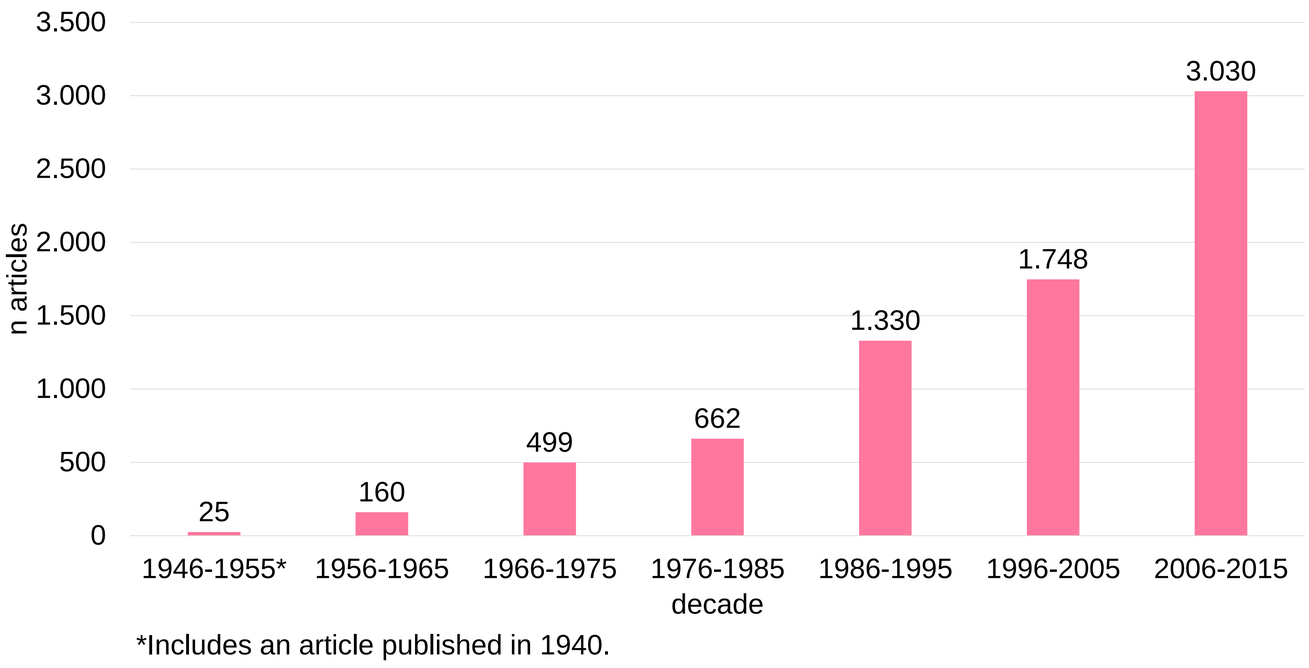
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Analysis of scientific subjects over consumption of addictive substances and road safety

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Figure 1. Evolution of published articles per decades.

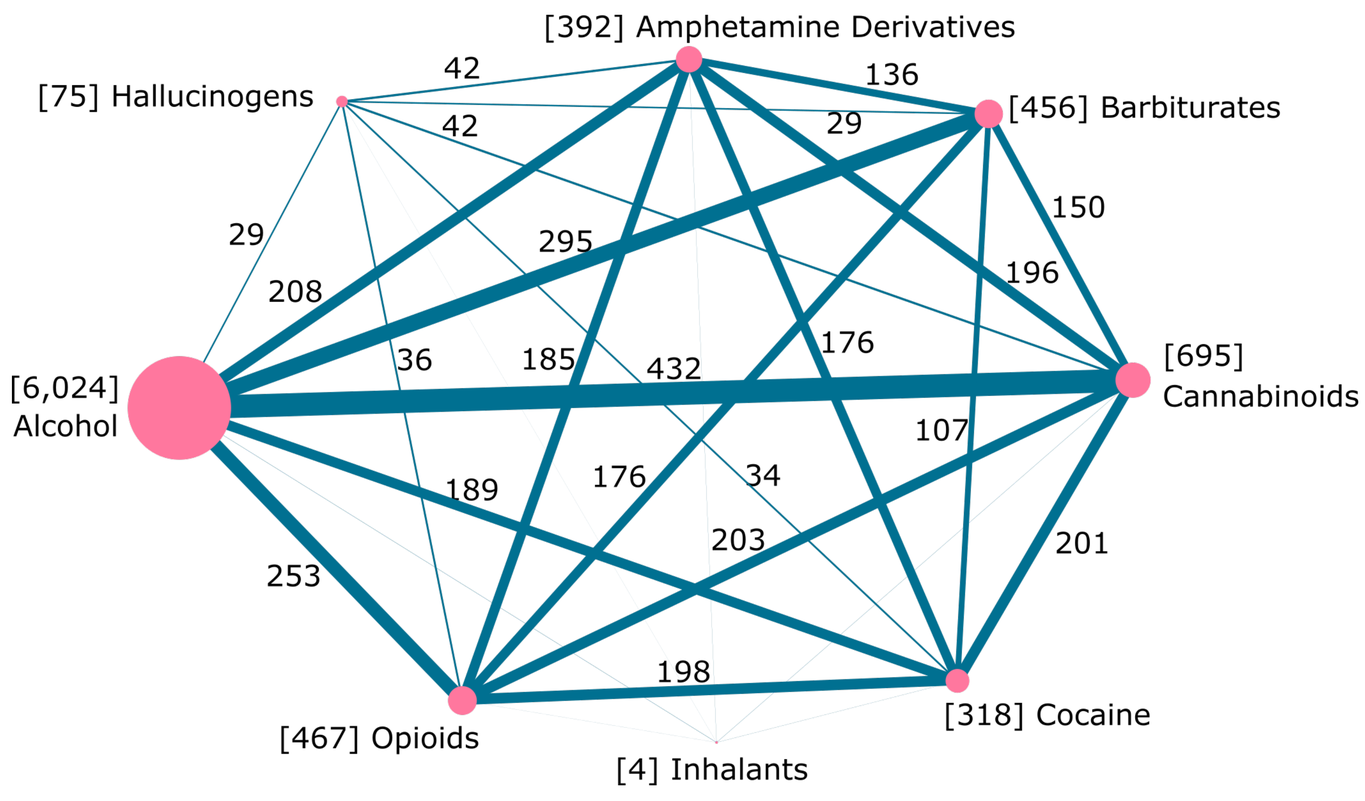


*Includes an article published in 1940.

Table 1. Addictive substances studied per decades.

Substances	1946-1955	1956-1965	1966-1975	1976-1985	1986-1995	1996-2005	2006-2015	∑ *n* articles
Alcohol	25	152	455	588	1,135	1,367	2,302	6,024
Cannabinoids			27	34	41	156	437	695
Opioids			9	23	25	132	278	467
Barbiturates		5	32	54	41	114	210	456
Amphetamine Derivatives		1	11	8	16	95	261	392
Cocaine			2	10	17	81	208	318
Hallucinogens			8	8	3	16	40	75
Inhalants						1	3	4

Figure 2. Network of co-occurrences of addictive substances.



Background

The implementation of policies that reduce the possibility of accidents and injuries from scientific approaches requires the knowledge of the research in this field. The aim of this study is to analyze the state of research on the use of addictive substances in the context of road traffic.

Methods

We built a search strategy in Scopus, Science Citation Index-Expanded and Social Science Citation Index, we tabulated bibliographic records and deleted duplicates, we reviewed bibliographic information, articles were classified regarding the drugs included in the DSM-5 and we performed a bibliometric analysis of occurrence and co-words.

Results

7,454 articles were identified. There is a progressive increase of published papers from 1940 to 2015 (Figure 1). Alcohol was the most studied substance (n=6,024) and the only one studied in all decades (Table 1). Alcohol and cannabinoids studied together is the most developed topic (n=432) (Figure 2).

Conclusions

There is a special interest in issues related to alcohol consumption and risk factors (injuries, wounds, death, among others), gender (male or female) and population groups (adolescents, adults and the elderly). The issues related to prevention and education are outside the core of greater interest.

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