Motorcycle injury

The number of motorcycles and scooters in personal use is growing every year, and their engine power and speed are increasing. Motorcycle injuries are also growing. Its growth is facilitated by the widespread informal movement of "rockers", including many teenagers and young people who do not have the right to drive motorcycles and who do not know and do not follow traffic rules.

Among the victims of motorcycle injuries, many young people. It is noteworthy that the number of dead drivers and passengers of motorcycles is relatively higher than the number of dead drivers of Other vehicles. You can also point to such a feature of motorcycle injuries compared to other transport injuries, as its pronounced seasonality: the majority of injuries occur in the central regions of Russia in May - September.

A motorcycle injury is a damage (more often a complex of damage) arising from the impact of parts of a moving motorcycle, falling from it and collisions with moving and stationary objects. Table 15 shows the types of motorcycle injury, the phase of injury and the mechanism for damage.

Damage to the pedestrian and the driver and passengers of the motorcycle are different from each other.

In a pedestrian, injuries resulting from a blow by a moving motorcycle in the form of abrasions, bruising, closed or open fractures of the bones of the lower extremities are located on the lower half of the body and arise from the blows of the kolekolaska, then from its front part. If the blow is caused by a tube of steering levers, then the lesions can be localized in the abdomen or pelvis, which can cause, in addition to abrasions and bruising, closed injuries of the organs of the abdomen and pelvis, and sometimes closed fractures of the pelvic bones. In the phase of falling onto the ground and hitting it, fractures (usually comminuted) of the arch and base, bruises of the brain, and inorda fractures of bones of the upper extremities and ribs can occur. The higher the speed of the motorcycle and the harder the ground, the more widespread and heavier the damage will be.When the body slides along the road (in phase 4), damage similar to those observed in the same phase during a car injury occurs - a collision of a moving car with a pedestrian. Most often, damage to DRIVERS and PASSENGERS of a motorcycle occurs as a result of a collision of a motorcycle with oncoming vehicles or a stationary object. These lesions do not have a specific location and can be located on any part of the body. In this type of injury, the most severe injuries occur: fractures of the bones of the arch and base of the skull, spine, pelvis, limbs, closed injuries of internal organs; abrasions, bruises, wounds.

In a collision with a stationary object, injuries to the driver and passengers of the motorcycle occur in the head, trunk and lower extremities (fractures of the arch and base of the skull, crushing of the brain, fractures of the bones of the chest and closed injuries of the internal organs, fractures of the lower extremities, pelvis, abrasion, bruising , wounds).

In motorcycle injuries, specific injuries can occur: traces — fingerprints from steering parts and (for drivers) abrasions and surface tears of the skin on the surfaces of fingers I and II (from impact and friction on the steering levers).

When inspecting motorcycles, you should pay attention to traces of sliding on surfaces with which the driver or passenger could come into contact; prints of clothes on paint; indentations, etc.

Inspection of the scene of an accident in a motorcycle injury has practically the same features as in a car accident.

In the process of conducting an examination in cases of motorcycle injuries, the expert will have to solve approximately the same issues as with an automobile.