The assessment and work implications of Psychological conditions are of key importance in Occupational Health. This is due to the impact such conditions have on fitness for work and their prevalence among the national workforce. It is also true that work itself can impact on psychological conditions in both a positive or negative way. Nowhere is this more important than in the myriad safety critical settings in which we advise, including fitness for Occupational driving and Train driving. Creating evidence-based standards and guidance in relation to work and psychological ill health is considered integral in ensuring safety and equality. In Transport for London Occupational Health the approach to creating standards and guidance relies on close and early collaboration with stakeholders and subject matter experts. Risk assessment and medical literature review are also an important part of the process. This guidance outlines the assessment criteria and the framework for individual risk assessment. Through this approach we hope to achieve high quality occupational health advice that is evidence based and risk appropriate. The advice is also targeted to the individual and their specific work role.

A systematic review of evidence for fitness-to-drive among people with mental health conditions of schizophrenia, stress/anxiety disorder, depression, personality disorder and obsessive compulsive disorder (Suppl 2):A1686c

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A systematic review of evidence for fitness-to-drive among people with mental health conditions of schizophrenia, stress/anxiety disorder, depression, personality disorder and obsessive compulsive disorder.

Introduction Limited evidence exists regarding fitness-to-drive for people with the mental health conditions of schizophrenia, stress/anxiety disorder, depression, personality disorder and obsessive compulsive disorder (herein simply referred to as ‘mental health conditions’). The aim of this paper was to systematically search and classify all published studies regarding fitness-to-drive for this population, and then critically appraise papers addressing assessment of fitness-to-drive where the focus was not on the impact of medication on driving.

Methods A systematic search of three databases (CINAHL, PSYCHINFO, and EMBASE) was completed from inception to May 2016 to identify all articles on driving and mental health conditions. Papers meeting the eligibility criteria of including data relating to assessment of fitness-to-drive were critically appraised using the American Academy of Neurology and Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine protocols.

Result A total of 58 articles met the inclusion criteria of driving among people with mental health conditions studied, and of these, 16 contained data and an explicit focus on assessment of fitness-to-drive. Assessment of fitness-to-drive was reported in three ways:

- factors impacting on the ability to drive safely among people with mental health conditions,
- capability and perception of health professionals assessing fitness-to-drive of people with mental health conditions, and
- crash rates. The level of evidence of the published studies was low due to the absence of controls, and the inability to pool data from different diagnostic groups. Evidence supporting fitness-to-drive is conflicting.