Mechanisms of Injury

ADVANCED EXPLOSIONS & BLAST INJURIES

Outline

- · Injury definitions
- Bomb-Injury threat model
- Agent
- Host
- Environment
- Specific examples
- Review



Blast Factors

- "There can be only 4"
- · Water quick propagation of blast
- Distance further away is better
- Blast site open/closed1
- · Reflection bounce off a wall

¹Plastic explosive clue in Bali bombing BBC News 2002 October 16, Available from URL http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/2329189.stm

Injury Definitions

- Primary: blast wave
- Secondary: projectile fragments
- Tertiary: contact with objects (blunt)
- Quaternary: burns and toxins

Zuckerman S Experimental study of blast injuries to the lungs Lancet 1940.ii 219-24.

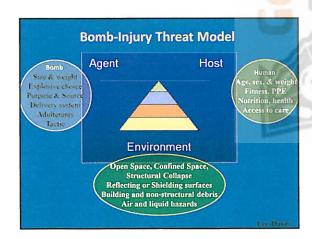
Immediate Effects of Blast and Explosions

- Primary direct effects (e.g., overpressurization and underpressurization)
 - Rupture of tympanic membranes
 - Pulmonary damage
 - Rupture of hollow viscera
- Secondary
 - Penetrating trauma
 - Fragmentation injuries

Immediate Effects of Blast and Explosions

- Tertiary effects of structural collapse and of persons being thrown by the blast wind
 - Crush injuries and blunt trauma
 - Penetrating or blunt trauma
 - Fractures and traumatic amputations
 - Open or closed brain injuries
- Quaternary burn, asphyxia, and exposure to toxic inhalants





Agent





500lbs bomb rigged as IED



Anti-Tank Mine encased in concrete and command detonated via remote control



Artillery shells rigged as IEDs

Explosives

- Chemical compound that is able to release stored energy in the form of rapidly expanding gases
 - High Order Explosives (HE)
 - TNT, ammonium nitrate fuel oil, C-4
 - Blast wave
 - Primary blast injury
 - Low Order Explosive (LE)
 - Propellants (black powder, pyrotechnics)
 - · No blast wave
 - · Rare primary blast injury

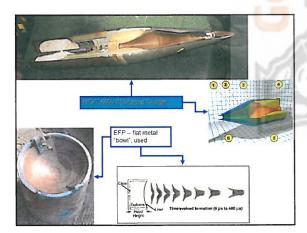
High-Order Explosives

- · Stored energy is released rapidly
- Detonation
- Examples: TNT, dynamite, shaped charges

Shaped charges

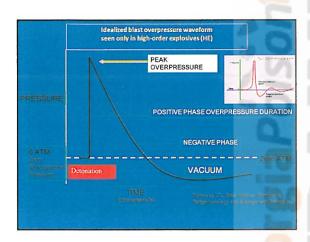
- Shaped charges^{1,2}
 - Used to focus effect of explosive's energy
- What is an EFP?^{1,2}
 - Explosively formed Projector/Penetrator
 - Instead of a cone, it has linear shaped dish
- · Why do we care about it?
 - Can penetrate military armor
 - Few countermeasures available
 - Used in IEDs

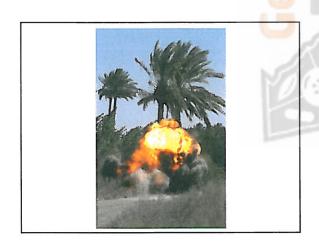
¹www.GlobalSecurity.org. 2007 ²Explosively Formed Penetrators. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Explosively_formed_penetrator, 2007



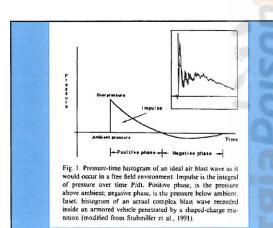
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Shaped Charges









Nuclear video

Low Explosives

- · Stored energy is released slowly
- Combustion or deflagration
- · Examples: gun powder, fuel
- No blast wave or overpressurization
- · Injury results from:
 - Thermal burns,
 - Ballistic (shrapnel)
 - Suffocation (fumes and toxins)

Blast Wind

- · Subsonic pressure front
- Generated by high and low-order explosives
- Area of low pressure
- Causes debris and fragments to rush back towards the original explosion

Nevada Atomic Bomb Testing Site - 1955

Film and images at 1 km (0.6 mile) from ~16kT yields

Host

- Age
- Sex
- Height
- Medical history
- Access to care

Environment

- Open space
- Enclosed or confined space
- · Structural collapse
- Underwater



Open space

- Potential for shrapnel to travel a large distance (>100 m)
- Less primary blast injuries



Enclosed Space

- · Increased mortality
- · Increased blast pressure
- · Complicated rescue

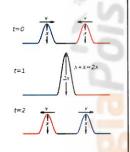


Leibovici D. Blast injuries: bus versus open-air bombings—a comparative study of injuries in survivors of open-air versus confined-space explosions.

J Trauma 1996,41: 1030-5.

Blast Wave in Enclosed Space

- Wave reflects over surfaces:
 - Creates complex waves
 - Greater in amplitude
 - Expose the body for a longer period



Wikimedia Commons

Structural Collapse

- Increased mortality from primary blast wave as well as from tertiary and quaternary injuries
- · Crush syndrome



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Who is this? Where is this?

