

# Researchers developing drugs to enable longer space missions

19 February 2021, by Sezen Bakan



Credit: NASA

The University of Adelaide is sending pills to the International Space Station (ISS) to determine if it will be possible to produce medicine in space to enable longer-term space missions.

Scheduled to launch from NASA's Wallops Flight Facility in Virginia on Sunday 21 February, the pills will contain Ibuprofen and vitamin C as [active ingredients](#), in addition to excipients that can be found on the moon's surface. These include silica, magnesium silicate (talcum) and calcium phosphate.

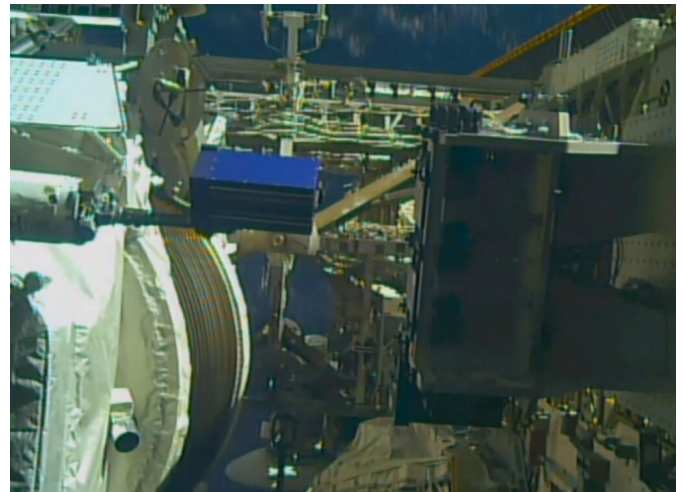
University of Adelaide professor and research director for Andy Thomas Centre for Space Resources Volker Hessel said the project was making the first step towards "autonomous on-board pharmaceutical manufacturing."

The 60 pills will be packaged in blister packs and will be placed outside the ISS for six months to discover how exposure to microgravity and [space radiation](#) affects the stability of pharmaceutical tablet formulations.

"Radiation protection was incorporated into the design of the pills," Hessel said.

"By altering the interaction between the ingredients and the drug we will be able to examine how these variations affect their stability."

Space technology companies Alpha Space and Space Tango have partnered with the University of Adelaide to send the pills to [space](#). Alpha Space's Materials International Space Station Experiment platform, located on the outside of the ISS, will host the experiment.



Alpha Space's Materials International Space Station Experiment platform. Credit: University of Adelaide

The university sent an initial batch of tablets to the ISS in partnership with Space Tango in October 2020. These pills are currently being exposed to the environment inside the space station.

Currently, astronauts living in space 250 miles above the Earth's surface have a supply of medicines courtesy of commercial resupply missions.

However, as various companies look to make trips

further into space, such as a three-year trip to Mars, frequent resupply missions may not be possible. Most commercially-available pre-packed [medicine](#), with an average shelf-life of two years, will likely expire during these longer trips.

While extending the shelf-life of medicine is an option, future astronauts will also face issues such as storage capacity and variety of medicines.

The ability to produce drugs in space and on-demand could be the best solution to both challenges.

"Collecting data on medicine stabilization for long-term space missions...allows us to generate highly innovative data sets that will help direct future on-orbit and on-demand production of medicines," Hessel said.

The mission will launch at 4:06 am ACDT, and can be viewed live on NASA TV.

Provided by University of Adelaide

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