## Acclimatization for travelers with repeated high-altitude exposure: A case series of Thai engineers traveling to work at 4,000 meters salt pan in Argentina

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Effects of repeated high-altitude exposure on acclimatization remain uncertain. We presented 4 cases of Thai engineers (male ages between 29-52 years) who came back from working trip in Argentina. The trip involved a cyclical period of 7-14 work days at 4000meters and 4 rest days at 1200meters. Each trip consisted of 3-6 cycles. One case had a second trip after 6 weeks break in Thailand. The self-reported data included milligram of acetazolamide use to prevent acute mountain sickness (AMS) and Lake Louise Score (LLS) on the first 24-48 hours of each cycle. The cases were asked for oxygen saturation (SpO2) records and other health problems (if available). Dosage of acetazolamide for AMS prevention could be reduced after 1-2 cycles of altitude exposure and could be stopped after 3 cycles in all cases. Mean milligram of acetazolamide use in cycle number 1-3 were: 850, 425, 150 respectively. LLS also declined in consecutive cycles; mean LLS on the first 24 hours in cycle number 1-3 were: 2.4, 1.8, 1 respectively. However, the LLS of 3 cases did not subside to 0 even on later days of later cycles. All reported fatigue which possibly related to insomnia and extreme weather, rather than acclimatization problem. One case had SpO2 records showed less variability and higher minimum SpO2 level in following cycles.

Acclimatization seemed to be retained greater for consecutive high-altitude trips after 4 days break at a lower level. Future studies about the physiology and lasting effects of altitude acclimatization are needed.