Older drivers with cognitive impairment: Perceived changes in driving skills, driving-related discomfort and self-regulation of driving

The results of a previous study indicate that in general, older drivers who recognise cognitive problems show realistic self-assessment of changes in their driving skills and that driving-related discomfort may function as an indirect monitoring of driving ability, contributing to their safe driving performance. The aim of the present study was to examine whether these findings also apply to cognitively impaired older drivers. Structured face-to-face interviews were conducted with 25 cognitively impaired older drivers. The results showed that the participants were most likely to report their driving skills as unchanged. There was an association between level of discomfort and avoidance of driving situations, but not between cognitive status and discomfort or avoidance. The results suggest that cognitively impaired older drivers constitute a unique group; while cognitively impaired older drivers may recognise cognitive problems, they tend not to recognise changes to their driving, which may reflect reluctance to acknowledge the impact of cognitive impairment on their driving. Furthermore, the results suggest that driving-related discomfort plays an important role in the self-regulation of driving among cognitively impaired older drivers. However, it is less clear what triggers driving-related discomfort among cognitively impaired older drivers indicating that it may be a less reliable aspect of their self-monitoring of driving ability.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Transport, Transport policy and behaviour, Institut for Psykologi
Contributors: Meng, A., Siren, A., Teasdale, T. W.
Pages: 154-160
Publication date: Jun 2013
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: European Geriatric Medicine
Volume: 4
Issue number: 3
ISSN (Print): 1878-7649
Ratings:
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 0.78 SJR 0.282 SNIP 0.347
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 1.169
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 0.68 SJR 0.282 SNIP 0.271
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 1.336
Web of Science (2015): Impact factor 1.326
Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 0.72 SJR 0.258 SNIP 0.326
Web of Science (2015): Impact factor 0.552
Scopus rating (2014): CiteScore 0.52 SJR 0.253 SNIP 0.241
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 0.733
Scopus rating (2013): CiteScore 0.57 SJR 0.251 SNIP 0.332
Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 0.552
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2012): CiteScore 0.62 SJR 0.218 SNIP 0.335
Web of Science (2012): Impact factor 0.629
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Scopus rating (2011): CiteScore 0.47 SJR 0.153 SNIP 0.618
Web of Science (2011): Impact factor 0.579
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Web of Science (2010): Impact factor
Original language: English
Keywords: Cognition, Compensatory behaviour, Driving-related stress, Self-monitoring of driving, Traffic safety
DOIs: 10.1016/j.eurger.2013.01.002
Source: dtu
Source-ID: n:oai:DTIC-ART:elsevier/387818480::29103
Research output: Research - peer-review | Journal article – Annual report year: 2013