WHO policy development on drug use and road safety

Dr Meleckidzedek Khayesi
World Health Organization

Third international symposium on drug-impaired driving
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What will be covered

- WHO’s current efforts
- Future work
- Conclusion
WHO’s current efforts

• Drug-driving policy is a collaborative effort involving mainly two departments
  - Management of Noncommunicable Diseases, Disability, Violence and Injury Prevention
  - Mental Health and Substance Abuse

• Drug-driving is part of drug and road safety policy programmes

• Data collection on existence of drug-driving laws through the global status report on road safety survey
WHO’s current efforts

Core content

• How do psychoactive drugs impair driving?
• Magnitude of drug-related road traffic deaths
• Prevention and early interventions
• Suggestions for the future
Future direction

• Data collection and research to determine the prevalence of drivers’ drug use and drug-impaired driving, and the number of drug-impaired road traffic injuries and deaths

• Developing and establishing thresholds for drug-driving laws and regulations

• Integrating drug-driving policies into policy frameworks oriented to public health
Conclusion

- Countries are at different stages of establishing and enforcing drug-driving laws
- Available information shows that the use of psychoactive drugs increases risks for road traffic crashes and injuries
- WHO recently produced a policy brief on drug use and road safety for Member States to have a summary of available information on this topic
- Priorities for future are on data collection, developing and establishing thresholds drug-driving laws and regulations, and integrating drug-driving policies with drug policy frameworks oriented to public health