

Lessons from Combat Medicine for Future Space Missions: Vascular Trauma and Damage Control in Extreme Environments

Dora Babocs MD¹, Krishi Korrapati BA², Jonathan Szeto BA³, Georgios Tzavellas⁴, M. Mark Melin MD¹, Todd E. Rasmussen MD¹

1 – Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, USA, 2- Chicago Medical School at Rosalind Franklin University, North Chicago, IL, USA, 3-Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, PA, 4-Metropolitan General Hospital, Athens, Greece

Objective

To examine the evolution of military medical support systems across multiple domains—including land, sea, air and space—to identify how military trauma principles can be adapted for deep-space missions.

Methods

- Cutting-edge review of 50 relevant papers
- PubMed, Springer, Google Scholar, Wiley and NASA Technical Reports for articles published within the last decade (2016-2026)
- NASA GAPs: CV-101: CV-102, CV-103, CV-202, CV-203, CV-301, CV4, EIHSO-201, EIHSO-301, EIHSO-501, EIHSO-701, EIHSO-8801, ExMC 4.07, ExMC 4.10:, Fracture 1, Med07, Med12, Medical-101, Sleep-101

Results

Figure 1. Translating Military Advancements to Deep-Space Trauma Systems

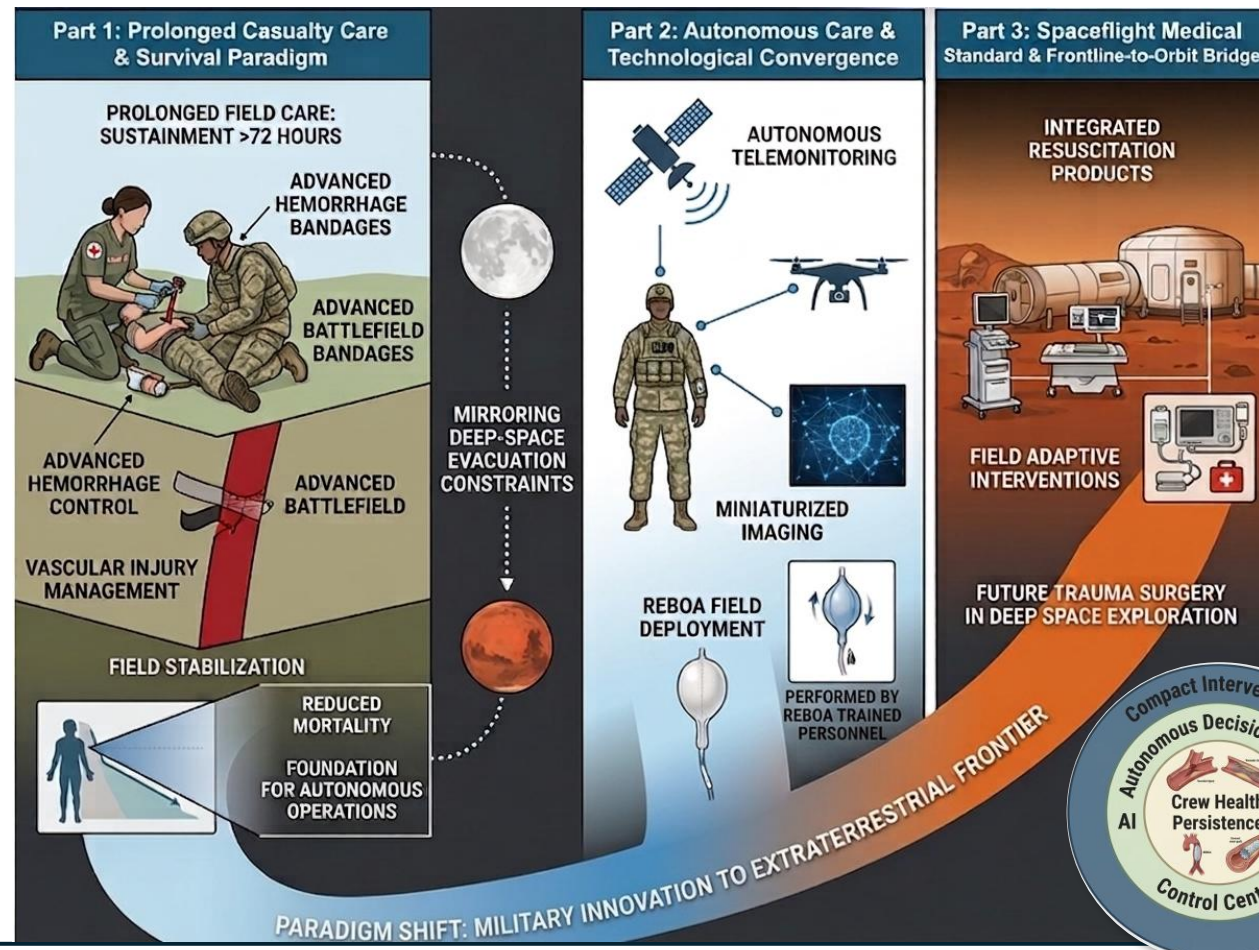
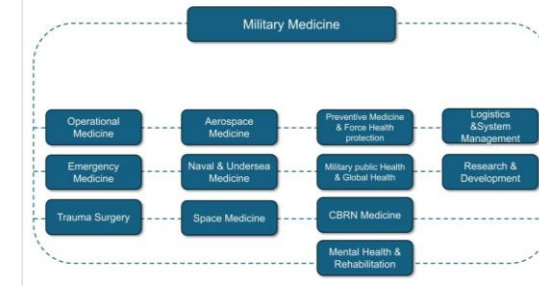


Figure 2. Domains of Military Medicine and the Operational Continuum.



Conclusion

Paradigm Shift: Deep-space missions require total medical autonomy, closing the evacuation gap through military trauma and prolonged care principles.

Cross-Sector Synergies: Mission success relies on strategic military, NASA, and industry partnerships to advance translational research.

Tech Miniaturization: Developing compact, versatile medical technologies is essential to sustain life across all operational domains.