

UC Irvine

UC Irvine Previously Published Works

Title

THE EFFECTIVE DOSE CONCEPT EXTENDED TO BREATHING PATTERN KINETICS IN EXERCISING DOGS EXPOSED TO OZONE CONTAINING ATMOSPHERE

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/14n0j2qc>

Journal

FEDERATION PROCEEDINGS, 41(5)

ISSN

0014-9446

Authors

REISCHL, P
MAUTZ, WJ
PHALEN, RF

Publication Date

1982

Copyright Information

This work is made available under the terms of a Creative Commons Attribution License, available at <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Peer reviewed

8656

THE EFFECTIVE DOSE CONCEPT EXTENDED TO BREATHING PATTERN KINETICS IN EXERCISING DOGS EXPOSED TO OZONE CONTAINING ATMOSPHERE. P. Reischl, W.J. Mautz*, and R.F. Phalen*. Air Pollution Health Effects Laboratory, Dept. of Community & Environmental Medicine, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717

Adams et al. (J.A.P. 51:415-422, 1981) emphasized use of effective dose (ED), the product of (O_3), duration, and ventilation (\dot{V}_E). We extend this concept to breathing pattern analysis during exercise to include peak insp. flow (F_{IP}), insp. time (T_I), and total br. time (T_{TOT}). Five beagle dogs, trained to exercise at 5 km/hr at grade alternated between 0% and 15% on a cooled treadmill to maintain body temperature without panting, breathed through a mask. Exposure atmospheres were 1)air, 2)mix of 5 ppm SO_2 and 1 mg/m³ $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ aerosol or 3)mix of 5 ppm SO_2 , 1 mg/m³ $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, and 0.6 ppm O_3 . Inhal. of #2 did not affect \dot{V}_E , F_{IP} , T_{TOT} , OR T_I/T_{TOT} over the 2.25 hr exposure. Means \pm SD were respectively 11 ± 1 L/min(BTPS), 27 ± 4 L/min(BTPS), 1.9 ± 0.3 sec, and 0.59 ± 0.07 . Inhal. of #3 resulted in curvilinear change over time in F_{IP} , T_{TOT} , and T_I/T_{TOT} . In paired t test comparisons ($p < 0.05$, $df=4$) of beginning to end of 2.25 hr exposure, F_{IP} increased by 6 L/min (BTPS), T_{TOT} decreased by 0.8 sec, and T_I/T_{TOT} decreased by 0.03. T_{TOT} followed a second order function of ED of O_3 : $T_{TOT} = 2 \text{ sec} - K \cdot (ED)^2$, $K = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ sec}/(\text{ppm} \cdot \text{L})^2$ ($p < 0.05$, $df=3$). \dot{V}_E was up by 2 L/min at end of exposure. We conclude complex atmosphere with ozone produces a 2nd order, not a linear dependence on ED of O_3 during exercise. (Supported in part by EPRI #RP1962-1, and Southern California Edison #J1158901.)