I have no financial relationships to disclose.

I will not discuss off-label use and/or investigational use in my presentation
The goal of HRP is to provide human health and performance countermeasures, knowledge, technologies, and tools to enable safe, reliable, and productive human space exploration.
1. Risk Factor of Inadequate Nutrition
2. Risk of Acute and Late Central Nervous System Effects from Radiation Exposure
3. Risk of Acute Radiation Syndromes Due to Solar Particle Events (SPEs)
4. Risk of Adverse Behavioral Conditions and Psychiatric Disorders
5. Risk of Adverse Health Effects Due to Alterations in Host-Microorganism Interactions
6. Risk of Adverse Health Effects of Exposure to Dust and Volatiles During Exploration of Celestial Bodies
7. Risk of an Incompatible Vehicle/Habitat Design
8. Risk of Bone Fracture
9. Risk of Cardiac Rhythm Problems
10. Risk of Clinically Relevant Unpredicted Effects of Medication
11. Risk of Compromised EVA Performance and Crew Health Due to Inadequate EVA Suit Systems
12. Risk of Crew Adverse Health Event Due to Altered Immune Response
13. Risk of Decompression Sickness
14. Risk Of Degenerative Tissue Or Other Health Effects From Radiation Exposure
15. Risk Of Early Onset Osteoporosis Due To Spaceflight
16. Risk of Impaired Control of Spacecraft, Associated Systems and Immediate Vehicle Egress Due to Vestibular/Sensorimotor Alterations Associated with Space Flight
17. Risk of Impaired Performance Due to Reduced Muscle Mass, Strength and Endurance
18. Risk of Inadequate Critical Task Design
19. Risk of Inadequate Design of Human and Automation/Robotic Integration
20. Risk of Inadequate Human-Computer Interaction
21. Risk of Injury from Dynamic Loads
22. Risk of Intervertebral Disk Damage
23. Risk of Orthostatic Intolerance During Re-Exposure to Gravity
24. Risk of Performance Decrement and Crew Illness Due to an Inadequate Food System
25. Risk of Performance Decrements Due to Inadequate Cooperation, Coordination, Communication, and Psychosocial Adaptation within a Team
26. Risk of Performance Errors Due to Fatigue Resulting from Sleep Loss, Circadian Desynchronization, Extended Wakefulness, and Work Overload
27. Risk of Performance Errors Due to Training Deficiencies
28. Risk of Radiation Carcinogenesis
29. Risk of Reduced Physical Performance Capabilities Due to Reduced Aerobic Capacity
30. Risk of Renal Stone Formation
31. Risk of Spaceflight-Induced Intracranial Hypertension/Vision Alterations
32. Risk of Unacceptable Health and Mission Outcomes Due to Limitations of In-flight Medical Capabilities

13 March 2013
Program Architecture

- Evidence
- Risks
- Gaps
- Tasks
- Deliverables
• 2008 Evidence Book
  - One volume
  - One chapter for each HRP risk
  - Review paper format
    • Aimed at scientifically-educated, non-specialist reader
    • Current state of knowledge from both research and operations.
  - Authors
    • Human Research Program
    • National Space Biomedical Research Institute

• Chapters linked to their risk on HRP website
  - humanresearchroadmap.nasa.gov/Evidence/
• The February 2008 versions of the Evidence-Based Risk Reports were reviewed by members of a committee on NASA’s Research on Human Health Risks, established by the Institute of Medicine.

• The resulting thorough *Review of NASA’s Human Research Program Evidence Books: A Letter Report (2008)* provided outstanding guidance for both the revision of the current risk reports and for the development of future versions.
  • [humanresearchroadmap.nasa.gov/reviews/IOM%20Review.pdf](http://humanresearchroadmap.nasa.gov/reviews/IOM%20Review.pdf)

• This review also offered excellent suggestions to improve public access to the information in these reports.
Limitations of the 1GEB

- Limited authorship
  - NASA and NSBRI
  - Missing ISS international partners
  - Missing researchers studying related terrestrial issues

- Laborious update process
  - Resulting in “all or none” updates

- Infrequent updates

Note: Some Evidence Reports have been supplemented by a bibliography or additional report
• The Gene Wiki precedent
  - Enable the creation of a collaboratively written, continuously updated, high quality review article for all (~25,000) human genes.
  - Wikipedia
    • “Stub” articles for each gene in standardized format
    • Users add and refine content
    • en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gene_Wiki

• The HRP implementation
  - Portal page in Wikipedia
  - Main article for each Risk
    • Subarticles as needed
    • Links to related Wikipedia content
    • Summary of HRP-approved Evidence Report
The Human Health and Performance in Space Portal is an internal collection of articles, sites and pages discussing the effects of space flight, travel and habitation on astronauts and other space flight participants. The topics presented within those articles are based upon the evidence work provided by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Human Research Program which is essentially a brief review article written for a scientifically educated, non-specialist reader. Contributions and participation by medical professionals, scientists, researchers, students and the public at large is greatly encouraged.

- Fatigue and Sleep Loss During Spaceflight
- Treating An Ill Injured Crew Member In Space
- Spaceflight Radiation Carcinogenesis
- Visual Impairment and Intracranial Pressure
- Risk of Portal Stone Formation
- Team Composition and Cohesion In Spaceflight Missions
- Intervertebral Disc Damage and Spaceflight
- Inadequate Food Systems on Space Exploration Missions

Use this link to make changes to this section: edit

Contribute to Fatigue and sleep loss during spaceflight article
Contribute to Treating an ill injured crew member in space article
Contribute to Visual impairment and Intracranial pressure article
Contribute to Spaceflight radiation carcinogenesis article


15 May 2013
Visual impairment due to intracranial pressure

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Spacelift induced visual impairment is hypothesized to be a result of increased intracranial pressure. The study of visual changes and intracranial pressure (ICP) in astronauts on long-duration flights is a relatively new topic of interest to space medicine professionals. Although reported signs and symptoms have not appeared to be severe enough to cause blindness in the near term, long-term consequences of chronically elevated intracranial pressure are unknown.4

NASA has reported that fifteen long-duration male astronauts (45–59 years of age) have experienced confirmed visual and anatomical changes during or after long-duration flights.20 Lesions include retinal nerve fiber layer atrophy, globe flattening, choroidal thinning, hyperopic shifts, and an increased intracranial pressure have been documented in these astronauts. Some individuals experienced transient changes post-flight while others have reported persistent changes with varying degrees of severity.21

Although the exact cause is not known at this time, it is suspected that microgravity-induced capsular fluid shift and comparable physiological changes play a significant role in these changes.21 Other contributing factors may include plumes of increased CO2 and an increase in somatic stress. It seems unlikely that resolute or aerobic exercise are contributing factors, but they may be potential countermeasures to reduce intravascular pressure (ICP) or intracranial pressure (ICP) in-flight.21

Contents

1 Causes and current models
   1.1 CO2
   1.2 Sodium intake
   1.3 Barotrauma
   1.4 Brainswell
   1.5 Carbon Dioxide Induced Ocular Changes (Minnioplan)
   1.6 Space Ocular Nerve Syndrome
2 Causes of ICP and ICP Management
   2.1 ICP Measurement
   2.1.1 Noninvasive ICP Measurement
   2.1.2 ICP Measurement
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   2.3 Existing long duration flight oculars
   3 Causes and Intervention Clinical Practice Guidelines
   3.1 Glasses
   3.2 Scleral
   3.3 Medical
   4 External links
5 References

15 May 2013
Strengths of the Wikipedia approach

• Extremely accessible
  - Reading
  - Contributing
• Many “hits”
Weaknesses of the Wikipedia approach

- Wikipedia rules for content
  - Cannot copy Evidence Reports
  - Must summarize Evidence Reports
    - The result article is a summary of a review

- Few contributions
  - Net loss of content
  - Workload to maintain thriving articles is unknown

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The Third Generation Evidence Base

• Wiki based
• Editorially controlled
  - Editorial Board for each Evidence Report
• Initial content = HRP-approved Evidence Reports
  - Verbatim
• Contributions
  - Default: pre-screened by editorial board
  - Pre-approved contributors: screen post facto by editorial board
• Coming Fall 2013

humanresearchroadmap.nasa.gov/Evidence
• NASA’s Human Research Program seeks to understand and mitigate risks to crew health and performance in exploration missions
• HRP’s evidence base consists of an Evidence Report for each HRP risk
• Three generations of Evidence Reports
  1) Review articles
     + Good content
     - Limited authorship, infrequent updates
  2) Wikipedia articles
     + Viewed often, very open to contributions
     - Summary of reviews, very few contributions
  3) HRP-controlled wiki articles
     + Incremental additions to review articles with editorial control
     - ?

humanresearchroadmap.nasa.gov/Evidence