

Figure 1. Histogram of regression slopes for PEF versus 1-h ozone concentration. (Figure 4 taken from Spektor *et al.* *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1988; 137:313-320)

Figure 2. Mean change in adjusted D-peak flow by quartile of ozone plotted against the midpoint of each quartile of ozone. (Figure 4 taken from Braun-Färhlander *et al.* *Pediatr Pulmonol* 1994; 17:169-177)

Figure 3. Histogram of the regression slopes of D-peak expiratory flow versus the 1/2h mean ozone concentrations during exercise test. (Figure 3 taken from Braun-Färhlander *et al.* *Pediatr Pulmonol* 1994; 17:169-177)

Figure 4. PM-AM Peak Flow Difference (Figure 1 taken from Thurston *et al.* *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1997; 155:654-660)

Figure 5. Normalized morning PEF (versus PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, H⁺) and evening PEF (versus O₃) plotted by quartile of air contaminant. (Figure 2 taken from Naeher *et al.* *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1999; 160:117-125)

Figure 6. Relation between PEF ratio (minimum daily PEF/subject's best PEF x 100%) in reactors and ozone measured on the same day. (Figure 2 taken from Higgins *et al.* *Thorax* 1995; 50:149-155)

Figure 7. Associations between daily mean deviation in peak expiratory flow rate and quartiles for ozone, Western Sydney Children's Asthma Study, February 1994-December 1994 (Figure 2 taken from Jalaludin *et al.* *Int J Epidemiol* 2000; 29:549-557)

Group 1: (n = 45) history of wheeze in the past 12 months AND positive histamine challenge AND doctor-diagnosed asthma (including three children with a history of wheeze and positive histamine challenge but without a doctor diagnosis of asthma);

Group 2: (n = 60) history of wheeze in the past 12 months AND doctor-diagnosed asthma;

Group 3: (n = 20) history of wheeze in the past 12 months only.

Figure 8. Posthike percentage changes in (A) forced expiratory volume in 1 sec (FEV₁) and (B) forced vital capacity (FVC) versus mean O₃ exposure after adjustment for age, hours hiked, sex formed versus never smoker, history of physician-diagnosed asthma or severe wheeze symptoms, carrying a backpack, reaching the summit, and mean ambient temperature during prehike and posthike spirometry. (Figure 1 taken from Korrick *et al.* *Environ Health Perspect* 1998; 106:93-99)

Figure 9. Percentage change in FVC before and after exercise and exposure to ozone (Figure 3 taken from Castillejos *et al.* *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1995; 152:1501-1507)

Figure 10. Percentage change in FEV₁ before and after exercise and exposure to ozone (Figure 2 taken from Castillejos *et al.* *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1995; 152:1501-1507)