

Biomechanics of ladder falls: Informing fall prevention efforts

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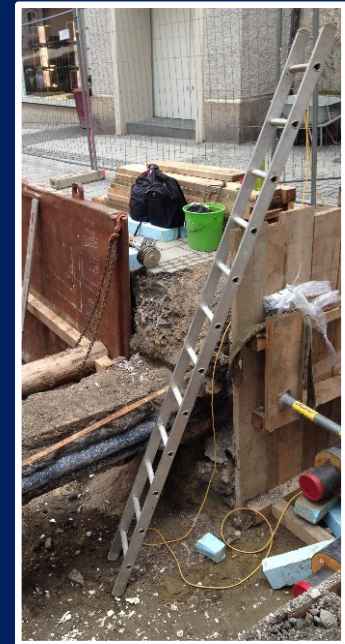


Falls to lower Levels

Ladders are associated with:

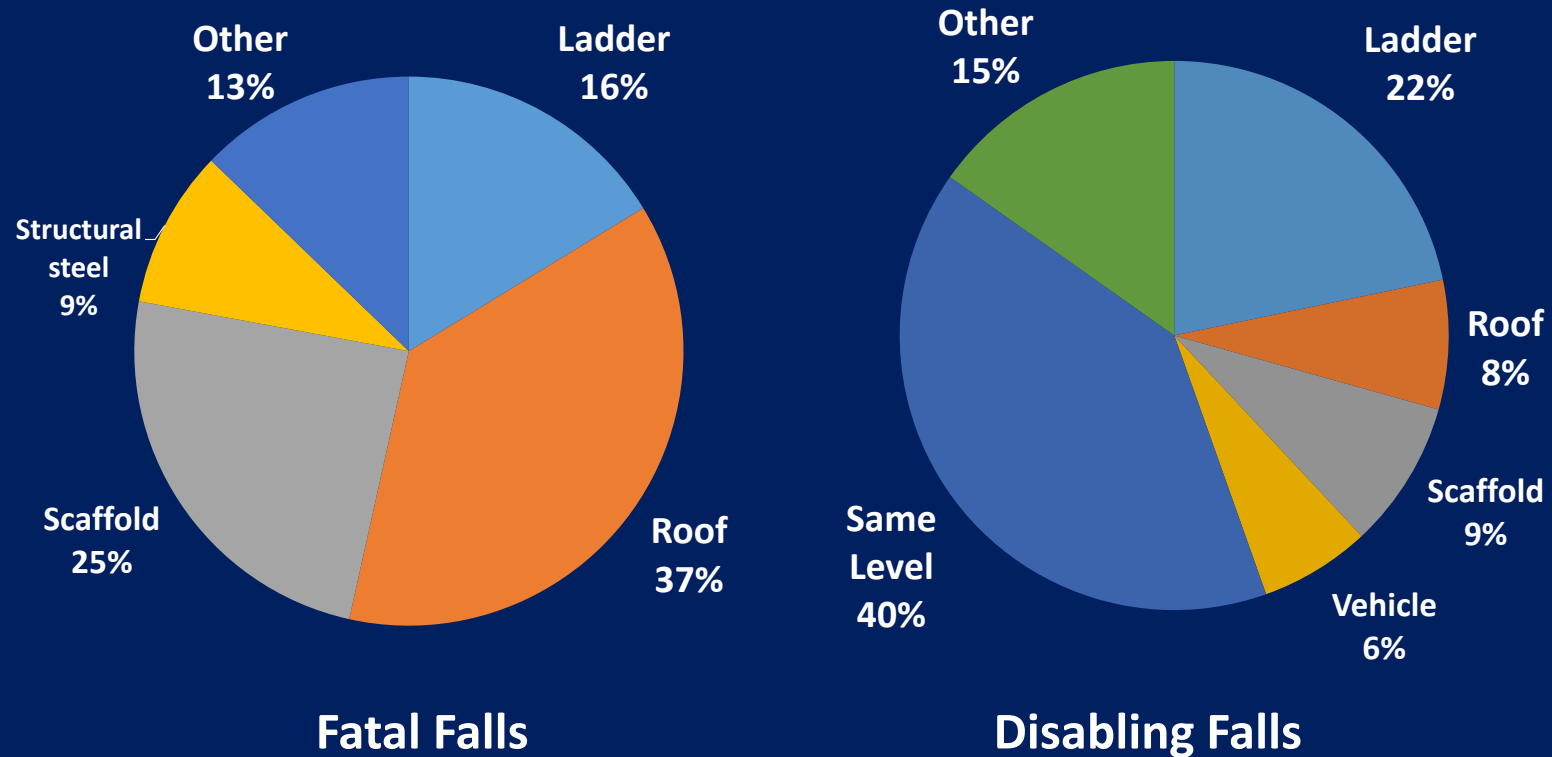
- 15,000 non-fatal falls
- 113 fatal falls

Median of 20 days away from work for ladder-related falls



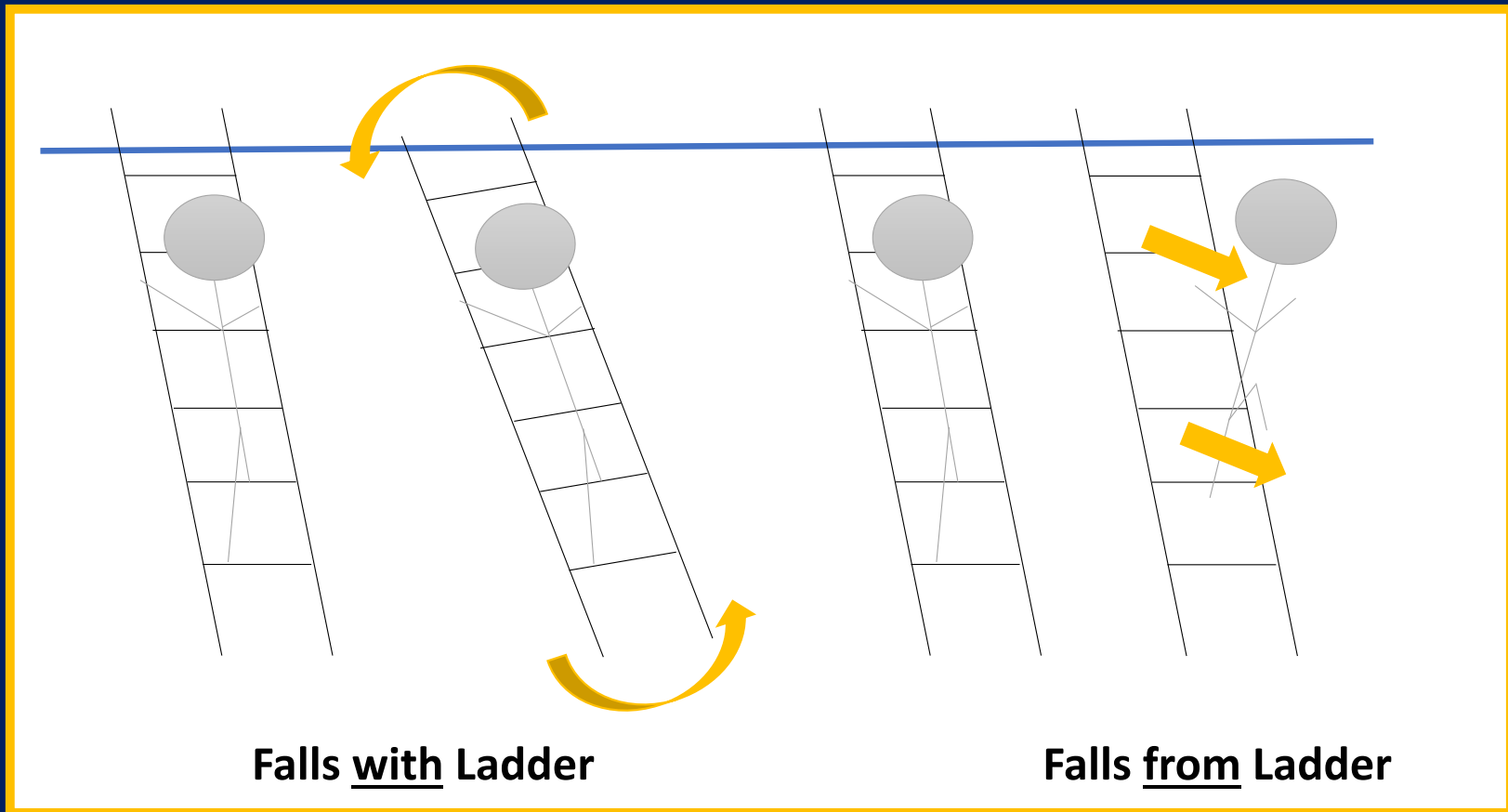
¹Socias, C.M., et al.. (2014). *Morbidity and mortality weekly report*.

Ladders are frequently involved in fatal and disabling falls in the workplace



U.S DoL- BLS, *New Data Highlight Gravity of Construction Falls*, 1996: Washington, D.C.

Ladder Fall Type



³Shepherd, G.W., et al. (2006). *Ergonomics*.

Slips commonly cause occupational ladder fall events

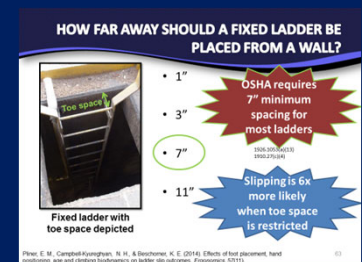
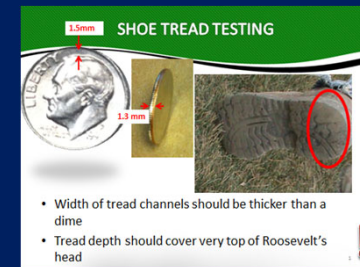
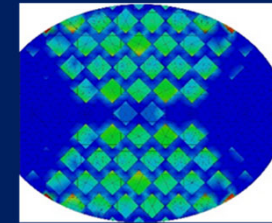
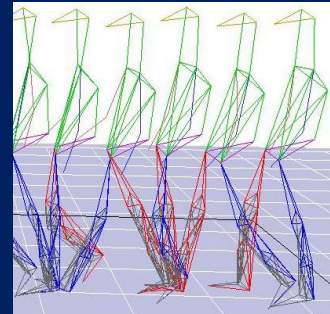
- **“Slip on rungs” was the initiating event for 14% of ladder-related fatalities¹**
- **“Slipped/lost balance” was the initiating event for 25% of occupational non-fatal falls ^{2,3}**

¹Shepherd, G. W., Kahler, R. J., & Cross, J. (2006). Ergonomic design interventions—a case study involving portable ladders. *Ergonomics*, 49(3), 221-234.

²Smith, G. S., Timmons, R. A., Lombardi, D. A., Mamidi, D. K., Matz, S., Courtney, T. K., & Perry, M. J. (2006). Work-related ladder fall fractures: identification and diagnosis validation using narrative text. *Accident Analysis & Prevention*, 38(5), 973-980.

³López, M. A. C., Ritzel, D. O., González, I. F., & Alcántara, O. J. G. (2011). Occupational accidents with ladders in Spain: Risk factors. *Journal of Safety Research*, 42(5), 391-398.

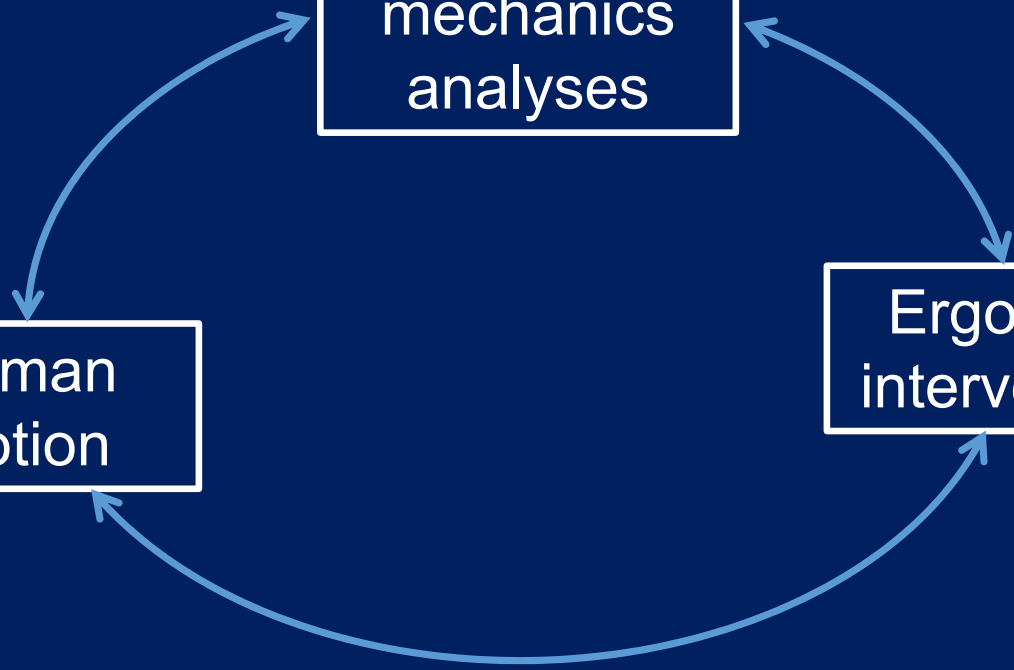
Research philosophy



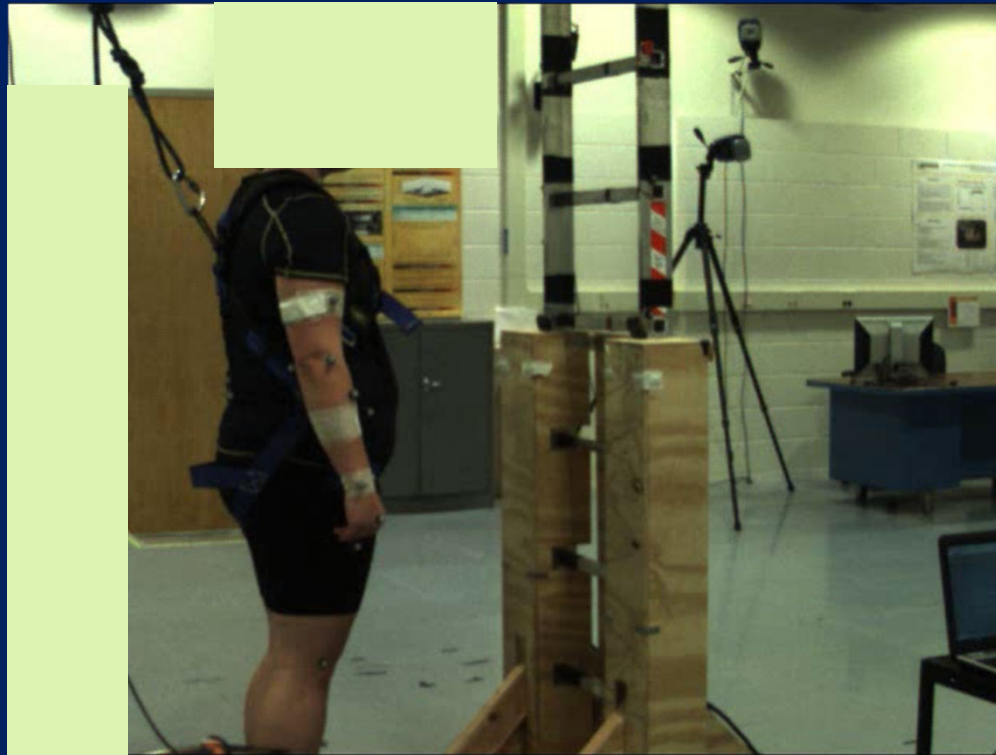
Engineering mechanics analyses

Ergonomic interventions

Human motion



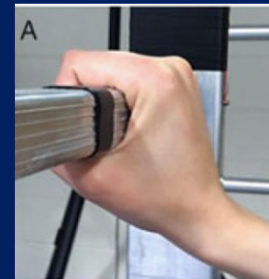
What happens during a slip?



Impact of ergonomic design and human factors on slipping risk



Controlled grasping



Controlled foot placement



Pliner, E. M., Campbell-Kyureghyan, N. H., & Beschorner, K. E. (2014). Effects of foot placement, hand positioning, age and climbing biodynamics on ladder slip outcomes. *Ergonomics*, 57(11), 1739-1749.

Environmental factors: restricted foot placement



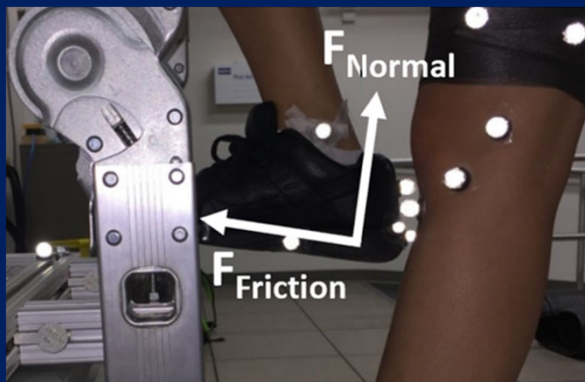
Restricted



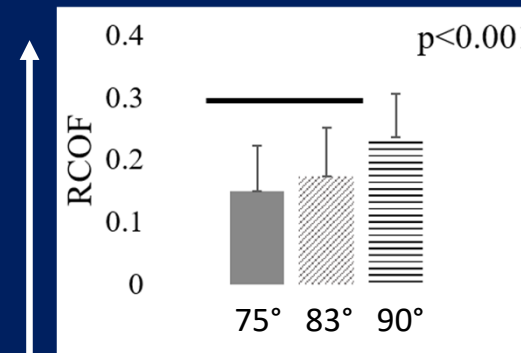
Unrestricted

Pliner, E. M., Campbell-Kyureghyan, N. H., & Beschoner, K. E. (2014). Effects of foot placement, hand positioning, age and climbing biodynamics on ladder slip outcomes. *Ergonomics*, 57(11), 1739-1749.

Environmental factors: Ladder angle



Higher slip risk



Martin, Ellen R., Erika M. Pliner, and Kurt E. Beschoner. "Characterizing the shoe-rung friction requirements during ladder climbing." *Journal of Biomechanics* 99 (2020): 109507.

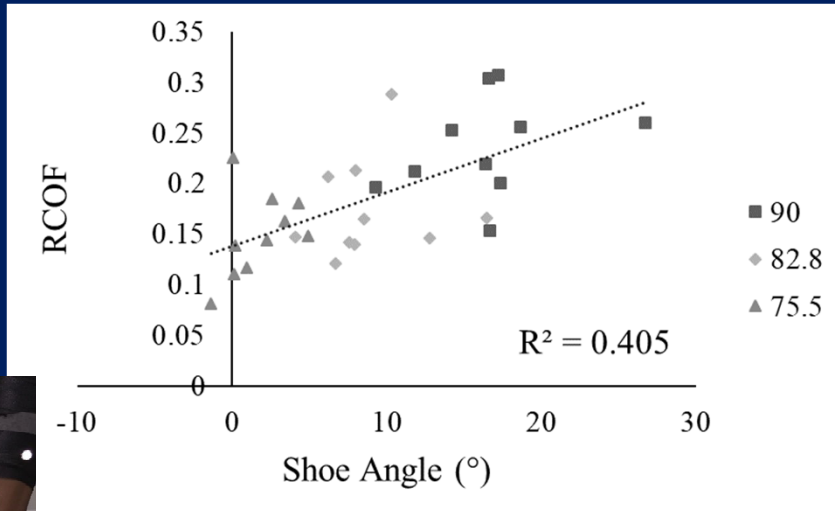
Ladder Climbing Observed in Power Plants



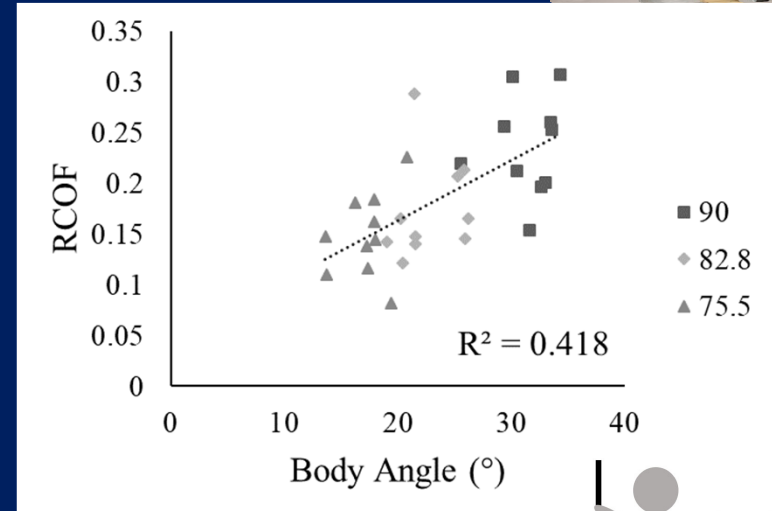
Human Factors: Foot and body positioning influence slip risk



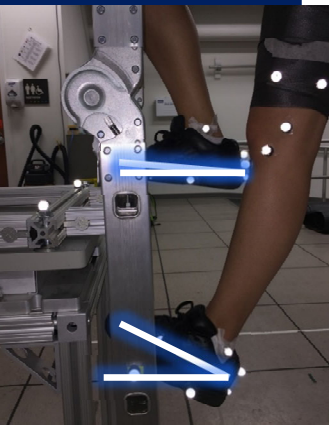
Shoe angle



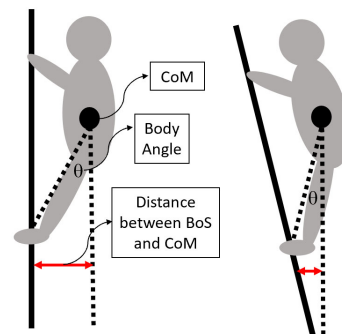
Body angle



Higher slip risk ↑

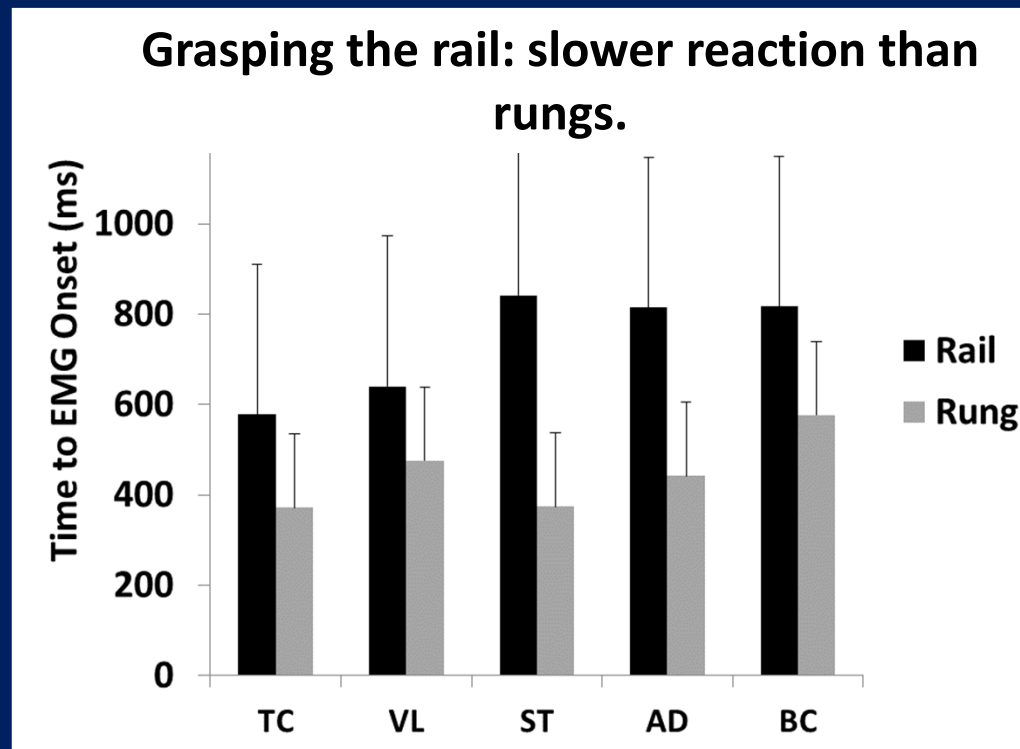


Martin, Ellen R., Erika M. Pliner, and Kurt E. Beschoner. "Characterizing the shoe-rung friction requirements during ladder climbing." *Journal of Biomechanics* 99 (2020): 109507.



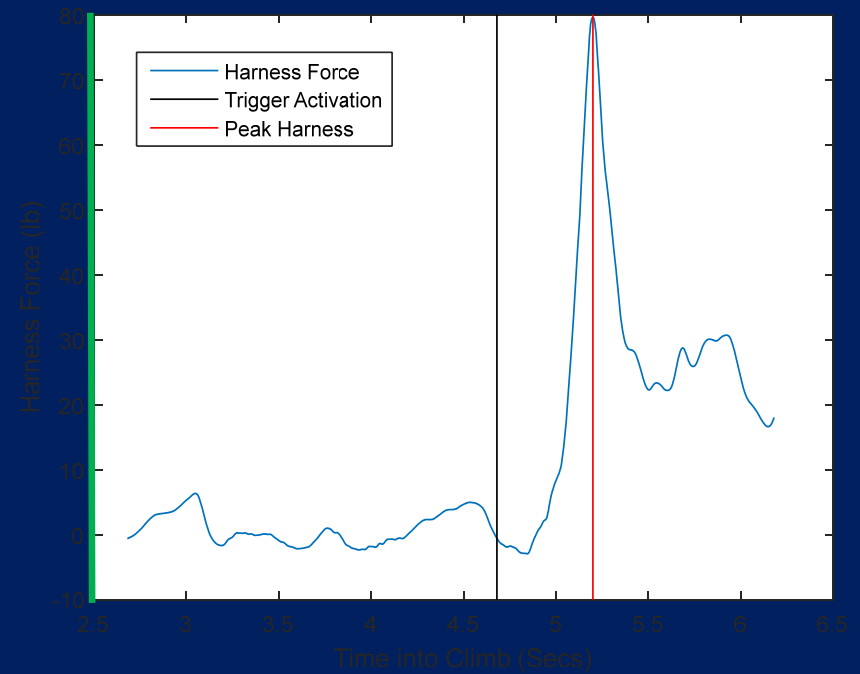
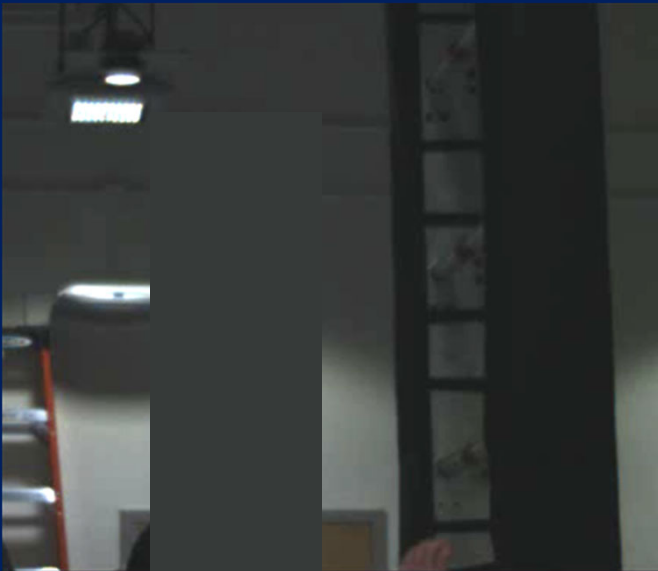
Experiment 2: Recovering from a ladder “misstep”

Human factors: Influence of grasp location on response speed

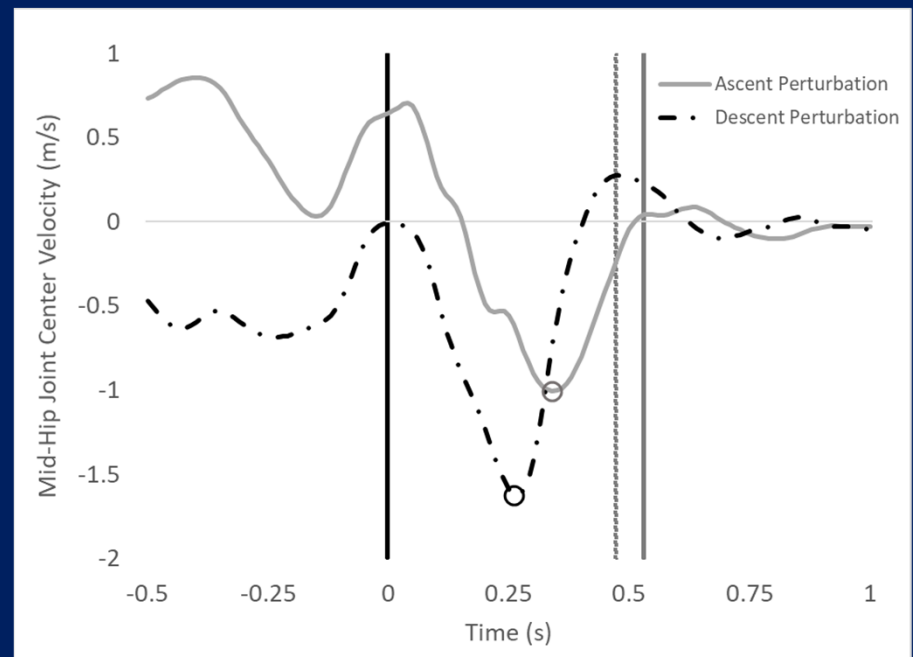
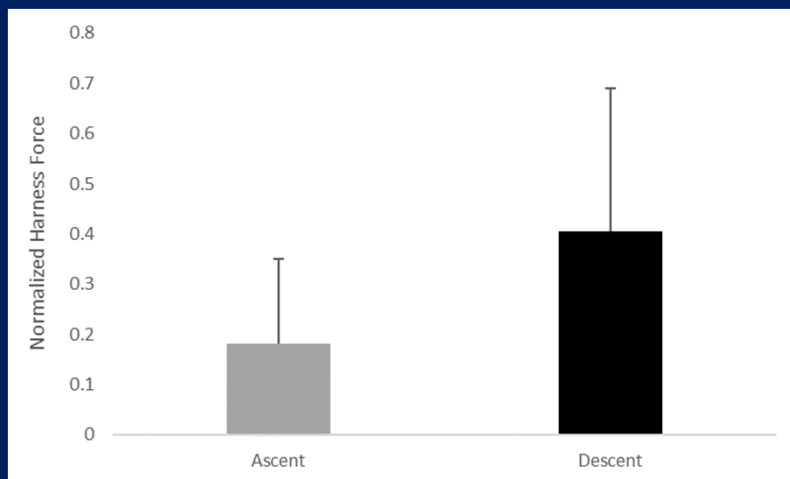


Schnorenberg, A.J., Campbell-Kyureghyan, N.H., Beschoner, K.E., 2015, Biomechanical Response to Ladder Slipping Events: Effects of Hand Placement, *Journal of Biomechanics* 48 (14), 3810-3815.

Ladder perturbation – video



Environmental factors: Ladder descent increases fall risk compared to ascent

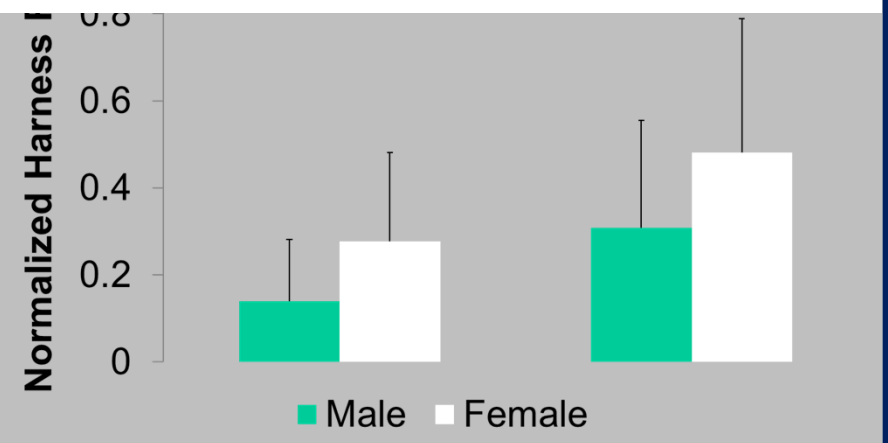
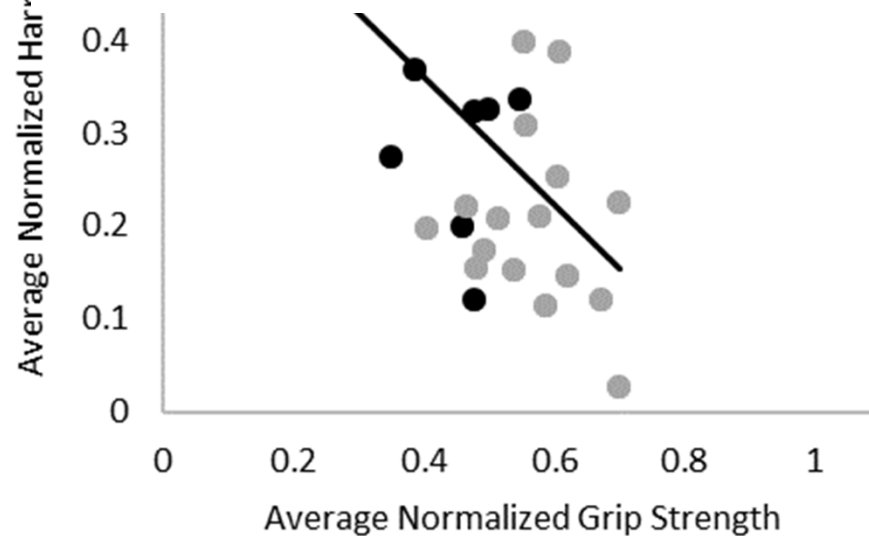


Pliner, E. M., Seo, N. J., Ramakrishnan, V., & Beschoner, K. E. (2019). Effects of upper body strength, hand placement and foot placement on ladder fall severity. *Gait & posture*, 68, 23-29.

Human factors: Sex and grip strength can predict recovery from a ladder



Ladder fall protection should be prioritized for individual's with lower upper body strength and during descending climbs.

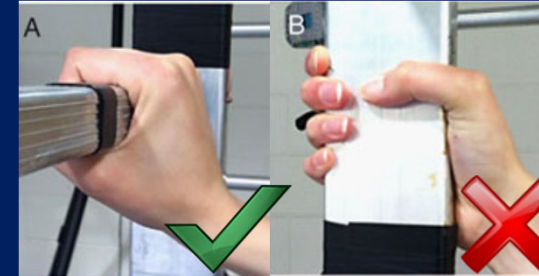


Pliner, E. M., Seo, N. J., Ramakrishnan, V., & Beschoner, K. E. (2019). Effects of upper body strength, hand placement and foot placement on ladder fall severity. *Gait & posture*, 68, 23-29.

Factors associated with greater safety

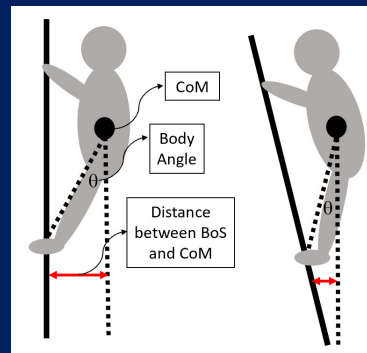
Environmental

- Unrestricted foot placement
- Non-vertical ladders (~75°)
- Extra precautions for descent
- Ladders that enable better foot contact

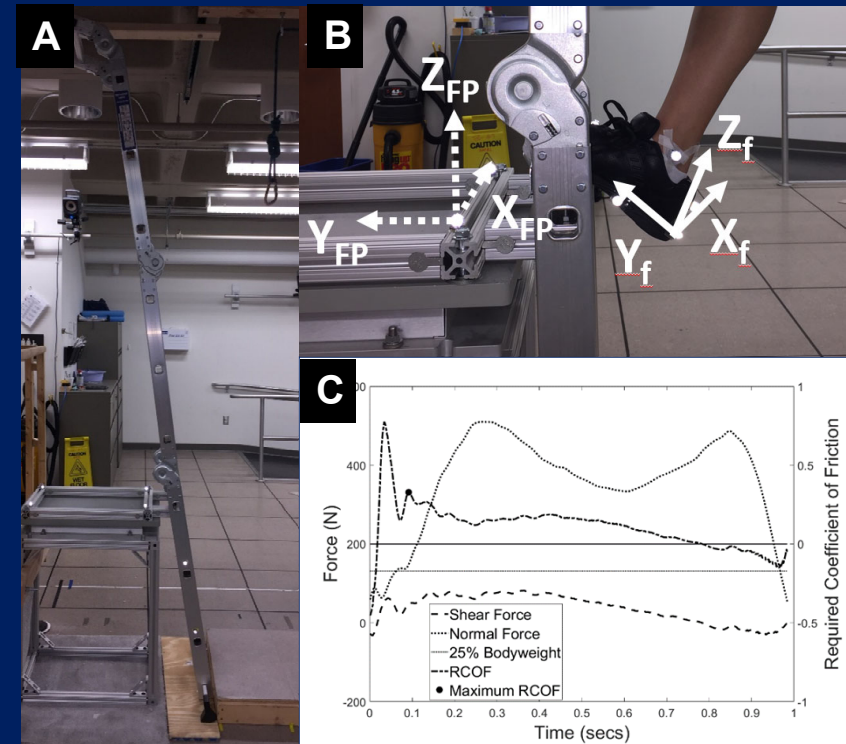


Human factors

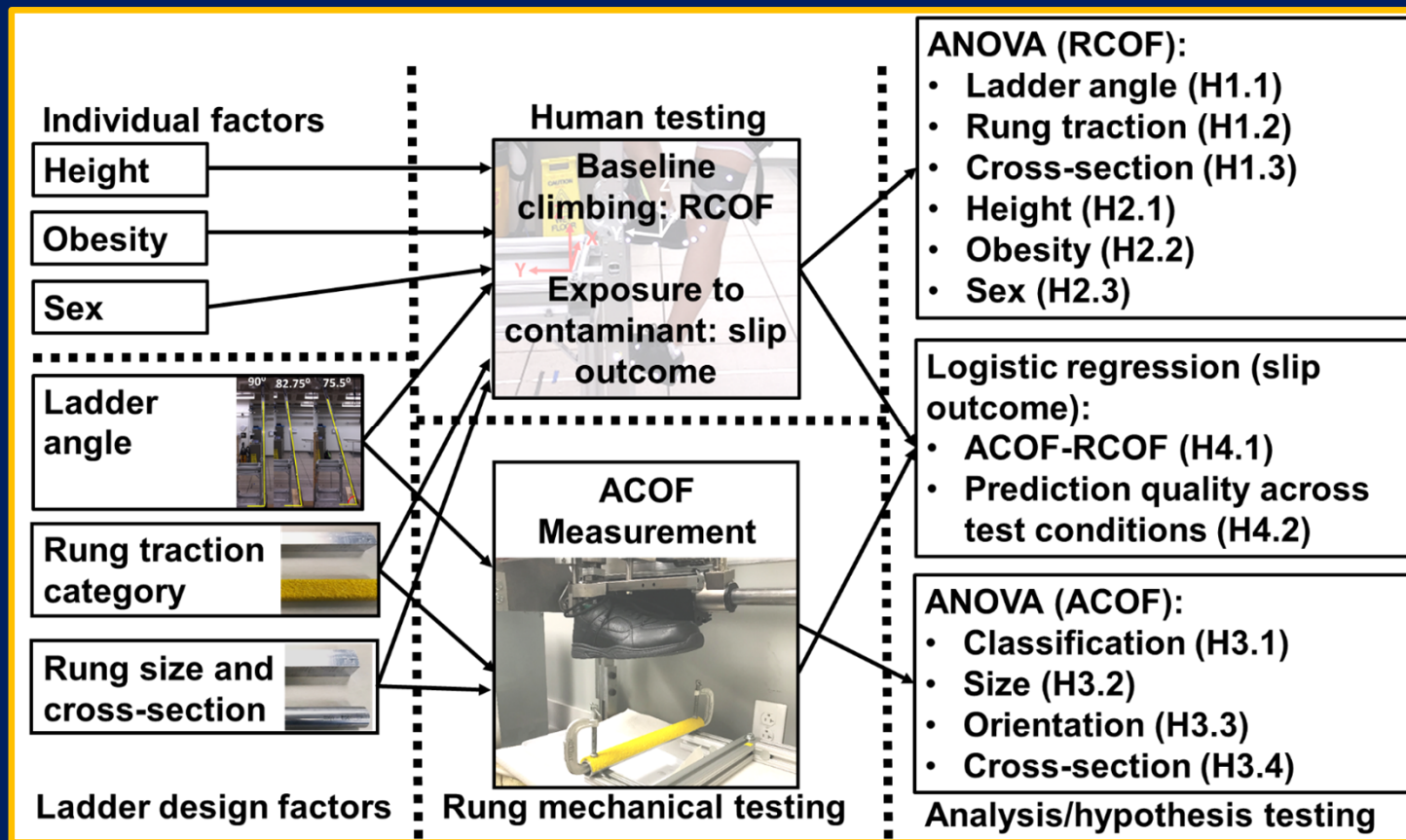
- Grasping rungs instead of rails
- Keeping body weight over feet
- Maintaining level feet
- Accommodating lower upper body strength individuals



Next phase of research: Influence of individual and ladder design factors on slipping events



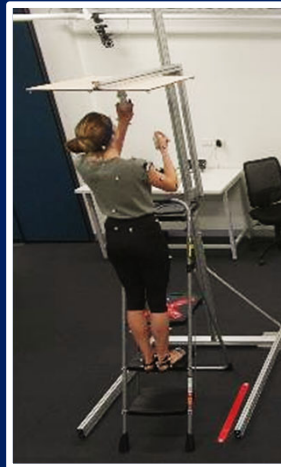
NIOSH: R01OH011799: Predicting slips during ladder climbing: novel methods for assessing shoe-rung friction



Additional factors identified since funding that are being considered

- **Ladder-to-roof transition (and vice versa)**
- **Base-to-fly transition during descent**
- **Carrying an object**
- **Exposure of rung surfaces to coatings (paint, tar, etc.)**
- **Role of footwear**

Also keep on eye out for aging and ladder fall research from Erika Pliner and Stephen Lord



- Pliner, E. M., Sturnieks, D. L., & Lord, S. R. (2020). Individual factors that influence task performance on a straight ladder in older people. *Experimental Gerontology*, 111127.
- Pliner, E.M., Sturnieks, D.L., Beschorner, K.E., Redfern, M.S., Lords, S.R., Individual factors that influence task performance on a stepladder, *Safety Science*, in review.

Put our research into action!

- Links to full access articles are shared on:
 - LinkedIn: “Kurt Beschorner”
 - Twitter: @kurt_beschorner
 - E-mail me at beschorn@pitt.edu

Partner with us!

- We are always recruiting industry partners to help with our research
- Share stories of ladder slip and fall events (beschorn@pitt.edu)
- We will be recruiting participants in Fall, 2021.
- Benefits of being a partner:
 - Ensuring research results are relevant to your workers
 - Early access to research results
 - Flexible testing times → no interruption to work
 - Worker's get reimbursed for their time

Acknowledgements:

- **NIOSH R01 OH 011799: Predicting slips during ladder climbing: novel methods for assessing shoe-rung friction**
- **NIOSH R21 OH 010038: Quantifying the Recovery Response and Role of Hand Strength During Ladder Falls**
- **NIOSH T42 OH 008672: Effects of Hand and Foot Positions on Ladder Slip and Fall Outcomes**
- **OSHA SH-24880-13-60-F-55: Safety and Ergonomics for Renewable Energy**



Thank You!



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