

Benzodiazepines – a risk to road safety

www.securetec.net/drugwipe



DrugWipe® 6 S
Benzodiazepines

Item number: S 604 G



DrugWipe® 6 S Benzodiazepines

More sensitivity

Just 5 ng per ml of saliva – that's the new detection limit of the DrugWipe® 6 S for benzodiazepines, making the test now more sensitive by a factor of 4.

A benzodiazepine concentration of 5 ng/mL is equivalent to a teaspoon of sugar dissolved in an Olympic-size swimming pool.

More reliability

DrugWipe® 6 S Benzodiazepines has already proven itself in the ROSITA-2 project, demonstrating that it can produce satisfactory results despite these unfavorable circumstances.¹ Our 6-fold saliva test has been successfully used for many years by police forces in Finland. There, the blood values were compared with the results obtained with DrugWipe®. In laboratory testing with 16 different benzodiazepines, DrugWipe® 6 S achieved a sensitivity of 81%.²

The new test, DrugWipe® 6 S Benzodiazepines, is now even more sensitive at 95%, which significantly increases the rate of apprehension as well as safety on the road.

¹ Gunnar et al., ROSITA-2 Project : Final report, Academia Press, Gent, Belgium (2006)

² Blencowe et al., J. Anal. Toxicol. 35 (6), 349–356 (2011)



The benzodiazepine concentration detected is equivalent to a teaspoon of sugar dissolved in an Olympic-size swimming pool.

Benzodiazepines – a risk to road safety?

Benzodiazepines infobox

Benzodiazepines are drugs that are only available on prescription, as sedatives for patients suffering from stress, agitation or anxiety, or as sleeping pills. Due to their relaxing effect, they are also used as a tranquilizer. They are highly addictive. Benzodiazepines are prescribed to millions of people across Germany. 10–17% of the population will take medication containing a benzodiazepine at some point over the course of a year. 1–2% of adults take this type of medication once a day for at least a year. Benzodiazepines represent a large group of chemically related active substances. The individual substances differ in terms of effect, onset and duration of effect, metabolism, and the time required for breakdown. Depending on the substance, it may take between several hours and several days to be broken down by the body.

As a rule, the higher the benzodiazepine concentration in an individual's body, the greater the negative impact on their fitness to drive. Benzodiazepines affect the ability to drive a vehicle safely, even at the low doses that may be prescribed by a doctor. This fact has been proven in psychomotor tests.³

The risk of injury in an accident increases 5-fold when benzodiazepines are involved. Using alcohol in combination with benzodiazepines causes the risk to soar.⁴

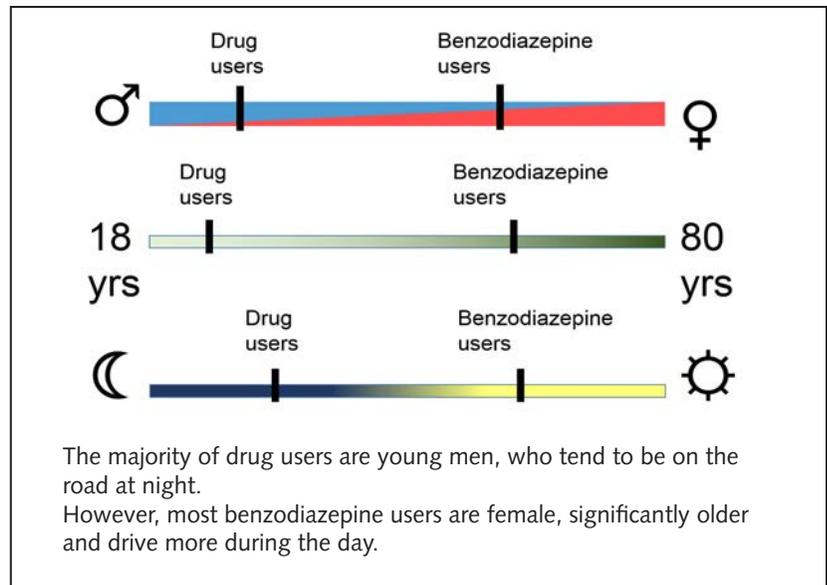
In road accidents that prove fatal to the driver, benzodiazepines are the second most frequently detected substance, exceeded only by alcohol. In accidents resulting in serious injury to the driver, benzodiazepines are the third most frequent cause after alcohol and THC.⁵ The figures speak for themselves.

DrugWipe® 6 S – for greater road safety.

³ Smink et al., Journal of Forensic and Legal Medicine 15 (2008) 483–488

⁴ Movig et al., Accident Analysis & Prevention 36 (2004) 631–636

⁵ Summary of Main DRUID Results, TRB 91st Annual Meeting, January 2012



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70533-v01-EN-2016-10-13

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