

Title of Intervention: The Driving and Dementia Toolkit

Intervention Strategies: Provider Education

Purpose of the Intervention: To increase health care provider knowledge and confidence in undertaking an office assessment of driving skills

Population: Family health care providers

Setting: Primary care practices in the Ottawa region, Canada; health care facility-based

Partners: None mentioned

Intervention Description:

- Provider Education: A newly developed Driving and Dementia Toolkit was developed for physicians to assess driving skills of patients with dementia. The toolkit and a satisfaction survey were sent to all physicians in Ottawa, Canada.

Theory: Not mentioned

Resources Required:

- Staff/Volunteers: Not mentioned
- Training: Not mentioned
- Technology: Not mentioned
- Space: Not mentioned
- Budget: Not mentioned
- Intervention: Driving and Dementia Toolkit, postage
- Evaluation: Satisfaction survey, pretest and posttest questionnaires, faxed reminders, telephones

Evaluation:

- Design: Pre- and post-evaluation
- Methods and Measures: In addition to the pre- and post-test component, a satisfaction survey that addressed aspects of the toolkit content and the likelihood that reviewing it would result in changes in practice was mailed with the toolkits.

Outcomes:

- Short Term Impact: There was a significant increase in knowledge for all but three items after reviewing the toolkit. There was a clear intent on the part of intervention participants to begin including pertinent additional questions to assess a patient's fitness to drive in the patient/caregiver interview.
- Long Term Impact: Not measured

Maintenance: Not mentioned

Lessons Learned: Physicians who completed the activities and surveys required multiple reminders.

Citation(s):

Byszewski, A., Graham ID, Amos S, Man-Son-Hing M, Dalziel WB, Marshall S, Hunt L, Bush C, Guzman D (2003). "A continuing medical education initiative for canadian primary care physicians: the driving and dementia toolkit: a pre- and post-evaluation of knowledge, confidence gained, and satisfaction." J Am Geriatr Soc 51(10): 1484-9.