



CANNABIS

Cannabis can affect attention span and reaction times, as well as eye-tracking abilities, making drivers under the influence almost twice as likely to cause a road accident.

EFFECTS ON DRIVING

Low attention span, blurred vision, slow reaction times, poor speed control, inability to accurately read road signs, drowsiness, distraction, distorted perceptions of time & space



AMPHETAMINES

The use of amphetamines can interfere with concentration, impair vision, and increase the driver's tendencies to take risks.

EFFECTS ON DRIVING

Driving at a rate of high speed, swerving on the road, maintaining an unsafe distance from other vehicles, failure to react to changing traffic circumstances, failing to stop appropriately at lights and/or stop signs



COCAINE

Cocaine can make the user feel more alert, however accident levels prove they aren't. Speeding and aggressive driving are both typical of drivers under the influence of cocaine.

EFFECTS ON DRIVING

Impair judgement, interfere with ability to concentrate, poor vehicle control, aggressive driving, speeding



TRANQUILISERS

Use of tranquilisers produces drowsiness, lack of coordination, altered perceptions, memory impairment, poor control of speech and slower reaction time.

EFFECTS ON DRIVING

Poor tracking, difficulty in maintaining lane position, neglecting roadside instructions



OPIATES

Opiates can cause drowsiness, mental confusion, and visual impairment even at lower, moderate doses. A driver may have difficulty keeping the vehicle in the correct lane and may make errors in judgment.

EFFECTS ON DRIVING

Less likely to read signs, more error-prone, reduced reaction times