



EtOH + 0.099 g%

- Amphetamine
 32 ng/mL
- Methamphetamine
 161 ng/mL
 - Delta-9-THC 14.1 ng/mL
 - Fentanyl
 5.5 ng/mL

- NorFentanyl
 6.1 ng/mL
- Flualprazolam 14 ng/mL
 - Gabapentin
 8,360 ng/mL
 - Tramadol
 68 ng/mL



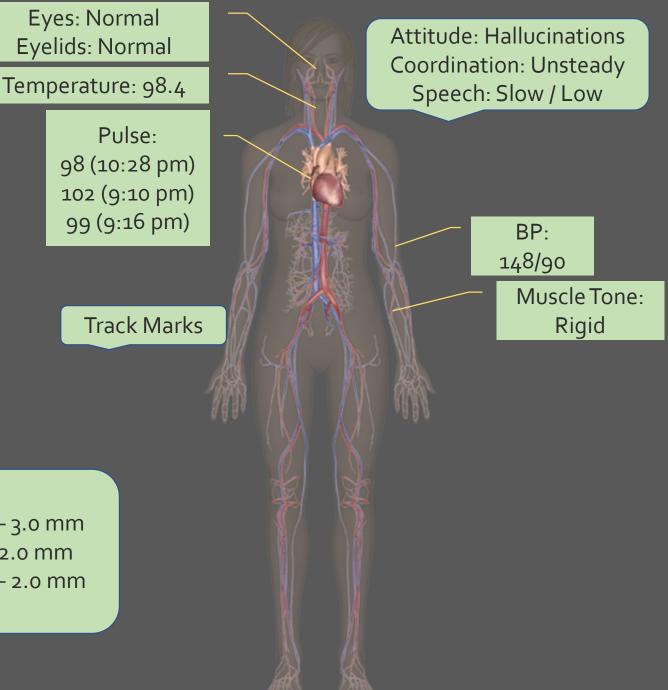
Subject K1 DRE Call: CNS Stimulant & Narcotic Analgesic

HGN

lack of smooth pursuit, distinct nystagmus at maximum deviation, and the onset of nystagmus prior to 45 degrees.

VGN – None LOC - Present

Room Light – 3.0 mm Darkness – 2.0 mm Direct Light – 2.0 mm



Steps Needed to Address DUI/DUID

THE DUCK TEST

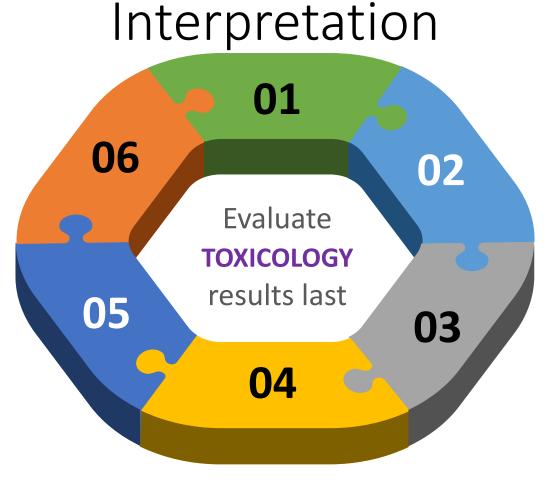
This step requires looking at the totality of the investigation. Here consider all the elements of the case and determine if the parts start to make sense. While one point alone might not be indicative of impairment, the sum of all parts start to provide clarity.

SFST PERFORMANCE

These tests are considered tests of impairment – meaning they are tests that a normal sober individual can perform without much difficulty. Any cognitive or psychomotor impairment limits the ability of someone to complete the tests.

LOOK INTO THE EYES

The absence or presence of HGN, VGN, and LOC are critical observations. Having pupil measurments help to explain thte timeline. Consider the color of the conjunctiva.



BUILD THE TIMELINE

This critical step is often the number one reason why you have negative toxicology results – know it first and build the case from here.

ADDRESS INGESTION

We must know how the drug was taken. Was it orally, smoked, IV, transdermal? Thiis question is key to interpreting toxicology results.

CONSIDER ALCOHOL

When alcohol is present, its importance cannot be ignored. It can be additive to other depressants and increase the absorption of other compounds.

Contact Information

J.O. Jones System Director

1630 Tulane Ave Shreveport, LA 71103 C: 318.227.2889 jjones@nlcl.org www.nlcl.org



