MEMORANDUM FOR SGOED
ATTN: MAJ JOSEPH MADDRY

FROM: 59 MDW/SGVU

SUBJECT: Professional Presentation Approval

1. Your paper, entitled **Efficacy of Intravenous Cobinamide Versus Hydroxocobalamin or Control for Treatment of Severe Hydrogen Sulfide Toxicity in a Swine** presented at/published to **Lightning Oral, SAEM Conference, New Orleans, LA 10-13 May 2016** with MDWI 41-108, and has been assigned local file #16201.

2. Pertinent biographic information (name of author(s), title, etc.) has been entered into our computer file. Please advise us (by phone or mail) that your presentation was given. At that time, we will need the date (month, day and year) along with the location of your presentation. It is important to update this information so that we can provide quality support for you, your department, and the Medical Center commander. This information is used to document the scholarly activities of our professional staff and students, which is an essential component of Wilford Hall Ambulatory Surgical Center (WHASC) internship and residency programs.

3. Please know that if you are a Graduate Health Sciences Education student and your department has told you they cannot fund your publication, the 59th Clinical Research Division may pay for your basic journal publishing charges (to include costs for tables and black and white photos). We cannot pay for reprints. If you are 59 MDW staff member, we can forward your request for funds to the designated wing POC.

4. Congratulations, and thank you for your efforts and time. Your contributions are vital to the medical mission. We look forward to assisting you in your future publication/presentation efforts.

LINDA STEEL-GOODWIN, Col, USAF, BSC
Director, Clinical Investigations & Research Support

Warrior Medics – Mission Ready – Patient Focused
INSTRUCTIONS

USE ONLY THE MOST CURRENT 59 MDW FORM 3039 LOCATED ON AF E-PUBLISHING

1. The author must complete page two of this form:
   a. In Section 2, add the funding source for your study [e.g., 59 MDW CRD Graduate Health Sciences Education (GHSE) (SG5 O&M); SG5 R&D; Tri-Service Nursing Research Program (TSNRP); Defense Medical Research & Development Program (DMRDP); NIH; Congressionally Directed Medical Research Program (CDMRP); Grants; etc.]
   b. In Section 2, there may be funding available for journal costs, if your department is not paying for figures, tables or photographs for your publication. Please state "YES" or "NO" in Section 2 of the form, if you need publication funding support.

2. Print your name, rank/grade, sign and date the form in the author’s signature block or use an electronic signature.

3. Attach a copy of the 59 MDW IRB or IACUC approval letter for the research related study. If this is a technical publication/presentation, state the type (e.g. case report, QA/QI study, program evaluation study, informational report/briefing, etc.) in the "Protocol Title" box.

4. Attach a copy of your abstract, paper, poster and other supporting documentation.

5. Save and forward, via email, the processing form and all supporting documentation to your unit commander, program director or immediate supervisor for review/approval.

6. On page 2, have either your unit commander, program director or immediate supervisor:
   a. Print their name, rank/grade, title; sign and date the form in the approving authority's signature block or use an electronic signature.

7. Submit your completed form and all supporting documentation to the CRD for processing (59crdpubspres@us.af.mil). If you have any questions or concerns, please contact the 59 CRD/Publications and Presentations Section at 292-7141 for assistance.

8. The 59 CRD/Publications and Presentations Section will route the request form to clinical investigations, 502 ISG/JAC (Ethics Review) and Public Affairs (59 MDWPA) for review and then forward you a final letter of approval or disapproval.

9. Once your manuscript, poster or presentation has been approved for a one-time public release, you may proceed with your publication or presentation submission activities, as stated on this form. Note: For each new release of medical research or technical information as a publication/presentation, a new 59 MDW Form 3039 must be submitted for review and approval.

10. If your manuscript is accepted for scientific publication, please contact the 59 CRD/Publications and Presentations Section at 292-7141. This information is reported to the 59 MDW/CC. All medical research or technical information publications/presentations must be reported to the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC). See 59 MDW 41-109, Presentation and Publication of Medical and Technical Papers, for additional information.

NOTE: All abstracts, papers, posters, etc., should contain the following disclaimer statement:
"The views expressed are those of the [author(s)] [presenter(s)] and do not reflect the official views or policy of the Department of Defense or its Components"

NOTE: All abstracts, papers, posters, etc., should contain the following disclaimer statement for research involving humans:
"The voluntary, fully informed consent of the subjects used in this research was obtained as required by 32 CFR 219 and DODI 3216.02_AFI 40-402."

NOTE: All abstracts, papers, posters, etc., should contain the following disclaimer statement for research involving animals, as required by AFMAN 40-401_IP:
"The experiments reported herein were conducted according to the principles set forth in the National Institute of Health Publication No. 80-23, Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals and the Animal Welfare Act of 1966, as amended."
Intravenous versus intramuscular cobinamide compared to intravenous saline control in the treatment of acute, survivable, hydrogen sulfide toxicity in a swine model.

Efficacy of intravenous cobinamide versus hydroxocobalamin or control for treatment of severe hydrogen sulfide toxicity in a swine (Sus Scrofa) model.

Funding received for this study: 59 th CRD O&M Funds

Do you need funding support for publication purposes: Yes

Is this material classified? Yes

Material is for: Domestic release

12. Expected date when you will need the CRD to submit your cleared presentation/publication to DTIC: September 01, 2016

Expected date when you will need the CRD to submit your cleared presentation/publication to DTIC: September 01, 2016

Author's Name, Rank, Grade, Office Symbol, Institution (If not 59 MDW):

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I certify any human or animal research related studies were approved and performed in strict accordance with 32 CFR 219, AFMAN 40-401/IP, and 59 MDW 41-108. I have read the final version of the attached material and certify that it is an accurate manuscript for publication and/or presentation.

Author's Printed Name, Rank, Grade: Joseph Maddry, Maj/0-4

Approving Authority's Printed Name, Rank, Title: William C. Terry/GS13

Signature: [Signature]

Date: April 25, 2016

Other: [Signature]

Date: [Signature]

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The abstract needs to include the standard disclaimer "The views expressed in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of the Air Force, the Department of Defense, or the U.S. Government." Once the disclaimer is added, the abstract is cleared for release.
Title: Efficacy of intravenous cobinamide versus hydroxocobalamin or saline for treatment of severe hydrogen sulfide toxicity in a swine (Sus Scrofa) model

Background: Hydrogen sulfide (H2S) is a potentially deadly gas that naturally occurs in petroleum and natural gas. The Occupational Health and Safety Administration cites H2S as a leading cause of workplace gas inhalation deaths. H2S is also an attractive terrorism tool because of its high toxicity and ease with which it can be produced. Although unlikely to cause casualties when released in open spaces, in closed spaces, such as aircraft, fatalities could occur. Several potential antidotes are available for hydrogen sulfide poisoning but none have been completely successful.

Objective: To compare the time to spontaneous ventilation among groups of swine with acute H2S induced apnea treated with intravenous (IV) cobinamide, IV hydroxocobalamin or saline.

Methods: Twenty-four swine (45-55 kg) were anesthetized, intubated, and instrumented with continuous femoral and pulmonary artery pressure monitoring. After stabilization, anesthesia was adjusted such that animals would spontaneous ventilate with an FIO2 of 0.21. Sodium hydrosulfide (NaHS; concentration of 8 mg/ml) was begun at 1 mg/kg/min until apnea was confirmed for 20 seconds by capnography. This rate was sustained for 1.5 minutes post apnea, then decreased to 0.7 mg/kg/min for 3 minutes, then decreased to 0.1 mg/kg per minute for the remainder of the study. One minute post apnea animals were randomly assigned to receive cobinamide (4.2 mg/kg), hydroxocobalamin (4 mg/kg) or saline and monitored for 60 minutes. G* power analysis using the Z test determined that equal group sizes of 8 animals were needed to achieve a power of 80% in detecting a 50% difference in return to spontaneous ventilations at α=0.05.

Results: There were no significant differences in baseline variables. Moreover, there were no significant differences in the mg/kg dose of NaHS (5.6 mg/kg; p=0.45) to produce apnea. Whereas all of the cobinamide treated animals survived, none of the control or hydroxocobalamin treated animals survived. Mean time to spontaneous ventilation in the cobinamide treated animals was 3.2 minutes.

Conclusions: Cobinamide successfully rescued the severely NaHS-poisoned swine from apnea in the absence of assisted ventilation.