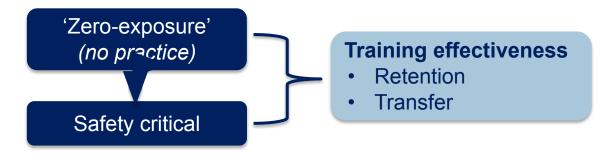




TRAINING FOR UNEXPECTED EVENTS (EMERGENCIES)

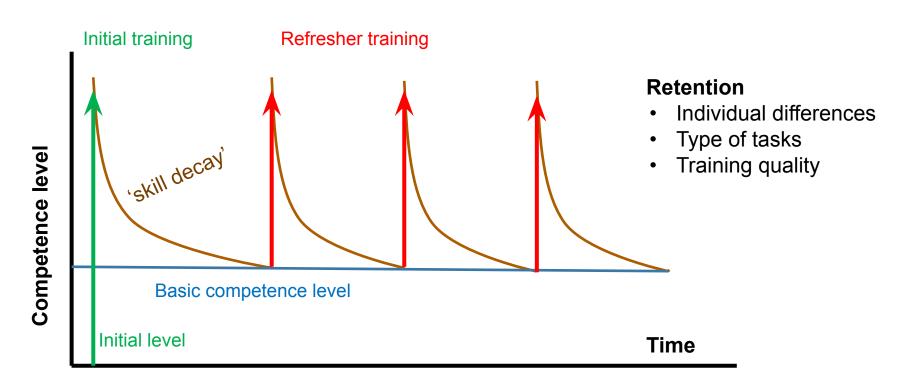






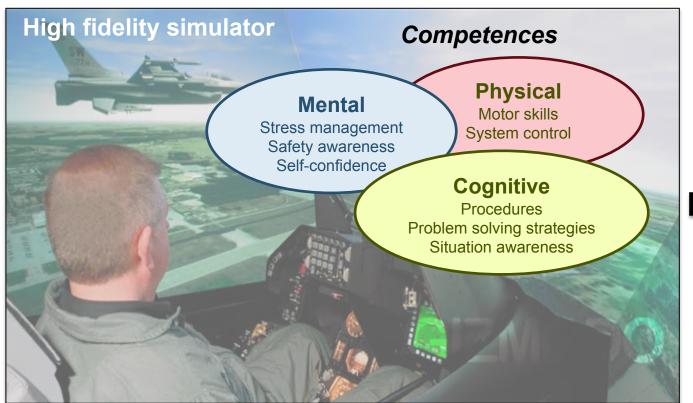


RETENTION IN EMERGENCY TRAINING





EMERGENCY TRAINING: LEARNING BY EXPERIENCE







HELICOPTER UNDERWATER EGRESS TRAINING (HUET)



• Emergency Breathing System (EBS)



 Shallow Water Egress Training (SWET)



 Modular Egress Training Simulator (METS)





TRAINING PROGRAM HUET (SERE SCHOOL)

	Ini 🔻	tial Refres	sher
Theory	ISEC	RSEC	
Introduction	6,25 hours	4 hours	
Safety equipment	50		
Emergency procedures			
Water survival			
Diving physiology / SEA			
DD Aerazur + R-10 / hoisting		18	
Signal equipment	83		
Practical training (basin)	ISEC	RSEC	
DD Aerazur + R-10 / hoisting	5 hours	Similar to ISEC	
Signal equipment		ege Hallian and a march	6 ditches
Familiarization SEA/ SWET		4754	
Egress METS / SEA	8	Same runs as ISEC	

Helicopter Underwater Egress Training (HUET)



STUDY 1: RETROSPECTIVE QUESTIONNAIRE

Self-Assessed Preferred Retraining Intervals of Helicopter Underwater Egress Training (HUET)

Charelle Bottenheft; Esther A. P. B. Oprins; Mark M. J. Houben; Ted Meeuwsen; Pierre J. L. Valk

BACKGROUND: Royal Netherlands Air Force (RNLAF) helicopter aircrew get Helicopter Underwater Egress Training (HUET) using a

Modular Egress Training Simulator (METS[™]) in order to be prepared for escaping the aircraft when ditching into water. In the current situation the retraining intervals are only chosen on an arbitrary basis for different backgrounds of the crew (maritime and regular flight crew). The frequency of refresher training depends on the expected degree of retention, but evidence-based research on required intervals between refresher courses is scarce. Ideally, training should be based on the amount of retention of acquired competences.

METHODS: Retrospective questionnaires were filled in by 132 helicopter aircrew who followed the HUET course(s) at the Survival Evasion Resistance and Escape (SERE) school in Gilze-Rijen (Netherlands). They assessed themselves on competences

and gave their opinion on the preferred interval.

RESULTS: Maritime crew report increasing competence levels with the number of refresher courses followed. According to the opinion of all aircrew, retraining intervals may take longer from 18 (first refresher) to 30 mo (fourth refresher). Maritime and regular flight crew differ in preferred retraining intervals (up to 22 mo and up to 33 mo, respectively).

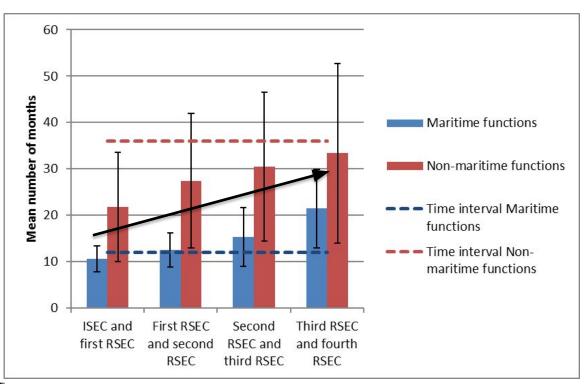
SSION: This study provides indications to reconsider the retraining interval and to differentiate between maritime and regular flight crew based on aircrew's opinions and self-assessments. As competence levels still increase with the number of courses followed, it is recommended to reconsider the current fixed intervals of once a year or once every 3 yr for maritime and regular flight crew, respectively.

KEYWORDS: helicopter underwater egress training, retention, competence, safety, refresher training.

Bottenheft C, Oprins EAPB, Houben MMJ, Meeuwsen T, Valk PJL. Self-assessed preferred training intervals of Helicopter Underwater Egress Training (HUET). Aerosp Med Hum Perform. 2019; 90(9):1–7.



RESULTS: PREFERRED TIME INTERVAL OF COURSES





STUDY 2: LONGITUDINAL DATA COLLECTION

Self-assessed competences **before**

& general information



Self-assessed competences after

& course evaluation

Instructor's ratings (Physiological measures)

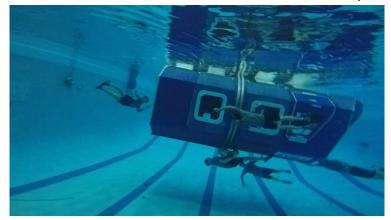
Training effectiveness / personalization



RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- How important is self-confidence for performance in HUET?
- How similar are the instructor's ratings to the trainees' own view on their competence (cf. self-efficacy)?
- What is the relationship between the number of refreshers followed and the level of competence?







PARTICIPANTS (JAN 2016 – JAN 2019; TO BE CONTINUED)

Pilots

	Frequency	Percent
Pilot Transport/Attack	106	28.6
Pilot Maritime	35	9.5
Tactical coordinator	15	4.1
Loadmaster	47	12.7
Helicopter Sensor Operator	23	6.2
Flight Test Engineer	4	1.1
Aerial Gunner	21	5.7
Rescue operator	10	2.7
Rescue Swimmer	2	0.5
Aeromedical Physician	1	0.3
Flight Mechanic	16	4.3
Aeromedical Nurse	15	4.1
Aeromedical Physician	12	3.2
Sniper/observer	10	2.7
SAR Physician	31	8.4
Overig	22	5.9
Total	370	100.0

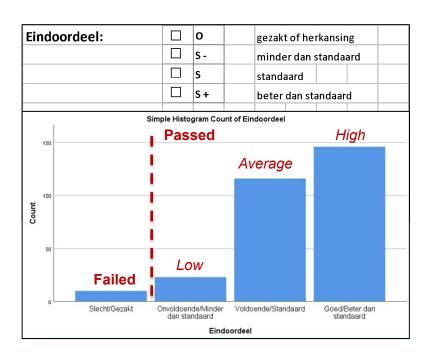
	Diving experience	Claustrophobia	Fear of water	Motion sickness	Stress experience
No	185	360	361	350	321
Yes	183	4	5	14	43

	Frequency	Percent
Male	326	88.1
Female	38	10.3





ASSESSMENT FORM



	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Run 4	Run 5	Run 6	НН	HH2	ННЗ
Voorbereiding									
Brace positie	4	1	1			1			
Wacht op stabiliteit	3	2						1	
Gebruik S.E.A.									
Vinden 2e trap	1	1	1	1					
Plaatsen 2e trap	1	4	2		3	3 1			
Purgen	4	13	3	1	1	i		3	
Ademhalingspatroon	26	22	7	5	3	3 1		1	1
Rust/beheersing	22	25	7	5		5 1		6	1
Vluchtweg vrijmaken									
Oriëntatie	22	18	10	16	8	3 6	5	1	2
Referentiepunt	32	17	5	15	e	5 5	5	4	1
Belts openen	9	9	5	5	2	2 1		1	
Controle belts	8	4	3	6	3	3		3	
Verplaatsen	7	5	3	13	6	5 1			
Exit openen	6	23	9	13	7	7 4	i i		
Rust/beheersing	11	8	5	7	2	2			
Exit maken									
Referentiepunt	29	20	6	11	8	3 6	5	3	
Uitzwemmen	10	3	5	1	2	2 1		1	
Uitblazen bij opkomen	20	8	4	3	4	1			
360° aan oppervlakte	14	11	7	10	3	3 2	2	1	
Dinghy meenemen	0			1		3	3		
Rust/beheersing	9	5	1	4	2	2		3	
Algemeen									
Probleemopl. vermogen	4	2	1		- 1	. 2	2	1	1
Alg. rust/beheersing/stress	11	9	4	4	5	5			1
Extra elementen									
C/W seat	3	37	1	29	23	3 7	,	1	
Verduisterd	0	0						3	
Verwonding	0	0			36	5		1	
Seatbelts/safetybelt			1						
X-run	1	2	1	23	24	1 4			



MEASURES

Instructor's ratings

- Overall rating (1 item; 4-points scale)
- Number of check marks: insufficient (per item, per run)
- **Self-assessment**: 4 categories, based on PCA (5-points scale):
 - Knowledge ("I know the steps of the procedure to survive on water," 7 items, Cronbach's alpha = .84)
 - Skills ("I clear the exit in a flexible manner," 12 items, Cronbach's alpha = .92)
 - Using air ("I remain calm when breathing with the EBS," 9 items, Cronbach's alpha = .89)
 - Attitude ("I am aware of the dangers when the helicopter hits the water," 2 items, Cronbach's alpha = .78)
- Self-confidence (10 points scale)
 - Confidence before ("Confidence in the water and under water", 3 items, Cronbach's alpha = .86)
 - Confidence after ("Confidence in the water and under water", 3 items, Cronbach's alpha = .86)



RESULTS: CORRELATIONS

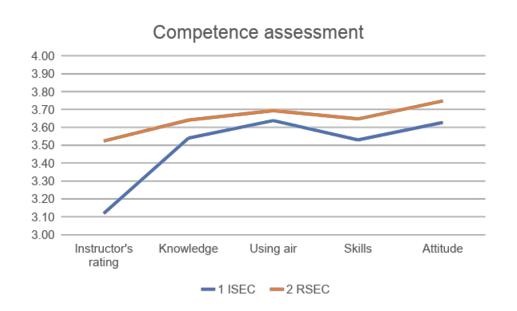
	Instructo	r's ratings		Self-ass	essment		Self-con	fidence
	Overall rating	#Check marks	Knowledge	Skills	Using air	Attitude	Before	After
Instructor's ratings								
Overall rating								
#Check marks	573**)	1						
Self-assessment								
Knowledge	.302**	212 ^{**}	1					
Skills	.411**	310**	.661**	1				
Using air	.418**	305**	.610**	.824**	1			
Attitude	168**	110 [*]	.495**	.616**	.575**	1		
Self-confidence		\sim						
Before	.325**	244**	.293**	.380**	.381**	.254	1	
After	440**	317**	.436**	.526**	.578**	.349**	.678 ^{**}	1

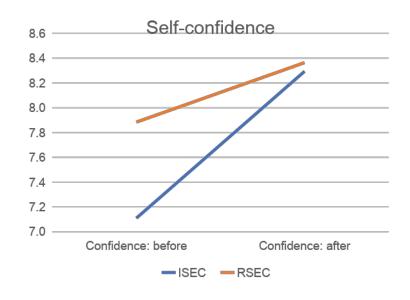
^{*.} Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

^{**.} Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).



INITIAL (ISEC; N=142) VS. REFRESHER (RSEC; N=227)



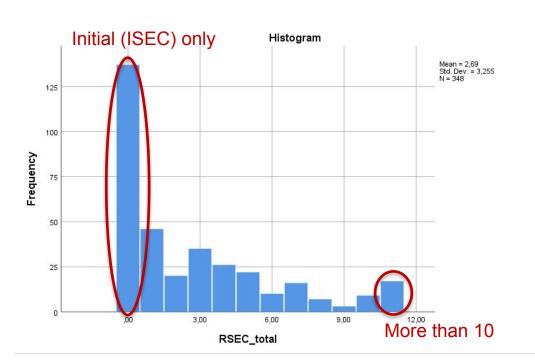


Independent samples T-test: all means significantly different at p<.05

Independent samples T-test:
only 'before' significantly different at p<.05



NUMBER OF COURSES FOLLOWED



	# RSEC (refresher)
Instructor's ratings	
Overall rating	.259**
#Check marks	232 ^{**}
Self-assessment	
Knowledge	.182**
Skills	.227**
Using air	.161**
Attitude	.149**
Self-confidence	
Before	.236**
After	.081

^{*.} Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

^{**.} Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).



DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Main findings

- Self-confidence is quite important for performance in HUET
- Trainees have a good picture on their competence level, rated by instructors
- More refresher training results in a higher competence level



Recommendations for HUET

- Improving the instructors' ratings: more variance, more differentiation between trainees
- Personalized content and frequency of HUET based on individual competence, including stress

Further research

Using heart rate as physiological, more objective, measure in training also for stress



EXAMPLE PHYSIOLOGICAL MEASURES (PILOT DEC 2017)

