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(Source: Road Safety Great Britain, N.D.)



Background

- RACV project.
- Objectives:
 - Key road safety issues
 - Helpful communication messages
 - · drivers with dementia
 - carers of drivers with dementia.



Introduction

- Increasing number of older Australians:
 - 13.6% currently aged 65 years or over
 - this is expected to be 24% by 2056.

- Dementia:
 - central nervous system pathology
 - cognitive decline
 - behavioural changes.



Method

- Reviewed existing resources and literature:
 - local, national, overseas
 - journal databases, internet.
- Interviews with people who:
 - specialise in dementia-related care:
 - hospitals
 - carer and disabled motoring organisations
 - Alzheimer's Australia
 - specialise in driving reviews and regulations
 - VicRoads.



- Later diagnoses more difficult but most common.
- Early stages curtail driving.
- Mid-later stages cease driving because of:
 - spatial disorientation
 - poor judgement, decision making
 - Inattention.
- Clinical Dementia Rating (CDR) scale (0 2+).



- Signs that driving cessation is needed:
 - frequently becoming lost
 - near misses and/or crashes
 - passengers feel unsafe
 - altered emotional state.

Substantial cost to assess driving.



- Impacts:
 - emotional consequences of driving cessation
 - lost independence (self, partner, family, friends)
 - stressful for the entire family.

- The cessation conversation:
 - how and who should have it
 - the 'hip-pocket nerve'.



- Needs identified:
 - individual approach
 - easy to access information
 - alternative transport options.



Conclusions

- Eventual cessation
- Individual approach
- Support
- Progress from recommendations







Thanks

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