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LA SICUREZZA STRADALE

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In Italia

- 6.000 decessi per incidenti stradali
- 170.000 ricoveri ospedalieri
- 600.000 prestazioni di pronto soccorso
- Prima causa di morte tra i maschi sotto i 40 anni



Road Safety and the Elderly Older Road Users



Facts and Numbers

As the elderly are less agile and resilient, the likelihood of being killed as a pedestrian is more than twice that for younger adults

- Every fifth person killed on roads in Europe is aged 65 or over - it is estimated that by 2050 one death out of three will be an elderly person, if their safety level does not improve.
- The elderly are more likely to be severely injured or killed in a crash. The fatality rate of the 65-74 year olds is about twice that of the 30-64 year olds. The fatality rate even is eight times higher for the over-75s.
- With the same impact force, the death rate is approximately three times higher for a 75 year old motor vehicle occupant than for an 18 year old. The physical vulnerability has the severest consequences during 'unprotected' journeys such as walking and cycling.
- Older drivers find it more difficult to judge the speed and intentions of other drivers. From the age of around 45 most of us need glasses to see well either at a distance, close up or for both. For example, by around the age of 60 our eyes will normally require three times more light to see as well as when we were aged 20.
- The fatality rate of elderly drivers is considerably lower than that of elderly cyclists and pedestrians.
- The death rate is particularly high for elderly cyclists

Older drivers should retake their test, says survey

More than 70 per cent of motorists are concerned by the behaviour of older drivers, but road safety statistics suggest over 65s are safer than youngsters.



Driving and dementia

Can a person with dementia still drive?

A diagnosis of dementia is not in itself necessarily a reason to stop driving. What matters, from both legal and practical points of view, is whether or not the individual is still able to drive safely.

Driving and dementia

To drive, a person needs to be able to:

- make sense of and respond to everything they see – including road signs and obstacles
- maintain attention while 'reading the road'
- anticipate and react quickly to the actions of other road users
- take appropriate action (eg braking, steering) to avoid accidents
- plan and remember where they are going.



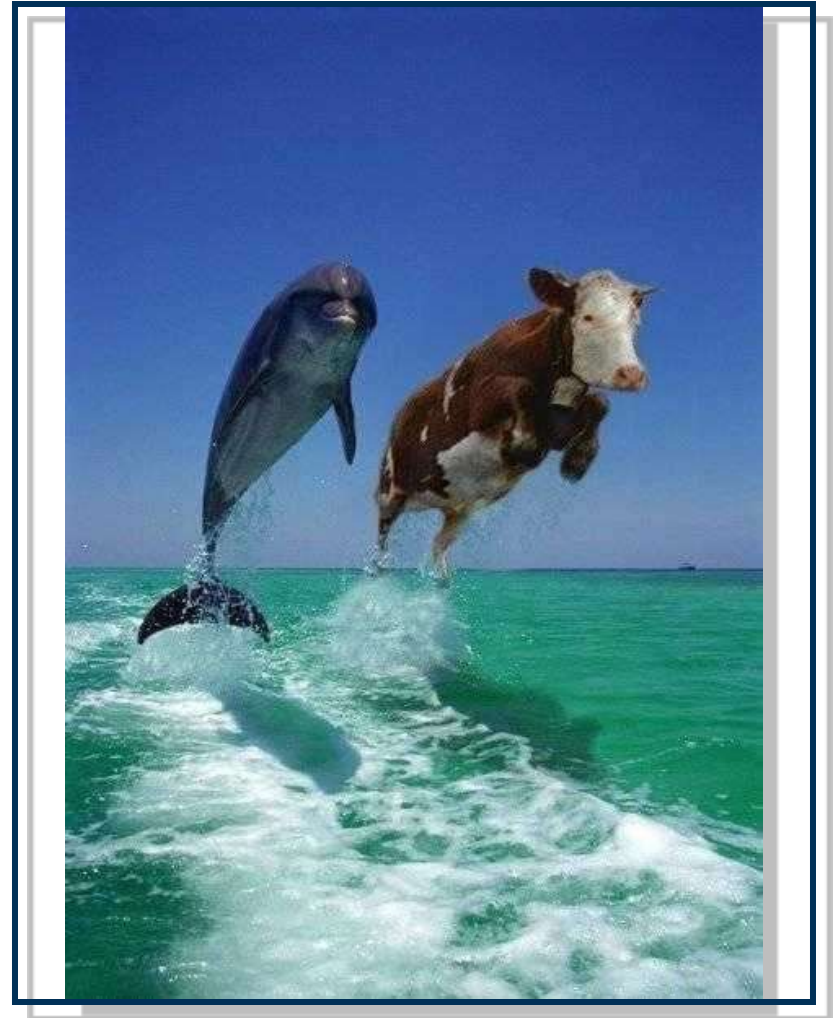
**Elderly
people**



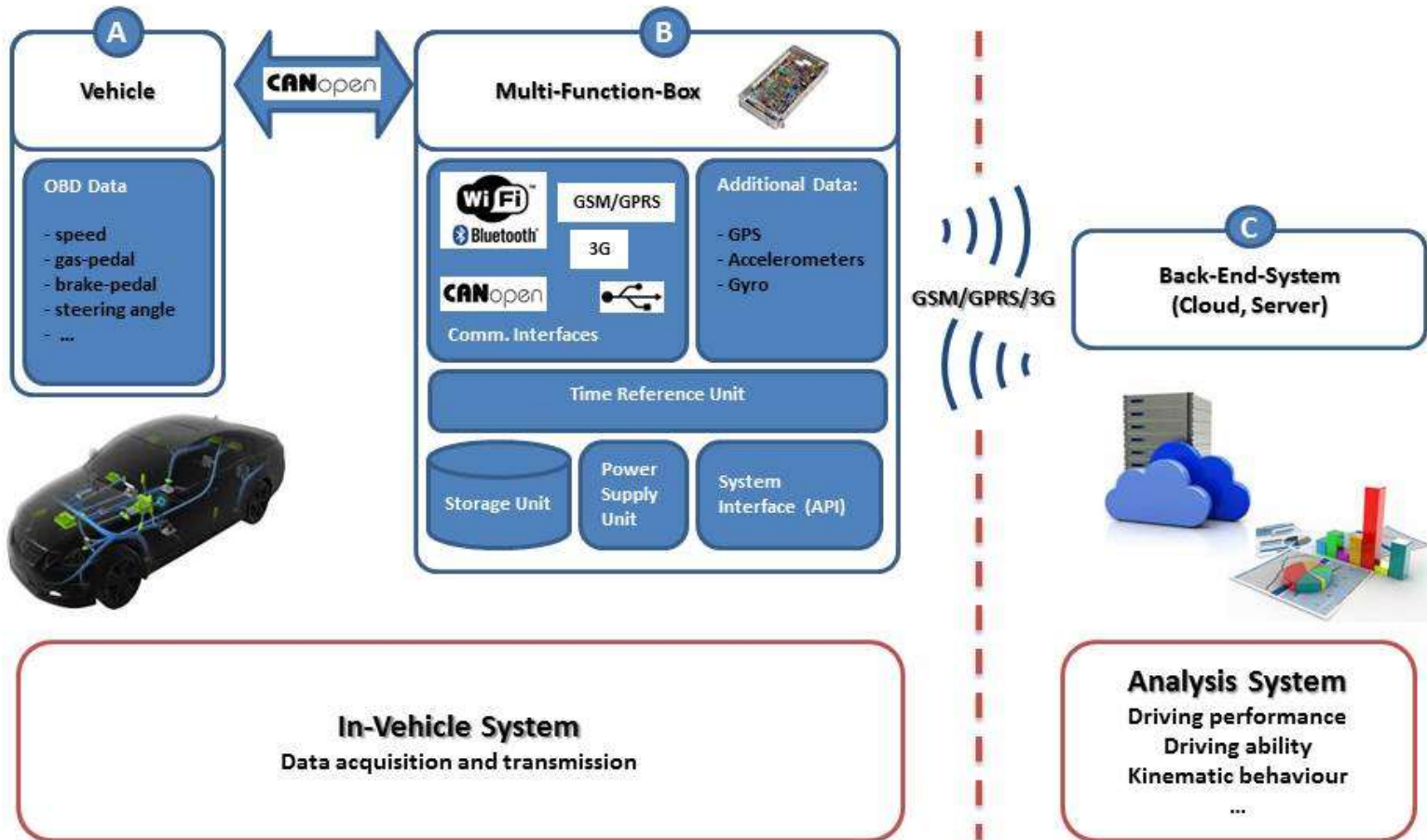
**Elderly
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Assessing the older patient

Fitness does not mean you can all do the same exercise, does it?







The study is developing a framework consisting of a complete and integrated tool chain which includes several building blocks