NEW YORK: Senior drivers who get behind the wheel sooner after using opioid pain relievers have twice the risk of getting into a serious car crash as their peers who use non-opioid pain relievers, according to a study published online in The Journal of the American Medical Association. The finding was based on a study of senior drivers in New York who had been involved in single car crashes between 2005 and 2009.

Researchers from New York University and Columbia University found that drivers who last used an opioid pain reliever between 1 and 24 hours before the crash had twice the risk of getting into a serious crash compared to those who last used an opioid pain reliever more than 24 hours before the crash.

The study, which involved 227 drivers who had been involved in a single car crash, found that those who last used an opioid pain reliever between 1 and 24 hours before the crash had a 2.2 times higher risk of getting into a serious crash compared to those who last used an opioid pain reliever more than 24 hours before the crash.

The study also found that drivers who last used an opioid pain reliever between 1 and 24 hours before the crash were more likely to report feeling drowsy or sleepy before the crash, and that they were more likely to report using the phone while driving before the crash.

“Another reason for the drop in risk (among new opioid users) could be advised to refrain from driving when these medications. “Driving is the riskiest thing we do on a daily basis,” said Atchley, a professor at the University of Virginia Health System. “We need to understand what’s at risk, so that we as drivers can make better choices,” he added. “What’s unique about this study isn’t just what we found, but how we did it.”

Senior drivers who use opioids are more likely to be involved in crashes compared to those who use non-opioid pain relievers. This study found that senior drivers who use opioids have twice the risk of getting into a serious crash compared to those who use non-opioid pain relievers.

JUDGE BLOWS OHIO LAW TO DIVERT PLANNED PARENTHOOD FUNDS

COLUMBUS, OH: A federal judge struck down an Ohio law banning public money from Planned Parenthood, ruling the state cannot use the state’s medical directors to force them to refer patients to other care providers. The judge said the state’s law is unconstitutional because it violates patients’ rights to privacy and free speech.

The law, known as HB 377, was passed in 2015 and signed by Republican Gov. John Kasich. It would have required physicians who receive state funding to refer patients to other providers if they refuse to perform certain services, such as abortion. The judge said the law violated patients’ rights to privacy and free speech.

“The restrictions, which had been delayed to take effect in May, were signed by Kasich in June,” a spokeswoman for the American Civil Liberties Union said. “We are appealing this decision.”

The judge’s ruling was an important victory for Planned Parenthood, which argues that the law is unconstitutional and violates patients’ rights to privacy and free speech. The judge said the law was unconstitutional and violated patients’ rights to privacy and free speech.

The judge’s ruling did not block the state’s funding cuts, which are due to take effect in July. The judge’s ruling is expected to be appealed to the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which has jurisdiction over Ohio.

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