Fitness to drive of older drivers with cognitive Impairments
Piersma, Dafne

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:
2018

Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database

Citation for published version (APA):

Copyright
Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the “Taverne” license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverne-amendment.

Take-down policy
If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): http://www.rug.nl/research/portal. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.

Download date: 06-04-2024
transportation, in order to retain mobility and social participation. Impairment may need support to stimulate the transition to alternative transportation for patients with cognitive impairment who were fit to drive and driving cessation of patients who were no longer fit to drive. In the process of driving cessation, patients with cognitive impairments need support, they would have to drive themselves. Nonetheless, if cars become fully automated, there is no need of a navigation system might facilitate a prolonged duration of driving. In this context, the development of technological innovations, in particular (partially) automated vehicles is very promising. Current highly automated vehicles, however, may not be suitable for patients who are unfit to drive. The neuropathology, pathophysiology and genetics of multiple system atrophy. Neuropathology and Applied Neurobiology, 38(1), 4–24. http://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2990.2011.01234.x


References


Frucht, S., Rogers, J. D., Greene, P. E., Gordon, M. F., &  Fahn, S. (1999). Falling asleep at the
Frittelli, C., Borghetti, D., Iudice, G., Bonanni, E., Maestri, M., Tognoni, G., … Iudice, A.
Gorno-Tempini, M. L., Hillis, A. E., Weintraub, S., Kertesz, A., Mendez, M., Cappa, S. F., …
Fuermaier, A. B. M., Piersma, D., de Waard, D., Davidse, R. J., de Groot, J., Doumen, M. J. A.,
Gilley, D. W., Wilson, R. S., Bennett, D. A., Stebbins, G. T., Bernard, B. A., Whalen, M. E., &
Study.
http://doi.org/10.1001/archneur.60.8.1119
Drivers as a Traffic Safety Measure -A Comparative Finnish -Swedish Evaluation
Disease in the US Population.
http://doi.org/10.1111/psyg.12115
ability: a controlled clinical study by simulated driving test.
http://doi.org/10.1080/15389588.2016.1232809
Journal of Neurology
wheel: motor vehicle mishaps in persons taking pramipexole and ropinirole.
Mild Cognitive Impairment.
http://doi.org/10.1080/17470218.2011.555821
Alzheimer's & Dementia
http://doi.org/10.1016/j.jalz.2012.10.010
Archives of Internal Medicine
151
158
14
16
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
The Journal of the Alzheimer's


Kok, R., & Verhey, F. (2002). [Dutch translation of the Mini Mental State Examination (Folstein et al., 1975)].


Schuhfried, G. (2013). Vienna Test System (VTS) 8 (Version 8.2.00) [Computer software]. Vienna, Austria: SCHUHFRIED.


Appendix Protocol

Inviting patients

You have received a patient referral from a doctor or the patient has signed up themselves. Send the patient the information letter along with the participation form and informed consent form by mail, unless the doctor has already given the patient an information letter, participation form, and informed consent form. Wait until the participation form and informed consent form are sent back. If you have not received anything after two weeks call the patient to inquire whether they have forgotten to send the forms. After sign up is completed you can schedule the patient and call them to make an appointment.

Afterwards send a confirmation by mail along with a copy of the Driving questionnaire. The patient should fill this in and bring it along on the day of testing. Also mention in the invitation that the patient should bring a list of his medication.

Preparation for the day of testing

Two researchers are required to be present on the day of testing:

• The anamnesis supervisor will administer the heteroanamnesis and anamnesis. This supervisor will also be present during the visual field test and driving simulator tests.

• The testing supervisor will administer the neuropsychological tests and is also present during the driving simulator tests.

Both researchers are involved in the driving simulator section. This creates the opportunity for discussion on the driving behaviour and interpretation thereof.

Make sure all of the following items are printed out, write the participant number in the right top corner of each sheet, and place them in the correct order:

• Informed consent form (already filled in by the patient)
• CDR-form
• Addition heteroanamnesis