

Les Rencontres de Biarritz

12^e Colloque International



BIARRITZ 2015

Addictions
Toxicomanie
Hépatites
SIDA

Analysis of Scientific Production Over Consumption of Addictive Substances and Road Safety

David Melero-Fuentes^a, Remedios Aguilar-Moya^b, Francisco Bueno-Cañigral^c, Juan Carlos Valderrama-Zurián^d, Rafael Aleixandre-Benavent^e and Víctor Agulló-Calatayud^f

^a Instituto de Documentación y Tecnologías de la Información. Universidad Católica de Valencia "San Vicente Mártir". ^b Departamento de Ciencias de la Educación. Universidad Católica de Valencia "San Vicente Mártir". ^c Plan Municipal de Drogodependencias. Ayuntamiento de Valencia. ^d Departamento de Historia de la Ciencia y Documentación. Universidad de Valencia. ^e Ingenio (CSIC-UPV) & UISYS-Universidad de Valencia. ^f Departamento de Sociología y Antropología Social. Universidad de Valencia.

Keywords: scientific production; scientometric analysis; addictive substances; road safety

Introduction

The intake of psychoactive substances causes cognitive, behavioral and physiological changes that lead some people to develop lost of control with significant impact on their daily lives (Becoña and Cortes, 2011). The drugs cause important effects on psychomotor performance, which in the case of driving a vehicle, constitutes a risk factor for involvement in traffic accidents. The intervention in the field of substance abuse and driving is considered a priority in order to reduce road traffic accidents (Álvarez and González-Luque, 2014).

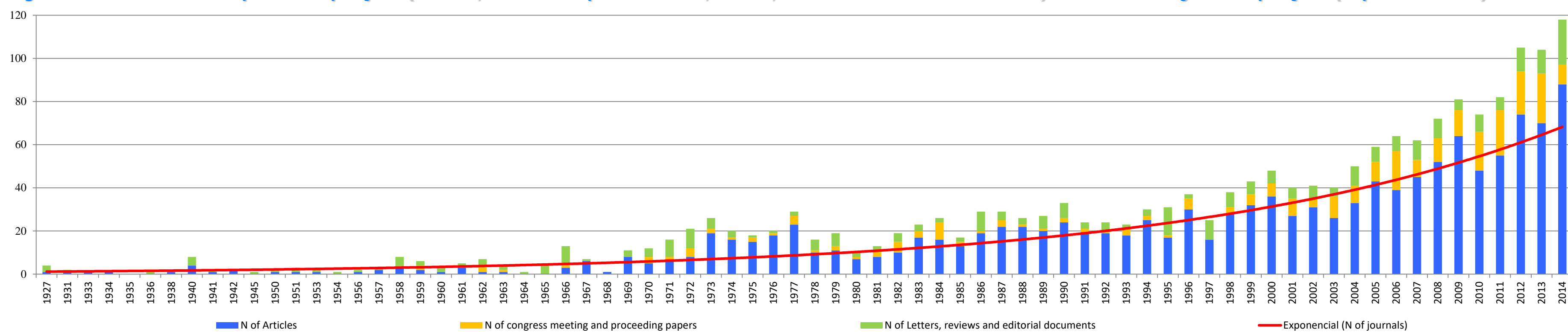
Objective

The purpose of this study is to analyze the scientific production over consumption of addictive substances in the context of traffic, vehicle traffic and road safety in the journals included in Web of Science database.

Method

Science Citation Index-Expanded and Social Science Citation Index were the queried indexes using a search equation which retrieved all documents that had in the "Title", a term related to the consumption of addictive substances (like alcohol, tobacco, cocaine, amphetamines or cannabis) and a term associated with traffic, vehicle traffic and road safety (among them, driver, motorist or seatbelt). Subsequently, the documents which content was not about the topics under study were discarded, such as studies focusing on fuel or animals, among others.

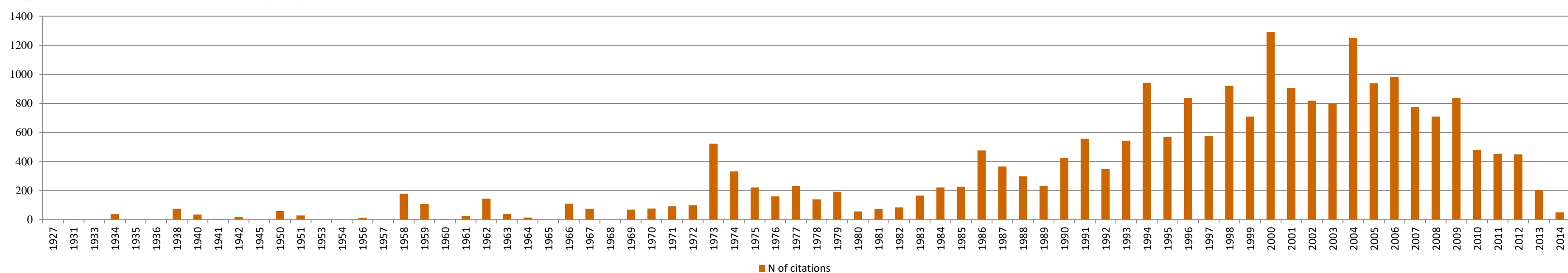
Figure 1. Number of works published per year (articles, conference presentations, letters, reviews and editorial material) and number of journals per year (exponential line).



Results

In the last 88 years 1,872 documents have been identified, increasing from 4 documents published in 1927 to 114 published in 2014 (Figure 1). The original articles were 69.02%, conference presentations were 14.1% and the remaining 16.88% were letters, reviews and editorial material. 22,694 citations were counted of which the 21.17% were self-citations. The number of citations per year increase significantly since 1973 (Figure 2). The main fields of research are Substance Abuse and Public Health, Environmental & Occupational, each with 443 documents (23.66%), followed by Medicine, General & Internal (15.71%), Transport (14%), Psychiatry (13.35%) and Ergonomics (11.54%). Of the 437 journals identified, Accident Analysis and Prevention (n=163), Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research (n=90), Forensic Science International (n=82), Addiction (n=58), British Medical Journal (n=50), Journal of Studies on Alcohol (n=50) and Traffic Injury Prevention (n=48) have published the higher number of articles on the subject studied. The most productive countries have been USA (n=758; 40.49%), Canada (7.05%), Australia (9.94%), Netherlands (3.85%), UK (3.58), Germany (3.58%) and Sweden (3.42%).

Figure 2. Number of citations per year.



Discussion

During the study period there has been an increase in productivity and citation in relation to addictive substances and road safety, with a large number of original researches and a low percentage of self-citations. Both universities and specialized research centres most productive are from countries with high gross domestic product and extensive research in the study of substance abuse.

References

Álvarez, F.J. y González Luque, J.C. (2014). Drogas, adicciones y aptitud para conducir. Valladolid: Universidad de Valladolid.
Becoña Iglesias, E. y Cortés Tomás, M. (Coord.) (2011). Manual de adicciones para psicólogos especialistas en psicología clínica en formación. Barcelona: Socidrogalcohol.

Acknowledgments: This work (SPIP2014-01416) was performed with a subsidy for the development of activities and research projects in the area of traffic, mobility and road safety, for the year 2014, from Traffic Department, Ministry of Interior, Spain and; with the help of the Municipal Plan for Drug Dependency and other Addictive Disorders, Department of Health, City of Valencia, Spain.

