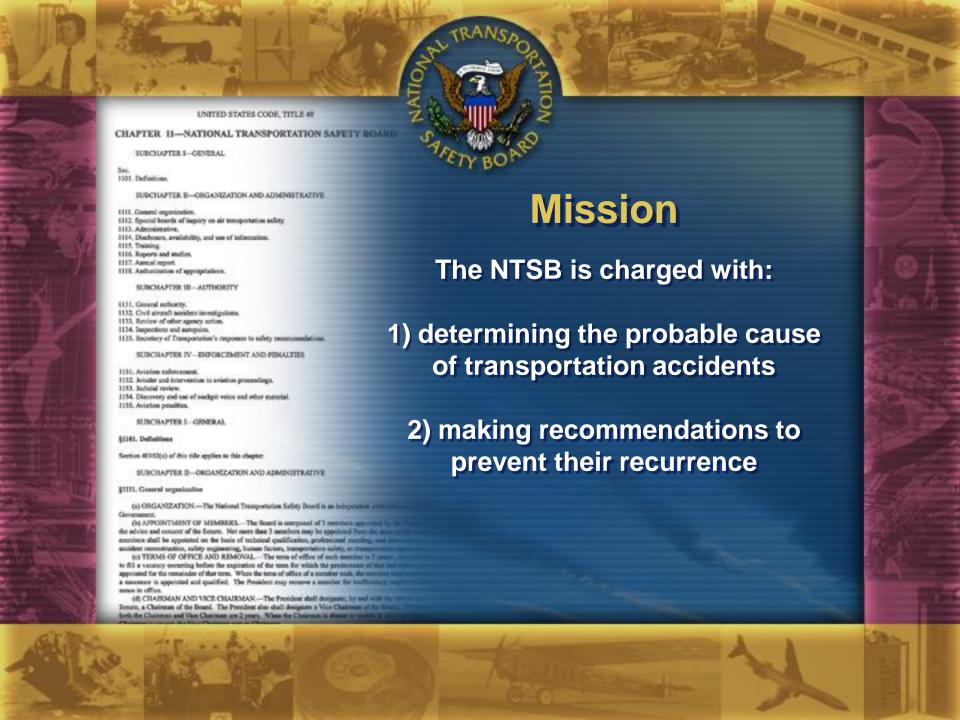


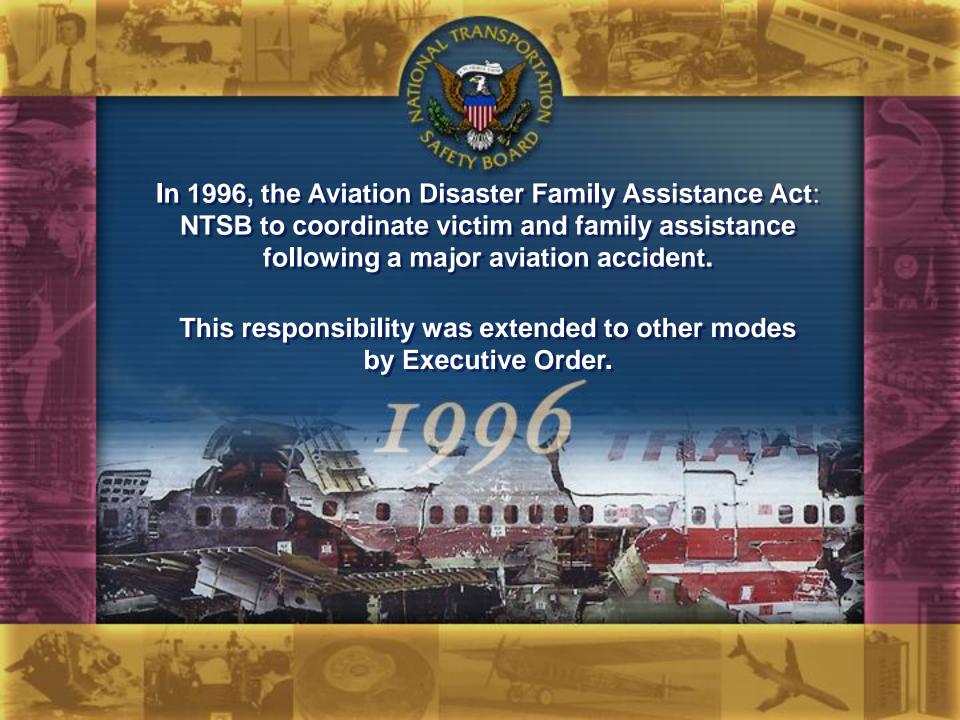
NTSB National Transportation Safety Board

Enhancing Transportation Safety with Sleep Science: Challenges and Opportunities

Honorable Mark R. Rosekind, Ph.D. Board Member

Sleep Grand Rounds
Center for Sleep Sciences and Medicine
Stanford Medical School
March 9, 2012







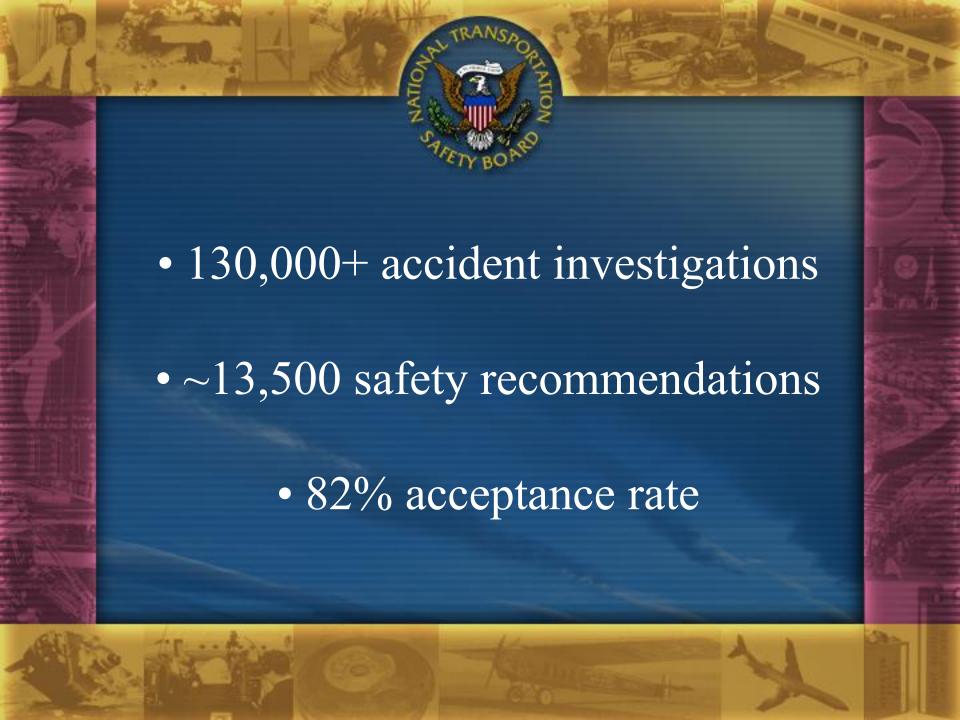
PG&E/San Bruno Gas Pipeline Explosion





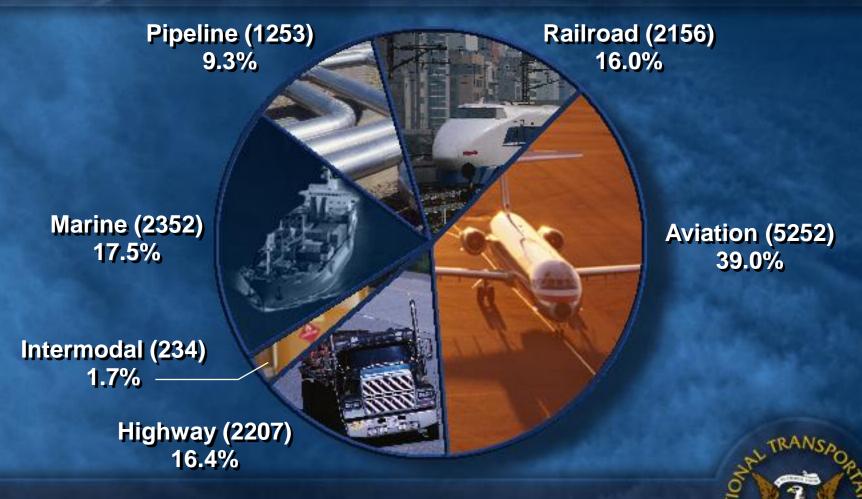




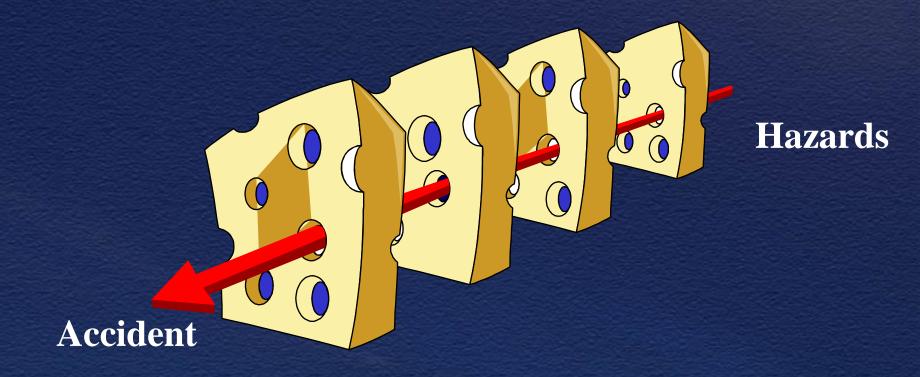




13,454 Safety Recommendations issued since 1967



"Swiss Cheese" Model (Reason)



Successive layers of defenses, barriers, and safeguards



Honorable John K. Lauber:

No Accident ≠
Safe Operation



Go! Flight 1002



• early starts, multiple segment days, sleep apnea



Guantanamo Bay Cuba

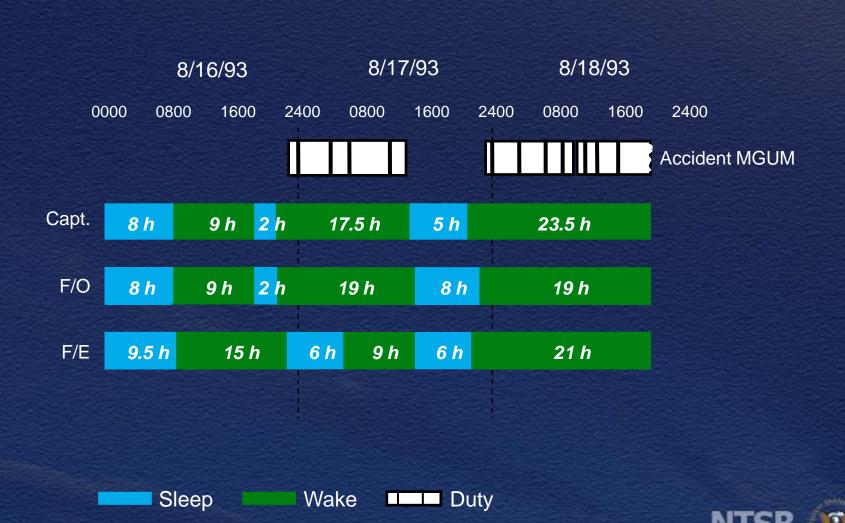
First NTSB aviation accident to cite fatigue as probable cause



acute sleep loss, sleep debt, circadian disruption



Crew Sleep History



Observed Performance Effects

- Degraded decision-making
- Visual/cognitive fixation
- Poor communication/coordination

Slowed reaction time



Uncontrolled In-Flight Collision with Terrain AIA Flight 808, Douglas DC-8-61, N814CK U.S. NAS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, August 18, 1993

"The National Transportation Safety Board determines that the probable causes of this accident were the impaired judgment, decision making, and flying abilities of the captain and flight crew due to the effects of fatigue..."



Owatonna, MN (July 31, 2008)



8 fatalities



Owatonna Crew Fatigue Factors

- acute sleep loss (Capt/FO)
- cumulative sleep debt (FO)
- early start time (Capt/FO)
- excessive sleep need (Capt)
- insomnia (FO)
- self-medicate/prescription sleep med (FO)



Probable Cause/Contributing Factors

"Contributing to the accident were . . . (2) fatigue, which likely impaired both pilots' performance; . . ."



Fatal Airline Accidents (Examples) (fatigue cited)

- 8/97 Guam: 228 fatalities
- 6/99 Little Rock AK: 11 fatal
- 10/04 Kirksville MO: 11 fatalities
- 8/06 Lexington KY: 49 fatalities
- 7/08 Owatonna MN: 8 fatalities
- 2/09 Buffalo NY: 49 fatalities

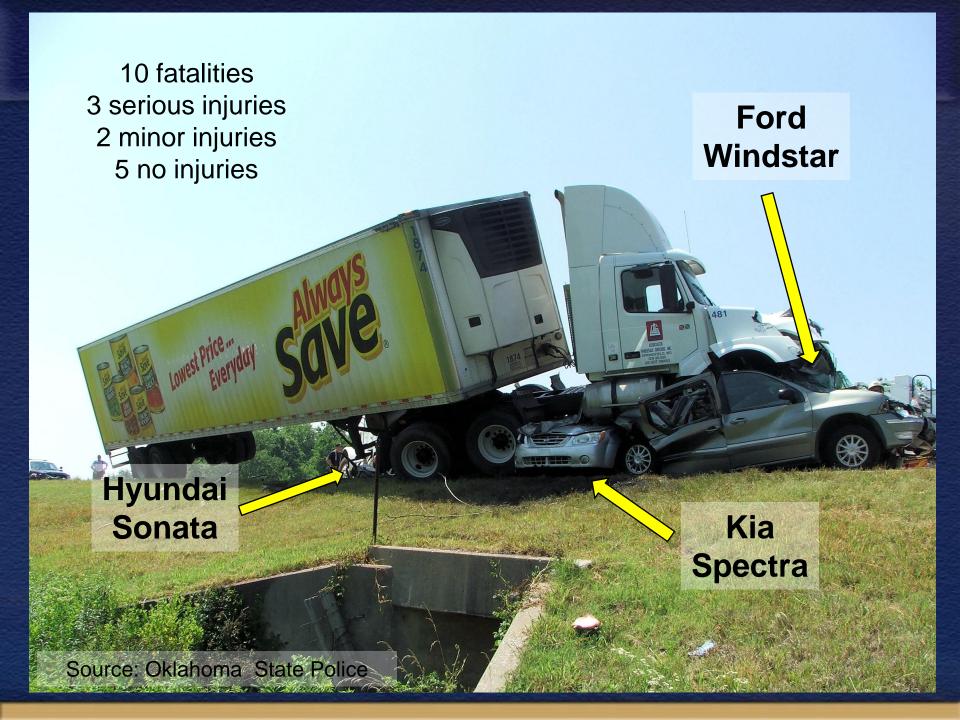


Miami, Oklahoma (June 26, 2009)

- Initial minor accident (~1:13 pm)
 - blocked eastbound I-44

- 2008 Volvo truck-tractor (~1:19 pm)
 - refrigerated semitrailer
 - traveling eastbound on I-44
 - 69 mph with cruise control engaged
 - without slowing or braking collided into queue of slowing & stopped vehicles





Fatigue Factors

- Off work for 3 weeks: day active/night sleep schedule
- 3am to 3pm shift work/drive schedule (since 1997)
- Early bedtime (2 hr phase advance in sleep time)
- Obtained min 3 hrs/max 5 hrs sleep prior to accident
- Subsequently diagnosed with mild sleep apnea



Probable Cause (fatigue)

'. . . driver's fatigue, caused by the combined effects of acute sleep loss, circadian disruption associated with his shift work schedule, and mild sleep apnea, which resulted in the driver's failure to react to slowing and stopped traffic ahead by applying the brakes or performing any evasive maneuver to avoid colliding with the traffic queue..."



NTSB Most Wanted List

Critical changes needed to reduce transportation accidents and save lives.



NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

HOME NEWS & EVENTS TRANSPORTATION SAFETY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS DISASTER ASSISTANCE LEGAL ABOUT

Home > Transportation Safety > Most Wanted List



MOST WANTED LIST

A program to increase the public's awareness of, and support for, action to adopt safety steps that can help prevent accidents and save lives. The following are ten of the current issues.



Addressing Human Fatigue



General Aviation Safety



Safety Management Systems



Runway Safety



Bus Occupant Safety



Pilot & Air Traffic Controller Professionalism



Recorders



Teen Driver Safety



Addressing Alcohol-Impaired Driving



Motorcycle Safety



NTSB Recommendations

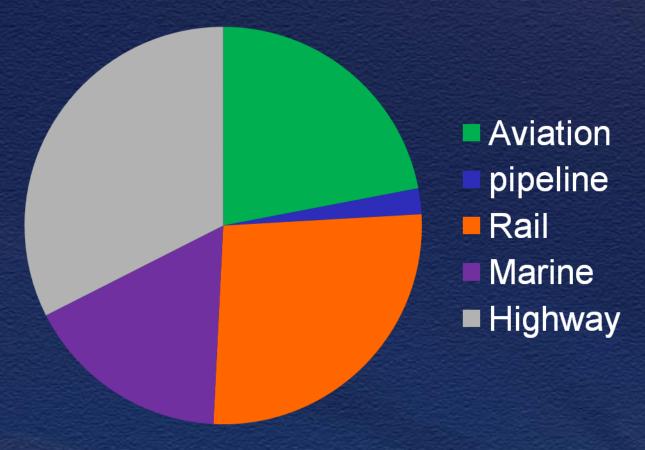
MOST WANTED since 1990

~200 fatigue recommendations



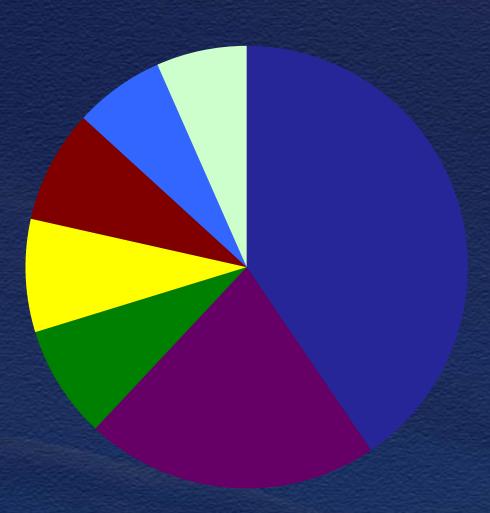
NTSB Fatigue Recommendations by Mode

~ 200 Recommendations





Complex Issue: Requires Multiple Solutions



- Scheduling Policies and Practices
- Education
 - Organizational Strategies
- Raising Awareness
- Healthy Sleep
- Vehicle and Environmental Strategies
- Research and Evaluation

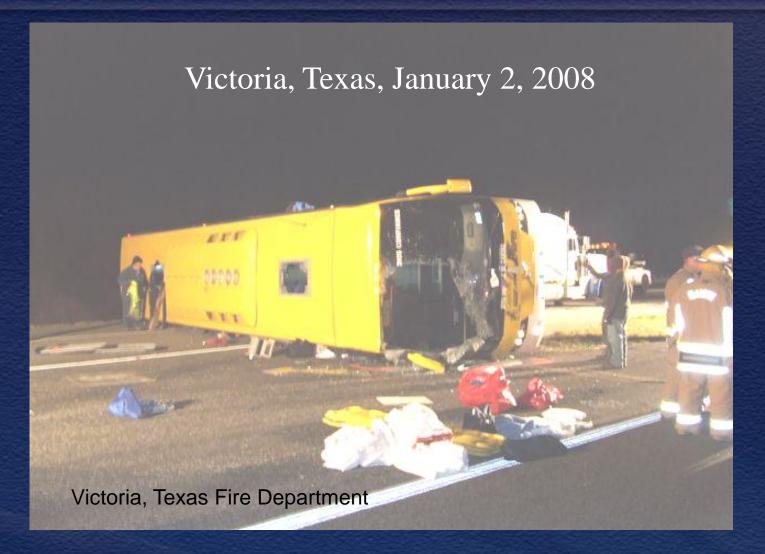


Education/Strategies

- Develop a fatigue education and countermeasures training program
- Educate operators and schedulers
- Include information on use of strategies: naps, caffeine, etc.
- Review and update materials



Scheduling Policies and Practices







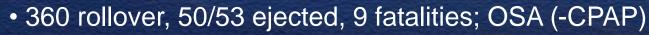
Hours of Service / Scheduling

- Science-based hours of service
- Allow for at least 8 hours of uninterrupted sleep
- Reduce schedule irregularity and unpredictability



Healthy Sleep







Health Related Recommendations

- Develop standard medical exam to screen for sleep disorders; require its use
- Educate companies and individuals about sleep disorder detection and treatment, and the sedating effects of certain drugs
- Ensure drivers with apnea are effectively treated before granting unrestricted medical certification

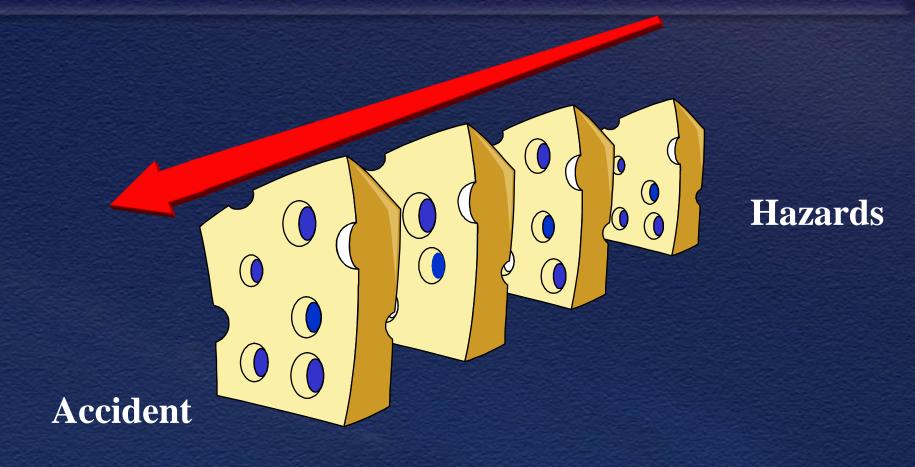


Owatonna, MN (July 31, 2008): Safety Recommendations

- 7. Revise regulations and policies to permit appropriate use of prescription sleep medications by pilots under medical supervision for insomnia.
- 8. Require 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 135 and 91 subpart K pilots to receive initial and recurrent education and training on factors that create fatigue in flight operations, fatigue signs and symptoms, and effective strategies to manage fatigue and performance during operations.
- 9. Review the policy standards for all common sleep-related conditions, including insomnia, and revise them in accordance with current scientific evidence to establish standards under which pilots can be effectively treated for common sleep disorders while retaining their medical certification.
- 10. Increase the education and training of physicians and pilots on common sleep disorders, including insomnia, emphasizing the need for aeromedically appropriate evaluation, intervention, and monitoring for sleep-related conditions.



The Challenge (Haueter)



Successive layers of defenses, barriers, and safeguards



Scope of Problem?

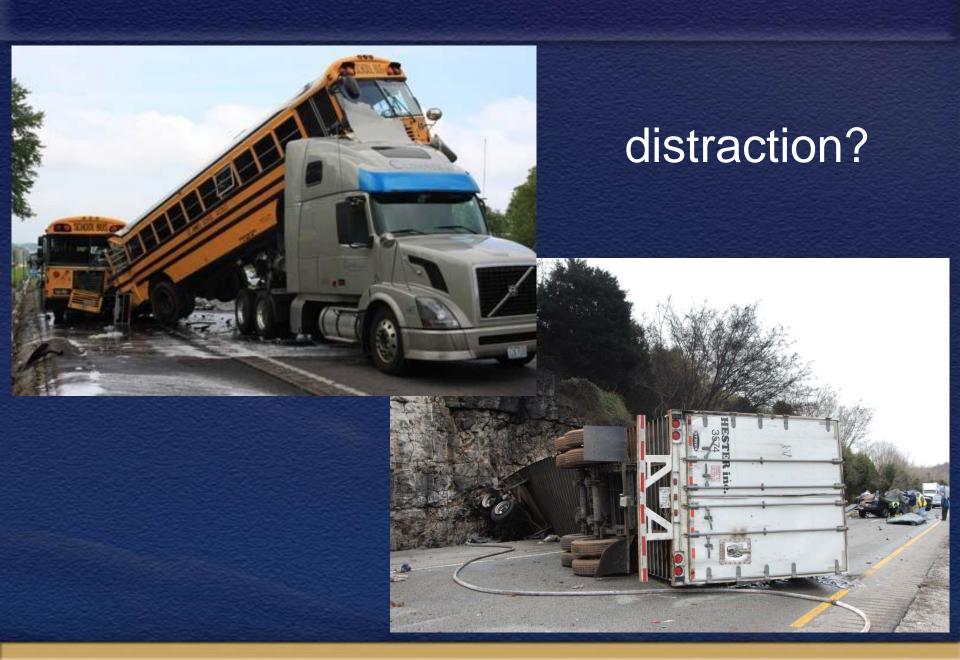
Estimate?

Underestimate?

Baseline — change?



Interactions . . .



Success requires . . .

A culture change that supports different attitudes and behaviors



Future Opportunities . . .

- Operationally relevant science
- Translate/transfer applied findings
- Continuing evaluation/evolution
- Educate, inform, advocate
- Be a role model for change!



#40 Ceremonial Swearing In





NTSB