

Unrestrained Drivers Remain a Major Contributor to Unrestrained Children with Devastating Outcomes

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law is a secondary offense, meaning that a police officer cannot stop and ticket solely for not wearing a seat belt. How serious is the problem of unrestrained car passengers today? Roehler et al ([10.1542/peds.2018-2507](#)) decided to look at the problem of unrestrained drivers and young passengers (≤ 19 years) involved in fatal car accidents and evaluate the proportion of unrestrained drivers.

The authors analyzed 5 years' worth of data from the National Fatality Analysis Reporting System and National Automotive Sampling System to look at characteristics of drivers and young passengers and used logistic regression to determine what factors were the highest predictors for children being improperly restrained in vehicles. Sadly, the unrestrained driver remains a very strong predictor for a child to also be unrestrained in both fatal and nonfatal MVCs. So what does this mean for us and our patients? Do we even ask parents and other caregivers if they wear their seatbelts every time they are in their vehicles, or do we just assume this is happening? The Roehler et al study shows us it is not always happening and will hopefully prompt us to ask or remind our families about the importance of buckling up and properly restraining a child in their vehicle. At a population level, perhaps this study will encourage you to work even harder to convince your state legislature to ensure that there are primary seat belt laws in your state if these laws are not already implemented. Fasten your seatbelts and read this study to learn more.

- [Child Restraint Use and Driver Screening in Fatal Crashes Involving Drugs and Alcohol](#)
- [Texting While Driving and Other Risky Motor Vehicle Behaviors Among US High School Students](#)
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