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Index to FAA Office of Aviation Medicine Reports: 1961 through 1996

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Final Report

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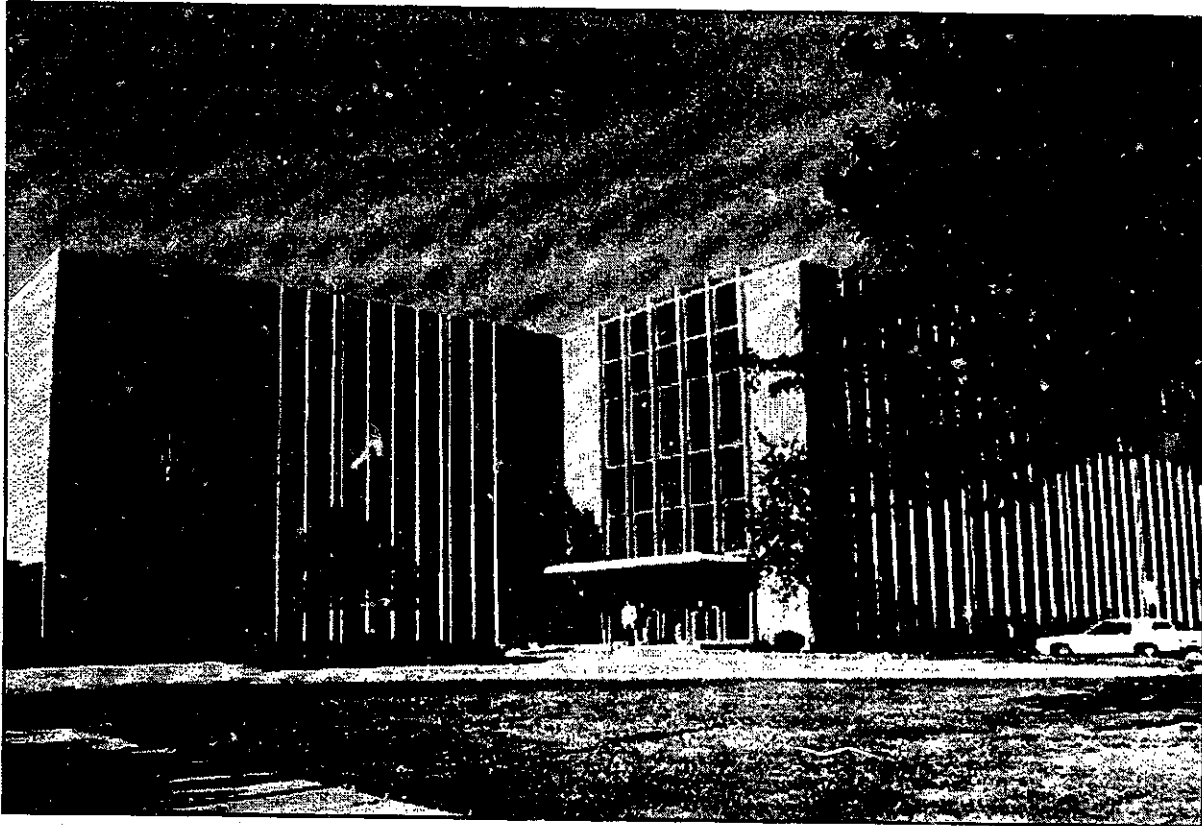
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16. Abstract An index to Federal Aviation Administration Office of Aviation Medicine Reports (1964-1996) and Civil Aeromedical Institute Reports is presented for those engaged in aviation medicine and related activities. The index lists all FAA aviation medicine reports published from 1961 through 1996: chronologically (pp. 1-42), alphabetically by author (pp. 43-51), and alphabetically by subject (pp. 53-74). A foreword illustrates historical aspects of the Civil Aeromedical Institute's 35 years of service, describes the index's sections, and explains how to obtain copies of published Office of Aviation Medicine technical reports.			
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Foreword

INDEX TO FAA OFFICE OF AVIATION MEDICINE REPORTS: 1961 THROUGH 1996



CAMI, the Civil Aeromedical Institute, is the medical certification, research, education, and occupational health wing of the Federal Aviation Administration's Office of Aviation Medicine (OAM). Our only purpose is to further *aviation safety*. We study the factors that influence human performance in the aviation environment, find ways to understand them, and communicate that understanding to the aviation community.

OAM Reports is the major part of this effort. Published since 1961, these reports are the

distillation of FAA aeromedical research efforts in aviation safety.

We have published 786 reports on a wide range of subjects, from *Angular Acceleration* to *Workload Effects on Complex Performance*.

The *Index* is provided as a reference for those engaged in aviation medicine and related disciplines. We do so because sharing significant findings contributes to the body of aeromedical knowledge through the synergistic effects of others, leading to understanding and the application of appropriate solutions.

HISTORICAL VIGNETTE

THE CIVIL AEROMEDICAL INSTITUTE FACILITY IN ITS 35TH YEAR

BY STANLEY R. MOHLER, M.D. AND WILLIAM E. COLLINS, Ph.D.*

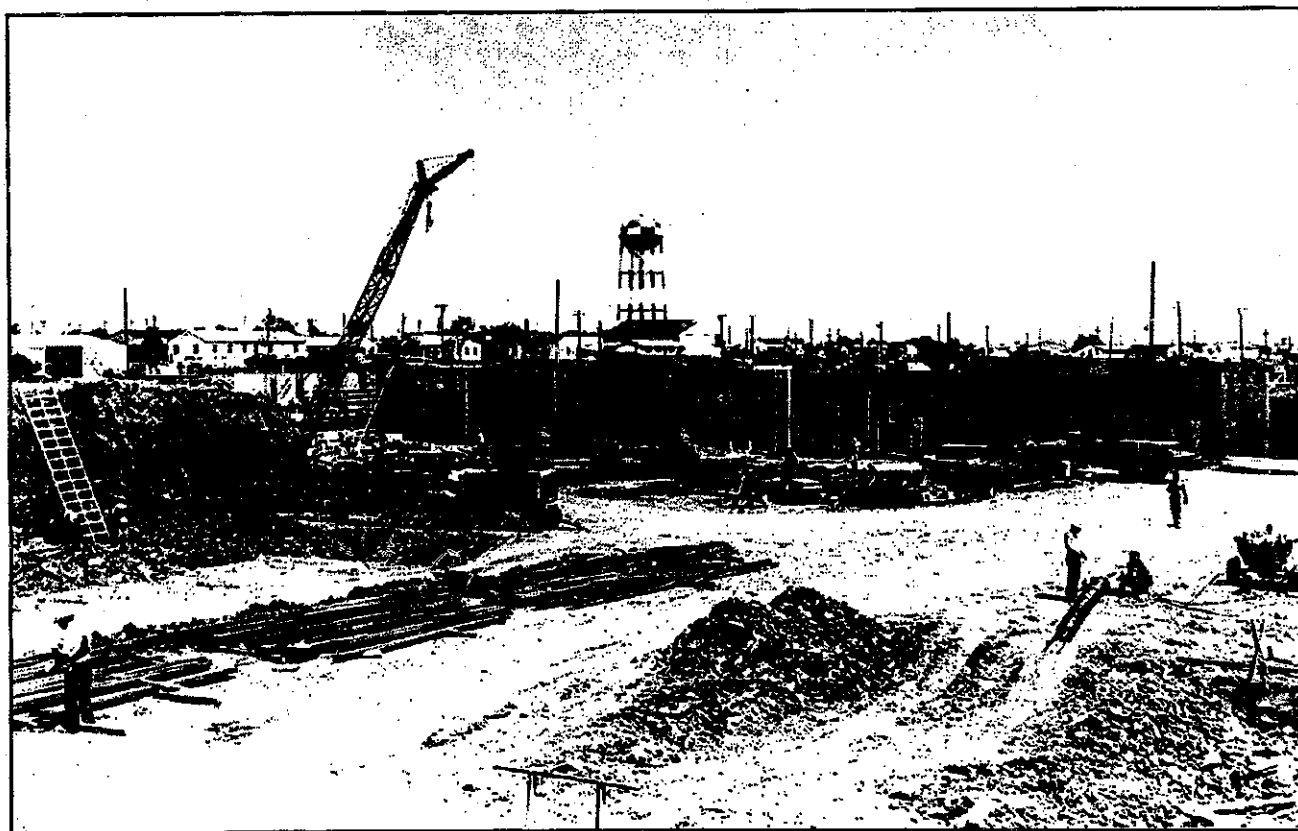
The CARI Building and Its Mural

The building that houses the Civil Aeromedical Institute was dedicated and formally opened on a sunny, pleasant Sunday in October 1962. The facility was constructed as a research building and was initially named the Civil Aeromedical Research Institute (CARI). In 1965, its mission expanded: CARI became the Aeromedical Research Branch of the Civil Aeromedical Institute (CAMI), and the building was accordingly renamed. Aeromedical certification and education, along with clinical and industrial hygiene responsibilities were and remain, the other components of CAMI.

Prelude

The first Civil Air Surgeon of the newly established Federal Aviation Agency (1958), was James L. Goddard, M.D., a Public Health Service officer. He reported directly to the first FAA administrator, General Elwood Quesada (USAF, Ret.), and was "seconded" to the FAA as an active duty Public Health Service officer. General Quesada had authorized the establishment of the Civil Aeromedical Research Institute (CARI - now the Civil Aeromedical Institute, or CAMI) and Dr. Goddard set about implementing its staffing and the construction of a new building for it. Detailed documentation of the measures that led to the

The CARI Building during construction in 1961. The barracks buildings in the background are remnants of the Will Rogers Army Air Base, built during World War II.



*Stanley R. Mohler, M.D., served as the first CARI director. He is now dean of the Aerospace Medicine program at Wright State University School of Medicine. William E. Collins, Ph.D., is the current director of the FAA Civil Aeromedical Institute. He was also present at the dedication of the new building in 1962.

HOW TO USE THE INDEX

The Index is organized in three sections:

1. **Chronological Index:** A cumulative list of all research reports from 1961 through 1996.
2. **Author Index:** An index of authors, in alphabetical order.
3. **Subject Index:** An index of subjects, listed in alphabetical order.

Some examples are:

94-19 Gowdy, V: The performance of child restraint devices in transport airplane passenger seats.

Above: This is an entry from the **Chronological Index** of research reports, shown in cumulative sequence

Shepherd, W.T. 89-9; 90-14; 91-16; 95-2; 95-14; 95-31.

Left: This is an entry from the **Author Index**, which lists all of the research reports prepared by an author or co-author.

Drugs

... aircraft accidents, role of, 68-16, 78-31, 85-8, 92-23,
94-14, 95-28, 96-14
... antinotion sickness, 81-16, 82-19
... atropine and performance, 93-19

Left: An example of entries in the **Subject Index**; refers to all reports that pertain to a specific topic.

REPORT NUMBERS

95-12 Cruz, C.E., and Della Rocco, P.S. Sleep patterns in air traffic controllers working rapidly-rotating shifts: A field study. ADA294159

Above: The first numbers (95-12) refer to the year and chronological number of the report. This is an abbreviated portion of the official number given each report and is found in the upper left of the report's cover page. The full report number of "95-12" is DOT/FAA/AM-95/12. The "ADA294159" is the number appended to the report by the National Technical Information Service. Keep the number system in mind when ordering.

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