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Supplement No. 8,

1 July 1975 - 30 September 1976.

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30 September 1976

Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory
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Pensacola, Florida 32508

FOREWORD

Documents published at the Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory (NAMRL) since 1 July 1975 are included in this eighth annual supplement to the annotated bibliography of reports dated 30 June 1968.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS :

Naval Medical Research and
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<u>Work Unit</u>	<u>Title of Task</u>	<u>Page</u>
MF51.524.004-2011	Visual Acquisition Functions in Operational Environments	1
MF51.524.005-7026*	Investigation of Causes of Military Aircraft Accidents Involving Pilot Vertigo/Disorientation	2
MF51.524.005-7027	Long Term Pulmonary Effects of Repeated Use of 100% Oxygen	3-4
MF51.524.015-0012	Effects of Microwave Radiation on Naval Personnel	4
MF51.524.015-0013	The Effects of Extremely Low Frequency (E.L.F.) Radiation on Man	4
MF51.524.015-0037	Behavioral Characteristics of Monkeys and Rats Irradiated with Microwaves	5
MR000.01.01-7022	Evaluation of the Squirrel Monkey (<u>Saimiri sciurus</u>) as an Experimental Animal Model for Dysbaric Osteonecrosis	6
M4305.08-3010.1*	Oculovestibular Effects on Visual Performance in Moving Military Systems	6
NASA Sponsored Reports		7-9
XSBO9.ED6.6-B1	Chronic Exposure of Mammals to Non-ionizing Electric and Magnetic Fields; Physiological and Psychophysiological Effects	9
Monograph		10
Reports listed in previous Bibliography that have subsequently been published in journals		11
Open literature publications by staff members		12-13
Author index		14

*Denotes studies performed jointly with and supported by the United States Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory, Fort Rucker, Alabama.

Work Unit

MF51.524.004-2011.1
NAMRL-1224
(AD A023499)

Accuracy and Latency Scores as Measures of Spatial Information Processing 2/27/76

Dennis E. Egan

Abstract:

The processing of visually presented spatial information is a critical component of the activities performed by pilots and aircrewmembers. In particular, Radar Intercept Officers and Air Control Officers must make rapid and accurate spatial judgments. It is likely that variation in the ability to process spatial information accounts for some of the undesirable variations in the performance of these jobs. Previous research using conventional or "accuracy" scoring for paper-and-pencil tests has identified two "spatial factors" (Spatial Orientation and Spatial Visualization) that are valid predictors of success in pilot and navigator training programs. Recent experimental work has used the latency of response to spatial problems to analyze the mental processing of spatial information. The present studies combine these approaches by investigating both accuracy and latency scores as measures of the ability to process spatial information. Spatial test items were redesigned to be suitable for collecting latency as well as accuracy scores. In two experiments four new spatial tests were administered to groups of U.S. Navy pilot and flight officer candidates. The psychometric properties of latency and accuracy scores from those tests were determined. Informal tests of several hypotheses about spatial processing were carried out. Derived methods of spatial processing were proposed and analyzed. Response latency scores are both feasible and desirable for assessing the ability to process spatial information. Latency scores

were highly reliable and correlated across different spatial tests. Accuracy scores were somewhat less reliable, but correlated predictably across tests. Interestingly, latency and accuracy were virtually independent measures. Tentative support was found for a model of Spatial Orientation patterned after theories of concept verification. Spatial Visualization appeared to be a continuous process similar to physically turning an object in space. Measures of spatial processing based on those models correlated in a consistent pattern.

MF51.524.005-7026.3 Orientation-Error Accidents in Regular
USAARL 75-21 Army UH-1 Aircraft During Fiscal Year
NAMRL-1218 1971: Relative Incidence and Cost
(AD A014423)

6/11/75

W. Carroll Hixson and Emil Spezia

Abstract:

This report is the fifth in a longitudinal series of reports dealing with the magnitude of the pilot disorientation/vertigo accident problem in Regular Army UH-1 helicopter operations. Incidence and cost data presented for fiscal year 1971 include a total of 31 major and minor orientation-error accidents (15 of which were fatal), resulting in 44 fatalities, 52 nonfatal injuries, and a total UH-1 aircraft damage cost of \$6,337,446.

MF51.524.005-7026.4 Major Orientation-Error Accidents in
USAARL 76-1 Regular Army UH-1 Aircraft During
NAMRL-1219 Fiscal Year 1971: Accident Factors
(AD A017665)

7/7/75

W. Carroll Hixson and Emil Spezia

Abstract:

This report is the fifth in a longitudinal series of reports dealing with the pilot disorientation/vertigo problem in Regular Army UH-1

helicopter operations. Individual case history data extracted from the USAAVS master aircraft accident files are presented on major orientation-error accidents that occurred in UH-1 aircraft during fiscal year 1971. Summary data listings involving a variety of operational and pilot-related accident factors are presented for each of the 31 cases. The listings are arranged to distinguish between those factors and events present before takeoff, i.e., the initial conditions associated with a given accident, and those which occurred or were manifested during the actual airborne phase of the accident flight.

MF51.524.005-7027.1
NAMRL-1217
(AD A018067)

Pulmonary Function Testing in Military Personnel: A Preliminary Study

5/28/75

Robert Bason and David R. Stoop

Abstract:

The military community is made up of a very diverse group of individuals representing a random sample from all walks of life and geographical locations. Although these individuals are supposedly healthy, an increasing number of them are later being diagnosed as having obstructive ventilatory mechanics.

This study is concerned with the pulmonary function results of a supposedly healthy population of naval aviation officer candidates and designated naval aviators at Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida.

The data suggest a high incidence of obstructive ventilatory mechanics in a relatively young age group (20-24 years old). Whereas most studies such as this reflect disease statistics in patients already symptomatic, this current investigation reveals a significant percentage (23.5%) of the as yet asymptomatic young age group who have the beginnings of a long-term process.

MF51.524.005-7027.2 Pulmonary Function Testing in 5/17/76
NAMRL-1227 Aviation Selectees
(AD A029138)

Robert Bason, Neil R. MacIntyre,
and David Vick

Abstract: 718 aviation students were divided into four groups, and pulmonary function tests results compared among nonsmokers, former smokers, current smokers, and those with pulmonary symptoms. Cigarette smoking did not have any measurable effect on pulmonary functions. Pulmonary functions for the purpose of establishing norms for this age group according to height are summarized.

MF51.524.015-0012.1 Some Considerations Concerning the 5/28/75
NAMRL-1216 Use of Magnetron Generators in
(AD A013329) Microwave Biological Research

Vernon R. Reno

Abstract: A series of measurements was taken to characterize the microwave fields produced for biological studies by traveling-wave-tube and magnetron generators under different operating conditions. Results indicate that the field incident on the animal can differ, depending upon both the generator and the conditions of its operation. These differences may not be apparent if the field is described only in terms of average power.

MF51.524.015-0013.1 The Continuing Medical Surveillance 3/25/76
NAMRL-1225 of Personnel Exposed to Extremely
(AD A024668) Low Frequency (ELF) Electromagnetic
Fields

William M. Houk

Abstract: The previously reported evaluation of the health of civilians residing or

working near the Wisconsin Extremely Low Frequency (ELF) Test Facility has been continued at the Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory in Pensacola, Florida, in 1974 and 1975. The content of the previous report is reviewed and discussed, especially with respect to the reporting format and results obtained. Seven civilian subjects, five male and two female, five of whom are part of the original group of 24, participated in the continuing surveillance program. One new employee was added to the group in 1974, and one declined to participate in 1975. Since none of the 24 matched control group volunteers was available after 1972, the format adopted for the original program was revised. Additional tests were added to further study lipid and carbohydrate metabolism to reflect the current interest in these parameters. Throughout the entire period of medical surveillance from 1971 to 1975, there was no evidence of any particular disease induction, physiochemical parameter alteration, or aberration of psychological tests attributable to ELF electromagnetic field exposure.

MF51.524.015-0037.1
NAMRL-1222

Behavior and Temperature of Rhesus
Monkeys Exposed to Low Level Microwave
Irradiation

1/19/76

John O. de Lorge

Abstract:

Male rhesus monkeys, trained to respond on an auditory vigilance task, were exposed to vertically polarized 2450 MHz microwaves in an anechoic room. Power densities of 4, 16, 32, 42, 52, 62, and 72 mW/cm², and exposure times of 30, 60, and 120 minutes were used. The monkeys performed the vigilance task in a styrofoam restraint chair while irradiated from the front. Body temperature was monitored during exposure at all but the lowest power density. Vigilance performance

was not affected until 72 mW/cm² illuminations occurred. Colonic temperature increase appeared to be a logarithmic function of power density from 16 to 72 mW/cm², whereas no such relationship was observed with behavioral indices. The animals showed adaptation to the microwaves in both behavioral and thermal measures, and thermal equilibrium was obtained except at 72 mW/cm².

MRO00.01.01.7022.1
NAMRL-1221
(AD AC21287)

Evaluation of the Squirrel Monkey
(Saimiri sciureus) As an Experimental Animal Model for Dysbaric Osteonecrosis

1/7/76

James L. Kupper

Abstract:

In an attempt to develop an animal model for dysbaric osteonecrosis in man, squirrel monkeys were repeatedly exposed to a profile consisting of both hyperbaric and hypobaric pressures. Clinical and subclinical decompression sickness was produced. No clinical, radiologic, or post-mortem evidence of osteonecrosis was discovered during either the 6-month pressure exposure or the 13-month observation period that followed.

M4305.08-3010.1
USAARL 76-15
NAMRL-1223
(AD A025455)

Development of a Prototype Experimental Plan to Evaluate Stabilized Optical Viewing Devices: II. Inflight Measures of Airsickness Potential

3/8/76

W. Carrol Hixson, Fred E. Guedry, Jr.,
Joel W. Norman, David D. Glick, and
Roger W. Wiley

Abstract:

Investigators at the Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory and the U.S. Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory conducted a combined field and laboratory study to

evaluate observer performance while using an improved XM-76 stabilized viewing device. Air-to-ground observations were made in a UH-1 aircraft, flying maneuvers modeled in part after a scout helicopter scenario. The experimental protocol was such that visual acuity data were collected under three different observation conditions: with the naked eye, with XM-76 operated in its normal stabilized mode, and with the XM-76 operated in a caged or nonstabilized mode. Measures of selected airsickness symptoms were derived from an onboard flight observer and from postflight questionnaires. The resulting data indicate that the level of airsickness symptoms manifested by the subject group while using the device was higher than the baseline level present when the observation was made without the device. This rise in symptom level was found to be present whether the XM-76 optics were stabilized or nonstabilized. Importantly, no statistically significant difference could be found between the magnitude of the symptoms present when the device was stabilized and the magnitude when caged. In contradistinction to the hypothesis that the stabilization feature of such devices increases the airsickness potential, the general trend of the data showed the opposite effect. A previous report detailed the results of the visual acuity aspects of the project. The present report pertains primarily to the inflight measures of airsickness potential. A third report will describe the results of the laboratory evaluation of airsickness susceptibility of the individual subjects.

NASA T-81D
NAMRL-1228
(AD A029370)

Nuclear Emulsion Measurements of the
Astronauts' Radiation Exposure on the
Apollo-Soyuz Mission

6/23/76

Hermann J. Schaefer and Jeremiah J. Sullivan

Abstract:

Ilford G.5 and K.2 emulsions in the astronauts' personnel dosimeter packs furnished quantitative data on the various components of the astronauts' radiation exposure on Apollo-Soyuz. Track and grain counts of the proton population in G.5 and proton order counts in K.2 emulsion indicate a proton dose of 51 millirad and 74 millirem. Tissue disintegration stars including neutrons contribute an additional 4.6 millirad and 38 millirem. HZE particle tracks were evaluated using a reference scale of tracks with known Z and E values available in the literature. Applying a QF of 20 to all LET-values beyond 1750 Mev/(g/cm²T), one obtains a dose contribution of 4.3 millirad and 61 millirem from HZE particles. An emulsion sheet of 1.5 square inch area and 100 micron thickness recorded eight terminating HZE particles of Z > 10 and 15 through-shots of high E particles with Z > 20. This finding is significantly different from all Gemini and Earth-orbital Apollo missions on which terminating heavy particles have never been observed. It indicates the downward extension of the energy spectrum due to the higher orbital inclination of 52° and the correspondingly lower geomagnetic cutoff.

NASA T-43310G
NAMRL-1220
(AD A019804)

Nuclear Emulsion Measurements of the
Astronauts' Radiation Exposures on
Skylab Missions 2, 3, and 4

12/10/75

Hermann J. Schaefer and Jeremiah J. Sullivan

Abstract:

On the Skylab missions, Ilford G.5 and K.2 emulsions were flown as part of passive dosimeter packs carried by the astronauts on their wrists. Due to the long mission times, latent image fading and track crowding imposed limitations on a quantitative track and grain count

analysis. Merely for Skylab 2, the complete proton energy spectrum was determined within reasonable error limits. A combined mission dose equivalent of 2,490 millirems from protons, tissue stars, and neutrons was measured on Skylab 2. A stationary emulsion stack, kept in a film vault drawer on the same mission, displayed a highly structured directional distribution of the fluence of low-energy protons (enders) reflecting the local shield distribution.

On the 59 and 84-day missions 3 and 4, G.5 emulsions had to be cut on the microtom to 5-7 microns for microscopic examination. Even so, the short track segments in such thin layers precluded a statistically reliable grain count analysis. However, the K.2 emulsions still allowed accurate proton ender counts without special provisions.

XSB09.ED6.6-B1
NAMRL-1226
(AD A029138)

Establishment of Normal Electrocardiographic Values for Rhesus Monkeys (Macaca mulatta) Under Sedated and Unsedated Conditions

4/23/76

James L. Kupper, Matthew J. Kessler,
and John D. Clayton

Abstract:

In an attempt to establish normal electrocardiographic values for sedated and unsedated rhesus monkeys at this laboratory, electrocardiographic tracings from 57 female and 56 male rhesus monkeys under sedated and unsedated states were examined to determine normal values for the various parameters. The data were statistically analyzed for significant differences between sex groups and sedated versus unsedated monkeys of the same sex. The results are compared with two previous major electrocardiographic studies on unsedated rhesus monkeys.

Monograph

No. 22
(AD A025970)

Atlas of Nuclear Emulsion Monographs from 5/27/76
Personnel Dosimeters of Manned Space
Missions

Hermann J. Schaefer and Jeremiah J. Sullivan

Abstract:

A collection of micrographs is presented taken from nuclear emulsions of personnel dosimeter packs carried by the astronauts on near-Earth orbital and lunar missions. It is intended as a pictorial record and illustration of the radiation environment in space and as a supplement to earlier reports and publications of the laboratory in which the emulsion findings have been presented in detail for individual missions. A complete list of those earlier accounts precedes the picture section.

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AUTHOR INDEX

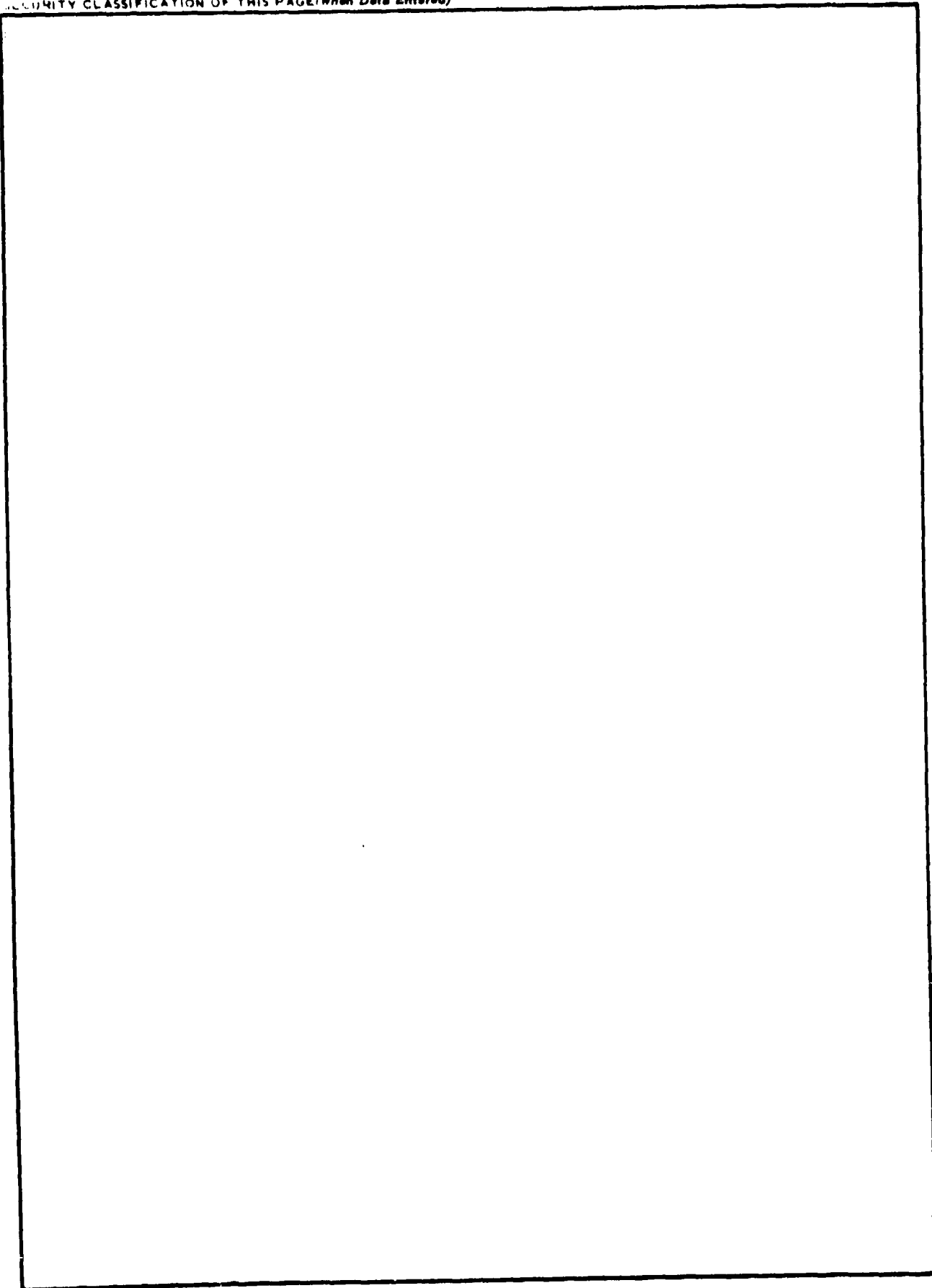
- Ambler, R.K. - 13
- Baisden, A.G. - 12
Bason, R. - 3, 4
Becker, E. - 12
Brown, D. - 13
Brown, R.J. - 12
- Clayton, J.D. - 9
Collins, W.E. - 11
Correia, M.J. - 12
- de Lorge, J.O. - 5, 12
- Egan, D.E. - 1
Ewing, C.L. - 12
- Gibson, R.S. - 12
Gilson, R.D. - 11
Glick, D.D. - 6
Graybiel, A. - 11, 12, 13
Greene, J.W. - 13
Guedry, F.E. - 6, 11, 12, 13
- Hixson, W.C. - 2, 6
Hoche, J.P. - 11
Homick, J.L. - 13
Houk, W.M. - 4
- Kessler, M.J. - 9, 13
King, P.H. - 13
Knepton, J. - 11, 13
Kupper, J.L. - 6, 9, 13
- Long, G.M. - 13
Lustick, L. - 12
- MacIntyre, N.R. - 4
Miller, E.F. II - 12, 13
Mosko, J.D. - 13
Muzzy, W.H. - 12
- Norman, J. - 6
- Perkins, G.F. - 11
- Reno, V.R. - 4
- Schaefer, H.J. - 7, 8, 10, 13
Schraeder, D.J. - 11
Smith, R.F. - 13
Spezia, E. - 2
Stanton, K. - 13
Stoop, D.R. - 3, 13
Sullivan, J.J. - 7, 8, 10
- Thomas, D.J. - 12
- Unterharnscheidt, F. - 12, 13
- Vick, D. - 4
- Wiley, R.W. - 6
Willems, G. - 12
Williams, C.E. - 13
Wood, C.D. - 11

Unclassified

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER N/A	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) Annotated Bibliography of Reports • Supplement No 8, 1 July 1975 - 30 September 1976.		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Annual supplement, 7/1/75 ✓ through 9/30/76
6. AUTHOR Rita S. McAllister		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory ✓ Naval Air Station, Pensacola, FL 32508		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)
9. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Naval Medical Research and Development Command National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, Maryland 20034		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS Z7-2000-000-0000
11. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office) 12 18p.		12. REPORT DATE 30 September 1976
13. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 16
14. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		14. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) Unclassified
15. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Pilot vertigo/disorientation; microwave radiation; dysbaric osteonecrosis; oculovestibular; nonionizing radiation; spatial information processing; pulmonary function; extremely low frequency; hyperbaric/hypobaric pressure; airsickness; radiation exposure; Apollo-Soyuz; passive dosimeter.		
17. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Documents published at the Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory (NAMRL) since 1 July 1975 are included in this eighth annual supplement to the annotated bibliography of reports dated 30 June 1968. All numbered reports have been approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. Requests for reprints of open literature documents should be addressed to the author.		

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