



## Polytechnic Showcase 2025

# Stress and Resilience: Harnessing Wearable Technology and Machine Learning for First Responders

# Session Agenda

- Applied Research at Algonquin College
- Research Development Institute
- Canadian Safety and Security Program: Micro-Net
- Our partners and team
- Why are we doing this work?
- How are we doing this work?
- What other projects do we have on the go?
- Time for questions and discussion



# Algonquin College's Purpose

## MISSION

To transform hopes and dreams into lifelong success.

## VISION

To be a global leader in personalized, digitally connected, experiential learning.

## OUR VALUES

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### CARING

We have a sincere and compassionate interest in the well-being of the individual.

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### LEARNING

We believe in the pursuit of knowledge, personal growth and development.

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### INTEGRITY

We believe in trust, honesty and fairness in all relationships and transactions.

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### RESPECT

We value the dignity and uniqueness of the individual. We value the equity and diversity in our community.

# Algonquin College Research Focus Areas

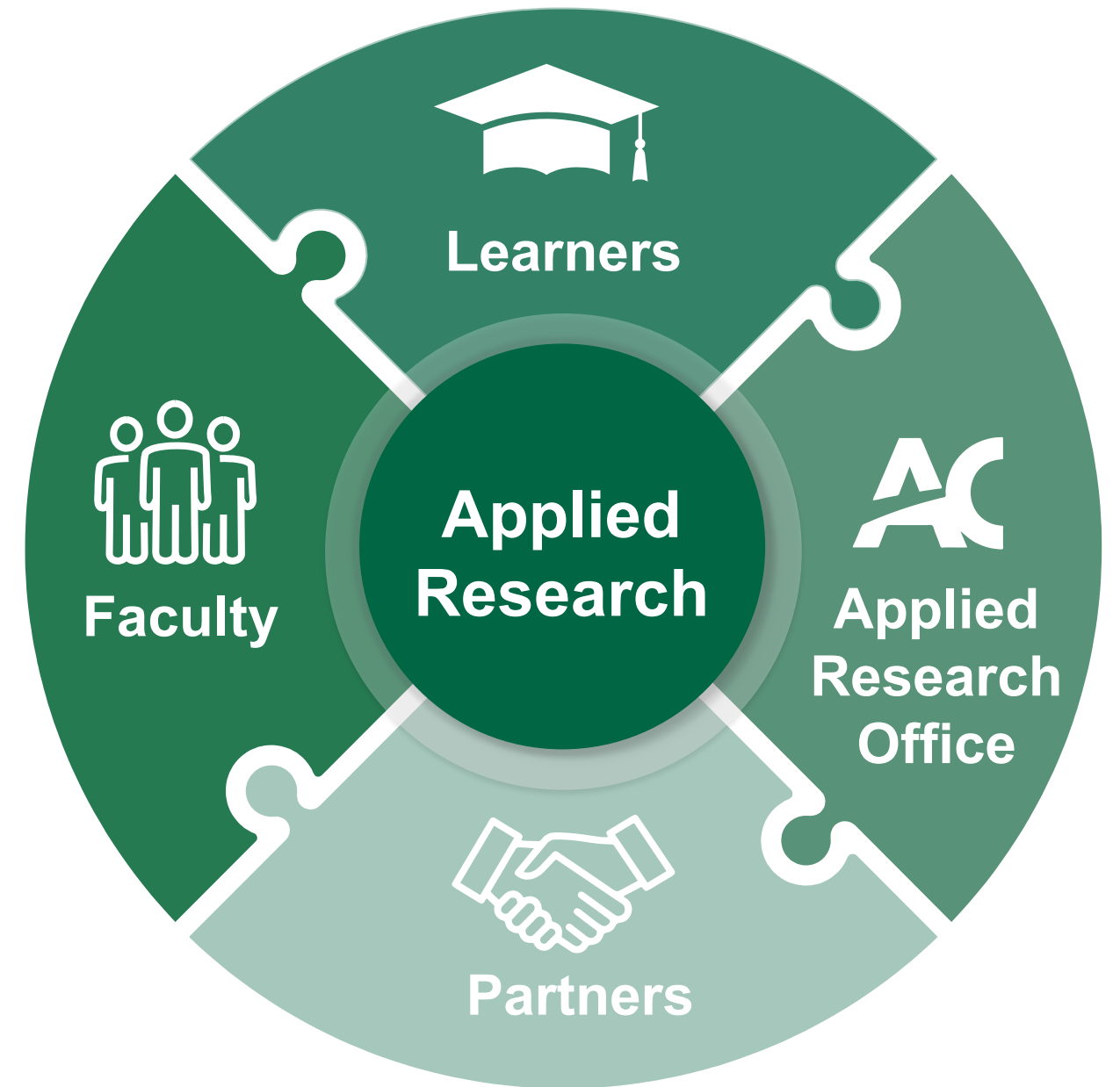


Algonquin College's **Research Focus Areas** are built upon our core strengths and are closely aligned with our academic mission.

Our **Digital Technologies Centre** offers comprehensive capabilities that support and enhance these Research Focus Areas.

# Applied Research Office

The Applied Research Office brings together Algonquin College's talented professors and students with community businesses, industry, and organizations to collaborate on applied research projects.



# Research Development Institute (RDI)

The goal of RDI is to enhance the College's research expertise and foster a research culture by utilizing the skills of our full-time faculty.

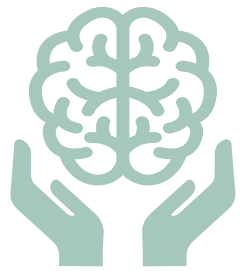
1. Support highly strategic research for and with industry or community partners
2. Grow the applied research capacity





# Research Centres and Labs

Research Centres/Labs have been established in specific areas in collaboration with the Algonquin Academic Missions Areas.



**Victimology  
Research  
Centre**



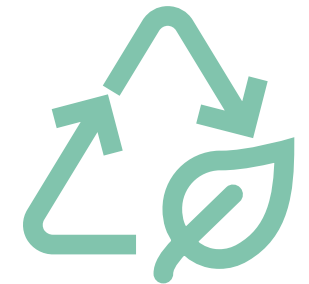
**Social  
Innovation  
Lab**



**Digital  
Technologies  
Centre**



**Human-  
Centered  
Design Lab**



**Green Supply  
Chain and  
Sustainability  
Research Lab**

# CSSP Micro-Net

Stress and Resilience: Harnessing Wearable  
Technology and Machine Learning with First  
Responders



# Canadian Safety and Security Program

The Centre for Security Science (CSS) manages the Canadian Safety & Security Program (CSSP) in partnership with Public Safety Canada (PSC).

The CSSP is a federally-funded program fostering innovative S&T advancements at federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal levels of government that contribute to the safety and security of Canadians.

Launched in 2012, the CSSP's funding mechanisms deliver high impact S&T innovations and research that address key safety and security challenges.

CSSP engages government departments to meet their safety and security requirements with S&T solutions in collaboration with industry and/or academia.



National  
Defence

Défense  
nationale

Canada

**DRDC | RDDC**

# Innovation Networks – Micro-nets

- Funding mechanism: Non-repayable contribution of up to \$1.5M
- Timeline: 36 months
- Composition:
  - Multidisciplinary
  - At least three separate organizations, one must be a Canadian University
- Initial recipient: Canadian University



National  
Defence

Défense  
nationale

Canada

**DRDC | RDDC**

# The Micro-Net





# Research Rationale

- A recent national survey of PSP found that **1 in 4 participating paramedics screened positive for PTSD, 1 in 3 for major depressive disorder, and 1 in 3 for an anxiety disorder** (Mausz et al., 2022).
- In Canada, Carleton et al. (2018) have shown that **paramedics reported statistically significantly higher prevalence of lifetime suicidality compared to other PSP**. It has been suggested that current paramedics, and those training for the field as students, would benefit from more formal training on resiliency due to the stress of the job (Vaughan et al., 2020).

# Why are we doing this work?

The percentage of paramedics who reach retirement age varies, but research indicates it's **relatively low**. Studies suggest that a significant portion of paramedics, often around 75%, experience burnout and leave the profession before reaching retirement.

In some regions, like Ontario, paramedics over 55 years old only represent about **4% of the total workforce**. This is often attributed to the **physical and mental demands of the job, which can lead to early retirement or leaving the field altogether**.

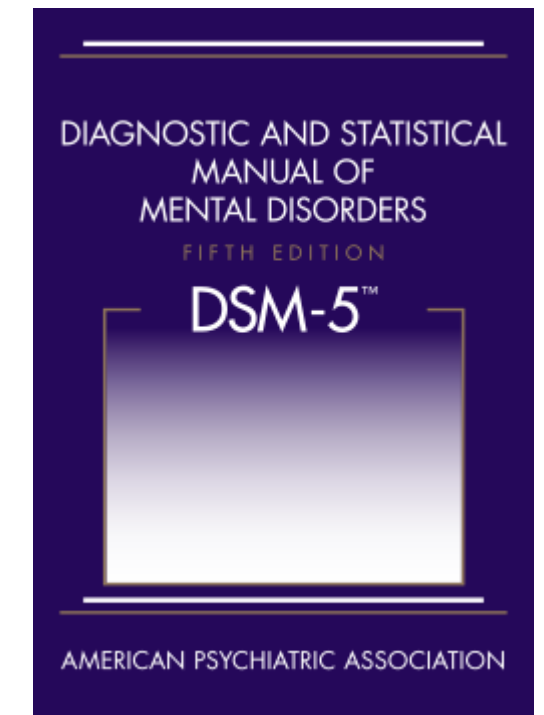


# Operational Stress Injury

## Prevalence of OSI among paramedics

(self-report measures)

Type of OSI	Canadian Paramedics (Carleton et al., 2018)	Ambulance Personnel Worldwide (Petrie et al., 2018)
General psychological distress	-	27%
Anxiety	20.5%	15%
Depression	29.6%	15%
PTSD	24.5%	11%
Alcohol use disorder	6.1%	-
Panic disorder	10.3%	-
<b>At least 1 mental disorder</b>	<b>49.1%</b>	-





# Dispatchers

“As a 9-1-1 Dispatcher, we are rarely, if ever thought of or considered as first responders, even though we are the very first people contacted when someone is having a crisis. Anyone with a significant amount of time served in this job can tell you stories about hearing suicides take place, physical assaults in progress, verbal abuse from citizens that you are required to help, and all sorts of heinous acts that stick with you for a very long time.”

(O'Dare et al., 2023)

<https://digitalcommons.unf.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1292&context=fphr>



# Algonquin College Project Team



**Diana McGlinchey, Msc.**

Principal Investigator,  
Victimology Research Centre



**Ashley Murfin, MHSM**

Professor / Coordinator,  
Paramedic Program



**Dr. Pasan Fernando**

Professor,  
Medical Physiology



**Martin Rivard, MPA**

Program Manager,  
Digital Technology Centre



**Dr. Graham Newbold**

Professor,  
Bachelor of Public Safety



**Dr. Chris Martin**

Research Scientist,  
Victimology Research Centre



**Michel Ruest, ACP**

Deputy Chief (Retired),  
Renfrew Paramedic Services



**Ravichandra Rachamalla**

Research Associate,  
Digital Technology Centre



**Dr. Maria Ghosn-Chelala**

Professor,  
Bachelor of Public Safety

## Research Assistants:

Matthew Cosgrove

Will Daniel

Ciaran Snowdon

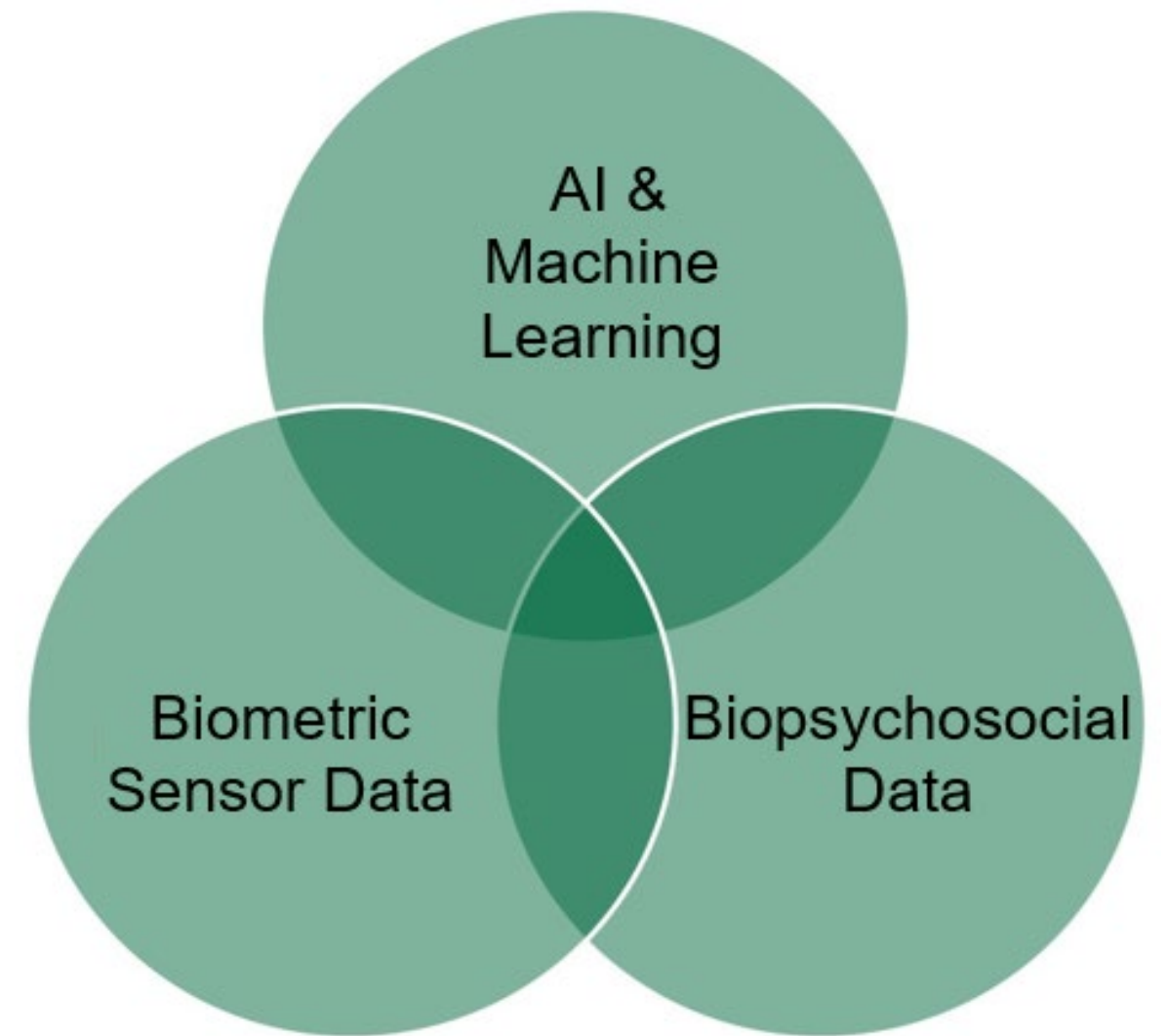
Brayden Warrell

Coop Students,  
Bachelor of Public Safety



# Research Question

Adopting a biopsychosocial lens, this research has been designed to assess to what extent can quantitative biometric data gathered through wearable technologies—combined with qualitative measures of social and psychological wellbeing gathered through self-reporting surveys, validated scales, and semi-structured interviews—support the development of machine learning AI models to identify stress responses among first responders.





## HEXOSKIN

CONNECTED HEALTH PLATFORM



## ASTROSKIN

VITAL SIGNS MONITORING PLATFORM



HEXOSKIN METRICS	ASTROSKIN ADDITIONAL METRICS
1-Lead ECG	3-Lead ECG
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>1-Lead ECG</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Heart Rate Recovery</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Heart Rate Variability</p> </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Blood Pressure</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Skin Temperature</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Blood Oxygen Levels</p> </div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Breathing Rate</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>VO2 max</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Minute Ventilation</p> </div> </div>	<div style="background-color: #0070c0; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <b>HEXOSKIN BATTERY</b> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Hexoskin Classic</p> <p><b>12H+</b></p> <p>Of Battery Life</p> <p>USB Rechargeable</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Hexoskin Smart</p> <p><b>30H+</b></p> <p>Of Battery Life</p> <p>USB Rechargeable</p> </div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Acceleration</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Calories</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Cadence</p> </div> </div>	<div style="background-color: #002060; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <b>ASTROSKIN BATTERY</b> </div> <div style="text-align: center; padding-top: 10px;"> <p>Astroskin Device</p> <p><b>48H+</b></p> <p>Of Battery Life</p> <p>2 Replaceable AA Batteries</p> </div>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Activity Level</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Step Count</p> </div> </div>	



Being Used on International Space Station

<https://hexoskin.com/>

# The Sensors

## CARDIAC SENSORS



- ◆ ECG (1 channel, 256Hz)
- ◆ Heart Rate: 30-220 BPM, 1Hz
- ◆ QRS event detection: 4ms resolution
- ◆ RR intervals: 4ms resolution
- ◆ HRV analysis
- ◆ Quality assessment channels:
  - ◆ Disconnection detection
  - ◆ 50-60Hz noise detection
  - ◆ Saturated ECG signal detection
  - ◆ Movement artifact detection
  - ◆ RRintervals reliability detection

<https://hexoskin.com/>

# The Sensors

## BREATHING SENSORS

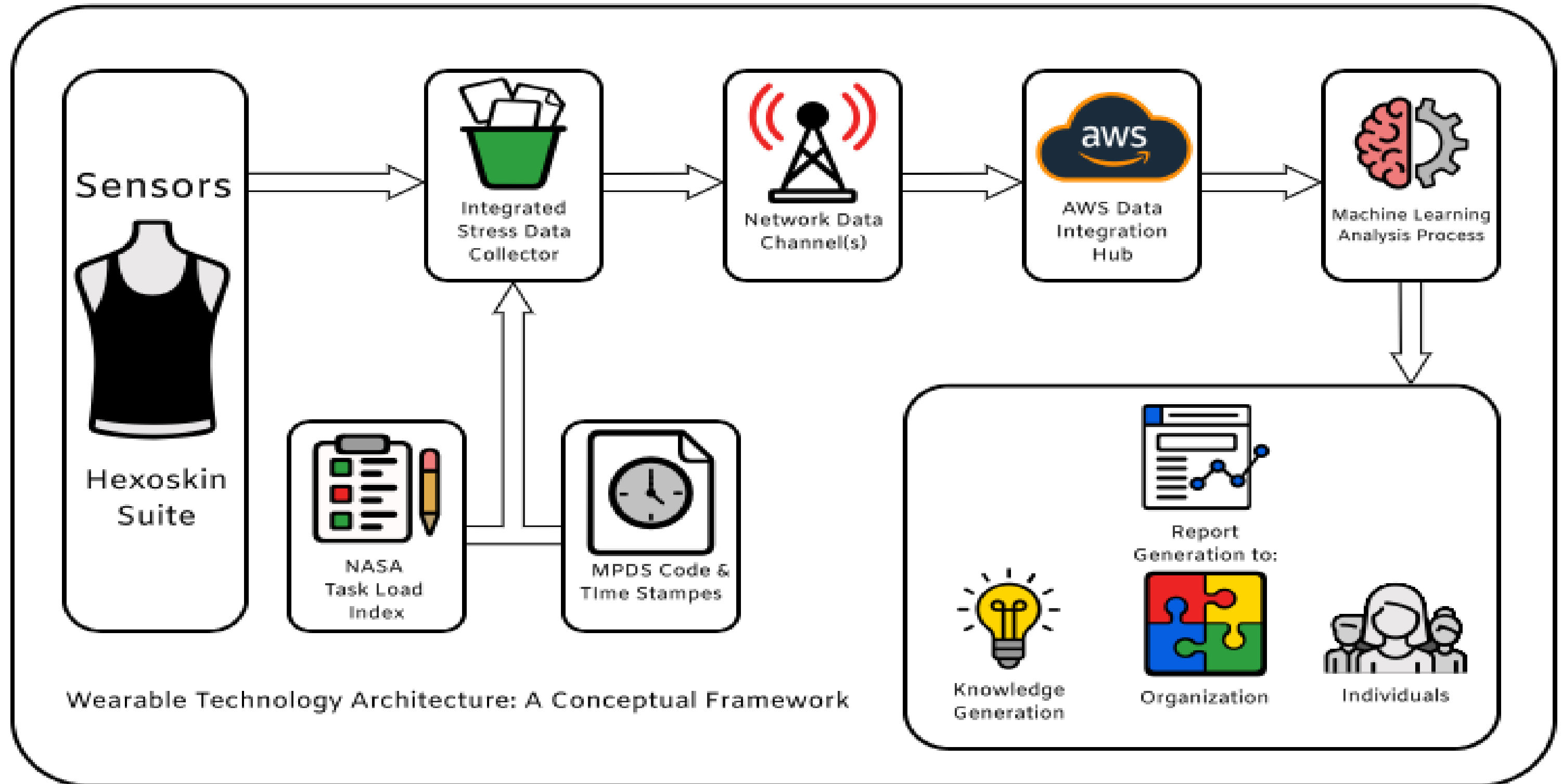


- ◆ Breathing (2 channels, 128Hz)
- ◆ Breathing Rate: 3-80 BPM, 1Hz
- ◆ Tidal Volume (last inspiration), 80mL-10L, 1Hz
- ◆ Minute Ventilation, 2-150 L/min, 1Hz
- ◆ Inspiration and Expiration Events, 8ms resolution
- ◆ Quality assessment channels:
  - ◆ Disconnection detection
  - ◆ Noise detection
  - ◆ Baseline change detection

<https://hexoskin.com/>



# Architecture



# Machine Learning Pipeline: From Data to Prediction

1. Data Collection
  - Biometric Data (HRV, BR) from the Hexoskin Vests
2. Data Integration
  - Combine with NASA TLX scores and incident content
3. Preprocessing
  - Clean, normalize and segment time-series data
4. Feature Extraction
  - Derive biomarkers (HRV variable, BR trends)
5. Model Training
  - Train supervised and unsupervised models with the data
6. Evaluation and Prediction
  - Assess accuracy and generate stress forecasts

# Project Benefits

## 1. Technological Benefits:

1. Identification of new physiological markers for stress that can be modelled with AI
2. Increase fidelity and accuracy of machine learning (80-85% to 90%)

## 2. Operational Benefits:

1. Identification of time delay needed for first responder to come back to baseline after specific calls
2. Reduction in days not work
3. Employee turnover

## 3. Socio-economic Benefits:

1. Measures identified that could assist in a reduction of trained paramedics no longer employed in the field
2. Wait time for treatment
3. Strain on health care systems

# Methodology A

## Step 1

Participant completes online survey with psychosocial measures of well-being.

## Step 2

Participant wears HexoSkin garment for 2 months.

Participant completes NASA Task Load Index after each call (or at random intervals, in the case of dispatch)

## Step 3

Participants self-select to participate in optional follow-up interviews



# Medical Priority Dispatch System Emergency Medical Dispatchers

## NASA Task Load Index

**NASA Task Load Index**

Hart and Staveland's NASA Task Load Index (TLX) method assesses work load on five 7-point scales. Increments of high, medium and low estimates for each point result in 21 gradations on the scales.

Unique Participant ID

Name

Task

Date

Date & Shift Time (D/E/N)

MPDS CC Code & (T1) or Board Name (Time Interval)

Mental Demand

How mentally demanding was the task?

Very Low

Very High

Physical Demand

How physically demanding was the task?

Very Low

Very High

Temporal Demand

How hurried or rushed was the pace of the task?

Very Low

Very High

Performance

How successful were you in accomplishing what you were asked to do?

Perfect

Failure

Effort

How hard did you have to work to accomplish your level of performance?

Very Low

Very High

Frustration

How insecure, discouraged, irritated, stressed, and annoyed were you?

Very Low

Very High

- ❖ How mentally demanding was the task ?
- ❖ How physically demanding was the task ?
- ❖ How hurried or rushed was the pace of the task ?
- ❖ How successful were you in accomplishing what you were asked to do ?
- ❖ How hard did you have to work to accomplish your level of performance ?
- ❖ How insecure, discouraged, irritated, stressed, or annoyed were you ?

## MPDS Complaint CODES

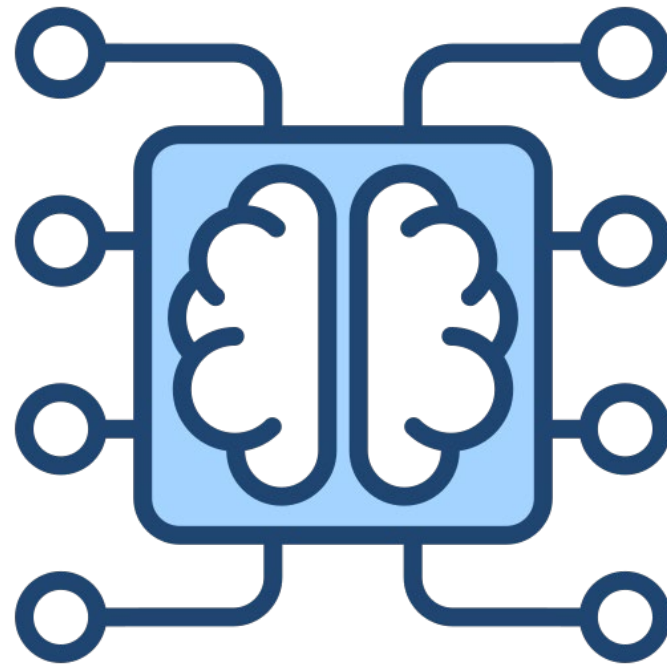
Code	Chief Complaint
1	Abdominal Pain
9	Cardiac or Respiratory Arrest
10	Chest Pain
23	Overdose
24	Pregnancy / Childbirth
28	Stroke
29	Traffic Collision

# How this comes together...

## Physiological Data



## AI – Machine Learning



## NASA TLX

Name	Task	Date
<p><b>Mental Demand</b> How mentally demanding was the task?</p> <p>Very Low   Very High</p> <p>X</p>		
<p><b>Physical Demand</b> How physically demanding was the task?</p> <p>Very Low   Very High</p> <p>X</p>		
<p><b>Temporal Demand</b> How hurried or rushed was the pace of the task?</p> <p>Very Low   Very High</p> <p>X</p>		
<p><b>Performance</b> How successful were you in accomplishing what you were asked to do?</p> <p>Perfect   Failure</p> <p>X</p>		
<p><b>Effort</b> How hard did you have to work to accomplish your level of performance?</p> <p>Very Low   Very High</p> <p>X</p>		
<p><b>Frustration</b> How insecure, discouraged, irritated, stressed, and annoyed were you?</p> <p>Very Low   Very High</p> <p>X</p>		

# EMD: Harm Reduction Possibilities

- Which MPDS Codes are most impactful to the dispatcher?
- Time between calls that allow the dispatcher to return to physiological baseline before the next call
- Are staffing levels sufficient to match call demand and workload?
- Funding change data supported
- Workload breaks / pauses data supported

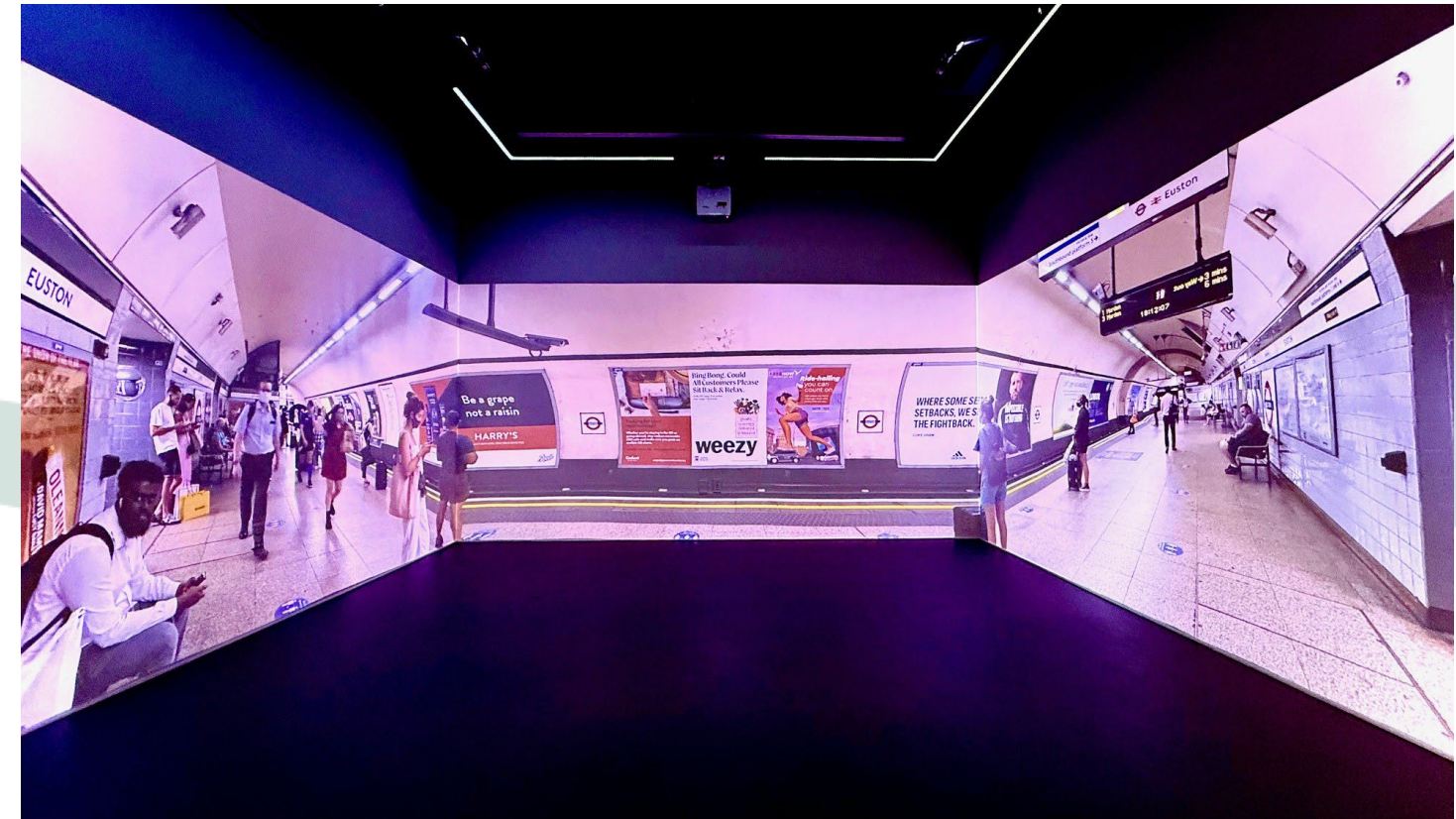






Allows the addition of distractions, lights, sounds, wind and smells, allowing the learner to interact with the dynamic and interactive simulation environment.

2025: New Immersive Lab





# Methodology B

## Control Group

### Scenario 1

Scenario designed to provide a relative level of stress response to the profession/place in time of the participant (i.e. student or paramedic)

### Scenario 2

Scenario designed to include same situation as 1 but with added external stressors

## Test Group

### Scenario 1

Scenario designed to provide a relative level of stress response to the profession/place in time of the participant (i.e. student or paramedic)

### Intervention

Stress inoculation training

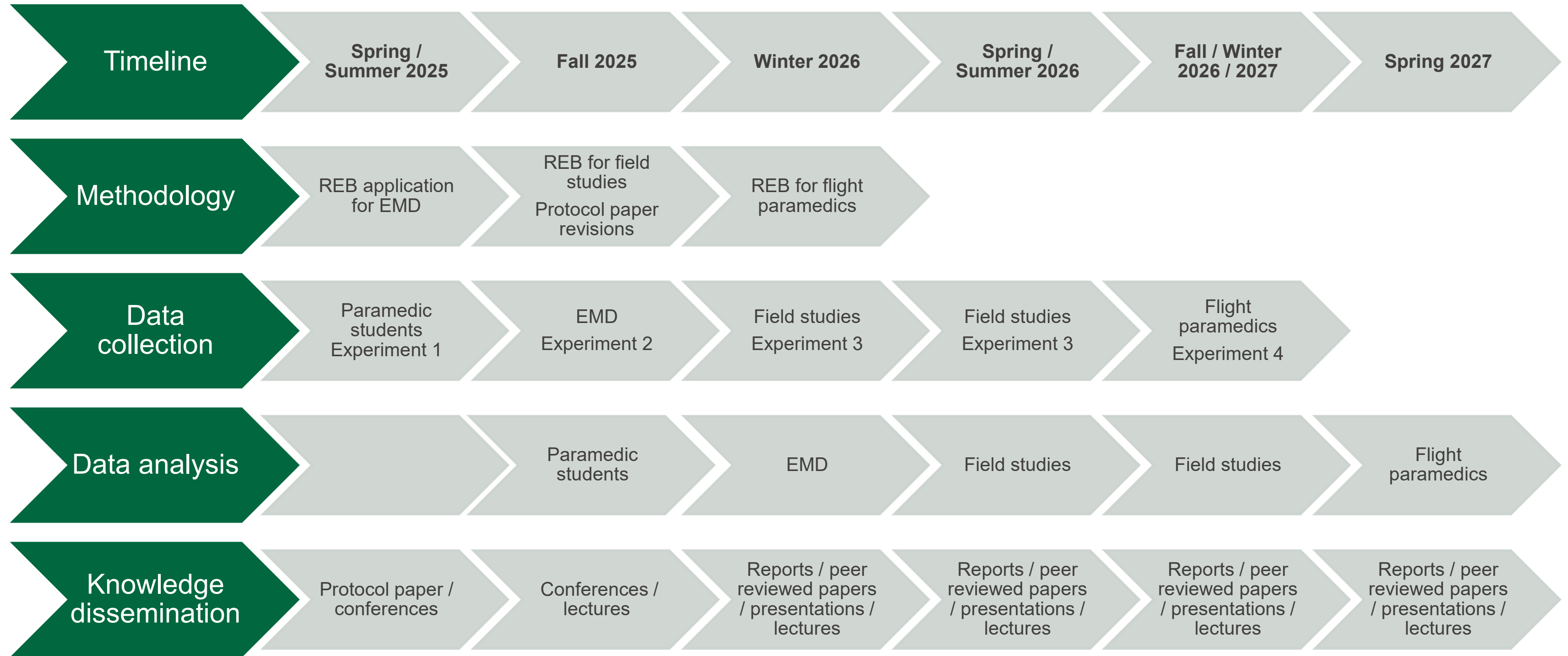
### Scenario 2

Scenario designed to include same situation as 1 but with added external stressors

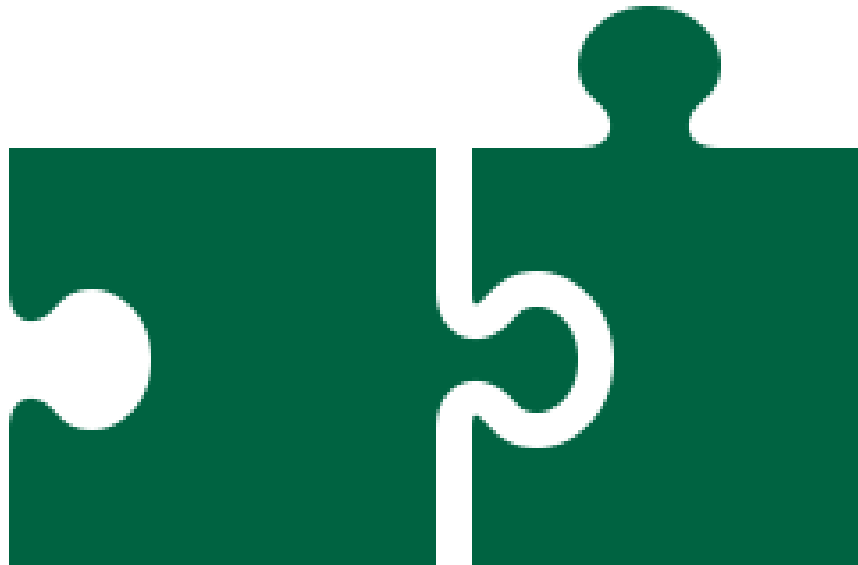
# Four Studies

- 1. Paramedic Students – Methodology B (Spring 2025)**
  - Pilot sample size: 6
  - Sample size: 6 per group
- 2. Ottawa Paramedic Service Central Ambulance Communications Centre – Methodology A (Fall 2025)**
  - Sample size: 12-20
- 3. Field studies (ex: Renfrew Paramedic Service, Gatineau Paramedic Service, Ottawa Paramedic Service) Methodology A (Spring 2026)**
  - Sample size: 30 per site
- 4. MedFlight Newfoundland Paramedicine and Medical Transport – Methodology A and B (Winter 2027)**
  - Sample size: TBD

# Project Timeline



# Increasing Research Capacity & Engagement



**Strong Support for Research**

**The School of Wellness, Public Safety and Community Studies** is engaged in many research initiatives.

Leadership support is encouraging this work and allowing faculty time to dedicate to research projects.

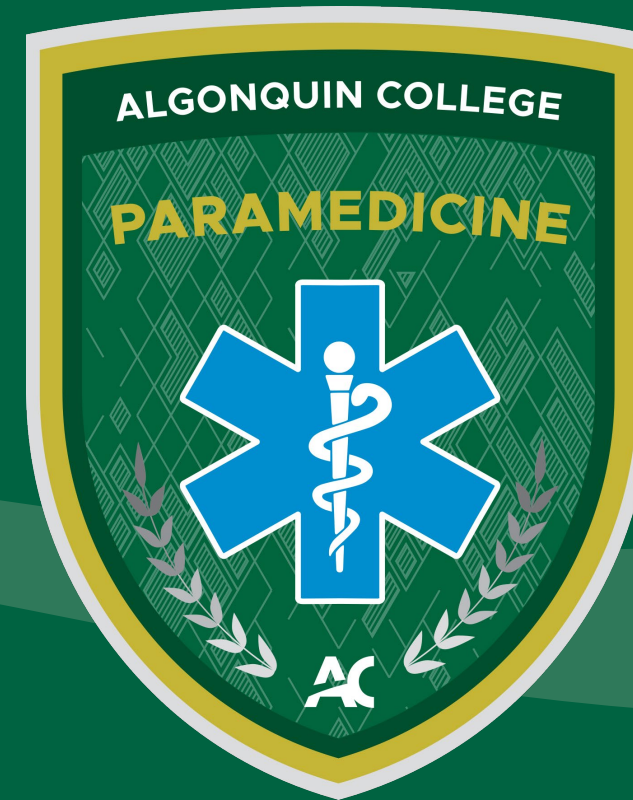


**ALGONQUIN**  
COLLEGE

Applied Research

# Paramedicine Research Centre

Current and Future Planning



# Paramedicine (1967)

A unique specialty that links healthcare with emergency response. The evolution of paramedicine is happening within a vacuum without the supportive structures, associations, and supports to the level other public safety professions enjoy.

Eg: Military, police, fire and nursing

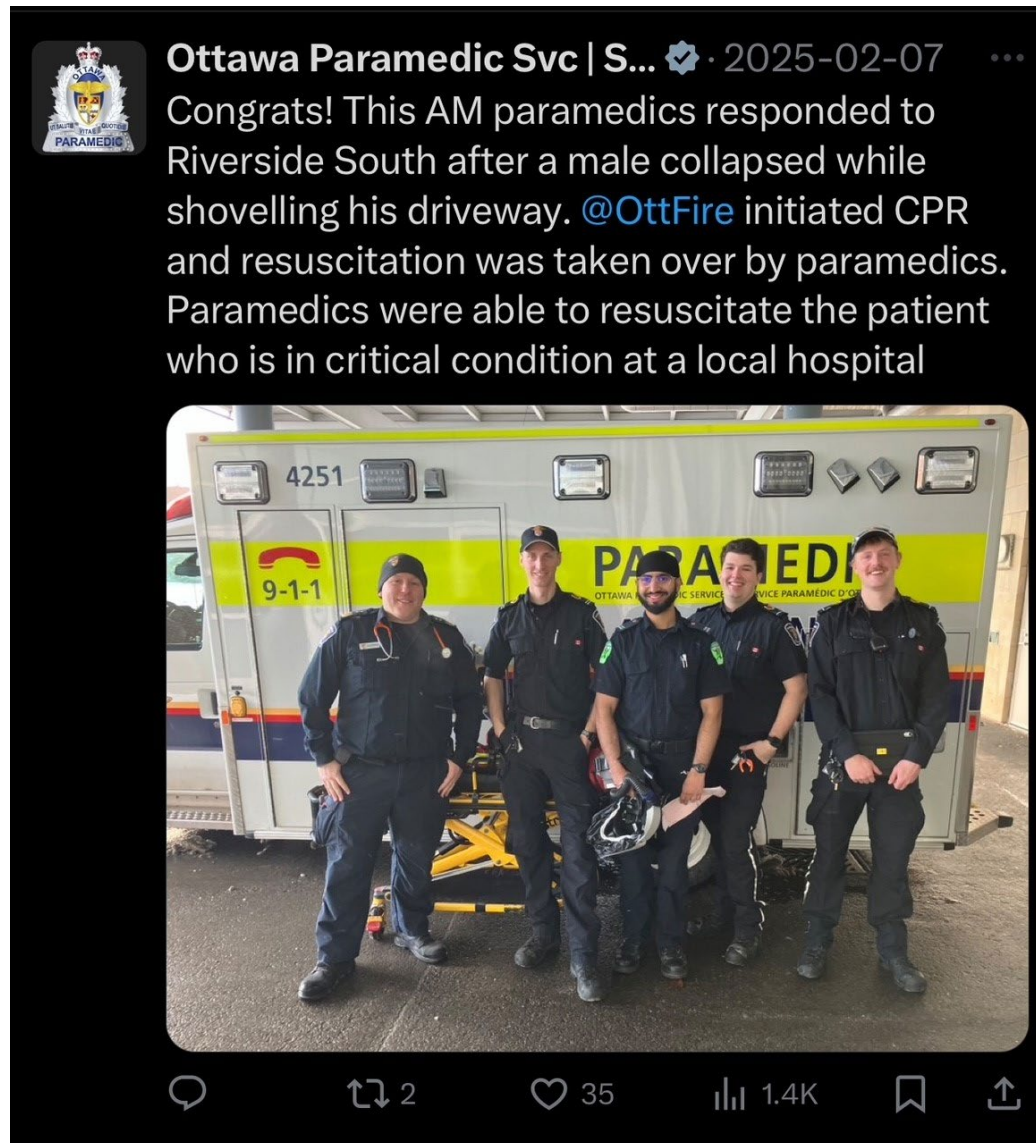
Paramedicine are the experts in mobile healthcare and bring healthcare to you.

Research data will drive the changes that can best help our communities.



# Beginning their journey...

Involving the future leaders in research as early as possible.



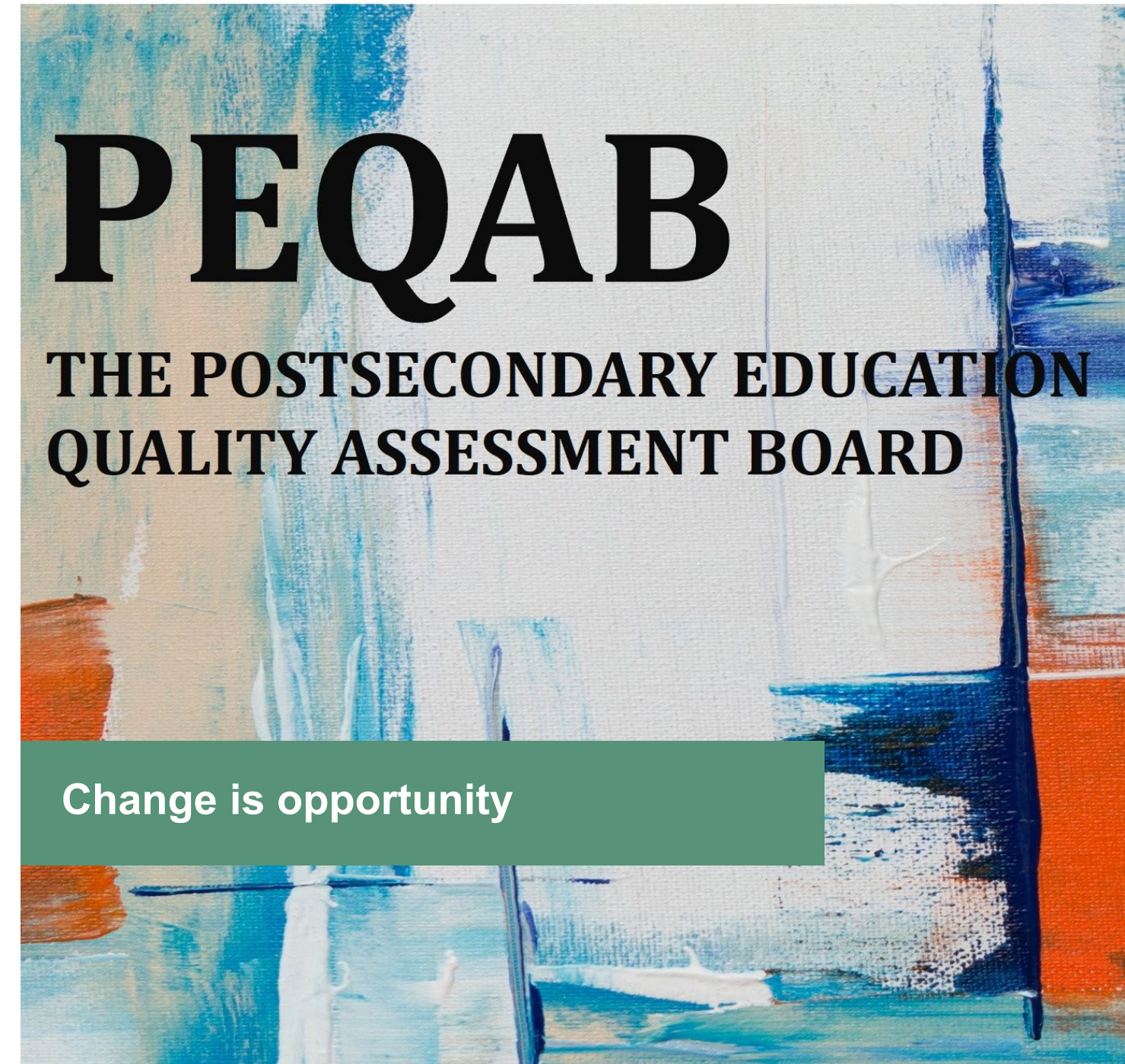
334 likes

ottawa\_paramedic\_service Congratulations to paramedics Jonathan and Chris as well as their student Dylan who assisted the delivery of a healthy baby boy over the weekend in Vanier. The baby was born inside the ambulance during the transport to the hospital! Congratulations to the family.



# New 3yr. Bachelor Degree Scholarly Activities

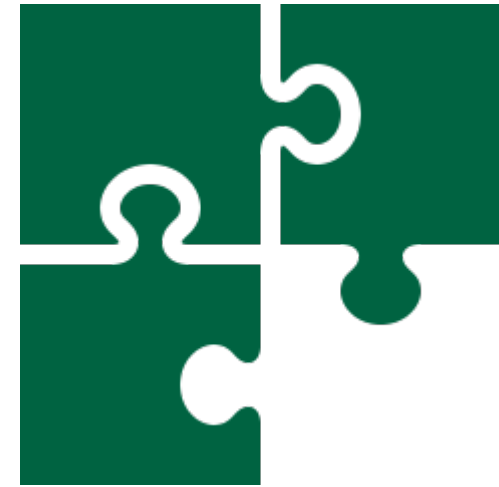
- 3 Year Bachelor Degree in Paramedicine (Pending Approval)
- Possible start date: Fall 2026
- PEQAB: Requires faculty to engage in scholarly activities, which includes research



# Paramedicine Research Centre

## Team Strengths

- Paramedicine industry knowledge
- Paramedicine industry relationships
- Psychosocial research experience
- Physiological research experience
- Grant writing expertise
- Keen learners wanting to engage



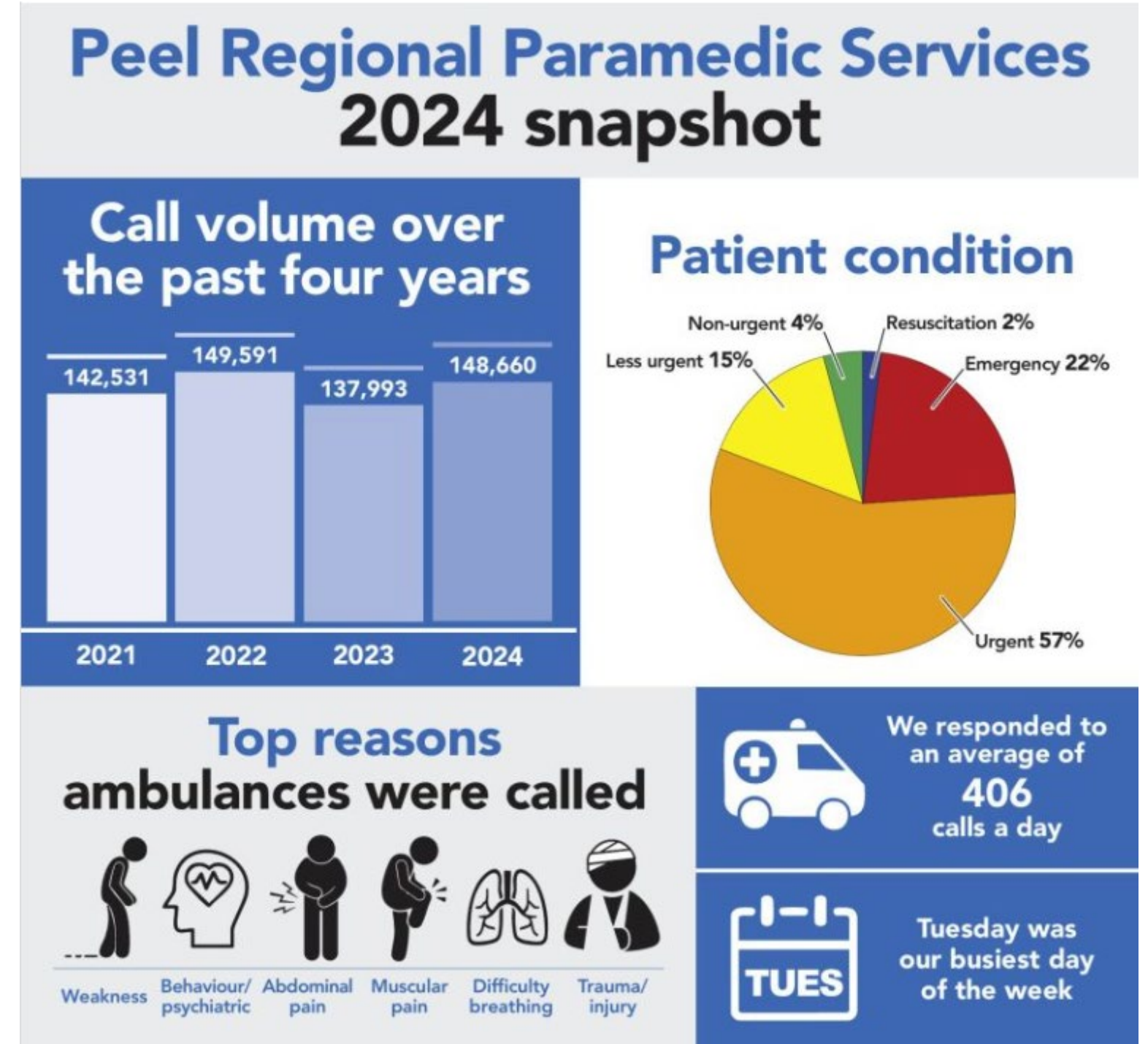
**Solid Team Already Active**



# Paramedicine Evolution Currently In Progress....

Paramedic training needs to change with the expanding community needs

- More emphasis is needed on critical communication skills
- Complex medical needs of patients
- Social determinants of health
- Alternate care pathways



# 2024 CCSIF Awarded to Victimology Research Centre includes Partnership with Paramedic Research Centre

Often termed the ‘First’ First Responders, emergency medical dispatchers will be featured among other key professions in this national research agenda led by Algonquin researchers (Diana McGlinchey, P.I.) to better understand the impacts of trauma, mental health, and community supports for understudied populations of the “forgotten” first responders.



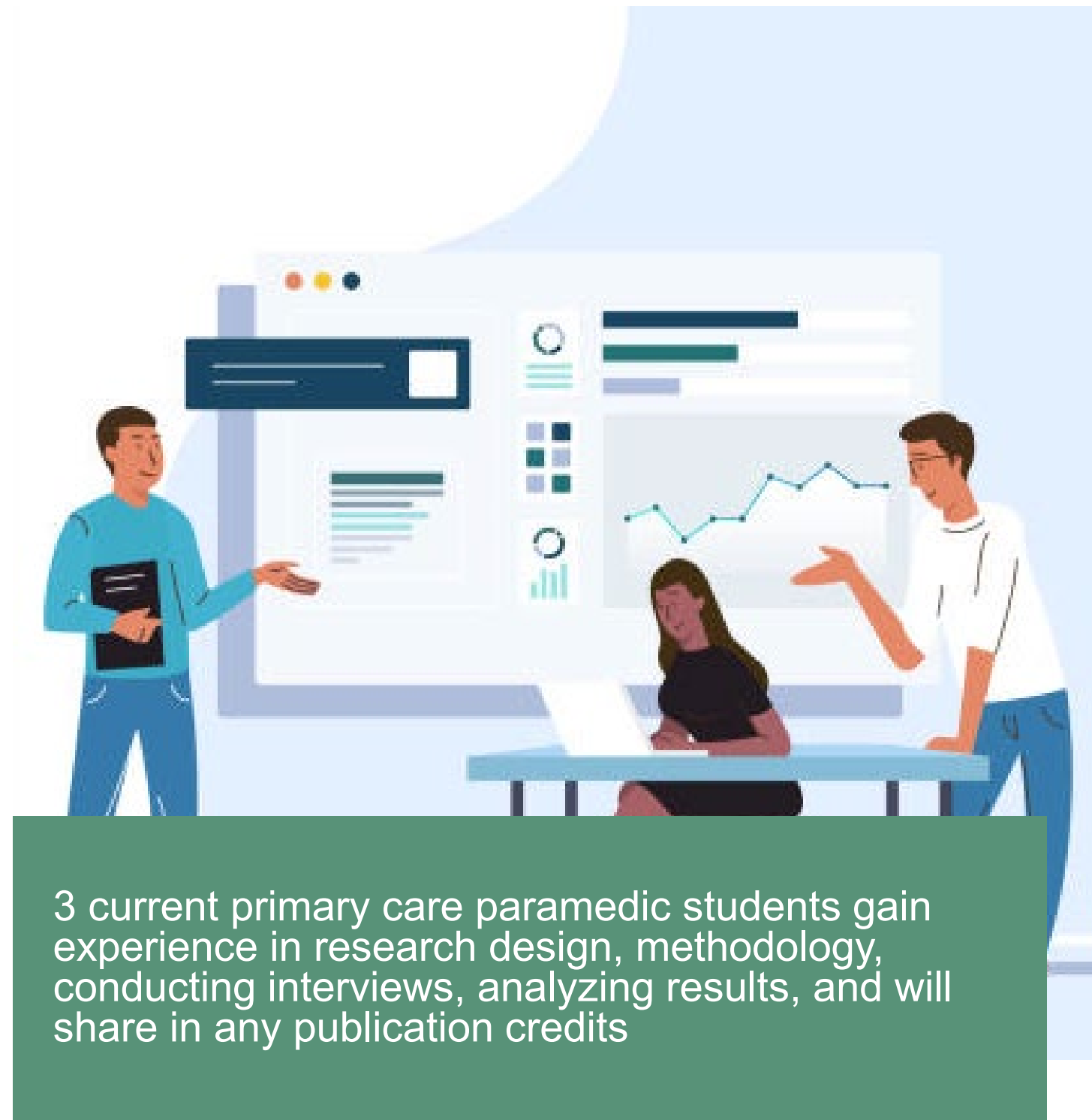
Mental Health and Well-being of Forgotten First Responders in Canada



# Creating a Strong Research Culture through Research Assistantships

## Testing Role Identity Dissonance Among Paramedic Students Undergoing Clinical Preceptorship: Pedagogical and Professional Reflections

Builds on emerging and topical literature by leading researchers within Canadian Paramedicine research, this research tries to understand the **importance of roles within healthcare** and **how to best train students** to have realistic expectations of the career to **improve outcomes and change pedagogy**



# 2025 CCSIF Applicants

## Stethoscopes and Scissors: A Longitudinal Research Project Testing Role Identity Dissonance Among Paramedic Students and Professionals

- 3-year longitudinal project
- Responds to a call for research about training of paramedics to be more realistic, representative, and grounded
- Helping to better train paramedics and increase job satisfaction and readiness
- Eastwood et al. (2023) note that “in complex systems, roles become extremely important, and within healthcare teams, role clarity is directly linked to improved patient outcomes. At an individual level, role clarity is closely tied to stress and satisfaction.”



Community Partners

# Expert Panel at the 2025 Canadian Sociological Association Conference as part of the National Congress of the Humanities and Social Sciences

AC Panelists include:

- Ashley Murfin
- Dr. Chris Martin
- Diana McGlinchey

Collaborators:

- Dr. Elizabeth Donnelly, Associate Professor in the School of Social Work at the University of Windsor.
- Dr. Michael Corman, Associate Professor in the School of Culture, Media, and Society at the University of the Fraser Valley.



Session title: The Sociology of (Forgotten) First Responders, Healthcare Workers, and Public Safety Personnel

Thank You!  
Questions?





