

# Monitoring stress and fatigue in first responders in action

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**First Responders**

# First Responders

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Who are the first responders?

# First Responders

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- Emergency medical technicians (EMTs)
- Emergency physicians
- Nurses
- Paramedics
- Police
- Firefighters



# First Responders

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- Emergency medical technicians (EMTs)
- Emergency physicians
- Nurses
- Paramedics
- Police
- **Firefighters**



A dream job ...





... with fresh environments...





**... challenging ...**





... no pressure ...





**... without hurries ...**





... it feels just like a vacation ...





... but it has some risks.





# Stress and fatigue

# Stress

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- over the last decades the term has increased popularity
- it is difficult to define the concept, at least in simple terms

“a situation that taxes or exceeds one’s personal resources or threatens the person well-being has the potential to cause stress”  
(R. S. Lazarus and S. Folkman)

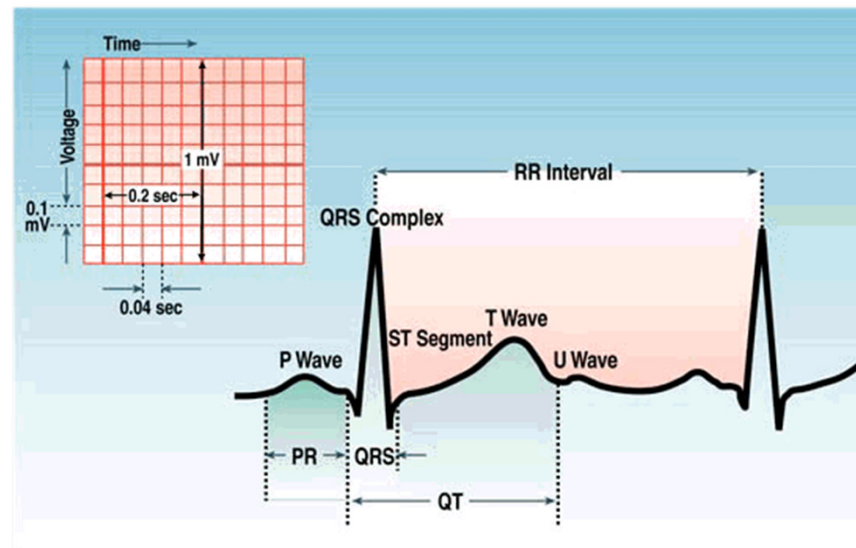
# Stress

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- Psychological self-report measures (e.g., questionnaires) fulfilled in paper several hours after the event
- Skin conductance measurements to detect emotional or physiological arousal

# Stress

- ECG is commonly used to measure stress in human beings
- R-R variability is the main technique used for this purpose
- For this measure to be effective, we need to have a simple and effective way of long-term monitoring (at least one working day) of diagnosis quality ECG.



# Fatigue: Motivation

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- In real time
  - To evaluate if a person is capable to perform is work in perfect conditions
  - To evaluate if a person should be advised to rest
- Long time analysis
  - To understand the harms that it is provoking to a person health
  - To evaluate the evolution of fatigue in a person

# Fatigue

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- Can be physical and/or psychological
- Is a sensation that is noticed by the patient
- Hard to describe or measure

# Fatigue

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## Physical fatigue (lack of muscle strength)

- Two states:
  - True: force exerted by the muscles is less than expected
  - Perceived: you feel more effort than expected
- Can be:
  - Central: overall energy deprivation
  - Peripheral: muscle-specific incapacity to work
  - Neural: can be both

# Fatigue

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## Psychological fatigue

- Can be confused with perceived fatigue
- Main causes:
  - Worries and stress
  - Lack of sleep
  - Emotional shock
  - Everyday difficulties
  - ...
- To find the reason for this kind of fatigue the patient needs to guide the physician through his daily life



# Fatigue: SoA

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There is a general lack of consensus around the definition

- Usually the studies define first what they want to access:
  - a) subjective quantification of fatigue,
  - b) subjective distress because fatigue,
  - c) subjective assessment of impact of fatigue on activities of daily life,
  - d) certain widely recognized correlates of fatigue, and
  - e) key biological parameters

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**Monitor physiological signals**

# Sensors commonly used

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- Electrocardiogram (ECG)
  - Electromyography (EMG)
  - Temperature thermistors;
  - Galvanic skin response;
  - Infrared emitter/receiver systems;
  - Accelerometers;
  - Gyroscopes;
  - ...
- 
- They are usually wireless and tend to use low energy spent protocols (bluetooth low energy, ZigBee ...)

# Vital Jacket

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The “silver bullet” is provided by a high-tech company named Biodevices, which together with researchers at the University of Aveiro developed a suite of non-intrusive wearable technologies, as inconspicuous as a t-shirt, capable of gathering relevant information about the individual.

## Sensors on the jacket:

- ECG
- GPS
- Accelerometer

## Possible future sensors / features:

- Temperature sensor
- O<sub>2</sub> sensor
- Skin conductance sensor
- Communication system
- Video input/output



# Vicon

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# Shimmer

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- Kinematics Development Kit
- Cardio Development Kit
- EMG Development Kit
- GSR Development Kit





# Vital Analysis

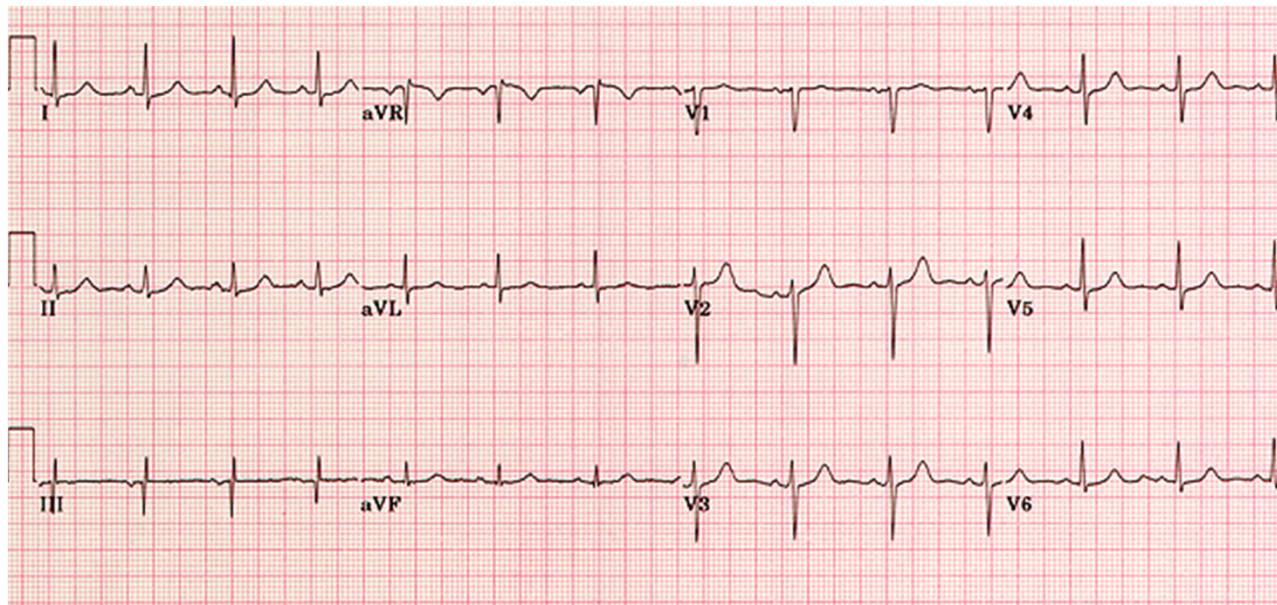




# Context and Annotation

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- A physiological signal without context or annotation can be analyzed?



# Contextual studies

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# Observations

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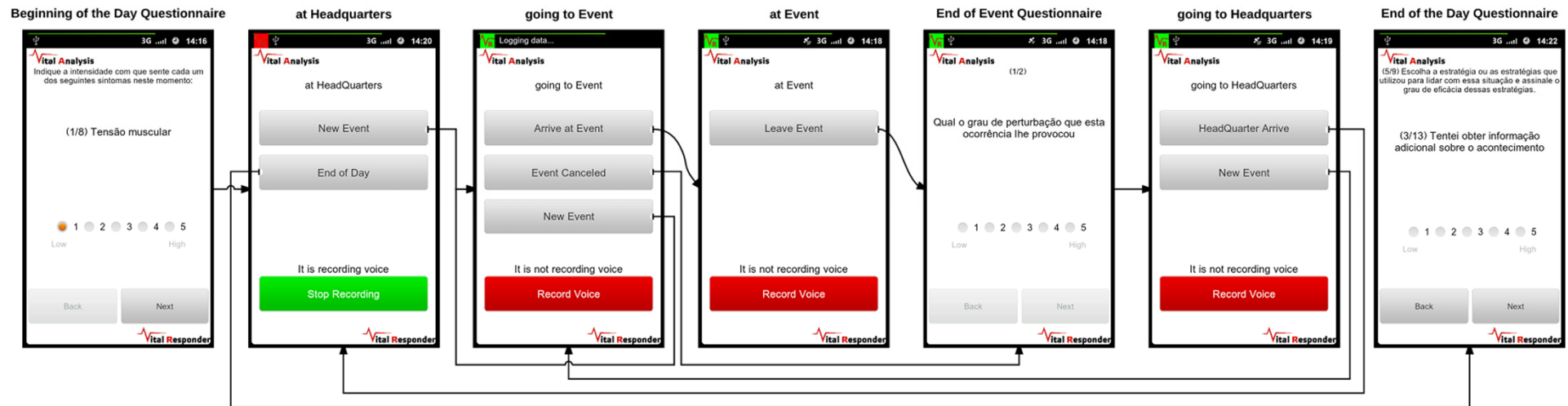
- Need for portability
- Focus during an event
- Size of the team
- Roles during the event
- The trips
- Voice over anything
- Actions are rarely predictable
- The impacts are different for each FF

# Methodologies

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- Stress Annotation
  - Cooperations with Faculdade de de Psicologia e Ciências da Educação do Porto
- Event-driven Annotation
  - Framework workflow
- Voice Annotation
  - “break the glass”

# Framework



# Results

RESULTS FROM THE USABILITY EVALUATION, COMPILED FROM THE DATASET COLLECTED FROM THE FIREFIGHTERS (FF). WE HAVE ANALYSED ALL EVENTS (TOTAL), AS WELL AS WHEN ONLY A SPECIFIC AMOUNT OF FF WERE PRESENT (COLUMNS 1FF..5FF), AND WHEN MORE THAN A SPECIFIC AMOUNT WAS PRESENT (COLUMNS >1FF..>3FF)

	Total	1FF	2FF	3FF	4FF	5FF	>1FF	>2FF	>3FF
Nr. of Events	454	259	151	29	6	6	192	41	12
% of Events with Annotation	53,5%	38,2%	69,5%	82,8%	83,3%	100,0%	72,9%	85,4%	91,7%
% of Events with good Annotation	64,2%	57,6%	68,6%	29,2%	40,0%	83,3%	61,4%	40,0%	63,6%
% of Annotated Events with Audio	14,8%	11,1%	10,5%	41,7%	20,0%	50,0%	17,9%	40,0%	36,4%
% of Questionnaires with Audio	20,2%	19,2%	13,3%	33,3%	40,0%	50,0%	19,3%	37,1%	45,5%



# Results

MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION (SD) VALUES OF THE STRESS APPRAISAL FOR EACH EVENT CATEGORY WHERE 0 IS MINIMUM AND 4 THE MAXIMUM.

Event categories	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Fire	1,23	1,002	0	4
Accident	1,40	0,857	0	3
Infrastructure/communications	0,50	0,798	0	2
Pre-hospital assistance	1,11	0,813	0	4
Legal conflict	0,80	0,837	0	2
Technological/Industrial	0,50	0,548	0	1
Services	1,01	1,033	0	3
Activities	0,77	0,725	0	2
Total	1,10	0,918	0	4



# Gait Analysis



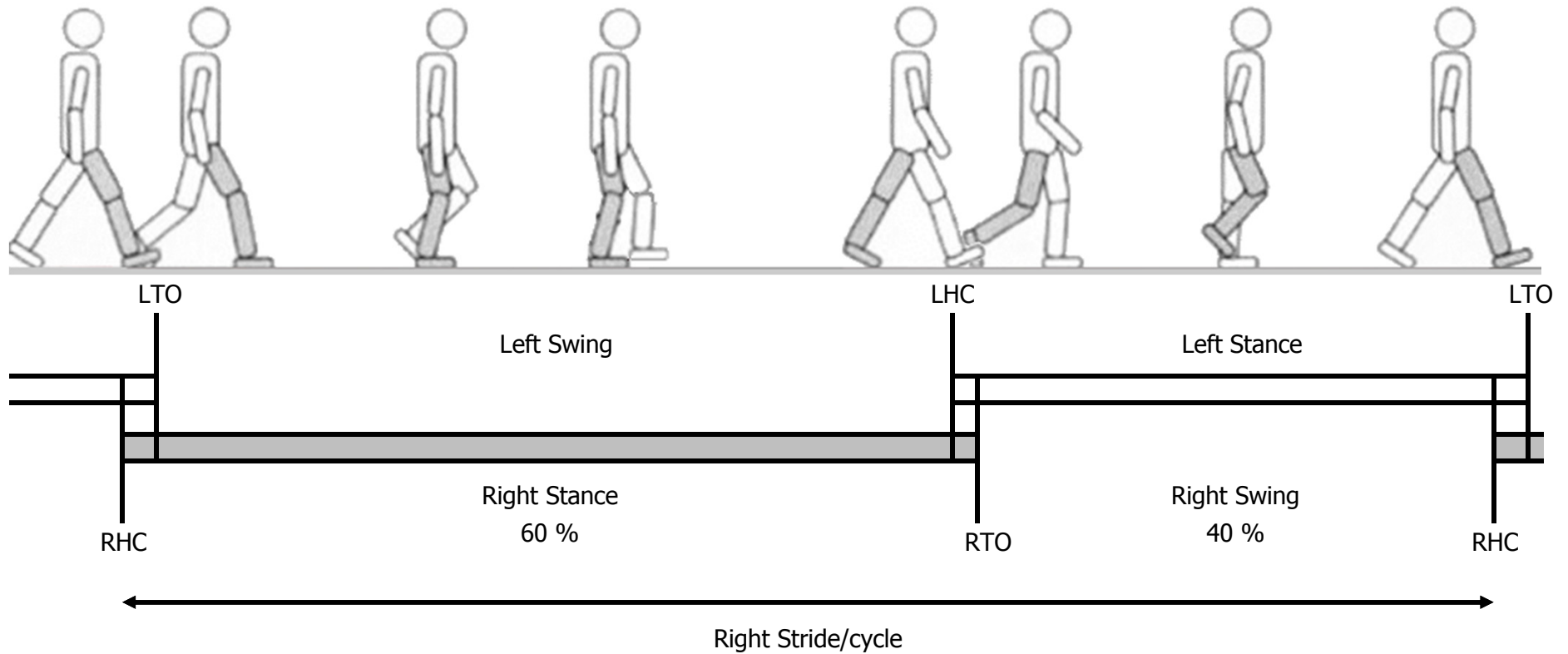
# Gait

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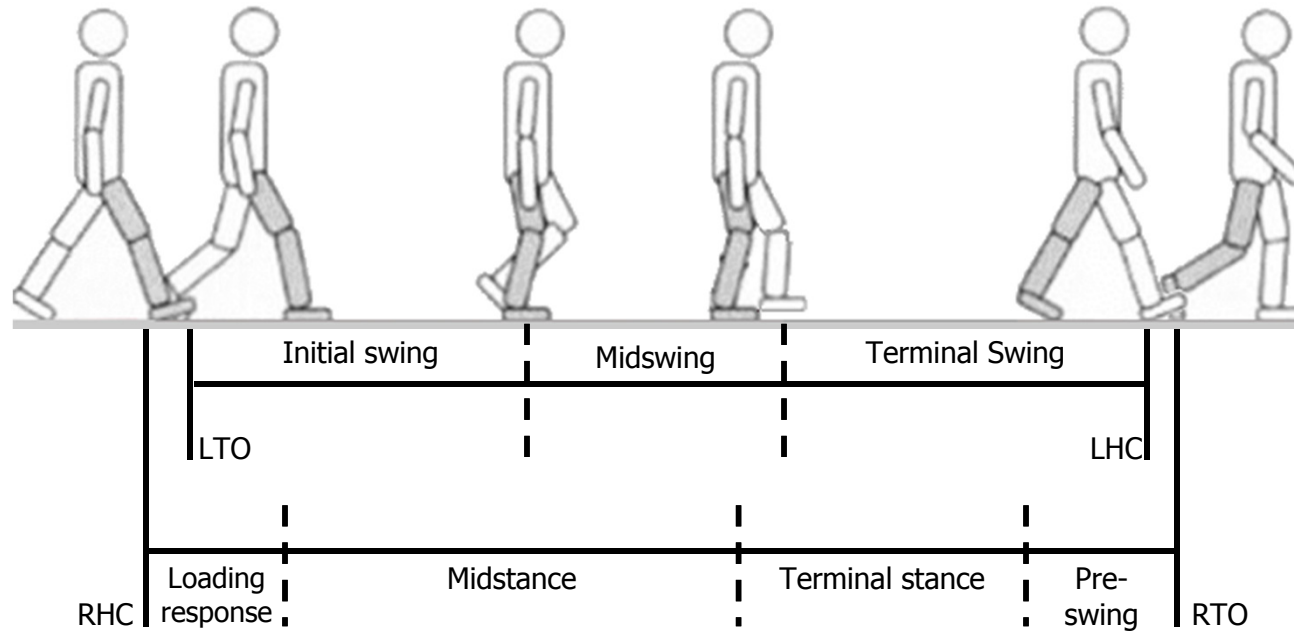
Gait analysis is the study of patterns in the movements produced by the limbs of animals during locomotion

- Is mainly characterized by:
  - Movements patterns
  - Velocity
  - Forces
  - Kinetics and energy cycles
  - Contact with different surfaces

# Gait Cycle



# Gait Cycle



# Gait

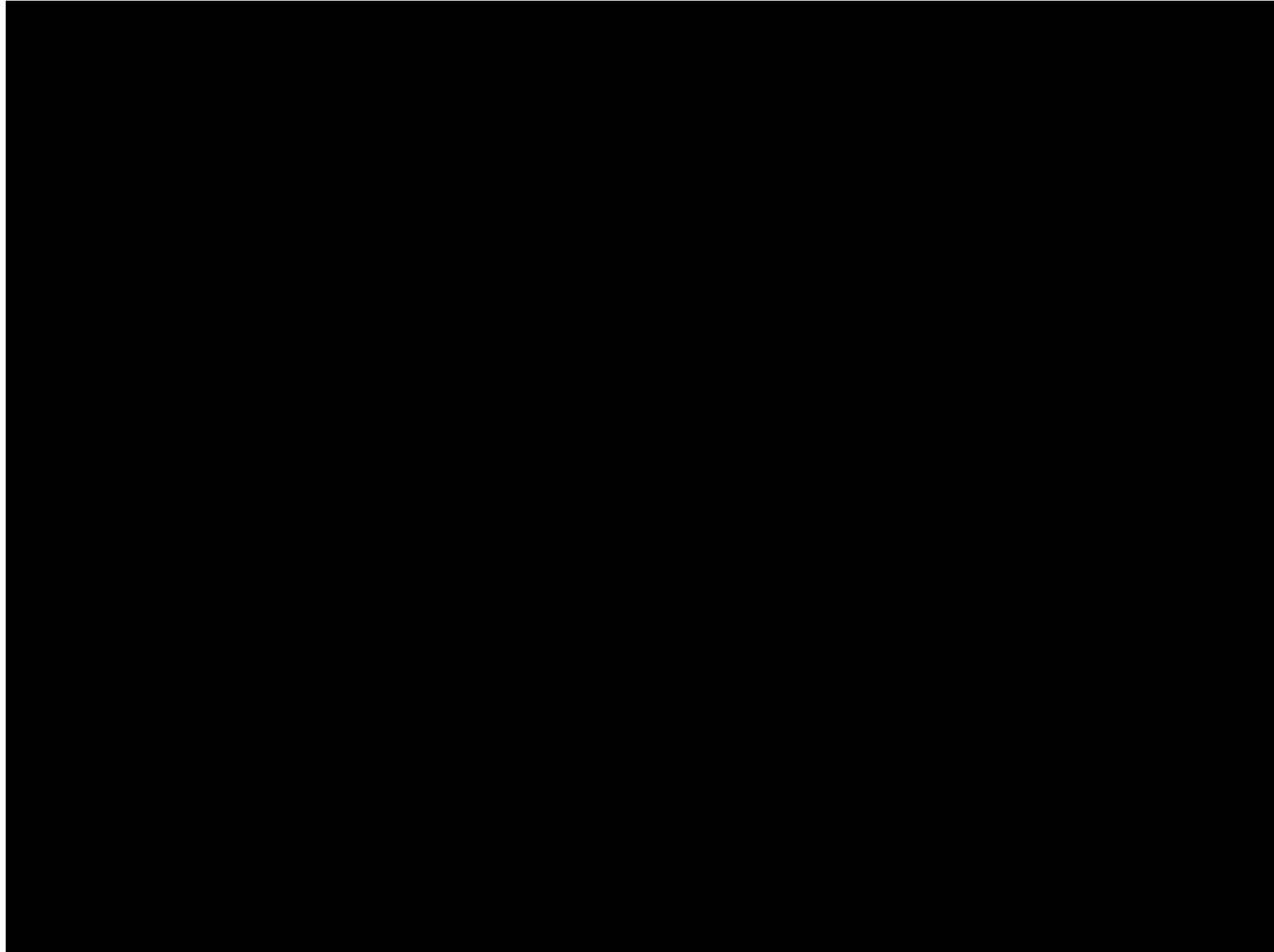
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We know that:

- Fatigue affects the way we walk
  - Start to walk slowly, sloppier, ....
- Each human has is own way to walk (Gait)
  - Like a signature
  - Cycling patterns

# Gait Analysis Laboratory

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**Can a gait laboratory be used in ...**







... an **uncontrolled** life environment?





... or in a **real** life environment?



# Gait Analysis

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**Estimate fatigue through the analysis of patterns, abnormalities or correlations of gait in real life using wearable devices.**

# Adidas: miCoach Speed\_Cell

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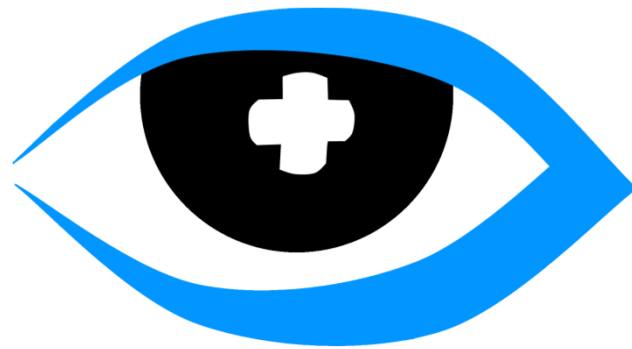
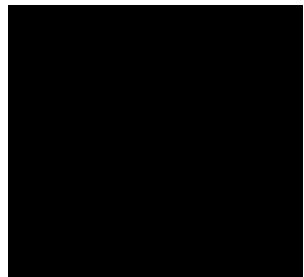
**Applications in real life ....**

# In real life ....

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- First Responders
- Sports
  - To evaluate the condition of a player
- Elderly monitoring
  - Monitoring the fatigue levels of elders can help physicians to better evaluate their physic condition and to advice specific work plans

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**VisionGroup**  
looking at healthcare