

# Multiple drug use fueling drugged-driving fatalities: report

June 24 2014

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Marijuana more common among younger drivers, prescription drugs among older drivers.

(HealthDay)—Drugged drivers involved in fatal crashes in the United States are more likely to test positive for prescription drugs, marijuana and multiple drugs than they were 20 years ago, a new study finds.

These drivers are also now more likely to be older than 50, according to the researchers.

The researchers analyzed national data on drivers who tested positive for drugs after being involved in [fatal crashes](#) between 1993 and 2010. They found that the number of those who had three or more drugs in their body increased from 11.5 percent to 21.5 percent during that period.

"In 1993, about 1 in 8 drivers were using multiple drugs concurrently. By 2010, it was closer to 1 in 5. That's a large increase in drug use," study

author Fernando Wilson, an associate professor at the University of Nebraska Medical Center, said in a Temple University news release.

"Beyond that, we're also seeing more and more people using drugs and alcohol together. About 70 percent of drivers who tested positive for cocaine had also been consuming alcohol, and almost 55 percent of drivers who tested positive for cannabis [[marijuana](#)] also had alcohol in their systems," he added.

Nearly 60 percent of marijuana-only drugged drivers were younger than 30, and 39 percent of prescription drug users were 50 or older. That finding is in line with the increasing use of [prescription drugs](#) by older Americans, the study authors said.

The study was published June 23 in the journal *Public Health Reports*.

"While we've seen a decrease over the years in motor vehicle fatalities involving people under the influence, the nature of those crashes is changing," Wilson said.

"These trends are likely to continue into the future given the aging U.S. population, an increasing reliance on [prescription medications](#) by medical providers, and increasing initiatives to legalize marijuana" he noted. "However, it is unclear whether current state policies are completely up to the challenge of addressing the growing issue of drugged driving."

Eighteen states have zero-tolerance laws for drugged [drivers](#). But recent studies suggest that such laws may not help reduce the number of deaths caused by drugged driving, the researchers behind the new study said.

The researchers said measures to prevent drugged driving might be more effective, including having doctors warn patients about driving while

taking prescription drugs and making mass transit more affordable.

The study was funded by Public Health Law Research, a national program of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, with assistance from Temple University in Philadelphia.

**More information:** The U.S. National Library of Medicine has more about [impaired driving](#).

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Citation: Multiple drug use fueling drugged-driving fatalities: report (2014, June 24) retrieved 17 February 2023 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2014-06-multiple-drug-fueling-drugged-driving-fatalities.html>

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