

*Partners for
Child Passenger Safety*

TraumaLink at
The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia
and State Farm Insurance Companies



Performance of Second Generation Air Bags for Child Occupants

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Air bags and children

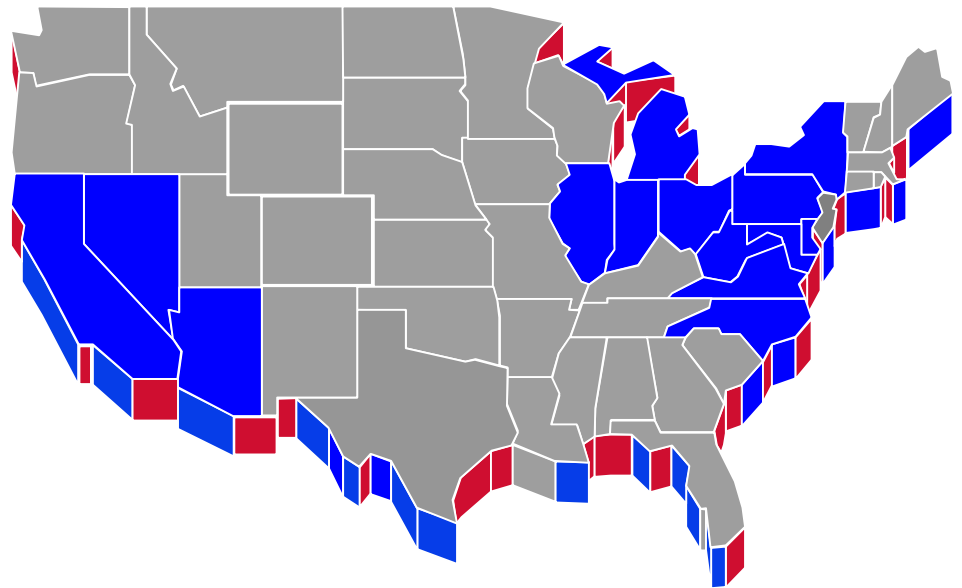
- Out of position exposure to deploying PAB shown to cause fatal head and neck injuries in children
 - Mainly unrestrained or gross misuse of belt
- Initial claim: “cost” of air bags outweigh the benefits to children
 - Current recommendations state that all children <13 years of age should sit in the rear

Objective

- To estimate exposure of children to passenger air bag deployment
- To assess the risk of injury to children exposed to PAB
- To explore the differential performance of 1st versus 2nd generation air bag systems for child occupants

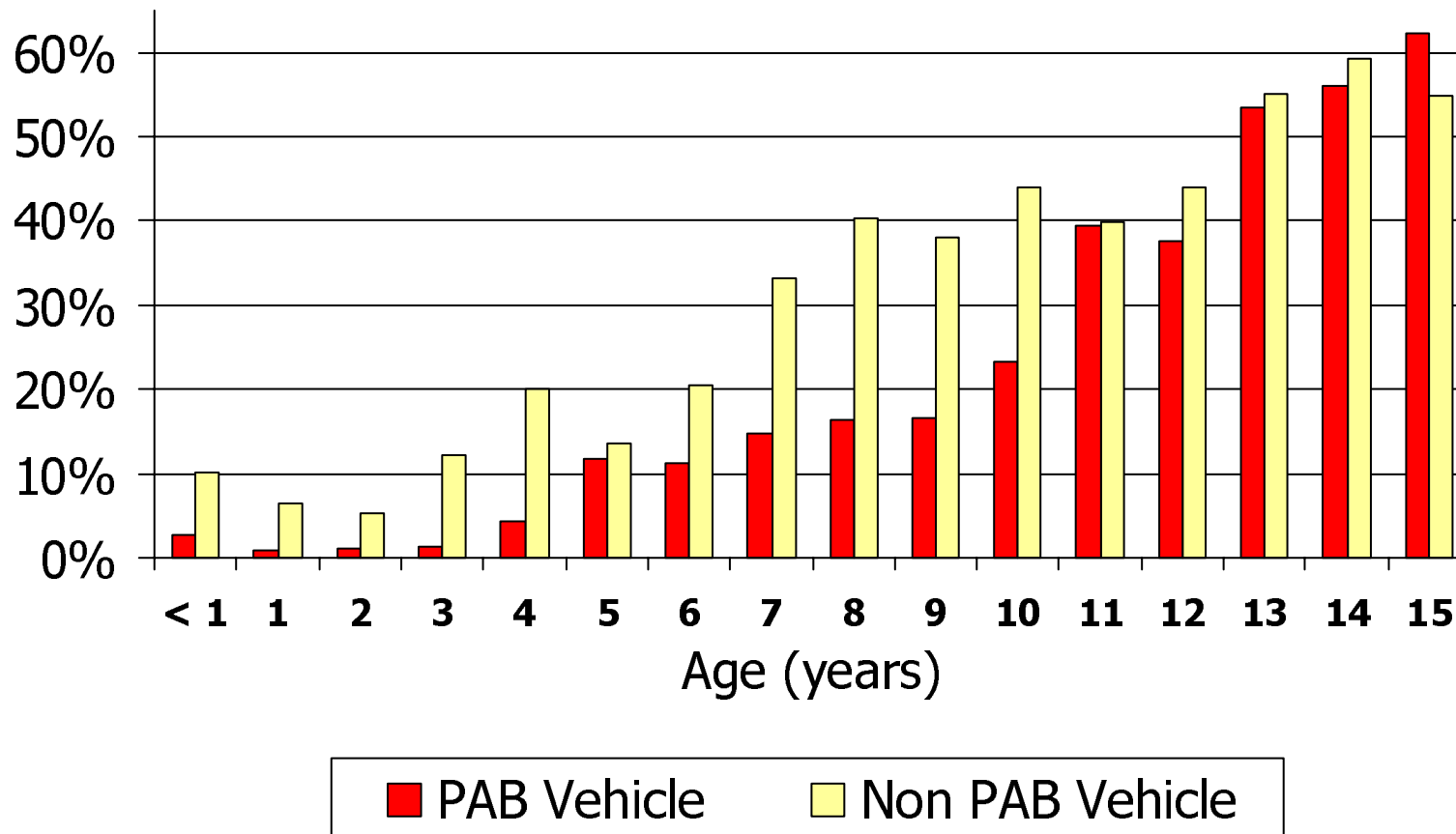
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- Inclusion Criteria
 - Child occupant < 16 years of age
 - Insured vehicle
 - Model year \geq 1990
- On-going data collection began 1998
- Telephone interview and in-depth crash investigation

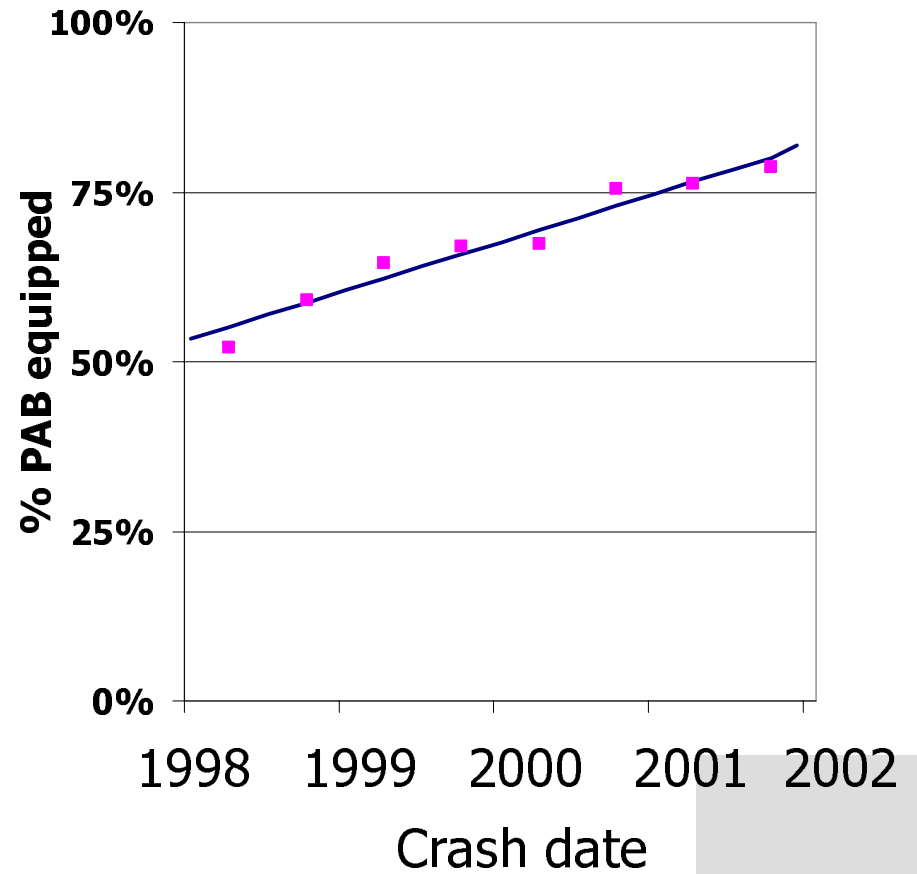
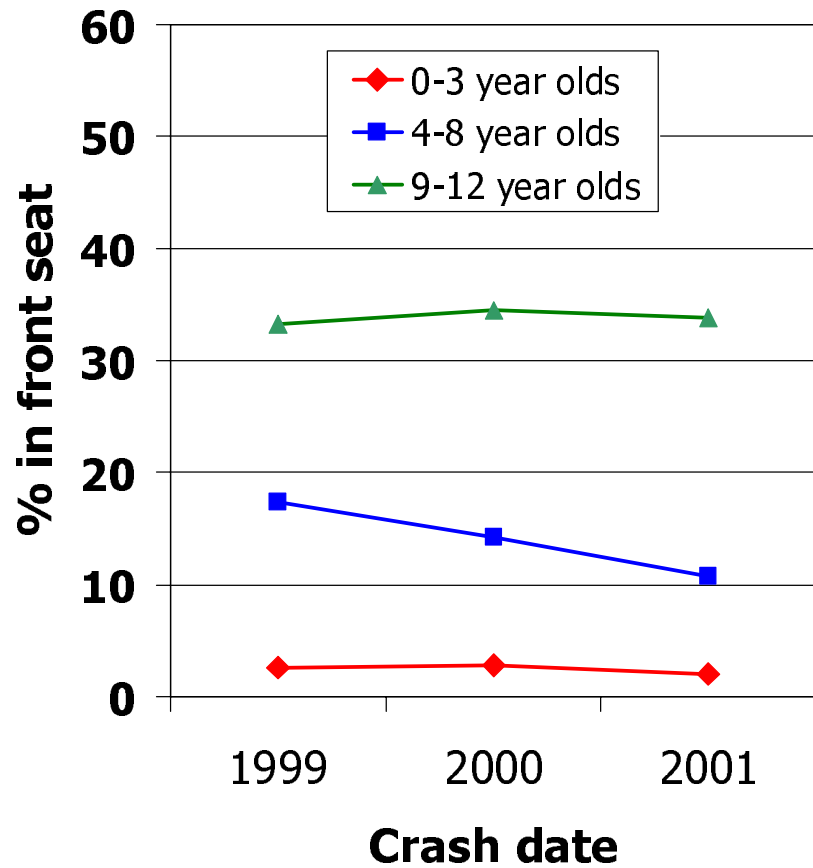


Where are children sitting?

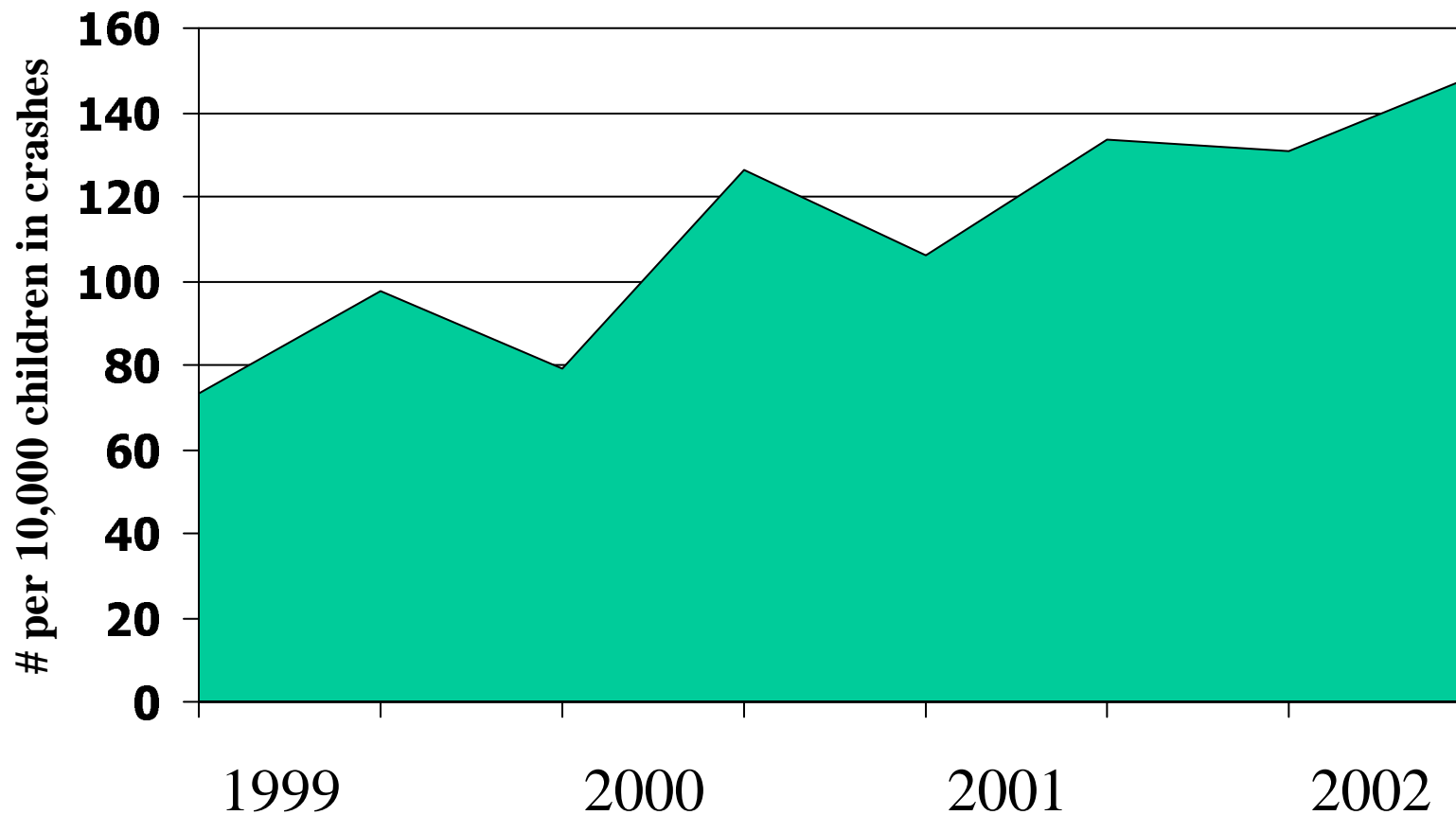
Front Seat Occupancy By Age



How is exposure changing?



Number of children exposed to air bags is increasing



Risk of injury analyses

Specific inclusion criteria

- Restrained children 3- 15 years old
- Frontal impact crashes
- PAB exposed vs front seated children in Driver Airbag (DAB) deployments

Risk of injury analyses

Outcome definition

- Significant Injury
 - All AIS ≥ 2
 - Concussions, other brain injuries, spinal cord injuries, all internal organ injuries, extremity fractures
 - Facial lacerations
- Minor Injury
 - All other lacerations, abrasions, contusions

Risk of injury analyses

Risk of Injury

Passenger Airbag

n= 75,325

5,802
(7.7%)

1878

1234

Vehicles

Airbag
deployment

Child in front

Restrained, 3- 15
frontal impact

Driver Airbag Only

n= 21,186

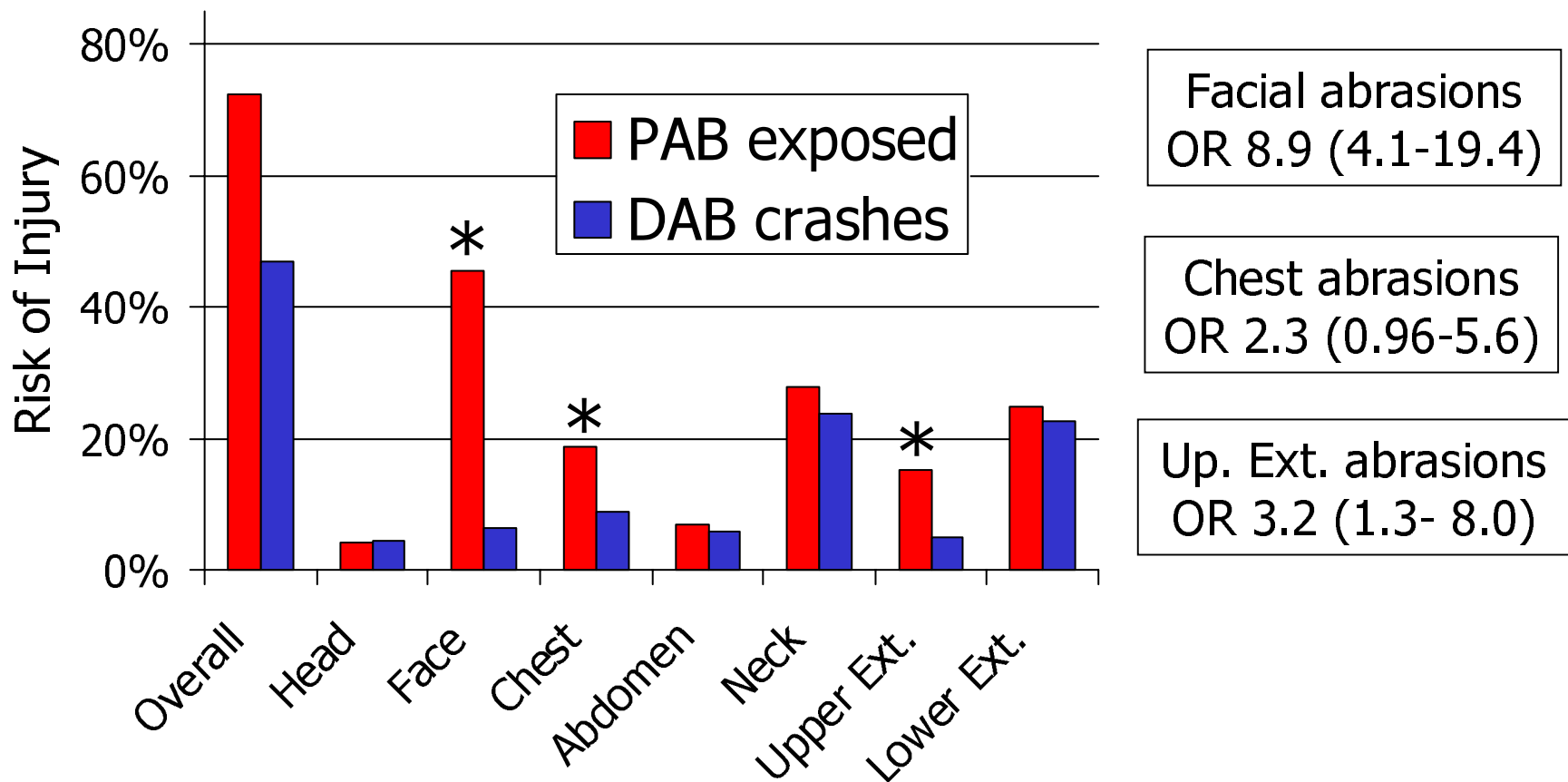
2,092
(9.9%)

821

546

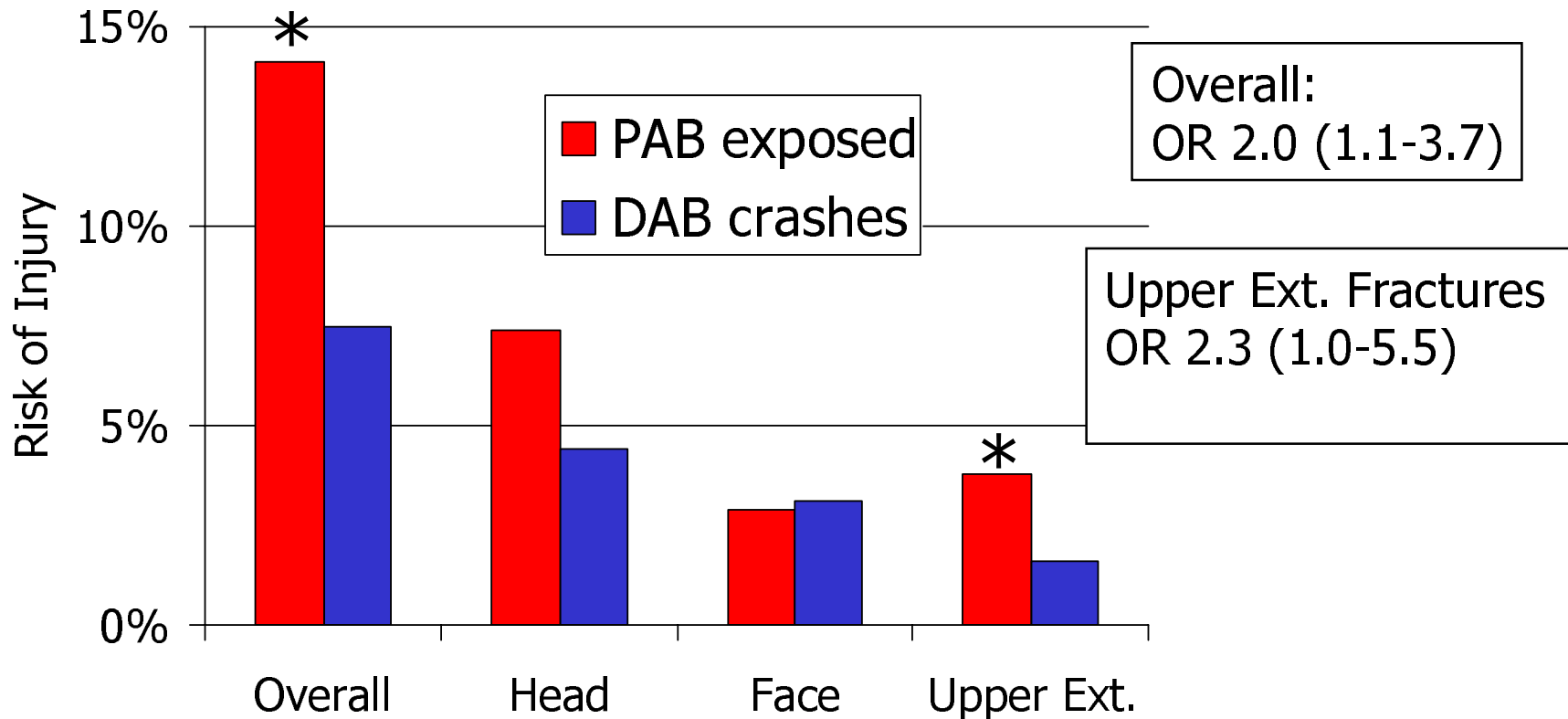
Risk of injury analyses

Minor injury by body region



Risk of injury analyses

Significant injury by body region



Conclusions

Risk of injury

- Exposure to PAB increases risk of minor and significant injury
 - Abrasions to face, chest, upper extremities
 - Upper extremity fractures
- Analyses studied a mixed population of air bag designs
 - How has this changed with 2nd generation air bags?

