

20 years

# NASA Policy Updates on Crew Certification OCHMO-STD-100.1 A, Revision A

Dave Francisco  
Kristin Coffey  
Kim Lowe  
Sarah Taoufik  
NASA OCHMO Standards Integrator  
NASA HQ/OCHMO  
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## NASA Medical Selection, Recertification, and Mission Medical Evaluation Standards OCHMO-STD-100.1A, Revision A - NASA Human Spaceflight Standards

### Objectives

- Provide information regarding the NASA Medical Selection, Recertification, and Mission Medical Evaluation Standards OCHMO-STD 100.1A
- Provide information regarding OCHMO NASA STD team body of work including NASA-STD-3001 Volumes 1 & 2, technical briefs, external reviews and their genesis



## NASA OCHMO Standard Integration Team



JD Polk  
NASA Chief Health  
and  
Medical Officer

Dave Francisco  
NASA Technical  
Fellow

Yamil Garcia  
KBR HHPC Task  
Order Manager

Sarah Taoufik  
Human System  
Standard Integrator  
& Team co- Lead

Kim Lowe  
Human System  
Standard Integrator  
& Team co-Lead

Kristin Coffey  
Human System  
Standard Integrator

Adrienne Hoyt  
Human System  
Standard Integrator

Laura Bostick  
Human System  
Standard Integrator

Doug Ebert  
Human System  
Standard Integrator

Joanne Kaouk  
Human System  
Standard Integrator

Liz Warren  
Human System  
Standard Integrator



## Purpose of OCHMO Standards



|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Establish              | Establish Agency-level standards (technical, medical requirements) that enable human spaceflight missions   |
| Minimize               | Minimize health risks, provide vehicle design parameters, and enable the performance of flight and ground crew  |
| Enable                 | Via partnerships with programs and industry, enable the successful implementation of NASA programs and commercialization of human spaceflight                     |
| Update and disseminate | Routinely update and disseminate materials to the public OCHMO Standards website as a source of information. (required to be reviewed for updates every 5 years). |

OCHMO Standards are used to generate Program Specific Requirements. The requirements may be tailored with NASA Chief Health and Medical Officer approval.





## • NASA OCHMO Standards Development Process



- What risk(s) are being addressed/mitigated?
- Research data (Human Research Program (HRP), literature, collaboration studies, analogs, etc.)
- Terrestrial data/standards (OSHA, FDA, IEEE, ISO, ASTM, etc.)
- Industry research and insight: how can we improve our Standards and documentation to provide companies with the knowledge needed to build human-rated spaceflight vehicles and environments?
- Rationale may contain possible implementation guidance on how a medical professional, engineer, or designer would utilize the Standards
  - Guidance on when to use the standard, what calculations are required and any caveats
  - What considerations are required to successfully implement the Standards?



## Sample 100.1 New VTE requirement



### 6.3.2 Screening for Deep Vein Thrombosis and Venous Flow Anomalies

**[6041] Requirement:** Every crewmember **shall** be screened for deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and flow anomalies of the internal jugular veins.

**Rationale:**

- *Primary DVT of the left internal jugular vein has been observed at elevated rates in microgravity. Flow anomalies are observed in a significant subset of crewmembers examined for both research and surveillance purposes, and likely represent a risk for DVT development.*
- *DVT is associated with significant mission impact and poses an acute risk to crewmember health.*
- *Early diagnosis of abnormality will help identify crewmembers at risk for DVT formation and may allow the provisioning of early treatment before DVT becomes symptomatic or results in a life- or mission- threatening complication such as pulmonary embolism.*

**Description:** Using an ultrasound device, duplex ultrasound of the bilateral extracranial internal jugular veins, with breathing and compression maneuvers, is performed with teleguidance and/or autonomously with just-in-time training. An onboard ultrasound device will be used for in-flight DVT and venous flow anomaly screening.

**Example Schedule based on 180-day ISS mission:** L-12/3 m, L+30 days; L+60 days; R-42 days, R+0/45d, ACI.

[Table 7](#), [Table 8](#)



# NASA Medical Selection, Recertification, and Mission Medical Evaluation Standards OCHMO-STD-100.1A, Revision A - NASA Human Spaceflight Standards

NASA Astronaut Selection and Recertification

Mission specific medical evaluation requirements for NASA Astronauts assigned to missions

Medical Evaluations for Private Astronauts (Private astronauts are defined as a crew member who is not a NASA career (US government) astronaut or international partner astronaut).

Medical Evaluations for NASA Suborbital Research Specialists (Suborbital Research Specialist is an individual employed by NASA or funded by NASA to conduct research, testing, training, or other activities on a sub-orbital vehicle excluding commercially employed crew.)

Disqualifying Criteria Appendix







# NASA Human Spaceflight Standards Selection and Recertification Laboratory Tests (Sample)

- Laboratory Tests on Selection, NASA Astronaut Candidate (ASCAN) First Annual Exam, and Annual Recertification.



| Laboratory Tests on Selection of NASA Astronauts |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Biochemistry</b>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liver function - Aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT), bilirubin, alkaline phosphatase (ALP), lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)</li> <li>Total serum protein,</li> <li>Renal function - Urea Nitrogen (BUN), Creatinine, Chloride [Cl] [chloride], Potassium [K] [potassium]</li> <li>Endocrine - Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH), Thyroxine (T4) (thyroxine), anti-thyroid peroxidase (TPO) antibodies</li> <li>Fasting blood glucose</li> <li>Cardiovascular profile</li> </ul> |

| NASA Astronaut Candidate (ASCAN) First Annual Exam |  |
|--|--|
|  | ABO Group & Rh Type  |
|  | Cytomegalovirus IgG Antibody   |
|  | Epstein-Barr Virus IgG Antibody to Nuclear Antigen   |
|  | Venous Thromboembolism Panel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cardiolipin IgG Antibody</li> <li>B2 glycoprotein 1 IgM/IgG Antibody</li> <li>Activated Protein C (APC) Resistance</li> <li>Prothrombin Nucleotide 20210 G/A Gene Mutation (Factor II)</li> <li>Protein C</li> <li>Protein S</li> <li>Anti-Thrombin</li> <li>Anti-phospholipid antibodies</li> <li>Factor V Leiden</li> </ul> |



| Laboratory Tests on Annual Recertification of NASA Astronauts |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Hematology</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete Blood Count – To include hemoglobin, hematocrit, red blood cell count, red blood cell indices, white blood cell count, differential count, platelet count</li> <li>Reticulocyte count</li> </ul> |





# NASA Human Spaceflight Standards Selection and Recertification Special Assessments (Sample)

## – Specialist Assessments for Selection and Annual Recertification of NASA

| Ophthalmology Specialist Assessment (Optometrist)   | Selection   | Annual    |        |
|---|---|-----------|--------|
| Visual acuity (Snellen or Landolt-C)  |   |           |        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Near vision</li> </ul>                               | ✓   | ✓         |        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distance vision</li> </ul>                           |   |           |        |
| Color vision (computer-based or equivalent pseudo-isochromatic [PIPs] to include red-green) |   |           |        |
|   | Cardiopulmonary   | Selection | Annual |
|   | Resting 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG)   | ✓         | ✓      |
|   | Direct or indirect measurement of cardiorespiratory fitness (CRF) in ml/kg/min or METS) on maximum exercise stress test | ✓         | ✓      |
|   | Echocardiogram, Doppler, and color flow study   | ✓         |        |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within the last 5 years</li> </ul>   |           | ✓      |
|   | 24-Hour ECG monitoring  | ✓         |        |
|   | Pulmonary function testing  | ✓         |        |
|   | Cardiovascular Risk Prediction (AstroCHARM)   | ✓         | ✓      |
|   | Coronary calcium scoring (>50 yrs old)  | ✓         |        |
|   | Within the last 5 years   |           | ✓      |



- Specialist Assessments include:
- Ophthalmology
  - Otolaryngology
  - Dental
  - Cardiopulmonary
  - Gastroenterology
  - Musculoskeletal
  - Neurology
  - Behavioral Health
  - Gynecological
  - Radiological
  - Radiation



## Mission Medical Evaluations for Short Duration (<30d) Missions

Schedule/need provided for informational purposes only. Based on 30-day ISS mission.

| Clinical Assessment and Monitoring                 | Med Eval Requirement | Annual *** | PRE-FLIGHT (L-)        | IN-FLIGHT | POST-FLIGHT (R+)                      |
|--|----------------------|------------|------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| Neurological Assessment                            | [6004]               |            | AME L-12/6 m           |           | R+0 d and R+3/7 d ACI                 |
| Neurovestibular Platform Test                      | [6005]               | Table 2    | AME L-9/6 m, L-90/30 d |           | R+7/10 d                              |
| Resting ECG  | [6006]               | Table 6    | AME L-12/6 m           |           | ACI                                   |
| 24-hour Ambulatory ECG                             |                      |            | On Record              |           |                                       |
| Hearing Assessment                                 | [6007]               | Table 6    | AME L-12/6 m           | ACI       | R+3 d, If abnormal, R+10/14 d, R+60 d |
| Hearing Protection                                 | [6008]               |            | L-18/12 m              |           |                                       |
| Dental Examination                                 | [6009]               | Table 6    | AME L-12/6 m           |           |                                       |
| Dental Orthopantomogram or Full Mouth X-Ray Series | [6010]               | Table 6    | AME L-12/6 m           |           |                                       |

m= months d= days y= year L= launch R= return AME – Annual Medical Evaluation \*\*\*Annual Tests - Table 3 Overview Evaluation Procedures for NASA, Table 4 Overview of Medical Evaluation Procedures for NASA Astronauts to be applied annually, Laboratory Tests on Annual Recertification, and Table 7 Special Assessments for Recertification



In-flight Medical evaluation

### 6.1.5 Neurovestibular Platform Test

[6005] Requirement: Crewmembers shall undergo an objective assessment of neuro-vestibular function before and after flight.

Rationale: To perform functional assessments regarding neuro-vestibular re-adaptation to Earth gravity following prolonged weightlessness. Results will be used to establish a more precise return-to-normal daily activities (stairs, driving a car, showering, etc.) criteria and return-to-duty criteria.



Post-flight Med evaluation

## Mission Medical Evaluations for Long Duration (>30d) Missions

Schedule/need provided for informational purposes only. Based on 180-day ISS mission.

| Clinical Assessment and Monitoring | Med Eval Requirement | Annual *** | PRE-FLIGHT (Including Annual) | IN-FLIGHT   | POST-FLIGHT                           |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Neurological Assessment            | [6004]               | Table 2    | AME L-9/6 m                   |   | R+0 d, R+3 d, R+7/14 d                |
| Neurovestibular Platform Test      | [6005]               |            | AME L-9/6 m, L-90/30 d        |   | R+7/10 d                              |
| Resting ECG                        | [6006]               | Table 6    | AME L-9/6 m to L-10 d         |   | R+0/3 d                               |
| 24-hour Ambulatory ECG             |                      |            | L-365/330 d                   |   | R+0, R+10/14 d                        |
| Hearing Assessment                 | [6007]               | Table 6    | L-90/30 d                     | On or before FD21, then every 3 months regardless of mission length | R+3 d, If abnormal, R+10/14 d, R+60 d |

m= months d= days y= year L= launch R= return AME – Annual Medical Evaluation \*\*\*Annual Tests - Table 3 Overview of Medical Evaluation Procedures for NASA, Table 4 Overview of Medical Evaluation Procedures for NASA Astronauts to be applied annually, Table 5 Laboratory Tests on Annual Recertification, and Table 7 Special Assessments for Recertification



Laboratory Tests and Specialist Assessment for Private astronauts with No Critical Duties on Missions <30 days

| Hematology/Thrombophilia Screen  | First Flight        | Subsequent Flights        |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Complete Blood Count – To include hemoglobin, hematocrit, red blood cell count, red blood cell indices, white blood cell count, differential count, platelet count | 1 year              | 1 year                    |
| Screening tests for thrombophilia: Prothrombin time (PT), Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time (aPTT)   |                     |                           |
| <b>Ophthalmology Specialist Assessment (Optometrist)</b>   | <b>First Flight</b> | <b>Subsequent Flights</b> |
| Uncorrected and corrected near and distance visual acuity (Snellen or Landolt-C)   | 1 year              | 1 year                    |
| Color vision (computer-based test, Ishihara, or equivalent pseudo-isochromatic plates [PIP]) to include red-green and blue-yellow                                  | 1 year              | 1 year                    |
| Urea nitrogen  | 1 year              | 1 year                    |
| Electrocardiogram  | 1 year              | 1 year                    |



Axiom private astronaut crew

Medical Evaluation Procedures for NASA Suborbital Research Specialists

NSRS Shall have the medical screening including procedures listed below completed and forwarded to the AMB prior to flight

- FAA Class III Exam or equivalent
- Plus: EKG, Standard Blood (CBC,BMP) & Urine Analysis
- Valid for 1 year



ABOARD NEW SHEPARD

|  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>MARK BEZOS</b><br/>53 YEARS</p> <p>Financier, philanthropist, volunteer firefighter, former adman, Jeff Bezos' brother</p> <p><b>Scheduled to become the youngest person to fly to space</b></p> | <p><b>2</b></p> <p><b>JEFF BEZOS</b><br/>57 YEARS</p> <p>Blue Origin founder and one of the richest people on Earth</p> | <p><b>3</b></p> <p><b>OLIVER DAEMEN</b><br/>18 YEARS</p> <p>Student of physics, son of Somerset Capital Partners CEO Joes Daemen who secured a seat in a public auction*</p> | <p><b>4</b></p> <p><b>WALLY FUNK</b><br/>82 YEARS</p> <p>American aviator and Goodwill Ambassador</p> <p><b>Scheduled to become the oldest person in space</b></p> |
|--|---|--|--|





## NASA Astronaut Disqualifying Standards

### APPENDIX A. DISQUALIFYING MEDICAL STANDARDS

#### A. GENERAL

1. Any medical condition that, in the judgment of the AMB, may compromise mission operations, performance of duties, or crew health or safety.
2. All injuries, contusions, fractures, or surgery unless healed and not associated with functional deficit that could interfere with the performance of duties.
3. History of heat stroke, temperature intolerance, or environmental injuries associated with significant sequelae that could interfere with performance of duties.
4. History of sensitivity or demonstrated allergy of sufficient severity so as to interfere with the performance of duties.

5. Habitual
6. Chronic

#### G. CARDIOVASCULAR

1. Any condition of the cardiovascular system that interferes with the performance of duties.
2. Cardiomyopathy such as hypertrophic or right ventricular cardiomyopathy (other than physiologic heart changes). History of acquired cardiomyopathy if recovered and left ventricular ejection fraction is <50% requires specialist evaluation.
3. Hypertension, as defined by sustained systolic blood pressure of 140 mmHg or greater or diastolic of 90 mmHg or greater.
4. Recurrent syncope or symptomatic orthostatic intolerance (e.g., medication-induced, autonomic dysfunction, or other causes not otherwise specified), excepting post-spaceflight orthostasis. Recurrent neurally mediated syncope with clear precipitating factors requires specialist evaluation.



#### Disqualifying condition categories













|                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| General              | Genitourinary          |
| Head, Face           | Musculoskeletal        |
| Nose, Sinuses        | Skin Disorders         |
| Ears                 | Neurological           |
| Eyes                 | Psychiatric disorders  |
| Lungs and Chest Wall | Obstetrics/Gynecology  |
| Cardiovascular       | Dental                 |
| Hematology           | Infectious Disease     |
| Abdomen              | Radiation              |
| Endocrine            | Anthropometry Criteria |



# OCHMO-STD-100.1 Revision A, related Technical Briefs




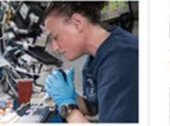



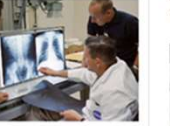
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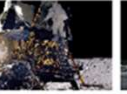
















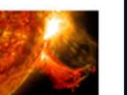




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# Waivered Health Conditions Technical Brief



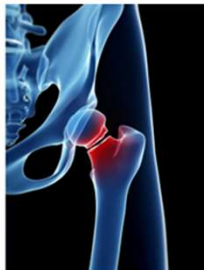
## Relevant Technical Requirements

NASA-STD-3001 Volume 1, Rev C [V1 3001] Selection and Recertification [V1 3018] Post-Mission Long-Term Monitoring

OCHMO-STD-100.1A, NASA Spaceflight Medical Selection, Recertification and Mission Evaluation Standards

## Executive Summary

NASA astronaut applicants undergo a thorough medical examination and screening process prior to being selected as astronauts. During the initial selection process, applicants are screened for a list of disqualifying health conditions per OCHMO-STD-100.1A and are eliminated from the selection process with no possible waivers considered. Astronauts, once selected, complete a yearly recertification exam ensuring maintenance of health and fitness required for spaceflight. At this point, if they develop health conditions before/during/after flight that were non-waivable during selection, they are assessed and may be waivable if the condition(s) is treated/resolved, and the medical team determines that the crewmember is fit for duty and can safely return to flight eligibility status. This medical technical brief discusses the selection/recertification process and outlines the procedure along with examples for waiving a medical condition on recertification.



Hip fracture is an example of a condition that has been waivered in active astronauts. Once the crewmember recovered from the injury, the medical team determined they could safely return to flight.

**NASA-STD-3001 Medical Technical Brief**  
OCHMO-MTB-002

### Disqualifying Conditions

Astronaut Disqualifying Condition Categories

|                                    |                                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Health Disorder General            | Cardiovascular Disorder           |
| Head, Face & Neck disorder         | Hematology Disorder               |
| Obstetrics and Gynecology Disorder | Nose, Sinus Mouth/Throat disorder |
| Ear Disorder                       | Musculoskeletal Disorder          |
| Eye Disorder                       | Skin Disorder                     |
| Lungs and Chest Wall Disorder      | Suitability for Spaceflight       |
| Psychiatric Disorder               | Dental Disorder                   |
| Abdomen and digestive Disorder     | Infectious Disease                |
| Radiation Disorder                 | Anthropometry Criteria            |

### Waivered Health Conditions

Sample astronaut disqualifying condition category details

1. Dislocations, sprains, or destructive diseases of the hands, arms, torso, pelvis, or legs that interfere with breathing, speech, movement, and/or the reversioning of ordinary flight, unless surgically corrected with optimal function restored.

2. Dislocation of the lower extremity, except patella, or other dislocation to conditions that significantly impact basic functions, unless surgically or medically corrected with optimal function restored.

3. Chronic disease of any organ that can interfere with the performance of duties.

4. Dysfunction of the nasal system if accompanied by recurrent epistaxis, or severely debilitating sinusitis or chronic rhinitis.

5. Intersected pupils or a history of glaucoma, unless at least 1 year after surgical removal and without evidence of recurrence.

6. Anisometropia.

7. Chronic recurrent glaucoma unless corrected for more than 1 month, unless treated without evidence of recurrence for at least 2 years.

8. A shift to another plane vision (amblyopia) required.

9. Color blindness of any type or other visual system dysfunction required and that can interfere with the performance of duties in training or operations.

10. Partial loss, complete loss, or significant dysfunction, or other malfunctions of the hearing of both ears, unless corrected with appropriate hearing aids, or surgery, or other medical intervention, or surgery, or other medical intervention, or surgery, or other medical intervention.

11. Chronic recurrent glaucoma unless corrected for more than 1 month, unless treated without evidence of recurrence for at least 2 years.

12. A shift to another plane vision (amblyopia) required.

13. Color blindness of any type or other visual system dysfunction required and that can interfere with the performance of duties in training or operations.

14. Partial loss, complete loss, or significant dysfunction, or other malfunctions of the hearing of both ears, unless corrected with appropriate hearing aids, or surgery, or other medical intervention, or surgery, or other medical intervention.

When disqualifying conditions are identified, they are evaluated, and the crew case is brought to the NASA Aerospace Medical Board (AMB) and to a multilateral space medicine board (if required) to determine recommendations for medical certification. The recommendations are sent to the CHMO for final disposition. Many disqualifying conditions have been treated or resolved and the crew was able to return to spaceflight. The AMB is comprised of only NASA physicians, multilateral medical board includes physicians from international partners.

**4.3 Waiver of Medical Standards for Recertification**  
[4007] For a NASA astronaut waiver request, the examining physician shall provide a detailed presentation to the AMB of all relevant medical data and address the following:  
a. An evidence-based review with data derived from the medical and aeromedical literature, as well as specialist consultant opinions detailing the potential risks associated with the condition, complications, and sequelae.  
b. A thorough consideration of the potential consequences of related medical events on mission safety and mission completion and on the potential incremental health risk to the individual in the space environment.  
[4008] The examining physician shall notify the NASA astronaut that his/her medical condition is being considered for waiver or disqualification from flight status.  
[4009] The Chief Health and Medical Officer (CHMO) shall make the final disposition based on review of the AMB recommendations. The CHMO may delegate waiver decision authority to the AMB Chair for routine medication waiver renewal. From: OCHMO-STD-100.1A

NASA Office of the Chief Health & Medical Officer (OCHMO)  
This Medical Technical Brief is derived from NASA-STD-3001 and NASA medical operations and is for reference only. The aim of this Medical Brief is to share clinical knowledge and provide best practices. It is not to deliver direct medical case recommendations or guidance for individuals.

09/18/2024

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**NASA-STD-3001 Medical Technical Brief**  
OCHMO-MTB-002

### Waivered Health Conditions

### Descriptions of Crew Waivered Medical Conditions

NASA has issued waivers for the following conditions after extensive evaluation of the crewmember's condition. NASA considers the potential impact to both in-mission, and long-term health along with safety and performance during the spaceflight. The potential aspects of spaceflight that were considered for each condition are listed. This is not an exhaustive list but provides the primary areas that need to be considered.

| Waivered Condition                         | Clinical Description  | Spaceflight Considerations  |
|--|---|---|
| <b>Cervical disc herniation</b>            | Central part of intervertebral disc protrudes into the spinal canal, typically from tear in tough fibrous annular ring that surrounds soft inner core resulting in herniation of softer material. | Potential exacerbation from launch and landing loads. EVA suit interactions and in-flight exercise. Spinal elongation due to microgravity/lack of gravity in mission. <sup>10</sup> |
| <b>Bulging disc with radiculopathy</b>     | Occurs when disc slips out of place or becomes damaged/herniated and presses on spinal nerves pinching at the root causing pain, weakness/numbness. Most commonly occurs in neck and lower back.  | Potential exacerbation from launch and landing loads. EVA suit interactions and in-flight exercise. Spinal elongation due to microgravity/lack of gravity in mission. <sup>10</sup> |
| <b>Impingement on spinal cord</b>          | Refers to the crowding of the spine in/around the spinal column via a nerve that is directly compressed.  | Potential exacerbation from launch and landing loads. EVA suit interactions and in-flight exercise. Spinal elongation due to microgravity/lack of gravity in mission. <sup>10</sup> |
| <b>Olecranon bursitis r/o septic joint</b> | Inflammation of the bursa (a thin fluid-filled sac located at the bony tip of the elbow) caused by acute trauma to the elbow or resting on hard surfaces (i.e., computer use).                    | EVA suit interactions and in-flight exercise. Potential exacerbation from launch and landing loads.   |
| <b>Flexor Digitorum Synovitis</b>          | Severe bacterial infection within the closed space of digital flexor tendon sheaths, can cause necrosis of tendons and devitalization of fingers.   | Potential exacerbation from launch and landing loads. EVA suit interactions, especially with gloves; and in-flight exercise.  |

NASA Office of the Chief Health & Medical Officer (OCHMO)  
This Medical Technical Brief is derived from NASA-STD-3001 and NASA medical operations and is for reference only. The aim of this Medical Brief is to share clinical knowledge and provide best practices. It is not to deliver direct medical case recommendations or guidance for individuals.

09/18/2024

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## OCHMO-STD-100.1 A, Revision A Future Direction

### Today

Mission medical evaluation exams for short duration (<30 days) and long-duration (>30 days) missions

The current astronaut medical evaluation criteria is based on decades of research and experience with Apollo, low-earth orbit mission operations with a robust medical system and real-time ground support.

Standard allows for future updates to address missions beyond the Lunar Surface

### Future:

Mission medical evaluation for long duration Lunar and Mars Future missions to the Moon, Mars, and beyond will require discussions on risk-trade analysis of medically selecting and evaluating astronauts for these more complex missions

- Genetic Screening
  - Tailored Countermeasures
- Additional Screening tests
- Prophylactic surgeries – appendix, gall bladder

Note : These medical evaluation are the basis for short duration ARTEMIS missions.

# Public Website - Accessible by vendors

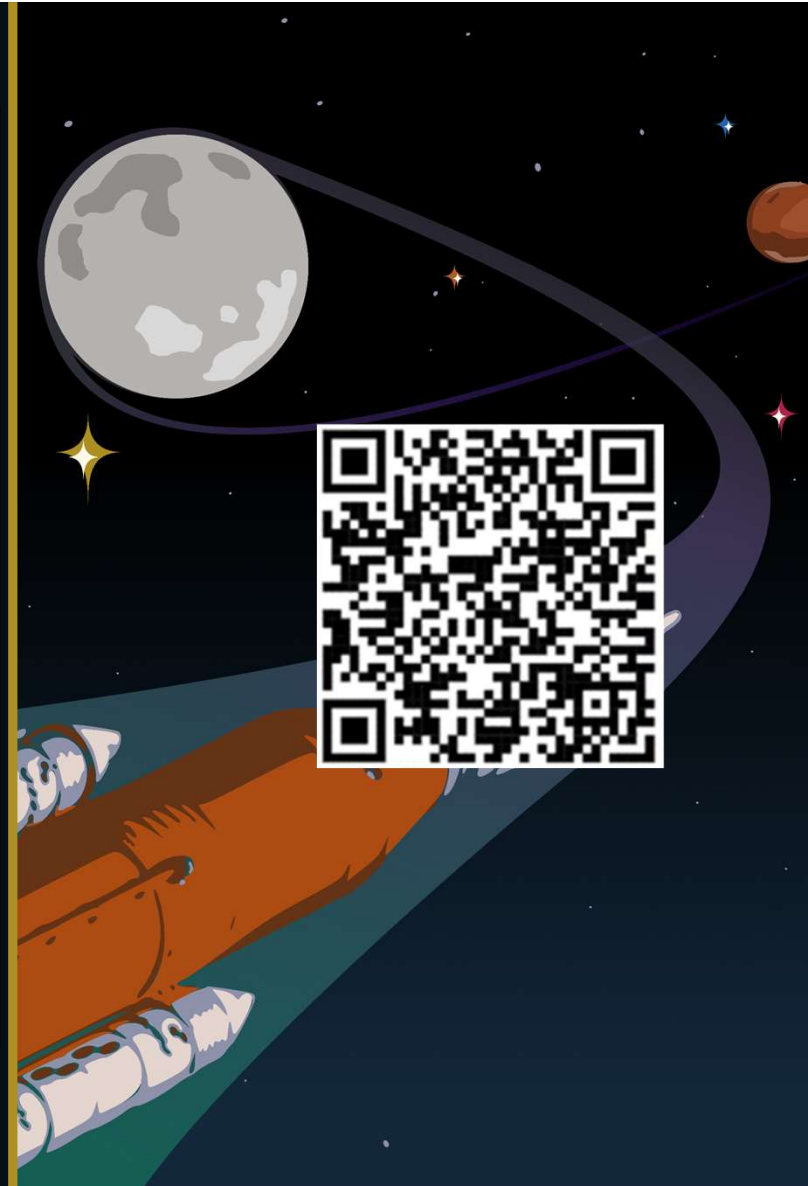
## Resources Include:

- Access to standards & handbooks
- Reference Libraries
- Standards Hierarchy
- Technical Briefs
- Newsletters

Resources to understand and implement Human Spaceflight Standards are provided on a public facing website  
Search NASA & OCHMO  
Link Below

[https://www.nasa.gov/offices/ochmo/human\\_spaceflight/index.html](https://www.nasa.gov/offices/ochmo/human_spaceflight/index.html)

The screenshot displays the website for the Chief Health and Medical Officer. At the top, it features a header with an astronaut in space and the title "Chief Health and Medical Officer". Below this is a navigation menu with categories such as "OCHMO Home", "Health & Medical Systems", "Medical Policy & Ethics", "Technical Authority", "Human Spaceflight Standards", and "Documentation". The main content area is a grid of featured articles and resources, including "Human Spaceflight & Aviation Standards", "Standards 101", "Decompression Sickness (DCS) Library", "Vehicle Acceleration Limits Library", "Newsletters", "Technical Briefs", "Standards Hierarchy Pyramid", "Aviation Medical Certification Standards", "Human Integration Design Handbook", and "Mishap Investigations Handbook". A "MORE STORIES" link is visible at the bottom of the grid.





# Questions??

