

# Five things that happen to your body in space

January 18 2016, by Naomi Brooks, University Of Stirling

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Nice night for a stroll: Scott Kelly working outside the International Space Station in 2015. Credit: NASA

Tim Peake is the first official British astronaut to [walk in space](#). The former Army Air Corps officer has spent a month in space, after [blasting off](#) on a Russian Soyuz rocket to the International Space Station on December 15 last year, but the spacewalk will doubtless be his most

gruelling test.

But what exactly will he be going through, during his remarkable spell aboard the space station? Space travel leads to many changes in the human body, many of which have been investigated since [Yuri Gagarin](#) made the [first manned spaceflight in 1961](#) – and an extensive team provides guidance and preparation for astronauts before, during and after any spaceflight. But if you're planning an out-of-this-world trip, here are some of the things to expect.

## 1) You get weaker

The [skeletal muscle](#) system is the largest organ system of the [human body](#). Hundreds of muscles are used for maintaining posture – sitting, standing – and performing a wide range of movements, with different loading conditions imposed by the forces of gravity on Earth.

Skeletal muscles have the ability to adapt to different purposes and the different loads placed on them, a quality known as [plasticity](#). But like inactivity, space flight leads to loss of both skeletal muscle mass (atrophy) and strength.

During long spaceflights on the ISS, research found that 37 crew members experienced a decrease in mean isokinetic strength of between [8% and 17%](#). Men and women were similarly affected. In fact, this degradation occurs even when astronauts follow a strict exercise regime, meaning that it has [profound implications](#) for humans embarking on even longer journeys, such as to Mars. Data suggests that around 30% of muscle strength is lost after spending [110 to 237 days in microgravity](#).



Tim Peake prepares his Extravehicular Mobility Unit spacesuit. Credit: ESA/NASA, CC BY

## 2) So does your heart

Many parts of the cardiovascular system (including the heart) are influenced by gravity. On Earth, for example, the veins in our legs work against gravity to get blood back to the heart. Without gravity, however, the heart and blood vessels change – and the longer the flight, the more severe the changes.

The size and shape of the heart, for example, changes with microgravity and the right and left ventricles decrease in mass. This may be because of a decrease in fluid volume (blood) and changes in myocardial mass. A



human heart rate (number of beats per minute) is lower in space than on Earth, too. In fact, [it has been found](#) that the heart rate of individuals standing upright on the ISS is similar to their rate while lying down pre-flight on Earth. Blood pressure is also lower in space than on Earth.



NASA astronauts Scott Kelly and Tim Kopra prepare for a spacewalk, December 2015. Credit: ESA/NASA, CC BY

The cardiac output of the heart – the amount of blood pumped out of the heart each minute – [decreases in space, too](#). Without gravity, there is also a [redistribution of the blood](#) – more blood stays in the legs and less blood is returned to the heart, which leads to less blood being pumped

out of the heart. Muscle atrophy also contributes to reduced blood flow to the lower limbs.

This reduced [blood](#) flow to the muscles, combined with the loss of muscle mass, impacts aerobic capacity (below).



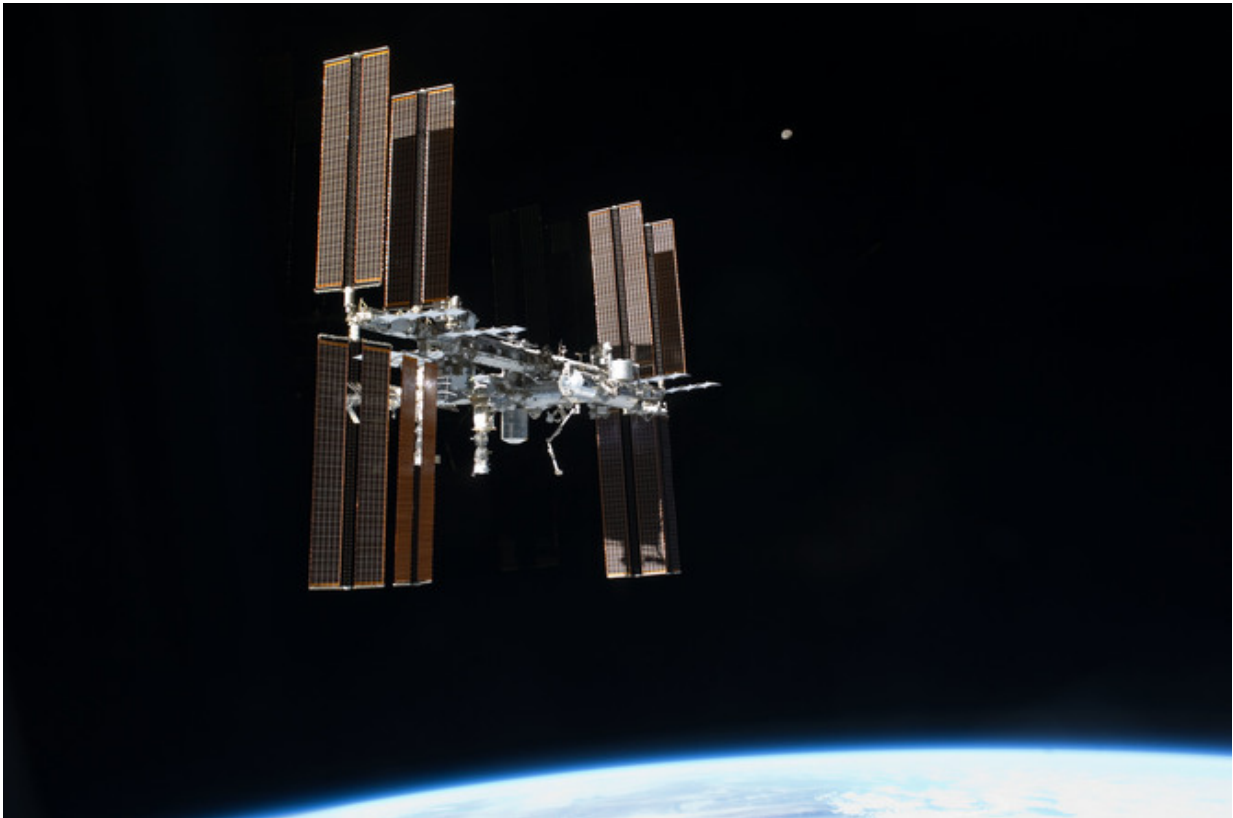
Feeling good: Tim Peake aboard the ISS. Credit: ESA/NASA, CC BY

### 3) Fitness suffers

Aerobic capacity is a measure of aerobic fitness – the maximum amount of oxygen that the body can use during exercise. This can be measured

by [VO<sub>2</sub>max](#) and [VO<sub>2</sub>peak](#) tests. Changes to both the muscles and cardiovascular system caused by spaceflight contribute to reduced aerobic fitness.

After nine to 14 days of spaceflight, for example, research shows that aerobic capacity (VO<sub>2</sub>peak) is reduced by [20%-25%](#). But the trends are interesting. During longer spells in space – say, five to six months – after the initial reduction in aerobic capacity, the body appears to compensate and the numbers begin [improving](#) – although they never return to [pre-trip levels](#).



ISS: a healthy home? Credit: NASA, CC BY

#### 4) You lose bone

On Earth, the effects of gravity and mechanical loading are needed to maintain our bones. In space, this doesn't happen. Bone normally undergoes continual remodelling and [two types of cells](#) are involved: osteoblasts (these make and regulate the bone matrix) and osteoclasts (these absorb bone matrix). During spaceflight, however, the balance of these two processes is altered which leads to reduced bone mineral density. Research shows that a 3.5% loss of bone occurs after 16 to 28 weeks of [spaceflight](#), 97% of which is in weight-bearing bones, such as the pelvis and legs.

#### 5) Your immune system suffers

The immune system, which protects the body against disease, is also affected. There are a number of variables which contribute to this, including radiation, microgravity, stress, isolation and alterations in the [circadian rhythm](#), the 24-hour cycle of sleep and wakefulness that we follow on Earth. Also, while in [space](#), astronauts will interact with microbes from themselves, other crew members, their food, their environment and these can alter their [immune response](#), which may lead to challenging situations and increase the potential for infections among the crew as well as contamination of extraterrestrial sites.

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