Task Book Report Generated on: 04/20/2024

Fiscal Year:	FY 2010	Task Last Updated:	FY 09/12/2013
PI Name:	Platts, Steven H. Ph.D.		
Project Title:	Evaluation of Commercial Compression Garments as a Countermeasure to Post-Spaceflight Orthostatic Intolerance (OIG DSO641)		
Division Name:	Human Research		
Program/Discipline:	HUMAN RESEARCH		
Program/Discipline Element/Subdiscipline:	HUMAN RESEARCHBiomedical countermeasures		
Joint Agency Name:	TechPor	t:	Yes
Human Research Program Elements:	(1) HHC :Human Health Countermeasures		
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:	77058 C	ongressional District:	36
Comments:			
Project Type:	FLIGHT Solicitati	ion / Funding Source:	Directed Research
Start Date:	02/17/2010	End Date:	04/30/2012
No. of Post Docs:		No. of PhD Degrees:	
No. of PhD Candidates:	No	o. of Master' Degrees:	
No. of Master's Candidates:	No. 0	of Bachelor's Degrees:	
No. of Bachelor's Candidates:		Monitoring Center:	NASA JSC
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Flight Program:	Shuttle		
Flight Assignment:			
Key Personnel Changes/Previous PI:			
COI Name (Institution):	Locke, James Ph.D. (NASA Johnson Space Center) Stenger, Michael Ph.D. (Wyle Laboratories, Inc./NASA Johnson Space Center) Lee, Stuart M.S. (Wyle Laboratories, Inc./NASA Johnson Space Center) Westby, Christian Ph.D. (Universities Space Research Association)		
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One of the most important physiological changes that may negatively impact crew safety is post-flight orthostatic intolerance. Astronauts who have orthostatic intolerance are unable to maintain a normal systolic blood pressure during head-up tilt, have elevated heart rates, and may experience presyncope or syncope with upright posture. This problem affects about 20-30% of astronauts who fly short-duration missions (4-18 days) and 60-80% of astronauts who fly long-duration missions. This condition creates a potential hazard for crew members during re-entry and after landing, especially for emergency egress contingencies. Two countermeasures are currently employed to ameliorate post-flight orthostatic intolerance: fluid loading and an anti-gravity suit. Unfortunately, neither of these is completely effective for all phases of landing and egress; thus, continued countermeasure development is important. Preliminary evidence has shown that commercial graded **Task Description:** compression garments that include abdominal compression can significantly improve orthostatic tolerance. The specific aims of this study were: 1. Evaluate custom-fitted, commercial compression garments as countermeasures to post-flight orthostatic intolerance during stand tests performed before and after spaceflight. 2. Determine if these garments, which provide a continuous, graded compression from the foot to the hip, with a static compression over the lower abdomen, provide superior fit and comfort as well as being easier to don. Rationale for HRP Directed Research: Research Impact/Earth Benefits: New project for FY2010. [Ed. note 9/12/2013: added to Task Book when received information from HRP] Task Progress: **Bibliography Type:** Description: (Last Updated: 03/01/2018)