Task Book Report Generated on: 04/20/2024

Y11 XX	TV 0001		TXX 05/00/000
Fiscal Year:	FY 2021	Task Last Updated:	FY 07/23/2021
PI Name:	Dinges, David F. Ph.D.		
Project Title:	Standardized Behavioral Measures for Detecting Behavioral Health Risks during Exploration Missions		
Division Name:	Human Research		
Program/Discipline:			
Program/Discipline Element/Subdiscipline:	HUMAN RESEARCHBehavior and p	performance	
Joint Agency Name:		TechPort:	No
Human Research Program Elements:	(1) HFBP :Human Factors & Behaviora	al Performance (IRP Rev H)	
Human Research Program Risks:	(1) BMed :Risk of Adverse Cognitive or Behavioral Conditions and Psychiatric Disorders (2) Team :Risk of Performance and Behavioral Health Decrements Due to Inadequate Cooperation, Coordination, Communication, and Psychosocial Adaptation within a Team		
Space Biology Element:	None		
Space Biology Cross-Element Discipline:	None		
Space Biology Special Category:	None		
PI Email:	dinges@pennmedicine.upenn.edu	Fax:	FY
PI Organization Type:	UNIVERSITY	Phone:	215-898-9949
Organization Name:	University of Pennsylvania		
PI Address 1:	Department of Psychiatry		
PI Address 2:	423 Service Dr., 1013 Blockley Hall		
PI Web Page:			
City:	Philadelphia	State:	PA
Zip Code:	19104-4209	Congressional District:	2
Comments:			
Project Type:	FLIGHT,GROUND	Solicitation / Funding Source:	2013-14 HERO NNJ13ZSA002N-BMED Behavioral Health & Performance
Start Date:	07/21/2015	End Date:	09/30/2022
No. of Post Docs:	0	No. of PhD Degrees:	0
No. of PhD Candidates:	0	No. of Master' Degrees:	0
No. of Master's Candidates:	0	No. of Bachelor's Degrees:	0
No. of Bachelor's Candidates:	0	Monitoring Center:	NASA JSC
Contact Monitor:	Whitmire, Alexandra	Contact Phone:	
Contact Email:	alexandra.m.whitmire@nasa.gov		
Flight Program:	ISS		
		per L. Barnes-Moten/JSC (Ed., $4/7/21$) per PI and NSSC information (Ed., $5/20$	/2020)
	NOTE: End date changed to 2/28/2020 per NSSC information (Ed., 5/22/19)		
Flight Assignment:	NOTE: End date changed to 7/20/2019 per NSSC information (Ed., 8/10/18)		
	NOTE: Element change to Human Fact (Ed., 1/18/17)	tors & Behavioral Performance; previous	ly Behavioral Health & Performance
Key Personnel Changes/Previous PI:			

Task Book Report Generated on: 04/20/2024

Performance Goal No.: Performance Goal Text: The success of long-duration spaceflight missions depends on astronauts' abilities to appropriately respond to and cope with a variety of behavioral and psychosocial stressors throughout the mission, including prolonged confinement, isolation, and threat to life (Slack KJ, Williams TJ, Schneiderman JS, et al. Risk of adverse cognitive or behavioral conditions and psychiatric disorders: Evidence report. 2016.). NASA simulates these stressors in spaceflight analog environments to examine individual behavioral responses with the ultimate goal of predicting, preventing, and mitigating the consequences of these stressors during spaceflight. The space exploration analog missions we and others have studied for NASA have varied in duration (i.e., from 1 month to 14 months) and in the severity of stressors (e.g., magnitude of confinement, social isolation). To evaluate astronaut behavioral health and performance, NASA developed "Standardized Behavioral Measures," (SBM) which is a battery of neurobehavioral assessments that probe astronaut neurocognitive and operational performance, as well as astronaut behavioral health and team cohesion. Upon the completion of the original "Standardized Behavioral Measures for Detecting Behavioral Health Risks during Exploration Missions" project, we initiated two supplemental studies: (1) Data harmonization of the SBM across long duration spaceflight analogs (2) Continued collection of the Robotic On-Board Trainer for Research (ROBoT-r) from astronauts on the ISS.	COI Name (Institution):	Basner, Mathias M.D. (University of Pennsylvania) Mollicone, Daniel Ph.D. (Pulsar Informatics, Inc.) Stuster, Jack Ph.D. (Anacapa Sciences, Inc.) Strangman, Gary Ph.D. (Harvard Medical School) Stahn, Alexander Ph.D. (University of Pennsylvania) Gur, Ruben Ph.D. (University of Pennsylvania)
Performance Goal Text: The success of long-duration spaceflight missions depends on astronauts' abilities to appropriately respond to and cope with a variety of behavioral and psychosocial stressors throughout the mission, including prolonged confinement, isolation, and threat to life (Slack KJ, Williams TJ, Schneiderman JS, et al. Risk of adverse cognitive or behavioral conditions and psychiatric disorders: Evidence report. 2016.). NASA simulates these stressors in spaceflight analog environments to examine individual behavioral responses with the ultimate goal of predicting, preventing, and mitigating the consequences of these stressors during spaceflight. The space exploration analog missions we and others have studied for NASA have varied in duration (i.e., from 1 month to 14 months) and in the severity of stressors (e.g., magnitude of confinement, social isolation). To evaluate astronaut behavioral health and performance, NASA developed "Standardized Behavioral Measures," (SBM) which is a battery of neurobehavioral assessments that probe astronaut neurocognitive and operational performance, as well as astronaut behavioral health and team cohesion. Upon the completion of the original "Standardized Behavioral Measures for Detecting Behavioral Health Risks during Exploration Missions" project, we initiated two supplemental studies: (1) Data harmonization of the SBM across long duration spaceflight analogs	Grant/Contract No.:	NNX15AK76A
The success of long-duration spaceflight missions depends on astronauts' abilities to appropriately respond to and cope with a variety of behavioral and psychosocial stressors throughout the mission, including prolonged confinement, isolation, and threat to life (Slack KJ, Williams TJ, Schneiderman JS, et al. Risk of adverse cognitive or behavioral conditions and psychiatric disorders: Evidence report. 2016.). NASA simulates these stressors in spaceflight analog environments to examine individual behavioral responses with the ultimate goal of predicting, preventing, and mitigating the consequences of these stressors during spaceflight. The space exploration analog missions we and others have studied for NASA have varied in duration (i.e., from 1 month to 14 months) and in the severity of stressors (e.g., magnitude of confinement, social isolation). To evaluate astronaut behavioral health and performance, NASA developed "Standardized Behavioral Measures," (SBM) which is a battery of neurobehavioral assessments that probe astronaut neurocognitive and operational performance, as well as astronaut behavioral health and team cohesion. Upon the completion of the original "Standardized Behavioral Measures for Detecting Behavioral Health Risks during Exploration Missions" project, we initiated two supplemental studies: (1) Data harmonization of the SBM across long duration spaceflight analogs	Performance Goal No.:	
with a variety of behavioral and psychosocial stressors throughout the mission, including prolonged confinement, isolation, and threat to life (Slack KJ, Williams TJ, Schneiderman JS, et al. Risk of adverse cognitive or behavioral conditions and psychiatric disorders: Evidence report. 2016.). NASA simulates these stressors in spaceflight analog environments to examine individual behavioral responses with the ultimate goal of predicting, preventing, and mitigating the consequences of these stressors during spaceflight. The space exploration analog missions we and others have studied for NASA have varied in duration (i.e., from 1 month to 14 months) and in the severity of stressors (e.g., magnitude of confinement, social isolation). To evaluate astronaut behavioral health and performance, NASA developed "Standardized Behavioral Measures," (SBM) which is a battery of neurobehavioral assessments that probe astronaut neurocognitive and operational performance, as well as astronaut behavioral health and team cohesion. Upon the completion of the original "Standardized Behavioral Measures for Detecting Behavioral Health Risks during Exploration Missions" project, we initiated two supplemental studies: (1) Data harmonization of the SBM across long duration spaceflight analogs	Performance Goal Text:	
	Task Description:	with a variety of behavioral and psychosocial stressors throughout the mission, including prolonged confinement, isolation, and threat to life (Slack KJ, Williams TJ, Schneiderman JS, et al. Risk of adverse cognitive or behavioral conditions and psychiatric disorders: Evidence report. 2016.). NASA simulates these stressors in spaceflight analog environments to examine individual behavioral responses with the ultimate goal of predicting, preventing, and mitigating the consequences of these stressors during spaceflight. The space exploration analog missions we and others have studied for NASA have varied in duration (i.e., from 1 month to 14 months) and in the severity of stressors (e.g., magnitude of confinement, social isolation). To evaluate astronaut behavioral health and performance, NASA developed "Standardized Behavioral Measures," (SBM) which is a battery of neurobehavioral assessments that probe astronaut neurocognitive and operational performance, as well as astronaut behavioral health and team cohesion. Upon the completion of the original "Standardized Behavioral Measures for Detecting Behavioral Health Risks during Exploration Missions" project, we initiated two supplemental studies: (1) Data harmonization of the SBM across long duration spaceflight analogs
Rationale for HRP Directed Research:		
This project will deliver a suite of Standardized Behavioral Measures (SBM) that will be tested for feasibility, and acceptability in research studies in both short and long duration space analog environments and on the International Space Station (ISS). With the SBM, it will be possible for NASA's HFBP (Human Factors & Behavioral Performance) program to much better assess and quantify the Risk of Adverse Cognitive or Behavioral Conditions and Psychiatric Outcomes for exploration class missions. With the proposed work we will relevantly contribute to Human Research Program's (HRP) goal to provide human health and performance countermeasures, knowledge, technologies, and tools to enable safe, reliable, and productive human space exploration. More specifically, the SBM will constitute an important technology to provide mission planners and system developers with strategies for monitoring and mitigating crew health and performance risks. Additionally, Standardized Behavioral Measures could be beneficial for monitoring behavioral health during Earth-based operations, especially those involving isolated, confined, and extreme environments (e.g., Antarctic research expeditions).	Research Impact/Earth Benefits:	and acceptability in research studies in both short and long duration space analog environments and on the International Space Station (ISS). With the SBM, it will be possible for NASA's HFBP (Human Factors & Behavioral Performance) program to much better assess and quantify the Risk of Adverse Cognitive or Behavioral Conditions and Psychiatric Outcomes for exploration class missions. With the proposed work we will relevantly contribute to Human Research Program's (HRP) goal to provide human health and performance countermeasures, knowledge, technologies, and tools to enable safe, reliable, and productive human space exploration. More specifically, the SBM will constitute an important technology to provide mission planners and system developers with strategies for monitoring and mitigating crew health and performance risks. Additionally, Standardized Behavioral Measures could be beneficial for monitoring behavioral health during Earth-based operations, especially those involving isolated, confined, and extreme environments (e.g., Antarctic
The data to be harmonized from the original sites and the 2018 and 2019 14 month missions in the Antarctic Neumayer station are currently in the process of being compiled and the meta data is being generated. We are meeting regularly with the statistician, Dr. Warren Bilker, to discuss the dimensionality reduction technique and potential issues of combining the outcomes of the SBM into a single long-form database. These issues and their solutions have been recorded and will be included in the final report. A submission to the LSDA (Life Sciences Data Archive) was completed in order to include the astronaut data from the Reaction Self Test (RST) on ISS study. A presentation to the Life Science Advisory Board is scheduled for July 27th, 2021, to justify the use of the astronaut data in the harmonization project.	Task Progress:	station are currently in the process of being compiled and the meta data is being generated. We are meeting regularly with the statistician, Dr. Warren Bilker, to discuss the dimensionality reduction technique and potential issues of combining the outcomes of the SBM into a single long-form database. These issues and their solutions have been recorded and will be included in the final report. A submission to the LSDA (Life Sciences Data Archive) was completed in order to include the astronaut data from the Reaction Self Test (RST) on ISS study. A presentation to the Life Science Advisory Board is scheduled for July 27th, 2021, to justify the use of the astronaut data in the
Bibliography Type: Description: (Last Updated: 03/24/2024)	Bibliography Type:	Description: (Last Updated: 03/24/2024)