

Safety-Guided Design: Integrating STPA into the Systems Engineering Process for the Safety of Remote Health Workers

(Imperial College & NT Health)

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2021 MIT STAMP Workshop (Virtual)

23 June 2021





Remote Health Worker Safety (Imperial College & NT Health)

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Background



- Based at Centre for Transport Studies, Imperial College London
- Collaborative projects drawing on range of expertise (technical & human factors)
- Interested in exploring/solving real-world problems
- Societal engagement for betterment of society
- Gravity Challenge - Northern Territory Government, Department of Health ('NT Health')



Main Challenge

“How can space technologies assist in providing safety and security to people working in remote locations?”

- Outback doctors/nurses driving long distances in remote, isolated areas
- Separated from the systems and support in larger towns and hospitals
- Critical to track and communicate with employees during periods of duress and initiate timely emergency responses

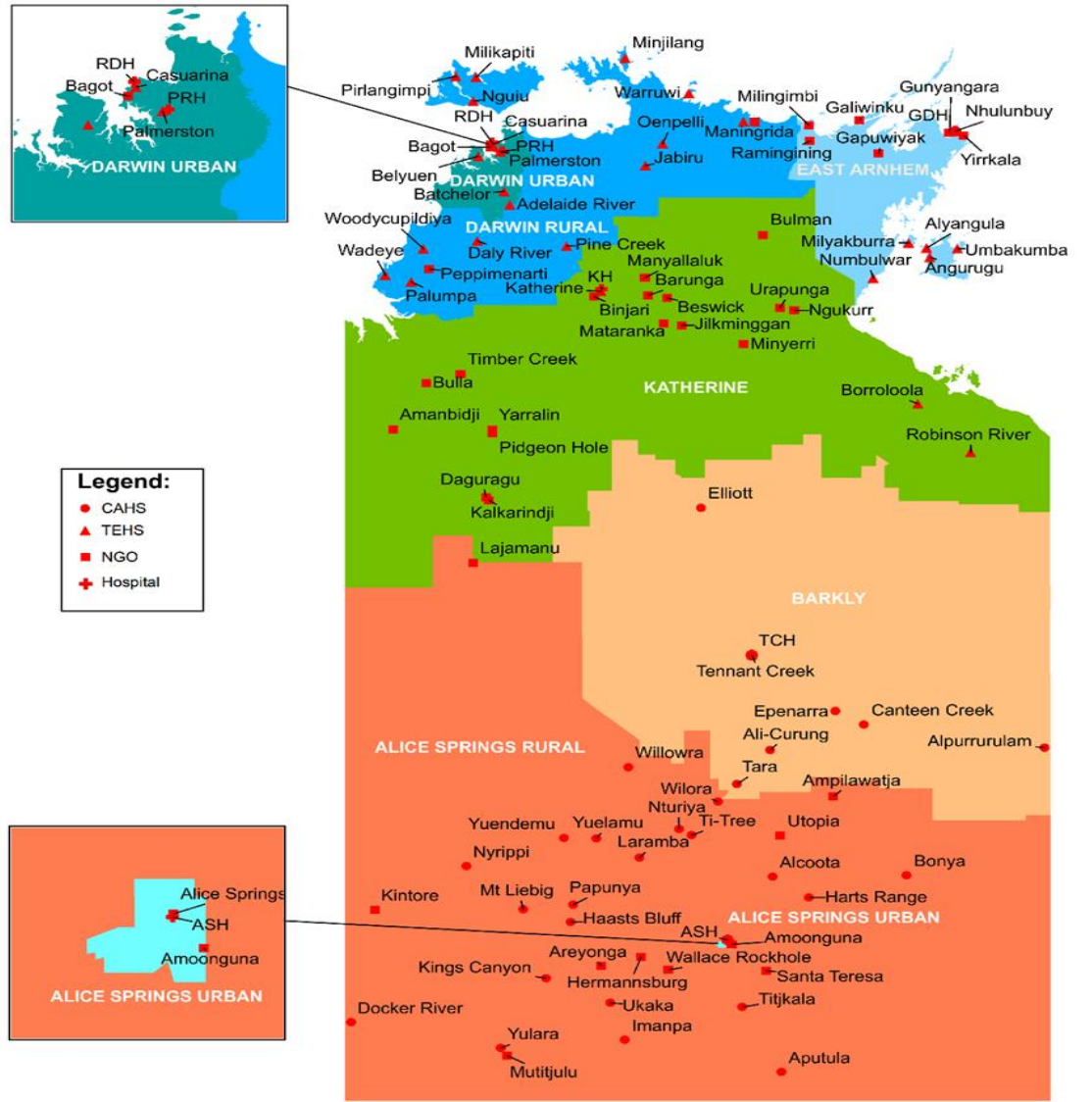
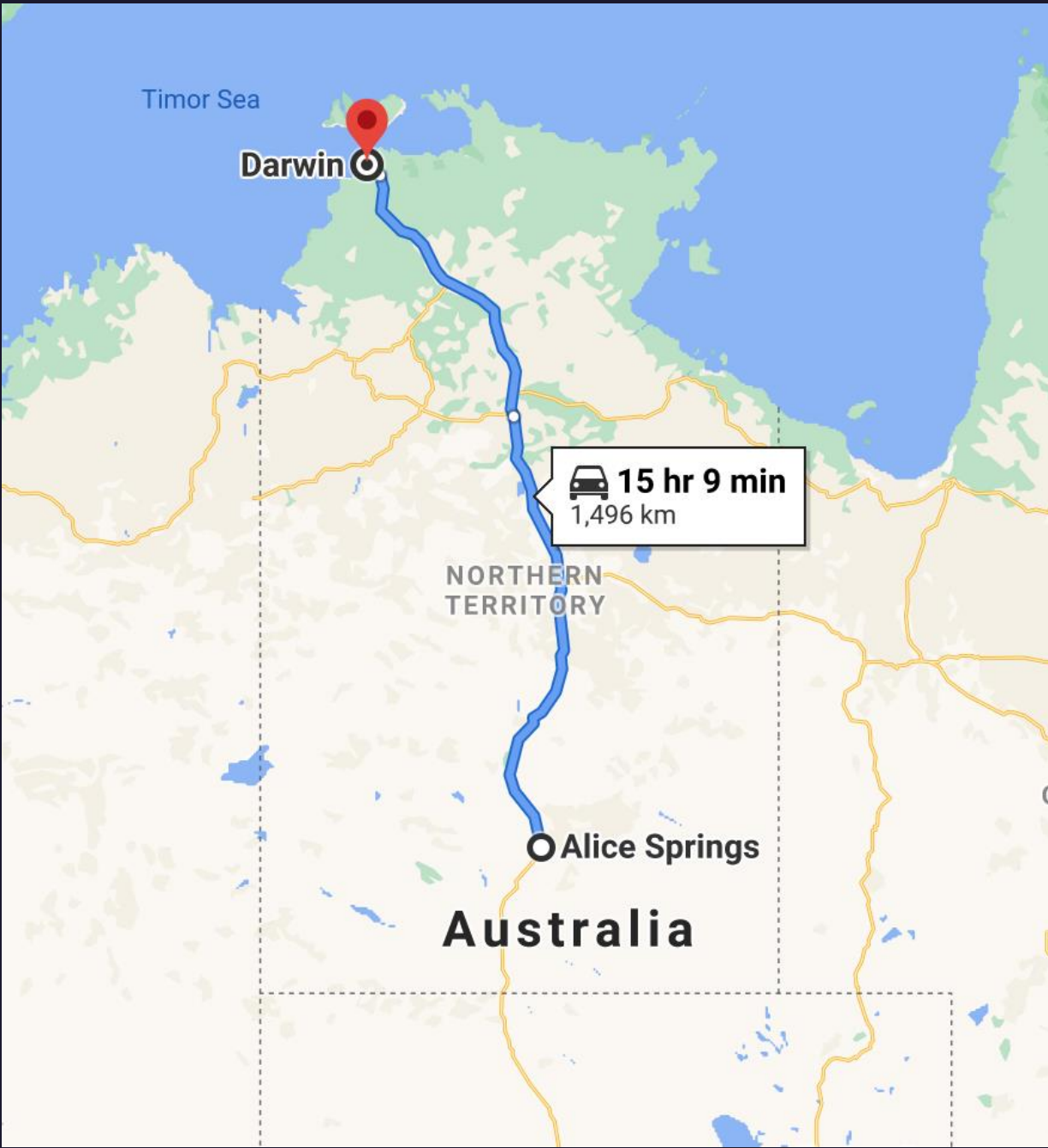


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Challenges

- False alarms



- Unsealed roads, poor road surfaces and livestock hazards



- Vehicle accidents



- Limited signal coverage



- Bullying and harassment of health workers



Challenges

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Opportunities

Monitoring heart rate variability



Dash cam accident detection



Provide connectivity using both:

- Geostationary Systems
- Low Earth Orbiting Systems



Solution Summary



Stream	Sensors	Location	Comms
Personal/Health Worker	Heart rate monitor	GNSS	Thuraya – Geostationary System
Vehicle	Camera, Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU), CAN Bus	GNSS	Iridium – Low Earth Orbiting (LEO) System

Innovative system with 2 complimentary solutions :

- enhances safety and security for remote workers
- automatic, reliable and improves on previous arrangements
- addresses key requirements following detailed discussions with stakeholders (NT Health, technology/service providers, etc.)



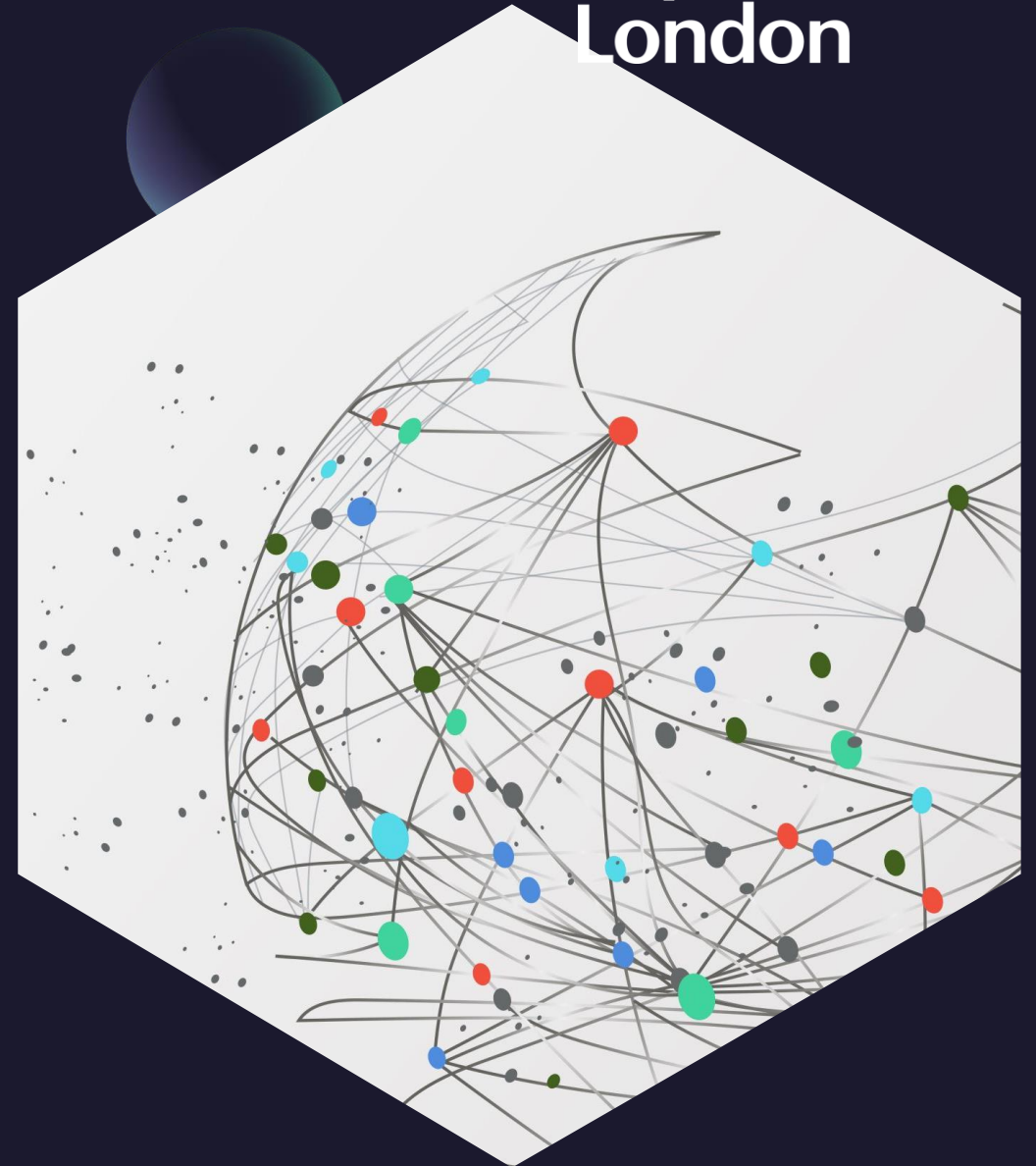
Trial Aims – Early Development

- Improve Remote Area Worker Safety by creating an alert system that works both inside & outside the vehicle environment
- Increase safety by learning what will work and what won't work, as well as enhance and improve on what currently exists
- Phase 1 – Collect data for model development
- Phase 2 – Model development then testing



Personal Stream:

Background to the heart
rate monitor for stress
detection

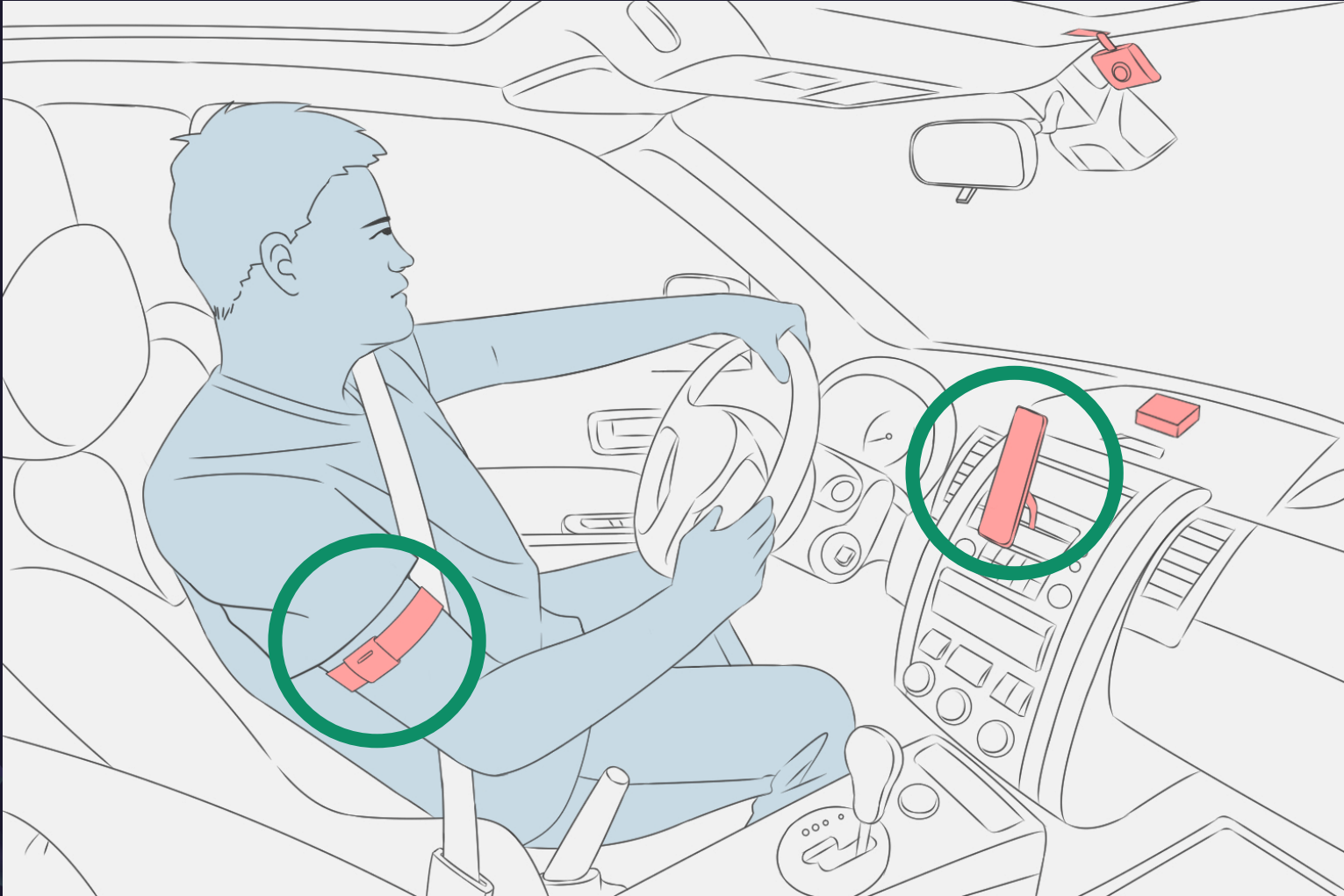


Scosche Rhythm 24

- 24-hour battery life
- Photoplethysmogram monitor so unaffected by external electrical interference
- Designed for triathlons so is more resistant to motion artifacts compared to similar devices
- We can access raw HR and we can derive HRV parameters from the data
- Samples above 100 Hz (Baseline for HRV measurements – Camm et al, 1996)



Health Worker: Concept Visualization



Data we will collect

Measure	Why?
Heart Rate	Calculate HRV which is a validated indicator of stress.
User experience Self-reports and Interviews	Understand how comfortable and easy the sensor is to use.
Fatigue Questionnaire	Understand the context of stress for NT remote workers in time and create a sensitive model that responds reliably.
Stress Questionnaire	
Driver Behaviour Questionnaire	
Temperature/Humidity	
Demographics (Age, Height, Weight, Drinking, Smoking, Medication)	Baseline of current health

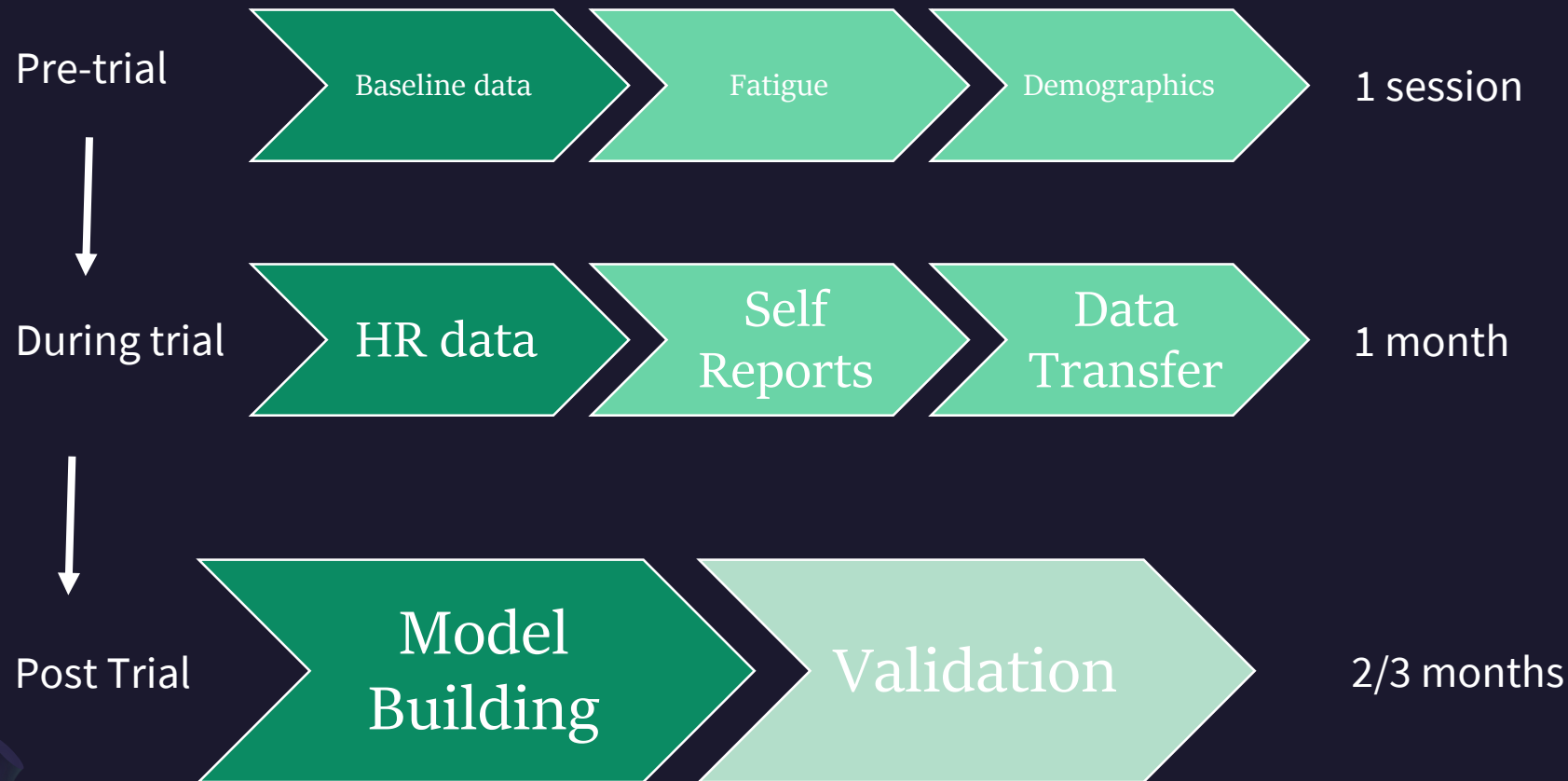
- Any other data that you think would be useful?

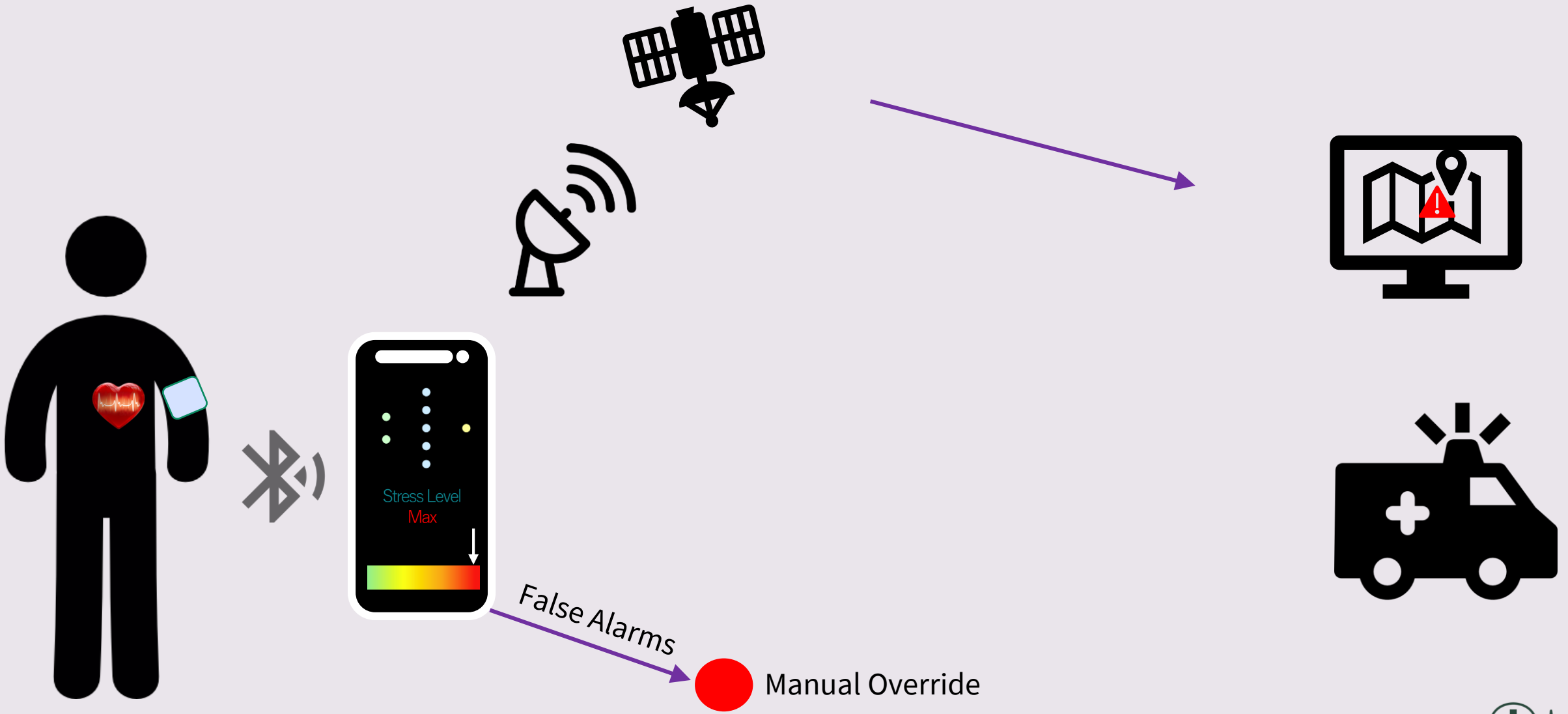


What the data will NOT be used for

Possible misuse	Why?
Job performance	Data cannot infer whether someone is "good" or "bad at their job" All safety critical environments elicit stress/fatigue to some degree etc.
Clinical measurements	The device is not a clinical device and we cannot determine any cardiac health related parameters e.g. irregular heartbeat etc.
Privacy	Data collected stays between Imperial College and participants unless participants are happy for it to be shared with higher NT Health
Identify individuals	All data will be fully anonymized, participants will not be able to be identified from the data.

Procedure – Data Collection Phase







Vehicle Stream



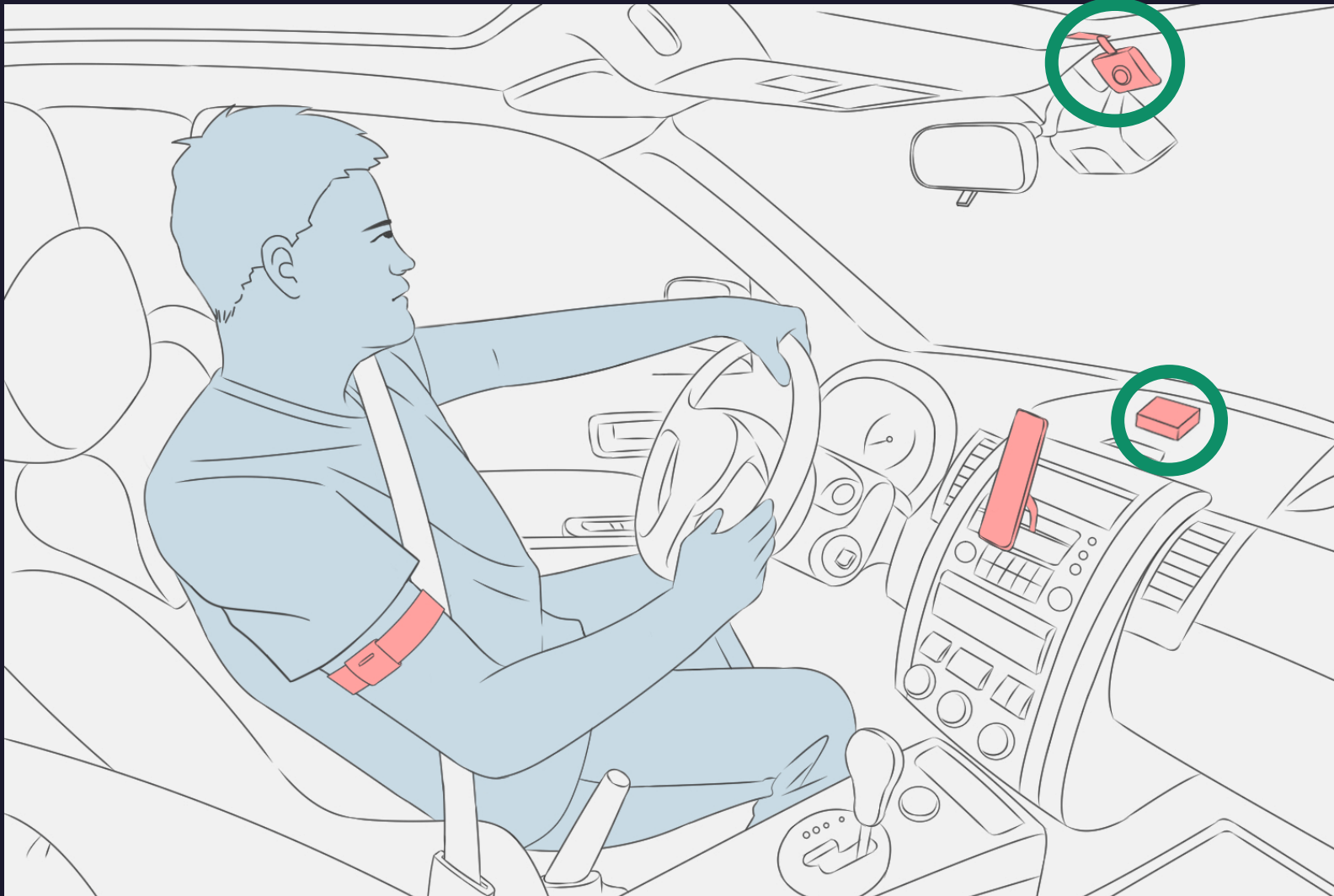
Dashboard Camera

- Installed in the vehicle to observe vehicle's surrounding
- Does not obstruct the driver's view
- Collected data used to train the algorithm for accident detection.



Vehicle: Concept Visualization

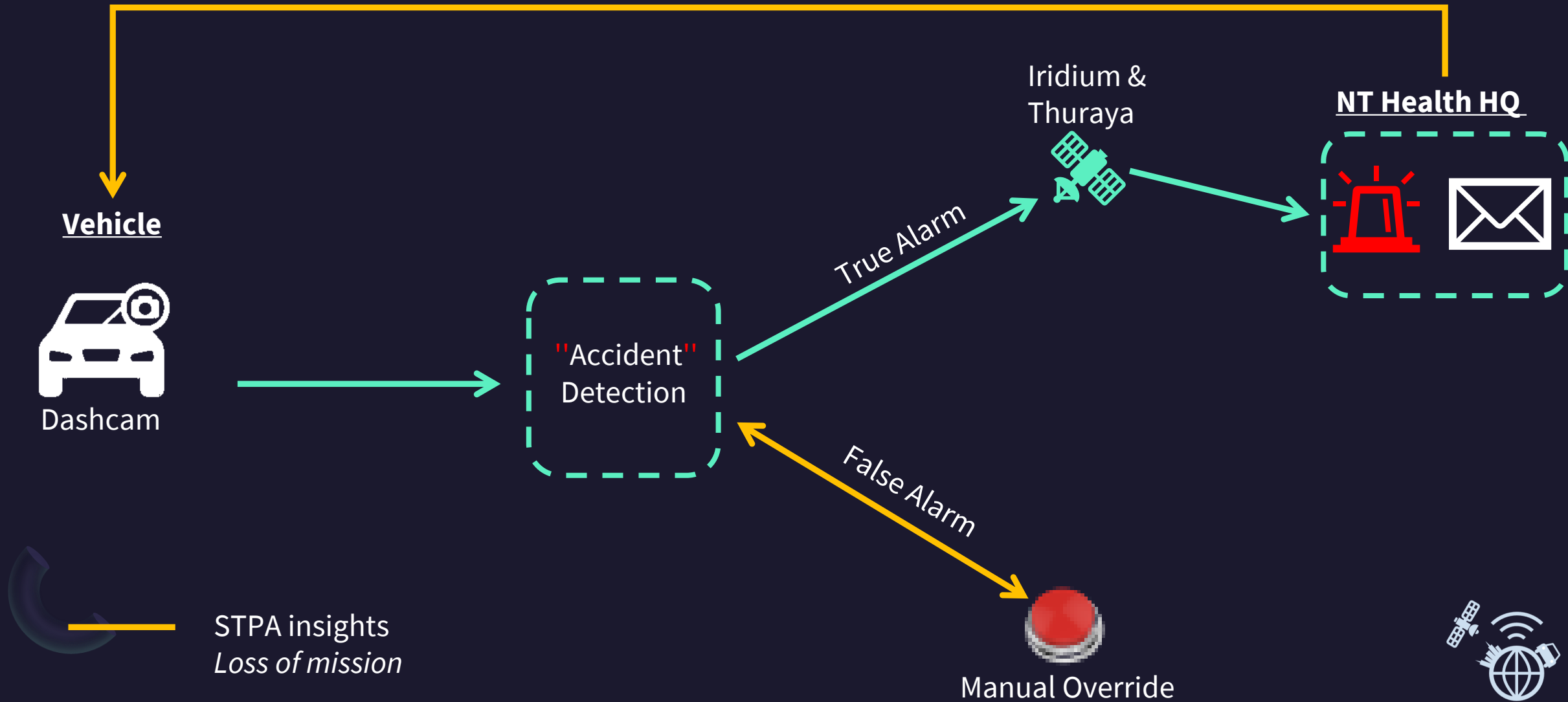
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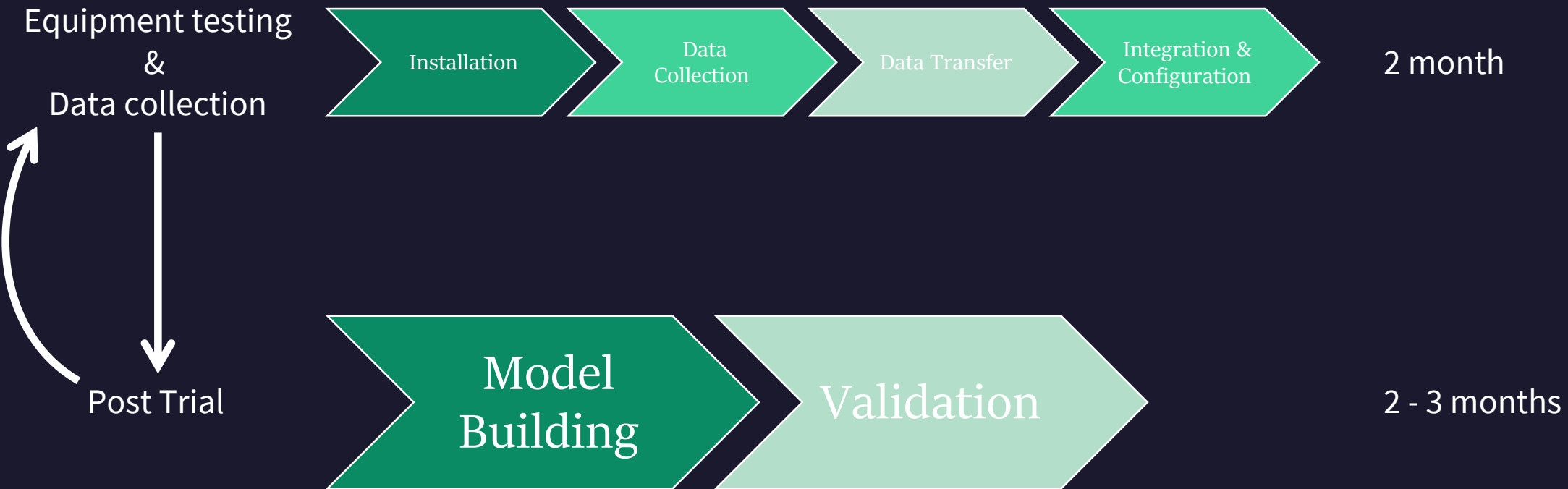
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Vehicle - Functional Architecture

Acknowledgement Receipt (Feedback)



Procedure – Data Collection Phase



Summary

- 2 solution streams – targeting health worker and vehicle
- Working with NT Health – **safety-guided, user-centered** design
- NT Health open to (new) system safety approach
- Identify system/safety goals early on
- STPA helpful in identifying UCAs / scenarios early on
- Reliable, secure system – improve health worker safety and well-being

GOAL: holistic solution that makes remote health workers safer!



Safety Track Record at Imperial

- Transport Risk Management Centre at Centre for Transport Studies, Imperial College London
- Lloyds Register Foundation charitable support
- Mission "make the world a better place"
- New York airspace redesign to save airlines US \$ millions led to a start up www.vianair.com
- Currently working with Transport Canada to make general aviation safer





Remote Health Worker Safety



Please do get in touch!



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