



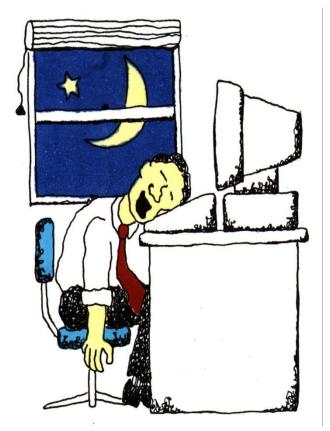


MANAGING FATIGUE AND SLEEP

AUGUST 2019

AROUND THE CLOCK WORKERS SAY:

- 68% have seen poor performance or operational errors due to sleepiness
- 53% have seen poor safety practices or accidents due to fatigue
- 76% experience noticeable sleepiness on every night shift
- 20% experience at least one episode of sleepiness severe enough to actually fall asleep at work on EVERY night shift







EFFECTS OF WORKING IRREGULAR OR LONG HOURS





- Chronic sleep deprivation
- Reduced alertness, vigilance and performance:
 - Micro-sleep
 - Automatic behaviour syndrome
- Health and well-being
- Family and Social Life
- Performance on the job







HUMAN DESIGN SPECS



Humans were not designed for sustained vigilance at night

Then...

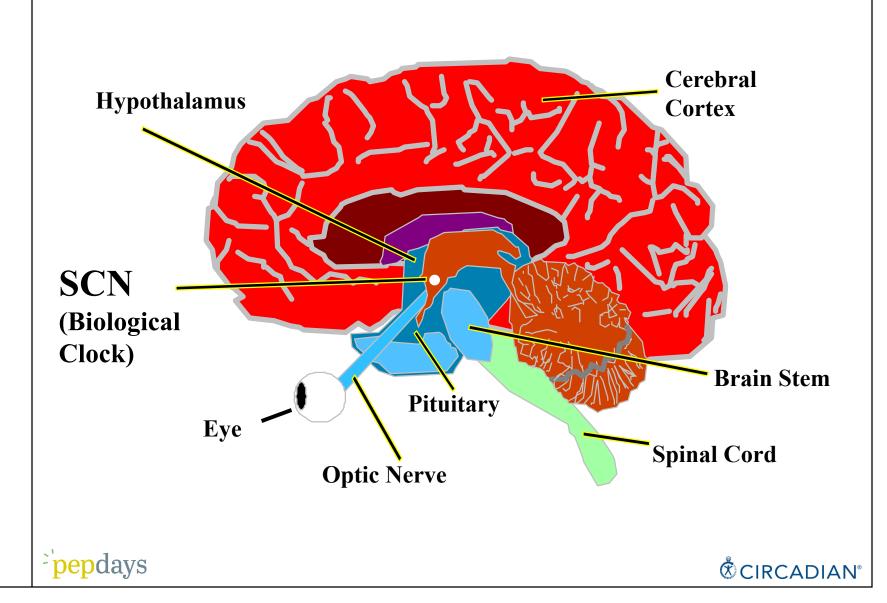


...and Now

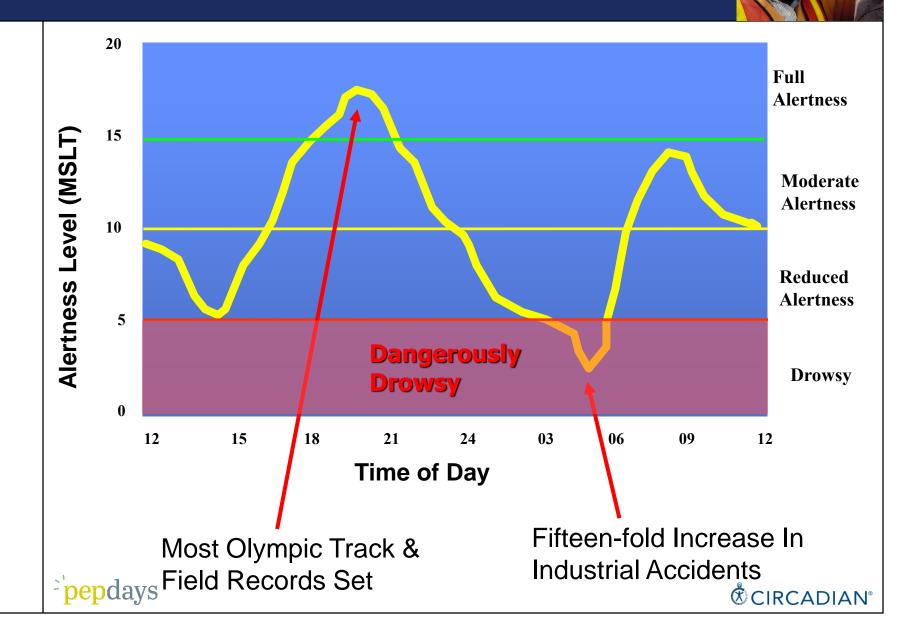




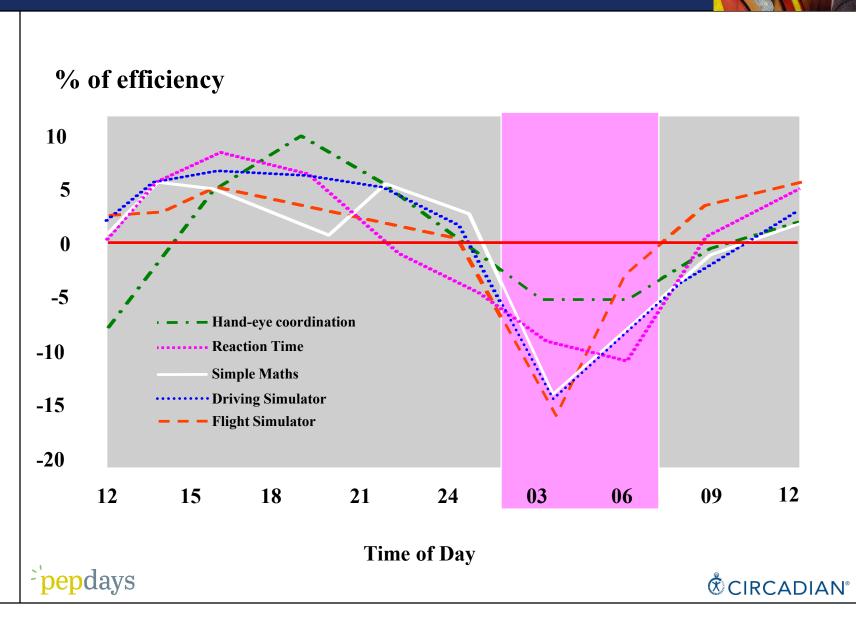
OUR BIOLOGICAL CLOCK THE SUPRACHIASMATIC NUCLEUS



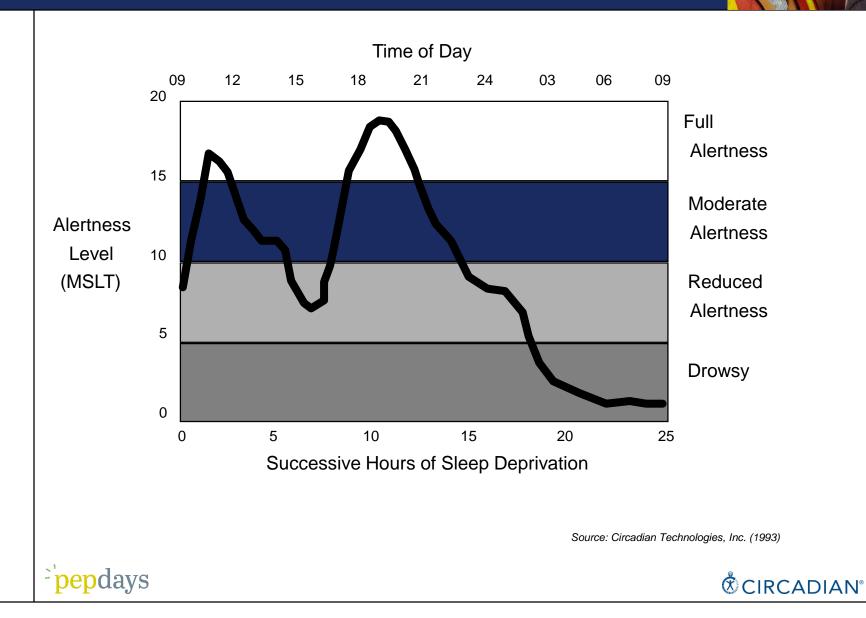
DAILY CIRCADIAN RHYTHM OF ALERTNESS



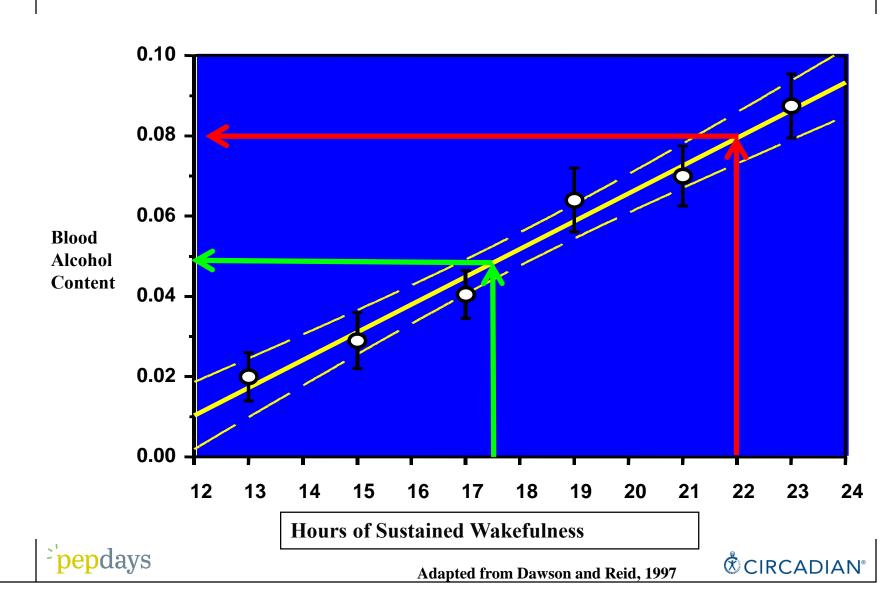
PERFORMANCE AND CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS



ALERTNESS CURVE WHEN DEPRIVED OF SLEEP



FATIGUE IMPAIRMENT VS. ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT



SO WHAT CAN WE DO?



- Evaluate the schedule and the impact on staff
- Change the schedule the right way and manage the risk
- Support staff & their families





HOW ARE STAFF COPING?

- Evaluate common health and adaptation issues such as:
 - Gastrointestinal problems
 - Sleep
 - Metabolic problems
 - Excessive medication use
 - Sleepiness and fatigue
 - Lifestyle factors
 - Overall adaptation
- Consider a confidential reporting system
- Include time, time into work, actual work pattern in your Accident Reporting System
- Consider a Fatigue Risk Management System (FRMS)



11

WHAT AFFECTS ALERTNESS?



- homeostatic factors (build up of sleepiness during wakefulness and dissipation during sleep)
- **circadian factors** (the phase of the human biological clock and its adjustment to time zones)
- **sleep inertia** (the transitory impairment of alertness on arousal from sleep depending on circadian phase, length of sleep and level of prior sleep deprivation)







MODELLING FATIGUE



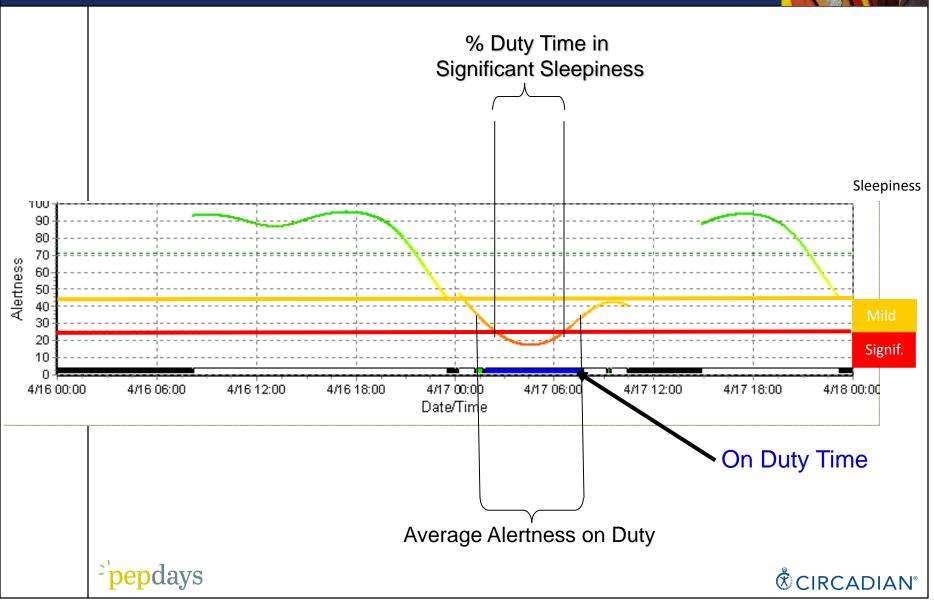
Circadian Alertness Simulator (CAS) is based on the laws of circadian & sleep physiology:

- derived from a very large body of scientific research literature
- Estimates the duration, timing and quality of sleep for each sleep opportunity before, during and after any given duty-rest schedule

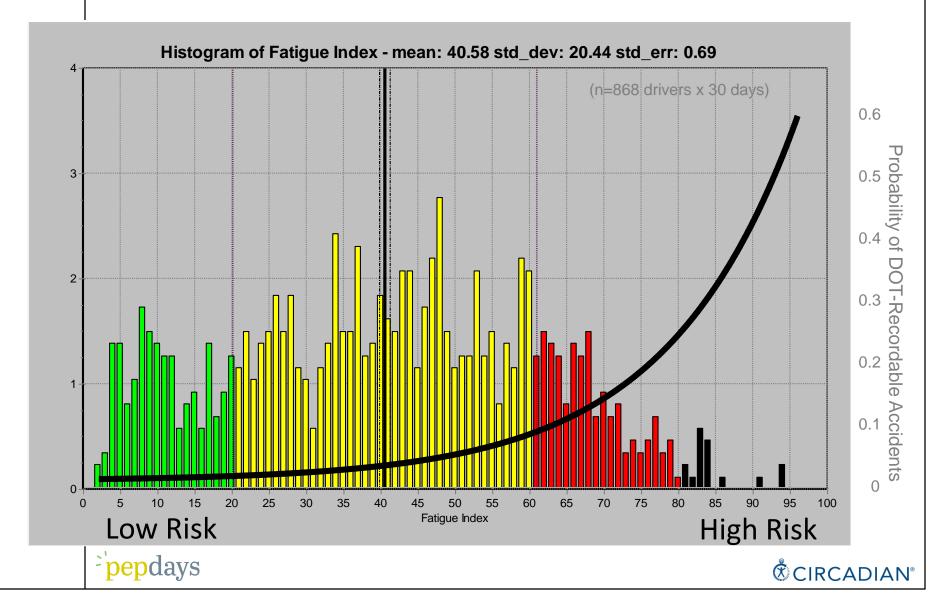
CAS has been progressively optimised for over 20 years using large populations of equipment operators where sleep and alertness on duty has been simultaneously measured

	Fatigue index (0-100)	Mean Alertness Level On Duty (0-100)	Maximum Alertness Level On Duty (0-100)	Minimum Alertness Level On Duty (0-100)	Minimum Alertness Not On Duty (0-100)	Time 'Actively Fighting' Sleep On Duty
EXISTING SCHEDULE	43.52	49.23	88.07	4.21	3.90	25.9%
PROPOSED SCHEDULE	39.24	51.97	89.38	5.94	3.97	21.2%
^{>} pepdays						

FATIGUE RISK DETERMINATION Percent Duty Time with Significant Sleepiness



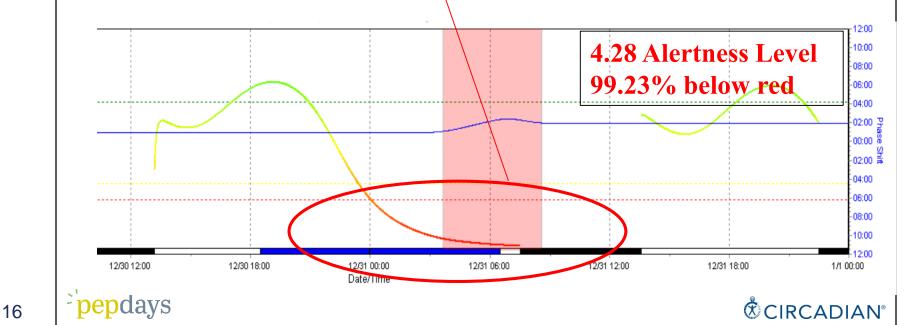
CAS FATIGUE SCORE VS. ACCIDENT RISK



FATIGUE 'PINCH' POINTS



Week	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
1	М	М	N	-	-	М	М
2	Α	А	A	-	-	м	М
3	м	м	м	-	-	-	М
4	М	М	A	Α	Α	-	М

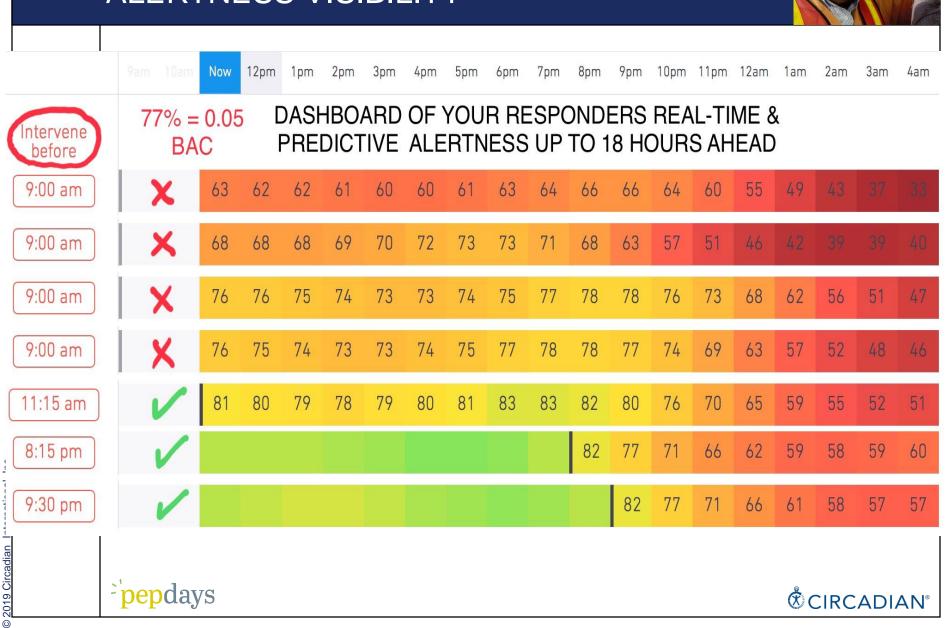


THE ACTIGRAPHY TECHNOLOGY **REAL-TIME & PREDICTIVE ALERTNESS**



CIRCADIAN°

CONTROL ROOM DASHBOARD ALERTNESS VISIBILITY



DESIGN APPROPRIATE SCHEDULES



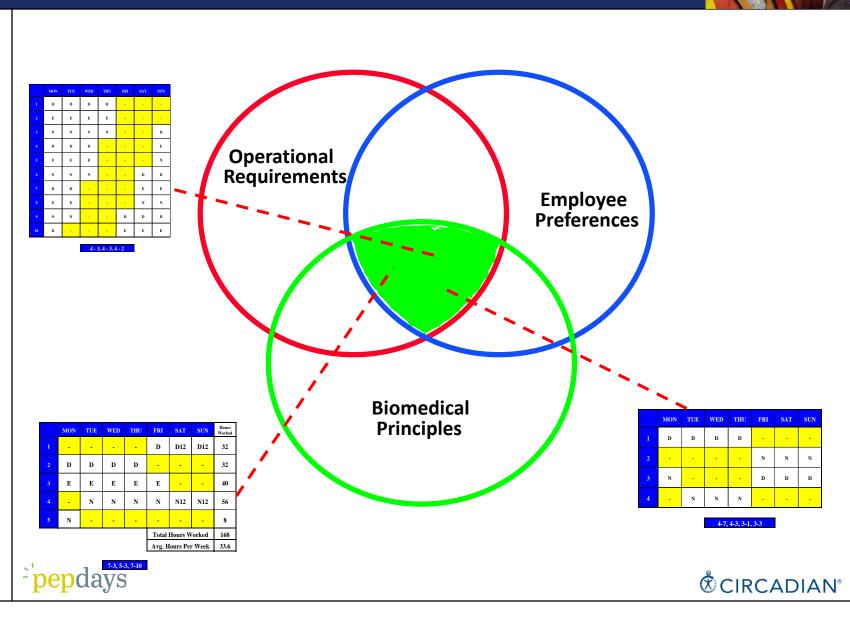
- Unlimited number of working patterns
- Some core schedules are more commonly used than others
- Key is to narrow choice down to a few that:
 - Meet business needs
 - Fit with features preferred by the employees
 - Minimise fatigue/sleeping/health & safety problems
- Allow employees to select the schedule (as long as it meets pre-established business parameters)



19



DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS SITE SPECIFIC CRITERIA



WHY IS SLEEP IMPORTANT?

Allows us to perform at our optimum, both physically and mentally:

Physically:

- Recuperate and restore energy
- Enables the body to repair itself
- Helps immune system to work at its best
- Flush neuro-garbage (Amyloid protein, Tau proteins, stress molecules etc.)

Mentally:

- Essential to our mental well-being pre-frontal cortex (decision making) gets some rest
- Sleep deprivation can lead to anxiety and depression
- Crucial in our memory retention and the learning of new motor skills

Keep in mind:

- Most people experience some kind of difficulty with sleep at some time
- The best way to stay alert, productive, and feeling good is to get better sleep (at home)





THE BENEFITS OF NAPPING

The Benefits of Napping:

- 10- to 15-minute naps provide an alertness boost lasting up to several hours.
- A 90-minute nap before the night shift can improve alertness and performance by about 30%.

Benefits depend upon:

- How often you nap
- Length of the nap
- Type of sleep obtained during the nap
- Total amount of sleep debt prior to the nap
- What you have to do when the nap is completed









SLEEP DISORDERS



- International Classification of Sleep Disorders (ICSD) 3rd Edition 2014
- 63 different sleep disorder categories with over a 100 specific types
- The main categories are:
 - Problems initiating and maintaining sleep and disorders of excessive sleepiness
 - Physical events that occur or become worse during sleep (i.e. sleepwalking)
 - Sleep problems associated with mental, neurological or other medical problems (Parkinson, alcoholism, etc.)
- 25-30% population have sleep disorder (*NIH, US*)
- 95% of sleep disorders are undiagnosed (National Commission of Sleep Disorders Research)

If you feel you may have a sleep disorder, visit yourpepdaysdoctor right away!



SLEEP HYGIENE

- Light
- Noise
- Temperature
- Bedding
- Feedback
- Caffeine
- Nutrition











CAFFEINE: THE PROS AND CONS

- ✓ Can increase alertness
- Can improve reaction time
- ✓ Can improve performance

² pepdays

- Can improve overall energy
- Works quickly (in about 30 minutes)
- ✓ The effects last for 3-5 hours in most people
 - CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR OF TO CONTRACTOR OF TO CONTRACTOR OF TO CONTRACTOR OF T

- Can cause gastrointestinal problems
- Stays in the body for several hours
- Caffeine is addictive
- May worsen some sleep disorders
- High levels promote stress, anxiety and irritation
- **×** Coffee is a mild diuretic
- Cutting back can cause
 withdrawal symptoms

