UC-San Diego Training, Research and Education for Driving Safety (TREDS)

Clinical Assessment of the Older Patient for Driving Fitness & Physician Mandated Reporting

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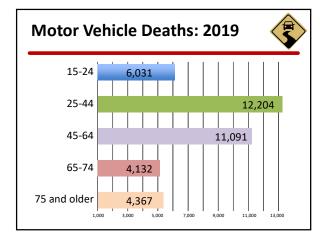
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Older Adults and Driving



Older adults often outlive their driving abilities

- Men by 6 years
- · Women by 10 years

Driving cessation was found to be associated with significant decreases in quality of life, increased morbidity, and increased mortality:

- Reduced physical and social functioning (Edwards 2009)
- 5 times more likely to be admitted into long term care, even controlling for marital status and co-habitation (Chihuri 2015)
- Increased mortality
- Decline in productive engagement (work, paid, or volunteer) (Curl 2014)
- Twice the risk of depression (Chihuri 2016)

What About Aging and Driving?



Problems related to age can include

- · Reduced vision
- · Cognitive impairment
- · Decreased strength
- Other medical conditions and medications can impair driving



Vision Changes with Aging



Reduction in Visual Acuity

- Uncorrectable visual impairment between 65 and 69 is only 1.1%
- 24% of those over 80 years of age are visually impaired after their best correction attempt (Klein 2013)

Reduction in Visual Fields

- Those with visual field loss in both eyes had crash rates two times higher than those with normal visual fields
- Nearly one in seven adults over 65 years of age displayed abnormal visual fields

Cognitive Impairment



Cognitive impairment is often age-related and under-diagnosed

Alzheimer's dementia prevalence rates rise significantly with age:

- 65 74 years: **3**%
- 75 84 years: 17%Greater than 85 years: 32%
- Other studies report:
 - Only 50% of individuals with Alzheimer's dementia have the diagnosis in the Medicare database
 - Outpatient testing protocols only had sensitivity of 0.4 (Borson 2006)

Alzheimer's Association Report 2020

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Reduced Strength and Frailty



Aging can affect strength and frailty due to

- Muscle mass reduction
- Increase in bone fragility
- Diseases such as arthritis
- · Frailty increases crash risk
- Seniors are at risk for increased injury compared to younger drivers of similar accidents
- The passengers with older drivers also tend to be older adults; frail and at increased risk of injury or fatality

Medical Conditions and Driving



Driving is influenced by other medical conditions

- Cardiovascular
- Neurological
- Metabolic
- Musculoskeletal
- Respiratory
- Psychiatric
- Substance Abuse
- Other Conditions
 e.g., Hearing Loss, Cancer,
 Anesthesia and Post Surgery



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CA License Renewal Policy



Individuals 70 years of age and older

- Must renew license in-person
- License is renewed for *five* years if vision and written tests are passed and there are no signs of cognitive impairment
- A "limited term" license may be issued for one to two years if a medical problem exists but is not severe enough to stop driving (e.g., mild dementia)

Clinician's Guide

American Geriatrics Society (AGS)

"Clinician's Guide to Assessing and Counseling Older Drivers"

Quick screening & referral tool



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VISION



Testing for Visual Acuity

- Use the 10-foot Snellen chart or 20-foot Sloan low vision letter chart
- Measure each eye separately, then both together
- Use glasses if worn by patient to get best correctable vision

Impaired Peripheral Vision Results

- Unseen hazard from far left or far right
- Unseen stop light suspended over an intersection
- Weaving while negotiating a curve or driving too close to parked cars



Ralph Larson, 95, takes an eye test while completing a driving test

STRENGTH



Range of Motion – REQUIRED

 Requires clinical judgment on the degree of impairment; must identify treatable conditions, including arthritis and inadequate pain management

Rapid Pace Walk

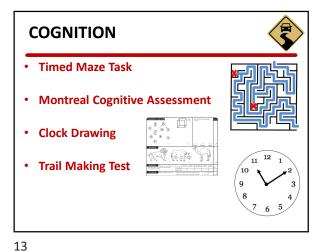
 Instruct the patient to walk 10 feet, turn around, and walk back, in 8 seconds or less to pass

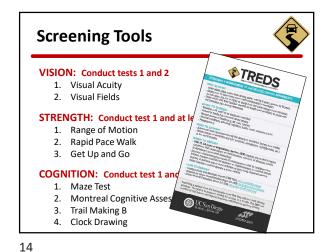
OR Get Up and Go

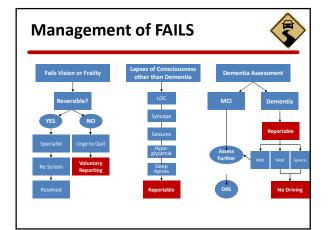
 Patient sits in a straight-backed chair, rises, walks ten feet, returns and sits down. Assessed on scale of 1-5 for slowness, staggering or abnormal movement

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Counseling Older Patients



- Explain the assessment results and the patient's level of functioning
- Involve the patient in the decision-making process
- Develop a plan to involve family and friends
- Address alternative transportation
- · Use the term "driving retirement"

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Driving Retirement

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- · Acknowledge that the patient has suffered a loss
 - If necessary, assess the patient for symptoms of depression and make appropriate referrals
- Explain that driving retirement is for their safety and the safety of others
- · Help the patient view the 'positives'
- Discuss possible legal/financial consequences
- · Send a follow-up letter to the patient and family

CA Title 17 Section 2806-2810



"Every physician and surgeon shall report...every patient at least 14 years of age or older whom the physician and surgeon has diagnosed as having a case of a disorder characterized by lapses of consciousness.

Mandatory reporting of conditions that may progress in severity and are associated with 'lapses of consciousness'

- Narcolepsy, Sleep Apnea
- Abnormal metabolic states (e.g. severe hypoglycemia)
- Epilepsy
- Dementia, Alzheimer's Disease
- Brain Tumor
- Syncope

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Provider Liability



- Physicians are considered negligent if they do not inform patients of medications and medical conditions that can impair driving
 - Physicians may be held liable for civil damages if they clearly failed to report an impaired driver who causes a MVC
 - Immunity is granted to the physician if the patient is reported prior to an MVC
- · Document all referrals, recommendations, conversations, and reports (e.g., copy of a driver retirement letter and "do not drive" prescription)



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Litigation Against Physicians



Three California cases against physicians who failed to report a patient for Lapse of Consciousness: each unreported patient later experienced an episode while driving that resulted in a death or injury to occupants of other cars

- The first case resulted in a plaintiff verdict of 1.9 million dollars and litigation expenses exceeding \$900,000
- The second case was settled for \$475,000 (along with \$73,000 in expenses)
- · The third case was dismissed, but legal expenses were in excess of \$179,000

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Reporting Responsibility



- ED Physician: often the first person to see someone with a lapse in consciousness
- · Hospitalist: may be the first get a history of recent lapse in consciousness when that is not the presenting complaint
- Primary Care/Specialist: more likely to have contact with patient, and have a detailed history

CMR Form 110c

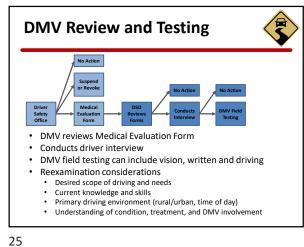
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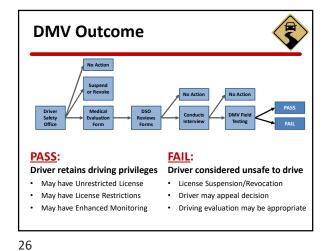
DMV Form DS699 REQUEST FOR DRIVER REEXAMINATION 01-01-1923 Need: ing, bi Other

Driving poses a serious safely risk to this patient due to.

Report Made to DMV Driver Safety Officer (DSO) may Take No Action · Suspend or Revoke License (effective four days from mailing notice) • Provide Medical Evaluation Form (due within 7-21 days)

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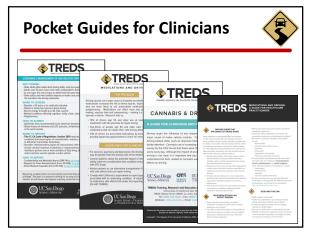












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