

Magnitude of translational and rotational head accelerations during downhill mountain biking

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# Introduction

- Notable increase in research and media interest in head injuries/concussion.
- Team sports are the predominant focus of most studies.
- Studies generally report occurrence of head injuries and impact forces resulting from direct contact.
- Mountain bike (MTB) athletes also potentially at risk of head injuries.





### Concussion vs mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI)

- Both result from impulsive forces transmitted to the brain.
  - Concussion more transient.
  - mTBI longer lasting.
- Zhang et al. (2004) proposed clinical cut-offs for translational and rotational accelerations and irreversible mTBI.
  - >85 g translational
  - Impact duration 10-30 ms
  - >6000 rads/s<sup>2</sup> rotational



Image credit: Michael Donlevey, Cyclist Magazine (2018)

# **Epidemiology of MTB injuries**

- Concussion accounted for 13% of all reported injuries in XCO and DHI MTB during 1995 NORBA MTB series (Kronisch et al., 1996).
- 23 self-reported concussions from a total of 494 injuries (5%) during 2011 European DHI season (Becker et al., 2013).
- Comparable to head injury rates in alpine skiing (8-10%) (Florenes et al., 2009).
- Mean and peak translational loads of ~25 g and ~83-162 g respectively in alpine snow sports (Scher at al., 2006; Steenstrup et al., 2017)
- Peak translational loads of ~22-29 g in BMX (Hurst et al., 2017).

### Aims & hypotheses

- Determine magnitude of translational and rotational accelerations during DHI.
- Establish the influence of course profiles on head accelerations.
- Hypothesised values would be greater than other 'extreme' sports.

## Methods

#### Rd 1 – Fort William (Scotland)

- Course length = 2.82 km
- Start Elevation = 655 m
- Vertical Drop = 555 m



#### Rd 2 – Rhyd-y-Felin (Wales)

- Course length = 1.5 km
- Start Elevation = 543 m
- Vertical Drop = 367 m



#### **Participants**

- 16 male DHI cyclists
- Age = 26.4 ± 8.4 yrs
- Stature = 179.4 ± 7.2 cm
- Mass = 75.3 ± 5.9 kg
- Minimum 4 yrs racing experience

#### Mean run times:

- Fort William = 5.41 ± 1.07 min
- Rhyd-y-Felin = 3.15 ± 0.65 min

### Accelerometry



An 'acceleration' defined as any event >10 g

<u>Sampling rates</u> 1000 Hz Translational 800 Hz Rotational



Image Credit: Morrison M, Daigle JN, Ralston J (2015)



#### Results

Translational and rotational accelerations and impact duration by course and overall. Data are presented as mean ± SD.

	Course		
	FW	RYF	p value
Mean Number of Impacts	12.5 ± 7.6	42.8 ± 27.4	<.001
Mean Translational acceleration (g)	25.1 ± 7.8	24.1 ± 7.8	.72
Mean Peak Translational acceleration (g)	72.5 ± 33.3	85.2 ± 34.9	.30
Mean Rotational acceleration (rads/s <sup>2</sup> )	2453.0 ± 918.6	2738.8 ± 639.3	.29
Mean Peak Rotational acceleration (rads/s <sup>2</sup> )	6805.4 ± 3073.8	9799.9 ± 3381.7	.01
Mean Impact Duration (ms)	4.7 ± 1.2	6.5 ± 1.4	<.001
Mean Peak Impact Duration (ms)	11.6 + 4.5	21.2 + 9.1	.001

#### Frequency distributions – Translational accelerations



### Frequency distributions – Rotational accelerations



**Rotational Acceleration (rads/s<sup>2</sup>)** 

### Frequency distributions – Impact duration



**Impact Duration (ms)** 

## **Example distribution of accelerations**

#### **Fort William**



#### **Rhyd-y-Felin**



### Summary

- Translational loads comparable to BMX, snow sports and field sports.
- Rotational loads greater than in BMX.
- Course profile highly influential.
- Riders exposed to accelerations greater than proposed mTBI thresholds.

### **Future research**

- Longitudinal studies/more courses.
- Sync data with GPS.
- Impact on cognitive function.

# Acknowledgements

- Co-authors: Dr Stephen Atkins and Ben Dickinson.
- British Downhill Series
- Thanks you!!