Evaluation of the Effectiveness of the Training and Education Modules in the North American Fatigue Management Program

The study plan is designed to address the following questions:

- 1. Is the NAFMP effective in: (1) improving driver sleep quantity and quality, psychomotor performance, eating habits and exercise habits; (2) improving carrier best practices in scheduling and safety climate; and (3) reducing near-crashes or crashes, missed workdays, and health care claims?
- 2. Can any positive changes seen immediately after implementation be maintained throughout the observation period?
- 3. Does the NAFMP provide a positive return on investment?
- 4. Does the impact of the NAFMP differ between long-haul and regional truck drivers?
- 5. Is the NAFMP acceptable to truck drivers? What are the barriers and incentives for completing the training? What are the drivers' opinions about the NAFMP web site and how can it be improved? Has the program changed drivers' and carriers' perception of the risk of fatigued driving?

The information collection plan is based on a prospective, observational before-and-after study design. Carrier management, CMV drivers, and other personnel will complete their respective training modules. Primary study outcomes focus on drivers' sleep and driving performance. Information relevant to these outcomes will be collected during a 3-month baseline observation period followed by drivers' completion of NAFMP Modules 3 and 8, and additional data collection during a 5-month post-training observation period. Drivers will self-report information about their satisfaction with the training, sleep patterns, and behaviors and attitudes that correlate with fatigue. Each driver will report information to the study team primarily using a dedicated Smartphone with pre-installed apps (study-specific questionnaires). The study team will also collect objective information about drivers' anthropometric measurements, as well as real-time data about sleep patterns, hours on duty, and driving performance. The majority of objective data will be sourced from an actigraph (a device worn by the driver); from specialized equipment installed on the driver's vehicle (a standard electronic log device, plus study-specific equipment); and from safety, crash, and administrative data reports obtained from the carrier. Finally, the study team will collect information from carriers about management practices relevant to fatigue reduction, and the costs of implementing the NAFMP.

Overview of Key Activities and Data Collection During the Study Observation Periods, by Activity Type and Time Frame

Study Plan, Expanded View			DATA COLLECTION PERIODS									
			START -UP	BASE	BASELINE (month)		POST-INTERVENTION (month)				CLOSE- OUT	
				1 (1)	2 (2)	3	(1)	5 (2)	6	7	8	
Carrier	Enrollment	Recruitment and participation agreement										
	Safety climate	Management Practices Questionnaire										
	NAFMP Modules	 FMP Introduction and Overview Safety Culture and Management Practices Driver Scheduling and Tools 										
	Electronic reports	ELD file, Admin/cost file; crash/safety/violation event reports										
Driver Enrollment and Close- out Procedures	Briefing and Debriefing Sessions	Initial briefing: Driver application, Briefing discussion, Informed consent, Background questionnaire, Receive dedicated study equipment (Smartphone and actigraph)										
		Post study debriefing: Discussion, Return smartphone and actigraph; Post Study Questionnaire										
Driver	Actigraph	Actigraph Training										
Training and Quality Assurance	NAFMP Modules	3: Driver Education8: Driver Sleep DisordersManagement										
	Monthly phone briefing	Scheduled opportunity to address questions with the research team										
Driver – Active data collection	Periodic Questionnaires	O Job descriptive index O Exercise and food consumption O Family interactions questionnaire O Short form 36 version-2 questionnaire										

	Daily smartphone questions	 O Psychomotor vigilance test (PVT) O Karolinska Sleepiness Scale (KSS) O Fatigue scale O Stress scale 	3 times/day	3 times/day	
		o Difficulty of drive scaleo Degree of drive hazards	At completion of each duty cycle	At completion of each duty cycle	
		o Sleep log	Before and after each sleep period	Before and after each sleep period	
Driver – Passive data collection	Wrist actigraphy	Objective measures of activity as proxy measures of sleep and wake times	Continuous	Continuous	
Vehicle – Passive data collection	Electronic logging device (ELD) (3)	Automatic log of service hours (start/end times for drives and breaks) which can be aligned to data from driver's wrist actigraphy and sleep log	Continuous	Continuous	
	Study equipment	Install/remove study instrumentation (VDS and FMS)			
	Vehicle performance data system with real-time fatigue monitoring system (FMS) ⁽⁴⁾	 O On-board accelerometers identify trigger events such as braking, swerving, contact with objects O Video camera oriented to the highway O Video camera oriented to the driver's face O Fatigue detection software 	Continuous monitoring with event-driven data capture (vehicle and video)	Continuous monitoring with event-driven data capture (vehicle and video)	

⁽¹⁾ Week 1 of the month, (2) Mid-month, (3) Standard equipment on most commercial vehicles, (4) Study equipment