

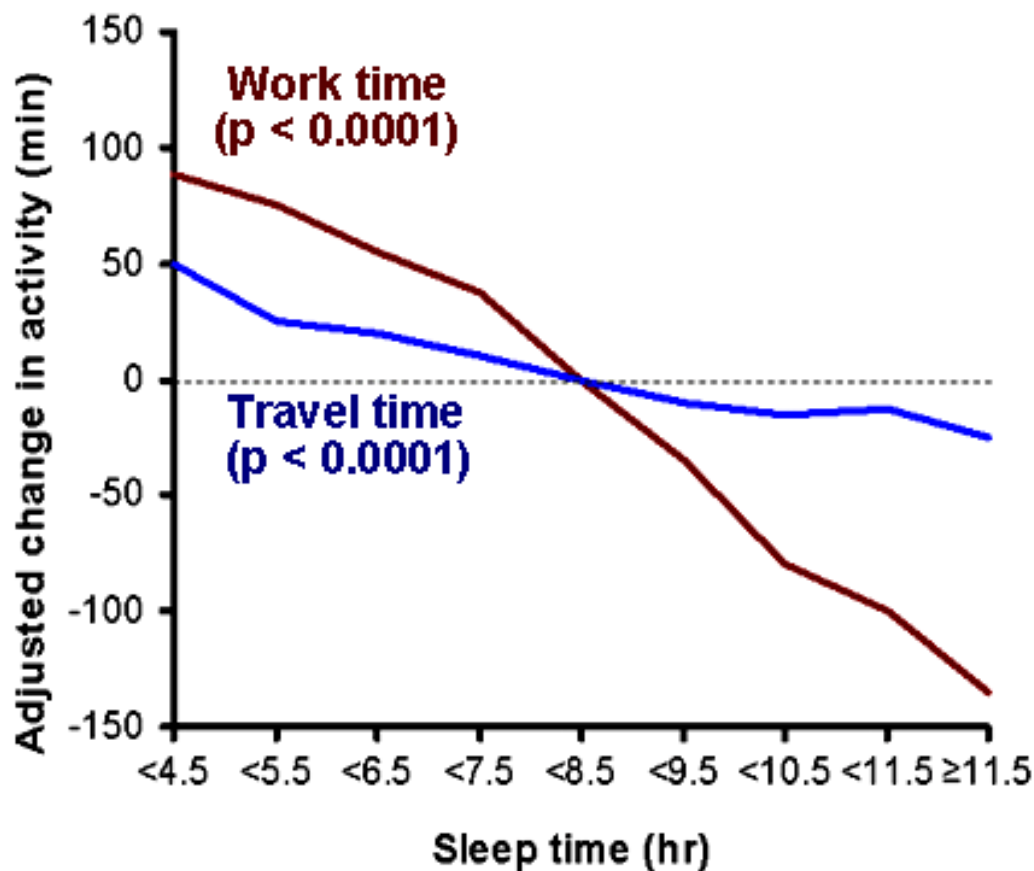
# The Science of Fatigue, and Fatigue Management

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# Work time and travel time were the two activities related to less sleep

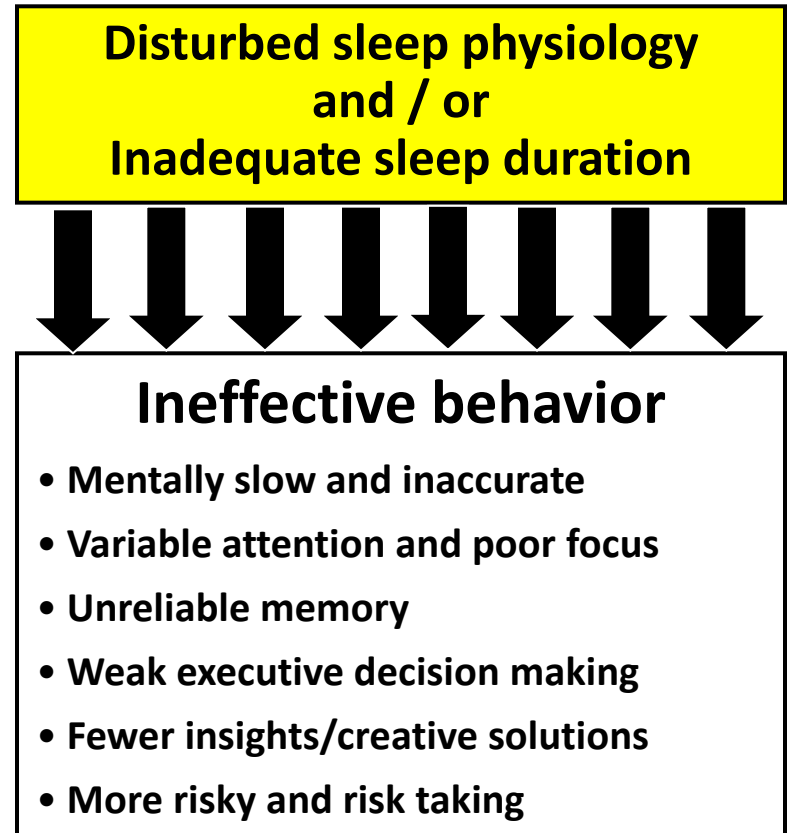
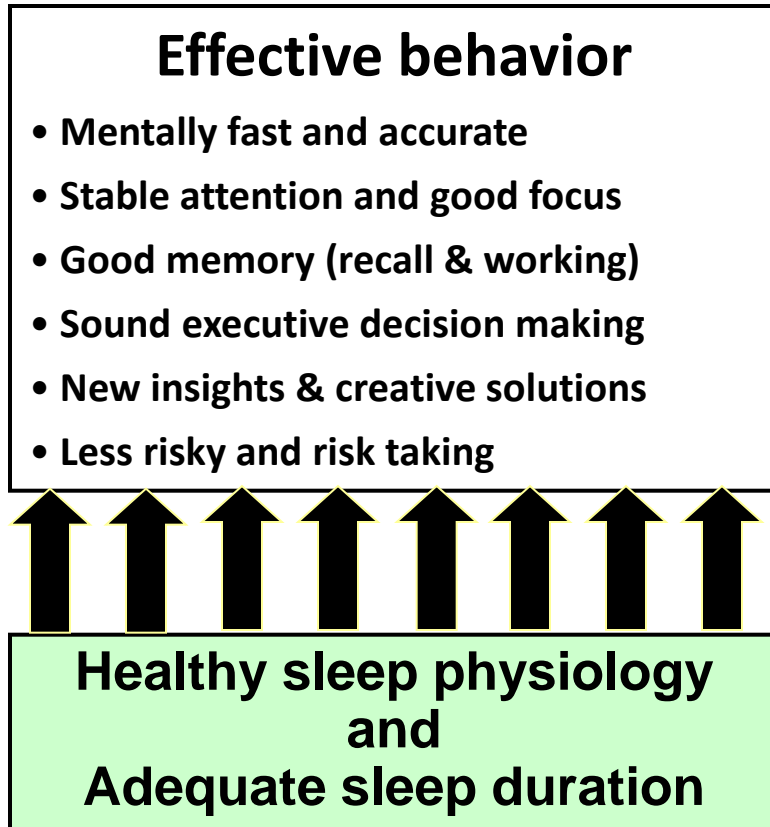
Data on  
47,731  
Americans  
from the  
American  
Time Use  
Survey



Basner et al. *SLEEP* (2007)

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# Adequate sleep is essential for alertness and effective performance

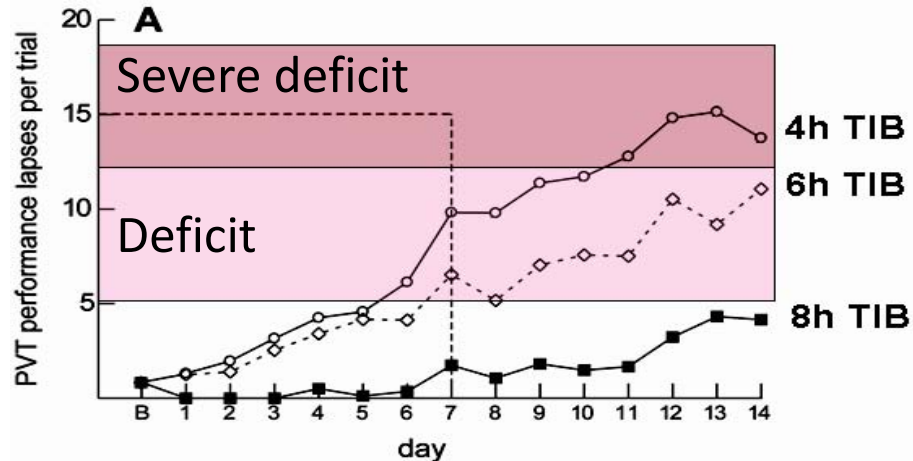


Goel et al. *SLEEP* (2009)

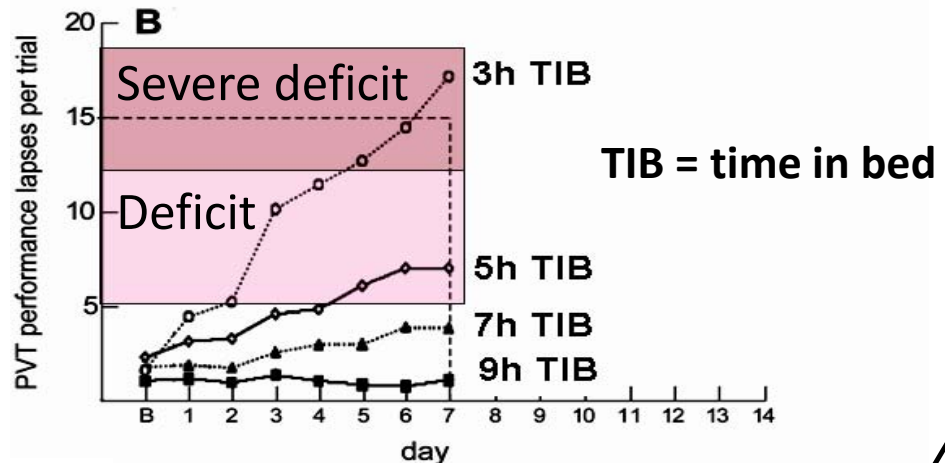
# The more sleep is restricted, the greater the deficits in performance

Van Dongen et al. *SLEEP* (2003)

Increased lapses in sustained attention performance



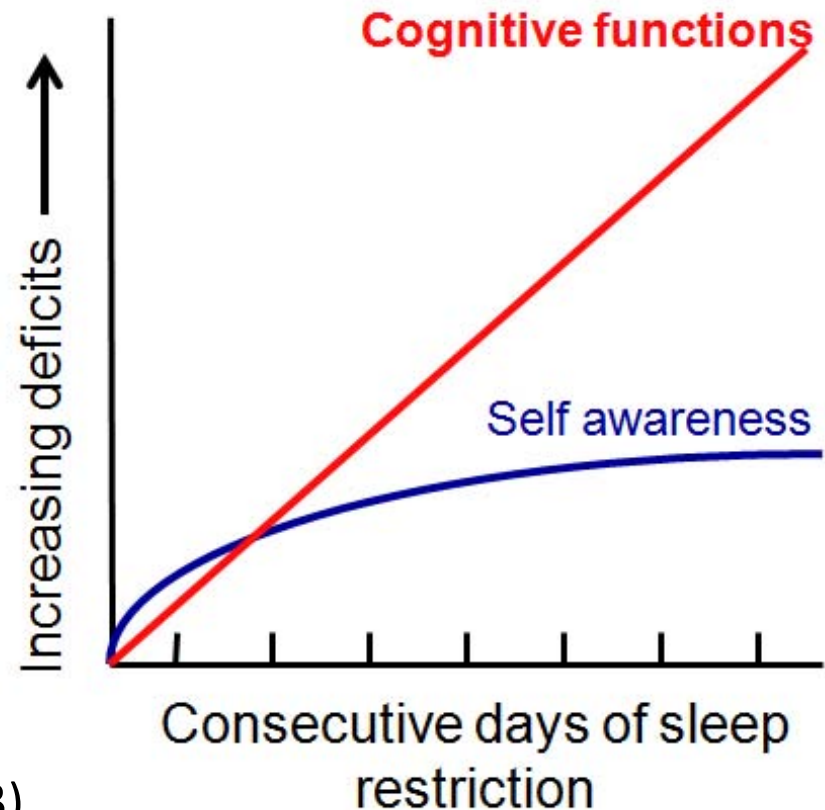
Belenky et al. *J Sleep Res* (2003)



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As performance deficits increased with restricted sleep, self awareness of the deficits was less accurate

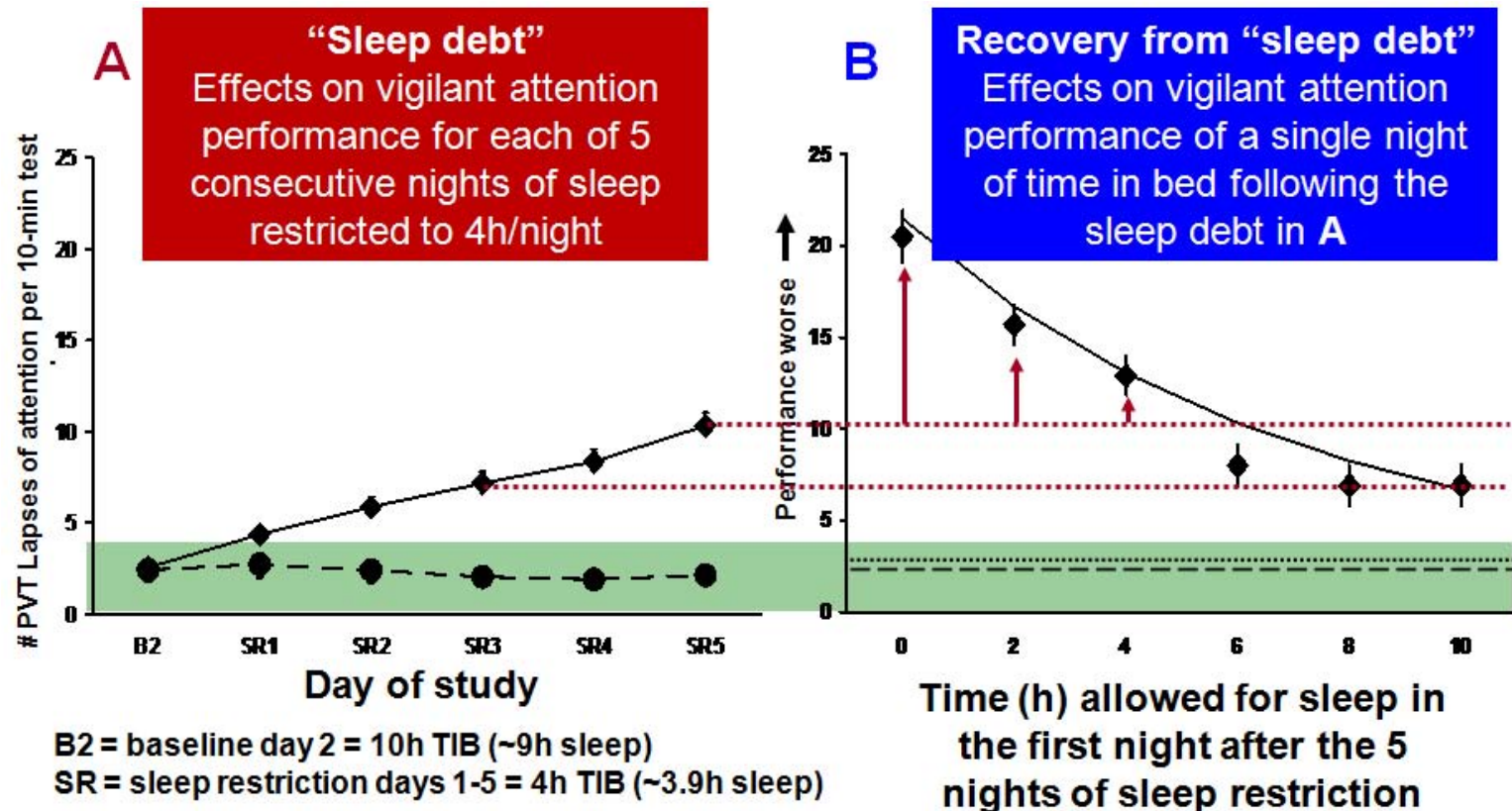
Healthy sleep-restricted adults cannot accurately judge their fitness to perform



Results summarized from  
Van Dongen et al. *SLEEP* (2003)

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# Performance lapses from restricted sleep require longer sleep to recover



Results summarized from Banks et al. *SLEEP* (2010)

# Fatigue Management Strategies

- ❖ Prevention (AVAILABLE NOW)
  - Work schedules that avoid acute and cumulative sleep loss
  - Treatment of sleep disorders (e.g., Sleep Apnea, Shift Work Disorder)

# Fatigue Management Strategies

- ❖ Intervention (NOT ADEQUATE)

- Power naps

- Caffeine



# Fatigue Management Strategies

- ❖ Prediction (IN DEVELOPMENT)
  - Mathematical model analysis of fatiguing schedules
  - Identifying those most vulnerable to sleep loss

# Fatigue Management Strategies

- ❖ Detection (IN DEVELOPMENT)
  - Monitoring sleep loss with wrist actigraphy output
  - Performance feedback from fatigue detection technology