Injuries Due to Vehicle Mismatch: Implications for Prevention and for Medical Care – Seattle CIREN



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HARBORVIEW Injury Prevention & Research Center

Seattle CIREN team research on incompatibility

Current Publication:

Acierno S, Kaufman R, Mock C, Rivara F, Grossman D. Vehicle mismatch: Injury patterns and severity. <u>Accident Analysis and</u> <u>Prevention</u> 39 (2004) 761-772.

Reviewed and selected cases from CIREN network:

- 1. Side Impacts (Passenger vehicle struck by LTV)
- 2. Frontal Impacts (Passenger vehicle)
- 3. Frontal Impacts (LTV)

Increasing LTV Sales/Registrations



NHTSA's Research Program For Vehicle Aggressivity and Fleet Compatibility - Hollowell, Summers, Prasad.

Increasing LTV-Car Fatalities

NHTSA research paper#307-Summers, Hollowell, Prasad

Fatalities in Vehicle-to-Vehicle Collisions



Side impact standard improvements (SS214)



Use of side impact beams in doors

Protection from side impact beams





- Minimal intrusion
- No injury
- Delta V = 12 mph
- 01RYEW2



Striking vehicle

Larger Vehicle and Side Impacts



Light Truck Vehicles vs. Passenger Vehicles

Some bumper heights/frames are overriding the side impact supports

Side impacts with larger vehicles with lateral door support beams



Side View



End View

Intrusion = Injury







Adults -Think Thorax!!

Children- Think head

This becomes head contacts for children



End View







frontal bone temporal b " " ' maxilla matic bone

> End View ADULT

SIDE PV HEAD 47% LTV Front into Side Passenger Vehicle 74% CHEST ABDOMEN 42% CAUTION LUNDED AIRLING BIO HAL 47% PELVIS EXTREMITIES 10% $AIS \geq 2$

Frontal Impacts

Occupant energy distribution



Restrained vs. INTRUSION or Unrestrained

Direct Contact Forces w/ Intrusion



- Body already accelerating toward object
- Intrusion increases the forces loading on the lower extremities

Pre-crash



Post-crash





Left mid-shaft femur fracture due to override impact and intrusion to instrument panel

Offset Frontal Impacts with Vehicle Mismatch



SUV-LTV vs. Sedan



Obvious mismatch in bumper frame heights

SUV-Truck vs. Sedan

Override impact creates significant intrusion of instrument panel/hood



SUV bumper into grill of sedan

Sedan bumper into front tire/axle

SUV-Truck vs. Sedan

Longitudinal intrusion is created and impacts the head, chest and lower extremities





SUV-Truck vs. Sedan

Passenger bumper frame impacts the SUV tires and axle which become forced into the floor and toe pans



FRONT LTV



Front LTV into passenger vehicle

6 cases - all PVs had at least one fatality



Assal M, Huber P, Tencer A, Rohr E, Mock C, Kaufman R. Are drivers more likely to injure their right foot or left foot in a frontal car crash: a crash and biomechanical investigation. <u>Annu Proc Assoc Adv Automot Med</u>, 46: 273-288, 2002



Conclusions

- The foot position

(eversion/inversion v neutral) should be considered as another variable in estimation of compressive impact force tolerance

- Toe pan intrusion is directly related to fractures of the foot

Side Impact Vehicle Mismatch Case Reviews

Side Impact - Vehicle Mismatch



- Front Seat Passenger
- Elderly person
- Lap/Shoulder belt
- Struck by a large pickup
- Lateral Direction of Force

Upper door panel intrusion Override of support beams



Toyota Corolla struck by large pickup truck

Upper door panel intrusion Case review



Injuries





Chest

Abdomen

Abdomen



CIREN Case Review



90's Ford

20 mph Delta V

PDOF = 60

Struck by large pickup



Critical Head Injuries Side Impact Case review



Child

Back right seat - fully restrained

Sleeping with head against door



40 cm of intrusion at door panel, window sill

Deformation from head contact

Head Injury Summary

- Serious Brain Injury, AIS = 5



End View



40 cm of intrusion at door panel, window sill

Deformation from head contact

Frontal Offset Case Review



SUV vs. Minivan



90's Van

Offset = 63%

Delta V = 27 mph
Demographics/Intrusions

Driver - Mid 30's Female.

<u>Restraints:</u> ____Lap/shoulder belt Airbag Deployment

Driver Area Intrusions	
Toe pan	= 45 cm
Instr.Panel	= 42 cm
A pillar	= 52 cm
Windshield	= 24 cm
Kick panel	= 18 cm
Steering col.	= 15 cm



Driver Contacts



INJURIES

Left Mid-shaft Femur Fx

Right Mid-shaft Femur Fx

Both Knees contacted into bolster area with severe intrusion



Late Model Lincoln Navigator

Subject Driver

50's Female

Manual Lap/shoulder belt

Deployed Frontal and Side airbags

Late 90's compact Driver fatally injured







55 cm (21") longitudinal intrusion of toe pan

Injury summary

<u>Right Foot</u>

- Multiple fractures to the foot and ankle



Left Foot

- Multiple fractures to the foot and ankle

Vehicle Mismatch Impacts

Preventive Measures documented from CIREN research

Side impact with child in booster seats







Head positioned above door interior



Side Airbags Provide Head and Chest Protection

Mismatch side impact assessment of injury severity and mechanism



Intrusion = Injury



Children - Head injury mechanism



Adults - Head and Chest Mechanisms

Mismatch Frontal Impact Assessment for Injury Severity



LTV toe pan intrusion and lower extremity (foot) fractures/injuries

PV instrument panel intrusion and chest and lower extremity injuries

Thank you