This study explored how malodors influence human performance in an environment similar to a field environment similar to a live training environment. A total of 180 cadets from West Point were randomly selected for one of three conditions in which they completed a medical evacuation quiz twice, either in the presence or absence of a simulated malodor.

The experiment gauged the effect of desensitization to a simulated burnt flesh malodor to stress, escape behavior, and performance of a relevant complex task. While the group afforded the adaptation experience did not exhibit significantly different behavior or performance than their peers, valuable lessons learned about the use of simulated odors in a field environment were gathered.

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Master's of Computer Engineering, MS, 1993, University of Central Florida
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The public is welcome to attend.