



Five Basic Groups of Drugs & How They Affect Your Driving Abilities

Nowadays "driving under the influence" doesn't just mean drunk driving. Here are five common groups of drugs and how they can affect someone who uses them. Remember that any drug you take, including prescriptions and over-the-counter medications, can affect your ability to drive safely. Follow the advice of your physician or the label about mixing drugs and driving.

DEPRESSANTS

- Alcohol
- Antihistamines, including over-the-counter remedies
- Barbiturates
- Tranquilizers
- GHB

Their effect:

- Slowed reaction time
- Drowsiness
- Depressed motor skills
- Poor coordination
- Reduced alertness

STIMULANTS

- Amphetamines
- Cocaine
- Caffeine
- Pep pills
- Diet pills
- Ecstasy (MDMA)
 Some drivers use stimulants to stay awake. But stimulants only mask natural fatigue.

Their effect:

- Overreaction to situations
- A false sense of ability, causing risky behaviors
- Aggressive driving
- Impatient, impulsive driving
- Nervousness the jitters

NARCOTICS

- Heroin
- Opium
- Morphine
- Methadone

Their effect:

- Impaired, blurred or double vision
- Slowed reaction time
- Poor concentration
- Impaired motor skills
- Risky and unpredictable behavior

HALLUCINOGENS

- LSD
- Mescaline
- PCP

Their effect:

- Unpredictable, aggressive, violent or highrisk behavior
- · Visual distortion
- Time and distance distortion
- Impaired shortterm memory
- Delayed reaction time
- · Disorientation

CANNABIS

- Marijuana
- · Hashish

Their effect:

- Slowed reaction time
- Impaired shortterm memory
- Poor concentration
- Poor decision making
- Time and distance distortion
- Poor visual and depth perception

