

Red Flags for Driving Impairment**

Cardiovascular Disease if associated with cerebral ischemia

- Cardiac Arrhythmias
- Artificial Cardiac pacemakers
- Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- Congestive Heart Failure
- Valvular Heart Disease

Cerebrovascular Disease

- Cerebrovascular Accident (Stroke)
- Transient ischemic attacks

Head Trauma

- Traumatic brain Injury

Respiratory Diseases

- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease if associated with respiratory failure resulting in cognitive impairment due to generalized hypoxia
- Respiratory failure

Renal Disease

- Chronic Renal Failure
- End Stage Renal Disease

Cognitive Impairment

- Non Dementia
- Mild Cognitive Impairment
- Functional Concerns (crashes, tickets, getting lost, close calls)

Dementia

- Progressive dementia (e.g., AD, MID)

Metabolic Diseases

- Untreated Hypothyroidism
- Diabetes - the chronic effects of diabetes

Psychiatric Disease

- Schizophrenia
- Personality Disorder
- Chronic Alcohol Abuse

Medications

- Anti-depressants (the older tricyclics such as amitriptyline, imipramine)
- Anti-histamines (the older anti-histamines)
- Any drug that has prominent central nervous system effects

Neurological Diseases

- Multiple Sclerosis
- Parkinson's Disease
- Sleep Apnea

Other

- Functional Decline (Changes in ADLs, IADLS)
- Falls



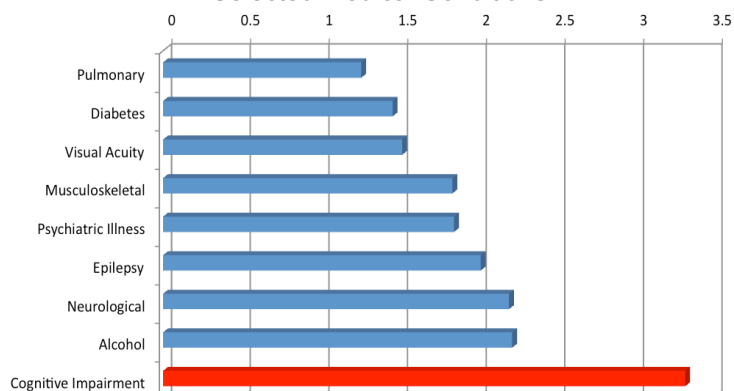
DriveABLE™

The Science Behind DriveABLE

DriveABLE provides a science based cognitive assessment solution to identify those drivers who have become unsafe to drive due to medical impairments.

DriveABLE's mission is to promote traffic safety by providing a high quality, scientifically and socially justifiable evaluation to identify drivers who are medically impaired.

Increased at-fault crash risk:
Selected Medical Conditions



Contact Us

For more information or to find out how to become a licensed DriveABLE user contact us at:

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Science Based: Backed by Award Winning Research

Started over 10 years ago, the initial research project involved both cognitively impaired drivers, as well as healthy normal drivers of all ages.

The research team first evaluated drivers with traditional neuropsychological assessments. Drivers were then given a road test and all driving maneuvers were recorded. This allowed the team to compare the driving performance of the different groups involved. Advanced statistical analysis techniques enabled the discovery of specific categories of driving errors. The research team then identified the driving maneuvers, road, and environmental conditions that revealed the competence- defining driving errors of cognitively impaired drivers.

After establishing a standardized road course based on their discoveries, the team went on to analyze the correlation of driving performance with results to neuropsychological and cognitive tests. It wasn't long until the team realized that an in-office component emphasizing the assessment of mental abilities important for safe driving could be developed. From here on, further statistical analysis made it evident that the in-office component the DriveABLE Cognitive Assessment Tool (DCAT) could be used to enhance safety, by accurate identification of the most dangerous drivers without the necessity of testing them on public roadways.

All in all, a total of over 1,700 drivers were involved in the research project and validation studies that followed*. Since the inception of DriveABLE Assessment Centres, the assessment database has increased to hold the results of more than 8,000 evaluations, which are used for quality assurance.

* Triscott, J.A., McCracken, P.N., & Dobbs, A.R. (2001). Assessment of the Older Driver. The Canadian Journal of CME, 173-183

* Dobbs, A.R., Heller, R.B., & Schopflocher, D. (1998). A comparative approach to identify unsafe older drivers. Accident Analysis and Prevention: Special Issue on Older Road Users, 30, 363-370.

*Dobbs, B.M. & Dobbs, A.R. (2002). Forced driving cessation: Predictors of non-compliance. US National Highway Transportation and Safety Administration Reports.

** Adapted from Dobbs, B. (2005). Medical conditions and driving: A review of the scientific literature (1960-2000). Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Project DTNH22-94-G-05297. Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

DriveABLE Cognitive Assessment Tool (DCAT)

The DCAT's battery of computerized cognitive tests were selected with an emphasis on assessing mental abilities important for safe driving. The DCAT's six tasks precisely measure and record performance on 22 different variables relevant to driving. Computer based measurement and scoring allows for more accurate and more consistent results over time.



Urban and Rural Drivers: The DriveABLE protocol has been demonstrated through research to provide equal outcomes for urban and rural drivers who were matched on medical diagnosis, level of cognitive impairment, age, and gender.

Field Tested: The DriveABLE protocol retains integrity across diverse test environments. It has been tested in large and small urban centers in a variety of testing environments. During the field tests in Florida, the protocol showed a specificity of 93% and a sensitivity of 82%.

Extensive Quality Assurance: High quality, consistent assessments are assured.

The DriveABLE home office receives all client performance measures from the protocol allowing for monitoring of assessment administration.