

**THE USE OF DRIVING IMPAIRING MEDICINES, ALCOHOL AND OTHER  
PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN THE POPULATION OF PROFESSIONAL  
DRIVERS**

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Medicines, alcohol and psychoactive substances have the potential to negatively affect driving ability, which increases the risk of traffic accidents, especially among professional drivers (1, 2). The aim of this research was to examine the use of driving impairing medicines, alcohol and psychoactive substances in the population of professional drivers. The research was conducted as a multicenter cross-sectional study in the Republic of Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The research population was consisted of 221 professional drivers, both genders, aged from 20 to 65, with a minimum of 2 years driving experience. Average age was 42.82 years. Driving impairing medicines were used by 9.95% of participants, while four of them used three or more of these medicines, most common anxiolytics (45.00%) and antidepressants (17.50%). Alcohol was consumed by 47.96% of respondents (32.08% often), while 53.39% of them were driving under the influence of alcohol. Psychoactive substances were used by 6.33% of respondents, of which twelve abused benzodiazepines, while one marijuana. Significantly lower levels of knowledge and attitudes of respondents about the impact of various psychoactive substances on the driving ability were confirmed among consumers of driving impairing medicines, alcohol and others ( $p < 0.001$ ). These results can be explained by inadequate penal policy and insufficient awareness of the respondents about the negative impact of psychoactive substances on the driving ability. The high prevalence of the use of driving impairing medicines, alcohol and psychoactive substances in the examined population was confirmed by this research, which can consequently pose a danger to traffic safety.

**References**

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## **UPOTREBA LEKOVA SA NEGATIVNIM UTICAJEM NA VOŽNJU, ALKOHOLA I OSTALIH PSIHOAKTIVNIH SUPSTANCI U POPULACIJI PROFESIONALNIH VOZAČA**

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Lekovi, alkohol i ostale psihoaktivne supstance, imaju potencijal da negativno utiču na psihomotorne sposobnosti, odnosno sposobnost vožnje, povećavajući rizik od saobraćajnih nezgoda (1). Upotreba ovih supstanci je naročito zabrinjavajuća među profesionalnim vozačima (2). Cilj rada je bio ispitivanje upotrebe lekova sa negativnim uticajem na vožnju, alkohola i ostalih psihoaktivnih supstanci u populaciji profesionalnih vozača. Istraživanje je sprovedeno kao multicentrična studija preseka, u Republici Srbiji i Bosni i Hercegovini. Istraživačku populaciju je činio 221 profesionalni vozač, oba pola, starosti od 20 do 65 godina, sa minimum 2 godine vozačkog iskustva. Prosečna starost ispitanika bila je 42,82 godine. Lekove sa negativnim uticajem na vožnju koristilo je 9,95% učesnika istraživanja, od kojih je četvoro koristilo tri ili više ovakvih lekova. Od lekova sa negativnim uticajem na vožnju, najčešća je bila primena anksiolitika (45,00%) i antidepresiva (17,50%). Alkohol je konzumiralo 47,96% ispitanika, od toga 32,08% često, dok je pod dejstvom alkohola vozilo 53,39% učesnika istraživanja. Psihoaktivne supstance koristilo je 6,33% ispitanika, od toga jedan marihuanu, dok je kod dvanaest zabeležena nemedicinska upotreba (zloupotreba) benzodiazepina. Statistički značajno niži nivoi znanja i stavova ispitanika o uticaju različitih psihoaktivnih supstanci na sposobnost vožnje su potvrđeni među konzumentima lekova sa negativnim uticajem na vožnju, alkohola i ostalih psihoaktivnih supstanci ( $r < 0,001$ ). Ovi rezultati se mogu objasniti neadekvatnom kaznenom politikom i nedovoljnom upoznatošću ispitanika sa negativnim uticajem psihoaktivnih supstanci na sposobnost vožnje. Ovim istraživanjem je potvrđena visoka prevalenca upotrebe lekova sa negativnim uticajem na vožnju, alkohola i psihoaktivnih supstanci u ispitivanoj populaciji, što posledično može predstavljati opasnost po bezbednost saobraćaja.

### **Literatura**

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