Potential Effect of Drinking before Driving in Crash Production; a Cultural Problem

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Abstract

Driving is a complex psychomotor task involving distinct cognitive, perceptual and decision making skills. It needs more concentration and alertness to driving safe. Several studies have shown the potential effects of alcohol in crash production by epidemiological and laboratory analysis. Alcohol is obviously the most common single cause of traffic accidents in America. A review of the relation of alcohol to fatal accidents showed that nearly half of the drivers fatally injured in an accident had an alcohol concentration in the blood of 0.05g/l or more. Driving is therefore a divided attention task involving speed and lane control as well as monitoring. To do this in a safe manner requires careful attention and alertness which can be problematic for people who consume alcohol before driving. Generally alcohol could be effect on reaction time, tracking, concentrated attention, divided attention performance, information processing capabilities, visual function, perception, psychomotor performance, and also on driver performance measures. It has been reported that if the blood alcohol gets to 3g/l, hallucination starts and hazardous behavior appear, because driver doesn’t have a real evaluation for distinguish of distances. The results of many studies show that alcohol remains one of the main contributing factors of traffic accidents in many countries. So, prevention of alcohol consumption among drivers must be improved.

Keywords: Alcohol, Energy Drinks, Driving, Traffic Accidents.

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