

Utilizing Multisensory Integration to Improve Monitoring and Alarm Management

Society for Technology in Anesthesia

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Our office





Sometimes things get messy



Sometimes we get distracted or
busy with one task

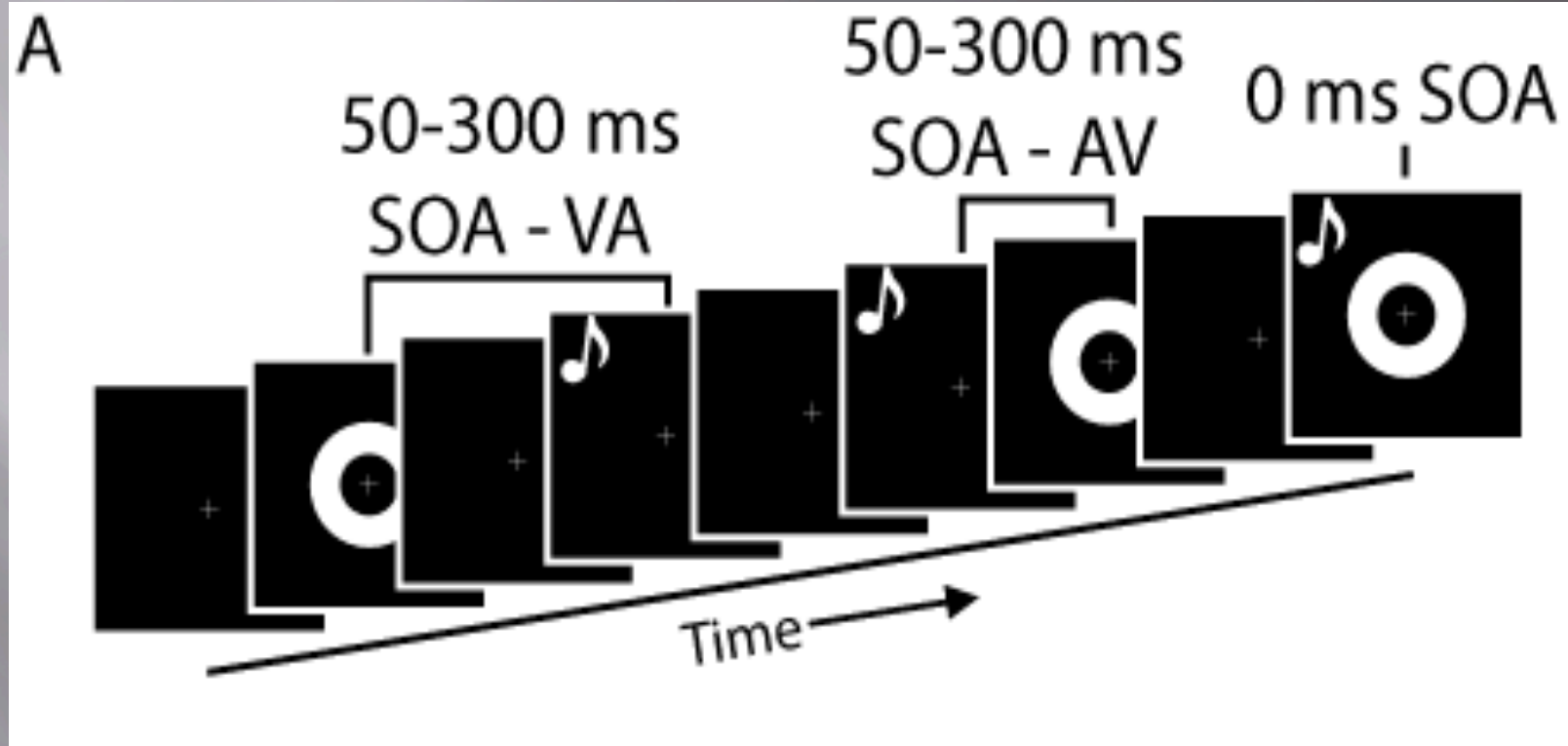


Temporal Binding Window

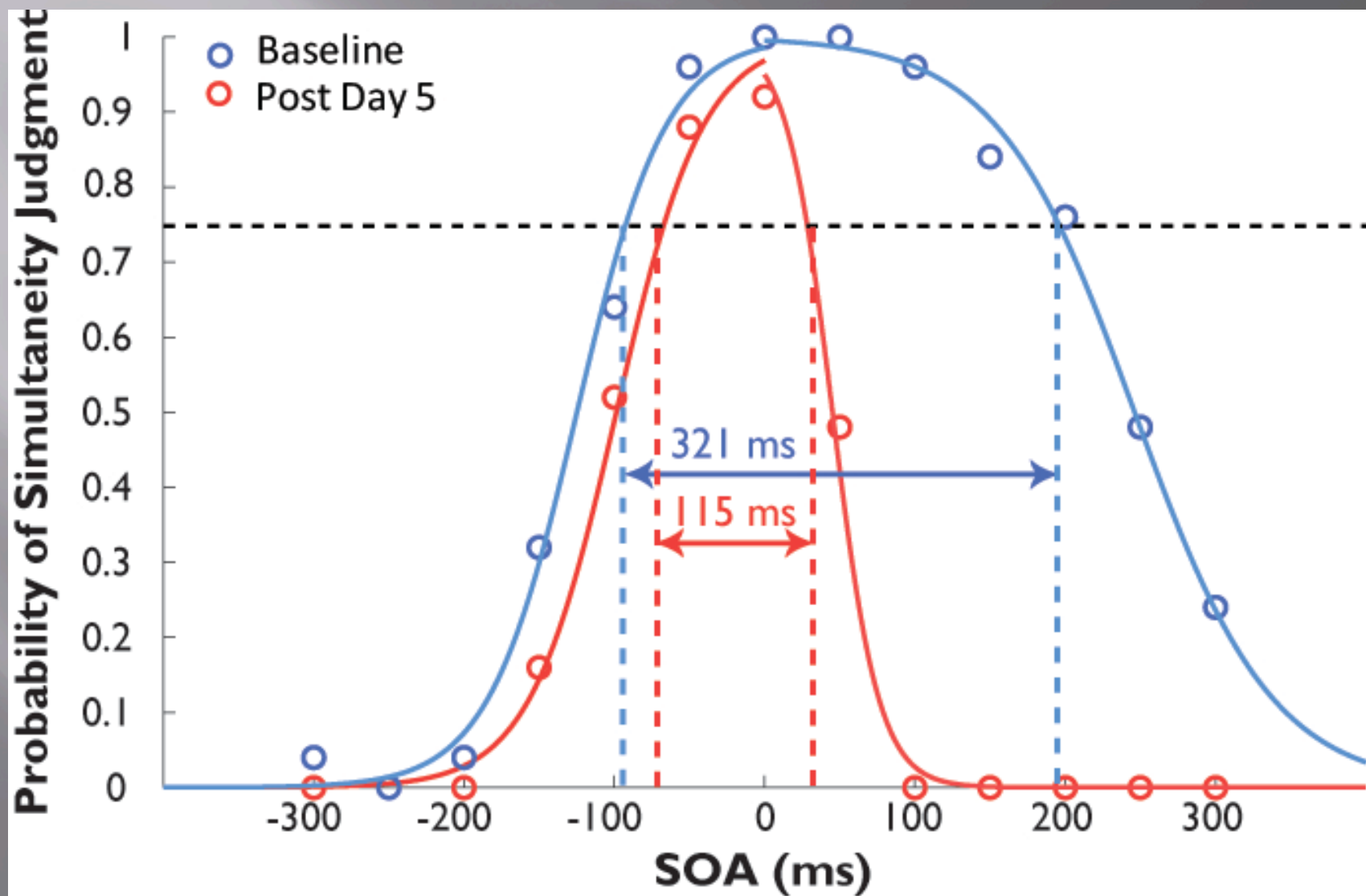
Window of time within which two stimuli from different sensory modalities may be offset and still perceptually bound into a single, unified perception.

Example: Speech

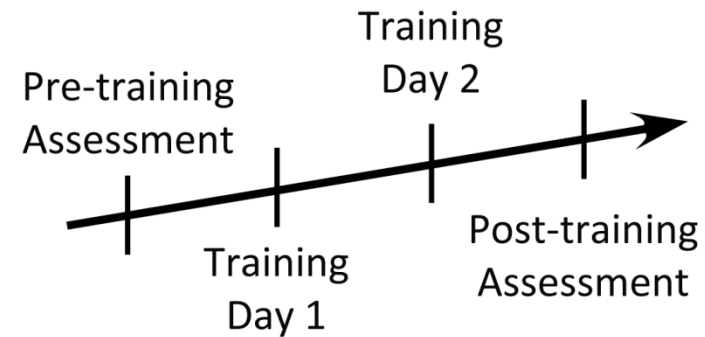
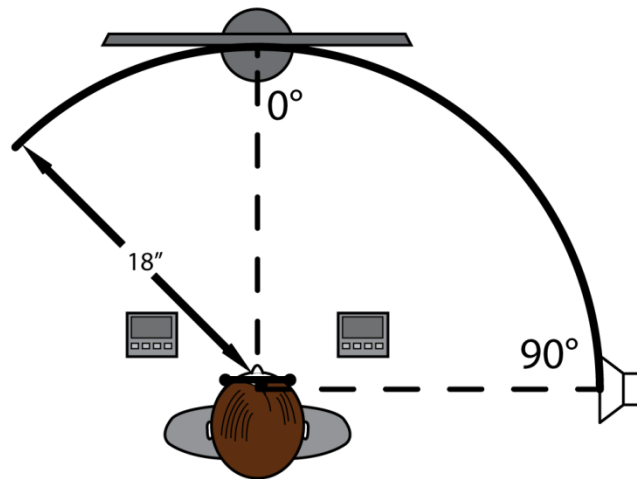
Simultaneity Judgment



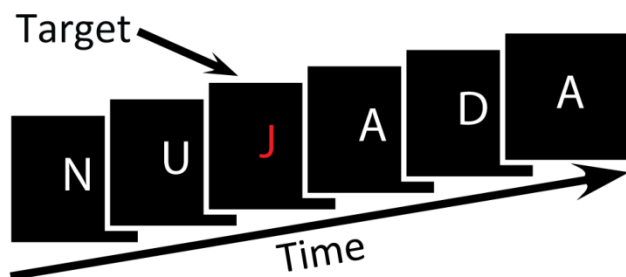
Window Size Narrowing



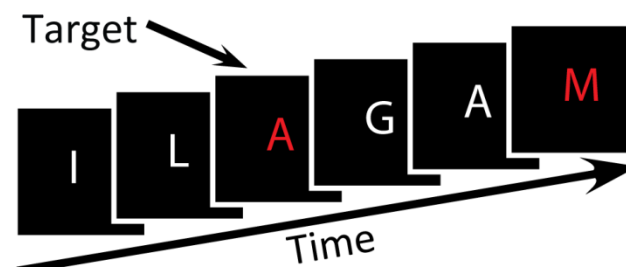
A. Experimental Paradigm



B. Medium Attentional Load



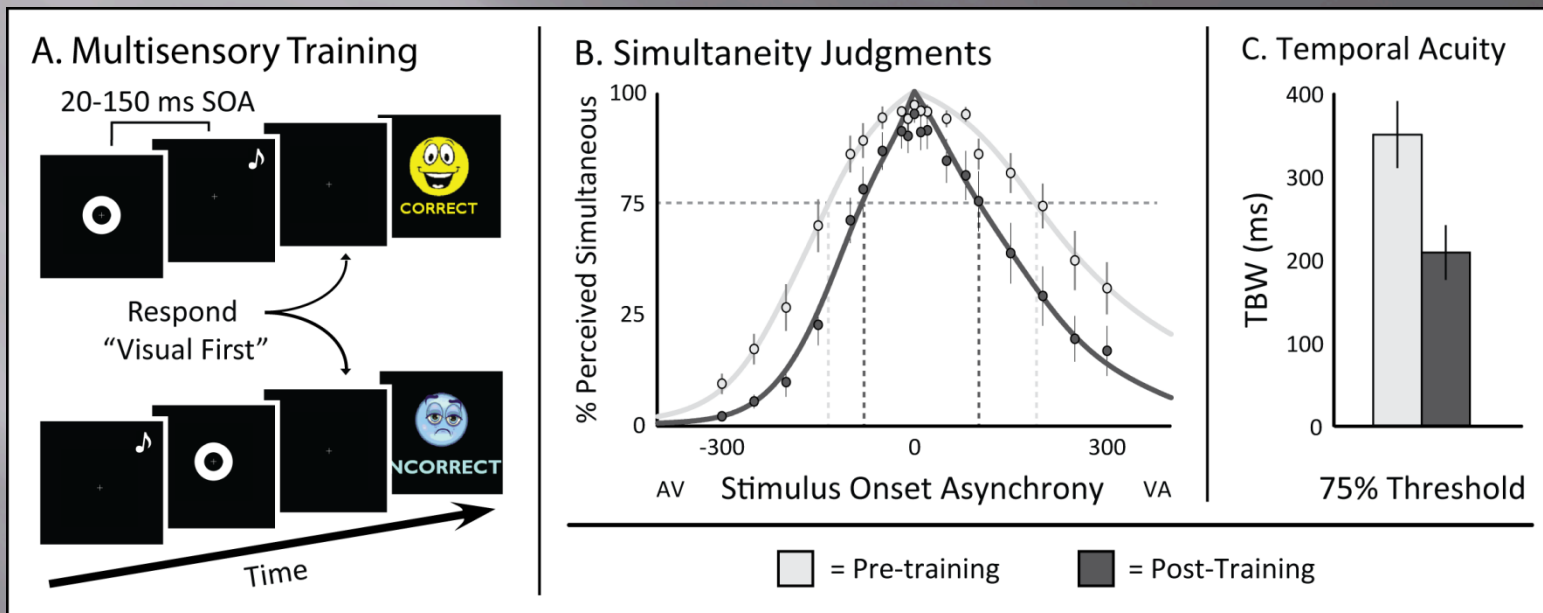
C. High Attentional Load



Pulse Oximetry

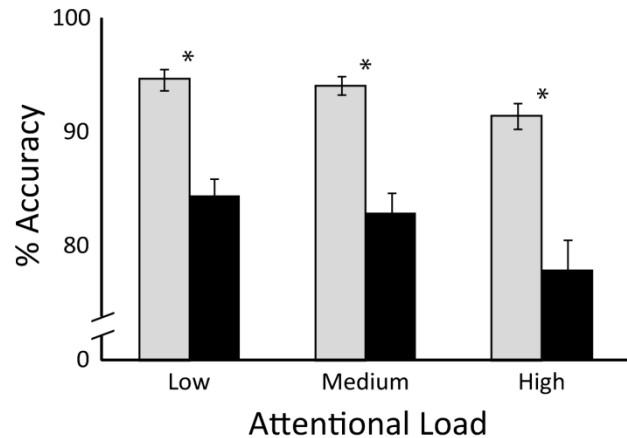
- ▣ Investigate perception of Pulse Oximetry
 - Pitch/frequency
 - Under different attentional loads
 - Across levels of experience
- ▣ 100 ms, sine-wave gated pure tone beeps at levels matching the 99% and 98% arterial oxygen saturation levels on a Philips patient monitor (Model MP70) at a rate of 75 beats per minute
- ▣ 90% of the beeps (675) presented at the 99% saturation pitch and 10% at the 98% saturation pitch (75), for a total of 750 trials lasting 10 minutes

TBW Narrowing

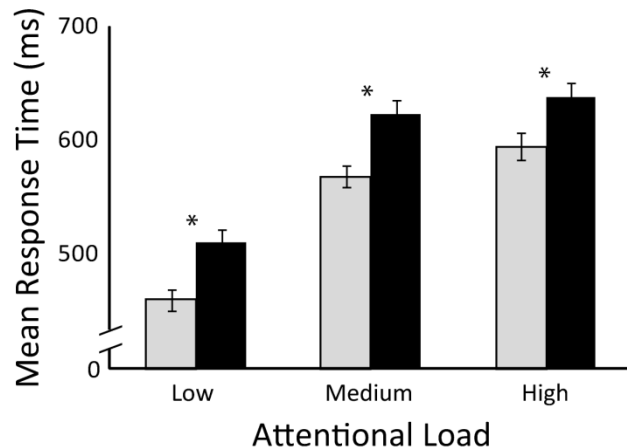


Pulse Ox – Baseline

A. Pulse Oximetry Accuracy



B. Pulse Oximetry Response Time



□ = In Quiet ■ = In Noise

Accuracies -

attentional load ($F = 11.90$, $p = 4.43e^{-5}$)

noise level ($F = 56.51$, $p = 2.22e^{-8}$)

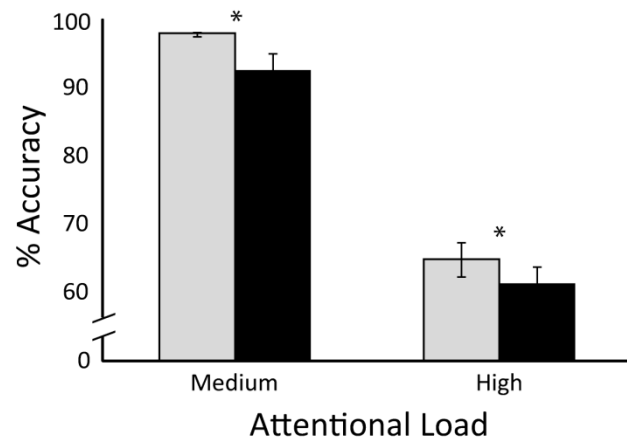
Reaction/Response Times -

attentional load ($F = 123.86$, $p < 1.00e^{-15}$)

noise level ($F = 56.45$, $p = 2.24e^{-8}$)

Pulse Ox – Visual Task Baseline

A. Visual Task Accuracy

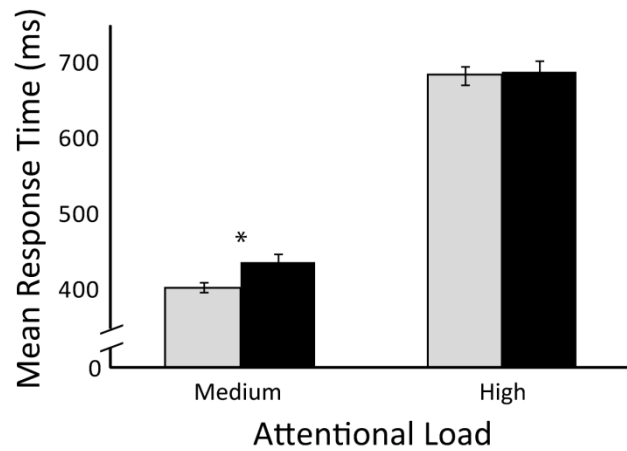


Accuracies –

attentional load ($F = 168.46$, $p = 7.67e^{-14}$)

noise level ($F = 7.64$, $p = 0.01$)

B. Visual Task Response Time



Reaction/Response Times –

attentional load ($F = 462.91$, $p < 1.00e^{-15}$)

noise level ($F = 4.04$, $p = 0.053$)

□ = In Quiet ■ = In Noise

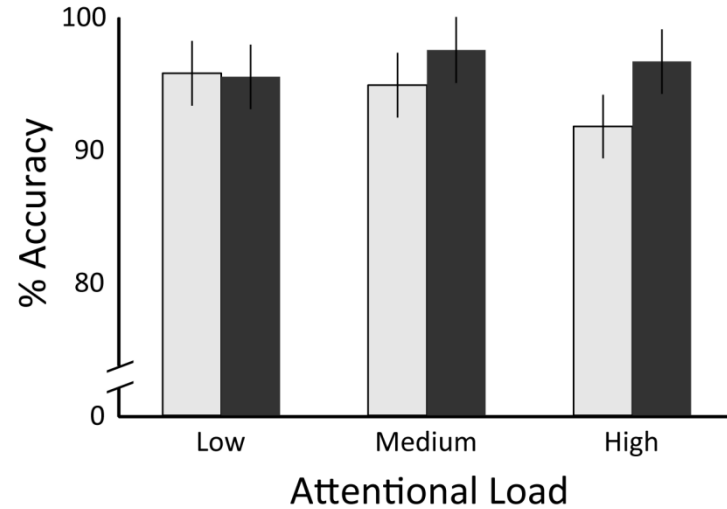
Accuracy – Main effects of:

attentional load ($p < 0.02$, $F_{(2,14)} = 5.16$)

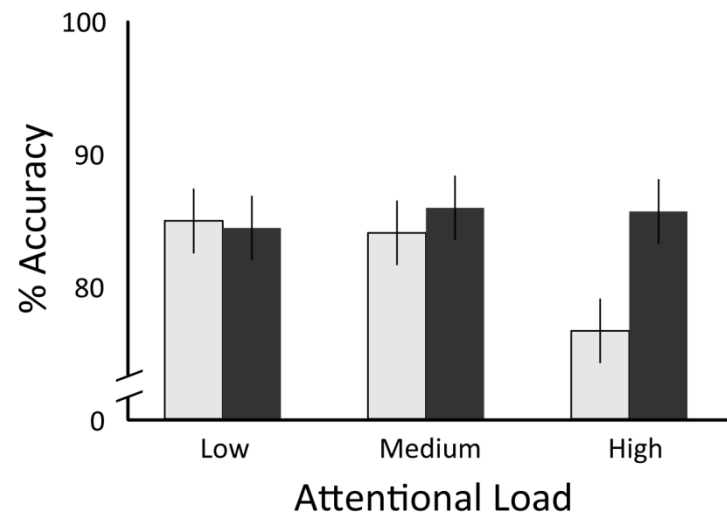
noise ($p < 0.0001$, $F_{(1,14)} = 27.29$)

training ($p < 0.04$, $F_{(1,14)} = 5.34$)

A. Accuracy in Quiet



B. Accuracy in Noise



□ = Pre-training

■ = Post-training

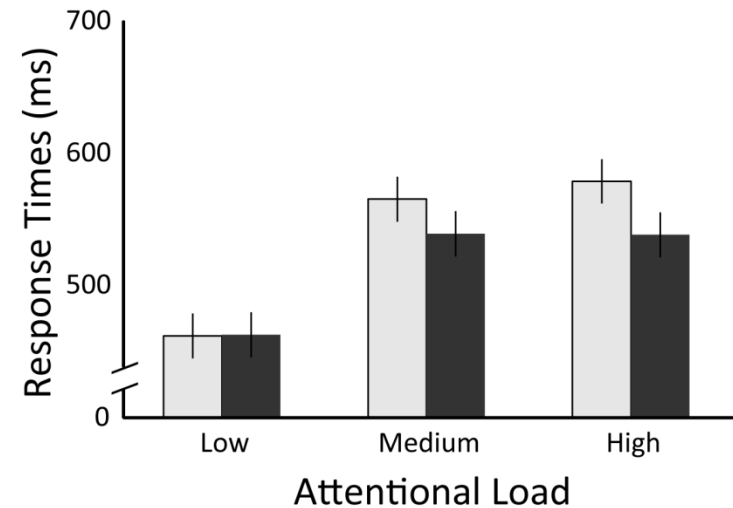
Reaction Times - Main effects of:

attentional load ($p < 1.00e^{-20}$, $F_{(2,14)} = 83.06$)

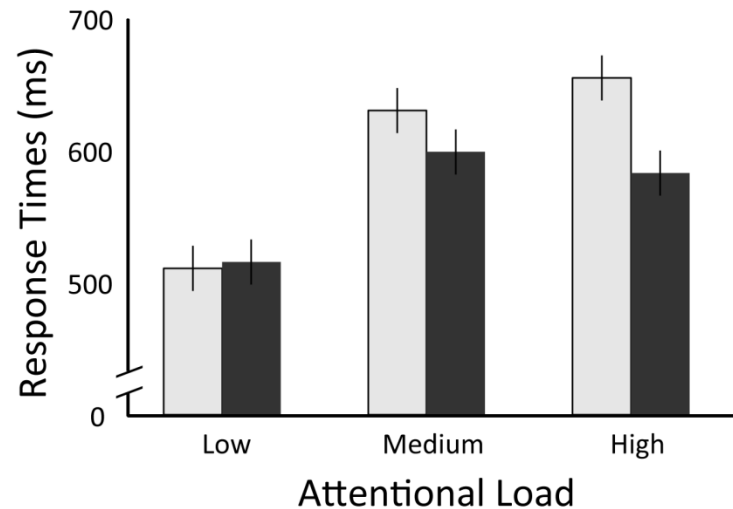
noise ($p < 0.0001$, $F_{(1,14)} = 28.60$)

training ($p < 0.008$, $F_{(1,14)} = 9.81$)

A. Response Times in Quiet



B. Response Times in Noise



□ = Pre-training ■ = Post-training

The background of the slide is a dark, textured surface with a pattern of diagonal, slightly blurred light rays or brushstrokes in shades of grey and blue, creating a sense of depth and movement.

Future Directions...

