

THE FUNCTIONAL TASK TEST: RESULTS FROM THE ONE-YEAR MISSION

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During and after spaceflight there are changes in multiple physiological systems including:

- Cardiovascular function
- Sensorimotor function
- Muscle function



How do changes in these physiological systems impact astronaut functional performance?

Objectives

Functional Performance

Seat Egress and Walk

Ladder Climb

Recovery from Fall/Stand

Rock Translation

Construction Activity

Torque Generation

Jump Down

Physiological Measures

Muscle

- Strength
- Power
- Control
- Neuromuscular Drive



Sensorimotor

- Balance
- Gait
- Dynamic Visual Acuity
- Fine Motor Control

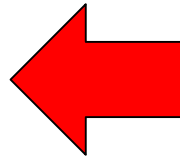


Cardiovascular

- Plasma Volume
- Heart Rate
- Blood Pressure



Map



1. Determine the effects of space flight on astronaut's ability to perform mission critical functional tasks.
2. Identify the key physiological factors that contribute to decrements in functional performance to inform the design of targeted countermeasures.

Overview

- Results from spaceflight (6 months duration) and bed rest studies
- Results from the One-Year Mission

Subject Groups



Spaceflight (ISS)

13 subjects,
6-month flights



Bed Rest

Controls: 10 subjects
Exercise: 9 subjects

70 days bed rest

Testing Schedules

6 months

Pre-flight

Post-flight

L-180

L-60

L-30



R+1

R+6

R+30

Pre-bedrest

Post-bedrest

BR-12

BR-7

BR-1



BR+0

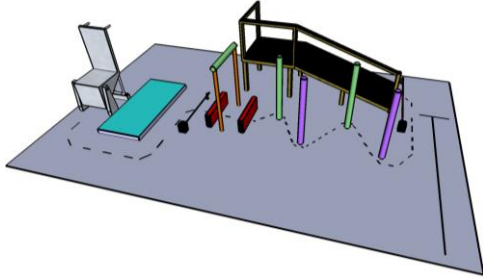
BR+1

BR+6

BR+12

70 days in bedrest

Functional Tests



***Seat Egress
and Walk***



Ladder Climb



Hatch Opening



Object Translation



***Recovery from
Fall/Stand***



Construction Activity



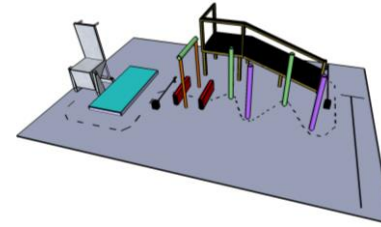
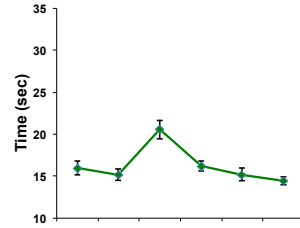
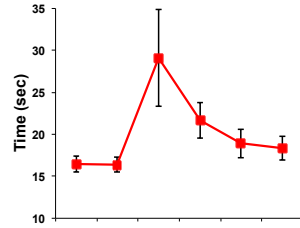
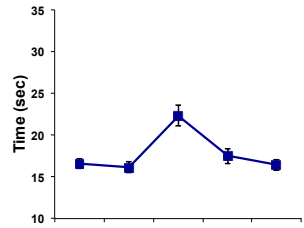
Jump Down

Spaceflight

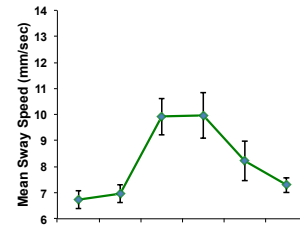
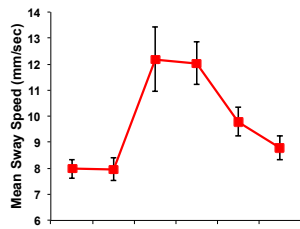
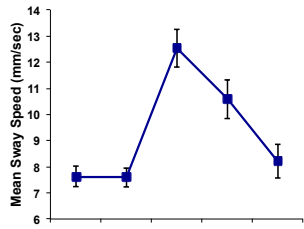
Bedrest-Control

Bedrest-Exercise

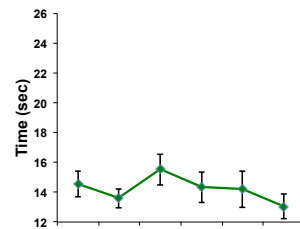
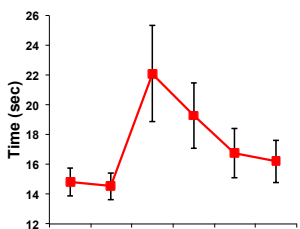
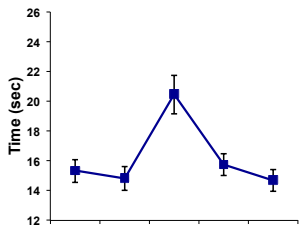
Functional Tasks



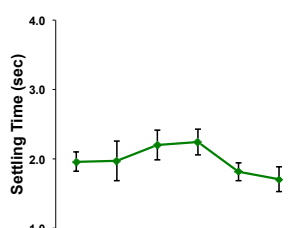
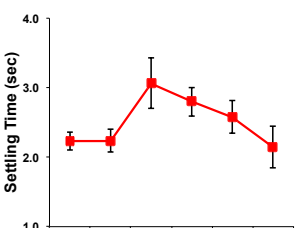
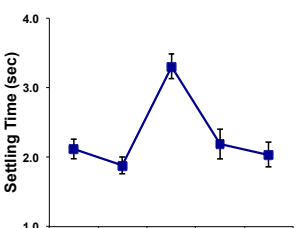
Seat Egress and Walk



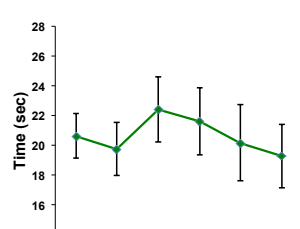
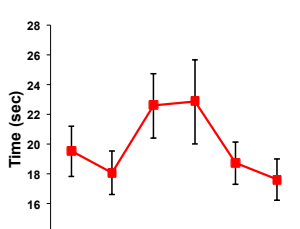
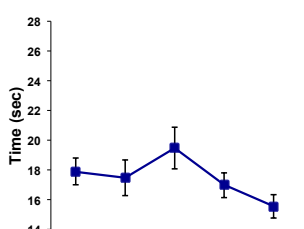
Recovery from Fall/Stand



Object Translation



Jump Down



Ladder Climb

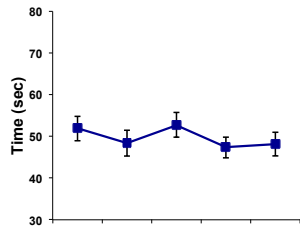
L-60 L-30 R+1 R+6 R+30
Pre Post-flight

B-7 B-3 B+0 B+1 B+6 B+11
Pre Post-bedrest

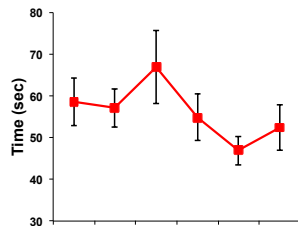
B-7 B-3 B+0 B+1 B+6 B+11
Pre Post-bedrest

Functional Tasks (cont.)

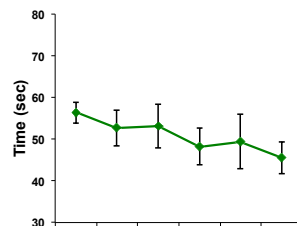
Spaceflight



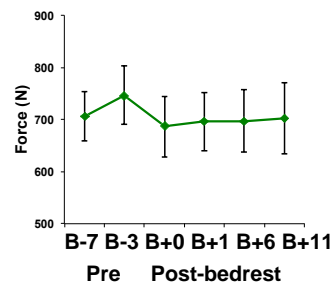
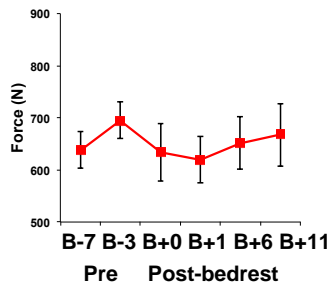
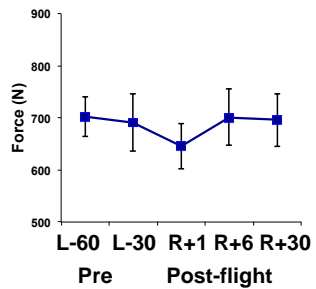
Bedrest-Control



Bedrest-Exercise



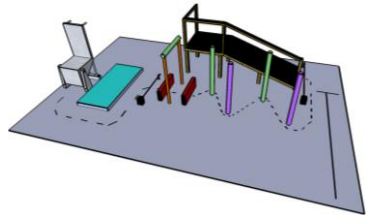
Construction Activity



Hatch Opening

Functional Tests: 6-month flight duration

Higher Demand for Postural Stability Control



Seat Egress and Walk



Object Translation



Recovery from Fall/Stand



Jump Down



Ladder Climb

Lower Demand for Postural Stability Control



Hatch Opening



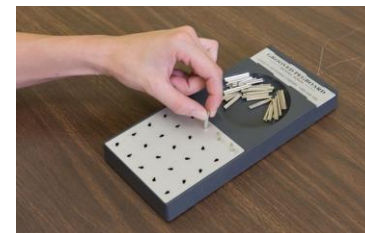
Construction Activity

Both space flight and bed rest subjects (control and exercisers) showed greatest deficits in functional tests with higher demand for postural stability control.

Physiological Tests

Sensorimotor

- *Postural stability*
- *Gait control*
- *Fine motor control*



Muscle Performance

- *Force*
- *Power*
- *Work*

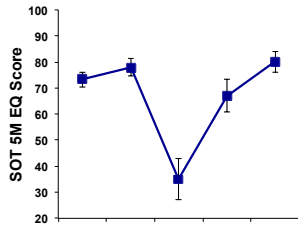


Cardiovascular

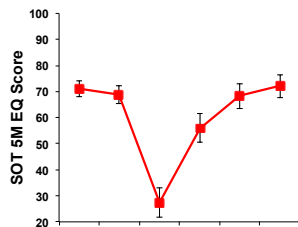
- *Plasma volume*
- *Heart rate*
- *Blood pressure*



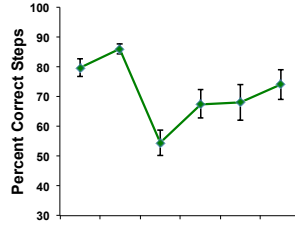
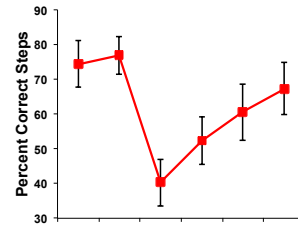
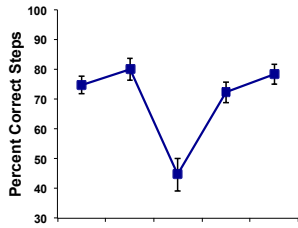
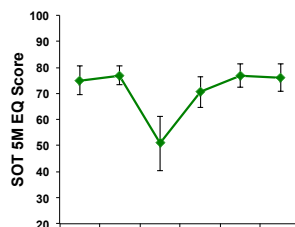
Spaceflight



Bedrest-Control



Bedrest-Exercise



L-60 L-30 R+1 R+6 R+30
Pre Post-flight

B-7 B-3 B+0 B+1 B+6 B+11
Pre Post-bedrest

B-7 B-3 B+0 B+1 B+6 B+11
Pre Post-bedrest

Balance Function

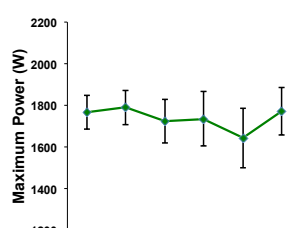
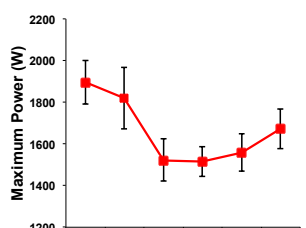
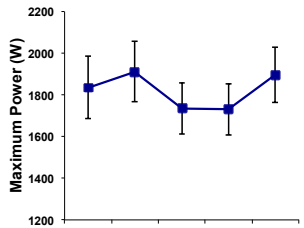
Postural Equilibrium

Tandem Walk



Muscle Function

Lower Limb Power



L-60 L-30 R+1 R+6 R+30
Pre Post-flight

B-7 B-3 B+0 B+1 B+6 B+11
Pre Post-bedrest

B-7 B-3 B+0 B+1 B+6 B+11
Pre Post-bedrest

Bed rest exercise subjects show no decrement in muscle performance but still show postural instabilities

Exercise alone was not sufficient to mitigate decrements in postural control

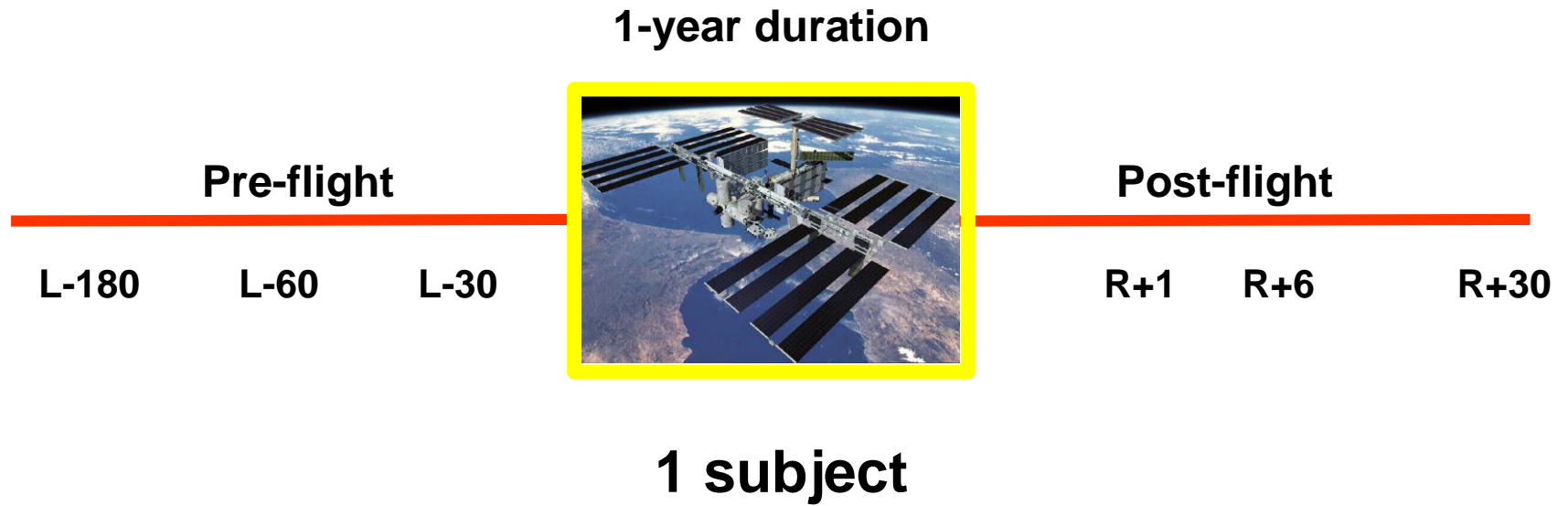
Countermeasure Implications

- Spaceflight and bed rest subjects showed deficits in functional tests with postural challenges and sensorimotor tests of balance and locomotor control.
- Aerobic and resistive exercise *alone* was not sufficient to maintain performance.

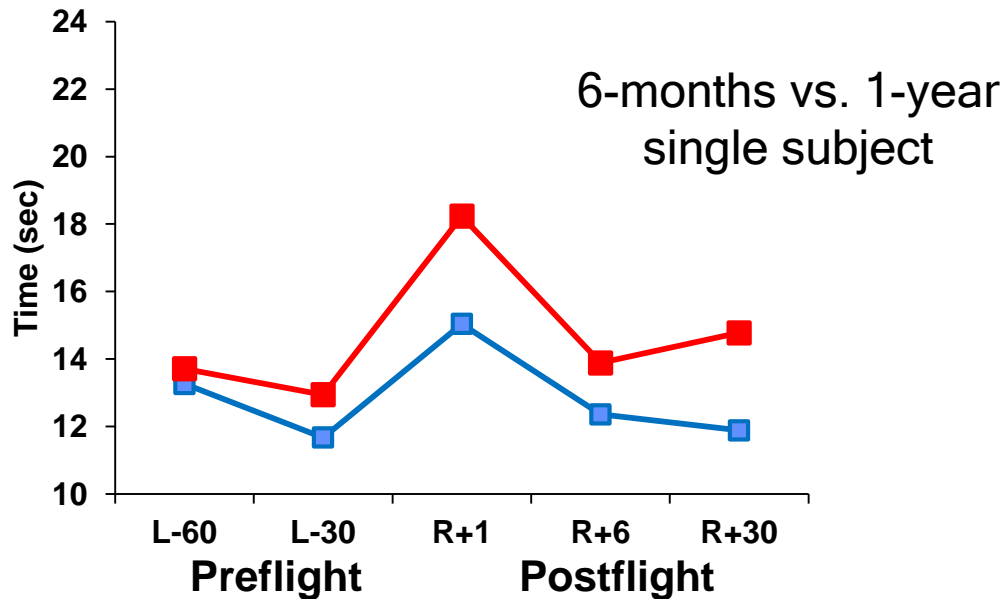
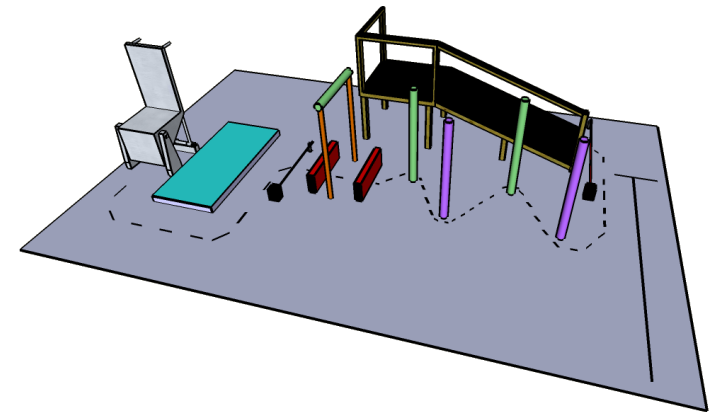
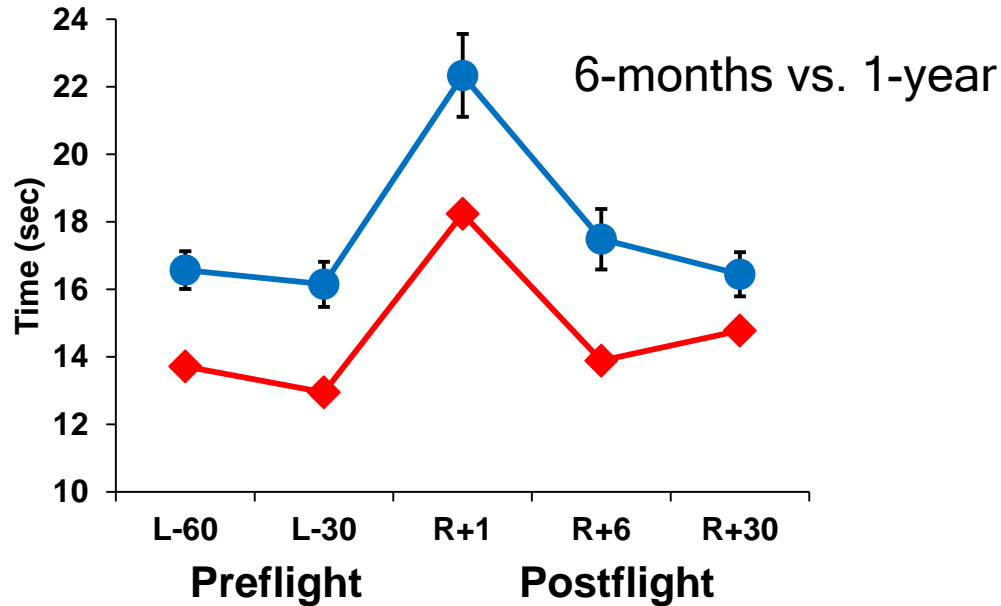


Require an integrated sensorimotor countermeasure to mitigate postflight balance and locomotor dysfunction

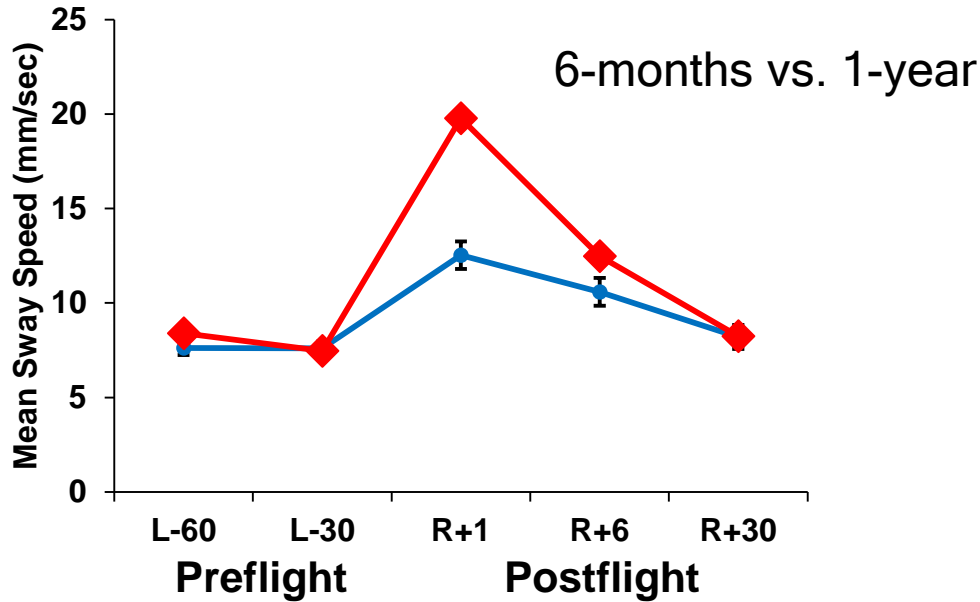
One-Year Flight



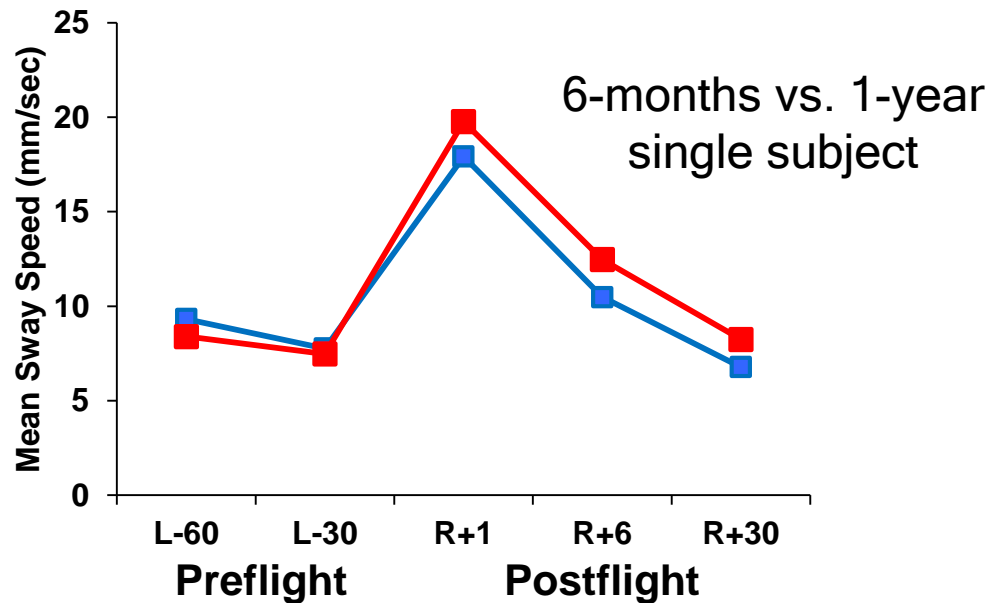
Seat Egress and Walk Test



Recovery from Fall: Mean Sway Speed

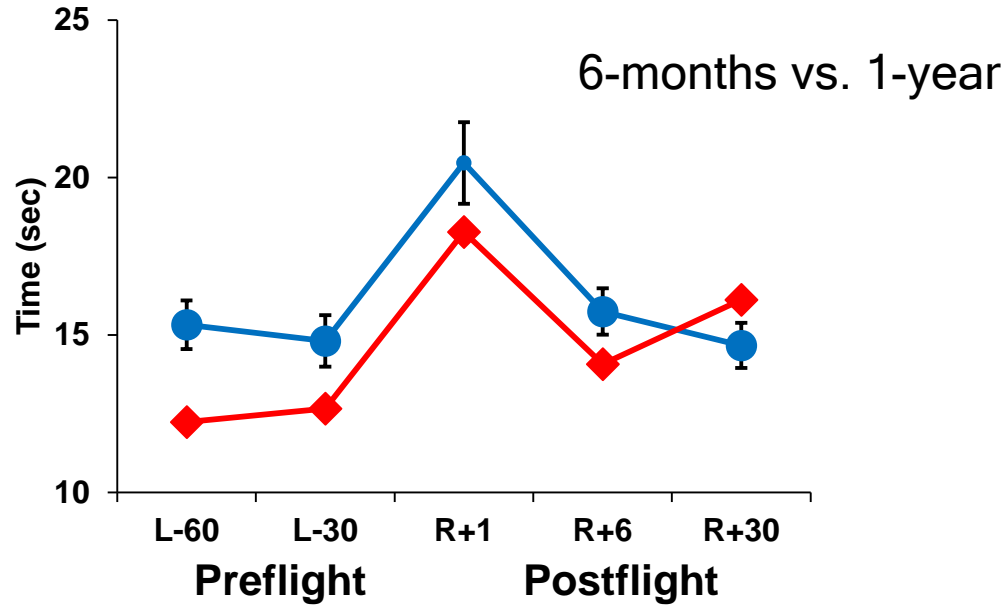


6 months, n=13
1 year, n=1



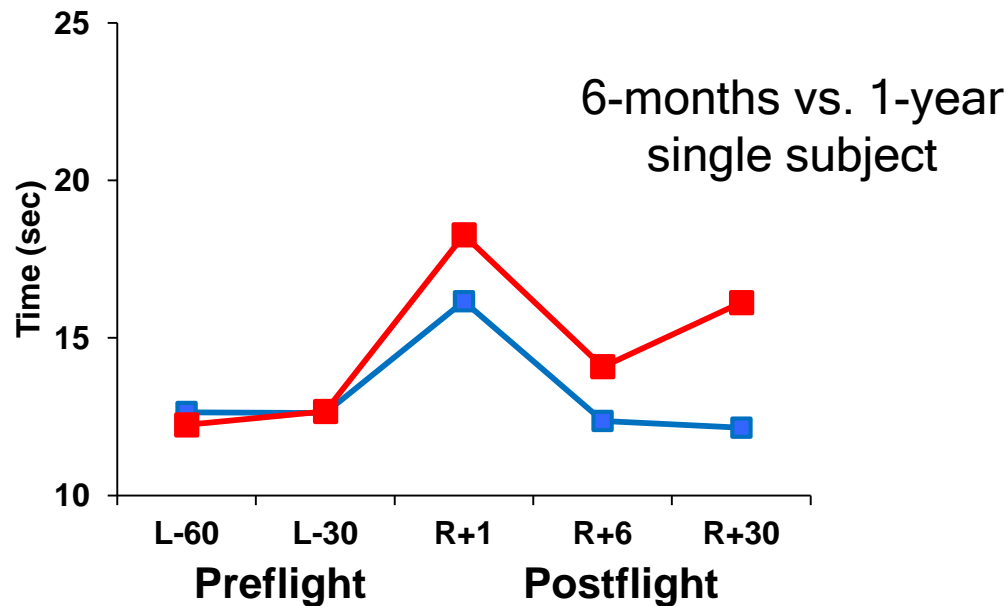
6 months, n=1
1 year, n=1

Object Translation Test



6 months, n=13

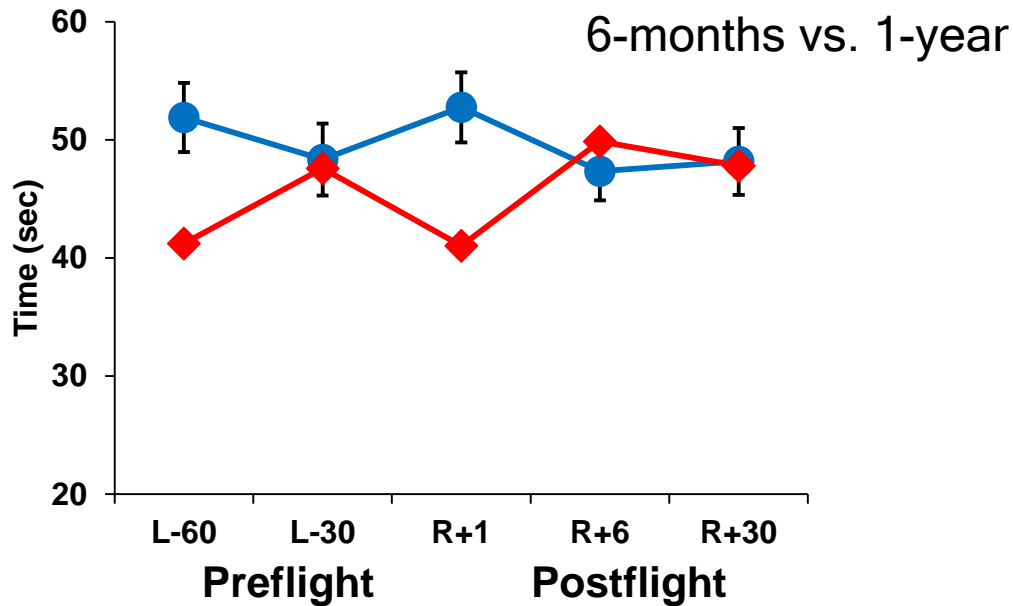
1 year, n=1



6 months, n=1

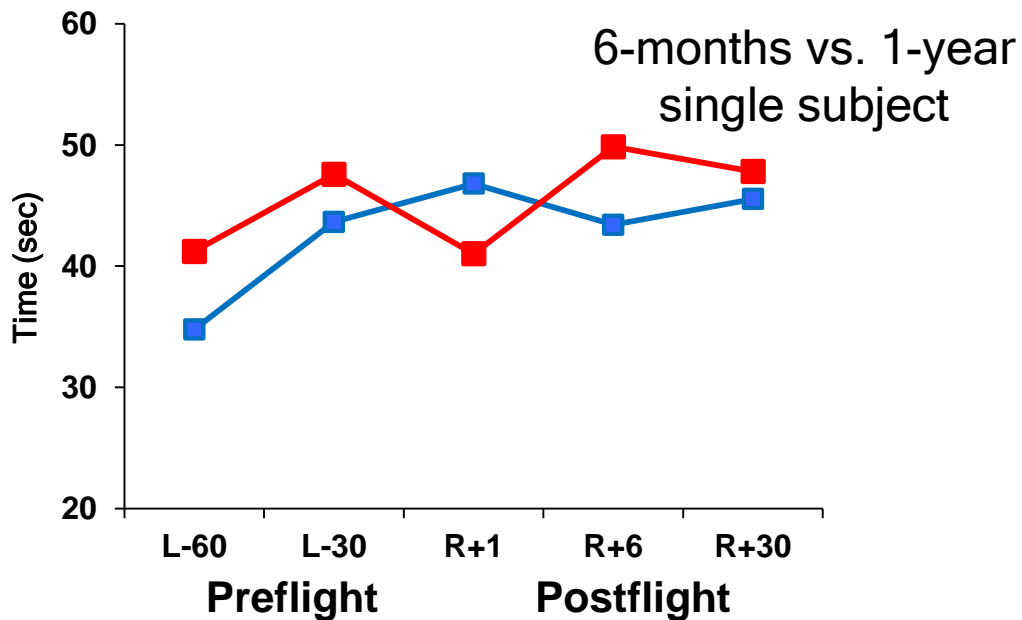
1 year, n=1

Construction Activity Board



6 months, n=13

1 year, n=1

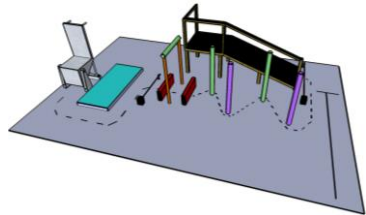


6 months, n=1

1 year, n=1

Functional Tests: 1-year flight duration

Higher Demand for Postural Stability Control



Seat Egress and Walk



Object Translation



Recovery from Fall/Stand



Jump Down



Ladder Climb

Lower Demand for Postural Stability Control



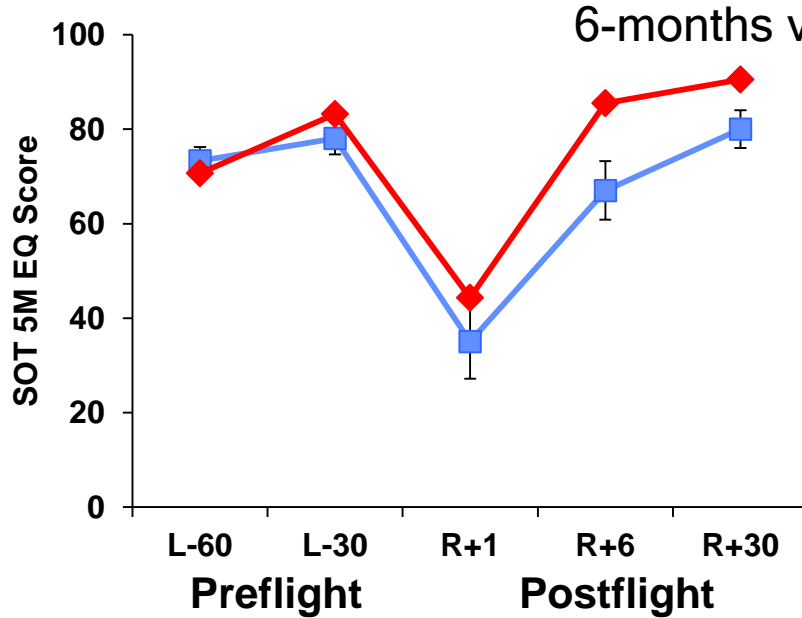
Hatch Opening



Construction Activity

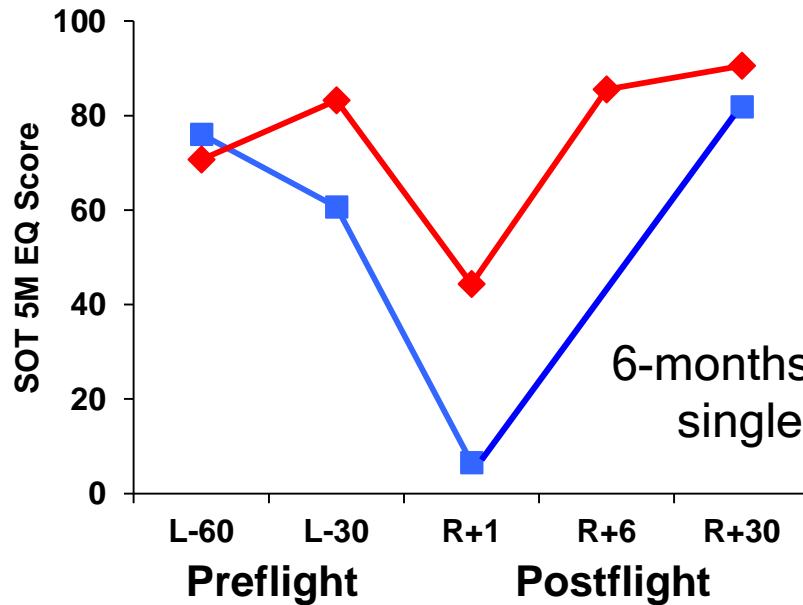
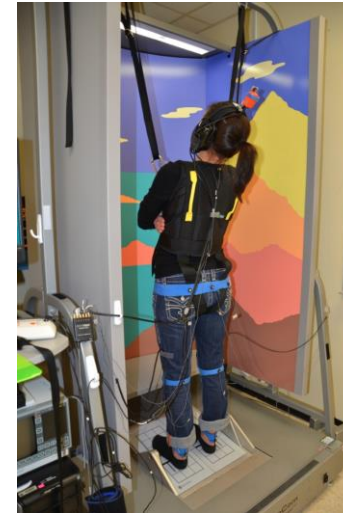
Similar to 6-month flights, the 1-year subject showed greatest deficits in functional tests with higher demand for postural stability control.

Postural Equilibrium Control



6 months, n=13

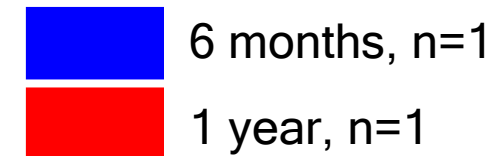
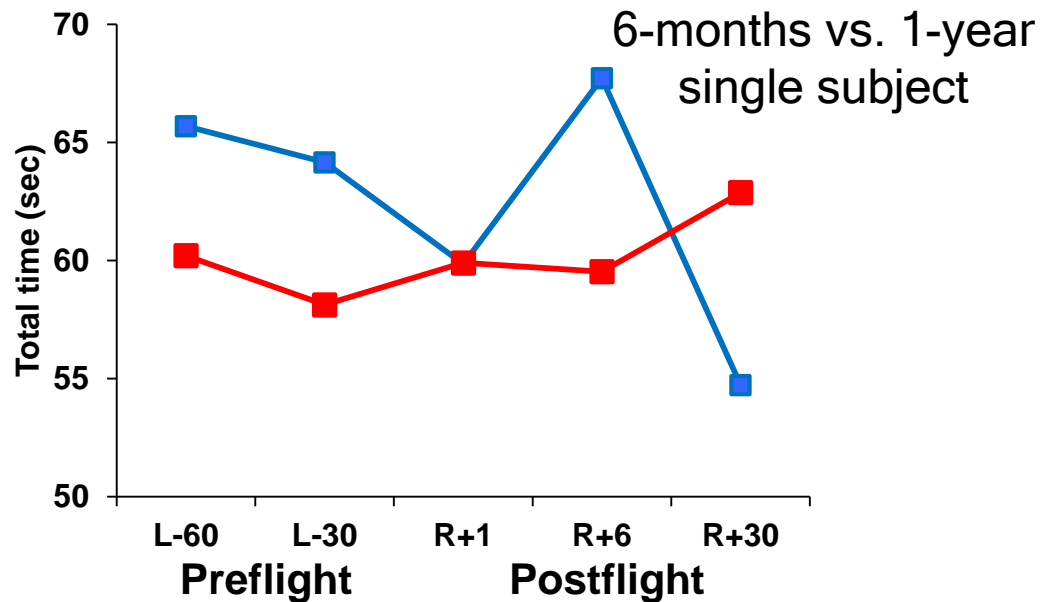
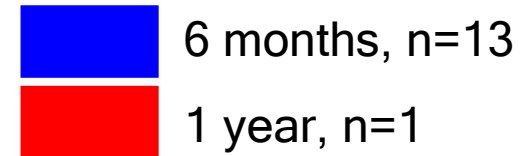
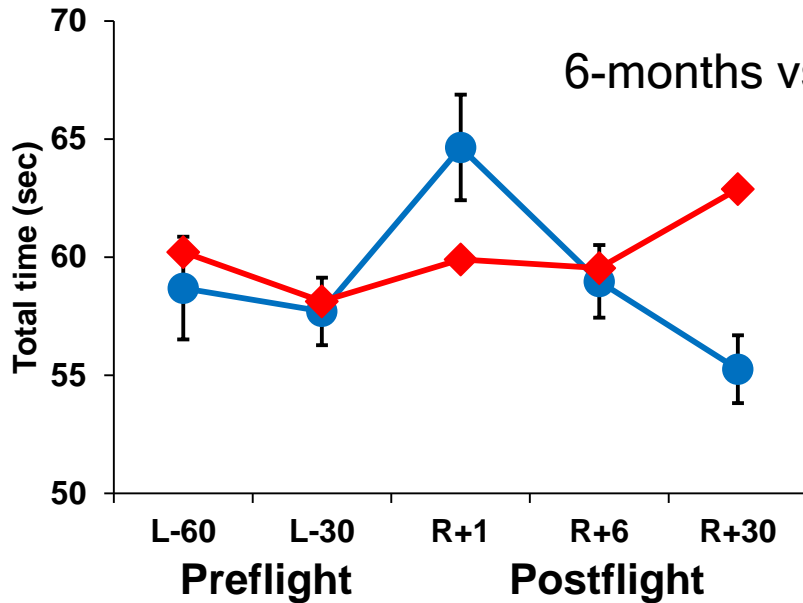
1 year, n=1



6 months, n=1

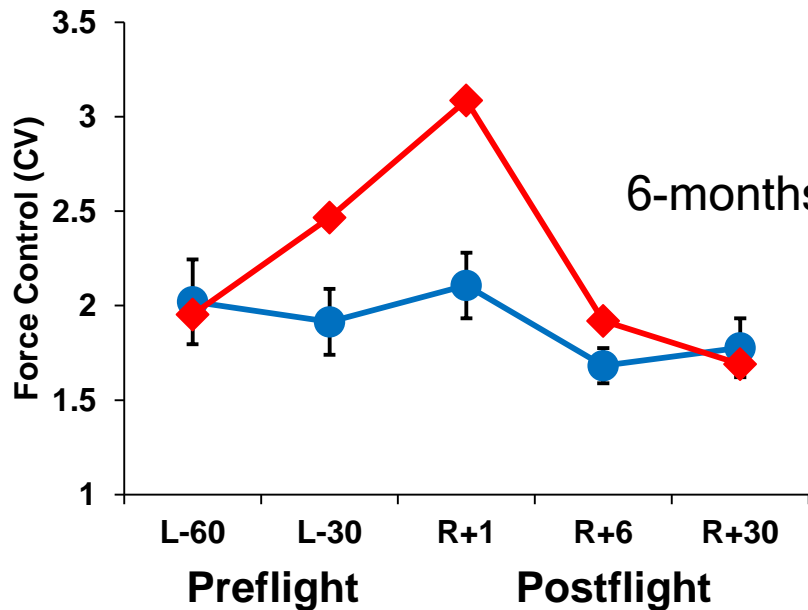
1 year, n=1

Fine Motor Control Test

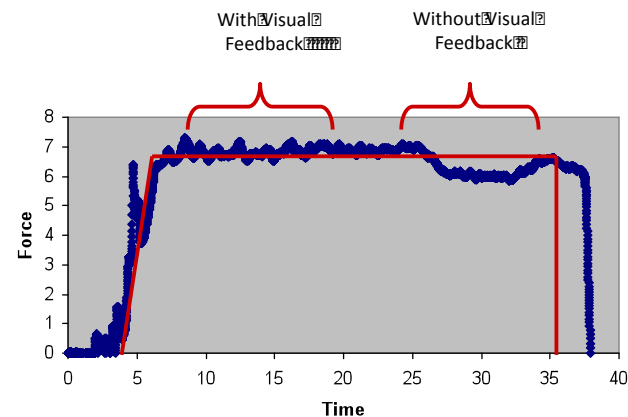


Force Control: With Visual Feedback

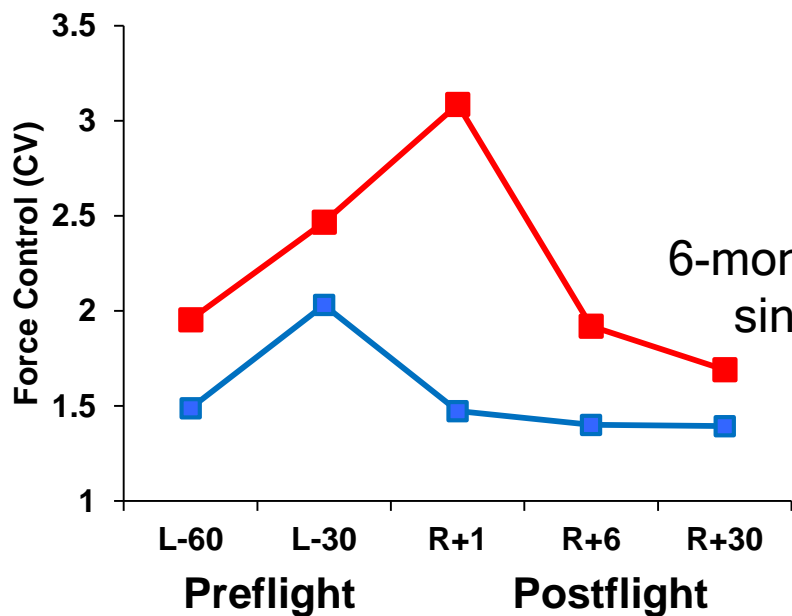
Subject matched leg or arm force with a reference force displayed on computer screen (5% max force)



6 months, n=13
1 year, n=1

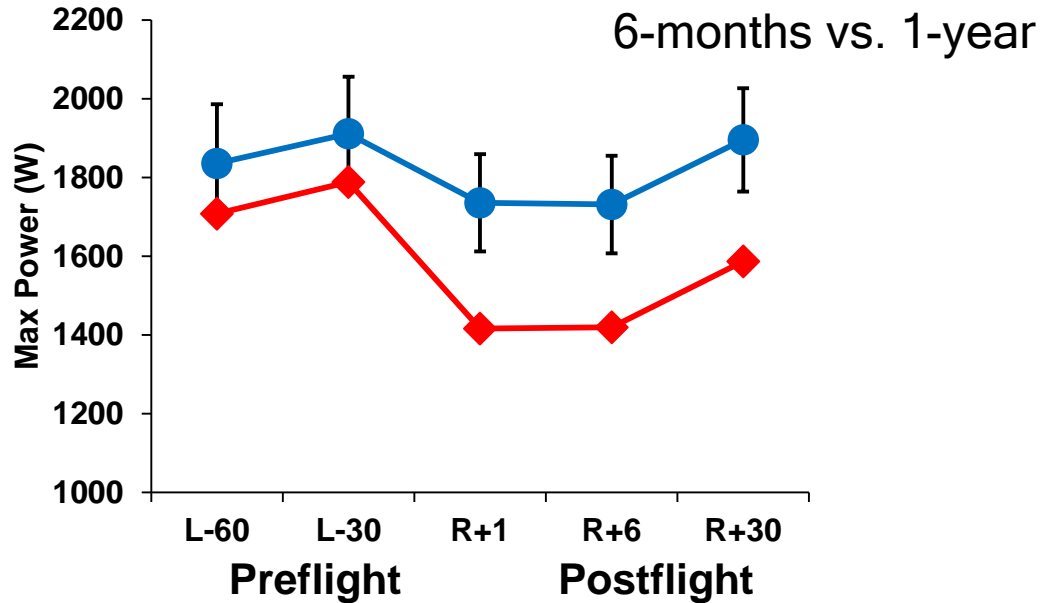


$$\text{COV} = \frac{\text{SD force output}}{\text{mean force output}}$$



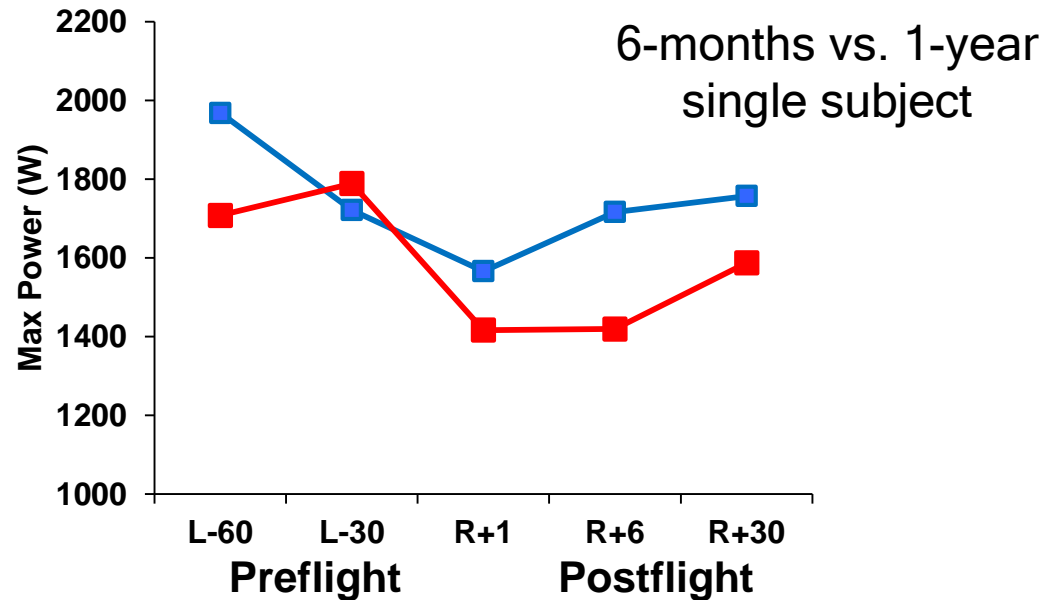
6 months, n=1
1 year, n=1

Lower Body: Maximum Power



6 months, n=13

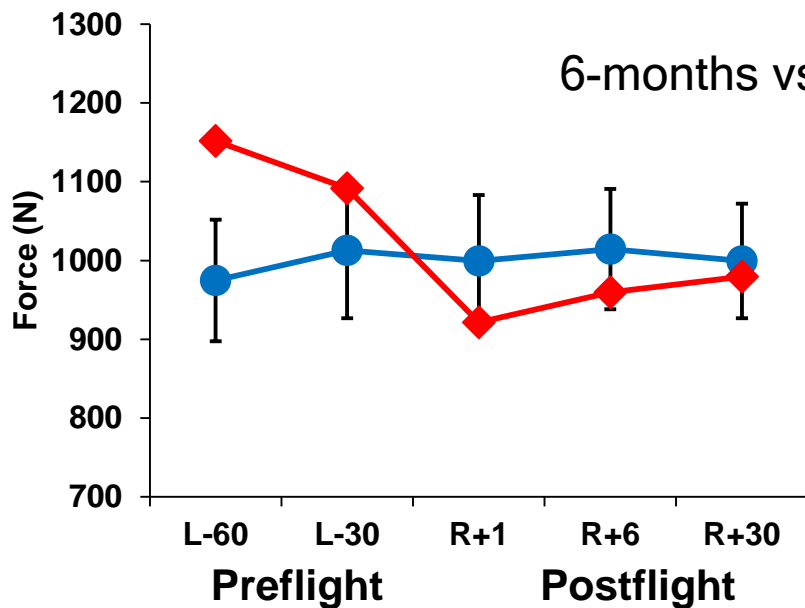
1 year, n=1



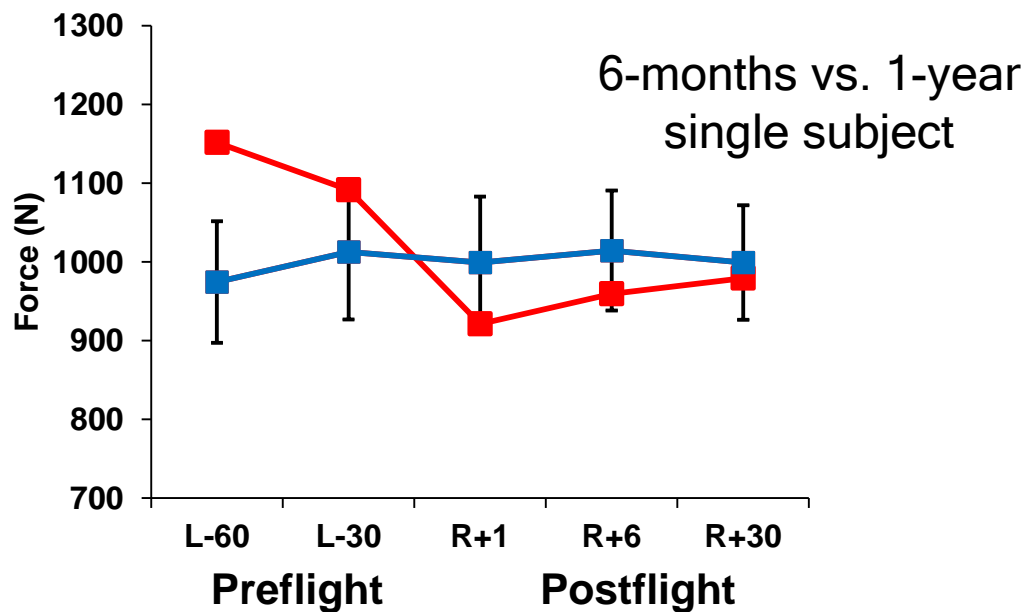
6 months, n=1

1 year, n=1

Upper Body: Maximum Isometric Force



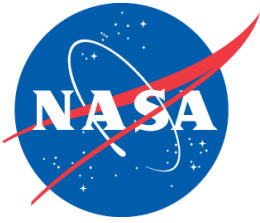
6 months, n=13
1 year, n=1



6 months, n=1
1 year, n=1

Preliminary Observations

1. One-year subject showed the greatest deficits in functional tests with postural challenges and in sensorimotor tests of balance control.
2. Differences did occur in some measures (postural sway speed, force control, muscle performance) but most measures did not show substantial differences between 6-month and 1-year flight durations.
3. For a single subject there does not appear to be precipitous drop in functional performance after one year - needs to be confirmed with additional subjects.



Acknowledgements

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