

**APPARATUS SYMPOSIUM**  
January 18 ~ 21, 2009

**Ambulance Safety -  
What You Can't Afford Not To Know**

**A Crash Course in Ambulance Vehicle  
Safety Design Issues and  
Crashworthiness**



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Research Director, EMS Safety Foundation  
CEO, Objective Safety  
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- What we shall cover...**
- ▶ Multimedia overview of safety statistics, demonstration of crash testing, and a review of what is on the horizon in ambulance safety development.
  - ▶ An outline of strategies and new safety technologies to enhance occupant safety, highlight of important predictable and preventable occupant risks, and expose mythologies regarding safety practices and devices.



- Your Interactive Handout  
awaits you online at...
- ▶ [www.objectivesafety.net](http://www.objectivesafety.net)
- This WILL be FAST!!**  
No need to take any notes – all text  
slides will be awaiting you in your  
online Handout



- Highlight some of the areas of  
ambulance transport system safety  
and risk management-**
- ▶ Safety for the patient, the provider and the public
  - ▶ System safety data
  - ▶ Interdisciplinary aspects
  - ▶ Innovations to optimize system safety performance

- Real world answers to real world  
questions -**
- ▶ What features will enhance safety of my new vehicle purchase?
  - ▶ What color scheme do I want on my vehicle to make it safest?
  - ▶ What do KKK and AMD really mean from an occupant safety perspective?
  - ▶ What policies offer the safest system?
  - ▶ How do I get my team to address safety issues?
  - ▶ What data should I collect when something goes wrong, and how to analyze it?

- In a nutshell**
- ▶ Am here to try to save you  
Lives  
Time and  
Money

- Firstly!**
- ▶ **An accident ?**
  - ▶ or  
a predictable and preventable  
event





## An interhospital transport ? "Do no harm...."?

Published online Tuesday, January 25, 2007

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**Pa. ambulance involved in crash; patient pronounced dead at scene**

By **Timothy Evers**  
The York Dispatch (Harrisburg)  
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A Adams County ambulance en route to a patient at a York hospital collided with a car at the intersection of routes 20 and 151 in Mount Manchester Township at 5:40 a.m. Monday, and the patient was pronounced dead at the scene.

York County Emergency Center-Center-Care County said the patient, a woman, was being transported from Gettysburg Hospital because she was suffering a "significant" heart condition.

The vehicle was still trying to determine what other vehicles were involved in the crash, or what other vehicles were involved in the crash, or what other vehicles were involved in the crash, or what other vehicles were involved in the crash.

## ▶ This IS a Transportation and Automotive Safety issue

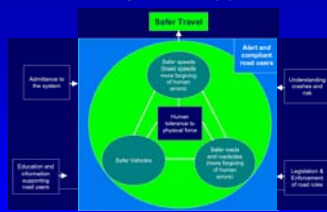
## Key Issues

- ▶ **Mythology**
  - That Emergency Medical Service personnel are safe
- ▶ **Injury Hazards**
  - Biohazard
  - Chemical/Radiation
  - Physical/Mechanical trauma – THE BIG PROBLEM
- ▶ **Motor Vehicle Crashes are the highest cause of death at work – EMS has > 2X the mean national rate in USA**
- ▶ **An R & D and Regulatory Gap**
  - Occupational Health and Safety
    - the workplace is in a vehicle – exposure data are scant
  - Automotive Safety
    - a vehicle is the work place – 'exempt' from automotive research and regulation

## New Information 2006-2009

- ▶ Enhanced Safety of Vehicles (ESV), June 2007
- ▶ American Society Safety Engineers (ASSE), June 2006 & June 2007
- ▶ International Ergonomists Association (IEA), June 2006
- ▶ Transportation Research Board – EMS Safety address, Jan 2007
- ▶ AMD Engineering Public Comments, July 2007
- ▶ KKKF, August 2007
- ▶ OSHA September 11, 2007 Federal Register
- ▶ SAFETEA-LU, 2006
  - Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users
- ▶ State Strategic Highway Safety Plans, October 2007
- ▶ State EMS Council Policies 2007-2008
- ▶ APHA, Nov 2007
- ▶ OSHA EMS best practices late 2008
- ▶ Transportation Research Board – Inaugural EMS Safety Subcommittee meeting Jan 2008
- ▶ Worker visibility Act, implemented, Nov 2008
- ▶ TRB Inaugural Ambulance Transport Safety Summit, Nov 2008
- ▶ TRB Summit for October 2009

## Safe Systems Approach



Source: Road Safety Branch, Infrastructure and Surface Transport Policy, Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government, Australia.

## Key Elements to Safety

- ▶ Data Capture
- ▶ Vehicle Biomechanics and Crashworthiness
- ▶ Ergonomics and Biohazards
- ▶ Transportation Environment
- ▶ Safety Management – evaluation and analysis

## Benefit of Safety

- ▶ Any cost of addressing these issues is dwarfed in contrast to the huge burden of not doing so - in financial costs let alone the personal, societal, ethical and litigation costs

## Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration....



## A very serious gap in data, performance and oversight

- ▶ FMCSA Truck safety goals – to decrease the fatality rate of 2.8 per 100 million truck-miles in 1996 to 1.65 by 2008
- ▶ EMS crash fatality estimates are - 7.66 - 41.93 fatalities per 100 million ambulance-miles

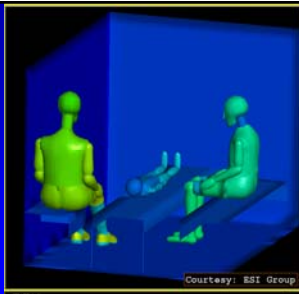
### Some odd facts

- ▶ Ambulances are generally not built by the automotive industry
- ▶ Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS), transportation safety engineering is not generally integrated into EMS systems
- ▶ Although all EMS systems have medical direction and oversight, it is rare for there to be transportation expertise oversight

**UPS and Laundry trucks have very similar design and even more stringent safety requirements to EMS vehicles BUT very different cargo.....**

**People are passengers and NOT packages or parcels**

### Testing the real world



### So....

- ▶ Which vehicle do you want to be in ?
- ▶ Which vehicle is the best for efficient, and effective patient care?
- ▶ Which vehicle provides optimal risk management ?
- ▶ What is the optimal fleet mix?

### So

- ▶ What's important
- ▶ What's not important

- ▶ What's going to save your life
- ▶ What might take your life

- ▶ What's going to hurt you
- ▶ What's going to protect you

- ▶ What is factual
- ▶ What is garbage

- ▶ What is new
- ▶ What is not new

### Unique workplace

- ▶ In vehicles
- ▶ At roadside and other emergency scenes

### Absence of standards and oversight

- ▶ Challenges in identifying best practice
- ▶ Myriad of unregulated commercial products
- ▶ No safety performance standards
- ▶ Absent national safety oversight

- ▶ What we need to consider, where is the 'bang for buck' in ambulance transport safety:

### Canada - Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act: 8<sup>th</sup> April, 2008

### October 2008 JEMS Article "Rig Safety - 911"

### 2008 - Air EMS on the NTSB's "Most Wanted List", where is ground EMS??

### BEST PRACTICES IN EMERGENCY SERVICES

#### Ambulance Safety Finally Gains National Attention

### National Academies TRB EMS/Medical Transport Safety Summit - November 7, 2008

## Safety - Why now?

- ▶ Operating optimally in a transportation environment that is largely devoid of specific safety standards for the hazards and risks present
- ▶ Bridge the gap between what technical information exists and what is accessible and applied to EMS

## 1960 to 2009



▶ "Ambulance transport has a death toll...."

Carl Craigle EMT-P, Chief Platte Valley Ambulance



## Safety oversight of what and .... by whom

- ▶ Vehicle Safety
- ▶ Vehicle Design
- ▶ Transportation systems safety
- ▶ Safety Equipment Design
- ▶ Vehicle and Safety Equipment Testing and Standard development
- ▶ Safety policies

## There are more safety standards for moving cattle than for moving patients in the USA



## the EMS transport process

- ▶ communications/dispatch
- ▶ the patient
- ▶ restraining device/seat
- ▶ transporting device/gurney
- ▶ paramedics/transport nurses, doctors & family
- ▶ patient monitoring equipment
- ▶ clinical care & interventions
- ▶ protective equipment
- ▶ the vehicle
- ▶ the driver/driving skill
- ▶ other road users
- ▶ the road



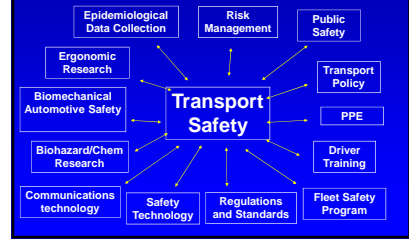
## The Emergency Department (ED)



An ambulance is not an ED /ICU on wheels



Ground Transport Safety IS Complex AND Multidisciplinary



Occupational Health and Safety.....?

- ▶ This IS a Transportation and Automotive Safety issue
- ▶ This is a Systems safety issue

What is a survivable impact?

$$E = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 \quad v^2 = 2as$$



37 mph (60 km/h) - survivable

What is a survivable impact?

$$E = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 \quad v^2 = 2as$$



62 mph (100 km/h) – not survivable

A survivable impact??



A survivable impact??





It does happen....

### But what about head protection?



### EMS Transport Safety

- ▶ 'patient safety'
- AND also
- ▶ 'provider' and 'public safety'



### Is there an acceptable rate of morbidity and mortality for pre-hospital transport systems??

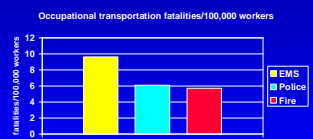
### This is not acceptable

In the USA\*

- ▶ ~ 5,000 crashes a year
- ▶ ~ One fatality each week
  - ~ 2/3 pedestrians or occupants of other car
  - Approximately 4 child fatalities per year
- ▶ ~10 serious injuries each day
- ▶ Cost estimates > \$500 million annually
- ▶ USA crash fatality rate/capita 35x higher than in Australia

\*NARS/BITS 2005/6

### Occupational transportation fatalities..



▶ WE HAVE A BIG PROBLEM HERE

\* Maquire, Hunting, Smith & Levick, Occupational Fatalities in Emergency Medical Services: A Hidden Crisis, Annals of Emergency Medicine, Dec 2002

### Standards and Policy

- ▶ Operations and fleet management
  - USA : Z -15 (2006)
- ▶ Vehicle design safety and crashworthiness
  - Australia: ASA (AS/NZS 4535:1999)
  - Europe: CEN (EN 1789:1999/A1:2007)
  - USA: KKK-F 2007, AMD 2007 (not by national standardizing bodies)
- ▶ Worker and vehicle visibility
  - Some apparel, minimal vehicle visibility standards limited evidence base

### Ambulance Standards??

- ▶ Australasia
- ▶ Europe
- ▶ USA
  - KKK?
  - AMD?
  - FMVSS?
  - NFPA?

**Australia & New Zealand  
Ambulance restraint  
standard AS/NZS 4535:1999**

- ▶ "Restraint systems shall apply to all equipment and people carried in an ambulance..."
- ▶ Dynamic Testing - 50th & 95th percentile manikins
- ▶ 24G in Forward and Rearward
- ▶ 10G in Transverse



**Common European Community  
(CEN) EN 1789:1999/A1:2003,**

European Committee for Standardization  
Medical vehicles and their equipment - Road Ambulances

- ▶ "Without exception, all persons, medical devices, equipment, and objects normally carried on the road ambulance shall be maintained to prevent them from becoming a projectile when subject to a force..."
- ▶ 50th percentile manikins - 10 G in Forward, Rearward, Transverse, & Vertical directions
- ▶ Certified by Notified Body and Ambulance Mfg.



**What KKK-A-1822F, AMD and FMVSS state and don't state...**

**USA KKK ambulance purchase specifications  
GSA:KKK-A-1822F, Aug 2007**

- ▶ Specifications for the purchase of a Star of Life Ambulance
- ▶ Static Pull test
- ▶ 2200 Lbs. static stretcher test in longitudinal, lateral & vertical
- ▶ No dynamic test for vehicle, occupants or equipment
- ▶ No automotive test manikin
- ▶ Voluntary [www.gsa.gov/WorkArea/showcontent.do?cid=1153](http://www.gsa.gov/WorkArea/showcontent.do?cid=1153)



**USA Ambulance Manufacturing  
Division (AMD)  
Ambulance Standards – August 2007**

- ▶ No dynamic or impact test
- ▶ No automotive test manikin
- ▶ Mandates NO 'crumple zone'
- ▶ No impact tested anchorages for occupant restraint or equipment
- ▶ Internal, not independent



<http://www.aaaem.com/WorkArea/showcontent.do?cid=1339>

**KKK/AMD**

- ▶ Appear ignorant of basic automotive safety principles -
- ▶ Makes no reference to dynamic testing and YET makes reference to this standard providing protection in the setting of vehicle crash forces
- ▶ The complete ABSENCE of any real world injury data applied to the determination of these test protocols

**AMD 2007 - 025 'occupant safety testing'**



- Compared with -

Accepted automotive safety occupant testing



**AMD – static 'safety testing'**

- ▶ Inconsistent with automotive safety principles – and specifies that a 'successful test' is -
  - ▶ No structural damage to any load bearing or supporting members, i.e., torn or broken material, broken welds, popped or sheared body rivets, bolts, and/or fasteners, shall be evident during the application of the force and after the release of the force.

**Occupant protection.....??  
July 2007**

Medic Survivors

Medic Fatality





## The Crash Event - Crash Testing

- ▶ An introduction
- ▶ What one needs to know
- ▶ What do the tests really mean
- ▶ And, what tests are meaningful

## Intrusion vs Deceleration

- ▶ Intrusion  
= vehicle to vehicle or vehicle to fixed narrow object
- ▶ Deceleration  
= sudden stop – ie. sled test

## Intrusion



## Deceleration



## Dynamic Safety Testing

- ▶ requires sophisticated, expensive equipment
- ▶ measurably demonstrates forces generated during collision
- ▶ accepted international standard for vehicle restraint systems

## If we know this – and its published....



## Why do we do this?



## And this all takes place in 60 milliseconds – the blink of an eye





A few key words about restraint systems...

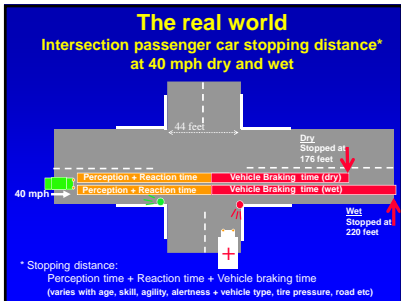


Being seated IN an automotive seat is what will protect you

- ▶ Anything that allows or encourages you to get up out of your seat will also encourage you to be injured or killed – it is potentially lethal to be out of your seat in any fashion
- ▶ 4 or 5 point harnesses for sidefacing occupants are potentially lethal – and is in **NO WAY** SUPPORTED BY ANY DATA OR AUTOMOTIVE SAFETY EXPERTISE

And very Predictable...

- ▶ Intersections are lethal environments



### Increasing awareness ...

The image shows several screenshots of websites. On the left is a website for 'EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES'. In the center is a website titled 'EMS CLOSE CALLS' with a sub-header 'Firefighter Close Calls.Com'. On the right is a website for 'EMSCloseCalls.com' featuring a 'THINK ZONE' logo and a 'SAFETY' logo.

- ### What do we know now??
- ▶ Intersection crashes are the most lethal
  - ▶ There are documented hazards, some which can be avoided
  - ▶ Occupant and equipment restraint with standard belts is effective. (Over the shoulder harnesses for patients should be used, with the gurney in the upright position where medically feasible)
  - ▶ Some vehicle design features are beneficial - automotive grade padding in head strike areas, seats that can slide toward the patient
  - ▶ Electronic Driver monitoring/feedback systems appear to be highly effective
  - ▶ Head protection??

- ### Vehicle design and safety
- ▶ The principles of automotive safety involve a complex science, engineering technical skill, expertise, training and knowledge
  - ▶ "Give the engineers a working list of our needs and let them tell us how it should be built to accomplish those tasks....."
- John Russell MD, Advisory Panel, EMS Safety Foundation, 2007*

### Rash of "Safety Concept" vehicles..... Devoid of substantive automotive safety engineering input or testing

The image shows four different ambulance designs: a traditional white ambulance, a white ambulance on a truck chassis, a white ambulance on a trailer, and a red ambulance. A large red question mark is overlaid on the images.

- ### Wyoming Ambulance Manufacturer, August 17, 2007..
- ▶ ".... the current crop of "Safety Concept Vehicles" being built by some manufacturers are a sham and they do not address the problem but are merely used as a sales gimmick."

### An admirable goal – BUT... implementing interventions that have not in anyway been demonstrated to be effective let alone safe is a very serious problem

The image shows a screenshot of a website with a red 'STOP' sign overlaid on the top right. The website content is partially obscured but appears to be related to ambulance safety.

The image shows two interior views of an ambulance. The left view shows the front passenger area with a seat and dashboard. The right view shows the rear area with a gurney and medical equipment. A large red question mark is overlaid on the images.

- ### There is NO vehicle safety without real world injury data and automotive safety expertise
- ▶ With what authority has ground EMS squandered >\$3,000,000 on these concept vehicle shams??
  - ▶ We NEED meaningful injury data to better understand the mechanism of injury and fatality
  - ▶ A crash test program without automotive safety expertise and real world representative injury data is irresponsible
  - ▶ Without real world injury data it is not possible to effectively measure the burden of the hazard NOR the effectiveness of any interventions

### Yet another potentially hazardous example marketed as a 'safety innovation', YET outside of automotive safety practice

The image shows a screenshot of an EMS website with a red question mark overlaid on the right side. The website content is partially obscured but appears to be related to ambulance safety.

## Yes, the ride of your life....

- ▶ Sure... these vehicles all parade around the EMS and Fire shows BUT...
- ▶ NOT ONE of these vehicles has been to the automotive safety shows or scrutinized independently by the automotive safety industry

## JEMS and EMS Responder ARE NOT automotive safety journals

- ▶ And the reviews in them are completely inappropriate, misleading and outside of what is known in automotive safety
- ▶ We should NOT TOLERATE this as it is both completely irresponsible and very dangerous .....

## Innovation

## What's new

- ▶ New automotive safety technologies
  - crashworthiness
  - EVS
  - ITS
  - Monitoring and feedback enhancements
- ▶ New expertise
  - TRB
  - ASSE
  - SAE
  - UTRC
  - Ergonomics
  - Industrial Design

## Safety concepts out there now

- ▶ Driver feedback technologies
- ▶ Tiered dispatch
- ▶ Enhanced ambulance vehicle design
- ▶ Intelligent Transport Technologies - ITS
- ▶ New Safety Standards

## Important...

- ▶ Ergonomics and automotive safety issues are interrelated
- ▶ Crashworthiness priorities override the ergonomic issues

## RETTmobil – 'Mobile Rescue' European EMS vehicle innovation

<http://www.rettmobil.com/>

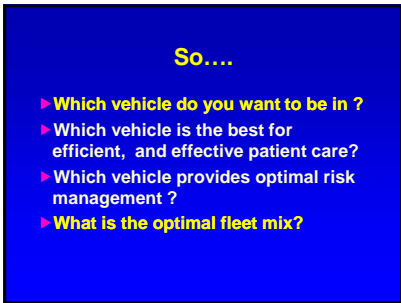
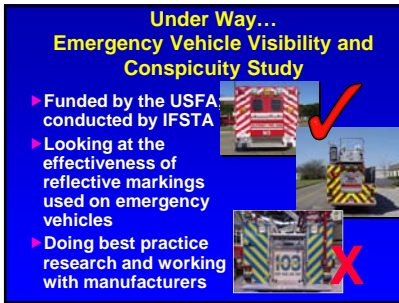
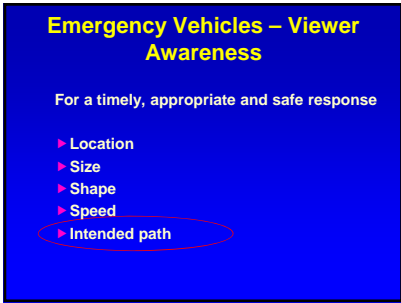


## Vehicle Occupant Safety design

2007 European design  
Safety technology is a  
key focus









### Technical information available

**CRASHWORTHINESS ANALYSIS OF THREE PROTOTYPE AMBULANCE VEHICLES**

Nadine Lovick  
Chrysler-Ford, LLC  
USA

Richard Gresham  
General Dynamics  
Australia  
Paper Number 07-0426

**DEVELOPMENT OF PROPOSED CRASH TEST PROCEDURES FOR AMBULANCE VEHICLES**

Nadine Lovick  
Chrysler-Ford, LLC  
USA

Richard Gresham  
General Dynamics  
Australia

**REAL WORLD APPLICATION OF AN AFTERMARKET DRIVER HUMAN FACTORS REAL TIME ALERTNESS MONITORING AND FEEDBACK DEVICE: AN EMERGENCY SERVICE PERSPECTIVE**

Nadine Lovick  
Chrysler-Ford, LLC  
United States of America

Larry Warner  
Michael J. Nagel  
Cognitive Technologies  
United States  
Paper Number

Emergency Medical Services: A Transportation Safety Emergency

Hazard Analysis and Vehicle Safety Issues for Emergency Medical Service Vehicles: Where is the State of the Art?

MPH

Nadine Lovick PhD, MPH

### R & D "Ripoff and Duplicate"

- ▶ Avoid reinventing the wheel at all costs
- ▶ Where are the best practices that we need to transfer knowledge from

### American National Standard ANSI/ASSE Z15.1-2006 Safe Practices for Fleet Motor Vehicle Operations

### What Z15 encompasses

- ▶ Safety Program
- ▶ Safety Policy
- ▶ Responsibilities and Accountabilities
- ▶ Driver Recruitment, Selection and Assessment
- ▶ Organizational Safety Rules
- ▶ Orientation and Training
- ▶ Reporting Rates and Major Incidents to Executives
- ▶ Oversight



### EMS Best Practice, Sept 2006

What are emergency services leaders doing to improve ambulance safety?

Full back on private safety seats, cover all equipment - oxygen cylinders, defibrillators, cell phones, there is no reason for not doing so. Essential safety officers have raised serious life-threatening issues. A cell phone in the back of an ambulance per hour can kill you.

Fleet safety programs will save lives. Fleet safety programs, if conducted correctly, have them as an integral part of safety. Look for all programs, not just those that are separate and distinct. Many of the most EMS practices do not need to come across the vehicle.

**Personnel Not Buckling up**

It is a safety hazard not wearing their seat belts, and not all will take training. Many of the most EMS practices do not need to come across the vehicle.

### September 2007, Its not magic....

improving FLEET safety

Transportation Symposium  
November 18-19, 2007 - Atlanta, Georgia

**IMPROVING FLEET SAFETY - AN ASSE SYMPOSIUM**

Co-hosted by the ASSE (American Society of Safety Engineers) and the Transportation Symposium.

The symposium will offer fleet professionals an opportunity to participate in sessions and panel discussions on the challenges facing the transportation industry and how fleet safety and compliance can be improved for more than just your own organization, organization and industry.

**Learn From Leaders in the Transportation Industry**

What are the best practices in transportation fleet management, controls and compliance? What are the best practices in fleet safety? What are the best practices in fleet management? What are the best practices in fleet management? What are the best practices in fleet management?



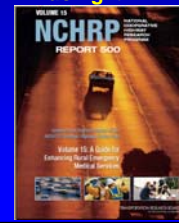
These folks know what we need to know...



### IAFC June 2007



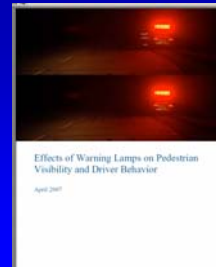
Transportation Research Board is an excellent resource... we should be using it!



### Tips for Emergency Vehicle Operations



### An excellent model



### USFA Emergency Vehicle Safety Initiative



### Traffic Incident Management Systems (TIMS)

- ▶ Released April 2008
- ▶ FEMA, USFA, IFSTA
- ▶ Covers setting up safe roadway incident work areas and using unified command at these incidents



### Risk/Hazards

- ▶ Predictable risks
- ▶ Predictable fatal injuries
- ▶ Serious occupational hazard
- ▶ Public safety hazards

### What do we know works...

- ▶ Vehicle Operations Safety Policies
- ▶ Squad bench lap seat belts
- ▶ Patient over the shoulder harnesses
- ▶ Securing equipment
- ▶ Forward and rear facing seating
- ▶ Some electronic technical devices
- ▶ Safety awareness
- ▶ Cultural change

### What you can do now

- ▶ Have a written and implemented 'safety program'
- ▶ Secure all equipment
- ▶ Secure occupants with standard belts
- ▶ Don't drive through red lights/stop signs
- ▶ Use properly implemented "Feedback Boxes"
- ▶ Monitor crash events with common denominators (ie. per 100,000 miles and per trip)

### Important Principles !

1. A culture of safety
  2. Drive cautiously
  3. Wear your belts & restrain all occupants
  4. Secure all equipment
  5. Integrate scientific data into your policies and procedures
- Unrestrained occupants and equipment are a potential injury risk to all occupants

### Very Important Principle

Ambulance transport safety is part of a SYSTEM, the overall balance of risk involves the safety of all occupants and the public

**PREDICTABLE  
PREVENTABLE  
and  
NO ACCIDENT**

### Conclusion

- ▶ EMS transport has serious hazards and safety issues
- ▶ Major advances in EMS safety research, infrastructure and practice over the past 5 years
- ▶ New technologies for vehicle design, occupant PPE and equipment restraint and driver performance are now available
- ▶ Development of substantive EMS safety standards is a necessity and a reality
- ▶ Failure to transfer knowledge from transportation and automotive safety is unacceptable and dangerous
- ▶ EMS is still way behind the state of the art in vehicle safety and occupant protection

### And....

- ▶ It is no longer acceptable for EMS to be functioning outside of automotive safety and PPE safety standards for prevention of and protection of EMS providers and the public from injury and death

Thank you!  
Any Questions??

Electronic handout available online  
<http://www.objectivesafety.net>

