VALIDATION OF A MANUALLY OSCILLATING CHAIR FOR IN-THE-FIELD ASSESSMENT OF DYNAMIC VISUAL ACUITY ON CREWMEMBERS WITHIN HOURS OF RETURNING FROM LONG-DURATION SPACEFLIGHT

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INTRODUCTION

Due to the deconditioned state of crewmembers in the initial hours after landing, it is safer and more practical to perform a vision test while seated in a chair versus walking on a treadmill.

METHODS

Healthy, non-astronaut subjects (n=14) performed three static (seated) and three dynamic (walking/oscillated) visual acuity tests. For all conditions the subject was asked to discern and verbally report the direction gap of Landolt-C optotypes of varying sizes. Subjects were outfitted with accelerometers (sampling rate = 128 Hz) on their head, trunk and lumbar spine. Dynamic Visual Acuity (DVA) was assessed as the difference in logMAR values between static and dynamic conditions.

RESULTS

A fast Fourier transform (FFT) was performed on the vertical trunk acceleration to compare the peak and spread of the distribution of oscillation frequencies for each oscillating condition. FFT plots for one subject in each condition. The automated chair has a narrow frequency range, whereas the manual chair and treadmill were slightly more variable.

CONCLUSIONS

Peak oscillation frequencies achieved with the manual chair were lower and more variable than those of treadmill walking and the automatic chair. This can mostly be attributed to operator fatigue. However, DVA scores across conditions were not significantly different, indicating that the manual chair can provide adequate vertical oscillation frequency and displacement with the added advantage of being portable enough for testing outside a laboratory. Furthermore the automatic chair very closely matches the oscillation frequency of treadmill walking, making it an ideal method for testing DVA in a laboratory setting.

This work is partially supported by the National Space Biomedical Research Institute through NCC 9-58