

Fatigue: A Motor Vehicle Crash Risk

Mark R. Rosekind, Ph.D. Board Member

Association for the Advancement of Automotive Medicine October 16, 2012



- 1) determining the probable cause of transportation accidents
 - 2) making recommendations to prevent their recurrence



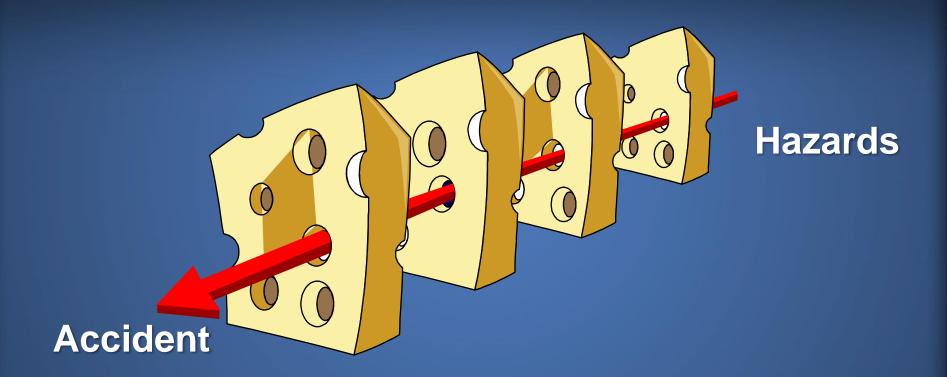


Independent Federal Agency: Created in 1967

- ~ 132,000 accident investigations
- 13,500+ safety recommendations
- ~ 2,500 organizations/recipients
- 82% acceptance rate



"Swiss Cheese" Model (Reason)



Successive layers of defenses, barriers, and safeguards



NTSB Characterized as:

'moral compass and industry conscience'

NTSB Chairman Deborah A.P. Hersman



#1: Fatigue is a safety risk.





Animation of Accident Reconstruction

Motorcoach Run Off Road-Collision with Bridge Signpost

Interstate Highway 95 Southbound New York, New York March 12, 2011

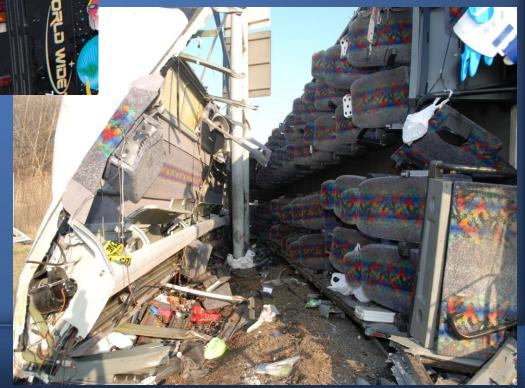
HUMYHIMMHIDDE



'Bronx Bus', New York, NY (March 12, 2011)



15 fatalities17 injuries



Probable Cause

"The National Transportation Safety Board determines that the probable cause of the accident was the motorcoach driver's failure to control the motorcoach due to fatigue resulting from failure to obtain adequate sleep, poor sleep quality, and the time of day at which the accident occurred."

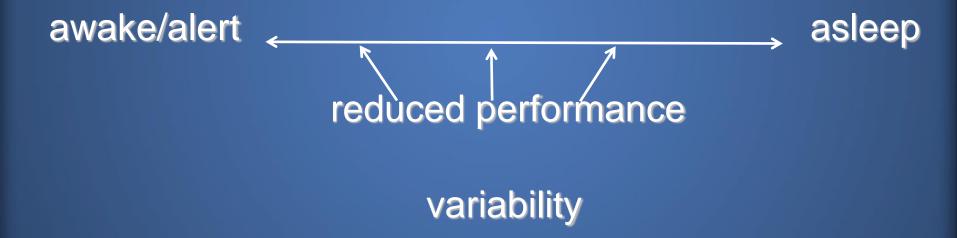


Fatigue Risks

Fatigue can degrade every aspect of human capability.



Fatigue Risks





Fatigue Risks

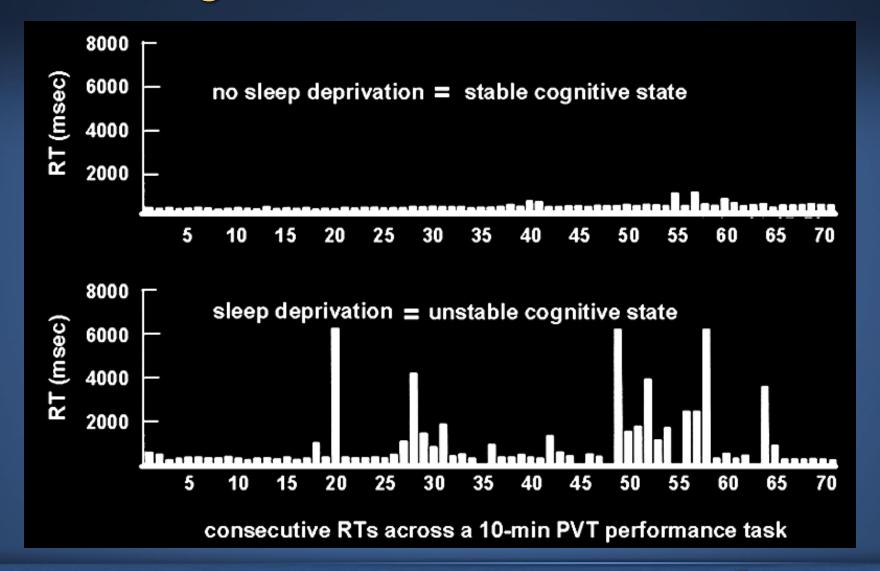
- degraded 20 50%+:
 - reaction time
 - memory
 - communication
 - situational awareness
- increased:
 - irritability
 - apathy

- judgment
- attention
- mood

- attentional lapses
- microsleeps



Fatigue and Reaction Times





#2: Physiological factors create fatigue-related safety risks.

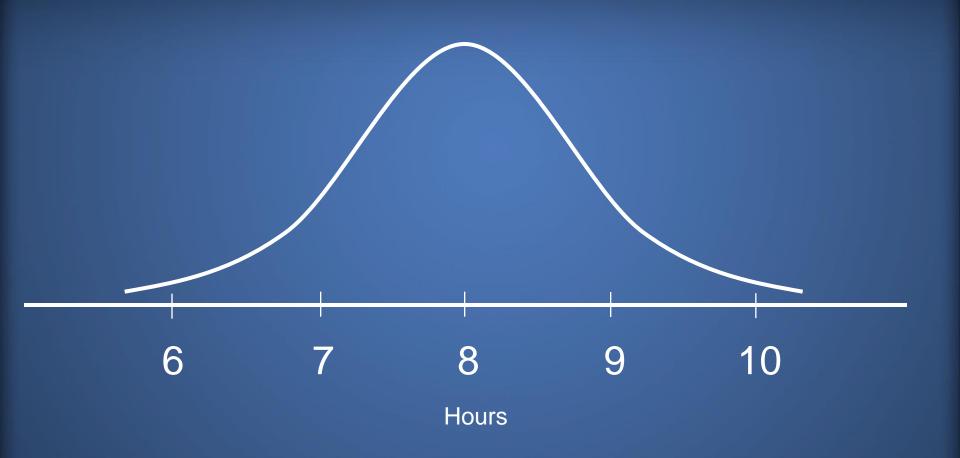


Fatigue Factors

- sleep
- circadian clock
- hours awake
- sleep disorders



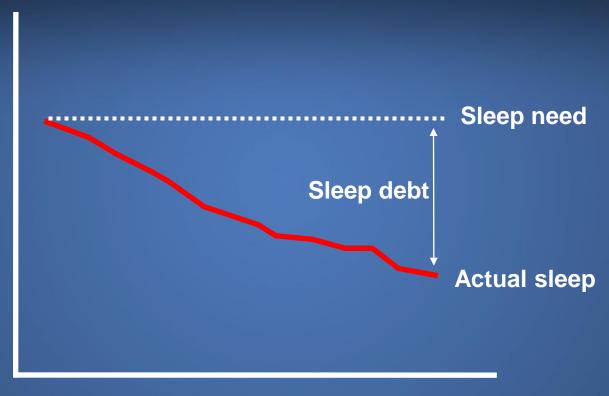
Sleep Requirement





Cumulative Sleep Debt

Hours of Sleep



Time (days)

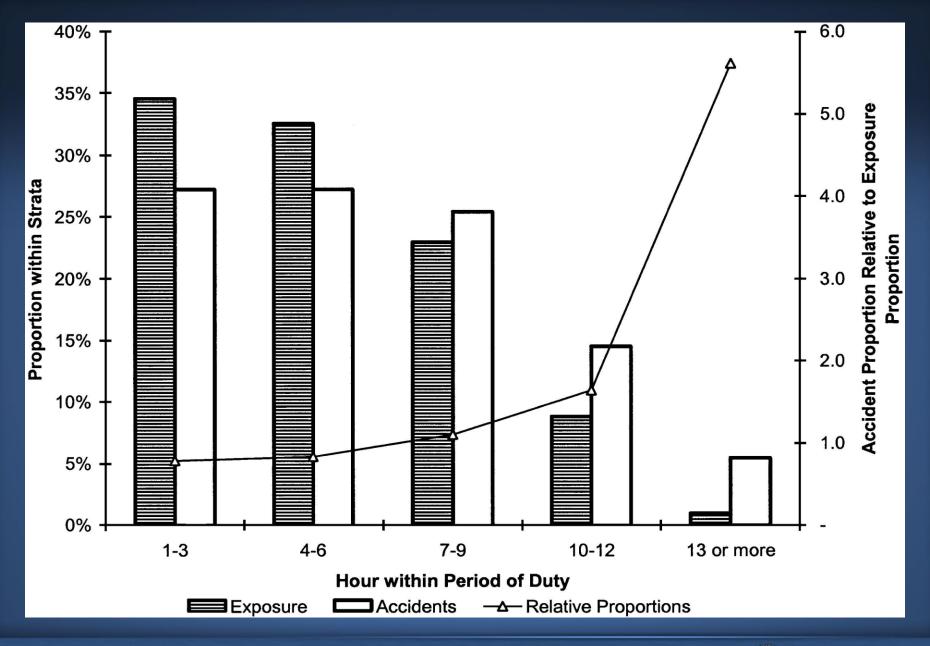
Sleep Need – Actual Sleep = Sleep Debt Sleep debt grows cumulatively over time



Sleep Loss and Alcohol: Performance Equivalents

12oz Beers	BrEC%
2 - 3	.045%
5 - 6	.095%
7 - 8	.102%
10 - 11	.190%
	2 - 3 5 - 6 7 - 8





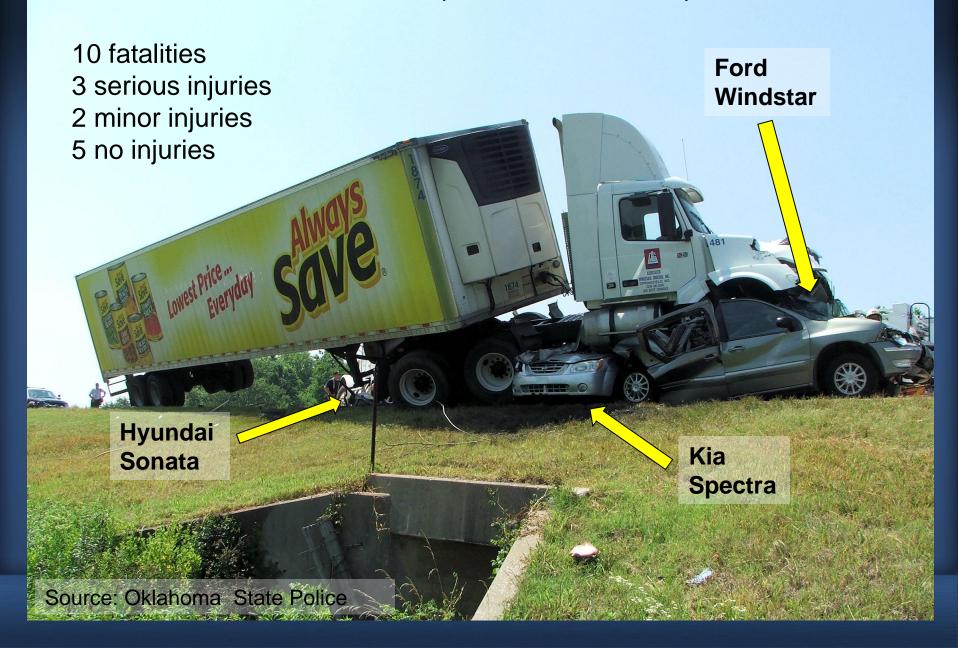


Sleep Apnea is a Safety Risk

- > 6 times increased risk for car crash
- SA performance = .06 .08 BAC



Miami, OK (June 26, 2009)



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...."



#3: NTSB recommendations that address fatigue.



NTSB Safety Recommendations: Fatigue

40 years ago: May 10, 1972

 "Revise FAR 135 to provide adequate flight and duty time limitations." (A-72-55)

Classified "Closed-Unacceptable"





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

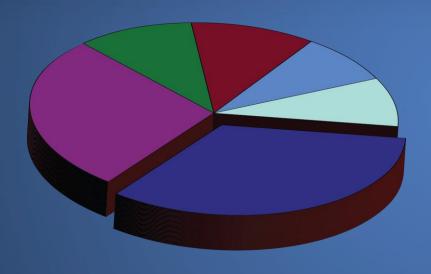
NTSB Safety Recommendations: Fatigue

MOST WANTED since 1990

~200 fatigue recommendations



Complex Issue:



Requires Multiple Solutions

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



Scheduling Policies and Practices





NTSB Fatigue Recommendations: Hours of Service / Scheduling

- Science-based hours of service
- Allow for at least 8 hours of uninterrupted sleep
- Fatigue mitigation strategies in the hours-of-service regulations for passenger-carrying drivers who operate during the nighttime window of circadian low
- Reduce schedule irregularity and unpredictability



NTSB Fatigue Recommendations: 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



Sleep Apnea





NTSB Fatigue Recommendations: Sleep Apnea/Health Related

- 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



NTSB Fatigue Recommendations: Fatigue Management Systems

- Develop guidance based on empirical and scientific evidence for operators to establish fatigue management systems
- Establish an ongoing program to monitor, evaluate, report on, and continuously improve fatigue management programs implemented by motor carriers to identify, mitigate, and continuously reduce fatigue-related risks for drivers.



Significant Discrepancy

- Underestimate prevalence
- Individual risk



Significant Discrepancy: Underestimate Prevalence

- all crashes involving drowsy drivers: ~ 80%
- fatal crashes involving drowsy drivers: > 350%

AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety



Alertness Reports Often Inaccurate





Good sleep, safe travels.





National Transportation Safety Board