

Drug-Impaired Driving

- You can't drive safely if you're impaired. Reducing the number of drivers impaired by drugs improves the safety of all road users by reducing crashes.
- Many substances can impair driving, including alcohol, some over-thecounter and prescription drugs, and illegal drugs.
- Driving impaired by any substance—alcohol or drugs, whether legal or illegal—is against the law in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.



Broad Range of Research Topics

- Presence of alcohol and other drugs among drivers
- Data collection methods
- Field tests of drug impairment & field test devices for use by law enforcement to detect drivers impaired by drugs, with a focus on marijuana
- Prosecution of drug-impaired drivers
- Messaging and communication strategies





Alcohol vs. Other Drugs Dereece Smither

Background

- A Complex Problem
 - Effects of alcohol on driving performance fairly well-known
 - 30+ years of research and programmatic efforts on drugs

	Alcohol	Other Drugs
Size of Effort	One type of drug	Many (illegal, OTCs, prescription)
Research Efforts	Well-studied	Many, disparate
Metabolism	Processes understood	Variable; many possibilities
Effect on Driving Behavior	Strong correlation to poor performance	Uncertain Correlation
Effect of High Doses	Greater decrements in performance	Unpredictable

Specific drug concentration levels **cannot** be reliably equated with effects on driver performance.

Prevalence of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Motor Vehicle Crash Victims Admitted to Select Trauma Centers

Amy Berning



Approach

- Work with trauma centers and medical examiners
- Gather data from roadway users involved in motor vehicle crashes (drivers, motorcyclists, pedestrians, etc.)
- Obtain blood samples during routine patient care; de-identify them; send to independent study laboratory
- Test for broad array of over-the-counter, prescription, illegal drugs
- Determine number of people positive for specific drugs, drug categories, and in combination with alcohol

Feasibility of a Field Test for Detecting Drivers Impaired by Cannabis

Dereece Smither



Approach

- THC dosing study with regular users—lab setting
- Participants inhale THC-dosed vapor—5 Visits
- Evaluate a range of tests (assessing several cognitive domains)
 - Reliably demonstrate decrements of performance
- Test battery → further lab testing → field testing

Approach (cont.)

Test Domains	Example Tests	
General Cognition/ Working Memory	Time Estimation Maze Learning	
General Motor	One Leg Stand	
Coordination	Finger-to-Nose	
Hand/Eye	Pursuit Task	
Coordination	Critical Tracking	
Inhibitory Processing	Stop Signal RT	
Emotional	Emotional	
Processing	Cognition Test	

Blood & Oral Fluid collection



Cognitive Testing

THC Dose





Clarification or Questions?