Article: 1594

Topic: 38 - Addictive Behaviours

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL HANGOVER ON DRIVING PERFORMANCE

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Introduction: Alcohol hangover is the most commonly experienced next day consequence of heavy drinking. The symptoms experienced during this post-intoxication state develop when blood alcohol concentration (BAC) returns to zero. The feeling of general misery can persist up to 24 h and can significantly affect planned activities and cognitive functioning.

Objective: To examine the effects of alcohol hangover on driving performance.

Methods: In N=47 healthy volunteers, driving performance was tested the morning following heavy drinking (alcohol hangover) and on a control day (no alcohol). Subjects performed a standardized 100-km highway driving test in the STISIM driving simulator. Primary outcome measure was the Standard Deviation of Lateral Position (SDLP), i.e. the weaving of the car. In addition, self-reported driving quality and driving style measures were scored.

Results: Driving performance was significantly worse during alcohol hangover ($\Delta SDLP = +1.85$ cm; p=0.005). Driving impairment during alcohol hangover was supported by subjective measures. During alcohol hangover, driving quality was rated as significantly worse (p=0.0001), less safe, less considerate, less predictable, and less responsible (p=0.001). Subject reported being significantly more tensed during hangover and more effort was needed to perform the driving test (p=0.001). **Conclusion:** Driving is significantly impaired during alcohol hangover. The magnitude of driving impairment is higher than that observed after administering alcohol to achieve a BAC of 0.05% ($\Delta SDLP = +1.7$ cm), i.e. the legal limit for driving in many countries.