SLEEP DISORDER & ROAD ACCIDENT

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Occupation

- Police & fire protection
- Medical care
- **♦Transportation**
- Communication
- Energy & water utilities



درصد زیادی از رانندگان کارخود را درساعات غیرمعمول روزانه و به شکل شیفت کاری انجام

مي دهند

عوامل متعددي باعث بروز حوادث رانندگي مي شوند. عوامل انساني عامل 60% اين حوادث ميباشد

شیفت کاری واختلال خواب یکی از دلایل مهم تاثیر سوء بر عملکرد راننده بوده و یك فاکتور انسانی در افزایش اشتباه وبروز حوادث است.



2006 Sleep in America

➤ 51% of adolescents who drive report that they have driven drowsy in the past year

Automobile Accidents and Sleep

◆The US Department of Transportation estimates that 100,000 accidents reported are due to drowsiness and/or fatigue.

 These crashes result in 1550 deaths annually (4% of traffic fatalities) and \$12.5 billion in monetary losses.

• 1 million crashes are linked to *inattention*, which increases with fatigue



Night and shift work have been associated with:

Immediate risk to worker safety Long term risk to worker health

- sleep disturbance
- Chronic fatigue
- Higher accident

WHAT CAUSES FATIGUE?

- Job Demands
 - workload & breaks
 - shift duration
 - type of work

Driver Fatigue

- Human Biology
 - sleep
 - body clock
 - health, age

- Work Organization
 - trip scheduling
 - pay system

- Life Outside Work
 - family & friends
 - commuting
 - standard of living

Fatigue

- Lack of concentration while on duty.
- Potential Unsafe Conditions.
- •Stress/fatigue.

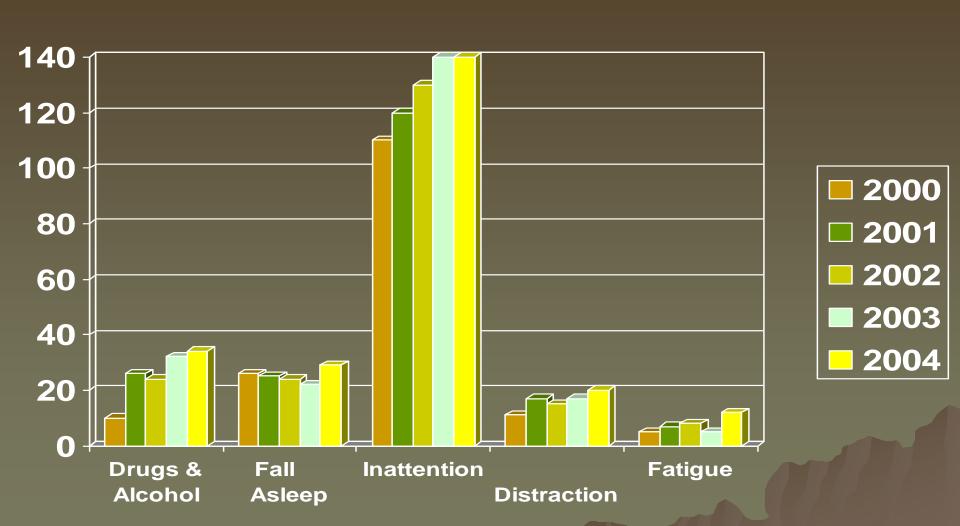
• ACCIDENT



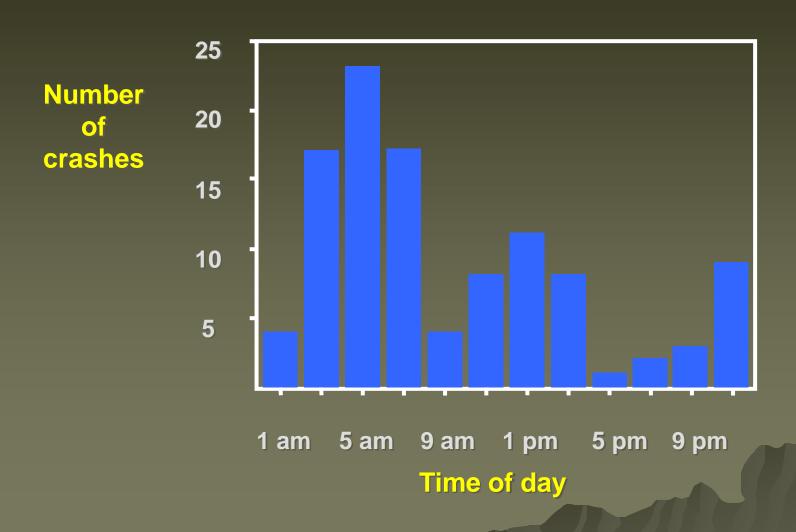
The Effects of Sleepiness and Fatigue

- > Impaired reaction time, judgment and vision
- Problems with information processing and shortterm memory
- Decreased performance
- Increased moodiness and aggressive behaviors
- Increased "microsleeps" brief (2/3 seconds) sleep episodes

Human Contributing Factors in Fatal Crashes



TRUCK CRASHES



Special At-Risk Groups Include

- Young people
- > Shift workers
- Commercial drivers
- People with undiagnosed or untreated sleep disorders
- Business travelers
- The elderly

Before A Trip

- Get a good night's sleep, preferably 8hrs
- Schedule breaks every 100 miles or 2 hours during long trips
- Travel with a companion to help watch for the signs of fatigue
- Avoid alcohol and sedating medications

Before A Trip

Take a nap or drink caffeine before work if tired

Consult your physician or local sleep disorders center if you are experiencing frequent daytime sleepiness or having difficulty sleeping at night

Education Reduces Sleepiness Injuries

