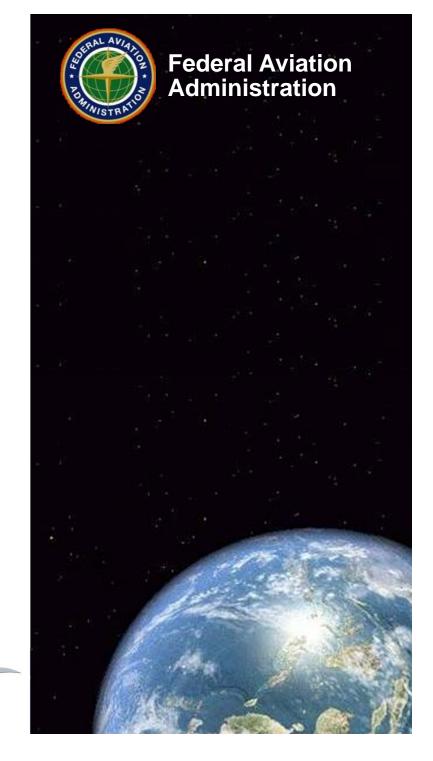
COE CST First Annual Technical Meeting:

1. Physiologic Database Definition & Design

James Vanderploeg, MD



November 10, 2011





Overview

- Team Members
- Purpose of Task
- Schedule & Milestones
- Next Steps
- Contact Information





Team Members

- UTMB
 - PI: Jim Vanderploeg, MD (UTMB Aerospace Med.)
 - Student: Jennifer Law, MD (UTMB Aerospace Med.)
 - Student: Charles Mathers, MD (UTMB Aerosp. Med.)
 - Co-I: Richard Jennings, MD (UTMB Aerospace Med)
- NASA Johnson Space Center
 - Mary Van Baalen
 - Dr. John Charles
 - Dr. Jeffrey Davis
- Wyle Integrated Science & Engineering
 - Eric Kerstman, MD
 - Christine Smith
- FAA CAMI
 - Dr. Melchor Antunano



Understanding Human Complexity

Height Strength Verbal Clarity & Weight Fluency Visual Acuity Mechanical **HUMANS ARE THE MOST Aptitude** COMPLEX SUBSYSTEM OF Underlying Medical Native Language YOUR SPACECRAFT **Conditions** Arm Reach Susceptibility Cultural G-Tolerance to SAS Pain **Differences** (Discomfort) **Auditory Acuity** Situational Tolerance **Awareness** Gender Reaction Time (Scan Pattern) Operational Depth of **Endurance** Background Knowledge (Preparedness)







Purpose of Task

- Purpose:
 - Create a database of medical & physiological data from commercial crew and spaceflight participants
- Objectives:
 - Identify the appropriate data elements
 - Recommend a scalable design for the database
 - Establish security, approved access, appropriate uses of data
- Goals
 - Initial step is to begin defining the requirements and elements though a workshop of stakeholders



Existing Data Sets

- Longitudinal Study of Astronaut Health (LSAH)
- Historical data in Integrated Medical Model (IMM)
- Individual NASA research experiments data
- Flight Surgeon post-flight astronaut debrief data
- Data from experiments performed on Life Science research Shuttle missions



Problems with Existing Data Sets

- Small numbers of astronauts so de-identification is difficult
- Getting data out of the LSAH is difficult
- No integration among the data sets
- No standardization among the data sets







FAA – NASA COMMERCIAL SPACE FLIGHT BIOMEDICAL DATA ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT PROPOSAL

Jeffrey R. Davis, MD (NASA)

COMSTAC
RLV Working Group
October 10, 2007



- NASA goals are to:
 - Encourage and support the emerging commercial space flight industry
 - Provide opportunities to expand the body of evidence characterizing human responses to space consistent with the proposed Enhanced Longitudinal Study for Astronaut Health (LSAH)
 - LSAH data gathering captures and studies all relevant medical data necessary to identify and ameliorate the health risks associated with human space flight to enable future human space exploration initiatives
 - Including commercial space flight participants will give NASA a better understanding of the physiological effects of space flight and further define what is required to safely fly humans in space



- NASA and the FAA are proposing to establish an MOA in which:
 - NASA will provide a data management, archive, and reporting system for commercial space flight participant biomedical monitoring data as a supplement to its enhanced LSAH database
 - NASA will establish an administrative structure to receive, manage, organize, and report the data
 - NASA will provide non-attributable (individual and/or company)
 commercial space flight passenger biomedical monitoring data to the FAA and participating operators upon request (at NASA cost)
 - NASA will provide operator-specific commercial space flight passenger biomedical monitoring data to each operator based on established agreements with that operator
 - FAA will provide non-attributable (individual and/or company) space flight crew certification and biomedical monitoring data to NASA upon request

Jeffrey R. Davis, MD



- NASA and the FAA are proposing to establish an MOA in which (continued):
 - FAA will oversee the collection and management of commercial space flight crew certification and biomedical monitoring data
 - NASA and the FAA will jointly analyze and utilize commercial space flight certification and biomedical monitoring data to better define medical risk factors involved with space flight crews and space flight participants before, during, and after space flight.
 - NASA and the FAA will jointly identify collaborative projects and approve project plans for collection and management of commercial space flight participant data
 - NASA and the FAA will jointly oversee the collection and management of commercial space flight participant data on a periodic basis

Jeffrey R. Davis, MD



- Benefit of data collection and analysis to commercial space flight operators
 - Gain greater insight into the medical risks, thereby reducing risk
 - Operators
 - Insurers
 - Enhance risk mitigation for space flight participants

Stakeholders

Operators

Virgin Galactic XCOR Sierra Nevada Corp Space X

Trainers
NASTAR
QinetiQ
Others

Others

Flight Surgeons

Company Medical Directors Aviation Medical Examiners Consultants

> Data Repository

Government

FAA

NASA

ESA

Others

Researchers
Suborbital
Orbital

Individuals

Future customers Family & Friends

Adventures



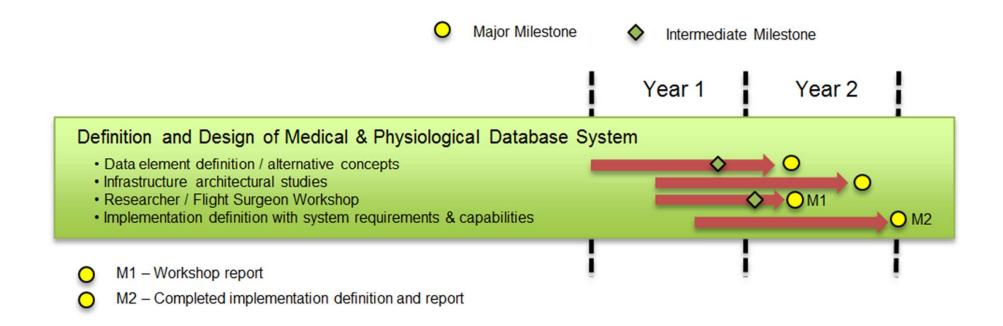


Next Steps

- Identify stakeholders (in progress)
- Initial draft of data elements (in progress)
- Identify hosting options and resources
- Initial draft of security, confidentiality, and access requirements
- Conduct workshop in Spring 2012
- Draft report mid 2012
- Final report and recommendations Dec. 2012



Schedule & Milestones







Contact Information

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