



Invisible Forces: Forensic Biomechanics in Accident Investigation

Viano Stoler*

Department of Kinesiology, University of Michigan, Michigan, United States of America

DESCRIPTION

Forensic biomechanics is an interdisciplinary field that plays a vital role in display the unknown forces that shape accidents and injuries [1]. By applying the principles of biomechanics analyzing how forces interact with the human body experts in forensic biomechanics can reconstruct events determine injury mechanisms and provide valuable insights in legal cases [2]. Whether it's a car crash a fall or an assault understanding the invisible forces at play helps uncover the truth behind seemingly unexplained injuries making it an indispensable tool in forensic investigations. Biomechanics is the study of the mechanical principles behind human movement including the effects of forces on the body [3].

These forces can be anything from the impact of a car crash to the force exerted during a fall or a violent altercation. Forensic biomechanics takes these principles and applies them in a legal context analyzing how forces result in injuries and understanding the chain of events that led to an accident [4]. It is a science that uses physics engineering and biology to interpret the body's reaction to external forces often acting as a bridge between scientific understanding and the law. The human body like any other object reacts to forces in specific ways. These forces may cause fractures soft tissue injuries or internal damage [5]. By analyzing these injury patterns forensic biomechanists can determine whether the injuries sustained were consistent with the event described by the involved parties or if they suggest a different scenario altogether. One of the most significant applications of forensic biomechanics is in the reconstruction of accidents [6].

In cases involving motor vehicle collisions for example biomechanical analysis can be used to determine the forces involved during the crash [7]. By calculating the speed angle of impact and position of the individuals at the time of the accident forensic biomechanists can ascertain how the forces acted on the human body what types of injuries were likely to occur and whether they match the reported event. In motor

vehicle accident cases experts analyze not only the forces exerted by the crash but also how factors like seatbelt usage airbag deployment and vehicle safety features influence the resulting injuries [8]. For example a forensic biomechanists might determine that a person's injuries were inconsistent with the accident's reported speed indicating that either the description of the crash was inaccurate or other contributing factors were at play [9]. Slip trip and fall accidents are common especially in workplaces public spaces and private homes [10].

CONCLUSION

These cases often lead to serious injuries from broken bones to head trauma. In many instances the severity of the injury depends on the mechanics of the fall how the individual moved before and after the slip and how their body absorbed the impact. Forensic biomechanics can help clarify what happened during a fall including how the body's movements contributed to the injury. For instance forensic biomechanists may evaluate the type of surface a person fell on the angle of the fall and the body position at the time of impact. By applying their knowledge of biomechanics experts can determine whether the fall was caused by an external factor such as an unmaintained surface or if it resulted from an inherent vulnerability such as a medical condition affecting the individual's balance.

REFERENCES

1. Rowbotha S K, Blau S, Hislop Jambrich J, Francis V. Skeletal trauma from low-height falls: Analysis of fracture patterns. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*. 2018;63(4): 1010-1020.
2. Putame G, Terzini M. Surgical treatments for canine anterior cruciate ligament rupture: assessing functional recovery through multibody comparative analysis. *Front bioeng biotechnol*. 2019;7:180.
3. Rowbotham SK, Blau S. Skeletal fractures resulting from fatal falls: A review of the literature. *Forensic Sci Int*. 2016;266:582-e1.
4. Begon M, Andersen MS, Dumas R. Multibody kinematics optimization for the estimation of upper and lower limb human

Correspondence to: Viano Stoler, Department of Kinesiology, University of Michigan, Michigan, United States of America, USA, E-mail: vianostol@gmail.com

Received: 26-Aug-2024, Manuscript No. JFB-24-27676; **Editor assigned:** 29-Aug-2024, PreQC No. JFB-24-27676 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 12-Sep-2024, QC No. JFB-24-27676; **Revised:** 19-Sep-2024, Manuscript No. JFB-24-27676 (R); **Published:** 26-Sep-2024, DOI: 10.35248/2090-2697.24.15.490

Citation: Stoler V (2024). Invisible Forces: Forensic Biomechanics in Accident Investigation. *J Forensic Biomech*. 15: 490.

Copyright: © 2024 Stoler V. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

- joint kinematics: a systematized methodological review. *Journal of biomechanical engineering*. 2018;140(3):030801.
5. Riener R, Edrich T. Identification of passive elastic joint moments in the lower extremities. *Journal of biomechanics*. 1999;32(5): 539-44.
 6. Brolin K, Stockman I, Andersson M, Bohman K, Gras LL, Jakobsson L. Safety of children in cars: A review of biomechanical aspects and human body models. *IATSS research*. 2015;38(2): 92-102.
 7. Pascoletti G, Catelani D, Conti P, Cianetti F, Zanetti EM. Multibody models for the analysis of a fall from height: accident, suicide, or murder. *Frontiers in bioengineering and biotechnology*. 2019;7:419.
 8. Buckley JG, MacLellan MJ, Tucker MW, Scally AJ, Bennett SJ. Visual guidance of landing behaviour when stepping down to a new level. *Experimental brain research*. 2008;184:223-32.
 9. Strimpakos N. The assessment of the cervical spine. Part 1: Range of motion and proprioception. *Journal of bodywork and movement therapies*. 2011;15(1):114-124.
 10. Delteil C, Manlius T, Bailly N, Godio-Raboutet Y, Piercecchi-Marti MD. Traumatic axonal injury: Clinic, forensic and biomechanics perspectives. *Legal Medicine*. 2024:102465.