Evaluation of the astronaut shoulder injury rates began with an operational concern at the Neutral Buoyancy Laboratory (NBL) during Extravehicular Activity (EVA) training. An astronaut suffered a shoulder injury during an NBL training run and commented that it was possibly due to a hardware issue. During the subsequent investigation, questions arose regarding the rate of shoulder injuries in recent years and over the entire history of the astronaut corps.

Astronaut medical records were queried from the NASA Johnson Space Center (JSC) Flight Medicine Clinic and all shoulder and upper arm orthopedic conditions were noted. An injury was considered directly attributed to EVA training if all the following conditions were met:
- The astronaut performed EVA training in the Weightless Environment Training Facility (WETF) or NBL
- The injury occurred while considered an active astronaut at NASA
- The WETF, NBL, EVA suit or EVA training was associated with the injury in the medical record.

Shoulder injury incidence rates were calculated and reported as the number of injuries per 100 astronauts over 10 years of active duty service. Overall incidence rates were then stratified by sex and selection decade.

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Shoulder injury rates by selection decade (per 100 astronauts over 10 years)
- 1959-1969: 6
- 1970s: 2
- 1980s: 1
- 1990s: 1
- 2000s: 1

Shoulder injury rates by sex (per 100 astronauts over 10 years)
- Males: 16
- Females: 8

Although the incidence rates of shoulder injuries appear to be increasing over the years, the requirements of the astronaut corps have also changed.

- All astronauts are now expected to be EVA certified in order to fly whereas that was not a requirement for earlier astronauts.
- Number of EVA training runs has increased:
  - 1.96 runs/year per astronaut from 1982-1996
  - 5.08 runs/year per astronaut from 2003-2009
- In order to better understand the magnitude of the astronaut shoulder injury rates, future studies will include a cohort population with similar traits.