

A Semi-Quantitative Approach To Building The Orion Spacecraft Medical Kit

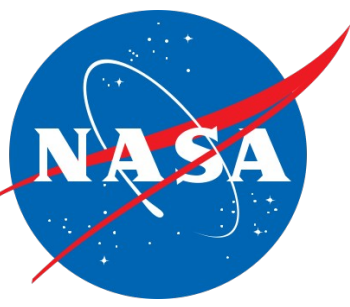
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Disclosure Statement

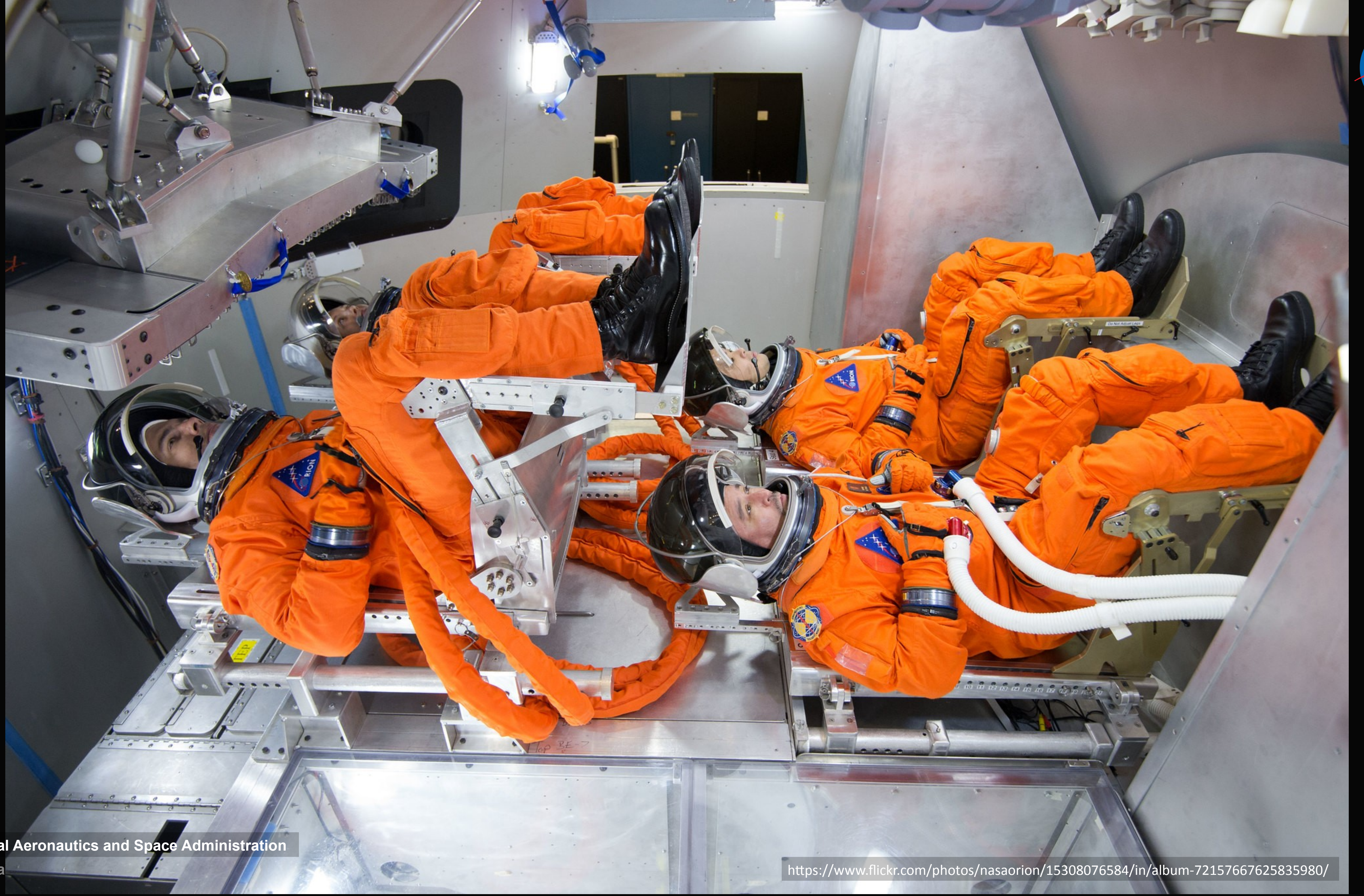
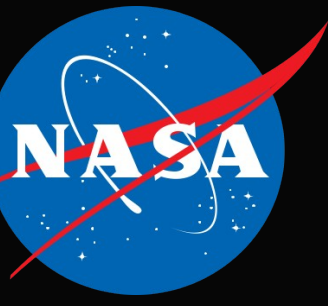
92st Annual Scientific Meeting

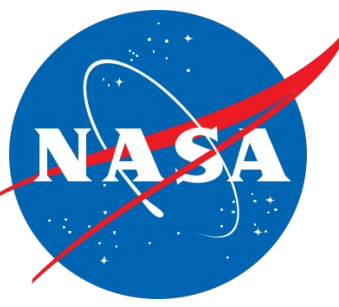
- We have no financial relationships to disclose
- We will not discuss off-label and/or investigational uses



- Lunar orbital mission
- Orion vehicle
- 21 days
- 4 crewmembers
- No extravehicular activities

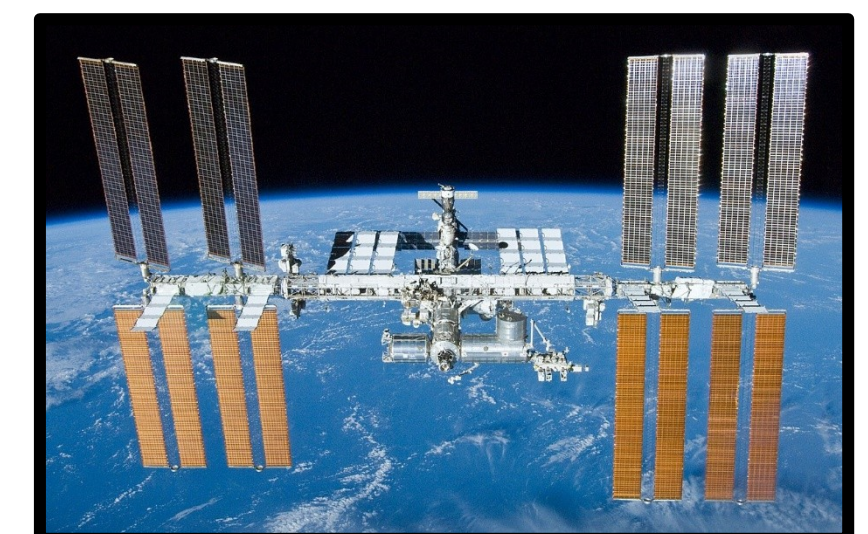
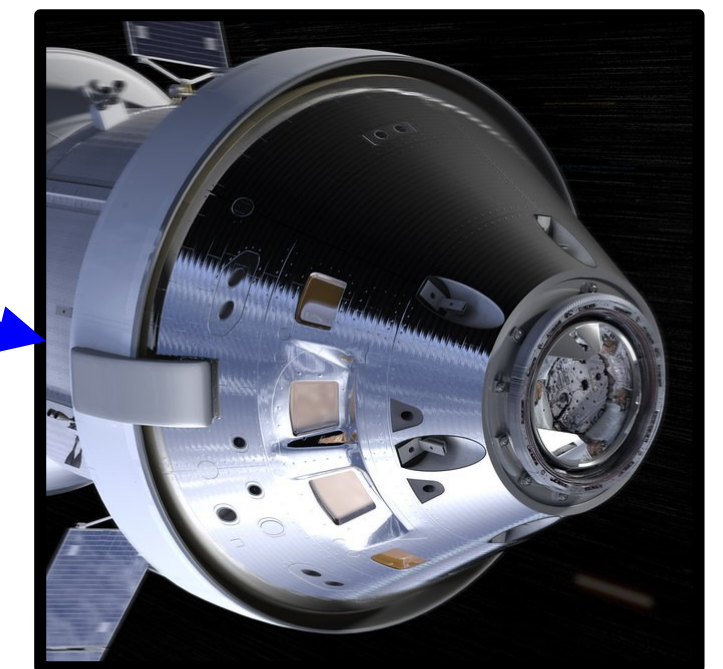
→What medical equipment do we need?

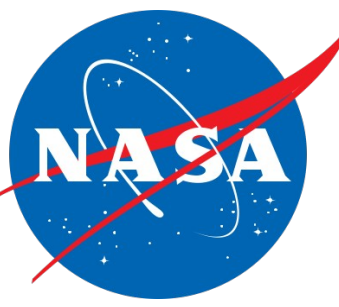




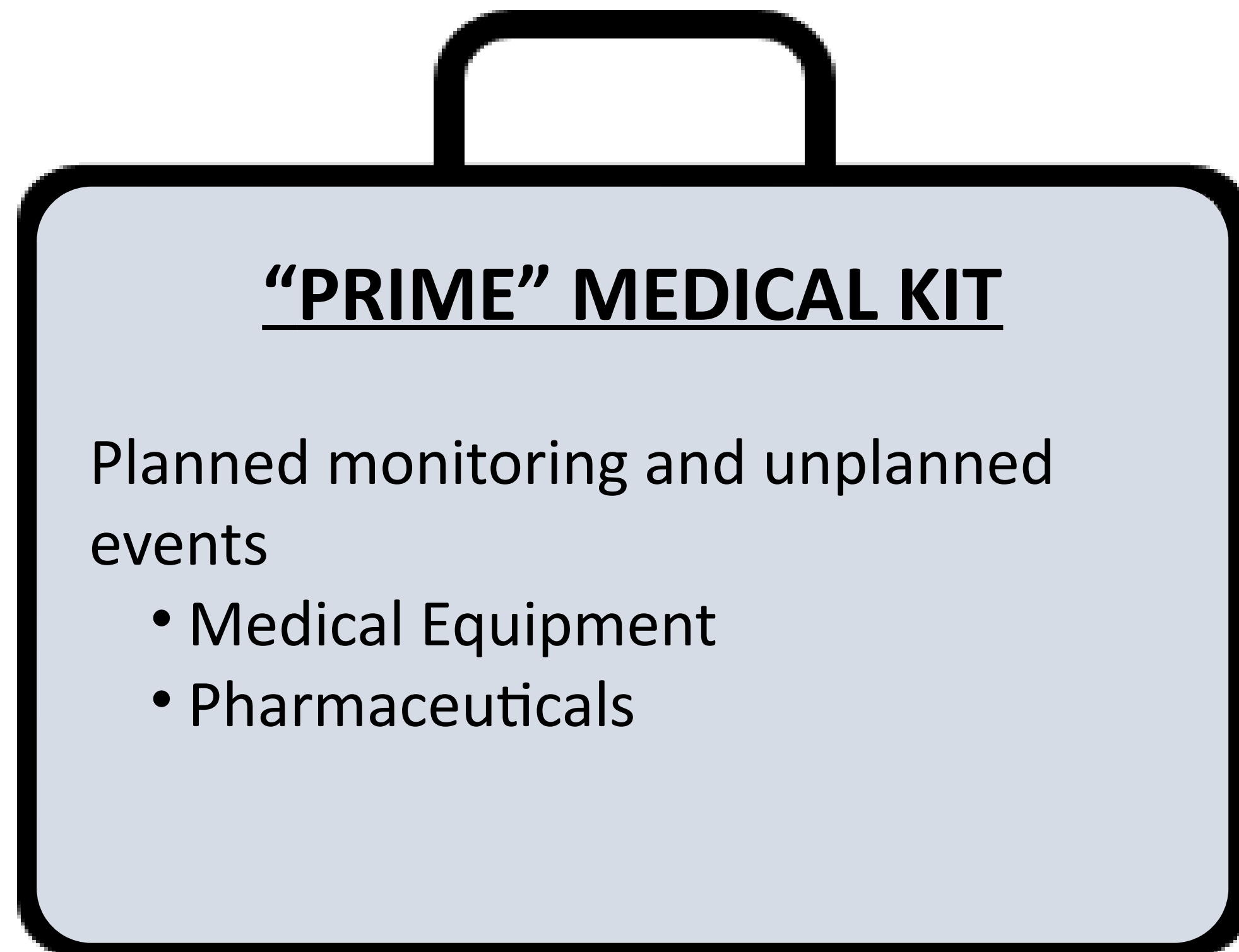
NASA Medical Care Standards

Level of Care	Mission	Capability
I	Leo < 8 Days	Space Motion Sickness, Basic Life Support, First Aid, Private Audio, Anaphylaxis Response, Acoustic Monitor
II	LEO < 30 days	Level I + Clinical Diagnostics, Ambulatory Care, Private Video, Private Telemedicine
III	Beyond LEO < 30 day	Level II + Limited Advanced Life Support, Trauma Care, Limited Dental Care
IV	Lunar > 30 days	Level III + Medical Imaging, Sustainable Advanced Life Support, Limited Surgical, Dental Care
V	Mars Expedition	Level IV Autonomous Advanced Life Support and Ambulatory Care, Basic Surgical Care





“Medical System” Components



“PRIME” MEDICAL KIT

Planned monitoring and unplanned events

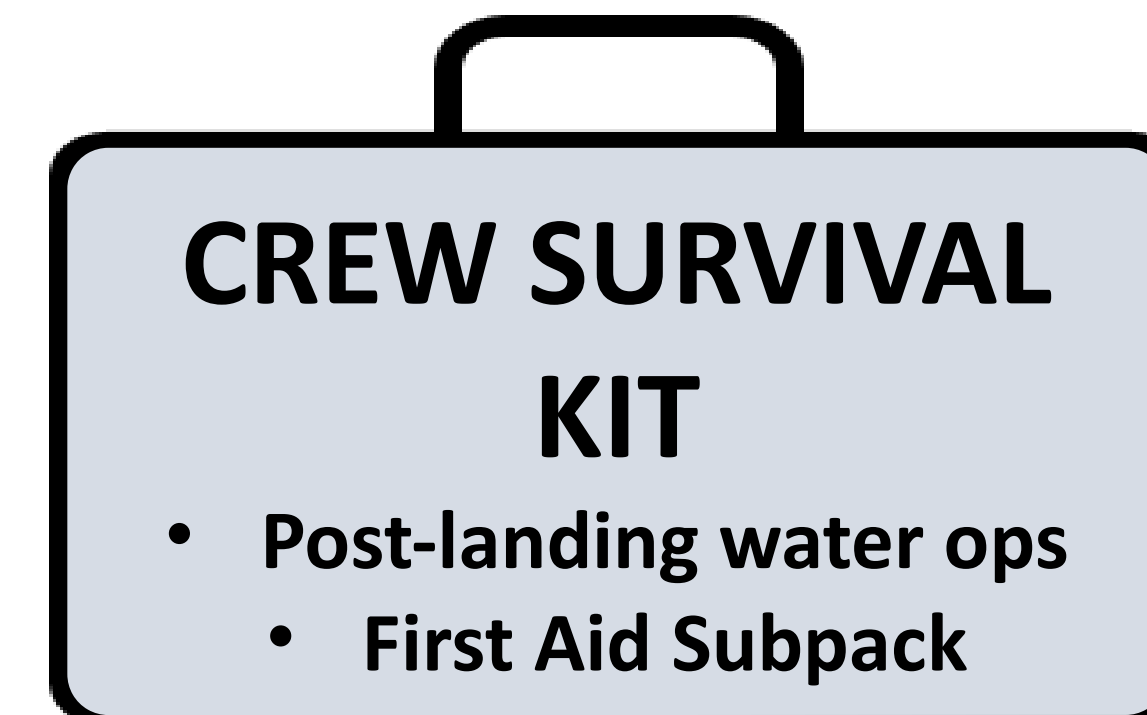
- Medical Equipment
- Pharmaceuticals



**POST-LAUNCH
RESOURCES**



**PERSONAL
MEDICAL ITEMS**



**CREW SURVIVAL
KIT**

- Post-landing water ops
 - First Aid Subpack

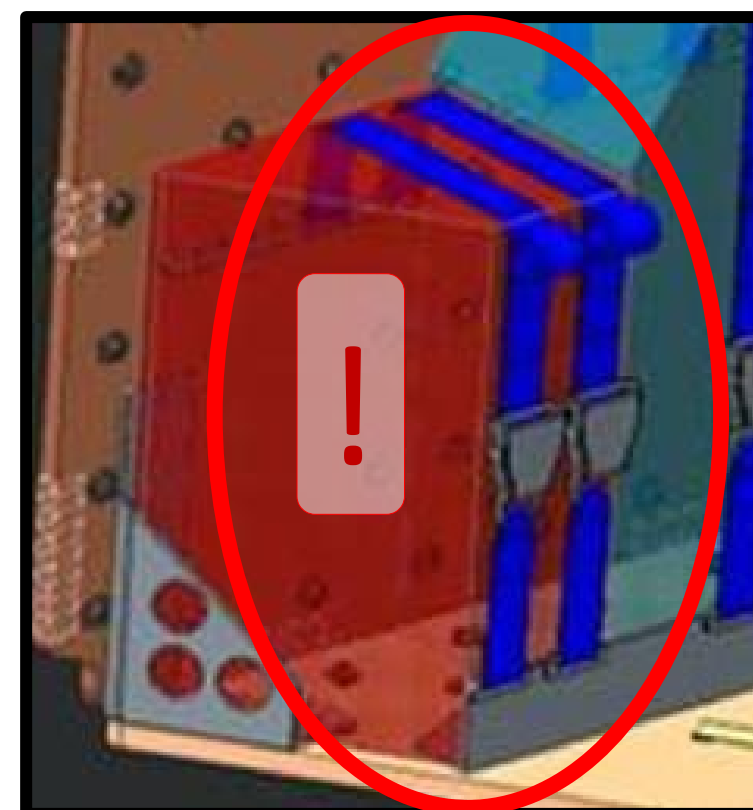
Prime Medical Kit Constraints



Open Cabin Constraints



Interference Constraints

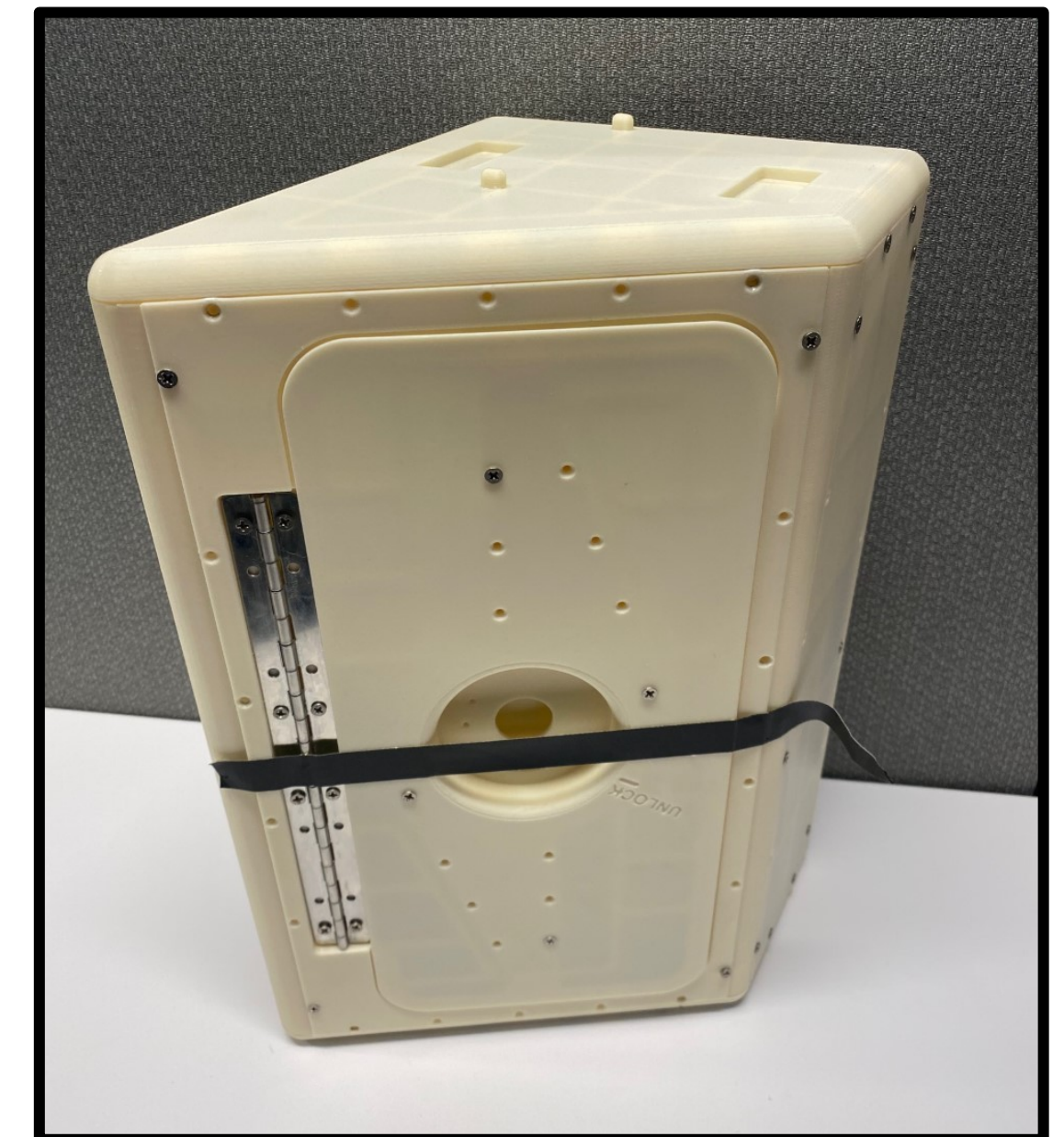


Load Constraints

Mass Allocation:
30 lbs

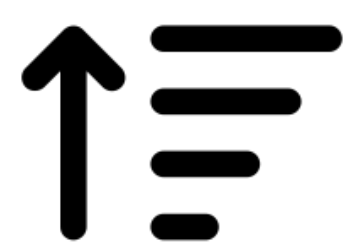
Volume Allocation:
~1,116 in³

Mass/Volume Constraints



Deciding What Goes In the Prime Kit

We needed a process that could:



Assist in identifying high priority medical conditions to plan for during deep space missions.



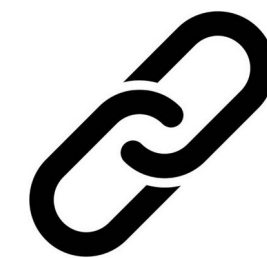
Drive research related to the development of future spaceflight-related medical technologies.



Drive decisions related to what medical resources/capability will be available aboard future deep space vehicles.

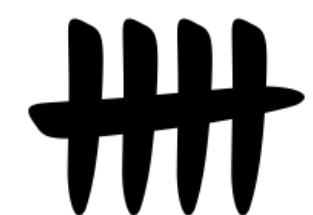


Illustrate the rationale behind the decisions made re: kit contents



Account for our constraints

We needed a process that was:



Quantitative where possible



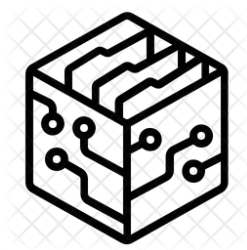
Repeatable (without repeating all the work)



Documented

Existing Tools

NASA's "Integrated Medical Model"



Probabilistic Risk Assessment (PRA)
using Monte Carlo simulations

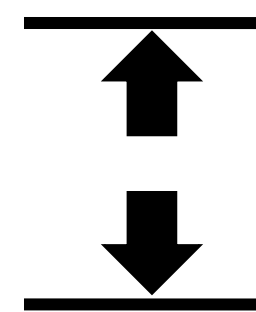


Assesses mission risk due to in-flight
medical events



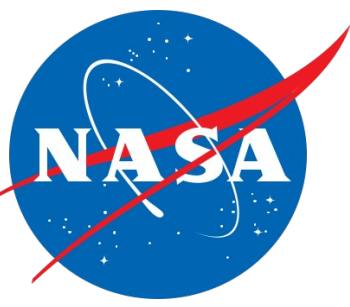
Produces "optimized" kit based on:

- Selected risk type
- Mass & volume constraints
- Preset resource list



Limitations:

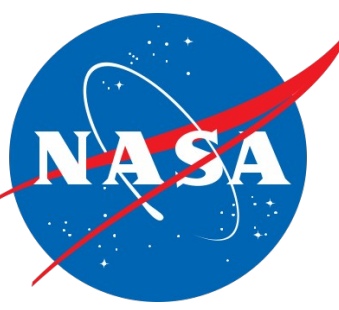
- Pre-set Conditions List
- Prioritizes mass/volume over resources
- No resource bundling
- Condition likelihood based on small sample size
- Developed for ISS



Existing Tools

NASA Human Research Program (HRP) Exploration Medical Capability (ExMC) Element “Accepted Medical Condition List” (AMCL) Process

- Scoping activity for deep space exploration
- Prototype method
- Used the Integrated Medical Model (IMM) to:
 - Generate probability of occurrence
 - Generate “optimized” medical kit
- Used the IMM condition list as a starting point

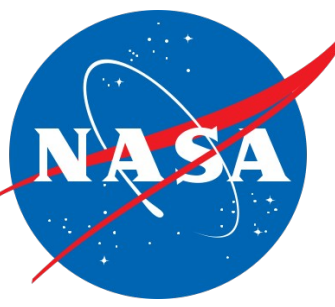


ExMC Method

ExMC Accepted Medical Condition List (AMCL) scoping activity for deep space exploration

- Prototype method
- Uses “Futility” and “Complexity” to rank conditions
- Uses the Integrated Medical Model (IMM) to generate probability of occurrence
 - Leverages existing model database and processes

$$\textit{Exclusion Score} = \frac{\textit{Complexity} * \textit{Futility}}{\textit{Probability}}$$



Method



Probability of Occurrence

Sources from IMM data set

Resource Mass & Volume

Used Orion mass allocation

Assumed no volume constraint

Optimized Kit

Used as a guideline, not a solution

Excluded Condition

Abdominal Injury

Acute Compartment Syndrome

Chest Injury

Elbow Dislocation

Head Injury

Hip/Proximal Femur Fracture

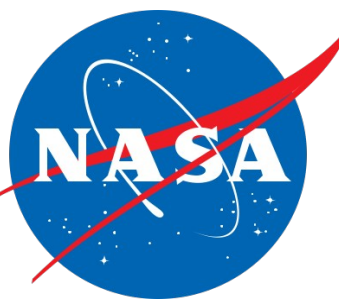
Lower Extremity (LE) Stress Fracture

Lumbar Spine Fracture

Shoulder Dislocation

Neurogenic Shock

Traumatic Hypovolemic Shock



Method



Complexity

of resources/skill level

High/Medium/Low

Futility

Responsiveness to treatment

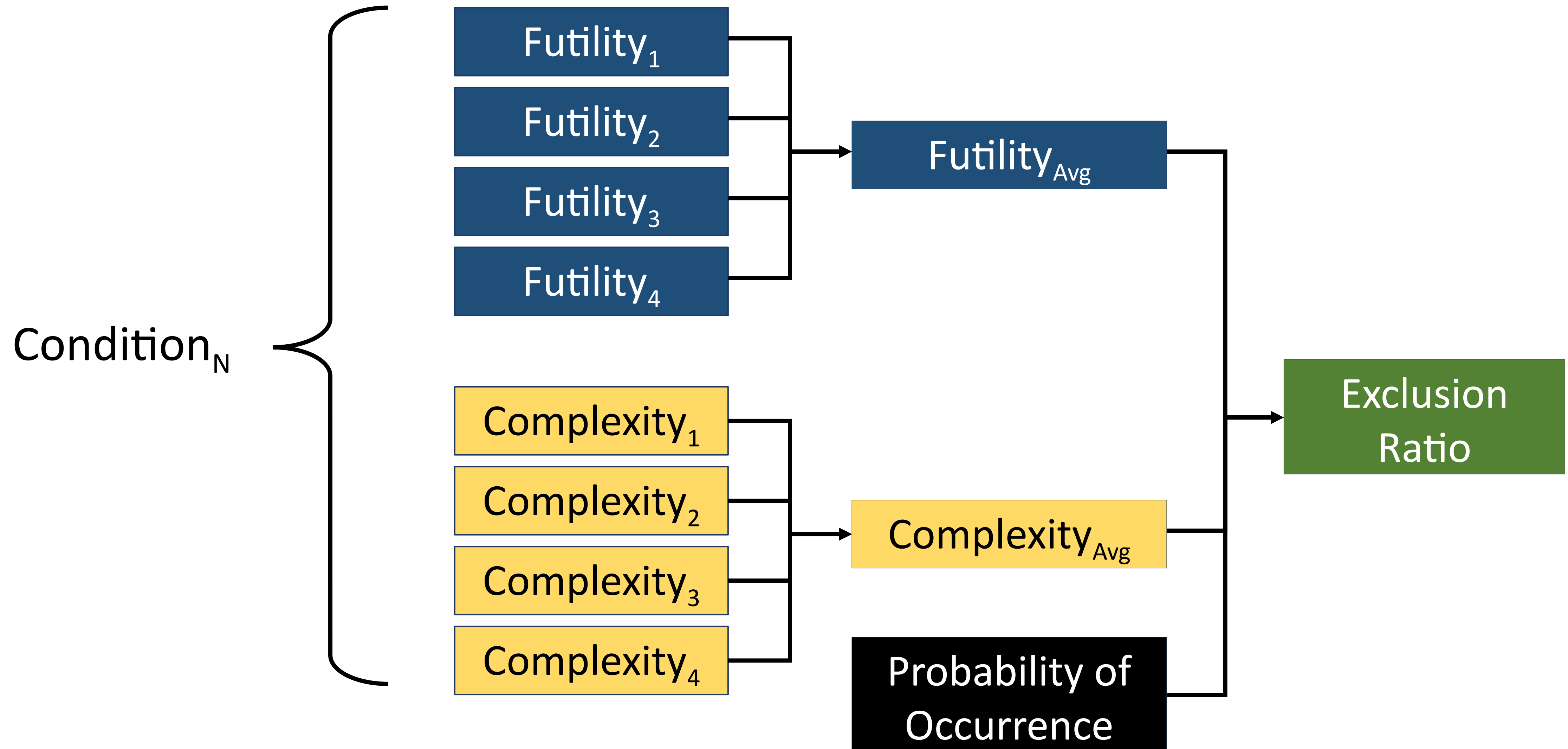
High/Medium/Low

Exclusion Ratio

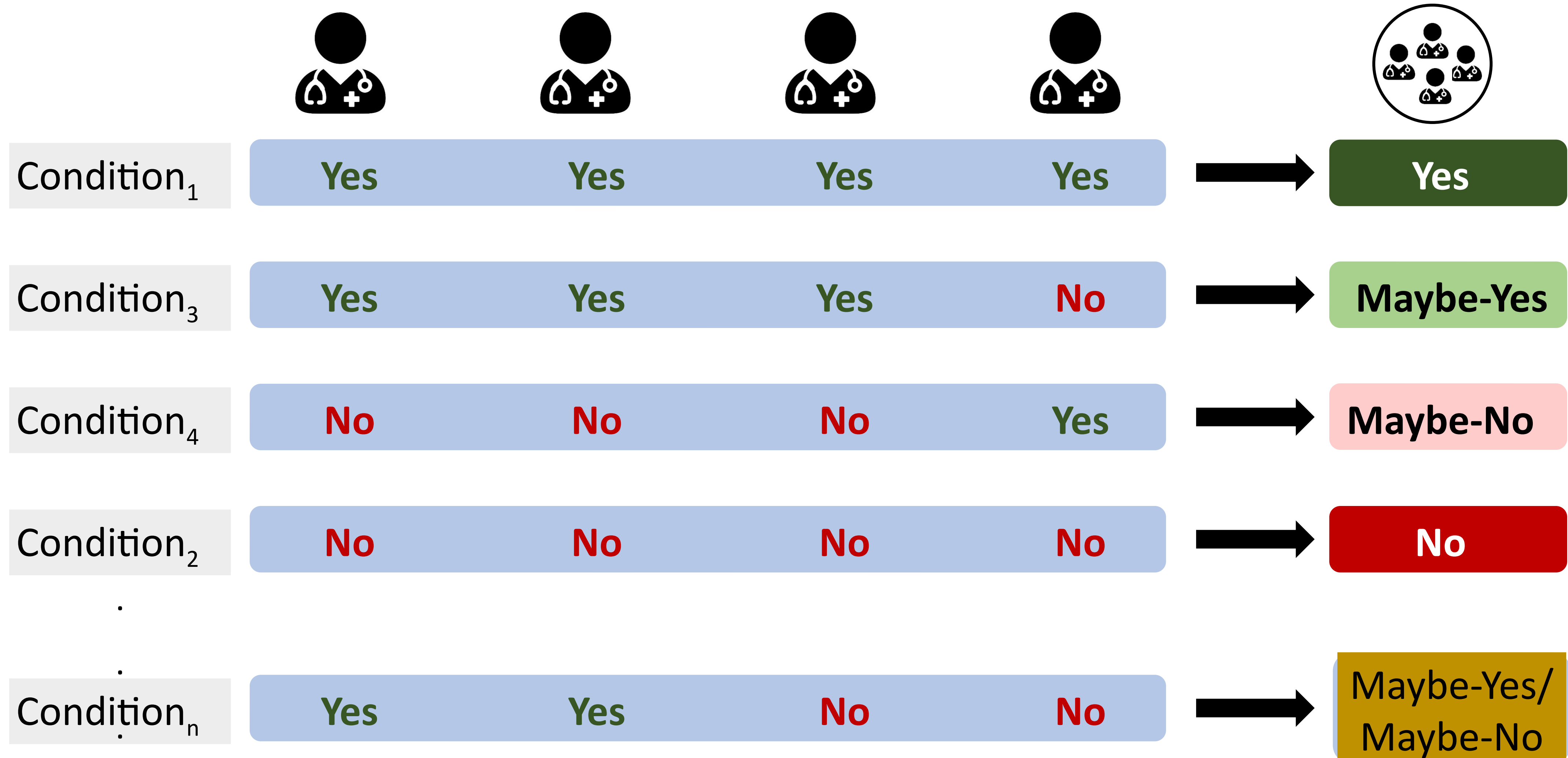
“Plan to Treat”

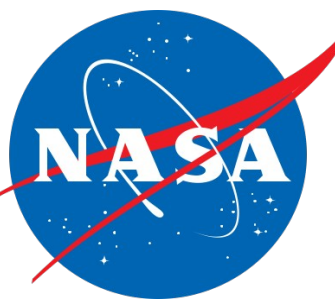
ER ↑, “plan to treat” justification ↓

Method

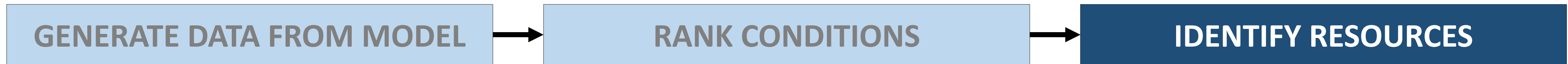


Method





Method



Based on terrestrial and spaceflight experience

Considerations:

Level of Care / Mission duration

Mass/volume/power/geometry

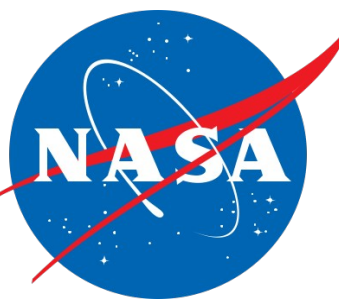
Items that treat a single condition

PO versus IM/IV

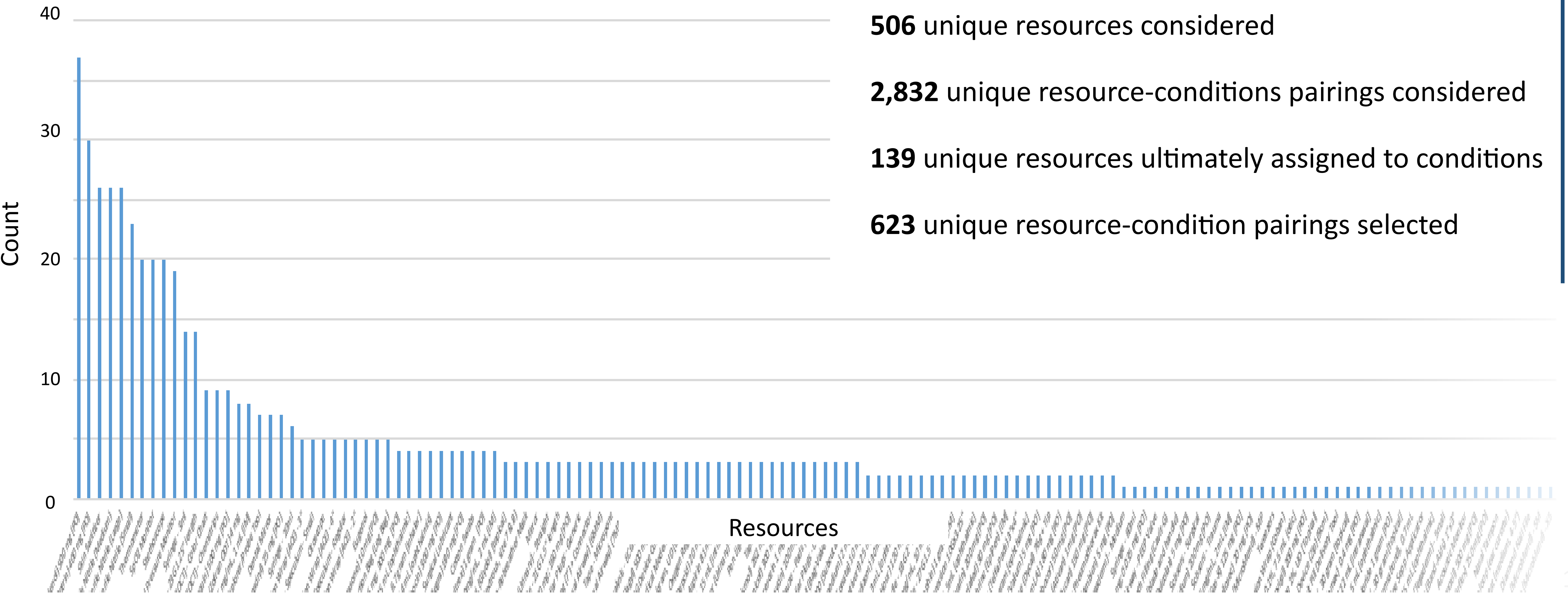
Complexity of use (skill/training required)

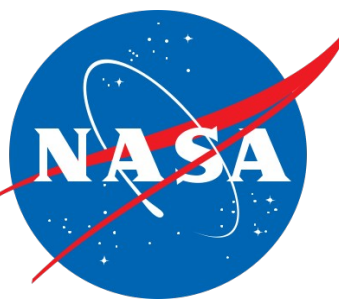
Treat condition over symptom

Mandatory resource inclusions



Results





Results

GENERATE DATA FROM MODEL

- Probability of Occurrence
- Resource Mass & Volume
- Optimized Kit

RANK CONDITIONS

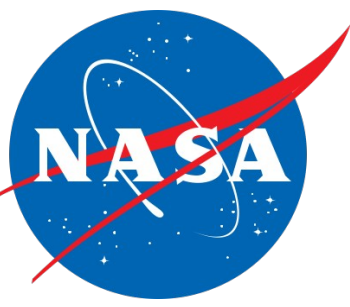
- Futility
- Complexity
- Exclusion Ratio
- “Plan to Treat”

IDENTIFY RESOURCES

- What we use terrestrially?
- What do we need for the DRM?
- What fits in the kit?

Of ~200 condition cases:

- Initial “plan to treat”:
 - No: 73
 - Yes: 91
 - Maybe: 42
- Final “plan to treat”:
 - No: 93
 - Yes: 128



Summary of Key Findings

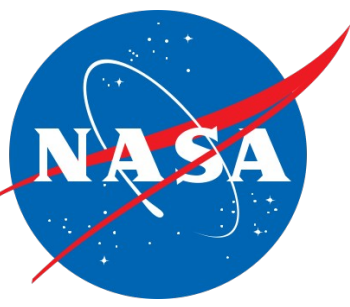
Benefits

Provides a framework for discussion

Provides strong starting point for subject matter experts

Highlights areas of agreement/discussion early in the process

Provides a record of decision making



Summary of Key Findings

Limitations

“Semi-quantitative”, but still subjective

No external validation

Baseline condition list is not comprehensive

Time and effort intensive

Future efforts may rely on more advanced tools

