Attachment 12 Developmental Projects & Special Studies Testing

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CDC estimates the average public reporting burden for this collection of information as 3 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data/information sources, gathering and maintaining the data/information needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to CDC/ATSDR Information Collection Review Office, 1600 Clifton Road NE, SD-74, Atlanta, Georgia 30333; ATTN: PRA (0920-0950).

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Up to 3,500 additional persons might participate in tests of procedures or special studies if budgeted. The average burden for these special study/pretest respondents is 3 hours. This may include cognitive testing of questions proposed for inclusion in NHANES. This would be done to make sure that wording of proposed questions are clear and understandable to potential respondents. Another example would be testing an examination procedure to see if it could be done in a small enough space and fast enough time frame, to make if feasible to do in the NHANES Mobile Examination Center (MEC). Special Studies could also include projects like the 24-hour urine calibration study. This proposed study was designed to evaluate the correlation of urinary sodium excretions between NHANES timed urine and 24-hour urine collections. The major objectives of the calibration study were as follows:

• To assess how well the sodium excretion estimated from an NHANES timed urine correlates with data from a 24-hour urine collection.

• To assess the correlation of 24-hour sodium excretion with different NHANES timed urines collected at varying times of day

• To develop calibration equations to estimate 24-hour urine sodium excretion using data from NHANES timed urine samples