

1st Invitational Workshop on
Body Area Network Technology and Applications
Future Directions, Technologies, Standards and Applications
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Physiological Health Assessment System for Emergency Responders PHASER

Introduction and Specific Aims

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PHASER primary national objective

- Firefighters highest occupational rate LODD due to sudden cardiac events
- USFA Goal decrease LODD by 25% in 5 years and 50% in 10 years
- A primary national objective is the development of a breakthrough in assuring health and safety for the emergency responder community.
- Requires state-of-the-art approach combining medical science with technological innovations





PHASER organizational chart

Redondo Beach Fire Department Chief Paul Lepore

> Chief Bruce Varner Advisor

South Bay Fire Training Academy Captain Carl Whitaker UCLA School of Medicine
Exercise Physiology
Research Laboratory
Program Director
Dr. Chris Cooper, MD, PhD

Emergency Responder Partners

Partners

Associate Director
Dr. Tom Storer

Wireless Health Institute
Program Coordinator
Dr. Maxim Batalin

Health and
Exercise Sciences
Skidmore College
Dr. Denise Smith

Zephyr Technology Corporation

NASA Ames NASA JSC <u>Dr. David Kao</u> <u>Dr Todd Schlegel</u>





PHASER specific aims

- 1. Comprehensive risk identification and prioritization
- Sensor selection and evaluation
- 3. Laboratory-based physiological experiments
- 4. Field-based monitoring and risk stratification
- Implementation of a low-cost networked system for physiological monitoring and intervention
- Outreach to emergency responders, the public, academic institutions, industry and other government agencies





PHASER: Safety objective

To enhance the safety and to protect the wellbeing of emergency responders

- Safety of the individual emergency responder
- Safety of the emergency responder team
- Safety of the victims





Risk factor prioritization

Major Risk Factors (the big 5!)

- Deconditioning/Fatigue
- Dehydration/Heat stress
- Added weight/isometric load
- Exposure time

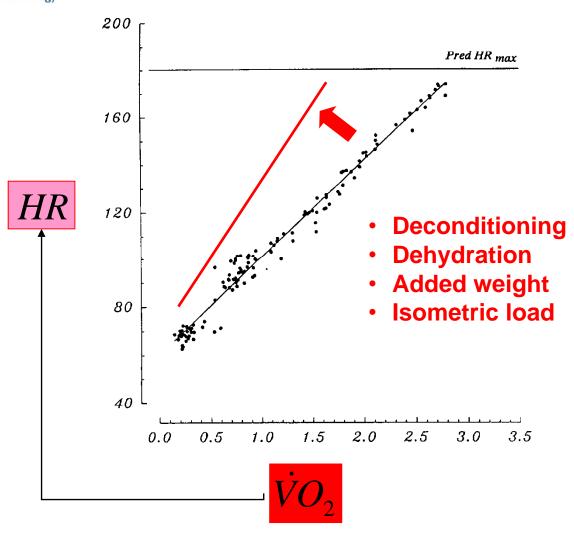
Traditional cardiovascular risk factors

Risk Mitigation

- Fitness training
- Pre-hydration/Fitness training
- Ideal body weight/Lighter PPE
- PPE modification/Fitness training
- Screening/Lifestyle modification/Fitness training

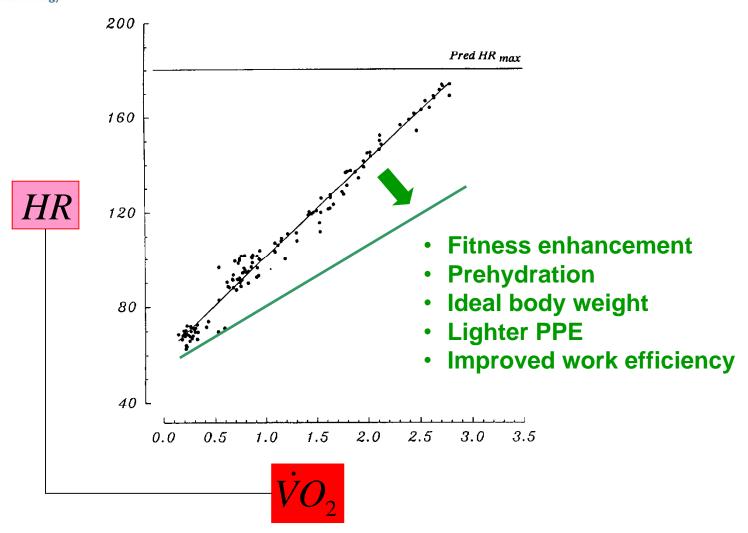


Factors increasing cardiovascular stress





Factors reducing cardiovascular stress





Effect of added weight on cardiovascular strain

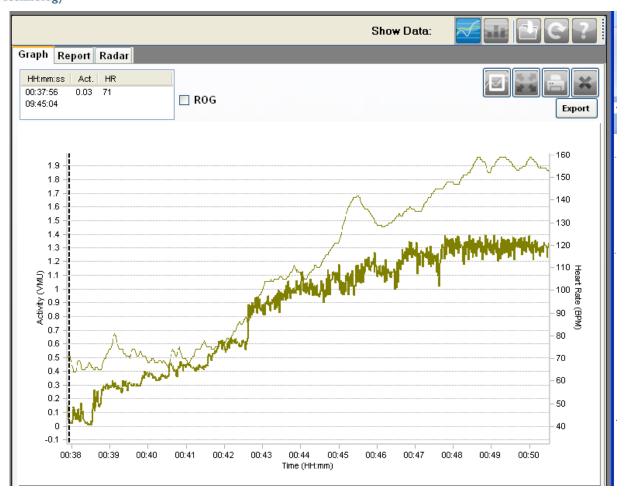




*Ctrl < WV, PPE; p < 0.05

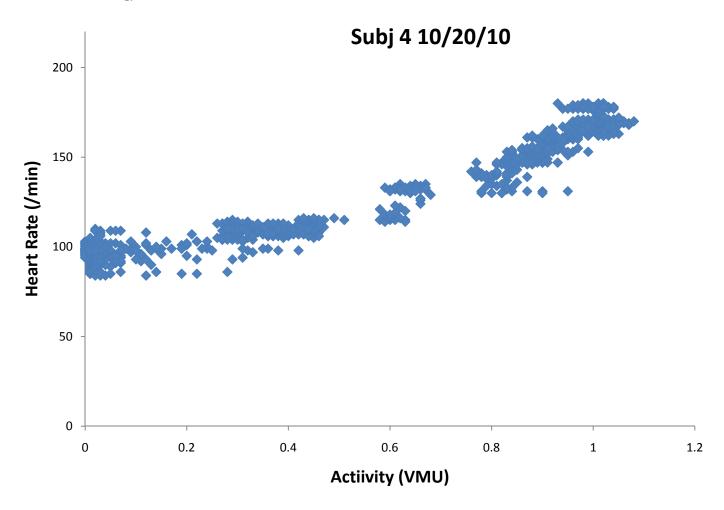


Heart rate and activity level: Incremental treadmill test



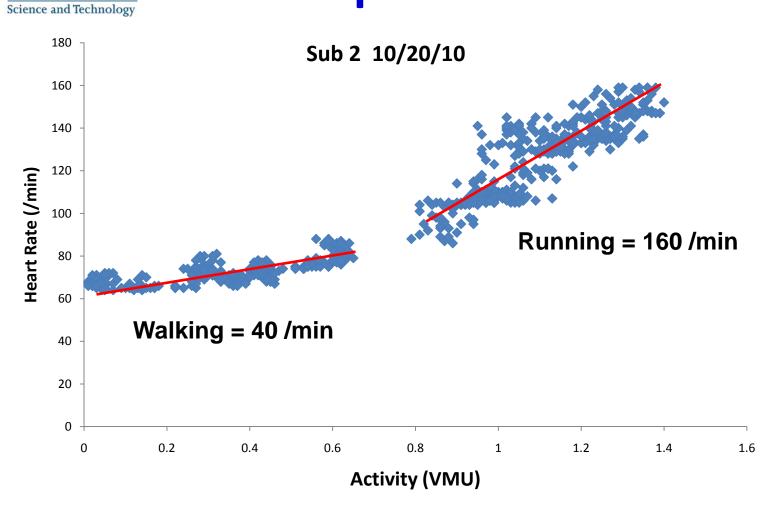


"Cardiocaloric index": proof of concept





"Cardiocaloric index": proof of concept







PHASER-Net

PHASER-Net

Net-Safe

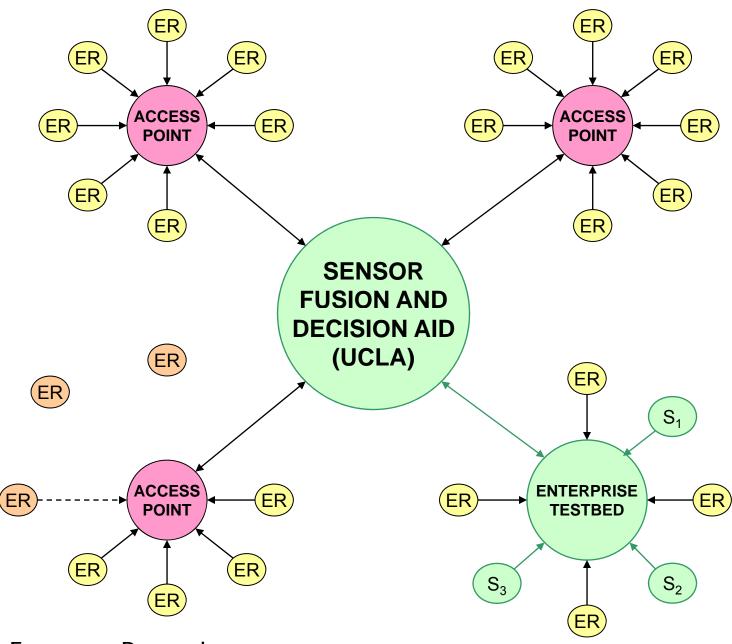
(emergency responder risk detection and mitigation)

Net-Fit

(emergency responder fitness enhancement)

Net-Select

(physiological sensor selection and validation)



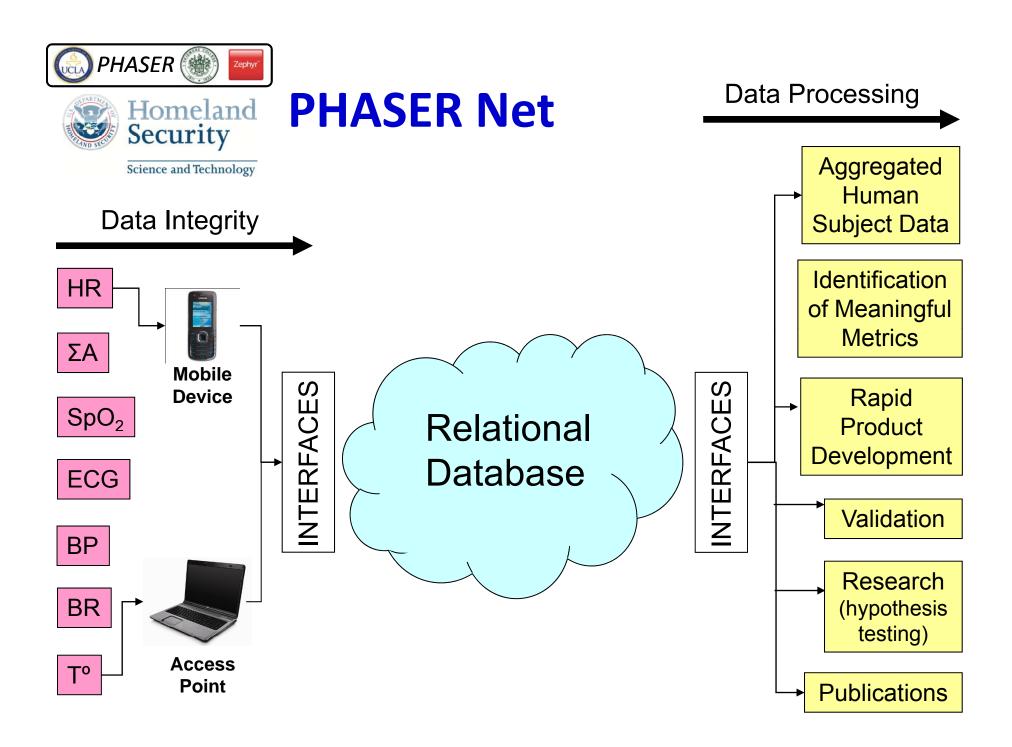
ER = Emergency Responder

S = Sensors/Systems being Tested



Opportunities for physiological monitoring

Baseline	Training	Emergency Operations	Rehabilitation
		(on mission)	(on mission)
Heart rate, rhythm	Heart rate, rhythm	Heart rate, rhythm	Heart rate, rhythm
12-lead ECG	Category of activity	Category of activity	Heart rate recovery
Category of activity	Intensity of activity	Intensity of activity	12-lead ECG
Intensity of activity		Breathing frequency	Category of activity
Breathing frequency		Body temperature	Intensity of activity
Ventilation			Breathing frequency
Oxygen uptake			Oxygen saturation
Carbon dioxide output			Exhaled carbon monoxide
Blood pressure			Body temperature
			Blood pressure
			Electroencephalogram (EEG)







PHASER: Collaborations

















AMERICAN MEDICAL RESPONSES



















Please visit our website: http://phaser.med.ucla.edu/



Thank You