

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R&D

(Security classification of title, body of abstract and indexing annotation must be entered when the overall report is classified)

1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY <i>(Corporate author)</i> USAF School of Aerospace Medicine Aerospace Medical Division (AFSC) Brooks Air Force Base, Texas		2a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified	
		2b. GROUP	
3. REPORT TITLE HYPOKINESIA SECONDARY TO CHAIR REST FROM 4 TO 10 DAYS			
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES <i>(Type of report and inclusive dates)</i>			
5. AUTHOR(S) <i>(Last name, first name, initial)</i> Lamb, Lawrence E. Johnson, Robert L., Lieutenant Colonel, MC, USAF Stevens, Paul M.			
6. REPORT DATE August 1965		7a. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 9	7b. NO. OF REFS 3
8a. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO.		9a. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S) SAM TR 65-235	
b. PROJECT NO.			
c. Task No. 7755		9b. OTHER REPORT NO(S) <i>(Any other numbers that may be assigned this report)</i>	
d.			
10. AVAILABILITY/LIMITATION NOTICES Distribution of this document is unlimited. Qualified requestors may obtain copies from DDC. Further reproduction is authorized by Aerospace Medicine to satisfy the needs of the U. S. Government			
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Reprinted from Aerospace Med. 36(8) 755-763 (1965)		12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY USAF School of Aerospace Medicine Aerospace Medical Division (AFSC) Brooks Air Force Base, Texas	
13. ABSTRACT <p>The effects of inactivity during chair rest for periods of four days, six days, eight days, and ten days were studied. Despite the presence of body weight and the dependent position of the lower extremities deconditioning occurred. The average decrease in total blood volume after ten days was slightly greater than the average noted after 11 days of bed rest. The average plasma volume loss and the average decrease in red cell mass was similar to that observed after 11 days of bed rest. Orthostatic tolerance and exercise tolerance were progressively diminished with longer periods of chair rest. This study demonstrates that confinement resulting in muscular inactivity causes deconditioning even when normal gravitational factors cause body weight and increased hydrostatic pressure below the diaphragm. For this reason deconditioning during manned space flight may be markedly influenced by confinement with restricted body movement, independent of what influence weightlessness may have on its development.</p>			

AIR1.941130.085C