

ASPECTS OF DRUNK AND DRIVE ON ROAD ACCIDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Alcohol is often a factor in road accidents, and these collisions are more likely to be deadly or cause serious injuries. Rising blood alcohol levels have been linked to an increase in collision risk (BACs). Male drivers, particularly those between the ages of 22 and 45, as well as those who have drinking problems or have been convicted of doing so in the past, are disproportionately likely to be involved in fatal alcohol-related accidents. All alcohol-related road accidents tend to involve an overrepresentation of alcohol-dependent people and young drinkers. Blood alcohol levels of 0.08 percent or higher are involved in more than 82 million drunk driving episodes each year, or 10% of all such cases.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Introduction When alcohol is consumed, it leaves the stomach and intestines and enters the bloodstream. As alcohol circulates through the bloodstream, it evenly distributes the water in the body's tissues and fluids.

Due to the way alcohol diffuses throughout body fluids, it is possible to assess a person's alcohol intake in addition to testing their blood by looking for water vapour in their urine, saliva, or breath. Yet, due to the fact that early drunk driving laws predicated their restrictions on blood testing, the enforcement organizations frequently convert the results of breathalyser tests to comparable blood alcohol levels (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [NHTSA] 1990). Nonetheless, blood tests must be done to determine alcohol levels in accidents involving alcohol. Accidental Risk as a Consequence 84 percent of

drunk drivers involved in fatal collisions in 2002 had blood alcohol levels of 0.08 percent or above. (NHTSA 2003). (NHTSA 2003). The majority of States have established 0.08 percent BAC as the legal limit for intoxication. According to studies, physiological responses necessary for safe driving begin to be impaired at BAC levels of 0.08 percent or below. Experimental laboratory studies have focused on 0.08 percent BAC, which is the level obtained by a 170-pound man after four drinks in an hour on an empty stomach or by a 135-pound woman after three drinks. These flaws consist of:

- a reduced range of vision
- glare recovery is less effective.
- mediocre results in difficult visual tracking

2. FEATURES OF DEATHS CAUSED BY ALCOHOL:



Compared to women, men are more likely to be involved in fatal accidents involving alcohol. In 2002, men made up 78% of all fatalities in alcohol-related accidents, including those involving drivers, passengers, and pedestrians. Just 29 percent of women's fatal traffic accidents involve alcohol, compared to 46 percent of men's.

Age Elderly people and children are less likely to die in road crashes involving alcohol than young and middle-aged adults. Table 1 shows that only 15% of traffic fatalities among adults 65 and older were caused by alcohol, compared to 23% for children under the age of 16, 37% for those aged 16 to 20, 33% of those aged 30 to 45, 53% of people aged 45 and older, and 57% of people aged 21 to 29.



3. DRINKING AND DRIVING AND DEADLY ACCIDENTS:

The FARS data also reveal details about the traits of the drivers who were involved in fatal alcohol-related collisions, including their age, gender, criminal histories, licence suspensions, blood alcohol content (BAC), and use of seatbelts.

Gender and age:

Compared to drivers of any other age group, drivers between the ages of 16 and 20 are significantly more likely to be involved in fatal accidents than drivers between the ages of 21 and 45.

Accidents caused by drinking. Drivers between the ages of 16 and 20 accounted up over 14% of those killed in accidents, although only making up 7% of the general population. children, or siblings; 83 percent of these contacts supplied details about the deceased, including a history of alcohol usage. Among the 1,121 drivers who suffered fatal injuries in the Study, 818 had their BAC and prior DUI convictions disclosed by NHTSA. Informants were considerably more inclined to classify drivers with BACs of 0.15 percent or above as "problem drinkers" than those with zero BACs (31 percent vs. 1 percent).

4. CONCLUSION

Alcohol-impaired driving continues to pose a severe threat to the country's health despite notable declines in the percentage of drivers who do so and in alcohol-related traffic deaths. Alcohol use was a factor in 41% of road fatalities and 9% of traffic injuries in 2002. Up to 44% of fatalities in collisions involving drunk drivers include victims other than the drunk driver. Drivers with BACs of 0.08 percent, the legal limit for intoxication in most States, were at least 11 times more likely to be killed in an accident than those with zero BACs. Male drivers between the ages of 16 and 20 who had BACs of 0.08 percent were 52 times more likely to die in crashes than those with BACs of zero percent. Risk of fatal crashes nearly doubling Alcohol-impaired drivers are less likely to be buckled up, and the higher the driver's blood alcohol level (BAC), the less likely they were to be. Not wearing a safety belt increases the risk of injury or death in fatal

crashes. Although while there have been overall large decreases in alcohol-related traffic deaths since the early 1980s, there have been few since the mid-1990s, and the number of such deaths has slightly increased over the past three years. Alcohol-related traffic fatalities decreased proportionally less for people who had previously been caught drinking and driving than for those who hadn't.

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