

What types of medicines can affect my driving?

Some examples include:

- Some cold remedies and allergy products (e.g. Codral Day and Night®, Phenergan®)
- Sleeping tablets and anxiety medicine (e.g. Antenex®/Valium®, Stilnox®)
- Pain and opioid medicines (e.g. Lyrica®, Panadine Forte®, Endone®, Tramal®)
- Some antidepressant and antipsychotic medicines (e.g. Serquel®, Lexapro®)
- Some medicines for epilepsy (e.g. Neurontin®)
- Opioid treatment medicines methadone and buprenorphine (e.g. Suboxone®, Subutex®)
- Prescribed cannabis medicines

How can these medicines affect my driving?

Some medicines can cause:

- Confusion/poor concentration
- Slower reaction time
- Drowsiness/tiredness
- Dizziness/feeling faint
- Blurred or double vision
- Muscle weakness
- Anxiety and mood changes
- Shakiness/unsteadiness

These symptoms can make it unsafe for you to drive, cycle or use machinery and can put you and other road users at risk of an accident.

Drinking alcohol or taking illicit drugs when taking medicines, taking more than the prescribed dose, or taking a combination of these substances can seriously affect your ability to drive safely.



If you are taking any medicine and feel any of the symptoms listed above or are unsure about driving



DON'T DRIVE

How do I make sure I am safe to drive?

Always ask your doctor or pharmacist if and when it's safe to drive while taking your medicines.

- Do not drive if you have consumed any alcohol or illicit drugs
- If you have to take medicine that affects your driving, organise alternative transport e.g. public transport, friends and family, or taxis
- Ask your doctor or pharmacist about other medicines you could take that may be less impairing, particularly if you need to drive or operate machinery for work
- Do not stop taking your medicines or alter the dose without medical advice as this can also put you at risk when driving
- Read the warning labels on your medicines to check if they might be a risk to driving safely

This medicine may affect mental alertness and/or coordination. If affected, do not drive a motor vehicle or operate machinery.

This preparation is to aid sleep. **Drowsiness may continue the following day.** If affected, do not drive or operate machinery. Avoid alcohol.

This medicine may cause **DROWSINESS** and may increase the effects of alcohol. **If affected, do not drive a motor vehicle or operate machinery.**

Driving Safety and Medicines

PATIENT INFORMATION



Some serious and chronic medical conditions that can affect your ability to drive safely may be reported to NSW Road and Maritime Service for your and other road users' safety. Your doctor can provide advice about how your particular medical condition might affect your ability to drive safely, and how it might be managed.

For more information:

[www.rms.nsw.gov.au/roads/
licence/health/fit-to-drive.html](http://www.rms.nsw.gov.au/roads/licence/health/fit-to-drive.html)

**For more information on
prescription medicines and driving:**

www.prescriptiondrugsdriving.com.au

**For information on
prescription medicines:**

www.nps.org.au/medicine-finder

**1300 MEDICINE
(1300 633 424)**

***Did you know that
some over-the-counter
and prescription medicines
can affect the way
you drive?***

Medicines can affect
people in different ways.

**You should ask
your doctor
or pharmacist
for more
information**