

# **Detection of drugs of abuse among drivers in Fayoum City / Egypt**

Thesis

Submitted for the Partial Fulfillment of the Master Degree in  
Forensic Medicine & Clinical Toxicology

Presented by

**Mai Ahmed Abd EL Aziz**

Demonstrator of Forensic Medicine & Clinical Toxicology  
Faculty of Medicine- Fayoum University

Supervised by

**Prof .Dr. GhadaMoustafa El Galad**

Professor and head of department of Forensic Medicine & Clinical  
Toxicology

Faculty of Medicine – Fayoum University

**Prof. Dr. Somaiahammoda El- said**

Deputy Minister & Head of Medicolegal chemical Laboratories

**Dr.AmroAbdElghanyAbd El gayed**

Lecturer of Forensic Medicine & Clinical Toxicology

Faculty of Medicine – Fayoum University

**Faculty of Medicine**

**Fayoum University**

**2017**

## **Abstract:**

**Background:** There is growing interest in the part played by drugs in traffic accidents all over the world and in how to explore sufficient measures to decrease their rate. The aim of the study is to identify types of substance of abuse among drivers in Fayoum city.

**Methods:** The current study is done on 200 drivers in Fayoum city. The screened drugs were cannabis, benzodiazepine, morphine and tramadol. All samples are screened by dip stick to detect studied types of drugs at forensic lab. at Fayoum University and positive samples were confirmed by G.C at poisoning center, Ain shams university.

**Results:** The present study shows that 21.5% (n=43) of study group are drug abusers, 11.5% (n=23) were Tramadol abusers, 6.5% (n=13) of drivers were THC abusers, and 3.5% (n=7) THC and Tramadol abusers, on the other hand no one abuse morphine or benzodiazepine. The present study demonstrated that among tramadol samples 34 samples were positive by dip stick, versus 30 samples were positive by G.C. The current study showed that among THC samples 22 samples were positive by dip stick versus 20 samples only were positive by G.C.

**Conclusion:** The present study showed that 21.5% (n=43) of study group are drug abusers, 11.5% (n=23) abuse Tramadol, 6.5% (n=13) of drivers abuse THC, and 3.5% (n=7) abuse both THC, and Tramadol, on the other hand no one abuse morphine or benzodiazepine.