

Introducing the National Study Center

Wednesday, December 11, 2024





























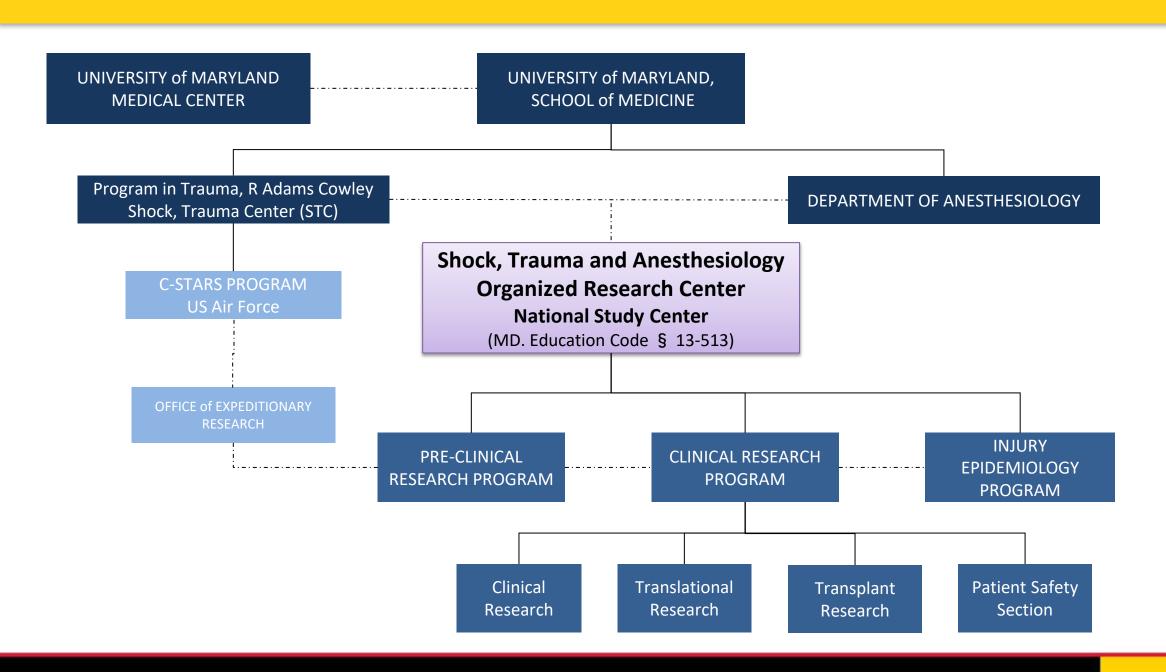












Census of Maryland Transportation Health Data



MARYLAN

CDICIARY Citations /

Adjudication

6 Months



Seatbelt Use Survey Annual



Crash Reports 24 hours



EMS Triage & Transport 30 Days







Medical Examiner On Request



UNIVERSITY of MARYLAND

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

RESEARCH CENTER

All UMMS Patients (14 hospitals) Realtime

IODES **Injury Outcomes Data**



Drug Recognition Expert Evaluations Annual/ On Request



License / Registration Annual Location, Census, & Socioeconomic Data Public Release



Evaluation System







Traffic Speeds. Volumes, & OD On Request - Realtime

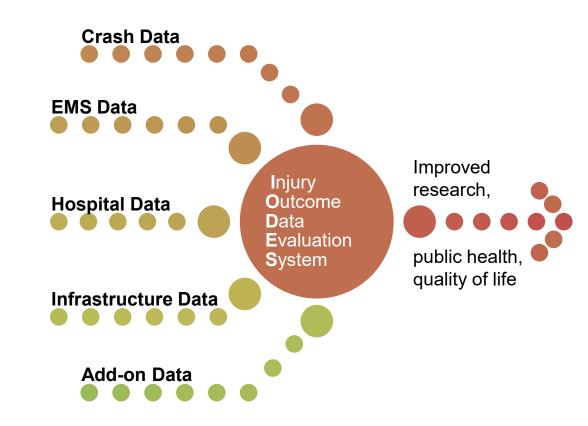


MD Trauma Registry (9 adult / 2 pediatric) 90 Davs

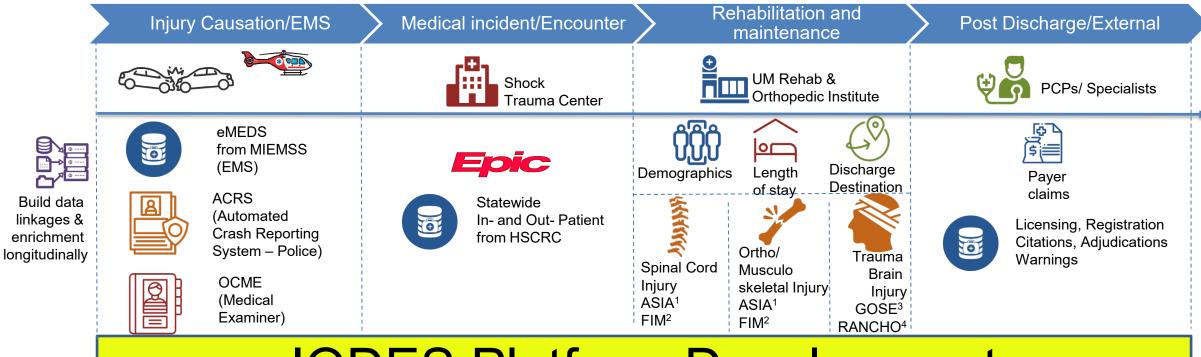
Contact: NSC@som.umaryland.edu

IODES Ideology

- Integration of multiple datasets
 - Incident, EMS, and Hospital data
 - Infrastructure and built environment at incident location
- IODES maintains data in structured databases
 - Mineable data, integrated together
- Data continuum
 - Patient history, incident, through transport, hospital stay, and beyond hospital discharge

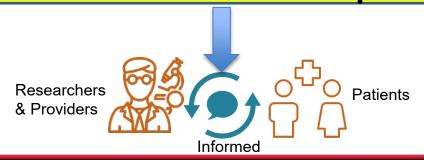


Borrowing Strengths



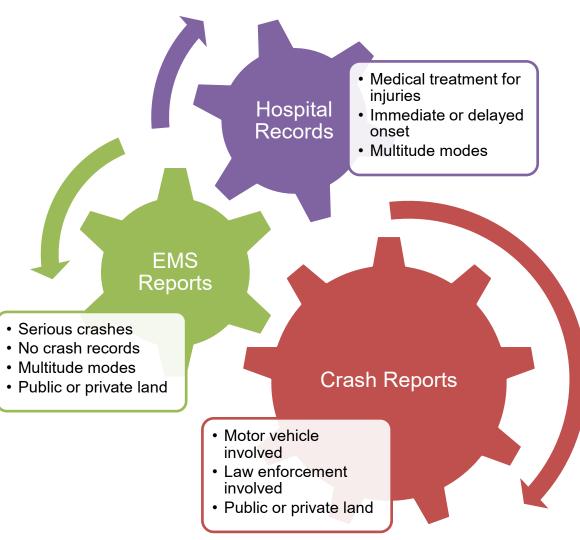
IODES Platform Development

Score Acronym	Full form
1. ASIA	American Spinal Injury Association
2. FIM	Functional Independence Measure
3. GOSE	Glasgow Outcome Scale
4. RANCHO	Rancho Los Amigos Scale



Enabling Multipronged Analytics

- Mobility is changing
 - Pedestrians, bicyclists, e-scooters, etc.
- Unusual crashes/No crash record
 - ADAS assistance and mitigation
 - Falls, ped-bike/scooter collisions, unclear roadway delineation
- Delayed onset of injuries, impact of old injuries
- Require a multi-pronged approach
 - Data mining starts from multiple angles



Transportation & Health Analysis

Results from Selected Projects

DriveCam® Study

- 221, 16-20 years old drivers and parents participated in the study
 - Data collected during 2008 2009
- Cameras, accelerometers, and other sensors fitted in cars
- Events during driving classified as low and high risk
 - Three double-blind groups, with varied levels of feedback on risky events
- Study classified drivers as low and high risk based on frequency of risky events
- How have these drivers performed over the intervening 13 years?

Citation Distribution (N=197) 45% 39.7% 40% 35% 31.0% 29.6% 30% Percent of Drivers 25% 22.2% 18.5% 20% 17.3% 16.4% 15% 10% 7.4% 6.0% 4.9% 4.3%

83% of high-risk drivers received at least one citation, compared to 60% of the low-risk drivers; p<0.001

■ Low-Risk (n=116)

Number of citations

■ High-Risk (n=81)

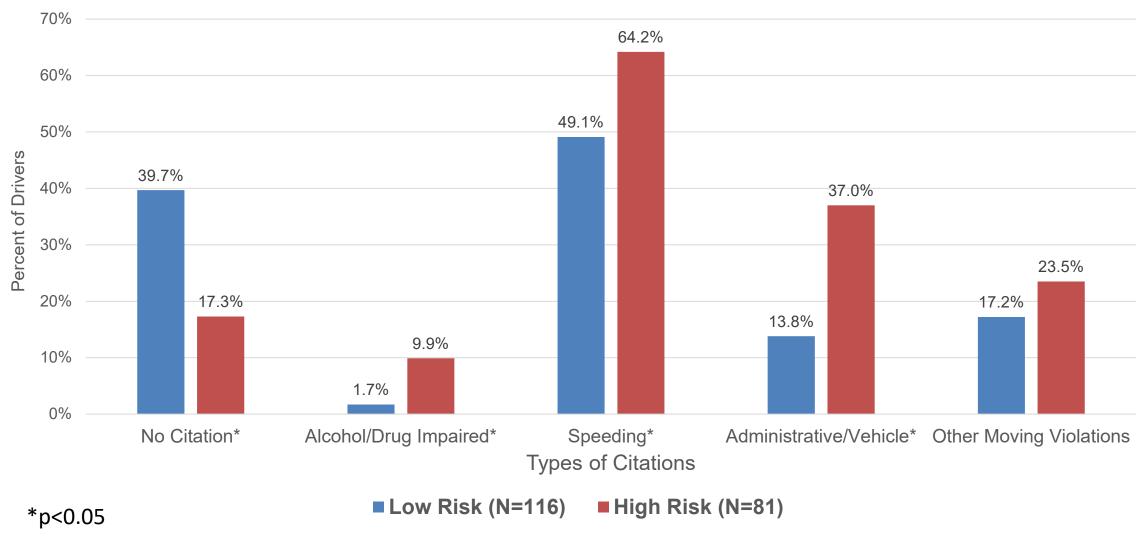
2.6%

5%

0%

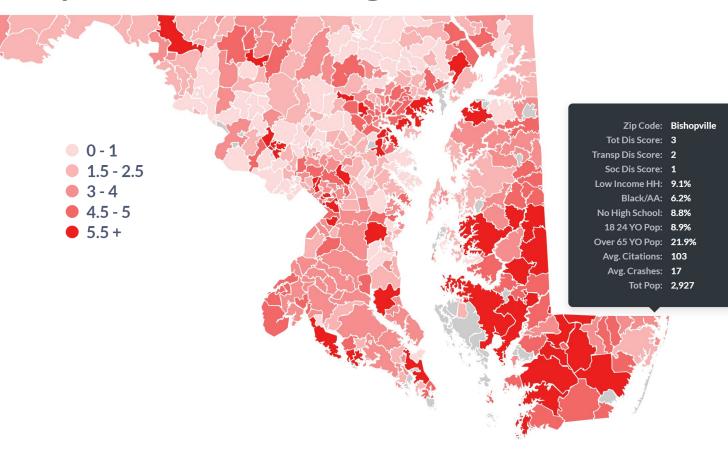
5+

Citation Type Distribution (N=197)



Transportation Safety Disadvantage Indicator

- 3 socioeconomic factors:
 - Household income
 - Percent Black/African American
 - Percent no high school diploma holders
- 3 transportation factors:
 - Younger (18-24) and older (over 65) drivers
 - Total citations over 5 years
 - Total crashes over 5 years
- Zip code level analysis
 - Score = +1 if zip code over state median



KABCO vs Injury Severity Score (ISS)

S	S
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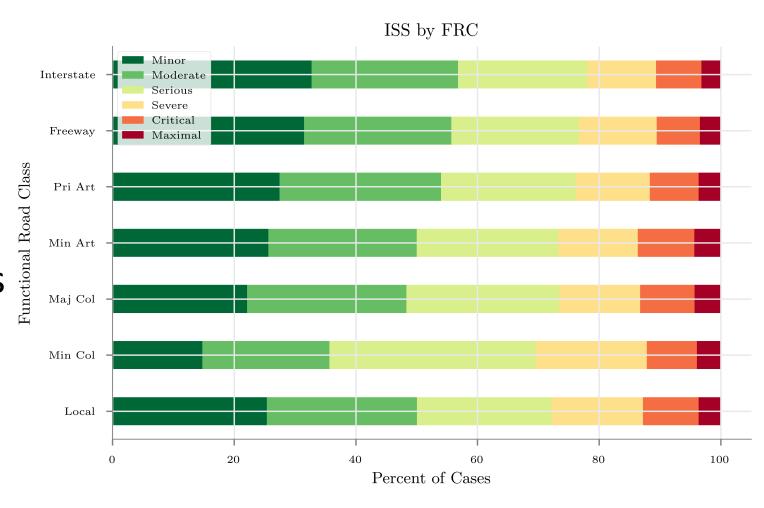
		Minor	Moderate	Serious	Severe	Critical	Maximal	Total
K A B C	None	78	64	33	17	16	0	208
	Possible	740	528	275	118	49	2	1,712
	Moderate	851	703	454	154	56	0	2,218
	Serious	703	927	1,259	854	623	8	4,374
	Fatal	9	6	35	68	192	17	327
	Total	2,381	2,228	2,056	1,211	936	27	8,839

Linked STC Admissions to ACRS Crash Reports, 2016 - 2021

Match
Mismatch, high frequency
Mismatch, low frequency

Injury Severity and Road Class

- Data from 2016 2021
- Road class from SHA
- ISS from STC
- 21.8* odds of severe injury on more local roads
- Person type not significant

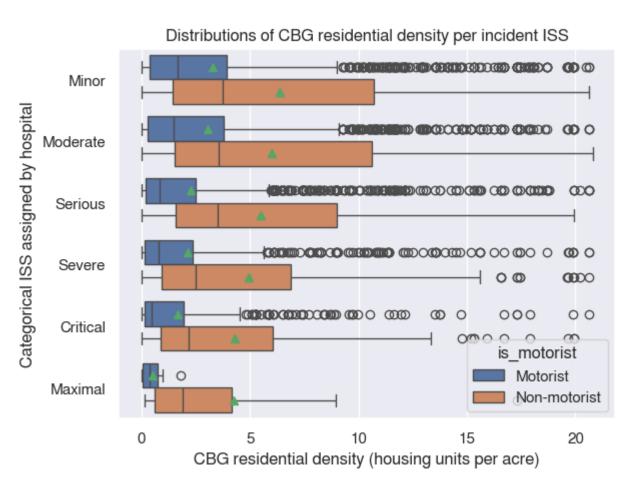


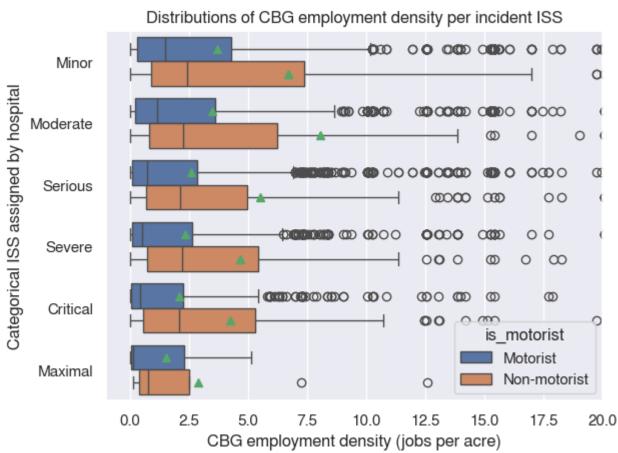
Ordered Logistic Regression Analysis

Parameter	Category	ISS Group	Odds Ratio	95% Wald Conf. Int.	
	Interstate		-	-	-
	Freeway		1.035	0.856	1.252
Fational	Primary Arterials		1.067	0.928	1.226
Functional	Minor Arterials		1.288	1.115	1.489
Road Class	Major Collectors		1.311	1.114	1.542
	Minor Collectors		1.794	1.387	2.322
	Local Roads		1.278	1.081	1.51
Gender	Male		-	-	-
Gender	Female		0.821	0.75	0.899
		Maximal	2.759	2.066	3.685
Natural		Severe	1.407	1.205	1.643
Log of Age		Serious	1.573	1.4	1.768
		Moderate	1.54	1.389	1.709

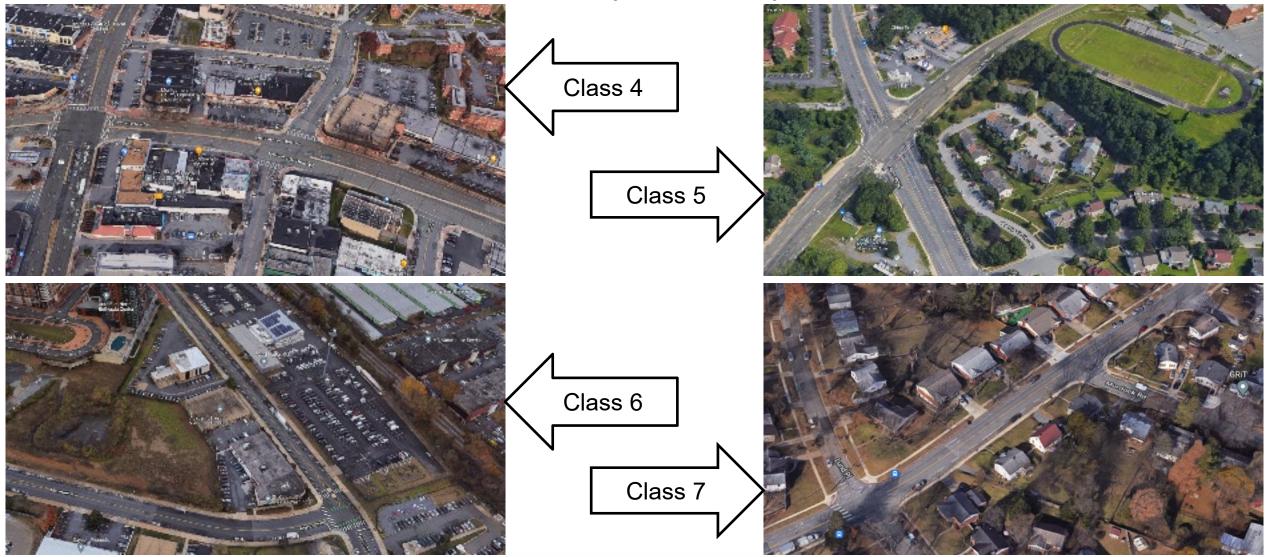
All displayed values are statistically significant; selected variables presented

Injury Severity and Housing and Job Density



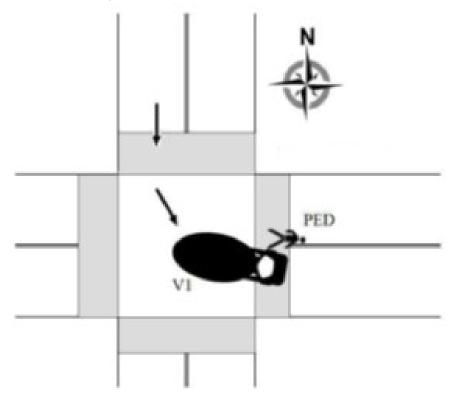


Solutions: Better Infra, ADAS, Better Land Use



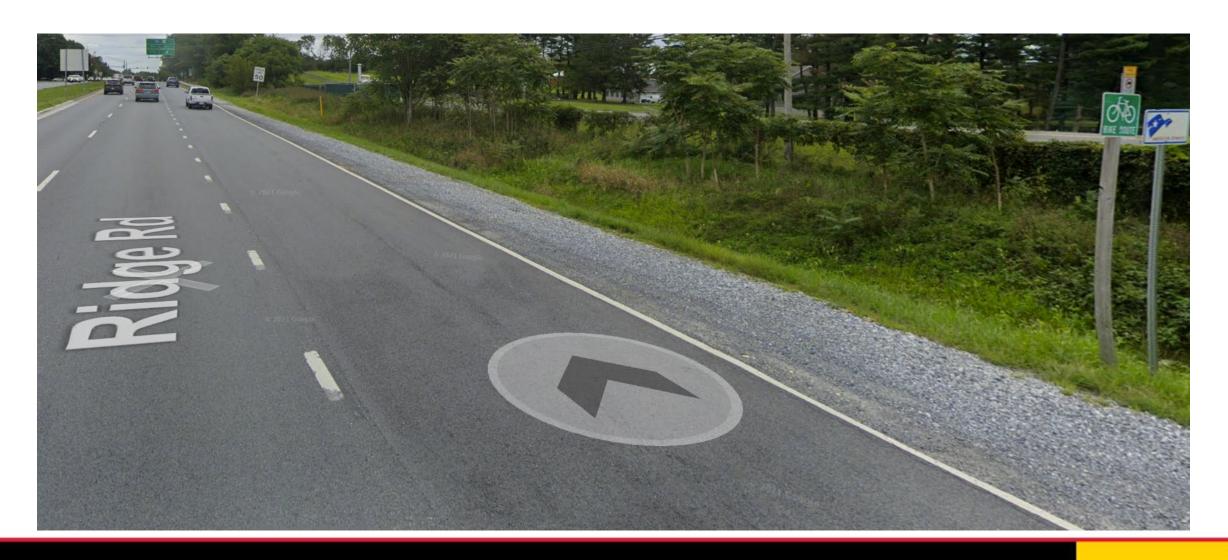
Pedestrian/Bike Fatality Review

 Key contributing factors of ped/bike fatalities: lighting, visibility, distraction, impairment, infrastructure insufficiencies





Infrastructure Insufficiency (ADAS application)





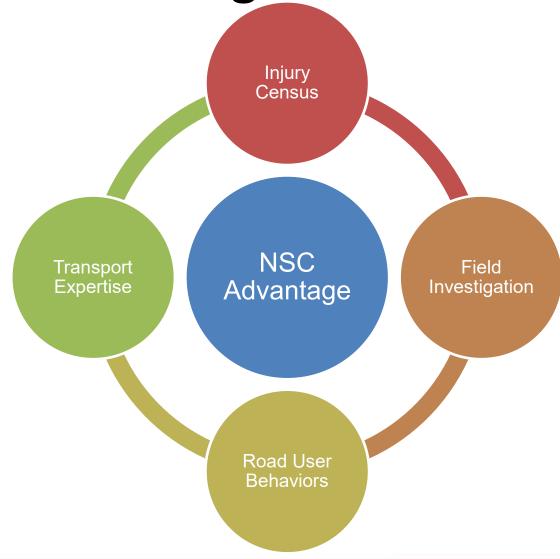
Crash Risk and Substance Use

- NHTSA sponsored project
- Prevalence of drugged/drunk driving
 - Compare with risk of serious injury/death
- Blood analysis of crash patients
 - From hospital and ME's office
 - Linked for Johns Hopkins (ME data)
- All crash and transport data
 - Case-controlled study
- Assess COVID-19 impact and prevalence



The NSC Team and Advantage

- Experienced NSC team
 - 30+ years of diverse traffic safety analytics
 - Crash, biomechanical, toxicology, behavioral
- Staffed with epidemiologists, statisticians, data analysts
 - NHTSA trained crash investigators
 - Clinical investigators and data scientists
- Robust and comprehensive datasets
 - Census of all injuries across the state



Thank You

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