

Award Number: W81XWH-16-1-0694

TITLE: Examination of Neuroimaging, Cognitive Functioning, and Plasma Biomarkers in a Longitudinal Cohort: Fort Devens

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Maxine Kregel, Ph.D

**CONTRACTING ORGANIZATION: Boston VA Research Institute 150 South Huntington Ave.
Boston, MA 02130**

REPORT DATE: October 2022

TYPE OF REPORT: Annual

**PREPARED FOR: U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command
Fort Detrick, Maryland 21702-5012**

**DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT: Approved for Public Release;
Distribution Unlimited**

The views, opinions and/or findings contained in this report are those of the author(s) and should not be construed as an official Department of the Army position, policy or decision unless so designated by other documentation.

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing this collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (0704-0188), 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number. PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR FORM TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

1. REPORT DATE October 2022		2. REPORT TYPE Annual Report year 4		3. DATES COVERED 30SEPT2021 - 29SEPT2022	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Examination of Neuroimaging, Cognitive Functioning, and Plasma Biomarkers in a Longitudinal Cohort: Fort Devens				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER W81XWH-16-1-0694	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S) Maxine Krengel, Ph.D. E-Mail: maxine.krengel@va.gov				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Boston VA Research Institute 150 South Huntington Ave. Boston, MA 02130				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command Fort Detrick, Maryland 21702-5012				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for Public Release; Distribution Unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES None					
14. ABSTRACT This study aims to conduct follow-up longitudinal cognitive evaluations on a sub-sample of 100 Time 3 Ft. Devens Cohort veterans, most of whom were last evaluated in-person for cognitive functioning and with neuroimaging in the mid-1990s, to compare objective measurement of reported decline; and to determine cross-sectional blood and neuroimaging biomarkers (blood and structural volumetrics will also include longitudinal analyses) at 25+ years post deployment to the Gulf region, that may be consistent with cognitive outcomes and presumed pathobiological mechanisms (oxidative stress, ROS) of GWI. These data will evaluate the utility of previously unavailable blood and neuroimaging markers of oxidative stress, to devise a new diagnostic test for GWI in subgroups of GW veterans (TBI and OP exposed), and to provide a potential objective biomarker of treatment efficacy in clinical trials.					
15. SUBJECT TERMS Gulf War Illness, central nervous system, biomarkers, glutathione, MR Spectroscopy, Cognition, oxidative stress markers					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON USAMRDC
a. REPORT	b. ABSTRACT	c. THIS PAGE			
U	U	U	UU	12	

Table of Contents

	Page No.
Cover Pages	1-2
Table of Contents	3
1. Introduction	4
2. Key Words	4
3. Accomplishments	4 -6
4. Impact	7
5. Changes/Problems	8
6. Products	8
7. Participants & other Participating Organizations	9
8. Special Reporting Requirements	10
9. Appendices	11

1. Introduction:

Background and Purpose: One of the earliest and longest running studies of Gulf War veteran's (GWV) health was conducted with the Ft. Devens, MA army cohort (FDC) from the VA Boston Healthcare System (VABHS). The cohort was first surveyed within 5 days of their return and multiple cross sectional survey and in-person data provided some of the earliest cognitive, neuroimaging and environmental exposure outcomes since the 1990s. These findings included early documentation of the most common health symptoms, cognitive decrements in environmentally exposed GWV, and differences in structural neuroimaging, including lower white matter volumes (Proctor et al., 1998; White et al., 2001; Heaton et al., 2007). The FDC has been followed with longitudinal health surveys, and we are completing a resurvey and biomarker study in which 50% of prior surveyed individuals have responded. This most recent resurvey is providing valuable information pertaining to longitudinal health symptoms and the trajectory of health symptoms over time. Additionally, we are able to use this longitudinal self-report data to monitor CDC and Kansas GWI criteria over time. However, these data are self-report and only a small portion of individuals are being seen for cross-sectional analyses of proteins in the blood (GW100046). Since subsamples of the FDC took part in cognitive and neuroimaging studies between 1994 and 1996, we are now extending these studies by reassessing neurocognitive and neuroimaging status to more fully capitalize on the longitudinal nature of this cohort and the recent findings of oxidative stress markers in GWI.

Scope: The overarching objective of this work study is to build on previous longitudinal studies to gain a better understanding of Gulf War Illness and to devise targeted treatment strategies. This study aims to conduct follow-up longitudinal cognitive evaluations on a sub-sample of 100 Time 3 FDC veterans, most of whom were last evaluated in-person for cognitive functioning and with neuroimaging in the mid-1990s, to compare objective measurement of reported decline; and to determine cross-sectional blood and neuroimaging biomarkers (blood and structural volumetrics will also include longitudinal analyses) at 25+ years post deployment to the Gulf region, that may be consistent with cognitive outcomes and presumed pathobiological mechanisms (oxidative stress, ROS) of GWI. These data will evaluate the utility of previously unavailable blood and neuroimaging markers of oxidative stress, to devise a new diagnostic test for GWI in subgroups of GWV (TBI and OP exposed), and to provide a potential objective biomarker of treatment efficacy in clinical trials.

2. Key Words: Gulf War Illness, central nervous system, biomarkers, glutathione, MR Spectroscopy, Cognition, oxidative stress

3. Accomplishments:

- What were the major goals of the project?
 - The major goals of the project as stated in the approved SOW for year2 is listed in the table below. Specifically, during year 2, the primary goals were to screen, recruit, and complete longitudinal assessments of FDC veterans, as well as data cleaning and MRI/MRS post-image processing. Milestones/target dates for important activities or phases of these dates are listed in the table and actual completion dates are listed below.

Tasks	Timeline
Task 1. Obtain necessary authorization prior to initiation of human subjects	Months
1a. Obtain Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval for research sites at VA Boston (VABHS), Boston University Medical Campus (BUMC), and Nova University (NSU) for protocols	1-4
1b. Obtain DOD Human subjects Research Protections Office (HRPO) approvals	5-7
1c. Complete hiring of necessary staff and ensure all mandatory IRB research related trainings are completed by all staff members	1-8
Task 2. Preparation and Training for Clinical Study Procedures	Months
2a. Obtain Time 3 cognitive and MRI neuroimaging data for longitudinal analyses and participant contact information from the Ft. Devens cohort (FDC) study through the share drive at VABHS.	1-2
2b. Develop manuals for neuropsychological testing protocol, structural MRI and Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (MRS) of glutathione oxidative stress marker (GSH) protocols and blood specimen collection protocols for several oxidative stress markers.	1-6
2c. Train researchers and staff on cognitive, neuroimaging and phlebotomy protocols and quality control measures.	6-9
Task 3. Screening, recruitment and longitudinal assessment of FDC Gulf War veterans	Months
3a. Obtain informed consent from potentially eligible GW veterans	9-36
3b. Assess 150 FDC veterans and obtain demographics, medical history, self-report questionnaires and neuropsychological testing for planned longitudinal analyses.	9-36
3c. Perform brain GSH MR Spectroscopy and structural MRI imaging and blood draw for oxidative stress markers from 100 Gulf War veterans for cross-sectional study.	9-36
Task 4. Data Cleaning and MRI/MRS image Post-processing	Months
4a. Post-process MRI/MRS neuroimaging data for data analysis.	18-40
4b. Score neuropsychological test data and upload summary data to VA Share drive for entry, cleaning and analyses.	18-38
4c. Ship blood samples to Nova University for analysis of GSH oxidative stress markers including (HNE, 8-iso-PGF2 α).	18-36
4d. Perform analyses of plasma oxidative stress markers.	18-40
Task 5. Merge Data and Perform Interim Data analyses	Months
5a. Data entry of all questionnaires, cognitive evaluations and quality control measures will be ongoing.	18-42

5b. Interim Statistical analyses of data obtained from cognitive evaluations, blood markers, neuroimaging and questionnaire data will be performed periodically.	18-42
5c. Annual reports of progress will be written.	18-36
Task 6. Perform Final Data Analysis and Prepare Manuscripts for Publication (months 42-48)	Months
6a. Perform cross-sectional analyses comparing central and peripheral markers of oxidative stress in brain MRS (GSH) and plasma (HNE, 8-iso-PGF2 α) compared with cognitive functioning and health symptom report in FDC veterans.	42-45
6b. Perform longitudinal analyses of structural MRI imaging, cognitive, and health symptom outcomes from Time 3 and Time 6 in FDC veterans.	42-46
6c. Write final study report	47-48
6d. Present findings at scientific meetings	42-48
6e. Prepare manuscripts for submission for cross-sectional and longitudinal studies.	42-48

- What was accomplished under these goals?
- Task 1:
 - We obtained necessary authorization prior to initiation of study (IRB approvals, DoD HRPO approvals).
 - We completed the hiring of staff and ensured that all mandatory trainings are now completed.
- Task 2:
 - We have obtained Time 3 cognitive and MRI neuroimaging data for the longitudinal analysis and participant contact information from the Ft. Devens cohort (FDC) study and Treatment Seeking Cohort (TSC) through the share drive at VA Boston Health Care System (VABHS).
 - We developed manuals for the neuropsychological testing protocol as well as structural MRI and MRS of glutathione oxidative stress marker (GSH) protocols and blood specimen collection protocols for oxidative stress markers.
 - We have trained the researchers and staff on cognitive neuroimaging and phlebotomy protocols and questionnaires.
- Task 3:
 - We have obtained informed consent and longitudinal assessment of 63 FDC veterans.
 - Participant Recruitment has been closed
- Task 4:
 - The neuropsychological test data was scored and uploaded to the VA share drive for the 63 subjects who have complete assessments.
 - Four shipment of blood samples has been sent to the NOVA university for analysis, for the 26 subjects who have complete assessments.

- How were the results disseminated to communities of interest?
 - FiveFt. Devens Cohort longitudinal manuscripts have been published.
 - Zundel CG, Price K, Grasso CM, Spiro A 3rd, Heeren T, Sullivan K, Krengel MH. The impact of neurotoxicant exposures on posttraumatic stress disorder trajectories: The Ft. Devens Gulf War Veterans Cohort. *J Trauma Stress*. 2022 Jun;35(3):955-966. doi: 10.1002/jts.22802. Epub 2022 Feb 12. PMID: 35150175; PMCID: PMC9541763.
 - Krengel MH, Zundel CG, Heeren T, Yee M, Spiro A, Proctor SP, Grasso CM, Sullivan K. Health symptom trajectories and neurotoxicant exposures in Gulf War veterans: the Ft. Devens cohort. *Environ Health*. 2022 Jan 8;21(1):7. doi: 10.1186/s12940-021-00812-0. PMID: 34998396; PMCID: PMC8742929. Zundel, C. G., Krengel, M. H., Heeren, T., Yee, M. K., Grasso, C. M., Janulewicz Lloyd, P. A., Coughlin, S. S., & Sullivan, K. (2019). Rates of Chronic Medical Conditions in 1991 Gulf War Veterans Compared to the General Population. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 16(6), 949.
 - Zundel, C. G., Heeren, T., Grasso, C. M., Spiro, A., 3rd, Proctor, S. P., Sullivan, K., & Krengel, M. (2020). Changes in Health Status in the Ft. Devens Gulf War Veterans Cohort: 1997-2017. *Neuroscience insights*, 15, 2633105520952675. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2633105520952675>
 - Yee, M. K., Zundel, C. G., Maule, A. L., Heeren, T., Proctor, S. P., Sullivan, K. A., & Krengel, M. H. (2020). Longitudinal Assessment of Health Symptoms in Relation to Neurotoxicant Exposures in 1991 Gulf War Veterans: The Ft. Devens Cohort. *Journal of occupational and environmental medicine*, 62(9), 663–668. <https://doi.org/10.1097/JOM.0000000000001910>
- What do you plan to do during the next reporting period to accomplish the goals?
 - We plan on analyzing data for the 63 participants that were recruited for this study.
 - Data analysis will be turned into manuscripts for future publications from our preliminary results from the Ft. Devens GW veteran cohort.
 - We plan on performing comparative analyses of our most recent Callback study participants with their data from T3 for future publications.
 - We plan to submit other manuscripts of preliminary results from the GWI case-control medical conditions, and trajectory of symptom analyses and the cognitive, MR Spectroscopy glutathione brain imaging and blood oxidative stress markers during the next reporting period.

4. Impact:

- What was the impact on the development of the principal discipline(s) of the project?
 - Gulf War Illness (GWI) can have a dramatic impact on the lives and well-being of GW veterans who experience chronic and often debilitating symptoms. The results of this study will help address a critical knowledge gap regarding the nature of continued cognitive symptoms and other chronic health effects of GWI.

- This project will distinguish itself by examining the nature and trajectory of symptoms by adding objective markers of longitudinal neurocognitive decline, traditional structural MRI imaging and cutting-edge MRS brain imaging techniques of oxidative stress markers (glutathione) compared with plasma oxidative stress markers. When combined with the prior rich 20+ year longitudinal data from the Ft. Devens and Treatment-seeking cohorts, this provides an unprecedented opportunity to further characterize objective biomarkers of illness in a well-characterized cohort of GW veterans.
 - Defects in modulation of oxidative stress may well predispose individuals to damage from reactive oxygen species (ROS) from environmental exposures, TBI or other sources that could potentially be used as a diagnostic marker of illness.
 - This analysis also offers an opportunity to determine whether a given therapeutic strategy such as antioxidants including co-enzyme Q-10 or quercetin supplementation in subgroups with low brain glutathione levels may be chosen as a treatment option to improve a susceptible individual's ability to modulate oxidative stress, reduce accelerated aging and improve the symptoms of GWI utilizing a personalized medicine approach.
- What was the impact on other disciplines?
 - A major advantage of work with the Ft. Devens cohort showing mTBI to be related to rates of GWI in our two most recent papers suggests that the results of this study with oxidative stress glutathione markers may be relevant not only to GWI but also to other veteran and civilian groups with mTBI and neurotoxicant exposures as part of a multiple-hit hypothesis.
 - Blood and neuroimaging-based biomarkers of GWI provide an effective way to enhance its management:
 - It can be used as a diagnostic and prognostic tool with the ability to provide information about rate of disease progression.
 - It would help in identification of novel and effective treatments for multiple disorders and environmental exposure groups (i.e. pesticides, nerve agents).
 - It could be used for monitoring therapeutic efficacy for multiple disorders
 - It could provide a cost-effective option for recruitment into clinical trials
- What was the impact on technology transfer?
 - The biomarker that we hope to develop will be cost effective, available, and do not need expensive technicians if we can identify an oxidative stress biomarker in blood that be correlated with MR spectroscopy brain imaging markers that we will also collect and analyze.
- What was the impact on society beyond science and technology?
 - Our blood and brain imaging biomarkers should improve the quality of life for the veterans of the GW who have GW illness because:
 - Our biomarkers can provide objective evidence thereby validating the chronic health symptoms of ill GW veterans.
 - Our biomarkers should lead to studies to develop treatment of brain injury that may lead to improvement of their clinical condition.

5. Changes for approach and reasons for change:

- Changes:
 - None
- Problems:
 - No problems
- Actual or anticipated problems or delays and actions or plans to resolve them techniques
 -
 - VA Boston had implemented a temporary pause on all in person research during increases in COVID-19 cases in the Boston area. We continuously worked with the Boston VA on the everchanging site specific protocols and procedures for research during the COVID -19 pandemic. This slowed down participant recruitment and testing to ensure the safety of research staff and research participants during the pandemic. Currently there are no restrictions implemented by VA Boston for research staff, so we do not expect any problems or delays for the upcoming year.
- Changes that had significant impact on expenditures
 - None
- Significant changes in use or care of human subjects, vertebrate animals, biohazards, and/or select agents:
 - Significant changes in use or care of human subjects: None
 - Significant changes in use or care of vertebrate animals: None
 - Significant changes in use of biohazards, and/or select agents: None

Commented [ZC1]: COVID-19 stuff here?

6. Products:

- **Publications, conference papers, and presentations**
 - **Journal Publications**
- Zundel, C.G., Kregel, M. H., Yee, M.K., Grasso, C.M., Januelwicz Lloyd, P., Sullivan, K.A. Rates of Chronic Medical Conditions in 1991 Gulf War Veterans Compared to the General Population. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*
- Yee MK, Janulewicz PA, Seichepine DR, Sullivan KA, Proctor SP, Kregel MH. Multiple Mild Traumatic Brain Injuries Are Associated with Increased Rates of Health Symptoms and Gulf War Illness in a Cohort of 1990-1991 Gulf War Veterans. *Brain Sci.* 2017 Jul 9;7(7). pii: E79. doi: 10.3390/brainsci7070079. See Appendix 1.
- Yee, M., Seichepine, D., Januelwicz Lloyd P., Sullivan, K., Proctor, SP & Kregel, M. Traumatic brain injury, health and rate of chronic multisymptom illness in veterans from the 1990-1991 Gulf War. *Journal of Head Trauma Rehabilitation.* 2016 Sep-Oct;31(5):320-8. doi: 10.1097/HTR.000000000000173.
- Yee, M. K., Zundel, C. G., Maule, A. L., Heeren, T., Proctor, S. P., Sullivan, K. A., & Kregel, M. H. (2020). Longitudinal Assessment of Health Symptoms in Relation to

Neurotoxicant Exposures in 1991 Gulf War Veterans: The Ft. Devens Cohort. *Journal of occupational and environmental medicine*, 62(9), 663–668.
<https://doi.org/10.1097/JOM.0000000000001910>

- Zundel, C. G., Heeren, T., Grasso, C. M., Spiro, A., 3rd, Proctor, S. P., Sullivan, K., & Krengel, M. (2020). Changes in Health Status in the Ft. Devens Gulf War Veterans Cohort: 1997-2017. *Neuroscience insights*, 15, 2633105520952675.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/2633105520952675>

- **Books or other non-periodicals, one-time publications**

- None

- **Other publications, conference papers, and presentations**

- Price, K., Orlinsky L., Zundel, CG., Rivoira, P., Sullivan, K., Krengel, MH. (2022) Longitudinal Data Collection of Neurotoxicant Exposures and Health Symptoms in Gulf War Veterans. Poster Presentation- Military Health System Research Symposium, Kissimmee, Florida
- Price, K., Orlinsky L., Zundel, CG., Rivoira, P., Sullivan, K., Krengel, MH. (2022) Longitudinal Data Collection of Neurotoxicant Exposures and Health Symptoms in Gulf War Veterans. International Neuropsychological Society -Poster Presentation, Barcelona, Spain
- Krengel, MK. Mild Traumatic Brain Injury and Cognitive, Health and Emotional Symptoms (2022)- Traumatic Brain Injury Symposium Presentation- International Neuropsychological Society -Barcelona, Spain
- Price, K., Orlinsky, L., Krengel, MH., Sullivan, K., Zundel, CG. Neuropsychological Functioning in Gulf War Illness: A Longitudinal Case Study. International Neuropsychological Society -Poster Presentation, New Orleans, Louisiana
- Price, K., Zundel, C.G., Krengel, M.H. (2020). Longitudinal Change in PTSD Symptomatology and Associations with Neurotoxicant Exposures in Gulf War Veterans. University of Massachusetts Boston – Psychology Honors Student Presentation Day.
- Zundel, C.G., Yee, M.K., Sullivan, K., Krengel, M.H. (2020). A Longitudinal Assessment of Health Symptoms and the Associations with Neurotoxicant Exposures in 1991 Gulf War Veterans: The Ft. Devens Cohort. International Neuropsychological Society 2020 Conference, Denver, CO.
- Grasso, C.M., Zundel, C.G., Krengel, M.H. (2020). Exposures, Health, and Neuropsychological Outcomes in Gulf War Veterans 25+ Years Post War. International Neuropsychological Society 2020 Conference, Denver, CO, Massachusetts Neuropsychological Society Science Symposium, and VA Research Week.
- Zundel, C.G., Yee, M.K., Maule, A., Grasso, C.M., Sullivan, K., Krengel, M. (2019). Health Symptoms Associated with Gulf War-Specific Exposures in Male and Female Veterans: A Longitudinal Assessment. International Neuropsychological Society 2019 Conference, New York, NY.

- Cohen, A.B., Zundel, C.G., Kregel, M.K., Sullivan, K.A. (2018). Preliminary Findings of Gender Differences and Symptomatology within Gulf War Veterans. Massachusetts Neuropsychology Society Science Symposium 2018
- Zundel, C.G., Lad, S.S., Yee, M.K., Grasso, C.M., Janulewicz Lloyd, P.A., Sullivan, K.A., Kregel, M.H. Rates of medical conditions: Do Gulf War veterans differ from the general population? Presented at international Neuropsychological Society 2018 Conference, Washington D.C.
- Kregel MH, Yee M, Nolan T, Janulewicz Lloyd PA, Sullivan K & Seichepine DR. Multiple Self-Reported Exposures to Mild Traumatic Brain Injury and Neurotoxicants Predict Current Total Health Symptoms in a Cohort of 1990-1991 Gulf War Veterans. Journal of International Neuropsychological Society. Supplement 1, March 2016.
- Yee, M., Seichepine DR, Nolan T, Janulewicz Lloyd PA, Sullivan K & Kregel MH. Multiple Self-Reported Brain Injuries are Associated with Increased Health Symptoms in a Cohort of 1990-1991 Gulf War Veterans. Journal of International Neuropsychological Society. Supplement 1, March 2016.

- **Other products**

- **Website(s) or other Internet site(s)**

- None

- **Technologies or techniques**

- None

- **Other products**

- None

7. Participants and other Participating Organizations

Site 1: VA Boston Health Care System (VABHS) Site 2: Boston University Medical Campus (BUMC) 150 S. Huntington Avenue
 Boston, MA 02130
 Initiating PI: Maxine Kregel, PhD

715 Albany Street
 Boston, MA 02118
 Partnering PI: Kimberly Sullivan, PhD
 Co-Investigator: Carole Palumbo, PhD
 Co-Investigator: Ronald Killiany, PhD

Site 3: Nova Southeastern University (NSU)
 3200 South University Drive
 Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33328-2018
 Co-Investigator: Richard C. Deth, PhD
 Collaborator: Nancy Klimas, MD

Study Sites Responsibilities

Site 1: Dr. Kregel and her VABHS team will be responsible for recruiting FDC study participants and conducting cognitive evaluations and phlebotomy to send to NOVA investigators. Specifically, she will oversee the recruitment and blood draws/cognitive evaluations of FDC study participants and the processing of plasma samples that will be shared for the proposed study. Dr. Kregel will also oversee the experimental design, data analysis and

interpretation and presentation of study results in collaboration with Dr. Sullivan and the other study investigators. **Tasks 1-6**

Site 2: Dr. Sullivan and her BUMC team will be responsible for performing the MRS/MRI imaging protocols and post-processing the imaging data for cross-sectional (MRS) and longitudinal analyses (structural MRI). Specifically, she will oversee the imaging acquisition and post-processing protocols in collaboration with Drs. Killiany and Palumbo. Dr. Sullivan will also assist with the experimental design, data analysis and interpretation and presentation of study results in collaboration with Dr. Kregel and the other study investigators. **Tasks 1-6**

Site 3: Dr. Deth and Klimas will be responsible for receiving the plasma samples from the Boston site and performing oxidative stress marker analyses for GSH, HNE and 8-iso-PGF 2α for 100 blood samples (50 GWI, 50 controls). Dr. Deth will also assist with the experimental design, interpretation of data, report and manuscript writing and presentation of results at scientific meetings. **Tasks 1, 2, 4, 5, 6**

Reporting Requirements:
None