Dementia and Driving: Helping Caregivers Connect Clues and Prepare for Loved Ones' Driving Cessation

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AGENDA

Overview of Driving

Connecting Clues about Driving Safety

Maximizing Driving Safety

Mobility Planning

Strategies for Resistance

Resources

Q&A

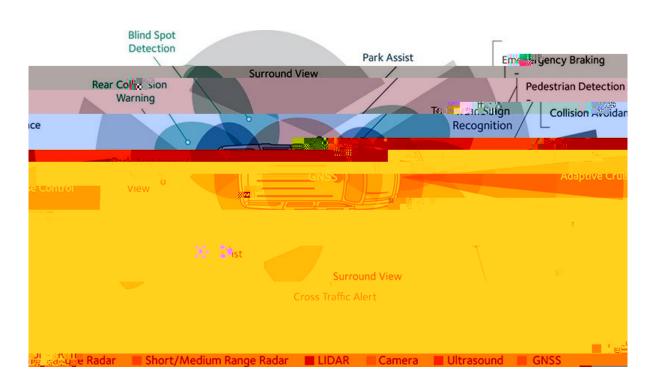


The Driving Task: Common, Valued, & Complex

Driving Is Important on Many Levels

Transportation in a vehicle-dependent culture

"Ideal" Driver: Autonomous Vehicles



The Complex Cognitive Demands of Driving

A safe driver is one who:

- maintains constant yet shifting attention on the roadway environment WHILE
- mechanically operating the vehicle to control and adjust speed, lane positioning, and direction WHILE ALSO
- applying rules of the road (signaling, responding to regulatory signs, situational right of way, speed limit) BUT ALSO
- 4) remaining aware of route navigation to arrive at desired location.

In spite of:

<u>Conditions:</u> weather, light, vehicle, road maintenance

Road demands: route familiarity, traffic

Required abilities:

Sufficient sensory input (primarily visual) to react to changing environmental demands

Maintaining attention on sensory input in order to process, prioritize, and react appropriately to dynamic on-road environment

Physical strength and flexibility to operate vehicle, as well as sufficient reaction speed to respond appropriately to on-road demands

Functional Requirements for Driving

Vision

Contrast Sensitivity

Field of view

Cognition

Memory

Judgment

Decision making

Attention

Musculoskeletal flexibility and strength

Turning neck, torso, arms

Turning wheel

Using pedals

Vision + Cognition + Motor Control = Reaction Time

Dementia and Driving

As a progressive brain deteriorating condition, dementia diagnosis signals that **driving cessation is not an if, but a when**.

May still be safe in early stages, not later (moderate or severe), so start preparing as soon as possible

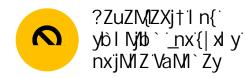
Additional challenges

Driving is overlearned; after decades of a practice, a person with limited higher-level cognitive function may still be able to mechanically operate a vehicle (open door, start engine, turn wheel, press pedals)

Forgetting or disbelieving diagnosis, recommendations, agreements Emotional reactions due to frustration, confusion, and restricted autonomy

Ways to Assess, Maintain, and Improve Driving Safety

Connecting Clues: Minor On-Road Errors







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Connecting the Clues: Critical On-Road Errors





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Connecting the Clues: Day-to-Day Function

Vision loss

Blurry vision (glaucoma, diabetes)

Blind spots or reduced peripheral vision (macular degeneration)

Difficulty seeing in low-light conditions (age)

Visual distortion/Difficulty with depth perception*

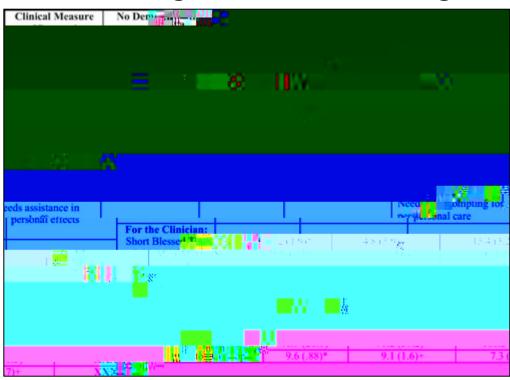
Gait change (abnormal walking pattern)*

Falls

Peripheral neuropathy (loss of sensation in hands and/or feet)

Connecting the Clues: Day-to-Day Function (cont.)

Connecting the Clues: Stage of Dementia*



Road Test Failure

CDR 0 = 1.6%

CDR .5 = 13.6%

CDR 1 = 33.3%

Morris, John C. "The Clinical Dementia Rating (CDR): current version and scoring rules." Neurology (1993).

What to do? Start Talking Now

Green Light

No red flags Monitor at intervals

Yellow Light

Red flags/co-morbid illnesses Decline in traffic skills Deficits on IADLs Consider referral and caution!

Red Light

Driving Retirement/Counseling Stop!

Maintaining & Improving Driving Safety: Education

Refresher courses

Preparing for a Nondriving Future

Mobility Planning

Nondriving Transportation Alternatives

Personal

Rides from Friends/Family Walking

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Public

Buses

Light rail/trains

Specialized transport (e.g., for seniors or people with disabilities)

Private

Taxis

Volunteer Programs

Rideshare (e.g., Uber, Lyft)

Consider Individual Resources

Personal transportation mobility can be enhanced or inhibited by:

Functional abilities: physical & cognitive

Community: walkability, safety, transportation options, services

<u>Social connections</u>: relationships that provide meaning, emotional support, information, tangible support

Finances: increases options for paid transportation, delivery, home-based services

<u>Knowledge/Experience</u>: know/have used local alternative transportation options, have adapting to other limitations (especially mobility)

Personality: willing to try new things, adaptability to change, outlook

Choice:

Strategies for Resistance

Focus on medical conditions as the reason to stop driving (e.g. vision too impaired, slowed reaction time)

Missouri Reporting Process

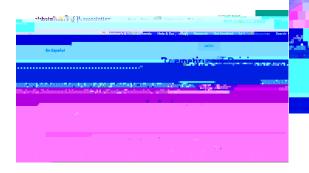


- -Submit written and signed form detailing concerns with signature (Form 4319 for general reporting).
- -Driver informed their license is suspended until decision is reached, usually required to complete additional testing (clinical and/or on-road) within 30 days
- -Good faith reporters are protected by law

Driver Condition Report (Form 4319)



Additional Resources



In Summary

Driving is not just about transportation intertwines with social connections one's sense of self visible sign of independence

