

Drug-Impaired Driving

Marijuana and Opioids



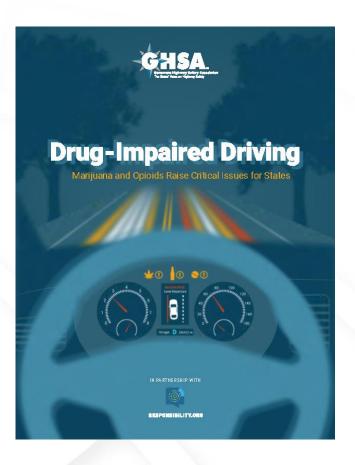


GHSA Reports

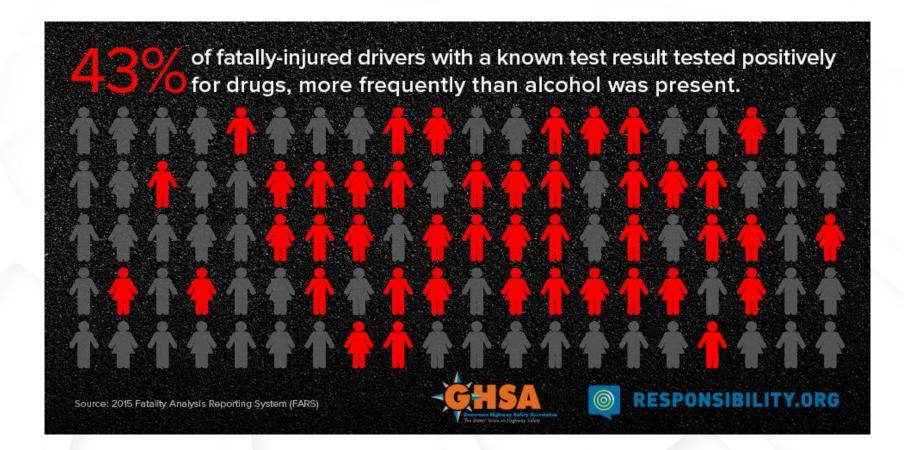


A GUIDE FOR STATES

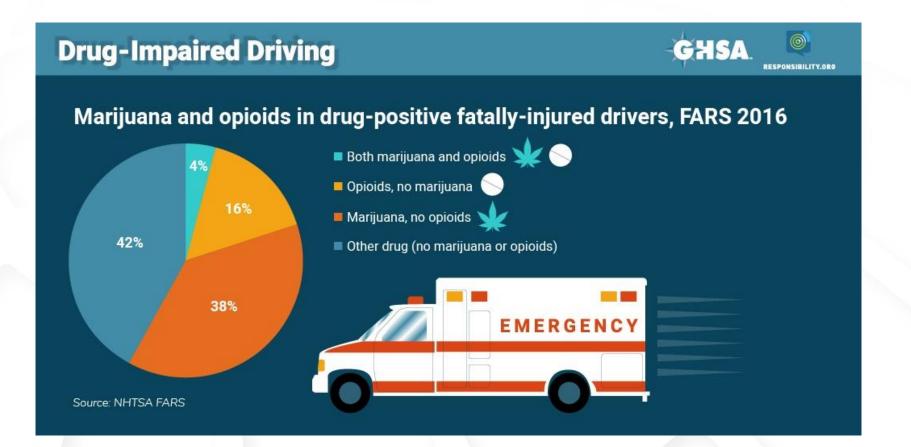




Drug Presence in Those Tested



MJ & Opioids Most Common



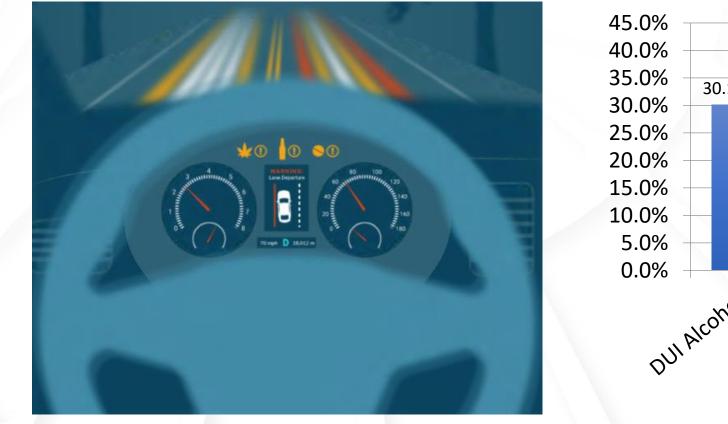
DUID Rising

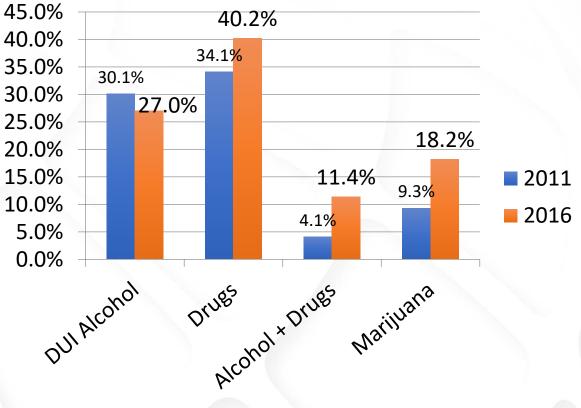






DUI Alcohol vs DUI Drugs





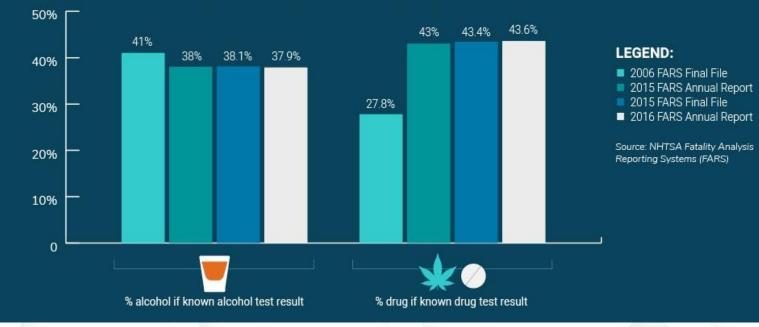
Fatally Injured Drivers



Drug-Impaired Driving



Drug and alcohol, percentage of fatally-injured drivers, known test results



Concentration to Impairment





Prevalence Day vs Night

ALCOHOL PREVALENCE

1.1% 0.4% 8.3% 1.5%
8.3% 1.5%
ositive % Drug-Positive % Drug-Positive d Test Blood Test Fluid and/or Blood
% 21.6% 22.4%
%

Source: Adapted from Berning, et al., 2015

Toxicology Specimens



While blood still leads Oral Fluid in identifying current drug use...



...Urine stays in as the one suited to depict history of drug use



GHSA Recommendations



Add drug-impaired driving messages to ad campaigns

Consider campaign with physicians and pharmacists for opioid warnings

Train majority of patrol officers in ARIDE

Seriously consider oral fluid devices

Follow development of MJ breath test instruments

Train adequate number of DREs

Encourage training for prosecutors/judges on DUID

GHSA Recommendations (cont)





Encourage officers to investigate DUID even when alcohol is suspected

Authorize electronic search warrants for drug tests

Provide appropriate penalties for drug test refusal

Require blood testing rather than urine testing

Invest in forensic lab capabilities to provide adequate testing



Test all fatally-injured drivers and all surviving at-fault drivers

Establish separate DUID offense equivalent to DUI