



University of
South Australia

Centre for
Sleep Research



University of
South Australia

**Brain and Body at Work
Research Group**

How much is left in your “sleep tank”? A simple model for sleep history feedback

Dorrian J, Hursh S, Waggoner L, Gupta C, Grant C, Pajcin M,
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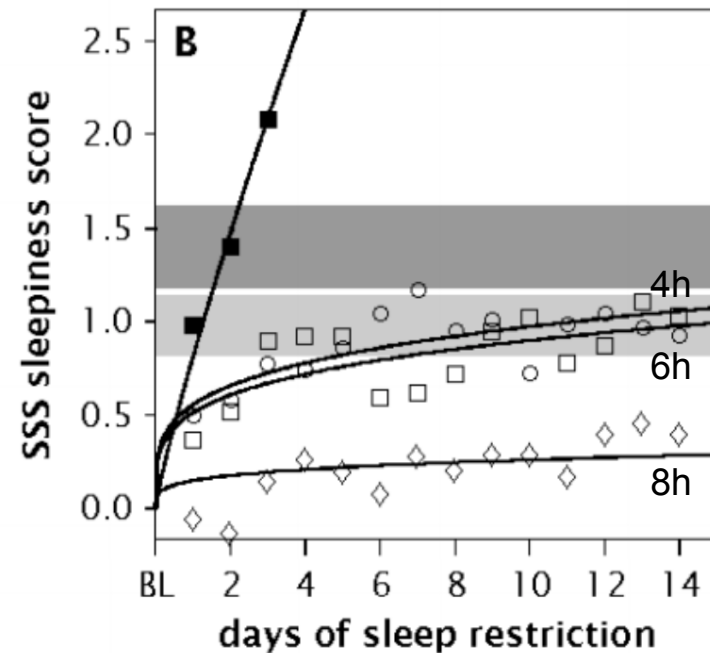
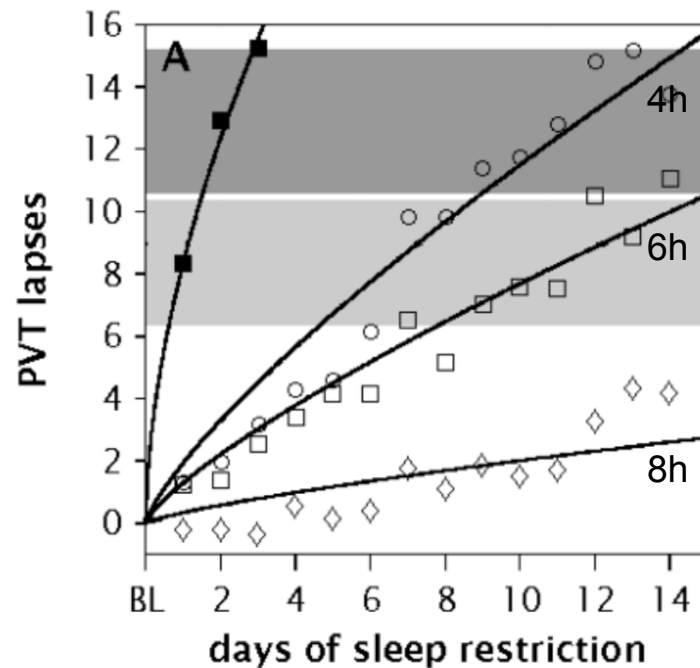
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**THE UNIVERSITY
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Should I drive? Am I fit for work?

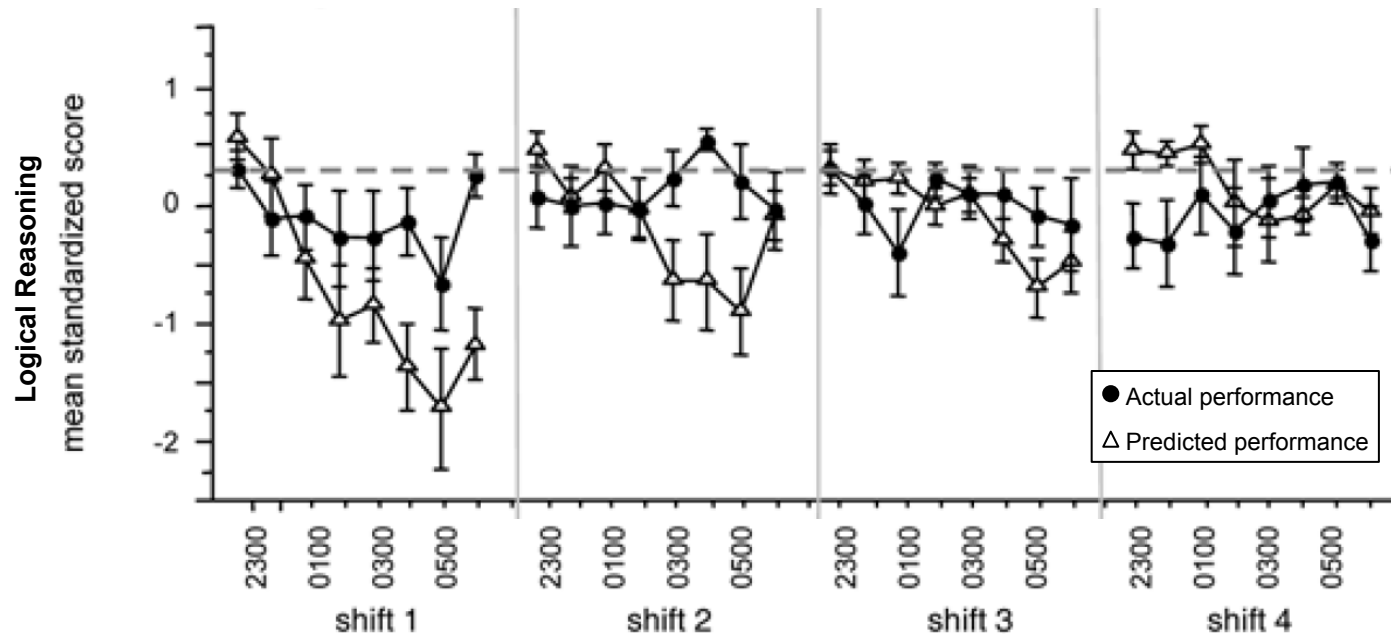
- Sleepiness is often used as an indicator of impairment, and in many circumstances, it tracks performance measures



- Measuring sleepiness is not necessarily measuring awareness of risk

Should I drive? Am I fit for work?

- Performance ratings often track sleepiness more closely than they track performance



- What else can we use in addition to sleepiness?

Sleep history feedback may help with fatigue-related decision making



Fatigue Score Calculator

Sleep Last 24 hours:

Sleep Previous 24 hours:

Sleep Last 48 hours:

Last awake at:

Hours awake:

Fatigue score at:

	Now	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00
Score:	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	7
	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00	0:00
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

- Score 1-4: Keep an eye on yourself.
- Score 5-8: Look out for each other.
- Score 9+ : Notify State Duty Manager to discuss options.

- People also need to project into the future - Towards the end of my shift, will I still be fit for work, or for my commute?
- Can we develop a simple model to transform sleep history to support fatigue-related decision-making and forward planning?

Technology-supported methods for sleep recording are everywhere

“Despite a paucity of clinical validation with traditional sleep technologies (e.g., polysomnography (PSG), multiple sleep latency testing (MSLT), and clinical-grade actigraphy), CSTs are here to stay because of their innovative nature, convenience, and affordability.” p.1455



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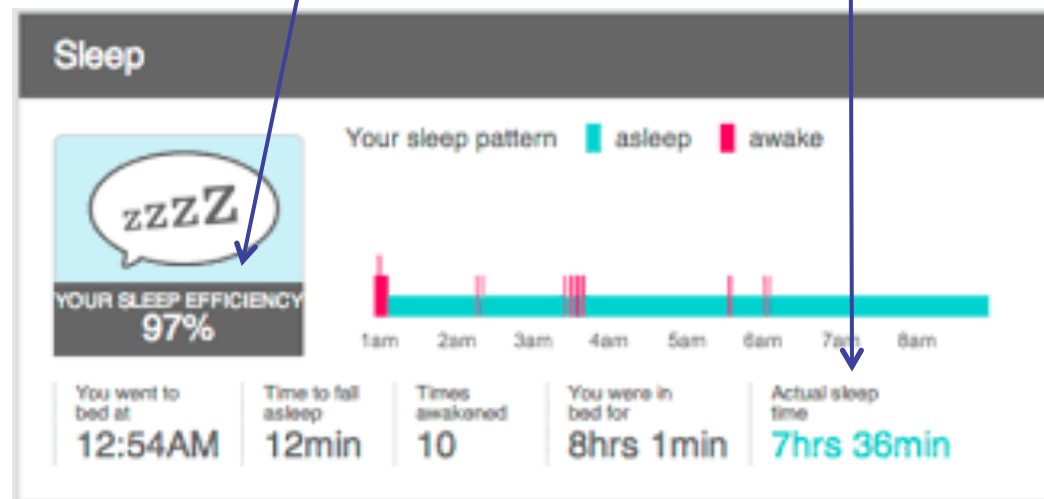
pii: jc-00498-14
<http://dx.doi.org/10.5664/jcsm.5288>

Consumer Sleep Technologies: A Review of the Landscape

Ping-Ru T. Ko, MD¹; Julie A. Kientz, PhD²; Eun Kyoung Choe, PhD³; Matthew Kay, MS⁴; Carol A. Landis, PhD, RN, FAAN⁵; Nathaniel F. Watson, MD, MSc⁶

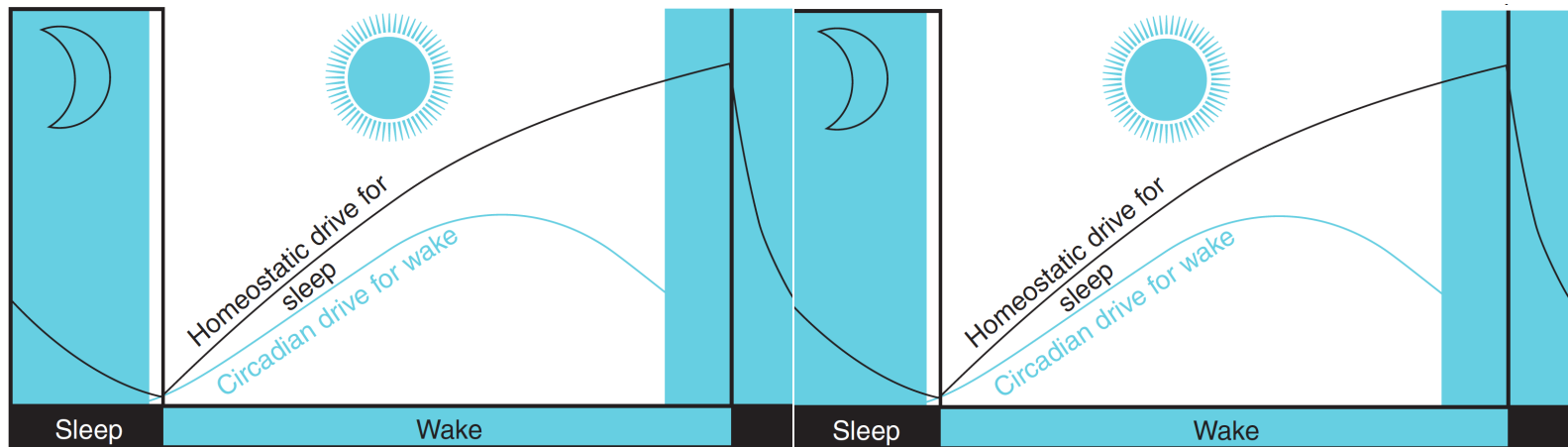
efficiency

sleep duration



“Sleep Tank” is refilled by sleep, and depletes during wake

- Tank size = sleep-fuel required to remain awake for 4 days
- Required inputs are sleep period time and efficiency (provided by wearables)
- The model focuses on the sleep process of the two-process model - does not include a circadian factor

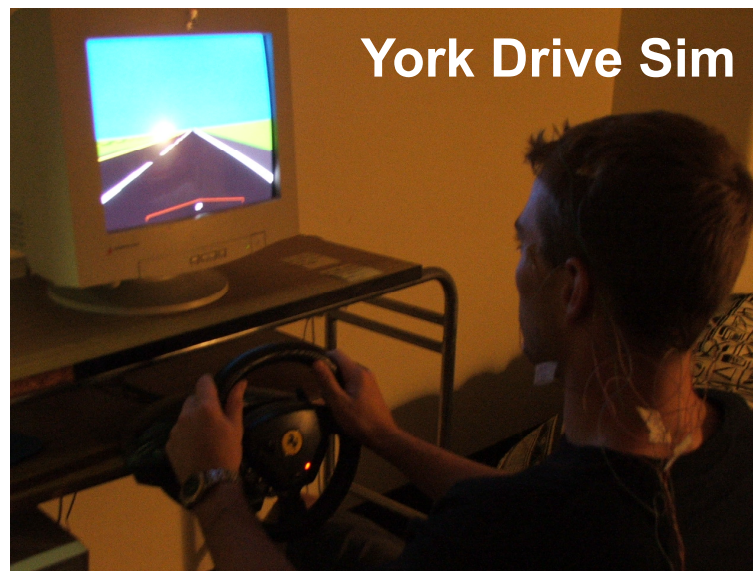


Initial validation: Laboratory-based simulated shiftwork study ($n=10$)

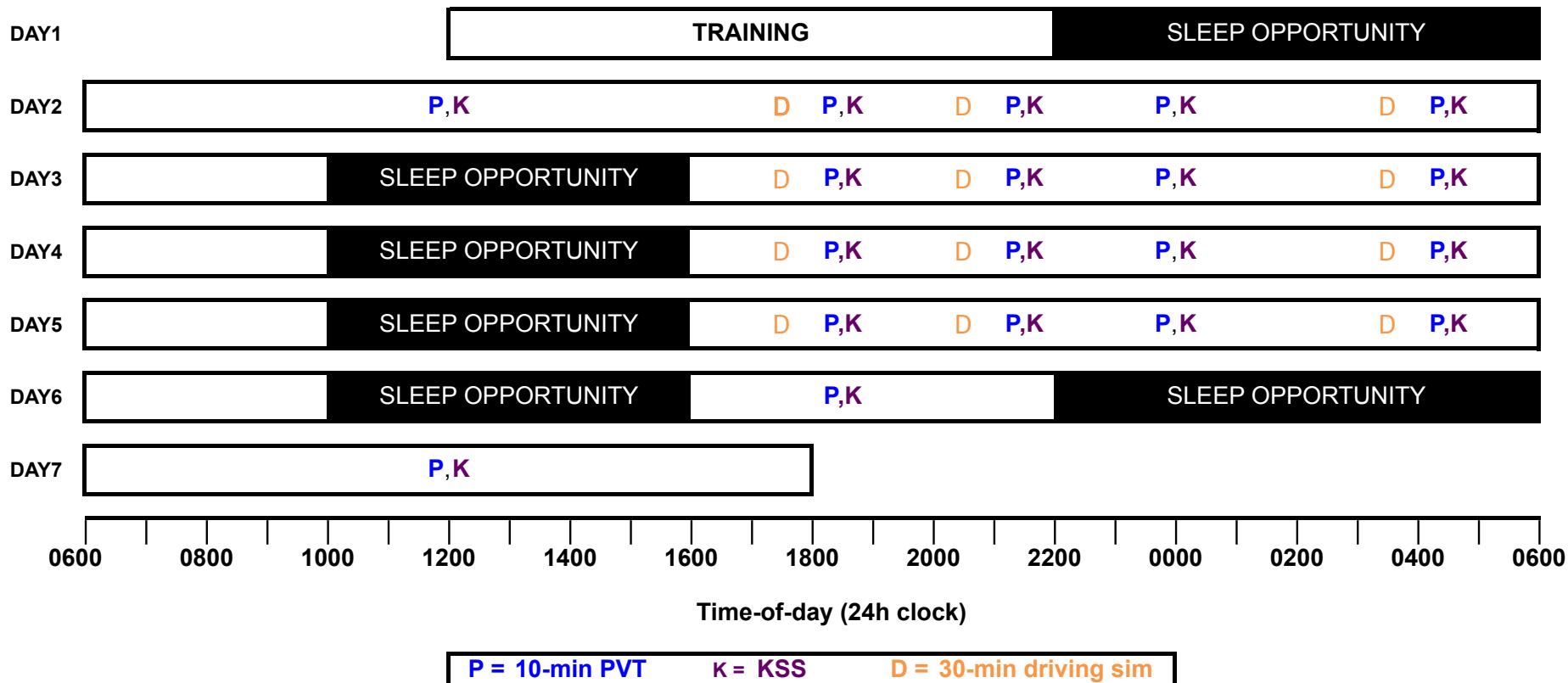


- | | |
|--|------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Extremely alert2. Very alert3. Alert4. Rather alert5. Neither alert nor sleepy6. Some signs of sleepiness7. Sleepy, but no effort to keep awake8. Sleepy, but some effort to keep awake9. Very sleepy, great effort to keep awake, fighting sleep | KSS |
|--|------------|

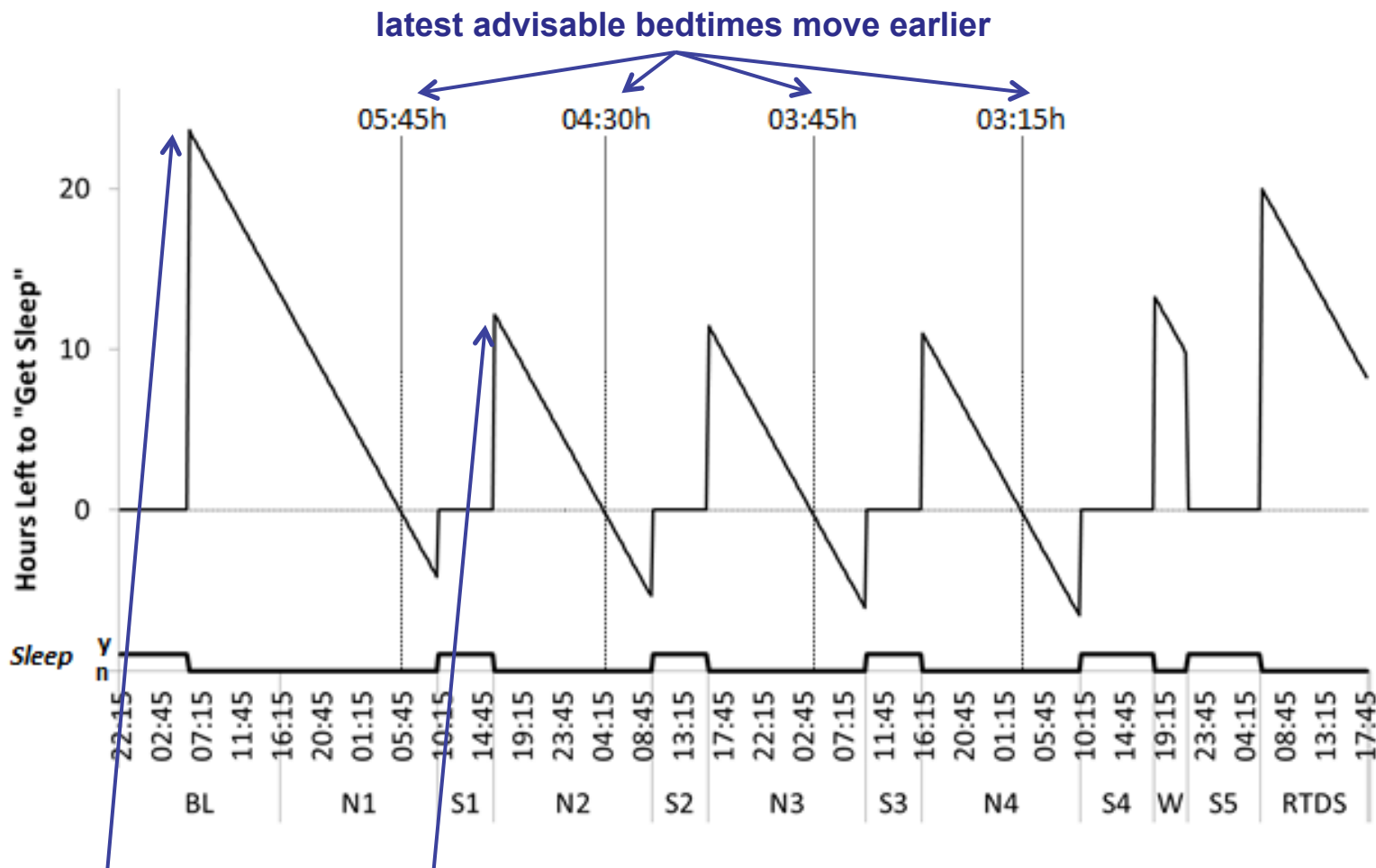
- Lapses (>500msec)
- Sleepiness Rating
- %Time in Safe Zone (within 10km/h of the speed limit and within 0.8m of the centre of the lane)
- PSG during sleep periods



Initial validation: Laboratory-based simulated shiftwork study ($n=10$)

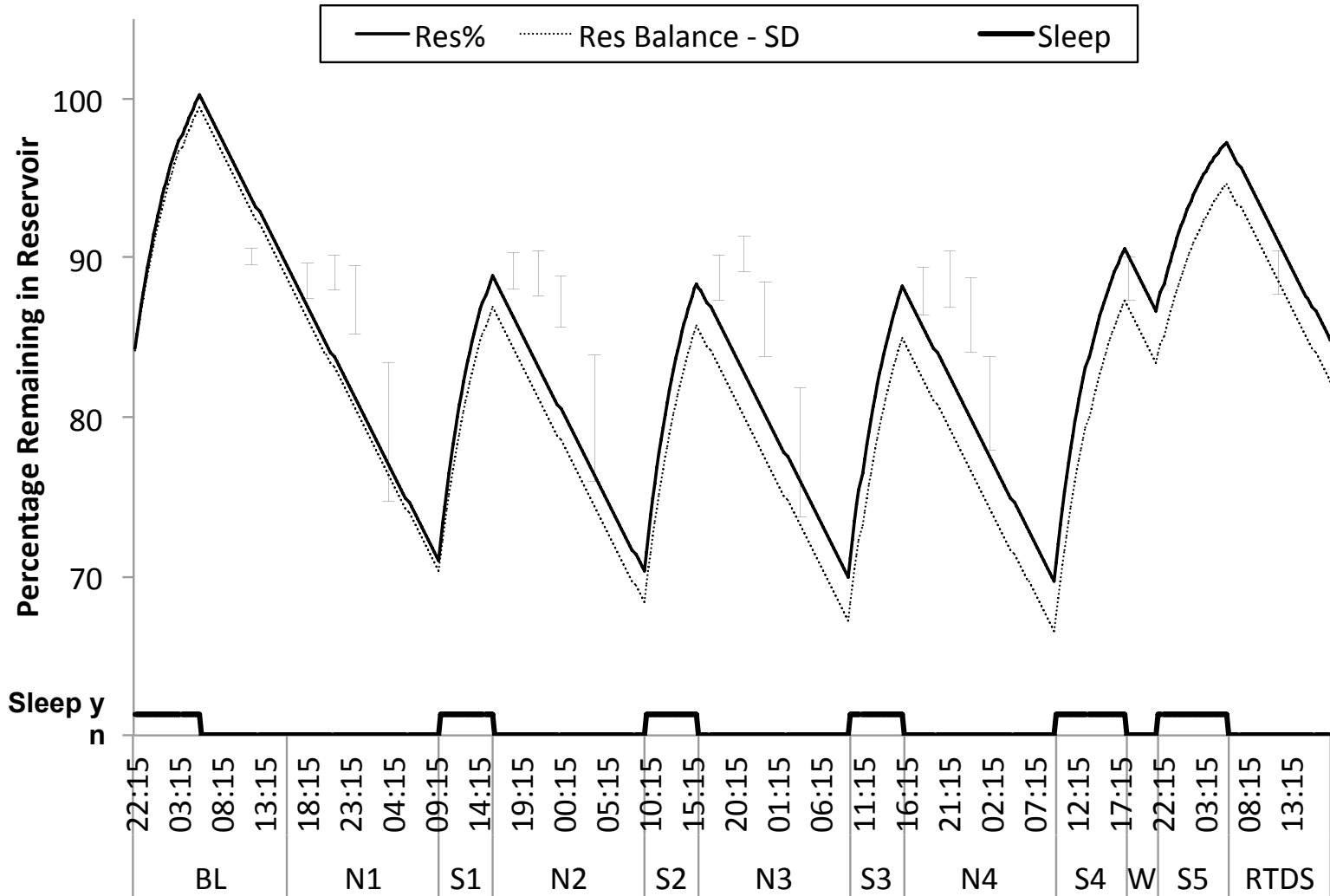


“Hours left to get sleep” metric shows expected changes across simulated night shifts

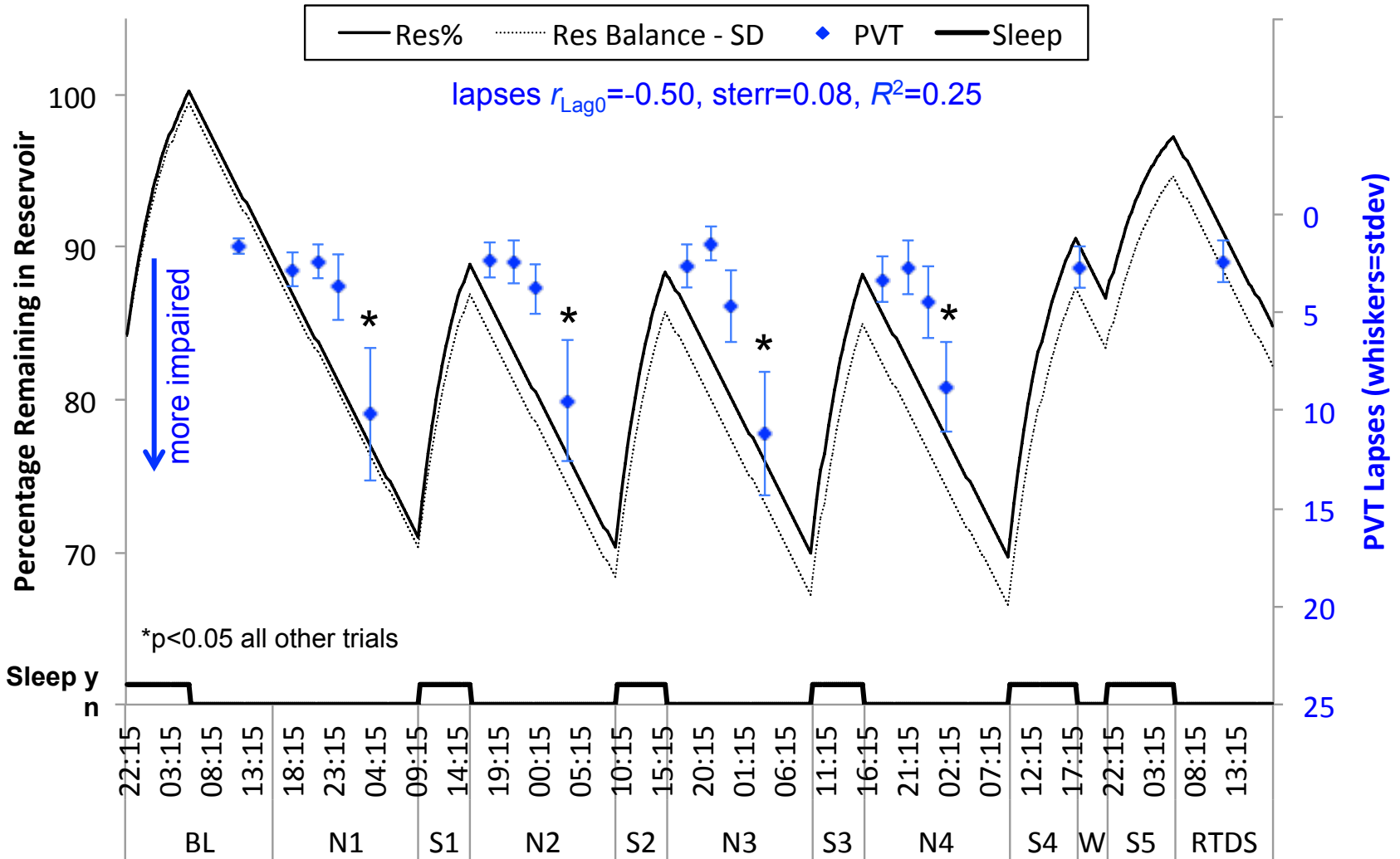


23.6h “in the tank” 12.2h “in the tank”

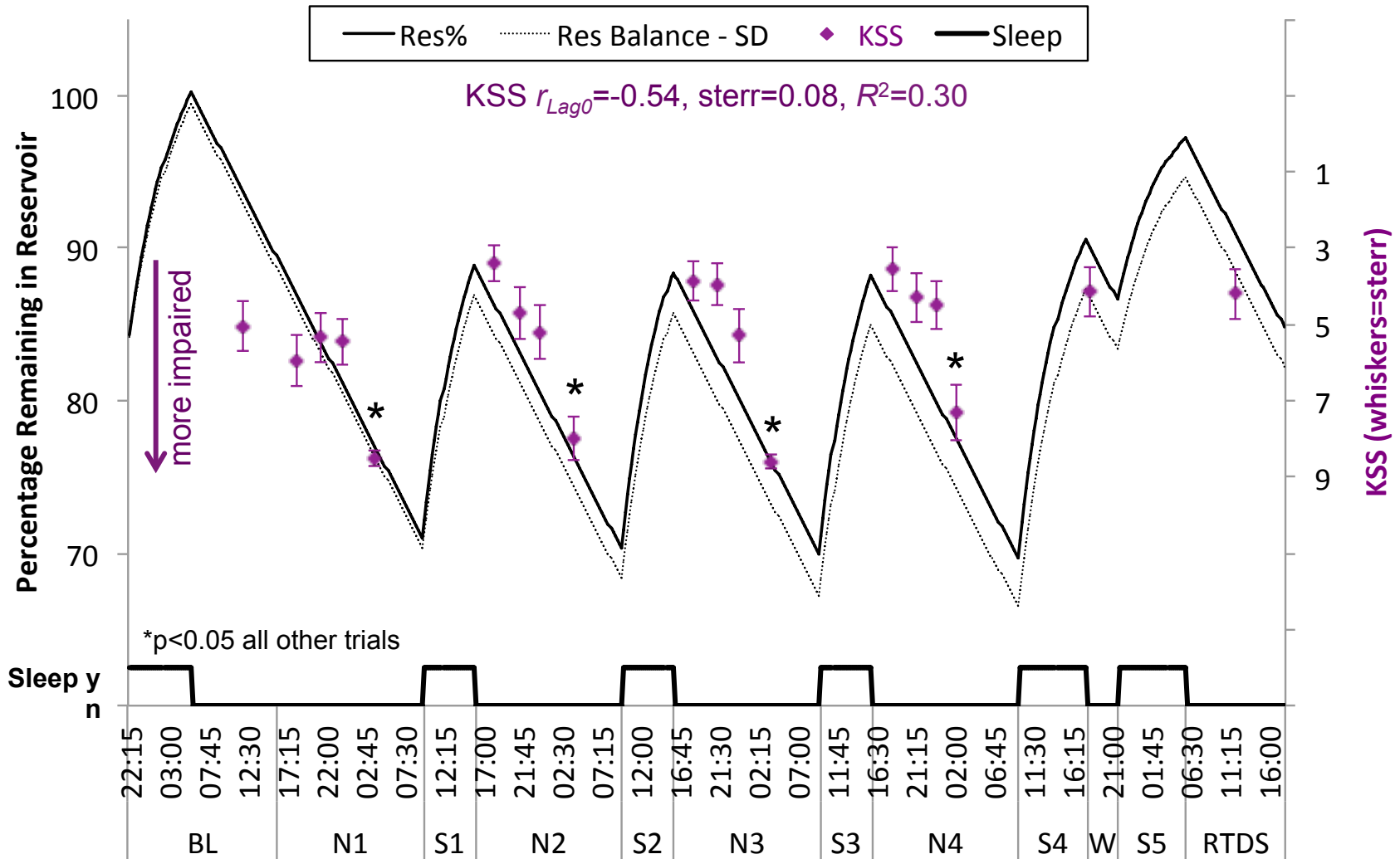
% left in the tank is highest on waking, with longer, more efficient sleep filling the tank higher



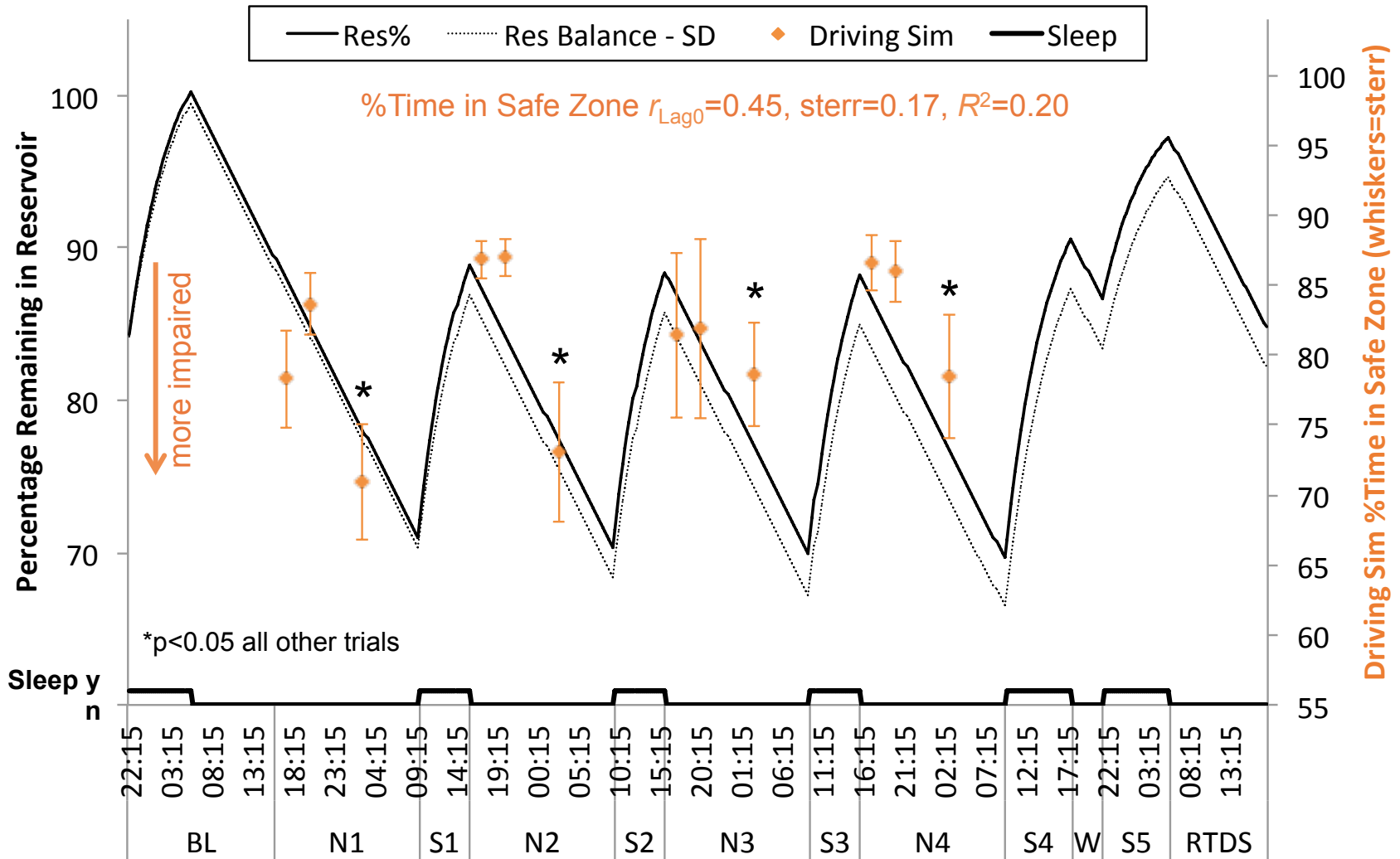
Every 5% reduction in the tank resulted in an increase of one lapse



Every 5% reduction in the tank resulted in an increase of one point on the KSS



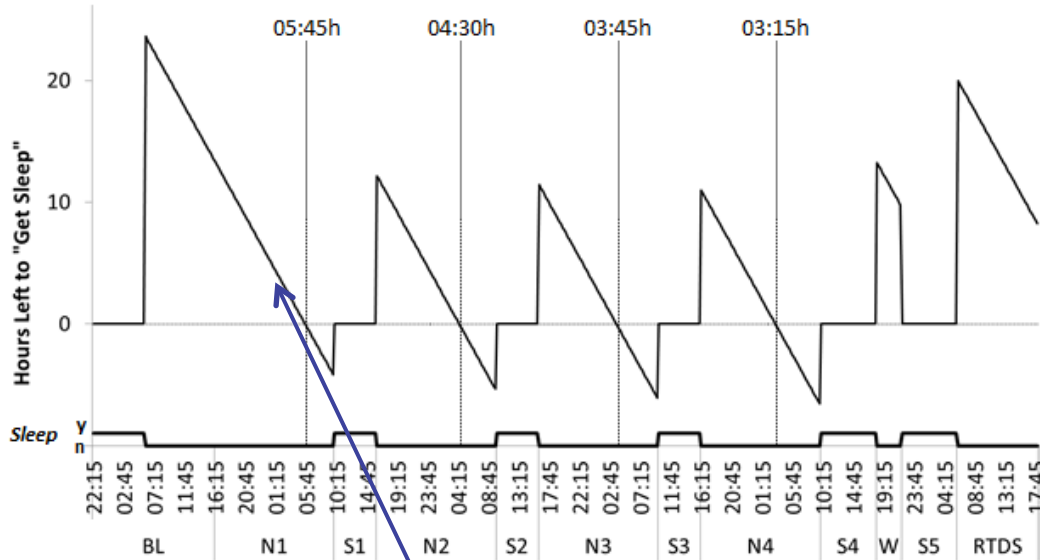
Every 1% decrease in the tank resulted in a 0.75% decrease in time spent in the Safe Zone



- Initial support for “Sleep Tank” transformation tracking performance data during simulated night work
- Next steps include validation with actigraphy/wearables, rotating shift patterns in the lab and field
- Following further validation “Sleep Tank” calculations could be added to consumer-grade actigraphs and/or apps to map performance implications of recent sleep history, to aid fitness for work decisions at that moment, and across a coming shift



- Continuous metric that can facilitate forecasting



**What if I napped here?
How long would I need to nap to
be safe on my commute?**

