

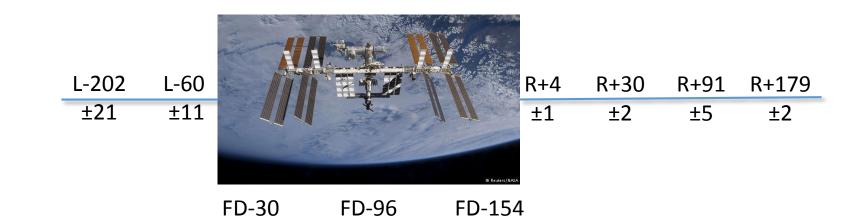
BEHAVIORAL ASSESMENT OF SPACEFLIGHT EFFECTS ON NEUROCOGNITIVE PERFORMANCE - EXTENT AND LONGEVITY

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INTRODUCTION

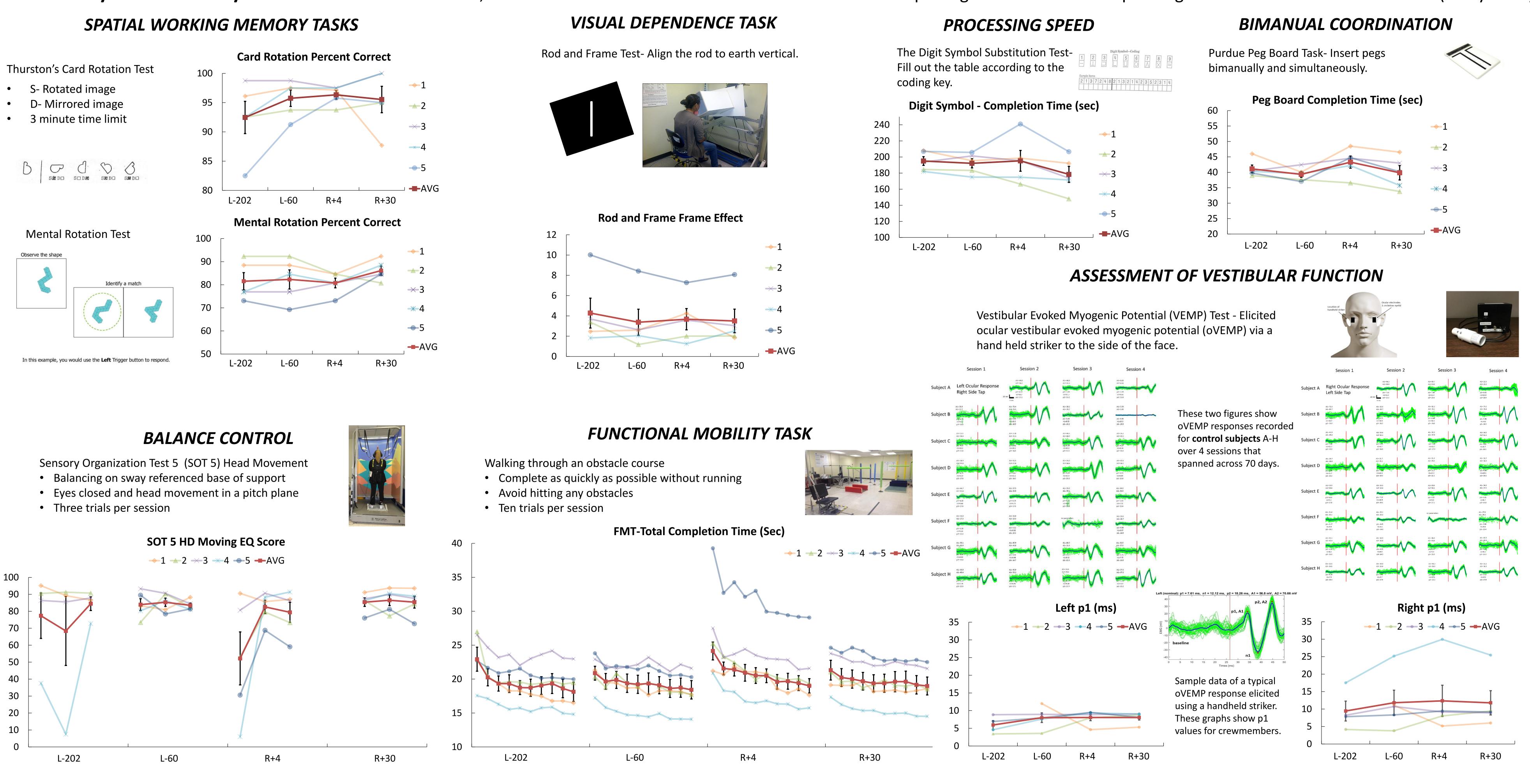
Exposure to the microgravity environment during a spaceflight mission impacts crewmembers' sensorimotor function. A study conducted by Bock et al. [1] concluded that stress and scarcity of cognitive resources required for sensorimotor adaptation may be responsible for deficits during spaceflight. We are conducting this study to investigate the effects of spaceflight on the extent, longevity and neural bases of sensorimotor, cognitive, and neural changes. The data presented will focus on the behavioral measures that were collected pre-, in- and post-flight.





References: [1] Bock O, Weigelt C, Bloomberg JJ. Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine, 2010. 81(9): p. 1-6.

METHODS/RESULTS PRE/POST SPACEFLIGHT To date, baseline data has been collected over the course of two pre-flight sessions and two post-flight sessions on five crewmembers (study n=13).



DISCUSSION

- Preliminary results for five subjects indicate that balance control and functional mobility tests show a decrement in performance on four days after return from long duration (6 months) spaceflight.
- Little to no change was observed for spatial working memory, visual dependence, processing speed, bimanual coordination and VEMP tests. This may indicate recovery of these tasks by 4 days after return from spaceflight.

