

- Ageing of the population is resulting in an increase in senior drivers. Elderly are frequently treated with benzodiazepines and antidepressants.
- This was a nested case-control study within a cohort of drivers aged 67 to 84 years between 1990 and 2000, identified from the Société de l'Assurance Automobile du Québec and the Régie de l'Assurance Maladie du Québec databases.
- Being treated with long-acting benzodiazepines is associated with an increased risk of motor vehicle accident in elderly drivers.
- The highest increases in risk of motor vehicle accident are observed in concurrent users of long-acting benzodiazepines and tricyclic antidepressants, and in concurrent users of long-acting benzodiazepines and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors.

This summary slide represents the opinions of the authors. This research was funded by a grant from the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR). For a full list of acknowledgments and conflicts of interest for all authors of this article, please see the full text online. Copyright © The Author(s) 2015. Creative Commons Attribution Noncommercial License (CC BY-NC).