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AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY

A CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY

WITH INDEXES

(Supplement 142)

JUNE 1975

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

ACCESSION NUMBER RANGES

Accession numbers cited in this Supplement fall within the following ranges:

STAR (N-10000 Series) N75-17293—N75-19125

IAA (A-10000 Series) A75-22790—A75-26155

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AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY

A CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY
WITH INDEXES

(Supplement 142)

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 May 1975 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 256 reports, articles and other documents announced during May 1975 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.

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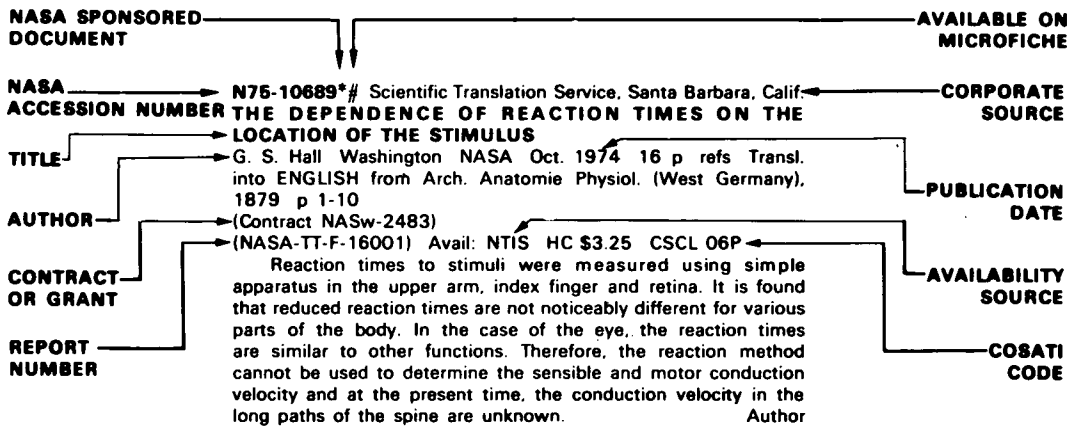
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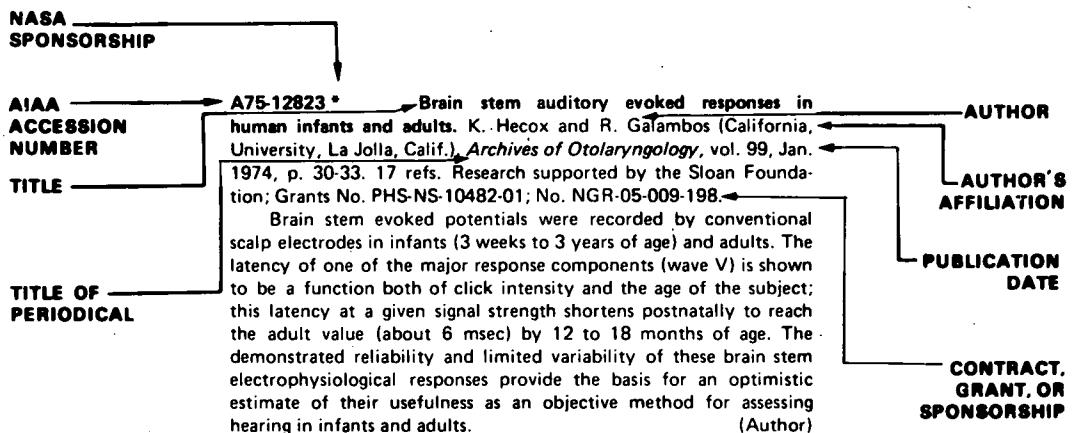
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
IAA Entries (A75-10000)	137
STAR Entries (N75-10000)	159
Subject Index	I-1
Personal Author Index	I-27

TYPICAL CITATION AND ABSTRACT FROM STAR



TYPICAL CITATION AND ABSTRACT FROM IAA





AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY

A Continuing Bibliography (Suppl. 142)

JUNE 1975

IAA ENTRIES

A75-22888 * Flow and pressure regulation in the cardiovascular system. A. Iberall (General Technical Services, Upper Darby, Pa.). In: Flow: Its measurement and control in science and industry. Volume 1. Part 3. Pittsburgh, Pa., Instrument Society of America, 1974, p. 1121-1134. 49 refs. Army-supported research; Contract No. NASw-1815.

Principles and descriptive fragments which may contribute to a model of the regulating chains in the cardiovascular system are presented. Attention is given to the strain sensitivity of blood vessels, the law of the autonomy of the heart beat oscillator, the law of the encapsulation of body fluids, the law of the conservation of protein, the law of minimum 'arterial' pressure, the design of the 'mammalian' kidney, questions of homeokinetic organization, and the development of self-regulatory chains. Details concerning the development program for the heart muscle are considered along with the speed of response of the breathing rate and the significance of the pulmonary vascular pressure-flow characteristics. G.R.

A75-22891 * Rheological properties of RBC in the microcirculation of mammalian skeletal muscle. M. H. Ehrenberg (General Biomedical Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa.). In: Flow: Its measurement and control in science and industry. Volume 1. Part 3. Pittsburgh, Pa., Instrument Society of America, 1974, p. 1451-1458. 12 refs. Grant No. NIH-FR-72; Contract No. NASw-1066.

In the investigation the established technique of direct microscopic viewing was combined with the use of a closed circuit television system and cinematography. The red cell flow patterns in all capillaries were found to be oscillatory with characteristic cycle frequencies and amplitudes for all concentrations of inspired oxygen greater than 8%. Generally, there was a transient decrease in mean flow rate with increasing severity of hypoxia, with a gradual return toward control values. Red cell flow patterns are discussed along with questions of red cell configuration. G.R.

A75-22914 Pioneer 10 Jovian encounter - Radiation dose and implications for biological lethality. M. W. Miller, G. E. Kaufman, and H. D. Maillie (Rochester, University, Rochester, N.Y.). *Science*, vol. 187, Feb. 28, 1975, p. 738, 739.

In its recent Jupiter flyby Pioneer 10 passed through a belt of intense particulate radiation. The radiation dose on the outer surface of the spacecraft was at least 490,000 rads from electrons plus 2.9 million rads from protons, sufficient to cause significant microbial decontamination. The radiation dose inside Pioneer 10, approximately 280,000 to 490,000 rads, was less likely to cause microbial decontamination but would be lethal to man and to most multicellular biological organisms. (Author)

A75-22949 Synchronization of human motor units. Possible roles of exercise and supraspinal reflexes. H. S. Milner-Brown, R. B. Stein, and R. G. Lee (Alberta, University, Edmonton; Calgary, University, Calgary, Canada). *Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology*, vol. 38, Mar. 1975, p. 245-254. 37 refs. Research supported by the Medical Research Council and Muscular Dystrophy Association of Canada.

Synchronization of motor units arising from regular use of muscles to exert large, brief forces is hypothesized. Records were made, first from the first dorsal interosseus muscle of the hand in seven weightlifters and seven control subjects, and second from four subjects before and after six weeks of doing a specific exercise involving the same muscle, and from reflex responses to nerve stimulation of four weightlifters and five control subjects. In the first two studies, electromyograms were made from the first dorsal interosseus hand muscles, while in the third study, the median nerve was stimulated and evoked responses measured in the thenar muscles, cervical spinal cord, and the contralateral 'hand' area of the primary motor and somatosensory cortical areas. Definite synchronization of the motor units in hand muscles was found and is ascribed to enhancing of supraspinal connections from motor cortex directly to spinal motoneurons, as a result of training to the point where they produce significant synchronization of motor units during steady, voluntary contractions. F.G.M.

A75-22950 Motor potentials and the timing of muscular activity. J. G. Jones (Alberta, University, Edmonton, Canada; Western Australia, University, Nedlands, Australia) and C. H. Beck (Alberta, University, Edmonton, Canada). *Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology*, vol. 38, Mar. 1975, p. 273-279. 9 refs.

Coincidence of dominant components of the motor potential recorded from the scalp with the rise and fall of muscular activity in single movements and return movements in serial flexion and extension of the elbow was tested. EEG recordings obtained from two right-handed subjects through scalp electrodes were averaged by computer and related to EMG, force and displacement of the arm. Coincident events in the motor potential indicated the rise and fall of EMG and force in the single movements, while in the return movements events in the motor potential also coincided with the rise of EMG and force in the first phase and the rise of EMG in the second phase. Relationships in events were clearer in one subject, due either to different performance characteristics or placement of the scalp electrodes. The general waveform of the motor potentials and the EMG traces were seemingly related in a few samples of single movements, suggesting a relationship of other factors than time between the motor potential and EMG. F.G.M.

A75-22951 Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations (Nevsomost': Mediko-biologicheskie issledovaniia). Edited by V. V. Parin, O. G. Gzenko, E. M. Iuganov, P. V. Vasil'ev, and I. I. Kas'ian. Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974. 451 p. 1225 refs. In Russian.

Papers are presented in which numerous data from tests on the effect of zero-gravity on man and animals are reproduced and evaluated. Records of the physiological states of astronauts during orbital flight are presented, and the chief characteristics of man's reaction and adaptation to weightlessness are described on the basis of analysis of test material. Some of the topics covered include time perception during short-term weightlessness, the space form of motion sickness, vestibular reactions of astronauts in Voskhod missions, a pathophysiological analysis of the effect of weightlessness, and methods of training men for long-duration space missions. P.T.H.

A75-22952 # Physiological problems of weightlessness (Fiziologicheskie problemy nevesomosti). P. V. Vasil'ev and I. I. Kas'ian. In: Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations.

Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 7-18. In

Russian.

The present work describes briefly and in general terms the principal physiological disturbances as experienced by Soviet and American crew members on space missions. The types of regular supervision of physiological indices carried out on all Soviet missions are listed for each flight. Areas where attention should be focused on future missions are pointed out. P.T.H.

A75-22953 # Reactions of astronauts under zero-gravity conditions (Reaktsii kosmonavtov v usloviakh nevesomosti). I. I. Kas'ian, V. I. Kopanev, and V. I. Iazdovskii. In: Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations. Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 18-33. In Russian.

Physiological indices of astronauts recorded during short-duration zero-gravity conditions (airplane flight along a parabolic Kepler path) and long duration zero-gravity conditions (actual space missions) are presented and discussed. The value of Kepler path zero-gravity experiments was shown in that for two of the astronauts studied, the same fluctuations of physiological indices were observed in both their short- and long-term flights. The individuality of each subject's reaction to weightlessness was also established. P.T.H.

A75-22954 # Some physiological mechanisms for the effect of weightlessness on an organism (O nekotorykh fiziologicheskikh mekhanizmax vlianiia nevesomosti na organizm). I. I. Kas'ian and V. I. Kopanev. In: Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations. Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 33-40.

In Russian.

The present work summarizes the main general conclusions that can be drawn from the present volume of data on man's reaction to weightlessness as obtained in experiments and on space missions. Physiological reactions to weightlessness can be said to be caused by two principle factors: (1) the immediate effect of weightlessness resulting from the disappearance of the bodily weight of tissues and organs, and (2) the indirect effect resulting from change in the functional state of the central nervous system and the associated functioning of the analyzers. Four stages in a human's reaction to weightlessness are discerned: (1) a short transition period (1-24 hours), (2) initial adaptation with readjustment of all functional systems, (3) adaptation to the unusual mechanical conditions of the external media (from about the third to eighth day), and (4) a possible disbalance of functions and systems, observed in some astronauts after extended periods of weightlessness. P.T.H.

A75-22955 # Reactions of animals and humans under conditions of short-term weightlessness (Reaktsii zhivotnykh i liudei v usloviakh kratkovremennoi nevesomosti). L. A. Kitaev-Smyk. In: Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations. Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 41-66. In Russian.

Results of experiments are presented and evaluated in which the physiological reactions of animals and humans were recorded as they were subject to cyclical short periods of weightlessness induced by parabolic flight in an aircraft. In most human subjects there appeared sensor reactions in the form of spatial and visual illusions, motor excitations, and vestibulo-vegetative disturbances. These effects disappeared in the majority of subjects after many repetitions of the tests. P.T.H.

A75-22956 # Time perception under conditions of short-term weightlessness (O vospriatii vremeni v usloviakh kratkovremennoi nevesomosti). V. I. Lebedev, I. F. Chekirda, and I. A. Kolosov. In: Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations.

Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 66-70. In

Russian.

An experiment is described in which human subjects while exposed to short periods of weightlessness induced by parabolic flight of an aircraft, made estimates of time elapsed as they performed various tasks. Their estimates were compared with estimates of the time elapsed as they performed the same tasks during normal, horizontal flight. These results were correlated with data on the subjects' emotional states at the time of the tests. Underestimation of time intervals during weightlessness was found to correlate well with positive emotional states, and overestimation of time intervals was found to correspond similarly to negative states. P.T.H.

P.T.H.

A75-22957 # Statokinetic reactions of man under conditions of short-term weightlessness (Statokineticheskie reaktsii cheloveka v usloviakh kratkovremennoi nevesomosti). I. A. Kolosov. In: Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations.

Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 70-75. In

Russian.

Sensor, vegetative, motor, and vestibulo-somatic reactions during short-term weightlessness induced by parabolic flight of an aircraft were studied in a group of human subjects which included persons having many hours of flying time and some inexperienced persons in order to find a correlation between the extent of reaction to weightlessness and adaptation to weightlessness and a person's flight experience. Statokinetic disturbances were observed more rarely in flight personnel with a high degree of training. P.T.H.

A75-22958 # Space form of motion sickness (Kosmicheskaiia forma boleznii dvizheniia). G. L. Komendantov and V. I. Kopanev. In: Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations.

Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 75-83. In

Russian.

The present work describes the nature of motion sickness as it has been reported in astronauts on space missions. Although the space form of motion sickness displays the same general symptoms as sea and air sickness, some peculiarities are evident. For example, all astronauts who have had the signs of motion sickness have reported that their ability to function was not seriously impaired by their condition. Also, a rather long latency period is characteristic for the development of a motion sickness state from onset of the effect of weightlessness - usually not less than four hours. P.T.H.

A75-22959 # Vestibular reactions of astronauts in flight aboard Voskhod (Vestibliarnye reaktsii kosmonavtov pri polete na korable 'Voskhod'). E. M. Iuganov, A. I. Gorskov, I. I. Kas'ian, I. I. Brianov, I. A. Kolosov, V. I. Kopanev, F. A. Solodovnik, V. I. Lebedev, and N. I. Popov. In: Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations. Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 83-88. In Russian.

The present work describes some results of vestibulo-sensory, motor, and vegetative reaction tests carried out by Voskhod astronauts on themselves during the course of their space mission. In the preparation period before the flight, training was carried out in such a way that at the time of the flight, the three astronauts had distinct degrees of vestibular stability. In this way it was possible to correlate some of the results of the inflight tests with the astronauts' preflight vestibular stability. In general, it was borne out that the astronaut with best preflight preparation and adaptive training of the vestibular analyzer showed less vestibular disorders during weightlessness. P.T.H.

A75-22960 # Blood circulation under conditions of weightlessness (Krovoobrashchenie v usloviakh nevesomosti). I. I. Kas'ian, V. I. Kopanev, and V. I. Iazdovskii. In: Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations. Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 89-105. In Russian.

The present work reproduces and summarizes numerous data obtained on the variation of various blood circulation indices of animals and human subjects during weightlessness of orbital flight or that produced by parabolic flight of an aircraft. Although, in general, the effect of lowered pulse rate and lowered blood pressure is

observed in astronauts during weightlessness, no definite dependence between the fall of cardiovascular system function and time of stay in weightlessness has been established. It appears that the organism strives to maintain vegetative functions at a level sufficient for normal activity of the most important organs. Thus, for example, blood pressure never drops more than 10-15%. Moreover, the nervous-emotional excitation under flight conditions tends to increase blood pressure and pulse rate, thereby compensating in part for the effect of weightlessness. P.T.H.

A75-22961 # Some results of medical investigations on crew members of the Voskhod-2 space vehicle (Nekotorye rezul'taty meditsinskikh issledovaniy chlenov ekipazha kosmicheskogo korablia 'Voskhod-2'). I. I. Kas'ian, D. G. Maksimov, I. T. Popov, D. G. Terent'ev, and L. S. Khachat'riants. In: Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations. Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 105-116. In Russian.

The present work reproduces the data in which were recorded the changes in various physiological parameters of the two astronauts who manned the Voskhod-2 space mission. In this flight, one of the astronauts, Leonov, stepped out of the cabin and orbited along side the spacecraft, attached by a tether. Data recorded included EEG indices, ECG indices, body temperature, breathing rate, and EOG indices. After return to earth, additional tests were performed, such as algic and tactile sensitivity tests, operational memory tests, and curve tracing tests. The astronauts displayed only slightly decreased performance. There were no significant differences between the astronauts' conditions just before the flight and one month after return. P.T.H.

A75-22962 # Principal results of medical studies of Soyuz spacecraft crewmembers (Osnovnye rezul'taty meditsinskikh issledovaniy chlenov ekipazhei kosmicheskikh korabli 'Soyuz'). N. N. Gurovskii, A. D. Egorov, L. I. Kakurin, and Iu. G. Hefedov. In: Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations. Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 116-132. In Russian.

Results of biomedical studies of all the Soyuz spacecraft crews are reported in regard to phenomenological changes in the various organic systems under conditions of long-term weightlessness, the state of reserve resources of the human organism upon return to normal conditions after space flights of long duration, the dynamics of work capabilities of the astronauts, and evaluation of the results of specific tests. The general characteristics of flight conditions and the medical monitoring system are described, and graphs of physiological functions are supplied. Initial changes in heart rate and other functions and the lack of any change in speech, motor activity, coordination, and efficiency are discussed. Post-flight effects reported by astronauts are evaluated, and some conclusions regarding further in-flight biomedical studies are drawn. F.G.M.

A75-22963 # Condition of the astronauts' cardiovascular systems during the flight of the Salyut orbital station (Sostoianie serdechno-sosudistoi sistemy kosmonavtov vo vremia poleta orbital'noi stanitsii 'Saliut'). V. A. Degtiarev, I. I. Popov, T. V. Batenchuk-Tusko, N. D. Kolmykova, N. A. Lapshina, Z. A. Kirillova, V. G. Doroshev, and Iu. A. Kukushkin. In: Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations. Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 132-157. In Russian.

Extensive medical testing was performed on the three-man crew of the Salyut space station which orbited the earth in 1971. A special testing apparatus, designated Polinom-2M, was carried on board for periodic monitoring of cardiovascular indices. Tests were made when negative pressure was applied to the astronauts' lower extremities and when they performed series of knee bends. The effects of prolonged space flight on human beings were considerably elucidated by these tests. Under rest conditions in space flight, in contrast to klinostatic hypodynamia on the ground, there is a greater tendency for the minute volume of the blood to increase and for the speed of propagation of the pulse wave to decrease. Some circulation indices varied widely on different days. The condition of the cardiovascular system was affected by weightlessness, emotional stress, rest, and other factors. A.T.S.

A75-22964 # External respiration, gas exchange, and energy losses under conditions of weightlessness (Vneshnee dykhanie gazoburen i energotraty v usloviakh nevesomosti). I. I. Kas'ian and G. F. Makarov. In: Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations. Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 157-175. In Russian.

Studies performed with the crew members of Vostok 2, and Soiuz 4 and 9 indicate that long-term weightlessness has the effect of intensifying such metabolic processes as external respiration, gas exchange, and energy losses. The influence on respiration was evidenced by an increased respiration rate at the beginning of the mission and prior to reentry. During the flight itself, the rate was found to depend on the physical and psychical loads. Maximum increase in metabolic intensity was observed during the first five days of flight, the intensity decreasing somewhat during the following period (up to 18 days). The initial increase in metabolic intensity is attributed to a general nonspecific reaction of the organism to the change in ambient conditions. V.P.

A75-22965 # Blood content of urea, sugar, unesterized fatty acids, and cholesterol under conditions of prolonged weightlessness (Soderzhanie v krovi mocheviny, sakhara, neesterifitsirovannykh zhirnykh kislot i kholesterina pri dlitel'noi nevesomosti). I. S. Balakhovskii and T. A. Orlova. In: Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations. Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 175-187. In Russian.

A75-22966 # The influence of weightlessness on mineral saturation of bone tissue (Vliianie nevesomosti na mineral'niyu nasyshchennost' kostnoi tkani). I. G. Krasnykh. In: Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations. (A75-22951 09-52) Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 187-192. In Russian.

Deminerlization of bone tissue (osteoporosis) during space flight is studied. X-ray photometry of the right heel bones and right hand phalanges of astronauts onboard Soyuz 4, 5, and 9 and Salyut indicates noticeable deminerlization. Decalcification in Gemini 4 and 5 astronauts is also discussed. Tabulated data show that deminerlization of bone tissue begins early and progresses rapidly with time, even during brief periods of weightlessness. Preventive measures, including physical exercise, pharmacological preparations, and additives in water rations are proposed, and possible interactions between deminerlization and other pathological processes observed during weightlessness are described. F.G.M.

A75-22967 # Ways to orient the body in space during the absence of resistance under conditions of weightlessness (Sposoby orientatsii tela v prostranstve pri otsutstvii spory v usloviakh nevesomosti). A. V. Eremin, V. I. Stepanov, I. F. Chekirda, I. P. Borisenko, and I. A. Kolosov. In: Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations. Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 193-203. In Russian.

Ways to orient the body in relation to pitch, yaw, and rolling during zero g are developed. Rational orientation techniques are constructed by first computing the values and ratios of the moments of inertia of the different parts of the body and then determining how movements of the limbs will affect orientation through the three axes. Experiments conducted under conditions of weightlessness in a flying laboratory and a water medium are described, and the resulting data are tabulated. It is found that simple movements of the two arms or two legs together will move the body in the desired direction through the desired axis. F.G.M.

A75-22968 # Motor activity of cosmonauts at zero g (Dvigatel'naia deiatel'nost' kosmonavtov v bezopornom sostoianii). I. I. Kas'ian, I. A. Kolosov, and V. I. Kopanev. In: Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations. Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 203-212. In Russian.

Tests in which Soviet astronauts carried out extensive motor activity are described. Zero-g conditions were created by parabolic aircraft flights during which astronauts practiced walking around and leaving and entering airlocks. In the case of Beliaev and Leonov (Voskhod-2), slight changes in finely coordinated activities were

detected during the first few tests, but these changes disappeared with repetition. It is noted that Edward White had similar experiences during his EVA from Gemini 4. Pulse and respiration rates were also measured during the motor tests and were found to be relatively normal. Analysis of the physiological reactions of astronauts to zero-g conditions shows that motor coordination, orientation, and ability to work are not significantly impaired, but finely coordinated activities, such as entering and leaving a spacecraft, had to be repeated not less than four to six times before they could be properly carried out. Tables and photographs illustrate the tests and results.

F.G.M.

A75-22969 # Bioelectric activity of skeletal muscles under the combined effect of overloads and weightlessness (Bioelektricheskaia aktivnost' skeletnoi muskulatury v usloviakh peremezhaiushchegosia deistviia peregruzok i nevesomosti). E. M. Iuganov, I. I. Kas'ian, and B. F. Asiamolov. In: *Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations.* Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 213-218. In Russian.

A75-22970 # Motor activity under conditions of weightlessness (Dvigatel'naia aktivnost' v usloviakh nevesomosti). I. I. Kas'ian, V. I. Kopanev, M. A. Cherepakhin, and E. M. Iuganov. In: *Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations.* Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 218-236. In Russian.

The influence of short-term and long-term weightlessness on the functional state of the motor analyzer is studied on the basis of data obtained during space missions. The changes in the muscular force of the wrist prior to and after a space flight are examined. The study indicates that there are not appreciable changes in motor activity (except for a slight discoordination of motion) when the astronaut is strapped to his seat. The opposite is true, however, under conditions of free floating, when the astronaut attempts to keep his body in a certain equilibrium with respect to the surrounding objects. Possible physiological mechanisms of motor disorder are examined.

V.P.

A75-22971 # Pathophysiological analysis of the effect of weightlessness on an organism (Patofiziologicheskii analiz deistviia na organizm nevesomosti). E. A. Kovalenko. In: *Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations.* Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 237-278. In Russian.

The physical changes which occur when a body is removed from the influence of the earth's gravity are considered. The absence of gravity fields causes macroscopic deformations of the organism, and may also have effects at the atomic and molecular levels. Weightlessness is considered the main etiological factor in the changes which occur during space flight, and the pathogenesis of specific effects is examined. The review takes into account a broad range of literature on Soviet and American space flights involving both animals and humans. The effects of weightlessness which are discussed include vestibular and sensory changes, the impairment of cardiovascular function, changes in salt metabolism, changes in muscle tone and coordination, changes in the skeletal system and calcium metabolism, and changes in gaseous metabolism and catabolism.

A.T.S.

A75-22972 # Prevention of harmful effects of weightlessness on the human organism (O profilaktike neblagopriatnogo vliianiia nevesomosti na organizm cheloveka). P. V. Vasil'ev. In: *Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations.* Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 278-298. In Russian.

The review covers the possible harmful effects of long periods of weightlessness during space flight and methods which have been studied for preventing such effects. The production of artificial gravity is the single universal preventive measure, but spacecraft rotation presents other problems requiring further research. Other methods are directed at specific pathogenic links or individual symptoms. These techniques include the use of special space suits, apparatus for producing negative pressure on the lower extremities, various medications, and physical exercise.

A.T.S.

A75-22973 # Means and methods for physical training of men in long-term space flights (Sredstva i metody fizicheskoi trenirovki cheloveka v dlitel'nykh kosmicheskikh poletakh). V. I. Stepantsov, A. V. Eremin, and M. A. Tikhonov. In: *Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations.* Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 298-313. In Russian.

A complex of physical exercises that can assure proper physiological functions under conditions of weightlessness during long-term space flights is examined, and the equipment for performing these exercises is described. The exercises are designed to maintain proper functioning of all muscle groups and the cardiovascular system, and normal performance of locomotive actions. The training equipment includes an electrically driven treadmill, a gravity system, a weighted training suit, special footwear, an adjustable crossbar, and a collection of multisectional expanders. Experimental use of this equipment and its actual use onboard Soyuz-9 and the Salyut orbiting station are described, and data relating to performance of the various exercises are tabulated.

F.G.M.

A75-22974 # The problem of artificial gravitation from the viewpoint of experimental physiology (Problema iskusstvennoi gravitatsii s pozitsii eksperimental'noi fiziologii). E. M. Iuganov and M. D. Emel'ianov. In: *Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations.* Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 314-318. In Russian.

The technique of creating artificial gravity by rotating a spacecraft or orbiting station is examined. Early experiments in artificial gravity are recounted in the context of determining a safe rotational velocity that will permit activity on board the vehicle. It is found that a force of 0.28-0.31 g. is the minimum necessary to maintain normal motor activity. The creation of artificial gravity of this magnitude by varying the angular velocity of a rotating satellite independent of its rotational radius is described and experimental data explaining this technique are included.

F.G.M.

A75-22975 # Training of cosmonauts under conditions of weightlessness in airplane laboratories for working in space (Podgotovka kosmonavtov na samoletakh-laboratoriakh v usloviakh nevesomosti k trudovoi deiatel'nosti v kosmose). E. V. Khrunov, I. F. Chekirda, and I. A. Kolosov. In: *Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations.* Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 319-325. In Russian.

Training programs in which astronauts perform various mechanical tasks in weightless conditions are discussed. In flying laboratories, astronauts are trained to deal with special conditions in upcoming space flights, such as piloting operations, handling equipment and instruments, and coordination between human and mechanical systems. Individual psychological reactions to weightlessness are also tested. In particular, astronauts practice performing scientific and technical experiments, preparatory operations for EVA, putting on and taking off spacesuits, moving in outer space, and carrying out emergency operations. Specific training techniques are described, and experiences with the various techniques are examined.

F.G.M.

A75-22976 # Preservation of man's efficiency during long-term space flight (K voprosu o sokhraneniі rabotosposobnosti cheloveka v usloviakh dlitel'nogo kosmicheskogo poleta). A. V. Eremin, R. M. Bogdashevskii, and E. F. Baburin. In: *Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations.* Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 326-341. In Russian.

It is shown that the changes in the functional state of the principal systems of the human organism during space flight occur in certain stages that are closely associated with the duration of the flight. A characteristic of the changes in cosmonaut efficiency is that, in addition to the regular diurnal phases, there exist secondary phases, whose occurrence covers the entire flight period, and which are associated with the stages of adaptation to weightlessness and to other unfavorable factors. (Some of the secondary phases need not manifest themselves during short-duration missions.) The 'disorgani-

zation' phenomenon is seen to be largely responsible for the development of these stages and phases. V.P.

A75-22977 # Activity of astronauts in weightlessness and in free space (Deiatel'nost' kosmonavtov v nevesomosti i bezopornom prostranstve). E. A. Ivanov, V. A. Popov, and L. S. Khachatur'iants. In: *Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations.* Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 341-380. In Russian.

Various aspects of the ability of astronauts to function during space flight are investigated. The effects of weightlessness alone and the additional effects of extra-vehicular activity are considered. The motor activity of the Voskhod-2 pilots and their ability to perform tasks, such as transmitting Morse code, are discussed in detail in order to illustrate the psychophysiological effects encountered inside and outside the spacecraft. Studies have shown that prolonged weightlessness affects the lability of memory and, thus, the astronauts' operational memory. The Voskhod and Soyuz flights have also yielded information on the changes which affect dynamic motor characteristics and vision during weightlessness. The psychophysiological analyses performed have shown that after a suitable adaptation period, the astronaut is a reliable link in the control system of a complex space flight. A.T.S.

A75-22978 # Some results of medical-biological research accomplished in the Gemini and Apollo programs (Nekotorye rezul'taty mediko-biologicheskikh issledovaniy, vypolnennykh po programme 'Dzhemini' i 'Apollon'). V. I. Kopanev and E. M. Iuganov. In: *Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations.* Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1974, p. 381-428. In Russian.

A review was made of the American scientific literature on the Apollo and Gemini programs in order to reach general conclusions concerning the medical and biological effects of space flight on human beings. Several common aspects of the 21 flights considered make meaningful generalizations possible: the similar flight durations (0.4-14 days); the fact that crews of two or three, rather than individuals, were involved; the similar nature of the work, rest, and eating schedules; and the performance of similar tasks, such as rendezvous, docking, and space walks. The most important organic effects, which are discussed in detail, were changes in the body weight, the cardiovascular system, the blood, mineral and electrolyte metabolism, and work capacity. Some techniques for avoiding the negative organic effects of space flight are discussed. A.T.S.

A75-22985 # Automatic detection of arrhythmia on an electrocardiogram with the aid of a computer (Avtomaticheskoe raspoznivanie aritmii po elektrokardiogramme s pomoshch'iu EVM). Z. L. Dolabchian, E. Kh. Sikuni, E. M. Krishchian, and N. G. Tatinian (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia Armianskoi SSR, Institut Kardiologii i Serdechnoi Khirurgii, Armenian SSR). *Kibernetika i Vychislitel'naia Tekhnika*, no. 25, 1974, p. 44, 45. In Russian.

A75-22986 # Evaluation of the functional state of the central nervous system according to results of a structural analysis of electroencephalograms by computer (Otsenka funktsional'nogo sostoiianiia TsNs po rezul'tatam strukturnogo analiza elektroentsefalogramm na EVM). S. N. Zharovskii and L. S. Aleev (Akademiia Nauk Ukrainskoi SSR, Institut Kibernetiki, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR). *Kibernetika i Vychislitel'naia Tekhnika*, no. 25, 1974, p. 55-58. In Russian.

A75-22987 # An algorithm for automated processing of dilution curves (Ob odnom algoritme avtomatizirovannoi obrabotki krivyykh razvedeniia). T. A. Volkhonskaia and A. G. Vasilega (Akademiia Nauk Ukrainskoi SSR, Institut Kibernetiki, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR). *Kibernetika i Vychislitel'naia Tekhnika*, no. 25, 1974, p. 59-63. In Russian.

An algorithm is proposed for automatically processing dye dilution curves used for determining the stroke volume of the heart. Such an automatic process would consist in feeding curve data to a computer, which determines the equation of the descending part of the dilution curve, computes the area below the extrapolated curve, and then computes the minute volume and other hemodynamic indices. An algorithm and block scheme for these computations are described. P.T.H.

A75-22988 # Criteria for optimizing the parameters of medical-biological data processing devices (Kriterii optimizatsii parametrov ustroistv obrabotki mediko-biologicheskoi informatsii). S. N. Zharovskii (Akademiia Nauk Ukrainskoi SSR, Institut Kibernetiki, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR). *Kibernetika i Vychislitel'naia Tekhnika*, no. 25, 1974, p. 67-71. 5 refs. In Russian.

Criteria are examined for determining the noise and frequency characteristics of data preprocessing devices used in the computer analysis of electrophysiological signals (EEG, ECG, etc.). Statistical analysis is carried out for determining the allowable error in the computation of the probability characteristics of a signal in the presence of noise. Allowable error is shown to depend mainly on the dispersion and degree of regularity of the given signals and is expressed in the error in computing the correlation function damping time. P.T.H.

A75-22989 # Device for preprocessing medical-biological data for digital computer (Ustroistvo pervichnoi podgotovki mediko-biologicheskoi informatsii dlia TsVM). L. S. Aleev, N. S. Zharovskii, and Sh. Iu. Iakupov (Akademiia Nauk Ukrainskoi SSR, Institut Kibernetiki, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR). *Kibernetika i Vychislitel'naia Tekhnika*, no. 25, 1974, p. 71-74. In Russian.

Operation, circuitry, and block diagram of a data preprocessing device are described, which performs the following functions: amplification of the electrophysiological signals, conversion into binary code, recording onto magnetic tape, data input into the computer, and signal decoding and reproduction in analog form for monitoring and possible processing by analog means. P.T.H.

A75-22990 # What is homeostasis of the brain (Chto takoe gomeostazis mozga). K. A. Ivanov-Muromskii (Akademiia Nauk Ukrainskoi SSR, Institut Kibernetiki, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR). *Kibernetika i Vychislitel'naia Tekhnika*, no. 25, 1974, p. 87-95. 81 refs. In Russian.

The general principles of the self-regulating mechanisms of brain systems are set forth. The self-regulating process of the brain is defined as an expression of the adaptive activity of the organism which is accomplished with the aid of direct and feedback links between central and peripheral apparatuses and is aimed at the maintenance of homeostasis. The concept of homeostasis, as extended to the activity of any subsystem of the organism, is defined as the reaction of a system to a deviation from a given result by means of changing the system parameters and by the passage of the system into a new field of action for attaining a more useful outcome as a result of a determinate and probabilistic-statistical search. P.T.H.

A75-23118 Ballistocardiographic methods and cardiovascular dynamics; Proceedings of the Third World and Ninth European Congress, Sofia, Bulgaria, April 16-18, 1973. Edited by A. A. Talakov (Meditsinska Akademiia, Sofia, Bulgaria). Basel, S. Karger AG (Bibliotheca Cardiologica, No. 33), 1975. 252 p. \$50.75.

Experimental and theoretical results concerning different means of mostly noninvasive measurement of various aspects of cardiovascular performance are reported on, many of them employing ballistocardiography. This technique and the techniques of kineto-cardiography and apex-cardiography are explained in application to the study of the cardiac cycle, ischemia, angina, coronary occlusion, high blood pressure, performance of the great arteries, and age-dependent characteristics of ballistocardiograms. The topics featured include: noninvasive measurement of haemodynamic phases of the right heart, ballistocardiography in sanatorial and health resort

rehabilitation of patients after myocardial infarction, age-dependent changes in the complex of impedance plethysmographic and hemodynamic indices of the lung and aorta, and semiautomatic-planimetric analysis of the Bcg (by means of an electrointegration set).

S.J.M.

A75-23119 Noninvasive measurement of haemodynamic phases of the right heart. L. Mihoczy and L. Voith. In: Ballistocardiographic methods and cardiovascular dynamics; Proceedings of the Third World and Ninth European Congress, Sofia, Bulgaria, April 16-18, 1973. Basel, S. Karger AG, 1975, p. 21-26. 5 refs.

The right apex cardiogram was used to measure the duration of the hemodynamic phases of the right heart. Fifty healthy persons were studied. Three phases could be distinguished on the normal right apex cardiograms. Pre-ejection period and right ventricular ejection time were measured. The investigations were checked by tests in dogs, where the relation between invasive and non-invasive curves was measured by means of comparative mechanograms. The data obtained are in accordance with invasive results in the literature.

S.J.M.

A75-23120 High-frequency /acceleration/ direct body ballistocardiography. N. J. Winer (Lenox Hill Hospital, New York, N.Y.). In: Ballistocardiographic methods and cardiovascular dynamics; Proceedings of the Third World and Ninth European Congress, Sofia, Bulgaria, April 16-18, 1973. Basel, S. Karger AG, 1975, p. 37-43. 6 refs. Research supported by the Florence G. Heller Foundation and Xerox Corp.

A75-23121 Simulation of catecholamine action in an improved electrical model. M. Prepadnik and G. Juznic (Institute of Physiology, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). In: Ballistocardiographic methods and cardiovascular dynamics; Proceedings of the Third World and Ninth European Congress, Sofia, Bulgaria, April 16-18, 1973. Basel, S. Karger AG, 1975, p. 44-65. 15 refs. Research supported by the Boris Kidric Fund.

An improved electrical model of circulation is described. It was necessary to improve the links in the systemic circulation, the work of the valves. Therefore the new system is filled with a definite amount of charge (corresponding to blood volume) which remains constant in the system and recirculates all the time the system is operating. In addition, the ventricles are represented as a changing capacity, the contractility of the heart can be varied, the valves are represented by relays, and the pulse wave velocity can be represented. Catecholamine action is studied by changing the heart rate, contractility, elastic resistance and peripheral resistance. The influence on systolic and diastolic pulse pressure and on flow pulses in different parts of the arterial system is measured. The importance of the concept of internal surface deformation capacity of the ventricles to the global understanding of the cardiovascular system is emphasized.

S.J.M.

A75-23122 A new method of studying the cardiac cycle by means of mechanocardiograms. C. Ambrosi, G. Heuillet, and R. A. Soulier. In: Ballistocardiographic methods and cardiovascular dynamics; Proceedings of the Third World and Ninth European Congress, Sofia, Bulgaria, April 16-18, 1973. Basel, S. Karger AG, 1975, p. 76-83.

A new technique of mechanogram study is presented which consists in combining two curves: the left apex cardiogram and the left carotidogram. A diagram similar to those obtained in mechanics is obtained. Curves of a normal subject and of subjects with various diseases are compared. Observation of two lines in the curves provides a quick diagnostic aid. The method also appears to furnish more complete information than classical mechanogram study. The apparatus gives the time and speed of the different events in the cardiac cycle.

S.J.M.

A75-23123 Evaluation of cardiac pump performance and heart muscle mechanics from the apex cardiogram. Kh. Kaponov (Meditsinska Akademiia, Varna, Bulgaria). In: Ballistocardiographic methods and cardiovascular dynamics; Proceedings of the Third World and Ninth European Congress, Sofia, Bulgaria, April 16-18, 1973. Basel, S. Karger AG, 1975, p. 129-132.

A75-23124 Influence of carotid baroreceptors on vascular responses to carotid chemoreceptor stimulation in the dog. G. Mancía. *Circulation Research*, vol. 36, Feb. 1975, p. 270-276. 28 refs. Grants No. PHS-HL-5883; No. PHS-HL-6143.

A75-23200 * Thermoregulatory responses to preoptic cooling in unrestrained rabbits. G. N. McEwen, Jr. (Illinois, University, Urbana, Ill.; NASA, Ames Research Center, Environmental Control Research Board, Moffett Field, Calif.) and J. E. Heath (Illinois, University, Urbana, Ill.). *American Journal of Physiology*, vol. 227, Oct. 1974, p. 954-957. 9 refs.

Rabbits at ambient temperatures within the thermal neutral zone show two different metabolic responses to preoptic cooling. One response type is defined by a preoptic thermal sensitivity that shifts with ambient temperature and a 'set point' that remains constant. The other response type is defined by a set point that shifts with ambient temperature and a preoptic thermal sensitivity that remains constant. Both response types can be modeled by a single equation. Nonmetabolic thermoregulatory responses are not significantly different between the two response types. (Author)

A75-23302 Vestibular system. Part 1 - Basic mechanisms. Edited by H. H. Kornhuber (Ulm, Universität, Ulm, West Germany). Berlin, Springer-Verlag (Handbook of Sensory Physiology. Volume 6, pt. 1), 1974. 683 p. \$97.60.

The comparative morphology and physiology, peripheral mechanisms, and central mechanisms of the vestibular system are described in light of recent experimental and theoretical studies. Topics dealt with include: the perception of gravity and of angular acceleration, the functional significance of semicircular canal size, the histochemistry and metabolism of the inner ear, the morphological aspects of the efferent vestibular system, the physiological aspects of the efferent vestibular system, the anatomy of the vestibular nuclei and their connections, the physiology of the vestibular nuclei, cerebello-vestibular interrelations, the vestibulo-ocular reflex arc, vestibulo-spinal mechanisms, cortical projections of the vestibular nerve, and vestibular influences during sleep.

Individual items are announced in this issue.

S.J.M.

A75-23303 The perception of gravity and of angular acceleration in invertebrates. H. Markl (Konstanz, Universität, Konstanz, West Germany). In: Vestibular system. Part 1. Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1974, p. 17-74. 263 refs.

A phylogenetic approach to the function of mechanoreceptors involved in posture control in lower forms, and to tonus-controlling effects of these organs as well to their role in vibration perception, is undertaken. The most common gravireceptor studied is the statocyst. A review of orientation mechanisms in all the invertebrate phyla reveals that there is no general evolutionary pattern, i.e., that gravireceptors have evolved independently in different groups. Orientation by light often replaces orientation by gravity. It is possible that posture control mechanisms evolved from organs which formerly acted as vibration receptors.

S.J.M.

A75-23304 Comparative morphology and physiology. O. E. Lowenstein (Birmingham, University, Birmingham, England). In: Vestibular system. Part 1. Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1974, p. 75-120. 116 refs.

The aural organs of various animals are comparatively examined with an eye to establishing clues to the emergence of the vertebrates during organic evolution. The labyrinth is followed from its subdivision into semicircular canals and otolith organs in the ostracoderms and cyclostomes through its morphological development in the mammals. The basic morphological characteristics of the

semicircular canals and otolith organs are generalized, the functions of the labyrinth are outlined, the role of the hair-cell in mechano-electric transduction is explained, the resting discharge is described, hair-cell mapping is discussed, different types of canal response to stimuli are elaborated upon, a mechanical analysis of the perturbation phenomena is provided, and various experimental processes are detailed. S.J.M.

A75-23305 Morphology of the vestibular sense organ. J. Wersall and D. Bagger-Sjoberg (Huddinge Sjukhus, Huddinge, Sweden). In: Vestibular system. Part 1. Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1974, p. 123-170. 78 refs. Swedish Medical Research Council Grant No. B71-12X-720-06-09.

A general description of the vertebrate labyrinth and its components is given. The gross structure of the membranous labyrinth is first illustrated by a comparison of cyclostomes and other lower vertebrates with certain higher vertebrates. The structure of the labyrinthine wall, the topographic organization of the sensory areas, the minute structure of the sensory epithelia, innervation of the labyrinth, and morphological polarization of the vestibular sensory areas are then described. S.J.M.

A75-23306 The functional significance of semicircular canal size. G. M. Jones (McGill University, Montreal, Canada). In: Vestibular system. Part 1. Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1974, p. 171-184. 14 refs.

Some structural data on the semicircular canals is analyzed in view of the fact that there is very little change in their size with the size of the animal they are found in. A mathematical relation is derived concerning the radius of the endolymphatic canal and the radius of curvature of its thin section which fits the data quoted. It is hypothesized that the large viscous damping associated with the small size enables maintaining accurate angular velocity transduction despite changes in the likely range of head movements brought about by animal size, habitat, and mode of movement. S.J.M.

A75-23307 Histochemistry and metabolism of the inner ear. G. F. Dohlman. In: Vestibular system. Part 1. Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1974, p. 185-212. 207 refs.

Localization and specific function of different enzymes at various sites in the inner ear are discussed. After a general biochemical introduction, results in several fields are reported. Information concerning succinic dehydrogenase, NAD and NADP, lactate dehydrogenase, the phosphorylases, pigment proteins, lipofuscin, acetylcholine, lipids, and carbohydrates is presented. The role of the mitochondria in these enzymatic reactions is emphasized. A method of visualizing adrenergic nerve fibers in the ear is described. The enzyme distribution in the cells of the membranous walls is not basically different from that of most other cells; but there are differences in the density of special organelles, particularly the mitochondria, where most of these enzymes are located. The hair cells have access to pentose shunt enzymes. The highest activity of respiratory enzymes is found in the dark cells. The dark cells maintain the electrolyte pattern essential to the normal functioning of the hair cells. S.J.M.

A75-23308 Morphological aspects of the efferent vestibular system. R. R. Gacek (Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston, Mass.). In: Vestibular system. Part 1. Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1974, p. 213-220. 24 refs.

A75-23309 Physiological aspects of the efferent vestibular system. W. Precht (Max-Planck-Institut für Hirnforschung, Frankfurt am Main, West Germany). In: Vestibular system. Part 1. Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1974, p. 221-236. 49 refs.

A75-23310 Anatomy of the vestibular nuclei and their connections. A. Brodal (Oslo, Universitetet, Oslo, Norway). In: Vestibular system. Part 1. Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1974, p. 239-352. 223 refs.

The current work gives a survey of present knowledge about the structural organization of the vestibular nuclear complex, including its efferent and afferent connections. Anatomical features of functional interest are emphasized. Principal features described include: a distinction can be made between a peripheral zone and a central region in the superior vestibular nucleus; the superior nucleus appears to be related to the oculomotor apparatus; a rostroventral and a dorsocaudal portion can be distinguished in the lateral vestibular nucleus; the lateral nucleus appears to be important as a station in pathways mediating cerebellar influences on the spinal cord; the medial vestibular nucleus is scarcely an entity from a functional point of view; the medial nucleus appears to be organized in a less specific manner than the superior and lateral nuclei; nerve connections indicate functional differences between certain regions of the descending vestibular nucleus; and the descending nucleus is similar to the medial, but it is not concerned with vestibular influences on the ocular muscles. S.J.M.

A75-23311 The physiology of the vestibular nuclei. W. Precht (Max-Planck-Institut für Hirnforschung, Frankfurt am Main, West Germany). In: Vestibular system. Part 1. Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1974, p. 353-416. 309 refs.

With emphasis on recent microphysiological studies and techniques, the physiological features of the vestibular nuclei are presented and correlated with certain anatomical features of the nuclei. Labyrinthine input to the vestibular nuclei is discussed with respect to stimulation of the labyrinthine organs, field potentials in the vestibular nuclei produced by stimulation of the eighth nerve, input from the semicircular canals, input from the otolith organs, receptor convergence on central neurons, and labyrinthine influences on the contralateral vestibular nuclei. The vestibular nuclei are considered in relation to other systems, viz. the cerebellum, the reticular formation, the spinal cord, and the oculomotor system. S.J.M.

A75-23312 Cerebello-vestibular interrelations. O. Pompeiano (Pisa, Università, Pisa, Italy). In: Vestibular system. Part 1. Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1974, p. 417-476. 368 refs.

The problem of the functional relations between the vestibular system and the cerebellum is discussed from the following points of view: (1) effects of the vestibular input on the cerebellum; (2) input-output relation of the vestibular volleys at the cerebellar level, and (3) effects of the cerebellar output on the vestibular nuclei and their related functions. Emphasis is on the cerebellar control of vestibular influences exerted on the oculomotor nuclei and on spinal motoneurons. Experiments reported demonstrate the existence of functional relationships between the vestibular system and the flocculonodular lobe and the corpus cerebelli. The evidence also indicates that the vestibular nuclei receive excitatory impulses through both the primary vestibular afferents and the fastigio-vestibular pathways but are under the inhibitory control of Purkinje neurons. S.J.M.

A75-23313 The vestibulo-ocular reflex arc. B. Cohen (Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, N.Y.). In: Vestibular system. Part 1. Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1974, p. 477-540. 405 refs. Grant No. PHS-NS-00294.

Three topics related to vestibulo-ocular reflexes are considered: (1) the function of eye movements induced by the vestibulo-ocular reflex arc; (2) the pattern of eye movements induced by various parts of the vestibular apparatus; (3) the central pathways which carry activity responsible for these deviations. Important points made include: the vestibulo-ocular reflex arcs are the neural substrate which links the vestibular sensory receptors to the eye muscles; there are two potential pathways over which activity from the vestibular nuclei can reach the motor nuclei of eye muscles - one in the brainstem, the other in the cerebellum; beyond the vestibular nuclei there is some separation of pathways which mediate activity for

horizontal and vertical rotatory eye movements; cerebellar nuclear lesions produce paralysis of ipsilateral adduction, whereas mesencephalic reticular formation lesions have little effect on vestibulo-ocular reflexes; and eye movements in various spatial planes are induced by stimulation of regions of the cerebellum which appear to be partially separate from each other. S.J.M.

A75-23314 Vestibulo-spinal mechanisms. B. E. Gernandt. In: *Vestibular system. Part 1.* Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1974, p. 541-564. 78 refs.

The present work concerns primarily vestibulo-spinal activity and the interaction at spinal levels among vestibular, segmental and intersegmental proprioceptive, and pyramidal activities. In order to obtain short-lasting potential changes, electrical square wave pulses were applied to the peripheral vestibular axons equipped with stimulating electrodes, and these more or less predictable evoked potentials were used to map the central representation of the vestibular system. S.J.M.

A75-23315 Cortical projections of the vestibular nerve. J. M. Fredrickson, D. W. F. Schwarz (Toronto, University, Toronto, Canada), and H. H. Kornhuber (Ulm, Universität, Ulm, West Germany). In: *Vestibular system. Part 1.* Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1974, p. 565-582. 81 refs.

Information concerning cortical representation of vestibular function is presented. These representations in thalamus and cerebral cortex show that labyrinthine messages join somatic proprioception. This is functionally significant, since both of them signal the position and movements of the body. The cortical vestibular representation is in the Rolandic sensorimotor area, not in the temporal lobe. It belongs to the first somatosensory area (SI). It serves conscious orientation in space and higher motor regulations of the limbs. It has nothing to do with eye movements. S.J.M.

A75-23316 Vestibular influences during sleep. O. Pompeiano (Pisa, Università, Pisa, Italy). In: *Vestibular system. Part 1.* (A75-23302 09-51) Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1974, p. 583-622. 197 refs.

Results obtained in unrestrained, unanesthetized cats, with permanently implanted electrodes, bearing on vestibular activity and mechanisms involved during rapid eye movement (REM) periods of desynchronized (deep) sleep, are summarized. The analysis shows that the medial and descending vestibular nuclei represent the triggering mechanism responsible not only for the REM, but also for the phasic excitation of corticospinal and rubrospinal motoneurons. The phasic events are due to ascending vestibular volleys impinging upon the motor cortex. Parallel to the phasic excitation of extrinsic ocular and spinal motoneurons, phasic inhibitory events affect the transmission of sensory inputs along several sensory pathways. The result is that the animal is functionally deafferented during REM every time the oculomotor and spinal motoneurons are phasically excited. The conclusion can be drawn that the supraspinal descending inhibitory influences which cause presynaptic depolarization of the primary afferents to the spinal motoneurons during the bursts of REM originate from or are triggered by the medial and descending vestibular nuclei. REM vestibular activity can block transmission of somatic afferent volleys to the polysynaptic spinal reflex pathway not only directly, but through the sensorimotor cortex. S.J.M.

A75-23351 Biotelemetry II; Proceedings of the Second International Symposium, Davos, Switzerland, May 20-24, 1974. Edited by P. A. Neukomm (Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, Zurich, Switzerland). Basel, S. Karger AG, 1974. 253 p. \$23.50.

The major new developments in telemetric equipment and transducers, microtelemetry, implants, integrated technology, storage telemetry, preprocessing and reduction of telemetric data, telemetry of biomechanical parameters, telemetry of respiratory and cardiovascular parameters, telemetry of neurobiological parameters, patient monitoring and clinical telemetry, and long-distance telemetry and

tracking are reported. Some of the topics discussed are: criteria and their measurements in multichannel biotelemetry, and ECG-transmitter system for good battery efficiency, telemetric measurement of intracranial pressure with the help of an electromagnetic detector, an integrated circuit implantable pulsed Doppler ultrasonic blood flowmeter, an electronic instrument for gastro-intestinal telestimulation, digital memorization of biological waveforms, experimental biotelemetry in alpine skiing, instrumentation for renal hemodynamic studies in unrestrained dogs, an eight-channel semi-implantable telemetry system for animal research, and instrumentation for studying social activity in mouse colonies. S.J.M.

A75-23352 Personal PDM/PCM biotelemetry system. H. P. Kimmich and H. J. B. Ijsenbrandt (Nijmegen, Katholieke Universiteit, Nijmegen, Netherlands). In: *Biotelemetry II; Proceedings of the Second International Symposium, Davos, Switzerland, May 20-24, 1974.* Basel, S. Karger AG, 1974, p. 2-4.

A biotelemetry method is described by which a simple conversion of pulse decode modulation (PDM) systems to pulse code modulation (PCM) systems is possible, giving all the well-known advantages of PCM, such as greater accuracy and direct compatibility to digital data processing at the receiving side. S.J.M.

A75-23353 Studies to compensate temperature effects in measurements of respiratory oxygen. G. Kuchler, W. Wagner, R. Schneiderreit, and I. Wolburg (Deutsches Zentralinstitut für Arbeitsmedizin, Berlin, East Germany). In: *Biotelemetry II; Proceedings of the Second International Symposium, Davos, Switzerland, May 20-24, 1974.* Basel, S. Karger AG, 1974, p. 22-24.

The effect of changes in temperature on the output of the P-O₂ (oxygen partial pressure)-sensitive receptor used in previous oxygen consumption measurements was investigated, and compensation of the temperature effect by using thermistors was tried. The thermistors were effective. Problems involved in compensation by this means are described. S.J.M.

A75-23354 Implantable integrated electronics. J. D. Meindl (Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.). In: *Biotelemetry II; Proceedings of the Second International Symposium, Davos, Switzerland, May 20-24, 1974.* Basel, S. Karger AG, 1974, p. 32-36.

Monolithic integrated circuits present an enormous opportunity for enhanced performance of implantable biomedical telemetry systems. These systems often require micropower operation at low supply voltages, a stringent limitation uncommon in monolithic design; they offer a constant temperature environment within the body, a unique and altogether unexploited asset. Charge coupled devices exhibiting analog memory and time delay promise profound new developments. (Author)

A75-23355 An integrated circuit implantable pulsed Doppler ultrasonic blood flowmeter. R. W. Gill and J. D. Meindl (Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.). In: *Biotelemetry II; Proceedings of the Second International Symposium, Davos, Switzerland, May 20-24, 1974.* Basel, S. Karger AG, 1974, p. 37-39. Grant No. PHS-1-P01-GM-17940-04.

A75-23356 * A multichannel implant telemetry system for cardiovascular flow, pressure and ECG measurement. T. B. Fryer, H. Sandler, and W. Freund (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field; Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.). In: *Biotelemetry II; Proceedings of the Second International Symposium, Davos, Switzerland, May 20-24, 1974.* Basel, S. Karger AG, 1974, p. 40-42.

A75-23357 PDM multichannel telemetry system for biological use. T. Furukawa, M. Ikeuchi, and G. Matsumoto (Hokkaido University; Mitsumi Electric Co., Ltd., Sapporo, Japan). In: *Biotelemetry II; Proceedings of the Second International Symposium,*

Davos, Switzerland, May 20-24, 1974.
Karger AG, 1974, p. 52-54.

Basel, S.

The present work describes a PDM/FM multichannel telemetry system which makes the reference channel in a biological measuring device unnecessary. In this system, the product of frame rate and pulse duration is kept nearly constant despite the fact that each term is sensitive to the ambient temperature and the supply voltage. This feature prolongs the battery life. Better performance of the system will be achieved by using hybrid integrated circuit technology. S.J.M.

A75-23358 Low level 'COS/MOS' multiplexing for simplified EEG telemetry. R. W. Vreeland and C. L. Yeager (California, University, San Francisco, Calif.). In: *Biotelemetry II; Proceedings of the Second International Symposium, Davos, Switzerland, May 20-24, 1974.* Basel, S. Karger AG, 1974, p. 55-57. Contract No. N00014-69-C-0200-2007.

Consolidation of the separate amplifiers used in conventional EEG telemetry has been accomplished by multiplexing with CD4016 'COS/MOS' gating switches. Each switch consists of an 'N' channel FET parallel with a 'P' channel FET. The required gating pulses are of opposite polarity. Consequently, the portions of the gating pulses that are doubled into the channel effectively cancel. The circuit for the monoamplifier system is described. S.J.M.

A75-23359 Digital memorization of biological waveforms. P. Pinösch, P. Friedli, and J. P. Rerat (Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, Zurich, Switzerland). In: *Biotelemetry II; Proceedings of the Second International Symposium, Davos, Switzerland, May 20-24, 1974.* Basel, S. Karger AG, 1974, p. 74-76. 6 refs.

The first experiment in a project aiming at the construction of miniature digital memories for biological signals is described. Because of the restriction in memory capacity, some sort of data compression is necessary; in this experiment a special form of differential coding, called reduced delta code modulation (RDCM), proved to be advantageous. Body temperature and heart frequency of hens and body activity of free ranging deer were the objects of the study. S.J.M.

A75-23360 Combined telemetry of cardiovascular parameters in sports - Continuous measurements of direct aortic and pulmonary blood pressures. H. Fleischer, R. Zerkawy, and K. Bachmann (Erlangen-Nürnberg, Universität, Erlangen, West Germany). In: *Biotelemetry II; Proceedings of the Second International Symposium, Davos, Switzerland, May 20-24, 1974.* Basel, S. Karger AG, 1974, p. 137-139. Research supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

A75-23361 Instrumentation for renal hemodynamic studies in unrestrained dogs. R. D. Rader, C. M. Stevens, J. P. Meehan, and J. P. Henry (Southern California, University, Los Angeles, Calif.). In: *Biotelemetry II; Proceedings of the Second International Symposium, Davos, Switzerland, May 20-24, 1974.* Basel, S. Karger AG, 1974, p. 158-160. Grant No. AF-AFOSR-72-2190.

The use of a chronically implanted telemetry system that measures renal artery blood flow and abdominal aortic blood pressure in totally unrestrained animal subjects has made it possible to begin assessing the role that renal hemodynamics plays in the development of naturally occurring or experimentally induced hypertension. The carrier consists of a single stage LC oscillator occupying a volume of one cubic centimeter. The components of the new system have greater longevity than old components. S.J.M.

A75-23362 Monitoring neurobiological processes - Cable connections or telemetry. A. A. Borbely (Zürich, Universität, Zurich, Switzerland). In: *Biotelemetry II; Proceedings of the Second International Symposium, Davos, Switzerland, May 20-24, 1974.* Basel, S. Karger AG, 1974, p. 168-172. 21 refs. Swiss National Science Foundation Grant No. 3,212,73.

A discussion focusing some of the problems relevant to application of telemetric methods to neurobiological investigations is given. Experiments with small animals show that recent progress in miniaturization of electronic components and circuits has opened the possibility of using multichannel biotelemetry even in these animals. Cable connections may in some instances influence an animal's behavior and thus interfere with an experiment. Studies necessitating telemetry include experiments with animals in their natural environment or under extreme conditions. One should think twice, however, before using telemetric methods. S.J.M.

A75-23363 An eight channel semi-implantable telemetry system for animal research. D. E. Olsen, S. L. Moise, Jr., and S. W. Huston (California, University, Los Angeles, Calif.). In: *Biotelemetry II; Proceedings of the Second International Symposium, Davos, Switzerland, May 20-24, 1974.* Basel, S. Karger AG, 1974, p. 173-175. Grant No. PHS-GM-16058-08; Contract No. F44620-70-C-0017.

A75-23364 Experiences with a telemetric system permitting simultaneous EEG recordings and brain stimulation in cats. P. Polc and H. Wolfgang (F. Hoffman-La Roche and Co., Ltd., Basel, Switzerland). In: *Biotelemetry II; Proceedings of the Second International Symposium, Davos, Switzerland, May 20-24, 1974.* Basel, S. Karger AG, 1974, p. 176-178.

A75-23365 * A multichannel biotelemetry transmitter utilizing a PCM subcarrier. T. B. Fryer and R. M. Westbrook (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.). In: *Biotelemetry II; Proceedings of the Second International Symposium, Davos, Switzerland, May 20-24, 1974.* Basel, S. Karger AG, 1974, p. 202-204.

Making use of the currently available integrated circuits, a miniature PCM telemetry system operating from one miniature 9-volt battery and drawing less than 5 milliamps has been constructed. The use of this PCM telemetry signal not only provides accurate data transmission, but requires a minimum of RF bandwidth. The serial format that results from multiplexing the input data allows the use of a single channel recorder with its cost savings over a multichannel tape recorder. An additional benefit of the PCM encoding is that the data is in digital format and is directly suitable for computer use. S.J.M.

A75-23400 # Perception of integral objects (Vospriatie tselostnykh ob'ektov). V. A. Ganzen. Leningrad, Izdatel'stvo Leningradskogo Universiteta, 1974. 152 p. 110 refs. In Russian.

The problem of the perception of integral objects is examined on the basis of psychological data on the processes involved in human representation of the external world. Attention is directed mainly at the dependence of the process and result of perception on the properties of the perceived object. Various methods of describing integral objects are presented, a systematic analysis is made of the objects of aural and visual perception, and a detailed study is made of the roles, functions, and interactions of various levels of representation of integral objects. A.T.S.

A75-23497 Impact of avionic design characteristics on technical training requirements and job performance. K. W. Potempa, R. S. Luckew (USAF, Human Resources Laboratory, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio), and L. M. Lintz (McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co., St. Louis, Mo.). *Human Factors*, vol. 17, Feb. 1975, p. 13-24. 9 refs. Contract No. F33615-71-C-1620.

This study was performed in two phases. The first phase concentrated on the influence of avionic design and technical training factors on student performance. The second phase dealt with the impact of design and personnel factors on the performance of technicians in operational Air Force units. Avionic components were scaled on a variety of design characteristics, and data were collected on the task time and error performance of students and technicians performing a functional checkout maintenance task on the components. Personnel data were also obtained on each subject. Multiple-

regression equations were then developed to predict task performance from design characteristics and personnel measures. The multiple R's for students were 0.90 for time and 0.82 for errors. The multiple R's for technicians ranged from 0.60 to 0.88, depending on the type of maintenance and criterion measure used; all R's were significant at the level of p less than 0.001. (Author)

A75-23498 **The effect of local target surround and whole background constraint on visual search times.** B. Brown and T. H. Monk (Nottingham University, Nottingham, England). *Human Factors*, vol. 17, Feb. 1975, p. 81-88. 22 refs. Science Research Council Grant No. B/SR/8627.

Two experiments are described in which the effect of nontargets in positions immediately adjacent to the target (target surround) on visual search times was examined under two background conditions. For both conditions, mean search times increased sigmoidally as a function of the number of nontargets in the target surround. Search times were longer for unconstrained than for constrained backgrounds (backgrounds in which some grouping was imposed on the elements of the background). A search strategy is suggested which would produce these results; further experiments are suggested to test the validity and generality of these concepts in visual search experiments. S.J.M.

A75-23499 # **Relationships of fatigue and motion sickness to vestibulo-ocular responses to Coriolis stimulation.** P. J. Dowd (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.), E. W. Moore (Personnel Assessment and Development Corp., San Antonio, Tex.), and R. L. Cramer. *Human Factors*, vol. 17, Feb. 1975, p. 98-105. 23 refs.

A Coriolis test on the USAFSAM biaxial stimulator was administered to 131 pilots. Two groups of pilots ('rested' and 'fatigued') were tested twice. Some of the pilots in each group got motion sickness during the initial test period. A two-parameter analog, measuring the rates of decay and sensitivity coefficients of vertical nystagmic responses, was used to compare the effects of fatigue and induced motion sickness on the nystagmic responses induced by Coriolis accelerations. Fatigue, in terms of moderate sleep deprivation of 24 to 30 hours, had significant deleterious effects on the vestibulo-ocular responses. Fatigue and induced motion sickness, simultaneously occurring, showed further deterioration of the vestibular system when compared with the nystagmic responses of rested and nonsick pilots. Such results indicate that fatigue and induced motion sickness make flying even more hazardous. (Author)

A75-23500 **The interactions among stress, vigilance, and task complexity.** R. S. Kennedy and X. B. Coulter (U.S. Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, Pensacola, Fla.). *Human Factors*, vol. 17, Feb. 1975, p. 106-109. 10 refs.

A simple (one-channel) or a complex (three-channel) vigilance task was administered with or without threat of shock to a large group of flight students. It was found that a larger absolute decrement was obtained in the complex task, but the relative decrements were equivalent for both. One-channel monitoring was better overall than three-channel monitoring in the nonstressed condition. Stressed subjects performed better than nonstressed, and this enhancement was greater for three-channel monitoring. (Author)

A75-23542 **Biological effect of superhard component of cosmic rays.** I. G. Akoev, S. S. Iurov, G. A. Leont'eva, I. A. Livanova, and A. Kh. Akhmadieva. (*Kosmicheskie Issledovaniia*, vol. 12, July-Aug. 1974, p. 617-624.) *Cosmic Research*, vol. 12, no. 4, Jan. 1975, p. 562-567. 37 refs. Translation.

Secondary emission generated at a target by 70 GeV protons, and consisting primarily of hadrons, was used in a model study of the biological effect of the ultrahard component. A high biological effectiveness is revealed and is attributed to the multiplicity of secondary-particle production, the narrow angular distribution of the secondary particles, and the probability of multiply charged ion production. V.P.

A75-23595 **Acute subendocardial myocardial infarction in patients - Its detection by technetium 99-m stannous pyrophosphate myocardial scintigrams.** J. T. Willerson, F. J. Bonte, E. M. Stokely (Texas, University, Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Tex.), R. W. Parkey, and S. L. Meyer. *Circulation*, vol. 51, Mar. 1975, p. 436-441. 13 refs. Research supported by the Southwestern Medical Foundation and Harry S. Moss Heart Fund; Grants No. NIH-HL-13625; No. NIH-N-30010; No. NIH-HL-15522; No. NIH-HL-06292.

A75-23596 **The omniscardiogram - Study of a proposed method for detecting coronary heart disease in an asymptomatic population.** C. P. Nay, W. B. Kannel, W. P. Castelli, and P. M. McNamara (Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., Springfield; Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Framingham, Mass.). *Circulation*, vol. 51, Mar. 1975, p. 462-466. 11 refs.

A proprietary, commercial technique has been proposed by its inventor as a noninvasive method of detecting subtle electrocardiogram abnormalities, not apparent by conventional means. To study the ability of the omniscardiogram to detect latent coronary heart disease in an asymptomatic population, 200 normal electrocardiograms from the Framingham Study cohort were analyzed by this technique. One-half of these consisted of the last normal electrocardiogram prior to development of clinical coronary heart disease. The omniscardiogram showed a higher degree of sensitivity than did the electrocardiogram to coronary heart disease, indicating an increased risk of myocardial infarction in this group. The low specificity of this technique as indicated by the large percentage of false positives shows that the omniscardiogram is not diagnostic of coronary heart disease in asymptomatic persons with normal electrocardiograms. (Author)

A75-23597 **Vectorcardiographic diagnosis and electrocardiographic correlation in left ventricular asynergy due to coronary artery disease. I - Severe asynergy of the anterior and apical segments.** E. Young, P. F. Cohn, R. Gorlin, H. D. Levine, and M. V. Herman (Peter Bent, Brigham Hospital; Harvard University, Boston, Mass.). *Circulation*, vol. 51, Mar. 1975, p. 467-476. 17 refs. Research supported by the Women's Aid for Heart Research; Grant No. PHS-5-PO1-HL-11306.

A75-23598 # **A clinical and follow-up study of right and left bundle branch block.** M. Rotman and J. H. Triebwasser (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.). *Circulation*, vol. 51, Mar. 1975, p. 477-484. 36 refs.

Initial and follow-up information concerning a large group of asymptomatic patients with bundle branch block (BBB) is reviewed. The subjects were divided into subgroups based on electrocardiographic (ECG) findings to determine if any one subgroup was at higher risk for initial or follow-up morbidity of cardiovascular disease or follow-up mortality. No differences in follow-up morbidity or mortality were observed in contrasting the individual ECG subgroups. Thus the prognosis of BBB is determined by the presence or absence, and degree, of associated cardiovascular disease. Furthermore, significant progressive electrical dysfunction is a rare occurrence. Some of the etiologic factors involved in subjects with BBB and no clinically apparent cardiovascular disease are discussed. S.J.M.

A75-23599 **On the clinical value of calibrated displacement apexcardiography.** B. Deneff (Leuven, Katholieke Universiteit; Academic Hospital St. Raphael, Louvain, Belgium), R. Popeye, H. De Geest, and H. Kesteloot (Leuven, Katholieke Universiteit, Louvain, Belgium). *Circulation*, vol. 51, Mar. 1975, p. 541-551. 27 refs.

Experiments utilizing a new type of displacement transducer for recording the calibrated left apex-cardiogram (QLAC) are described. The study evaluates the clinical usefulness and limitations of the QLAC, its first derivative, and the normalized first derivative in the assessment of left ventricular function. It is concluded that the normalized first derivative of the QLAC provides useful information on that function. S.J.M.

A75-23640 * The effects of argon in the bioenergetics of the hamster and the rat. G. E. Tempel and X. J. Musacchia (Missouri, University, Columbia, Mo.). *Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, Proceedings*, vol. 145, 1974, p. 704-709. 21 refs. Research supported by the University of Missouri; Grant No. NGL-26-004-021.

Oxygen consumption was examined in hamsters and rats exposed to normoxic mixtures of argon at 1 atm. In fasted and nonfasted animals, no marked change in O₂ utilization was detectable at 22 C. However, at 7 C a significant decrease in oxygen consumption was observed where the animals were exposed in argon. The data are interpreted in terms of the greater thermal conductivity of nitrogen. The study was prompted by conflicting reports on the metabolic effects of argon and helium. S.J.M.

A75-23838 * Microbial metabolism and dynamic changes in the electrical conductivity of soil solutions - A method for detecting extraterrestrial life. M. P. Silverman and E. F. Munoz (NASA, Ames Research Center, Planetary Biology Div., Moffett Field, Calif.). *Applied Microbiology*, vol. 28, Dec. 1974, p. 960-967. 16 refs.

Experiments are reported which show that measuring metabolic activity in soil solutions by means of dynamic changes in electrical conductivity, water-soluble Ca, or water-soluble Mg is a feasible life detection method. The addition of 0.5% glucose solutions to 12 different air-dried soils always resulted in increases in all three of these parameters. The kinetics and magnitude of these changes for at least two and usually all three of the parameters over a 14-day period were clearly distinguishable from the changes in heat-sterilized controls or unsterilized controls without added glucose. In general, maximal values were achieved more rapidly under aerobic than under anaerobic incubation. S.J.M.

A75-23919 * Experimentally guided robots. E. W. Merriam and J. D. Becker (Bolt Beranek and Newman, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.). In: International Telemetering Conference, Los Angeles, Calif., October 15-17, 1974, Proceedings. Pittsburgh, Pa., Instrument Society of America, 1974, p. 580-586. Contracts No. NASw-2236; No. NASw-2572.

This paper argues that an experimentally guided robot is necessary to successfully explore far-away planets. Such a robot is characterized as having sense organs which receive sensory information from its environment and motor systems which allow it to interact with that environment. The sensori-motor information which it receives is organized into an experiential knowledge structure and this knowledge in turn is used to guide the robot's future actions. A summary is presented of a problem solving system which is being used as a test bed for developing such a robot. The robot currently engages in the behaviors of visual tracking, focusing down, and looking around in a simulated Martian landscape. Finally, some unsolved problems are outlined whose solutions are necessary before an experimentally guided robot can be produced. These problems center around organizing the motivational and memory structure of the robot and understanding its high-level control mechanisms. (Author)

A75-23990 Eye movements, vision, and behavior. K. R. Gaarder (Texas, University; Audie L. Murphy Memorial Veterans Administration Hospital, San Antonio, Tex.). Research supported by the U.S. Public Health Service; Grant No. PHS-MH-06554-01. Washington, D.C., Hemisphere Publishing Corp., 1975. 166 p. 158 refs.

A new model of visual information processing is described which emerges from a thorough consideration of the role of eye movements in perception. Visual information processing is shown to be a discontinuous, feedback-mediated, hierarchically organized process structured by jumping eye movements. Emphasis is on simplification where possible. Wider implications of the new model are explored, including its significance in general cognitive processing. The book is intended both as a monograph in the field of eye movements and

vision, and as a textbook suitable for supplemental assignments in courses on physiological psychology, vision, and biological information processing. It is organized to build, on a fundamental level, from one concept to the next. S.J.M.

A75-24056 Influence of muscular exercise on variations in plasma cortisol and glucose in man (Influence de l'exercice musculaire sur l'évolution de la cortisolémie et de la glycémie chez l'homme). M. Follenius and G. Brandenberger (CNRS, Centre d'Etudes Bioclimatiques, Strasbourg, France). *European Journal of Applied Physiology*, vol. 33, no. 1, 1974, p. 23-33. 35 refs. In French.

A75-24057 Heart and respiratory rates as indicators of a subject's adaptation to stimulus sequence in simple goal-directed tasks (Atem- und Herzfrequenz als Indikatoren einer Anpassung der Versuchspersonen an die Taktfolge bei einfachen Zielbewegungen). K. Scheuch, E. Münzberger, G. Schreinicke, and N. Roth (Leipzig, Universität, Leipzig, East Germany). *European Journal of Applied Physiology*, vol. 33, no. 1, 1974, p. 41-55. 34 refs. In German.

A75-24058 Variation of the sympatico-adrenal response to exercise during physical training in the rat (Evolution de la réponse adrénosympathique à l'exercice au cours de l'entraînement chez le rat). F. Bernet and J. Denimal (Lille I, Université, Villeneuve d'Ascq, Nord, France). *European Journal of Applied Physiology*, vol. 33, no. 1, 1974, p. 57-70. 26 refs. In French. Délégation Générale à la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Contract No. 70,02,291.

A75-24059 A new approach for the assessment of endurance work. J. Sen Gupta, S. S. Verma, N. T. Joseph, and N. C. Majumdar (Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences, New Delhi, India). *European Journal of Applied Physiology*, vol. 33, no. 1, 1974, p. 83-94. 45 refs.

Analysis of heart rate and dyspnea observations on bicycle ergometer-tested subjects has revealed that endurance time is hyperbolically related to both exercise dyspnea above its resting value and exercise heart rate above the resting value expressed as a percentage of the individuals' maximum value. It has been conclusively established that a combined index of cardiorespiratory strains during maximal or near-maximal efforts is superior to any single stress index as commonly employed, and hence a nomogram has been suggested whereby the endurance time can be readily and reliably predicted from observed values of exercise dyspnea and heart rate (as a percentage of HR_{max}). S.J.M.

A75-24071 # Phase relationships of alpha rhythm in man. H. Suzuki (Tokyo University of Education, Tokyo, Japan). *Japanese Journal of Physiology*, vol. 24, Dec. 1974, p. 569-586. 55 refs. Research supported by the Ministry of Health and Welfare of Japan.

Stationary phase relationships of human scalp EEGs in the frequency range of the alpha rhythm were examined by the method of cross-spectral analysis. With respect to inter-regional relationships in the antero-posterior direction, the alpha rhythms were classified into at least two types, one closely related to the visual function and the other depending upon some functions other than visual. The effectiveness of the cross-spectral analysis on phase relations of the EEG is discussed in comparison to other methods. S.J.M.

A75-24072 # Correlations between P wave terminal force and hemodynamic parameters in aortic stenosis - Prediction of left ventricular end-diastolic pressure. K. Forfang and S. Simonsen (Rikshospitalet, Oslo, Norway). *Cardiology*, vol. 59, no. 4, 1974, p. 222-230. 20 refs.

A75-24141 # The life support system of Spacelab (Das Lebenserhaltungssystem beim Spacelab). H. Eckert (Dornier-System GmbH, Friedrichshafen, West Germany). *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Luft- und Raumfahrt, Jahrestagung, 7th, Kiel, West Germany, Sept. 17-19, 1974, Paper 74-87.* 28 p. In German.

Life support systems in previous spacecraft are considered, giving attention to Mercury, Gemini, Apollo, the Lunar Module, and Skylab. The characteristics of the life support systems of the new generation for Spacelab-Space Shuttle/Orbiter are markedly different from the earlier systems. These differences are related to the requirement that the new systems are to be repeatedly used up to 50 times within a time period of up to 10 years. The systems for Spacelab and Orbiter will be continuously connected with each other and must, therefore, have a high degree of compatibility. The design requirements for the Spacelab life support system are discussed along with the atmosphere storage and control section and the atmosphere revitalization section. Questions of system integration are examined and aspects of system adaptability are considered. G.R.

A75-24355 * Evaluation of particulate contamination for unmanned spacecraft prelaunch operations. H. W. Schneider (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, Calif.). *Journal of Environmental Sciences*, vol. 18, Jan.-Feb. 1975, p. 20, 29-36. Contract No. NAS7-100.

The effectiveness of a contamination control approach taken during final assembly and simulated prelaunch operations with a Mariner Mars 1969 spacecraft at the Air Force Eastern Test Range is evaluated. It is concluded that the high bay operations during final encapsulation were the most critical and the largest contributor to spacecraft particulate contamination for the sequence of prelaunch operations considered. The mechanical generation of particulate matter from surfaces that were subject to wear and tear is identified as the primary source. S.J.M.

A75-24361 Recovery from adaptation as a function of stimulus orientation. C. S. Furchner and S. J. Young (Colorado, University, Boulder, Colo.). *Perception and Psychophysics*, vol. 17, Feb. 1975, p. 117-124. 27 refs.

These experiments examined the oblique effect in an adaptation paradigm. Reaction times (RT) to the presence of a grating test stimulus were obtained following adaptation to either a blank field or a grating of the same orientation as the test stimulus. Horizontal, vertical, and oblique test and adaptation orientations were employed. Test gratings were presented at several interstimulus intervals following offset of the adaptation stimulus. RTs following grating adaptation were elevated to a greater extent (relative to blank adaptation) for oblique than for horizontal or vertical stimuli, for two grating spatial frequencies. Differences in RT can be related to differences in sensitivity among channels responsible for detection of the various orientations. (Author)

A75-24362 Depth adjacency and the Ponzo illusion. W. C. Gogel (California, University, Santa Barbara, Calif.). *Perception and Psychophysics*, vol. 17, Feb. 1975, p. 125-132. 10 refs. Grant No. PHS-MH-15651.

The effect of depth displacement of test bars from the induction wedge of the Ponzo illusion was investigated in two experiments. Either two wedges of opposite orientation were presented simultaneously, one at a near and the other at a far distance, or only one wedge was presented at either the near or the far distance. The test bars were stereoscopically either in the plane of the wedge or displaced from the wedge in distance. When the two wedges were presented simultaneously, the direction of the Ponzo illusion was determined by the wedge at the same perceived distance as the test bars. When only one wedge was present, stereoscopic displacement of the bars in front of, but not behind, the wedge decreased the magnitude of the illusion. The results are interpreted in terms of the adjacency principle. (Author)

A75-24363 Spatial localization of warmth. R. H. Taus, J. C. Stevens, and L. E. Marks (John B. Pierce Foundation Laboratory; Yale University, New Haven, Conn.). *Perception and Psychophysics*, vol. 17, Feb. 1975, p. 194-196. 10 refs. Grant No. PHS-ES-00354.

This study explored the ability to localize warmth sensations produced by radiant stimulation of the forearm. The subject's task was to state on which side of a tactile reference line warmth was perceived. Percentage correct improved with increasing intensity of the radiation, as well as with increasing distance from the reference line. There appears to be an inverse relation between the ability to make spatial judgments and the degree of spatial summation. At low levels of stimulation, intensity and area both contribute heavily to the magnitude of a warmth sensation and spatial localization is poor; but with increasing level, area contributes less and less to sensation and localization is better. (Author)

A75-24364 Decay of visual adaptation to tilt and displacement. G. M. Redding (Illinois State University, Normal, Ill.). *Perception and Psychophysics*, vol. 17, Feb. 1975, p. 203-208. 17 refs. Grant No. PHS-MH-24420-01.

Persistence in the dark following 48 min of visual adaptation to tilt and displacement was compared in two experiments to determine if same or different processes are involved in the two kinds of adaptation. Decay of tilt adaptation occurred rapidly, all within about 16 min. However, it was not complete and some residual tilt adaptation persisted for at least as long as 56 min. Decay of displacement adaptation occurred more slowly but was clearly complete after at most 56 min in the dark. Displacement adaptation appears to be entirely subject to decay, while tilt adaptation involves an additional, more long-term component. Results are interpreted in terms of independent systems for the perception of location and orientation. (Author)

A75-24446 Photopic spectral sensitivity of the peripheral retina. B. R. Wooten (Brown University, Providence, R.I.), K. Fuld (Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.), and L. Spillmann (Freiburg, Universität, Freiburg im Breisgau, West Germany). *Optical Society of America, Journal*, vol. 65, Mar. 1975, p. 334-342. 20 refs. Research supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

Photopic spectral sensitivity was measured by two methods. The first method consisted of measuring increment thresholds on a background similar in spectral composition to CIE Source A. The resulting spectral-sensitivity functions had maxima near 440 nm, in agreement with Weale (1953). The second method involved estimating photopic thresholds from the cone plateau of the dark-adaptation curve. Then, the spectral sensitivity function has peaks near 550 nm and has a similar shape from the parafovea to the far periphery. It is suggested that Weale's (1953) finding of maximum photopic sensitivity in the short-wave region resulted from chromatic adaptation induced by backgrounds that were weighted toward middle and long waves. A.T.S.

A75-24447 Visibility of low-spatial-frequency sine-wave targets - Dependence on number of cycles. R. L. Savoy and J. J. McCann (Polaroid Vision Research Laboratory, Cambridge, Mass.). *Optical Society of America, Journal*, vol. 65, Mar. 1975, p. 343-350. 11 refs.

Experimental investigations show that the number of cycles determines the threshold contrast for low-frequency sinusoidal displays containing up to about three cycles. For targets with a high number of cycles and spatial frequencies above 6-10 cycles per degree, visibility is predominantly dependent on the spatial frequency. The shape of the display, the luminance of the surround, and the observer task can be varied without changing the importance of the number of cycles. The low-frequency decrease in reported modulation transfer functions (MTFs) is found to be due to the decrease in the number of cycles used in determining them. A.T.S.

A75-24495 The receptor cells of hearing (Les cellules réceptrices de l'audition). C. Cavé. *La Recherche*, vol. 6, Mar. 1975, p. 272, 273. 5 refs. In French.

Basic concepts of auditory transduction are briefly reviewed, and the recent work of Mulroy et al on the basilar papilla in lizards is reviewed. Two types of polarizing response were detected by microelectrode: one found by micropipette histology to correspond to the ciliary cells projecting into the lumen of the vestibule, the other similarly matched to the supportive cells of the basilar membrane. These latter cells, which had been assumed to have only structural functions, were thus proven to serve a precise sensory role. S.J.M.

A75-24593 Psychophysical theories of duration discrimination. L. G. Allan and A. B. Kristofferson (McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada). *Perception and Psychophysics*, vol. 16, Aug. 1974, p. 26-34. 49 refs. National Research Council of Canada Grants No. A-8260; No. A-7919.

There are few quantitative theories of duration discrimination and few established empirical phenomena to guide theorizing. This paper discusses three such theories and several empirical findings. The theories assume that the discrimination is based only upon information extracted from the temporal extent of the stimulus pattern, and experimental evidence is presented that clearly supports this assumption for many stimulus patterns. Recent findings which indicate that duration information is analyzed in certain ways that are fundamentally different from other stimulus dimensions are reviewed, the duration discrimination psychometric function is examined, and the time-order error is discussed. The three theories are compared in terms of their ability to incorporate the empirical data. (Author)

A75-24594 The effect of perceived distance on perceived movement. W. C. Gogel and J. Tietz (California, University, Santa Barbara, Calif.). *Perception and Psychophysics*, vol. 16, Aug. 1974, p. 70-78. 14 refs. Grants No. NIH-NS-08883; No. PHS-MH-15651.

Equations developed to predict the apparent motion of a physically stationary object resulting from head movement as a function of errors in the perceived distances of the object or of its parts are presented, and results of experiments testing those equations are discussed. Results indicate a tendency for apparent relative motion to dominate apparent common motion when both are present simultaneously. It was also found that apparent rotations in predicted direction of a physically frontoparallel object occurred as a result of head motion, even though under the conditions used no rotary motion was present on the retina. S.J.M.

A75-24595 Perceived size and perceived distance in stereoscopic vision and an analysis of their causal relations. T. Oyama (Chiba University, Chiba, Japan). *Perception and Psychophysics*, vol. 16, Aug. 1974, p. 175-181. 31 refs.

A75-24596 Movement parallax during locomotion. E. S. Eriksson (Uppsala, Universitet, Uppsala, Sweden). *Perception and Psychophysics*, vol. 16, Aug. 1974, p. 197-200. 6 refs.

A hypothesis concerning the nature of movement parallax during locomotion is presented. According to the hypothesis, movement parallax constitutes a basic perceptual-motor mechanism able to produce veridical information as to spatial relations in three-dimensional space. Two experiments are reported verifying the hypothesis in that information due to movement parallax unequivocally dominated both the effects of proximal relative size and spatial anisotropy. (Author)

A75-24648 # Some theorems and principles of biostatics as a methodological basis for choosing a computational scheme for biostructures (Nekotorye položeniia i printsipy biostatiki, kak metodologicheskaia osnova vybora raschetnoi skhemy biosooruzhenii). M. I. Petrichenko (Proektno-Konstruktorskoe Biuro Upravleniia

Bytovogo Obsluzhivaniia, USSR). *Soprotivlenie Materialov i Teoriia Sooruzhenii*, no. 22, 1974, p. 161-171. 24 refs. In Russian.

A75-24746 * Cardiovascular model for the simulation of exercise, lower body negative pressure, and tilt experiments. R. C. Croston and D. G. Fitzjerrell (General Electric Co., Space Div., Houston, Tex.). In: Modeling and simulation. Volume 5 - Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Pittsburgh Conference, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 24-26, 1974. Part 1. Pittsburgh, Pa., Instrument Society of America, 1974, p. 471-476. 12 refs. Contract No. NAS9-12932.

A mathematical model and digital computer simulation of the human cardiovascular system and its controls have been developed to simulate pulsatile dynamic responses to the cardiovascular experiments of the Skylab missions and to selected physiological stresses of manned space flight. Specific model simulations of the bicycle ergometry, lower body negative pressure, and tilt experiments have been developed and verified for 1-g response by comparison with available experimental data. The zero-g simulations of two Skylab experiments are discussed. (Author)

A75-24747 * Long-term regulation in the cardiovascular system - Cornerstone in the development of a composite physiological model. R. J. White (Mississippi, University, Jackson, Miss.). In: Modeling and simulation. Volume 5 - Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Pittsburgh Conference, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 24-26, 1974. Part 1. Pittsburgh, Pa., Instrument Society of America, 1974, p. 477-482. 17 refs. Contract No. NAS9-12932.

The present work discusses a model of the cardiovascular system and related subsystems capable of long-term simulations of the type desired for in-space hypogravic human physiological performance prediction. The discussion centers around the model of Guyton and modifications of it. In order to draw attention to the fluid handling capabilities of the model, one of several transfusion simulations performed is presented, namely, the isotonic saline transfusion simulation. S.J.M.

A75-24748 Evaluation of simulation capabilities with a respiratory-circulatory system integration scheme. R. R. Gallagher (Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Science, Manhattan, Kan.). In: Modeling and simulation. Volume 5 - Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Pittsburgh Conference, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 24-26, 1974. Part 1. Pittsburgh, Pa., Instrument Society of America, 1974, p. 483-487. 6 refs. Research supported by the General Electric Co.

An integration scheme for combining models of the respiratory and circulatory systems is presented. The interface provides for a minimum amount of alteration of the two individual subsystems. Significant interfacing components include cardiac output, O₂ metabolic requirements, blood oxygen capacity, and arterial hemoglobin concentration. Simulations are evaluated for both stressed and nonstressed circulatory system conditions with exercise being the major stimulus. (Author)

A75-24749 * Computer and display systems for large physiological models. R. F. Hassell (General Electric Co., Space Div., Houston, Tex.). In: Modeling and simulation. Volume 5 - Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Pittsburgh Conference, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 24-26, 1974. Part 1. Pittsburgh, Pa., Instrument Society of America, 1974, p. 489-493. Contract No. NAS9-12932.

This paper describes the computer and display systems which were developed for physiological models at NASA's Environmental Physiology Lab, Johnson Space Center. The systems involve hardware and software for remote communications, computation, and display. Also described is the development of a capability to proceed from a physiologist's hypothesis to meaningful presentations of model and laboratory data. Two large hardware and software computer configurations and their graphic display systems are discussed. One system is for dedicated use in the laboratory, and the other system is for remote use on a time-sharing basis. It is concluded

that these techniques can add a new dimension to physiological data analysis tasks. (Author)

A75-24797 * Intestinal transport of tryptophan and its analogs. T. R. Bosin, D. R. Hathaway, and R. P. Maickel (Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.). *American Journal of Physiology*, vol. 228, Feb. 1975, p. 496-500. 25 refs. Grants No. PHS-NS-09672; No. PHS-MH-18852; No. NGL-15-003-117.

A75-24798 * Renal function in the hibernating, and hypothermic hamster *Mesocricetus auratus*. G. E. Tempel and X. J. Musacchia (Missouri, University, Columbia, Mo.). *American Journal of Physiology*, vol. 228, Feb. 1975, p. 602-607. 26 refs. Research supported by the University of Missouri; Grant No. NGL-26-004-021.

A75-24814 * Three months in space. W. R. Pogue (USAF, Washington, D.C.; NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, Tex.). (Society of Experimental Test Pilots, Symposium, 18th, Beverly Hills, Calif., Sept. 25-28, 1974.) *Society of Experimental Test Pilots, Technical Review*, vol. 12, no. 2, 1974, p. 203-217.

The third Skylab mission lasted from Nov. 16, 1973 until Feb. 8, 1974. The human and subjective aspects of long-term space flight are emphasized. Physiological questions are considered, taking into account the adaptation to zero-G and biological factors. Psychological problems are also investigated, giving attention to adaptation and adjustment, aspects of rest and recreation, and subjective factors and trivia. Working in zero-G was related to interior activities, observations regarding work station design, and extravehicular activity. A description is given of the various on-orbit operations on Skylab.

G.R.

A75-24917 * Finite element analysis of a human aortic valve. P. L. Gould, A. Cataloglu, and R. E. Clark (Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.). In: International Symposium on Discrete Methods in Engineering, Segrate, Milan, Italy, September 19, 20, 1974, Proceedings. Milan, Etas Libri S.p.A., 1974, p. 501-511. 9 refs. Grants No. PHS-HL-13803; No. PHS-RR-05389; Contract No. NAS9-12459.

A75-25020 # The factor of structural integration in brain activity (Faktor strukturnoi integratsii v deiatel'nosti mozga). N. Iu. Belenkov (Leningradskii Meditsinskii Institut, Leningrad, USSR). *Uspekhi Fiziologicheskikh Nauk*, vol. 6, Jan.-Mar. 1975, p. 3-18. 28 refs. In Russian.

Investigations of brain activity by means of reversible functional exclusion of separate regions in the cerebral cortex as well as through extirpation of certain cerebral regions show that acquisition of new habits and their execution are performed by the whole brain or at least by the cortex in conjunction with the subcortical structures. The effects of inclusion and exclusion of cerebral structures on the behavioral acts of animals are discussed. Formation of behavioral acts appears to be governed primarily by the principle of distribution of the functions of the individual nerve cells and structures over the entire system of cerebral elements, and to a lesser degree by the morphological connections between them. Results obtained by other investigators as regards the holographic principle of interpreting the brain activity are examined. S.D.

A75-25021 # The effect of interoceptive stimulation on the bioelectric activity of skeletal muscles (Vliianie interotseptivnykh razdrzhenii na bioelektricheskuiu aktivnost' skeletnykh myshts). Iu. M. Ufliand (Sanitarno-Gigienicheskii Meditsinskii Institut, Leningrad, USSR). *Uspekhi Fiziologicheskikh Nauk*, vol. 6, Jan.-Mar. 1975, p. 19-31. 30 refs. In Russian.

The reflex effects of stimulating interoceptors (with stimuli of various kinds) on the bioelectric activity of skeletal muscles are evaluated experimentally using electromyography. Particular attention is given to the effects of stimulating the chemoreceptors of the glomus caroticum and the mechanoreceptors of the gastrointestinal tract. The mechanism by which interoceptors act on the adaptive properties of a reflex arc is identified. Interoceptive stimulation is shown to have a lesser influence than exteroceptive stimulation, and it has most often an inhibiting effect on the bioelectric potentials in muscles. Interoceptive stimulation is observed to play a major part in, tonus regulation, and its stimulating or inhibiting effect on muscles is found to depend on the nature and location of the interoceptors, as well as on the condition of motor centers which is exhibited on the electromyogram. S.D.

A75-25022 # Mechanism of the effect of noradrenalin and adrenalin on smooth muscle cells of sanguiferous vessels (Mekhanizm deistviia noradrenalina i adrenalina na gladkomyshechnye kletki krovenosnykh sosudov). V. M. Taranenko (Akademiia Nauk Ukrain-skoi SSR, Institut Fiziologii, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR). *Uspekhi Fiziologicheskikh Nauk*, vol. 6, Jan.-Mar. 1975, p. 32-48. 172 refs. In Russian.

A75-25023 # Use of deuterium in the investigation of water metabolism in living organisms (Ispol'zovanie deiteriia v issledovanii vodnogo obmena zhivykh organizmov). Iu. B. Popov (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia SSSR, Meditsinskii Institut, Khabarovsk, USSR). *Uspekhi Fiziologicheskikh Nauk*, vol. 6, Jan.-Mar. 1975, p. 85-99. 177 refs. In Russian.

The progress achieved through the application of deuterium oxide to the investigation of the water metabolism in living organisms is reviewed on the basis of an extensive survey of foreign literature. Deuterium oxide isotope is used to label water molecules for studying both extracellular and intracellular water metabolism, since the movement and path of water in an organism can be detected by isotopes only. Basic methods of analysis with deuterium oxide are considered. The use of deuterium oxide is considered. The use of deuterium oxide for clinical purposes is suggested. S.D.

A75-25024 # Neurophysiological fundamentals of the effect of trace elements (Neirofiziologicheskie osnovy deistviia mikro-elementov). V. S. Raitses (Meditsinskii Institut, Ivano-Frankovsk, Ukrainian SSR). *Uspekhi Fiziologicheskikh Nauk*, vol. 6, Jan.-Mar. 1975, p. 119-144. 128 refs. In Russian.

The role played by trace elements in the nervous system activity is outlined. The data collected from the available literature and the results obtained through personal experiments define the effects of the ions of copper, manganese, cobalt, zinc, and other trace elements belonging to the class of indispensable trace elements, on the functional properties of interoceptors as well as on the functional state of the autonomic, neuromuscular, and central nervous systems. Hypothetic mechanisms accounting for the effect of trace elements on the nervous system are presented. It is shown that certain trace elements are not only permanent ingredients of the nervous tissue, but they are also involved in the biochemical and physiological processes that underlie nervous system activity. The use of trace elements in general practice and psychoneurological therapy is noted. S.D.

A75-25045 Dynamics of the chemical evolution of earth's primitive atmosphere. A. Bar-Nun and A. Shaviv (Jerusalem, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel). *Icarus*, vol. 24, Feb. 1975, p. 197-210. 38 refs.

Single-pulse shock tube studies of the pyrolysis of hydrocarbons, their oxidation by water vapor and their reaction with molecular nitrogen are reported. It is concluded that solar radiation hitting the surface of primitive earth created thunderstorms at a rate similar to that on contemporary earth, and that these storms played a major role in chemical atmospheric evolution; that the greenhouse effect of acetylene and water vapor provided a regulatory mechanism which kept the acetylene concentration at a low level and prevented

large graphite and polymer deposits on the surface; that aldehydes and HCN were accumulated at a fast rate and reached high concentrations in the oceans; and that initially low surface temperatures could have been corrected by the greenhouse effect, while a surface temperature above the boiling point of water, at any stage during the formation of CO₂, would have led to a situation similar to the Cytherean atmosphere. S.J.M.

A75-25058 **Design and development of the British Mk.5. aircrew helmet assembly.** J. Gregory (M.L. Aviation Co., Ltd., Maidenhead, Berks., England). In: Survival and Flight Equipment Association, Annual Conference and Trade Exhibit, 12th, Las Vegas, Nev., September 8-12, 1974, Proceedings. Canoga Park, Calif., Survival and Flight Equipment Association, 1975, p. 43-47. 6 refs.

The present work discusses the development philosophy, processes and methods used to achieve the finalized design specification of the Mk.5. aircrew helmet assembly. The design and development of the helmet was carried out in two phases: (1) design of a blast/anti-glare visor screen that would automatically close and lock as part of the ejection sequence, weight reduction of shell and chinbar, design of tape harness, oxygen mask configuration selection, incorporation of cold-molded glass-resin composite double cavity earpads, and impact testing; (2) improvement of blow-sustaining capability through production of a rigid light-weight epoxy GRP-polyethylene foam sandwich shell, design of an alternative visor closure mechanism, and improvement of sound attenuation properties through earpad modification. Further development is briefly considered. S.J.M.

A75-25059 **A review of British aircrew helmet development.** S. J. Lidstone (Ministry of Defence /Procurement Executive/, London, England). In: Survival and Flight Equipment Association, Annual Conference and Trade Exhibit, 12th, Las Vegas, Nev., September 8-12, 1974, Proceedings. Canoga Park, Calif., Survival and Flight Equipment Association, 1975, p. 48-52.

This paper describes British aircrew helmets in use and reviews performance requirements and the helmets being developed to meet particular operational needs. The following helmets are discussed in detail: Mark 4 - a general purpose protective helmet fitted with a side mounted double visor as an alternative to a glare visor when blast and bird strike debris protection are required. Mark 5 - a protective helmet designed particularly for use in high speed aircraft. A polycarbonate glare visor is lowered automatically in emergency to seal on a chin bar to provide blast and bird strike debris protection to the face and oxygen mask. Mark 7 - a communications headset and separate protective helmet shell which is worn over the headset during periods of hazard. Mark 8 - a 'quick-fit' version of the Mark 4 for short notice use. (Author)

A75-25060 **U.S. Navy development of helmet compatible eyeglasses.** C. S. Jencks (U.S. Naval Material Command, Naval Air Development Center, Warminster, Pa.). In: Survival and Flight Equipment Association, Annual Conference and Trade Exhibit, 12th, Las Vegas, Nev., September 8-12, 1974, Proceedings. Canoga Park, Calif., Survival and Flight Equipment Association, 1975, p. 53-57.

Aviator eyeglasses that are helmet/oxygen mask/ear dome compatible are being developed as a component of a significantly improved fighter/attack helmet system. The glare-protective glasses eliminate the necessity for dual (clear/tinted) visors, thus contributing to a significant weight and inertia reduction, resulting in improved aviator head response. They also offer prescription lens capability for those needing eye correction. The construction of various prototypes is outlined and illustrated. S.J.M.

A75-25062 **Physiological effects of long time sitting.** F. Formeller (U.S. Naval Material Command, Naval Air Development

Center, Warminster, Pa.). In: Survival and Flight Equipment Association, Annual Conference and Trade Exhibit, 12th, Las Vegas, Nev., September 8-12, 1974, Proceedings. Canoga Park, Calif., Survival and Flight Equipment Association, 1975, p. 63-67. 5 refs.

Measurement of parathesia and ischemia around the ischial tuberosities and the upper thighs due to prolonged sitting pressure is discussed. Testing methods used in the past are considered, and a physiological test program investigating the above effects and the influence on them by the Koch stimulator assembly of undulating air-bladder cushions is described. Results were established in two phases: (1) instrument calibration and determination of optimum working pressures and timing sequence; (2) concrete findings, such as infrared thermographs of skin blood flow, psychological discomfort index, rudder pedal human alertness response, impedance plethysmograph blood volume metering, and electroneuromyographs of nerve transmission time. Ejection seat studies with the Koch cushions were also performed. S.J.M.

A75-25071 **The development and operational evaluation of the CSU-15/P anti-G coverall.** R. Z. Snyder and M. Bush (U.S. Naval Material Command, Naval Air Development Center, Warminster, Pa.). In: Survival and Flight Equipment Association, Annual Conference and Trade Exhibit, 12th, Las Vegas, Nev., September 8-12, 1974, Proceedings. Canoga Park, Calif., Survival and Flight Equipment Association, 1975, p. 129-133.

The CSU-15/P anti-G coverall suit is described, and the results of a questionnaire administered to 1635 aviation personnel to whom the coveralls had been distributed for wear are presented. The CSU-15/P is intended as an eventual replacement for the MK-2A anti-G suit; it is a high temperature-resistant cutaway apparel with an integrated air hose assembly. Heat seal seams used and their advantages over cold-cemented ones are discussed. Specifications for fabrics with air-holding characteristics, as used in the air bladders of the CSU-15/P, are given. Most personnel found the suit good or excellent in terms of fit, compatibility with flight suit worn underneath, comfort, bladder inflation, pocket location, air hose location, Velcro adjustments, slide fasteners, launderability, and outer shell design. S.J.M.

A75-25137 * **Elastic modulus of the human intact left ventricle - Determination and physiological interpretation.** D. N. Ghista (Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, India), H. Sandler (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.), and W. H. Vayo (Toledo, University, Toledo, Ohio). *Medical and Biological Engineering*, vol. 13, Mar. 1975, p. 151-161. 34 refs.

The left ventricle (l.v.) is represented as a shell of muscle whose performance is characterized in terms of the chamber pressure and stress/strain in the ventricular wall; the effective elastic modulus of the l.v. relates these performance variables, and hence represents the transfer function of the left ventricular physiological system. A method is presented for indirectly determining the effective modulus E for the left ventricle. The method employs a thick-walled mathematical model of the l.v. having a homogeneous isotropic medium. Instantaneous values of E are determined for subjects with heart diseases of varied etiologies, in order to assess the responses of the l.v. to chronic overloads of pressure and volume. Resulting values for E are used diagnostically to characterize the physiological state of the l.v. Normal values of E, at systole, indicate that the strength of contraction exercised by the l.v. is normal, and hence is an indication of the l.v. having adjusted to the heart disease. (Author)

A75-25138 **In vivo elastic modulus of the left ventricle - Its determination by means of a left ventricular vibrational model and its physiological significance and clinical utility.** D. N. Ghista, B. N. Rao (Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, India), and S. H. Advani (West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.). *Medical and Biological Engineering*, vol. 13, Mar. 1975, p. 162-170. 7 refs.

A75-25139 A nonlinear model of the arterial vessels within a limb segment. B. Jonson, R. Nilsen (Lund, University, Lund, Sweden), and H.-G. Karlsson (Lund Institute of Technology, Lund, Sweden). *Medical and Biological Engineering*, vol. 13, Mar. 1975, p. 209-213. 9 refs. Research supported by the Statens Naturvetenskapliga Forskningsrad; Swedish Medical Research Council Grant No. 14X-2872.

The relationship between the arterial blood pressure and the volume of the arteries within a segment of an extremity is nonlinear. The present paper shows how the flow and volume pulsations of the arteries within a limb segment can be simulated taking this property into account. An electrical model was constructed comprising one resistor and two voltage dependent 'capacitors', the latter corresponding to the pressure dependent elasticity, or compliance, of the arteries. Adequate simulations were obtained over a wide pressure range, which is impossible with linear models. The nonlinear, i.e., pressure dependent, relationship between the volume and pressure of arteries, observed under static conditions, must also be taken into consideration when studying pulsatile events with models whether mathematical or physical. (Author)

A75-25179 # Activity of the human operator in man-machine systems (Deiatel'nost' cheloveka-operatora v sistemakh 'chelovek-mashina'). B. F. Lomov. *Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Vestnik*, Jan. 1975, p. 51-60. In Russian.

Several problems of human engineering relating to the active and passive behavior of the human operator in man-machine systems are explored. A general description of scalar systems used to measure the effectiveness and psychological state of a pilot at different times during a flight is presented. The discussion is centered on four stages of human activity in a man-machine system: information input and output, decision making, and implementation. It is proposed that the effectiveness and reliability of a man-machine system depend for the most part on human activity, and on the structure and psychological regulation of such activity. F.G.M.

A75-25219 Finite element analysis of human cardiac structures. M. S. Hamid and D. N. Ghista (Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, India). In: Finite element methods in engineering; Proceedings of the International Conference, Kensington, Australia, August 28-30, 1974. Kensington, Australia, Unisearch, Ltd., 1974, p. 337-348. 12 refs.

Finite element stress analyses of the left ventricular chamber (normal and partially infarcted) and the aortic valve are performed. They indicate the strength requirements for prosthetic aortic valves and heart chambers. The following characteristics of these cardiac structures are incorporated: (1) irregular three-dimensional left ventricular geometry, (2) finite deformations sustained by the aortic valve, and (3) nonlinear stress-strain properties of the aortic valve leaflet. S.J.M.

A75-25245 Corrective saccades - Dependence on retinal reafferent signals. C. Prablanc and M. Jeannerod (Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale, Bron, Rhône, France). *Vision Research*, vol. 15, Apr. 1975, p. 465-469. 9 refs. Research sponsored by the Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale and FRMF.

The saccadic response to a peripheral step stimulus is composed of a main saccade, and a corrective saccade with a shorter latency. When a single peripheral pulse stimulus is presented with a duration shorter than the latency of the response, the main saccade is not followed by a corrective one, though it is inaccurate. However when a second pulse synchronized to the first saccade is presented within some degrees around the new visual axis, it elicits a saccadic correction with a short latency. If the second pulse is presented at a larger retinal eccentricity, the saccadic correction is performed with a normal latency. The corrective saccade mechanism can be interpreted

as a by-pass of decision time at the end of the main saccade if the residual retinal error does not exceed some degrees. (Author)

A75-25246 Binocular detection of vertical and horizontal line segments. D. H. Westendorf and R. Fox (Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.). *Vision Research*, vol. 15, Apr. 1975, p. 471-476. 18 refs. Grant No. NIH-EY-00590.

Forced-choice detection of small foveally viewed rectangular flashes was examined under monocular and binocular viewing conditions. When the two eyes were independently stimulated by flashes of the same orientation, either horizontal or vertical, detection was significantly greater than expected on the basis of probability summation. When one eye received a horizontal flash and the other a vertical flash, detection rates were at the level expected from probability summation. These results support the conclusion that binocular combination is selective at threshold and not accompanied by inhibition. (Author)

A75-25247 The effect of motion on visual acuity of the compound eye - A theoretical analysis. M. V. Srinivasan and G. D. Bernard (Yale University, New Haven, Conn.). *Vision Research*, vol. 15, Apr. 1975, p. 515-525. 30 refs. Research supported by the Connecticut Lions Eye Research Foundation; Grants No. NIH-EY-01140; No. NIH-EY-00785.

Spatial resolution of moving objects is examined at the level of the photoreceptor axons on a theoretical basis using a linear description of the receptor potential for low object contrasts, and computer simulation with a nonlinear model for high object contrasts. It is shown that: (1) the dynamic properties of transduction by the photoreceptor can cause visual acuity to be significantly affected by motion within the domain of biologically meaningful velocities; (2) eyes with better static visual acuity need faster photoreceptor dynamics if their visual acuity is to be retained up to a reasonable velocity. This requirement appears to be met by the compound eyes of several different species, and in a given eye as it changes its state of adaptation. (Author)

A75-25317 A new form of biological power. R. Reid and H. Leese (York, University, York, England). *New Scientist*, vol. 65, Feb. 6, 1975, p. 310-312.

Questions of ATP synthesis are considered, taking into account also studies of the asymmetry of electron carriers in bacterial membranes. Attention is given to the possibility that an arrangement of electron carriers in a fixed direction relative to one another could provide a mechanism for converting the energy of electron transport into an electrochemical gradient of protons across the membrane. The gradient itself could be the intermediate that drives ATP synthesis. In connection with these theories a new term 'proticity' has been defined denoting the flow of protons induced by a proton motive force. G.R.

A75-25319 # Mechanisms of interaction of the otolith and ampullar regions of the vestibular apparatus in nystagmus initiation (O mekhanizmkh vzaimodeistviia ampuliarnogo i otolitovogo otdelov vestibuliarnogo apparata v formirovanii nistagma). Iu. K. Stolbkov (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Fiziologii, Leningrad, USSR). *Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal SSSR*, vol. 61, Jan. 1975, p. 69-75. 17 refs. In Russian.

A75-25320 # Recovery of chemoreceptor function following deafferentation of sinocarotid zones in rats (Voostanovlenie khemoretseptornoj funktsii posle deafferentatsii sinocarotidnykh zon u krysa). I. S. Breslav and E. A. Konza (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Fiziologii, Leningrad, USSR). *Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal SSSR*, vol. 61, Jan. 1975, p. 84-89. 11 refs. In Russian.

Ventilation responses to oxygen content variations in blood are investigated in acute experiments with rats subjected to the afferent excision of their sinocarotid chemoreceptor zones. Immediately after surgery, changes in pulmonary ventilation were observed to disappear

under conditions of respiration by hypoxic and hyperoxic gaseous mixtures; the respiratory response to intravenous KCN administration also disappears while responses to hypercapnia persist. The lost respiratory responses to hypoxic stimulus were found to be restored after a certain time, probably under the action of hypothetical chemosensitive formations located in the arterial network. A second surgery after a month revealed that recovery of chemosensitivity to hypoxic stimulus cannot be caused by regeneration of the sinocarotid chemoreceptors. S.D.

A75-25321 # Effect of Ca ions on the rhythmic and contractile activities of the heart (Vliianie ionov Ca na ritmicheskuuiu i sokratitel'nuuiu deiatel'nost' serdtsa). A. A. Abinder, N. K. Khitrov, Zh. E. Aslanians, and A. I. Svistukhin (I Moskovskii Meditsinskii Institut, Moscow, USSR). *Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal SSSR*, vol. 61, Jan. 1975, p. 117-123. 18 refs. In Russian.

A75-25322 # Effect of selenium on the photosensitivity of the eye (O vlianii selena na svetovuiu chuvstvitel'nost' glaza). V. D. Bakharev, M. A. Bocharova, and V. I. Shostak (Voenno-Meditsinskaiia Akademiia, Leningrad, USSR). *Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal SSSR*, vol. 61, Jan. 1975, p. 150-152. 8 refs. In Russian.

Experiments were conducted to determine quantitatively the effect of substances containing selenium on the photosensitivity of the eye, as well as to evaluate the time of dark adaptation of the retina in rabbits. Use was made of a 0.1% sodium selenite solution administered subcutaneously, in conjunction with photostimulation by light flashes of various intensities. It was found that sodium selenite has a stimulating effect on the ERG-parameters, particularly the a-wave and the b-wave, which indicates an increase in the photosensitivity of the retina. The most pronounced effect was obtained with photostimuli of threshold and maximal intensities, and a higher rate of recovery of retinal photosensitivity was observed in dark-adapted rabbits. Several interpretations for the stimulating effect of selenium are noted. S.D.

A75-25323 # Asymmetric nature of light-induced suppression of optokinetic and reverse post-optokinetic nystagmuses (Asimmetrichnyi kharakter svetovogo ugneteniiia optokineticeskogo i reversivnogo postoptokineticeskogo nistagmov). V. P. Neverov (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Fiziologii, Leningrad, USSR). *Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal SSSR*, vol. 61, Jan. 1975, p. 157-159. 6 refs. In Russian.

A75-25325 Effects of postural changes on the head response of standing subjects subjected to low frequency 'constant velocity' spectral inputs. B. K. N. Rao, C. Ashley, and B. Jones (Birmingham, University, Birmingham, England). *Society of Environmental Engineers, Journal*, vol. 14-1, Mar. 1975, p. 27-30. 13 refs. Research supported by the Science Research Council.

A75-25395 # Investigation of coacervate drops of ferrous oxide hydrate (Issledovanie koatservatnykh kapel' iz gidrata zakisi zheleza). T. N. Evreinova, L. G. Minaeva, L. Ia. Kizil'shtein, T. V. Mamontova, L. L. Litinskaia, and Iu. R. Khrust (Moskovskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet, Moscow; Rostovskii-na-Donu Gosudarstvennyi Universitet, Rostov, USSR). *Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Doklady*, vol. 220, Jan. 11, 1975, p. 475-477. 7 refs. In Russian.

The concentration properties of ferrous oxide hydrate during the formation of coacervate drops from it are investigated. A 1% aqueous solution of Mohr salt was mixed with an alkaline solution of Seignette salt to obtain coacervate drops, and the size of the drops and the concentrations of ferrous oxide hydrate and free iron in the drops were measured. An inverse dependence is found between the size of the drops and the hydrate concentration. It is concluded that mineral coacervate drops have the same dependence between linear and weight parameters as do organic compounds, such as proteins and nucleic acids. F.G.M.

A75-25405 Efficiency of constant-flow oxygen masks for general aviation - A new method of mask evaluation. J. W. Brantigan (Utah, University, Salt Lake City, Utah). *Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine*, vol. 46, Mar. 1975, p. 231-240. 11 refs.

A75-25406 Excitability of the cortex in normal and adrenalectomized rats during repeated exposures to high oxygen pressure. I. D. Torbati, S. Lavy (Jerusalem, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel), and D. Harel (Rotschild Hospital, Haifa, Israel). *Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine*, vol. 46, Mar. 1975, p. 241-243. 17 refs.

The excitability of the cortex in adrenalectomized and normal adult male rats to High Oxygen Pressure (HOP) was studied 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 22 d after bilateral adrenalectomy and implantation of cerebral electrodes. Continuous electroencephalographic (EEG) recordings were obtained until the appearance of the first paroxysmal electrical discharges, which was considered to be the first indicator of the toxic effects of hyperbaric oxygen. A statistically significant change in excitability of the cortex to oxygen toxicity from 2 to 22 d following adrenalectomy was shown. Comparison of the sensitivity of the normal and adrenalectomized rats to HOP 2 d after the operation showed significant resistance of adrenalectomized rats at this time. This resistance disappeared gradually, when compared with normal rats, and cortical susceptibility increased significantly 22 d after adrenalectomy. The possible disturbances responsible for the changes in excitability of the cortex to HOP in adrenalectomized rats are discussed. (Author)

A75-25407 * Effects of long-term rotation and hypergravity on developing rat femurs. S. D. Smith (Kentucky, University, Lexington, Ky.). *Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine*, vol. 46, Mar. 1975, p. 248-253. 9 refs. Grant No. NGL-18-001-003.

Male and female Sprague-Dawley rats derived from a single mating were raised for three generations under constant centrifugation at 1.03 G (Rotation Controls) and at 2 G. When the third generation rats were 3 months old, they were sacrificed, and their femurs removed. After fixation and cleaning, the femurs were then measured for length and diameter. Then right femurs were sectioned longitudinally, left femurs transversely. After staining with Hematoxylin and Eosin, right femurs were examined for ossification patterns and left femurs were measured for cortical thickness. All rotation control rats showed marked stimulation of ossification in the femoral head, and males showed significant cortical thinning when compared to non-rotated earth gravity controls. All 2 G femurs showed decreased length and aspect (L/D) ratios, and increased cortical thickness/diameter ratios when compared to earth controls or rotation controls. Ossification of the femoral head was slightly advanced, while the distal epiphyseal plate was thinned. (Author)

A75-25408 Increased susceptibility to pulmonary oxygen toxicity after cholesterol biosynthesis inhibition. J. B. Brodsky (Harvard University; Beth Israel Hospital, Boston, Mass.). *Aviation, Space and Environmental Medicine*, vol. 46, Mar. 1975, p. 254-258. 26 refs. Grants No. NIH-GM-15904; No. NIH-HL-05422.

Effects of AY-9944, a cholesterol biosynthesis inhibitor, were investigated in rats. Injection was performed before exposure to oxygen at atmospheric pressure (OAP) for varying lengths of time. AY-9944 rats had a higher mortality rate in OAP than did uninjected controls and animals injected with saline solution or saline plus hydrocortisone phosphate. This finding is surprising in view of the increase in pulmonary surfactants protective against O₂ known to result from corticosteroid synthesis inhibition. S.J.M.

A75-25409 * Influence of head orientation on visually induced pitch and roll sensation. L. R. Young, C. M. Oman, and J. M. Dichgans (MIT, Cambridge, Mass.; Neurologische Universitätsklinik, Freiburg im Breisgau, West Germany). *Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine*, vol. 46, Mar. 1975, p. 264-268. 31 refs. Grant No. NGR-22-009-701.

Observers viewing rotating scenes in their periphery frequently experience self-motion in the opposite direction. A full field flight simulator projection system was used to investigate the sensations resulting from pitch, roll, and yaw stimuli at various head orientations. Steady yaw rate (circularvection) and development of a constant roll tilt angle, for the head erect and constant velocity yaw and roll stimuli, confirmed previous reports. Pitch stimuli also were found to produce a sensation of tilting to a steady pitch angle, which was much stronger for pitch forward than backward. Pitch and roll effects were strongly dependent on head position, increasing for the head rolled 90 deg to the side or inverted, and decreasing for the head pitched 25 deg forward. These results support a hypothesis that visually induced tilt is limited by conflict with otolith information. (Author)

A75-25410 Vertical vibration of seated subjects - Effects of posture, vibration level, and frequency. M. J. Griffin (Southampton, University, Southampton, England). *Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine*, vol. 46, Mar. 1975, p. 269-276. 12 refs.

A75-25411 Electrical response of the eye at varying intervals following an adapting flash exposure. G. T. Chisum (U.S. Naval Material Command, Naval Air Development Center, Warminster, Pa.). *Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine*, vol. 46, Mar. 1975, p. 277-280. 12 refs.

Electroretinograms (ERG) were recorded at varying intervals following an adapting flash exposure. Both amplitude and latency variations are exhibited for short interflash intervals. The ERG following the longer interflash intervals are not significantly different from the dark-adapted ERG. The relationship between the electrophysiological and psychophysical data is discussed. (Author)

A75-25412 Potential crew hazards due to radioactive cloud penetrations. R. P. Patrick (USAF, Weapons Laboratory, Kirtland AFB, N. Mex.). *Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine*, vol. 46, Mar. 1975, p. 281-289. 8 refs. AF Project 8809; AF Task 03.

Potential crew hazards resulting from radioactive cloud penetrations are investigated and the seriousness of each potential hazard is discussed. Preventive measures to alleviate the potential hazards are discussed. (Author)

A75-25413 Absence of nyctohemeral variation in stress-induced ACTH secretion in the rat. C. F. Allen (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB; Southwest Foundation for Research and Education, San Antonio, Tex.), J. P. Allen (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.), and M. A. Greer (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.; Oregon, University, Portland, Ore.). *Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine*, vol. 46, Mar. 1975, p. 296-299. 18 refs. NIH-supported research.

Adult male rats were monitored for plasma ACTH concentration at 0400 and 1600 hours after controls, pentobarbital anesthetization, or anesthesia plus 2.5-min tourniquet stress. No significant difference in post-anesthesia, post-stress overall blood ACTH content or in increment ACTH response was observed between morning and afternoon, except in controls, where 0400 exceeded 1600 ACTH. Plasma corticosterone in this last group was higher in the afternoon and lower in the morning. This suggests variable adrenal sensitivity to ACTH as a factor in corticosterone rhythm. S.J.M.

A75-25414 * Oxygen cost during exercise in simulated subgravity environments. E. L. Fox, R. L. Bartels, E. C. Chaloupka, J. E. Klinzing, and J. Hoche (Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; U.S. Navy, Naval Aeromedical Research Laboratory, Pensacola, Fla.). *Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine*, vol. 46, Mar. 1975, p. 300-303. 6 refs. NASA-Navy-supported research.

Oxygen cost (VO₂) and heart rate (HR) were determined during treadmill walking in simulated subgravity environments. The long axis of the subject's body was suspended parallel to the floor in a

slow rotation room with feet aligned on the surface of a treadmill mounted 90 deg on the wall. Without rotation, the subjects were virtually weightless against the treadmill; with centrifugation, environments of 0.25, 0.5 and 1 G were simulated. Oxygen cost (open circuit) and HR (ECG) were measured during the 5th minute of walking at 3.2, 4.7 and 6.1 km/h. Similar measurements were also determined during walking at 1/2-G using the inclined plane technique. Oxygen cost per unit mass and HR were significantly reduced in all subgravity environments. However, net oxygen cost per unit weight carried and, therefore, mechanical efficiency was found to be independent of gravity. This supports the idea that the most probable cause for the decreased oxygen cost with reduced gravity is less body weight carried. (Author)

A75-25415 * Comparisons of pilot performance in simulated and actual flight. C. E. Billings, R. J. Gerke, and R. L. Wick, Jr. (Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; NASA, Ames Research Center, Man-Machine Integration Branch, Moffett Field, Calif.). *Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine*, vol. 46, Mar. 1975, p. 304-308. 22 refs. Contract No. F3315-72-C-1308.

Five highly experienced professional pilots performed instrument landing system approaches under simulated instrument flight conditions in a Cessna 172 airplane and in a Link-Singer GAT-1 simulator while under the influence of orally administered secobarbital (0, 100, and 200 mg). Tracking performance in two axes and airspeed control were evaluated continuously during each approach. Error and RMS variability were about half as large in the simulator as in the airplane. The observed data were more strongly associated with the drug level in the simulator than in the airplane. Further, the drug-related effects were more consistent in the simulator. Improvement in performance suggestive of learning effects were seen in the simulator, but not in actual flight. (Author)

A75-25416 Personality factors in selection and flight proficiency. R. L. Christy. *Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine*, vol. 46, Mar. 1975, p. 309-311. 7 refs.

Personality development is a dynamic process involving life forces, instinct drives, growth processes, life stresses, reactions to significant persons, both in and out of the family, and reactions to the environment in general, along with the mastery of methods and techniques for coping in solving problems and in providing for the satisfaction of one's needs. The love and fear of flying and the motivation and conflicts in flying involve many personality factors which deserve careful evaluation in selection of pilot and other flight personnel. These personality factors, variations, and traits also require close surveillance of pilot personnel by flight surgeons, aviation medical and operational personnel in predicting and preventing potential breakdown or difficulties and, more importantly, in the interest of maintaining optimum personnel effectiveness, proficiency, and safety in aviation. (Author)

A75-25417 Human factors in Air Force aircraft accidents. S. T. Lewis (USAF, Inspection and Safety Center, Norton AFB, Calif.). *Aviation, Space, and Environmental-Medicine*, vol. 46, Mar. 1975, p. 316-318.

Advances have been made in the design and reliability of Air Force aircraft; however, there continues to be material failure accidents. The design of man has not changed, although training programs have been improved to reduce accidents caused by human error. This study was conducted to determine the human factors causation of aircraft accidents. A review of 545 aircraft accidents revealed that over 50% were caused by human error. These errors involved supervision, limited experience, and errors in judgment. Since material factors in accidents have remained relatively constant, more emphasis must be placed on training and selection of our aircrews and supervisors. (Author)

A75-25418 Preliminary results of examinations of rats after a 22-day flight aboard the Cosmos-605 biosatellite. E. A. Il'in, L. V. Serova, V. V. Portugalov, R. A. Tigranian, E. A. Savina, M. S. Gaevskaia, Iu. I. Kondrat'ev, A. D. Noskin, V. I. Miliavskii, and B. N. Iurov (Ministry of Health, Institute of Biomedicine Problems, Moscow, USSR). *Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine*, vol. 46, Mar. 1975, p. 319-321.

The results of biomedical investigations carried out in flights of the Salyut and Skylab orbital stations give evidence that during prolonged weightlessness cosmonauts and astronauts remain in a good physical and mental condition. In order to make reliable plans for such missions, it is necessary to accumulate detailed knowledge about the mechanism of the effect of weightlessness on different functions of the human body. In addition to manned experiments, of great interest are animal experiments. They may yield data that cannot be obtained in human studies, which is obviously very important from the point of view of space medicine. Preliminary results of examinations of rats after a 22-d space flight in the Cosmos-605 satellite demonstrated not only physiological and biochemical but also morphological changes in the animal body due to prolonged weightlessness. These changes were reversible. (Author)

A75-25589 # Effect of the ferment polynucleotidephosphorylase in a protein-carbohydrate cocarvate system (Deistvie fermenta polinukleotidfosforilazy v belkovouglevodnoi koatservatnoi sisteme). T. N. Evreinova, A. F. Orlovskii, and A. I. Oparin (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Biokhimii; Moskovskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet, Moscow, USSR). *Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Doklady*, vol. 220, Jan. 21, 1975, p. 733-735. 7 refs. In Russian.

A75-25590 # Ion composition of labyrinth receptor cells and their environment (Ionnyy sostav retseptornykh kletok labirinta i okruzhaiushchei ikh sredy). B. A. Allakhverdov, I. V. Burovina, V. I. Govardovskii, and K. A. Koichev (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Evoliutsionnoi Fiziologii i Biokhimii, Leningrad; Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Biofiziki, Pushchino-on-Oka, USSR; Meditsinska Akademiia, Sofia, Bulgaria). *Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Doklady*, vol. 220, Jan. 21, 1975, p. 746-748. 13 refs. In Russian.

A75-25591 # Activation of extrarenal means of sodium secretion during adaptation to hypoxia and its role in the prophylaxis of experimental hypertension (Aktivatsiia vnepochechnykh putei vydeleniia natriia pri adaptatsii k gipoksii i ee rol' v profilaktike eksperimental'noi gipertonii). F. Z. Meerson, N. A. Barbarash, and Iu. P. Shorin (Akademiia Meditsinskikh Nauk, Moscow; Kemerovskii Meditsinskii Institut, Kemerovo, USSR). *Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Doklady*, vol. 220, Jan. 21, 1975, p. 749-751. 20 refs. In Russian.

A75-25595 # Dependence of the temperature distribution in the human body on the behavioral modes of hyperthermia (Zavisimost' raspredeleniia temperatury v tele cheloveka ot rezhimov provedeniia gipertermii). O. V. Korobko, S. Z. Fradkin (Akademiia Nauk Belorusskoi SSR, Institut Teplo- i Massoobmena, Minsk, Belorussian SSR), and T. L. Perel'man. *Inzhenero-Fizicheskii Zhurnal*, vol. 28, Jan. 1975, p. 113-118. In Russian.

A75-25598 # Evolution of ideas on the origin of life over the years 1924-1974 (Evolutsiia predstavlenii o proiskhozhdenii zhizni 1924-1974 gg.). A. I. Oparin (Academy of Sciences, Institute of Biochemistry, Moscow, USSR). (*Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Mezhdunarodnyi Seminar po Proiskhozhdeniiu Zhizni, Moscow, USSR, Aug. 2-7, 1974.*) *Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Izvestiia, Seriya Biologicheskaiia*, Jan.-Feb. 1975, p. 5-10. In Russian.

The present work discusses some significant changes in modern views concerning the origin of life on earth. These views center around three points: (1) the cosmic origin of primary organic matter for evolution, (2) the recurrence of the origin of life on earth, and (3) the necessity of the formation of phase-independent, discrete systems for the origin of natural selection and the transition from chemical to biological evolution. Although general principles con-

cerning origin of life on earth have not changed much, the accumulation of new data, especially concerning the nonbiogenic formation of organic matter, has altered the picture somewhat.

P.T.H.

A75-25599 # Molecular principles of the action of high-energy hadrons and results of biological studies in space (Molekuliarnyye osnovy deistviia adronov vysokoi energii i rezul'taty biologicheskikh issledovaniy v kosmose). I. G. Akoev and S. S. Iurov (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Biologicheskoi Fiziki, Pushchino-on-Oka, USSR). *Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Izvestiia, Seriya Biologicheskaiia*, Jan.-Feb. 1975, p. 11-24. 87 refs. In Russian.

A75-25639 # Physics and biology (Fizika i biologii). S. E. Bresler (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Iadernoi Fiziki, Leningrad, USSR). *Uspekhi Fizicheskikh Nauk*, vol. 115, Jan. 1975, p. 121-143. 16 refs. In Russian.

Following a brief review of the progress made during the past 20 years in the development of molecular biology (biophysics), the discussion is focused on three major unresolved problems in this field. The first is the problem of morphogenesis, i.e., the formation of submolecular structures from molecules of various classes. The second, is the differentiation and development of an embryo of a complex organism (known as ontogenesis), and the third is the problem of neurobiology, i.e., the determination of the operational mechanism of the nervous system and the decoding of the neurobiological code, with the aim of identifying the mechanism of human consciousness. The application of physical methods to these problems is examined.

V.P.

A75-25665 # Effect of long and frequently repeated emotional influence on heart (Efekt trivalogo i bagatorazovogo emotsional'nogo vplivu na serdse). O. B. Fel'dman and O. V. Obonits'ka (Donets'kii Meditsinskii Institut, Donetsk, Ukrainian SSR). *Fiziologichnii Zhurnal*, vol. 21, Jan.-Feb. 1975, p. 63-68. 15 refs. In Ukrainian.

Two-phase changes in electrocardiogram were observed in the experiments on 6 dogs with long (60 minutes) emotional excitement. The first stage of emotional excitement was characterized by heart acceleration during the whole period of emotional excitement and by the transitory changes in jags and intervals of electrocardiogram reflecting possible disorders of coronary circulation. The second phase acting in 1.5-2 hours after cessation of the emotional excitement was expressed by slowing the rhythm and small disorders of cardiac blood flow. With daily repeated one-hour emotional excitement a weakening of reaction was observed in electrocardiogram jag form and that of intervals, the heart acceleration being maintained.

(Author)

A75-25666 # Role of exhaustion of cerebral-cortex functional potential in the disorder of the activity of the adrenal gland cortex (Rol' visnazhennia funktsional'nogo potentsialu kori golov'nogo mozku v porushenni diial'nosti kori nadnirkovykh zaloz). B. A. Vartapetov and G. D. Sudakova (Kharkivskii Institut Endokrinologii i Khimii Gormoniv, Kharkov, Ukrainian SSR). *Fiziologichnii Zhurnal*, vol. 21, Jan.-Feb. 1975, p. 69-74. 9 refs. In Ukrainian.

A75-25667 # Hyperoxia and chemical resistance of erythrocytic membranes (Giperoksiia ta khimichna rezistentnist' eritrotsitarnikh membran). V. V. Matsinin (Akademiia Nauk Ukrain'skoi RSR, Institut Fiziologii, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR). *Fiziologichnii Zhurnal*, vol. 21, Jan.-Feb. 1975, p. 110-114. 21 refs. In Ukrainian.

Albino rats were subjected to the effect of oxygen at a pressure of 5 at. for 60-90 min. They were also decapitated and the gathered blood was studied by the method of chemical erythrograms, mariatic acid and saponin being used as hemolytic agents. A decrease was found in acidic and saponin resistance of erythrocytes in the animals which suffered from hyperoxia. The results obtained are compared with the phenomenon of the biomembranes self-stripping under

peroxide oxidation and a decrease in the chemical resistance of erythrocytes with aging. An assumption is advanced on the 'aging' effect of hyperoxia. (Author)

A75-25668 # Elements of the development in man of endurance to local coolings and the rules of G. V. Fol'bort (Elementi zagartovuvannia liudini do mistsevlkh okholodzhen' i 'Pravila G. V. Fol'borta'). A. K. Podshibiakin (Kiivs'kii Institut Medichnikh Problem Fizichnoi Kul'turi, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR). *Fiziologichnii Zhurnal*, vol. 21, Jan.-Feb. 1975, p. 119-123. 18 refs. In Ukrainian.

The present work describes an experiment on the adaptation of human subjects to the effects of applied local coolings. The time required for skin temperature to be restored after local cooling was found to be determined by the rate at which the cooling effect was brought about. Adaptation to cooling takes place only when each subsequent cold effect is brought about under conditions of complete restoral of the temperature of the adapted zone. Fol'bort's rules concerning the importance of chemical shift in the response reaction of an organ or tissue and in the rate at which restorative processes take place in them, and also concerning adaptation only on the condition of their restored and strengthened state, can be used to develop theory and practice of man's adaptation to local coolings.

P.T.H.

A75-25669 # Exhaustion without lowering of working capacity during activity (Vsnazhennia bez znizhennia pratsezdatsnosti pid chas dial'nosti). V. I. Zav'ialov (Kiivs'kii Medichnii Institut, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR). *Fiziologichnii Zhurnal*, vol. 21, Jan.-Feb. 1975, p. 126-128. 8 refs. In Ukrainian.

The dynamics of work capacity of the salivary glands in dogs and of the skeletal muscles in rabbits was studied over extended periods of their activity beyond the time normally required for a decrease of the functional potential of the organ. It was found that the depth of exhaustion can reach a level much lower than indicated by any functional signs. This is discussed in terms of the destruction of the normal connection between exhaustion and inhibitory processes.

P.T.H.

A75-25704 The chemical basis of extraterrestrial life. C. Ponnampuruma (Maryland, University, College Park, Md.). In: *Interstellar communication: Scientific perspectives*.

Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1974, p. 45-58. 9 refs.

The factors which make the scientific study of questions regarding the origin of life possible are related to astronomical considerations, recent developments in biochemistry, and the triumph of Darwinian evolution. Questions of chemical evolution are considered, giving attention to the atmospheric conditions on a juvenile planet, sources of energy on the primitive earth, laboratory experiments concerning developments of chemical evolution, the interaction of amino acids and nucleotides, experiments simulating the planet Jupiter, the search for molecules of biological significance in ancient rocks and sediments, organic compounds found in meteorites, and interstellar organic molecules.

G.R.

A75-25705 The likelihood of the evolution of communicating intelligences on other planets. M. A. Arbib (Massachusetts, University, Amherst, Mass.). In: *Interstellar communication: Scientific perspectives*. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1974, p. 59-78.

The possibility of interstellar communication with another intelligent community will very much depend on the characteristics of that community and the particular form of intelligence involved. Basic ingredients in the current theory of the evolution of life on earth are considered and attention is given to the question whether in other places in space there might not be entirely different forms of life which have evolved on the basis of other evolutionary principles. Questions concerning self-reproducing machines are examined. The evolution of human intelligence is discussed along with aspects of

cultural evolution and requirements to find for the content of interstellar messages a basis which is shared by the recipients of these messages. G.R.

A75-25706 From chemical to biological to social evolution. S. Aronoff (Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada). In: *Interstellar communication: Scientific perspectives*. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1974, p. 88-99. 13 refs.

The conditions for a transition from chemical to biological evolution are considered along with the basic characteristics of biologic evolution and the nature of the process of social evolution. Questions concerning homo sapiens and the social evolution are investigated, taking into account possibilities regarding the acquisition of unlimited sources of energy and the acquisition of detailed self-knowledge. The development of the social-evolutionary model is discussed. It is concluded that the period of biological evolution is drawing to a close and that mankind is entering a new period of social evolution. G.R.

A75-25722 * Choice-reaction time to visual motion with varied levels of simultaneous rotary motion. B. Clark (San Jose State University, San Jose, Calif.) and J. D. Stewart (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.). *American Journal of Psychology*, vol. 87, Sept. 1974, p. 441-448. 20 refs. Grant No. NGL-05-046-002.

Twelve airline pilots were studied to determine the effects of whole-body rotation on choice-reaction time to the horizontal motion of a line on a cathode-ray tube. On each trial, one of five levels of visual acceleration and five corresponding proportions of rotary acceleration were presented simultaneously. Reaction time to the visual motion decreased with increasing levels of visual motion and increased with increasing proportions of rotary acceleration. The results conflict with general theories of facilitation during double stimulation but are consistent with neural-clock model of sensory interaction in choice-reaction time. (Author)

A75-25932 Ultrasonic cardiac imaging and image enhancement techniques. D. H. McSherry and J. R. Keller (Digicon, Inc., Houston, Tex.). In: *Ultrasonics Symposium, Milwaukee, Wis., November 11-14, 1974, Proceedings*. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1974, p. 5-11. 18 refs.

Average cross-sectional images of the heart can be obtained from ultrasound scans done over a number of heart beats if the electrocardiogram is used to monitor the phase of the heart cycle and if irregular cycles are excluded. With echoes, EKG, and transducer position information recorded digitally, considerable signal processing can then be employed to improve signal resolution before forming an image for display. Band-pass filters can be used to eliminate certain types of noise and to reduce the dynamic range to a level appropriate for the limitations of the display device. Two-dimensional smoothing filters are used to alter the spatial frequencies to smooth boundaries and various gradient techniques have been employed for edge enhancement or for specifying contours. Displaying the serial images in a format similar to that used in cineangiography allows further study and comparison of these techniques. (Author)

A75-25956 * Thermodynamic perspectives and the origin of life. S. W. Fox (Miami, University, Coral Gables, Fla.). (*Conference on Unity in the Natural Sciences, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla., Nov. 27, 1973.*) In: *Quantum statistical mechanics in the natural sciences*. New York, Plenum Publishing Corp., 1974, p. 119-142. 32 refs. Grant No. NGR-10-007-008.

A qualitative appraisal of a recently enlarged laboratory model for macromolecular and cellular origins is given. The experiments

were performed under geologically relevant conditions, i.e., with irreversible thermodynamics, emphasizing open systems and changes in phase. It was found that heating appropriate nonneutral alpha-amino acids with other alpha-amino acids yields partly branched, mainly linear, copolymeric peptides incorporating some of the alpha-amino acids that would of themselves decompose. The resultant copolyamino acids display a high degree of internal order, enzymelike activities, enzymelike characteristics, and a tendency to form a kind of cell having many of the properties of contemporary cells. S.J.M.

A75-25957 * **The human auditory evoked response.** R. Galambos (California, University, La Jolla, Calif.). In: *Sensation and measurement*. Dordrecht, D. Reidel Publishing Co., 1974, p. 215-221. 13 refs. Grant No. NGR-05-009-198.

Figures are presented of computer-averaged auditory evoked responses (AERs) that point to the existence of a completely endogenous brain event. A series of regular clicks or tones was administered to the ear, and 'odd-balls' of different intensity or frequency respectively were included. Subjects were asked either to ignore the sounds (to read or do something else) or to attend to the stimuli. When they listened and counted the odd-balls, a P3 wave occurred at 300msec after stimulus. When the odd-balls consisted of omitted clicks or tone bursts, a similar response was observed. This could not have come from auditory nerve, but only from cortex. It is evidence of recognition, a conscious process. S.J.M.

A75-26033 * **Life sciences payloads for Shuttle.** R. W. Dunning (NASA, Washington, D.C.). In: *EASCON '74; Electronics and Aerospace Systems Convention*, Washington, D.C., October 7-9, 1974, Record. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1974, p. 10-10Q. 16 refs.

The Life Sciences Program for utilization of the Shuttle in the 1980's is presented. Requirements for life sciences research experiments in space flight are discussed along with study results of designs to meet these requirements. The span of life sciences interests in biomedicine, biology, man system integration, bioinstrumentation and life support/protective systems is described with a listing of the research areas encompassed in these descriptions. This is followed by a description of the approach used to derive from the life sciences disciplines, the research functions and instrumentation required for an orbital research program. Space Shuttle design options for life sciences experiments are identified and described. Details are presented for Spacelab laboratories for dedicated missions, mini-labs with carry on characteristics and carry on experiments for shared payload missions and free flying satellites to be deployed and retrieved by the Shuttle. (Author)

A75-26120 # **Evaluating the onboard regimen of pilot nutrition (K otsenke rezhima bortovogo pitaniia letchikov).** D. N. Gavriiliuk, I. G. Krasnykh, I. G. Popov, and V. E. Potkin. *Voenna-Meditsinskii Zhurnal*, Jan. 1975, p. 54-56. In Russian.

Two onboard regimens of pilot nutrition were investigated for a period of 36 hours each. The first regimen concerns an obligatory intake of all prescribed rations every 4 hours (first series of observations), while the second one consists of eating according to appetite, but at least every 6 hours (second series of observations). The observations are carried out for several types of pilot activity. From a physiological point of view, for restricted human motion the second regimen is better than the first, where an excessive repletion of the stomach, and especially of the large intestine, associated with meteorism, may substantially affect the attitude and efficiency of the pilot in flight. S.D.

A75-26121 # **Reaction of the hypothalamic-hypophysial-adrenal system under the action of a SHF field (Reaktsiia gipotalamo-gipofizarno-nadpochechnikovoi sistemy pri vozdeistvii**

SVCh polia). E. F. Murashov and P. E. Krasnobaev. *Voenna-Meditsinskii Zhurnal*, Jan. 1975, p. 56, 57. In Russian.

A75-26122 # **Psychophysiological monitoring principles and the evaluation of pilot fitness to flight (Psikhofiziologicheskie printsipy kontrolya i otsenki gotovnosti letchika k poletam).** V. F. Zhernavkov and V. G. Kuznetsov. *Voenna-Meditsinskii Zhurnal*, Jan. 1975, p. 58-60. In Russian.

Psychophysiological reactions of pilot trainees are considered from the viewpoint of the corresponding fundamental standards of response. A reaction standard is defined as a dynamic concept which is individual and relatively constant for specific flying activities so that the activity level of physiological systems in man is determined by the different conditions of the activity and the adaptive degree of the organism in the course of training. The results obtained show that there exists a definite optimum value of neuro-emotional stress for which a specific task is achieved in a stable fashion with less errors. The principal criteria for the evaluation of pilot fitness are also provided. S.D.

STAR ENTRIES

N75-17934*# Hardin-Simmons Univ., Abilene, Tex. Microbiology Labs.

RESPONSE OF SELECTED MICROORGANISMS TO EXPERIMENTAL PLANETARY ENVIRONMENTS Semiannual Progress Report, 1 Jul. 1974 - 31 Dec. 1974

Terry L. Foster, Luther Winans, Jr., and Raymond Carroll Casey Jan. 1975 51 p

(Grant NGR-44-095-001)
(NASA-CR-136758; SAPP-5) Avail: NTIS HC \$4.25 CSCL 06M

Experiments indicate that hardy organisms will likely grow in the Martian environment if moisture is available, and that these organisms definitely present a threat to contamination of the biopackage if they are transported to the surface of Mars.

Author

N75-17935# Naval Aerospace Medical Research Lab., Pensacola, Fla.

A PSYCHOBIOLOGICAL STUDY OF RHESUS MONKEYS EXPOSED TO EXTREMELY LOW FREQUENCY-LOW INTENSITY MAGNETIC FIELDS Medical Research Interim Report

John deLorge 16 May 1974 31 p refs
(MF51524015)

(AD-A000078; NAMRL-1203) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/18

Communications systems have been shown to produce extremely low frequency (ELF) nonionizing radiation at low intensities. Several studies indicate that radiation within these ranges might have biological effects. The present study contained a number of experiments designed to reveal various behavioral and biochemical changes potentially induced by ELF magnetic fields. Magnetic fields between 8.2 and 0.00093 T alternating at 45 or 15 Hz had no consistent effects on operant behavior in four rhesus monkeys. No hematological changes were found to relate to the presence or absence of the fields although such changes were related to food deprivation.

GRA

N75-17936# Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development, Paris (France).

AN ANTHROPOMETRIC SURVEY OF 2000 ROYAL AIR FORCE AIRCREW, 1970/71

C. B. Bolton (RAE), M. Kenward (Loughborough Univ.), R. E. Simpson (RAE), and G. M. Turner (RAF) Dec. 1974 84 p refs

(AGARD-AG-181; AGARDograph-181) Avail: NTIS HC \$4.75

An anthropometric survey of 2000 Royal Air Force aircrew personnel was conducted. Comparisons of means of certain body dimensions are shown for surveys conducted during periods from 1944 to 1971. The apparatus used on the procedures for conducting the measurements are reported. Other subjects discussed include the following: (1) sociological data, (2) the choice of measurements, (3) data recoding and processing, and (4) check measurements. Photographs of subjects being measured are provided. Results of the measurements are tabulated.

Author

N75-17937*# Scientific Translation Service, Santa Barbara, Calif. LIFE IN ORBIT

G. Dimov Washington NASA Feb. 1975 5 p Transl. into

ENGLISH from Izv. (USSR), no. 269, 17 Nov. 1974 p 3

(Contract NASw-2483)

(NASA-TT-F-16215) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.25 CSCL 06E

A description is given of the Fifth conference of the joint Soviet-American working group on space biology and medicine at Tashkent.

Author

N75-17938*# Kanner (Leo) Associates, Redwood City, Calif. THE REACTION OF THE RESISTIVE AND CAPACITIVE VESSELS OF THE HAND AT THE START OF MUSCULAR EXERCISE

J. M. Verpillat, A. Ghaem, B. Levy, and J. P. Martineaud Washington NASA Feb. 1975 19 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from J. Physiol. (France), v. 68, Mar. 1974 p 51-64

(Contract NASw-2481)

(NASA-TT-F-16194) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.25 CSCL 06P

Heart rate (Fc), arterial blood flow (Q) by hand plethysmography, and variations in venous volume (delta V) were measured in man during muscular exercise of varying levels of exertion (W) from 30 to 180 W. During short-term exercise (5 to 8 minutes), blood flow and volume change in the same way: an initial decrease is followed by a progressive increase. Maximal delta V and minimal Q are not significantly linked with either W or Fc. These results show that the resistive and capacitive vessels of the hand, considered as representatives of cutaneous circulation, may be used as a flow and volume reserve at the beginning of exercise. However, due to the all or nothing type of the observed response it is not possible to attribute a precise regulating function to the cutaneous vessels.

Author

N75-17939# International Radiation Protection Association, Washington, D.C.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL RADIATION PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

W. S. Snyder Feb. 1973 798 p refs In various languages Congress held at Washington, D. C., 9-14 Sep. 1973 Sponsored by AEC

(Conf-730907-P1) Avail: NTIS HC \$17.25

Abstracts are presented for various papers included at the International Congress of the International Radiation Protection Association. Major topics discussed included the following: (1) radiation perspective in the U.S.; (2) radiation and man; (3) nonionizing radiation; (4) radiation effects on animals; (5) radioecology; (6) metabolism of uranium and transuranium elements; (7) dose calculations; (8) operational health physics.

NSA

N75-17940# Battelle Inst., Frankfurt am Main (West Germany). DECONTAMINATION OF SURFACES CONTAMINATED BY CHEMICAL WARFARE AND THE DECONTAMINATION OF ORGANISMS PENETRATED BY CHEMICAL WARFARE [DEKONTAMINATION VON MIT CHEMISCHEN KAMPFSTOFFEN KONTAMINIERTEN OBERFLAECHE UND DIE ENTGIFTUNG VON IN ORGANISMEN EINGEDRUNGENEN KAMPFSTOFFEN]

R. Reiner, U. Biehl, and I. Christensen Bonn Bundeswehramt 1974 88 p refs In GERMAN; ENGLISH summary Sponsored by Bundesmin. fuer Verteidigung

(BMVG-FBWT-74-6) Avail: NTIS HC \$4.75; Bundeswehramt 30 DM

The decontaminating power of 50 compounds towards organofluoro phosphate compounds used in chemical warfare which had penetrated protective clothing, creams, and skin was assayed by determining the kinetics of nucleophilic attack and character of hydrophobic versus hydrophyle. Hydrophobic, nucleophile, negative group substituted oximes and polyoximes, polyhydroxamic acids, hydroguanidine, Schiff bases, hydroperoxides, and antrachinon sulfenic acid were synthesized and reaction rate with dipropylfluoro phosphate was tested with a fluoride sensitive electrode. Dissociation constants in acid solutions were also measured.

ESRO

N75-17941# Interuniversitair Reactor Instituut, Delft (Netherlands).

AN ATTEMPT TO BIOSYNTHESIZE Te123-

TELLUROMETHIONINE

Z. Kolar 1973 13 p refs Submitted for publication
(IRI-133-73-05) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.25

A biosynthetic procedure is described to prepare labelled telluromethionine, similar to the procedure to obtain ⁷⁵Se-L-selenomethionine. The latter is widely used in nuclear medicine for the diagnostic visualization of the pancreas by scintigraphy, however it has the disadvantage of resulting in a high radiation dose. The biosynthetic procedure employed is based on the use of baker's yeast. Results indicate that the procedure cannot be applied for the preparation of significant amounts of labelled telluromethionine. Other mechanisms, rather than the incorporation of tellurium into amino acids and proteins, are responsible for the major part of the observed uptake of tellurium by growing yeast. ESRO

N75-17942# Naval Aerospace Medical Research Lab., Pensacola, Fla.

SOME EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON VARIOUS ASPECTS OF OCULOMOTOR CONTROL

Fred E. Guedry, Jr., Richard D. Gilson, David J. Schroeder, and William E. Collins 23 Aug. 1974 18 p refs
(MF51525004)

(AD-A000079; NAMRL-1206; USAARL-75-2) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/16

Recent studies have shown that alcohol interferes with visual control of vestibular nystagmus. The present study was designed to assess three partially independent systems of oculomotor control. Performance on three Tasks was measured before and after mild alcohol dosage. One task involved visual suppression of vestibular nystagmus; a second involved smooth oculomotor tracking of a moving target; and a third required repetitive rapid voluntary shifts in gaze. Oculomotor control was degraded on the first two tasks with recovery toward the initial performance level 4 hours after drinking. Performance on the third task was not obviously degraded, although it is possible that improvement with practice was retarded. Results are discussed in terms of neurological systems involved and kinds of flight tasks potentially affected. Author (GRA)

N75-17943# National Academy of Engineering, Washington, D.C. Committee on the Interplay of Engineering with Biology and Medicine.

STUDY OF ENGINEERING IN MEDICINE AND HEALTH CARE

Jun. 1974 68 p refs
(Contract PH-43-64-44)

(PB-236883/5; ISBN-0-309-02148-0) Avail: NTIS MF \$2.25; HC Avail National Academy of Sciences, Printing and Publishing Office, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20418 CSCL 06B

This is the final summary report which has studied and reported on the role of engineering in the development of medical and biological systems. The volume reports on several parallel studies in bioengineering in medicine. It examines the goals, limitations, and progress in applying technology to the problems of health care, considering such specific aspects of the field as technology transfer, sensory aids, clinical engineering, and government interaction with industry. The report also focuses on the role of the university in responding to health care needs through biomedical engineering. It also summarizes a study of biomedical engineering in foreign countries and present an appraisal of needs in biomaterials research and development. GRA

N75-17944# Pennsylvania Univ., Philadelphia.
EFFECTS OF MICROWAVES: LOCAL HOT SPOT HEATING BY MICROWAVES Final Report, 1 Jan. 1970 - 31 Dec. 1973

Herman P. Schwan 28 Oct. 1974 10 p
(Contract N00014-67-A-0216-0015)
(AD-A001558) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/18

The report summarizes activities since January 1970. Activities in the laboratory include the following topics: Hot spot studies; field force effects; and biophysical and other principles. GRA

N75-17945# Ohio State Univ. Research Foundation, Columbus
CARDIOVASCULAR, RENAL AND RESPIRATORY EFFECTS OF HIGH INTENSITY, INTERMEDIATE DURATION, LOW FREQUENCY VIBRATION Interim Report, 1 Jul. 1973 - 31 May 1974

Robert M. Nerem, Robert L. Hamlin, and William D. Schwerin 18 Jul. 1974 34 p refs

(Grant AF-AFOSR-2526-73; OSURF Proj. 3656)
(AD-A000042; OSURF-3656-1; AFOSR-74-1607TR) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/19

A research program on the influence of high intensity, intermediate duration, low frequency wholebody vibration on the cardiovascular, renal, and respiratory systems has been initiated. During the period June 1, 1973 to May 31, 1974, the major emphasis was on the study of the transport of albumin between blood and the arterial wall. Using 131 I-albumin, a series of in vivo experiments have been carried out at a frequency of 10 Hz and a half-amplitude of 0.635 cm as well as at control conditions. These data indicate an enhancement of albumin uptake in the dog aorta in the presence of vibration and are consistent with the concept of a shear-dependent transport process. Measurements of aortic pressure and velocity waveforms and, regional blood flow distribution, have also been carried out. Initial results are presented although these experiments are still in progress. Author (GRA)

N75-17946# School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.
RETINAL SUBTHRESHOLD LASER EXPOSURES: CUMULATIVE EFFECT Final Report, Jan. 1973 - Jan. 1974

James T. Gallagher and William F. MacKenzie Sep. 1974 17 p refs

(AF Proj. 6301)
(AD-A000808; SAM-TR-74-39) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/18

The possibility of cumulative effect from visible laser radiation was investigated by two methods: Testing for a change in the apparent ED50 after a series of previous subthreshold exposures; histologically examining retinal tissue subjected to various series of subthreshold exposure. Neither method indicated a cumulative effect with a 30-sec interval between doses. Author (GRA)

N75-17947# Scientific Translation Service, Santa Barbara, Calif.
ESSAYS ON THE PSYCHOLOGY OF OPERATOR LABOR

Ye. A. Mileryan, ed. Washington NASA Jan. 1975 375 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH of the book "Ocherki Psikhologii Truda Operatora" Moscow, Nauka Press, 1974 p 1-309
(Contract NASw-2483)

(NASA-TT-F-16020) Avail: NTIS HC \$10.00 CSCL 05J
Psychological factors of operator performance in man machine systems design considerations.

N75-17948* Scientific Translation Service, Santa Barbara, Calif.
EMOTIONAL-VOLITIONAL COMPONENTS OF OPERATOR RELIABILITY

Ye. A. Mileryan *In its* Essays on the Psychology of Operator Labor (NASA-TT-F-16020) Jan. 1975 p 3-99 refs Transl. into ENGLISH from the book "Ocherki Psikhologii Truda Operatora" Moscow, Nauka Press, 1974 p 5-82

CSCL 05J

Sensorimotor function testing in a tracking task under stressfull working conditions established a psychological characterization for a successful aviation pilot: Motivation significantly increased the reliability and effectiveness of their work. Their activities were aimed at suppressing weariness and the feeling of fear caused by the stress factors; they showed patience, endurance, persistence, and a capacity for lengthy volitional efforts. G.G.

N75-17949* Scientific Translation Service, Santa Barbara, Calif.
DISCUSSION AND THEORETICAL SUMMARIZATION OF THE EXPERIMENTAL DATA

Ye. A. Mileryan *In its* Essays on the Psychology of Operator Labor (NASA-TT-F-16020) Jan. 1975 p 100-143 refs Transl. into ENGLISH from the book "Ocherki Psikhologii Truda Operatora" Moscow, Nauka Press, 1974 p 83-119

CSCL 05J

A summary of research on psychological factors that cause substantial changes in the reliability indicators of an operators work is followed by a conclusion that strong moral-volitional qualities are the basic factors that make the human behavior under conditions of stress effective; emotional subcontrol affect a person's conscious organization and self control in a man machine environment. G.G.

N75-17950* Scientific Translation Service, Santa Barbara, Calif.
ON THE EFFECT OF EMOTIONAL STATES ON OPERATOR THINKING

A. V. Solodkova *In its Essays on the Psychology of Operator Labor (NASA-TT-F-16020) Jan. 1975 p 143-166 refs Transl. into ENGLISH from the book "Ocherki Psikhologii Truda Operatora" Moscow, Nauka Press, 1974 p 119-137*

CSCL 05J

A combination sonic and electrical skin stimuli stress test is reported that is suitable for the psychological selection of individuals to perform operator functions. The behavior of these people is characterized by a fighting spirit, increased work capacity, minimum expenditure of strength and insignificant fatigue. G.G.

N75-17951* Scientific Translation Service, Santa Barbara, Calif.
THE OPERATOR'S EMOTIONAL STABILITY

P. B. Zilberman *In its Essays on the Psychology of Operator Labor (NASA-TT-F-16020) Jan. 1975 p 167-208 refs Transl. into ENGLISH from the book "Ocherki Psikhologii Truda Operatora" Moscow, Nauka Press, 1974 p 139-172*

CSCL 05J

An attempt is made to provide a psychological interpretation of the concept of emotional stability in connection with other psychics qualities of an operator's personality. Emotional stability is understood as a person's capacity to control his emotional state for the purpose of maintaining the necessary level of work performance under extreme stress conditions. By modeling the operator's sensorimotor activity and by comparing the productivity indicators under ordinary conditions with those obtained during work involving an emotional load, the level of emotional stability can be determined. G.G.

N75-17952* Scientific Translation Service, Santa Barbara, Calif.
INCREASING THE RELIABILITY OF LABOR OF RAILROAD ENGINEERS

V. S. Genes and Yu. M. Madiyevskiy *In its Essays on the Psychology of Operator Labor (NASA-TT-F-16020) Jan. 1975 p 209-225 Transl. into ENGLISH from the book "Ocherki Psikhologii Truda Operatora" Moscow, Nauka Press, 1974 p 173-185*

CSCL 05J

It has been shown that the group of problems related to temporary overloads still require serious development with respect to further automating the basic control operation - programmed selection of speed and braking. The problem of systems for warning the engineer about the condition of the unseen track segments remains a very serious one. Systems of hygienic support of the engineer also require constructive development. The problems of ensuring the reliability of work of engineers in periods of low information load, requiring motor acts, can basically be considered theoretically solved. Author

N75-17953* Scientific Translation Service, Santa Barbara, Calif.
OPERATIONAL CALM AND THE OPTIMUM REGULATION OF HUMAN WORKING CAPACITY

Ye. P. Ilin *In its Essays on the Psychology of Operator Labor (NASA-TT-F-16020) Jan. 1975 p 226-251 refs Transl. into ENGLISH from the book "Ocherki Psikhologii Truda Operatora" Moscow, Nauka Press, 1974 p 186-206*

CSCL 05J

Muscle hardness measurements in a squeezing dynamometer test are interpreted for expressions of adjustment effects of the

central nervous system in rapid response to a starting signal. It is shown that preliminary muscle tension leads to the transmission of inhibiting proprioceptive impulses to the nervous system centers and that the degree of pre-working changes depends on the individual's typological personality characteristics. Concentration of attention during the pre-working adjustment is considered the primary emotional factor that controls sensorimotor performance. G.G.

N75-17954* Scientific Translation Service, Santa Barbara, Calif.
ATTENTION AND ITS ROLE IN THE OPERATOR'S WORK

O. P. Shvetsov *In its Essays on the Psychology of Operator Labor (NASA-TT-F-16020) Jan. 1975 p 252-280 refs Transl. into ENGLISH from the book "Ocherki Psikhologii Truda Operatora" Moscow, Nauka Press, 1974 p 207-230*

CSCL 05J

A complex attentiometer investigation of the distribution, redirection, and concentration of attention during an operator's work notes the following stages: (1) General attentiveness is still not adequately expressed in the beginning; and (2) operator self-control of actions develops and gradually decreases errors in redirecting and distributing attention. A definite relationship is found between the improvement of concentration, distribution and redirection of attention and automation of sensorimotor performance. Exercises prove less effective in redirection of attention. G.G.

N75-17955* Scientific Translation Service, Santa Barbara, Calif.
VERBALIZATION AND IMAGERY IN THE PROCESS OF FORMATION OF OPERATOR LABOR SKILLS

V. V. Mistyuk *In its Essays on the Psychology of Operator Labor (NASA-TT-F-16020) Jan. 1975 p 281-302 refs Transl. into ENGLISH from the book "Ocherki Psikhologii Truda Operatora" Moscow, Nauka Press, 1974 p 231-249*

CSCL 05J

Sensorimotor control tests show that mastering operational skills occurs under conditions that stimulate the operator to independent active analysis and summarization of current information with the goal of clarifying the signs and the integral images that are a model of the situation. Goal directed determination of such an image requires inner and external speech, activates and improves the thinking of the operator, accelerates the training process, increases its effectiveness, and enables the formation of strategies in anticipating the course of events. Author

N75-17956* Scientific Translation Service, Santa Barbara, Calif.
CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMER ACTIVITY

V. M. Bondarovskaya *In its Essays on the Psychology of Operator Labor (NASA-TT-F-16020) Jan. 1975 p 303-334 refs Transl. into ENGLISH from the book "Ocherki Psikhologii Truda Operatora" Moscow, Nauka Press, 1974 p 250-275*

CSCL 05J

The psychological analysis of programmer activity showed that one of its basic characteristics is the need to employ formal languages. In determining ways of effectively mastering the capacity to write algorithms in the algorithmic language, it is expedient to proceed from its similarity to the living languages and the language of mathematical formulas, and to choose certain psychological principles of mastering foreign languages and mathematical symbols in teaching the algorithmic language. General models of the input language significantly increase the effectiveness of its mastery and permit the development of thinking on the part of the students. Author

N75-17957* Scientific Translation Service, Santa Barbara, Calif.
THE REACTION OF THE CARDIO-VASCULAR AND SYMPATHICO-ADRENAL SYSTEMS TO INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY WITH EMOTIONAL STRESS

L. I. Tomashevskaya *In its Essays on the Psychology of Operator Labor (NASA-TT-F-16020) Jan. 1975 p 335-351 refs Transl. into ENGLISH from the book "Ocherki Psikhologii Truda*

Operatora" Moscow, Nauka Press, 1974 p 275-290

CSCL 05J

The effect of emotogenic factors on an operator's intellectual activity were studied for differing working regimes on an experimental control panel that provided for light, sonic, and electrocutaneous stimuli. The latter stimulus was activated automatically if the subject gave an incorrect response. It was shown that the working capacity of the operator under stress depends to a great extent on the effect of the emotogenic factors on the individual functioning characteristics of the cardiovascular and sympathetic-adrenal systems. Moral, intellectual, willpower, emotional, and other personality traits are decisive factors of operator function. G.G.

N75-17958* Scientific Translation Service, Santa Barbara, Calif. **THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CERTIFICATE OF THE COMPUTER** Ye. A. Mileryan *In its Essays on the Psychology of Operator Labor* (NASA-TT-F-16020) Jan. 1975 p 352-372 ref Transl. into ENGLISH from the book "Ocherki Psikologii Truda Operatora" Moscow, Nauka Press, 1974 p 290-307

CSCL 05J

A systems structural approach is reported to study the operator for a computerized man machine system psychologically in order to obtain relative estimates for his performance in the particular system he serves. Considered are the reliability of sensorimotor control functions for the reconstructed system and its indices according to the level of effectiveness of the operator's accomplishment of intellectual operations. G.G.

N75-17959# Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Lab., Hanover, N.H.

COLD REGIONS HABITABILITY: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

C. Burgess Ledbetter Sep. 1974 30 p
(DA Proj. 4A1-62121-A-894)

(AD-A000692; CRREL-SR-211) Avail: NTIS CSCL 05/5

The effects on people of isolation and confinement in man-made structures in cold regions, commonly termed cabin fever, also occur in other environments, such as spacecraft, underwater vessels, and elements of the urban environments such as hospitals and prisons. Habitation characteristics of cold regions are discussed and literature dealing with a variety of types of isolation and confinement environments is segregated into topical areas. Author (GRA)

N75-17960# Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. **AN INVESTIGATION OF BIORHYTHMIC INFLUENCE UPON HUMAN PERFORMANCE** M.S. Thesis

John Edward Mosier Sep. 1974 39 p refs
(AD-A001266) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/16

The research attempted to define the relationship between actual performance and the state of the biorhythm. Seven subjects performed two physical tasks, one measuring gripping force and the other measuring time-on-target. Performance was compared to each of the individual biorhythm cycles and also to various combinations of the cycles. The results suggested that some functional relationship may exist. Evidence was presented supporting the concept of relativity in biorhythmic influence among individuals. GRA

N75-17961# Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. **PILOT ACCIDENT POTENTIAL AS RELATED TO TOTAL FLIGHT EXPERIENCE AND RECENCY AND FREQUENCY OF FLYING** M.S. Thesis

Henry Benjamin Myers, Jr. Sep. 1974 79 p refs
(AD-A001256) Avail: NTIS CSCL 05/9

The thesis introduces exploratory data analysis methods into the question of categorizing pilots and relating these categories to accident potential. The usually recorded flight data deal with the pilots' total flight experience, recency, and frequency of flying. The purpose of categorizing is to determine if the recorded flight data could help discriminate between two original sample groups of fifty pilots each, those pilots with accidents during FY73 and

those without. The technique of linear discriminant analysis indicated that there is significant difference in the mean vectors of flight data for the two groups. (Modified author abstract)

GRA

N75-17962# Aeronautical Systems Div., Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

THE HUMAN PILOT AS A DYNAMIC ELEMENT IN AIRCRAFT CONTROL SYSTEMS Final Report

Thomas B. Willen Apr. 1974 44 p refs

(AD-A001622; ASD-TR-73-47) Avail: NTIS CSCL 01/3

A great deal of research has been devoted to the development of a human pilot describing function model for single axis compensatory tracking tasks and as a result the model has shown good repeatability in predicting pilot behavior. The extension of the single axis model to the more pragmatic multiloop control situation is somewhat tentative at present but does not seem to be an unreasonable extrapolation. Application of the pilot model to the development of a flexible and objective handling qualities theory holds real promise; however, further definition of the subjective pilot opinion rating - pilot model parameter link is required. A beneficial approach along these lines would be flight testing for pilot behavior characteristics in all new or existing aircraft weapons systems. An alternate approach to the pilot modeling is the sampled-data model and certain control situations warrant its use. The sample remnant model discussed may provide a suitable matching of approaches with more research. GRA

N75-17963# Office of the Chief of Research Development and Acquisition (Army), Washington, D.C.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCE ON AIRCREW PERFORMANCE IN ARMY AVIATION Final Report

Jul. 1974 205 p refs Held at Fort Rucker, Ala., 27-29 Nov. 1973

(AD-A001539) Avail: NTIS CSCL 01/2

The purpose of the conference was to explore the behavioral problems affecting pilots of Army helicopters, with special emphasis on Nap-of-the-Earth (NOE) flight. The technical papers included in this Proceedings deal with the nature of the future combat environment, next generation helicopters, cockpit configuration, map aids, avionics systems, night vision devices, training and simulation requirements and measurement criteria. Included also is a recommended behavioral research program to support Army Aviation. GRA

N75-17964# New Mexico State Univ., University Park. Dept. of Psychology.

QUANTITATIVE MODELS FOR PREDICTING HUMAN VISUAL/PERCEPTUAL/MOTOR PERFORMANCE Final Report

Warren H. Teichner Oct. 1974 47 p refs

(Contract N00014-70-A-0147-0002; NR Proj. 197-013)

(AD-A001072; NMSU-ONR-TR-74-3) Avail: NTIS CSCL 05/10

The report provides an integration of the work performed under the contract along with related developments in the field. The report begins with a general definition of a task. It then develops a theoretical approach for the prediction and evaluation of task performance. Following that, specific task definitions are derived from the theory and the manner of their application explained. GRA

N75-17965*# Telecare Inc., Houston, Tex. **ADVANCED LIFE SYSTEMS HARDWARE DEVELOPMENT FOR FUTURE MISSIONS** Final Report

Jan. 1975 65 p refs

(Contract NAS9-13603)

(NASA-CR-141625) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06K

An examination of the pulse formation in an externalized vessel suggests that the vessel does not behave as a simple visco-elastic tube. Pressure-pulse waveform transducers are sensitive either to the pressure present at the vessel wall or to the volume of blood filling a region of tissue. Results of comparisons between intra-and extra-vascular pressure recordings

suggest that changes in vasomotor tone and transducer-vessel pressures may be the greatest contributors to the divergence of extra-vascular waveforms from intra-vascular waveforms. M.C.F.

N75-17966 *# McDonnell-Douglas Astronautics Co., Houston, Tex.

CREW PROCEDURES DEVELOPMENT TECHNIQUES Final Report

J. D. Arbet, R. L. Benbow, M. L. Hawk, A. A. Mangiaracina, J. L. McGavern, and M. C. Spangler 3 Jan. 1975 41 p refs (Contract NAS9-13660) (NASA-CR-141592; MDC-E1196) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.75 CSCL 05E

The study developed requirements, designed, developed, checked out and demonstrated the Procedures Generation Program (PGP). The PGP is a digital computer program which provides a computerized means of developing flight crew procedures based on crew action in the shuttle procedures simulator. In addition, it provides a real time display of procedures, difference procedures, performance data and performance evaluation data. Reconstruction of displays is possible post-run. Data may be copied, stored on magnetic tape and transferred to the document processor for editing and documentation distribution. Author

N75-17967 *# URS/Matrix Co., Houston, Tex. Life and Environmental Sciences Div.

DEVELOPMENT OF AN EVA SYSTEMS COST MODEL VOLUME 1: DESIGN GUIDES SYNOPSIS-EVA EQUIPMENT Final Report

Jul. 1974 219 p refs (Contract NAS9-13790)

(NASA-CR-141634) Avail: NTIS HC \$7.25 CSCL 06K

EVA equipment design guides and crewman interfaces are provided. A summary presents data on suited crewman mobility capabilities and on off-the-shelf Skylab hardware for economy planning. Author

N75-17968 # Civil Aeromedical Inst., Oklahoma City, Okla. **EAR-PROTECTOR RATINGS**

Jerry V. Tobias and F. Michael Irons Dec. 1973 19 p refs (AD-779552; FAA-AM-73-20) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00

Ear protectors, including custom-molded, wearer-molded, and pre-molded types, were evaluated according to American-standard procedures. Earplugs are described and are listed in the order of their low-frequency (below 1000 Hz) attenuation. Author

N75-17969 *# Walden Research Corp., Cambridge, Mass. **CONTAMINANT REMOVAL FROM ENCLOSED ATMOSPHERES BY REGENERABLE ADSORBENTS Final Report**

Robert L. Goldsmith, Kenneth J. McNulty, Gerald M. Freedland, Amos Turk (City Coll. of the City of New York), and Jerry Nwankwo (City Coll. of the City of New York) 15 May 1974 91 p refs (Contract NAS2-7896)

(NASA-CR-137626) Avail: NTIS HC \$4.75 CSCL 06K

A system for removing contaminants from spacecraft atmospheres was studied, which utilizes catalyst-impregnated activated carbon followed by in-situ regeneration by low-temperature catalytic oxidation of the adsorbed contaminants. Platinum was deposited on activated carbon by liquid phase impregnation with chloroplatinic acid, followed by drying and high-temperature reduction. Results were obtained for the seven selected spacecraft contaminants by means of three experimental test systems. The results indicate that the contaminants could be removed by oxidation with very little loss in adsorptive capacity. The advantages of a catalyst-impregnated carbon for oxidative regeneration are found to be significant enough to warrant its use. Author

N75-17970 # Ben Gurion Univ. of the Negev, Beersheva (Israel). Dept. of Mechanical Engineering.

A SIMULATION OF AN AIRCRAFT'S ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL SYSTEM

Yaacov Eichler 7 Mar. 1974 30 p refs Backup document for AIAA Synoptic, "A Simulation Study of an Aircraft's Environment Control System Dynamic Response", scheduled for publication in the Journal of Aircraft in Aug. 1975 Avail: NTIS HC \$3.75

A simulation was made of the environmental control system (ECS) of a high performance aircraft. The ECS provides temperature control for the cockpit and avionics equipment bays throughout the flight performance envelope of the aircraft. This is achieved by bleeding hot air from the engine, cooling part of it and mixing the hot and cold flows. The sensors, controller and valves of the system were modelled as well as the heat exchangers and expansion turbine. Dynamic response was compared to specifications and sensitivity of performance to system parameters was measured. A partial evaluation of the simulation was achieved by using some available laboratory test results and comparing these with simulation results for the same conditions. Author

N75-17971 *# Life Systems, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio. **HYDROGEN DETECTION STUDY Final Report, 1 Jan. 30 Sep. 1974**

J. W. Shumar and J. D. Powell Sep. 1974 49 p refs (Contract NAS2-6478)

(NASA-CR-137563; LSI-ER-170-85) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.75 CSCL 06K

The effectiveness was assessed of a hydrogen (H₂) detection concept for regenerative environmental control life support systems (EC/LSS). The concept evaluated was that utilized for the electrochemical depolarized concentrator (EDC) design, constructed, and tested for the EC/LSS space station prototype program. The EDC contains combustible gas detectors (CGDs) which were evaluated with H₂. The CGDs were evaluated for linearity, position sensitivity, reproducibility, ambient effects, repeatability, speed of response, recovery time, and interchangeability. The effectiveness of CGDs located within the EDC for sensing H₂ leaks at various line replaceable units in the subsystem was determined. The effects of H₂ leak rate, H₂ concentration of leaking gas and air currents in the vicinity of the EDC were determined. Proposed improvements for the H₂ detection concept were documented and alternative H₂ detection approaches were identified and analyzed. Author

N75-17972 *# Acurex Corp., Mountain View, Calif.

PHASE 2, 3 AND 4 8 psi PRESSURE GLOVE Final Report William Elkins Jan. 1975 76 p (Contract NAS2-7610) (NASA-CR-114755; Rept-74-104) Avail: NTIS HC \$4.75 CSCL 06K

The feasibility of providing a high pressure, very mobile and reliable space suit glove system is demonstrated. A 'soft' toroidal wrist joint assembly was developed. A representative Kevlar and steel wrist section was tested and proved the useful lifetime to be in excess of 1,000,000 cycles. Improved comfort was accomplished by increasing the first finger metacarpal dimensions. Recommendations concern design refinements, and EVA configuration. Author

N75-17973 # Flying Personnel Research Committee, London (England).

EVALUATION OF AIRCREW PROTECTIVE HELMETS WORN DURING CRASHES AND EJECTIONS

D. H. Glaister May 1974 37 p refs Revised (AD-A000632; FPRC-1330-Rev) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/17

A method is described for evaluating the impact history of aircrew protective helmets. Of 30 helmets randomly selected it was concluded that 40% had contributed to a reduction in head injury and had probably been life saving. There was a reasonable correlation between estimated impact energy and head injury, but that between estimated transmitted force and head injury was less satisfactory, presumably due to the non-representative dynamic behaviour of current headforms. Author (GRA)

N75-17974# Whittaker Corp., Waltham, Mass. Space Sciences Div.

DEVELOPMENT OF AN IMPLANTABLE OXYGEN SENSOR. IN VITRO VALIDATION OF THE FUEL CELL OXYGEN SENSOR IN REAL AND SIMULATED BODY FLUIDS Annual Report, Jun. 1973 - Jun. 1974

Kuo wei Chang and Sol Aisenberg Jun. 1974 61 p refs (Contract N01-HL-3-3033-R) (PB-237373/6; SSD-P-708-AR-1) Avail: NTIS HC \$4.25 CSCL 06B

An implantable oxygen sensor for continuous measurement of blood oxygen tension was devised which is a specially designed glucose fuel cell operating in the oxygen-diffusion limited mode where the short circuit current is directly proportional to the dissolved oxygen concentration of the surrounding fluid. In vitro measurements in glucose containing Krebs-Ringer solutions and in bovine serum show that the sensor is linear, accurate, stable, and fast responding. Two prototype sensors were described, one being composed of porous electrodes and the other of wire cathode and porous anode. Both prototype sensors were miniaturized and are ready for trial in animals. GRA

N75-17975# McDonnell-Douglas Corp., Huntington Beach, Calif. **REVERSE OSMOSIS FOR SPACECRAFT WASH WATER RECYCLING MEMBRANE COUPON AND MODULE EVALUATIONS Progress Report**

G. W. Wells and R. E. Shook Jul. 1974 169 p refs (Contract DI-14-30-3062) (PB-236941/1; INT-OSW-RDPR-74-994) Avail: NTIS HC \$6.25 CSCL 07A

The investigation and evaluation of reverse osmosis membrane coupons are presented, and the testing of an 80 gallon per day blend cellulose di- and tri-acetate spiral wound module for spacecraft wash water recycling is discussed. Tests were conducted on five membrane materials using a 165F simulated spacecraft wash water solution feed at first 800 and then 500 psig. The five membrane materials tested were: composite coated polysulfone film, cellulose acetate composite, sulfonated polysulfone, ethyl cellulose, and plasma polymerized amine polysulfone. GRA

N75-18871 Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y. **EFFECTS OF MAGNETISM BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, AND POLARIZED LIGHT ON THE HOMING PIGEON Ph.D. Thesis**

Melvin Louis Kreithen 1974 112 p Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. 74-29923

Homing pigeons from the Cornell research lofts were tested in the laboratory for their ability to respond to magnetic fields, barometric pressure, and polarized light. The response in all tests was a classically conditioned increase in heart rate. Dissert. Abstr.

N75-18872 Wisconsin Univ., Madison. **VENTILATORY ACCLIMATIZATION OF THE PONY AT 4300 METERS ALTITUDE Ph.D. Thesis**

James Anthony Orr 1974 91 p Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. 74-19933

Studies were designed to determine if severe hypoxia would cause increases in CSF H(+) during chronic hypoxia. Acid-base data of arterial blood and CSF were measured on seven grade ponies at sea level and during a 9 day sojourn at 4300 m. Data included P(CO2), pH and P(O2) of arterial blood and P(CO2) and pH of CSF. All acid-base and P(O2) measurements were made by means of appropriately calibrated microelectrodes. The ponies were studied at Madison, Wisconsin (PB = 740 mm Hg) and after selected times at Mt. Evans, Colorado (PB = 450 mm Hg). Expired minute volume and respiratory rate were measured while the animals breathed ambient air at sea level and after 1 hr, 6 hrs, 2 days and 8 days at 4300 m. Dissert. Abstr.

N75-18873 Wyoming Univ., Laramie. **A REPEATER TYPE BIOTELEMETRY SYSTEM FOR USE ON**

WILD BIG GAME ANIMALS Ph.D. Thesis

Jerry Joseph Cupal 1974 149 p Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. 75-210

A repeater system was developed with which an internal body parameter can be monitored remotely. Basically, this system consisted of three major pieces of equipment: (1) a heat flow rate monitoring implanted transmitter; (2) a repeater type neck collar, consisting of a receiver and a retransmitter; and (3) a receiving and decoding system at the observer end of the data transmission link for display of the biological data. Data were transmitted in a form of pulse interval modulation which minimized current drain by decreasing the duty cycle of the transmitters. The carrier frequency of the data link between the implant and the neck collar repeater was 575 KHz. Between the neck collar repeater and the receiving and decoding system, data were transmitted at 172 MHz. Animal motion was sensed in the neck collar repeater and data on this parameter was transmitted at this frequency. Dissert. Abstr.

N75-18874*# Pennsylvania Univ., Philadelphia. **Plant Centrifuge Lab.**

EFFECTS OF INCREASED G-FORCE ON THE NUTATIONS OF SUNFLOWER SEEDLINGS

A. H. Brown, D. K. Chapman, and A. O. Dahl 14 Mar. 1975 26 p refs (Grants NGR-39-010-149; NGR-39-030-019) (NASA-CR-142184; NUTFOG-1) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.75 CSCL 02D

A centrifuge was used to provide chronic acceleration in order to study the nutation of six-day old sunflower hypocotyls at 1 to 20 times normal gravity (g). At the upper end of the g-range nutational movement was impeded and at times erratic evidently because the weight of the cotyledons exceeded the supportive abilities of the hypocotyls. Over the range from 1 to 9 g the period of nutation was independent of the resultant g-force. That finding is interpreted as evidence that the geotropic response time -- i.e., the time needed for growth hormone transport from the region of g-sensing to the region of bending response -- was not influenced significantly by substantial increments of the g-level, since geotropic response time is related to the period of nutation. Author

N75-18875*# Houston Univ., Tex. Dept. of Biology. **SPERMATOGENESIS, THE MATURE SPERM, AND SPERM EGG ASSOCIATION IN NEMATOSPIROIDES DUBIUS Final Report, 15 Mar. 1973 - 15 Feb. 1974**

Wallis H. Clark, Jr. 15 Feb. 1974 81 p refs (Contract NAS9-13306) (NASA-CR-141691) Avail: NTIS HC \$4.75 CSCL 06C

Nematode spermatogenesis was investigated using the stronglyloid Nematospirides dubius. The primary spermatocytes, development of spermatids, and changes in the sperm in the female tract are described. F.O.S.

N75-18876*# Pennsylvania Univ., Philadelphia. **Plant Centrifuge Lab.**

EFFECTS OF VERTICAL ROTATION ON ARABIDOPSIS DEVELOPMENT

A. H. Brown, D. K. Chapman, and A. O. Dahl 14 Mar. 1975 21 p refs (Grants NGR-39-010-149; NGR-39-030-010) (NASA-CR-142246; VERTRO-1) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.25 CSCL 06C

Various gross morphological end points of Arabidopsis development are examined in an attempt to separate the effects of growth on the horizontal clinostat into a component caused by rotation alone and another component caused by the altered position with respect to the direction of the g-vector. In a series of tests which involved comparisons between vertical stationary plants, vertical rotated plants, and plants rotated on clinostats, certain characters were consistently influenced by vertical rotation alone. The characters for which this effect was statistically significant were petiole length and leaf blade width. Author

N75-18877*# Food and Drug Administration, Cincinnati, Ohio. **ECOLOGY AND THERMAL INACTIVATION OF MICROBES**

IN AND ON INTERPLANETARY SPACE VEHICLE COMPONENTS Quarterly Progress Report, 1 Jul. - 30 Sep. 1974

A. L. Réyes 30 Sep. 1974 21 p refs

(NASA Order W-13411)

(NASA-CR-142296; QPR-38) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06M

Dry heat inactivation characteristics were compared for 4-6 (*B. brevis*) spores and microbes from the Cincinnati soil samples at 105, 112, and 125. Characterized were the survival curves of 4-6 (*B. brevis*) spores at 112, 115, 118, 120, and 125 C, and 1.2 microgram of water per ml of headspace air (closed tin-can system), and the morphological characteristics of 4-6 (*B. brevis*), 6-12 (*B. lentus*), 7-11 (*B. coagulans*), and *B. subtilis* var. *niger* spores by scanning electron microscopy. Author

N75-18879 Houston Univ., Tex.

POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY ANALYSIS OF THE ELECTROMYOGRAM FROM A WORK TASK PERFORMED IN A FULL PRESSURE SUIT Ph.D. Thesis

Earl Vernon Lavefers 1974 82 p

Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. 75-1033

The power spectral density analysis of EMG recordings from the bicep brachii, middle deltoideus, and upper trapezius of the right torso from four subjects performing a push-pull task at various reach positions in the right reach envelope in a space suit and in shirtsleeves revealed reliable differences between muscles in fatigue-induced responses to individual reach positions, and a differential sensitivity in responses of individual muscles to the various reach positions in the reach envelope. In the pressurized space suit, the bicep brachii was most affected by the encumbrance. Considering the differences in EMG power between the space suited condition and the shirtsleeve baseline, and bicep brachii registered an increase in power in both the 10-31 hertz band and 61-93 hertz band at all seven reach positions as a result of 1-1/2 minutes of work. Dissert. Abstr.

N75-18880 Washington Univ., Seattle.

A DIGITAL COMPUTER MODEL OF CIRCULATORY TRANSPORT AND DELIVERY DYNAMICS IN MAN Ph.D. Thesis

Yi-Sung Chen 1974 136 p

Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. 74-29389

A dynamic computer model of whole-body oxygen transport is presented. The model was approached using lumped-distributed parameter approximations. Compartmental theory was used for formulating the elements of the circulation model. Development of the model was done on the CDC-6400 digital computer using simulation language, MIMIC. The oxygen transport model was used in the evaluation of hemodynamic responses to exercise of five groups of healthy men of different ages and in different postures, and two groups of patients with coronary disease, either with prior myocardial infarction or angina pectoris. In all cases, it was able to predict, quantitatively within reasonably narrow limits, the mixed venous oxygen content and oxygen utilization coefficient. Dissert. Abstr.

N75-18881 Columbia Univ., New York.

DIELECTRIC AND PIEZOELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF BONE AS FUNCTIONS OF MOISTURE CONTENT Ph.D. Thesis

Gloria Brooks Reinish 1974 189 p

Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. 74-28526

Dry bone had previously been shown to be piezoelectric in the classic sense, that is, mechanical stress produces polarization (direct effect) and application of electric field produces strain (converse effect). Moisture content of bone, as a function of humidity, exhibits considerable hysteresis, as well as very long time constants. Since electrical properties are functions of moisture content, careful control of moisture content is needed for unambiguous results. It was also shown that dielectric properties of wet bone can be modeled in terms of a heterogeneous dielectric with a broad spectrum of relaxation times, and piezoelectric properties have been shown to follow classic piezoelectric behavior over the entire range of humidities studied, zero to 100%, with a moderate reduction in piezoelectric coefficients as moisture content increases. Dissert. Abstr.

N75-18882*# Lovelace Foundation for Medical Education and Research, Albuquerque, N.Mex. Dept. of Physiology.

RESEARCH REPORT ON: SPECIALIZED PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES IN SUPPORT OF MANNED SPACE FLIGHT Annual Research Report, 1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 1974

U. C. Luft Feb. 1975 64 p refs

(Contract NAS9-12572)

(NASA-CR-141698) Avail: NTIS HC \$4.25 CSCL 06P

An investigation of the role of O₂ fluctuations in oxygen uptake observed with changing posture is reported. A comparison of the closing volume test with other pulmonary function measurements is presented along with a comparison of hydrostatic weighing, and a stereophotogrammetric method for determining body volume. F.O.S.

N75-18883# Army Aeromedical Research Lab., Fort Rucker, Ala.

[SENSORY PERCEPTION STUDIES OF SOLDIER'S MILITARY PERFORMANCE, EMPHASIZING FLIGHT STRESSES AND CONDITIONS] Annual Progress Report, 1 Jul. 1973 - 30 Jun. 1974

Robert W. Bailey Jul. 1974 110 p refs

(AD-A000800) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/5

Contents: Direct field research support to immediate army aeromedical problems; Medical research applied to the problems in Army aviation; Research of visual problems medically significant to Army aviation; Research of psychoacoustical problems medically significant to Army aviation; Research psychology applied to medically significant problems in Army aviation; Research of bioengineering problems medically significant to Army aviation. Simulated in-flight monitoring systems (SIMUHIMS). GRA

N75-18884# McDonnell-Douglas Astronautics Co., Richland, Wash. Donald W. Douglas Labs.

IMPLANTED ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEM Annual Report, 8 Jul. 1973 - 22 Jul. 1974

R. P. Johnston, W. R. Griffith, R. E. Perrone, W. R. Martini, and S. G. Emigh Aug. 1974 209 p refs

(Contract N01-HT-4-2901)

(PB-237558/2; MDC-G4441; NIH/NHLI-NO1-HV-4-2901-1)

Avail: NTIS HC \$7.25 CSCL 06L

Radioisotope or stored thermal heat energy operates a Stirling engine module to produce hydraulic power. The hydraulic powered pump actuator module operates and controls either an assist or a fuel heart blood pump. The hydraulic fluid also transmits waste heat from the engine to the blood pump ventricles for dissipation to the body. A full system has operated an assist blood pump in vivo for 175 hours continuously and in vitro for 842 hours continuously and was terminated without failure. The current implantable system can pump 12 liters/minute of blood with 50 watts input. GRA

N75-18885# Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif.

ESTIMATION OF THE PHYSIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS OF HEART-RATE AND OXYGEN-CONSUMPTION DURING HEAT AND WORK STRESS M.S. Thesis

Recep Mercanay Sep. 1974 37 p refs

(AD-A001285) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/19

The current research represents an attempt to formulate a mathematical model of the physiological parameters of heart-rate and oxygen consumption under varying heat levels and workloads. Stepwise multiple regression was performed to attempt to find a mathematical model for heart-rate (beats per minute), and oxygen-consumption (liters per minute). The models developed can be used to predict heart-rate and oxygen-consumption under varying thermal and workloads. Workload was found to correlate more strongly with heart-rate and oxygen-consumption than was heat level. GRA

N75-18886# Army Research Inst. of Environmental Medicine, Natick, Mass.

MILITARY MEDICAL RESEARCH ON HEAT AND COLD

STRESSES TO PERSONNEL Annual Progress Report, 1 Jul. 1973 - 30 Jun. 1974

1 Jul. 1974 163 p refs
 (DA Proj. 3A7-62758-A-827; DA Proj. 3A1-61102-B-71R)
 (AD-A001543) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/5

Contents: Medical problems in military Arctic operations; Effects of environmental stress on military performance; Biomedical impact of military clothing and equipment design; Prevention and treatment of disabilities associated with military operations in the cold; Prevention and treatment of disabilities associated with military operations in the heat; Prevention and treatment of disabilities associated with military operations at high terrestrial elevations; The relationship between physical exercise and the health, efficiency and morale of the soldier; Development of cold injury models; Development of performance measures for simulated and real military team tasks; Biological processes that limit heavy physical work ability of the soldier.

GRA

N75-18887# Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn. Dept. of Physiology and Biophysics.

PROTECTION OF THE CARDIOPULMONARY SYSTEMS AGAINST THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF ACCELERATION Interim Report, 1 Jul. 1973 - 30 Jun. 1974

Earl H. Wood, James F. Greenleaf, and Peter A. Chevalier 1974 28 p refs

(Contract F44620-71-C-0069; AF Proj. 9777)
 (AD-A000480; AFOSR-74-1622TR) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/19

The report gives a brief summary of individual studies and activities performed during the past year. Progress accomplished centered primarily on application of recently developed techniques to the study of the spatial distribution of strains and ventilation within the lung parenchyma. It is clear that the parenchymal marker and three-dimensional reconstruction techniques described will add significant new information to understanding of dynamic regional stress-strain relationships throughout the lung and will provide the methodology to study the effects on regional lung function of alterations in these parameters induced by changes in the gravitational-inertial force environment. Author (GRA)

N75-18888# Technology, Inc., San Antonio, Tex. OCULAR EFFECTS OF ULTRAVIOLET LASER RADIATION Interim Report, Feb. 1973 - Feb. 1974

Joseph Zuclich Sep. 1974 29 p refs
 (Contract F41609-73-C-0017; AF Proj. 6301)
 (AD-A000933; SAM-TR-74-32) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/18

The report presents an analysis of ocular hazards from ultraviolet laser radiation. Absorption properties of primate-eye components are reviewed, cellular structure and molecular composition of pertinent ocular layers discussed, and absorption of these layers explained in terms of their molecular properties. Potential sites of ocular damage from various UV-wavelength ranges are identified. GRA

N75-18889# Air Force Systems Command, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. Foreign Technology Div. CONCEPTS OF THE TERMS SUSCEPTIBILITY AND RESISTANCE AS THEY RELATE TO HEARING DAMAGE DUE TO NOISE

K. Sedlacek 1 Nov. 1974 14 p Transl. into ENGLISH from Cesk. Otolaryngol. (Prague), v. 21, no. 1, 1972 p 4-9
 (AD-A001152; FTD-HC-23-2783-74) Avail: NTIS CSCL 06/5

The author's definition of susceptibility and resistance is formulated on the basis of correlation between the injuring factor (noxa) and its effect by means of the probability that is expressed as the difference between the expected value given by the regression line and real value of the hearing loss. This defines susceptibility and, similarly, resistance as the probability of a given loss with the presumption of the average reactivity of the given person. Examples of application of such an evaluation of receptivity are shown. GRA

N75-18890 Illinois Univ., Champaign. EFFECTS OF GROUND BASED AIRCRAFT SIMULATOR MOTION CONDITIONS UPON PREDICTION OF PILOT

PROFICIENCY Ph.D. Thesis
 Jefferson Michael Koonce 1974 244 p
 Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. 75-345

Three groups of thirty pilots with multi-engine and instrument ratings performed a simulated flight mission on a General Aviation Trainer. The experimental conditions for the groups differed in terms of the type of motion: no motion, sustained linear and scaled-down analog motion, and washout motion. Each group of pilots then flew the same mission in a light twin-engine aircraft representative of the class of aircraft simulated by the trainer. The results indicate that the proficiency of aircraft pilots can be predicted to a high degree from ground-based simulator performance measures. Of the three simulator motion conditions used greater prediction of operator performance from a simulator to flight can be obtained using sustained cockpit motion than by using washout motion or no motion. There was no significant difference between the predictive validities of performance with no motion and washout motion. The performance measures taken in the simulator tended to be more reliable than those taken in the aircraft because of the elimination of degrading environmental factors and the reduction of safety oriented duties frequently imposed upon the safety observers. Dissert. Abstr.

N75-18891*# Norfolk State Coll., Va. STANDARDS OF RIDER COMFORT: NOISE, VIBRATION AND AGE OF RIDER AS FACTORS Final Report, Jun. 1973 - Jun. 1974

Robert L. Colegate Jun. 1974 10 p refs
 (Grant NGR-47-025-001)
 (NASA-CR-136744) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.25 CSCL 05E

Psychological responses of bus passengers to noise and vibration in terms of ride quality are studied in a field test. An attempt is made to correlate passenger comfort ratings with the age factor. G.G.

N75-18892*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif. RESPONSE TIME TO COLORED STIMULI IN THE FULL VISUAL FIELD

Richard F. Haines, L. Markham Dawson, Terye Galvan, and Lorrie M. Reid Washington Mar. 1975 27 p refs Prepared in cooperation with San Jose State Univ. Foundation, Calif.
 (Grant NGL-05-046-002)
 (NASA-TN-D-7927; A-5836) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.75 CSCL 05E

Peripheral visual response time was measured in seven dark adapted subjects to the onset of small (45' arc diam), brief (50 msec), colored (blue, yellow, green, red) and white stimuli imaged at 72 locations within their binocular field of view. The blue, yellow, and green stimuli were matched for brightness at about 2.6 sub log 10 units above their absolute light threshold, and they appeared at an unexpected time and location. These data were obtained to provide response time and no-response data for use in various design disciplines involving instrument panel layout. The results indicated that the retina possesses relatively concentric regions within each of which mean response time can be expected to be of approximately the same duration. These regions are centered near the fovea and extend farther horizontally than vertically. Mean foveal response time was fastest for yellow and slowest for blue. Three and one-half percent of the total 56,410 trials presented resulted in no-responses. Regardless of stimulus color, the lowest percentage of no-responses occurred within 30 deg arc from the fovea and the highest within 40 deg to 80 deg arc below the fovea. Author

N75-18893# Civil Aeromedical Inst., Oklahoma City, Okla. AIRCRAFT-PILOT AND OTHER PRE-EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE AS FACTORS IN THE SELECTION OF AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLER TRAINEES

Bart B. Cobb and Peter L. Nelson Sep. 1974 41 p refs
 (AD-A001039/7; FAA-AM-74-8) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.75 CSCL 05I

Various types of aviation related experience are examined separately and in combination, for prediction of success within the air traffic control system several years after entry into training. The obtained results clearly demonstrate that success (defined as retention status) is far more contingent upon entry age than type of aviation related experience, level of aptitude, or level of education. The findings suggest that ATCS applicants who meet the existing age and aptitude screening standards should not be awarded credit points toward their eligibility ratings for any type experience other than ATC work, that even the latter should be conservatively assessed and weighted in the selection process, and particularly so with respect to military control experience which involved no IFR operations. Author

N75-18894# Civil Aeromedical Inst., Oklahoma City, Okla.
BEHAVIORAL, AUTONOMIC, AND SUBJECTIVE REACTIONS TO LOW AND MODERATE-LEVEL SIMULATED SONIC BOOMS: A REPORT OF TWO EXPERIMENTS AND A GENERAL EVALUATION OF SONIC BOOM STARTLE EFFECTS

Richard I. Thackray, R. Mark Touchstone, and Joe P. Bailey
 Sep. 1974 19 p refs
 (AD-A002265/5; FAA-AM-74-9) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.25 CSCL 05J

Two separate studies are reported. The first attempted to determine a sonic boom exposure level below which startle reactions would not occur. Subjects were exposed indoors to six simulated sonic booms having inside sound pressure levels of 74, 71, and 65 dbA. Approximately 20 percent of the subject gave small amplitude arm-hand startle responses to the two higher exposure levels, while none responded to the lowest level. In the second study, subjects were exposed indoors to a series of 12 simulated booms in order to assess habituation effects (indoor sound pressure levels of 81 and 72 dbA). Significant, but not complete, habituation occurred to booms of both levels. Autonomic and eyeblink responses, as well as ratings of subjective annoyance were obtained in both studies. Author

N75-18895# Human Engineering Labs., Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.
COLOR CODING: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE Final Report

Thomas C. Cook Nov. 1974 22 p refs
 (AD-A001555; HEL-TN-9-74) Avail: NTIS CSCL 05/5

This literature review has investigated the use of color as a coding technique. Attention was concentrated primarily on the factors directly applicable to visual displays--such as hue, alphabet size, and the general advantages and disadvantages of color codes. The average alphabet size ranges from 8 to 11 hues (three to five for cathode-ray tubes). Color coding is found lacking when operators must make quick, precise identifications. However, color codes are advantageous in highlighting location or for gaining attention. Color also improves human performance when used in conjunction with other coding methods. GRA

N75-18896# Honeywell, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. Systems and Research Center.

SPATIAL-TEMPORAL INTERACTIONS: CONTRAST SENSITIVITY AS A FUNCTION OF SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL FREQUENCY, LUMINANCE AND STIMULUS POSITION ON THE RETINA Interim Report

Leon G. Williams and Judith M. Erickson Oct. 1974 84 p refs
 (Contract N00014-74-C-0076; NR Proj. 215-229)
 (AD-A001578; F0259-IR1) Avail: NTIS CSCL 05/10

Contrast sensitivity for gratings sinusoidally modulated in time and space was determined as a function of luminance and stimulus position on the retina. For a given luminance and retinal position, contrast sensitivity as a function of both spatial and temporal frequency defined a contrast sensitivity surface. Luminance and retinal position were found to affect the overall level of sensitivity as well as the shape of the sensitivity surface. The sensitivity to higher spatial frequencies was greatly diminished when the grating was presented off axis. In general, at any

given temporal frequency, maximum sensitivity occurred at some middle spatial frequency. The application of the results to the design of displays is discussed. GRA

N75-18897# Dunlap and Associates, Inc., Inglewood, Calif. Western Div.

THE EFFECT OF LIGHTED DECK SHAPE ON NIGHT CARRIER LANDING

Joseph W. Wulfbeck, John E. Queen, and William M. Kitz Oct. 1974 57 p refs
 (Contract N00014-72-C-0041; NR Proj. 196-115)
 (AD-A000486) Avail: NTIS CSCL 05/10

Young male engineering and science students with perceptual and visual skills equivalent to pilots: judged when simulated parallel and tunnel lighted decks looked level from simulated ranges of 1, 3/4 and 1/2 miles and glideslopes of 3.5, 4.0 and 4.5 degrees when the decks were viewed straight on or offset 10 deg. Analysis of variance found deck, range, and subjects to be significant. Generated glideslope appears to be a function of linear perspective of deck shape when perspective cues are liminal, but when perspective cues are sub-liminal, visual angle subtended by the length of the deck is important. (Modified author abstract) GRA

N75-18898# Dunlap and Associates, Inc., Inglewood, Calif. Western Div.

USE OF A PREDICTOR INSTRUMENT ON LEARNING TO LAND A SIMULATED JET TRAINER Final Report

Russell L. Smith, Gail G. Pence, John E. Queen, and Joseph W. Wulfbeck 30 Aug. 1974 87 p refs
 (Contract F44620-73-C-0014)

(AD-A000586; AFOSR-74-1731TR) Avail: NTIS CSCL 05/9

Use of a predictor display has been shown to reduce the difficulty of complex, manual control, pursuit tracking tasks to the level of simple control. The purpose of the study was to explore adaptive use of a predictor display to promote rapid and accurate learning on conventional tracking tasks, i.e., transfer of training. GRA

N75-18899# Aeronautical Systems Div., Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

A SCORING SYSTEM FOR THE QUANTITATIVE EVALUATION OF PILOT PERFORMANCE DURING INSTRUMENT LANDING SYSTEM (ILS) APPROACHES AND LANDINGS Final Report

Christopher J. Hyatt and Oak H. DeBerg Jul. 1974 15 p refs
 (AD-A000422; ASD-TR-74-19) Avail: NTIS CSCL 05/9

The Crew Station Design Facility at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base has developed a quantitative method of evaluating pilot performance during ILS approaches and landings. This has been used and refined over a series of studies. Work is proceeding on further developments of the system to extend its use beyond ILS approaches. Author (GRA)

N75-18900*# Minnesota Univ., St. Paul. Dept. of Food Science and Nutrition.

STORAGE STABILITY AND IMPROVEMENT OF INTERMEDIATE MOISTURE FOODS, PHASE 2. Final Report, Mar. 1973 - Jul. 1974

Theodore P. Labuza 24 Mar. 1975 267 p refs
 (Contract NAS9-12560)

(NASA-CR-141663) Avail: NTIS HC \$8.50 CSCL 06H

Methods for improvement of shelf-life stability of intermediate moisture foods are considered. It was found that vitamin C is the most limiting vitamin from a nutritional standpoint with its rate of destruction increasing with a sub w. Techniques for microbial challenge studies were developed. It was shown that organisms have a higher growth a sub w limit if the IMF is prepared by the adsorption process and long times are needed for challenge studies. Several alternative antimycotic systems were found. It was also found that the vegetative cells of pathogens have a maximum heat resistance in the IMF a sub w range. If glycols are in the formula, the IMF should have as high an a

N75-18901

sub w as possible. The reverse is true if lipid oxidation occurs. In addition, to prevent rancidity, antioxidants and a low O₂ atmosphere are necessary. The package also must be a good moisture barrier. Author

N75-18901# McDonnell-Douglas Astronautics Co., Huntington Beach, Calif. Western Div.

REVERSE OSMOSIS FOR SPACECRAFT WASH WATER RECYCLING HIGH PRESSURE PUMP DEFINITION Research and Development Progress Report

R. E. Shook and G. W. Wells Oct. 1974 99 p refs

(Contract DI-14-30-3062)

(PB-236940/3; Int-OSW-RDPR-74-992) Avail: NTIS HC \$4.75 CSCL 13K

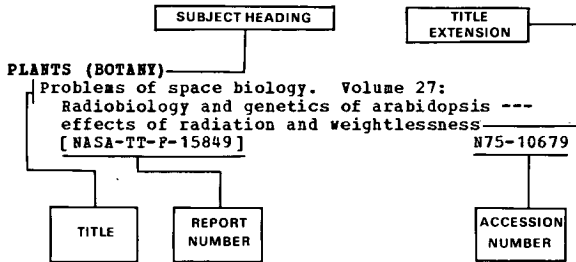
A high pressure space applicable reverse osmosis feed pump is proposed through the selection of a concept for detail design. Candidate pumping mechanisms suitable for small flow, high pressure water service are identified. Information on the efficiency, reliability, maintainability, mechanical complexity, sealing methods, valving concepts, lubrication requirements, development requirements, and projected costs was compiled. Seal reliability, materials compatibility, and estimated development cost considerations resulted in the selection of a quintuplex radial piston pump for this application. Summary characteristics of compressed gas and electric motors are prepared. A 400 Hz AC induction motor is selected as best suited to the RO pump drive. GRA

SUBJECT INDEX

AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY / *A Continuing Bibliography (Suppl. 142)*

JUNE 1975

Typical Subject Index Listing



The title is used to provide a description of the subject matter. When the title is insufficiently descriptive of the document content, a title extension is added, separated from the title by three hyphens. 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

- Dynamics of the chemical evolution of earth's primitive atmosphere --- hydrocarbon reactions
A75-25045
- Investigation of coacervate drops of ferrous oxide hydrate
A75-25395
- Effect of the ferment polynucleotidephosphorylase in a protein-carbohydrate coacervate system
A75-25589
- Evolution of ideas on the origin of life over the years 1924-1974
A75-25598
- Molecular principles of the action of high-energy hadrons and results of biological studies in space
A75-25599
- Thermodynamic perspectives and the origin of life
A75-25956

ACCELERATION (PHYSICS)

- Effects of increased G-force on the mutations of sunflower seedlings
[NASA-CR-142184] N75-18874

ACCELERATION STRESSES (PHYSIOLOGY)

- Cardiovascular model for the simulation of exercise, lower body negative pressure, and tilt experiments
A75-24746
- Protection of the cardiopulmonary systems against the injurious effects of acceleration
[AD-A000480] N75-18887

ACCIDENT PRONESS

- Pilot accident potential as related to total flight experience and recency and frequency of flying
[AD-A001256] N75-17961

ACCLIMATIZATION

- Ventilatory acclimatization of the pony at 4300 meters altitude
N75-18872
- Military medical research on heat and cold stresses to personnel
[AD-A001543] N75-18886

ACOUSTIC MEASUREMENTS

- In vivo elastic modulus of the left ventricle - Its determination by means of a left ventricular vibrational model and its physiological significance and clinical utility
A75-25138

ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHATE (ATP)

- A new form of biological power --- ATP synthesis
A75-25317

ADRENAL METABOLISM

- Variation of the sympathetic-adrenal response to exercise during physical training in the rat
A75-24058
- Excitability of the cortex in normal and adrenalectomized rats during repeated exposures to high oxygen pressure
A75-25406
- Increased susceptibility to pulmonary oxygen toxicity after cholesterol biosynthesis inhibition
A75-25408
- Role of exhaustion of cerebral-cortex functional potential in the disorder of the activity of the adrenal gland cortex
A75-25666
- Reaction of the hypothalamic-hypophysial-adrenal system under the action of a SHF field
A75-26121
- The reaction of the cardio-vascular and sympathetic-adrenal systems to intellectual activity with emotional stress --- human operator performance
N75-17957

ADRENOCORTICOTROPIN (ACTH)

- Absence of nyctohemeral variation in stress-induced ACTH secretion in the rat
A75-25413

ADSORBENTS

- Contaminant removal from enclosed atmospheres by regenerable adsorbents
[NASA-CR-137626] N75-17969

AEROSPACE MEDICINE

- Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations --- Russian book
A75-22951
 - Principal results of medical studies of Soyuz spacecraft crewmembers
A75-22962
 - Pathophysiological analysis of the effect of weightlessness on an organism
A75-22971
 - Prevention of harmful effects of weightlessness on the human organism
A75-22972
 - Some results of medical-biological research accomplished in the Gemini and Apollo programs
A75-22978
 - A clinical and follow-up study of right and left bundle branch block
A75-23598
 - Three months in space
A75-24814
 - Preliminary results of examinations of rats after a 22-day flight aboard the Cosmos-605 biosatellite
A75-25418
 - Sensory perception studies of soldier's military performance, emphasizing flight stresses and conditions
[AD-A000800] N75-18883
 - Military medical research on heat and cold stresses to personnel
[AD-A001543] N75-18886
- ### APPARENT NERVOUS SYSTEMS
- Anatomy of the vestibular nuclei and their connections
A75-23310
 - Recovery of chemoreceptor function following deafferentation of sinocarotid zones in rats --- lung ventilation variations
A75-25320
- ### APTERIMAGES
- Recovery from adaptation as a function of stimulus orientation --- oblique visual presentation
A75-24361

AGE FACTOR

AGE FACTOR

Aircraft-pilot and other pre-employment experience as factors in the selection of air traffic controller trainees [AD-A001039/7] N75-18893

AGGREGATES
Investigation of coacervate drops of ferrous oxide hydrate A75-25395

AGING (BIOLOGY)
Hyperoxia and chemical resistance of erythrocytic membranes A75-25667

AIR POLLUTION
Contaminant removal from enclosed atmospheres by regenerable adsorbents [NASA-CR-137626] N75-17969

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL
Aircraft-pilot and other pre-employment experience as factors in the selection of air traffic controller trainees [AD-A001039/7] N75-18893

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION
Human factors in Air Force aircraft accidents A75-25417

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS
The effect of lighted deck shape on night carrier landing [AD-A000486] N75-18897

AIRCRAFT COMPARTMENTS
A simulation of an aircraft's environmental control system N75-17970

AIRCRAFT LANDING
Effect of a predictor instrument on learning to land a simulated jet trainer [AD-A000586] N75-18898

ALGORITHMS
An algorithm for automated processing of dilution curves --- for heart volume studies A75-22987

AMINO ACIDS
Intestinal transport of tryptophan and its analogs A75-24797

ANATOMY
The functional significance of semicircular canal size --- in comparative anatomy studies A75-23306
Anatomy of the vestibular nuclei and their connections A75-23310

ANGULAR ACCELERATION
The perception of gravity and of angular acceleration in invertebrates A75-23303

ANTHROPOMETRY
An anthropometric survey of 2000 Royal Air force Aircrew, 1970/71 [AGARD-AG-181] N75-17936

ANTI GRAVITY
The development and operational evaluation of the CSU-15/P anti-G coverall A75-25071

AORTA
Finite element analysis of a human aortic valve A75-24917

APOLLO FLIGHTS
Some results of medical-biological research accomplished in the Gemini and Apollo programs A75-22978

APPROACH INDICATORS
Effect of a predictor instrument on learning to land a simulated jet trainer [AD-A000586] N75-18898

ARGON-OXYGEN ATMOSPHERES
The effects of argon in the bioenergetics of the hamster and the rat A75-23640

ARRHYTHMIA
Automatic detection of arrhythmia on an electrocardiogram with the aid of a computer A75-22985
Effect of Ca ions on the rhythmic and contractile activities of the heart A75-25321

ARTERIES
A nonlinear model of the arterial vessels within a limb segment A75-25139

SUBJECT INDEX

ARTIFICIAL GRAVITY

The problem of artificial gravitation from the viewpoint of experimental physiology A75-22974

ARTIFICIAL HEART VALVES
Finite element analysis of a human aortic valve A75-24917
Finite element analysis of human cardiac structures A75-25219

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
Experimentally guided robots --- for planet exploration A75-23919

ASSESSMENTS
A scoring system for the quantitative evaluation of pilot performance during Instrument Landing System (ILS) approaches and landings [AD-A000422] N75-18899

ASTRONAUT LOCOMOTION
Ways to orient the body in space during the absence of resistance under conditions of weightlessness A75-22967
Motor activity of cosmonauts at zero g A75-22968
Motor activity under conditions of weightlessness A75-22970

ASTRONAUT PERFORMANCE
Physiological problems of weightlessness A75-22952
Reactions of astronauts under zero-gravity conditions A75-22953
Some physiological mechanisms for the effect of weightlessness on an organism A75-22954
Space form of motion sickness A75-22958
Vestibular reactions of astronauts in flight aboard Voskhod A75-22959
Blood circulation under conditions of weightlessness A75-22960
Some results of medical investigations on crew members of the Voskhod-2 space vehicle A75-22961
External respiration, gas exchange, and energy losses under conditions of weightlessness A75-22964
Means and methods for physical training of men in long-term space flights A75-22973
Training of cosmonauts under conditions of weightlessness in airplane laboratories for working in space A75-22975
Preservation of man's efficiency during long-term space flight A75-22976
Activity of astronauts in weightlessness and in free space A75-22977
Long-term regulation in the cardiovascular system - Cornerstone in the development of a composite physiological model A75-24747
Three months in space A75-24814

ASTRONAUT TRAINING
Training of cosmonauts under conditions of weightlessness in airplane laboratories for working in space A75-22975

ATMOSPHERIC CHEMISTRY
The chemical basis of extraterrestrial life A75-25704

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE
Effects of magnetism barometric pressure, and polarized light on the homing pigeon N75-18871

ATTENTION
Attention and its role in the operator's work --- control stability in man machine systems N75-17954

ATTITUDE (INCLINATION)
Ways to orient the body in space during the absence of resistance under conditions of weightlessness A75-22967

AUDITORY DEFECTS

Concepts of the terms susceptibility and resistance as they relate to hearing damage due to noise
[AD-A001152] N75-18889

AUDITORY PERCEPTION

Comparative morphology and physiology --- of the vestibular system in vertebrates A75-23304
Perception of integral objects --- Russian book on visual, aural and conceptual representation in man A75-23400

AUDITORY SENSATION AREAS

Vestibular system. Part 1 - Basic mechanisms --- Book A75-23302
Comparative morphology and physiology --- of the vestibular system in vertebrates A75-23304
Morphology of the vestibular sense organ A75-23305
The receptor cells of hearing A75-24495

AUDITORY STIMULI

Heart and respiratory rates as indicators of a subject's adaptation to stimulus sequence in simple goal-directed tasks A75-24057
The human auditory evoked response A75-25957

AUDITORY TASKS

The interactions among stress, vigilance, and task complexity A75-23500

AUTOMATIC CONTROL

Increasing the reliability of labor of railroad engineers N75-17952

AUTOMOBILES

Standards of rider comfort: Noise, vibration and age of rider as factors [NASA-CR-136744] N75-18891

AVIONICS

Impact of avionic design characteristics on technical training requirements and job performance A75-23497
A simulation of an aircraft's environmental control system N75-17970

B**BALLISTOCARDIOGRAPHY**

Ballistocardiographic methods and cardiovascular dynamics; Proceedings of the Third World and Ninth European Congress, Sofia, Bulgaria, April 16-18, 1973 A75-23118
High-frequency /acceleration/ direct body ballistocardiography A75-23120

BARORECEPTORS

Influence of carotid baroreceptors on vascular responses to carotid chemoreceptor stimulation in the dog A75-23124

BEHAVIOR

The factor of structural integration in brain activity A75-25020

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Cold regions habitability: A selected bibliography [AD-A000692] N75-17959

BINOCULAR VISION

Binocular detection of vertical and horizontal line segments A75-25246

BIOCHEMISTRY

Intestinal transport of tryptophan and its analogs A75-24797
A new form of biological power --- ATP synthesis A75-25317
Evolution of ideas on the origin of life over the years 1924-1974 A75-25598
The chemical basis of extraterrestrial life A75-25704

From chemical to biological to social evolution A75-25706

BIOCONTROL SYSTEMS

Flow and pressure regulation in the cardiovascular system --- engineering systems model A75-22888

What is homeostasis of the brain --- self regulating mechanisms A75-22990

Long-term regulation in the cardiovascular system - Cornerstone in the development of a composite physiological model A75-24747

BIOELECTRIC POTENTIAL

Bioelectric activity of skeletal muscles under the combined effect of overloads and weightlessness A75-22969

Vestibulo-spinal mechanisms --- study of evoked potential changes A75-23314

Electrical response of the eye at varying intervals following an adapting flash exposure A75-25411

The human auditory evoked response A75-25957

BIOELECTRICITY

The effect of interoceptive stimulation on the bioelectric activity of skeletal muscles A75-25021

BIOENGINEERING

Finite element analysis of a human aortic valve A75-24917
Study of engineering in medicine and health care [PB-236883/5] N75-17943

BIOINSTRUMENTATION

Biotelemetry II; Proceedings of the Second International Symposium, Davos, Switzerland, May 20-24, 1974 A75-23351

An integrated circuit implantable pulsed Doppler ultrasonic blood flowmeter A75-23355

Instrumentation for renal hemodynamic studies in unrestrained dogs --- chronically implanted telemetry system A75-23361

BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Some results of medical-biological research accomplished in the Gemini and Apollo programs A75-22978

Biological effect of superhard component of cosmic rays A75-23542

The effects of argon in the bioenergetics of the hamster and the rat A75-23640

Molecular principles of the action of high-energy hadrons and results of biological studies in space A75-25599

BIOLOGICAL EVOLUTION

The perception of gravity and of angular acceleration in invertebrates A75-23303

Comparative morphology and physiology --- of the vestibular system in vertebrates A75-23304

The functional significance of semicircular canal size --- in comparative anatomy studies A75-23306

The chemical basis of extraterrestrial life A75-25704

The likelihood of the evolution of communicating intelligences on other planets A75-25705

From chemical to biological to social evolution A75-25706

BIOMEDICAL DATA

Some results of medical investigations on crew members of the Voskhod-2 space vehicle A75-22961

Principal results of medical studies of Soyuz spacecraft crewmembers A75-22962

Some results of medical-biological research accomplished in the Gemini and Apollo programs A75-22978

- Evaluation of the functional state of the central nervous system according to results of a structural analysis of electroencephalograms by computer
A75-22986
- An algorithm for automated processing of dilution curves --- for heart volume studies
A75-22987
- Criteria for optimizing the parameters of medical-biological data processing devices
A75-22988
- Device for preprocessing medical-biological data for digital computer
A75-22989
- Digital memorization of biological waveforms
A75-23359
- Sensory perception studies of soldier's military performance, emphasizing flight stresses and conditions
[AD-A000800]
N75-18883
- BIOMETRICS**
- Acute subendocardial myocardial infarction in patients Its detection by technetium 99-m stannous pyrophosphate myocardial scintigrams
A75-23595
- BIONICS**
- Flow and pressure regulation in the cardiovascular system --- engineering systems model
A75-22888
- Simulation of catecholamine action in an improved electrical model --- of cardiovascular circulation
A75-23121
- Thermoregulatory responses to preoptic cooling in unrestrained rabbits
A75-23200
- Eye movements, vision, and behavior --- Book
A75-23990
- Cardiovascular model for the simulation of exercise, lower body negative pressure, and tilt experiments
A75-24746
- Long-term regulation in the cardiovascular system - Cornerstone in the development of a composite physiological model
A75-24747
- Evaluation of simulation capabilities with a respiratory-circulatory system integration scheme
A75-24748
- Computer and display systems for large physiological models
A75-24749
- A nonlinear model of the arterial vessels within a limb segment
A75-25139
- BIOPHYSICS**
- Some theorems and principles of biostatics as a methodological basis for choosing a computational scheme for biostructures
A75-24648
- BIOSATELLITES**
- Preliminary results of examinations of rats after a 22-day flight aboard the Cosmos-605 biosatellite
A75-25418
- Life sciences payloads for Shuttle
A75-26033
- BIOSYNTHESIS**
- A new form of biological power --- ATP synthesis
A75-25317
- Increased susceptibility to pulmonary oxygen toxicity after cholesterol biosynthesis inhibition
A75-25408
- An attempt to biosynthesize Te123-telluromethionine --- using yeast method
[IRI-133-73-05]
N75-17941
- BIOTELEMETRY**
- Biotelemetry II; Proceedings of the Second International Symposium, Davos, Switzerland, May 20-24, 1974
A75-23351
- Personal PDM/PCM biotelemetry system --- for dynamic oxygen uptake measurement
A75-23352
- Studies to compensate temperature effects in measurements of respiratory oxygen --- using thermistors in radiotelemetry
A75-23353
- Implantable integrated electronics --- in biomedical telemetry
A75-23354
- A multichannel implant telemetry system for cardiovascular flow, pressure and ECG measurement
A75-23356
- PDM multichannel telemetry system for biological use
A75-23357
- Low level 'COS/MOS' multiplexing for simplified EEG telemetry
A75-23358
- Digital memorization of biological waveforms
A75-23359
- Combined telemetry of cardiovascular parameters in sports Continuous measurements of direct aortic and pulmonary blood pressures
A75-23360
- Instrumentation for renal hemodynamic studies in unrestrained dogs --- chronically implanted telemetry system
A75-23361
- Monitoring neurobiological processes - Cable connections or telemetry
A75-23362
- An eight channel semi-implantable telemetry system for animal research
A75-23363
- Experiences with a telemetric system permitting simultaneous EEG recordings and brain stimulation in cats
A75-23364
- A multichannel biotelemetry transmitter utilizing a PCM subcarrier
A75-23365
- Development of an implantable oxygen sensor. In vitro validation of the fuel cell oxygen sensor in real and simulated body fluids
[PB-237373/6]
N75-17974
- A repeater type biotelemetry system for use on wild big game animals --- to measure heat flow rate
N75-18873
- BLINDNESS**
- Phase relationships of alpha rhythm in man --- in normal and blind subjects
A75-24071
- BLOCKING**
- A clinical and follow-up study of right and left bundle branch block
A75-23598
- BLOOD**
- Blood content of urea, sugar, unesterized fatty acids, and cholesterol under conditions of prolonged weightlessness
A75-22965
- BLOOD CIRCULATION**
- Rheological properties of RBC in the microcirculation of mammalian skeletal muscle --- red blood cells
A75-22891
- Blood circulation under conditions of weightlessness
A75-22960
- An integrated circuit implantable pulsed Doppler ultrasonic blood flowmeter
A75-23355
- BLOOD FLOW**
- Flow and pressure regulation in the cardiovascular system --- engineering systems model
A75-22888
- A multichannel implant telemetry system for cardiovascular flow, pressure and ECG measurement
A75-23356
- Implanted energy conversion system --- heart blood pump
[PB-237558/2]
N75-18884
- BLOOD PLASMA**
- Influence of muscular exercise on variations in plasma cortisol and glucose in man
A75-24056
- Absence of nyctohemeral variation in stress-induced ACTH secretion in the rat
A75-25413
- BLOOD PRESSURE**
- Evaluation of cardiac pump performance and heart muscle mechanics from the apex cardiogram
A75-23123
- Influence of carotid baroreceptors on vascular responses to carotid chemoreceptor stimulation in the dog
A75-23124

A multichannel implant telemetry system for cardiovascular flow, pressure and ECG measurement
A75-23356

Correlations between P wave terminal force and hemodynamic parameters in aortic stenosis - Prediction of left ventricular end-diastolic pressure
A75-24072

A nonlinear model of the arterial vessels within a limb segment
A75-25139

Advanced life systems hardware development for future missions
[NASA-CR-141625]
N75-17965

BLOOD VESSELS
Mechanism of the effect of noradrenalin and adrenalin on smooth muscle cells of sanguiferous vessels
A75-25022

BLOOD VOLUME
An algorithm for automated processing of dilution curves --- for heart volume studies
A75-22987

A nonlinear model of the arterial vessels within a limb segment
A75-25139

BODY SIZE (BIOLOGY)
An anthropometric survey of 2000 Royal Air force Aircrew, 1970/71
[AGARD-AG-181]
N75-17936

BODY TEMPERATURE
Dependence of the temperature distribution in the human body on the behavioral modes of hyperthermia
A75-25595

BONES
The influence of weightlessness on mineral saturation of bone tissue
A75-22966

Dielectric and piezoelectric properties of bone as functions of moisture content
N75-18881

BRAIN
What is homeostasis of the brain --- self regulating mechanisms
A75-22990

Experiences with a telemetric system permitting simultaneous EEG recordings and brain stimulation in cats
A75-23364

C

CALCIUM METABOLISM
Effect of Ca ions on the rhythmic and contractile activities of the heart
A75-25321

Ion composition of labyrinth receptor cells and their environment
A75-25590

CAPILLARY FLOW
Rheological properties of RBC in the microcirculation of mammalian skeletal muscle --- red blood cells
A75-22891

CARBOHYDRATES
Effect of the ferment polynucleotidephosphorylase in a protein-carbohydrate coacervate system
A75-25589

CARDIAC VENTRICLES
Noninvasive measurement of haemodynamic phases of the right heart
A75-23119

Evaluation of cardiac pump performance and heart muscle mechanics from the apex cardiogram
A75-23123

Vectorcardiographic diagnosis and electrocardiographic correlation in left ventricular asynergy due to coronary artery disease. I Severe asynergy of the anterior and apical segments
A75-23597

Elastic modulus of the human intact left ventricle - Determination and physiological interpretation
A75-25137

In vivo elastic modulus of the left ventricle - Its determination by means of a left ventricular vibrational model and its physiological significance and clinical utility
A75-25138

CARDIOGRAMS
A new method of studying the cardiac cycle by means of mechanocardiograms
A75-23122

Evaluation of cardiac pump performance and heart muscle mechanics from the apex cardiogram
A75-23123

CARDIOGRAPHY
On the clinical value of calibrated displacement apexcardiography
A75-23599

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM
Flow and pressure regulation in the cardiovascular system --- engineering systems model
A75-22888

Blood circulation under conditions of weightlessness
A75-22960

Condition of the astronauts' cardiovascular systems during the flight of the Salyut orbital station
A75-22963

Ballistocardiographic methods and cardiovascular dynamics; Proceedings of the Third World and Ninth European Congress, Sofia, Bulgaria, April 16-18, 1973
A75-23118

Noninvasive measurement of haemodynamic phases of the right heart
A75-23119

Simulation of catecholamine action in an improved electrical model --- of cardiovascular circulation
A75-23121

A new method of studying the cardiac cycle by means of mechanocardiograms
A75-23122

A multichannel implant telemetry system for cardiovascular flow, pressure and ECG measurement
A75-23356

Combined telemetry of cardiovascular parameters in sports Continuous measurements of direct aortic and pulmonary blood pressures
A75-23360

Cardiovascular model for the simulation of exercise, lower body negative pressure, and tilt experiments
A75-24746

Long-term regulation in the cardiovascular system - Cornerstone in the development of a composite physiological model
A75-24747

Finite element analysis of human cardiac structures
A75-25219

Cardiovascular, renal and respiratory effects of high intensity, intermediate duration, low frequency vibration
[AD-A000042]
N75-17945

The reaction of the cardio-vascular and sympathico-adrenal systems to intellectual activity with emotional stress --- human operator performance
N75-17957

CAROTID SINUS REFLEX
Influence of carotid baroreceptors on vascular responses to carotid chemoreceptor stimulation in the dog
A75-23124

Recovery of chemoreceptor function following deafferentation of sinocarotid zones in rats --- lung ventilation variations
A75-25320

CATECHOLAMINE
Simulation of catecholamine action in an improved electrical model --- of cardiovascular circulation
A75-23121

CDC 6400 COMPUTER
A digital computer model of circulatory transport and delivery dynamics in man
N75-18880

CELLS (BIOLOGY)
Histochemistry and metabolism of the inner ear
A75-23307

The physiology of the vestibular nuclei --- emphasizing single neurone microelectrode techniques
A75-23311

The receptor cells of hearing
A75-24495

Thermodynamic perspectives and the origin of life
A75-25956

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

SUBJECT INDEX

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

- Evaluation of the functional state of the central nervous system according to results of a structural analysis of electroencephalograms by computer
A75-22986
- What is homeostasis of the brain --- self regulating mechanisms
A75-22990
- Anatomy of the vestibular nuclei and their connections
A75-23310
- The physiology of the vestibular nuclei --- emphasizing single neurone microelectrode techniques
A75-23311
- Cerebello-vestibular interrelations --- sensorimotor integration
A75-23312
- Experiences with a telemetric system permitting simultaneous EEG recordings and brain stimulation in cats
A75-23364
- CENTRIFUGING STRESS**
- Mechanisms of interaction of the otolith and ampullar regions of the vestibular apparatus in nystagmus initiation
A75-25319
- Effects of long-term rotation and hypergravity on developing rat femurs
A75-25407
- CEREBELLUM**
- Cerebello-vestibular interrelations --- sensorimotor integration
A75-23312
- CEREBRAL CORTEX**
- Cortical projections of the vestibular nerve --- neuroanatomy of sensorimotor area
A75-23315
- The factor of structural integration in brain activity
A75-25020
- Excitability of the cortex in normal and adrenalectomized rats during repeated exposures to high oxygen pressure
A75-25406
- Role of exhaustion of cerebral-cortex functional potential in the disorder of the activity of the adrenal gland cortex
A75-25666
- CHANNELS (DATA TRANSMISSION)**
- A multichannel biotelemetry transmitter utilizing a PCM subcarrier
A75-23365
- CHEMICAL REACTIONS**
- Increased susceptibility to pulmonary oxygen toxicity after cholesterol biosynthesis inhibition
A75-25408
- CHEMICAL WARFARE**
- Decontamination of surfaces contaminated by chemical warfare and the decontamination of organisms penetrated by chemical warfare --- by nucleophilic attack of organophosphate compounds [BMVG-PBWT-74-6]
N75-17940
- CHEMORECEPTORS**
- Influence of carotid baroreceptors on vascular responses to carotid chemoreceptor stimulation in the dog
A75-23124
- Recovery of chemoreceptor function following deafferentation of sinocarotid zones in rats --- lung ventilation variations
A75-25320
- CHOLESTEROL**
- Increased susceptibility to pulmonary oxygen toxicity after cholesterol biosynthesis inhibition
A75-25408
- CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS**
- Preservation of man's efficiency during long-term space flight
A75-22976
- Absence of nyctohemeral variation in stress-induced ACTH secretion in the rat
A75-25413
- CIRCULATORY SYSTEM**
- High-frequency /acceleration/ direct body ballistocardiography
A75-23120
- Evaluation of simulation capabilities with a respiratory-circulatory system integration scheme
A75-24748
- Mechanism of the effect of noradrenalin and adrenalin on smooth muscle cells of sanguiferous vessels
A75-25022
- The reaction of the resistive and capacitive vessels of the hand at the start of muscular exercise [NASA-TT-P-16194]
N75-17938
- CLEANLINESS**
- Evaluation of particulate contamination for unmanned spacecraft prelaunch operations
A75-24355
- CLINICAL MEDICINE**
- Acute subendocardial myocardial infarction in patients Its detection by technetium 99-m stannous pyrophosphate myocardial scintigrams
A75-23595
- A clinical and follow-up study of right and left bundle branch block
A75-23598
- On the clinical value of calibrated displacement apexcardiography
A75-23599
- Comparisons of pilot performance in simulated and actual flight --- effects of ingested barbiturates
A75-25415
- Study of engineering in medicine and health care [PB-236883/5]
N75-17943
- CODING**
- Color coding: A review of the literature [AD-A001555]
N75-18895
- COLD ACCLIMATIZATION**
- Elements of the development in man of endurance to local coolings and the rules of G. V. Pol'bort --- physiology of repeated stimulus and recovery
A75-25668
- COLOR**
- Color coding: A review of the literature [AD-A001555]
N75-18895
- COLOR VISION**
- Photopic spectral sensitivity of the peripheral retina
A75-24446
- Response time to colored stimuli in the full visual field [NASA-TN-D-7927]
N75-18892
- COMFORT**
- Standards of rider comfort: Noise, vibration and age of rider as factors [NASA-CR-136744]
N75-18891
- COMPRESSION WAVES**
- Correlations between P wave terminal force and hemodynamic parameters in aortic stenosis - Prediction of left ventricular end-diastolic pressure
A75-24072
- COMPUTER GRAPHICS**
- Computer and display systems for large physiological models
A75-24749
- COMPUTER PROGRAMMING**
- Certain aspects of the psychological analysis of programmer activity --- selection of computer programmers
N75-17956
- The psychological certificate of the computer --- operator performance in man machine system
N75-17958
- Crew procedures development techniques [NASA-CR-141592]
N75-17966
- COMPUTER STORAGE DEVICES**
- Digital memorization of biological waveforms
A75-23359
- COMPUTER TECHNIQUES**
- Automatic detection of arrhythmia on an electrocardiogram with the aid of a computer
A75-22985
- Evaluation of the functional state of the central nervous system according to results of a structural analysis of electroencephalograms by computer
A75-22986
- An algorithm for automated processing of dilution curves --- for heart volume studies
A75-22987

SUBJECT INDEX

DIGITAL DATA

- COMPUTERIZED DESIGN**
Finite element analysis of a human aortic valve
A75-24917
- COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION**
The effect of motion on visual acuity of the compound eye - A theoretical analysis
A75-25247
- CONDITIONED REFLEXES**
The factor of structural integration in brain activity
A75-25020
- CONDITIONING (LEARNING)**
Verbalization and imagery in the process of formation of operator labor skills
N75-17955
- CONFERENCES**
Ballistocardiographic methods and cardiovascular dynamics; Proceedings of the Third World and Ninth European Congress, Sofia, Bulgaria, April 16-18, 1973
A75-23118
Biotelemetry II; Proceedings of the Second International Symposium, Davos, Switzerland, May 20-24, 1974
A75-23351
Life in orbit [NASA-TT-F-16215]
N75-17937
Proceedings of the Third International Congress of the international radiation protection association. [CONF-730907-P1]
N75-17939
- COOLING**
Thermoregulatory responses to preoptic cooling in unrestrained rabbits
A75-23200
- CORIOLIS EFFECT**
Relationships of fatigue and motion sickness to vestibulo-ocular responses to Coriolis stimulation
A75-23499
- CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE**
The omniscardiogram - Study of a proposed method for detecting coronary heart disease in an asymptomatic population
A75-23596
Vectorcardiographic diagnosis and electrocardiographic correlation in left ventricular asynergy due to coronary artery disease. I Severe asynergy of the anterior and apical segments
A75-23597
Correlations between P wave terminal force and hemodynamic parameters in aortic stenosis - Prediction of left ventricular end-diastolic pressure
A75-24072
- CORONARY CIRCULATION**
Simulation of catecholamine action in an improved electrical model --- of cardiovascular circulation
A75-23121
A new method of studying the cardiac cycle by means of mechanocardiograms
A75-23122
Evaluation of cardiac pump performance and heart muscle mechanics from the apex cardiogram
A75-23123
Effect of long and frequently repeated emotional influence on heart
A75-25665
- CORTICOSTEROIDS**
Influence of muscular exercise on variations in plasma cortisol and glucose in man
A75-24056
- COSMIC RAYS**
Biological effect of superhard component of cosmic rays
A75-23542
- COSMONAUTS**
Training of cosmonauts under conditions of weightlessness in airplane laboratories for working in space
A75-22975
- COVERALLS**
The development and operational evaluation of the CSU-15/P anti-G coverall
A75-25071
- CRASHES**
Evaluation of aircrew protective helmets worn during crashes and ejections [AD-A000632]
N75-17973
- CULTURE (SOCIAL SCIENCES)**
From chemical to biological to social evolution
A75-25706
- D**
- DARK ADAPTATION**
Photopic spectral sensitivity of the peripheral retina
A75-24446
Effect of selenium on the photosensitivity of the eye
A75-25322
Response time to colored stimuli in the full visual field [NASA-TN-D-7927]
N75-18892
- DATA PROCESSING**
An algorithm for automated processing of dilution curves --- for heart volume studies
A75-22987
Criteria for optimizing the parameters of medical-biological data processing devices
A75-22988
- DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT**
Device for preprocessing medical-biological data for digital computer
A75-22989
- DATA REDUCTION**
Digital memorization of biological waveforms
A75-23359
- DEACTIVATION**
Ecology and thermal inactivation of microbes in and on interplanetary space vehicle components [NASA-CR-142296]
N75-18877
- DECAY RATES**
Decay of visual adaptation to tilt and displacement
A75-24364
- DECONTAMINATION**
Decontamination of surfaces contaminated by chemical warfare and the decontamination of organisms penetrated by chemical warfare --- by nucleophilic attack of organophosphate compounds [BNVG-PBWT-74-6]
N75-17940
- DEMNERALIZING**
The influence of weightlessness on mineral saturation of bone tissue
A75-22966
- DESIGN ANALYSIS**
Phase 2, 3 and 4 8 psi pressure glove [NASA-CR-114755]
N75-17972
- DEUTERIUM**
Use of deuterium in the investigation of water metabolism in living organisms
A75-25023
- DIAGNOSIS**
A new method of studying the cardiac cycle by means of mechanocardiograms
A75-23122
Acute subendocardial myocardial infarction in patients Its detection by technetium 99-m stannous pyrophosphate myocardial scintigrams
A75-23595
The omniscardiogram - Study of a proposed method for detecting coronary heart disease in an asymptomatic population
A75-23596
- DIASTOLIC PRESSURE**
Correlations between P wave terminal force and hemodynamic parameters in aortic stenosis - Prediction of left ventricular end-diastolic pressure
A75-24072
- DIFFUSION PUMPS**
Reverse osmosis for spacecraft wash water recycling high pressure pump definition [PB-236940/3]
N75-18901
- DIGITAL COMPUTERS**
Criteria for optimizing the parameters of medical-biological data processing devices
A75-22988
Device for preprocessing medical-biological data for digital computer
A75-22989
- DIGITAL DATA**
Digital memorization of biological waveforms
A75-23359

DISORIENTATION

DISORIENTATION

Reactions of animals and humans under conditions of short-term weightlessness

A75-22955

DISPLAY DEVICES

The effect of local target surround and whole background constraint on visual search times

A75-23498

Visibility of low-spatial-frequency sine-wave targets - Dependence on number of cycles

A75-24447

Computer and display systems for large physiological models

A75-24749

DIURNAL VARIATIONS

Absence of nyctohemeral variation in stress-induced ACTH secretion in the rat

A75-25413

DOGS

Cardiovascular, renal and respiratory effects of high intensity, intermediate duration, low frequency vibration [AD-A000042]

N75-17945

DOPPLER EFFECT

An integrated circuit implantable pulsed Doppler ultrasonic blood flowmeter

A75-23355

DYNAMIC RESPONSE

High-frequency /acceleration/ direct body ballistocardiography

A75-23120

E

EAR

Histochemistry and metabolism of the inner ear

A75-23307

The receptor cells of hearing

A75-24495

EAR PROTECTORS

Design and development of the British Mk.5. aircrew helmet assembly

A75-25058

Ear-protector ratings [AD-779552]

N75-17968

EARTH ATMOSPHERE

Dynamics of the chemical evolution of earth's primitive atmosphere --- hydrocarbon reactions

A75-25045

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY

Ultrasonic cardiac imaging and image enhancement techniques

A75-25932

EFFERENT NERVOUS SYSTEMS

Motor activity of cosmonauts at zero g

A75-22968

Motor activity under conditions of weightlessness

A75-22970

Morphological aspects of the efferent vestibular system

A75-23308

Physiological aspects of the efferent vestibular system

A75-23309

Anatomy of the vestibular nuclei and their connections

A75-23310

EJECTION INJURIES

Design and development of the British Mk.5. aircrew helmet assembly

A75-25058

EJECTION SEATS

Physiological effects of long time sitting

A75-25062

ELASTIC PROPERTIES

Some theorems and principles of biostatics as a methodological basis for choosing a computational scheme for biostructures

A75-24648

ELASTOSTATICS

Some theorems and principles of biostatics as a methodological basis for choosing a computational scheme for biostructures

A75-24648

ELECTRIC STIMULI

Experiences with a telemetric system permitting simultaneous EEG recordings and brain stimulation in cats

A75-23364

SUBJECT INDEX

The effect of interoceptive stimulation on the bioelectric activity of skeletal muscles

A75-25021

ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES

Dielectric and piezoelectric properties of bone as functions of moisture content

N75-18881

ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY

Automatic detection of arrhythmia on an electrocardiogram with the aid of a computer

A75-22985

A multichannel implant telemetry system for cardiovascular flow, pressure and ECG measurement

A75-23356

Acute subendocardial myocardial infarction in patients Its detection by technetium 99-m stannous pyrophosphate myocardial scintigrams

A75-23595

The omniscardiogram - Study of a proposed method for detecting coronary heart disease in an asymptomatic population

A75-23596

Vectorcardiographic diagnosis and electrocardiographic correlation in left ventricular asynergy due to coronary artery disease. I Severe asynergy of the anterior and apical segments

A75-23597

A clinical and follow-up study of right and left bundle branch block

A75-23598

Effect of long and frequently repeated emotional influence on heart

A75-25665

Ultrasonic cardiac imaging and image enhancement techniques

A75-25932

ELECTROCONDUCTIVITY

Microbial metabolism and dynamic changes in the electrical conductivity of soil solutions - A method for detecting extraterrestrial life

A75-23838

ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY

Evaluation of the functional state of the central nervous system according to results of a structural analysis of electroencephalograms by computer

A75-22986

Low level 'COS/MOS' multiplexing for simplified EEG telemetry

A75-23358

Monitoring neurobiological processes - Cable connections or telemetry

A75-23362

An eight channel semi-implantable telemetry system for animal research

A75-23363

Experiences with a telemetric system permitting simultaneous EEG recordings and brain stimulation in cats

A75-23364

Phase relationships of alpha rhythm in man --- in normal and blind subjects

A75-24071

Excitability of the cortex in normal and adrenalectomized rats during repeated exposures to high oxygen pressure

A75-25406

ELECTROLYTE METABOLISM

Use of deuterium in the investigation of water metabolism in living organisms

A75-25023

Effect of Ca ions on the rhythmic and contractile activities of the heart

A75-25321

ELECTROMYOGRAPHY

Motor potentials and the timing of muscular activity

A75-22950

Bioelectric activity of skeletal muscles under the combined effect of overloads and weightlessness

A75-22969

The effect of interoceptive stimulation on the bioelectric activity of skeletal muscles

A75-25021

Power spectral density analysis of the electrogram from a work task performed in a full pressure suit

N75-18879

SUBJECT INDEX

EYE PROTECTION

- ELECTRONIC MODULES**
An eight channel semi-implantable telemetry system for animal research
A75-23363
- ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY**
Criteria for optimizing the parameters of medical-biological data processing devices
A75-22988
Comparative morphology and physiology --- of the vestibular system in vertebrates
A75-23304
Electrical response of the eye at varying intervals following an adapting flash exposure
A75-25411
- ELECTRORETINOGRAPHY**
Effect of selenium on the photosensitivity of the eye
A75-25322
Electrical response of the eye at varying intervals following an adapting flash exposure
A75-25411
- EMBRYOLOGY**
Physics and biology --- progress and unresolved problems in molecular biology
A75-25639
- EMOTIONAL FACTORS**
Effect of long and frequently repeated emotional influence on heart
A75-25665
Discussion and theoretical summarization of the experimental data --- psychophysiology in human factors engineering
N75-17949
The operator's emotional stability
N75-17951
Operational calm and the optimum regulation of human working capacity
N75-17953
Verbalization and imagery in the process of formation of operator labor skills
N75-17955
- ENCAPSULATING**
Evaluation of particulate contamination for unmanned spacecraft prelaunch operations
A75-24355
- ENERGY CONVERSION**
Implanted energy conversion system --- heart blood pump
[PB-237558/2]
N75-18884
- ENVIRONMENT SIMULATION**
A simulation of an aircraft's environmental control system
N75-17970
- ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL**
The life support system of Spacelab
[DGLR PAPER 74-87]
A75-24141
Hydrogen detection study --- for environmental control/life support systems
[NASA-CR-137563]
N75-17971
- ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING**
Cold regions habitability: A selected bibliography
[AD-A000692]
N75-17959
- ENZYME ACTIVITY**
Histochemistry and metabolism of the inner ear
A75-23307
Effect of the ferment polynucleotidephosphorylase in a protein-carbohydrate coacervate system
A75-25589
- EPINEPHRINE**
Mechanism of the effect of noradrenalin and adrenalin on smooth muscle cells of sanguiferous vessels
A75-25022
- EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS**
A review of British aircrew helmet development
A75-25059
Development of an EVA systems cost model. Volume 1: Design guides synopsis-EVA equipment
[NASA-CR-141634]
N75-17967
- ERROR ANALYSIS**
Human factors in Air Force aircraft accidents
A75-25417
- ERYTHROCYTES**
Rheological properties of RBC in the microcirculation of mammalian skeletal muscle --- red blood cells
A75-22891
- Hyperoxia and chemical resistance of erythrocytic membranes
A75-25667
- ETHYL ALCOHOL**
Some effects of alcohol on various aspects of oculomotor control
[AD-A000079]
N75-17942
- EVOLUTION (DEVELOPMENT)**
The chemical basis of extraterrestrial life
A75-25704
- EXERCISE (PHYSIOLOGY)**
Means and methods for physical training of men in long-term space flights
A75-22973
The reaction of the resistive and capacitive vessels of the hand at the start of muscular exercise
[NASA-TT-F-16194]
N75-17938
- EXHAUSTION**
Exhaustion without lowering of working capacity during activity
A75-25669
- EXOBIOLOGY**
Microbial metabolism and dynamic changes in the electrical conductivity of soil solutions - A method for detecting extraterrestrial life
A75-23838
Evolution of ideas on the origin of life over the years 1924-1974
A75-25598
Molecular principles of the action of high-energy hadrons and results of biological studies in space
A75-25599
- EXPERIENCE**
Pilot accident potential as related to total flight experience and recency and frequency of flying
[AD-A001256]
N75-17961
- EXTRASOLAR PLANETS**
The likelihood of the evolution of communicating intelligences on other planets
A75-25705
- EXTRATERRESTRIAL LIFE**
Microbial metabolism and dynamic changes in the electrical conductivity of soil solutions - A method for detecting extraterrestrial life
A75-23838
The chemical basis of extraterrestrial life
A75-25704
The likelihood of the evolution of communicating intelligences on other planets
A75-25705
- EXTRAVEHICULAR ACTIVITY**
Some results of medical investigations on crew members of the Voskhod-2 space vehicle
A75-22961
Motor activity of cosmonauts at zero g
A75-22968
Activity of astronauts in weightlessness and in free space
A75-22977
Development of an EVA systems cost model. Volume 1: Design guides synopsis-EVA equipment
[NASA-CR-141634]
N75-17967
- EYE (ANATOMY)**
Electrical response of the eye at varying intervals following an adapting flash exposure
A75-25411
Ocular effects of ultraviolet laser radiation
[AD-A000933]
N75-18888
- EYE MOVEMENTS**
The vestibulo-ocular reflex arc --- induced eye movements
A75-23313
Eye movements, vision, and behavior --- Book
A75-23990
Asymmetric nature of light-induced suppression of optokinetic and reverse post-optokinetic nystagmus
A75-25323
- EYE PROTECTION**
U.S. Navy development of helmet compatible eyeglasses
A75-25060

F

FEMUR
Effects of long-term rotation and hypergravity on developing rat femurs
A75-25407

FERMENTATION
Effect of the ferment polynucleotidephosphorylase in a protein-carbohydrate coacervate system
A75-25589

FINITE ELEMENT METHOD
Finite element analysis of a human aortic valve
A75-24917
Finite element analysis of human cardiac structures
A75-25219

FLIGHT CLOTHING
Design and development of the British Mk.5. aircrew helmet assembly
A75-25058
U.S. Navy development of helmet compatible eyeglasses
A75-25060
The development and operational evaluation of the CSU-15/P anti-G coverall
A75-25071

FLIGHT CONTROL
The human pilot as a dynamic element in aircraft control systems
[AD-A001622] N75-17962

FLIGHT CREWS
A review of British aircrew helmet development
A75-25059
Potential crew hazards due to radioactive cloud penetrations
A75-25412
An anthropometric survey of 2000 Royal Air force aircrew, 1970/71
[AGARD-AG-181] N75-17936
Crew procedures development techniques
[NASA-CR-141592] N75-17966
Evaluation of aircrew protective helmets worn during crashes and ejections
[AD-A000632] N75-17973

FLIGHT FATIGUE
Relationships of fatigue and motion sickness to vestibulo-ocular responses to Coriolis stimulation
A75-23499

FLIGHT FITNESS
Means and methods for physical training of men in long-term space flights
A75-22973
Psychophysiological monitoring principles and the evaluation of pilot fitness to flight
A75-26122

FLIGHT SAFETY
A review of British aircrew helmet development
A75-25059

FLIGHT SIMULATION
Influence of head orientation on visually induced pitch and roll sensation
A75-25409
Comparisons of pilot performance in simulated and actual flight --- effects of ingested barbiturates
A75-25415
Effects of ground based aircraft simulator motion conditions upon prediction of pilot proficiency
N75-18890

FLIGHT SIMULATORS
Effect of a predictor instrument on learning to land a simulated jet trainer
[AD-A000586] N75-18898

FLIGHT STRESS (BIOLOGY)
Time perception under conditions of short-term weightlessness
A75-22956
Statokinetic reactions of man under conditions of short-term weightlessness
A75-22957
Comparisons of pilot performance in simulated and actual flight --- effects of ingested barbiturates
A75-25415

FLIGHT TIME
Pilot accident potential as related to total flight experience and recency and frequency of flying
[AD-A001256] N75-17961

FLOW VELOCITY

A repeater type biotelemetry system for use on wild big game animals --- to measure heat flow rate
N75-18873

FLOWMETERS

An integrated circuit implantable pulsed Doppler ultrasonic blood flowmeter
A75-23355

FOOD

Storage stability and improvement of intermediate moisture foods, phase 2
[NASA-CR-141663] N75-18900

FOOD INTAKE

Evaluating the onboard regimen of pilot nutrition
A75-26120

FOVEA

Photopic spectral sensitivity of the peripheral retina
A75-24446

G

GAS ANALYSIS

Efficiency of constant-flow oxygen masks for general aviation A new method of mask evaluation
A75-25405

GAS DETECTORS

Hydrogen detection study --- for environmental control/life support systems
[NASA-CR-137563] N75-17971

GAS EXCHANGE

External respiration, gas exchange, and energy losses under conditions of weightlessness
A75-22964

GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM

Evaluating the onboard regimen of pilot nutrition
A75-26120

GEMINI FLIGHTS

Some results of medical-biological research accomplished in the Gemini and Apollo programs
A75-22978

GENETIC CODE

Physics and biology --- progress and unresolved problems in molecular biology
A75-25639

GLOVES

Phase 2, 3 and 4 8 psi pressure glove
[NASA-CR-114755] N75-17972

GLUCOSE

Influence of muscular exercise on variations in plasma cortisol and glucose in man
A75-24056

GRAVIRECEPTORS

The perception of gravity and of angular acceleration in invertebrates
A75-23303

GREENHOUSE EFFECT

Dynamics of the chemical evolution of earth's primitive atmosphere --- hydrocarbon reactions
A75-25045

GROWTH

Effects of vertical rotation on Arabidopsis development
[NASA-CR-142246] N75-18876

H

HABITUATION (LEARNING)

The factor of structural integration in brain activity
A75-25020

HADRONS

Biological effect of superhard component of cosmic rays
A75-23542

Molecular principles of the action of high-energy hadrons and results of biological studies in space
A75-25599

HAND (ANATOMY)

The reaction of the resistive and capacitive vessels of the hand at the start of muscular exercise
[NASA-TT-P-16194] N75-17938

HARDWARE

Advanced life systems hardware development for future missions
[NASA-CR-141625] N75-17965

- HEAD (ANATOMY)**
 Effects of postural changes on the head response of standing subjects subjected to low frequency 'constant velocity' spectral inputs A75-25325
- HEAD MOVEMENT**
 The effect of perceived distance on perceived movement A75-24594
 Influence of head orientation on visually induced pitch and roll sensation A75-25409
 Vertical vibration of seated subjects - Effects of posture, vibration level, and frequency A75-25410
- HEALTH PHYSICS**
 Potential crew hazards due to radioactive cloud penetrations A75-25412
 Proceedings of the Third International Congress of the international radiation protection association. [CONF-730907-P1] N75-17939
- HEART DISEASES**
 Ballistocardiographic methods and cardiovascular dynamics; Proceedings of the Third World and Ninth European Congress, Sofia, Bulgaria, April 16-18, 1973 A75-23118
 High-frequency /acceleration/ direct body ballistocardiography A75-23120
 A new method of studying the cardiac cycle by means of mechanocardiograms A75-23122
 Acute subendocardial myocardial infarction in patients Its detection by technetium 99-m stannous pyrophosphate myocardial scintigrams A75-23595
 A clinical and follow-up study of right and left bundle branch block A75-23598
 On the clinical value of calibrated displacement apexcardiography A75-23599
 Elastic modulus of the human intact left ventricle - Determination and physiological interpretation A75-25137
 Effect of Ca ions on the rhythmic and contractile activities of the heart A75-25321
- HEART FUNCTION**
 Automatic detection of arrhythmia on an electrocardiogram with the aid of a computer A75-22985
 Noninvasive measurement of haemodynamic phases of the right heart A75-23119
 Evaluation of cardiac pump performance and heart muscle mechanics from the apex cardiogram A75-23123
 Combined telemetry of cardiovascular parameters in sports Continuous measurements of direct aortic and pulmonary blood pressures A75-23360
 In vivo elastic modulus of the left ventricle - Its determination by means of a left ventricular vibrational model and its physiological significance and clinical utility A75-25138
 Protection of the cardiopulmonary systems against the injurious effects of acceleration [AD-A000480] N75-18887
- HEART RATE**
 An algorithm for automated processing of dilution curves --- for heart volume studies A75-22987
 Simulation of catecholamine action in an improved electrical model --- of cardiovascular circulation A75-23121
 Heart and respiratory rates as indicators of a subject's adaptation to stimulus sequence in simple goal-directed tasks A75-24057
 Effect of long and frequently repeated emotional influence on heart A75-25665
- Estimation of the physiological parameters of heart-rate and oxygen-consumption during heat and work stress --- mathematical modeling of physiological responses [AD-A001285] N75-18885
- HEART VALVES**
 Simulation of catecholamine action in an improved electrical model --- of cardiovascular circulation A75-23121
- HEAT SOURCES**
 Spatial localization of warmth --- tactile discrimination by human subjects A75-24363
- HEAT TOLERANCE**
 Ecology and thermal inactivation of microbes in and on interplanetary space vehicle components [NASA-CR-142296] N75-18877
- HEAT TRANSFER**
 Effects of microwaves: Local hot spot heating by microwaves [AD-A001558] N75-17944
- HEAT TRANSMISSION**
 A repeater type biotelemetry system for use on wild big game animals --- to measure heat flow rate N75-18873
- HELMETS**
 Design and development of the British Mk.5. aircrew helmet assembly A75-25058
 A review of British aircrew helmet development A75-25059
 U.S. Navy development of helmet compatible eyeglasses A75-25060
 Evaluation of aircrew protective helmets worn during crashes and ejections [AD-A000632] N75-17973
- HEMODYNAMIC RESPONSES**
 Blood circulation under conditions of weightlessness A75-22960
 Ballistocardiographic methods and cardiovascular dynamics; Proceedings of the Third World and Ninth European Congress, Sofia, Bulgaria, April 16-18, 1973 A75-23118
 Noninvasive measurement of haemodynamic phases of the right heart A75-23119
 Combined telemetry of cardiovascular parameters in sports Continuous measurements of direct aortic and pulmonary blood pressures A75-23360
 Correlations between P wave terminal force and hemodynamic parameters in aortic stenosis - Prediction of left ventricular end-diastolic pressure A75-24072
- HEMODYNAMICS**
 Instrumentation for renal hemodynamic studies in unrestrained dogs --- chronically implanted telemetry system A75-23361
- HEMOLYSIS**
 Hyperoxia and chemical resistance of erythrocytic membranes A75-25667
- HIBERNATION**
 Renal function in the hibernating, and hypothermic hamster Mesocricetus auratus A75-24798
- HIGH GRAVITY ENVIRONMENTS**
 Bioelectric activity of skeletal muscles under the combined effect of overloads and weightlessness A75-22969
 Effects of long-term rotation and hypergravity on developing rat femurs A75-25407
- HIGH PRESSURE OXYGEN**
 Excitability of the cortex in normal and adrenalectomized rats during repeated exposures to high oxygen pressure A75-25406
 Hyperoxia and chemical resistance of erythrocytic membranes A75-25667
- HISTOLOGY**
 Histochemistry and metabolism of the inner ear A75-23307

HOMEOSTASIS

SUBJECT INDEX

- The receptor cells of hearing A75-24495
- HOMEOSTASIS**
 Flow and pressure regulation in the cardiovascular system --- engineering systems model A75-22888
 What is homeostasis of the brain --- self regulating mechanisms A75-22990
- HORMONE METABOLISMS**
 Role of exhaustion of cerebral-cortex functional potential in the disorder of the activity of the adrenal gland cortex A75-25666
- HORSES**
 Ventilatory acclimatization of the pony at 4300 meters altitude N75-18872
- HUMAN BEHAVIOR**
 Eye movements, vision, and behavior --- Book A75-23990
 Emotional-volitional components of operator reliability --- sensorimotor function testing under stress N75-17948
 Discussion and theoretical summarization of the experimental data --- psychophysiology in human factors engineering N75-17949
- HUMAN BODY**
 Vertical vibration of seated subjects - Effects of posture, vibration level, and frequency A75-25410
 Dependence of the temperature distribution in the human body on the behavioral modes of hyperthermia A75-25595
- HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING**
 Impact of avionic design characteristics on technical training requirements and job performance A75-23497
 Physiological effects of long time sitting A75-25062
 Activity of the human operator in man-machine systems A75-25179
 An anthropometric survey of 2000 Royal Air force Aircrew, 1970/71 [AGARD-AG-181] N75-17936
 Essays on the psychology of operator labor [NASA-TT-P-16020] N75-17947
 Increasing the reliability of labor of railroad engineers N75-17952
- HUMAN PATHOLOGY**
 Pathophysiological analysis of the effect of weightlessness on an organism A75-22971
 Prevention of harmful effects of weightlessness on the human organism A75-22972
- HUMAN PERFORMANCE**
 The interactions among stress, vigilance, and task complexity A75-23500
 A new approach for the assessment of endurance work A75-24059
 Some effects of alcohol on various aspects of oculomotor control [AD-A000079] N75-17942
 The operator's emotional stability N75-17951
 An investigation of biorhythmic influence upon human performance [AD-A001266] N75-17960
 Quantitative models for predicting human visual/perceptual/motor performance [AD-A001072] N75-17964
 Power spectral density analysis of the electromyogram from a work task performed in a full pressure suit N75-18879
 Sensory perception studies of soldier's military performance, emphasizing flight stresses and conditions [AD-A000800] N75-18883
 Effect of a predictor instrument on learning to land a simulated jet trainer [AD-A000586] N75-18898
- HUMAN REACTIONS**
 Reactions of animals and humans under conditions of short-term weightlessness A75-22955
 Statokinetic reactions of man under conditions of short-term weightlessness A75-22957
 Behavioral, autonomic, and subjective reactions to low and moderate-level simulated sonic booms: A report of two experiments and a general evaluation of sonic boom startle effects [AD-A002265/5] N75-18894
- HUMAN TOLERANCES**
 Elements of the development in man of endurance to local coolings and the rules of G. V. Pol'borg --- physiology of repeated stimulus and recovery A75-25668
 Standards of rider comfort: Noise, vibration and age of rider as factors [NASA-CR-136744] N75-18891
- HYDRATES**
 Investigation of coacervate drops of ferrous oxide hydrate A75-25395
- HYDROCARBONS**
 Dynamics of the chemical evolution of earth's primitive atmosphere --- hydrocarbon reactions A75-25045
- HYDROGEN**
 Hydrogen detection study --- for environmental control/life support systems [NASA-CR-137563] N75-17971
- HYPEROXIA**
 Increased susceptibility to pulmonary oxygen toxicity after cholesterol biosynthesis inhibition A75-25408
 Hyperoxia and chemical resistance of erythrocytic membranes A75-25667
- HYPERTENSION**
 Activation of extrarenal means of sodium secretion during adaptation to hypoxia and its role in the prophylaxis of experimental hypertension A75-25591
- HYPERTHERMIA**
 Renal function in the hibernating, and hypothermic hamster Mesocricetus auratus A75-24798
 Dependence of the temperature distribution in the human body on the behavioral modes of hyperthermia A75-25595
- HYPERVENTILATION**
 Efficiency of constant-flow oxygen masks for general aviation A new method of mask evaluation A75-25405
- HYPOTHALAMUS**
 Reaction of the hypothalamic-hypophysial-adrenal system under the action of a SHF field A75-26121
- HYPOXIA**
 Recovery of chemoreceptor function following deafferentation of sinocarotid zones in rats --- lung ventilation variations A75-25320
 Activation of extrarenal means of sodium secretion during adaptation to hypoxia and its role in the prophylaxis of experimental hypertension A75-25591
 Ventilatory acclimatization of the pony at 4300 meters altitude N75-18872
- IMAGE ENHANCEMENT**
 Ultrasonic cardiac imaging and image enhancement techniques A75-25932
- IMPACT RESISTANCE**
 Evaluation of aircrew protective helmets worn during crashes and ejections [AD-A000632] N75-17973
- IMPLANTED ELECTRODES (BIOLOGY)**
 Implantable integrated electronics --- in biomedical telemetry A75-23354
 An eight channel semi-implantable telemetry system for animal research A75-23363

SUBJECT INDEX

MAGNETIC FIELDS

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY
 Concepts of the terms susceptibility and resistance as they relate to hearing damage due to noise
 [AD-A001152] N75-18889

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
 Verbalization and imagery in the process of formation of operator labor skills N75-17955

INSTRUMENT COMPENSATION
 Studies to compensate temperature effects in measurements of respiratory oxygen --- using thermistors in radiotelemetry A75-23353

INSTRUMENT LANDING SYSTEMS
 Comparisons of pilot performance in simulated and actual flight --- effects of ingested barbiturates A75-25415
 A scoring system for the quantitative evaluation of pilot performance during Instrument Landing System (ILS) approaches and landings [AD-A000422] N75-18899

INTEGRATED CIRCUITS
 Implantable integrated electronics --- in biomedical telemetry A75-23354
 An integrated circuit implantable pulsed Doppler ultrasonic blood flowmeter A75-23355

INTELLIGENCE
 The likelihood of the evolution of communicating intelligences on other planets A75-25705

INTERPLANETARY SPACECRAFT
 Ecology and thermal inactivation of microbes in and on interplanetary space vehicle components [NASA-CR-142296] N75-18877

INTERSTELLAR COMMUNICATION
 The likelihood of the evolution of communicating intelligences on other planets A75-25705

INTESTINES
 Intestinal transport of tryptophan and its analogs A75-24797

INTRAVEHICULAR ACTIVITY
 Means and methods for physical training of men in long-term space flights A75-22973
 Crew procedures development techniques [NASA-CR-141592] N75-17966

INVERTEBRATES
 The perception of gravity and of angular acceleration in invertebrates A75-23303

ION CONCENTRATION
 Ion composition of labyrinth receptor cells and their environment A75-25590

IRON OXIDES
 Investigation of coacervate drops of ferrous oxide hydrate A75-25395

IRREVERSIBLE PROCESSES
 Thermodynamic perspectives and the origin of life A75-25956

J

JUPITER (PLANET)
 Pioneer 10 Jovian encounter - Radiation dose and implications for biological lethality A75-22914

K

KINESTHESIA
 Motor activity under conditions of weightlessness A75-22970

L

LABYRINTH
 Morphology of the vestibular sense organ A75-23305
 Ion composition of labyrinth receptor cells and their environment A75-25590

LANDING SIMULATION
 The effect of lighted deck shape on night carrier landing [AD-A000486] N75-18897

LASERS
 Retinal subthreshold laser exposures: Cumulative effect [AD-A000808] N75-17946
 Ocular effects of ultraviolet laser radiation [AD-A000933] N75-18888

LIFE DETECTORS
 Microbial metabolism and dynamic changes in the electrical conductivity of soil solutions - A method for detecting extraterrestrial life A75-23838

LIFE SCIENCES
 Evolution of ideas on the origin of life over the years 1924-1974 A75-25598
 Life sciences payloads for Shuttle A75-26033
 Life in orbit [NASA-TT-F-16215] N75-17937

LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS
 The life support system of Spacelab [DGLR PAPER 74-87] A75-24141
 Development of an EVA systems cost model. Volume 1: Design guides synopsis-EVA equipment [NASA-CR-141634] N75-17967
 Hydrogen detection study --- for environmental control/life support systems [NASA-CR-137563] N75-17971
 Reverse osmosis for spacecraft wash water recycling membrane coupon and module evaluations [PB-236941/1] N75-17975
 Reverse osmosis for spacecraft wash water recycling high pressure pump definition [PB-236940/3] N75-18901

LIMBS (ANATOMY)
 A nonlinear model of the arterial vessels within a limb segment A75-25139

LITERATURE
 Color coding: A review of the literature [AD-A001555] N75-18895

LOCOMOTION
 Movement parallax during locomotion A75-24596

LONG TERM EFFECTS
 Condition of the astronauts' cardiovascular systems during the flight of the Salyut orbital station A75-22963
 Blood content of urea, sugar, unesterized fatty acids, and cholesterol under conditions of prolonged weightlessness A75-22965
 Prevention of harmful effects of weightlessness on the human organism A75-22972
 Preservation of man's efficiency during long-term space flight A75-22976
 Physiological effects of long time sitting A75-25062
 Effects of long-term rotation and hypergravity on developing rat femurs A75-25407

LOW TEMPERATURE ENVIRONMENTS
 Cold regions habitability: A selected bibliography [AD-A000692] N75-17959

LUNGS
 Protection of the cardiopulmonary systems against the injurious effects of acceleration [AD-A000480] N75-18887

M

MAGNETIC EFFECTS
 Effects of magnetism barometric pressure, and polarized light on the homing pigeon N75-18871

MAGNETIC FIELDS
 A psychobiological study of rhesus monkeys exposed to extremely low frequency-low intensity magnetic fields [AD-A000078] N75-17935

MAINTENANCE

SUBJECT INDEX

MAINTENANCE

Impact of avionic design characteristics on technical training requirements and job performance
A75-23497

MAN MACHINE SYSTEMS

Activity of the human operator in man-machine systems
A75-25179

Human factors in Air Force aircraft accidents
A75-25417

Essays on the psychology of operator labor [NASA-RT-P-16020]
N75-17947

On the effect of emotional states on operator thinking --- psychological test for operator selection
N75-17950

The human pilot as a dynamic element in aircraft control systems
[AD-A001622]
N75-17962

MANNED SPACE FLIGHT

Three months in space
A75-24814

Research report on: Specialized physiological studies in support of manned space flight [NASA-CR-141698]
N75-18882

MARINER SPACE PROBES

Evaluation of particulate contamination for unmanned spacecraft prelaunch operations
A75-24355

MARS ENVIRONMENT

Response of selected microorganisms to experimental planetary environments [NASA-CR-136758]
N75-17934

MATHEMATICAL MODELS

Some theorems and principles of biostatistics as a methodological basis for choosing a computational scheme for biostructures
A75-24648

Cardiovascular model for the simulation of exercise, lower body negative pressure, and tilt experiments
A75-24746

Evaluation of simulation capabilities with a respiratory-circulatory system integration scheme
A75-24748

Computer and display systems for large physiological models
A75-24749

Elastic modulus of the human intact left ventricle - Determination and physiological interpretation
A75-25137

In vivo elastic modulus of the left ventricle - Its determination by means of a left ventricular vibrational model and its physiological significance and clinical utility
A75-25138

The human pilot as a dynamic element in aircraft control systems
[AD-A001622]
N75-17962

MECHANOGRAMS

A new method of studying the cardiac cycle by means of mechanocardiograms
A75-23122

MECHANORECEPTORS

The perception of gravity and of angular acceleration in invertebrates
A75-23303

MEDICAL ELECTRONICS

Implantable integrated electronics --- in biomedical telemetry
A75-23354

MEDICAL SERVICES

Study of engineering in medicine and health care [PB-236883/5]
N75-17943

MEMBRANE STRUCTURES

Reverse osmosis for spacecraft wash water recycling membrane coupon and module evaluations [PB-236941/1]
N75-17975

MENTAL PERFORMANCE

Perception of integral objects --- Russian book on visual, aural and conceptual representation in man
A75-23400

METABOLIC WASTES

Renal function in the hibernating, and hypothermic hamster Mesocricetus auratus
A75-24798

METABOLISM

Thermoregulatory responses to preoptic cooling in unrestrained rabbits
A75-23200

The effects of argon in the bioenergetics of the hamster and the rat
A75-23640

A new form of biological power --- ATP synthesis
A75-25317

METHIONINE

An attempt to biosynthesize Tet23-telluromethionine --- using yeast method [IRI-133-73-05]
N75-17941

MICROORGANISMS

Microbial metabolism and dynamic changes in the electrical conductivity of soil solutions - A method for detecting extraterrestrial life
A75-23838

Response of selected microorganisms to experimental planetary environments
[NASA-CR-136758]
N75-17934

Ecology and thermal inactivation of microbes in and on interplanetary space vehicle components [NASA-CR-142296]
N75-18877

MICROWAVE FREQUENCIES

Effects of microwaves: Local hot spot heating by microwaves
[AD-A001558]
N75-17944

MILITARY AVIATION

Proceedings of Conference on Aircrew performance in Army Aviation --- considering terrain following night flight
[AD-A001539]
N75-17963

MILITARY OPERATIONS

Potential crew hazards due to radioactive cloud penetrations
A75-25412

Military medical research on heat and cold stresses to personnel
[AD-A001543]
N75-18886

MILITARY TECHNOLOGY

Impact of avionic design characteristics on technical training requirements and job performance
A75-23497

MINERAL METABOLISM

The influence of weightlessness on mineral saturation of bone tissue
A75-22966

Neurophysiological fundamentals of the effect of trace elements
A75-25024

MINIATURE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

Digital memorization of biological waveforms
A75-23359

Monitoring neurobiological processes - Cable connections or telemetry
A75-23362

MISSION PLANNING

Life sciences payloads for Shuttle
A75-26033

MITOCHONDRIA

Histochemistry and metabolism of the inner ear
A75-23307

MODULUS OF ELASTICITY

Elastic modulus of the human intact left ventricle - Determination and physiological interpretation
A75-25137

In vivo elastic modulus of the left ventricle - Its determination by means of a left ventricular vibrational model and its physiological significance and clinical utility
A75-25138

A nonlinear model of the arterial vessels within a limb segment
A75-25139

MOISTURE CONTENT

Dielectric and piezoelectric properties of bone as functions of moisture content
N75-18881

Storage stability and improvement of intermediate moisture foods, phase 2
[NASA-CR-141663]
N75-18900

MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

Molecular principles of the action of high-energy hadrons and results of biological studies in space
A75-25599

- Physics and biology --- progress and unresolved problems in molecular biology A75-25639
- MONKEYS**
A psychobiological study of rhesus monkeys exposed to extremely low frequency-low intensity magnetic fields [AD-A000078] N75-17935
- MONOCULAR VISION**
Decay of visual adaptation to tilt and displacement A75-24364
Binocular detection of vertical and horizontal line segments A75-25246
- MORPHOLOGY**
Morphological aspects of the efferent vestibular system A75-23308
- MOTION PERCEPTION**
The effect of perceived distance on perceived movement A75-24594
Movement parallax during locomotion A75-24596
The effect of motion on visual acuity of the compound eye - A theoretical analysis A75-25247
Influence of head orientation on visually induced pitch and roll sensation A75-25409
Choice-reaction time to visual motion with varied levels of simultaneous rotary motion A75-25722
- MOTION SICKNESS**
Space form of motion sickness A75-22958
Relationships of fatigue and motion sickness to vestibulo-ocular responses to Coriolis stimulation A75-23499
- MOTION SIMULATORS**
Effects of ground based aircraft simulator motion conditions upon prediction of pilot proficiency N75-18890
- MOTIVATION**
Personality factors in selection and flight proficiency A75-25416
- MULTICHANNEL COMMUNICATION**
Monitoring neurobiological processes - Cable connections or telemetry A75-23362
- MULTIPLEXING**
Low level 'COS/MOS' multiplexing for simplified EEG telemetry A75-23358
- MUSCULAR FUNCTION**
Motor potentials and the timing of muscular activity A75-22950
Operational calm and the optimum regulation of human working capacity N75-17953
- MUSCULAR TONUS**
Bioelectric activity of skeletal muscles under the combined effect of overloads and weightlessness A75-22969
Mechanism of the effect of noradrenalin and adrenalin on smooth muscle cells of sanguiferous vessels A75-25022
- MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM**
Rheological properties of RBC in the microcirculation of mammalian skeletal muscle --- red blood cells A75-22891
Synchronization of human motor units - Possible roles of exercise and supraspinal reflexes A75-22949
Motor potentials and the timing of muscular activity A75-22950
Bioelectric activity of skeletal muscles under the combined effect of overloads and weightlessness A75-22969
Some theorems and principles of biostatics as a methodological basis for choosing a computational scheme for biostructures A75-24648
The effect of interoceptive stimulation on the bioelectric activity of skeletal muscles A75-25021
- Effects of long-term rotation and hypergravity on developing rat femurs A75-25407
Exhaustion without lowering of working capacity during activity A75-25669
- MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION**
Acute subendocardial myocardial infarction in patients Its detection by technetium 99-m stannous pyrophosphate myocardial scintigrams A75-23595
- MYOCARDIUM**
Evaluation of cardiac pump performance and heart muscle mechanics from the apex cardiogram A75-23123
Finite element analysis of human cardiac structures A75-25219
Effect of Ca ions on the rhythmic and contractile activities of the heart A75-25321
- MYOELECTRIC POTENTIALS**
The effect of interoceptive stimulation on the bioelectric activity of skeletal muscles A75-25021
- N**
- NERVOUS SYSTEM**
Neurophysiological fundamentals of the effect of trace elements A75-25024
- NEUROMUSCULAR TRANSMISSION**
Synchronization of human motor units - Possible roles of exercise and supraspinal reflexes A75-22949
Motor potentials and the timing of muscular activity A75-22950
Cerebello-vestibular interrelations --- sensorimotor integration A75-23312
The vestibulo-ocular reflex arc --- induced eye movements A75-23313
Vestibulo-spinal mechanisms --- study of evoked potential changes A75-23314
Cortical projections of the vestibular nerve --- neuroanatomy of sensorimotor area A75-23315
Vestibular influences during sleep A75-23316
- NEURONS**
Morphological aspects of the efferent vestibular system A75-23308
The physiology of the vestibular nuclei --- emphasizing single neurone microelectrode techniques A75-23311
Cerebello-vestibular interrelations --- sensorimotor integration A75-23312
- NEUROPHYSIOLOGY**
Vestibular system. Part 1 - Basic mechanisms --- Book A75-23302
Physiological aspects of the efferent vestibular system A75-23309
The physiology of the vestibular nuclei --- emphasizing single neurone microelectrode techniques A75-23311
Cerebello-vestibular interrelations --- sensorimotor integration A75-23312
Vestibulo-spinal mechanisms --- study of evoked potential changes A75-23314
Cortical projections of the vestibular nerve --- neuroanatomy of sensorimotor area A75-23315
Monitoring neurobiological processes - Cable connections or telemetry A75-23362
Experiences with a telemetric system permitting simultaneous EEG recordings and brain stimulation in cats A75-23364

- The factor of structural integration in brain activity
A75-25020
- Neurophysiological fundamentals of the effect of trace elements
A75-25024
- Physics and biology --- progress and unresolved problems in molecular biology
A75-25639
- NIGHT**
The effect of lighted deck shape on night carrier landing
[AD-A000486] N75-18897
- NOISE INTENSIFY**
Behavioral, autonomic, and subjective reactions to low and moderate-level simulated sonic booms: A report of two experiments and a general evaluation of sonic boom startle effects.
[AD-A002265/5] N75-18894
- NOISE POLLUTION**
Concepts of the terms susceptibility and resistance as they relate to hearing damage due to noise
[AD-A001152] N75-18889
- NOISE TOLERANCE**
Behavioral, autonomic, and subjective reactions to low and moderate-level simulated sonic booms: A report of two experiments and a general evaluation of sonic boom startle effects
[AD-A002265/5] N75-18894
- NORADRENALINE**
Mechanism of the effect of noradrenalin and adrenalin on smooth muscle cells of sanguiferous vessels
A75-25022
- NUCLEAR WARFARE**
Potential crew hazards due to radioactive cloud penetrations
A75-25412
- NUCLEASE**
Effect of the ferment polynucleotidephosphorylase in a protein-carbohydrate coacervate system
A75-25589
- NUCLEOPHILES**
Decontamination of surfaces contaminated by chemical warfare and the decontamination of organisms penetrated by chemical warfare --- by nucleophilic attack of organophosphate compounds
[BMVG-PBWT-74-6] N75-17940
- NUMERICAL ANALYSIS**
The functional significance of semicircular canal size --- in comparative anatomy studies
A75-23306
- NUTATION**
Effects of increased G-force on the nutations of sunflower seedlings
[NASA-CR-142184] N75-18874
- NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS**
Evaluating the onboard regimen of pilot nutrition
A75-26120
- NYSTAGMUS**
Relationships of fatigue and motion sickness to vestibulo-ocular responses to Coriolis stimulation
A75-23499
- Asymmetric nature of light-induced suppression of optokinetic and reverse post-optokinetic nystagmus
A75-25323
- OCULOMOTOR NERVES**
The vestibulo-ocular reflex arc --- induced eye movements
A75-23313
- Vestibular influences during sleep
A75-23316
- OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS**
Low level 'COS/MOS' multiplexing for simplified EEG telemetry
A75-23358
- OPERATOR PERFORMANCE**
Activity of the human operator in man-machine systems
A75-25179
- Essays on the psychology of operator labor
[NASA-TT-P-16020] N75-17947
- Increasing the reliability of labor of railroad engineers
N75-17952
- Operational calm and the optimum regulation of human working capacity
N75-17953
- Attention and its role in the operator's work --- control stability in man machine systems
N75-17954
- Verbalization and imagery in the process of formation of operator labor skills
N75-17955
- Certain aspects of the psychological analysis of programmer activity --- selection of computer programmers
N75-17956
- The reaction of the cardio-vascular and sympathico-adrenal systems to intellectual activity with emotional stress --- human operator performance
N75-17957
- The psychological certificate of the computer --- operator performance in man machine system
N75-17958
- OPERATORS (PERSONNEL)**
On the effect of emotional states on operator thinking --- psychological test for operator selection
N75-17950
- OPTICAL DATA PROCESSING**
Eye movements, vision, and behavior --- Book
A75-23990
- OPTICAL ILLUSION**
Depth adjacency and the Ponzo illusion --- stereoscopic displacement
A75-24362
- OPTIMIZATION**
Criteria for optimizing the parameters of medical-biological data processing devices
A75-22988
- ORGANIC PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS**
Decontamination of surfaces contaminated by chemical warfare and the decontamination of organisms penetrated by chemical warfare --- by nucleophilic attack of organophosphate compounds
[BMVG-PBWT-74-6] N75-17940
- OSMOSIS**
Reverse osmosis for spacecraft wash water recycling membrane coupon and module evaluations
[PB-236941/1] N75-17975
- OTOLITH ORGANS**
Mechanisms of interaction of the otolith and ampullar regions of the vestibular apparatus in nystagmus initiation
A75-25319
- OXYMETRY**
Development of an implantable oxygen sensor. In vitro validation of the fuel cell oxygen sensor in real and simulated body fluids
[PB-237373/6] N75-17974
- OXYGEN BREATHING**
A digital computer model of circulatory transport and delivery dynamics in man
N75-18880
- OXYGEN CONSUMPTION**
Flow and pressure regulation in the cardiovascular system --- engineering systems model
A75-22888
- Personal PDM/PCM biotelemetry system --- for dynamic oxygen uptake measurement
A75-23352
- Studies to compensate temperature effects in measurements of respiratory oxygen --- using thermistors in radiotelemetry
A75-23353
- The effects of argon in the bioenergetics of the hamster and the rat
A75-23640
- Oxygen cost during exercise in simulated subgravity environments
A75-25414
- Estimation of the physiological parameters of heart-rate and oxygen-consumption during heat and work stress --- mathematical modeling of physiological responses
[AD-A001285] N75-18885

OXYGEN MASKS

Efficiency of constant-flow oxygen masks for
general aviation A new method of mask evaluation
A75-25405

P

P WAVES

Correlations between P wave terminal force and
hemodynamic parameters in aortic stenosis -
Prediction of left ventricular end-diastolic
pressure
A75-24072

PARABOLIC FLIGHT

Reactions of astronauts under zero-gravity
conditions
A75-22953
Reactions of animals and humans under conditions
of short-term weightlessness
A75-22955
Time perception under conditions of short-term
weightlessness
A75-22956
Statokinetic reactions of man under conditions of
short-term weightlessness
A75-22957

PARALLAX

Movement parallax during locomotion
A75-24596

PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION

Evaluation of particulate contamination for
unmanned spacecraft prelaunch operations
A75-24355

PATHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Blood content of urea, sugar, unesterized fatty
acids, and cholesterol under conditions of
prolonged weightlessness
A75-22965
Pathophysiological analysis of the effect of
weightlessness on an organism
A75-22971
Role of exhaustion of cerebral-cortex functional
potential in the disorder of the activity of the
adrenal gland cortex
A75-25666

PAYLOADS

Life sciences payloads for Shuttle
A75-26033

PERCEPTUAL TIME CONSTANT

Psychophysical theories of duration discrimination
A75-24593

PERFORMANCE PREDICTION

Emotional-volitional components of operator
reliability --- sensorimotor function testing
under stress
N75-17948
Discussion and theoretical summarization of the
experimental data --- psychophysiology in human
factors engineering
N75-17949
An investigation of biorhythmic influence upon
human performance
[AD-A001266] N75-17960
Quantitative models for predicting human
visual/perceptual/motor performance
[AD-A001072] N75-17964
Aircraft-pilot and other pre-employment experience
as factors in the selection of air traffic
controller trainees
[AD-A001039/7] N75-18893

PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

Morphological aspects of the efferent vestibular
system
A75-23308

PERIPHERAL VISION

Photopic spectral sensitivity of the peripheral
retina
A75-24446
Corrective saccades - Dependence on retinal
reafferent signals
A75-25245

PERSONALITY

Personality factors in selection and flight
proficiency
A75-25416

PERSONALITY TESTS

The operator's emotional stability
N75-17951

PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT

Impact of avionic design characteristics on
technical training requirements and job
performance
A75-23497

PERSONNEL SELECTION

Essays on the psychology of operator labor
[NASA-TT-P-16020] N75-17947
On the effect of emotional states on operator
thinking --- psychological test for operator
selection
N75-17950
Certain aspects of the psychological analysis of
programmer activity --- selection of computer
programmers
N75-17956
Aircraft-pilot and other pre-employment experience
as factors in the selection of air traffic
controller trainees
[AD-A001039/7] N75-18893
PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM
Ion composition of labyrinth receptor cells and
their environment
A75-25590

PHOTORECEPTORS

The effect of motion on visual acuity of the
compound eye - A theoretical analysis
A75-25247

PHOTOSENSITIVITY

Photopic spectral sensitivity of the peripheral
retina
A75-24446
Effect of selenium on the photosensitivity of the
eye
A75-25322

PHYSICAL EXERCISE

Synchronization of human motor units - Possible
roles of exercise and supraspinal reflexes
A75-22949
Motor potentials and the timing of muscular activity
A75-22950
Means and methods for physical training of men in
long-term space flights
A75-22973
Combined telemetry of cardiovascular parameters in
sports Continuous measurements of direct aortic
and pulmonary blood pressures
A75-23360
Influence of muscular exercise on variations in
plasma cortisol and glucose in man
A75-24056
Variation of the sympathetic-adrenal response to
exercise during physical training in the rat
A75-24058
A new approach for the assessment of endurance work
A75-24059
Cardiovascular model for the simulation of
exercise, lower body negative pressure, and tilt
experiments
A75-24746
Oxygen cost during exercise in simulated
subgravity environments
A75-25414

PHYSICAL FACTORS

The interactions among stress, vigilance, and task
complexity
A75-23500

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Principal results of medical studies of Soyuz
spacecraft crewmembers
A75-22962
The problem of artificial gravitation from the
viewpoint of experimental physiology
A75-22974
Effects of long-term rotation and hypergravity on
developing rat femurs
A75-25407
Preliminary results of examinations of rats after
a 22-day flight aboard the Cosmos-605 biosatellite
A75-25418
Retinal subthreshold laser exposures: Cumulative
effect
[AD-A000808] N75-17946
Research report on: Specialized physiological
studies in support of manned space flight
[NASA-CR-141698] N75-18882

PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS

SUBJECT INDEX

- Estimation of the physiological parameters of heart-rate and oxygen-consumption during heat and work stress --- mathematical modeling of physiological responses
[AD-A001285] N75-18885
- PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS**
- Physiological aspects of the efferent vestibular system A75-23309
- The physiology of the vestibular nuclei --- emphasizing single neurone microelectrode techniques A75-23311
- PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES**
- Physiological problems of weightlessness A75-22952
- Some physiological mechanisms for the effect of weightlessness on an organism A75-22954
- Some results of medical investigations on crew members of the Voskhod-2 space vehicle A75-22961
- Condition of the astronauts' cardiovascular systems during the flight of the Salyut orbital station A75-22963
- Preservation of man's efficiency during long-term space flight A75-22976
- Thermoregulatory responses to preoptic cooling in unrestrained rabbits A75-23200
- The functional significance of semicircular canal size --- in comparative anatomy studies A75-23306
- Computer and display systems for large physiological models A75-24749
- Elastic modulus of the human intact left ventricle - Determination and physiological interpretation A75-25137
- Effects of postural changes on the head response of standing subjects subjected to low frequency 'constant velocity' spectral inputs A75-25325
- Elements of the development in man of endurance to local coolings and the rules of G. V. Pol'borg --- physiology of repeated stimulus and recovery A75-25668
- PHYSIOLOGICAL TESTS**
- Influence of muscular exercise on variations in plasma cortisol and glucose in man A75-24056
- Variation of the sympatico-adrenal response to exercise during physical training in the rat A75-24058
- A new approach for the assessment of endurance work A75-24059
- Physiological effects of long time sitting A75-25062
- Excitability of the cortex in normal and adrenalectomized rats during repeated exposures to high oxygen pressure A75-25406
- PIGEONS**
- Effects of magnetism barometric pressure, and polarized light on the homing pigeon N75-18871
- PILOT ERROR**
- Human factors in Air Force aircraft accidents A75-25417
- PILOT PERFORMANCE**
- Relationships of fatigue and motion sickness to vestibulo-ocular responses to Coriolis stimulation A75-23499
- Comparisons of pilot performance in simulated and actual flight --- effects of ingested barbiturates A75-25415
- Evaluating the onboard regimen of pilot nutrition A75-26120
- Pilot accident potential as related to total flight experience and recency and frequency of flying [AD-A001256] N75-17961
- The human pilot as a dynamic element in aircraft control systems [AD-A001622] N75-17962
- Proceedings of Conference on Aircrew performance in Army Aviation --- considering terrain following night flight [AD-A001539] N75-17963
- Effects of ground based aircraft simulator motion conditions upon prediction of pilot proficiency N75-18890
- A scoring system for the quantitative evaluation of pilot performance during Instrument Landing System (ILS) approaches and landings [AD-A000422] N75-18899
- PILOT SELECTION**
- Personality factors in selection and flight proficiency A75-25416
- PILOT TRAINING**
- Psychophysiological monitoring principles and the evaluation of pilot fitness to flight A75-26122
- PIONEER 10 SPACE PROBE**
- Pioneer 10 Jovian encounter - Radiation dose and implications for biological lethality A75-22914
- PITCH (INCLINATION)**
- Influence of head orientation on visually induced pitch and roll sensation A75-25409
- PLANTS (BOTANY)**
- Effects of vertical rotation on Arabidopsis development [NASA-CR-142246] N75-18876
- POLARIZED LIGHT**
- Effects of magnetism barometric pressure, and polarized light on the homing pigeon N75-18871
- POSTURE**
- Effects of postural changes on the head response of standing subjects subjected to low frequency 'constant velocity' spectral inputs A75-25325
- Vertical vibration of seated subjects - Effects of posture, vibration level, and frequency A75-25410
- POWER SPECTRA**
- Power spectral density analysis of the electroencephalogram from a work task performed in a full pressure suit N75-18879
- PRELAUNCH TESTS**
- Evaluation of particulate contamination for unmanned spacecraft prelaunch operations A75-24355
- PROBLEM SOLVING**
- Experimentally guided robots --- for planet exploration A75-23919
- PROPHYLAXIS**
- Prevention of harmful effects of weightlessness on the human organism A75-22972
- Activation of extrarenal means of sodium secretion during adaptation to hypoxia and its role in the prophylaxis of experimental hypertension A75-25591
- PROPRIOCEPTION**
- Vestibular system. Part 1 - Basic mechanisms --- Book A75-23302
- Cortical projections of the vestibular nerve --- neuroanatomy of sensorimotor area A75-23315
- PROSTHETIC DEVICES**
- Implanted energy conversion system --- heart blood pump [PB-237558/2] N75-18884
- PROTECTIVE CLOTHING**
- The development and operational evaluation of the CSU-15/P anti-G coverall A75-25071
- PROTEIN METABOLISM**
- Histochemistry and metabolism of the inner ear A75-23307
- PROTEINS**
- Effect of the ferment polynucleotidephosphorylase in a protein-carbohydrate coacervate system A75-25589

SUBJECT INDEX

REACTION TIME

PROTON IRRADIATION
Biological effect of superhard component of cosmic rays A75-23542

PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS
Standards of rider comfort: Noise, vibration and age of rider as factors [NASA-CR-136744] N75-18891

PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS
Activity of the human operator in man-machine systems A75-25179
Essays on the psychology of operator labor [NASA-TT-F-16020] N75-17947
Certain aspects of the psychological analysis of programmer activity --- selection of computer programmers N75-17956
The psychological certificate of the computer --- operator performance in man machine system N75-17958

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS
Time perception under conditions of short-term weightlessness A75-22956
On the effect of emotional states on operator thinking --- psychological test for operator selection N75-17950

PSYCHOMETRICS
Psychophysical theories of duration discrimination A75-24593

PSYCHOMOTOR PERFORMANCE
Space form of motion sickness A75-22958
Activity of astronauts in weightlessness and in free space A75-22977
Heart and respiratory rates as indicators of a subject's adaptation to stimulus sequence in simple goal-directed tasks A75-24057

PSYCHOPHYSICS
Perception of integral objects --- Russian book on visual, aural and conceptual representation in man A75-23400
Depth adjacency and the Ponzo illusion --- stereoscopic displacement A75-24362
Psychophysical theories of duration discrimination A75-24593
The effect of perceived distance on perceived movement A75-24594
Perceived size and perceived distance in stereoscopic vision and an analysis of their causal relations A75-24595

PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY
Psychophysiological monitoring principles and the evaluation of pilot fitness to flight A75-26122

PSYCHOTHERAPY
Neurophysiological fundamentals of the effect of trace elements A75-25024

PULMONARY CIRCULATION
Protection of the cardiopulmonary systems against the injurious effects of acceleration [AD-A000480] N75-18887

PULMONARY FUNCTIONS
Increased susceptibility to pulmonary oxygen toxicity after cholesterol biosynthesis inhibition A75-25408

PULSE CODE MODULATION
Personal PDM/PCM biotelemetry system --- for dynamic oxygen uptake measurement A75-23352
A multichannel biotelemetry transmitter utilizing a PCM subcarrier A75-23365

PULSE DURATION MODULATION
Personal PDM/PCM biotelemetry system --- for dynamic oxygen uptake measurement A75-23352
PDM multichannel telemetry system for biological use A75-23357

PUMPS

Implanted energy conversion system --- heart blood pump [PB-237558/2] N75-18884

R

RADIATION BELTS

Pioneer 10 Jovian encounter - Radiation dose and implications for biological lethality A75-22914

RADIATION DOSAGE

Pioneer 10 Jovian encounter - Radiation dose and implications for biological lethality A75-22914

Retinal subthreshold laser exposures: Cumulative effect [AD-A000808] N75-17946

RADIATION EFFECTS

Asymmetric nature of light-induced suppression of optokinetic and reverse post-optokinetic nystagmus A75-25323

Reaction of the hypothalamic-hypophysial-adrenal system under the action of a SHF field A75-26121

A psychobiological study of rhesus monkeys exposed to extremely low frequency-low intensity magnetic fields [AD-A000078] N75-17935

Proceedings of the Third International Congress of the international radiation protection association. [CONF-730907-P1] N75-17939

Effects of microwaves: Local hot spot heating by microwaves [AD-A001558] N75-17944

RADIATION HAZARDS

Potential crew hazards due to radioactive cloud penetrations A75-25412

RADIATION INJURIES

Retinal subthreshold laser exposures: Cumulative effect [AD-A000808] N75-17946

Ocular effects of ultraviolet laser radiation [AD-A000933] N75-18888

RADIATION PROTECTION

Proceedings of the Third International Congress of the international radiation protection association. [CONF-730907-P1] N75-17939

RADIO TELEMETRY

Studies to compensate temperature effects in measurements of respiratory oxygen --- using thermistors in radiotelemetry A75-23353

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Potential crew hazards due to radioactive cloud penetrations A75-25412

RADIOBIOLOGY

Pioneer 10 Jovian encounter - Radiation dose and implications for biological lethality A75-22914

Biological effect of superhard component of cosmic rays A75-23542

Reaction of the hypothalamic-hypophysial-adrenal system under the action of a SHF field A75-26121

Effects of microwaves: Local hot spot heating by microwaves [AD-A001558] N75-17944

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

Increasing the reliability of labor of railroad engineers N75-17952

RAPID EYE MOVEMENT STATE

Vestibular influences during sleep A75-23316

REACTION TIME

Recovery from adaptation as a function of stimulus orientation --- oblique visual presentation A75-24361

Corrective saccades - Dependence on retinal reafferent signals A75-25245

RECEPTORS (PHYSIOLOGY)

SUBJECT INDEX

Choice-reaction time to visual motion with varied levels of simultaneous rotary motion A75-25722

Response time to colored stimuli in the full visual field [NASA-TN-D-7927] N75-18892

RECEPTORS (PHYSIOLOGY)
Physiological aspects of the efferent vestibular system A75-23309

The receptor cells of hearing A75-24495

Ion composition of labyrinth receptor cells and their environment A75-25590

REDUCED GRAVITY
Oxygen cost during exercise in simulated subgravity environments A75-25414

REFLEXES
Synchronization of human motor units - Possible roles of exercise and supraspinal reflexes A75-22949

Cerebello-vestibular interrelations --- sensorimotor integration A75-23312

The vestibulo-ocular reflex arc --- induced eye movements A75-23313

Vestibulo-spinal mechanisms --- study of evoked potential changes A75-23314

Role of exhaustion of cerebral-cortex functional potential in the disorder of the activity of the adrenal gland cortex A75-25666

RENAL FUNCTION
Instrumentation for renal hemodynamic studies in unrestrained dogs --- chronically implanted telemetry system A75-23361

Renal function in the hibernating, and hypothermic hamster *Mesocricetus auratus* A75-24798

REPEATERS
A repeater type biotelemetry system for use on wild big game animals --- to measure heat flow rate N75-18873

RESPIRATORY PHYSIOLOGY
Evaluation of simulation capabilities with a respiratory-circulatory system integration scheme A75-24748

Recovery of chemoreceptor function following deafferentation of sinocarotid zones in rats --- lung ventilation variations A75-25320

Efficiency of constant-flow oxygen masks for general aviation A new method of mask evaluation A75-25405

RESPIRATORY RATE
External respiration, gas exchange, and energy losses under conditions of weightlessness A75-22964

Heart and respiratory rates as indicators of a subject's adaptation to stimulus sequence in simple goal-directed tasks A75-24057

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM
A digital computer model of circulatory transport and delivery dynamics in man N75-18880

RETINA
Retinal subthreshold laser exposures: Cumulative effect [AD-A000808] N75-17946

Spatial-temporal interactions: Contrast sensitivity as a function of spatial and temporal frequency, luminance and stimulus position on the retina [AD-A001578] N75-18896

RETINAL ADAPTATION
Recovery from adaptation as a function of stimulus orientation --- oblique visual presentation A75-24361

Decay of visual adaptation to tilt and displacement A75-24364

Corrective saccades - Dependence on retinal reafferent signals A75-25245

Electrical response of the eye at varying intervals following an adapting flash exposure A75-25411

RHEOELECTRICAL SIMULATION
A nonlinear model of the arterial vessels within a limb segment A75-25139

RHEOLOGY
Rheological properties of RBC in the microcirculation of mammalian skeletal muscle --- red blood cells A75-22891

RHYTHM (BIOLOGY)
Phase relationships of alpha rhythm in man --- in normal and blind subjects A75-24071

An investigation of biorhythmic influence upon human performance [AD-A001266] N75-17960

ROBOTS
Experimentally guided robots --- for planet exploration A75-23919

ROTATING ENVIRONMENTS
Effects of long-term rotation and hypergravity on developing rat femurs A75-25407

Influence of head orientation on visually induced pitch and roll sensation A75-25409

Choice-reaction time to visual motion with varied levels of simultaneous rotary motion A75-25722

ROTATION
Effects of vertical rotation on Arabidopsis development [NASA-CR-142246] N75-18876

ROVING VEHICLES
Experimentally guided robots --- for planet exploration A75-23919

RUNWAY LIGHTS
The effect of lighted deck shape on night carrier landing [AD-A000486] N75-18897

S

SACCADIC EYE MOVEMENTS
Corrective saccades - Dependence on retinal reafferent signals A75-25245

SAFETY MANAGEMENT
A review of British aircrew helmet development A75-25059

SALIVARY GLANDS
Exhaustion without lowering of working capacity during activity A75-25669

SATELLITE ROTATION
The problem of artificial gravitation from the viewpoint of experimental physiology A75-22974

SCORING
A scoring system for the quantitative evaluation of pilot performance during Instrument Landing System (ILS) approaches and landings [AD-A000422] N75-18899

SEARCHING
The effect of local target surround and whole background constraint on visual search times A75-23498

SECONDARY EMISSION
Biological effect of superhard component of cosmic rays A75-23542

SECRETIONS
Activation of extrarenal means of sodium secretion during adaptation to hypoxia and its role in the prophylaxis of experimental hypertension A75-25591

SEEDS
Effects of increased G-force on the mutations of sunflower seedlings [NASA-CR-142184] N75-18874

SUBJECT INDEX

SPACE FLIGHT STRESS

SELENIUM COMPOUNDS	
Effect of selenium on the photosensitivity of the eye	A75-25322
SELF ADAPTIVE CONTROL SYSTEMS	
What is homeostasis of the brain --- self regulating mechanisms	A75-22990
SEMICIRCULAR CANALS	
Comparative morphology and physiology --- of the vestibular system in vertebrates	A75-23304
The functional significance of semicircular canal size --- in comparative anatomy studies	A75-23306
SENSITIVITY	
Spatial-temporal interactions: Contrast sensitivity as a function of spatial and temporal frequency, luminance and stimulus position on the retina [AD-A001578]	N75-18896
SENSORIMOTOR PERFORMANCE	
Reactions of animals and humans under conditions of short-term weightlessness	A75-22955
Statokinetic reactions of man under conditions of short-term weightlessness	A75-22957
Vestibular reactions of astronauts in flight aboard Voskhod	A75-22959
Vestibular influences during sleep	A75-23316
Movement parallax during locomotion	A75-24596
The factor of structural integration in brain activity	A75-25020
The effect of interoceptive stimulation on the bioelectric activity of skeletal muscles	A75-25021
Emotional-volitional components of operator reliability --- sensorimotor function testing under stress	N75-17948
Attention and its role in the operator's work --- control stability in man machine systems	N75-17954
SENSORY DISCRIMINATION	
Spatial localization of warmth --- tactile discrimination by human subjects	A75-24363
Psychophysical theories of duration discrimination	A75-24593
The human auditory evoked response	A75-25957
SENSORY FEEDBACK	
Eye movements, vision, and behavior --- Book	A75-23990
SENSORY PERCEPTION	
Vestibular system. Part 1 - Basic mechanisms --- Book	A75-23302
The perception of gravity and of angular acceleration in invertebrates	A75-23303
Morphology of the vestibular sense organ	A75-23305
Perception of integral objects --- Russian book on visual, aural and conceptual representation in man	A75-23400
SENSORY STIMULATION	
Heart and respiratory rates as indicators of a subject's adaptation to stimulus sequence in simple goal-directed tasks	A75-24057
Mechanisms of interaction of the otolith and ampullar regions of the vestibular apparatus in nystagmus initiation	A75-25319
SHOCK WAVES	
Dynamics of the chemical evolution of earth's primitive atmosphere --- hydrocarbon reactions	A75-25045
SIGNAL ANALYZERS	
Device for preprocessing medical-biological data for digital computer	A75-22989
SINE WAVES	
Visibility of low-spatial-frequency sine-wave targets - Dependence on number of cycles	A75-24447
SITTING POSITION	
Physiological effects of long time sitting	A75-25062
SKIN TEMPERATURE (BIOLOGY)	
Elements of the development in man of endurance to local coolings and the rules of G. V. Pol'hort --- physiology of repeated stimulus and recovery	A75-25668
SKYLAB 3	
Three months in space	A75-24814
SLEEP	
Vestibular influences during sleep	A75-23316
SOCIOLOGY	
From chemical to biological to social evolution	A75-25706
SODIUM	
Activation of extrarenal means of sodium secretion during adaptation to hypoxia and its role in the prophylaxis of experimental hypertension	A75-25591
SOIL SCIENCE	
Microbial metabolism and dynamic changes in the electrical conductivity of soil solutions - A method for detecting extraterrestrial life	A75-23838
SONIC BOOMS	
Behavioral, autonomic, and subjective reactions to low and moderate-level simulated sonic booms: A report of two experiments and a general evaluation of sonic boom startle effects [AD-A002265/5]	N75-18894
SOYUZ SPACECRAFT	
Principal results of medical studies of Soyuz spacecraft crewmembers	A75-22962
SPACE ENVIRONMENT SIMULATION	
Oxygen cost during exercise in simulated subgravity environments	A75-25414
SPACE EXPLORATION	
Experimentally guided robots --- for planet exploration	A75-23919
SPACE FLIGHT STRESS	
Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations --- Russian book	A75-22951
Physiological problems of weightlessness	A75-22952
Reactions of astronauts under zero-gravity conditions	A75-22953
Some physiological mechanisms for the effect of weightlessness on an organism	A75-22954
Space form of motion sickness	A75-22958
Vestibular reactions of astronauts in flight aboard Voskhod	A75-22959
Blood circulation under conditions of weightlessness	A75-22960
Some results of medical investigations on crew members of the Voskhod-2 space vehicle	A75-22961
Condition of the astronauts' cardiovascular systems during the flight of the Salyut orbital station	A75-22963
External respiration, gas exchange, and energy losses under conditions of weightlessness	A75-22964
Blood content of urea, sugar, unesterized fatty acids, and cholesterol under conditions of prolonged weightlessness	A75-22965
The influence of weightlessness on mineral saturation of bone tissue	A75-22966
Ways to orient the body in space during the absence of resistance under conditions of weightlessness	A75-22967

SPACE FLIGHT TRAINING

SUBJECT INDEX

- Motor activity of cosmonauts at zero g A75-22968
- Motor activity under conditions of weightlessness A75-22970
- Pathophysiological analysis of the effect of weightlessness on an organism A75-22971
- Prevention of harmful effects of weightlessness on the human organism A75-22972
- Means and methods for physical training of men in long-term space flights A75-22973
- Preservation of man's efficiency during long-term space flight A75-22976
- Activity of astronauts in weightlessness and in free space A75-22977
- Some results of medical-biological research accomplished in the Gemini and Apollo programs A75-22978
- Long-term regulation in the cardiovascular system - Cornerstone in the development of a composite physiological model A75-24747
- SPACE FLIGHT TRAINING**
- Training of cosmonauts under conditions of weightlessness in airplane laboratories for working in space A75-22975
- SPACE ORIENTATION**
- Ways to orient the body in space during the absence of resistance under conditions of weightlessness A75-22967
- Recovery from adaptation as a function of stimulus orientation --- oblique visual presentation A75-24361
- SPACE PERCEPTION**
- Depth adjacency and the Ponzo illusion --- stereoscopic displacement A75-24362
- The effect of perceived distance on perceived movement A75-24594
- Perceived size and perceived distance in stereoscopic vision and an analysis of their causal relations A75-24595
- Movement parallax during locomotion A75-24596
- SPACE SHUTTLE ORBITERS**
- The life support system of Spacelab [DGLR PAPER 74-87] A75-24141
- Development of an EVA systems cost model. Volume 1: Design guides synopsis-EVA equipment [NASA-CR-141634] N75-17967
- SPACE SHUTTLES**
- Life sciences payloads for Shuttle A75-26033
- Crew procedures development techniques [NASA-CR-141592] N75-17966
- SPACE SUITS**
- Phase 2, 3 and 4 8 psi pressure glove [NASA-CR-114755] N75-17972
- Power spectral density analysis of the electromyogram from a work task performed in a full pressure suit N75-18879
- SPACECRAFT CABIN ATMOSPHERES**
- The life support system of Spacelab [DGLR PAPER 74-87] A75-24141
- Contaminant removal from enclosed atmospheres by regenerable adsorbents [NASA-CR-137626] N75-17969
- SPACECRAFT COMPONENTS**
- Reverse osmosis for spacecraft wash water recycling high pressure pump definition [PB-236940/3] N75-18901
- SPACECRAFT CONTAMINATION**
- Evaluation of particulate contamination for unmanned spacecraft prelaunch operations A75-24355
- Response of selected microorganisms to experimental planetary environments [NASA-CR-136758] N75-17934
- SPACECRAFT ENVIRONMENTS**
- Condition of the astronauts' cardiovascular systems during the flight of the Salyut orbital station A75-22963
- The problem of artificial gravitation from the viewpoint of experimental physiology A75-22974
- Preliminary results of examinations of rats after a 22-day flight aboard the Cosmos-605 biosatellite A75-25418
- SPACECRAFT ORBITS**
- Life in orbit [NASA-TT-P-16215] N75-17937
- SPACELAB**
- The life support system of Spacelab [DGLR PAPER 74-87] A75-24141
- Life sciences payloads for Shuttle A75-26033
- SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION**
- Spatial-temporal interactions: Contrast sensitivity as a function of spatial and temporal frequency; luminance and stimulus position on the retina [AD-A001578] N75-18896
- SPATIAL FILTERING**
- Visibility of low-spatial-frequency sine-wave targets - Dependence on number of cycles A75-24447
- SPECTRAL CORRELATION**
- Phase relationships of alpha rhythm in man --- in normal and blind subjects A75-24071
- SPERMATOGENESIS**
- Spermatogenesis, the mature sperm, and sperm egg association in *Nematospiroides dubius* [NASA-CR-141691] N75-18875
- SPINAL CORD**
- Synchronization of human motor units - Possible roles of exercise and supraspinal reflexes A75-22949
- Vestibulo-spinal mechanisms --- study of evoked potential changes A75-23314
- STANDARDS**
- Ear-protector ratings [AD-779552] N75-17968
- STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**
- On the clinical value of calibrated displacement apexcardiography A75-23599
- STEREOSCOPIIC VISION**
- Depth adjacency and the Ponzo illusion --- stereoscopic displacement A75-24362
- Perceived size and perceived distance in stereoscopic vision and an analysis of their causal relations A75-24595
- STORAGE STABILITY**
- Storage stability and improvement of intermediate moisture foods, phase 2 [NASA-CR-141663] N75-18900
- STRESS (PHYSIOLOGY)**
- Finite element analysis of human cardiac structures A75-25219
- Absence of nyctohemeral variation in stress-induced ACTH secretion in the rat A75-25413
- Military medical research on heat and cold stresses to personnel [AD-A001543] N75-18886
- STRESS (PSYCHOLOGY)**
- The interactions among stress, vigilance, and task complexity A75-23500
- Personality factors in selection and flight proficiency A75-25416
- Psychophysiological monitoring principles and the evaluation of pilot fitness to flight A75-26122
- A psychobiological study of rhesus monkeys exposed to extremely low frequency-low intensity magnetic fields [AD-A000078] N75-17935

SUBJECT INDEX

TRANSPORT PROPERTIES

- Emotional-volitional components of operator reliability --- sensorimotor function testing under stress N75-17948
- Discussion and theoretical summarization of the experimental data --- psychophysiology in human factors engineering N75-17949
- The operator's emotional stability N75-17951
- The reaction of the cardio-vascular and sympathetic-adrenal systems to intellectual activity with emotional stress --- human operator performance N75-17957
- Cold regions habitability: A selected bibliography. [AD-A000692] N75-17959
- STRESS ANALYSIS**
Finite element analysis of a human aortic valve A75-24917
- SUITS**
The development and operational evaluation of the CSU-15/P anti-G coverall A75-25071
- SUNGLASSES**
U.S. Navy development of helmet compatible eyeglasses A75-25060
- SUPERHIGH FREQUENCIES**
Reaction of the hypothalamic-hypophysial-adrenal system under the action of a SHF field A75-26121
- SURVEYS**
Color coding: A review of the literature [AD-A001555] N75-18895
- SURVIVAL**
Response of selected microorganisms to experimental planetary environments [NASA-CR-136758] N75-17934
- SWITCHING CIRCUITS**
Low level 'COS/MOS' multiplexing for simplified EEG telemetry A75-23358
- SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM**
Variation of the sympathetic-adrenal response to exercise during physical training in the rat A75-24058
- SYNCHRONISM**
Synchronization of human motor units - Possible roles of exercise and supraspinal reflexes A75-22949
- SYSTEMS ENGINEERING**
The psychological certificate of the computer --- operator performance in man machine system N75-17958
- SYSTOLE**
High-frequency /acceleration/ direct body ballistocardiography A75-23120
- T**
- TACTILE DISCRIMINATION**
Spatial localization of warmth --- tactile discrimination by human subjects A75-24363
- TARGET RECOGNITION**
The effect of local target surround and whole background constraint on visual search times A75-23498
Visibility of low-spatial-frequency sine-wave targets - Dependence on number of cycles A75-24447
- TASK COMPLEXITY**
The interactions among stress, vigilance, and task complexity A75-23500
- TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT**
A review of British aircrew helmet development A75-25059
- TELLURIUM ISOTOPES**
An attempt to biosynthesize Te¹²³-telluromethionine --- using yeast method [IRI-133-73-05] N75-17941
- TEMPERATURE CONTROL**
A simulation of an aircraft's environmental control system N75-17970
- TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION**
Dependence of the temperature distribution in the human body on the behavioral modes of hyperthermia A75-25595
- TEMPERATURE EFFECTS**
Studies to compensate temperature effects in measurements of respiratory oxygen --- using thermistors in radiotelemetry A75-23353
- TERRAIN FOLLOWING AIRCRAFT**
Proceedings of Conference on Aircrew performance in Army Aviation --- considering terrain following night flight [AD-A001539] N75-17963
- THALAMUS**
Cortical projections of the vestibular nerve --- neuroanatomy of sensorimotor area A75-23315
- THERMAL STRESSES**
Estimation of the physiological parameters of heart-rate and oxygen-consumption during heat and work stress --- mathematical modeling of physiological responses [AD-A001285] N75-18885
- THERMISTORS**
Studies to compensate temperature effects in measurements of respiratory oxygen --- using thermistors in radiotelemetry A75-23353
- THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES**
Thermodynamic perspectives and the origin of life A75-25956
- THERMORECEPTORS**
Spatial localization of warmth --- tactile discrimination by human subjects A75-24363
- THERMOREGULATION**
Thermoregulatory responses to preoptic cooling in unrestrained rabbits A75-23200
- THRESHOLDS (PERCEPTION)**
Photopic spectral sensitivity of the peripheral retina A75-24446
Visibility of low-spatial-frequency sine-wave targets - Dependence on number of cycles A75-24447
- THUNDERSTORMS**
Dynamics of the chemical evolution of earth's primitive atmosphere --- hydrocarbon reactions A75-25045
- TIME DEPENDENCE**
Motor potentials and the timing of muscular activity A75-22950
- TIME DISCRIMINATION**
Time perception under conditions of short-term weightlessness A75-22956
- TISSUES (BIOLOGY)**
The influence of weightlessness on mineral saturation of bone tissue A75-22966
- TRACE ELEMENTS**
Neurophysiological fundamentals of the effect of trace elements A75-25024
- TRAINING SIMULATORS**
Effects of ground based aircraft simulator motion conditions upon prediction of pilot proficiency N75-18890
- TRANSDUCERS**
On the clinical value of calibrated displacement apexcardiography A75-23599
- TRANSFER OF TRAINING**
Impact of avionic design characteristics on technical training requirements and job performance A75-23497
- TRANSMITTERS**
A multichannel biotelemetry transmitter utilizing a PCM subcarrier A75-23365
- TRANSPORT PROPERTIES**
Cardiovascular, renal and respiratory effects of high intensity, intermediate duration, low frequency vibration [AD-A000042] N75-17945

TRYPHOPHAN
 Intestinal transport of tryptophan and its analogs
 A75-24797

U

ULTRASONIC TESTS
 An integrated circuit implantable pulsed Doppler
 ultrasonic blood flowmeter
 A75-23355

Ultrasonic cardiac imaging and image enhancement
 techniques
 A75-25932

ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION
 Ocular effects of ultraviolet laser radiation
 [AD-A000933] N75-18888

UNIVERSITIES
 Study of engineering in medicine and health care
 [PB-236883/5] N75-17943

V

VASCULAR SYSTEM
 Influence of carotid baroreceptors on vascular
 responses to carotid chemoreceptor stimulation
 in the dog
 A75-23124

Advanced life systems hardware development for
 future missions
 [NASA-CR-141625] N75-17965

VECTORCARDIOGRAPHY
 Vectorcardiographic diagnosis and
 electrocardiographic correlation in left
 ventricular asynergy due to coronary artery
 disease. I Severe asynergy of the anterior and
 apical segments
 A75-23597

VENTILATION
 Recovery of chemoreceptor function following
 deafferentation of sinocarotid zones in rats ---
 lung ventilation variations
 A75-25320

VERTICAL MOTION
 Effects of vertical rotation on Arabidopsis
 development
 [NASA-CR-142246] N75-18876

VERTICAL PERCEPTION
 Binocular detection of vertical and horizontal
 line segments
 A75-25246

VESTIBULAR NYSTAGMUS
 Mechanisms of interaction of the otolith and
 ampullar regions of the vestibular apparatus in
 nystagmus initiation
 A75-25319

Some effects of alcohol on various aspects of
 oculomotor control
 [AD-A000079] N75-17942

VESTIBULAR TESTS
 Vestibular reactions of astronauts in flight
 aboard Voskhod
 A75-22959

The physiology of the vestibular nuclei ---
 emphasizing single neurone microelectrode
 techniques
 A75-23311

Vestibular influences during sleep
 A75-23316

Relationships of fatigue and motion sickness to
 vestibulo-ocular responses to Coriolis stimulation
 A75-23499

VESTIBULES
 Vestibular system. Part 1 - Basic mechanisms ---
 Book
 A75-23302

Comparative morphology and physiology --- of the
 vestibular system in vertebrates
 A75-23304

Morphology of the vestibular sense organ
 A75-23305

The functional significance of semicircular canal
 size --- in comparative anatomy studies
 A75-23306

Morphological aspects of the efferent vestibular
 system
 A75-23308

Physiological aspects of the efferent vestibular
 system
 A75-23309

Anatomy of the vestibular nuclei and their
 connections
 A75-23310

Cerebello-vestibular interrelations ---
 sensorimotor integration
 A75-23312

The vestibulo-ocular reflex arc --- induced eye
 movements
 A75-23313

Vestibulo-spinal mechanisms --- study of evoked
 potential changes
 A75-23314

Cortical projections of the vestibular nerve ---
 neuroanatomy of sensorimotor area
 A75-23315

VIBRATION MEASUREMENT
 In vivo elastic modulus of the left ventricle -
 Its determination by means of a left ventricular
 vibrational model and its physiological
 significance and clinical utility
 A75-25138

Vertical vibration of seated subjects - Effects of
 posture, vibration level, and frequency
 A75-25410

VIBRATION TESTS
 Effects of postural changes on the head response
 of standing subjects subjected to low frequency
 'constant velocity' spectral inputs
 A75-25325

VIBRATIONAL STRESS
 Cardiovascular, renal and respiratory effects of
 high intensity, intermediate duration, low
 frequency vibration
 [AD-A000042] N75-17945

VISORS
 Design and development of the British Mk.5.
 aircrew helmet assembly
 A75-25058

U.S. Navy development of helmet compatible
 eyeglasses
 A75-25060

VISUAL ACCOMMODATION
 Perceived size and perceived distance in
 stereoscopic vision and an analysis of their
 causal relations
 A75-24595

VISUAL ACUITY
 The effect of motion on visual acuity of the
 compound eye - A theoretical analysis
 A75-25247

VISUAL CONTROL
 Some effects of alcohol on various aspects of
 oculomotor control
 [AD-A000079] N75-17942

VISUAL PERCEPTION
 Perception of integral objects --- Russian book on
 visual, aural and conceptual representation in man
 A75-23400

The effect of local target surround and whole
 background constraint on visual search times
 A75-23498

Eye movements, vision, and behavior --- Book
 A75-23990

Recovery from adaptation as a function of stimulus
 orientation --- oblique visual presentation
 A75-24361

Decay of visual adaptation to tilt and displacement
 A75-24364

Response time to colored stimuli in the full
 visual field
 [NASA-TN-D-7927] N75-18892

Spatial-temporal interactions: Contrast
 sensitivity as a function of spatial and
 temporal frequency, luminance and stimulus
 position on the retina
 [AD-A001578] N75-18896

VISUAL STIMULI
 Recovery from adaptation as a function of stimulus
 orientation --- oblique visual presentation
 A75-24361

Corrective saccades - Dependence on retinal
 reafferent signals
 A75-25245

Binocular detection of vertical and horizontal
 line segments
 A75-25246

Effect of selenium on the photosensitivity of the
 eye
 A75-25322

SUBJECT INDEX

YEAST

Asymmetric nature of light-induced suppression of optokinetic and reverse post-optokinetic nystagmuses

A75-25323

Influence of head orientation on visually induced pitch and roll sensation

A75-25409

VISUAL TASKS

Visibility of low-spatial-frequency sine-wave targets - Dependence on number of cycles

A75-24447

The effect of perceived distance on perceived movement

A75-24594

Comparisons of pilot performance in simulated and actual flight --- effects of ingested barbiturates

A75-25415

Choice-reaction time to visual motion with varied levels of simultaneous rotary motion

A75-25722

Quantitative models for predicting human visual/perceptual/motor performance [AD-A001072]

N75-17964

VOSKHOD MANNED SPACECRAFT

Vestibular reactions of astronauts in flight aboard Voskhod

A75-22959

VOSKHOD 2 SPACECRAFT

Some results of medical investigations on crew members of the Voskhod-2 space vehicle

A75-22961

W

WATER BALANCE

Use of deuterium in the investigation of water metabolism in living organisms

A75-25023

WATER RECLAMATION

Reverse osmosis for spacecraft wash water recycling membrane coupon and module evaluations [PB-236941/1]

N75-17975

Reverse osmosis for spacecraft wash water recycling high pressure pump definition [PB-236940/3]

N75-18901

WATER TREATMENT

Reverse osmosis for spacecraft wash water recycling membrane coupon and module evaluations [PB-236941/1]

N75-17975

WEIGHTLESSNESS

Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations --- Russian book

A75-22951

Physiological problems of weightlessness

A75-22952

Some physiological mechanisms for the effect of weightlessness on an organism

A75-22954

Time perception under conditions of short-term weightlessness

A75-22956

Statokinetic reactions of man under conditions of short-term weightlessness

A75-22957

Space form of motion sickness

A75-22958

Blood circulation under conditions of weightlessness

A75-22960

Principal results of medical studies of Soyuz spacecraft crewmembers

A75-22962

External respiration, gas exchange, and energy losses under conditions of weightlessness

A75-22964

Blood content of urea, sugar, unesterized fatty acids, and cholesterol under conditions of prolonged weightlessness

A75-22965

The influence of weightlessness on mineral saturation of bone tissue

A75-22966

Ways to orient the body in space during the absence of resistance under conditions of weightlessness

A75-22967

Motor activity of cosmonauts at zero g

A75-22968

Bioelectric activity of skeletal muscles under the combined effect of overloads and weightlessness

A75-22969

Motor activity under conditions of weightlessness

A75-22970

Pathophysiological analysis of the effect of weightlessness on an organism

A75-22971

Prevention of harmful effects of weightlessness on the human organism

A75-22972

Activity of astronauts in weightlessness and in free space

A75-22977

Preliminary results of examinations of rats after a 22-day flight aboard the Cosmos-605 biosatellite

A75-25418

WEIGHTLESSNESS SIMULATION

Reactions of astronauts under zero-gravity conditions

A75-22953

Reactions of animals and humans under conditions of short-term weightlessness

A75-22955

Training of cosmonauts under conditions of weightlessness in airplane laboratories for working in space

A75-22975

Long-term regulation in the cardiovascular system - Cornerstone in the development of a composite physiological model

A75-24747

WILDLIFE

A repeater type biotelemetry system for use on wild big game animals --- to measure heat flow rate

N75-18873

WORK CAPACITY

A new approach for the assessment of endurance work

A75-24059

Exhaustion without lowering of working capacity during activity

A75-25669

Operational calm and the optimum regulation of human working capacity

N75-17953

WORMS

Spermatogenesis, the mature sperm, and sperm egg association in *Nematospiroides dubius* [NASA-CR-141691]

N75-18875

Y

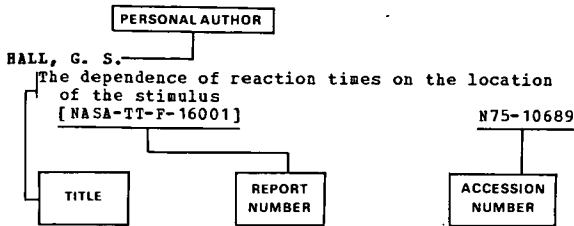
YEAST

An attempt to biosynthesize Te123-telluromethionine --- using yeast method [IRI-133-73-05]

N75-17941

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

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

- ABINDER, A. A.**
Effect of Ca ions on the rhythmic and contractile activities of the heart
A75-25321
- ADVANI, S. H.**
In vivo elastic modulus of the left ventricle - Its determination by means of a left ventricular vibrational model and its physiological significance and clinical utility
A75-25138
- AISENBERG, S.**
Development of an implantable oxygen sensor. In vitro validation of the fuel cell oxygen sensor in real and simulated body fluids
[PB-237373/6] N75-17974
- AKHMADIEVA, A. KH.**
Biological effect of superhard component of cosmic rays
A75-23542
- AKOEV, I. G.**
Biological effect of superhard component of cosmic rays
A75-23542
- Molecular principles of the action of high-energy haltrons and results of biological studies in space
A75-25599
- ALEEV, L. S.**
Evaluation of the functional state of the central nervous system according to results of a structural analysis of electroencephalograms by computer
A75-22986
- Device for preprocessing medical-biological data for digital computer
A75-22989
- ALLAKHVERDOV, B. A.**
Ion composition of labyrinth receptor cells and their environment
A75-25590
- ALLAN, L. G.**
Psychophysical theories of duration discrimination
A75-24593
- ALLEN, C. P.**
Absence of nyctohemeral variation in stress-induced ACTH secretion in the rat
A75-25413
- ALLEN, J. P.**
Absence of nyctohemeral variation in stress-induced ACTH secretion in the rat
A75-25413

- AMBROSI, C.**
A new method of studying the cardiac cycle by means of mechanocardiograms
A75-23122
- ARBET, J. D.**
Crew procedures development techniques
[NASA-CR-141592] N75-17966
- ARBIB, M. A.**
The likelihood of the evolution of communicating intelligences on other planets
A75-25705
- ARONOFF, S.**
From chemical to biological to social evolution
A75-25706
- ASHLEY, C.**
Effects of postural changes on the head response of standing subjects subjected to low frequency 'constant velocity' spectral inputs
A75-25325
- ASIAMOLOV, B. F.**
Bioelectric activity of skeletal muscles under the combined effect of overloads and weightlessness
A75-22969
- ASLANIANTS, ZH. E.**
Effect of Ca ions on the rhythmic and contractile activities of the heart
A75-25321

B

- BABURIN, E. P.**
Preservation of man's efficiency during long-term space flight
A75-22976
- BACHMANN, K.**
Combined telemetry of cardiovascular parameters in sports Continuous measurements of direct aortic and pulmonary blood pressures
A75-23360
- BAGGER-SJOBACK, D.**
Morphology of the vestibular sense organ
A75-23305
- BAILEY, J. P.**
Behavioral, autonomic, and subjective reactions to low and moderate-level simulated sonic booms: A report of two experiments and a general evaluation of sonic boom startle effects
[AD-A002265/5] N75-18894
- BAILEY, R. W.**
Sensory perception studies of soldier's military performance, emphasizing flight stresses and conditions
[AD-A000800] N75-18883
- BAKHAREV, V. D.**
Effect of selenium on the photosensitivity of the eye
A75-25322
- BALAKHOVSKII, I. S.**
Blood content of urea, sugar, unesterized fatty acids, and cholesterol under conditions of prolonged weightlessness
A75-22965
- BAR-NUN, A.**
Dynamics of the chemical evolution of earth's primitive atmosphere
A75-25045
- BARBARASH, N. A.**
Activation of extrarenal means of sodium secretion during adaptation to hypoxia and its role in the prophylaxis of experimental hypertension
A75-25591
- BARTELS, R. L.**
Oxygen cost during exercise in simulated subgravity environments
A75-25414

BATENCHUK-TUSKO, T. V.

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

BATENCHUK-TUSKO, T. V.

Condition of the astronauts' cardiovascular systems during the flight of the Salyut orbital station

A75-22963

BECK, C. H.

Motor potentials and the timing of muscular activity

A75-22950

BECKER, J. D.

Experimentally guided robots

A75-23919

BELENKOV, N. I.

The factor of structural integration in brain activity

A75-25020

BENBOW, R. L.

Crew procedures development techniques [NASA-CR-141592]

N75-17966

BERNARD, G. D.

The effect of motion on visual acuity of the compound eye - A theoretical analysis

A75-25247

BERNET, F.

Variation of the sympathetic-adrenal response to exercise during physical training in the rat

A75-24058

BIEHL, U.

Decontamination of surfaces contaminated by chemical warfare and the decontamination of organisms penetrated by chemical warfare [BMVG-PBWT-74-6]

N75-17940

BILLINGS, C. E.

Comparisons of pilot performance in simulated and actual flight

A75-25415

BOCHAROVA, M. A.

Effect of selenium on the photosensitivity of the eye

A75-25322

BOGDASHEVSKII, R. M.

Preservation of man's efficiency during long-term space flight

A75-22976

BOLTON, C. B.

An anthropometric survey of 2000 Royal Air force Aircrew, 1970/71 [AGARD-AG-181]

N75-17936

BONDAROVSKAYA, V. M.

Certain aspects of the psychological analysis of programmer activity

N75-17956

BONTE, P. J.

Acute subendocardial myocardial infarction in patients. Its detection by technetium 99-m stannous pyrophosphate myocardial scintigrams

A75-23595

BORBELY, A. A.

Monitoring neurobiological processes - Cable connections or telemetry

A75-23362

BORISENKO, I. P.

Ways to orient the body in space during the absence of resistance under conditions of weightlessness

A75-22967

BOSIN, T. R.

Intestinal transport of tryptophan and its analogs

A75-24797

BRANDENBERGER, G.

Influence of muscular exercise on variations in plasma cortisol and glucose in man

A75-24056

BRANTIGAN, J. W.

Efficiency of constant-flow oxygen masks for general aviation. A new method of mask evaluation

A75-25405

BRESLAV, I. S.

Recovery of chemoreceptor function following deafferentation of sinocarotid zones in rats

A75-25320

BRESLER, S. E.

Physics and biology

A75-25639

BRIANOV, I. I.

Vestibular reactions of astronauts in flight aboard Voskhod

A75-22959

BRODAL, A.

Anatomy of the vestibular nuclei and their connections

A75-23310

BRODSKY, J. B.

Increased susceptibility to pulmonary oxygen toxicity after cholesterol biosynthesis inhibition

A75-23498

BROWN, A. H.

Effects of increased G-force on the nutations of sunflower seedlings

[NASA-CR-142184] N75-18874

Effects of vertical rotation on Arabidopsis development

[NASA-CR-142246] N75-18876

BROWN, B.

The effect of local target surround and whole background constraint on visual search times

A75-23498

BUROVINA, I. V.

Ion composition of labyrinth receptor cells and their environment

A75-25590

BUSH, M.

The development and operational evaluation of the CSO-15/P anti-G coverall

A75-25071

C

CASEY, R. C.

Response of selected microorganisms to experimental planetary environments [NASA-CR-136758]

N75-17934

CASTELLI, W. P.

The electrocardiogram - Study of a proposed method for detecting coronary heart disease in an asymptomatic population

A75-23596

CATALOGLU, A.

Finite element analysis of a human aortic valve

A75-24917

CAVE, C.

The receptor cells of hearing

A75-24495

CHALOUPEK, E. C.

Oxygen cost during exercise in simulated subgravity environments

A75-25414

CHANG, K. W.

Development of an implantable oxygen sensor. In vitro validation of the fuel cell oxygen sensor in real and simulated body fluids [PB-237373/6]

N75-17974

CHAPMAN, D. K.

Effects of increased G-force on the nutations of sunflower seedlings

[NASA-CR-142184] N75-18874

Effects of vertical rotation on Arabidopsis development

[NASA-CR-142246] N75-18876

CHEKIRDA, I. F.

Time perception under conditions of short-term weightlessness

A75-22956

Ways to orient the body in space during the absence of resistance under conditions of weightlessness

A75-22967

Training of cosmonauts under conditions of weightlessness in airplane laboratories for working in space

A75-22975

CHEN, Y. S.

A digital computer model of circulatory transport and delivery dynamics in man

N75-18880

CHEREPAKHIN, M. A.

Motor activity under conditions of weightlessness

A75-22970

CHEVALIER, P. A.

Protection of the cardiopulmonary systems against the injurious effects of acceleration [AD-A000480]

N75-18887

CHISUM, G. T.

Electrical response of the eye at varying intervals following an adapting flash exposure

A75-25411

- CHRISTENSEN, I.
Decontamination of surfaces contaminated by chemical warfare and the decontamination of organisms penetrated by chemical warfare [BVRG-PBWT-74-6] N75-17940
- CHRISTY, R. L.
Personality factors in selection and flight proficiency A75-25416
- CLARK, B.
Choice-reaction time to visual motion with varied levels of simultaneous rotary motion A75-25722
- CLARK, R. E.
Finite element analysis of a human aortic valve A75-24917
- CLARK, W. H., JR.
Spermatogenesis, the mature sperm, and sperm egg association in *Nematospiroides dubius* [NASA-CR-141691] N75-18875
- COBB, B. B.
Aircraft-pilot and other pre-employment experience as factors in the selection of air traffic controller trainees [AD-A001039/7] N75-18893
- COHEN, B.
The vestibulo-ocular reflex arc A75-23313
- COHN, P. F.
Vectorcardiographic diagnosis and electrocardiographic correlation in left ventricular asynergy due to coronary artery disease. I Severe asynergy of the anterior and apical segments A75-23597
- COLGATE, R. L.
Standards of rider comfort: noise, vibration and age of rider as factors [NASA-CR-136744] N75-18891
- COLLINS, W. E.
Some effects of alcohol on various aspects of oculomotor control [AD-A000079] N75-17942
- COOK, T. C.
Color coding: A review of the literature [AD-A001555] N75-18895
- COULTER, X. B.
The interactions among stress, vigilance, and task complexity A75-23500
- CRAMER, R. L.
Relationships of fatigue and motion sickness to vestibulo-ocular responses to Coriolis stimulation A75-23499
- CROSTON, R. C.
Cardiovascular model for the simulation of exercise, lower body negative pressure, and tilt experiments A75-24746
- CUPAL, J. J.
A repeater type bi-telemetry system for use on wild big game animals N75-18873
- D**
- DAHL, A. O.
Effects of increased G-force on the nutations of sunflower seedlings [NASA-CR-142184] N75-18874
Effects of vertical rotation on *Arabidopsis* development [NASA-CR-142246] N75-18876
- DAWSON, L. M.
Response time to colored stimuli in the full visual field [NASA-TN-D-7927] N75-18892
- DE GREST, H.
On the clinical value of calibrated displacement apexcardiography A75-23599
- DEBERG, O. H.
A scoring system for the quantitative evaluation of pilot performance during Instrument Landing System (ILS) approaches and landings [AD-A000422] N75-18899
- DEGTIAREV, V. A.
Condition of the astronauts' cardiovascular systems during the flight of the Salyut orbital station A75-22963
- DELORGE, J.
A psychobiological study of rhesus monkeys exposed to extremely low frequency-low intensity magnetic fields [AD-A000078] N75-17935
- DENEFF, B.
On the clinical value of calibrated displacement apexcardiography A75-23599
- DENIHAL, J.
Variation of the sympathetic-adrenal response to exercise during physical training in the rat A75-24058
- DICHGANS, J. M.
Influence of head orientatic on visually induced pitch and roll sensation A75-25409
- DIMOV, G.
Life in orbit [NASA-TT-F-16215] N75-17937
- DOHLMAN, G. F.
Histochemistry and metabolism of the inner ear A75-23307
- DOLABCHIAN, Z. L.
Automatic detection of arrhythmia on an electrocardiogram with the aid of a computer A75-22985
- DOROSHEV, V. G.
Condition of the astronauts' cardiovascular systems during the flight of the Salyut orbital station A75-22963
- DOWD, P. J.
Relationships of fatigue and motion sickness to vestibulo-ocular responses to Coriolis stimulation A75-23499
- DUNNING, R. W.
Life sciences payloads for Shuttle A75-26033
- E**
- ECKERT, H.
The life support system of Spacelab [DGLR PAPER 74-87] A75-24141
- EGOROV, A. D.
Principal results of medical studies of Soyuz spacecraft crewmembers A75-22962
- EBRENBERG, M. H.
Rheological properties of RBC in the microcirculation of mammalian skeletal muscle A75-22891
- EICHLER, Y.
A simulation of an aircraft's environmental control system N75-17970
- ELKINS, W.
Phase 2, 3 and 4 8 psi pressure glove [NASA-CR-114755] N75-17972
- EMELIANOV, M. D.
The problem of artificial gravitation from the viewpoint of experimental physiology A75-22974
- EMIGH, S. G.
Implanted energy conversion system [PB-237558/2] N75-18884
- EREMIN, A. V.
Ways to orient the body in space during the absence of resistance under conditions of weightlessness A75-22967
- Means and methods for physical training of men in long-term space flights A75-22973
- Preservation of man's efficiency during long-term space flight A75-22976
- ERICKSON, J. M.
Spatial-temporal interactions: Contrast sensitivity as a function of spatial and temporal frequency, luminance and stimulus position on the retina [AD-A001578] N75-18896

ERIKSSON, E. S.
Movement parallax during locomotion
A75-24596

EVREINOVA, T. M.
Investigation of coacervate drops of ferrous oxide hydrate
A75-25395
Effect of the ferment polynucleotidephosphorylase in a protein-carbohydrate coacervate system
A75-25589

F

FELDMAN, O. B.
Effect of long and frequently repeated emotional influence on heart
A75-25665

FITZJERRELL, D. G.
Cardiovascular model for the simulation of exercise, lower body negative pressure, and tilt experiments
A75-24746

FLEISCHER, H.
Combined telemetry of cardiovascular parameters in sports Continuous measurements of direct aortic and pulmonary blood pressures
A75-23360

FOLLENIUS, H.
Influence of muscular exercise on variations in plasma cortisol and glucose in man
A75-24056

FORPANG, K.
Correlations between P wave terminal force and hemodynamic parameters in aortic stenosis - Prediction of left ventricular end-diastolic pressure
A75-24072

FORMELLER, P.
Physiological effects of long time sitting
A75-25062

POSTER, T. L.
Response of selected microorganisms to experimental planetary environments [NASA-CR-136758]
N75-17934

FOX, E. L.
Oxygen cost during exercise in simulated subgravity environments
A75-25414

FOX, R.
Binocular detection of vertical and horizontal line segments
A75-25246

FOX, S. W.
Thermodynamic perspectives and the origin of life
A75-25956

FRADKIN, S. Z.
Dependence of the temperature distribution in the human body on the behavioral modes of hyperthermia
A75-25595

FREDRICKSON, J. M.
Cortical projections of the vestibular nerve
A75-23315

FREEDLAND, G. M.
Contaminant removal from enclosed atmospheres by regenerable adsorbents [NASA-CR-137626]
N75-17969

FREUND, W.
A multichannel implant telemetry system for cardiovascular flow, pressure and ECG measurement
A75-23356

FRIEDLI, P.
Digital memorization of biological waveforms
A75-23359

FRYER, T. B.
A multichannel implant telemetry system for cardiovascular flow, pressure and ECG measurement
A75-23356
A multichannel biotelemetry transmitter utilizing a PCM subcarrier
A75-23365

FULD, K.
Photopic spectral sensitivity of the peripheral retina
A75-24446

FURCHNER, C. S.
Recovery from adaptation as a function of stimulus orientation
A75-24361

FURUKAWA, T.
PDM multichannel telemetry system for biological use
A75-23357

G

GAARDER, K. R.
Eye movements, vision, and behavior
A75-23990

GACEK, R. R.
Morphological aspects of the efferent vestibular system
A75-23308

GAEVSKAIA, H. S.
Preliminary results of examinations of rats after a 22-day flight aboard the Cosmos-605 biosatellite
A75-25418

GALAMBOS, R.
The human auditory evoked response
A75-25957

GALLAGHER, J. T.
Retinal subthreshold laser exposures: Cumulative effect
[AD-A000808]
N75-17946

GALLAGHER, B. R.
Evaluation of simulation capabilities with a respiratory-circulatory system integration scheme
A75-24748

GALVAN, T.
Response time to colored stimuli in the full visual field
[NASA-TN-D-7927]
N75-18892

GANZEN, V. A.
Perception of integral objects
A75-23400

GAVRILIU, D. N.
Evaluating the onboard regimen of pilot nutrition
A75-26120

GAZENKO, O. G.
Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations
A75-22951

GENES, V. S.
Increasing the reliability of labor of railroad engineers
N75-17952

GERKE, R. J.
Comparisons of pilot performance in simulated and actual flight
A75-25415

GERMANN, B. E.
Vestibulo-spinal mechanisms
A75-23314

GHAM, A.
The reaction of the resistive and capacitive vessels of the hand at the start of muscular exercise
[NASA-TT-F-16194]
N75-17938

GHISTA, D. W.
Elastic modulus of the human intact left ventricle - Determination and physiological interpretation
A75-25137
In vivo elastic modulus of the left ventricle - Its determination by means of a left ventricular vibrational model and its physiological significance and clinical utility
A75-25138
Finite element analysis of human cardiac structures
A75-25219

GILL, R. W.
An integrated circuit implantable pulsed Doppler ultrasonic blood flowmeter
A75-23355

GILSON, R. D.
Some effects of alcohol on various aspects of oculomotor control
[AD-A000079]
N75-17942

GLAISTER, D. H.
Evaluation of aircrew protective helmets worn during crashes and ejections
[AD-A000632]
N75-17973

GOGEL, W. C.
Depth adjacency and the Ponzo illusion
A75-24362
The effect of perceived distance on perceived movement
A75-24594

- GOLDSMITH, R. L.
Contaminant removal from enclosed atmospheres by
regenerable adsorbents
[NASA-CR-137626] A75-17969
- GORLIN, R.
Vectorcardiographic diagnosis and
electrocardiographic correlation in left
ventricular asynergy due to coronary artery
disease. I Severe asynergy of the anterior and
apical segments A75-23597
- GORSHKOV, A. I.
Vestibular reactions of astronauts in flight
aboard Voskhod A75-22959
- GOULD, P. L.
Finite element analysis of a human aortic valve
A75-24917
- GOVARDOVSKII, V. I.
Ion composition of labyrinth receptor cells and
their environment A75-25590
- GREENLEAF, J. P.
Protection of the cardiopulmonary systems against
the injurious effects of acceleration
[AD-A000480] N75-18887
- GREER, M. A.
Absence of nyctohemeral variation in
stress-induced ACTH secretion in the rat
A75-25413
- GREGORY, J.
Design and development of the British Mk.5.
aircrew helmet assembly A75-25058
- GRIFFIN, M. J.
Vertical vibration of seated subjects - Effects of
posture, vibration level, and frequency A75-25410
- GRIFFITH, W. R.
Implanted energy conversion system
[PB-237558/2] N75-18884
- GUEDRY, F. E., JR.
Some effects of alcohol on various aspects of
oculomotor control
[AD-A000079] N75-17942
- GUROVSKII, M. N.
Principal results of medical studies of Soyuz
spacecraft crewmembers A75-22962
- H**
- HAINES, R. F.
Response time to colored stimuli in the full
visual field
[NASA-TN-D-7927] N75-18892
- HAMID, M. S.
Finite element analysis of human cardiac structures
A75-25219
- HAMLIN, R. L.
Cardiovascular, renal and respiratory effects of
high intensity, intermediate duration, low
frequency vibration
[AD-A000042] N75-17945
- HAREL, D.
Excitability of the cortex in normal and
adrenalectomized rats during repeated exposures
to high oxygen pressure A75-25406
- HASSELL, R. F.
Computer and display systems for large
physiological models A75-24749
- HATHAWAY, D. R.
Intestinal transport of tryptophan and its analogs
A75-24797
- HAWK, M. L.
Crew procedures development techniques
[NASA-CR-141592] N75-17966
- HEATH, J. E.
Thermoregulatory responses to preoptic cooling in
unrestrained rabbits A75-23200
- HEPEDOV, IU. G.
Principal results of medical studies of Soyuz
spacecraft crewmembers A75-22962
- HENRY, J. P.
Instrumentation for renal hemodynamic studies in
unrestrained dogs A75-23361
- HERNAN, M. V.
Vectorcardiographic diagnosis and
electrocardiographic correlation in left
ventricular asynergy due to coronary artery
disease. I Severe asynergy of the anterior and
apical segments A75-23597
- HUILLET, G.
A new method of studying the cardiac cycle by
means of mechanocardiograms A75-23122
- HOCHE, J.
Oxygen cost during exercise in simulated
subgravity environments A75-25414
- HUSTON, S. W.
An eight channel semi-implantable telemetry system
for animal research A75-23363
- HYATT, C. J.
A scoring system for the quantitative evaluation
of pilot performance during Instrument Landing
System (ILS) approaches and landings
[AD-A000422] N75-18899
- |
- IAKUPOV, SH. IU.
Device for preprocessing medical-biological data
for digital computer A75-22989
- IAZDOVSKII, V. I.
Reactions of astronauts under zero-gravity
conditions A75-22953
Blood circulation under conditions of weightlessness
A75-22960
- IBERALL, A.
Flow and pressure regulation in the cardiovascular
system A75-22888
- IJSENBANDT, H. J. B.
Personal PDM/PCM biotelemetry system A75-23352
- IKUCHI, H.
PDM multichannel telemetry system for biological use
A75-23357
- ILIN, E. A.
Preliminary results of examinations of rats after
a 22-day flight aboard the Cosmos-605 biosatellite
A75-25418
- ILIN, Y. P.
Operational calm and the optimum regulation of
human working capacity N75-17953
- IRON, F. M.
Ear-protector ratings
[AD-779552] N75-17968
- IUGANOV, E. M.
Bioelectric activity of skeletal muscles under the
combined effect of overloads and weightlessness
A75-22969
- IUGANOV, E. M.
Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations
A75-22951
Vestibular reactions of astronauts in flight
aboard Voskhod A75-22959
Motor activity under conditions of weightlessness
A75-22970
Some results of medical-biological research
accomplished in the Gemini and Apollo programs
A75-22978
- IUROV, B. N.
Preliminary results of examinations of rats after
a 22-day flight aboard the Cosmos-605 biosatellite
A75-25418
- IUROV, S. S.
Biological effect of superhard component of cosmic
rays A75-23542
Molecular principles of the action of high-energy
hadrons and results of biological studies in space
A75-25599

- IVANOV-MUROMSKII, K. A.
What is homeostasis of the brain A75-22990
- IVANOV, E. A.
Activity of astronauts in weightlessness and in free space A75-22977
- IVGANOV, E. M.
The problem of artificial gravitation from the viewpoint of experimental physiology A75-22974
- J**
- JEANNEROD, M.
Corrective saccades - Dependence on retinal reafferent signals A75-25245
- JENCKS, C. S.
U.S. Navy development of helmet compatible eyeglasses A75-25060
- JOHNSTON, R. P.
Implanted energy conversion system [PB-237558/2] N75-18884
- JONES, B.
Effects of postural changes on the head response of standing subjects subjected to low frequency 'constant velocity' spectral inputs A75-25325
- JONES, G. M.
The functional significance of semicircular canal size A75-23306
- JONES, J. G.
Motor potentials and the timing of muscular activity A75-22950
- JONSON, B.
A nonlinear model of the arterial vessels within a limb segment A75-25139
- JOSEPH, N. T.
A new approach for the assessment of endurance work A75-24059
- JUZNIC, G.
Simulation of catecholamine action in an improved electrical model A75-23121
- K**
- KAKURIN, L. I.
Principal results of medical studies of Soyuz spacecraft crewmembers A75-22962
- KANHEL, W. B.
The omnicardiogram - Study of a proposed method for detecting coronary heart disease in an asymptomatic population A75-23596
- KAPONOV, KH.
Evaluation of cardiac pump performance and heart muscle mechanics from the apex cardiogram A75-23123
- KARLSSON, H.-G.
A nonlinear model of the arterial vessels within a limb segment A75-25139
- KASIAN, I. I.
Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations A75-22951
Physiological problems of weightlessness A75-22952
Reactions of astronauts under zero-gravity conditions A75-22953
Some physiological mechanisms for the effect of weightlessness on an organism A75-22954
Vestibular reactions of astronauts in flight aboard Voskhod A75-22959
Blood circulation under conditions of weightlessness A75-22960
Some results of medical investigations on crew members of the Voskhod-2 space vehicle A75-22961
- External respiration, gas exchange, and energy losses under conditions of weightlessness A75-22964
- Motor activity of cosmonauts at zero g A75-22968
- Bioelectric activity of skeletal muscles under the combined effect of overloads and weightlessness A75-22969
- Motor activity under conditions of weightlessness A75-22970
- KAUFMAN, G. E.
Pioneer 10 Jovian encounter - Radiation dose and implications for biological lethality A75-22914
- KELLER, J. R.
Ultrasonic cardiac imaging and image enhancement techniques A75-25932
- KENNEDY, R. S.
The interactions among stress, vigilance, and task complexity A75-23500
- KENWARD, M.
An anthropometric survey of 2000 Royal Air force Aircrew, 1970/71 [AGARD-AG-181] N75-17936
- KESTELOOT, H.
On the clinical value of calibrated displacement apexcardiography A75-23599
- KHACHATURIANTS, L. S.
Some results of medical investigations on crew members of the Voskhod-2 space vehicle A75-22961
Activity of astronauts in weightlessness and in free space A75-22977
- KHITROV, N. K.
Effect of Ca ions on the rhythmic and contractile activities of the heart A75-25321
- KHRUNOV, E. V.
Training of cosmonauts under conditions of weightlessness in airplane laboratories for working in space A75-22975
- KHRUST, IU. R.
Investigation of coacervate drops of ferrous oxide hydrate A75-25395
- KINMICH, H. P.
Personal PDM/PCM biotelemetry system A75-23352
- KIRILLOVA, Z. A.
Condition of the astronauts' cardiovascular systems during the flight of the Salyut orbital station A75-22963
- KITAEV-SHYK, L. A.
Reactions of animals and humans under conditions of short-term weightlessness A75-22955
- KITZ, W. M.
The effect of lighted deck shape on night carrier landing [AD-A000486] N75-18897
- KIZILSHTEIN, L. IA.
Investigation of coacervate drops of ferrous oxide hydrate A75-25395
- KLINZING, J. E.
Oxygen cost during exercise in simulated subgravity environments A75-25414
- KOICHEV, K. A.
Ion composition of labyrinth receptor cells and their environment A75-25590
- KOLAR, Z.
An attempt to biosynthesize Te123-telluromethionine [IRI-133-73-05] N75-17941
- KOLMYKOVA, N. D.
Condition of the astronauts' cardiovascular systems during the flight of the Salyut orbital station A75-22963

- KOLOSOV, I. A.**
Time perception under conditions of short-term weightlessness
A75-22956
- Statokinetic reactions of man under conditions of short-term weightlessness
A75-22957
- Vestibular reactions of astronauts in flight aboard Voskhod
A75-22959
- Ways to orient the body in space during the absence of resistance under conditions of weightlessness
A75-22967
- Motor activity of cosmonauts at zero g
A75-22968
- Training of cosmonauts under conditions of weightlessness in airplane laboratories for working in space
A75-22975
- KOMENDANTOV, G. L.**
Space form of motion sickness
A75-22958
- KONDRATEV, IU. I.**
Preliminary results of examinations of rats after a 22-day flight aboard the Cosmos-605 biosatellite
A75-25418
- KONZA, E. A.**
Recovery of chemoreceptor function following deafferentation of sinocarotid zones in rats
A75-25320
- KOONCE, J. M.**
Effects of ground based aircraft simulator motion conditions upon prediction of pilot proficiency
N75-18890
- KOPANEV, V. I.**
Reactions of astronauts under zero-gravity conditions
A75-22953
- Some physiological mechanisms for the effect of weightlessness on an organism
A75-22954
- Space form of motion sickness
A75-22958
- Vestibular reactions of astronauts in flight aboard Voskhod
A75-22959
- Blood circulation under conditions of weightlessness
A75-22960
- Motor activity of cosmonauts at zero g
A75-22968
- Motor activity under conditions of weightlessness
A75-22970
- Some results of medical-biological research accomplished in the Gemini and Apollo programs
A75-22978
- KORNHUBER, H. H.**
Vestibular system. Part 1 - Basic mechanisms
A75-23302
- Cortical projections of the vestibular nerve
A75-23315
- KOROBKO, O. V.**
Dependence of the temperature distribution in the human body on the behavioral modes of hyperthermia
A75-25595
- KOVALENKO, E. A.**
Pathophysiological analysis of the effect of weightlessness on an organism
A75-22971
- KRASNOBAEV, P. E.**
Reaction of the hypothalamic-hypophysial-adrenal system under the action of a SHF field
A75-26121
- KRASHNYKH, I. G.**
The influence of weightlessness on mineral saturation of bone tissue
A75-22966
- Evaluating the onboard regimen of pilot nutrition
A75-26120
- KREITHEN, M. L.**
Effects of magnetism, barometric pressure, and polarized light on the homing pigeon
N75-18871
- KRISHCHIAN, E. M.**
Automatic detection of arrhythmia on an electrocardiogram with the aid of a computer
A75-22985
- KRISTOPFERSON, A. B.**
Psychophysical theories of duration discrimination
A75-24593
- KURCHLER, G.**
Studies to compensate temperature effects in measurements of respiratory oxygen
A75-23353
- KUKUSHKIN, IU. A.**
Condition of the astronauts' cardiovascular systems during the flight of the Salyut orbital station
A75-22963
- KUZNETSOV, V. G.**
Psychophysiological monitoring principles and the evaluation of pilot fitness to flight
A75-26122
- L**
- LABUZA, T. P.**
Storage stability and improvement of intermediate moisture foods, phase 2
[NASA-CR-141663]
N75-18900
- LAPEVRS, E. V.**
Power spectral density analysis of the electromyogram from a work task performed in a full pressure suit
N75-18879
- LAPSHINA, N. A.**
Condition of the astronauts' cardiovascular systems during the flight of the Salyut orbital station
A75-22963
- LAVY, S.**
Excitability of the cortex in normal and adrenalectomized rats during repeated exposures to high oxygen pressure
A75-25406
- LEBEDEV, V. I.**
Time perception under conditions of short-term weightlessness
A75-22956
- Vestibular reactions of astronauts in flight aboard Voskhod
A75-22959
- LEDBETTER, C. B.**
Cold regions habitability: A selected bibliography
[AD-A000692]
N75-17959
- LEE, R. G.**
Synchronization of human motor units - Possible roles of exercise and supraspinal reflexes
A75-22949
- LEESE, H.**
A new form of biological power
A75-25317
- LEONTEVA, G. A.**
Biological effect of superhard component of cosmic rays
A75-23542
- LEVINE, H. D.**
Vectorcardiographic diagnosis and electrocardiographic correlation in left ventricular asynergy due to coronary artery disease. I Severe asynergy of the anterior and apical segments
A75-23597
- LEVY, B.**
The reaction of the resistive and capacitive vessels of the hand at the start of muscular exercise
[NASA-TT-P-16194]
N75-17938
- LEWIS, S. T.**
Human factors in Air Force aircraft accidents
A75-25417
- LIDSTONE, S. J.**
A review of British aircrew helmet development
A75-25059
- LINTZ, L. M.**
Impact of avionics design characteristics on technical training requirements and job performance
A75-23497
- LITINSKAIA, L. L.**
Investigation of coacervate drops of ferrous oxide hydrate
A75-25395

LIVANOVA, I. A.

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

- LIVANOVA, I. A.
Biological effect of superhard component of cosmic rays
A75-23542
- LOMOV, B. F.
Activity of the human operator in man-machine systems
A75-25179
- LOWENSTEIN, O. E.
Comparative morphology and physiology
A75-23304
- LUCKEW, B. S.
Impact of avionic design characteristics on technical training requirements and job performance
A75-23497
- LUFT, U. C.
Research report on: Specialized physiological studies in support of manned space flight [NASA-CR-141698]
N75-18882

M

- MACKENZIE, W. F.
Retinal subthreshold laser exposures: Cumulative effect
[AD-A000808]
N75-17946
- MADIYEVSKIY, Y. M.
Increasing the reliability of labor of railroad engineers
N75-17952
- MAICKEL, R. P.
Intestinal transport of tryptophan and its analogs
A75-24797
- MAILLIE, H. D.
Pioneer 10 Jovian encounter - Radiation dose and implications for biological lethality
A75-22914
- MAJUMDAR, N. C.
A new approach for the assessment of endurance work
A75-24059
- MAKAROV, G. F.
External respiration, gas exchange, and energy losses under conditions of weightlessness
A75-22964
- MAKSIHOV, D. G.
Some results of medical investigations on crew members of the Voskhod-2 space vehicle
A75-22961
- MAHONTOVA, T. V.
Investigation of coacervate drops of ferrous oxide hydrate
A75-25395
- MANCIA, G.
Influence of carotid baroreceptors on vascular responses to carotid chemoreceptor stimulation in the dog
A75-23124
- MANGIARACINA, A. A.
Crew procedures development techniques [NASA-CR-141592]
N75-17966
- MARKL, H.
The perception of gravity and of angular acceleration in invertebrates
A75-23303
- MARKS, L. E.
Spatial localization of warmth
A75-24363
- MARTINEAUD, J. P.
The reaction of the resistive and capacitive vessels of the hand at the start of muscular exercise
[NASA-TT-P-16194]
N75-17938
- MARTINI, W. R.
Implanted energy conversion system [PB-237558/2]
N75-18884
- MATSININ, V. V.
Hyperoxia and chemical resistance of erythrocytic membranes
A75-25667
- MATSUMOTO, G.
PDM multichannel telemetry system for biological use
A75-23357
- MCCANN, J. J.
Visibility of low-spatial-frequency sine-wave targets - Dependence on number of cycles
A75-24447

- MCEWEN, G. H., JR.
Thermoregulatory responses to preoptic cooling in unrestrained rabbits
A75-23200
- MCGAVERN, J. L.
Crew procedures development techniques [NASA-CR-141592]
N75-17966
- MCHANARA, P. M.
The onnicardiogram - Study of a proposed method for detecting coronary heart disease in an asymptomatic population
A75-23596
- MCHULTY, K. J.
Contaminant removal from enclosed atmospheres by regenerable adsorbents [NASA-CR-137626]
N75-17969
- MCSHERRY, D. H.
Ultrasonic cardiac imaging and image enhancement techniques
A75-25932
- MEEHAN, J. P.
Instrumentation for renal hemodynamic studies in unrestrained dogs
A75-23361
- MERRISON, F. Z.
Activation of extrarenal means of sodium secretion during adaptation to hypoxia and its role in the prophylaxis of experimental hypertension
A75-25591
- MERINDL, J. D.
Implantable integrated electronics
A75-23354
- An integrated circuit implantable pulsed Doppler ultrasonic blood flowmeter
A75-23355
- MERCANKAY, R.
Estimation of the physiological parameters of heart-rate and oxygen-consumption during heat and work stress
[AD-A001285]
N75-18885
- MERRIAM, E. W.
Experimentally guided robots
A75-23919
- MEYER, S. L.
Acute subendocardial myocardial infarction in patients. Its detection by technetium 99-m stannous pyrophosphate myocardial scintigrams
A75-23595
- MIHOCZY, L.
Noninvasive measurement of haemodynamic phases of the right heart
A75-23119
- MILBYAN, Y. A.
Essays on the psychology of operator labor [NASA-TT-P-16020]
N75-17947
- Emotional-volitional components of operator reliability
N75-17948
- Discussion and theoretical summarization of the experimental data
N75-17949
- The psychological certificate of the computer
N75-17958
- MILIAVSKII, V. I.
Preliminary results of examinations of rats after a 22-day flight aboard the Cosmos-605 biosatellite
A75-25418
- MILLER, H. W.
Pioneer 10 Jovian encounter - Radiation dose and implications for biological lethality
A75-22914
- MILNER-BROWN, H. S.
Synchronization of human motor units - Possible roles of exercise and supraspinal reflexes
A75-22949
- MINAEVA, L. G.
Investigation of coacervate drops of ferrous oxide hydrate
A75-25395
- MISYUK, V. V.
Verbalization and imagery in the process of formation of operator labor skills
N75-17955
- MOISE, S. L., JR.
An eight channel semi-implantable telemetry system for animal research
A75-23363

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

POPEYE, R.

- MONK, T. H.
The effect of local target surround and whole background constraint on visual search times
A75-23498
- MOORE, E. W.
Relationships of fatigue and motion sickness to vestibulo-ocular responses to Coriolis stimulation
A75-23499
- MOSIER, J. E.
An investigation of biorhythmic influence upon human performance
[AD-A001266] N75-17960
- MUENZBERGER, E.
Heart and respiratory rates as indicators of a subject's adaptation to stimulus sequence in simple goal-directed tasks
A75-24057
- MUNOZ, E. P.
Microbial metabolism and dynamic changes in the electrical conductivity of soil solutions - A method for detecting extraterrestrial life
A75-23838
- MURASHOV, E. P.
Reaction of the hypothalamic-hypophysial-adrenal system under the action of a SHF field
A75-26121
- MUSACCHIA, X. J.
The effects of argon in the bioenergetics of the hamster and the rat
A75-23640
Renal function in the hibernating, and hypothermic hamster *Mesocricetus auratus*
A75-24798
- MYERS, H. B., JR.
Pilot accident potential as related to total flight experience and recency and frequency of flying
[AD-A001256] N75-17961
- N
- NAY, C. P.
The omniscardiogram - Study of a proposed method for detecting coronary heart disease in an asymptomatic population
A75-23596
- NELSON, P. L.
Aircraft-pilot and other pre-employment experience as factors in the selection of air traffic controller trainees
[AD-A001039/7] N75-18893
- NEREM, R. M.
Cardiovascular, renal and respiratory effects of high intensity, intermediate duration, low frequency vibration
[AD-A000042] N75-17945
- NEUKOHM, P. A.
Biotelemetry II; Proceedings of the Second International Symposium, Davos, Switzerland, May 20-24, 1974
A75-23351
- NEVEROV, V. P.
Asymmetric nature of light-induced suppression of optokinetic and reverse post-optokinetic nystagmus
A75-25323
- NILSEN, R.
A nonlinear model of the arterial vessels within a limb segment
A75-25139
- NOSKIN, A. D.
Preliminary results of examinations of rats after a 22-day flight aboard the Cosmos-605 biosatellite
A75-25418
- NWANKWO, J.
Contaminant removal from enclosed atmospheres by regenerable adsorbents
[NASA-CR-137626] N75-17969
- O
- OBONITSKA, O. V.
Effect of long and frequently repeated emotional influence on heart
A75-25665
- OLSEN, D. E.
An eight channel semi-implantable telemetry system for animal research
A75-23363
- OHAN, C. M.
Influence of head orientation on visually induced pitch and roll sensation
A75-25409
- OPARIN, A. I.
Effect of the ferment polynucleotidephosphorylase in a protein-carbohydrate coacervate system
A75-25589
Evolution of ideas on the origin of life over the years 1974-1974
A75-25598
- ORLOVA, T. A.
Blood content of urea, sugar, unesterized fatty acids, and cholesterol under conditions of prolonged weightlessness
A75-22965
- ORLOVSKII, A. F.
Effect of the ferment polynucleotidephosphorylase in a protein-carbohydrate coacervate system
A75-25589
- ORR, J. A.
Ventilatory acclimatization of the pony at 4300 meters altitude
N75-18872
- OYAMA, T.
Perceived size and perceived distance in stereoscopic vision and an analysis of their causal relations
A75-24595
- P
- PARIN, V. V.
Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations
A75-22951
- PARKEY, R. W.
Acute subendocardial myocardial infarction in patients: Its detection by technetium 99-m stannous pyrophosphate myocardial scintigrams
A75-23595
- PATRICK, R. P.
Potential crew hazards due to radioactive cloud penetrations
A75-25412
- PENCE, G. G.
Effect of a predictor instrument on learning to land a simulated jet trainer
[AD-A000586] N75-18898
- PERELMAN, T. L.
Dependence of the temperature distribution in the human body on the behavioral modes of hyperthermia
A75-25595
- PERRONE, R. E.
Implanted energy conversion system
[PB-237558/2] N75-18884
- PETRICHENKO, M. I.
Some theorems and principles of biostatistics as a methodological basis for choosing a computational scheme for biostructures
A75-24648
- PINOESCH, P.
Digital memorization of biological waveforms
A75-23359
- PODISHIBIAKIN, A. K.
Elements of the development in man of endurance to local coolings and the rules of G. V. Pol'hort
A75-25668
- POGUE, W. R.
Three months in space
A75-24814
- POLC, P.
Experiences with a telemetric system permitting simultaneous EEG recordings and brain stimulation in cats
A75-23364
- PONPEIANO, O.
Cerebello-vestibular interrelations
A75-23312
Vestibular influences during sleep
A75-23316
- POHNANPERUMA, C.
The chemical basis of extraterrestrial life
A75-25704
- POPEYE, R.
On the clinical value of calibrated displacement apexcardiography
A75-23599

- POPOV, I. G.
Evaluating the onboard regimen of pilot nutrition
A75-26120
- POPOV, I. I.
Condition of the astronauts' cardiovascular
systems during the flight of the Salyut orbital
station
A75-22963
- POPOV, I. T.
Some results of medical investigations on crew
members of the Voskhod-2 space vehicle
A75-22961
- POPOV, I. U. B.
Use of deuterium in the investigation of water
metabolism in living organisms
A75-25023
- POPOV, N. I.
Vestibular reactions of astronauts in flight
aboard Voskhod
A75-22959
- POPOV, V. A.
Activity of astronauts in weightlessness and in
free space
A75-22977
- PORTUGALOV, V. V.
Preliminary results of examinations of rats after
a 22-day flight aboard the Cosmos-605 biosatellite
A75-25418
- POTEHPA, K. W.
Impact of avionic design characteristics on
technical training requirements and job
performance
A75-23497
- POTKIN, V. E.
Evaluating the onboard regimen of pilot nutrition
A75-26120
- POWELL, J. D.
Hydrogen detection study
[NASA-CR-137563]
N75-17971
- PRABLANC, C.
Corrective saccades - Dependence on retinal
reafferent signals
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Physiological aspects of the efferent vestibular
system
A75-23309
- The physiology of the vestibular nuclei
A75-23311
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Simulation of catecholamine action in an improved
electrical model
A75-23121

Q

- QUEEN, J. E.
The effect of lighted deck shape on night carrier
landing
[AD-A000486]
N75-18897
- Effect of a predictor instrument on learning to
land a simulated jet trainer
[AD-A000586]
N75-18898

R

- RADER, R. D.
Instrumentation for renal hemodynamic studies in
unrestrained dogs
A75-23361
- RAITSES, V. S.
Neurophysiological fundamentals of the effect of
trace elements
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Effects of postural changes on the head response
of standing subjects subjected to low frequency
'constant velocity' spectral inputs
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- RAO, B. N.
In vivo elastic modulus of the left ventricle -
Its determination by means of a left ventricular
vibrational model and its physiological
significance and clinical utility
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- REDDING, G. M.
Decay of visual adaptation to tilt and displacement
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Response time to colored stimuli in the full
visual field
[NASA-TN-D-7927]
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- REID, R.
A new form of biological power
A75-25317
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Decontamination of surfaces contaminated by
chemical warfare and the decontamination of
organisms penetrated by chemical warfare
[BMVG-PBWT-74-6]
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Dielectric and piezoelectric properties of bone as
functions of moisture content
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Digital memorization of biological waveforms
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Ecology and thermal inactivation of microbes in
and on interplanetary space vehicle components
[NASA-CR-142296]
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Heart and respiratory rates as indicators of a
subject's adaptation to stimulus sequence in
simple goal-directed tasks
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A clinical and follow-up study of right and left
bundle branch block
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S

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A multichannel implant telemetry system for
cardiovascular flow, pressure and ECG measurement
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a 22-day flight aboard the Cosmos-605 biosatellite
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Visibility of low-spatial-frequency sine-wave
targets - Dependence on number of cycles
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Heart and respiratory rates as indicators of a
subject's adaptation to stimulus sequence in
simple goal-directed tasks
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Evaluation of particulate contamination for
unmanned spacecraft prelaunch operations
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Studies to compensate temperature effects in
measurements of respiratory oxygen
A75-23353
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Heart and respiratory rates as indicators of a
subject's adaptation to stimulus sequence in
simple goal-directed tasks
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Some effects of alcohol on various aspects of
oculomotor control
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microwaves
[AD-A001558]
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Cortical projections of the vestibular nerve
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- SCHWERIN, W. D.
Cardiovascular, renal and respiratory effects of
high intensity, intermediate duration, low
frequency vibration
[AD-A000042]
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Concepts of the terms susceptibility and
resistance as they relate to hearing damage due
to noise
[AD-A001152]
N75-18889

- SEN GUPTA, J.
A new approach for the assessment of endurance work
A75-24059
- SEROVA, L. V.
Preliminary results of examinations of rats after
a 22-day flight aboard the Cosmos-605 biosatellite
A75-25418
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Dynamics of the chemical evolution of earth's
primitive atmosphere
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- SHOOK, R. E.
Reverse osmosis for spacecraft wash water
recycling membrane coupon and module evaluations
[PB-236941/1] N75-17975
Reverse osmosis for spacecraft wash water
recycling high pressure pump definition
[PB-236940/3] N75-18901
- SHORIN, I. V. P.
Activation of extrarenal means of sodium secretion
during adaptation to hypoxia and its role in the
prophylaxis of experimental hypertension
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- SHOSTAK, V. I.
Effect of selenium on the photosensitivity of the
eye
A75-25322
- SHUMAR, J. W.
Hydrogen detection study
[NASA-CR-137563] N75-17971
- SHVETSOV, O. P.
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electrical conductivity of soil solutions - A
method for detecting extraterrestrial life
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hemodynamic parameters in aortic stenosis -
Prediction of left ventricular end-diastolic
pressure
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An anthropometric survey of 2000 Royal Air force
Aircrew, 1970/71
[AGARD-AG-181] N75-17936
- SLKUNI, E. KH.
Automatic detection of arrhythmia on an
electrocardiogram with the aid of a computer
A75-22985
- SMITH, B. L.
Effect of a predictor instrument on learning to
land a simulated jet trainer
[AD-A000586] N75-18898
- SMITH, S. D.
Effects of long-term rotation and hypergravity on
developing rat femurs
A75-25407
- SNYDER, R. Z.
The development and operational evaluation of the
CSU-15/P anti-G coverall
A75-25071
- SNYDER, W. S.
Proceedings of the Third International Congress of
the international radiation protection
association.
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On the effect of emotional states on operator
thinking
N75-17950
- SOLODOVNIK, P. A.
Vestibular reactions of astronauts in flight
aboard Voskhod
A75-22959
- SOULIER, R. A.
A new method of studying the cardiac cycle by
means of mechanocardiograms
A75-23122
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Crew procedures development techniques
[NASA-CR-141592]. N75-17966
- SPILLMANN, L.
Photopic spectral sensitivity of the peripheral
retina
A75-24446
- SRINIVASAN, M. V.
The effect of motion on visual acuity of the
compound eye - A theoretical analysis
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- STEIN, R. B.
Synchronization of human motor units - Possible
roles of exercise and supraspinal reflexes
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- STEPANTSOV, V. I.
Ways to orient the body in space during the
absence of resistance under conditions of
weightlessness
A75-22967
Means and methods for physical training of men in
long-term space flights
A75-22973
- STEVENS, C. M.
Instrumentation for renal hemodynamic studies in
unrestrained dogs
A75-23361
- STEVENS, J. C.
Spatial localization of warmth
A75-24363
- STEWART, J. D.
Choice-reaction time to visual motion with varied
levels of simultaneous rotary motion
A75-25722
- STOKELY, E. M.
Acute subendocardial myocardial infarction in
patients Its detection by technetium 99-m
stannous pyrophosphate myocardial scintigrams
A75-23595
- STOLBKOV, I. V. K.
Mechanisms of interaction of the otolith and
ampullar regions of the vestibular apparatus in
nystagmus initiation
A75-25319
- SUDAKOVA, G. D.
Role of exhaustion of cerebral-cortex functional
potential in the disorder of the activity of the
adrenal gland cortex
A75-25666
- SUZUKI, H.
Phase relationships of alpha rhythm in man
A75-24071
- SVISTUKHIN, A. I.
Effect of Ca ions on the rhythmic and contractile
activities of the heart
A75-25321
- T**
- TALAKOV, A. A.
Ballistocardiographic methods and cardiovascular
dynamics; Proceedings of the Third World and
Ninth European Congress, Sofia, Bulgaria, April
16-18, 1973
A75-23118
- TARANENKO, V. M.
Mechanism of the effect of noradrenalin and
adrenalin on smooth muscle cells of splanchnic
vessels
A75-25022
- FATIMIAN, M. G.
Automatic detection of arrhythmia on an
electrocardiogram with the aid of a computer
A75-22985
- TAUS, R. H.
Spatial localization of warmth
A75-24363
- TRICHNER, W. H.
Quantitative models for predicting human
visual/perceptual/motor performance
[AD-A001072] N75-17964
- TEMPER, G. E.
The effects of argon in the bioenergetics of the
hamster and the rat
A75-23640
Renal function in the hibernating, and hypothermic
hamster Mesocricetus auratus
A75-24798
- TERENTEV, D. G.
Some results of medical investigations on crew
members of the Voskhod-2 space vehicle
A75-22961

- THACKRAY, R. I.
Behavioral, autonomic, and subjective reactions to low and moderate-level simulated sonic booms: A report of two experiments and a general evaluation of sonic boom startle effects [AD-A002265/5] N75-18894
- TIETZ, J.
The effect of perceived distance on perceived movement A75-24594
- TIGRANIAN, R. A.
Preliminary results of examinations of rats after a 22-day flight aboard the Cosmos-605 biosatellite A75-25418
- TIKHONOV, M. A.
Means and methods for physical training of men in long-term space flights A75-22973
- TOBIAS, J. V.
Ear-protector ratings [AD-779552] N75-17968
- TOMASHEVSKAYA, L. I.
The reaction of the cardio-vascular and sympathico-adrenal systems to intellectual activity with emotional stress N75-17957
- TORBATI, I. D.
Excitability of the cortex in normal and adrenalectomized rats during repeated exposures to high oxygen pressure A75-25406
- TOUCHSTONE, R. M.
Behavioral, autonomic, and subjective reactions to low and moderate-level simulated sonic booms: A report of two experiments and a general evaluation of sonic boom startle effects [AD-A002265/5] N75-18894
- TRIEBWASSER, J. H.
A clinical and follow-up study of right and left bundle branch block A75-23598
- TURK, A.
Contaminant removal from enclosed atmospheres by regenerable adsorbents [NASA-CR-137626] N75-17969
- TURNER, G. M.
An anthropometric survey of 2000 Royal Air force Aircrew, 1970/71 [AGARD-AG-181] N75-17936
- U
- UPLIAND, IU. M.
The effect of interoceptive stimulation on the bioelectric activity of skeletal muscles A75-25021
- V
- VARTAPETOV, B. A.
Role of exhaustion of cerebral-cortex functional potential in the disorder of the activity of the adrenal gland cortex A75-25666
- VASILEGA, A. G.
An algorithm for automated processing of dilution curves A75-22987
- VASILEV, P. V.
Weightlessness: Medical-biological investigations A75-22951
Physiological problems of weightlessness A75-22952
Prevention of harmful effects of weightlessness on the human organism A75-22972
- VAYO, W. H.
Elastic modulus of the human intact left ventricle - Determination and physiological interpretation A75-25137
- VERNA, S. S.
A new approach for the assessment of endurance work A75-24059
- VERPILLAT, J. M.
The reaction of the resistive and capacitive vessels of the hand at the start of muscular exercise [NASA-TT-F-16194] N75-17938
- VOITH, L.
Noninvasive measurement of haemodynamic phases of the right heart A75-23119
- VOLKHOVSKAIA, T. A.
An algorithm for automated processing of dilution curves A75-22987
- VREELAND, R. W.
Low level 'COS/MOS' multiplexing for simplified EEG telemetry A75-23358
- W
- WAGNER, W.
Studies to compensate temperature effects in measurements of respiratory oxygen A75-23353
- WELLS, G. W.
Reverse osmosis for spacecraft wash water recycling membrane coupon and module evaluations [PB-236941/1] N75-17975
Reverse osmosis for spacecraft wash water recycling high pressure pump definition [PB-236940/3] N75-18901
- WERSALL, J.
Morphology of the vestibular sense organ A75-23305
- WESTBROOK, R. M.
A multichannel biotelemetry transmitter utilizing a PCM subcarrier A75-23365
- WESTENDORF, D. H.
Binocular detection of vertical and horizontal line segments A75-25246
- WHITE, B. J.
Long-term regulation in the cardiovascular system - Cornerstone in the development of a composite physiological model A75-24747
- WICK, R. L., JR.
Comparisons of pilot performance in simulated and actual flight A75-25415
- WILLEN, T. B.
The human pilot as a dynamic element in aircraft control systems [AD-A001622] N75-17962
- WILLERSON, J. T.
Acute subendocardial myocardial infarction in patients Its detection by technetium 99-m stannous pyrophosphate myocardial scintigrams A75-23595
- WILLIAMS, L. G.
Spatial-temporal interactions: Contrast sensitivity as a function of spatial and temporal frequency, luminance and stimulus position on the retina [AD-A001578] N75-18896
- WINANS, L., JR.
Response of selected microorganisms to experimental planetary environments [NASA-CR-136758] N75-17934
- WINER, H. J.
High-frequency /acceleration/ direct body ballistocardiography A75-23120
- WOLBURG, I.
Studies to compensate temperature effects in measurements of respiratory oxygen A75-23353
- WOLFGANG, H.
Experiences with a telemetric system permitting simultaneous EEG recordings and brain stimulation in cats A75-23364
- WOOD, E. H.
Protection of the cardiopulmonary systems against the injurious effects of acceleration [AD-A000480] N75-18887
- WOOTEN, B. R.
Photopic spectral sensitivity of the peripheral retina A75-24446

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

ZUCLICH, J.

- WULPECK, J. W.
 The effect of lighted deck shape on night carrier
 landing
 [AD-A000486] N75-18897
 Effect of a predictor instrument on learning to
 land a simulated jet trainer
 [AD-A000586] N75-18898

Y

- YEAGER, C. L.
 Low level 'COS/MOS' multiplexing for simplified
 EEG telemetry A75-23358
- YOUNG, E.
 Vectorcardiographic diagnosis and
 electrocardiographic correlation in left
 ventricular asynergy due to coronary artery
 disease. I Severe asynergy of the anterior and
 apical segments A75-23597
- YOUNG, L. R.
 Influence of head orientation on visually induced
 pitch and roll sensation A75-25409
- YOUNG, S. J.
 Recovery from adaptation as a function of stimulus
 orientation A75-24361

Z

- ZAVIALOV, V. I.
 Exhaustion without lowering of working capacity
 during activity A75-25669
- ZERZAWY, R.
 Combined telemetry of cardiovascular parameters in
 sports. Continuous measurements of direct aortic
 and pulmonary blood pressures A75-23360
- ZHAROVSKII, N. S.
 Device for preprocessing medical-biological data
 for digital computer A75-22989
- ZHAROVSKII, S. N.
 Evaluation of the functional state of the central
 nervous system according to results of a
 structural analysis of electroencephalograms by
 computer A75-22986
- Criteria for optimizing the parameters of
 medical-biological data processing devices A75-22988
- ZHERNAVKOV, V. F.
 Psychophysiological monitoring principles and the
 evaluation of pilot fitness to flight A75-26122
- ZILBERMAN, P. B.
 The operator's emotional stability N75-17951
- ZUCLICH, J.
 Ocular effects of ultraviolet laser radiation
 [AD-A000933] N75-18888

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