

Fiscal Year:	FY 2006	Task Last Updated:	FY 11/27/2007
PI Name:	Smith, Scott M Ph.D.		
Project Title:	Nutritional Status Assessment: SMO 016		
Division Name:	Human Research		
Program/Discipline:	HUMAN RESEARCH		
Program/Discipline--Element/Subdiscipline:	HUMAN RESEARCH--Biomedical countermeasures		
Joint Agency Name:	TechPort:	No	
Human Research Program Elements:	(1) HHC :Human Health Countermeasures		
Human Research Program Risks:	(1) Immune :Risk of Adverse Health Event Due to Altered Immune Response (IRP Rev F) (2) Nutrition :Risk of Inadequate Nutrition (3) Osteo :Risk Of Early Onset Osteoporosis Due To Spaceflight (No longer used, July 2020)		
Space Biology Element:	None		
Space Biology Cross-Element Discipline:	None		
Space Biology Special Category:	None		
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Organization Name:	NASA Johnson Space Center		
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City:	Houston	State:	TX
Zip Code:	77058-3607	Congressional District:	36
Comments:			
Project Type:	FLIGHT	Solicitation / Funding Source:	Directed Research
Start Date:	10/01/2005	End Date:	09/30/2013
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:		Contact Phone:	
Contact Email:			
Flight Program:	ISS		
Flight Assignment:	ISS		
Key Personnel Changes/Previous PI:			
COI Name (Institution):	Zwart, Sara (USRA) Heer, Martina (German Aerospace Center) Coburn, Stephen (Indiana University, Purdue University Fort Wayne) Booth, Sarah (Tufts University)		
Grant/Contract No.:			
Performance Goal No.:			
Performance Goal Text:			

Task Description:	<p>SMO 016. These studies are designed to provide information about the changes in nutritional status and calcium and bone metabolism during and after space flight. It is well known that the status of some vitamins (i.e., folate, vitamin K, vitamin D) is decreased after long-duration space flight. Never before have we been able to investigate most of these changes during flight. In-flight data will assist in the interpretation of post-flight data, and it will help to assess countermeasure efficiency during flight. The investigators will measure blood levels of vitamins, minerals, oxidative damage markers, markers of iron and calcium metabolism, bone- and calcium-regulating hormones, markers of cardiovascular risk (associated with nutritional status), stress hormones, and urinary markers of bone turnover. These will provide a complete profile of nutritional status and bone and calcium metabolism, and will be important for understanding the effects of the countermeasures under consideration as well as the mechanisms of alterations that occur during space flight. Data will be collected before, during and after flight. The main potential benefit of this research is obtaining more information about the bone loss and changes in nutritional status that occur during space flight, and knowledge of how effective bone-loss countermeasures are for extended duration space flight. The information gained here will also be important for developing new treatments for metabolic disorders in the general population.</p> <p>See also http://www.nasa.gov/</p>
Rationale for HRP Directed Research:	
Research Impact/Earth Benefits:	The information gained here will also be important for developing new treatments for metabolic disorders in the general population.
Task Progress:	New project for FY2006.
Bibliography Type:	Description: (Last Updated: 03/19/2022)