Naval Medical Research and Development-74 Years of Innovation

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OUTLINE

• Who we are as an Enterprise
  – Mission
  – Research Products
  – Commands (Laboratories)
• Who we are as Navy Microbiologists
  – What do Navy Microbiologists do?
  – What is our career path?
• Vignette: Biosecurity and Disease Surveillance with Partner Nations

Naval Medical Research and Development

Mission
• To conduct health and medical research, development, testing, evaluation, and surveillance to enhance the operational readiness and performance of DoD personnel worldwide

Vision
• World-class, operationally relevant health and medical research solutions – anytime, anywhere!
Medical Research’s Role in the Military

Navy Medical R&D addresses the baseline health issues that can erode readiness and lethality of our fighting force, whether those be infectious disease, operational stress, warfighter performance, or traumatic injury.

Execute a diverse portfolio of programs directly addressing identified medical gaps and requirements based on Department of Defense and Department of Navy priorities.

Products for the Warfighter

Navy & Marine Corps Enroute Care

Solvent Detergent/Spray-Dried Plasma

Mobile Anesthesia Delivery Module

Streamlined Configuration of Watchbill and Evolutions

Rehabilitation

Traumatic Amputation Osseointegration

Deployment Health Guidelines
NAVY R&D “Behind the Scenes”

• Nine Commands located around the globe
• Competitively Funded Research - ~$275 million budget with 2,000+ personnel
• Active Duty Military
  – Microbiologists, Biochemists, Aerospace Physiologists, Research Psychologists, Entomologists, Medical Doctors, Nurses, Hospital Corpsman
• Government Service Civilians
  – Scientists, Medical Doctors, Support Personnel
• Contract Research Personnel
  – Scientists, Technicians, Medical Doctors, Support Personnel

R&D Products “Behind the Scenes”

• Peer-Reviewed Publications and Technical Reports
  – 281 peer reviewed publications, 18 technical reports (FY17)
• U.S. Patents
  – 9 issued / 19 filed
• Partnerships MOU/ CRADA
  – 168 MOU/ MOAs, 228 Cooperative Research Agreements
NMR&D, a Global Enterprise

Naval Medical Research Center
Silver Spring, MD

- Headquarters laboratory for the R&D Enterprise
- Research Expertise in
  - Infectious Diseases
  - Operational and Undersea Medicine
  - Biological Defense
  - Bone Marrow (Radiologic Defense)
  - Advanced Development of Medical Technology
- Recent accomplishments
  - Clinical testing of malaria vaccine: attenuated whole organism vaccine for warfighter protection
  - Developed a rapid diagnostic test for Ebola virus
  - Advances in predicting heterotopic ossification a complication of wound healing in battle casualties
  - Provides advanced diagnostics for Military Treatment Facilities- Naval Infectious Diseases Diagnostics Laboratory (NIDDL) provides state-of-the-art diagnostics for emerging diseases (Zika, bird flu, dengue, Chikungunya)
  - Established clinical practice guidelines to treat diarrheal infections in the deployed warfighter
  - Successfully treated multi-drug resistant bacterial septicemia with phage therapy under eIND

NMRC’s main laboratory shared with Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Silver Spring MD

NMRC’s Biological Defense Research Directorate, Frederick, MD
Naval Health Research Center
San Diego, CA

- DoD Deployment Health Research Center
  - Designated in 1999
  - Re-designated in 2009
- Research Expertise in
  - Operational Readiness and Health
  - Military Population Health
  - Operational Infectious Diseases
- Recent accomplishments
  - Completed Authorized Medical Allowance List (AMAL) standardization for Naval Operating Forces
  - Conducts medical R&D OPLANs / Wargaming
  - Developed Automated Heat Stress System (AHSS)
  - Provides highly realistic training for Independent Duty Corpsmen
  - Conducts operational infectious diseases surveillance- reports delivered weekly to clinicians
  - Conducts vaccine FDA approved trials in recruit populations (norovirus / adenovirus)

Point Loma, CA

NAMRU-D (Dayton, Ohio)

- Close relationship with USAF 711th Wing
- Robust programming in
  - Aerospace medicine including spatial disorientation, hypoxia, fatigue, vibration
  - Toxicology
- Examples of recent accomplishments
  - Assisted the F-22 pilot performance and safety evaluation
  - The Kracken- Disorientation Research Device
  - Tested a novel antimicrobial nanoparticle therapy for potential DNA mutagenic and genotoxic effects

Dayton, OH
Naval Medical Research Unit – Dayton
Dayton, Ohio

- Close partnership with Air Force Research Lab & USAF 711th Human Performance Wing
- Research Expertise in
  - Human performance in aerospace medicine including spatial disorientation, in-flight physiologic episodes, operational decision making, aircrew neck and back pain
  - Toxicology and health effects of environmental and physiological stressors
  - Benchtop, animal and human research
- Recent accomplishments
  - Supported the USAF in F-22 pilot performance
  - The Kracken-Disorientation Research Device online
  - Conducts research and modeling of health effects of potential contaminants in operational environments
  - Construction of $20M state-of-the-art disorientation research device

Naval Medical Research Unit – San Antonio
San Antonio, TX

- Close relationships with USAF 711th and 59th Wings and U.S. Army Institute for Surgical Research (USAISR)
- Research Expertise in
  - Combat Casualty Care and Operational Medicine
  - Diagnostics and Interventions for Directed Energy Injury
  - Craniofacial Health and Restorative Medicine
- Recent accomplishments
  - Developed and evaluated novel therapeutics, devices, and surgical techniques to treat hemorrhagic shock in theater
  - Led multi-disciplinary collaborations to reduce post-surgical infections
  - Developed methods to prevent and treat craniofacial infections using non-antibiotic research approaches including phage and nano-targeted therapy
  - Characterization of hemostatic agents and methods
Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory
Groton, CT

• Strategically located at the Naval Submarine Base New London, adjacent to Submarine Forces
• Research Expertise in
  • Submariner health, performance, psychological fitness, and escape/survival
  • Diving physiology and effects of underwater blast
• Recent accomplishments
  • Provided needed risk information to Navy and NASA concerning safe atmospheric CO₂ levels
  • Demonstrated countermeasure for jet lag during long-distance transportation of Navy Special Operations Forces
  • Initiatives underway to: improve submariner access to mental health resources; predict optimal psychological traits; develop guidelines for standoff distance from underwater blast; and develop situation awareness-enabling technologies

Naval Medical Research Unit THREE
Cairo, Egypt

• Host: Ministry of Health; Operates in the CENTCOM and AFRICOM areas of responsibility
• Research Expertise in
  • Infection Prevention & Control
  • Biosurveillance
  • Tropical Public Health (malaria, emerging diseases, yellow fever, enteric diseases, entomology)
  • Sepsis and Antimicrobial Resistance
• Recent accomplishments
  • Conducting medical engagement in Jordan to study hospital acquired infections
  • Facilitated USG Ebola-related laboratory response in Liberia
  • Expanding Entomology research in Nigeria
  • Expanding operations at detachment in Ghana (West Africa)

Due to facility safety concerns, NAMRU-3 has relocated to alternate locations in Cairo until a permanent relocation site is identified.
Naval Medical Research Unit SIX
Lima, Peru

• Host: Ministry of Defense—Navy
• Research Expertise in
  • Global Health (malaria, emerging diseases, dengue and Chikungunya, Zika, enteric diseases, entomology)
  • Biosurveillance for emerging and re-emerging diseases
• Recent accomplishments
  • Maintains the first Anopheles darlingi mosquito colony for malaria research
  • Provides technical assistance to military health authorities in SOUTHCOM AOR to enhance force health protection
  • Maintains a broad febrile illness study portfolio informing US military and host nation health authorities on influenza, Zika, dengue, and other pathogens of concern
  • Collaborates with industry partners to perform field testing/evaluation to support FDA clearance of novel diagnostic devices for the early and rapid diagnosis of multiple neglected and emerging diseases

Naval Medical Research – Asia
Naval Medical Research Unit TWO

• Host(s): Singapore: Ministry of Defense; Cambodia: Ministry of Health
• Research Expertise in
  • Biosurveillance of infectious diseases
  • Pathogen characterization/bioinformatics
  • Drug resistant malaria therapeutics
• Recent accomplishments
  • Established Middle East Respiratory Syndrome-Corona Virus (MERS-CoV) surveillance in SE Asia
  • Supports Global Health Security through laboratory upgrade with Cambodia Ministry of Health and Royal Cambodian Armed Forces
  • Evaluation of vector control and abatement devices in Laos
  • Conducts SMS-based disease surveillance in Cambodia to provide real-time disease trend data
  • Conducting Therapeutic treatment efficacy studies to reduce malaria burden in SE Asia
What is a Navy Microbiologist?

- Recruit PhD level microbiologists
- Diverse background in microbiology specialties
- Direct commission as a Lieutenant in the United States Navy
- Support Navy Mission by providing force health protection, infectious disease research and surveillance and global health engagement
- Approximately 50 Active Duty Microbiologists
Working in All Aspects of Microbiology

Navy Microbiologist Career Path

Lieutenant
Bench Research/Operational Micro

Lieutenant Commander
Managing Project(s)

Commander
Managing Program

Captain
Policy/Practices

Commanding Officer (Captain)
Lead of a Command

0-5 yrs 6-10 yrs 10-15 yrs 15-20 yrs 20+ yrs

Post Doc Asst. Prof

Assoc. Prof

Professor

Chair

Dean
Why do we need Navy Microbiologists?

Navy OCONUS Research Laboratories
- Define the epidemiology and immunology of military relevant infectious disease agents
- Evaluate diagnostic tests, vaccines, drugs and insect control/protection measures
- Develop host nation public health laboratory and epidemiology capacity

NMRC-Asia / NAMRU-2 est. 1944
PACOM AOR
Focus on malaria, dengue, respiratory diseases, influenza, antimicrobial resistance, diarrheal disease.

NAMRU-3 est. 1946
AFRICOM, CENTCOM, and EUCOM AORs
Focus on influenza-like illness, acute febrile illness, diarrheal diseases, hemorrhagic fever, HIV, meningitis and infection control.

NAMRU-6 est. 1983
SOUTHCOM AOR
Focus on disease prevention strategies, clinical trials, chemotherapeutics, diagnostics, epidemiology, and ecology.
Background

- Cambodian Ministry of National Defense (MoND) deploys troops and sailors to remote bases through Cambodia. These personnel are isolated and exposed to numerous infectious disease threats.
- MoND lacks an integrated disease reporting system. Inability to quickly detect and respond to the presence of disease outbreaks at military bases.
- NAMRU-2, in cooperation with MoND, began an SMS based system for diseases surveillance in August 2011 (RCAF Region 3), expanded in December 2012 (Royal Cambodian Navy) with second expansion in January 2016 (RCAF Regions 4 and 5).
MoND Goals

- Integrated reporting system: Reporting sites – Regional Office (Main stations) – DoH of MoND

- Routine data/information sent to command office/DoH of MoND → Daily/Weekly/ Monthly/Yearly

- Data/information sent to Headquarter/DoH of MoND → Weekly/ Monthly/Yearly

- Detection disease outbreaks → Rapid Response Team (RRT) at Command Office or Headquarter/DoH of MoND

System Design

Unit Level Reporting – empirical diagnosis

Simple cell phone

EDE/OE Analysis and Graphs

Main Station

Smartphone

Computer

DoH of MoND/NAMRU-2
## Diseases List (DNBI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease Code</th>
<th>Disease Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>Acute diarrhea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2</td>
<td>Acute Fever with Rash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3</td>
<td>Acute Flaccid Paralysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D4</td>
<td>Influenza like Illness (ILI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D5</td>
<td>Dengue Fever or Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D6</td>
<td>Meningitis or Encephalitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D7</td>
<td>Acute jaundice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D8</td>
<td>Diphtheria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D9</td>
<td>Rabies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D10</td>
<td>Neonatal tetanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D11</td>
<td>Body injuries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D12</td>
<td>Burns and corrosions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D13</td>
<td>Poisoning by drugs medicaments and biological substances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D14</td>
<td>Suspected radiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D15</td>
<td>Acute lower respiratory tract inflammatory (pneumonia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D16</td>
<td>Suspected malaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D17</td>
<td>Unknown disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D18</td>
<td>Traffic accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>Consultation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td>Sick in Quarters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Training Sessions
- **Training at HQ of Ream Naval Base**
- **Basic IT Training at HQ of Sub Kampot**
- **Data Management and Analysis using SAGES training**
- **Field visit at military hospital region 3**
Field visit at HQ of Preah Sihanoukville

Field visit at HQ of Koh Kong

Trip to Koh Kong Krao island for field visit

Trip to Koh Kong Krao for field visit

Coverage of SMS program - 58 sites
Achievements

SMS activities

• **Initial Training**: 120 military personnel were trained: 46 from RCN, 20 from RCAF Region 3, 24 from RCAF Regional 4, and 30 from RCAF Regional 5.

• **Yearly Refresher Training**: 60 military personnel were trained: 23 from RCN (23 reporting sites), 10 from RCAF Region 3 (10 reporting sites), 12 from RCAF Regional 4 (12 reporting sites), and 15 from RCAF Regional 5 (15 reporting sites).

• **Basic IT training**: 13 military personnel were trained: 02 from HQ of RCN, 02 from Ream Naval Base, 02 from HQ of Kampong Speu Command, 02 from RCAF Region 3, 02 from RCAF Regional 4, 02 from RCAF Regional 5, and 01 military personnel from DoH of MoND.

Results (Feb 2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># SMS received by Main Stations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main Station</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCAF Regional 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCAF Regional 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCAF Regional 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Cambodian Navy Kg Speu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Cambodian Navy HQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Cambodian Navy Ream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Results (Feb 2017)

## # Cases Reported

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td>6,945</td>
<td>10,192</td>
<td>20,026</td>
<td>14,866</td>
<td>17,031</td>
<td>45,315</td>
<td>7,528</td>
<td>121,903</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sick in Quarters</td>
<td>1,508</td>
<td>1,464</td>
<td>1,599</td>
<td>3,010</td>
<td>1,868</td>
<td>1,843</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>9,574</td>
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## Disease Name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease Name</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute diarrhea</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>3,766</td>
<td>3,407</td>
<td>9,248</td>
<td>1,267</td>
<td>21,432</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute fever with/without rash</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>2,408</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>4,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute flaccid paralysis</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute jaundice</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute lower respiratory tract inflammatory</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>1,769</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>2,336</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body injuries</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>2,878</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>5,639</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burns and corrosions</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>1,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dengue Fever or Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>219</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diptheria</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Influenza Like Illness</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>4,139</td>
<td>4,044</td>
<td>5,351</td>
<td>17,001</td>
<td>2,536</td>
<td>33,550</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meningitis/encephalitis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal tetanus</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outbreak (unknown disease)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning by drugs medicaments and biological substances</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabies</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspected malaria</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspected radiation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic accident</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Footnotes

1st Workshop
Phase 2-Laboratory Based Diagnosis and Applied Epidemiology

- NAMRU-2 trained 4 RCN and 4 RCAF laboratory technicians for 6 months at NAMRU-2 laboratory
- Provided support for laboratories at Ream Naval Base and Preah Vihear Base

Basic Epidemiology Training

Completion of Lab training at NAMRU-2 for military personnel
Conclusion

• SMS system is an “easy to use” system, only more caution is needed when inputting the data and sending SMS.
• Regular refresher training is needed (2 times/year), especially regarding disease definitions.
• Emphasize follow up on reports received from reporting sites, especially if related to disease outbreaks → Rapid Response Team.
• Transition to laboratory based diagnostics coupled with epidemiological analysis adds robustness to surveillance program.

Benefits to MoND

• Provides real time disease surveillance; response to outbreaks
• Quantifies DNBI to target preventative measures
• Allows for medical materiel planning
• Supports civilian health who utilize military medical facilities
Benefits to DoD

- Allowed expanded mil:mil activities outside of Region 3 in Cambodia
- Provides PACOM with real time disease trends in a military population in Cambodia
- Showcase of cooperation for other SE and S Asian countries (Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia, PNG)
- Enhances host nation stability

RCAF Forces Deployed to Africa

Anyone see an issue?
Thank You

For Further Information please feel free to contact:

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