

THE EFFECT OF WHEAT GERM OIL ON ATHLETIC PERFORMANCE

Thesis for the Degree of M. A.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Leon Norman Fox

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THE EFFECT OF WHEAT GARM GIL ON ATHLETIC PERFORMANCE

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Leon Norman Fox

An Abstract of a Thesis
Submitted to the School of Education of Michigan
State University of Agriculture and Applied
Science in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of

Master of Arts

Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation for Men

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Statement of the Problem:

This experiment was designed to determine the effects, if any, of a daily oral supplement of wheat germ oil on athletic performance. The effect of wheat germ oil upon selected tests of cardiac function was also studied.

Reed for the Study:

There is at present a widespread belief that physical performance can be improved by the use of special food supplements. Where real deficiencies exist there is little question that physical performance is hindared; the real problem is what can be done by dietary measures to improve the performance of persons who are not clearly underfed or malnourished. Many coaches and athletes seem to think that wheat germ is such an energy food. Studies throughout the world are being conducted to determine whether or not wheat germ enables the body to build up glycogen (Muscle fuel) reserve. The concrete facts which can be adduced are few, the relevant literature is voluminous, but frequently unsatisfactory. The many questions that can be raised to wheat germ indicate the need for a great amount of work to be done in the area.

Methods and Procedure:

Twenty-two subjects, all untrained college freshmen volunteered for the experiment. Of these twenty-two subjects,

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en de la companya de la co eleven formed the experimental group and received the wheat germ capsule, while the remaining eleven subjects received the placebo (blank) capsule. Half mile run scores were used to pair the subjects. Each week throughout the seven weeks experimental period the subjects were tested for their best time in the half mile run. Electrocardiograms were taken on each subject at the beginning and end of the seven weeks experimental period. The analysis of variance was employed to statistically analyze the data collected on the half mile run. The "t" test was employed to analyze the electrocardiogram data.

Conclusions:

- 1. No significant differences were found in the half mile run times of the two groups.
- 2. In analyzing the electrocardiogram data the only significant differences were found when comparing the vectors of the two groups.
- 3. Both groups showed a significant drop in pulse rate and it was concluded to be due to conditioning.

Henry J. Montoye

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Major Advisor

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

spread belief that physical performance can be improved by better diets and the use of special foods and food concentrates. Where real deficiencies exist there is little question that physical performance is hindered; the real problem is what can be done by dietary measures to improve the performance of persons who are not clearly underfed or malnourished. The concrete facts which can be adduced are few, the relevant literature is voluminous, but frequently unsatisfactory. On the other hand, most of the current extravagant claims for various dietary measures have some real or supposed theoretical basis.

The provision of food for the support of physical work is obviously primarily for the purpose of supplying fuel to the working muscles. The belief that the kind and relative smounts of foods supplied makes an important difference is basis to all theories about diet and muscular performance. 2

Ancel Keys, "Physical Performance in Relations to Diet," Federation Proceedings, Vol. 2, p. 164, Sept. 1943.

²<u>Ibid.</u>, p. 165

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్ కారు క్రాణంగ్రమైన కారం తీ కురణ కారుకోళా ఉంది. మర్ మెక్కు కార్ మెక్కు ఆట్ ఉంది. మూడ్ మై ఇద్దుకు క్రాణిక కారు కారుకు కూడు కారుకు కూడికి మెక్కి ఇంట్రాడుకు కూడు ఉంది. ఇంట్రాడుకు కూడు ఉంది. మూడ్ మెక్కి మెక్కార్ కార్ కార్ కొట్టి కార్ కొట్టి కోర్ టి టెక్క్ కార్కు కార్కు కూడు ఉంది. ఇంట్లాడుకు కూడు కూడు ఈ మీ కార్క్ కార్ కార్కారు. కూడు కూడు కూడు కూడికి కోర్ టింక్ కార్క్ కార్క్ కొట్టి ఉంది. ఇంట్రాడ్

[్] జిఖ్యంలో కేశాశ్రీకే ఇంట్ కుంటు కాగరకుంటు కొరువేళ్ళుక్కువారు. ఈ కేస్ కుంటు తే - ప్రకట్ ఇంటులు కోట్కో ఇంటు ఇంటు ఇందింది. <u>మమ్మమ్</u>ట్రీక్ కార్స్ <u>మ్మార్స్ కో ఇంటికే</u> - ప్రకట్ ఇంటు కార్స్ కార్స్ కార్స్ కార్స్ కార్స్ కేశాన్కి

Is wheat germ oil an energy food—that is, does it give an athlete more power and endurance? New concepts in physical training and coaching methods include adding wheat derivatives to the athletes! dist for endurance. The athletic journals and coaches magazines are including wheat germ in their advertisements. Coaches across our continent are spending huge sums of money on wheat germ in various forms.

Are these coaches right or wrong? Are they spending money needlessly? If they are right in their thinking, shouldn't all athletes take advantage of this new found wonder fuel?

Many coaches and athletes seem to think that wheat germ is such an energy food, and studies throughout the world are being conducted to determine whether or not wheat germ oil enables the body to build up glycogen (susale fuel) reserve.

"Meanwhile, many athletes who've made wheat germ oil a daily diet additive have turned in spectacular performances, especially in track and field, and swimming."

In recent years great advancements have contributed much to our knowledge of the nutritional needs of our body.

Medical researchers are interested in all the claims made about Vitamin E. Wheat germ oil is considered one of the

Thomas K. Cureton, "That about Wheat Germ," Scholagtic Coach, November 1959, p. 24.

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్రామ్ కొడ్డిందాను అది కలక్కాల జీడుకు శిశ్ర శ్రీ అత్యా కార్ లో ఉంది. ఇక్ ఇంట్లు ఇవస్తున్న ఉంది. క్రామం కార్ మంట్లుకు కార్డ్ తిరుకు కార్డి కారికి మంట్లు అత్యాతి అమెక్ స్తా అదు క్రామం కొర్దు అత్యాత్ క్రామం కారణక్ చివారికి చేసిన చేసిన చేసిన కేస్

richest sources of alpha-tocomerci, one of Vitamin N's most active compounds.4

Therefore, if wheat germ oil does build up muscle fuel in the body, it could be the Vitamin E content that deserves the credit, or possibly wheat germ oil contains additional ergogenic side to performance.

The idea that underlies all athletic training is that increased muscular efficiency, cardiac or skeletal, or both can be achieved through training. After suitable exercises muscles hypertrophy contract more powerfully and rapidly, and resperation and circulation are improved. It follows therefore that the muscles used for average activity possess unused reserves that can be called on in case of emergency. These same mechanisms must operate in subnormal muscles, in muscles weakened by disease, which often possess unsuspected reserves too. A drug which improves the efficiency of a diseased muscle may not have much to offer so called normal heart or skeletol muscle. But what helps the normal muscle must benefit the aubnormal.

To the average doctor by increasing the muscular efficiency of a normal men to make him a champion athlete is

The Encyclopedia Americana, Vol. 23, American Corporation, New York, Chicago and Washington, p. 50B.

⁵The Sugmery, "Editorial-The Struccling Heart," Vol. 8, by the Shute Foundation for Medical Research, London & Canada, p. 23.

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not very important. But to do as much for a demaged heart muscle has created a lot of interest among medical men.

Many men in the field of vitemin research feel that we are lacking Vitemin E in our diets. One of the things that has held back recognition of Vitemin E deficiency in man is the difficulty in amplying quantitative chemical methods to the analysis of tissues or tissue fluid. There are several methods available which are reliably accurate when applied to pure preparations, but difficulties arise from interfering substance when the same methods are used with blood tissues or complex food stuffs. Euch work needs to be done in this field, but until such accurate biochamical methods have been developed and become clinically applicable, one cannot expect our knowledge of vitamin deficiency in humans to be more than inferential. Therefore, until such biochamical methods are developed, studies are needed to make our inferences as reliable as possible.?

The many questions that can be raised to wheat germ indicate the need for a great amount of work to be done in the area, and the author only hopes to be able to contribute something to the broad picture.

Statement of the problem. This experiment was designed to determine the effects, if any, of a daily oral supplement

^{6&}lt;u>Tb1d.</u>, p. 23.

⁷Alvin K. Poppenheimer, On Certain Aspects of Vitamin E Deficiency, Charles C. Thomas Publisher, 1943, p. 4.

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of wheat germ oil on athletic performance. The effect of wheat germ oil upon selected tests of cardiac function was also studied.

Limitations of the Study.

- l. As in most experimental studies, there is the human element to consider in this study. Even though the testing was carried on in as scientific a manner as possible, "Human fallability can never be completely eliminated from any human effort. *8
- 2. The length of the experimental period and the number of subjects represent other possible limitations.
- 3. The inability to completely control the diet and manner of living of the subjects is another serious limitation. None of their activities were controlled other than the actual training program.
- 4. Time limitations hindered the study in many respects, especially in not being able to put the subjects through a good conditioning program before pairing them off into groups.
- 5. The small amount of daily dozes by each subject is another limitation. However, it was felt by the author that

Steering Committee of the Research Section and the Research Council of the Research Section of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Research Methods Applied to Health, Physical Education and Recreation, (Revised edition; Washington: American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 1952), 1811.

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four capsules would be about the limit that an athlete would take in one day.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

<u>Placebo</u>. A placebo was a blank capsule which looks exactly like a real wheat germ pill, only it was composed of gelatin instead of wheat germ oil.

Group #4". Refers to the experimental group supplied with wheat gara oil capsules.

Group "3". Refers to the control group supplied with placebos.

Lead One. This shows the electrical activity of the heart with the leads connected to the left arm and the right arm.

Lead Two. This shows the electrical activity of the heart with the leads connected to the right arm and the left leg, (or a point at the pubis).

Heart Rate: The heart rate was determined by counting the number of complete cycles for six seconds, (each second is marked at the bottom of the ECG) and multiplying the total by ten. This gave the heart rate prior to exercise. The same method was employed to gain the heart rate after exercising, except that the cycles were counted for thirty seconds and multiplied by two.

<u>Vector</u>. This refers to the direction of the electrical sxis for leads one and three using the R and S waves of each.

where $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is the set of the property of $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. The set of $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is the set of $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

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ఆమమ్ తెల గ్రైవే కోట్లు కోరాలో కట్టిక్ కారణ కారుంట్ కమ్మోక్ కట్టింది. జీమ్మ్ ఆమెలీ కట్టి కట్టి కార్కింటి అదే కార్క్ కిరాణంగా ముంది కార్క్ కట్టి జీమ్మ్ ఎక్కక్కి కూడి అన్ని కట్టిక్ కట్టి కార్కి కిరాణంగ్ ఈ కూడి ఎక్కు ఆమె

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The Einthoven method used here is shown in the Appendix.

Length of Impulse. This gives the electrical potential of the heart and was gained by measuring the length of the arrow on the electrical axis.

of the suricles. The amplitude of the "p" wave was measured to the nearest .1 mm.

To wave. This wave occurs during the repolorization of the ventricles. The amplitude of the "T" wave was measured to the nearest .1 mm.

"CRS" Wave. This wave occurs during the depolorization of the ventricles. The messurement was obtained by measuring the amplitude of the "G" and "S" wave and subtracting their total from the amplitude of the "R" wave. This messurement was also to the hearest .1 mm.

gram indicate the amount of time the electrical current takes to pass from the left to the right side of the heart and were also measured to the nearest .1 mm.

FA complete ECG cycle is shown in the Appendix.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

The fuel supply of all bodily energy is obtained from the food we eat. Muscles obtain their energy of motion from the combustion of substances supplied by the food. Specific dieting is a problem in any form of athletic training. *9

Is wheat germ oil an energy food—that is, does it give an athlete more power and endurance? Research in physical fitness has included many studies to investigate food supplements in an effort to increase physical performance. Long documents on this line of research have been published by such men as Hellebrandt and Karpovich, 10 Karpovich, 11 Henschel, 12 and Keys. 13

^{96.} E. Dupain, "Specific Diets and Athletic Performance," Research Cuerterly, Vol. 10, pp. 33-40 (December 1939.)

¹⁰F. A. Hellebrandt and P. V. Karpovich, "Fitness, Fatigue and Recuperation," Kar Hedicine, Vol. 1, pp. 745-768, (November 1941.)

¹¹p. V. Karpovich, "Ergogenic Aids in Work & Sport," Supplement to the Research our terly, Vol. 12, pp. 432-450, (May 1941.)

Austin Henschel, "Vitamins and Physical Performance,"
The Journal Lancet (Minneapolis), Vol. 63, pp. 355-357,
(November 1943.)

¹³ Ancel Keys, "Physical Performance in Relation to Diet," Federation Proceedings, Vol. 2, pp. 164-187 (September 1943.)

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The subject of Vitamin E deficiency is rather scentily treated in current textbooks on pathology. Cur knowledge of Vitamin E dates back to 1923, when Evans and Bishop showed that wheat germ oil contains a factor necessary for the successful completion of pregnancy in female rate, and for the preservation of spermatogenesis in the male. 14

Vitamin E is synthesized solely in plants, so that it is found mainly in plant products, concentrated in the seeds. There are several recognized forms of Vitamin E, but one, alpha-tocopherol, is the most active compound. The richest sources of this vitamin are the vegetable oils, such as wheat germ oil, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, and soybeen oil. Host green leafy vegetables, such as lettuce, are good sources. Nost animal products are poor sources. Since Vitamin E is so widespread, some workers believe it is unlikely that any animal or human diet will be lacking in this factor. 15

There are many men in the field of vitamin research who strongly disagree with the theory that Vitamin E deficiency is rare. That the average American diet is often inadequate in available Vitamin E has been clearly demonstrated

¹⁴H. M. Evens and K. S. Bishop, Journal of Metabolio Research, Vol. 3, p. 233, (1923).

¹⁵The Encyclopedia Americane, Vol. 28, American Corporation, New York, Chicago, and Washington, p. 150B.

Quantities of the control o

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by careful calculations of such men as Harris, Hickman, Jensen and Spies. 16

Hickman reports that the average American industrial worker gets from 10 to 90 per cent of his daily requirements of tocopherols. He goes on and explains that this deficiency is further agravated by large intakes of milk, butter, white bread and root vegetables, as well as of renoid and unsaturated fats. 17

Engel in Holland found closely comparable figures for Vitemin E in Butch diets, both during and since World Wer II.18

A physiological action of Vitamin E is concerned with preventing muscular weakness in young animals. Vitamin E is an antioxidant and, as such, helps to preserve the readily exidized Vitamin A, and to increase its biological activity. 19

For a number of years interest was focused on; (1) The effects of Vitamin E on reproduction, (2) Its occurrence in plant and animal tissues, and (3) Its chemical constitution,

or the transfer of

¹⁶p. L. Harris, K. C. Hickman, J. L. Jensen and T. O. Spies, American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 36, p. 155, 1946.

¹⁷k. C. D. Hickman, letter, Lancet, Vol. 1, p. 652, 1948.

¹⁸c. Engel, Proceedings Second International Conference on Vitamin E. New York, 1949.

¹⁹Celliers Encyclopedia, Vol. 19, 1955, P. F. Colliers and Son Corporation, New York, p. 279.

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identification, and synthesis. 20 Only recently has the interest focused on its relation to physical performance.

The header in this country in attempting to show that wheat germ oil is an energenic aid to men trying to improve their physical fitness is Thomas Cureton of the University of Illinois. Cureton has sponsored several studies on the subject and states that "Repetitive studies at the University of Illinois physical fitness research laboratory indicate that wheat germ or its derivative, wheat germ oil, aids those who consume it under proper conditions and over a long enough time to enable the body to build up its (lycogen (muscle fuel) reserve. *21

The first of a long series of experiments at the University of Illinois was in 1949, and the results are given in a thesis by William A.Farr. Three sub-groups of young mea living in a fraternity house were tested, matched, and then fed over a period of twelve weeks. One group took a daily dosage of wheat germ oil capsules; another group took synthetic Vitamin E (alpha tocopherol acetate) capsulated in corn oil and calculated to belance the Vitamin E in the wheat germ oil; and the third group took placebos containing

²⁰Alvin M. Poppenheimer, On Certain Aspects of Vitamin E Deficiency, Charles C. Thomas Publisher, 1948, pp. 3-4.

²¹Thomas K. Cureton, "What About Wheat Germ," Scholastic Coach, November 1959, p. 24.

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^{17.} C. E. Eid wen, letter, <u>lement</u>, vol. 1, v. 651, 1011.

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cottonseed oil. None of the boys knew exactly what they were taking.

The T-wave of the wheat germ oil group increased twice as much as in the cottonseed oil group, while no positive effect was noticed in the synthetic Vitamin E group. Visual reaction time was improved four times as much in the wheat germ oil and cottonseed oil groups than in the synthetic Vitamin E group. 22

A swimming group composed of three sub-groups of nine sen each was simultaneously studied and there were no différences found between the wheat germ oil and the cotton seed sil groups. 23

Two years later, 1950-51, another experiment was conducted under Gureton's guidence. A total of nine subjects
was used; six experimental and three control subjects. The
six experimental subjects were trained hard for twelve weeks
until they were no longer improving, or had reached a plateau
on three tests; the all out bicycle ride, the brachial pulse
wave test and the Schneider Test. For the next six weeks
these six experimental subjects were fed wheat germ oil in
the capsule form, and then were re-tested. The three control
subjects did not take the intensive physical conditioning program.

²²william A. Farr, "The Effects of Wheat Germ Oil and Vitamin E on Physical Fitness," M. S. Thesis, Physical Eduestion, University of Illinois, 1950, p. 92.

²³ Ibid.

్రైట్న్ డేకుక్ - ఇస్తేగాకులు దారండి దర్శత ఉన్నా కెంగ్ కొంటర్ - మెమ్మిం ప్రతు కండానించి. - ఇండిమే టె కాంఖంతా

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On the all out bicycle ergometer test the experimenbal groups, initial riding times averaged 247.8 seconds,
improved to 309.2 seconds over the twelve weeks of hard
training, during which time a definite plateau was reached,
and then improved to 365.3 seconds during the six weeks that
wheat germ oil was fed.

The sontrol subjects scores were 165.6 seconds on the initial test, 136.8 seconds at the end of twelve weeks and 172.8 by the end of the entire eighteen weeks. The control subjects improved just 3.74% from the first to the last tests, whereas the experimental subjects on the training program improved 24.8% during the twelve preliminary weeks of training, and an additional 22.6% during the final six weeks when the subjects were fed wheat germ oil. 24

In the other two categories of the experiment, the Schneider Test and the T-wave of the ECG conducted by White and Sucie yery similar results for wheat germ oil were shown on the neive standardized cordiovascular tests. 25, 26

meter Test with Altitude, Training, and a Dietary Supplement, 4 H. S. Thesis, Physical Education, University of Illinois, 1951, p. 91.

^{250.} H. White, "The Effect of Physical Training and a Dietary Supplement on the Schneider Index," M. S. Thesis, Physical Education, University of Illinois, 1951, p. 96.

²⁶Steve Susic, "The Effects of Training and a Dietary Supplement on the T-Wave of the ECC," M. S. Thesis, Physical Education, University of Illinois, 1953, p. 53.

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by the findings in the earlier experiments, he went shead and conducted experiments with athletic teams. Marx studied the effect of a dietery of wheat germ oil on varsity swimmers. He matched two groups of seven men each, one fed wheat germ oil and the other cottonseed oil. The wheat germ oil group raised their basic metabolic rate 14.5% while the cottonseed oil group significantly reduced the basal-metabolic rate by 14.5%. In the 100 yerd drop off test for swimming endurance, the wheat germ oil group gained 5.15% compared to a loss of 1.60% by the cottonseed oil group.27

A similar study was run by Voheska with varsity wrestlers in three groups. The control group, received neither a dietary supplement nor training; the second group was fed wheat germ oil daily for four weeks; and the third group was fed synthetic Vitamin E in cottonseed oil. Both experimental groups were pre-trained for six weeks to climinate effects of physical training. While the results weren't strongly in favor of wheat germ oil, they weren't against it either. Both the wheat germ oil group and the cottonseed oil group improved more than the control group without supplement or training. They were tested in the following

²⁷Elzer I. Marx, "The Effect of a Dietsry Supplement on Vareity Swimmers, "Urbana, M. S. Thesis, Physical Education, 1952, p. 40.

్రార్లు కార్లు కార్ట్ కేస్ట్ కేస్ట్ కోస్ అనిక్ అనిక్కున్న ఉ**ిందన్**

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catagories; (1) Schneider Test; (2) all out treadmill run; (3) breathholding test; (4) cardiovascular tests; (5) the heartograph.

minute step test compared to the cottonseed oil groups
score of 21.0% and the less of 2.83% for the controls. In
the all out treadmill run the wheat germ oil group gained
6.12%, which was lower than the cottonseed oil group gain
of 25.25%, but much higher than the loss of 25.72% shown by
the controls. In the breathholding test the wheat germ
oil group gained 68.1%, the cottonseed group 75.5% and the
controls a negative 54.9%. In the composite score 5-item
cardiovascular test, the gains were 18.6% for the wheat germ
oil, 66.0% for the cottonseed oil, compared to a negative
19.63% for the controls. In the heartograph, the gains were
slightly in favor of the wheat germ oil with a gain of 10.07%,
the cottonseed oil 9.67%, and the controls had a loss of
12.38%.22

In these studies on athletic teams, Curston reasoned that competitive fatigue developed in some of the men on both the swimming and wreatling terms which tended to depress the results and minimize the changes. He therefore concluded

²⁸ william J. Voheska, "The Effects of Wheat Garm Cilon the Cardiovascular Fitness of Varsity Wrestlers, F. S. Thesis, Physical Education, University of Illinois, 1952, p. 43.

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that these types of competitive sports are not very suitable to show the effects of a dietary supplement. However,
in spite of these difficulties, the wheat germ oil was
judged to be helpful. 29

Two other studies performed at the University of Illinois in 1952 failed to support the wheat germ to any great extent. Armer, conducted an experiment using three groups of adult men, hoping that wheat germ would have an effect on their physical fitness. : Group A consisted of nine subjects who took capsules containing the wheat germ oil and participated in various physical activities. Group B also consisted of mine subjects, who in addition to their training activities took capsules containing cottonseed oil with equivalent amounts of Vitamin E as contained in the wheat germ oil capsules. The third group, consisting of five subjects served as a control group. They did not participate in a training program, and took no distary supplement. Of the fifteen test items, the experimental group produced significant changes in five. From the statistical analysis all of the significant changes were attributed to training excepting the measures composed wholly or in part of visual reaction time. Visual reaction time is the a distriction of the contract

²⁹Thomas K. Cureton and Richard H. Pahndorf, "Influence of Wheat Germ Oil as a Dietary Supplement in a Program of Conditioning Exercises with Middle Aged Subjects," Research Cuarterly, December 1955, p. 393.

্রা হৈ কুরা হৈ ১৯৯০ চনত পর বিভাগত করে কেবল কুমার হৈ ই ានស្ថិត្ត ស្រីប្រាស់ នូវ ស្រីក្រុង និងស្រីសម្រាស់ ស្រី ស្រីប្រាស់ ស្រីប្រាស់ និងស្រីប្រាស់ អ៊ី មិនម organistic (1917) and the first of the first ្រាស់ស្នាប់ ស្រុសស្នា (2000) (2000) ស្នាប់ ស្រុសស្នាប់ ស្នាប់ ស្នាប់ ស្នាប់ ស្នាប់ ស្នាប់ ស្នាប់ ស្នាប់ ស្នាប់ ាទីទី១ ២២១៤ ធ្វើការ៉ាង ២៤៥ ២០១៩ ១៩១៩ ១៩៩៩៦ ១១៦ ១៩៩៩ ១៩៩៩៩៩៩៩៩ ాయకేండామ్ని అంది. కుండకుకుండిని కాండుకు కాండి కాండుకు కాండుకు కూడా ఉంది. ఈ ఉంది. ఈ ఉంది. ఈ మండుకు కూడా కోడ్ కి with the first of the set of the set of the state of the set of th To complete a get some employed the configuration of the configuration o ាទី៩០ ក្រុង ស្ត្រា និង ១៩១៩៩៩៥១ និង និង១៩២ ២ ១២ និង១៩២២ ១៩**១** ម៉ូសាន្តា មានទិ**ំង** ាស្រាល់ពីសីស្សាស្រាល់ មិន ស៊ី នៅស្រាស់ ស្រាស់ ស ్మ్ కొన్నా కాట్ని ఆక్షామం కాట్లు స్టాన్స్ కట్టి కేంద్రం కొత్తానకి శ్రీష్ట్ కామాక్ కోంట్లు ఇవ్వాకు కాకమ్ కాట్లు or with think in the contract of the region of the confidence of the contract to textilized categorizad textiled on the control of the control of the first textile membrag as vi-ing is seet til a tisse. Hitchery territor ock is in the

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only variable having significant gains which appear to be due to the feeding of the wheat germ oil.30

similar to Armer's. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of physical training and wheat germ
ell on the cardiovascular system as measured by the heartegraph. His conclusions were that ten weeks of physical
training significantly improved the brachial pulse wave to
the peak of performance, but an additional six weeks of
physical training plus a dietary supplement did not significantly affect the brachial pulse wave.31

In 1953 Cureton conducted a staff experiment as a follow-up to the preliminary experiments carried on by his graduate students. The problem in this experiment was to determine whether wheat germ oil, administered as a dietary supplement for eight weeks in connection with a course in physical conditioning would significantly differentiate the experimental wheat germ oil group from another matched group on equal size and equal calorie content placebos of devitam-

Doelden Wayne Armer, "An Experimental Study of the Effects of Training and Dietary Supplement on Motor Fitness Tests Items of Adult Men," Urbana: M. S. Thesis, Physical Education, University of Illinois, 1952, p. 59.

JiHenry Franklin Constantino, "The Effects of Training with a Dietery Supplement on the Heartograph at Ground Level and Altitude," Urbana: M. S. Thesis, Physical Education, University of Illinois, 1952, p. 76.

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ized lard, with both groups taking the same program of exercise. The subjects were adult men, 26-60 years of age, mainly sedentary, volunteers from the non-physical education start. 32

The teste used were: (1) All-out treadmill run;
(2) Brachial pulse wave; (3) Illinois Vertical jump reaction
time test; (4) The T-Wave of the ECG; (5) Standing systolic
blood pressure; (6) Schneider test; (7) Basal metabolic
rate. 23

The following summer of 1954 the same program was run, only this time the groups were reversed.34

The preliminary studies as well as the staff experiment of 1953 and the reversal experiment of 1954 all showed some advantage for supplementary feedings of wheat germ oil administered during or immediately following physical conditioning periods of conditioning exercises and swimming in an outdoor pool with water temperature 74-76°F. The group results show significant advantage for the experimental subjects who took wheat germ oil over those who did not in both performance (will power dominated) tests and in naive (non-will nower) tests. The physiological advantage is shown in terms of running endurance in all out treedmill runs. T-wave of the ECG, lower systolic blood pressure, the Schneider Index and the Illinois total body reaction time test in response to light, sound, and combined signals. "35

الروافية مستجورا

³²Thomas K. Cureton, "Influence of Wheat Germ Oil as a Dietary Supplement in a Program of Conditioning Exercises with Middle Aged Subjects," University of Illinois, Urbana Illinois, Research Cuarterly, December 1955, p. 391.

³³ Ibid., p. 394.

³⁴ roid., p. 393.

³⁵ Thid., p. 391.

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ుందుల మంద్రములు కాటు కాటు కాటుక్కి కోరింగా కాటకు కాటకు కాటుముంది. ఉయ్యే ¹⁸⁸⁸ మంద్రాయకు మంద్రకు మంద్రకు కాటకు కాటకు కాటకు కాటకి మంద్రకు **కట్టింది. వ్యవస్థకు మంద్రక**ు మంద్రకు మంద్

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Ourston's latest and most complete study concerning wheat germ was conducted in 1959. The problem here was whether dietary supplements to the normal diet will affect young boys who are under stress in a strenuous physical education program. In this experiment, 60 boys were used, and they were split into four groups. Group one was fed wheat germ cereal; Group two, wheat germ oil; Group three, wheat germ crystals; and Group four took cottonseed oil placebos. 36

The groups were tested on the following items:

(1) 600 yard run; (2) Schneider test: (3) Amplitude of the brachial pulse wave; (4) area of the brachial pulse wave; (5) Change in pulse rate from lying to standing; (6) Change in pulse pressure; (7) Pulse rate recuperation; (8) Terminal pulse rate after 5 minute step test; (9) All out treadmill run.37

The overall results indicate a trend of advantage for the wheat germ cereal type of supplementation, but all three groups of wheat germ totaled a better final score

^{35&}lt;u>mld., p. 391.</u>

³⁶Thomas K. Cureton and F. B. Roby, "Physical Fitness Improvements Made by Four Matched Groups of Boys in the University of Illinois Sports Fitness School on Different Dietary Supplements, "Prepared for the Research Section, Mid-West Convention, A.A.H.P.E.& R., Indianapolis, Indiana, April 1959, p. 1

³⁷ mid., v. 3.

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ర్మం చేరుకుండిను కొండా మండుకుండి దార్వర్యాల్లో అయ్యేకు రక్షమ్మికుండు మహ్యాల్లో మామ్మ చేయాల్ ఇచ్చానే నుండి ఎక్కోవును కొంటు కూరు ఈ మహ్యే మీత్రియన్ను ముడ్ రి భాశార్వల్లో అయినే ఉత్యే మర్వర్గా మండుకుండి కూడా కార్యాల్లో ఈ కేంట్ మీత్ మూర్చల్లో తీవర్స్ తీవర్స్ ఉంది. అయిని ఆయుత్తో

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than did the placebos of cottonseed oil. The standard scores were as follows: Wheat germ cereal had an overall gain of 3.25 S. S.; Crystals of wheat germ oil 2.04 S. S.; Wheat germ oil had a standard score of 1.30; and the cottonseed oil group a low of 0.49 S. S. 38 These differences ere not statistically significant but the trends are applean thought to be helpful. It are iffoot of heat gard oil and

In discussing the results of this study Cureton mentions a transient type of fatigue which caused a rise in pulse rates, drop in Schneider Index, and a drop in the amplitude and area of the brachial pulse wave. He goes on and states:

"Improvements over and above the fatigue effects are due to fitness sufficient to resist the fatigue, and this seems to be folstered by supplements (wheat derivatives) given to the diet. "39

Dr. Shute, head of the Shute Foundation for Medical Research in Canada has made great claims for the effect of Vitamin E on our daily lives. He states that our average intake of alpha tocopherol is only 10 mgm. per day, when it should be at least 3 to 12 times as much. He goes on however, and condemns the use of wheat germ oil as a good source of Vitamin E. There has long been a belief amongst veterinarians and others that wheat germ oil was a good 38 Ibid., p. 6

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source of Vitamin E. Shute claims this is grossly inaccurate. He indicates in his writings that soya bean oil or cotton-seed oil, peanut oil and even margarine have as much right as wheat germ oil to be labelled Vitamin E. 40

Cureton answers Shutes criticism of the use of wheat germ oil as a distary supplement in a report in the American Journal of Thysiology on the effect of wheat germ oil and Vitamin E on normal human subjects in physical training programs.41 According to this report wheat germ oil contains additional ergogenic sids other than Vitamin E. This is partially confirmed in terms of evidence which shows higher relative metabolism, higher cardiovascular condition and better endurance work performances for comparative matched groups and individuals fed wheat germ oil while in training experiments. While the evidence is very strong of training having a major influence during the first 8-10 weeks of a physical training program; there is also impressive evidence that the dietary supplements (Vitamin E and wheat germ oil) have a positive influence in making possible even higher endurance work performances, and raising such performances above the plateaus after 8-10 weeks of training. In one

Les a Thorapeutic Agent, "General Aspects of Alpha Tocopherol as a Thorapeutic Agent, " The Summary, Vol. 9, Published by The Shute Foundation for Medical Research, Canada, p. 5.

Thomas K. Curcton, "Effect of Wheat Germ Cil and Vitamin E on Normal Human Subjects in Physical Training Programs," American Journal of Physiclogy, (Abstract) Vol. 179, p. 628, (December 1954).

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of his experiments, with two matched groups of middle aged subjects, eight in each, the effect of a dietary supplement of wheat germ oil was effective only in the group which took the physical training parallel with the feeding.

"while the control groups virtually did not change, the experimental groups on wheat germ oil improved more than the parallel matched group on placebos in treadmill run time, brachial pulse wave, auditory vertical jump reaction time, Schneider Index, and the T-Wave of the ECG."42

In a report to the Research Cuerterly, Cureton again points out that wheat germ oil contains some unidentified factor which improves endurance. 43

Another study bringing out this unidentified factor in wheat germ oil was conducted by Ershoff and Levin. They performed an experiment on guinea pigs, feeding various groups wheat germ oil, corn oil or a natural food ration (Purina Rabbit Pellets). After 23 days of feeding, swimming tests were conducted on all the guinea pigs. All the animals fed the natural food ration drowned within 10 minutes. From 25% to 33.3% of the guinea pigs fed the corn oil rations swam for 60 minutes, whereas over 60% of the guinea pigs

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⁴³ Thomas K. Cureton, "Influence of Wheat Germ Cil as a Dietary Supplement in a Program of Conditioning Exercises with Middle-Aged Subjects," The Research Guarterly, December 1955, p. 403.

fed the wheat germ oil were still swimming after 60 minutes. 44

In light of this, concerning the effects of Vitamin E, and the additional effects of wheat germ oil on physical performance of individuals and groups in training is the purpose of this study.

This pretty well completes our review on the effects of Vitemin E and wheat germ on performance; and now just briefly we will review their effects on the electrocardiogram.

There have been many electrocardiographic studies of the effects of exercise, but most of them have dealt with either the scute or chronic effects.

Lepeschkin has reviewed several studies on the effects of athletic training on the electrocardiogram. Following is a summary of his findings.

The resting heart rate is usually slow in persons engaged in athletic training, the P waves may be low and the P-R Interval is prolonged beyond 0.19 seconds in 5-20% of the cases, especially in persons engaged in athletics for a long period of time. The duration of the GRS axis in a large group of athletes had an average of 50°, and that the duration of the GRS ranged from 0.07 to 0.11 seconds,

B. H. Ershoff and E. Levin, "Beneficial Effect of an Unidentified Factor in Wheat Germ Oil on the Swimming Performance of Guinea Pigs," Federation Proceedings, (American Institute of Nutrition) March 1955, pp. 401-402.

ేడ్ ఎందు కొర్నారు. కొర్నాలు కొన్నాలు కొన్నాలు అందిన కొన్నాలు అంది. అదుకున్నాలు కూడా ఉంది. ఉంది. ఇందు కార్యాలు కార్యాలు కార్మం అందిన కార్మకులు కార్యాలు కార్మాణ్ తెరుకున్నారు.

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్ కొండా చెక్కు విశ్వామం. కున్నామ్ చెప్పుడుకు మాక్షా కారణ మాట్లమే దెప్పుడు కొట్టుకుపో మంద్రిక్ హెక్ కామ్ కామ్ కాట్ కున్నా మీద్రిక్ కాట్ చేశాక్ ఇంట్ మేటర్ కట్టి చేశా అనిమీ కొన్నా ఉన్నా కా

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క్షాప్పులు కొంటు కొంట ామాము కృశ్శించి కొంటుకు కొంటు కొంటు కోళాలు కొంటు క ఆమె కాశ్శించి కొంటు క కొంటు కొంటు కొంటు కొంటు కొంటు కొంటు కొంటి కొంటు కొ

and exceeded 0.10 seconds in 1.4% of the cases; the average being 0.037 seconds.45

The voltage of the T-waves in athletes was found elevated in the great majority of cases, especially in long distance track men and in champions. On the average, the T-wave was found to be about 36% of R; with the values greater in young persons and at low heart rates. An inversion of T_{II} and T_{III} in athletes was ascribed to excessive training or to focal infection. 46

The Q-T duration in athletes was found elevated relatively, and in outstanding performers and long distance runners it may reach as high as +30%. The increase of this Q-T could be observed during the course of training. Lepeschkin, however, also reports a couple of studies where the relative Q-T was found shortened in athletes, especially at heart rates below 60.47

Tuttle and Korns in their study of electrocardiographic changes which might be brought about by an entire season of physical training and athletic competition found slight changes in 4, or 8.3% of a group of forty-eight healthy young athletes. In forty three of their cases there was no

⁴⁵ Eugene Lepeschkin, <u>Modern Electrocardicaraphy</u>, Volume I, The Williams & Wilkins Company, 1951, p. 264,

⁴⁶ Ibid. p. 265.

⁴⁷ Ibia., p. 265.

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at the beginning of the training period and those obtained when the men were at their peak. However, physical training did decrease the resting heart rate. 48

Messerle reported that training not only caused the T-wave to become higher, but lowered the ventricular peaks, and greatly increased the duration of QRS.49

In several of Cureton's sponsored studies the T-wave of subjects fed wheat germ oil improved more than the one's fed cottonseed cil. In Farr's study, the T-wave of the wheat germ oil group improved twice as much as in the cottonseed oil group.50

In another study at the University of Illinois the T-wave during 12 weeks of pre-training improved 1.12 mm., then during the six weeks of wheat germ oil feeding improved 2.90 mm. In contrast to this improvement by the wheat germ oil group, the controls averaged a loss of 0.13 mm. in the

It is the second and the

graphic Observations on Athletes Before and After a Season of Physical Training, "American Heart Journal, 21, January-June 1941, p. 105.

¹⁹N. Messerle, "Die Veranderungenim Elektrokardiegramm bei Karperarbeit," <u>Med 60</u>, p. 490, 1928.

and Vitamin & on Physical Fitness, " M. S. Thesis, Physical Education, University of Illinois, 1950, p. 92.

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[్] కార్కు కొండాలు కొండాలు కోండాలు ఉంది. ఈ కార్క్ కొండాకట్టి ఉన్నాయి. మండిమికో కొన్నారు. ఇందు కొర్యాలు కొండాకట్టి ఉంది. కొర్పాలు కొండాకట్టి కొర్పాలు కొర్పాలు ఉంది. ఈ కార్పా<mark>డిమ్</mark>క్ చేశాలు ఎందు ఉంది. మండికి కొర్పాలు కొర్పాలు మండికి కోర్పాలు కొర్పాలు ఉంది. ఈ కార్పాలు కొండాకు కొర్పాలు కొర్పాలు కొర్పా

first 12 weeks and a further loss of 1.54 mm. during the last six weeks. 51

In Vohaska's study the T-wave of the ECG lost somewhat compared to the non exercised controls. This was credited as possibly being due to a type of nervous fatigue. 52

The results of the T-wave of the electrocardiogram in Cureton's work on middle aged subjects shows a trend of evidence favoring the exercised group which took wheat germ oil. The mean gain of this group was from 9.84 mm. to 11.04 mm., a gain of 12.20%, and a significant change of (t=2.80). The two groups were insignificantly different, so the gains were attributed wholly to exercise.53

Cureton has established some interesting figures on various types of subjects in regards to their T-Waves. Many debilitated subjects had $T_{\rm IV} = v$ waves as low as 2 to 3 mm., and most of those could hardly walk on the treadmill; the average student at the University of Illinois score is 9.5 mm., Olympic swimming and diving men averaged 17.0 mm.;

⁵¹ Steve Susic, "The Effects of Training and a Dietary Supplement on the T-Wave of the ECG, " M. S. Thesis, Physical Education, University of Illinois, 1953, p. 53.

⁵² William J. Vohaska, "The Effects of Wheat Germ Oil on the Cariovascular Fitness of Varsity Wrestlers," Urbana, M. S. Thesis, Physical Education, 1952, p. 43.

⁵³Thomas K. Cureton, "Influence of Wheat Germ Oil as a Dietary Supplement in a Program of Conditioning Exercises with Middle-Aged Subjects," The Research Cuerterly, December 1955, p. 400.

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[ా]కకుండిన ఎక్కువడు కొంటు మందు కొంటు చేశాలుకి అదేదే. ఎందికుండి **ఆ**ను ఈ ప్^{ట్స్} మీరుకుండిన్ను కొంటు మందుకుండి ఎక్కువడి కొంటు మంది కొంటు ఈ మీరుకుండి తారు చేస్తున్ని ఎమ్ మీరుకుండిన్ని కొంటుకుండి మీరుకుండిన్ని కొంటుకుండిని మీరుకుండిని మందుకుండిని మీరుకుండిని ఉందికుండిని

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a collection of top track and field stars averaged 15.9 mm.;
John Marshall measured 18.7 mm., and shortly afterward
broke five world's records in swimming; and Roger Bannister,
just prior to breaking the four-minute mile had a T-Wave of
27.5 mm. 54

"Many of our other experiments have shown the gain in this important measurement as associated with improvements in endurance.55

Summary. In recent years great advancements have contributed much to our knowledge of the nutritional needs of our body. The value of wheat germ oil as a dietary supplement is still unanswered. Many experiments seem to favor wheat germ oil as being beneficial to athletic performance, but so far there is no satisfactory evidence to prove it so.

Cureton firmly believes that wheat germ oil aids those who consume it under proper conditions. In most of the experiments conducted by Cureton he has attempted to bring out the point that wheat germ improves the endurance of the athlete.

Dr. Shute has made great claims for the effect of Vitamin E on our health. For years it was generally accepted that the average human was not lacking in Vitamin E. However, recent studies indicate that the average American diet is lacking in Vitamin E.

⁵⁴ Tbid., pp. 402-403.

⁵⁵ Ibia. p. 403.

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There seems to be some disagreement as to whether or not wheat germ oil is a good source of Vitemin E. Regardless of the Vitamin E content, there is the possibility of some other substance in wheat germ oil to aid performance.

Athletic training seems to affect the electrocardiogram data to a large extent. The pulse rate slows down, P-Waves lowered, P-R Interval prolonged, CRS duration prolonged, and the T-waves elevated.

Cureton has performed many studies on the effect of wheat germ oil on the T-wave. In several studies the results indicate that the T-wave of the wheat germ oil group's improved more than the T-waves of the southol group's.

Several of Cureton's experiments indicate that a high T-wave is related to endurance.

ు కుండా కారు కారు కొండా కారు. ఇంది కొండా కొండి కొండి కొండా కొండా కొండా కొండా కొండా కొండా కొండా కొండా కొండా కొం ఈ కొండా మండి కారు కొండా కొండ

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CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

One of the first and most pertinent considerations in a study of this type is the grouping of the subjects.

Twenty two subjects, all untrained college freshmen voluntered for the experiment. Two groups were needed for the experiment, Group A, the experimental group and Group B, the control group.

The formation of groups for experimental purposes can be accomplished (1) by random sampling—the random assigning of individuals to the groups, (2) by pairing, (3) using sibs or littermates, (4) by matching distributions, (5) by using the same person under all aspects of the experimental design. Greater precision is obtainable by using method 2, 3 or 5 than in method 1 (random assignment).56

Experimental design. Prior to the initial training period, all subjects ran a half mile and their times were recorded to the nearest half second. The subjects were then paired, on the basis of their scores in the half mile run.

Very close pairings were possible with eighteen of the

⁵⁶Quinn McNemar, <u>Psychological Statistics</u>, (second edition, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, Chapman & Hall Limited, London), pp. 363-364.

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embjects, which resulted in nine pairs. The remaining four were kept as reserves, two in the A group, and two in the B group. During the second week of training, one of the subjects had to drop out of school due to an emergency, and fortunately one of the reserves had a time score within a half second of the drop out. This left a total of nine pairs in each group, two reserves in Group B, and one reserve in Group A.

Using mean scores, the A groups times totaled two minutes, forty nine and eighty eight hundredths seconds (2:49.88) as compared to the B groups mean of two minutes, forty nine and seventy seven hundredths seconds, (2:49.77), and of a second higher for the A group.

Training program. The subjects of both groups trained three days a week for seven weeks with the objective of improving their times in the half mile run. The Michigan State University Track coach assisted in setting up the training program, and the program consisted premarily of etretching exercises, sprints and overload training, (running farther each time than the actual distance for record). Half sile times were recorded each week throughout the experiment. Including the initial run, seven tests were made in all.

During the experiment the subjects reported on Monday, Wednesday and Friday for one hour. They took their pills in class on these three days and were also issued pills for the

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On Monday and Wednesday the entire period was spent exercising and running (primarily overload). Each subject was given the same amount of exercise and training each day. On Friday of each week the subjects were tested for their best time in the half mile run. The entire program of feeding, exercising, and running was supervised by the author.

test for endurence. It was thought that the test would not be so severe that the subjects would not finish because of lack of training, nor was it so easy that the endurance of each subject would not be taxed. The method used in the first running, which included the bulk of the subjects, was the dividing of the subjects into two groups with each subject in each group having a partner in the opposite group. Thus by running one group at a time, and with the author calling the time to the closest half second as the runners crossed the finish mark, the times were recorded for the subjects by each one's partner who was not running. These times were recorded immediately. The second group was then timed in the same manner.

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In subsequent testings, the subjects were split into four groups according to their previous times, which berved to put some competition into the run.

Controls. The constants in the experiment were the method of training, the uniform, which was gym shorts and rubber soled tennis shoes, the indoor 1/8 mile track, the hour of training being Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 9-10 A.K., the amount and type of training, and the ingestion of four geletin capsules daily between 9-10 A.M.

Yariable. The variable was the contents of the capsules consumed by Group A, the experimental group, which contained 6 minum (0.37 ml.) of fresh wheat germ oil. The controls or B group, consumed four capsules of the same size which were placebos containing cottonseed oil which provided approximately the same number of celories per capsule and duplicated the fatty soid distribution.

Lit was impossible to control the diet completely, but the subjects were advised to rely on the food served to them in their dormitories as much as possible, and to take no other dietary supplement during the course of the experiment. The subjects were also requested to refrain from any other type of physical activity other than their training which might increase their endurance over the seven weeks period.

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. మై ఎక్కువడు కాడ్ కుట్టి కింగ్ కింగ్ కాడ్ తెడ్డుకుండు మీది కాడా కెక్ . ఆ కాడాం ఈ కాట్ కెడ్డు కెట్టి కెట్టి కెడ్డు కెట్టి కెట్టి కెట్టి కెట్టి కెట్టి కెట్టి . అదే మనక్ ,ాక్క్కు కెట్టిక కెట్టిక కెట్టిక కెట్టి కెట్టి కెట్టిక కెట్టికి ఉందిని ఉందిని ఉందిని ఉందిని ఉందిని ఉందిని ఉందిని కెట్టికి . అదే అడి కాటాబాదులు కాటకా కెట్టిక్కు కెట్టిక్ కెట్టిక్ కెట్టిక్ కెట్టిక్ కెట్టికి కెట్టికి కాట్టికి కాట్టికి . అదే కెట్టికి కెట్టి just prior to the seven weeks training period. Standard leads 1 & 2 were recorded for one minute and then standard leads 1 & 3 for one minute prior to exercise. Then the subjects ran on a powered treadmill at a rate of six miles per hour for five minutes, (1/2 mile). Immediately upon completion of the run the subjects lay down and after a one minute interval ECG's were taken on leads one and two for one minute. This same process was repeated at the end of the seven weeks training period so comparisons could be made between the two groups. Again the 1/2 mile distance was decided upon as a proper distance to insure that everyone would complete the test.

The half mile was run on the treadmill with the leads connected to the subject so as to insure proper connections on the ECG after a one minute interval.

It should also be noted here that two ECG's were taken prior to the seven weeks of training, the first one to merely familiarize the subjects and the author with the method of testing and running on the powered treadmill, etc. It was felt that this helped relieve some of the tension that accompanies running on the treadmill for the first time. Then the second ECG was taken the following day, and these were regarded as official records.

Care was also taken not to take the tests within one hour of a major meal. Also, in order to avoid emotional

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ంగ్ మండుకులు గుర్వారు కొండుకులు దూరంలో మీదుకులు కొంటే కావే కావే గ్రామం ఉంది. ఈ కోరింగా ఉంది. ఈ కోరివే కావారు మీదుకులు మీదుకులు కోండుకులు కోండుకులు కావారు కోండుకులు కాది. ఈ కోండుకులు కోండుకులు

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influences of apprehension and excitement, the tests were given in as relaxed an atmosphere as was possible.

Crganization and analysis. An individual data sheet was kept on each subject throughout the experiment. Each time the subjects was tested on the 1/2 mile the results were recorded on a tabulation sheet. (See Table VI) The mean scores of each group were also tabulated each week. (See Table I.)

The analysis of variance was employed to statistically analyze the data collected on the half mile run.

The "t" test was employed to analyze the electrocardiogram data. All 21 of the subjects were used in the
"t" test. Following is a breakdown of the various "t"
scores tabulated.

- 1. The differences between Group A's before conditioning before exercise scores vs. Group B's before conditioning before exercise scores. This included measurements of the pulse rate, the vector, the length of the impulse, the amplitudes of the "P" wave; the "T" wave; and the "CRS" wave, the "PR" interval, and the "CT" interval for lead one, and the amplitudes of the "P" wave, the "T" wave and " RS" wave for lead two.
- 2. The same method was repeated for before conditioning, after exercise vs. after conditioning after exercise of the groups.

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ందు విజేమ్మణుడు ఉద్యార్ధు గార్ అంది కాటు కాటు కాటకు కాటకు కాటకు ఉంది. కింకి కూడు ఉంది. ఇంది ఆయా ఉంది. గారకు కాటక్రాయకే ప్రభాతం దారక్షణ ఎంది. ఉంది. కాటు ఉంది. ఇంది. ఇంది. ఎందారుగానార్క్ కోవి 3. "t" scores were ran on the same fectors by combining the data of both groups to determine the effect of
conditioning on the ECG data. To find the level of significance regular "t" tables were used.

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CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of data of the half mile run. Both groups improved in their ability to run the half mile. This fact is demonstrated in the mean weekly scores of each group.

(See Table I and Figure I.)

The analysis of variance used to statistically analyze the data collected on the half mile run revealed the following:

1. Analysis of Variance—Group A (7 runs)

This gave an "F" ratio of 1.64 which was below the 2.23 needed to be significant at the .05 level. A breakdown of the final computations is given in Table II.

2. Analysis of Variance--Group B (7 runs)

This gave an "F" ratio of 1.33 which was below the 2.28 needed to be significant at the .05 level. A breakdown of the final computations is given in Table III.

3. Analysis of Variance -- Group A vs. Group B

When comparing the difference in improvement between the two groups an "F" of .11 was found. This was not statistically significant, as an "F" of 3.93 was needed to be significant at the .05 level. A breakdown of the final computations is given in Table IV.

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TABLE I
RUNNING WEEKLY MEAN SCORES FOR GROUPS A AND B

eek	1	2,832	12	.0372a	*0752	2.830	N. C.
	2	2.786		15	0.0	2.792	6.0
	3	2,679				2.746	\$ CF
	4	2,658	1 12	9	27	2.706	10 43
	5	2,790			21	2.627	Lorsex
	6	2.586	1			2.660	
	7	2.560			165	2.604	1,04 15
		2.700*	67.	.583570	A.C784.36	2.714*	70 H
*	To	tal mean so	ore		Sec. 187.1 - 19		4 6 C
		97970	00	52.0	10	1	2 9
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ుడుడి గ్రామంలో ఈ కులకుడ్కు కార్•క్ క్రమం దర్శారం కే స్పట్ల దాలుండి ఉంటించి. ముఖ్య కి.మంట్ ఈ కి.మంద్రి పైపెండి కోర్•క

ు ఎక్కువ అక్కటేష కార్ ఉంది. అది కార్ కార్ కేస్ చేసి మార్డ్ టిండ్**స్ సీస్ స్ట్**

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TABLE I
RUNNING WEEKLY MEAN SCORES FOR GROUPS A AND B

		Group A		-		Group B	
Week	1	2.832		1		2.830	
	2	2.786		¥		2.792	
	3	2.679	-			2.746	
	4	2.658	÷ 1		4	2.706	
	5	2.790	1			2.627	
	6	2.586	1			2.660	
	7	2.560	, i	71		2.604	
		2.700*		大き	See and	2.714*	

^{*} Total mean score

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TABLE II

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE - GROUP A (7 runs)

Source	88	DF	SI	4	F.05
Setween	.583570	9	.097262	1,64*	2,28
Within	3.078436	52	.059201		
Total	3,662006	58			

"This "F" ratio of 1.64 is lower than the 2.28 needed to be significant at the .05 level

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TABLE III

AMALYSIS OF VARIANCE - GROUP B (7 runs)

	2	ă	Cra	4 4 ·	£003
Ветиеел	*349078	•• ·	.058180	1.33*	2.28
Within	2.189638	20	.043793		
Total	2.538716	56			

*This "F" ratio of 1.33 is lower than the 2.28 needed to be significant at the .05 level.

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TABLE IV

AMALYEIS OF VARIANCE - GROUP "A" VS. GROUP "B"

SOUTH OF STREET	ប	G.V.	147	•	
	3	ħ	Č.	Ng .	F.05
Ветжееп	*005315	H	.005815	*11.	3.93
within	6-200723	114	.054392		
Total	6.206538	115			

*This "F" ratio of .11 is lower than the 3.93 needed to be significant at the .05 level.

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Analysis of the date of the ECC. The "t" test employed to statistically analyze the electrocardiogram data found very few significant differences. The "t" values are presented on Table V.

Significent differences.

- 1. When comparing the pulse rates of the combined "A" and "B" Groups of before conditioning before exercise Vs. after conditioning before exercise, a t of 3.76 was found. This is significant at P=.001 F or a "t" to be significant at this level with 40 degrees of freedom a "t" of 3.55 was necessary.*
- 2. When comparing the pulse rates of the combined

 "A" and "B" Groups of before conditioning after
 exercise vs. the after conditioning after exercise,
 a "t" of 3.46 was found. This is significant at
 P=.01. To be significant at this level with 40
 degrees of freedom a "t" of 2.71" was necessary.
- 3. When comparing differences of the vectors of lead one for Group "A" before exercise vs. the Group "B" before exercise a "t" of 2.71 was found, which was significant at P=.C2. For a P=.O2 with

[&]quot;As the improvements in pulse rate were only significant after combining Groups "A" and "B" it is concluded that the differences are due to conditioning and not due to the Yariable of the wheat germ oil.

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Fig. the confidence of the palice peak the war valy alcolificeet after condition for the end of the distinct and the condition of the tracitifications are and to end interior seed not due to the variable of the which perm oil.

- 19 degrees of froedom a "t" of at least 2.54 wis necessary.*
- 4. When comparing the vector differences of Group "A" and Group "B" after exercise another significant "t" of 2.36 was found. This is significant at P=.01. To be significant at this level with 19 degrees of freedom & "t" of 2.86 was needed."

^{*}As the significant changes in the vectors were found only when Group "A" s differences were compared to Group "B" s differences it is considered by the author to be due to the feeding of the variable of wheat germ oil.

- ా ఇక్.మం. కారా కార్ కెంద్రాల్ కింద్రాల్లోని ఉంది. కోరా కార్ కోశ్వారు కారా కెర్ట్స్ మందర్కారు.
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TABLE V "t" VALUES OF ECG DATA

E C G Measurements Recorded	Graup A Group B at rest	Group A Group B after exer	Complied cise rest	Groups Combined after exercise
Lead One				
Pulse rate	22	.25	3.76***	3.46****
Vector	-2.71*	-2. 96**	-18.00	66
Length	71	2.04	-38.00	19
P Wave	•47	•05	.04	08
T wave	.18	•50	18	08
2RS Wave	1.08	-33	03	.23
PR Interval	15	•05	05	.02
2RS Intorva	1 .10	•09	.08	.19
2T Interval	1.70	•09	16	06
Lead Two	,		V =	•
P Wave	• 36	.05	•37	28
T Wave	.08	.04	.12	•31
2RS Wave	416	1.95	68	- 28

^{*}Significant at the .02 level
**Significant at the .001 level
***Significant at the .001 level
****Significant at the .01 level

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Experiment was formulated was based on the theory that the daily ingestion of four six-minum (0.27 ml) capsules of fresh wheat germ oil would improve the ability of untrained college freshmen to run the helf mile. It was also hypothesized that the wheat germ oil would have beneficial effects upon selected areas of the cerdisc function.

The final analysis of the half mile run data indicated no significant changes that could be attributed to the wheat germ supplement. However, a closer look at the data reveals that the wheat germ group did improve more than the placebo group in several factors. A glance at the figure showing the times in minutes and seconds for the two groups quickly reveals that the wheat germ oil group bettered the placebo group by .044 or 2.6 seconds.57

The experimental group had better scores in each trial run except the fifth week. The rise in the curve at this time was due almost entirely to one subjects time. (See Figure I.) This one individual's score jumped from 2:41 in the fourth trial to 3:34.5 in the fifth trial. (See Table VI.) This was an increase of 43.5 seconds. The subject had no explanation for his poor showing other than he just didn't feel like running. Ead this subject matched his time of the previous week the mean score would have been

⁵⁷ see Figure I.

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వించారుకై అయ్య కల్లో కట్టి కొన్నారు. కొన్నారుకోవాడు కొన్నారుకోవాడు విశ్వేశాల విశ్వేశ్ రంట్ో కొర్కుకు కార్క్ కొన్నారుకో కొన్నారుకోవే కొన్నారుకోవే కార్క్ కోయి అమ్మేక్ కొన్నారు. కోర్కారుకో కార్క్ కొన్నారుకో కొన్నారుకోవే కారికి కోయిన కొన్నారుకో కోస్క్ కోర్ కే కోవే ఈకేశ్రంక్ కార్క్ కొన్నారుకోన్నా మీ తెల్లకు కారాక్ కోట్ కారుకోస్తా కొన్నారుకోంటే కొన్నారుకో కారికి కొన్నారుకో కారకా కొన్నారుకోవే కూడి కోస్కార్కి కొన్నారుకో కారికి కొన్నారుకో కొన్నారుకో కారికి కోస్తికి కార్క్ కారక్ కారాక్ కొన్నారుకో కారికి కొన్నారుకో కారి కూడి కోస్తారికి కారికి కొన్నారుకో కారికి కోస్తికి

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TABLE VI WEEKLY HALF MILE RECORDINGS

1			GROU	A		1	1
Subject	Test	Test 2	Test	Test 4	Test 5	Test 6	Test 7
50 200 01	2:27	2129	2:28	2:24	2:24	2:24	2:19
2	2:39	2:44.5	2:32	2:33	2:30	2:29	2:25
mession by	2:40	2:34	2:39	2:41	3:34.5	2:38	2:35
Anto qui	2142	Tibes:		2132	2:40	2:39	2:30
5	2:43	2139	2:30	2:32	2:32.5	2:30	2:29
6	2:43	2:45	2:42	2:41	2:36	2:32.5	2:29
7	3103	2:59	2:49	2:46	2:59	2:46	2:44.
8	3:02	2:56.5	2:50		2:49.5	2:43	2:41
dif grend	3:30	3:10	2:56	3:07	3:01		2:50
MON SE	ovin a se		GROU	MANAGEMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE			1
Subject	Test	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4	Test 5	Test 6	Test
sub leats	2:32	2:36	2:42	2:31.5	2130	2:30	2:27
for 2 ha	2137	2:35	2:39	2:40		2:40	2:34
ing 3 prior	2:39	2:45	2:31.5	2:30	2:29	2:25	2:27
iova va	2:41	2:44	2:52	2:42	2:42.5	2:46	2:39
5	2:41	2:39	2:34	2:35		2:30	2:27
ano6 bet	2:45	2:46	2:32	2:36	2:31	2:44	2:33
nma.71 12		-	2157	2:52.5		2:52	2:50
eta81st1	3102	2:58	2:54	2:52.5		2:50	2:43
9	3:30	3:17	3:01.5	3:01.5	2:55.5		2:46
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^{*}Recorded to the nearest a second.

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# 7							
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very close to the previous week. This fifth week run is the only time that the control group bettered the experimental group.

In the discussion of the limitations of the study, it was mentioned that the lack of time was a serious handicap to the study. A close analysis of the half mile run further points this out. The greatest percent of improvement was gained by those subjects with poor times to begin with, and it's cuite likely these boys were in poor physical shape and would have benefited a great deal by a couple of weeks of conditioning before beginning the testing.

Electroes relighted data. Two of the four significant differences found when employing the "t" analysis to the ECG data were gained by combining the experimental and control groups data to get the effect of conditioning on cardiac function. These differences were in the pulse rates of the subjects. A "t" of 3.76 was satisfactory at the .001 level for the data on the Before Conditioning vs. After Conditioning prior to exercise. A "t" of 3.46, significant at the .01 level was found when comparing the same data after exercise.

When these same comparisons were made on the differences between the groups instead of the combined scores very small "t" scores were obtained, and were not close to being statistically significant. (See Table V.)

া এন জন বিষয়ে কৰিছে সুন্ধ পৰি । তেওঁ বিষয়ে সুন্ধ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰেছে স্থাপ্ত কৰিছে সুন্ধ স্থাপ্ত কৰেছে। সংগ্ৰহণ কৰিছে বিষয়ে সংগ্ৰহণ কৰিছে বিষয়ে কৰিছে বিষয়ে স্থাপ্ত কৰিছে বিষয়ে স্থাপ্ত কৰিছে স্থাপ্ত কৰিছে । সংগ্ৰহণ স্থাপ্ত বিষয়ে স্থাপ্ত কৰিছে । তেওঁ বিষয়ে সুন্ধ বিষয়ে সুন্ধ বিষয়ে সুন্ধ বিষয়ে সুন্ধ বিষয়ে সুন্ধ বি

1. ប្រជាពីបញ្ជាប់ បានបញ្ជាប់ បានបង្ហាយ បានបង្ងាយ បានបង្ហាយ បានប្រទះ បានប្រទះ បានបង្ហាយ បានបង្ហាយ បានបង្ហាយ បានបង្ហាយ បានបង្ហាយ បានបង្ហាយ

្ត្រូវ ទេ ប្រភពក្រុម ដូច្នេះ និងមាន ខាង ប្រទេ ១ ការស្ទេច ខេត្ត ទេ៩០ គេចិត្ត ប្រកេច **ជប់ជើប្រភព** - «និង ទៅ ប្រភពសាសន៍ ខេត្ត គេច ១៩ ២ » « ១៩០ ជាច្រុម ១៤០ ២ ២០១ ២ ២០១<mark>៩ គឺជា ប្រឹត្តិ បាន</mark> - «និងមាន ប្រឹក្សា សង្សារ «និងមាន កើត្តិសុខ ក្រុម ប្រឹក្សា គេច ប្រឹក្សា សិក្សា ជាប់ក្រុម ប្រឹក្សា គឺបាន ប្រឹក្សា Therefore, it is concluded that the drop in pulse rate was due to the conditioning program and not to the effect of the wheat germ oil.

The other two significant differences were found in the vectors of the two groups. When running a "t" on Group "A" differences vs. Group "B" s differences before exercise a "t" of 2.71 was found which is significant at the .02 level. Likewise, when comparing the same differences after exercise a "t" of 2.96 was obtained which is significant at the .01 level. These differences were found only when comparing the groups separately. A very small insignificant "t" was found when combining the groups data. Therefore, it issues quite possible that changes in vectors are due to the variable wheat germ oil.

possible increase in the T wave for the experimental group ever the soutrol group, or at least an increase when combining the two groups to get the effect of conditioning on the T wave. However, there was definitely no improvement pointing in favor of a higher T wave due to either the variable of wheat germ oil or the effects of conditioning.

ರಾಶ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನೀಡಿ ಬರು ಬರು ಬರು ಅವರ ರಾಜಕಿಕ ಸಂಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅತ್ಯ ಕೆಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡ್ಡು ಕಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ಇವರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೆ ಕೊಡ್ಡು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೆ ಕೊಡ್ಡು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೆ ಕೊಡ್ಡು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೆ ಕೊಡ್ಡು ಕೊಡ್ಡು

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CHAPTER V

SUPPLACE, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

freshmen volunteered as subjects for this experiment. Frior to the initial training period all the subjects ren a half mile and their times were recorded to the nearest half second. Also, before training was begon, two electrocardiagram records were taken, using the three standard leads, first at rest and the second after running a half mile on a powered treadaill at six miles an hour.

The subjects were then grouped, on the basis of their times in the half mile run, into two matched groups. Each subject was paired as closely as possible to another subject in his opposing group. Four subjects were not grouped, but continued to train. After two weeks of training one subject in Group A drouped from school. One of the reserves times was very close so he was installed into the experimental group. This left a total of nine matched groups, two reserves in the control group and one reserve in the experimental group to complete the experiment. The subjects were then given four capsules of wheat germ oil (0.37 ml) daily for the remainder of the seven weeks program. During the seven weeks of training the subjects were tested once each week for their best time in the half mile run. Including the initial run seven tests

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were made in all. Upon completion of the final week of a training and testing for the half mile run, the electrocardiogram and treadmill tests were repeated. The measurements were then tabulated for further use in computing and comparing the results.

<u>Conclusions</u>. The following conclusions can be drawn on the basis of a statistical analysis of the data:

- 1. There was no significant differences in the half mile run times between the Wheat Germ Oil Group and the Placebo Group. Both groups, however, improved in their ability to run the half mile.
- 2. The final mean scores of the experimental group were .044 of a minute better than the control group, but this was not enough to be statistically significant. The *F* ratio of only .11 was found whereas a ratio of 3.93 was needed to be significant at the 5% level.
- 3. In analyzing the electrocardiogram data the only significant differences were found when comparing the vectors of Group "A" to Group "B".
- 4. Both groups showed a significant drop in pulse rate and it was concluded that this is due to conditioning.

Recommendations. Even though the results of this experiment did not show a significant effect of wheat germ oil, there is the need of more research in the field, using

ប្រទេ បាន ប្រជាពលដែល សាស៊ី ១០ គេ បានក្រុម ១០ ខែ ១០ ខេ ១០ ខែ ១០ ខែ ១០ ខែ ១០ ខែ ១០ ខែ ១០ ខេ ១០ ខេ

్కు కంటే మర్చు అనుకుంటే ఈ గ్రామం గ్రామం గ్రామం కోర్స్ అన్నా కెట్టిస్తున్<mark>ను పైద్యమైద్రి పై</mark> ఇక్కు కాటే కొర్పు అమికాయ్లుకార్ కెట్స్ ఉమ్కోంది. ఈ **కేగ్ ఇమ్**రాల్ **ఉన్న మా** కామ్ కో కాలా కామ్ మూర్గా కాట్స్మెస్ కెట్ కోమ్క్ కేర్ అని ఉంది చారింది. ఎస్

ు కోమికు కాటులు కోమెకు ఇంటకాని చేకాకు కొంటకు కేటుకు కాటకు తో ఉక్కమేతి **కాటాన్ని అయ్దింది.** - ఇమెకు కేటి కూటి పోకాళ ఉక్కవింది. అతారాల కాటకు కూడాకు కాటకు కేటి కూడా అనికిమెమికు - ఇక్కు కేట్లక్ కటి ఇమ్మం తాని కా**టిమెమికు అ**

ైఎగ్రామం దింది కొర్పు మార్గారుడు గుర్వాడుకుండికి కట్టి కురుకొత్తిని మెక్కెస్తి రాజం క్రికెడ్ మండ్ కట్టి కాగుల కూర్ కొర్పుకుండి. కథలకు కురుకుడుకుండికే ఓ తిరిగామికికోండు మెక ఎక్కార్ ఉత్తున్న దేశ్ క్రికెట్కుడుకుండి తెత్

ాడ్లు ఎండి ఎక్కు గ్రామంలో గ్రామంలోని అధికారు. ఈ కారువులో ఈ ఈ కారణకు ప్రతి ఈ ఇంది కిర్ణం ఎందు దహికు క్రామి కర్ణమి హింద్రి వ్యమంత్రికారు. మీరికి మీరికి కారికింటి

కుమ్మికి కొండా కొన్నారు. అట్ల మెక్కారికి కుటాకాల్ - ఎక్కార్కి కుట్కారు. - మార్క్ ఫిక్కార్ - మ్రామెక్ట్రెడ్ శ్రీకార్క్ మెక్క్ జెక్కార్ కొర్డా నీమ్స్ విద్యా మేదాన్ నార - మంద్రి మైమ్ మెక్క్ అంది. ఈమ్ గోల్డా రెంటాడ్ మందర్క్ మీస్ విచ్చారు. అమర్ - మెక్క్ కిమ్ a greater number of subjects, more controls, and a longer training period.

A pre-training program prior to the initial trial run is strongly recommended. This would eliminate the chance of the subjects having poor initial run times because of poor condition.

The number of constants in this study were limited.

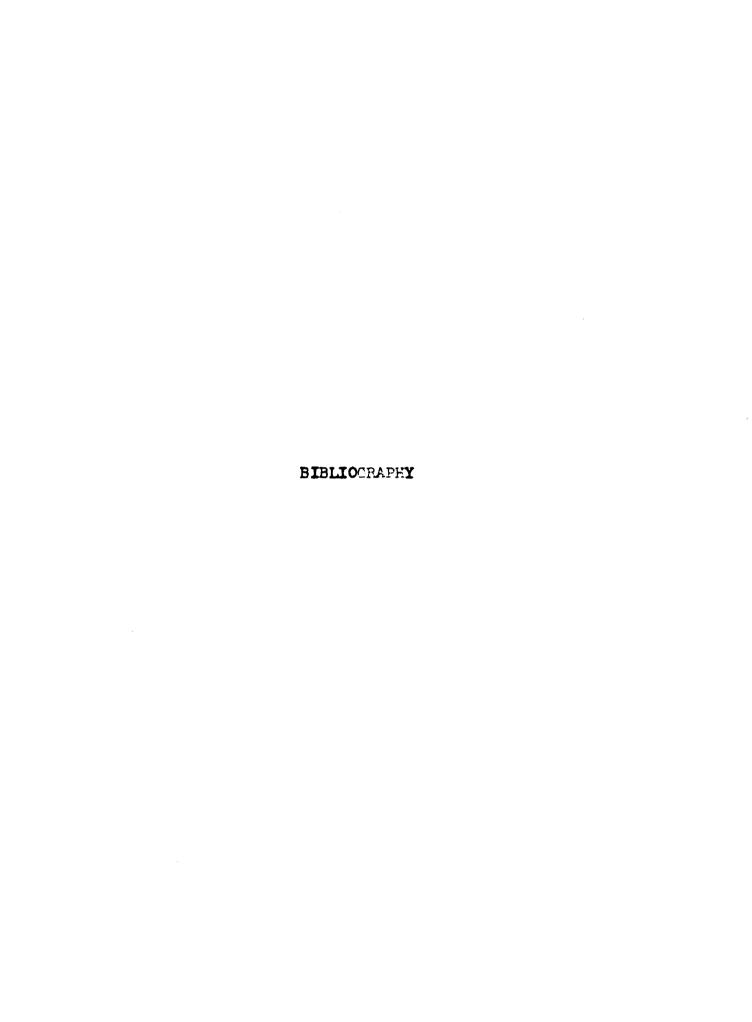
There were no controls on the subjects diet other than to take no additional dietary supplement. The amount of sleep was not controlled at all.

If at all possible, further experiments should be run where subjects are under strict institutional control.

ក្រុម នេះ ប្រជាពលរបស់ នេះ ប្រជាពលរបស់ ស្រាស់ ស រាស់ ស្រាស់ ស្រាស់

ు కుపోమమ్కి దర్శం కారులోని గారులో ఉమ్ కారుకు కారుకార్ ప్రాటేశ్వర్ ఉమ్ - అనే ఈ కృష్ణ కల్పు మహిమ్మీ క్షిక్రక్స్ హారా అది అది అడికా<mark>రి ఉంది కారం అంది అందికి</mark> - ఆరం ఇవ్వు కోరు మహారకు కారాణంలో కృష్ణాత్వమ్ను కారుకు కుప్పుకు క్షిణ్మికు అంది ఉంది. - మహ్మీ కోరు మహారకు కారణంలో ఉంది.

្រាស់ ប្រាស់ ស្រីសេស្តី។ អ្នីស ស្នី សម្រេច សម្រេស់ស្គ្រា ខ្លួលវាស្តី សម្រេស**រីរ៉េស ដូច ថ្ងៃ** ឯកស្រែស សម្រេច រីស្រុសសិស្តីសេសស្តីសេសស្ត្រាស់ ស្នងស្តីស្តេច ស្នាស់សេស ស្នាស់សេសស្តីស្តីសេស **ស្**ស្បីសេស



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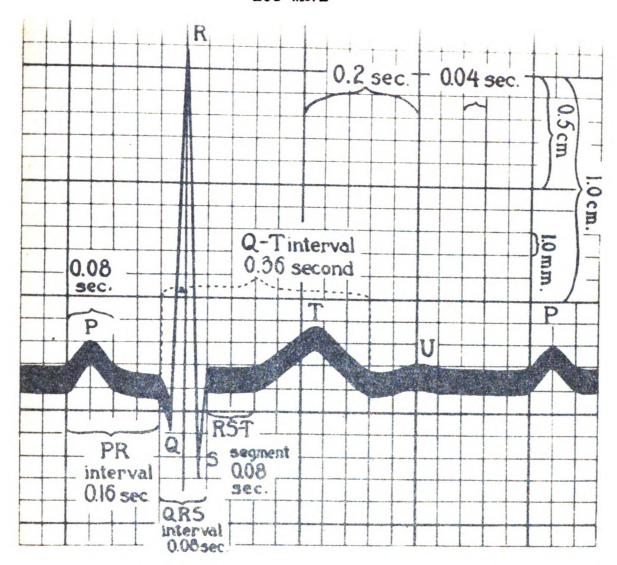
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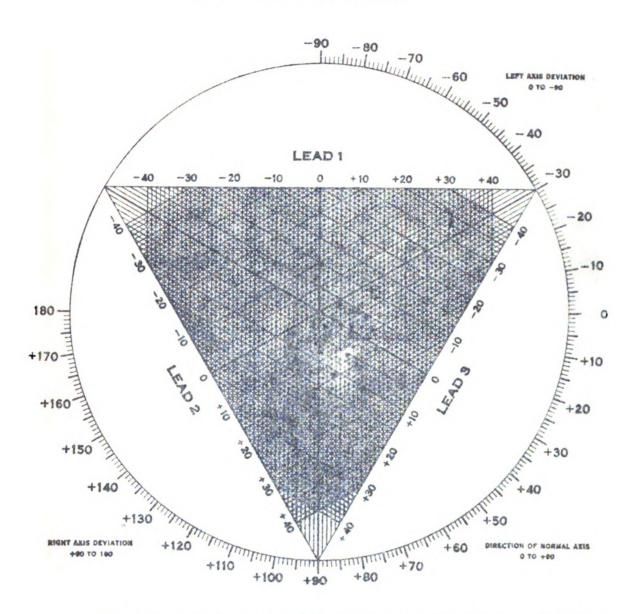


APPENDIX

FIGURE II
ECG WAVE



DIRECTION OF THE ELECTRICAL AXIS
OF THE HEART AS DETERMINED BY THE
HUMAN ELECTROCARDIOGRAM*



*Method as devised by W. Einthoven in 1908 and further designed by Carter, Richter and Greene-- Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, January 1919.

EXPLANATION OF METHOD -- 1. From the electrocardiogram of Lead 1 note the values of R_1 and S_1 , and whether each is plus or minus. (Above the base line is Plus, and below is minus.)

Add these values algebraically, R_1 and S_1 , thus $(\pm R_1 \pm S_1)$. Then plot this value on the side of triangle marked "Lead 1." (Plus to the right of 0; minus to the left).

- 2. Similarly find the plus or minus value of R₃ and S₃. Then plot this value on the side of triangle marked "Lead 3." (Kinus to the right of 0; plus to the left.)
- 3. From the point plotted on the "Lead 1" side of the triangle follow a line that is perpendicular to this side; and similarly from the point plotted on the "Lead 3" side of the triangle, follow a line that is perpendicular to this side. Where these two lines meet is a point on the electrical axis. Through this point draw a line from the center of the circle to the circumference and here read the angle of direction of the electrical axis.
- 4. The NORMAL direction of the electrical axis lies within the lower right hand quadrant (between 0 and +90;) the RIGHT axis deviation within the lower left hand quadrant (between +90 and 180) and the LEFT axis deviation within the upper right hand quadrant (between 0 and -90).

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