



Lessons Learned from Medical System Foundation Development for Long-Duration Lunar Orbit and Surface Missions

Human Research Program

Exploration Medical Capability Element

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Mary Susan Kaetzer, Sarah Lumpkins, Christopher Laing, Jorge Bardina, Michael Krihak, Kerry McGuire, John Odina

"Expanding the Boundaries of Space Medicine and Technology"



Introduction: ExMC Medical System Foundation Models

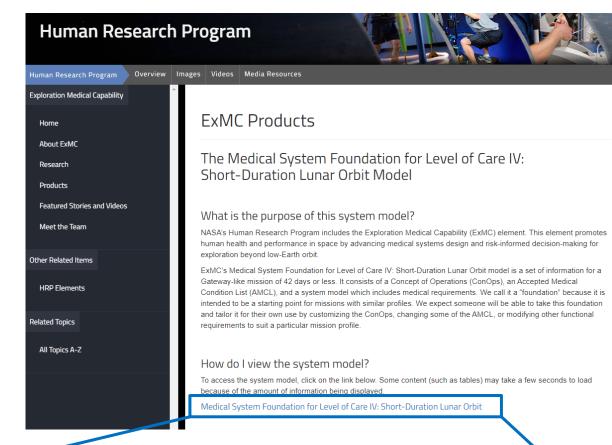


• Two ExMC Medical System Foundation Projects:

- Short-Duration Lunar Orbit Complete and Available to the Public
- Long-Duration Lunar Orbit and Lunar Surface –
 Undergoing Roadshows

Major Differences in Process:

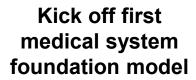
- Concept of Operations (ConOps) is in Model-Based Systems Engineering (MBSE) format
- Adopted Agile Project Approach
- Model infrastructure was already established

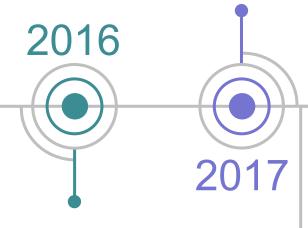




Introduction: ExMC Modeling History



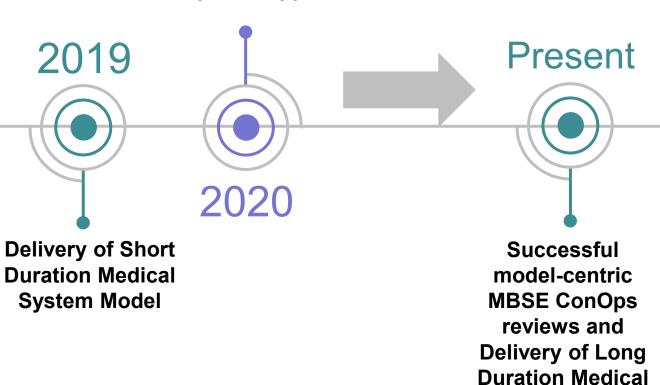




Establishment of ExMC Systems Engineering Team

- Model infrastructure and medical system content development occurred in parallel
- Short Duration
 Foundation ConOps
 content exists in a
 document with model
 having a link to it

Decision for modelbased ConOps development approach



System Model



Difference: Concept of Operations in MBSE Format



Concepts of Operations

Level of Care IV Medical System ConOps (HRP 48012 Baseline)

Level of Care IV CHP ConOps (Not available outside NASA)

Level of Care IV Habitat Medical System Scenarios

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HRP-48012

Recommendation for a Medical System Concept of Operations for Gateway Missions

Exploration Medical Capability (ExMC) Element **Human Research Program**

















Purpose & Scope

01 Purpose

02 Scope

03 Change Authority

04 Report Terminology

Applicable Documents Reference Documents

Mission Descriptions & Assumptions

This section identifies the stakeholders, the stakeholder needs, Medical System goals, and assumptions the Systems Engineering team used to define the Medical System specified in this report. Stakeholder needs identify why this Medical System exists from the points of view of those affected by the Medical System. Goals identify the ends the Systems Engineering team works towards while specifying the Medical System. While specifying the Medical System, Systems Engineers and Clinicians identify constraints that limit the system. To address those constraints, the model captures the Assumptions made about the operating and habitat environments, as well as the Medical System itself.

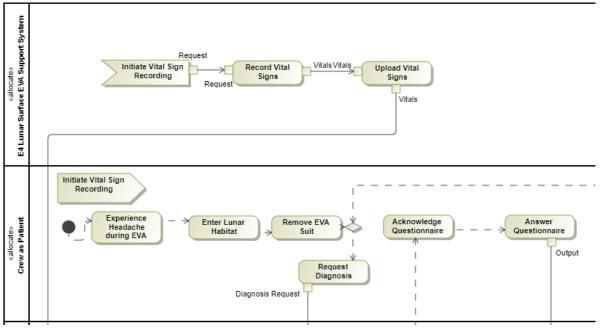


Benefits: Concept of Operations in MBSE Format



- Ability to hyperlink to references inside and outside of the model
- Graphical representation of content allows for better collaboration between team members and stakeholders' understanding
- Centralized Source of Truth for the project that follows a consistent format

- ▼ Applicable Documents Table
 - # Document Reference with Hyperlink
 - 1 ExMC-SE-001 SEMP (Not available outside of NASA)
 - 2 HRP-47067 Rev C (Not available outside of NASA)



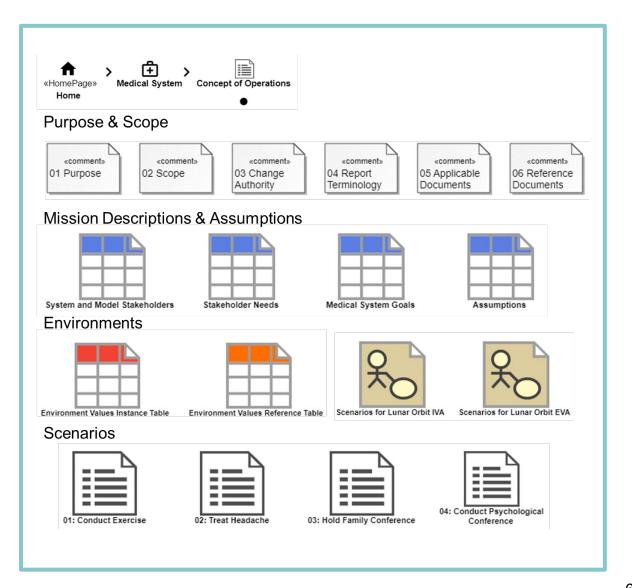


Lessons Learned: Concept of Operations in MBSE Format



Standardize Organization of Concept of Operation

- Originally did not impose a standard model report format
- Follow the structure of a documentbased Concept of Operations
- Commonality between projects and emulating the traditional documentformat facilitates stakeholders' review



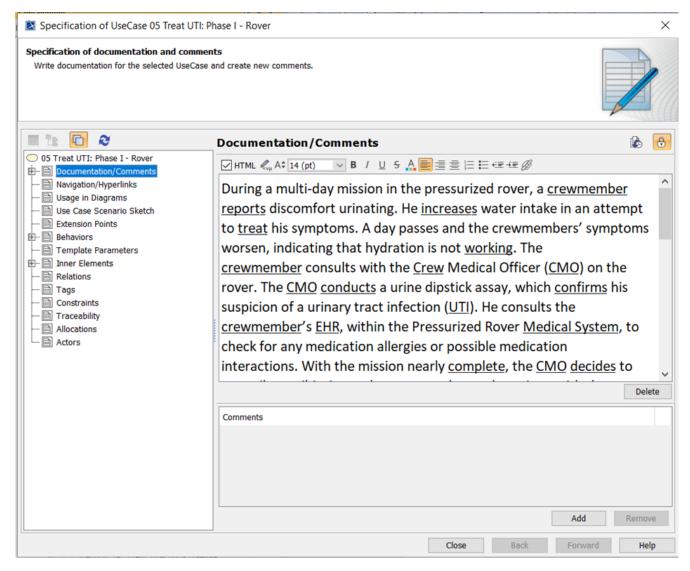


Lessons Learned: Concept of Operations in MBSE Format



Start Somethings Outsideof the Model

- ConOps content can have a significant amount of text
- Subject Matter Experts are not trained MBSE practitioners
- Starting content outside of the model allows for early and frequent reviews without extra training
- Content added to model after reviews





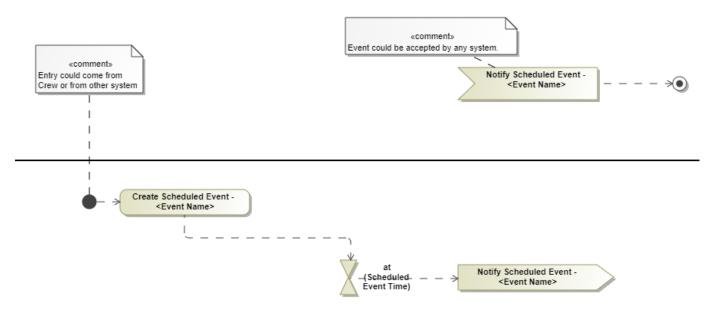
Lessons Learned: Concept of Operations in MBSE Format



Implementation of Patterns

- Originally each SE team member drafted activity diagrams independently
- Common functionality was implemented differently
- Design patterns allowed for harmonization of the activity diagrams
 - Scenario Activity Diagrams were easier to understand
 - Team identified missing functionality of the system
- Future projects will implement patterns before drafting activity diagrams

Example: Scheduling





Difference: Adopt Agile Approach

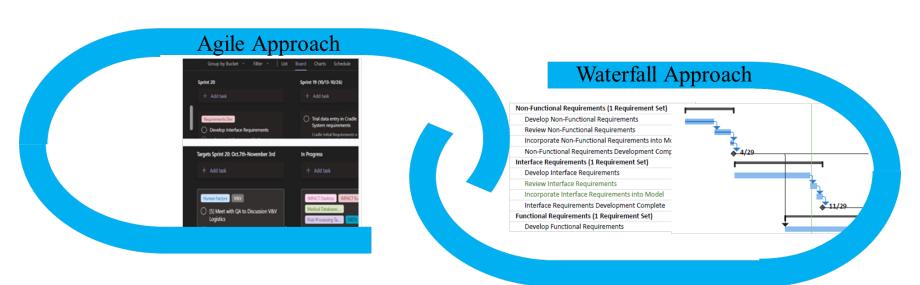


Waterfall Schedule Approach

- Used to track competing milestones and deliverable timelines across the SE team and non-SE system stakeholders (e.g., clinicians and management)
- Integrated schedule lists tasks granularly and in a prescribed order

Agile Development Approach

- Uses Sprints: fixed time period for performing a set of tasks
- Facilitates iterations with stakeholders to verify that the SE understanding of functionality meets the stakeholders' expectations

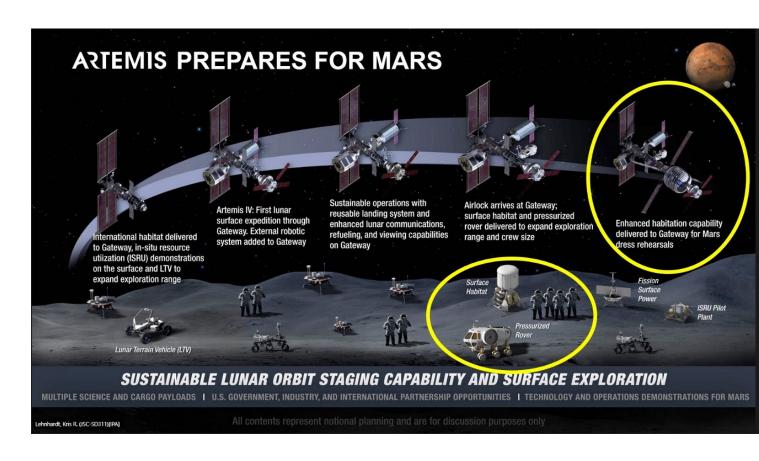




Benefits: Adopt Agile Approach



- Synergistic with MBSE because portions of model can be updated as information becomes available
- Artemis program information incorporated
- Human Factors Feedback incorporated

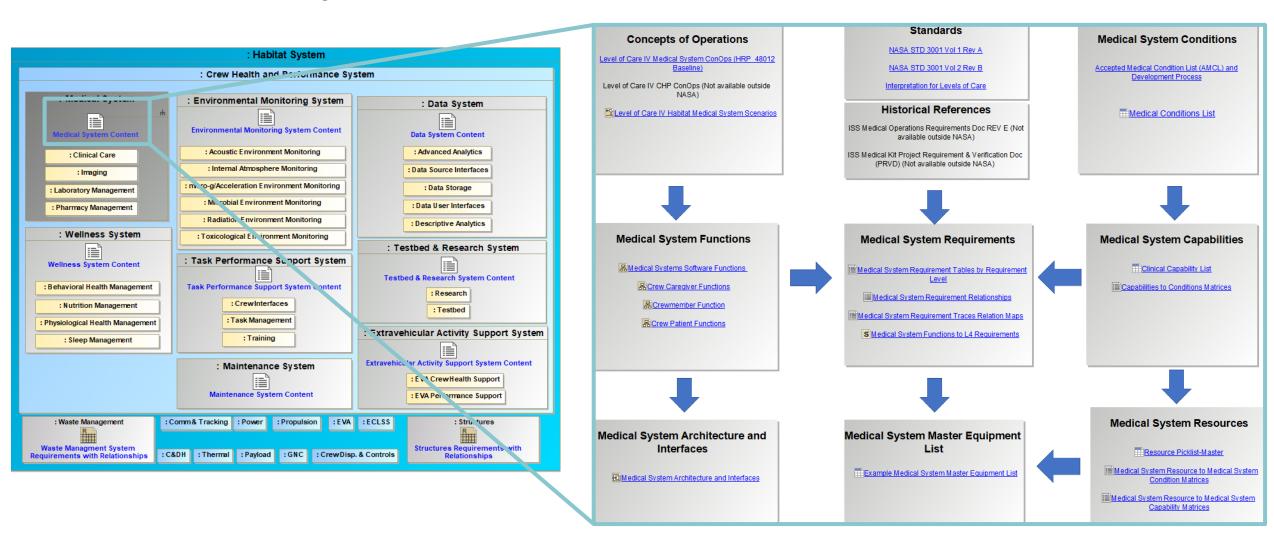




Benefits: Adopt Agile Approach



Short Duration Layout





Benefits: Adopt Agile Approach





Medical System Foundation for Level of Care IV: Long **Duration Lunar Orbit and Lunar Surface**

Information about the Medical System Foundation



Support



and Architecture



Contact Information and Model Version



Context, Process and Project History

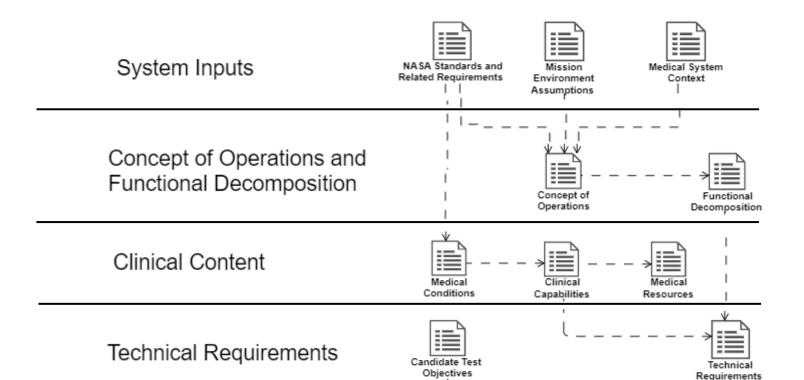


Glossary and Acronyms



Documents

Documents





Lesson Learned: Adopt Agile Approach

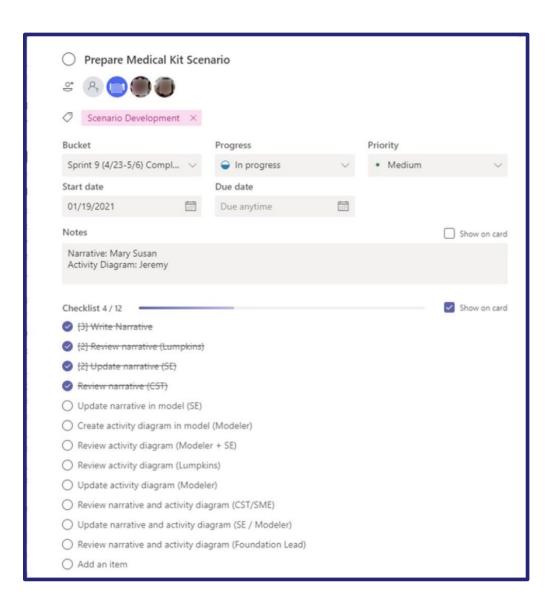


Implementation of Sprints

Initial process included one planner board for the project with each task including checklist feature to document all steps to complete task

Issues resolved:

- All the task steps generally couldn't be completed in a single sprint (e.g., reviews by non-SE team stakeholders)
- Task cards did not provide sufficient detail to track daily progress of the project's various teams

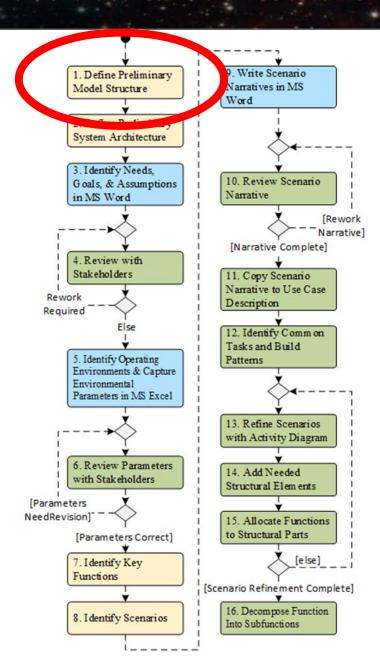




Difference: Model Infrastructure was Established



- First step of ExMC Model
 Development is to Define Preliminary
 Model Structure
- Model Infrastructure was Established

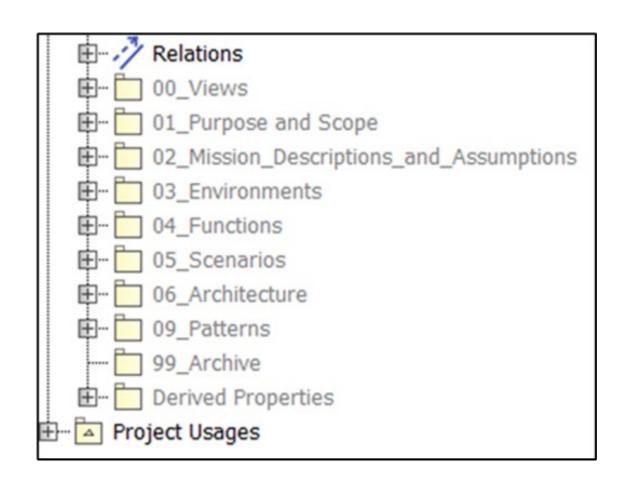


Lessons Learned: Model Infrastructure was Established



Standardize Model Layout

- All ExMC products adopt a similar model organization
- Facilitates cross-project work and large teams
- Benefit for both team members and stakeholders





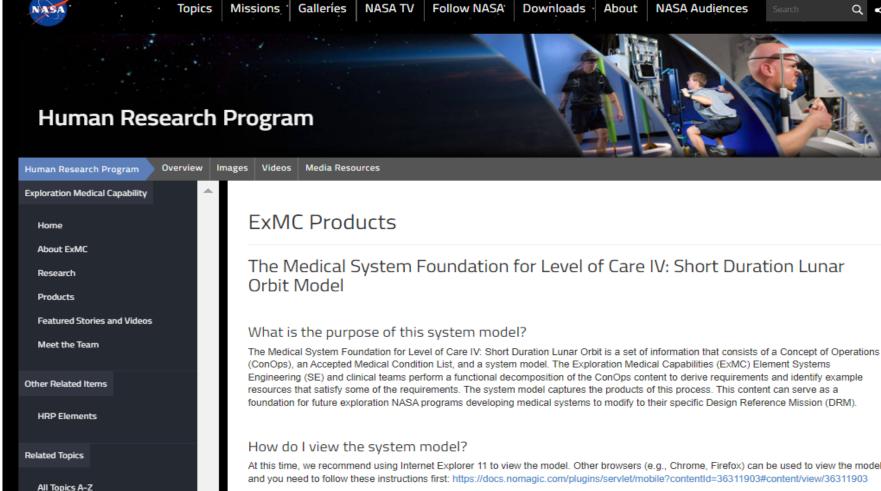
Conclusion



- Developing Medical System Foundations within ExMC is an ongoing journey
- Lessons learned along the way will continue to guide our development process
- Emphasis is on iterative reviews in order to have a useful product for our stakeholders
- Next steps are to update the Long Duration Lunar Orbit and Lunar Surface Medical System Foundation to follow the latest version of NASA Standard 3001, and make the foundation publicly available

https://www.nasa.g ov/hrp/elements/ex mc/products





At this time, we recommend using Internet Explorer 11 to view the model. Other browsers (e.g., Chrome, Firefox) can be used to view the model and you need to follow these instructions first: https://docs.nomagic.com/plugins/servlet/mobile?contentId=36311903#content/view/36311903

To access the system model click on the link below. Some content (e.g., tables) may take a few seconds to load because of the amount of information being displayed.

Medical System Foundation for Level of Care IV: Short Duration Lunar Orbit

What was our process in generating the content in this system model?

Our SE team followed the SE and human systems integration approaches that are documented in the NASA Systems Engineering Handbook, NASA Systems Engineering Processes and Requirements and the Human Systems Integration Practitioner's Guide. We work directly with Subject Matter Experts (SMEs), such as health care providers, to generate the content. All content was reviewed and approved by our ExMC Control Board (CB).

The SE team has authored the following papers and presented the following presentations outlining our approach:

 Mindock, J., Reilly, J., Rubin, D., Urbina, M., Hailey, M., Cerro, J. A., ... & Reyes, D. (2017). Systems Engineering for Space Exploration Medical Capabilities. In AIAA SPACE and Astronautics Forum and Exposition (pp. 5236 - 5251).