Heart attack, not gun, more deadly to deer hunter



Each year at this time we read out deer hunters who, unfortunate, are shot to death. However, few ople realize that heart attacks are peopie realize that heart attacks are really the hunder's worst enough. It is well known that deer hunting involves high levels of energy expenditure, imposing excessive demands on the heart.

Several years ago, physiologists in Minnesota conducted a series of experiments designed to simulate the energy cost of deer hunting.

Healthy men between 40 and 65 years of age were subjected to dragging a 100-pound sack of sand

through loose gravel over varied grades. The experiment yielded startling results.

Researchers estimated that the activity required between six and 15 times the resting energy expenditure. For those who were out-of-shape and unaccustomed to vigorous physical activity, such levels of energy expenditure required maximal exertion.

HEART RATES during the drag-ging often ranged between 140 and 200 beats per minute. In addition, more than 10 percent of the men



demonstrated electrocardiograms suggesting inadequate oxygen supply to the heart muscle and/or potential-ly dangerous rhythm disturbances. Many factors probably contribute to the disproportionate metabolic

and cardiac demands of deer hunting. These include climbing hilly tending, the service of the carding coping with extremes in environmental conditions, and draggling or carrying heavy loads. Such stressors can be further exaggerated by the ingestion of heavy meals, alcohol, and/or to-bacco use before or after hunting.

Excessive homonal response, namely adrenalla release, can also contribute to the stress of deer hunting. For example, merely "sighting a deer" can, in some people, evoke a heart rate of 150 beats per minute!

In summary, research suggests

that deer hunting may evoke exces-sive physical demands — even among "healthy" individuals. It is probably no coincidence that heart attacks and sudden death during deer hunting season occur three times as frequently as "accidental" deaths.

Barry A. Franklin, Ph.D., is di-rector, Cardiac Rehabilitation and Exercise Laboratories, Wil-liam Beaumont Hospital, Royal Oak, and associate professor of physiology, Wayne State Univer-sity School of Medicine.



A student recently asked me the life span of some species of birds. She was surprised, as most people are, that small birds like chickadees average only one to two years. Bandol birds have been recorded as old as 10 years, but that is not the norm. Slightly larger birds like robbins live a couple of years longer. The next question was, if wild animals have such a short life span, why don't we find more dead animals around? This is a very good question and allows us to think about the small, disposed animals that animals, and the small world did not have the decomposers, as they are called, we would be up to our armpits in waste and dead bodles. Several different kinds of animals help to prevent this.

First, most wild animals are eaten

ferent kinds of animals are eaten by other animals as food. The atoms and elements from one body are recycled into the predator. What little may be left of the prey animal will be decomposed by bacteria or in access.

may be left of the prey animal will be decomposed by bacteria or insects.

Waste material from the multitude of animals is either a source of notification of the following of the decomposition of the source o

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Because they are small, though actually quite numerous, decomposers go unnoticed, except for their noticeable effects.

Tim Nowicki is a naturalist at Independence Oaks County Park. He lives in Livonia.

OCC sets '40s dinner dance

Oakland Comunity College's Smith Theatre will present the fourth annual edition of its popular 19460 linner Dance at the Orchard Ridge Campus, Friday, Dec. 14.

The evening's fare includes a dinner prepared by the prize-winning Urchard Ridge culinary arts department, followed by dancing to the sounds of the Swing Era played by the OCC Jazz Band.

Dinner begins at 6.30 p.m., dancing at 8 p.m., Admission price for the dinner/dance package is \$18 per person.

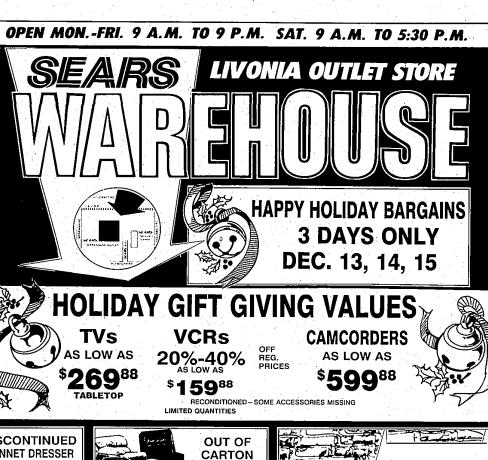
person.

Tickets are also available at \$6 for

Tickets are also available at \$0 top times interested only in the dance portion of the evening. Reservations for the dinner/dance package had to be paid by Dec. Tilweveer, dance-only reservations may be made up to 3 p.m. Friday. For further information and reservations, call the Smith Theatre at 7. The Smith Theatre is not provided to the control of the control of

471-7700.
The Smith Theatre is on the Orchard Ridge Campus of Oakland Community college, Orchard Lake Itoad and I-696 in Farmington Hills.

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