Safe Mobility at Any Age Identifiers of High-Risk Drivers: An Occupational Therapy Perspective

Wendy Stav, PhD, OTR/L, CDRS
University of Florida
National Older Driver Research & Training Center

Topic Areas

- Assessment options
- What the government wants
 - Florida Programs
- The realities of safety thresholds
- The National Older Driver Research and Training Center

Assessment Options

- Consider what should be assessed
 - Vision
 - Cognition
 - Motor Performance
 - Reaction Time
 - Roadway knowledge
- Are older drivers different from rehabilitative clients?
- What level assessment is being done?

Assessment of Vision

- Snellen Chart
- OPTEC series
- Keystone Vision Tester
- Perimetry Testing
- Visual Perception Tests

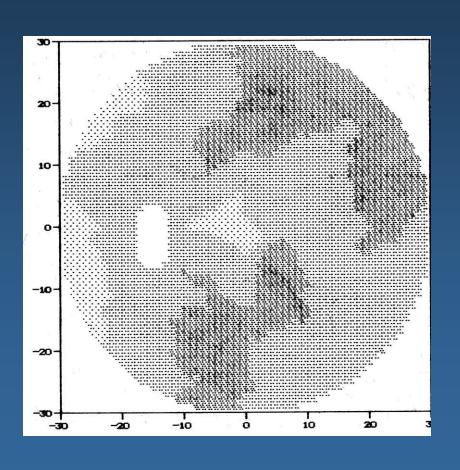


OPTEC



- Interchangeable slides
 - Static Acuity
 - Peripheral Fields
 - Depth Perception
 - Color Discrimination
 - Phorias
 - Road Signs
 - Contrast Sensitivity
- 3000 version- glare recovery

Perimetry Testing



- Useful in identifying blind spots/field cuts
- Gross deficits obvious
- Unknown effect of mild deficit on driving
- Need referral to eye care practitioner

Porto-Clinic / Glare

Tests:

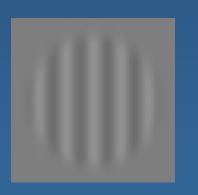
- Visual Activity
- Field Of Vision
- Depth Perception
- Color Perception
- Simple Reaction
- Complex ReactionResponse
- Glare Recovery
- Night Vision

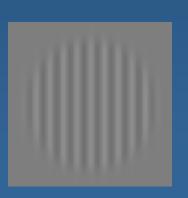


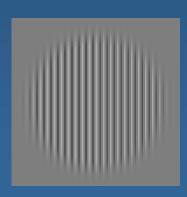
Contrast Sensitivity











Visual Perceptual Tests

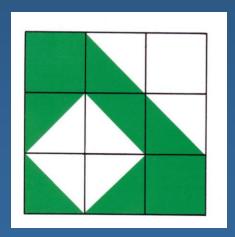


- MVPT 3
- TVPS
- TVMS



- Bender Gestalt
- Block Design





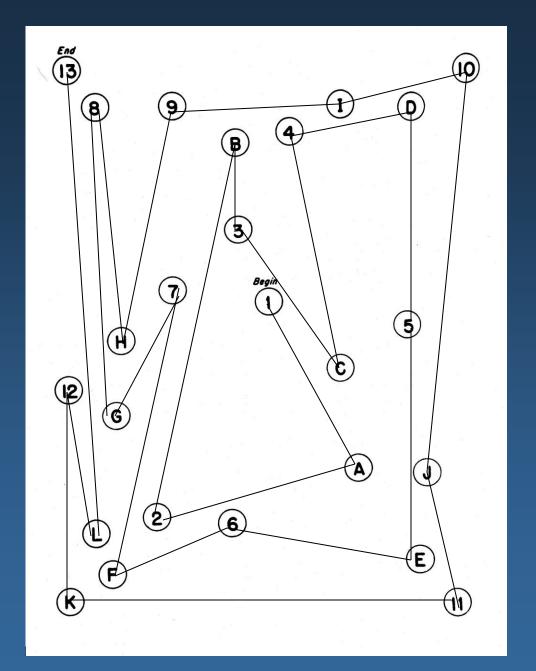
Cognitive Assessment Tools

- Trails A and B
- ACLS Leather Lacing
- Digit Symbol
- Stroop
- UFOV
- Map Skills
- Problem solving scenarios

Trailmaking A & B

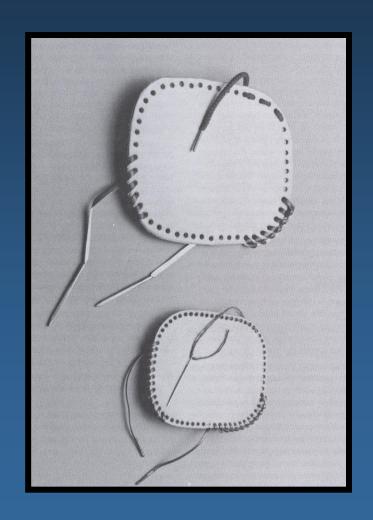
- Paper pencil test
- Quick and easy to administer
- Trails A connect numbers sequentially
- Trails B connect numbers/letters alternatively and sequentially
- Assesses:
 - ✓ Attention
- ✓ Problem solving
- ✓ Scanning ✓ Divided attention
- ✓ Planning
 ✓ Attention shift

Trails B



Allen Cognitive Level Screen

- Leather lacing
- Quick / easy to administer
- Level 5.6 to drive safely
- Poor face validity

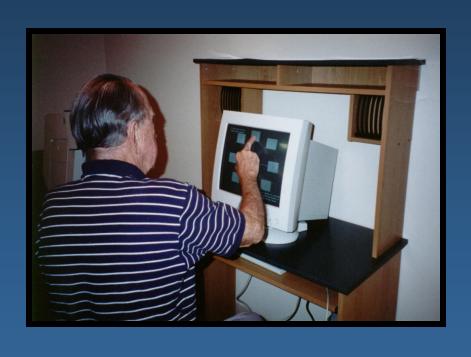


Stroop

- NeuropsychologicalScreen
- Paper test
- Quick to administer
- Assesses
 - selective attention
 - mental flexibility

| BLUE | GREEN |
|-------|-------|
| GREEN | BLUE |
| RED | RED |
| TAN | BLUE |
| GREEN | TAN |
| BLUE | RED |

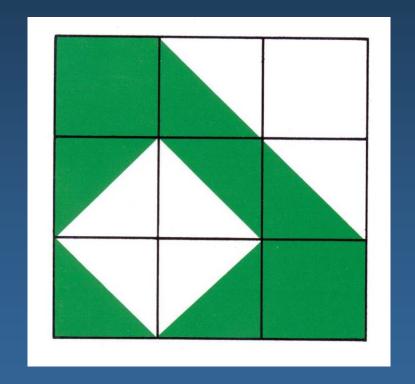
Useful Field of View



- Visual Processing Speed
- Divided Attention
- Selective Attention
- Per test fee
- Psych Corp
- Visual Awareness, Inc.

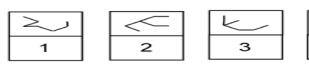
Block Design

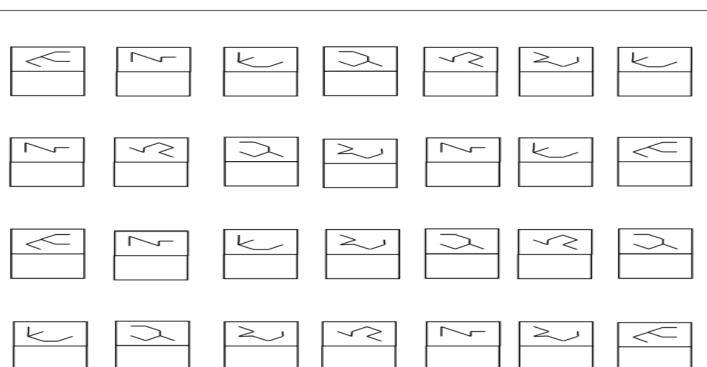
- Identifies issues with:
 - Planning
 - Organization
 - Problem solving
 - Frustration



Symbol Digit

Substitution Test





Motor / Sensory Assessments

- Functional Quick Screen
- Manual Muscle Testing
- Dynamometer
- Diadochokokinesis
- Posture/Stature assessment
- Proprioception / Kinesthesia



Reaction Time



- Combination of:
 - Sensory awareness
 - Cognitive processing
 - Execution of a motor

response

Assessment of Driver-Vehicle Fit

- Ergonomic Perspective
- Small drivers in large vehicles
- Prevent injury through:
 - Proper positioning
 - Appropriate use of vehicle safety features
- Address positioning with regard to:
 - Seat
 - Seat belt
 - Mirrors
 - Air bag
 - Foot pedals

Driver – Vehicle Fit Guidelines

- Sit 10-12" from airbag
- Angle steering wheel at chest
- Eyes at least 3" above steering wheel
- Access to foot pedals
- Mirrors positioned to allow greatest visual access to environment
- Head rest positioned no lower than ear level
- Seat belt- shoulder belt crossing middle of clavicle
- Seat belt- lap belt low across hips on ASIS on pelvis

Clinic testing will NOT produce definitive answer whether a person can drive safely or not!!



Clinic testing WILL provide a picture of how the client will likely perform in the vehicle.

What the Government Wants

- Federal and State governmental agencies
- Looking for a "silver bullet"
- Assessment that identifies high risk drivers
 - Inexpensive
 - Fast
 - Reliable
 - High Sensitivity
 - High Specificity
 - Non-Biased
 - Politically acceptable

Government's Unrealistic Expectations

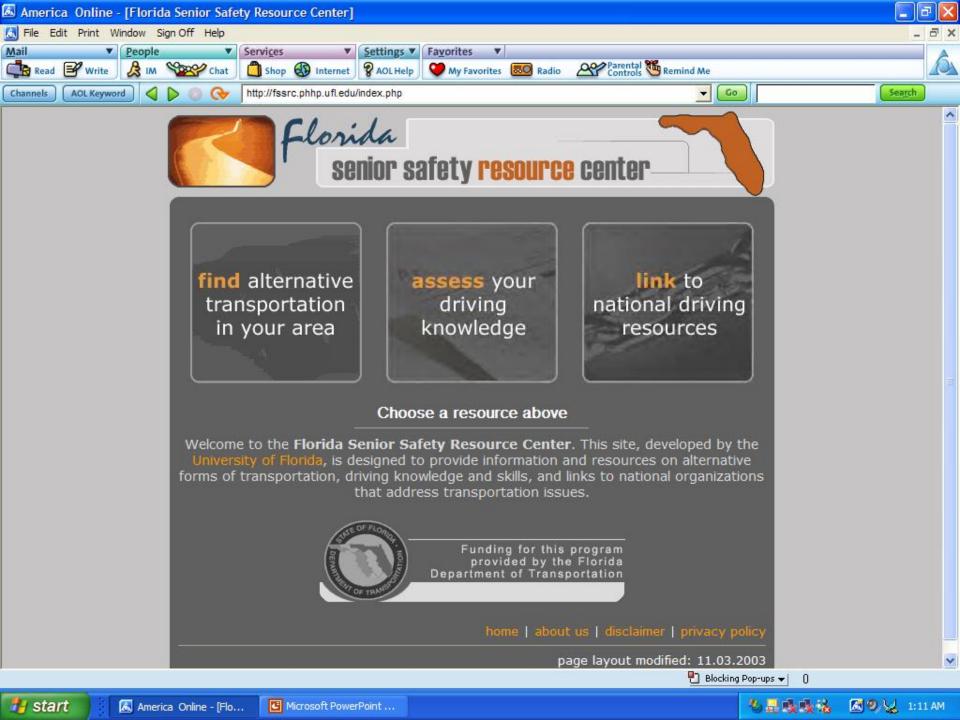
- Inexpensive
 - Validated tools cost money to develop/ test
- Fast
 - Too fast and things are missed
- Reliable
 - Inexpensive to administer = non-professionals
- High Sensitivity and Specificity
 - Does not yet exist
- Non-Biased
 - A possibility in a perfectly homogonous society
- Politically Acceptable
 - An oxymoron in older driver testing

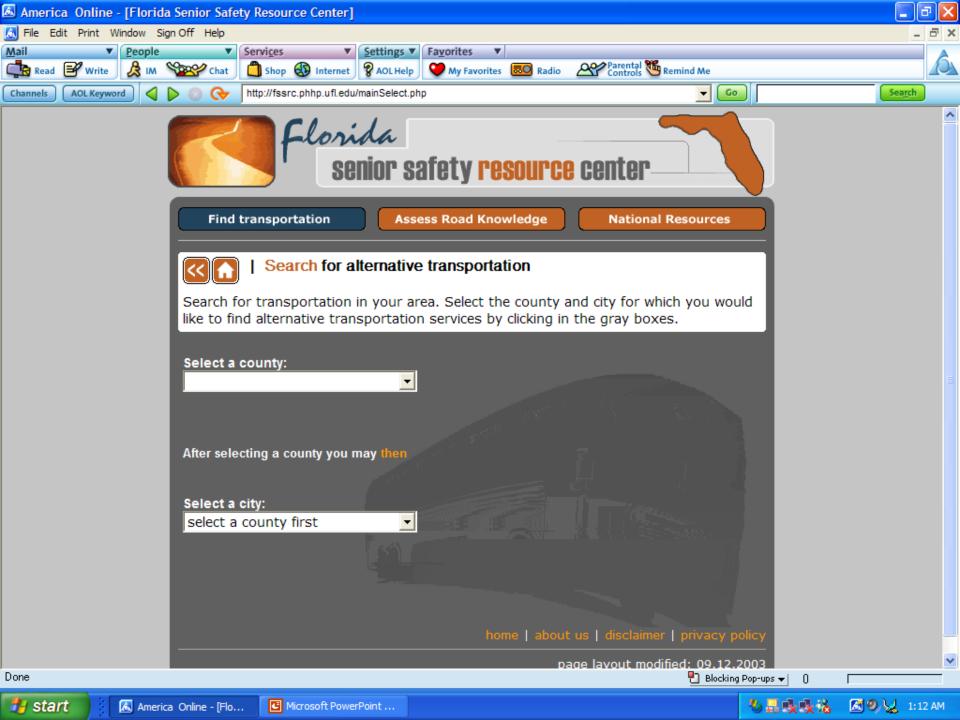
Florida's Programs

- Florida Aging Driver Council
- Florida At-Risk Driver Council
- Florida Senior Safety Resource Centers
- Tiered Assessment Model
 - Screening Community level
 - DriveABLE, UFOV, GRIMPS
 - Assessment DMV / physician
 - AMA screen
 - Evaluation Occupational Therapist / DRS
 - Comprehensive clinic based and behind-the-wheel

Florida Senior Safety Resource Centers

- Website
- http://fssrc.phhp.ufl.edu/index.php
- Self Assessment
- Transportation resources
 - Listed by county
 - Name, eligibility, cost
- Links









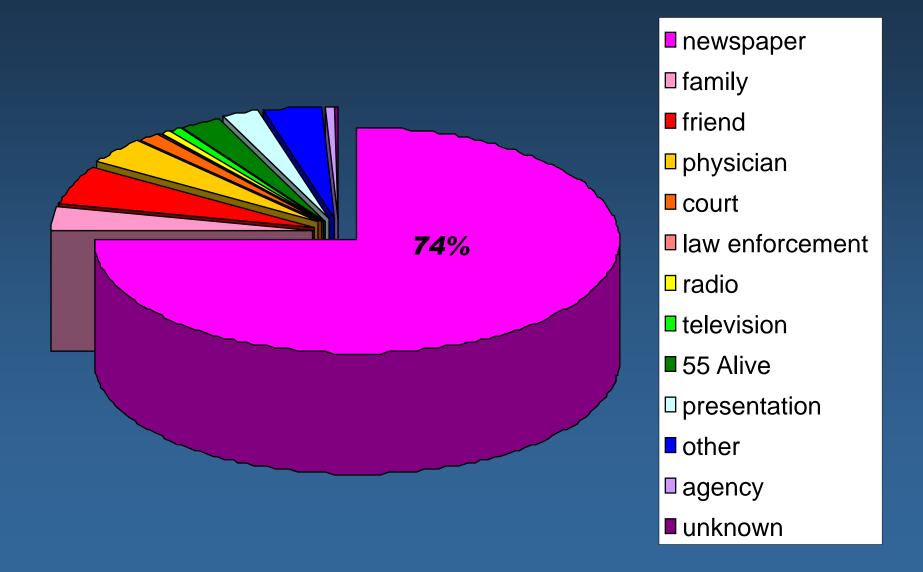
The Realities of Safety Thresholds

- Study conducted as part of the Elder Mobility Project
- South Florida elder dense area
- Funded by FL Dept of Transportation
- Comprehensive program
 - Education
 - Assessment & feedback
 - Counseling & Mobility Management

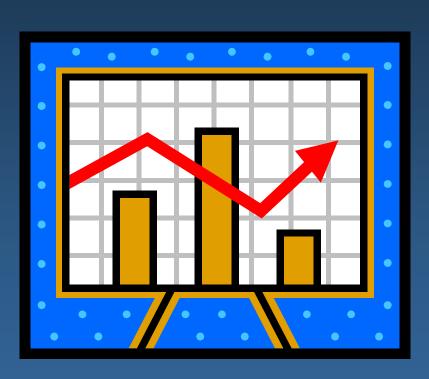
The Clients

- 323 Well elderly drivers from South Florida
- Voluntary program
- Most self-referred
- 74% participated after reading newspaper
- 6% referred
 - Physicians
 - Traffic court judges
 - Law enforcement
 - Local Memory Disorder Centers

Referral Source of Clients



Data



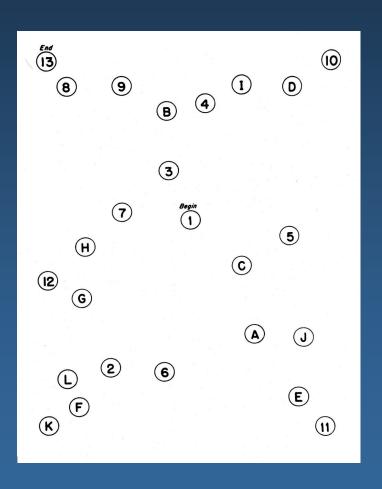
- Results from all assessments collected
- Only certain tools had established safety thresholds
- Performance on those tools compared to safety thresholds

Tools with Thresholds

Trialmaking B

2m 30s (Staplin,1999)

2m (Raleigh, 2000)



Tools with Thresholds



Useful Field of View

Category 4 or 5 (Ball, Owsley, Sloane, Roenker, Bruni, 1993)

Tools with Thresholds

AAA Brake
Reaction Timer

Slower than .5 seconds



Tools with Thresholds

Stroop Neuropsychologic al Screen

>2 minutes (Trenerry, Crosson, DeBoe, Leber, 1989) **BLUE GREEN**

GREEN BLUE

RED RED

TAN BLUE

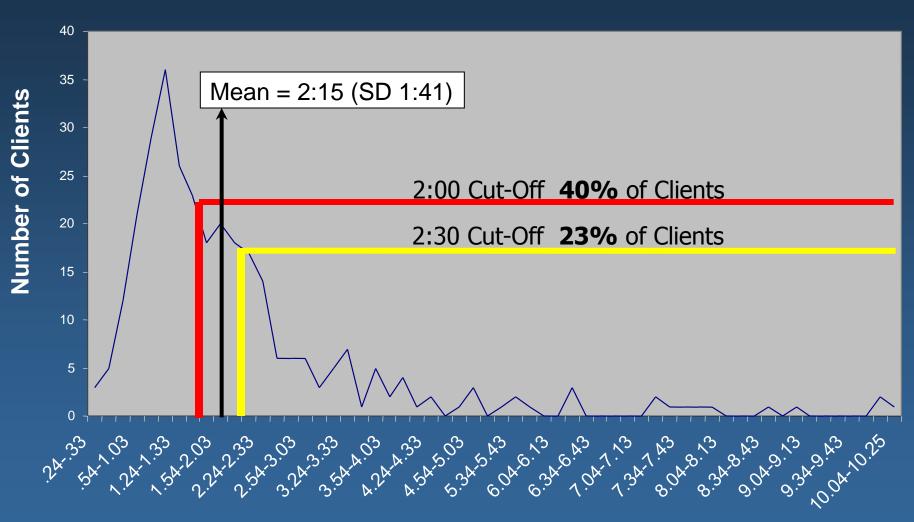
GREEN TAN

BLUE RED

Analysis

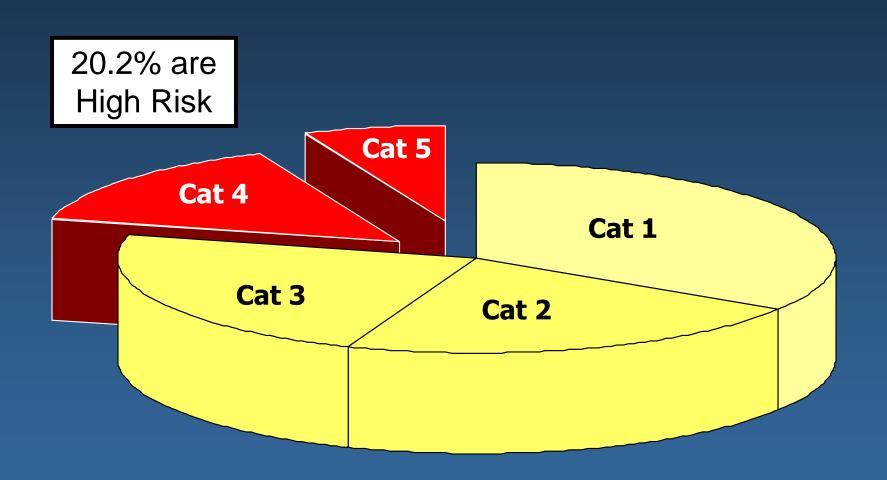
- Data analyzed with descriptive statistics
- Compared to industry accepted safety thresholds
- Secondary analysis
 - Correlation of assessment results with age
 - Pearson product-moment coefficient for interval data
 - Spearman's Rho correlation coefficient for ordinal data

Trails B Distribution for Older Adults

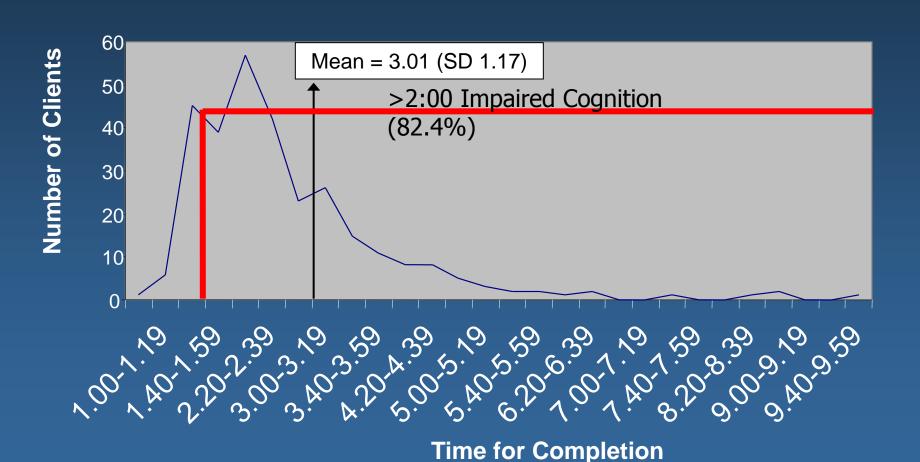


Time for Completion

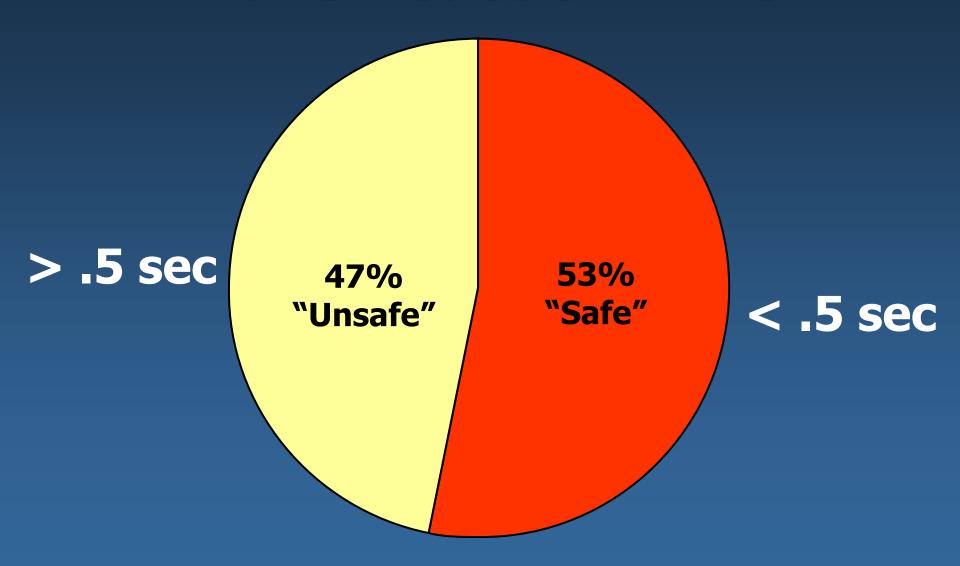
UFOV Category Ratings of Older Drivers



Stroop Performance of Older Drivers



Brake Reaction Timer



Age Correlations

| Tool | Age Coeff. |
|----------------|---------------|
| Trailmaking B | .196 |
| Stroop | .186 |
| Brake Rx Timer | .030 |
| UFOV | .408* |

^{*.01} Significance level

Safety Thresholds

- Set by establishing predictability of crashes
- Typically prospective studies
- The problem: crashes are rare occurrences
- Driving is human performance
- Need to study the predictability of driving performance



Conclusion

- Age is not necessarily related to decreased performance
- Significant discrepancies between "normal" and safe performance
- Well elderly may be high risk drivers
- Current assessments / thresholds are problematic

More Questions

- Are older driver stereotypes correct?
- Have we identified the wrong assessments?
- Are the tools valid to assess driving?
- Are the tools sensitive enough, or too sensitive?
- Are these large segments of the older population really at risk?
- Do we need a paradigm shift from crash risk to driving performance?

National Older Driver Research and Training Center

- University of Florida
- Funded by
 - Center for Disease Control
 - Federal Highway Administration
- Multidisciplinary team
 - 10 team members (OT, computer engineering, public health, transportation safety)
 - 9 support staff (grant writers, budget preparers, computer support, administrative support)

- International Consensus Conference (12/03)
 - Assessment Panel
 - Remediation Panel
 - Alternate Transportation Panel
- Reports from committees shaping future

- Federal Highway Administration
 - Older driver performance and problematic roadway conditions
 - Instrumentation of vehicles for objective performance measures
 - Replication with Driving Simulator

- Centers for Disease Control
 - Development of comprehensive program offering assessment, remediation, and counseling
 - Subcontract with AOTA to increase the capacity of OTs to work with older drivers

- Setting up 4 data collection sites in Florida
- Examine use of vehicle safety features
- Evaluate the impact of medications on driving performance
- Identify assessment tools predictive of driving performance
- Evaluate the most effective methods of driver training

Questions

