Fatigue and Accidents



Objective(s)

Explain How Sleep Cycles, Hours and Circadian Rhythm Disturbances Can Develop Into Short- Term, Cumulative and Chronic Effects on Performance and contribute to accidents.



Why Should We Care?

- 31% of All Drivers Have Fallen Asleep at the Wheel Sometime During Their Lifetime
- 56% of Shift Workers Have Fallen
 Asleep on the Job
- 55% of Adults Stated They Experienced Daytime Drowsiness.



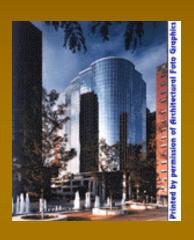
The Human Toll

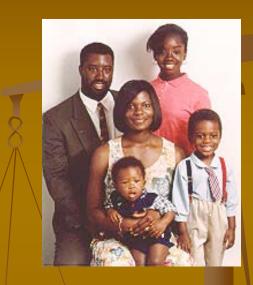
- 100,000 Fatigue Related Collisions Per Year
- 1,544 Fatigue Related Deaths Per Year
- Imagine:
 - A Boeing 727 Crashing Every Six Weeks
 - Or the Titanic Sinking Once a Year
 - Or an Oklahoma City Bombing Every Month and a Half.





Who Pays the Costs?











Where Are We Now?

In the Past 20 Years: 158 Hours Added Annually to Our Schedule

Since 1969: 241 Hours
 Added Yearly to Working
 Mothers' Schedule





What is Fatigue?

- Fatigue Is a Complex State
 Characterized by a Lack of Alertness and Reduced Mental and Physical Performance, Often Accompanied by Drowsiness
- Misconception: Fatigue Is Not Just Falling Asleep.



Fatigue Signs and Symptoms

- Forgetfulness
- Poor Communication
- Impaired Decision -Making Skills
- Lack of Alertness
- Slow Reaction Time
- Microsleep.





Fatigue Signs and Symptoms (cont'd)

Withdrawn Behavior

Depressed

Moody

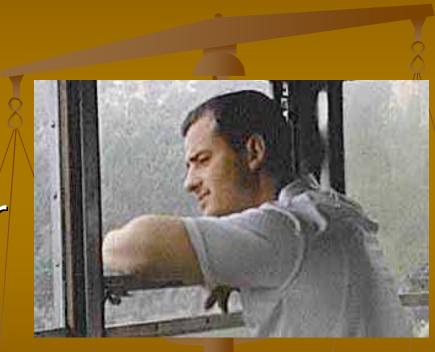
Quick to Anger

No Sense of Humor

Lack of Interest

Always Tired.





Factors That Affect Fatigue

- Time of Day/Circadian Effects
- Sleep Disorders
- Environmental Conditions
- Nutrition
- Physical Fitness
- Drugs
- Health
- Age.

Mental Fatigue

- Tired and DrowsyDue to Loss of Sleep
- Loss of ConcentrationAnd/Or Alertness
- Diminished Levels of Creativity and Logic.





Physical Fatigue

A Decrease in Physical Performance

A Feeling of Muscle Discomfort or Soreness

Lack of Energy.





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SLEEP

■ A Highly Complex Physiological Process During Which the Brain and Body Alternate Between Periods of Extreme Activity and Quiet, but Are Never Shut off.



What Do We Know?

- Sleep Is a Vital Need
- One-third of Our Life SHOULD BE
 Spent Asleep
- The Average Person Needs at Least 8
 Hours of Uninterrupted Sleep
- Some People Mistakenly Feel They Don't Need a Full Night's Sleep.



Accumulating a Sleep Debt

- Sleep Loss Is Cumulative and Builds a Debt
- Most People Get 1 to 1.5 Hours Less Sleep Per Night Than They Need
- People whose sleep was restricted to 4 to 5 hours per night for one week needed two full nights sleep to recover vigilance, performance, and normal mood
 - How Do You Get Out of Sleep Debt?
 SLEEP!.

The Two States of Sleep

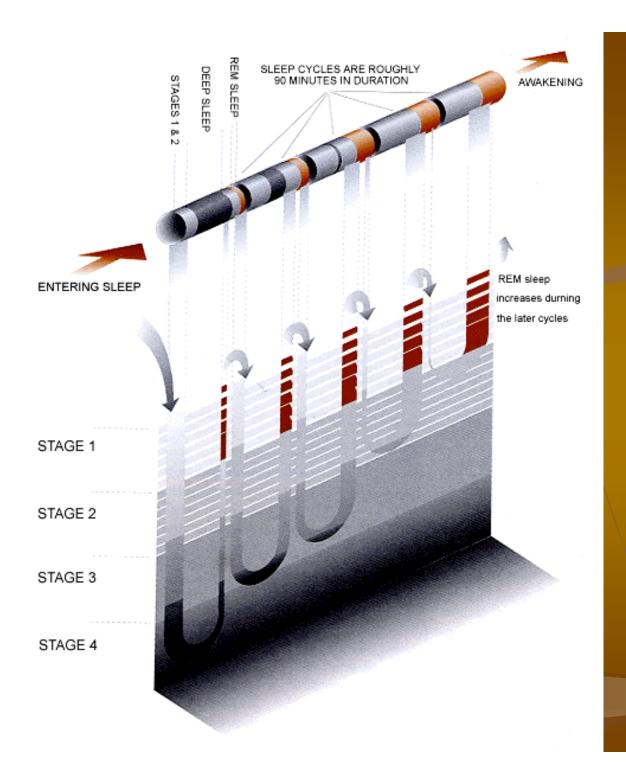
State I

- Non-REM Sleep
 - Physical and Mental Activities Slow
 - Physical Restoration Occurs

State II

- REM: Rapid EyeMovement
 - Extreme Mental Activity
 - Mental Restoration
 - Major Muscles Are Paralyzed





States and Stages of Sleep

Effects of Alcohol on Sleep

Breaks Down Into Sugar and Will Disrupt Sleep

Eliminates All REM Sleep in First Half of Sleep Period

Can Lead to Balancing Act.







Sleep Disorders

- Chronic Insomnia
- Narcolepsy
- Sleep Apnea
- Restless Leg Syndrome
- Periodic Limb Movement Disorder.



Driving Drowsy Affects Performance Like Driving Drunk

■ 19 Hours Without Sleep Is Similar to a BAC of .05%

24 Hours Without Sleep Is Similar to a BAC of .10%.





Who is Most at Risk?

- Sleep Loss
- Working/Operating/Driving Patterns
 - Midnight Till 0600am
 - Mid-afternoon
 - Many Miles
 - Many Hours
 - Monotony.





Who is Most at Risk? (cont'd)

Use of Sedating Medications

Untreated Use of Sedating

Medications

Unrecognized Sleep Disorders

Consumption of Alcohol.



Internal Body Clock (Circadian Rhythms)

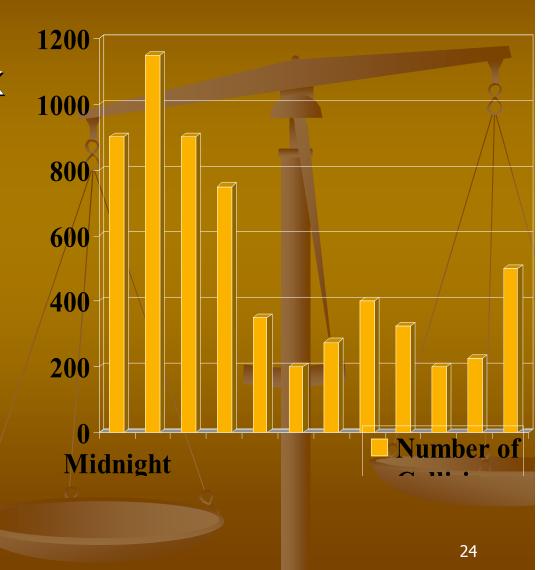
- All Animals Have It
- It Runs on About a 24 Hour Cycle
- All Human Functions
 Are Controlled by It.





Daily Sleepiness and Performance Rhythms

- Two Times of PeakSleepiness EachDay
 - About 3 to 5 A.M.
 - About 3 to 5 P.M.





Biological and Social Effects on Shift Workers

- 60 to 80% Have Chronic Sleep Problems
- 4 to 5 Times More Likely to Have Stomach Disorders
- 80% Affected by Chronic Fatigue
- 5 to 15 Times More Likely to Suffer From Mood Swings and Depression
- Divorce and Spousal Abuse Rates Higher
- Drug and Alcohol Abuse Rates Higher.



Incidents Related to Circadian Disruption

- Chernobyl
- Bhopal
- Three Mile Island
- Exxon Valdez

1:23am

12:40am

4:00am

12:04am.





Incidents Related to Circadian Disruption (cont'd)

- Most Mistakes by Rail Employees 3-5am
- Most Mistakes by Omission
 - Surgeons
 - Nurses
 - Postal Workers
 - Telephone Operators.



3-5am

What to Expect if You Don't Sleep

- Behavioral Problems
- Performance
- Mood Swings
- Eventually You WILL Sleep.





What are the costs of fatigue?



Where Do You Go to Find the Costs?

- Examine Crash Data, Incident Logs
- Review Workers' Compensation
 Claims, Sick Leave, and OSHA 300 Log
 For Data
- Review Overtime, or On-call Status.



The Costs? (cont'd)

Consider Fatigue As a Possible
 Contributing or Causal Factor in All
 Investigations

Traffic, Industrial/Workplace, Internal,
 External Incidents: Review With
 Fatigue in Mind.



What is your Company Policy?

- Overtime, On-call
- Outside Employment for Employees
- Prescription/Non-prescription Medication Policy
- Napping
- Technology.



What is the Company Policy? (cont'd)

- Screening Employees for Sleep Disorders
- Employee Fatigue Awareness Training
- Corporate Culture:
 - Supervisor/Dispatcher/Employee
 Authority/Latitude to Confront Fatigue
 Issues
 - Priority of Safety Concerns.

Supervision of Employees

Are You Empowered to Approach Management With Fatigue Issues in the Workplace?.



Keys to Change

- Knowledge of Fatigue
- Awareness of Fatigue's Effect on Safe Operations
- Understanding of Your Workplace Safety Culture.

