



Sandra Kinkade Hutton, RN, MSN, MBA

A Multi-Discipline
Safety Research Project

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*League of **E**xtraordinary **W**ine **D**rinkers..."LEWD"*



Speaker Background

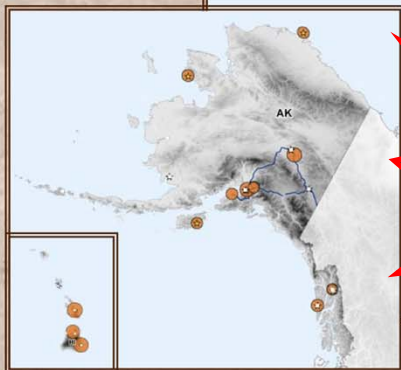
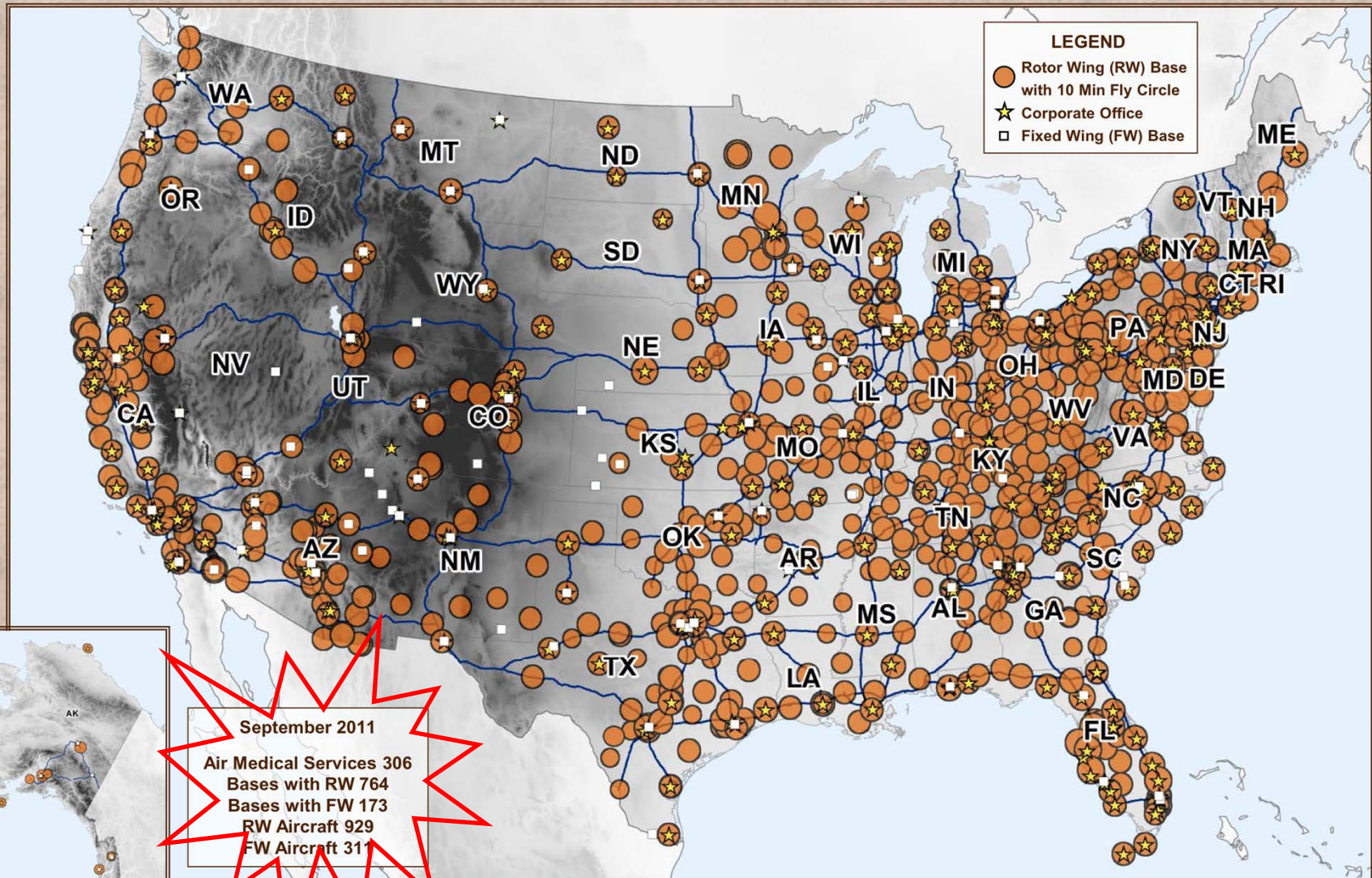
- Flight Nurse 13 years
 - ❑ Care Flight: single nurse/pilot crew (Reno, Nevada)
 - ❑ Vanderbilt LifeFlight: nurse/nurse crew (Nashville, TN)
 - ❑ President – Air & Surface Transport Nurses Association 1999
- Bell Helicopter 8 years
 - ❑ EMS Marketing Manager
 - ❑ Bell 429 design team
- Association of Air Medical Services
 - ❑ Certified Medical Transport Executive (CMTE)
 - ❑ Board member 2002 – 2011
 - ❑ President 2007 – 2009
 - ❑ Marriott-Carlson Award Winner 2011



Atlas & Database of Air Medical Services

9th Edition National Air Medical Services GIS Database

ADAMS 2011



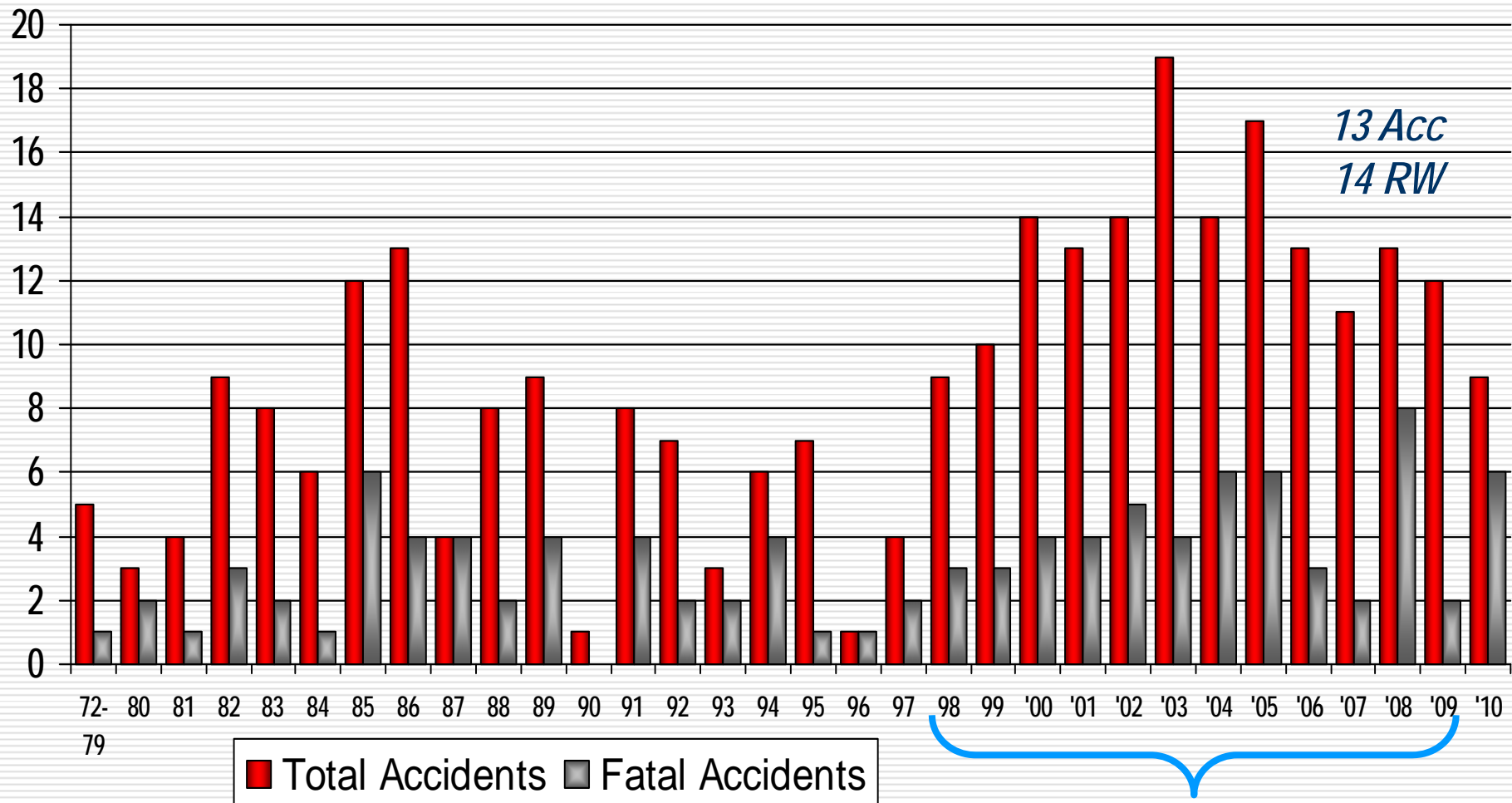
<http://www.ADAMSairmed.org>

Center for Transportation Injury Research (CenTIR) at CUBRC
 Association of Air Medical Services (AAMS)
 Support provided by FHWA

CenTIR CUBRC AAMS



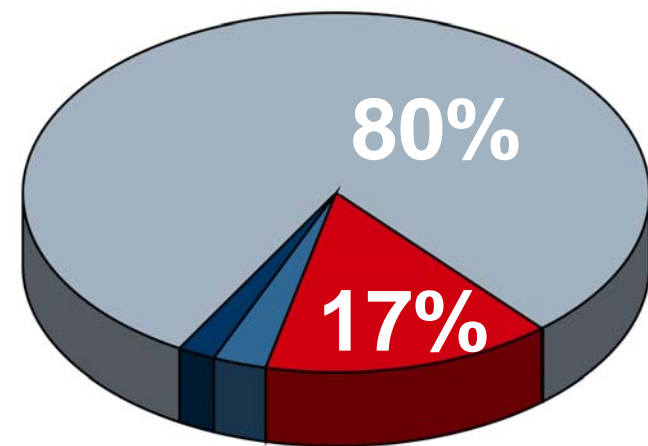
U.S. HEMS Accidents and Fatal Accidents



**Dedicated and dual-purpose through October 1, 2010*

Probable Cause...

- “Human error” – 80%
 - Weather-related
 - Collision with objects
- Mechanical – 17%
- Other – 3%
- Undetermined – 3%



Background

- U.S. HEMS safety research project
- Comprehensive review of HEMS accidents
- Root cause analysis
- Goal: Concrete recommendations that can
 - Prevent HEMS accidents
 - Reduce the impact of accidents that do occur



Research Team

- 40 aviation and air medical professionals
- Representing
 - Associations
 - Air medical operators
 - Manufacturers
 - FAA
 - Aviation training
 - Aviation insurance
- Breakdown
 - 2/3 pilot/aviation background
 - 1/3 medical (and communications)



Grant Support and Funding

- MedEvac Foundation International (*formerly Foundation for Air-Medical Research and Education*)
- Flight Safety Foundation
- Air Medical Operators Association (AMOA)
- American Eurocopter Vision Zero Safety Award
- Air Methods Corporation
- Air Medical Physician Association
- PHI Air Medical
- Bell Helicopter
- AgustaWestland
- Metro Aviation
- Omniflight Helicopter Corporation
- Turbomeca USA
- Flight Safety International
- Air Medical Memorial Wings
- Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation



Magnitude of the Mission

- 143 accidents
 - Complete NTSB dockets (our “evidence”)
 - 2.9 GB
 - > 2,900 electronic files
 - > 12,500 pages/pictures
- >40 aviation and air medical professionals
 - ~ 12,000 cumulative hours (so far)
 - Equivalent of 6 FTEs
 - Full-time (2,080 hrs) for a year

Accident Analysis

The Process

The Process

- *“This is a Peer Review Document created exclusively for quality improvement purposes.”*
- Objective
- Non-biased
- Data/evidence driven

Focus: 1998-2010

- 168 HEMS accidents
 - 161 dedicated HEMS
 - 7 dual purpose
 - 54 (of 168) fatal
 - 51 HEMS
 - 3 dual purpose



through October 1, 2010

Timeline of the Accident

- Events
- Actions
- Conditions
- What happened
- Contributing factors

Definitions

- Standard Problem Statement – issues that may have contributed to accident
 - May be used multiple times within a given accident chain of events
- Intervention Strategy – possible strategies and/or equipment that may have prevented accident
 - May have multiple interventions
 - An intervention is counted only once per accident
- Key Words – Developed by team to use for specific search criteria (night, scene, maintenance, etc)

Contributing Factor (what or why)	SPS Level 1	SPS Level 2	Standard Problem Statement	SPS Code	SPS Code (no dupes)	V	I	V+I	P	Intervention Level 1	Intervention Level 2
critical information not transferred	Communications	Communication - Inadequate Procedures	Inadequate coordination/communication with ground LZ personnel	603021	603021	3	4	7	3	Infrastructure	Communications
Ground crew did not recognize the unsafe conditions	Safety Management	Ground Personnel Training	Inadequate ground crew training	210010	210010	3	3	6	3	Infrastructure	Ground Support
winds did not support a vertical t/o	Pilot Judgment & Actions	Procedure Implementation	Pilot improper action due to misdiagnosis	506098	506098	2	2	4	2	Training/Instructional	Mission Support
	Pilot Judgment & Actions	Human Factors - Pilot's Decision	Disregard for rules and SOPs - Pilot	501010	501010	4	4	8	4	Safety Management	SOP - Compliance
lack of information	Data Issues	Lack of real-time data	Lack of real-time data available	1102010	1102010	4	2	6	4	Data/Information	Investigation
	Data Issues	Lack of real-time data	Lack of real-time data available	1102010		4	2	6	4	Data/Information	Recorder
Ground crew did not wet down the LZ	Safety Management	Ground Personnel Training	Inadequate ground crew training	210010	210010	4	4	8	3	Infrastructure	Ground Support
restricted response to crash	Post-crash Survival	Delayed Rescue	Delayed rescue - Other	1003099	1003099	2	2	4	4	Infrastructure	Ground Support
	Pilot Judgment & Actions	Flight Profile	Pilot's flight profile unsafe for conditions	503080	503080	4	4	8	4	Safety Management	SOP - Operations
	Pilot Judgment & Actions	Flight Profile	Pilot's flight profile unsafe for conditions	503080		4	4	8	4	Training/Instructional	Safety Training
	Pilot Judgment & Actions	Flight Profile	Pilot's flight profile unsafe for conditions	503080		4	4	8	4	Training/Instructional	Safety Training
	Pilot Judgment & Actions	Flight Profile	Pilot's flight profile unsafe for conditions	503080		4	4	8	4	Training/Instructional	Mission Support
	Pilot Judgment & Actions	Flight Profile	Pilot's flight profile unsafe for conditions	503080		4	4	8	3	Safety Management	Capital Investment Personnel Equipment

Accident Analysis

Initial Results:

Standard Problem Statements
(SPS)

Top Ten Problem Statements

- Pilot Judgment and Action
- Safety Management
- Pilot Situation Awareness
- Data Issues (related to NTSB report)
- Ground Duties
- Maintenance
- Medical Crew
- Mission Risk
- Post-crash Survival
- Communications

Pilot Judgment and Action

SPS Level 2s *(Filtered, Collapsed Score)*

- Human Factors - Pilot's Decision
- Procedure Implementation
- Flight Profile
- Human Factors - Pilot/Aircraft Interface
- Landing Procedures
- Air Medical Resource Management

SPS = Standard Problem Statements



Pilot Judgment and Action

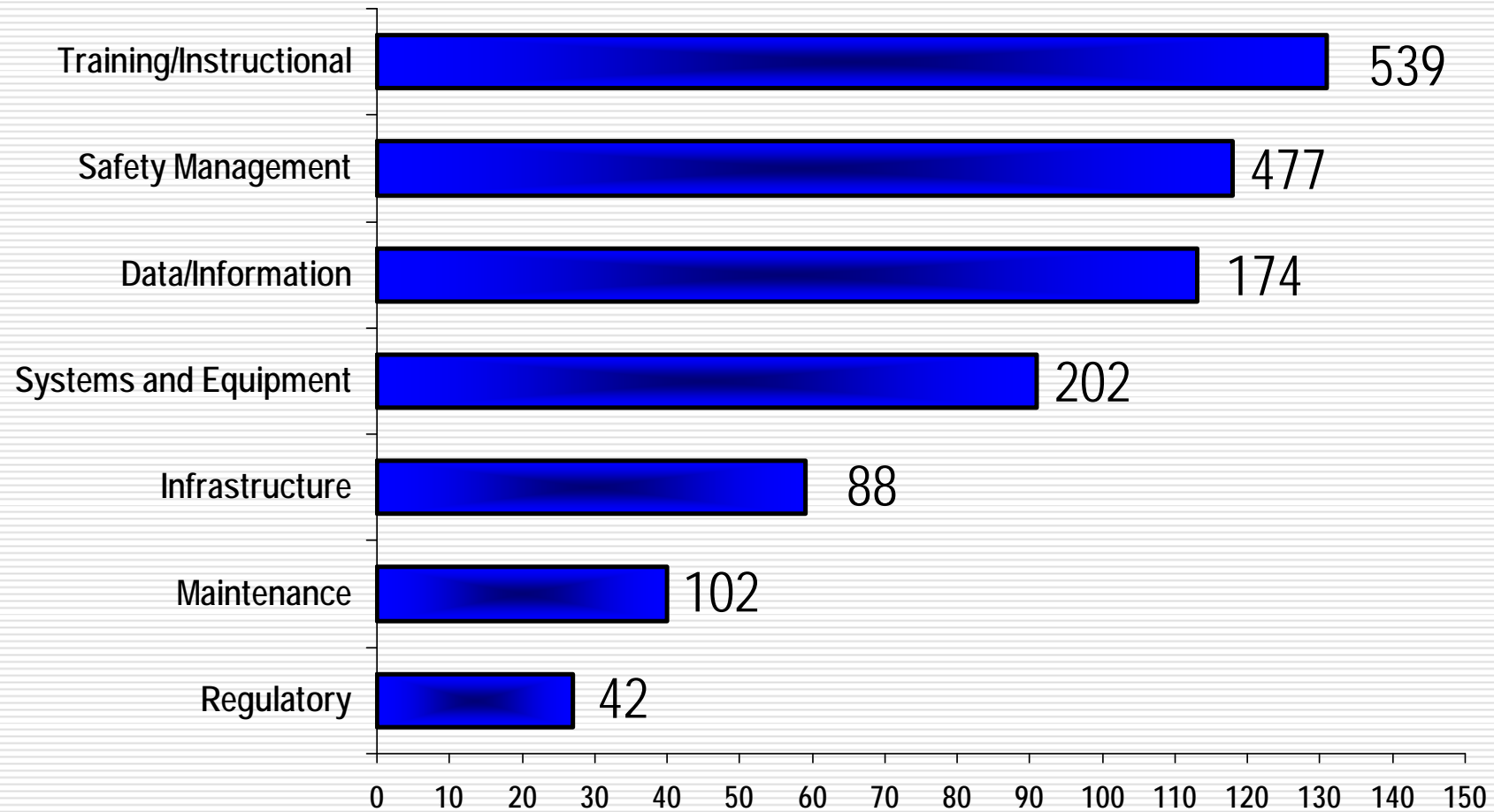
Top 3 Problem Statements

- Disregarded cues that should have led to termination of current course of action or maneuver
- Pilot misjudged own limitations/capabilities
- Pilot decision making

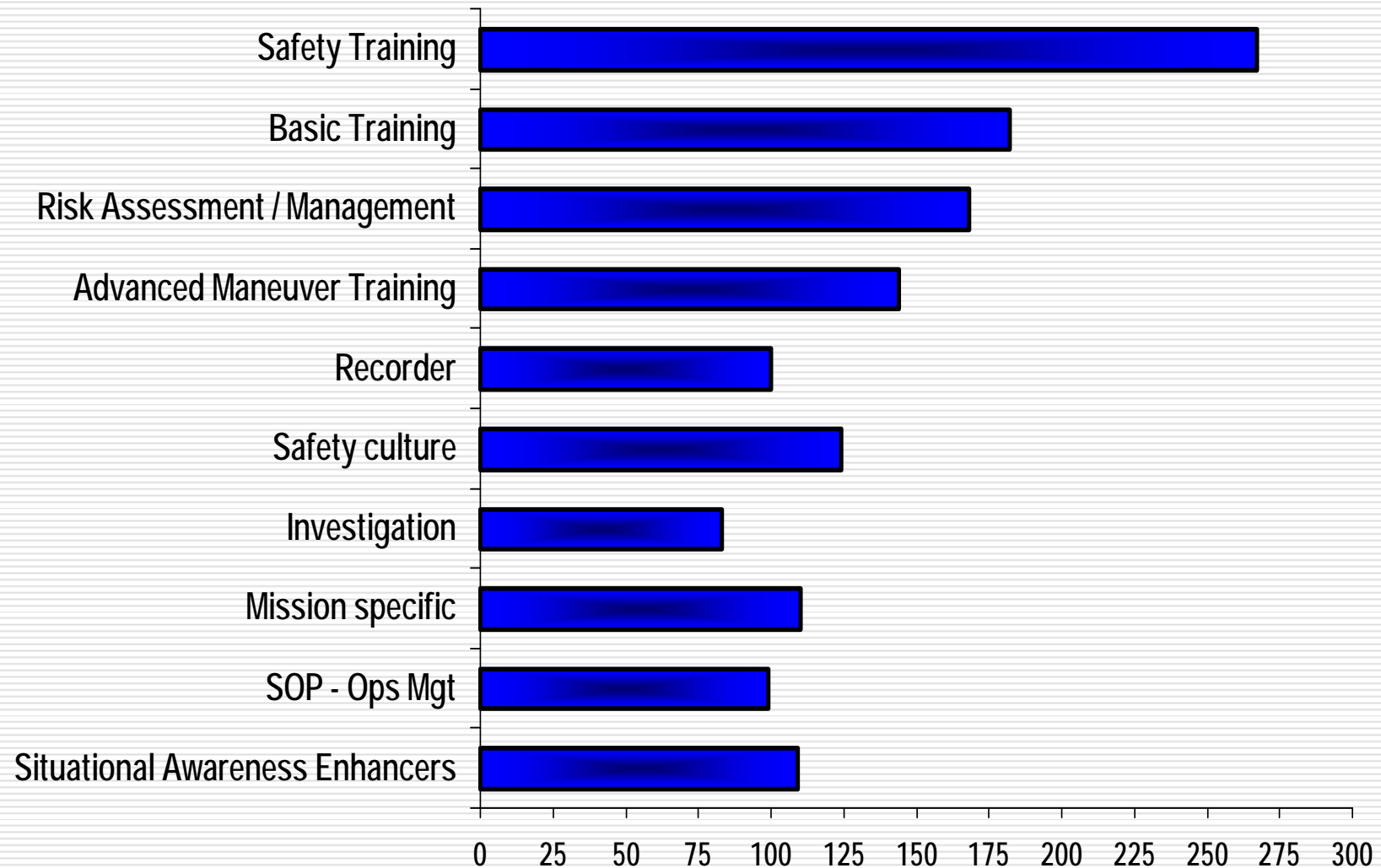
Accident Analysis

Initial Results:
Intervention /
Mitigation Strategies
(IMS)

Intervention Strategy: Level 1



Top 10 IMS (Intervention/Mitigation Strategies) Level 2



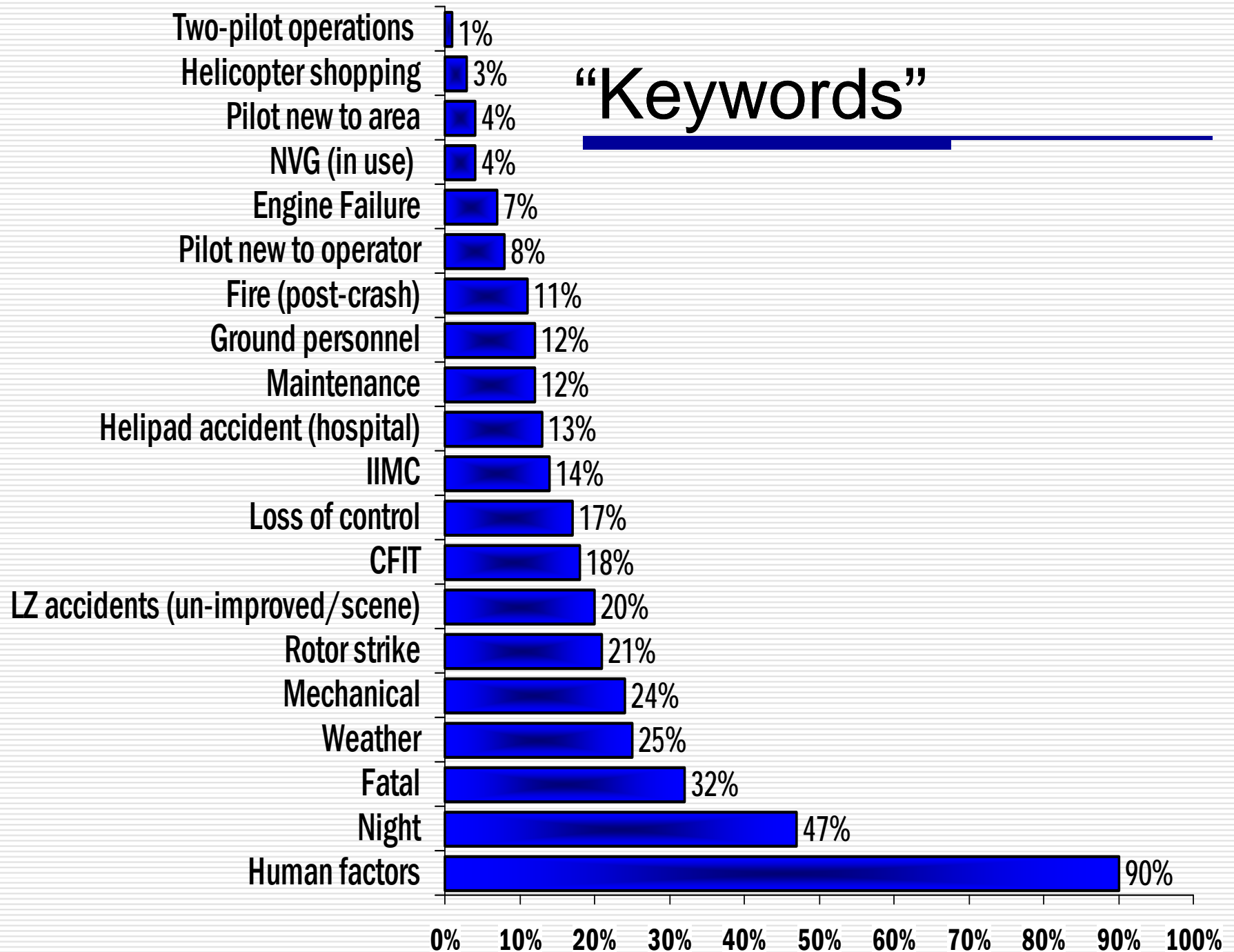
Top 5 “*Specific*” Interventions

- Improve quality and depth of NTSB investigation and reporting (E=4.08)
- Establish/Comply with risk management program (to include risk assessments pre-flight, in-flight and prior to departing each leg of flight, as appropriate) Install data recording devices (E=3.99)
- AMRM training and utilization (E=3.96)
- Install data recording devices (E=4.03)
- Develop or improve overall safety culture (E=4.01)

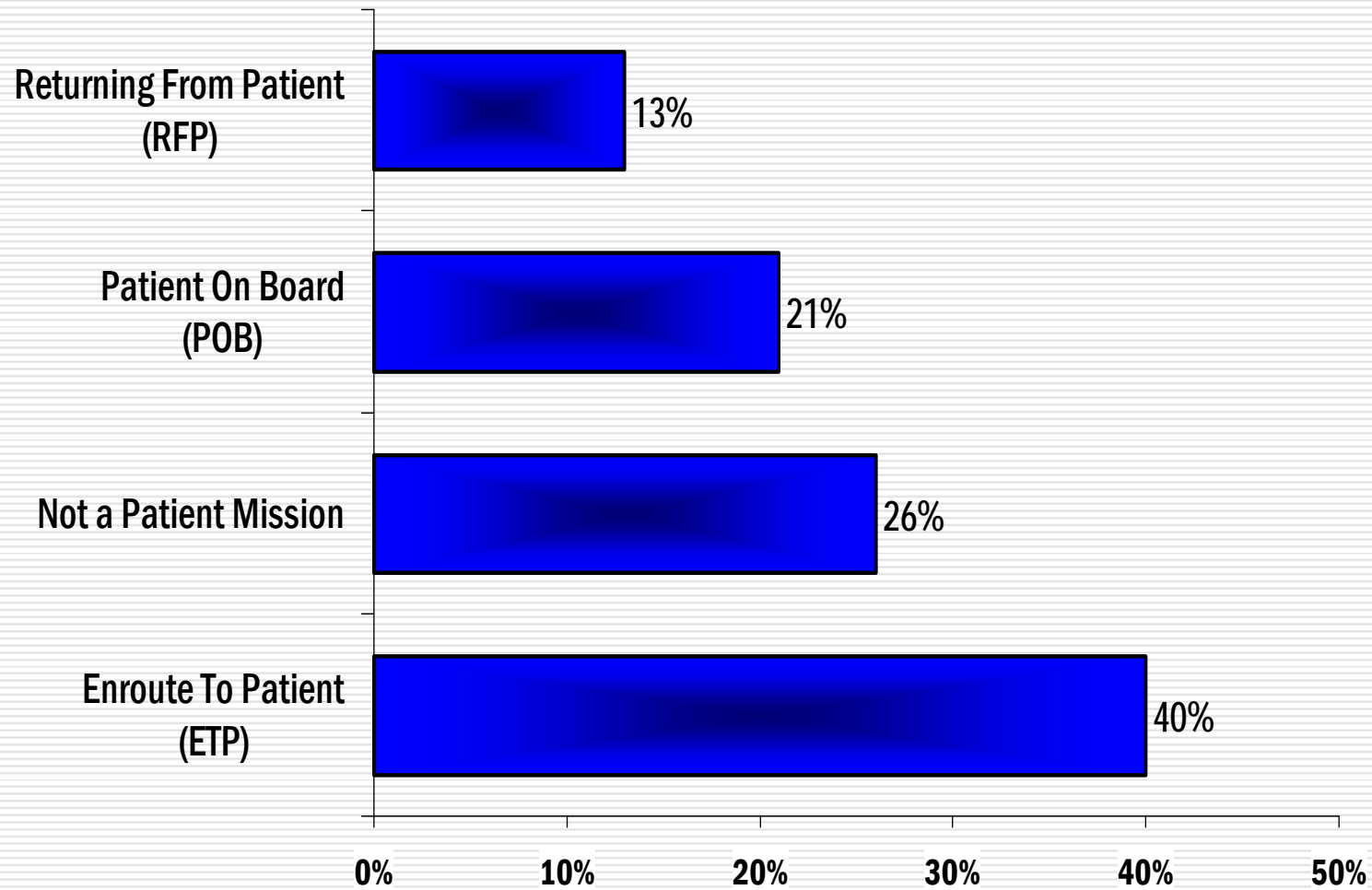
Accident Analysis

Keywords and
Summary Items

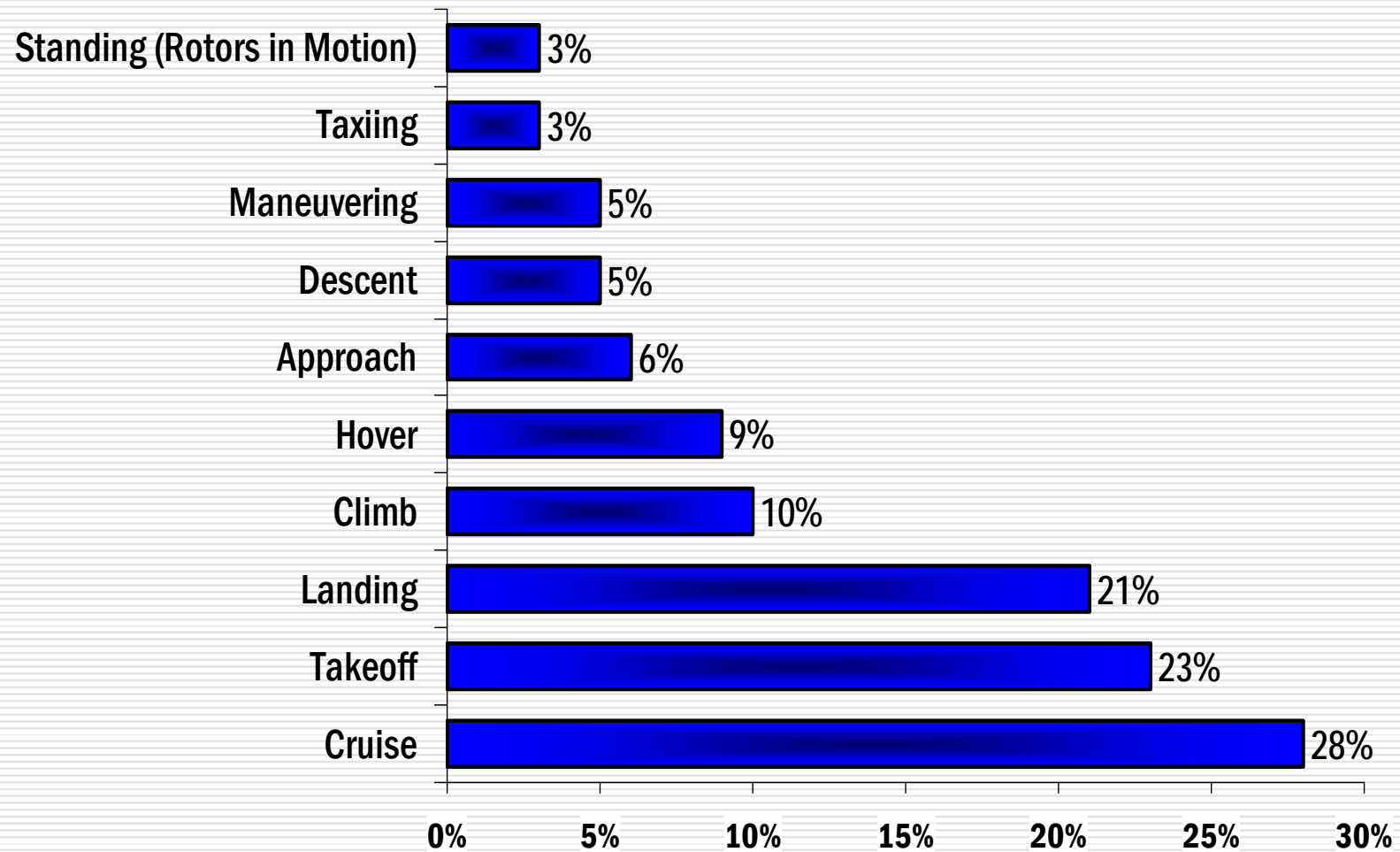
“Keywords”



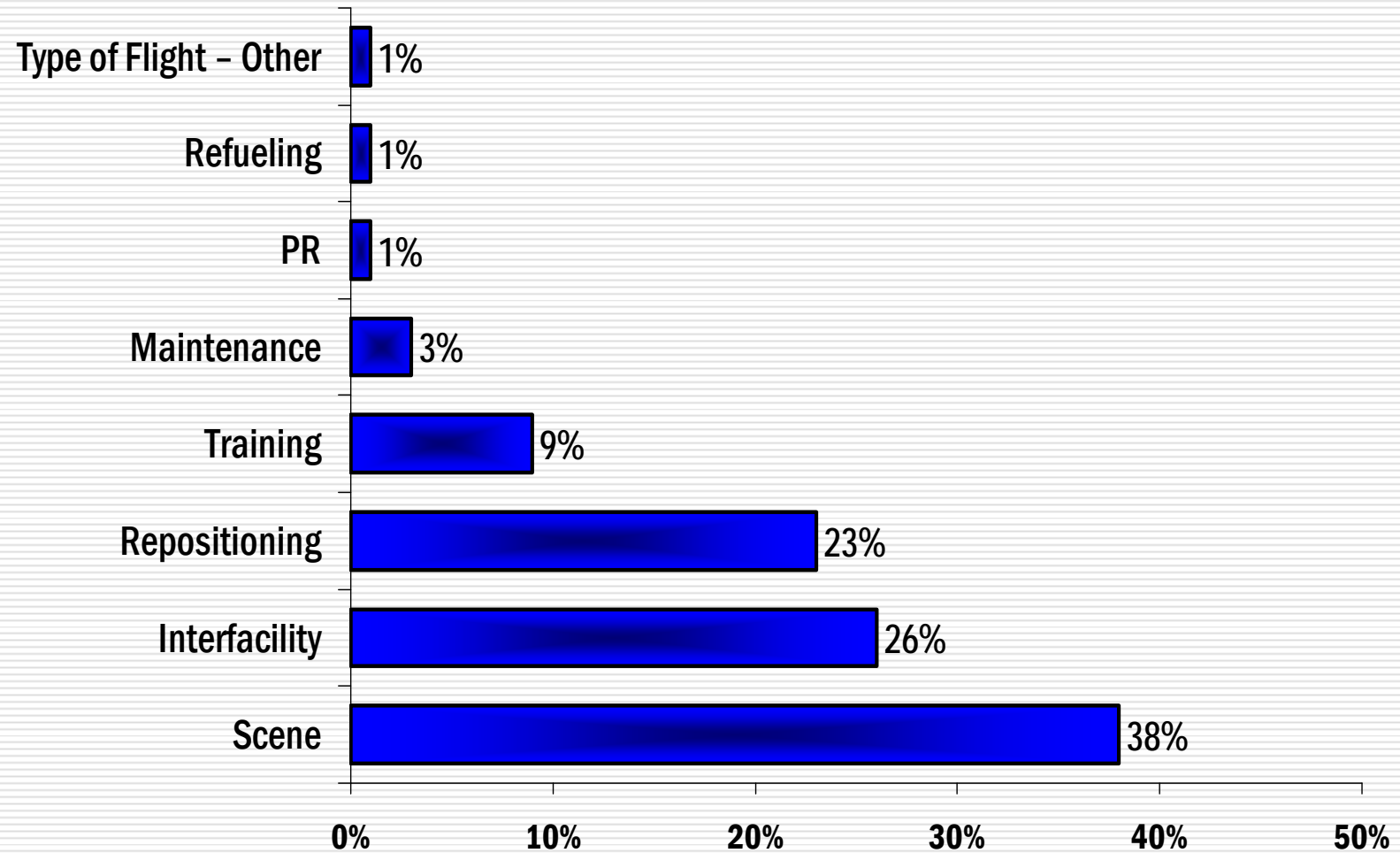
Patient Mission



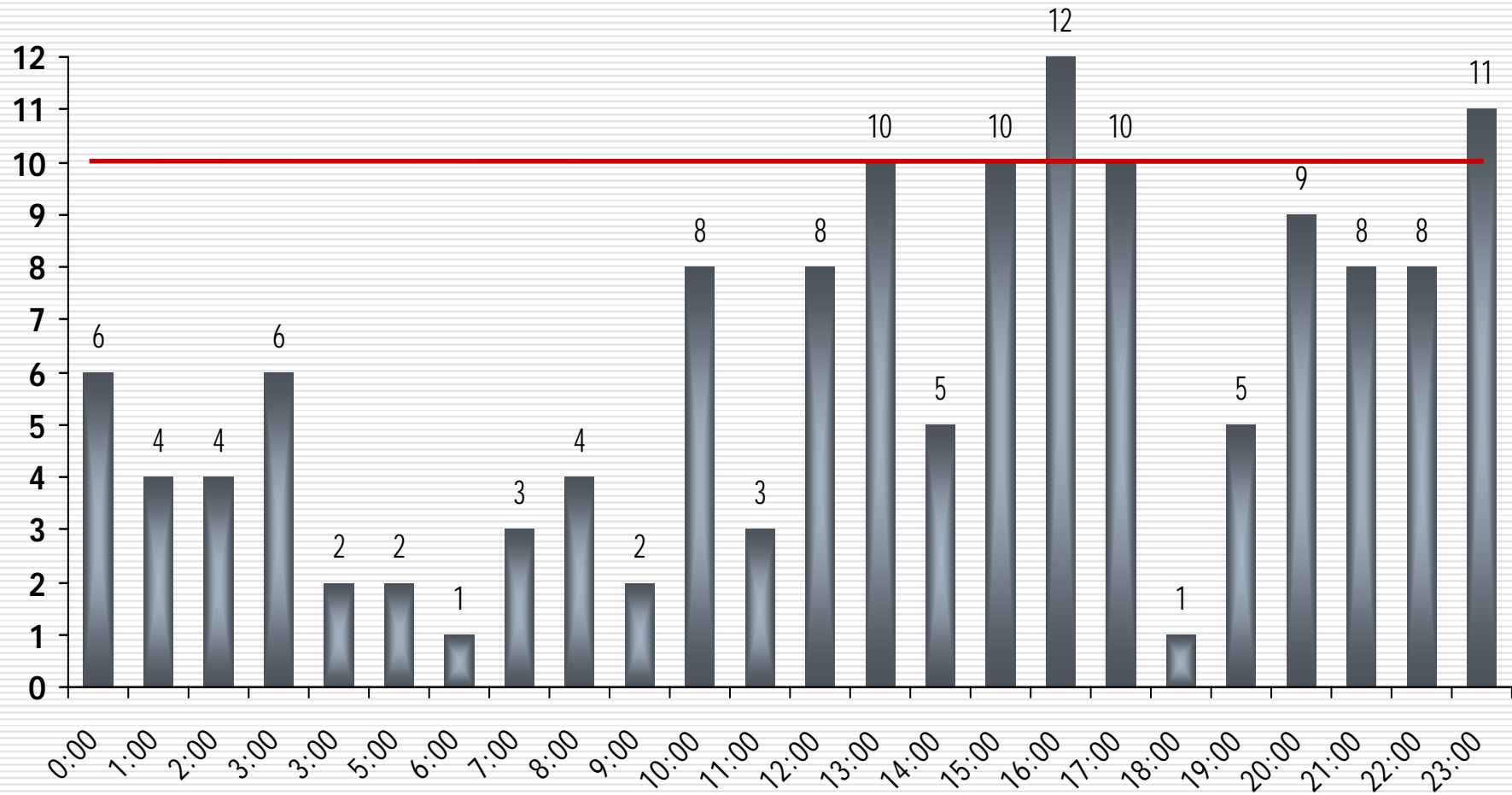
Phase of Flight



Type of Mission



Accidents by Time of Day



Pilot Information: Average (Min – Max)

- All aircraft: 6,708 (1,529 – 20,537)
- Pilot-in-command: 5,753 (697 – 19,450)
- Rotor-wing: 5,514 (753 – 17,793)
- Make and model: 860 (12 – 8,000)
- Past 30 days: 17 (0 – 51)
- Age: 47 (26 – 69)

AAMS and Industry Safety Initiatives



Vision Zero

“Zero Accidents of Consequence”

- Initiative started by AAMS to address HEMS accidents
- Goal to decrease the accident rate through safety awareness, by addressing the essential components of building a community **culture** of safety
- Jonathan Godfrey selected as Chair 2008
 - Lone survivor of HEMS crash in the Potomac River in 2005
 - Channeled his experience into a crusade to educate the industry in prevention, survival and eventually higher awareness of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)



“Education, Awareness, Vigilance”

Awareness

■ Medical Team

- ❑ Considered to be an elite position among peers
 - ❑ More advanced skills, more autonomy, more visibility, and a “cool” flight suit
- ❑ Over-confidence may cloud visual cues related to unsafe practices



■ Prevent Complacency

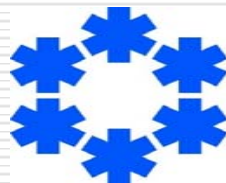
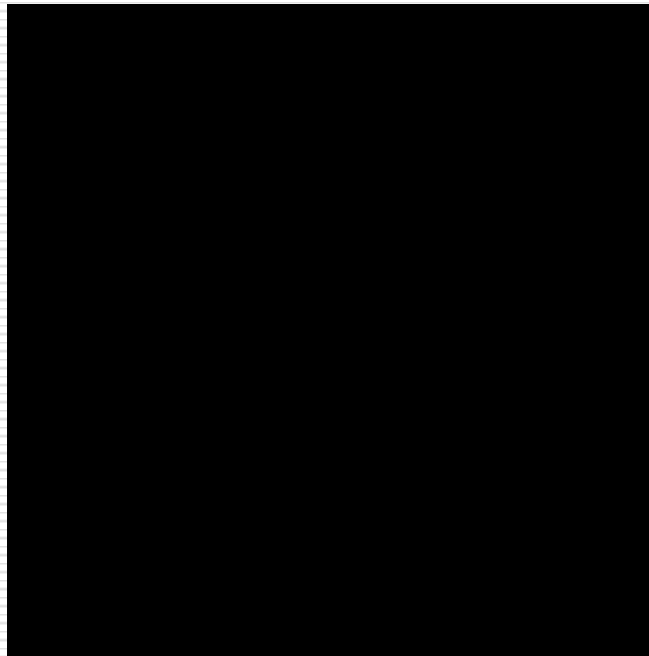
- ❑ Risk Assessment check lists
- ❑ Shift briefings
- ❑ Aircraft walk around

Awareness

- Digital Safety Stories
 - The Center for Medical Transport Research
 - Sponsored by the Air Medical Operators Association, MedEvac Foundation International & MedFlight of Ohio
 - Personal stories concerning safety issues of those working on the front lines of the transport industry
 - Peers who have survived or avoided a crash
 - It can happen to you....
- http://www.medevacfoundation.org/MedEvac/Outreach/Digital_Safety_Stories.aspx



“Be Safe”



The Center
for Medical Transport
Research



Vigilance

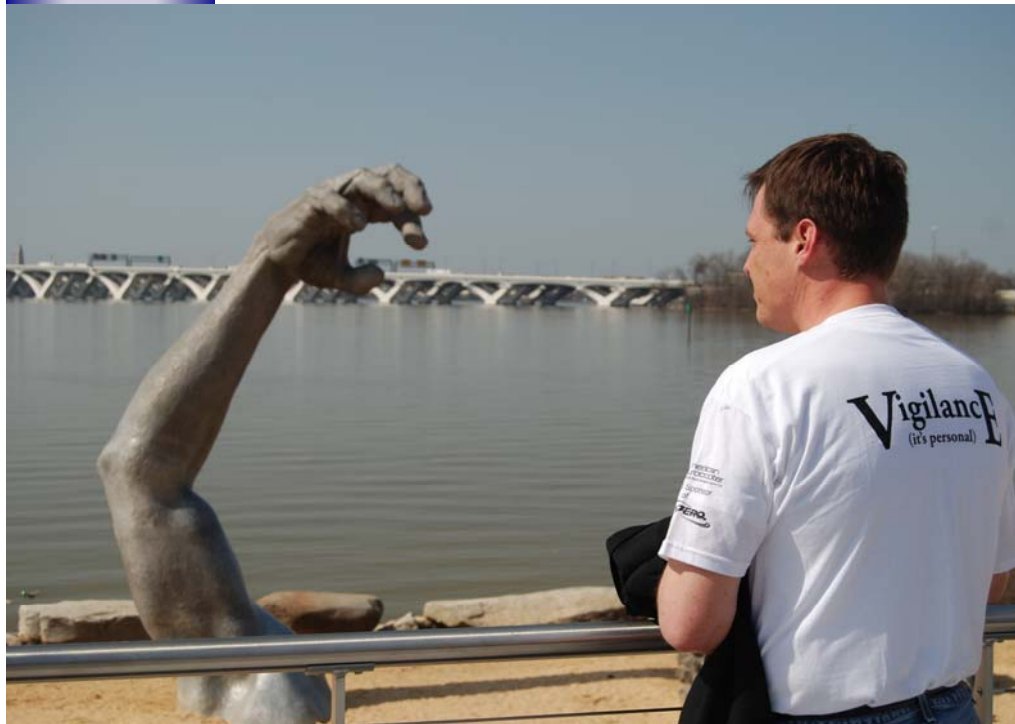
- Elevated awareness of risk involved in HEMS missions
- Open communication
 - Ability to question decisions from leadership if it impacts safety
 - Ability to question pilot in command if medical team member is concerned about anything such as weather, aircraft capabilities, etc



Challenge coin to help bring focus individually and industry-wide to the human factors that impact crews getting home safely



Survivors...."The Awakening"



Jonathan Godfrey



Survivors Network

Thank You

