



Demonstrator
NSBRI Investigator
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NSBRI STEERING COUNCIL

ABOUT THE INDUSTRY FORUM

The goal of the NSBRI Industry Forum is to engage the private sector as partners, collaborators, advisors and consultants to NSBRI to enhance and accelerate product development for space and Earth-based applications. Benefits of these endeavors include:

- Improving health care for space and on Earth
- Fostering commercial and economic growth
- Inspiring the next generation of scientists and engineers
- Fostering scientific and technological innovation

PURPOSE AND DUTIES OF THE INDUSTRY FORUM STEERING COUNCIL

The Industry Forum Steering Council is an advisory body that helps direct the activities of the Industry Forum, including the awarding of funds for commercialization. The Council convenes quarterly via teleconference and annually in person each April in Houston.

SELECTED ACCOMPLISHMENTS

• Hosted a Technology Commercialization Workshop for scientists and physicians interested in bridging the gap between research and entrepreneurship
• Founded the Industry Forum Steering Council to guide Industry Forum efforts
• Expanded the Space Medicine and Related Technologies Commercialization Assistance Program (SMARTCAP) Program to such promising products toward commercialization
• Launched the first SMARTCAP grant, which funded the development of a systems test for the transportation industry based on existing technology demanded for use in space
• Established connections between academic researchers and potential

1
00:00:01,400 --> 00:00:03,569
>> So what we're trying
to do here is trying

2
00:00:03,569 --> 00:00:06,572
to develop a system that
could do brain imaging off

3
00:00:06,572 --> 00:00:09,308
of double A batteries
basically, a very lightweight,

4
00:00:09,308 --> 00:00:12,044
portable brain imaging so
that we could brain imaging

5
00:00:12,044 --> 00:00:14,914
out of the neuroimaging
center and put it into places

6
00:00:14,914 --> 00:00:19,752
like space or like
the front lines

7
00:00:19,752 --> 00:00:23,456
in the military settings
or so forth.

8
00:00:23,456 --> 00:00:27,726
So here we have -- our model
is wearing our device inside

9
00:00:27,726 --> 00:00:29,061
the cap.

10
00:00:29,061 --> 00:00:32,898
Take the cap off; as you can
see, the sensors are inside.

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00:00:32,898 --> 00:00:37,002
We have the [inaudible] in there
and we have the sensor itself

12
00:00:37,002 --> 00:00:39,705
and that can go on easily.

13
00:00:41,107 --> 00:00:44,643
>> So this is the entire size
of an MRI boiled down into --

14
00:00:44,643 --> 00:00:47,346
>> This is to get -- yeah, get
similar measurements to MRI

15
00:00:47,346 --> 00:00:50,182
and so we're getting
blood volume

16
00:00:50,182 --> 00:00:52,384
and blood oxygenation
measures just like you would

17
00:00:52,384 --> 00:00:54,253
with a functional MRI scan.

18
00:00:54,253 --> 00:00:58,090
The device itself that collects
all the data is right here

19
00:00:58,090 --> 00:00:59,592
and we have a series of them

20
00:00:59,592 --> 00:01:02,695
that are progressively more
complicated that allows us

21
00:01:02,695 --> 00:01:05,364
to collect more auxiliary
information,

22

00:01:05,364 --> 00:01:08,701
more optical information
and that's compared

23

00:01:08,701 --> 00:01:11,003
to the big devices
that I have down here

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00:01:11,003 --> 00:01:13,639
that are the full size
laboratory devices.

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00:01:13,639 --> 00:01:16,175
That one's an imager
at 150 pounds

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00:01:16,175 --> 00:01:17,877
and is not something you're
going to strap to your back

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00:01:17,877 --> 00:01:21,480
and walk around with,
whereas this one is designed

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00:01:21,480 --> 00:01:23,682
to achieve that goal.

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00:01:23,682 --> 00:01:26,018
>> So talk about -- first of
all, what are the benefits

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00:01:26,018 --> 00:01:29,321
of this [inaudible] astronauts
of all we know about flying

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00:01:29,321 --> 00:01:33,993
in space for a long
period of time [inaudible].

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00:01:33,993 --> 00:01:36,028

>> Yeah, smaller is
always good and later

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00:01:36,028 --> 00:01:38,631

and less power requirements
and so forth are always good

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00:01:38,631 --> 00:01:40,699

but for spaceflight,
they're concerned

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00:01:40,699 --> 00:01:43,302

about intracranial
pressure alterations

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00:01:43,302 --> 00:01:44,803

and there have been a
series of astronauts

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00:01:44,803 --> 00:01:47,139

that have been diagnosed
with elevated pressures

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00:01:47,139 --> 00:01:51,977

and this provides a way to
monitor brain health in space

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00:01:51,977 --> 00:01:55,381

which is clearly an
important aspect of that.

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00:01:55,381 --> 00:01:57,349

We would do it with MRI
or CT down here on earth

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00:01:57,349 --> 00:02:00,085

but we can't take those
up there so instead,

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00:02:00,085 --> 00:02:01,854

we can take something
like this up to do

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00:02:01,854 --> 00:02:03,222

that sort of monitoring.

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00:02:03,222 --> 00:02:05,558

On earth, this gives
us an ability

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00:02:05,558 --> 00:02:08,961

to move more towards the
front lines, shall we say,

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00:02:08,961 --> 00:02:13,299

so first responders, in the
military and sporting events

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00:02:13,299 --> 00:02:16,669

and to home monitoring
such as sleep apnea

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00:02:16,669 --> 00:02:20,339

or [inaudible] dizziness, feel
like you're going to faint

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00:02:20,339 --> 00:02:23,442

and also is relevant
to monitoring people

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00:02:23,442 --> 00:02:26,745

who are very active like
children, autism or epilepsy.

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00:02:26,745 --> 00:02:29,281

And so being able to
take this with you

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00:02:29,281 --> 00:02:31,250
as you go is a novel technology

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00:02:31,250 --> 00:02:32,818
that we just haven't
had the ability

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00:02:32,818 --> 00:02:35,221
to try these sorts
of things before.

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00:02:35,221 --> 00:02:37,156
So we're excited to
get to that point

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00:02:37,156 --> 00:02:41,026
where we can actually use it
for these novel applications.

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00:02:41,026 --> 00:02:42,361
>> So is this [inaudible]?

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00:02:42,361 --> 00:02:44,296
>> This has not flown yet,
no, we're developing a series

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00:02:44,296 --> 00:02:46,765
of prototypes, point
and validating it

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00:02:46,765 --> 00:02:48,400
for the various applications

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00:02:48,400 --> 00:02:49,868
that NASA is particularly
interested

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00:02:49,868 --> 00:02:51,837
in like the intracranial
pressure.

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00:02:51,837 --> 00:02:53,906

>> Talk a bit about, you know,
[inaudible] work on something

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00:02:53,906 --> 00:02:56,575

like this that you know is going
to fly on board the station

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00:02:56,575 --> 00:02:59,078

and how important is
the station to this?

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00:02:59,078 --> 00:03:01,380

>> It's very exciting to work
on it to be honest, you know,

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00:03:01,380 --> 00:03:02,815

a lot of groups that
I have worked

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00:03:02,815 --> 00:03:04,583

with in the past
[inaudible] most fun working

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00:03:04,583 --> 00:03:07,386

with NASA just thinking
about this; contributing

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00:03:07,386 --> 00:03:10,856

to the space program in
any sort of way, the --

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00:03:10,856 --> 00:03:13,058

right now, they have
essentially no real way

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00:03:13,058 --> 00:03:16,161

of monitoring brain function
in spaceflight and this is sort

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00:03:16,161 --> 00:03:18,864

of one of the few that
has potential in area

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00:03:18,864 --> 00:03:24,637

so we're excited about that
and the goal is to develop it

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00:03:24,637 --> 00:03:29,008

for NASA but we see a number
of clear spinoffs on earth