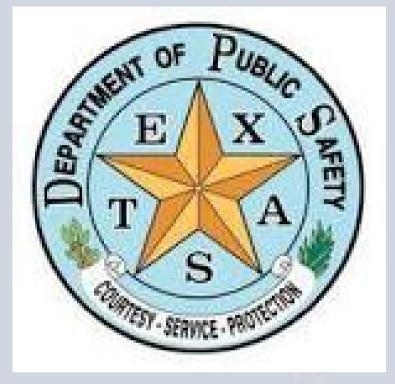




Who can help?







TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY (DPS)

Solely responsible for all actions taken with regard to licensing.



Provic



TEXAS Health and Human Services

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD (MAB)

Provides assistance with determining impact of medical conditions on driving safety.



Texas DPS

- DRIVER LICENSE OFFICE APPOINTMENTS
- APPLY FOR A DRIVER'S LICENSE
- RENEW A DRIVER'S LICENSE
- ADDRESS THE STATUS OF A LICENSE
- REPLACE A DRIVER'S LICENSE
- ON ROAD TESTING
- DETERMINE ELIGIBILTY & TYPE OF LICENSE









Medical **Advisory Board**

- AREAS OF PRACTICE
- VEHICLE



GROUP OF 14 PHYSICIANS ACROSS VARIOUS

 ASSISTS THE DPS IN DETERMINING WHETHER APPLICANTS FOR DRIVER'S LICENSES ARE CAPABLE OF SAFELY OPERATING A MOTOR

• REVIEWS THE MEDICAL FACTS & REACHES AN OPINION BASED OFF THE MAB GUIDE FOR DETERMINING DRIVING LIMITATIONS

 PROVIDES A WRITTEN RECOMMENDATION TO THE DRIVER'S LICENSE DIVISION OF THE DPS



Who can help? **DIFFERENT OPTIONS**

Traditional Driving School Outpatient Therapist (OT/ST/PT) Occupational Therapist Driver Rehab Specialist (OT DRS)





TRADITIONAL DRIVING SCHOOL

TEACHES DRIVING SKILS

In-classroom setting or online computer based program

ENHANCE DRIVING PERFORMANCE

New driver skill development to acquire permit or license

ASSIST WITH **PREPARING FOR TEST**

Develops knowledge for written & on-road Texas DPS test

REQUIRED PROVIDER'S KNOWLEDGE

TDLR approved education. No formal medical training to address medical conditions /needs





OUTPATIENT THERAPY PROGRAM

ASSESS PRE-DRIVING SKILLS

ID deficits in cognition, visual, perceptual, behavioral & physical w/ standardized tests

DEVELOP **INDIVIDUALIZED PLAN**

Considers diagnosis, goals, options, & interventions to increase skill in preparation for getting a license/permit

INTERPRET RISKS **ASSOCIATED W/ DRIVING**

Looks at acute & chronic needs & their impact of driving performance

REQUIRED PROVIDER'S **KNOWLEDGE**

Occupational Therapy Practioner or other Medical Care Provider with a knowledge of IADLs





OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST DRIVER REHAB SPECIALIST (OT DRS)

SPECIAL TRAINING

ID skills needed for driving, readiness to learn to drive, appropriate training methods, & ways to compensate for challenges.

MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE

Knowledge of how medical conditions impact & influence driving skills. Knowledge of medication & side effects.

INTERVENTION

Identify areas that are a challenge for the teen & develop an individualized plan to address how they impact driving skills. Provides recommendations to other members of team.

ADAPTIVE EQUIPMENT **KNOWLEDGE**

Assess teen's need for modified driving controls, driving position, mirrors, etc.





Diagnosis Specific Considerations

A VERY BRIEF OVERVIEW







Diagnosis

WHO WOULD BENEFIT FROM WORKING WITH AN OT DRS?

Specialized intervention and driving training may be benefit:

- Autism Spectrum Disorder
- ADHD/ADD
- Non-Verbal Learning Disorders
- Dyslexia
- Cerebral Palsy
- Spinal Cord Injuries
- Many Others







AUTISM



ADOLESCENTS WITH HIGHER FUNCTIONING AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS (ASD) ARE EITHER INTERESTED IN OR CURRENTLY DRIVING

3X

AUTISTIC YOUNG DRIVERS ARE MORE THAN THREE TIMES MORE LIKELY TO CRASH WHILE MAKING A LEFT-TURN OR U-TURN THAN NON-AUTISTIC NOVICE DRIVERS.

https://www.teendriversource.org/learning-to-drive/driving-with-neurodevelopmental-differences/autism-and-driving





ADOLESCENTS WITH AUTISM WITHOUT AN INTELECTUAL DISABILITY **GET A LICENSE BY AGE 21**



AUTISM: LOOKING AT

PROS

- Less likely to have their license suspended or receive a traffic violation than other newly licensed drivers
- Responds well to individualization of instruction tailored to the particular needs
- Novice autistic drivers are 44% less likely to crash due to unsafe speed than non-autistic young drivers.

- Slow to process information
- Difficulty regulating emotion
- Difficulty recognizing hazards



LEARNING TRAITS

CONS

- Delayed motor skills
- Longer time needed for skill development



ADD/ADHD

Accidents

SIGNIFICANTLY MORE LIKELY TO CRASH THAN THEIR PEERS

Risky Behaviors

- DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED
- SPEEDING
- NOT WEARING A SEAT BELT

https://www.teendriversource.org/learning-to-drive/driving-with-neurodevelopmental-differences/adhd-and-driving



Violations

111

ISSUED MORE TRAFFIC AND MOVING VIOLATIONS



DYSLEXIA

Testing

INCREASED DIFFICULTY WITH

- READING
- INTERPRETING
- APPLYING EDUCATION & TESTING MATERIALS

- RIGHT VS LEFT
- READING MAPS
- SPATIAL AWARENESS
- FOLLOWING MULTIPLE STEP INSTRUCTIONS



Navigation Recognition

- SIGN RECOGNITION
- LANE POSITIOINING
- SHAPE RECOGNITION
- SEARCHING
- & RESPONDING QUICKLY



ANXIETY: IMPACTS ON DRIVIN

SIGNS

- Feeling easily fatigue
- Having trouble concentrating
- Irritable & short with others
- Feeling tension, especially
- Having troubling dreams involving driving

1 in 4

Teens are too scared to drive. Teen girls were more likely than boys to admit that they thought driving was scary.



RESEARCH

A new Australian study showed that teens with anxiety engage in riskier & more erratic driving behavior.



CEREBRAL PALSY

Areas of Concern

- LIMITED RANGE OF MOTION & STRENGTH
- EXAGGERATED STARTLE REFLEX TO LOUD NOISE
- INCREASED MUSCLE TONE
- DIFFICULTY IN COORDINATED MOVEMENTS
- VISUAL IMPAIRMENTS INCLUDING TROUBLE SCANNING OR TRACKING QUICKLY
- COGNITIVE CONCERNS



- SPINNER KNOB
- HAND CONTROLS
- DRIVER SEAT





Common Equipment

• LEFT FOOT ACCELERATOR • SPECIALIZED MODIFICATIONS CAN ALSO ALLOW A PERSON TO TRANSFER TO THE • ABILITY DRIVE FROM THE WHEELCHAIR IN A VAN OR MINIVAN





Vision Deficits AREAS OF IMPAIRMENT

Poor glare recovery Inability to detect traffic light colors Change in depth perception Inability to read signs at a distance Collisions/near misses Difficulty driving at night Problems with vision in inclement weather



