## IAF/IAA SPACE LIFE SCIENCES SYMPOSIUM (A1)

Medicine in Space and Extreme Environments (4)

Author: Ms. Sagrario Linares Melo

Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, Mexico, sagrario.linaresmelo@viep.com.mx

Mr. Acatzin Benítez Salgado

Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (UAEMéx), Mexico, acatbim@gmail.com Mr. Alejandro Gómez García

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), Mexico, alejandro.gomez.dev@gmail.com Ms. Daniela Valencia Pinales

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), Mexico, vp11d03@gmail.com Ms. Cynthia Altamirano Manrique

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), Mexico, cynthia.altamirano.10@gmail.com Mr. Pedro Alejandro Osorio Zapett

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), Mexico, alejandro.zapett@gmail.com Mr. Fernando Victoriano

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), Mexico, fernando.victorianocbc@gmail.com Mr. Nicolas Cortes Garcia

CINVESTAV, Mexico, nicolas.cortes.lml@gmail.com

Ms. Karina Raquel Cortés Marcial

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), Mexico, cortesmarcialkarina@gmail.com Ms. Daniela Guzmán Torres

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), Mexico, danielagt<br/>704@gmail.com Mr. Emilio Maya Jaimes

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), Mexico, emiliomj98@gmail.com

# ASTROMX: THE FIRST MEXICAN ROBOT FOR CONTINUOUS HEALTH MONITORING OF ASTRONAUTS AND INDIVIDUALS ON EARTH

### Abstract

#### **Background:**

The current pandemic by SARS-CoV 2 changed the lifestyle, affecting health and evidencing the great need to focus on the care and prevention of chronic-degenerative diseases and mental health. It is certainly a new and challenging situation for humans on Earth, but for astronauts on the ISS it is a daily occurrence. Both are scenarios where there are major changes in health, risks and limited accessibility to health and emergency services.

#### Methods:

AstroMX is a modular personal medical assistant robot (car or drone), designed following Ulrich's product development methodology and object-oriented programming (OOP). The robot was monitoring 20 individuals (10 men and 10 women) for 3 days through biomedical sensors and artificial intelligence to obtained physiological variables such as heart rate (HR) and blood oxygen levels (SpO2) as well as, information on early detection of melanomas nutrition, oral health, exercise, regularization of the circadian cycle and mental health. Also, 3 emergency situations were simulated with the aim of testing our first aid technology in emergencies through videos, algorithms and voice commands.

### Results:

We found statistical differences (p<0.05) in HR between the first day and the third day [71.1  $\pm$  4.18 bpm vs. 77.6  $\pm$  5.84 bpm, respectively]. Also, 20 electronic clinical records were created to collaborate as auxiliaries in telemedicine. In addition, voice and facial recognition technology was successfully integrated with AstroMX, as well as plethysmography sensor, databases, our "ASTRO-SkinIA" tool for early detection of premalignant injuries and a support system with first aid.

#### **Conclusions:**

AstroMX has the function of taking care of the integral health of mexicans under the conditions of the "new normal", but also serve as a personal medical assistant of continuous monitoring of health, in different scenarios and environments, such as; analog space research stations, hospitals, schools, homes, mines, submarines, on board aircraft, in remote locations where access is not available, on the ISS, on future missions and space bases; AstroMX is technology created on Earth for space.