FORECASTING THE CHANGE OF RENAL STONE OCCURRENCE RATES IN ASTRONAUTS

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ASGSR 2016
A Challenge of Translational Medicine to Space Flight

Informative Data

- Space Flight
- Analog Studies
- Research Studies
- Clinical Data

Actionable Knowledge

- Medical Risk
- Treatment Capability
- Space System
- Clinical Practice
Consider using a Mathematical or Computational Models-When the system is complex or complicated enough that your intuition, i.e. your forecasting knowledge, is insufficient to describe how the system will respond.
Renal Stone Incidence Likelihood during Space Flight

- Clinically - Governed by precipitant supersaturation and presence of inhibitors in urine
- Evidence of altered urine volume and chemistry in space
  - Lower urine output and elevated calcium (bone demineralization)
  - Countermeasures that affect urine chemistry
    - Citrate treatments, Bisphosphonates, Fluid intake, intense exercise (ARED)
Bayesian analysis including

- Summary of Urological Diseases in America 2004
- JSC Control Population Data
- In-flight Data (up to ~2010)

Posterior Estimate

Astronaut – in-flight 365 (+/- 46) events per 100K person years

Does not address gravity, mission trades, or countermeasures
- what happens if I reduce water intake by 1 liter?

Gilkey et al. 2012 – NASA/TP -2012-217120
Rate of Stone Formation in Context

Distributions normalized to equal area under each curve

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Incidence Rate Per 100K Person Years

Probability Density
Probabilistic Model for Renal Stone Incidence Likelihood

Problem: How does space flight and return affect the post flight one year rate of stone formation in astronauts?

Probabilistic Monte Carlo Simulation using Population Data

Urinalysis Data → Bio-Chemistry Model → Stone Growth Model → Correlated Stone Pop to Occurrence → Risk of Renal Stone

- LSAH
- LSDA
- CCF
- Supersaturation Index (SI) CaOx
- Free stone population balance
- Correlate incidence rates to stone formation
- Change in predicted incidence rate
**Biochemistry Model**

- **Joint Expert Speciation System : JESS**
  - Development: Peter May  Murdoch University, Western Australia
  - compiles 100+ applicable urine chemistry reactions and computes outputs based on system parameters and thermodynamics

- **Transforms total concentration, via system of equations into free ion concentrations \(c_i\) based on urine chemistry reactions**

- **Relative Supersaturation calcium oxalate (RSCaOx)**
  - JESS Provides the Saturation Index (SI = RSS\(^2\)) : Metric that represents the ability of spontaneous crystallization of the solution

http://jess.murdoch.edu.au/jess_home.htm
Microgravity Astronaut: Average of 24-urine excretion rates obtained from 86 post-flight astronaut urine chemistries. (Whitson et al.\textsuperscript{36})
Renal Stone Population Balance (PBE) System Model: Nucleation, Growth & Agglomeration

Population Balance Equation:

\[
\frac{n(D)}{\tau} + G_D \frac{\partial n(D)}{\partial D} = \int_0^{D/2} \beta n(D - D')n(D')dD' - n(D) \int_0^{\infty} \beta n(D')dD'
\]

Nucleation BC:

\[n(D = 0) = n^o = B^o / G_D\]

Relative Supersaturation

Inhibition: Citrate, Pyrophosphare, Hydration

Kassemi M, Thompson DA. Am J Physiol Renal Physiol. 2016 - Microgravity
Kassemi M, Thompson DA. Am J Physiol Renal Physiol. 2016 - Dietary
PBE Model: Dietary Countermeasures for Microgravity Astronaut Subject: Effect of Citrate

nominal urine concentrations

(hypocitraturia)
Kassemi PBE model produces a population density of stones related to the input urine chemistry.

Max Stone Size as the maximum stone Diameter predicted to have >1 stone/mL of urine.
Correlate Stone Size to Rate of Occurrence: Poisson Regression based Transfer Function

- PBE Max Stone size from known urine chemistries
- Incidence rates distributions from population based observations

Randomly assess the number of incidences for fixed time interval assuming the corresponding incidence rate distribution

Matches each set of incidences to a corresponding Poison distribution

Aggregates the distributions and calculates the standard deviation

Technique: Poisson Regression With Rates

Repeats 10,000 times
## Rate of Stone Formation in Context

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<th>Type</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>ML</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NSF Normal</td>
<td>Lieske et al. 2006 (Rochester Study)</td>
<td>101.1</td>
<td>101.3</td>
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<td>SF Triangular</td>
<td>Urological Diseases In America, 2012</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>1093</td>
<td>976</td>
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<td>Inflight Lognormal</td>
<td>Gilkey et al, 2010</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Postflight Gamma</td>
<td>Porter and Rice, 2013 &amp; LSAH</td>
<td>7.77</td>
<td>.00593</td>
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### Rate Per 100K Person Years

- **Non-Stone formers**
- **Stone Formers**
- **Inflight Astronauts (Bayesian)**
- **Astronaut PostFlight (STS & ISS)**
Dataset Sources: Training and Testing

- **LSAH Population Data**
  
  1517 Urine Samples from 581 individual astronauts (pre-, in-, and post-) flight
  
  - Data to TRAIN the model
    - 957 urine samples, from the Preflight, and Post flight datasets
      - Inflight was omitted to be used to test the model
    - Preflight
      - 515 astronaut urine samples, including 13 stoneformer samples
    - Postflight
      - 442 astronaut urine samples, including 13 stoneformer samples
  
  - To TEST the model
    - 560 Urine samples
    - Incomplete Preflight and Postflight data
      - eg. pH was not measured in all cases so a distribution created from the data that did include preflight was used to determine the pH for the dataset
    - Inflight data both complete and incomplete was used to form the Inflight renal chemistry distributions

- **Whitson et al. J Urology 2009**
  
  - Urine samples 9 astronauts, at each flight phase that received potassium citrate as part of a study on renal risk formation in spaceflight.
Simulation analysis - Correlation of Rates
**Simulation of Astronaut Population Risk - Convergence of Simulation**

### Convergence Values: Incidence per Person Years

<table>
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<th>Standard Deviation of the Mean</th>
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<td>PreFlight</td>
<td>5.4697E-03</td>
<td>4.9452E-03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PostFlight</td>
<td>6.4767E-03</td>
<td>1.4341E-02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflight</td>
<td>6.8544E-03</td>
<td>1.3473E-02</td>
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</table>
Astronaut Population Incidence Rates: Preflight, Inflight, and Postflight

Max Stone Incidence Rates Per Person Year

SI Incidence Rates Per Person Year
In incidence rate histograms, the preflight data is visualized for both Max Stone and SI. The histograms show the distribution of incidence rates per person-year, with the x-axis representing incidence rate per person-year and the y-axis showing the number of samples. The data is depicted as bars, with the height of each bar corresponding to the frequency of samples within a particular incidence rate range. The preflight Max Stone and SI histograms display similar trends, with a peak at a lower incidence rate, indicating a higher number of samples concentrated in that range.
Sampled Incidence Rate Per Person Year

Inflight Max Stone

Inflight SI

Incidence Rate Histograms: Inflight
Sampled Incidence Rate Per Person Year

Incidence Rate Histograms: Postflight
Inhibition Factors: Dietary Citrate and Placebo
Whitson et al. J Urology 2009

Note: Data included only 2 placebo subjects, totaling 14 urine samples
Summary of Findings

- We have shown that combining physics based modeling and numerical analytics provides deeper insight into the renal stone risks for astronauts
  - PBE forecasts an increase in the extent of possible incidence rates due to space flight and return then supersaturation alone
    - Adding PBE/kinetics appears to be provide a higher predictive resolution at SI > 5
      - Revelation of a possible second mode
    - Minimal attributable difference in predictive potential at lower SI levels typical of non-stone former, pre-flight rates
  - Consistent with published findings of underlying PBE model in assess the effects of inhibition
    - Citrate has minor impact above normal levels

- We cannot assess if this particular application illustrates overall better forecasting for the general population
  - Does indicate a better means to quantify the relative change in risk to astronauts
  - Provides the opportunity to glean some insight into the efficacy of interventions that modify
    - Effect of hydration
    - Effect of inhibitors
    - Effect of reducing urinary calcium through other countermeasures (exercise)
Assumptions and Limitations

- **Possibility the data does not correlate to the rates specified**
  - Renal Stone occurrence rate is multifactorial
    - Unique anatomy plays a role
    - Gravity vector and wall interactions affect residence time
  - Timing
    - Astronaut urine chemistries does not address relative timing of the sample acquisition and any stone occurrence
    - Data not separated for sex, gender or any age factors

- **PBE model has wide range of values for kinetics factors $K_g$, $K_b$, $\beta$**
  - Values are not known with precision and may potentially represent a source of large uncertainty in the analysis
  - May not accurately assess the range of effects of inhibition
Conclusions and future work

Future Work

• Complete the current analysis

• Peer Review of the work
  – Formal panel review and/or Peer publication(s)

• Validation And Credibility
  – Used a referent data for performance assessment and validation
    • Partnered with researchers at Cleveland Clinic to identify appropriate data
• Models and simulations of all types governed by NASA-STD-7009a
  – Communications tool that seeks to specify the credibility (degree of trustworthiness) of the model or specific simulation to the context of its application


• The NIH Committee on Credible Practice of Modeling & Simulation in Healthcare

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<td>Verification, validation, uncertainty quantification, and sensitivity analysis of the model or simulation are accomplished with respect to the reality of interest and intended use(s) of the model or simulation.</td>
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Web: [https://simtk.org/home/cpms](https://simtk.org/home/cpms)
e-mail: cpmsinhealthcare@gmail.com
Thank you!

Questions?
Distributions normalized to equal area under each curve

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Rate of Stone Formation in Context
Break the problem down into constitutive information

Problem: How does space flight and return affect the post flight one year rate of stone formation in astronauts?

24-hour Output Urine Chemistry

Observed Rates of Stone Presentation

Crystal Growth and Agglomeration

Chemical Relations Between Species: Supersaturation

Data Driven Transformation Function:
Estimating Rate of Treatable Occurrence
Max Stone Size vs SI – Input Data

Input Data Set Max Stone Size vs SI

- PreFlight
- Stoneformer
- PostFlight
Result 1

Sampled Incidence Rate Per Person Year

PreFlight SI

$15 \times 10^4$

0 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.04

PreFlight SI

0 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.04

$0 100 200 300$

$0 5 10 15$

$0 1 \times 10^4$

$0 5 \times 10^3$

$0 10 \times 10^2$

$0 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.04$
Sampled Incidence Rate Per Person Year

Result 1
Result 1

Sampled Incidence Rate Per Person Year
Whitson Combined

Whitson Max Stone Incidence Rates

Incidence Rate Per Person Year

$\times 10^{-3}$

PreFlight

InFlight

PostFlight
Max Stone Size Per Flight Phase

Max Stone Incidence Rates

Incidence Rate Per Person Year

PreFlight  Inflight  PostFlight

$10^{-3}$
Add Preflight, Postflight, and Inflight Boxplots

Whitson Max Stone Incidence Rates for Citrate

Incidence Rate Per Person Year

- Preflight
- InFlight
- PostFlight
SI Per Flight Phase

![Box plot showing SI values for PreFlight, Inflight, and PostFlight phases.](image)
SI Incidence Per Flight Phase

SI Incidence Rates

Incidence Rate Per Person Year

$10^{-3}$

PreFlight

Inflight

PostFlight