing  
rats exposed to a simulated altitude of 3500 m  
in their youth or born in the low pressure  
chamber.  
A73-30910

Hypoxic pulmonary steady-state diffusing capacity  
for CO and cardiac output in rats born at a  
simulated altitude of 3500 m.  
A73-30911

TYLER, P. E.  
Overview of the biological effects of  
electromagnetic radiation.  
A73-29211

TYROLER, H. A.  
Relationship between ventricular premature  
contractions on routine electrocardiography and  
subsequent sudden death from coronary heart  
disease.  
A73-30051

U

UCHIDA, R.  
Multi-information recording and reproduction in  
the ultrasono-cardio-tomography.  
A73-28581

UGLOVA, N. N.  
Investigation of some blood indices in white rats  
exposed to sixty day hypokinesia  
N73-23026

ULVEDAL, F.  
Human hematologic responses to 4 hr of isobaric  
hyperoxic exposure /100% oxygen at 760 mm Hg/.  
A73-29751

UMENO, I.  
The evolution of lignin - Experiments and  
observations.  
A73-29649

USAKOVA, N. A.  
Role of peripheral chemoreceptors in reactions of  
rats to short and lasting hypoxia  
A73-30840

UZUNIAN, L. A.  
Emotional overstress effects on the indices of the  
blood coagulation system in monkeys  
A73-30846

V

VALINAKI, H.  
Development and reversibility of pulmonary oxygen  
poisoning in the rat.  
A73-30516

VAN HASSELT, P.  
The centrifugal control of retinal function.  
A73-29875

VAN LITH, G.  
Local scotopic responses in ERG and VER.  
A73-28361

VANHEETEREN, A.  
Calculations on the optical modulation transfer of  
the human eye for white light  
[IZP-1973-2] N73-23047

VAMOSCH, P. M. H.  
Biological effects of microwave radiation, part 1  
[MBL-1971-7-PT-1] N73-23048

VARENTSOV, I. U. M.  
Changes in cerebral circulation under the  
influence of vasodilating agents  
A73-29074

VARGO, D. J.  
Ophthalmic method and apparatus  
[NASA-CASE-LEW-11669-1] N73-23079

VASADZE, G. SH.  
Automatic methods for smoothing and separation of  
characteristic points in an electrocardiographic  
signal  
A73-30387

VASILYEV, P. V.  
Joint effect of stimulators and tranquilizers on  
performance of a man-operator  
N73-22021

Problems of space biology. Volume 17:  
Pathophysiological bases of aviation and space  
pharmacology  
[NASA-TT-P-736] N73-22033

Investigation of some blood indices in white rats  
exposed to sixty day hypokinesia  
N73-23026

VASILYEVA, T. D.  
Changes in cerebral, pulmonary and peripheral  
blood circulations  
N73-22012

VENGEL, Y.  
Effect of X-radiation in a dose of 25 and 250 R on  
transplantation immunity in mice characterized  
by weak and strong histoincompatibility systems  
N73-22008

VERNOT, E. H.  
Toxic Hazards Research Unit annual technical  
report, 1972  
[NASA-CR-131675] N73-22043

VERNOV, S. N.  
Radiation doses during a prolonged orbital space  
flight about the earth  
A73-29867

VETU, E.  
New method of stimulation for the study of  
photoreceptors.  
A73-28362

VEYN, A. M.  
Pathology of the brain and the structure of  
nocturnal sleep  
N73-22024

VINITSKAIA, R. S.  
Determination of diffusive capacity components in  
lungs and of alveoloarterial oxygen gradients  
for the estimation of oxygen transport  
conditions in lungs  
A73-30849

VINOGRADOVA, L. A.  
Effect of physical training and electric  
stimulation on metabolism  
N73-22019

VINOGRADOVA, N. N.  
Diurnal rhythm of a corticosteroid reaction to  
ACTH and physical load  
A73-30841

VISSOULIS, H. G.  
Management of asymptomatic carriers of  
Hepatitis-Associated-Antigen (HAA) in Hellenic  
Air Force personnel  
N73-23060

## PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

YELINSKII, M. P.

- VOGEL, J. A.  
Effects of acute alterations of maximum oxygen consumption on endurance capacity of men.  
A73-29753
- VOGT, J. J.  
Motor, thermal and sensory factors in heart rate variation. A methodology for indirect estimation of intermittent muscular work and environmental heat loads.  
A73-30880
- VOICHTSHIN, K. S.  
Determination of the information-forecasting indices of biometeorological phenomena  
A73-28861
- VOLOSHIN, V. G.  
Change in cardiac activity and its phase structure during lower body decompression  
N73-23037
- VOLOZHIN, A. I.  
Investigation of some blood indices in white rats exposed to sixty day hypokinesia  
N73-23026
- VON HOPSTEN, C.  
Visual perception of motion in depth - Application of a vector model to three-dot motion patterns.  
A73-28091
- VONDRINGSHOFFEN, H.  
The effects of the hydrostatic pressure of the water bath on the capillary blood pressure and on the dehydration of the connective tissue [NASA-TT-P-14894]  
N73-23052
- VOS, J. J.  
Literature review of human macular absorption in the visible and its consequences for the cone receptor primaries [IZP-1972-17]  
N73-23046
- VOSKRESENSKIY, A. D.  
Organization of the experiments and overall condition of the subjects  
N73-22011
- VOTCHAL, B. E.  
Method of PaCO<sub>2</sub> determination in men with functional disorders of external respiration  
A73-29075
- W**
- WAAG, W. L.  
Toward the development of a criterion for fleet effectiveness in the F-4 fighter community.  
A73-28512
- Toward the development of a criterion for fleet effectiveness in the F-4 fighter community [AD-755184]  
N73-23087
- WAGENAAR, W. A.  
Are subjective probabilities probabilities?  
[IZP-1973-3]  
N73-23076
- Paced and selfpaced work in continuous reaction time tasks  
[IZP-1973-5]  
N73-23077
- Musical interval recognition with simultaneous tones [IZP-1972-20]  
N73-23078
- WAGENEDER, P. H.  
Digital temperature-measuring device for medical applications  
A73-28338
- WAGNER, G. S.  
Immediate and remote prognostic significance of fascicular block during acute myocardial infarction.  
A73-30052
- WALLACE, C. J.  
Lipid absorbing polymers  
N73-23971
- WATSON, W. J.  
Effect of lithium on acute oxygen toxicity and associated changes in brain gamma-aminobutyric acid.  
A73-28503
- WAUGH, R. A.  
Immediate and remote prognostic significance of fascicular block during acute myocardial infarction.  
A73-30052
- WENGER, R.  
Circuit technology of a temperature-measurement transmitter for biotelemetric applications  
A73-28575
- WESTREIMER, G.  
Accommodation of the eye during sleep and anesthesia.  
A73-30391
- WHITCOMB, M. A.  
Processing of auditory information by medial superior-olivary neurons.  
A73-30281
- WHITE, C. W.  
Effect of elimination of nitrogen and/or hypoxia or restricted visual environment on color vision and range of accommodation  
[NASA-CR-128896]  
N73-22037
- WHITNEY, D. E.  
Study of design and control of remote manipulators. Part 1: Summary and conclusions [NASA-CR-124191]  
N73-22046
- WICK, R. L., JR.  
Effects of ethyl alcohol on pilot performance.  
A73-28501
- WILKINSON, R. T.  
Effects of flying and of time changes on menstrual cycle length and on performance in airline stewardesses.  
A73-28509
- WILLIAMS, E. W.  
Time zone entrainment and flight stressors as interactants.  
A73-28283
- WILLIAMS, W. T.  
Human hematologic responses to 4 hr of isobaric hyperoxic exposure /100% oxygen at 760 mm Hg/.  
A73-29751
- Red blood cell density and volume changes in man exposed to hypobaric hyperoxia [AD-755783]  
N73-23072
- WILLIGES, R. C.  
Manipulating the response criterion in visual monitoring.  
A73-30499
- WILSON, J. W.  
Human factors in low weather operation of transport aircraft  
N73-23901
- WOLBARSHT, M. L.  
Effect of elimination of nitrogen and/or hypoxia or restricted visual environment on color vision and range of accommodation  
[NASA-CR-128896]  
N73-22037
- WOODCOCK, R. P.  
Glass ocular laser protective filters [AD-755406]  
N73-22057
- WORKMAN, J. H.  
Physiological adaptations to carbon monoxide levels and exercise in normal men [PB-213834/1]  
N73-23073
- WRIGHT, D. L.  
The Mesa Arizona pupil tracking system  
N73-23980
- Y**
- YAKOVLEVA, I. Y.  
Study of reactions of human otorhinolaryngological organs during hypokinesia  
N73-22015
- YAMAHOTO, H.  
Behavioral and electrophysiological correlates during flash-frequency discrimination learning in monkeys.  
A73-29989
- YARULLIN, K. K.  
Changes in cerebral, pulmonary and peripheral blood circulations  
N73-22012
- YEPINOV, V. I.  
Effect of radioprotectants on functional state of the vestibular analyzer  
N73-23033
- YEGOROV, B. E.  
Organization of the experiments and overall condition of the subjects  
N73-22011
- Asymmetry of otolithic reactions in fish  
N73-23031
- YELINSKII, M. P.  
Decompression disorders after exposure to safe pressure or safe altitude [DRIC-TRANS-3035]  
N73-22041

YEREMIN, A. V.

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

YEREMIN, A. V.

Physical training as a method for preventing the  
hypodynamic syndrome

N73-22018

YEROKHIN, V. P.

Age restrictions in civil aviation

N73-21999

Some physiological reactions in pilots during  
training and during flight

N73-22001

YOUNG, R. A.

Some observations concerning saccadic eye movements.

A73-30389

YUKHNOVSKIY, G. D.

Effect of restriction of motor activity of animals  
on their tolerance to an acute exposure to  
carbon monoxide

N73-23043

YURGENS, I. L.

Morphological changes in the suprarenals of rats  
during hypokinesia

N73-22003

Z

ZAITSEFF, L. P.

Degradation of learned skills: Effectiveness of  
practice methods on visual approach and landing  
skill retention

N73-23086

[NASA-CR-128912]

ZAKHAROVA, S. I.

Effect of physical training and electric  
stimulation on metabolism

N73-22019

ZARKESHEV, E. G.

Neurophysiological characteristics of isolated  
structures of the cerebral cortex

A73-30570

ZINCHENKO, V. P.

The human factor in contemporary technology

N73-22050

[JPRS-58792]

ZUBENKOVA, E. S.

Evaluation of the functional state of  
granulocytopoiesis using a pyrogenal test

N73-22009

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