Fiscal Year:	FY 2019	Task Last Updated:	FY 04/02/2019
PI Name:	Romaniello, Stephen Ph.D.		
Project Title:	Evaluating Resistive Exercise as a Long-term Countermeasure for Spaceflight-induced Bone Loss Using Calcium Isotopes		
Division Name:	Human Research		
Program/Discipline:			
Program/Discipline Element/Subdiscipline:			
Joint Agency Name:		TechPort:	No
Human Research Program Elements:	(1) HHC :Human Health Countermeasur	res	
Human Research Program Risks:	None		
Space Biology Element:	None		
Space Biology Cross-Element Discipline:	None		
Space Biology Special Category:	None		
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Zip Code:	85287-1404	Congressional District:	9
Comments:			
Project Type:	FLIGHT		2017-2018 HERO 80JSC017N0001-BPBA Topics in Biological, Physiological, and Behavioral Adaptations to Spaceflight. Appendix C
Start Date:	03/28/2019	End Date:	06/12/2020
No. of Post Docs:		No. of PhD Degrees:	
No. of PhD Candidates:		No. of Master' Degrees:	
No. of Master's Candidates:		No. of Bachelor's Degrees:	
No. of Bachelor's Candidates:		Monitoring Center:	NASA JSC
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Flight Program:	ISS		
Flight Assignment:			
Key Personnel Changes/Previous PI:			
COI Name (Institution):	Anbar, Ariel Ph.D. (Arizona State Uni Smith, Scott Ph.D. (NASA Johnson Sp Zwart, Sara Ph.D. (University Of Texa	bace Center)	
Grant/Contract No.:	80NSSC19K0519		
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Task Description:	We have previously demonstrated that variations in naturally-occurring stable isotopes of calcium (Ca) in blood and rine can be used to monitor changes in net bone mineral balance (BMB) during bed rest and spaceflight, including rewmembers using resistive exercise and pharmaceutical interventions to prevent bone loss aboard the International pace Station (ISS). Here, we propose to build on our established dataset of Ca isotope variations and BMB in ISS rewmembers to include future crewmembers participating in the One-Year Mission Project. This proposal builds on a accessful existing collaboration between researchers at Arizona State University (ASU) and Johnson Space Center (SC) to study and apply the Ca isotope method as a bone biomarker. The data to be obtained in the proposed project will characterize the trajectory of changes in crewmember BMB sulting from 2-12 months of spaceflight aboard the ISS and will provide a basis for extrapolation of expected changes to BMB and whole-body bone mineral content during missions extending 2-3 years in duration. Existing data from -month ISS missions suggest that crewmembers using the Advanced Resistive Exercise Device (ARED) experience upid net bone loss during the first 60 days of flight, but that the rate of bone loss slows during flight days 60-180. If this end continues, little additional cumulative bone loss might be expected during extended missions, consistent with the rinciple of non-inferiority. Ca isotopes are uniquely suited to answer this question, since they are the only technique urrently capable of providing a time series of quantitative estimates of net BMB from samples returned from a single baceflight mission. Dur proposal falls under the "Musculoskeletal system" and "Food and nutrition" Human Research Program (HRP) esearch emphases, and specifically addresses Integrated Research Plan (IRP) Gap N7.1: "We need to identify the most nportant nutritional factors for musculoskeletal health," which states that "calcium isotope studies will help develop naly
Rationale for HRP Directed Research:	
Research Impact/Earth Benefits:	
Task Progress: No	lew project for FY2019.
Bibliography Type: De	Description: (Last Updated:)