Isolation and Confinement Across Environments

9 annotated reference entries

A companion to the existing research archive. This collection contains original annotations and source links, not copies of published papers.

How to read this collection

Evidence types, populations and limits accompany every entry. Associations do not establish causation. Reports, policy documents and testimony serve different purposes from clinical studies. Research from other environments cannot be assumed to measure prison-specific effects.

Review scope

Sources were traced from topic-scoped research notes and checked on October 28, 2026. The review is not systematic or exhaustive. Some entries rely on abstracts or official summaries; each states its review depth.

The full package has 57 new source works and one existing-table citation enrichment (MP31). Reports and reviews may reuse evidence; this is not a count of independent experiments.

Use the companion source register for citations and the coverage log for duplicate decisions and unresolved leads. Original source IDs are shared across the website, register, PDFs and RIS file.

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Psychosocial issues in isolated and confined extreme environments

Lawrence A. Palinkas; Peter Suedfeld (2021). Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews.

Setting: Review across isolated, confined and extreme environments

This review considers individual, team, and organizational adaptation in isolated, confined, extreme environments, including both difficulties and positive adjustment.

Evidence limits

Selected crews, mission purpose, environmental hazards, and consent differ substantially from imprisonment. Research in these settings generates hypotheses rather than prison-specific effect sizes.

Review and provenance

Reviewed: Abstract and article sections.

Source note: Antarctica research.

DOI: 10.1016/j.neubiorev.2021.03.032

Link access check (28 October 2026): Access blocked (403).

Open source publication

Long-Term Consequences of War Captivity in Military Veterans

Melita Jukić; Luka Malenica; Vanja Đuričić; Jasminka Talapko; Jasmina Lukinac; Marko Jukić; Ivana Škrlec (2023). Healthcare 11(14), 1993.

Setting: War captivity and military veterans, including Croatian cohorts; review scope extends beyond a single prison setting

The review describes persistent psychological and family consequences of war captivity, including posttraumatic stress and depression.

Evidence limits

Combat exposure, torture, starvation, and captivity overlap. Heterogeneous veteran cohorts cannot identify isolation alone or be equated with civilian prisoners.

Review and provenance

Reviewed: Full-text abstract and tables; publisher metadata.

Source note: Military suicide, POW & incarceration.

DOI: 10.3390/healthcare11141993

Link access check (28 October 2026): Verification challenge; content not retrieved.

Open source publication

A neuroscience approach to optimizing brain resources for human performance in extreme environments

Martin P. Paulus et al. (2009). Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews.

Setting: Military and extreme-performance environments; review

A neuroscience review connects stress, brain function, and performance in demanding environments, including military and elite-performance settings.

Evidence limits

This is a conceptual review rather than a prison cohort or a test of a treatment for people leaving prison.

Review and provenance

Reviewed: Abstract and review description.

Source note: space effects on the brain.

DOI: 10.1016/j.neubiorev.2009.05.003

Link access check (28 October 2026): Verification challenge; content not retrieved.

Open source publication

The Burden of Space Exploration on the Mental Health of Astronauts: A Narrative Review

Alessandro Arone; Tea Ivaldi; Konstantin Loganovsky; Stefania Palermo; Elisabetta Parra; Walter Flamini; Donatella Marazziti (2021). Clinical Neuropsychiatry.

Setting: Spaceflight; narrative review

The review describes interacting psychological, sleep, cognitive, and physical challenges during spaceflight.

Evidence limits

A narrative synthesis does not isolate confinement from microgravity, radiation, or mission stress. Astronaut selection and voluntary participation limit transfer to prison populations.

Review and provenance

Reviewed: Full-text abstract and methods.

Source note: space effects on the brain.

DOI: 10.36131/cnfioritieditore20210502

Link access check (28 October 2026): Page or document content returned.

Open source publication

At Home in Space: How astronauts adapt to life on the ISS

Canadian Space Agency; Phyllis J. Johnson and Peter Suedfeld research team (2015). Canadian Space Agency project overview.

Setting: International Space Station crews; Canadian-led research project

Twelve astronauts completed questionnaires before, during, and after missions about adapting to shared space, creating a common culture, and maintaining connections to home.

Evidence limits

The overview describes design and potential applications, not a completed effect-size analysis. It informs questions about belonging and adaptation across confined settings. The original comparison table already names Phyllis Johnson/UBC; this may be the same project. Retained as citation enrichment and excluded from the new-source count.

Review and provenance

Reviewed: Original agency overview; 2015 is project start, on-orbit collection ended 2019.

Source note: space effects on the brain -> Canadian Space Agency preview.

Link access check (28 October 2026): Page or document content returned.

Open source publication

Behavioral Health Risk: Isolation, Confinement, and Spaceflight

NASA Human Research Program (2025). NASA risk overview.

Setting: Spaceflight behavioral-health risks; NASA overview

NASA identifies risks to cognitive and behavioral functioning during isolation and confinement and describes selection, training, support, and resource limits on longer missions.

Evidence limits

This is a risk synthesis, not a prison study. It highlights how environment and available support can alter adaptation; the legacy PDF's version is not assumed identical.

Review and provenance

Reviewed: NASA overview and references; the legacy report URL failed, but its 2016 report was subsequently located separately as MP58.

Source note: space effects on the brain -> NASA BMED evidence-report link -> current NASA overview.

Link access check (28 October 2026): Page or document content returned.

Open source publication

Sociocultural Influences on Psychosocial Adjustment in Antarctica

Lawrence A. Palinkas (1985). Naval Health Research Center, Report 85-49.

Setting: Antarctic stations operated by the US, UK, Australia, New Zealand and France

Drawing on station records, interviews and prior observations, the report examines how autonomy, occupational status, personal coping and group culture shape adaptation to Antarctic confinement. It also discusses evidence that short-term distress need not imply lasting adverse health effects.

Evidence limits

A historical interpretive synthesis, not a controlled trial. Military support staff and civilian researchers had different roles and freedoms. The later journal article is not assumed identical; the supplied report is dated December 1985, with a 1986 archive stamp.

Review and provenance

Reviewed: Complete 20-page PDF text accessible in Notes Quick Look, including summary, report body, notes, references and December 1985 documentation page.

Source note: Antarctica research: PDF attachment labeled 1986 social issolation in anartica research.

Link access check (28 October 2026): No verified public URL.

Supplied report; a public link was not located. The copyrighted attachment is not redistributed.

NASA's Behavioral Health Support for International Space Station (ISS) Missions

Gary Beven (2012). NASA presentation JSC-CN-26941.

Setting: International Space Station; historical NASA support practices

Describes sleep and workload pressures, privacy, relationships and adaptation in space, alongside screening, confidential psychological consultations, family contact, recreation and postflight reintegration support. It emphasizes both stress and positive mission experiences.

Evidence limits

A 2012 operational presentation is not a controlled effectiveness study or a statement of current NASA practice. The author explicitly identifies several historical behavioral incidents and cognitive complaints as anecdotal rather than objectively measured.

Review and provenance

Reviewed: Notes Quick Look text across 138 slides; title, date and report number matched to NASA Technical Reports Server.

Source note: space effects on the brain: PDF Microsoft PowerPoint - 26941.

Link access check (28 October 2026): Page or document content returned.

Open source publication

Evidence Report: Risk of Adverse Cognitive or Behavioral Conditions and Psychiatric Disorders

Kelley J. Slack; Thomas J. Williams; Jason S. Schneiderman; Alexandra M. Whitmire; James J. Picano (2016). NASA Human Research Program evidence report.

Setting: Spaceflight and ground-based evidence, including Antarctic expeditions

This historical NASA synthesis connects behavioral-health risks in spaceflight with evidence from Antarctic stations and other constrained settings. It describes both adverse and beneficial adaptation, with stress, sleep, autonomy and social support among the relevant factors.

Evidence limits

Selected crews, varied observational evidence and overlapping environmental stressors limit causal inference. Animal hippocampal findings are not direct evidence of prison brain injury. This is a historical report, not current NASA policy or a new independent experiment.

Review and provenance

Reviewed: Official 124-page NASA PDF: title/authors, contents, executive summary and ground-based cognitive evidence (printed pages 65-67) reviewed; not a complete appraisal of all chapters.

Source note: space effects on the brain; saved legacy bmed.pdf link, matched by exact Antarctic cognitive-change passage.

Link access check (28 October 2026): Page or document content returned.

Open source publication