Purpose
We hypothesized that visual impairment due to intracranial pressure (VIIP) would induce development of presbyopia at an earlier age in the astronaut population, with long duration flyers at an especially high risk.

Design and Methods
We reviewed annual vision exams conducted on active NASA astronauts with any spaceflight experience. All astronauts participating in long duration (30+ days) and short duration (29 days or less) missions were included in the analysis. For the purpose of this analysis, onset of presbyopia was characterized as performance of 20/40 or greater on the standard Snellen test.

Background
Presbyopia is characterized as the gradual loss of near visual acuity over time due to a loss in ability to accommodate. It generally develops in the mid-40s and progresses until about age 65; the mean age of onset within the general population is 45-47 years old¹,². Presbyopia can be corrected with eye glasses, contacts, or LASIK.

Sample Characteristics
- Had a preflight and postflight vision exam or annual exams before and after flight
- 40 to 60 years of age at the time of analysis (2013)
- Uncorrected Snellen of 20/30 or lower prior to mission
- Repeat flyers were sampled until they were characterized as presbyopic

Results
236 short duration and 48 long duration flyers were included in the analysis. The mean age of onset was 47 years old (SD±3.71).

Conclusion
The mean age at onset of presbyopia is similar for short and long duration flyers, indicating that mission duration does not influence onset of presbyopia.

REFERENCES

Population | N | Number of onset vs no onset | Mean Age of Onset of Presbyopia | Standard Deviation | Age Range (Min, Max)
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Total | 284 | 217 vs 67 | 47.31 | 3.71 | 41.00, 58.50
Long Duration | 48 | 33 vs 15 | 47.11 | 3.72 | 41.00, 56.01
Short Duration | 236 | 184 vs 52 | 47.50 | 3.71 | 41.00, 58.50