Fiscal Year:	FY 2020	Task Last Updated:	FY 12/26/2019
PI Name:	Goel, Namni Ph.D.		
Project Title:	Biomarkers as Predictors of Resiliency and Susceptibility to Stress in Space Flight		
Division Name:	Human Research		
Program/Discipline:			
Program/Discipline Element/Subdiscipline:			
Joint Agency Name:		TechPort:	No
Human Research Program Elements:	(1) HFBP:Human Factors & Behavioral Perf	formance (IRP Rev H)	
Human Research Program Risks:	None		
Space Biology Element:	None		
Space Biology Cross-Element Discipline:	None		
Space Biology Special Category:	None		
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Comments:	NOTE: Formerly at the University of Pennsy	/lvania until July 2019.	
Project Type:	GROUND		2013 HERO NNJ13ZSA002N-Crew Health (FLAGSHIP & NSBRI)
Start Date:	10/23/2019	End Date:	10/22/2020
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
Contact Monitor:	Williams, Thomas	Contact Phone:	281-483-8773
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Flight Program:			
Flight Assignment:			
Key Personnel Changes/Previous PI:			
COI Name (Institution):	Basner, Mathias M.D., Ph.D. (University of Bhatnagar, Seema Ph.D. (Children's Hospit Dinges, David F. Ph.D. (University of Penns Kirkpatrick, James M.D. (University of Wa Weljie, Aalim Ph.D. (University of Pennsyl	al of Philadelphia) sylvania) ushington)	
Grant/Contract No.:	80NSSC20K0243		
Performance Goal No.:			
Performance Goal Text:			

Rationale for HRP Directed Research:The project's research will deliver a countermeasure (set of diverse biomarkers) for distinguishing those who are more resilient versus those who are more susceptible to the adverse neurobehavioral effects of high performance demands and sleep loss stressors. If valid markers of such susceptibility can be found, it will be possible to optimize and individualize crew resources, and mitigate stress and other behavioral health and performance risks autonomously during long-duration space flight. This information would also be of use on Earth in applied occupations that demand similar risks and stressors.Task Progress:New project for FY2020. NOTE this is continuation of "Biomarkers as Predictors of Resiliency and Susceptibility to Stress in Space Flight," grant NNX14AN49G, due to Principal Investigator (PI) move to Rush University from University of Pennsylvania in summer 2019, requiring issue of new grant. See that project for previous reporting.Bibliography Type:Description: (Last Updated: 09/28/2023)	Task Description:	NOTE: Continuation of "Biomarkers as Predictors of Resiliency and Susceptibility to Stress in Space Flight," grant NNX14AN49G, due to Principal Investigator (PI) move to Rush University from University of Pennsylvania in summer 2019, requiring issue of new grant. This proposal is responsive to the NASA Behavioral Health and Performance gap (BMed5) to find individual characteristics that predict successful adaptation and performance in an isolated, confined, and extreme environment, especially for long duration missions. The project also relates to Human Research Program (HRP) Sleep Gap 4 to identify indicators of individual succeptibilities and resiliencies to sleep loss and circadian rhythm disruption, to aid with individualized countermeasure regimens, for autonomous, long duration, and/or distance exploration missions. The proposal is also responsive to BMed 1 and BMed 2, and Sleep Gap 2 and Sleep Gap 9. To address these gaps, this proposal will assess biomarkers as predictors of resiliency and susceptibility (individual differences) to performance stress and sleep loss using the HRP Human Exploration Research Analog (HERA) and the Hawaii Space Exploration Analog and Simulation (HI-SEAS) high fidelity space analog facilities. We will conduct a ground-based experiment—strongly anchored in our previous laboratory-based research—on N=32 healthy men and women (ages 26-55) in the HERA facility (short-duration analog) and on N=6 healthy men and women (ages 21-65) in the HI-SEAS facility (long-duration analog) to determine the predictive validity of a set of relevant, valid, and reliable biomarkers for distinguishing those who are more resilient versus those who are more susceptible to the adverse neurobehavioral effects of the combination of high performance demands and total sleep deprivation (TSD) stressors—two conditions commonly experienced in space flight. These biomarkers include the following: cardiovascular measures (blood pressure, heart rate and heart rate variability, stroke volume, and cardiac output),	
Research Impact/Earth Benefits:resilient versus those who are more susceptible to the adverse neurobehavioral effects of high performance demands and sleep loss stressors. If valid markers of such susceptibility can be found, it will be possible to optimize and individualize crew resources, and mitigate stress and other behavioral health and performance risks autonomously during long-duration space flight. This information would also be of use on Earth in applied occupations that demand similar risks and stressors.Task Progress:New project for FY2020. NOTE this is continuation of "Biomarkers as Predictors of Resiliency and Susceptibility to Stress in Space Flight," grant NNX14AN49G, due to Principal Investigator (PI) move to Rush University from University of Pennsylvania in summer 2019, requiring issue of new grant. See that project for previous reporting.	Rationale for HRP Directed Research:		
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	Bibliography Type:	Description: (Last Updated: 09/28/2023)	