

# Periodontal Health in Space: Challenges and Solutions for Astronauts on Long-Duration Missions

DR. GIFTY WINLET<sup>[1]</sup>, DR. GAURAV KUMAR S<sup>[2]</sup> DR. DHARINI<sup>[3]</sup>, DR. DOMINI<sup>[4]</sup>, DR. UMA SUDHAKAR<sup>[5]</sup>

<sup>[1][2][3][4]</sup>Junior Resident, Thai Moogambigai Dental College and Hospital, Dr. MGR Educational and Research Institute, Chennai

<sup>[5]</sup> Professorand HOD, Department of Periodontics, Thai Moogambigai Dental College and Hospital, Dr. MGR Educational and Research Institute, Chennai

D	a 1 · ·	00 10 0000
Date of	Submission:	20-10-2023

Date of Acceptance: 30-10-2023

#### ABSTRACT

Space exploration is an extraordinary endeavor that pushes the boundaries of human achievement. As the world embark on long-duration missions to distant celestial bodies, such as Mars, it becomes imperative to address the multifaceted challenges faced by astronauts, including the often-overlooked domain of oral health. This comprehensive article delves into the intricate world of space travel and its profound effects on astronauts' periodontal health. It explores the impact of microgravity, the limitations of resources, and dietary constraints on oral health, while discussing innovative solutions, potential applications, and the pressing need for further research in this critical area.

**KEYWORDS:** Space dentistry, Astronauts, Microgravity, Oral health, Periodontal health, Dry mouth, Oral microbiome, Oral hygiene in space, Space diet Telemedicine, Teledentistry.

#### I. INTRODUCTION

Space exploration represents the pinnacle of human ambition, with missions extending beyond the confines of Earth's orbit. As astronauts embark on these extended journeys, ensuring their overall health, including oral health, becomes a paramount concern. This article sets the stage by exploring the fascinating world of space travel, outlining its effects on periodontal health, highlighting the unique challenges encountered by astronauts, and emphasizing the innovative solutions required to ensure optimal oral well-being in space.Space exploration presents unique challenges for maintaining astronaut health, including oral health. This article explores the impact of space travel on periodontal health and discusses the challenges faced by astronauts during long-duration missions. It also presents innovative solutions, applications, and the need for further research in this critical area.

**Challenges in Oral Hygiene Practices in Space:** 

Maintaining proper oral hygiene practices in the microgravity of space is an endeavor fraught with complexity. Astronauts must adapt to a constrained environment with limited access to water and conventional oral care tools. challenges faced by the astronauts leads to the development of the innovative solutions proposed to mitigate them. From waterless toothpaste formulations to vacuumpowered toothbrushes, how space agencies and researchers are revolutionizing oral hygiene practices in the zero-gravity vacuum of space.

#### Nutrition, Diet, and Oral Health:

The connection between nutrition, diet, and oral health is a fundamental aspect of maintaining astronauts' well-being during space missions. A well-balanced diet plays a pivotal role in supporting strong teeth and gums, and this is especially critical in the unique environment of space where astronauts face a range of dietary challenges.Space agencies meticulously design space diets to meet the nutritional needs of astronauts during long-duration missions.

These diets are tailored for extended shelf life, compact storage, and efficient use of resources. While they provide essential nutrients, space foods often differ from the varied and balanced diets typical on Earth.Balancing the nutritional needs of astronauts in space is a complex endeavor. Space agencies continually refine space diets to ensure they provide adequate nutrition while minimizing the risk of oral health issues.Strategies include fortifying space foods with essential vitamins and minerals and incorporating softer but nutrient-dense foods to address some of the challenges.

#### INNOVATION IN SPACE NUTRITION

Research into space nutrition is ongoing, with a focus on improving the oral health aspects of space diets. Innovative solutions, such as



developing nutrient-rich foods with gumstimulating properties, are being explored.These foods aim to support astronaut oral health while remaining compatible with the constraints of space missions.

#### THE ROLE OF HYDRATION

Maintaining proper hydration is another critical aspect of astronaut nutrition and oral health. Adequate water intake helps prevent dry mouth, a common condition in the microgravity environment of space. Dry mouth can lead to oral health issues, making hydration management a crucial component of space nutrition.

Nutrition , diet, and oral health are interconnected elements of astronaut well-being during space missions. Space diets are carefully designed to meet nutritional needs while considering the limitations of space travel. Maintaining strong teeth and gums in space requires ongoing research and innovation to ensure that astronauts can explore the cosmos with healthy smiles and resilient oral health.

Balancing these factors is essential as we continue to push the boundaries of human exploration beyond Earth.

#### **Telemedicine and Teledentistry in Space:**

Space missions take astronauts far from traditional medical facilities. In the event of a dental emergency or routine check-ups, the isolation of space makes it impractical to transport astronauts back to Earth for dental care. Moreover, the microgravity environment adds complexities to procedures, necessitating the development of new approaches to healthcare delivery. This challenge has given rise to the utilization of telemedicine and teledentistry as essential components of space healthcare.Telemedicine and teledentistry represent future of healthcare delivery in space. As space missions become more extended and ambitious, the need for remote medical and dental care will only Moreover, these technologies grow. have applications beyond space exploration; they can benefit remote and underserved communities on Earth by expanding access to healthcare services. telemedicine and teledentistry in space are pioneering solutions that exemplify the power of technology in overcoming the challenges of providing healthcare beyond Earth's borders. These innovations empower astronauts to maintain their oral health while embarking on long-duration missions, ensuring that they can explore the cosmos with confidence and resilience. As technology continues to advance, telemedicine and teledentistry will play an increasingly vital role in shaping the future of space healthcare and extending the benefits of healthcare access to all corners of our planet.

#### Microgravity Effects on Periodontal Health:

Microgravity, the hallmark of space travel. The microgravity environment of space, while aweinspiring and captivating, presents unique challenges for maintaining periodontal health. In this weightless realm, where astronauts experience a continuous state of free fall, the body undergoes various physiological adaptations, including those that significantly affect oral health.

#### DRY MOUTH ( XEROSTOMIA )

One of the most notable effects of microgravity on periodontal health is the development of dry mouth, also known as xerostomia. This condition occurs due to the redistribution of bodily fluids in microgravity.In the absence of gravity, fluids shift towards the upper body, causing astronauts to experience a sensation of dryness in the mouth. As a result, saliva production decreases, and this reduced salivary flow has substantial implications for oral health.Saliva plays a pivotal role in oral health as it acts as a natural cleanser, helping to wash away food particles, neutralize acids, and maintain a balanced oral microbiome. With reduced saliva production, astronauts face an increased risk of developing dental problems, including tooth decay and gingival disease. The dry environment can allow harmful bacteria to thrive, potentially leading to more rapid deterioration of the teeth and gums.

#### IMPACT ON ORAL MICROBIOME

Microgravity also influences the composition of the oral microbiome. Research indicates that the oral microbiome of astronauts can undergo significant changes during space missions. These alterations can result in shifts in the types and quantities of bacteria present in the mouth. Such changes in the oral microbiome could potentially have implications for periodontal health, as certain bacterial species are associated with periodontal diseases.

Microgravity presents a unique set of challenges for maintaining periodontal health in space. Dry mouth and alterations in the oral microbiome are among the key effects that astronauts must contend with. As we venture further into space exploration, continued research and innovative solutions will be essential to ensure that astronauts can embark on long-duration missions with their oral health intact, enabling



them to face the unknown with confidence and resilience.

#### **Applications for Space Dentistry:**

Space dentistry is an evolving field that necessitates the development of specialized tools and agents tailored to the unique demands of space environments.

NASA has devised specific protocols and tools to assist astronauts in maintaining their oral health in space:

- 1. Waterless Toothpaste: Traditional toothpaste requires rinsing, which is problematic in space. Astronauts use a type of toothpaste that doesn't require water and can be safely swallowed. This eliminates the need to spit, thus reducing the potential for floating toothpaste bubbles.
- 2. **Specially Designed Toothbrushes**: Astronauts use toothbrushes equipped with a one-way valve and a small pouch of water. By squeezing the toothbrush, a small amount of water emerges, which wets the bristles. After brushing, instead of spitting out, astronauts swallow the toothpaste.
- 3. **Dietary Considerations**: The astronaut diet is meticulously planned not only for nutritional needs but also for oral health. The foods are designed to be low in sugar, which reduces the risk of cavities. Additionally, the consistency of space food minimizes the chances of food particles getting stuck between teeth.

# Challenges in Maintaining Astronaut Oral Health:

As with any exploration of new frontiers, challenges abound. Their is a complex interplay of microgravity and oral health, which the demands identifying practical and effective methods for maintaining oral hygiene in the zero-gravity vacuum of space, and the importance of understanding the long-term implications of untreated dental issues during extended missions. There is a urgency of our endeavor to prioritize astronaut oral health in the face of these challenges.

- In space, the overall bodily fluids shift towards the head due to microgravity. This could lead to increased pressure inside the head, potentially affecting the teeth and the surrounding tissues.
- The change in bone density, astronauts experience in space, especially in the jaw, may have implications for oral health. There's still ongoing research to fully understand these changes.

- As with other body parts, astronauts might experience a mild radiation exposure in space. Over time, without proper protection, this radiation can potentially affect dental health.
- It's also worth noting that dental emergencies in space can be particularly challenging due to the lack of immediate dental care facilities.

### II. DISCUSSION

This discussion explores the multifaceted challenges posed by space travel and the innovative solutions being developed to address them.Maintaining proper oral hygiene practices in the microgravity of space is no small feat. Astronauts face limitations in accessing traditional oral care tools and the practicalities of using them without gravity. This challenge has prompted the development of innovative solutions, such as waterless toothpaste formulations and vacuumpowered toothbrushes. These innovations aim to make oral hygiene in space more effective and convenient. The space diet, meticulously engineered for extended shelf life and compact storage, introduces a unique challenge to periodontal health. Space food, often dehydrated and nutrient-dense, may not provide the same oral health benefits as a diverse diet on Earth. Astronauts' nutritional needs must be carefully considered to ensure their teeth and gums remain strong and resilient during their missions.Space dentistry has seen a surge in innovation, with a focus on developing specialized tools and agents tailored to space conditions. From advanced oral hygiene instruments suitable for microgravity to antimicrobial agents designed to thrive in the space environment, these applications represent proactive steps in mitigating dental issues.Understanding the long-term consequences of untreated dental issues during extended space missions is paramount. Dental problems can escalate, leading to chronic pain, infection, and potential interference with astronauts' mission objectives.Investigating these long-term implications is essential for astronauts' health and the overall success of space exploration missions.

## III. CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, periodontal health in space is a dynamic field that bridges the realms of space science, dentistry, nutrition, and technology. While the challenges are intricate and multifaceted, they are not insurmountable. Innovative solutions, ongoing research, and the proactive development of tools and agents tailored to space conditions are the hallmarks of our commitment to astronaut oral health.As humanity navigates the cosmos, it does so with the promise of healthier smiles for those



who venture into the unknown. By prioritizing periodontal health in space, it is ensured that astronauts can explore the final frontier with confidence, resilience, and the knowledge that they are equipped to face the unique challenges of the cosmos. With each innovation and discovery, we take one step closer to a future where oral health is a steadfast companion on humanity's journey among the stars.

#### **REFERENCES**:

- Grimm, D.; Grosse, J.; Wehland, M.; Mann, V.; Elin, J.; Sundaresan, A.; Juhl, T. The Impact of Microgravity on Bone in Humans. Bone 2016, 87, 44–56. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef] [PubMed]
- Tanaka, K.; Nishimura, N.; Kawai, Y. Adaptation to Microgravity, Deconditioning, and Countermeasures. J. Physiol. Sci. 2017, 67, 271–281. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef] [PubMed]
- 3. Jillings. S.: Van Ombergen. A.: Tomilovskaya, E.; Rumshiskaya, A.: Litvinova, L.; Nosikova, I.; Pechenkova, E.; Rukavishnikov, I.; Kozlovskava, I.B.; Manko, O.; et al. Macroand Microstructural Changes in Cosmonauts' Brains after Long-Duration Spaceflight. Sci. Adv. 2020, 6, eaaz9488. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef]
- Cucinotta, F.A.; Alp, M.; Sulzman, F.M.; Wang, M. Space Radiation Risks to the Central Nervous System. Life Sci. Space Res. 2014, 2, 54–69. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef][Green Version]
- Demontis, G.C.; Germani, M.M.; Caiani, E.G.; Barravecchia, I.; Passino, C.; Angeloni, D. Human Pathophysiological Adaptations to the Space Environment. Front. Physiol. 2017, 8, 547. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef]
- Crucian, B.E.; Choukèr, A.; Simpson, R.J.; Satish, M.; Marshall, G.; Smith, S.M.; Zwart, S.R.; Martina, H.; Sergey, P.; Whitmire, A.; et al. Immune System Dysregulation during Spaceflight: Potential Countermeasures for Deep Space Exploration Missions. Front. Immunol. 2018, 9, 1437. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef] [PubMed]
- 7. Sender, R.; Fuchs, S.; Milo, R. Revised Estimates for the Number of Human and Bacteria Cells in the Body. PLoS Biol. **2016**,

14, e1002533. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef] [PubMed][Green Version]

- Eckburg, P.B.; Bik, E.M.; Bernstein, C.N.; Purdom, E.; Dethlefsen, L.; Sargent, M.; Gill, S.R.; Nelson, K.E.; Relman, D.A. Diversity of the Human Intestinal Microbial Flora. Science 2005, 308, 1635–1638. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef][Green Version]
- Gill, S.R.; Pop, M.; Deboy, R.T.; Eckburg, P.B.; Turnbaugh, P.J.; Samuel, B.S.; Gordon, J.I.; Relman, D.A.; Fraser-Liggett, C.M.; Nelson, K.E. Metagenomic Analysis of the Human Distal Gut Microbiome. Science 2006, 312, 1355–1359. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef][Green Version]
- Qin, J.; Li, R.; Raes, J.; Arumugam, M.; Burgdorf, K.S.; Manichanh, C.; Nielsen, T.; Pons, N.; Levenez, F.; Yamada, T.; et al. A Human Gut Microbial Gene Catalogue Established by Metagenomic Sequencing. Nature 2010, 464, 59–65. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef][Green Version]
- Fierer, N.; Hamady, M.; Lauber, C.L.; Knight, R. The Influence of Sex, Handedness, and Washing on the Diversity of Hand Surface Bacteria. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 2008, 105, 17994–17999. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef] [PubMed][Green Version]
- Ravel, J.; Gajer, P.; Abdo, Z.; Schneider, G.M.; Koenig, S.S.; McCulle, S.L.; Karlebach, S.; Gorle, R.; Russell, J.; Tacket, C.O.; et al. Vaginal Microbiome of Reproductive-Age Women. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 2011, 108 (Suppl. 1), 4680– 4687. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef] [PubMed][Green Version]
- Costantini, L.; Magno, S.; Albanese, D.; Donati, C.; Molinari, R.; Filippone, A.; Masetti, R.; Merendino, N. Characterization of Human Breast Tissue Microbiota from Core Needle Biopsies through the Analysis of Multi Hypervariable 16S-RRNA Gene Regions. Sci. Rep. 2018, 8, 16893. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef][Green Version]
- Urbaniak, C.; Cummins, J.; Brackstone, M.; Macklaim, J.M.; Gloor, G.B.; Baban, C.K.; Scott, L.; O'Hanlon, D.M.; Burton, J.P.; Francis, K.P.; et al. Microbiota of Human Breast Tissue. Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 2014, 80, 3007–3014. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef] [PubMed][Green Version]



- Lederberg, J.; Mccray, A.T. Ome Sweet Omics—A Genealogical Treasury of Words. Scientist 2001, 15, 8. [Google Scholar]
- Ursell, L.K.; Metcalf, J.L.; Parfrey, L.W.; Knight, R. Defining the Human Microbiome. Nutr. Rev. 2012, 70(Suppl. S1), S38–S44. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef][Green Version]
- Hyun, J.; Romero, L.; Riveron, R.; Flores, C.; Kanagavelu, S.; Chung, K.D.; Alonso, A.; Sotolongo, J.; Ruiz, J.; Manukyan, A.; et al. Human Intestinal Epithelial Cells Express Interleukin-10 through Toll-like Receptor 4-Mediated Epithelial-Macrophage Crosstalk. J. Innate Immun. 2015, 7, 87–101. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef]
- LeBlanc, J.G.; Milani, C.; de Giori, G.S.; Sesma, F.; van Sinderen, D.; Ventura, M. Bacteria as Vitamin Suppliers to Their Host: A Gut Microbiota Perspective. Curr. Opin. Biotechnol. 2013, 24, 160–168. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef]
- Mazmanian, S.K.; Liu, C.H.; Tzianabos, A.O.; Kasper, D.L. An Immunomodulatory Molecule of Symbiotic Bacteria Directs Maturation of the Host Immune System. Cell 2005, 122, 107–118. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef][Green Version]
- Pickard, J.M.; Zeng, M.Y.; Caruso, R.; Núñez, G. Gut Microbiota: Role in Pathogen Colonization, Immune Responses, and Inflammatory Disease. Immunol. Rev. 2017, 279, 70–89. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef]