

108年醫事人員回饋學習分享課程

運用人因工程降低風險

臺灣科大



財團法人醫院評鑑暨醫療品質策進會
Joint Commission of Taiwan

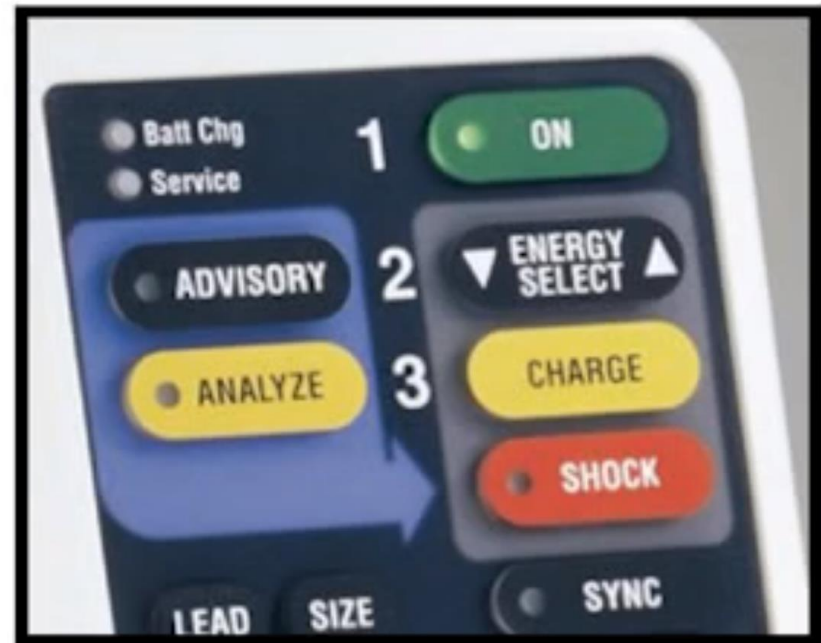
國立臺灣科技大學 林承哲

TAIWAN TECH

National Taiwan University of Science and Technology

這是好的設計嗎？

A Defibrillator Interface



Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aZqsmUpfRPE>

這一類的問題應該找誰協助？

-人因工程專家

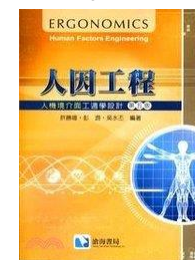
報告大綱

- 人因工程簡介
- 設計的迷思
- 人為因素與醫療風險
- 運用人因工程降低醫療風險
- 結語

人因工程簡介

人因工程名稱

- 中文「**人因工程**」一詞源自於英文“**Human Factors Engineering**”，臺灣早期稱為「**人體工學**」。
- 此一專業領域的名稱目前仍存在變動與爭議，例如：
 - 中國大陸使用「**人類工效學**」  中国人类工效学学会 CHINESE ERGONOMICS SOCIETY <http://www.cesbj.org>
 - 日本使用「**人間工學**」  一般社団法人 日本人間工学会 社会に役立つ実践科学 Japan Ergonomics Society
 - 部分歐洲國家使用“**Ergonomics**”  Chartered Institute of Ergonomics & Human Factors
 - 也有臺灣學者提倡使用「**人因工適學**」此一名詞¹
- 簡單來說，人因工程是「研究人(類)的科學並將其運用於(科技)系統的(工程)設計」。



¹吳水丕, 彭游, & 許勝雄. (2010). 人因工程-人機境介面工適學設計.

Definition

<https://www.iea.cc/whats/index.html>

Ergonomics (or human factors) is the scientific discipline concerned with the understanding of interactions among humans and other elements of a system, and the profession that applies theory, principles, data and methods to design in order to optimize human well-being and overall system performance.

Practitioners of ergonomics and ergonomists contribute to the design and evaluation of tasks, jobs, products, environments and systems in order to make them compatible with the needs, abilities and limitations of people.



Ergonomics helps harmonize things that interact with people in terms of people's needs, abilities and limitations.



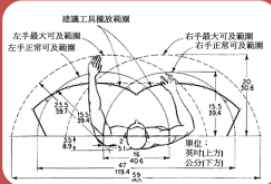
International Ergonomics Association

Home

人因工程定義

- **我的定義**：人因工程是透過生理學、心理學，以及其他與人類行為相關科學的角度，蒐集**人類需求、性質、能力與限制**的相關資訊，探討「**人**」與**工作、設備、及周遭環境**間的**互動關係**，以**系統工程的方法**，將「**人**」視為系統中**最重要的資源**，以**最大化此一資源效用為目的**來**設計介面、工作、設備/裝置與空間**，來提升「**人**」的**福祉**，以及系統的效能與效率。

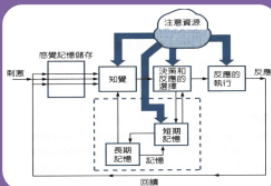
人因工程設計應用



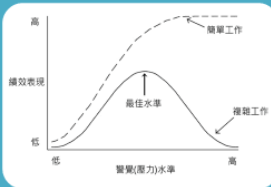
運用人體計測進行工作場所設計

$$R = \left(\frac{W - 5.33}{W - 1.33} \right)$$

運用工作生理進行體力活動設計



運用人類訊息處理、選擇與反應預測人為績效



瞭解決策壓力來源避免人為失誤

人因工程分類

實體人因工程 (Physical Ergonomics)

- 人類在解剖學、人體計測學(Anthropometry)、生理學與生物力學方面的特徵
- 議題包括肌肉骨骼傷害(Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders)、工作場所設計、以及工業安全與衛生等。

認知人因工程 (Cognitive Ergonomics)

- 關注人類的心智過程，包含知覺、記憶、決策及動作反應等階段
- 議題包括心智負荷(Mental workload)、決策過程、工作績效、人與電腦互動、人員可靠度、工作壓力與人員訓練

組織人因工程(Organizational Ergonomics)

- 最佳化社會與科技並存的系統(Sociotechnical Systems)，探討其中的組織架構、政策以及程序問題
- 議題包括溝通、團隊合作、參與式設計(Participatory Design)、社群人因工程(Community Ergonomics)、協同作業、新工作典範(New Work Paradigms)、虛擬組織、遠距作業與品質管理等

設計的迷思

你也這樣想嗎？

- 一般人（包括設計師與工程師）對於人因設計有五個迷思¹
 1. 我對於這個設計十分滿意，因此其他人也應該對這樣的設計感到滿意。
 2. 這個設計適合一般人，因此這樣的設計可以適合任何人。
 3. 人與人之間的差異性如此之大，任何設計都不可能解決這個問題；但人的適應性很好，因此沒有關係。
 4. 人因工程設計十分昂貴，既然人們都根據外觀風格來購買產品，人因工程的考量自然可以忽略。
 5. 人因工程是很好的概念，我設計時總是心懷人因工程—但我只要依靠直覺跟常識就可以了，不需要數據與表格。

¹Pheasant, S. (1992) *Bodyspace: Anthropometry, Ergonomics, and the Design of the Work*. London: Taylor & Francis.

簡單的設計問題



簡單的設計問題



簡單的設計問題



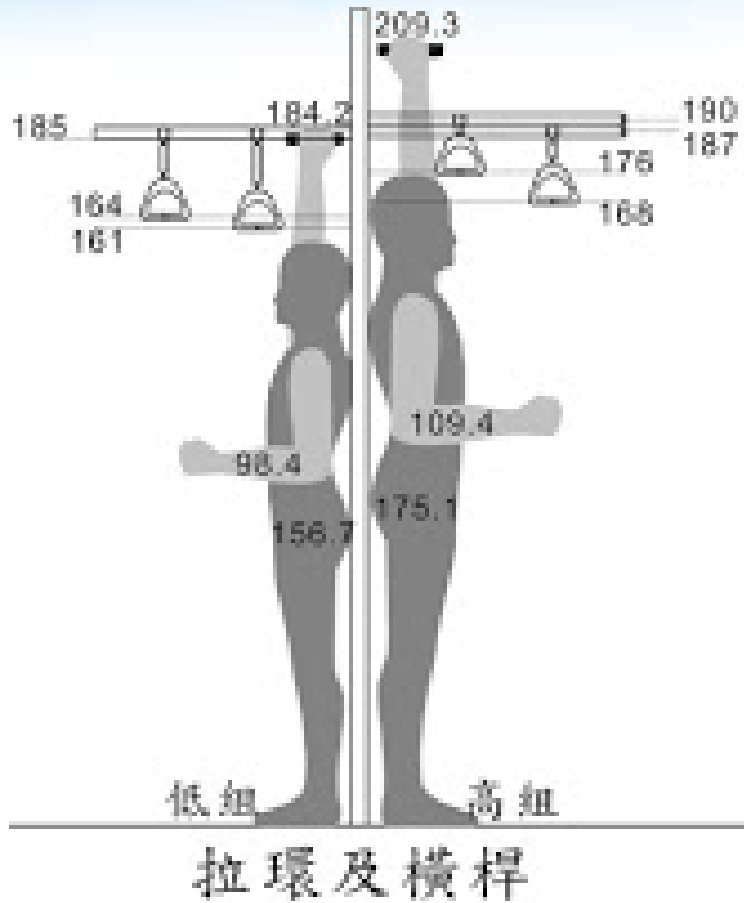
其他人滿意?



為平均人設計

SN	Item	# of 30% around mean	%
0	-	4063	100
1	Stature	1055	25.9
2	Chest Circumference	302	7.4
3	Sleeve Length	143	3.5
4	Crotch Height	73	1.8
5	Trunk Circumference	28	0.69
6	Upper Arm Circumference	12	0.29
7	Neck Circumference	6	0.14
8	Waist Circumference	3	0.07
9	Leg Circumference	2	0.04
10	Crotch Length	0	0.00

人的適應性



資料來源:北科大黃啓梧老師部落格
<http://chiwuresearch.blogspot.tw/2009/09/blog-post.html>

好設計不昂貴



好設計不昂貴

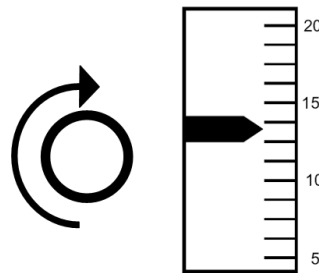
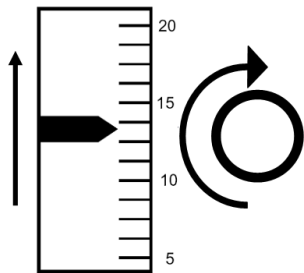


用直覺設計？

- 移動相容性與空間相容性

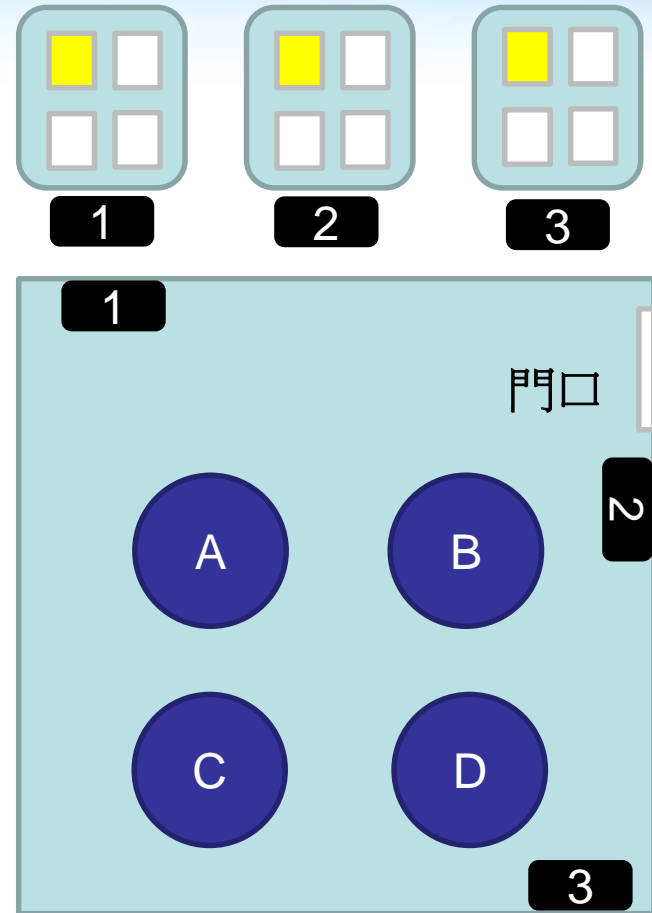
向上與向右增加原則

Warrick's Principle(移動相容性)



指針應該向上或向下移動？

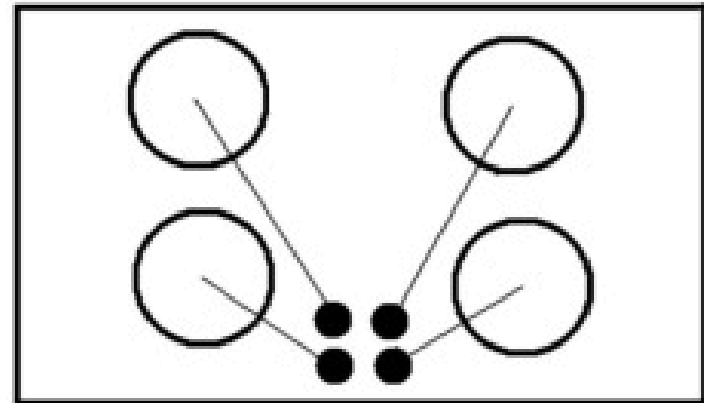
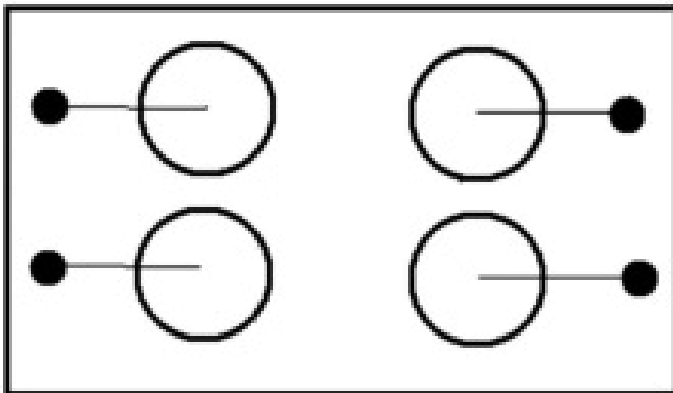
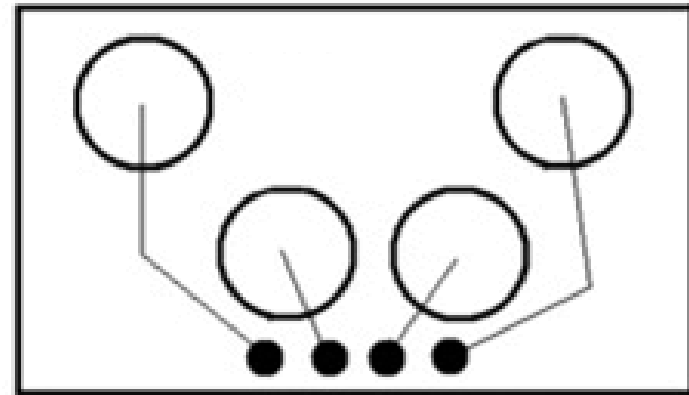
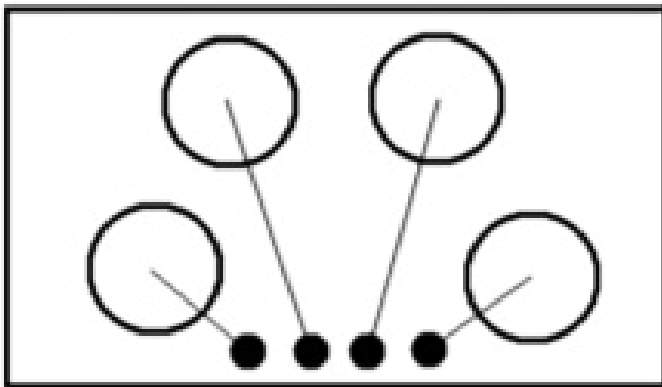
有甚麼問題嗎？



圖中黃色的開關應對應哪一個燈呢？

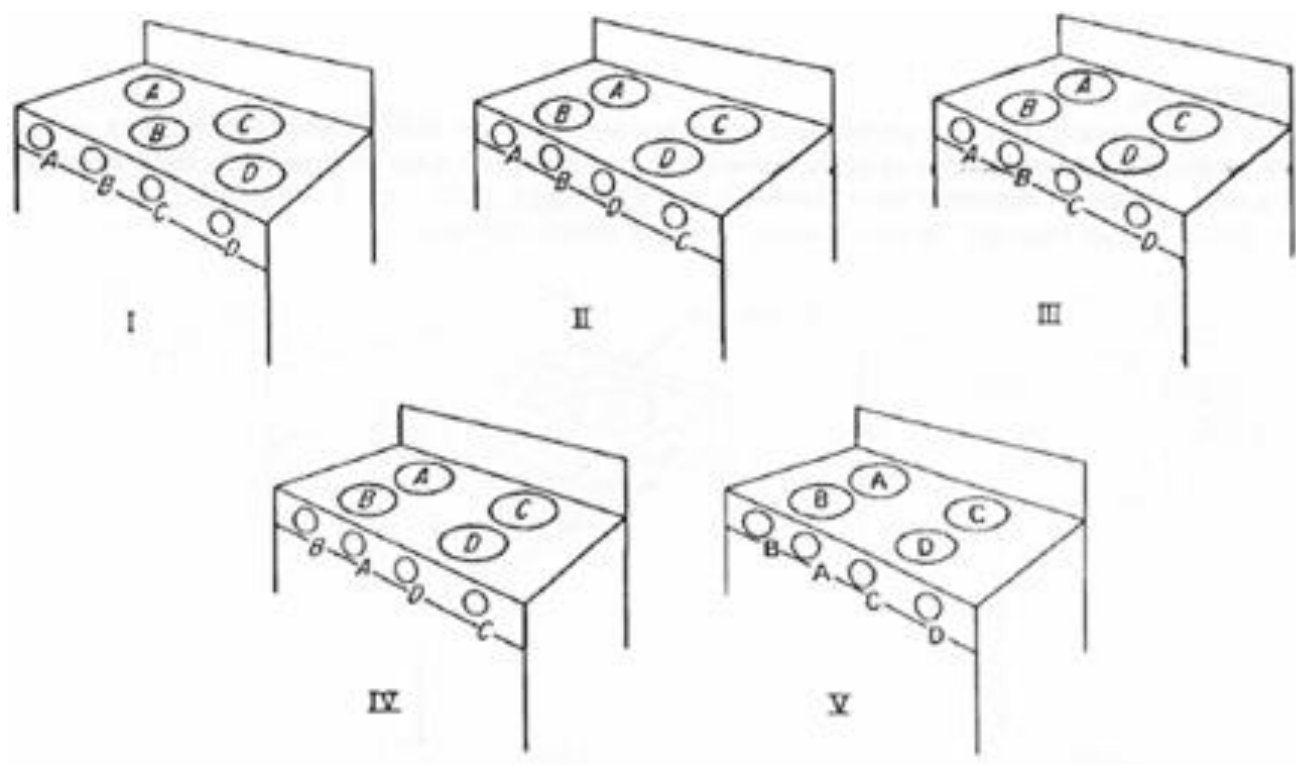
用直覺設計？

哪一個正確率最差？(測試時無線條)



用直覺設計？

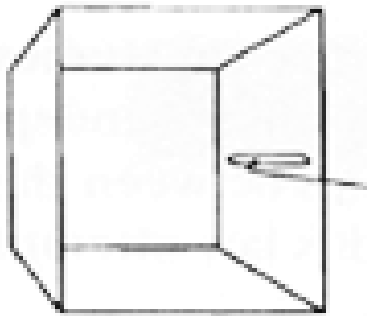
這個呢？(測試時無標示)



用直覺設計？

Which one has better performance in terms of tremor?

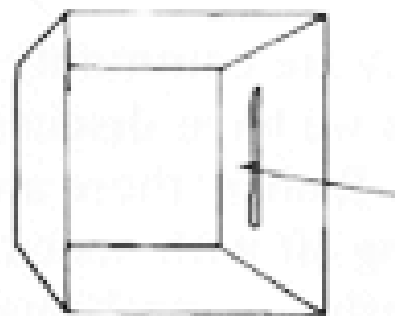
(a)



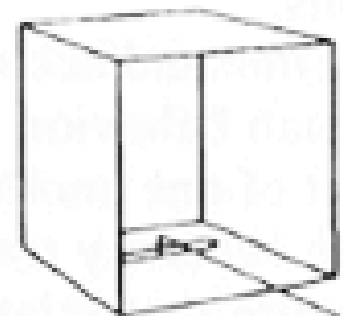
(b)



(c)

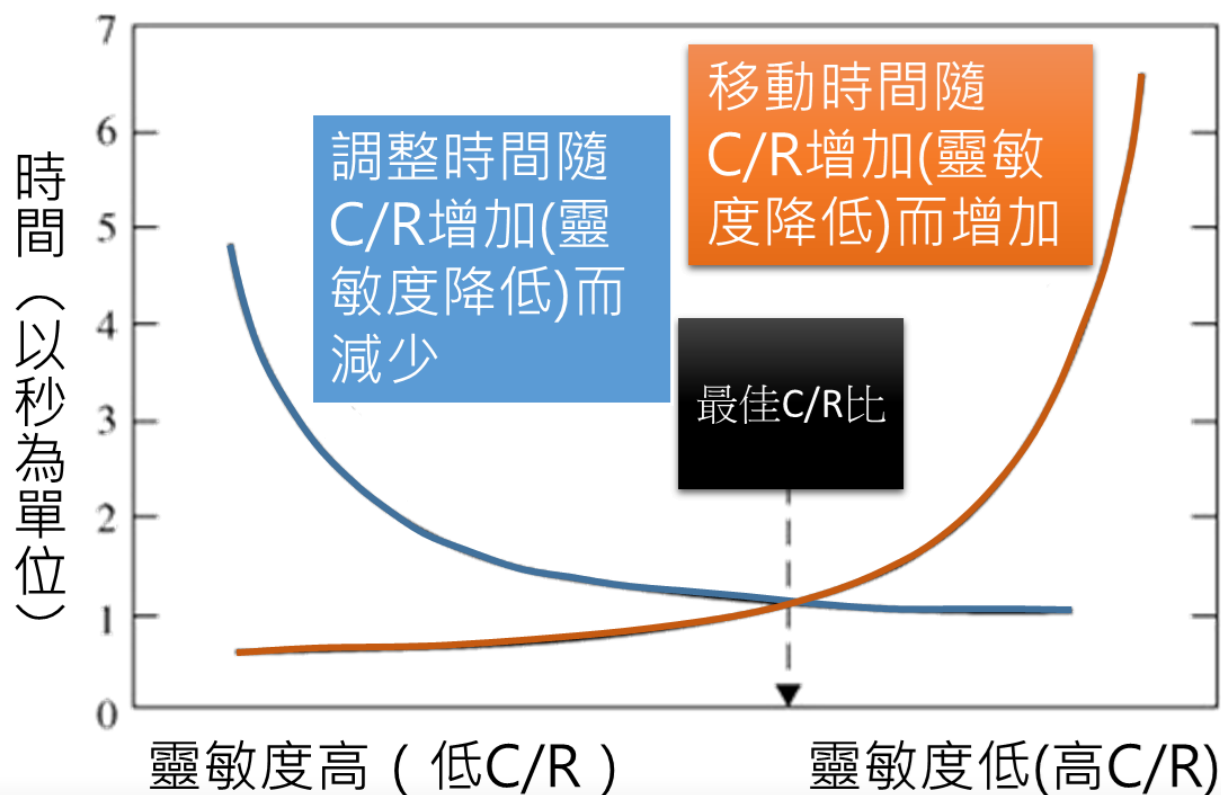


(d)

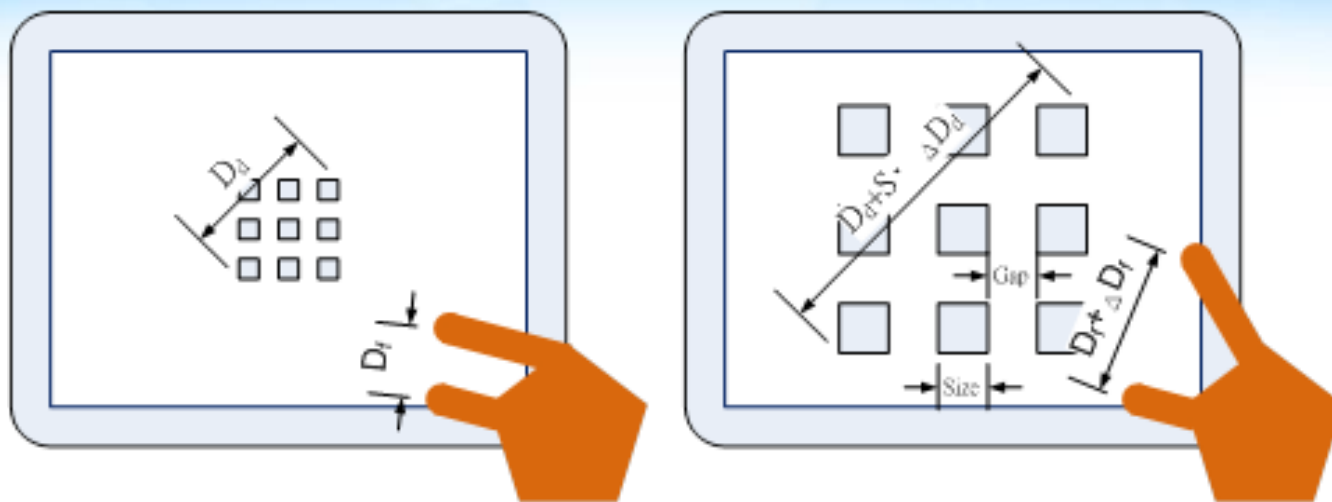


用直覺設計？

- 控制反應比



哪一種對高齡者好？



- 使用手勢在手機或平板上縮放時可運用不同的顯控比 Control-Display Gain (CDG).
 - 高的顯控比可針對高齡者動作較緩慢問題
 - 低的顯控比可針對高齡者動作較不靈活問題
 - 究竟哪一種比較好？

人為因素與醫療風險

您會搭這班飛機嗎？

- 有一班搭載**150名乘客的飛機**，最後只有**148人生還**。
 - 兩名死亡的乘客只知是在機上死亡，原因不明。
 - 另有兩名乘客，一名在機上心臟病發，另一名因亂流導致頭部受傷。
 - 四名乘客遭到感染，只因機上空氣濾網不潔與空姐送點心時忘了洗手；其中兩名因感染嚴重無法使用抗生素治療，導致終生衰弱，一名必須餘生待在飛機上。
 - 另有兩名乘客因為飲料混用了便宜的酒精，分別導致終生的肝臟傷害和胃部傷害。
 - 還有一名乘客因卡在前座位置下方，必須截肢，另一名必須切除膽管因為安全帶綁太緊，再來有一位乘客因座位附近氧氣供應不足造成腦損傷。
 - 有另一名兒童遭到機上娛樂系統的電擊—因為機器短路。
- 這家航空公司**每台飛機都有類似的狀況**。



如果說醫院就是這架飛機...

- **病人**就是這班飛機上的乘客¹
 - 到院/住院因病死亡
 - 意外導致受傷/死亡
 - 住院感染
 - 給藥/用藥疏失
 - 手術安全問題
 - 公安意外



¹Dekker, S. (2016). *Patient safety: a human factors approach*. CRC Press.

醫療系統現況



- **Heparin**, also known as unfractionated **heparin(UFH)**, is a medication which is **used as an anticoagulant** (blood thinner).
- **HEP-LOCK U/P** (Preservative-Free Heparin Lock Flush Solution, USP) is a sterile solution for intravenous flush only. It is **NOT to be used for anticoagulant** therapy.
- How come they are in the exact the same bottle and labelled similarly?

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aZqsmUpfRPE>

醫療系統現況

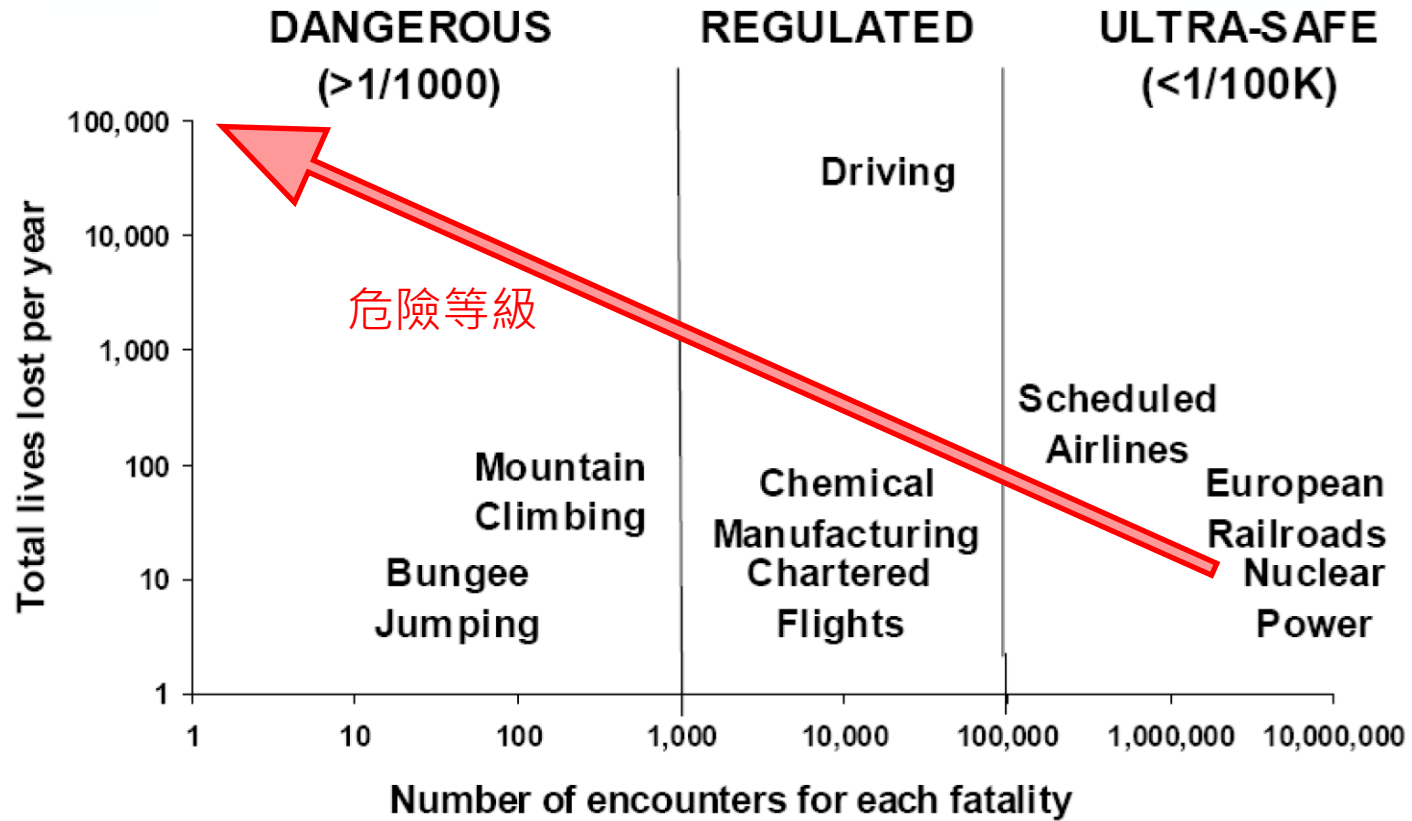


User Interface Design
Context Independent
Font Sizes
Icons
Colors & Contrast

Cognitive Task Support
Context Dependent
“Workflow Design”
Visualization
Memory Aids

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aZqsmUpfRPE>

醫療照顧有多危險？



Adopted from "Making Sense of Human Factors and Patient Safety" by Nikki Maran, NHS Lothian

人為因素的重要性

- 人為因素 (human factors) 是指因為人員的特性、能力、限制與行為，在與系統互動的過程中透過人際關係 (interpersonal relationship)、人機介面 (human machine interface) 或者其他可能的管道影響系統的安全、績效，與系統有關人員的福祉與健康。
- 透過以下數據可看出人為因素重要性¹：
 - 每年有將近十萬美國人死於與醫療人為疏失相關的事件中。
 - 在美國食品與藥物管理局(U.S. Food and Drug Administration, FDA) 所作的調查中，因為醫療裝置致死或造成嚴重傷害的事件有60%與使用者的失誤有關。
 - 醫療裝置發生技術問題有50%以上與操作者的失誤有關。
 - 調查指出約65%與麻醉相關的死亡案例是由人為失誤所造成。
 - 1984年一項270萬病人紀錄的調查報告指出：在近十萬筆有害事件(adverse event)的紀錄中，有25%病人是因為人為失誤受害。

¹Dhillon, B. S. (2008). *Human Error in Health Care Reliability technology, human error, and quality in health care*. Boca Raton: CRC Press.

人員在系統中的價值

- 無論系統的自動化程度為何，**人在系統安全中是非常重要的**一環——因為即使是高度自動化的系統，也需要工程人員進行設置、監控、檢修、診斷與維護；更何況非高度自動化的系統，例如**醫療系統**，需要許多**高度專業的醫療人力投入才能夠有效運作**，人為因素的影響力更為顯著。
- **人員對於系統安全與績效可以帶來正面的影響**：人員經過專業訓練所提供的知識技能，以及長時間累積的豐富經驗，**尤其是遇到特殊狀況所具有的推理能力與彈性**對系統有重要的貢獻，在許多方面**並非自動化系統可以取代**。
- 更重要的是，『**人性**』：人**希望被人照顧**，也有**被人需要的需求**。

It's Required by FDA

Applying Human Factors and Usability Engineering to Medical Devices

Guidance for Industry and Food and Drug Administration Staff

Document issued on: February 3, 2016

As of April 3, 2016, this document supersedes "Medical Device Use-Safety: Incorporating Human Factors Engineering into Risk Management" issued July 18, 2000.

Design Considerations for Devices Intended for Home Use

Guidance for Industry and Food and Drug Administration Staff

Document issued on November 24, 2014.

This document supersedes "Design Considerations for Devices Intended for Home Use" issued August 5, 2014.

This document provides clarification about the use of standards applicable to supply mains (section VII-E-1) and electromagnetic compatibility (section VII-E-6).

1. Introduction

FDA has developed this guidance document to assist industry in following appropriate human factors and usability engineering processes to maximize the likelihood that new medical devices will be safe and effective for the intended users, uses and use environments.

VIII. Human Factors

To understand the hazards associated with the use of a medical device in the home, it is necessary to have an accurate and complete understanding of how a device will be used. Understanding and optimizing how people use and interact with technology is the subject of human factors engineering.




U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Food and Drug Administration
Center for Devices and Radiological Health
Office of Device Evaluation



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Food and Drug Administration
Center for Devices and Radiological Health
Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research

Apple also Needs HFE



September 11, 2018

Apple Inc.
% Donna-Bea Tillman
Senior Consultant
Biologics Consulting Group
1555 King St, Suite 300
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Re: DEN180042
Trade/Device Name: Irregular Rhythm Notification Feature
Regulation Number: 21 CFR 870.2790
Regulation Name: Photoplethysmograph analysis software for over-the-counter use
Regulatory Class: Class II
Product Code: QDB
Dated: August 8, 2018
Received: August 9, 2018


Dear Donna-Bea Tillman:

The Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH) of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has completed its review of your De Novo request for classification of the Irregular Rhythm Notification Feature, an over-the-counter device under 21 CFR Part 801 Subpart C with the following indications for use:

The Irregular Rhythm Notification Feature is a software-only mobile medical application that is intended to be used with the Apple Watch. The feature analyzes pulse rate data to identify episodes of irregular heart rhythms suggestive of atrial fibrillation (AFib) and provides a notification to the user.

Identified Risk	Mitigation Measures
Poor quality incoming PPG signal resulting in failure to detect irregular heart rhythms	Clinical performance testing Human factors testing Labeling
Misinterpretation and/or over-reliance on device output, leading to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure to seek treatment despite acute symptoms (e.g., fluttering sensation in the chest, lightheadedness, and irregular pulse) Discontinuing or modifying treatment for chronic heart condition 	Human factors testing Labeling

U.S. Food & Drug Administration
10903 New Hampshire Avenue
Silver Spring, MD 20993
www.fda.gov



September 11, 2018

Apple Inc.
% Donna-Bea Tillman
Senior Consultant, Biologics Consulting Group
Biologics Consulting Group, Inc.
1555 King St, Suite 300
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Re: DEN180044
Trade/Device Name: ECG App
Regulation Number: 21 CFR 870.2345
Regulation Name: Electrocardiograph software for over-the-counter use
Regulatory Class: Class II
Product Code: QDA
Dated: August 13, 2018
Received: August 14, 2018

Dear Donna-Bea Tillman:

The Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH) of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has completed its review of your De Novo request for classification of the ECG App, an over-the-counter device under 21 CFR Part 801 Subpart C, with the following indications for use:

The ECG app is a software-only mobile medical application intended for use with the Apple Watch to create, record, store, transfer, and display a single channel electrocardiogram (ECG) similar to a Lead I ECG. The ECG app determines the presence of atrial fibrillation (AFib) or sinus rhythm on a

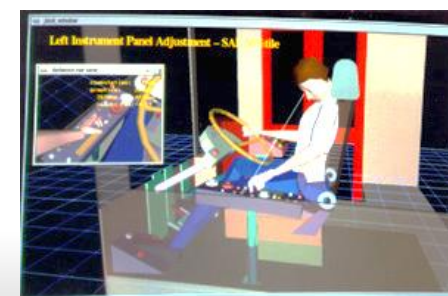
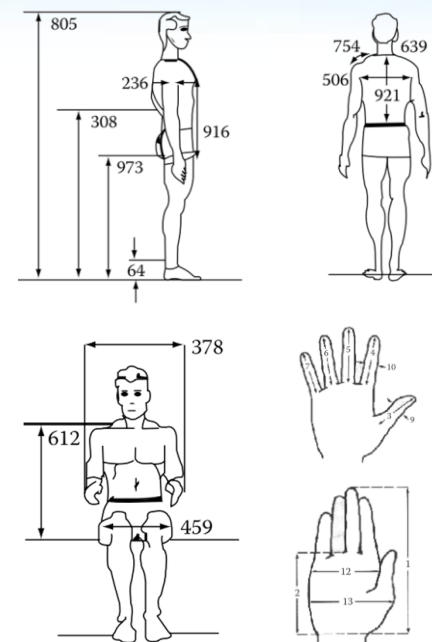
Identified Risks to Health	Mitigation Measures
Poor quality ECG signal resulting in failure to detect arrhythmia	Clinical performance testing Human factors testing Labeling
Misinterpretation and/or over-reliance on device output, leading to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure to seek treatment despite acute symptoms Discontinuing or modifying treatment for chronic heart condition 	Human factors testing Labeling

U.S. Food & Drug Administration
10903 New Hampshire Avenue
Silver Spring, MD 20993
www.fda.gov

運用人因工程降低醫療風險

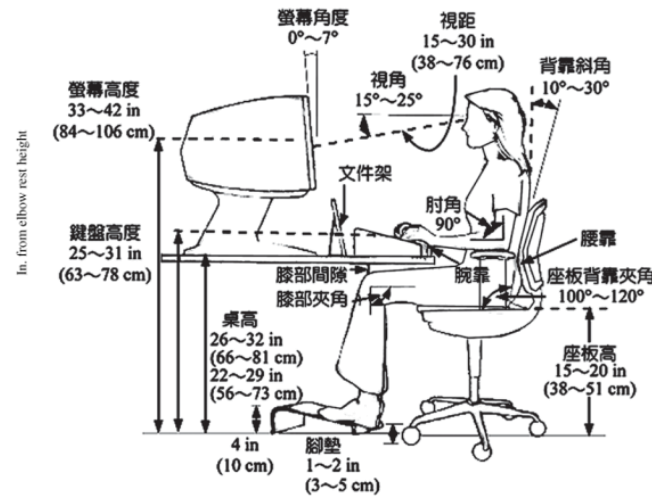
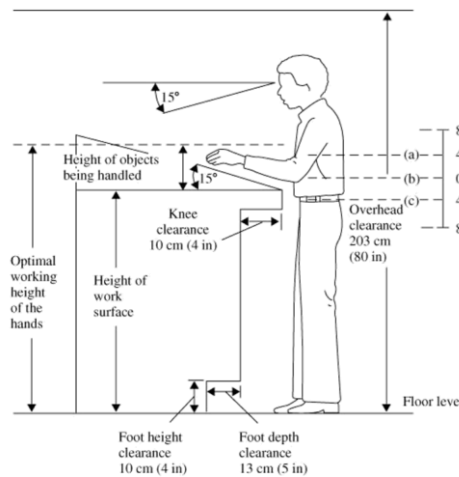
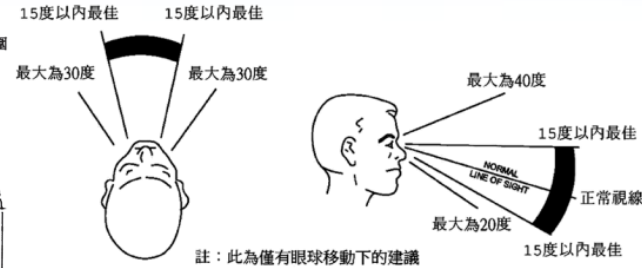
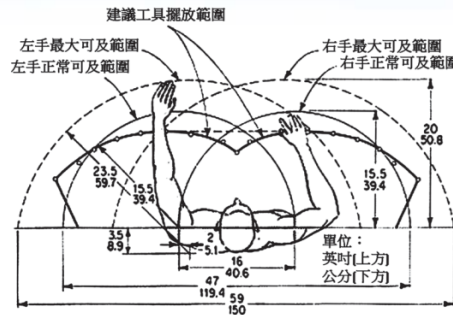
人體計測與工作場所設計

- 運用靜態人體計測尺寸資料庫並考量以下3種原則：
 - **可調設計**：將產品尺寸設計為可調整以適合大部分人(通常參考5%ile到95%ile的計測值)。
 - **極端設計**：如醫療通道的高度 (95%ile計測值) 以及醫院更衣室掛勾的高度 (5%ile計測值) 等。
 - **平均設計**：使用計測資料的平均值來設計產品，雖然。例如候診區椅子座墊高度 (省事但對多數人可能會多或少不方便)。

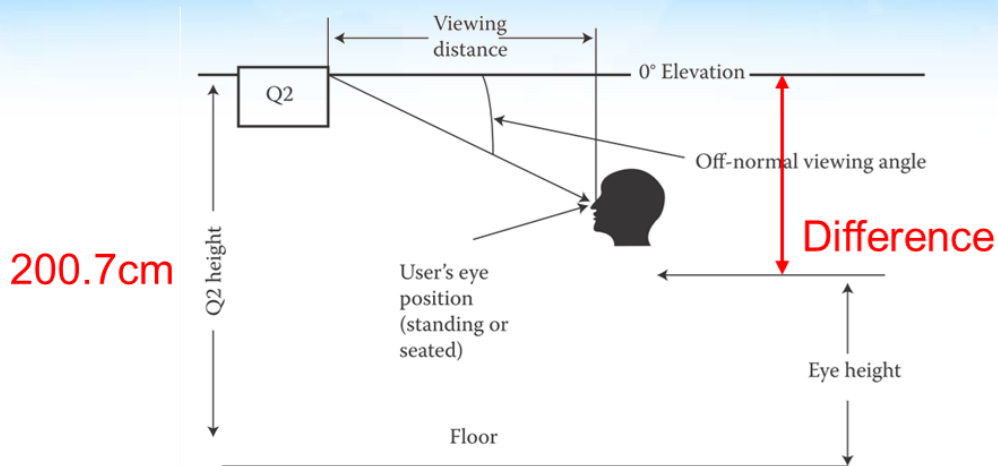


人體計測與工作場所設計

- 考慮**動態的人體活動範圍**以及**視線角度**，確保所有工具皆在可見與觸手可及之處（例如：醫院操作手術的工具檯面），並且**保持舒適的工作姿勢**（例如：護理工作站設計）。



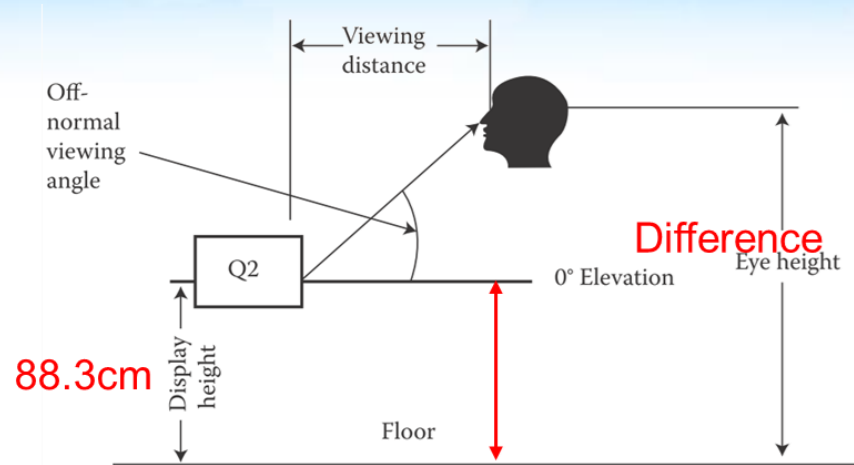
工作場所設計範例-醫院顯示器選擇



Calculated (Off-Normal) Viewing Angles with High Vertical Position, in cm (in.)

User	User Eye Height	Difference	Viewing Angle (°)
5th-percentile female—standing	142.0 (55.9)	58.7 (23.1)	52.1
5th-percentile female—stool (30 in.)	145.2 (57.2)	55.5 (21.9)	50.5
5th-percentile female—stool (24 in.)	130.0 (51.2)	70.7 (27.8)	57.1
5th-percentile male—standing	159.5 (67.8)	41.2 (16.2)	42.0
5th-percentile male—stool (30 in.)	150.2 (59.1)	50.5 (19.9)	47.8
5th-percentile male—stool (24 in.)	135.0 (53.1)	65.7 (25.9)	55.2

工作場所設計範例-醫院顯示器選擇

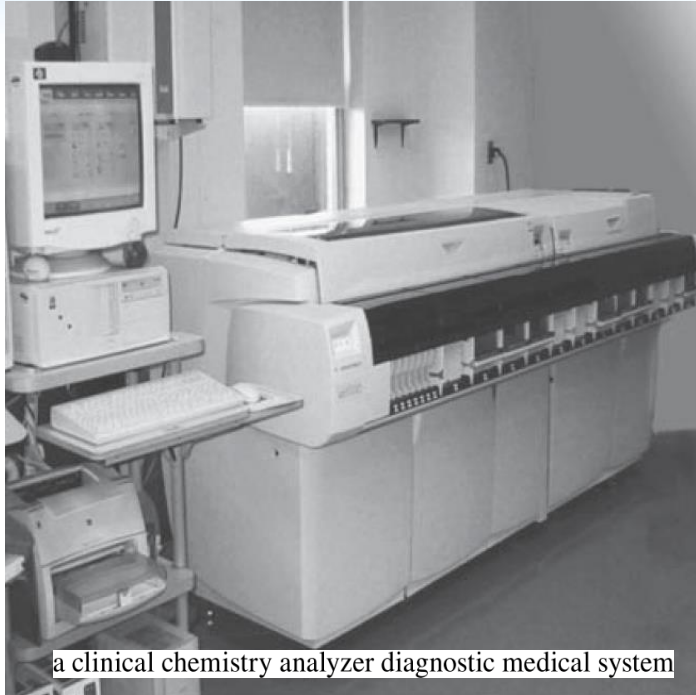


Calculated (Off-Normal) Viewing Angles with Low Vertical Position, in cm (in.)

User	User Eye Height	Difference	Viewing Angle (°)
95th-percentile female—standing	163.0 (64.2)	74.7 (29.4)	58.5
95th-percentile male—standing	182.5 (71.9)	94.2 (37.1)	64.1

An LCD display that could accommodate **a range of +64 to -57 viewing angles** should be selected.

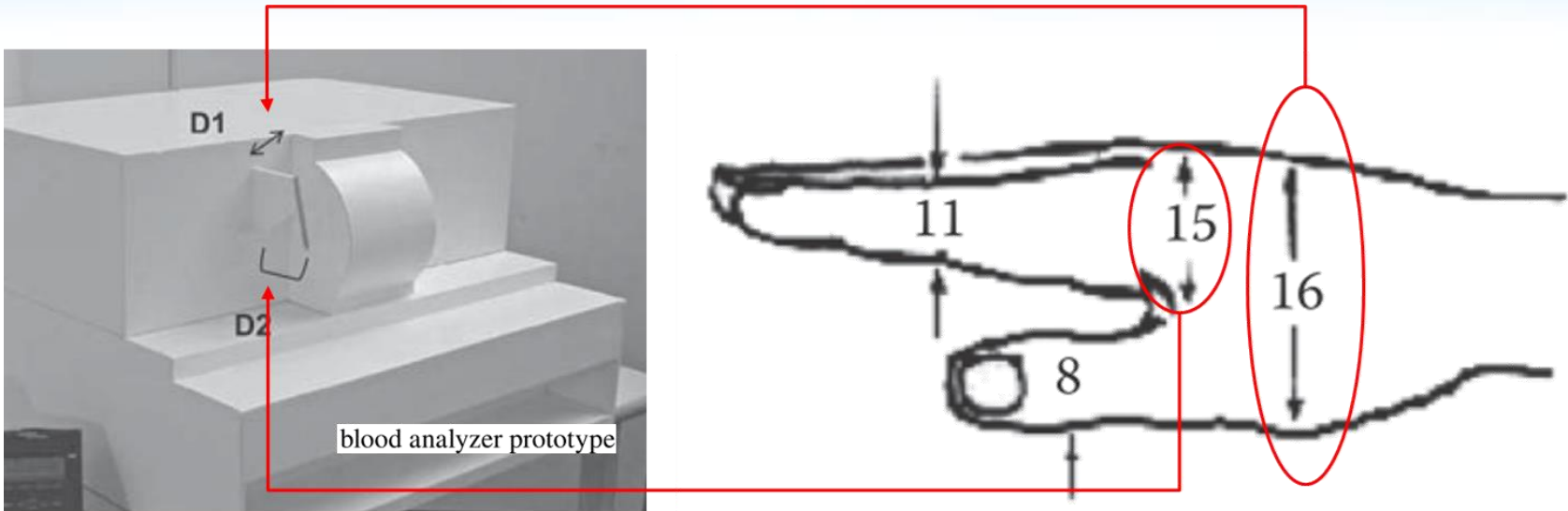
工作場所設計範例-鍵盤高度



- If this operation were **critical**, the range should be extended by use of the **1st- to 99th-percentile** values (90.7–117.1 cm, **possibly through regression?**).

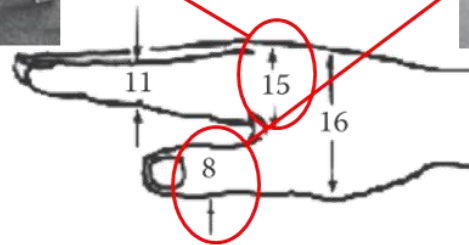
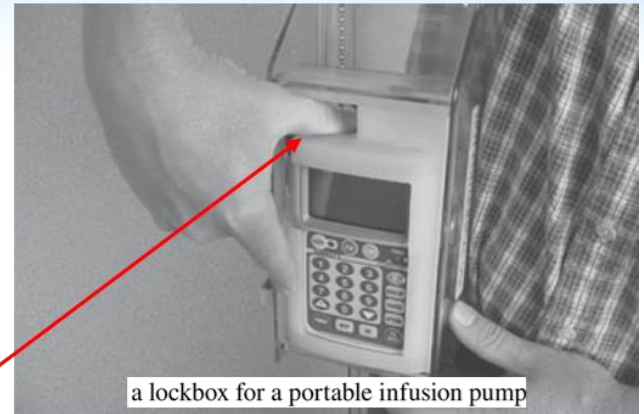
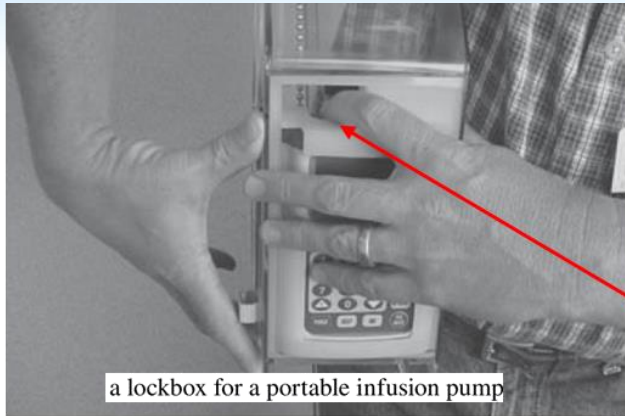
Gender	Percentile			Reference
	5th	50th	95th	
Male	99.6 (39.2)	106.9 (42.1)	114.0 (44.9)	White and Churchill (1971) (computed)
Female (Japanese)	92.7 (36.5)	98.6 (38.8)	104.1 (41.0)	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (1978a,b,c)

醫療器材設計範例-開口大小



Ref. No. ^a	Dimension	Male			Female		
		Percentile			Percentile		
		5th	50th	95th	5th	50th	95th
15	Hand thickness (metacarpal)	2.70 (1.06)	3.30 (1.30)	3.80 (1.50)	2.40 (0.94)	2.80 (1.10)	3.30 (1.30)
16	Hand thickness (including thumb)	4.40 (1.73)	5.10 (2.01)	5.80 (2.28)	4.00 (1.57)	4.50 (1.77)	5.00 (1.97)

醫療器材設計範例-開口大小



Ref. No. ^a	Dimension	Male			Female		
		Percentile			Percentile		
		5th	50th	95th	5th	50th	95th
8	Thumb breadth (at interphalangeal joint)	2.00 (0.79)	2.30 (0.91)	2.60 (1.02)	1.70 (0.67)	1.90 (0.75)	2.10 (0.83)
15	Hand thickness (metacarpal)	2.70 (1.06)	3.30 (1.30)	3.80 (1.50)	2.40 (0.94)	2.80 (1.10)	3.30 (1.30)

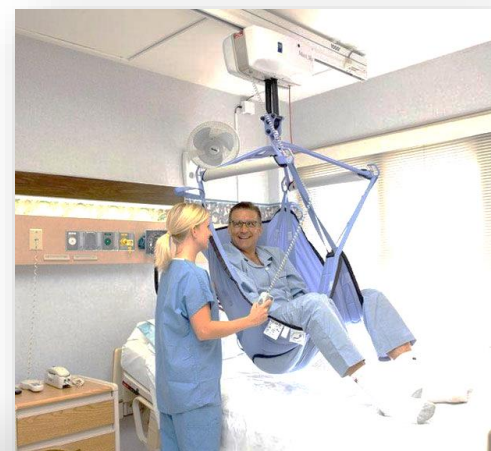
人因工作設計

- 工作/休息的週期設計上，應採用**短暫、頻繁與間歇的工作/休息週期**；另外設計工作時應**考量個別差異**，如性別、年齡、以及左右手偏好與訓練程度等。
- **善用各種評估工具**如RULA、REBA、OWAS、NIOSH Lifting Equation等。
- 必要時**使用器具輔助**。



Rotor Type	Task	Stage	RWL	LI	Risk
SLC-6000 (16.1 kg)	Lifting	Start	4.547	3.541	Highly Risky
		End	8.577	1.877	Risky
	Lowering	Start	8.181	1.968	Risky
		End	9.732	1.718	Risky
SLA-1500 (9.5 kg)	Lifting	Start	4.427	2.146	Highly Risky
		End	5.600	1.696	Risky
	Lowering	Start	7.530	1.262	Risky
		End	8.107	1.172	Risky
SA-300 (5.58 kg)	Lifting	Start	4.532	1.231	Risky
		End	7.823	0.713	Safe
	Lowering	Start	8.470	0.659	Safe
		End	8.893	0.627	Safe

Note: RWL (Recommended Weight Limit), LI (Lifting Index), Highly Risky (LI>3), Risky (1<LI≤3), Safe (LI≤1)



決策與人為失誤預防

- 人為失誤可定義為：任何一種**偏離**先前已建立的、必需的或預期的人類行為標準，而**導致不想要的**時間延宕、困難、事故異常或衰退等**結果**。
- 人因工程的觀點將**人為失誤視為系統問題的「症狀」(symptom)**而非**原因 (cause)**。人為失誤通常是**系統更深層的問題所引起**，以醫療系統為例，藥效的副作用、醫療裝置的設計不良、未標準化的程序等，都是系統內在不安全的因素 (inherent lack of unsafety) ；
- 醫療系統安全的關鍵在於**發現**人為失誤與各種醫療人員的工作環境、儀器設備與工作流程之間的**關聯性(為何醫療人員當初的行為是在該條件下合理 (making sense) 但錯誤的判斷)**。

人因工程觀點

傳統觀點	人因觀點
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 人為失誤是系統問題的原因● 人為失誤是事故調查的結論● 人為失誤是改善的目標● 醫療系統本身是安全的，需要檢討的是不可靠的醫療人員。	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 人為失誤是系統問題導致的症狀● 人為失誤是事故調查的起點● 引起人為失誤的因素是改善的目標● 醫療系統本身是不安全的，只有協助醫療人員在壓力之下突破各種限制、並克服困難達成多重目標才能夠保障其安全。

人為失誤預防

- 一般性失誤防止對策

✘ **人員選擇**：選擇具有適當知識與技能的操作員可降低失誤機率，然而在實務上有以下困難：

- 決定該工作需要怎樣的知識與技能通常不容易
- 缺乏有效與可靠的測試來衡量需要的知識與技能
- 完全符合需要的人員通常人數不足

✘ **訓練**：問題是人們往往在緊急時無法表現出訓練成果；提供複習（Refresher Training）是有必要的。

✔ **設計**：設法使系統不可能允許人為失誤操作（Error Exclusion, 例如防呆）、使人為失誤操作極端困難（Error Prevention, 例如雙重核對）或者減輕人為失誤後果的嚴重性（Fail-safe, 例如防範單點失誤）

誰是使用者？

- **新手(Novice users)**：剛開始使用醫療器材，沒有經驗或經驗極端有限→提供**快速入門指南(Quick Guide)與重置(Reset)功能**
- **一般使用者(Occasional users)**：曾經有過該種醫療器材使用經驗但不記得操作細節→提供清楚**圖解與分類說明**
- **轉換使用者(Transfer users)**：曾經使用過類似器材(但非相同種類器材)，有關於一般醫療器材使用經驗但不一定對於使用特定醫療器材有幫助→**提供危險警告**，避免錯誤的依賴過去的使用經驗
- **專家使用者(Expert users)**：有使用器材的豐富經驗，甚至可以維護/維修器材；只有在修理、診斷異常狀況或者使用特殊功能時才需要看說明書→提供**問題診斷表與服務支援**
- **外行人(Laypersons)**：非醫療人員，可能是病患、病患的家人、朋友、非專業的看護人員等。極端仰賴從醫療人員獲得的資訊與協助，以及使用說明書→提供**容錯(Error tolerance)**，避免對機器過度信賴。

容錯系統

- **容錯 (Error Containment/Error Tolerant) 系統**是基於操作員無可避免會發生失誤的概念，允許操作員在錯誤發生時能夠**偵測錯誤**、**防止失誤擴大**並**修正 (Recover) 失誤**以避免造成意外。
- 容錯系統可以透過下列的方式達成：
 - 提供操作員有關操作現況的**即時回饋 (Current Feedback)**
 - 提供操作員有關**未來結果 (Future Consequence) 的預測**
 - **監控**可能的操作失誤
 - 給予操作員第二次機會**確認/修正的機會**

Training Effectiveness

Table 1 Overview of when training may or may not be appropriate as a human factors approach to improve patient safety

Training is likely an *appropriate* human factors approach to patient safety if...

- A. The goal is for individuals to become *familiar* with *new* technologies, tools or devices to learn about the available options and functions (eg, training a physician when s/he is *first* introduced to an electronic health record; training when first learning how to use laparoscopic tools). Training should include knowledge about strengths and limitations of specific technologies.³¹
- B. It allows individuals to *develop and test* new techniques or *practice* evidence-based techniques in a safe, low risk environment (eg, simulation of operating room to practice a team communication technique that has been demonstrated to improve situational awareness.³²)
- C. It provides a mechanism for individuals to *gain experience* with specialised techniques that involve sensorimotor skills (eg, performing surgeries and catheter insertions with supervision or in a simulated environment).
- D. It is used to instantiate knowledge in realistic scenarios,^{33 34} such as to *practice or test* procedures for emergency situations (eg, rapid response).
- E. Other system components are considered *first*, redesigned, and addressed using human factors expertise and principles and no other system changes can possibly be made.

Training is likely an *inappropriate* human factors approach to patient safety if...

- A. The goal is for individuals to stop using technologies, tools or devices **'in the wrong way'**. (This is described as the 'bad apple' fallacy.^{35 36})
- B. It is an attempt to **change innate human characteristics or imperfections** (eg, staff meeting to 'be more vigilant' unlikely to lead to sustainable safety improvements.²)
- C. It is intended to **address a type of error that is occurring across multiple people**. (This indicates the system design does not match human characteristics³⁷ and that system changes, not training, are needed.)
- D. Individuals **have been previously trained about the safety issue(s) and the problem persists**. (Additional training is unlikely to be effective. The phenomenon above indicates there is an issue with other system components.²⁰)
- E. **Training is the only safety intervention or the primary intervention used**, especially when other system components have *not* been carefully considered and modified first.


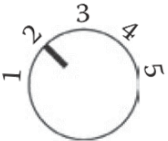



Source: Russ, A. L., Fairbanks, R. J., Karsh, B. T., Militello, L. G., Saleem, J. J., & Wears, R. L. (2013). The science of human factors: separating fact from fiction. *BMJ Qual Saf*, 22(10), 802-808.

人因設計預防人為失誤

失誤種類	失誤現象	預防方法
取代失誤 (substitution errors)	將某種控制器誤以為是另一種控制器，或者是在緊急時，無法立即辨認正確的控制器。	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 增加控制器之排列的一致性 ● 增加的分隔或間距 ● 運用某種編碼系統幫助觸覺識別
調整失誤 (adjustment errors)	將控制器調整得超過或不足所需，或操作得過快或過慢，以及將一連串控制器的操作順序弄錯等。	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 取消控制器的無效間隙 ● 針對控制器阻抗做最佳化設計 ● 依據順序安排控制器群組
遺忘失誤 (forgetting errors)	忘了在適當的時候，執行開動、檢查或調整控制器等必要的動作。	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 依據功能性安排控制器群組 ● 熟練 SOP 並提供吊牌等提示
顛倒錯誤 (reversal errors)	將控制器移動方向搞反了，如順逆時針方向。	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 加強控制器的移動相容性 (movement comparibility)
無意啟動 (Unintentional activation)	在不知不覺間碰觸而啟動了不必操作的控制器。	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 設計安全機制 (如保護蓋) ● 加強防呆 (fool-prof) 與容錯 (error tolerance)
無法構及 (inability to reach)	由於距離太遠、阻礙或 G 力的關係，無法或不能及時構到控制器。	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 依據人體計測資料妥善考量操作可及範圍

人因設計預防人為失誤

選擇正確的控制器種類

Controls	Applications				
	Continuous Scaling	Discrete Steps	Multiple States	Two States	Emergency Start/Stop
					
	Control Panel-Type Controls				
Push buttons				✓	✓
Toggle switches				✓	
Continuous thumbwheels	✓				
Thumbwheels with discrete stops		✓	✓	✓	
Rotary knobs	✓	✓	✓		
Levers				✓	
Rocker switches				✓	
Sliders	✓	✓	✓		
Key-operated controls			✓	✓	
Membrane controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



*Weinger, M. B., Gardner-Bonneau, D. J., & Wiklund, M. E. (2010). Handbook of human factors in medical device design. CRC Press.

人因設計預防人為失誤

- 適當選擇聽覺/視覺顯示

使用視覺信號的時機	使用聽覺信號的時機
當訊息長且複雜 當訊息涉及空間概念 當訊息將來還需要使用 不需要即刻處理 聽覺困難（處於噪音下）或超過負荷 作業員不需到處移動	當訊息短且簡單 當訊息與即時的事件相關 當訊息僅供暫時使用，之後不再需要 需要立即反應 視覺困難或超過負荷 作業員需要到處移動

- 警告訊號取消應遵循以下原則：
 - 聽覺顯示警告訊號被「暫時」或「永久」取消應該有清楚的視覺指示
 - 進行「永久」取消動作需要再次確認，視覺警告訊號不應被永久取消
 - 在監控條件改變與系統重置時應重新開始警告訊號
- 避免使用語音警告訊號（容易干擾與被干擾、語言問題）

人因設計預防人為失誤

- 運用**正確的文字敘述順序**：先描述目標，再說明行動。

Poor: No definitive or consistent style; poor writing

The Red Button will start up the pump.
Zeroing the pressure sensor requires pressing the Zero Key.
When the battery is charged up to the maximum level, you can switch over from AC power to DC power.

Acceptable: Describe the action, then the goal.

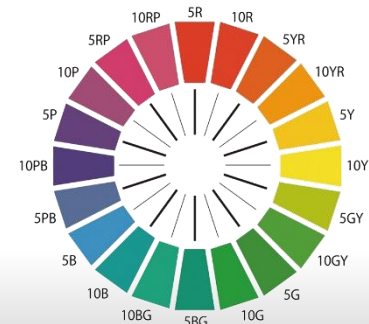
Press the Red Button to start the pump.
Press the Zero Key to zero the pressure sensor.
Be sure the battery is fully charged before switching from AC to DC power.

Better: Describe the goal, then the action.

To start the pump, press the Red Button.
To zero the pressure sensor, press the Zero Key.
Before switching from AC to DC power, be sure the battery is fully charged.

- 選擇**適當的顏色編碼**

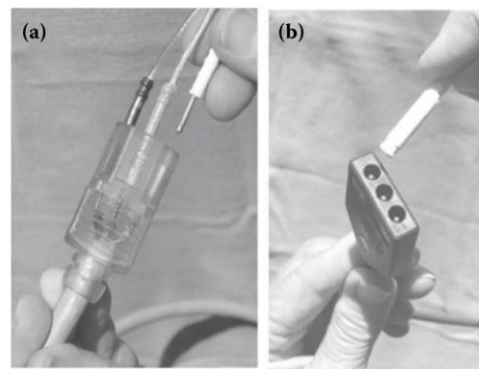
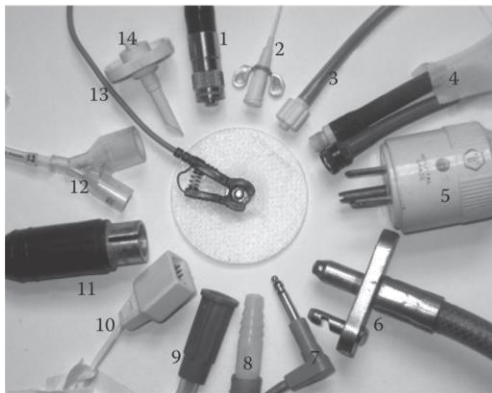
7-Color Code		6-Color Code		5-Color Code		4-Color Code	
<i>n</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>p</i>
5R	1008	1R	999	1R	999	1R	999
3YR	890	3YR	890	7YR	884	1Y	946
5Y	1128	9Y	1131	7GY	960	9G	1099
1G	1103	5G	1101	1B	1093	1P	1135
7BG	1095	5B	1087	5P	1007		
7PB	1133	9P	1005				
3RP	1003						



人因設計預防人為失誤

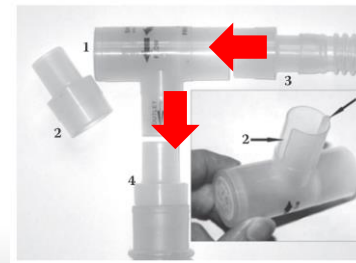
- **接頭防呆(Foolproof)**可透過**提供特殊的接頭與連接方式**來達成，但要**注意**使用者可能會**勉強連接(Force connections)**，並且需要**管制轉接頭(Adapter)**的使用。

各種醫療器材常用接頭



(a)
ECG接頭可勉強連接到電源母座
(b)
改良後的ECG接頭

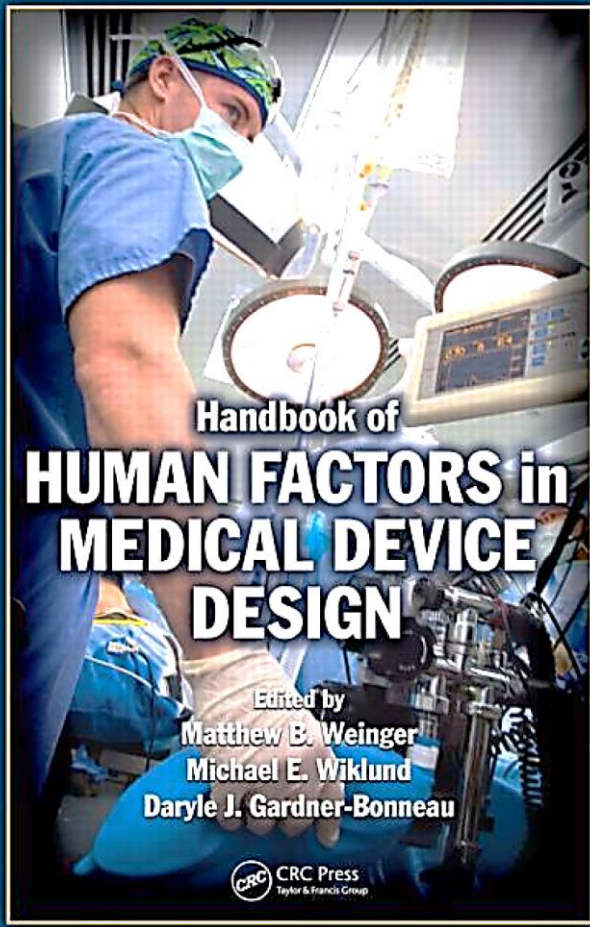
FIGURE 9.1 Typical connectors on medical devices in the patient environment: (1) threaded collar on a sigmoidoscope fiber-optic cable, (2) female Luer connector on a radial artery catheter, (3) male Luer lock on oxygen tubing, (4) threaded connectors on a noninvasive blood pressure monitor, (5) parallel blade plug on a hospital grade power cord, (6) Chemetron-style male oxygen connector on a gas hose, (7) phone plug on an airway temperature sensor, (8) barbed connector on tubing for liquid transfer, (9) molded female connector on tubing, (10) multipin electrical connector on a pulse oximeter sensor, (11) multipin electrical connector on an ECG cable, (12) Y-piece on a neonatal endotracheal tube, (13) ECG electrode connected to cable clip on ECG lead, and (14) piercing pin to intravenous solution bag.



連接1、3的轉接頭2
若錯誤地連接到4會
造成氣流逆向

*Weinger, M. B., Gardner-Bonneau, D. J., & Wiklund, M. E. (2010). Handbook of human factors in medical device design. CRC Press.

HFE Design Guidelines



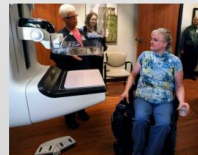
Ensure Simplicity, Safety and Avoid Errors

- Designers should **focus on meeting the high-level design principles** before they perfect the details.
- **Simpler is usually better**, but designers have to be careful about eliminating advanced features that offer real value to sophisticated users.
- A manufacturer should consider **developing two devices** rather than a single, compromised version.



Accommodate User Characteristics and Capabilities

- Formulation of **personas** (also called **user profiles of typical users**) can be done by fieldwork to study diverse individuals with different sizes, shapes, physical abilities, intellectual capabilities, experiences, and so on.
- Designers should make devices more accessible to users with physical or sensory impairments and more usable by **people with disabilities**.



2. SILVER WINNER: HARMONIC FOCUS + Shears with Adaptive Tissue Technology, manufactured and submitted by Ethicon (United States of America). HARMONIC FOCUS®+ Shears with Adaptive Tissue Technology are the only device surgeons need for fine dissection and sealing of vessels up to 5mm and lymphatics in open procedures. This can mean shorter procedures and better outcomes in the operating room.

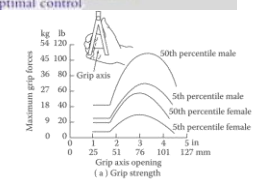


FIGURE 16.34 Grip span during use of a surgical instrument.
FIGURE 16.35 Grip force exerted as a function of grip opening. (Salvendy, G. *Handbook of Human Factors and Ergonomics* (2nd ed.), Reprinted from John Wiley & Sons, Inc. With permission.)

Fallacies in Healthcare

THE 'NO ONE ELSE UNDERSTANDS HEALTHCARE' FALLACY

Designers of HIT need to have a deep, rich, and nuanced understanding of healthcare. However, it is misguided to believe that healthcare is unique or that no one outside of the domain could possibly understand it. This fallacy mistakes a condition that is *necessary* for success (ie, the design team must include clinicians in the design process) from one that is *sufficient* (ie, only clinicians can understand and solve complex HIT issues). Teams of well-intentioned clinicians and software engineers may believe that understanding of clinical processes coupled with clever programming can solve the challenges facing healthcare. But such teams typically will not have the requisite breadth and depth of theories, tools, and ideas to develop robust and usable systems. By seeing only what they know, such teams do not understand how clinical work is really carried out, what clinicians' real needs are, and where the potential hazards and leverage points lie. As a result, problems have been framed too narrowly, leading to impoverished designs and disappointing 'solutions'.⁸⁵

Understanding what would help people in their complex work is not as simple as asking them what they want⁸⁶—an all too common approach in HIT design. People's ideas for what should be part of HIT design are hypotheses based on their perceptions of the world.⁸⁷ Like all hypotheses, some or many could be wrong. Furthermore, most clinicians are not experts in device design, user

interface design, or the relationship between HIT design and performance. What clinicians say they want may be limited by their own understanding of the complexity of their work or even their design vocabulary. Thus, simply asking clinicians (or any end-user, for that matter) what they want and giving it to them is not a wise approach. What clinicians want and what will actually improve their work may be quite different.

THE 'FATHER KNOWS BEST' FALLACY

While HIT has been sold as a solution to healthcare's quality and efficiency problems, most of the benefits of current HIT systems accrue to entities upstream from direct patient care processes⁷²—hospital administrators, quality improvement professionals, payors, regulators, and the government.⁷³ In contrast, those who suffer the costs of poorly designed and inefficient HIT are front-line providers, clerks, and patients. Thus, most HIT has been designed to meet the needs of people who do not have to enter, interact with, or manage the primary (ie, raw) data. This mismatch between who benefits and who pays leads to incomplete or inaccurate data entry ('garbage in—garbage out'), inefficiency, workarounds, and poor adoption.⁷⁴ This fundamental principle has been expressed as Grudin's Law, one form of which is: "When those who benefit from a technology are not those who do the work, then the technology is likely to fail or be subverted."⁷⁵

Source: Karsh, B. T., Weinger, M. B., Abbott, P. A., & Wears, R. L. (2010). Health information technology: fallacies and sober realities. *Journal of the American medical informatics Association*, 17(6), 617-623.

組織文化影響

- **傳統上醫療人為疏失被認為是醫療人員能力不足所造成的結果**，包括疲勞、壓力、恐懼、溝通不良、錯誤的資訊處理，以及決策失誤等，都是造成醫療人為疏失的原因。
 - 如果發現**廠商錯誤的設計**是導致人為疏失的原因，則可能導致**停業與產品改善**等鉅額損失；
 - 如果發現是**管理問題**則可能**威脅到負責的高層**人士；
 - 如果只是催眠似地**強調人員必須為疏失負責**，需要加強訓練，能夠**保守整個系統**→**過度簡化**了醫療人為疏失問題的本質

如果你發現自己的抽屜裡有兩個外觀十分類似的藥瓶（例如標籤顏色與瓶蓋顏色都相同，只有標籤內容不同），但裡面放置的是完全不同的藥品（例如麻醉劑paralysis agent與拮抗劑reversal agent），會怎樣反應呢？

報？不報？

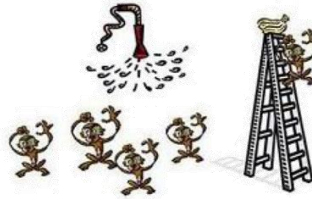
- 你可能的反應：
 - 若**尚未發生取錯藥品事件**：你呈報該項「疑似」會造成失誤的發現，**可能會遭管理單位輕忽**（例如：「有人取錯藥品過嗎？沒有的話怎麼知道會取錯？」）；
 - 若**已經發生取錯藥品的跡近錯失事件**（near-miss，指取錯藥物但因即時攔截錯誤而未發生在病人身上）：你可能**會擔心被追問**事件的發生原因（例如：「你怎麼會拿錯？你沒有仔細看標籤嗎？還好沒出事！」）；
 - 如果**已經發生傷害**：你**擔心被追究責任**，更不敢提可能因為自己取錯了藥物，而會設法找其他的原因。
- 最後的結果都是**不呈報，導致該問題一直存在系統中**。
- 醫療人為疏失發生的背後很可能有**更深層的組織性原因**，包括**意見不被尊重**、對於**改變現狀的無力感**，以及**害怕被無端牽扯其中**等。

組織文化影響

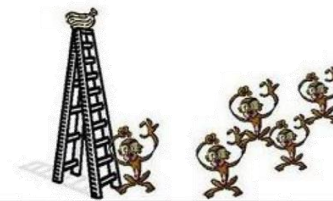
A group of scientists placed 5 monkeys in a cage and in the middle, a ladder with bananas on the top.



Every time a monkey went up the ladder, the scientists soaked the rest of the monkeys with cold water.



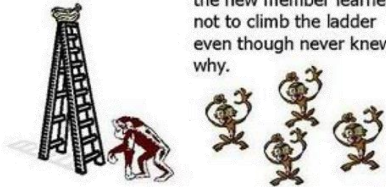
After a while, every time a monkey went up the ladder, the others beat up the one on the ladder.



After some time, no monkey dare to go up the ladder regardless of the temptation.

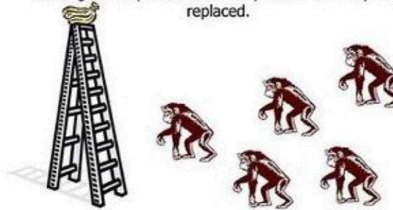


Scientists then decided to substitute one of the monkeys. The 1st thing this new monkey did was to go up the ladder. Immediately the other monkeys beat him up.

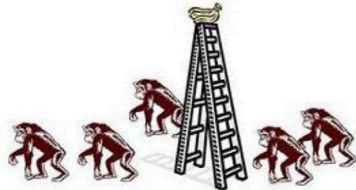


After several beatings, the new member learned not to climb the ladder even though never knew why.

A 2nd monkey was substituted and the same occurred. The 1st monkey participated on the beating for the 2nd monkey. A 3rd monkey was changed and the same was repeated (beating). The 4th was substituted and the beating was repeated and finally the 5th monkey was replaced.



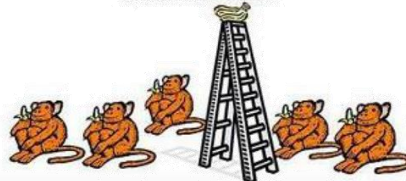
What was left was a group of 5 monkeys that even though never received a cold shower, continued to beat up any monkey who attempted to climb the ladder.



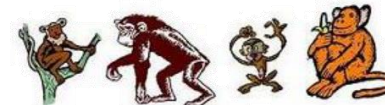
If it was possible to ask the monkeys why they would beat up all those who attempted to go up the ladder....
I bet you the answer would be...

"I don't know – that's how things are done around here"

Does it sounds familiar?



Don't miss the opportunity to share this with others as they might be asking themselves why we continue to do what we are doing if there is a different way out there.



Adopted from "Making Sense of Human Factors and Patient Safety" by Nikki Maran, NHS Lothian

安全的組織文化

- 將醫療疏失的人為因素(human factors)視為系統問題導致的症狀，需要進一步地**找出造成該疏失的根本原因 (root cause)**，而**非將醫療疏失歸咎於人為因素**所造成。
- 人員必須在各種突發狀況下突破自身的能力限制來保障系統安全。因此，提升醫療系統安全的關鍵在於發現人為失誤與各種醫療人員的工作環境、使用儀器/設備/器械與醫療工作設計之間的關聯性，亦即**重視人性因素—瞭解醫療人員的需求、能力與限制**。
- 傳統醫病關係中**對於醫療人員的信任以及其專業的尊重**，也**可能成為**提升醫療安全文化的**障礙**。

突破組織文化影響

- **大聲說出來(Speak Up)**：運用**開場白**(誠懇堅定地表明身分)→**表達擔憂**(不要說「我有一點擔心」)→(清楚)**分析問題**→**提供**(精確)**解決**方式→**取得共識**(例如：您同意嗎?)等步驟向**核心高層**傳達意見。
- **突破迷思(Fallacy of Social Redundancy)**：研究顯示**集體共同決策可能傾向極端解決方法**，因為有太多壓力阻止意見被表達且容易抑制不同做法(人多嘴雜，不讓事情複雜化?)。會前應**先進行有效的小組討論**決定決策方針。
- **鼓勵多元化(Diversity)**：研究顯示在複雜人際系統中，**多元參與者(來自不同背景並具備各種技能)**較一群高能力者(High-ability Individuals)**有更佳的彈性(應付突發狀況)與決策績效**。

建構高人為可靠度的醫療系統¹

1. 不放過小失誤(Tracking small failures)：鼓勵提報失誤以及虛驚事件(incidents/near misses)，並且懂得在錯誤中學習。
2. 拒絕過度簡化(Resisting oversimplification)：多了解醫療系統本身的複雜性、動態與不確定性，設法建立細微並且實際的工作知識(nuanced and realistic working knowledge)以便能夠預測可能發生的失誤。
3. 對實際的執行面具有敏感度(Sensitivity to operations)：知道醫療組織中精準以及有缺失的單位(the sharp and blunt ends of healthcare organizations)，並且深入瞭解。
4. 建立彈性(Resilience)：既然人為失誤無可避免，應加強醫療團隊的多樣性(variability)以及病人教育，使得醫療環境中人人都能夠偵測、矯正並且從錯誤中恢復。
5. 尊重專業(Deference to expertise)：實際運用原則時應考量不同的專業領域，做出適當調整。

¹Roberts KH, Bea R. Must accidents happen? Lessons from high-reliability organizations. *Academy of Management Executive* 2001;15(3):70-78.

醫療人因方面的安全工具

- 檢核表(Checklist)
- 根本原因分析(Root Cause Analysis, RCA)
- 人為失效模式分析(Human Failure Modes and Effects Analysis, HFMEA)
- 階層式工作分析(Hierarchical Task Analysis, HTA)
- 服務藍圖(Service Blueprint)
- 醫策會目前已有針對RCA與HFMEA的完整訓練課程。
- 更多的人為可靠度分析(Human Reliability Analysis)工具可參考[Lyons, M., et al \(2004\). Human reliability analysis in healthcare: a review of techniques.](#)

結語

人因工程未來發展

- **老齡化/低齡化議題**（居家照顧與職務再設計、數位教育與影響評估）**與互動方式創新**（體感、觸控、行動穿戴、腦機介面BCI等）
- **大數據與物聯網普及後的人性化議題**（心智模式與使用經驗的改變、安全隱私與機器信賴、說服性科技與未來溝通趨勢）
- **人工智慧 vs. 人機協同**（運用機器增能創造有效率的人機團隊）
- **人因工程在地化**（運用本土人體計測進行符合文化差異的設計）

新科技的迷思

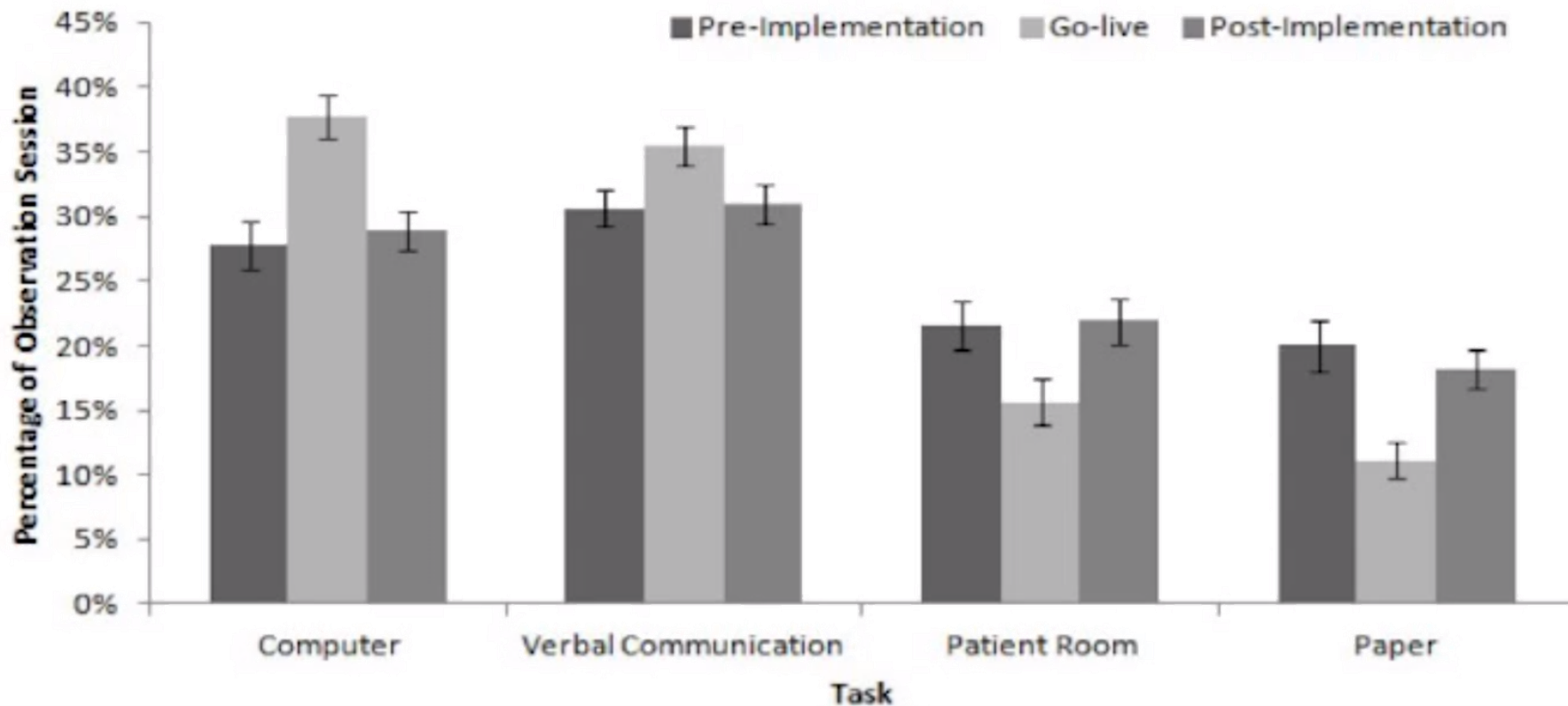
- 一般認為科技可以取代人員做得更好、更快並且更節省成本，但事實上**引進新科技創造了新的人員工作**，而這些新的工作（或新的工作型態）**可能導致人員工作的績效變得更好、或者是更差**。
 - 例如：**使用電子病歷**可能會造成**醫師花更多時間在觀看電腦螢幕、運用系統所給予的建議來問診**，並且受限於系統提供的診斷選項，**而非花更多的時間觀察病人、以開放的對話與病人互動**，因此可能徹底改變醫病關係。
 - 新科技可能帶來「**蹩腳自動化(clumsy automation)**」，只是**將工作重新分配，而非真正的減少工作份量**，將原來需要操作的工作變成需要溝通、協調與注意力的工作（例如監控），並且將這些工作加諸在原本就十分忙碌的人員身上（例如系統管理者），**造成有些人更忙，有些人無事可做；而這些忙碌的人又要花更多的時間接受訓練，以瞭解並監控更多的系統**。

電子病歷與條碼運用

- 研究發現使用電子病歷(Electronic Medical Record, EMR)的可能會發生以下負面效果：
 - 增加對於電腦的依賴，運用系統所給予的建議來問診，並且受限於系統提供的診斷選項，因此喪失自主的警覺與判斷能力
 - 因為產生更多的數位資料需要人工處理，所以工作負荷增加
 - 醫師花更多時間在觀看電腦螢幕，而非觀察病人、以開放的對話與病人互動，可能徹底改變醫病關係。
- 運用條碼監控醫療(Bar Coding Medication Administration, BCMA)被發現會讓護理人員虛應故事(walk-around，例如在施打藥劑前先刷條碼)，並且更難在過程中發現病患註冊資訊的錯誤。

EHR Implementation

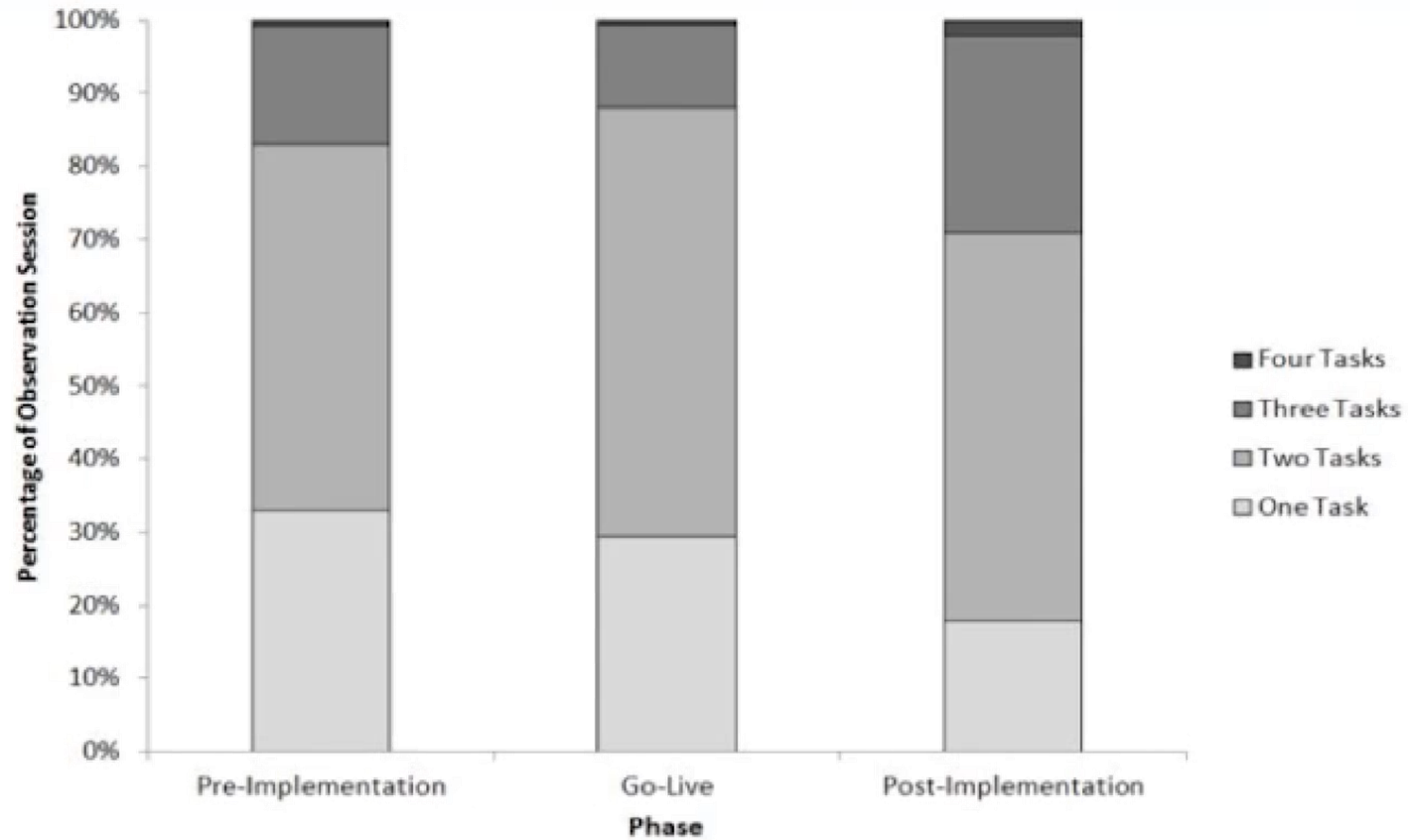
Task Allocation Time



Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aZqsmUpfRPE>

EHR Implementation

Tasks Per Minute



Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aZqsmUpfRPE>

資料超載 Data Overload

- 自動化與電腦化處理的結果是帶來大量的數位資料，但人員對於這些資料的解讀與判斷能力卻跟不上資料產生的速度，因此當問題發生時，很難在大量的資料中找到所需要的資料片段—例如與病人目前病情有關的病歷資料，同時也可能因為醫療人員需要引進其他的新資料而造成更多的問題（例如如何在已經受限的螢幕空間中提供更多的新資料）。
- 資料超載問題的另一個層面是會造成工作的瓶頸 (workload bottleneck)，因為如果每筆資料都必需要檢查、回應，在有限的時間中根本不可能完成所有的工作。解決的方法是善用自動化程序來幫助使用者、或與使用者合作來進行檢查與回應的動作，但這可能造成另外的問題（例如機器信任）。

新科技的問題

- 如果說，**研究證實增加1個螢幕可增加30%工作效率**，那麼增加5個螢幕的結果是工作效率 = ？
- 隨著科技進步，有天醫院終於**引進了AI系統幫各位醫生做診斷**。您有一位病人是癌症初期，依您專業的判斷**提早進行開刀手術可減緩病情惡化**，但**AI系統**顯然不同意您的作法，認為開刀可能導致癌細胞加速擴散，**『強烈』建議您嘗試新的「提升自體免疫力療法」**。（AI系統並未詳細解釋原因，但該療法為AI系統廠商旗下生技公司研發，您對於該療法的細節不熟悉，也懷疑其療效。）
- 在這樣的前提下，您會：
 - 堅持自己的專業判斷，幫病人開刀（簽署「拒絕先進人工智慧醫療系統建議」知情同意書，自負醫療疏失與法律責任）？
 - 相信AI系統的判斷（與良心？），改建議病人進行「提升自體免疫力療法」（醫院與廠商背書，可領「運用先進醫療試驗獎勵辦法」獎金）？



病人的期望

- 「**延續病人生命**」與「**減輕病人痛苦**」是醫療人員理性的使命。
- 在品質與安全之外，病人（也包括醫療人員？）感性的期望是得到「**人性的顧惜**」
- 「**醫者父母心**」，在理性醫療的同時，病人也希望感受到醫療人員「**視病猶親**」；同樣的，醫療人員也希望感受到「**視醫如親**」，在舒適友善的環境下工作（奉獻？）
- 做好**人因工程**不僅僅**協助確保醫療品質與增進病人安全**，更重要的是能夠**提升在醫療環境中醫病雙方人員的健康與福祉**。

結語

- **安全文化的培養、有效的人員訓練、人性化的程序與工作設計**，以及**符合醫療人員需求的工作環境建置**等方面在**實體人因工程**（例如工作方法與空間如何設計，避免體力負荷過度）、**認知人因工程**（例如教育訓練課程如何規劃，促進正向學習遷移並避免遺忘）以及**組織人因工程**（例如贏得管理階層支持與促進部門間合作溝通）等領域都有人因工程專家可提供諮詢與建議。
- **期盼有更多的交流機會**，讓人因工程專家能與醫學領域的專家學者攜手合作，共同為醫療品質的提升、醫療安全的保障(包括醫護人員與病人)及整體醫療環境的進步貢獻一份心力。

簡報結束，謝謝！

國立臺灣科技大學 林承哲