

论文

南京市娱乐场所周边地区驾驶员酒驾行为调查

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摘要:

目的 了解江苏省南京市娱乐场所1912街区周边道路机动车驾驶员酒后驾驶情况, 为制定酒后驾驶行为干预措施提供依据。方法 采用现况研究方法, 在南京市娱乐场所1912周边道路随即拦截机动车驾驶员1 063人进行呼气酒精浓度(BAC)测试和问卷调查。结果 酒后驾驶发生率为3.57%, 其中饮酒后驾车和醉酒后驾车发生率分别为2.45%、0.47%; 零点前后酒后驾驶发生率分别为0.43%、6.05% ($\chi^2=24.029$, $P<0.001$); 摩托车、其他类型机动车酒后驾驶发生率分别为23.08%、3.09% ($\chi^2=23.893$, $P<0.001$); 18~30、31~50、51~69岁酒后驾驶发生率分别为5.10%、2.49%和1.16%, 系安全带/戴头盔者与未采取此安全措施者酒后驾驶发生率分别为3.00%、9.38%, 差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。结论 南京市娱乐场所酒后驾驶发生率较高, 不同时间、车辆类型、年龄及是否系安全带/戴头盔者酒后驾驶发生率不同。

关键词: 酒后驾驶 娱乐场所 血液酒精浓度(BAC)

Incidence of drinking driving around entertainment areas in Nanjing city

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Abstract:

Objective To examine the prevalence of drinking driving around an entertainment area(Number 1912 Block Area)in Nanjing city and to provide basis for intervention on drinking driving.Methods A cross-sectional survey was conducted on the roads around Number 1912 Block Area and a total of 1 063 randomly recruited drivers were interviewed with a questionnaire after performing a roadside breath testing.Results The incidence of drinking driving(with the blood alcohol concentration of >0 mg/100 ml) was 3.57%;the incidence of driving under the influence of alcohol(DUI)(with the BAC of ≥ 20 mg/100 ml but <80 mg/100 ml)was 2.45% and the incidence of driving while intoxicated(DWI)(with the BAC of ≥ 80 mg/100 ml)was 0.47%.The drivers were more likely to drink alcohol after midnight(6.05%)than before midnight(0.43%)($\chi^2=24.029$, $P<0.001$).The incidence of drinking driving in motorcyclists(23.08%)were higher than that of in other drivers(3.09%)($\chi^2=23.893$, $P<0.001$).The incidence of drinking driving for drivers aged 18 to 30, 31 to 50 and 51 to 69 years were 5.10%, 2.49% and 1.16%, respectively.The incidence of drinking driving for drivers who did buckle up/wore helmets and those who did not take safety measures were 3.00% and 9.38%.The differences in the incidence of drinking driving among different groups of drivers were significant(all $P<0.05$).Conclusion The incidence of drinking driving was high around entertainment areas in Nanjing city, and the incidence was different at different times and among the driver groups driving different type of vehicles, at various age, and whether taking safe-driving measures.

Keywords: drinking driving entertainment area blood alcohol concentration

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