

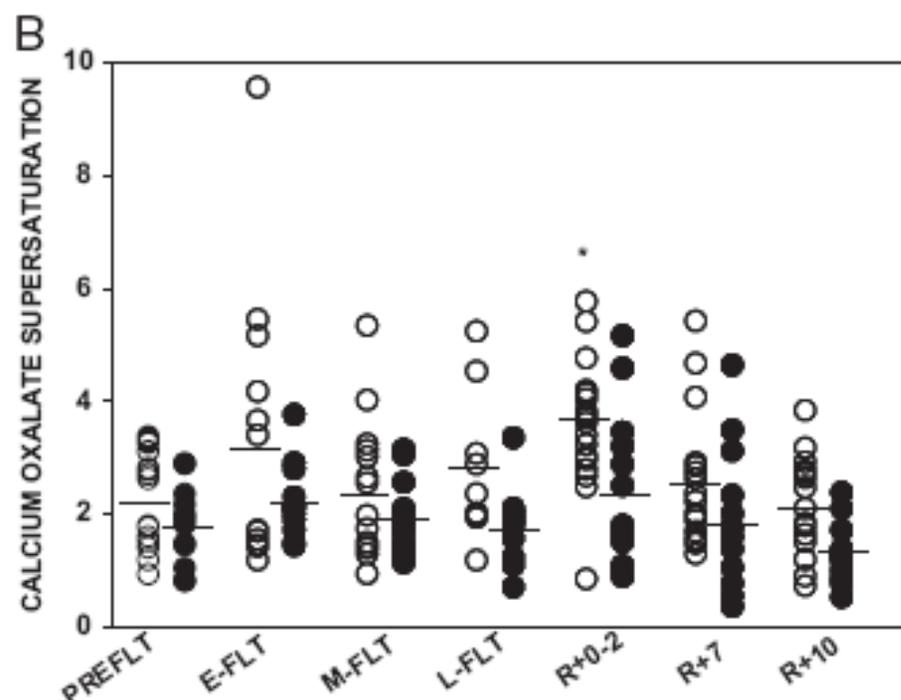
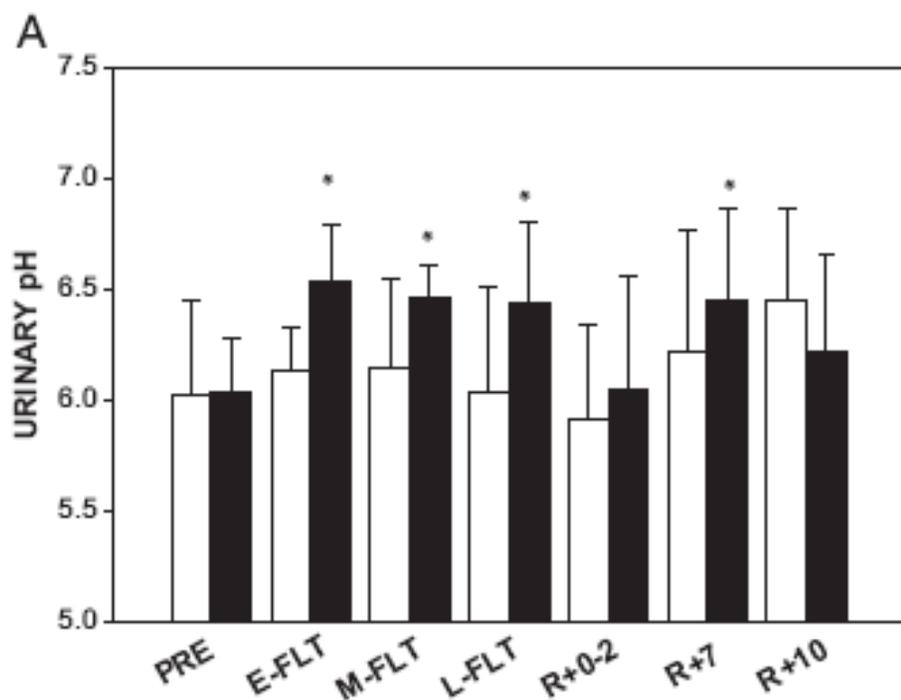
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Investigator Name: Peggy Whitson

Mission (Payload): Expeditions 3-6, 8 and 11-14

Experiment Name (ID): Renal Stone Risk During Space Flight: Assessment and Countermeasure Validation (96-E057)

File Name/Inventory ID: 96_E057__32512034.xlsx



Graph A: KCIT effect on urinary pH in placebo (open bars) and KCIT (black bars) treated crew members. During spaceflight pH was significantly increased in KCIT group vs preflight (PRE) and vs placebo group.

Graph B, calculated CAOx stone risk in individuals. Relative CAOx supersaturation was significantly higher in placebo (open circles) than in KCIT (black circles) group ($p = 0.002$). Values greater than 2.0 indicate increased CAOx stone risk. Horizontal bars indicate mean.

E-FLT, first 35 spaceflight days. *M-FLT*, 36 to 120 spaceflight days. *L-FLT*, greater than 120 spaceflight days. *R+10*, 10 to 18 days after landing.

Source: Whitson PA, Pietrzyk RA, Jones JA, Nelman-Gonzalez M, Hudson EK, Sams CF. Effect of potassium citrate therapy on the risk of renal stone formation during spaceflight. *J Urol.* 2009 Nov;182(5):2490-6.