

Impact of a decision aid on drivers living with dementia

Nadine Veerhuis, Professor Victoria Traynor, Dr John Carmody University of Wollongong

The problem

Decisions about the timing of driving retirement driving can be complex and emotive for drivers living with dementia. Early planning is recommended to preserve quality of life and minimise



A solution

A person centred decision aid was developed for drivers living with dementia to guide and support them with decisions about driving

negative consequences.

Aim

Testing the effects of a dementia and driving decision aid with drivers living with dementia

Study design

A parallel group quasi-experimental study

conducted in Australia and New Zealand.

Outcome measures

Primary outcome measure

Decisional conflict



Findings All participants would recommend the decision aid to others Intervention group participants found the decision aid...

Was balanced and just the right length

Secondary outcome measures

- Dementia knowledge
- Decision
- Satisfaction with decision
- Booklet use
- Booklet acceptability

Figure 1. Flow diagram detailing participant allocation and intervention exposure

Method and analysis

Telephone interviews with twenty drivers living with dementia were conducted over three

time periods: baseline, one week, and three months.

- The intervention group received a hard copy of the decision aid to review.
- Participant details

- Contained enough information
- Helped them make a decision about driving
- Included `good' or `excellent' information about

driving

The intervention group compared to the

comparison group showed...

Improvements in knowledge and satisfaction with

decision at one week and three weeks.

Significant decreases in decisional conflict scores

for the intervention group between baseline and

one week

Male (80%, n=16)

Mean age 72 years (range 49 to 85)

Australia resident (85%, n=17)

Drives a car 2-6 days/ week (53%, n=11)

Linear mixed models were used to determine response changes in knowledge, decisional conflict and satisfaction scores over time.

Conclusion

The DDDA significantly reduces decisional conflict, increases knowledge and satisfaction with decisions about driving. The long-term effects of using the decision aid warrants further investigation.

To obtain a copy of the dementia and driving decision aid visit: www.adhere.org.au or email adhere-enquiries@uow.edu.au