

& UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LAWRENCE LIVERMORE LABORATORY

CONSENT FORM FOR INHALATION OF OZONE AND SPECIFIC RADIOACTIVE GASES FOR RESEARCH
 Ozone Effects on Overall and Regional Lung Function

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The purpose of this study is to test the effect of ozone, an important air pollutant, on the pulmonary function of normal, healthy humans.

Persons who have chronic heart disease, lung disease including asthma, or have had any respiratory infection during the past six weeks may not participate. Pregnant women may not participate.

Procedure: The study will involve breathing low concentrations of ozone for two hours. The subject will sit in a small chamber shaped somewhat like a telephone booth and breathe through a mouthpiece. Before the subject enters the chamber, a narrow tube (catheter) will be passed through the nose into the rear of the throat. The subject will then swallow the catheter until the tip lies just above the stomach. The catheter is necessary to estimate intrapleural pressure (the pressure in the space between the lungs and the chest wall) which is used to calculate flow resistance (a measure of the effort required to move air through the airways). Flow resistance will also be measured by a non-evasive method using pressure waves created by a pump (forced pressure oscillatory method). The flow resistance measures require only quiet breathing on the part of the subject. Other functional measurements will require such simple maneuvers as inhaling and exhaling maximally, exhaling at a given flow rate and occasional breath holding or panting. The radioactive measurements require the subject to inspire a single breath of gas tagged with a low level of radioactivity and hold his breath for 15 to 20 seconds. Following the breathing of the pollutant the subject will come out of the chamber for one hour and thereafter re-enter for another set of measurements lasting 10-15 minutes. The total length of the procedure will be 4-5 hours. Some subject will be asked to exercise moderately on a treadmill for 10-15 minutes while breathing the pollutant.

The risks involved in the study are negligible. Discomforts that may arise are as follows: nasal irritation may be felt when the catheter is first passed; the nose clip may occasionally feel tight; sitting in the chamber may be tedious. The pollutants may cause burning of the throat and anterior chest, or cough, and rarely, difficulty in breathing. Should the symptoms occur, they are likely to be slight and to disappear within minutes or hours. The radioactive gas needed for the measurements will be tested before each procedure and maintained at a level low enough to cause no harmful effects.

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REPOSITORY LLNL B361 Rm B940ACOLLECTION Institutional Review Board

BOX No. IRB Protocol File
ACTIVE GRANTS-Collaborative
 FOLDER Uof WA Ozone Effect on
OVERALL LUNG FUNCTION