Bicycle crashes and Heart Foundation



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Cycling and Public Health



- Benefits
 - Cardiovascular health
 - -Antidote to sedentary behaviour

Sedentary Behaviour =



- Obesity (adults)
 - 35.2% overweight
 - 20.9% obese

Risks



Epidemiological study



"Epidemiology is the simplest and most direct method of studying the causes of disease in humans, and many major contributions have been made by studies that demand nothing else than an ability to count, think logically and have a keen imagination"

– Sir Richard Doll (1990)







Taupo Cycle Study - Aims

- To investigate the causes of cycle crashes resulting in injury
- To understand factors that promote cycling, both recreational and utility





- New Zealand's largest cycle race around Lake Taupo (central North Island)
- 11,000 participants







The Lake Taupo Cycle Challenge

- Competitive cyclists (160km)
- Social (40/80km)



Methods



- Internet-based survey
- Online participants invited, solo and relay
- Risks and outcomes (crashes)
- Registration Survey
- Statistical analysis negative binomial regression
- Followup record linkage (ACC, New Zealand Health Information Service)









Where to from here?



- 8 fold reduction in risk from wearing fluorescent colours.
- Population attributable risk ~72%
- Future analyses
- In the mean time safe, easy, cheap, acceptable intervention for safer cycling
- Findings to be published (inter)nationally





- Changing pattern of cycling – utility vs. recreational
- High frequency of minor crashes, but small % involving health system
- Fluorescent colours protective
- Possible explanations
 - visibility, perceptions of motorists
- More to come

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