

COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE IN MILITARY SENIOR LEADERS: ANALYSIS & IMPLICATIONS

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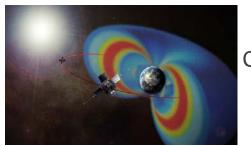






Potential Threats to Cognitive Functioning in Space Flight

 The spaceflight environment is filled with risk factors that can have a negative impact on cognitive functioning.



Chronic Stress

Head Injury

Fluid Shifts



Mike Hopkins eating his Thanksgiving meal

Hypoxia

Atmospheric Toxins

Circadian Disruption/Fatigue



Decompression



Isolation/Confinement

Elevated CO₂

 Risks may increase in severity, and new threats may emerge for longer duration exploration missions.

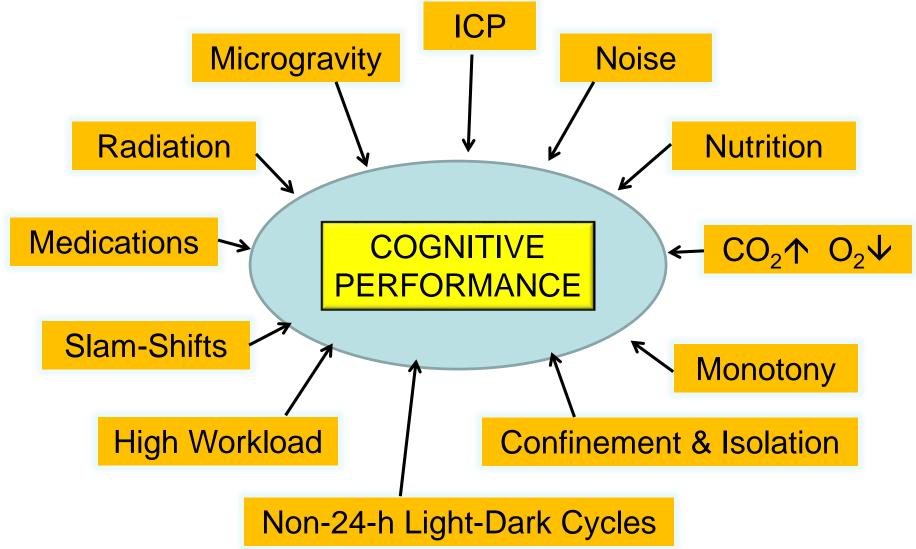


Reid Wiseman on an EVA



At least 25 risks and gaps of NASA's Human Research Roadmap mention human cognition.





Space Exploration: Extreme Demands in Extreme Environments



NASA is interested in completing Cognitive Assessments of Astronauts

- Spaceflight hazards pose risks to crew health and performance
- Brief screening assessment of cognitive functions is needed.
- Behavioral Medicine requirement for all long-duration U.S. astronauts and currently with JAXA, ESA, and CSA astronauts.
- In-flight tests: Scheduled monthly to establish baseline and maintain proficiency with the test.
- Provides immediate, objective clinical feedback to the astronaut and flight surgeons.



Creative, adaptive leaders....

Joint Education

White Paper

16 July 2012



The National Military Strategy of the United States of America 2015



FOSTERING INNOVATION

- Producing creative, adaptive leaders
- Adopting efficient, dynamic processes
- Developing flexible, interoperable capabilities
- Maintain our competitive learning advantage through:
 - Mastery of fundamentals of the art and science of war;
 - Intellectual curiosity, coupled with openness to new ideas;

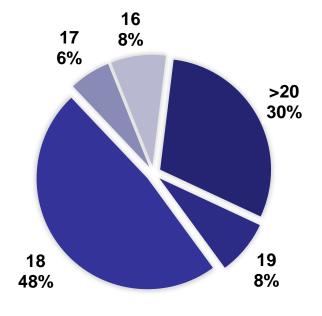
Research Aims

- Compare and validate current (WinSCAT) vs. proposed (Cognition Battery) NASA operational performance tools
 - Independently test and evaluate the 90-day test-retest reliability properties of two measures
 - Develop norms
- Cognitive processing & performance

Demographics

- N=51
- 48 Male, 3 Female
- Ages 41-55, Mean 47.07, SD = 3.73
- All in top 10% of senior military officers

Education Years:





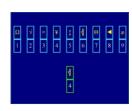
NASA astronaut Sunita Williams, Expedition 33 commander on ISS laptop. Japanese astronaut and flight engineer Aki Hoshide is behind her. Credit: NASA

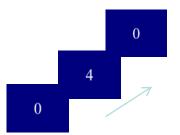
WinSCAT has been implemented with U.S. astronauts from one NASA/Mir mission and all 55 expeditions on the International Space Station

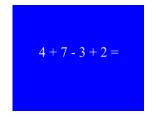
WinSCAT: Space flight Cognitive Assessment Tool for Windows

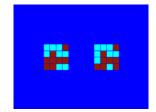
WinSCAT Tests

- CDS Code Substitution
 - Learning
- CPT Continuous Processing Task
 - Sustained attention and concentration
- MTH Mathematics
 - Verbal working memory
- MTS Matching To Sample
 - Visual short-term memory
- CDL Code Substitution Delayed
 - Delayed recall





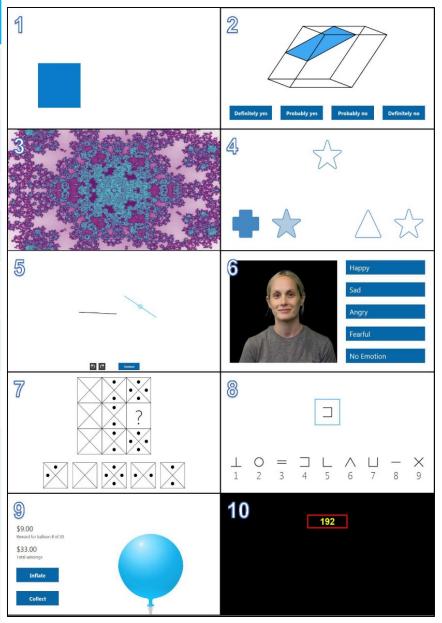






Cognition Battery

Test	Cognitive Domains Assessed	Administration Time [Minutes] Median (Range)
1. Motor Praxis (MP)	Sensory-motor speed	0.4 (0.3 – 2.3)
2. Visual Object Learning (VOLT)	Spatial learning and memory	1.7 (1.4 – 8.2)
3. Fractal 2-Back (F2B)	Working memory	2.0 (1.7 – 16.5)
4. Abstract Matching (AM)	Abstraction, concept formation	1.8 (1.3 - 7.9)
5. Line Orientation (LOT)	Spatial orientation	1.2 (0.8 – 2.4)
6. Emotion Recognition (ERT)	Emotion identification	1.7 (1.2 – 3.1)
7. Matrix Reasoning (MRT)	Abstract reasoning	2.1 (0.6 – 3.9)
8. Digit Symbol Substitution (DSST)	Complex scanning and visual tracking	1.6 (1.6 – 2.6)
9. Balloon Analog Risk (BART)	Risk decision making	2.1 (1.7 – 4.1)
10. Psychomotor Vigilance (PVT)	Vigilant attention	3.2 (3.1 – 4.5)



Cognitive Domains Assessed

WinSCAT

- Learning
- Sustained Attention & concentration
- Verbal Working Memory
- Visual Short-term memory
- Delayed Recall-Memory

Cognition

- Sensorimotor speed
- Spatial learning & memory
- Working memory
- Abstraction, concept formation
- Spatial orientation
- Emotion identification
- Abstract reasoning
- Complex scanning & visual tracking
- Risk decision making
- Vigilant attention

Derived from: PENN Computerized Neurocognitive Battery (CNB)(Basner et al., 2015)

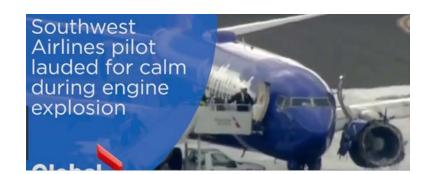
Derived from: Automated Neuropsychological Assessment Metrics (ANAM)

Cognitive Performance: Accuracy & Throughput

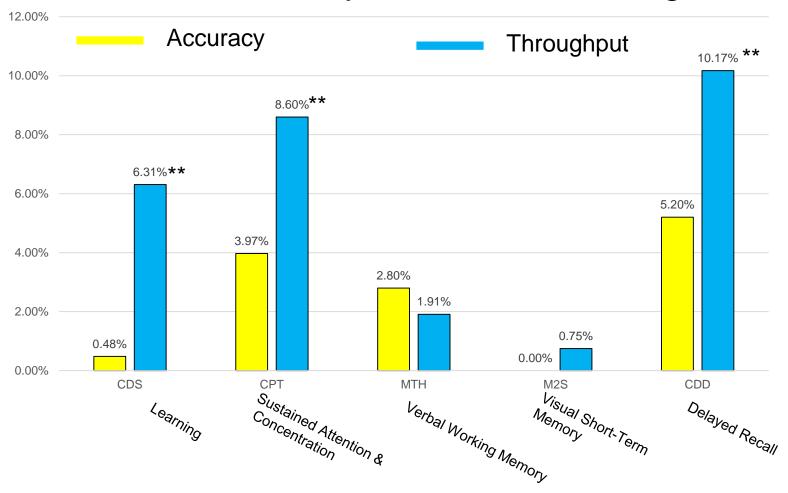
- *Throughput* (speed of response or reaction/processing)
 - Measure of mental efficiency
 - Correct responses within specified time
- Accuracy (% or number correct)
- Speed-Accuracy Trade-off
 - "Fast" or "Good"
 - Asymptotic accuracy at long response times
- Improved Cognitive Performance
 - Increased accuracy
 - Decreased response or reaction time

Cognitive Efficiency

- Attentional resources
 - Limited
 - Ability to cope (competing demands)
- Flexibility
 - Ability to operate at different speeds
 - Less flexible may appear less able
- Higher throughput = greater cognitive efficiency



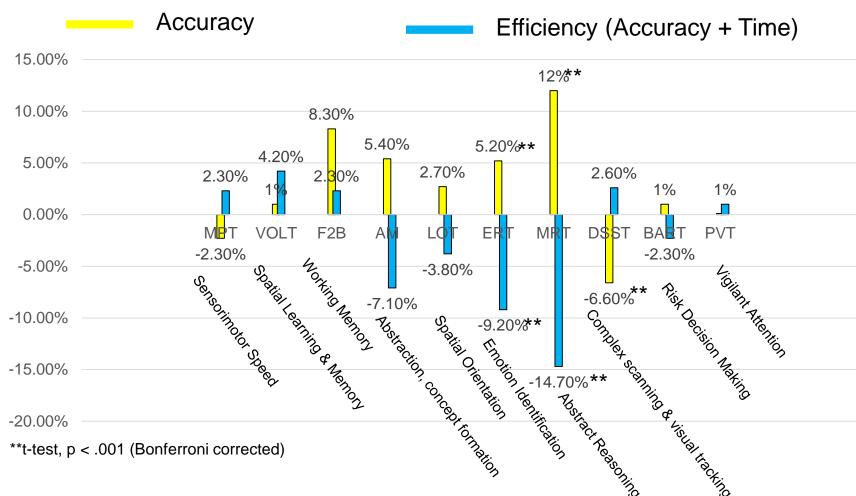
WinSCAT: 90 Day Pre-Post % Change



Code Substitution (CDS), Continuous Processing Task (CPT), Mathematics (MTH), Match to Sample (M2S), Code Substitution Delayed (CDD)

**t-test, p < .001 (Bonferroni corrected)

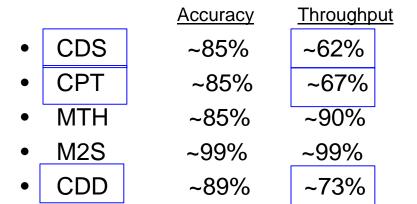
Cognition: 90 Day Pre-Post % Change

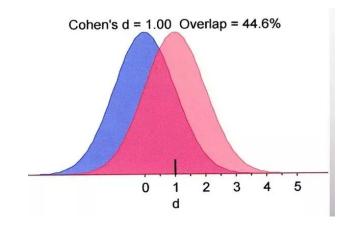


Motor Praxis (MP), Visual Object Learning (VOLT), Fractal 2-Back (F2B), Abstract Matching (AM), Line Orientation (LOT), Emotion Recognition (ERT), Matrix Reasoning (MRT), Digit Symbol Substitution (DSST), Balloon Analog Risk (BART), Psychomotor Vigilance (PVT)

Stability of Test: Effect Size (reciprocal) to Derive Estimate of Overlap of Pre-Post Scores

WinSCAT (% Overlap; Pre-Post)





Cognition (% Overlap; Pre-Post)

		<u>Accuracy</u>	Throughput
•	MPT	~99%	~99%
•	VOLT	~99%	~85%
•	F2B	~85%	~92%
•	AMT	~82%	~85%
•	LOT	~85%	~85%
•	ERT	~75%	~71%
•	MRT	~73%	~71%
•	DSST	~79%	~82%
•	BART	~99%	~95%
•	PVT	~99%	~92%

= Statistically significant change, pre-post

Conclusions

- WinSCAT (W) & Cognition (C)
 - Generally stable: 90 Day Pre-Post testing
 - Highest Overlap Consistency (Throughput, Pre-Post)
 - Sensorimotor (C-MPT, 99%)
 - Visual, short-term memory (W-M2S, 99%)
 - Verbal working memory (W-MTH, 90%)
 - Risk Tasking (C-BART, 95%)
 - Working Memory (C-F2B, 92%)
 - Vigilant Attention (C-PVT, 92%)

Conclusions (cont'd)

- WinSCAT (W) & Cognition (C)
 - Lowest Overlap Consistency (Throughput, Pre-Post)
 - Delayed recall (W-CDD, 73%)
 - Emotion recognition (C-ERT, 71%)
 - Complex reasoning (C-MRT, 71%)
 - Sustained attention (W-CPT, 67%)
 - Learning (W-CDS, 62%)
 - 90 Day Pre-Post Significant Changes
 - WinSCAT: Learning, Memory, Sustained Attention
 - Cognition: Emotion recognition, abstract reasoning, complex scanning



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