Human Adaptation to Space: Space Physiology and Countermeasures

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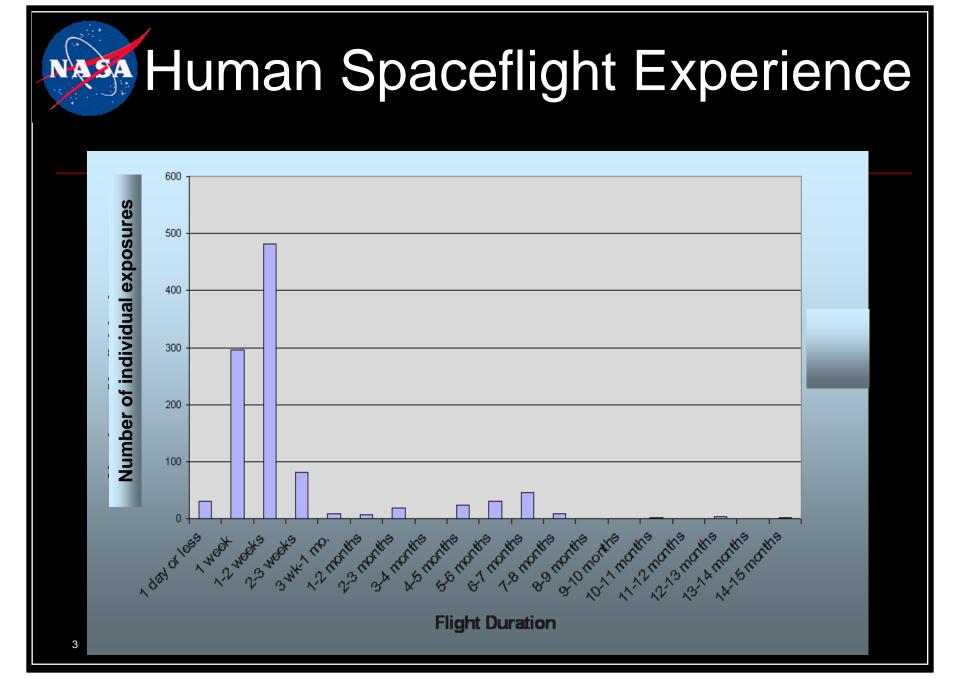
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Acknowledgements

The following presentation is the product of on-going work by The NASA, Johnson Space Center, Space Life Sciences Directorate (SLSD)

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Human Response to Spaceflight

Astronauts experience a spectrum of adaptations in flight and postflight

Balance disorders Cardiovascular deconditioning Decreased immune function Muscle atrophy Bone loss •Neurovestibular

Cardiovascular

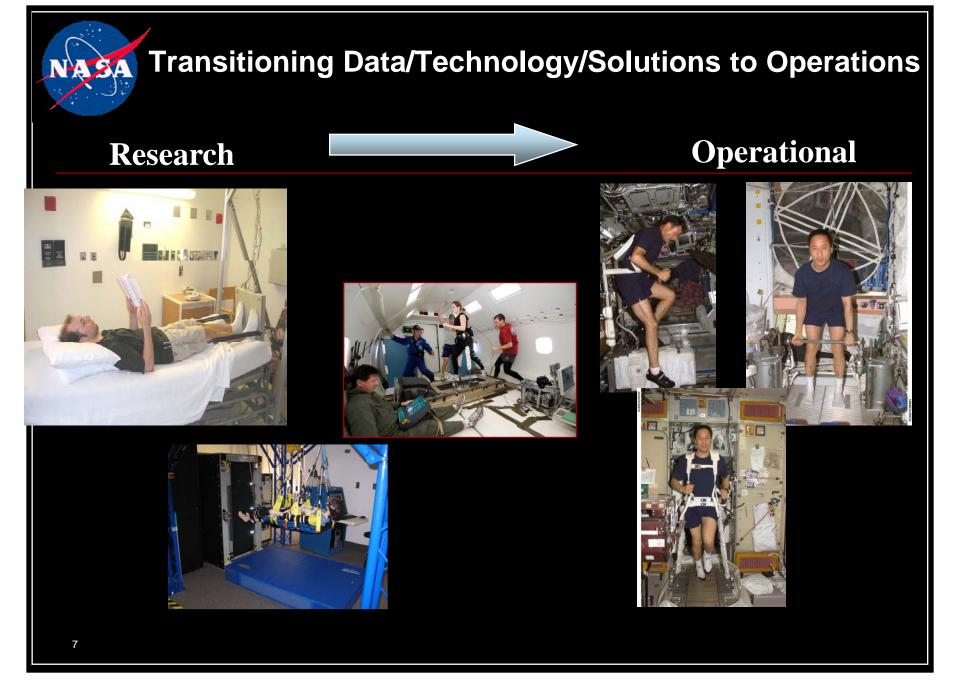
- •Bone
- •Muscle
- Immunology
- Nutrition
- Behavior

Space Adaptation Syndrome (SAS)

approximately 70% of all astronauts traveling into space experience SAS symptoms, which range from nausea and light headedness to vomiting. The exact cause of SAS is unknown, but it is believed that it is caused by conflicting sensory inputs from the vestibular organ (inner ear) and the eyes. SAS symptoms normally last only for a day or two and can be treated by medication.

Space Adaptation Syndrome (SAS)

- Space Motion Sickness (SMS)
- Headache
- Back Pain
- Insomnia
- Nasal Congestion
- Constipation
- Nosebleed
- Urinary Retention
- Urinary Incontinence





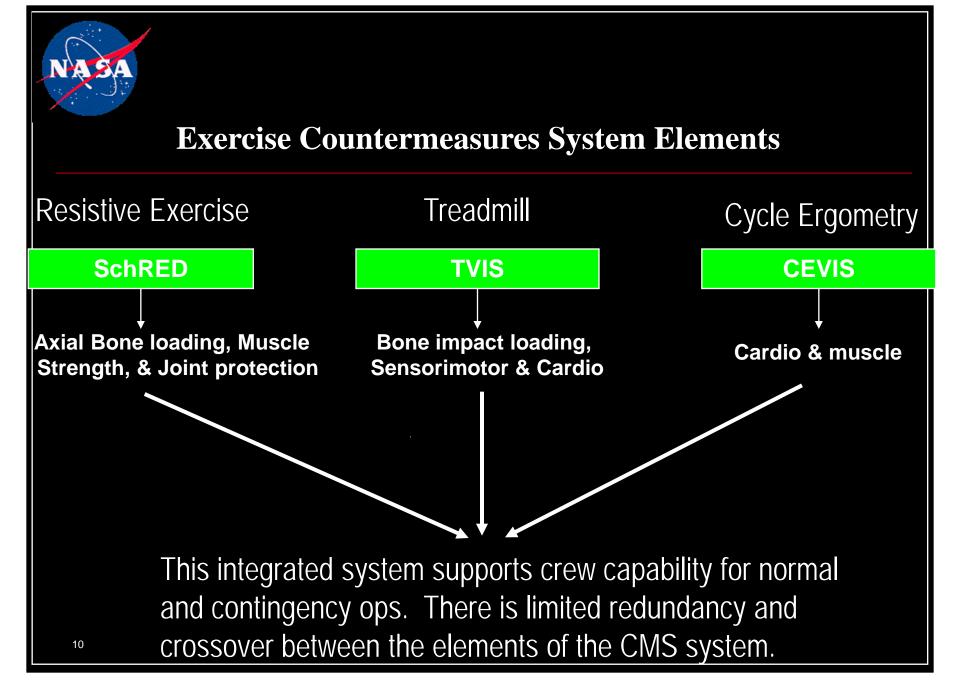
ISS Expeditions 1-16

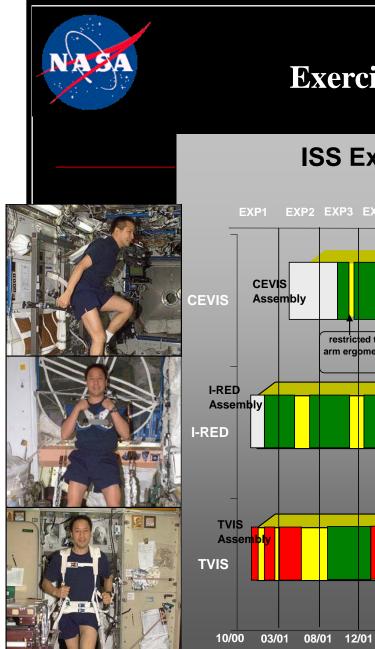
20 Astronauts on ISS
17 males
3 females
Average age 47.2 years young

- Average length of mission 174.2 days
 - Longest mission 215 days
 - Shortest mission 133 days

Countermeasure

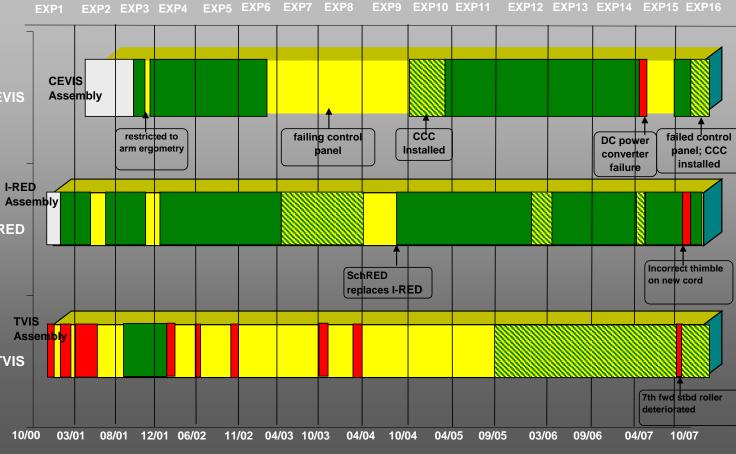
an action, process, device, or system that can prevent, or mitigate (negate or offset) the effects of, threats to a human; a threat is a potential or actual adverse event that may be malicious or incidental, and that can compromise the health and/or performance of an individual and the integrity of mission





Exercise Device Availability

ISS Exercise Hardware Availability Timeline





Biomedical Data

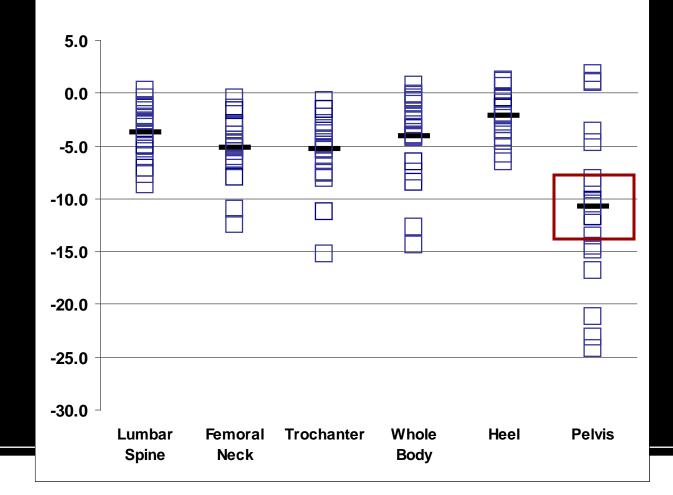
- Data Collected via Medical Requirements Assessments of:
 - Bone
 - Aerobic Fitness
 - Functional Fitness



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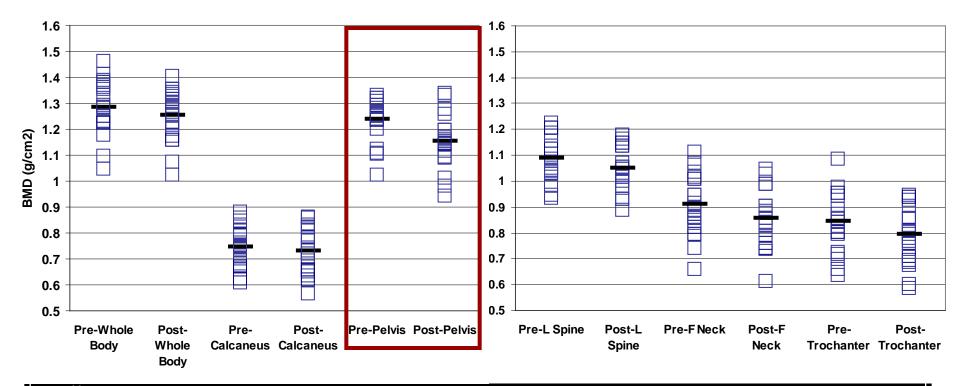
Decreased Bone Mineral Density

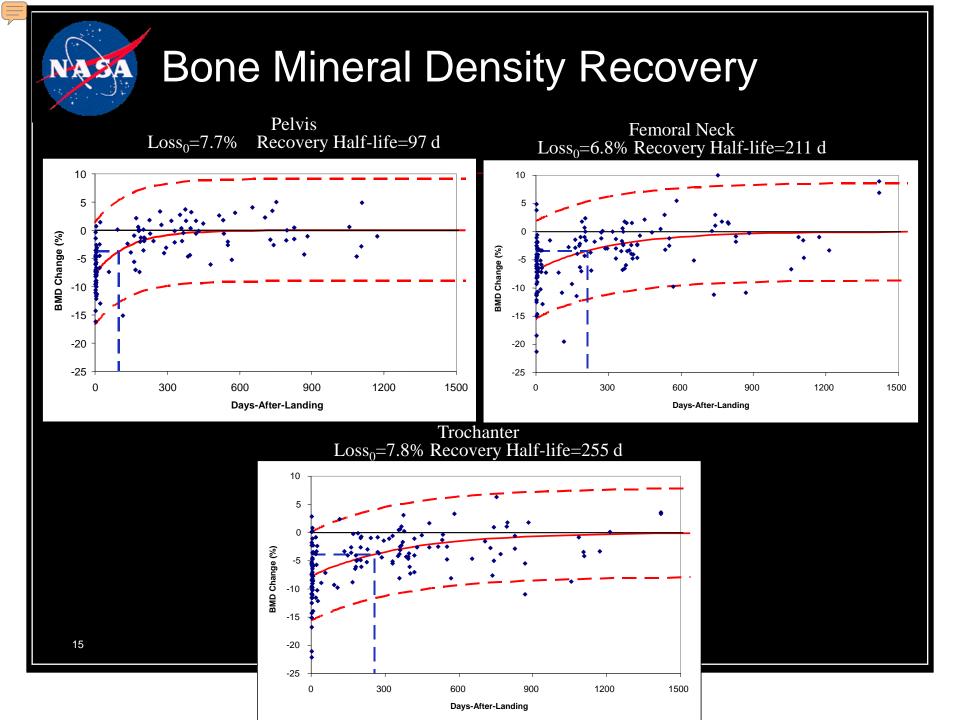
BMD % Change from Preflight Expeditions 1-16 (n=20)

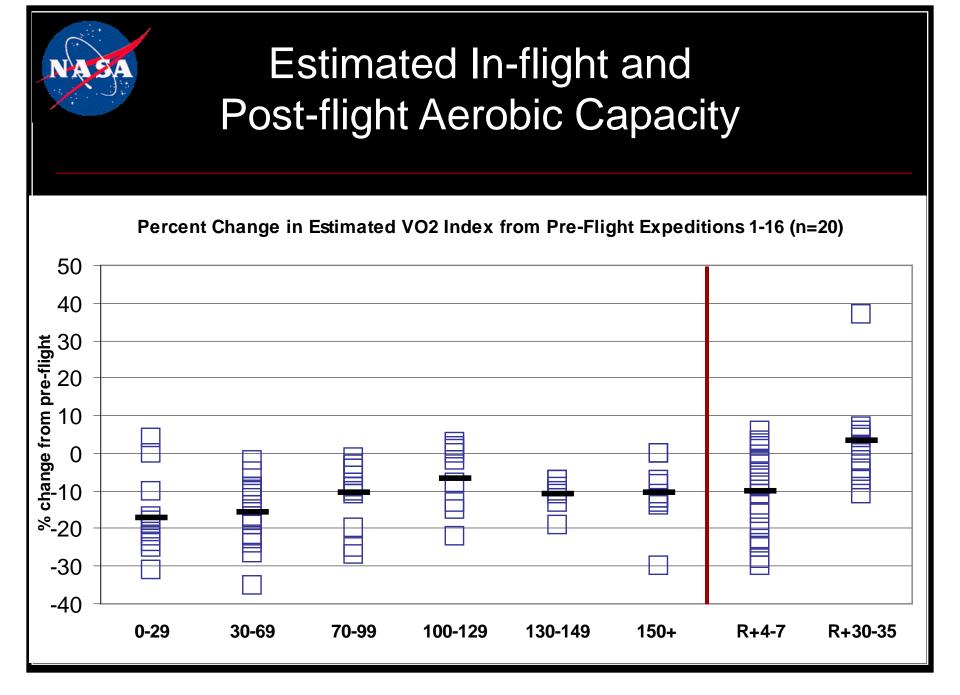


Decreased Bone Mineral Density

Pre and Post Bone Mineral Density- II Expeditions 1-16 (n=20) Pre and Post Bone Mineral Density- I Expeditions 1-16 (n=20)

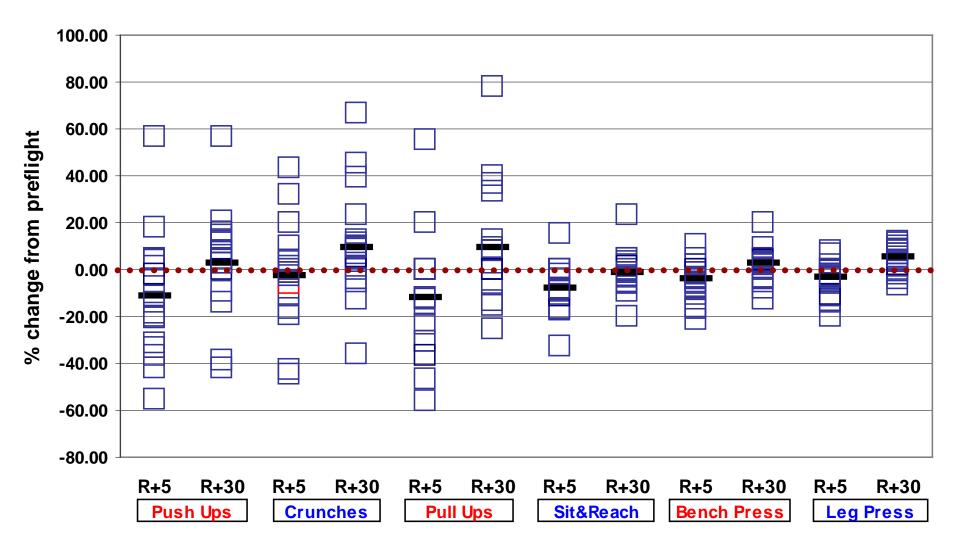








Postflight Functional Fitness Expeditions 1-16 (n=20)



Back Up Slides

NA SA



Biomedical Results of ISS Expeditions 1-16

Summary Slide

Purpose: Highlight the biomedical data captured during International Space Station expeditions 1 - 16 via the medical requirements testing

Content: Graphic assessments of physiological and performance. The physiological parameters assessed include skeletal and cardiovascular. Performance parameters assessed include aerobic capacity, strength, flexibility, and endurance measurements.