

Alcohol and Driving

This is an overview of the driving risks for drivers who misuse alcohol and have alcohol-dependence issues. Full guidelines are published in *Sláinte agus Tiomáint: Medical Fitness to Drive (MFTD) Guidelines*.



Effects of alcohol use on driving

Alcohol is a leading factors in fatal collisions. Alcohol was shown to be a factor in over 15% of fatal collisions in 2007 (Review of Pre-crash Behaviour in Fatal Road Collisions Report 1: Alcohol, RSA Research Department, 2011.).

As a driver, you should be aware that alcohol can impair your driving. For example, using alcohol can make you tired and affect your concentration, which reduces your ability to drive safely. You also need to be aware of how long it takes for alcohol to leave the body. Many people underestimate how long it takes and, as a result, their driving may be impaired and/or they may be over the legal limit.

As a general rule, you should allow at least one hour for each unit of alcohol (for example, a glass of beer) to leave the body. However, it may take longer than that, as other factors – such as body size, or how recently you’ve eaten – can also have an effect.

Never ever drink and drive. Any amount of alcohol impairs your driving.

Why is health important for drivers?

Your health is important, as driving any motor vehicle requires:

- constant attention;
- good judgement;
- appropriate responsiveness;
- reasonable perception and physical capability; and
- good senses – for example, sight and hearing.

Why is it important I am fully fit to drive?

- The Road Safety Authority (RSA) and the National Driver Licence Service (NDLS) aim to minimise the risk caused by any medical condition you might have both to you and to the community. Indeed, for many conditions, treatment and rehabilitation may improve your safety when driving.
- Our aim is to help you be as independently mobile as possible for as long as possible. However, it is important to strike the right balance between mobility and safety for drivers, their families and other road users.
- If you drive against advice, and evidence is found of this, the NDLS and the Gardaí will take action to revoke your licence. If you are involved in a crash or stopped by a member of An Garda Síochána, you may be asked to prove you are in full control of your vehicle. A charge can be brought against you even if you don't have a crash. If you cause harm to a person or property, the charge will be more serious. In these circumstances, driving becomes a statutory offence that may lead to a prison sentence. Finally, driving against medical advice will affect your car insurance.

Alcohol Misuse

If you misuse alcohol, you may drift into addiction. There is no clear line between misuse and addiction – one fades into the other. If you experience any of the following, then you may be misusing alcohol:

- disturbances of behaviour;
- alcohol-related diseases (liver, stomach, mental health problems, and so on);
- actions that cause you, your family or society harm, now or in the future.

Alcohol Misuse – Driver Responsibilities

Group 1 - Driving a car, motor cycle or tractor

If you are a Group 1 driver, you must inform NDLS if:

- your doctor or other health professional advises you to stop driving because of your persistent alcohol misuse. You must do so until they confirm that you have achieved a minimum period of 3 months controlled drinking or abstinence. This assessment may also include blood tests.

Group 2 - Driving a bus or truck

If you are a Group 2 driver, you must inform NDLS if:

- your doctor or other health professional advises you to stop driving because of your persistent alcohol misuse. You must do so until they confirm that you have achieved a minimum period of 1 year controlled drinking or abstinence. This assessment may also include blood tests.

Alcohol dependence

Alcohol dependence is a condition that develops after repeated alcohol use. People who are alcohol-dependent will have experienced three or more of the following symptoms during the past year:

- have a strong desire to drink alcohol,
- have difficulty controlling their use of alcohol,
- persist in using alcohol despite the harmful consequences,
- have an increased tolerance for high levels of alcohol,
- have neglected other pleasures or interests.

Other indicators of alcohol dependence may include a history of tolerance, of detoxification(s) and or alcohol-related fits.

Alcohol Dependence – Driver Responsibilities

Group 1 – Driving a car, motor cycle or tractor

If you are a Group 1 driver, you must inform NDLS if:

- a doctor or other health professional confirms that you have an alcohol dependence. In this case, you must stop driving until your doctor confirms that you have achieved 6 months free from alcohol. This assessment may also include blood tests.

Group 2 – Driving a bus or truck

If you are a Group 2 driver, you must inform NDLS if:

- a doctor or other health professional confirms that you have an alcohol dependence. In this case, you must stop driving until your doctor confirms that you have achieved 3 years free from alcohol. This assessment may also include blood tests. Specialist support may be necessary.

What if I don't feel that my alcohol intake is a problem?

If you disagree with medical opinion, and don't believe you have an alcohol misuse or dependence condition, you can get a second opinion. You must stop driving until this second opinion has been completed.

What will happen if I continue to drive?

It is important to strike a balance between mobility and safety. If you continue to drive against medical advice, and evidence is found of this, it will affect your insurance, and the NDLS and the Gardaí will take action to revoke (cancel) your licence. It is important to remember that driving over the limit is a statutory offence and you will be prosecuted.

Be a responsible driver

It is your responsibility as a driver to:

- follow your doctor's advice
- take your prescribed medication correctly and consistently
- monitor and manage your medical condition(s)
- tell the NDLS and your insurance provider if you have a long-term or permanent injury or illness that may affect your ability to drive safely
- meet the requirements of your licence, including going for regular medical check-ups to make sure that your symptoms are managed well for safe driving
- get professional medical advice on your medical fitness to drive, which might include training with an On-Road Driving Assessor (ORDA) or Occupational Therapist (OT)
- get further professional medical advice if you develop a new medical condition or if your medical condition changes.

If I need to, how do I inform the NDLS?

If following a consultation with your doctor, your medical condition is one that must be notified to the NDLS you will need to have a medical report form completed and make an application for a change of personal (medical) details. This can be done by

- applying in person at an NDLS centre, which is by appointment only. Please see www.ndls.ie/how-to-apply/applying-in-person
- applying online*, provided you have a Public Services Card and a verified MyGovID account.

*If you have a code 101 on your existing licence and you are not renewing and you wish to update your medical details you will need to attend an NDLS centre to have this done.

The NDLS does not accept notifications of medical conditions by email or post.

For further information, please see **www.ndls.ie/medical-fitness**

If you have more questions, please email **medicalfitness@rsa.ie** or telephone **096 25000**.

Further information:

- **Your GP or nurse or counsellor** – will advise you on the next steps, and direct you on how to seek help.
- Alcohol Action Ireland: www.alcoholireland.ie
HSE Alcohol & Drugs Helpline 1800 459 459
This helpline is open Mon – Fri 10am-5pm.

Email: drugshiv@hse.ie
(You will receive a reply within 3 working days.)

Web: www.drugs.ie



National Driver Licence Service