

CIREN Network





With Special Thanks To:

Brian Powell and John Machey of NHTSA Catherine McCullough and Mark Scarboro of CIREN Steve Erwin and Sharon Pacyna of San Diego CIREN

and...





The Ten Fine CIREN Centers Nationwide whose data was used in this analysis

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Materials and Methods

Datasets were downloaded from the CIREN Intranet site and a special dataset was requested through Volpe and provided by Brian Powell at NHTSA.

Downloaded datasets were combined by CIRENID where possible.

Data for "all lateral" and "all frontal" crashes were selected by PDOF alone. These data points, unfiltered, were used to create the "all lateral" and "all frontal" graphs and regressions. Every data record that had ENERGY and DELTA V1 available was used to compute Vehicular Impact Dynamics. This dataset was filtered to remove rear seat passengers and records in which fatality information was missing. This was used to create the graphs for vehicle dynamics by FATALITY.

Separately, seat belt use, airbag deployment, V1 class and V2 class data was transformed and combined with the downloaded dataset. This dataset was filtered to remove children (<14 years) and rear seat passengers. Then data for lateral and frontal crashes were selected by PDOF alone. These data records were further classified by V2 class, restraint use and fatality to generate the sedan v sedan and sedan v SUVT graphs by Patient Restraint Use.

Patterns of Injury by Sedan v Sedan compared to Sedan v SUVT MVCs:

Next, the injury database was updated with data on V1 class,V2 class and PDOF. Number of discrete cases represented in the database was determined. AIS codes for injuries of interest were determined and transformed into digital data indicating presence or absence of the injury type. The dataset was filtered to remove occupants less than 16 years of age. The injuries were then tabulated and calculated as a "per case" number.





Case Presentation: Sedan vs SUV FATALITY





Near Side Lateral motor vehicle crash

- V1 = 2000 Mazda 626 (1391 kg)
- V2 = 2000 Honda CRV (1455 kg)
- Delta V1 = 55 kph (34 mph)
- Energy = 163692 joules
- PDOF = 280
- CDC = 09LYAW5
- Max crush = 70 cm at C3
- Rollover 2 quarter turns



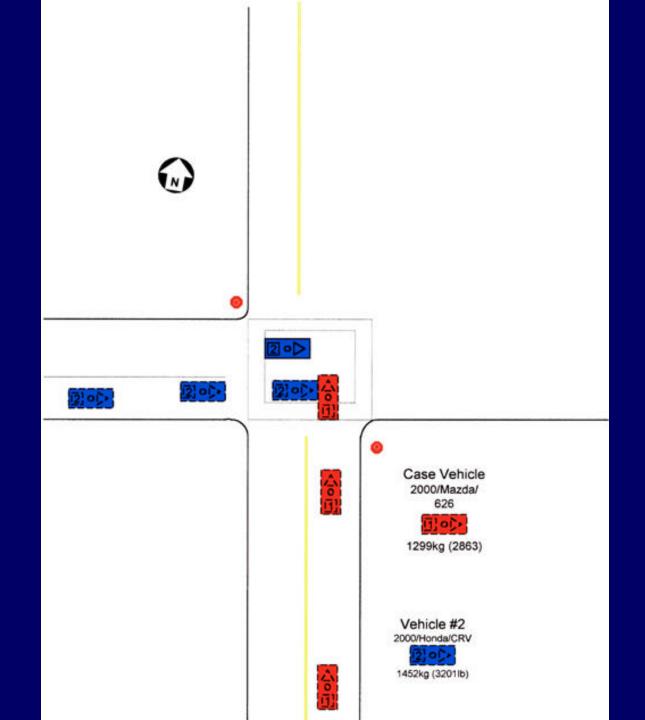


Case Occupant (V1)

- 28 year old male unrestrained driver
- Weight = 83 kg (182 lbs)
- Height = 188 cm (6' 2'')
- Airbag deployed











Lookback from Impact







Frontal Damage to Case Vehicle





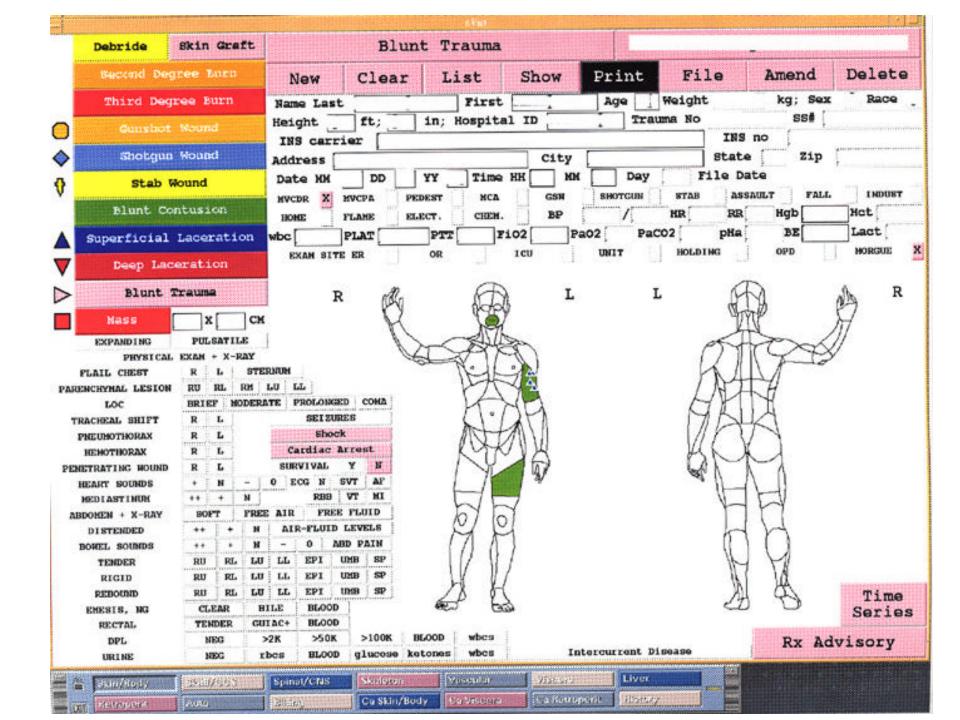
Left Side Views of Case Vehicle



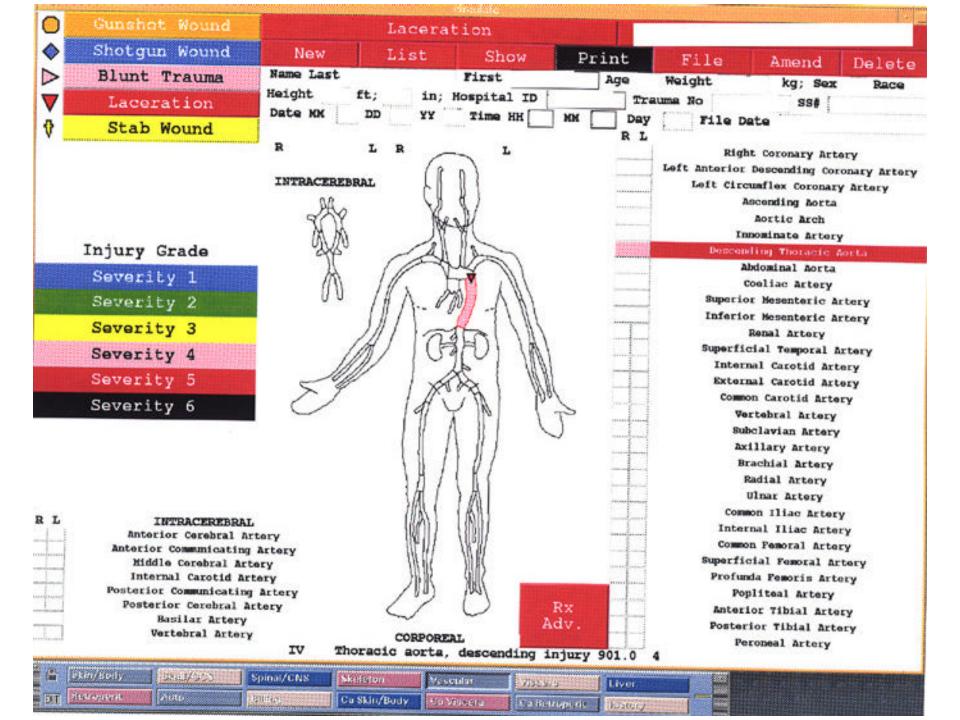
UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE

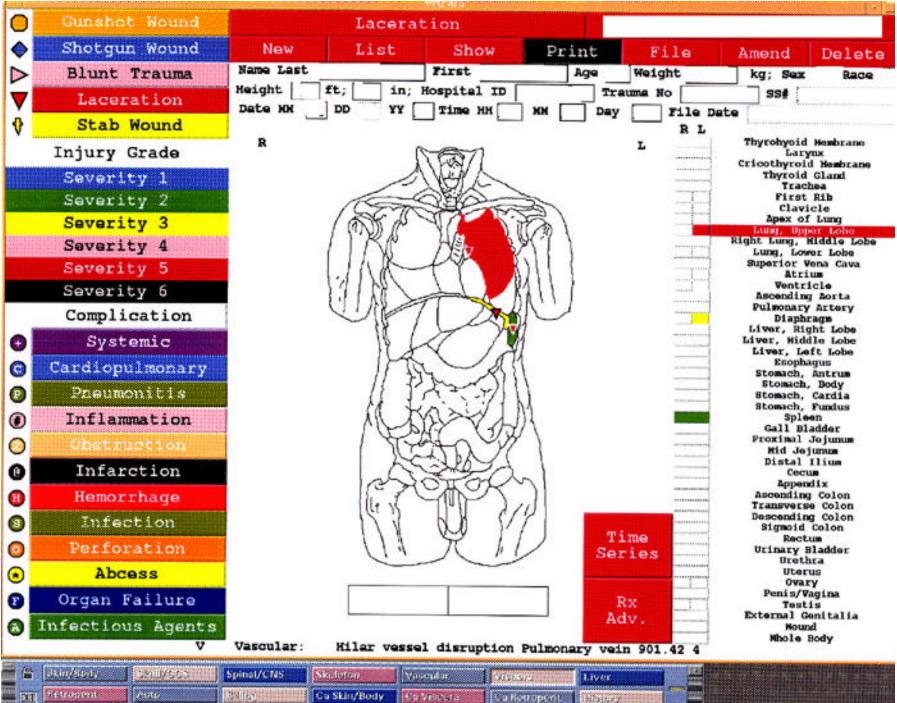






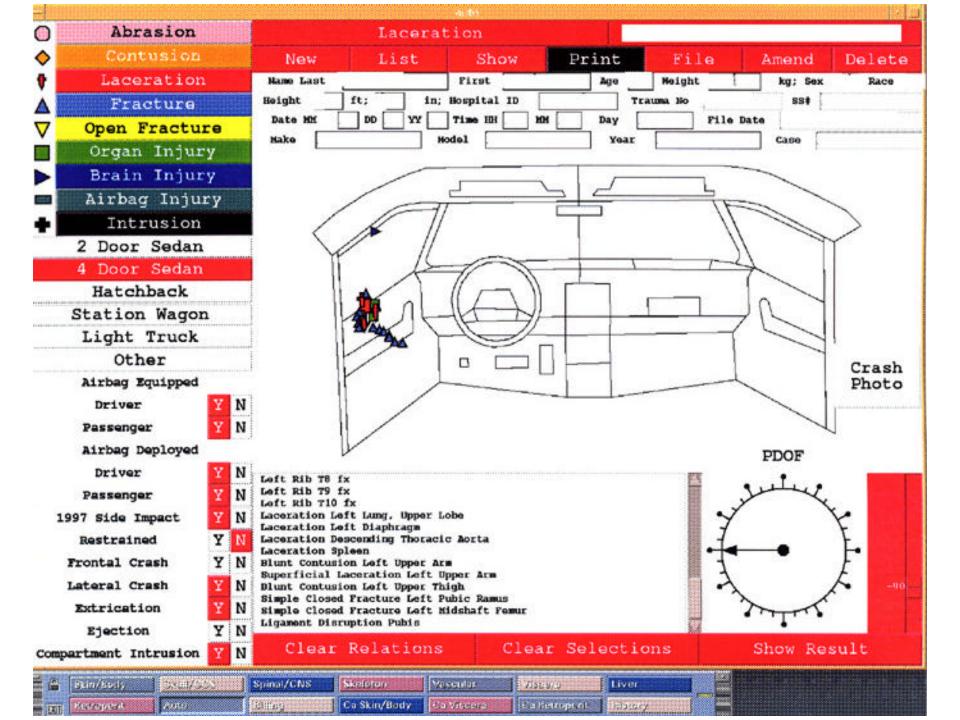
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History



Lateral motor vehicle crash vs SUV – Case Occupant (V1) Injury List

INJURY	SOURCE
Transection of aorta, 99%	Door
Bilateral subarachnoid hemorrhage	Unknown
Right mandible fracture	Unknown
Bilateral rib fractures with hemothorax	Unknown
Left parietal pleural rupture	Door
Left pulmonary vein rupture	Door
Laceration of left hemidiaphragm	Door
Spleen laceration, Grade II	Door
Symphysis pubis and superior ramus fx	Armrest
Left femur midshaft fracture	Door
Left upper extremity laceration (minor)	Door
Left thigh contusion	Door

Case Presentation: Sedan vs Van SURVIVOR





Near Side Lateral motor vehicle crash

- V1 = 2002 Mercury Grand Marquis (1881 kg)
- V2 = 1990 Ford Club Wagon (2099 kg)
- Delta V1 = 27 kph (17 mph)
- Energy = 73260 joules
- PDOF = 290
- CDC = 10LYEW4
- Max crush = 35 cm





Case Occupant (V1)

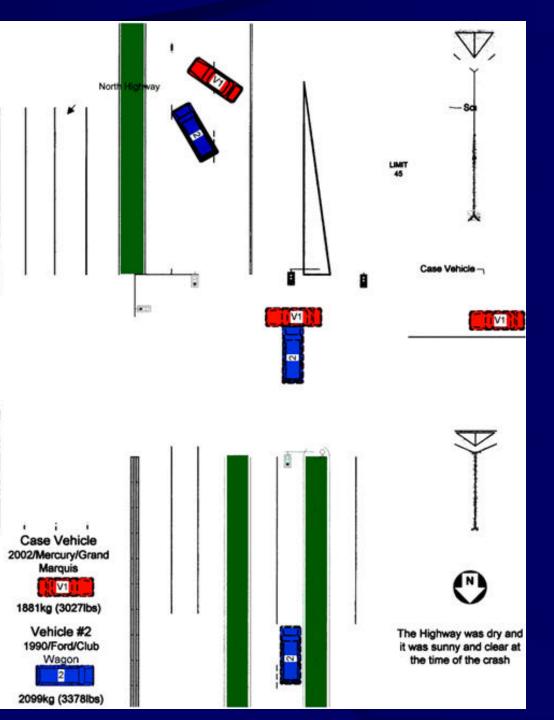
46 year old male restrained driver
Weight = 86 kg (190 lbs)
Height = 180 cm (5' 11")
Airbog deployed

Airbag deployed















Frontal Damage to Case Vehicle

















Interior Views of Frontal Dash





Contact Marks









Door Panel











Deformed Driver's Seat



Seat Belt Pretensioners

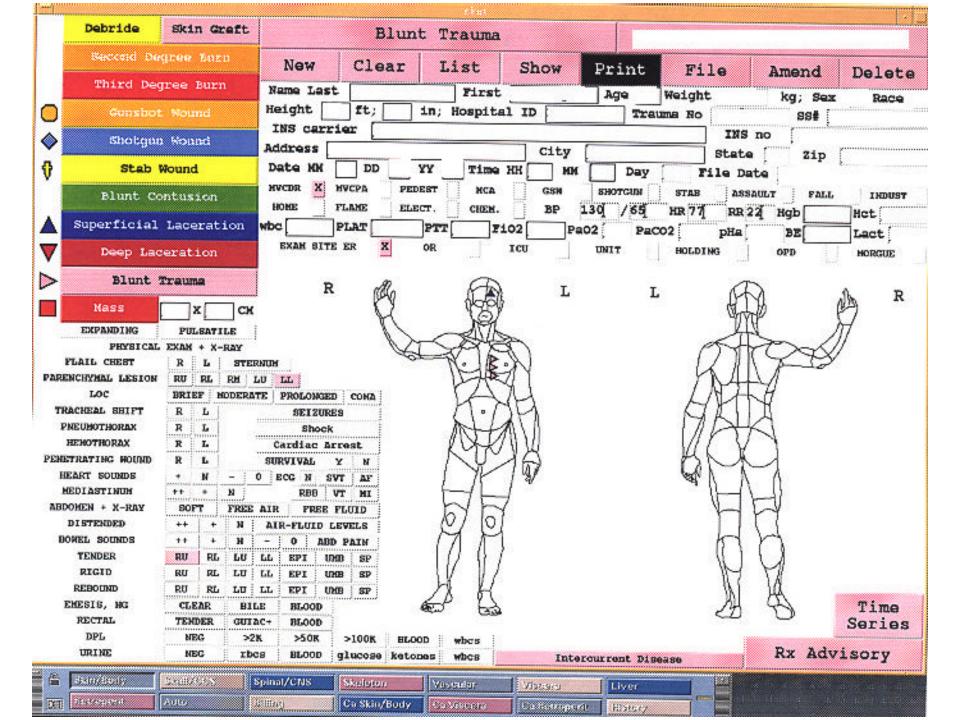




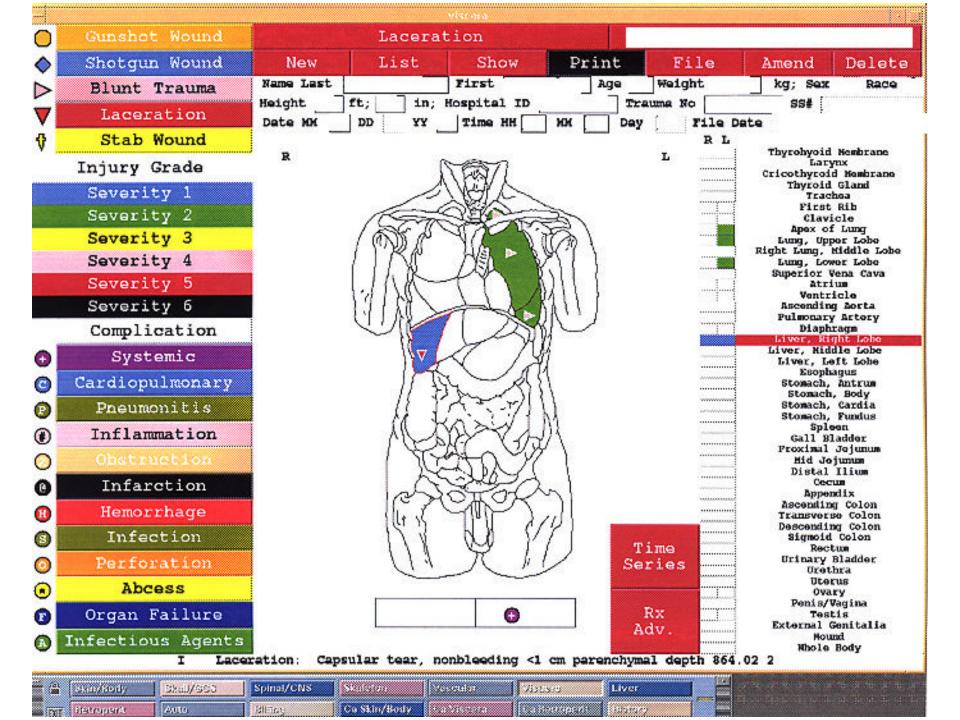


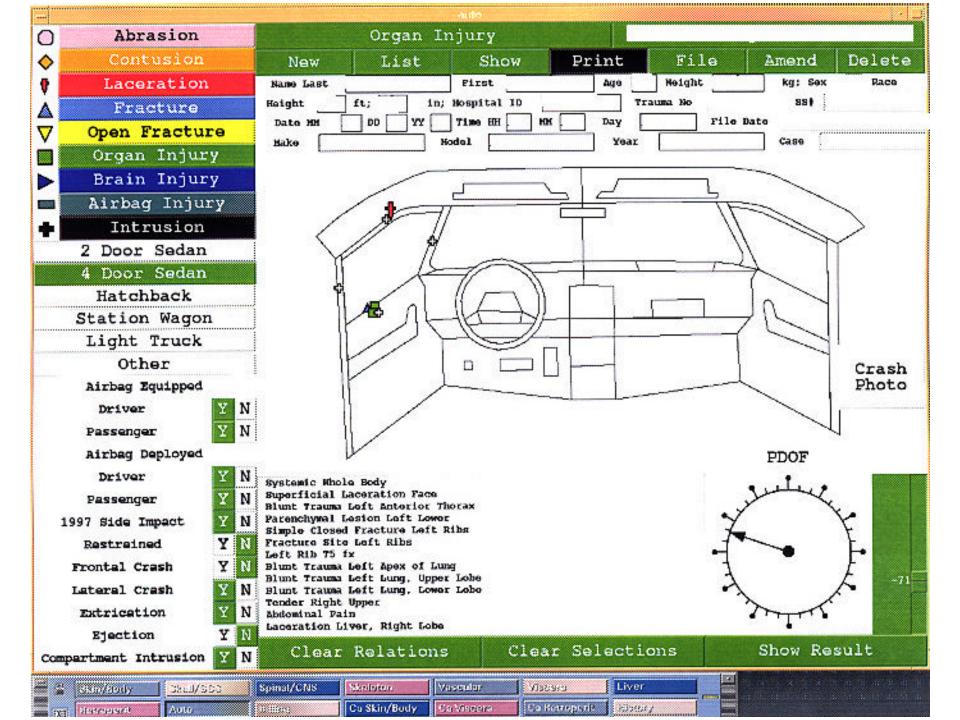
Near Side Lateral motor vehicle crash Sedan vs Van – Case Occupant (V1) Injury List

INJURY	SOURCE
Large left hemothorax with 5th rib fracture	Left door panel
Liver laceration, Grade I (right lobe)	Seat belt (?)
Left pneumomediastinum, small	Left door panel
Loss of consciousness <1 hour	Door frame
Small punctate lacerations on left forehead	Door frame

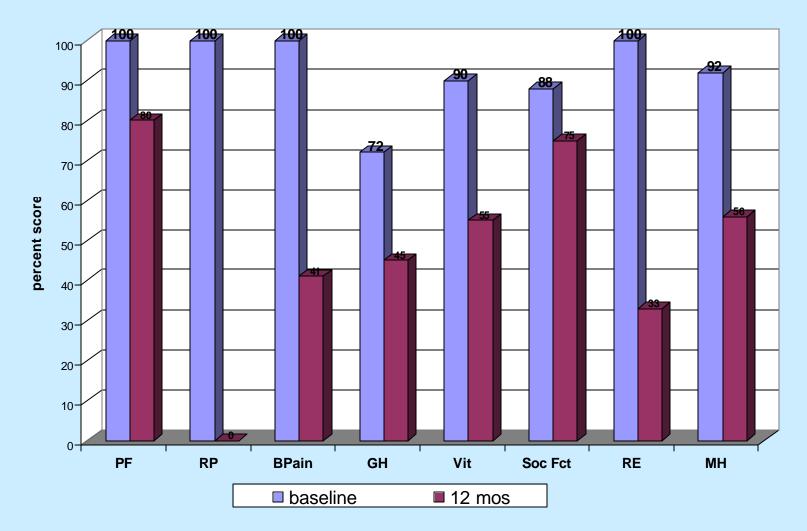


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SF-36 at Baseline and 12 Months



Case Presentation: Sedan vs SUV SURVIVOR





Far Side Lateral motor vehicle crash

- V1 = 1994 Cadillac Seville (1709 kg)
- V2 = 2000 Ford Expedition (2317 kg)
- Delta V1 = 36 kph (22.5 mph)
- Energy = 125220 joules
- **PDOF** = 114
- CDC = 04RYAW4
- Max crush = 52 cm at C4



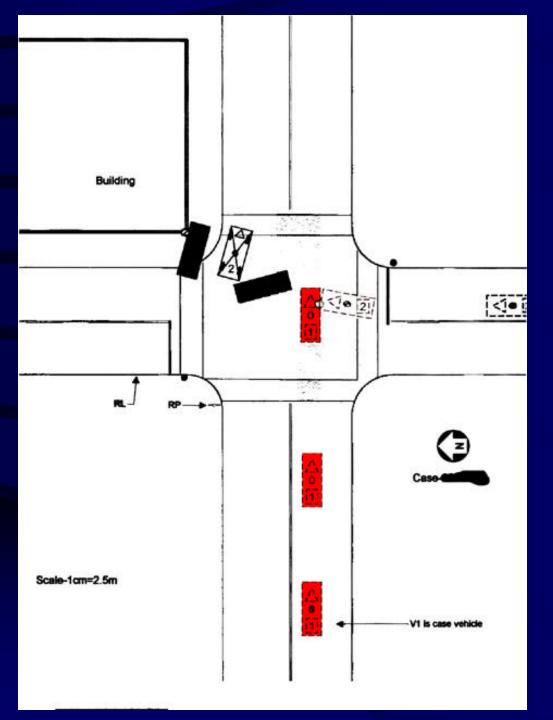


Case Occupant (V1)

- 55 year old male restrained driver
- Weight = 95 kg (210 lbs)
- Height = 165 cm (5' 5'')
- Airbag deployed







































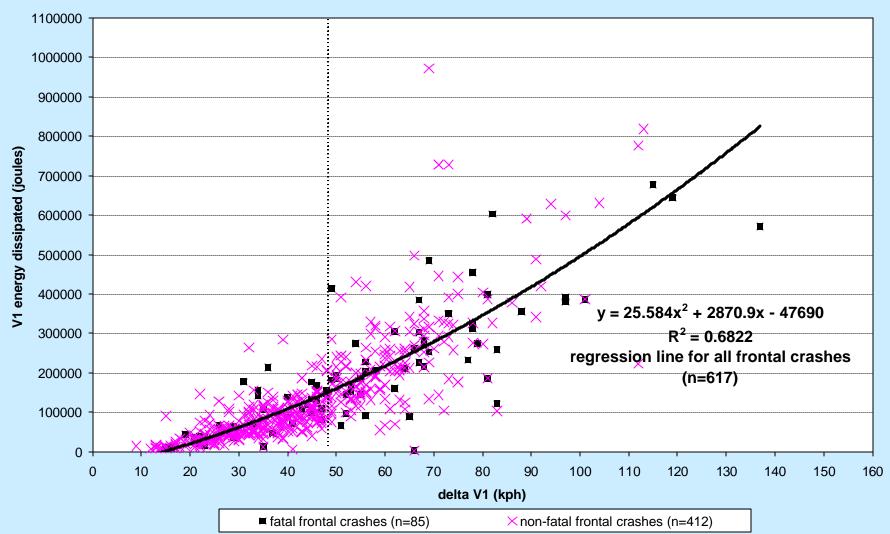




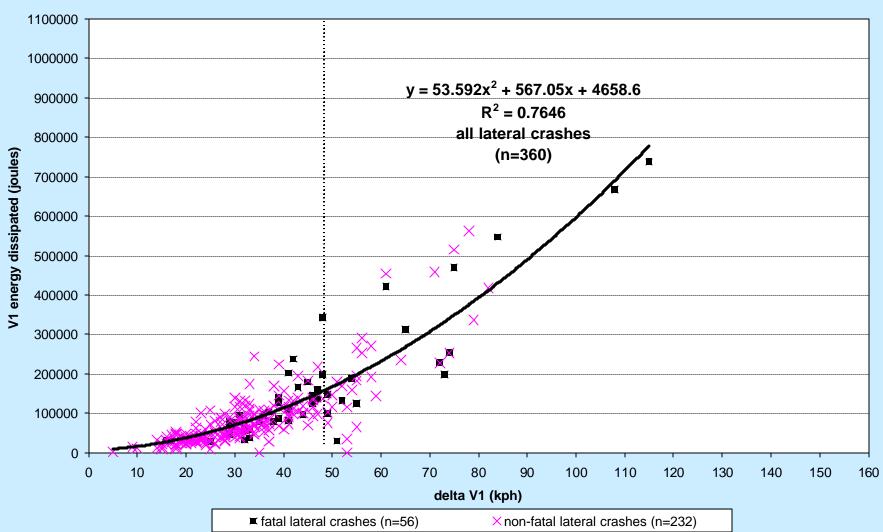


Far Side Lateral motor vehicle crash Sedan vs SUV – Case Occupant (V1) Injury List

INJURY	SOURCE
Right multiple posterior rib fractures	Seat arm rest
Right pulmonary contusion	Seat arm rest
Right subcutaneous emphysema	Seat arm rest
Right kidney laceration	Seat arm rest
Liver laceration, Grade I	Seat arm rest
Right tempero-parietal abrasion	Door panel

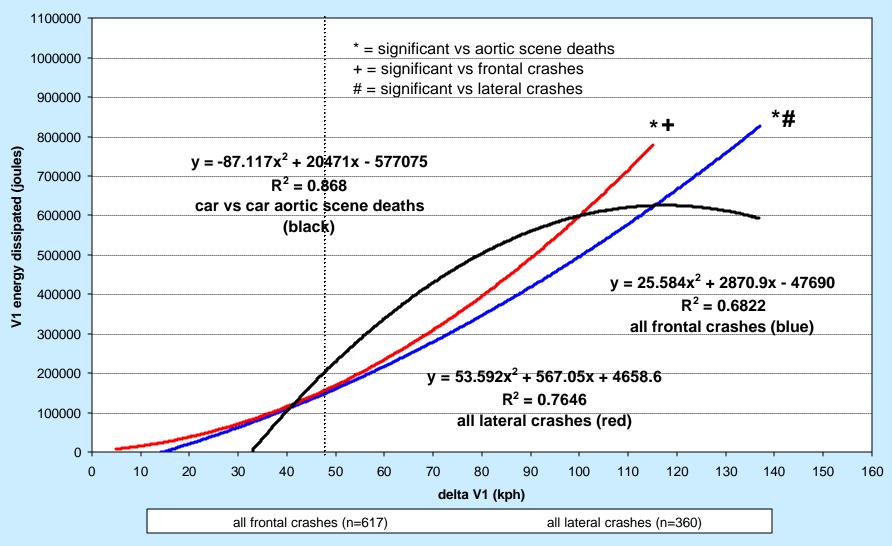


Vehicle Dynamics (V1): fatal vs non-fatal frontal crashes from CIREN data base

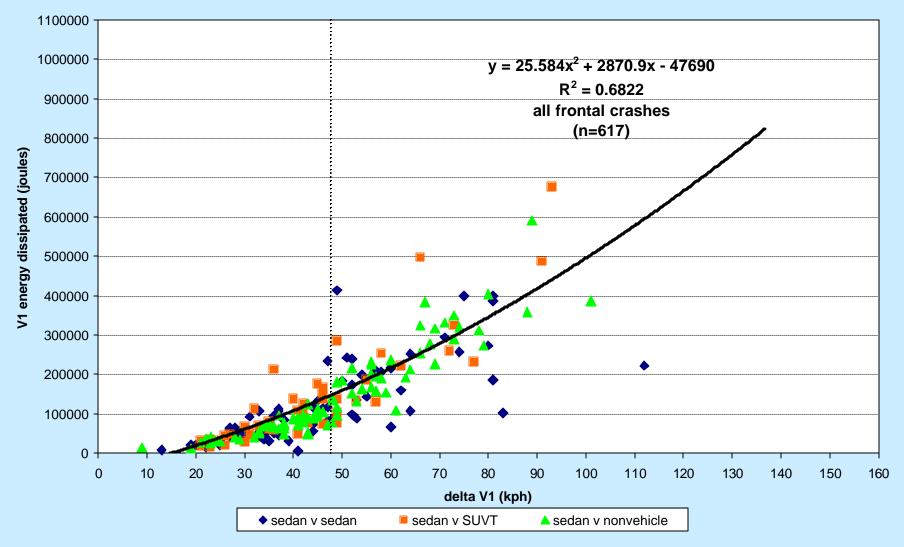


Vehicle Dynamics (V1): fatal vs non-fatal lateral crashes from CIREN data base

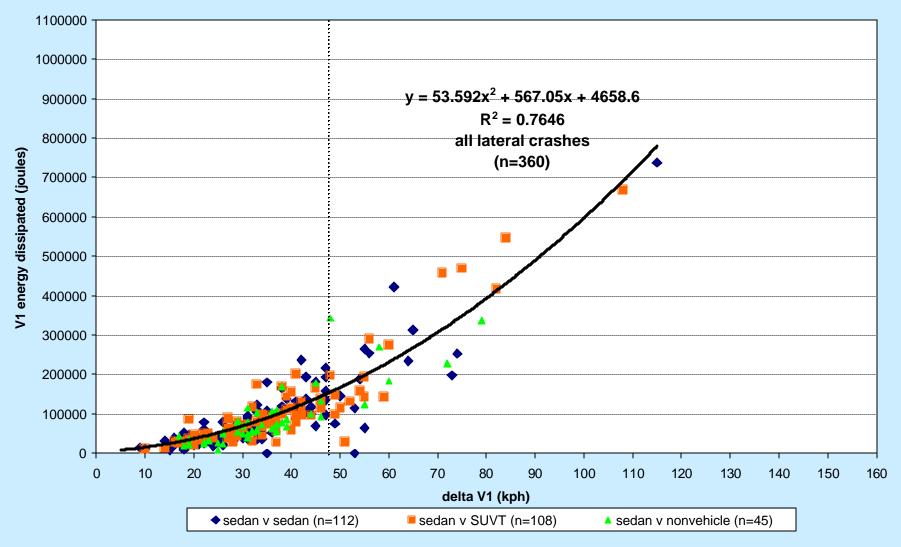
all frontal and lateral crashes from CIREN data base

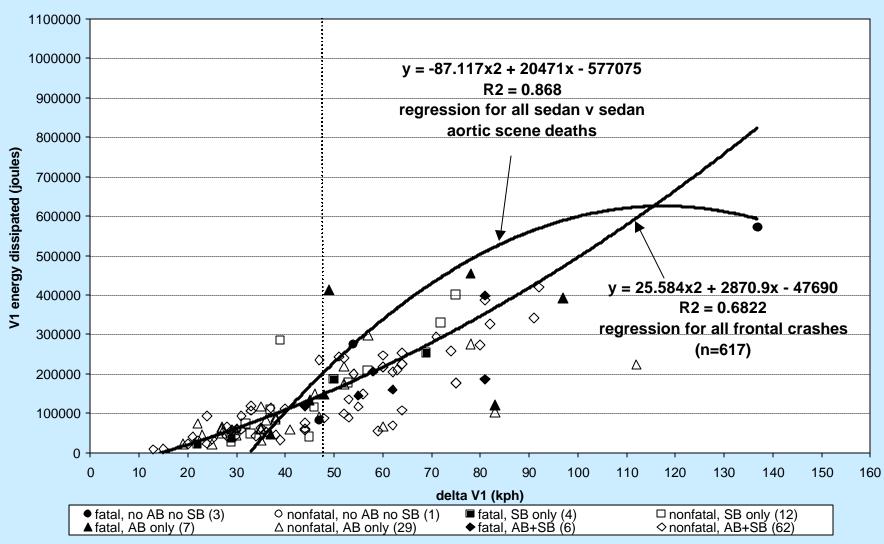


all frontal crashes by V2 type from CIREN data base

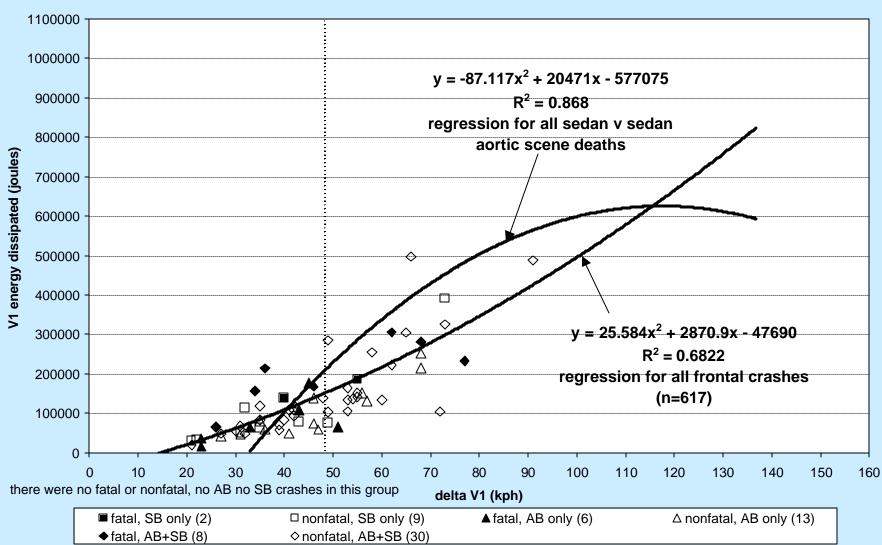


all lateral crashes by V2 type from CIREN data base

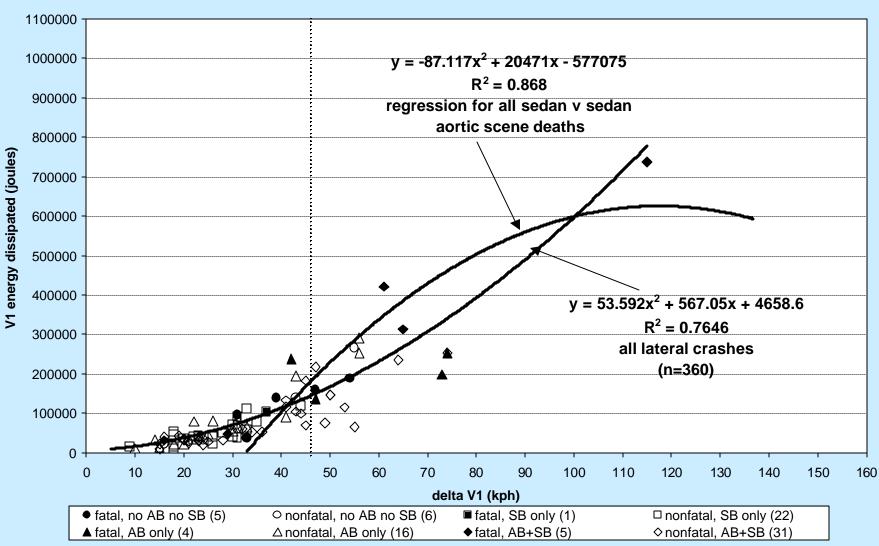




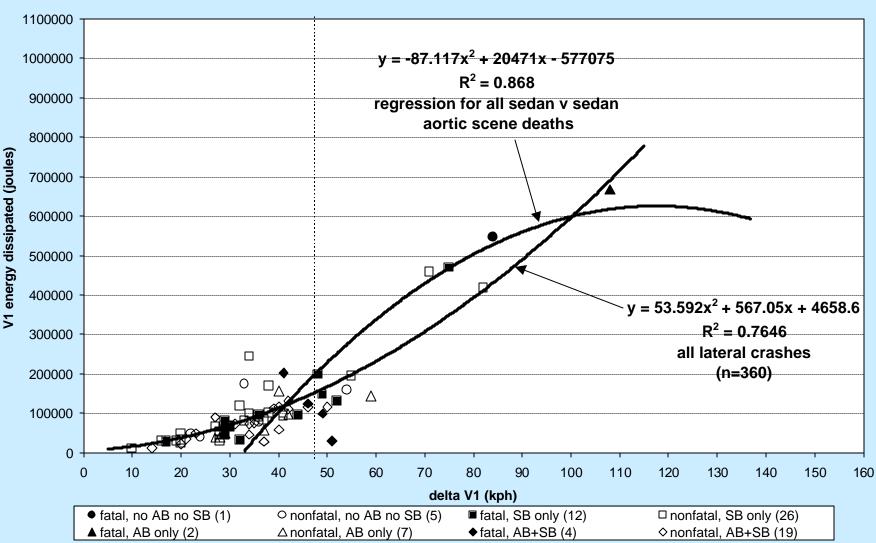
sedan v sedan frontal crashes, driver and front seat passenger only from CIREN data base



sedan v SUVT frontal crashes, driver and front seat passenger only from CIREN data base

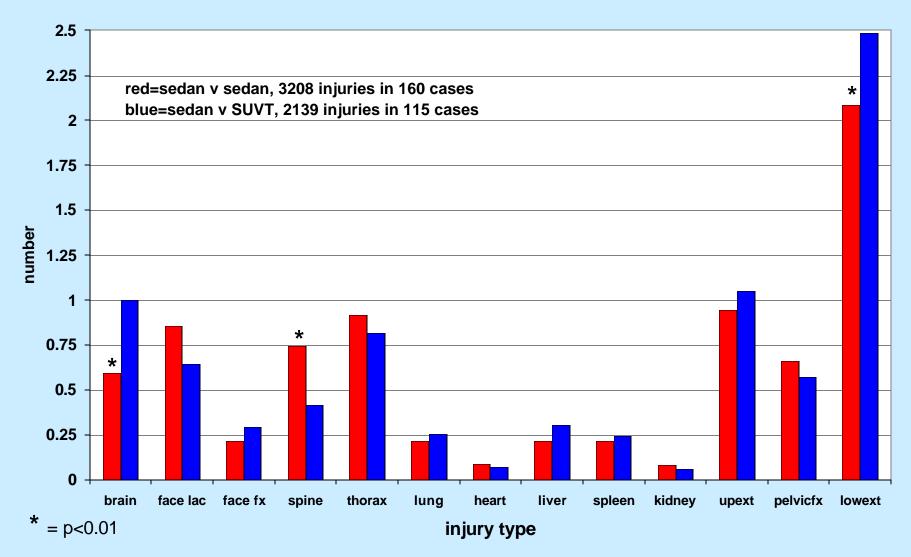


sedan v sedan lateral crashes, driver and front seat passenger only from CIREN data base

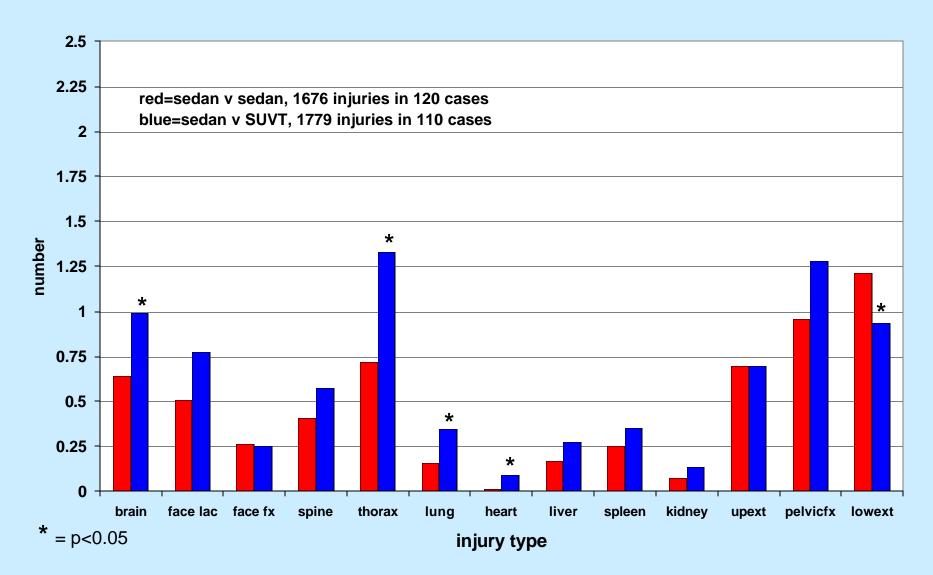


sedan v SUVT lateral crashes, driver and front seat passenger only from CIREN data base

Frontal Crashes: Injuries Per Case by Type



Lateral Crashes: Injuries Per Case by Type



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS I

VEHICLE DYNAMICS:

REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT ENERGY DISSIPATED ON V1 AS A FUNCTION OF THE DELTA V1 HAS BEEN DERIVED FROM ALL FRONTAL MVCs (617) AND FROM ALL LATERAL MVCs (360)

PATIENT DATA:

BASED ON PDOF, A TOTAL OF 358 CASES OF DRIVERS OR FRONT SEAT PASSENGERS HAVE BEEN EXAMINED FROM THOSE CONTAINED IN THE CIREN DATA BASE, 192 FRONTAL & 166 LATERAL MVCs

CONCLUSIONS II

THE REGRESSION OF IMPACT ENERGY / DELTA V FOR ALL LATERAL CRASHES IS SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT FROM THAT FOR ALL FRONTAL CRASHES BUT BOTH ARE SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT FROM THE REGRESSION FOR AORTIC INJURY SCENE DEATHS

HOWEVER, THE RATE OF INCREASE FOR THE IMPACT ENERGY PER UNIT DELTA V IS GREATER IN THE LATERAL CRASHES THAN IN THE FRONTAL CRASHES ABOVE THE THRESHOLD VALUE OF 48 KPH. THIS SUGGESTS THAT MVC CRASH TESTING SHOULD BE DONE BOTH AT 48 KPH AND ALSO AT A HIGHER LEVEL, 60 KPH FOR LATERAL MVCs AND 70 KPH FOR FRONTAL MVCs

CONCLUSIONS III

BOTH FRONTAL AND LATERAL SEDAN VS SUVT (SUV, VAN & PICKUP TRUCK) MVCs OCCUR OVER THE ENTIRE RANGE OF DELTA Vs EXAMINED

IN FRONTAL MVCs INVOLVING EITHER SEDAN VS SEDAN OR SEDAN VS SUVT MVCs, NONE OF THE 192 **PATIENTS EXAMINED WHOSE CRASH OCCURRED ABOVE A DELTA V OF 48 KPH AND WHO WERE COMPLETELY UNRESTRAINED SURVIVED. ALL OF THE SURVIVORS OF CRASHES ABOVE DELTA V 48 KPH** HAD SEATBELT, AIRBAG OR BOTH TYPES OF **RESTRAINTS IN USE. OF ALL FRONTAL MVCs ON WHOM DATA WAS AVAILABLE, NO-SB-OR-AB 25% SURVIVED, AB-ONLY** 76% SURVIVED, SB-ONLY 78% SURVIVED, SB + AB 85% **SURVIVED.**

CONCLUSIONS IV

IN LATERAL MVCs INVOLVING EITHER SEDAN VS SEDAN OR SEDAN VS SUVT MVCs, ONLY TWO OF **THE 166 PATIENTS EXAMINED WHOSE CRASH OCCURRED ABOVE A DELTA V OF 48 KPH AND** WHO WERE COMPLETELY UNRESTRAINED SURVIVED. THE REST OF THE SURVIVORS OF **CRASHES ABOVE DELTA V 48 KPH HAD SEATBELT, AIRBAG OR BOTH TYPES OF RESTRAINTS IN USE. OF ALL LATERAL MVCs ON WHOM DATA WAS AVAILABLE, NO-SB-OR-AB 65% SURVIVED, AB-ONLY 79% SURVIVED, SB-ONLY 79% SURVIVED,** SB + AB 85% SURVIVED.

CONCLUSIONS V

PATTERNS OF INJURY IN SEDAN VS SEDAN COMPARED TO SEDAN VS SUVT CRASHES:

FRONTAL MVCs: IN COMPARING THE PATTERN OF INJURIES RESULTING FROM SEDAN VS SEDAN MVCs TO THAT SEEN IN SEDAN VS SUVT CRASHES, IT WAS FOUND THAT DRIVERS OR FRONT SEAT PASSENGERS IN SEDANS STRUCK BY SUVTS HAD A SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER INCIDENCE OF BRAIN AND LOWER EXTREMITY INJURIES, BUT FEWER SPINE INJURIES THAN THOSE IN SEDAN VS SEDAN MVCs.





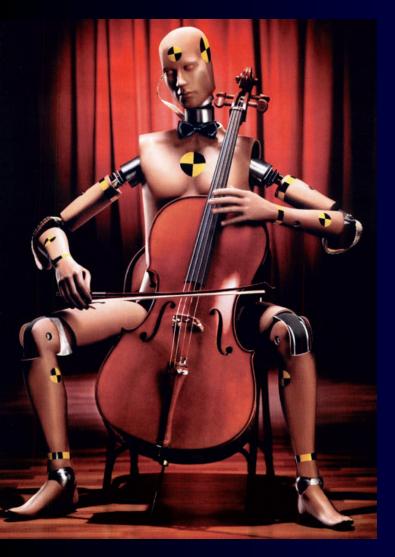
CONCLUSIONS VI

LATERAL MVCs: IN COMPARING THE PATTERN OF INJURIES RESULTING FROM SEDAN VS SEDAN MVCs TO THAT SEEN IN SEDAN VS SUVT CRASHES, IT WAS FOUND THAT DRIVERS OR FRONT SEAT PASSENGERS IN SEDANS STRUCK BY SUVTS HAD A SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER INCIDENCE OF BRAIN, THORAX, LUNG & CARDIAC INJURIES, BUT FEWER LOWER EXTREMITY INJURIES THAN THOSE IN SEDAN VS SEDAN MVCs.





HEEDLESS DRIVER GCS 15



IN YOUR FANCY CAR YOU'LL BE SO MELLOW THAT YOU MAY EVEN PLAY THE CELLO BUT IF YOU DRIVE WITHOUT RESTRAINT, TO SOUND LIKE J. S. BACH YOU AIN'T **RATHER WHEN YOU CRASH** YOU'LL BE LIKE THIS DUMMY I CONFESS, BECAUSE YOU'LL LOSE YOUR GCS

CRASH DUMMY GCS 3 = ZERO BRAIN