

Drug Overdose Deaths, 2019-2023



OKLAHOMA
State Department
of Health

4,812

total number of
unintentional drug
overdose deaths

2,984

Methamphetamine

1,817

Fentanyl

607

Other Opioids (excluding fentanyl)

412

Cocaine

372

Alcohol

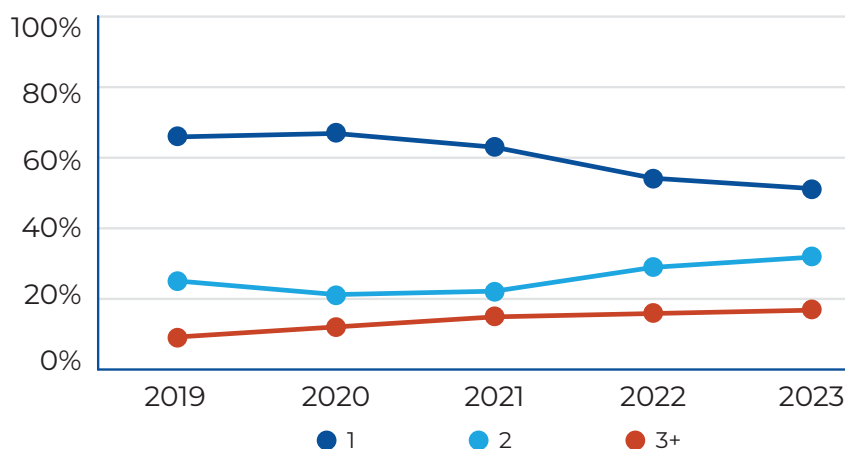
309

Benzodiazepines

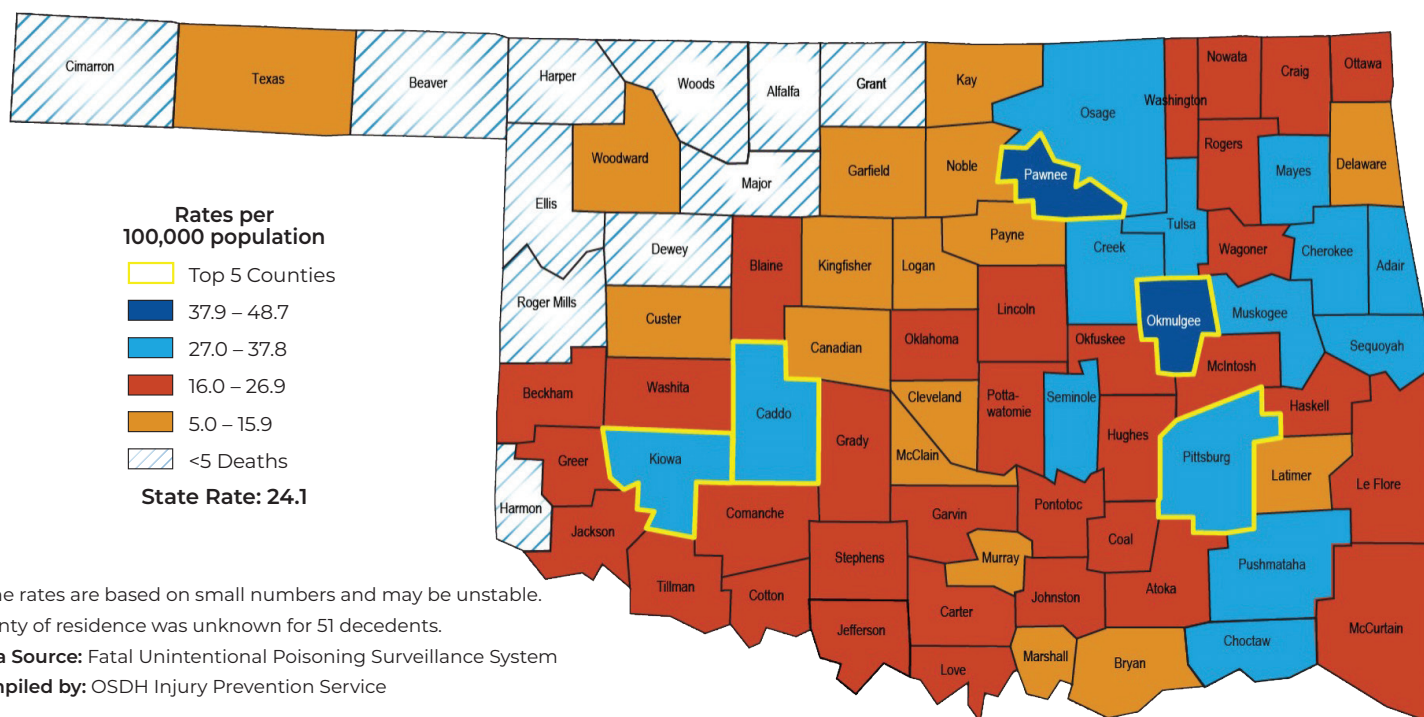
*Categories are not mutually exclusive.
Deaths may involve more than one substance.

- Methamphetamine was the most common drug involved in overdose deaths and the number of methamphetamine overdose deaths **more than doubled** from 2019 to 2023.
- Fentanyl overdose deaths **increased more than 14-fold**, from 50 deaths in 2019 to 730 in 2023.
- Drug overdose death rates **increased 44%** from **16.7** per 100,000 (2014-2018) to **24.1** per 100,000 (2019-2023).

**NUMBER OF SUBSTANCES INVOLVED IN
UNINTENTIONAL DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS BY YEAR,
OKLAHOMA, 2019-2023**



UNINTENTIONAL DRUG OVERDOSE DEATH RATES¹ BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE², 2019-2023



¹ Some rates are based on small numbers and may be unstable.

² County of residence was unknown for 51 decedents.

Data Source: Fatal Unintentional Poisoning Surveillance System

Compiled by: OSDH Injury Prevention Service

Oklahoma

Drug Overdose Deaths, 2019-2023

MEDICAL CONDITIONS*

42% Heart Disease

18% Breathing Problems
(COPD, asthma, sleep apnea, other breathing)

13% Pain
(back pain, migraines, other pain)

9% Injury

5% Hepatitis C

1% HIV

*Conditions are not mutually exclusive.

Adults aged
45-54 years

had the highest rate of death.



**Non-Hispanic
Black Oklahomans**

had the highest rate of death.

38.2

Rate per 100,000

Percentage of deaths
**occurring at a home
or apartment**

52%

Males were

116%

more likely to
die than females.

- **73%** of people who died had a **history of substance use**.
- The most common known routes of administration for drug overdose deaths were smoking (**17%**), injection (**13%**), and snorting (**9%**).
- **23%** of people who died had a **history of mental health problems**.
- **5% of decedents were homeless** at time of death.
- **6%** of decedents had a known **previous overdose**.

Oklahoma

Nonfatal Drug Overdose Hospitalizations, 2021-2023

Oklahomans hospitalized for a **nonfatal drug overdose** from 2021-2023

12,969

- **50%** of hospitalizations were **unintentional** and **47%** due to **self harm**.
- Females were **46% more likely** to be hospitalized than males.
- Drug overdose **discharge rates decreased 2.5%** from 110.3 per 100,000 (2018-2020) to 107.5 per 100,000 (2021-2023).
- Non-Hispanic Black Oklahomans had the **highest rate** of hospitalizations.
- **53% of patients** were discharged **to their home/self-care** and **24% to a psychiatric hospital** or psychiatric unit of a hospital.

The total cost of inpatient hospitalizations in 2021-2023 was

\$553 million

The most common substances involved in hospitalizations in order of frequency were:

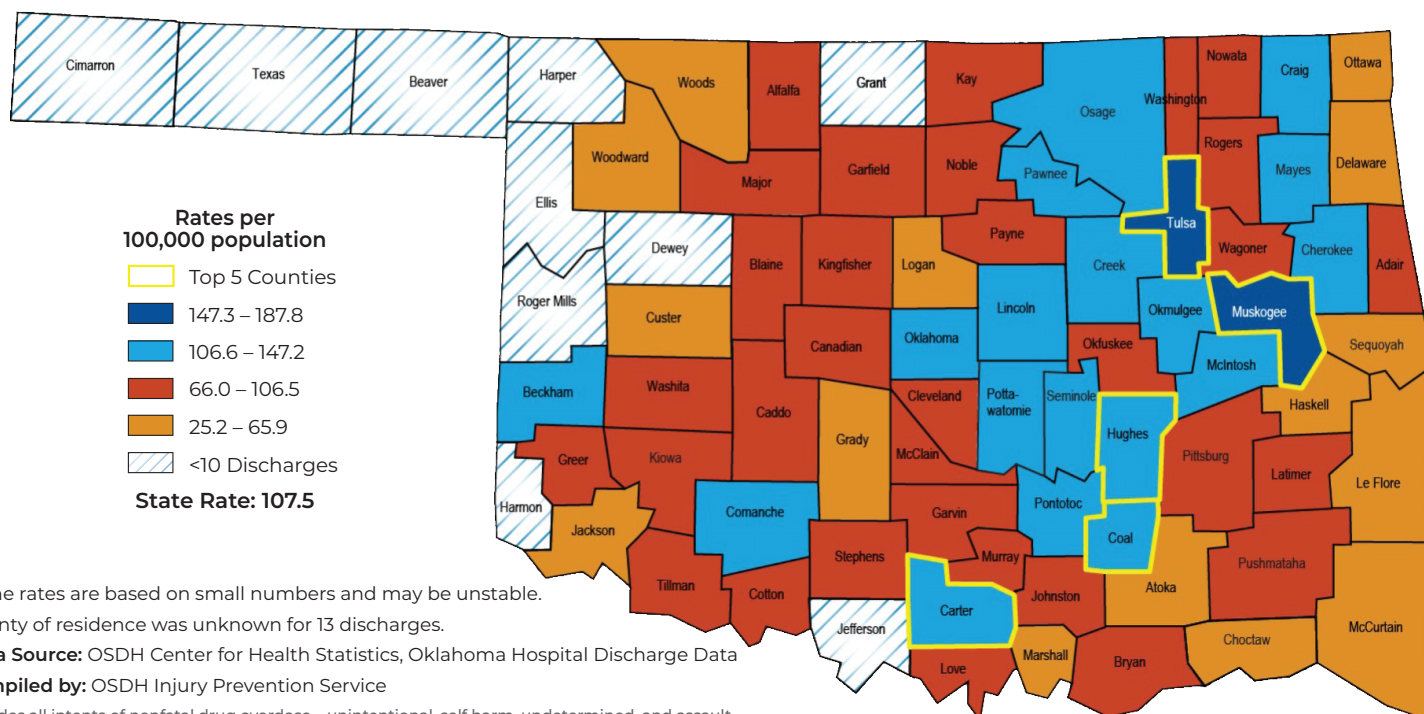


The average hospital stay was

4.7 days.

Oklahomans aged 15-24 had the highest hospitalization rate

DRUG OVERDOSE HOSPITALIZATION RATES¹ BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE², 2021-2023



¹ Some rates are based on small numbers and may be unstable.

² County of residence was unknown for 13 discharges.

Data Source: OSDH Center for Health Statistics, Oklahoma Hospital Discharge Data

Compiled by: OSDH Injury Prevention Service

[†] Includes all intents of nonfatal drug overdose – unintentional, self harm, undetermined, and assault

Oklahoma

Nonfatal Drug Overdose Emergency Department Discharges, 2022-2023

Emergency department (ED) discharges for a nonfatal drug overdose from 2022-2023

14,656

The total cost of ED discharges in 2022-2023 was

\$80.2 million

Oklahomans aged 15-24

had the highest ED discharge rate

- **69%** of ED visits were unintentional and **27%** were due to self harm.
- Females were **12% more likely** to visit the ED than males.
- Non-Hispanic Black Oklahomans had the **highest rate** of ED visits.
- **68% of patients** were discharged **to their home/self-care** and **11% to a psychiatric hospital** or psychiatric unit of a hospital. **8%** were discharged **to another short-term general hospital for inpatient care**.

The most common substances involved in ED visits in order of frequency were:

Opioids

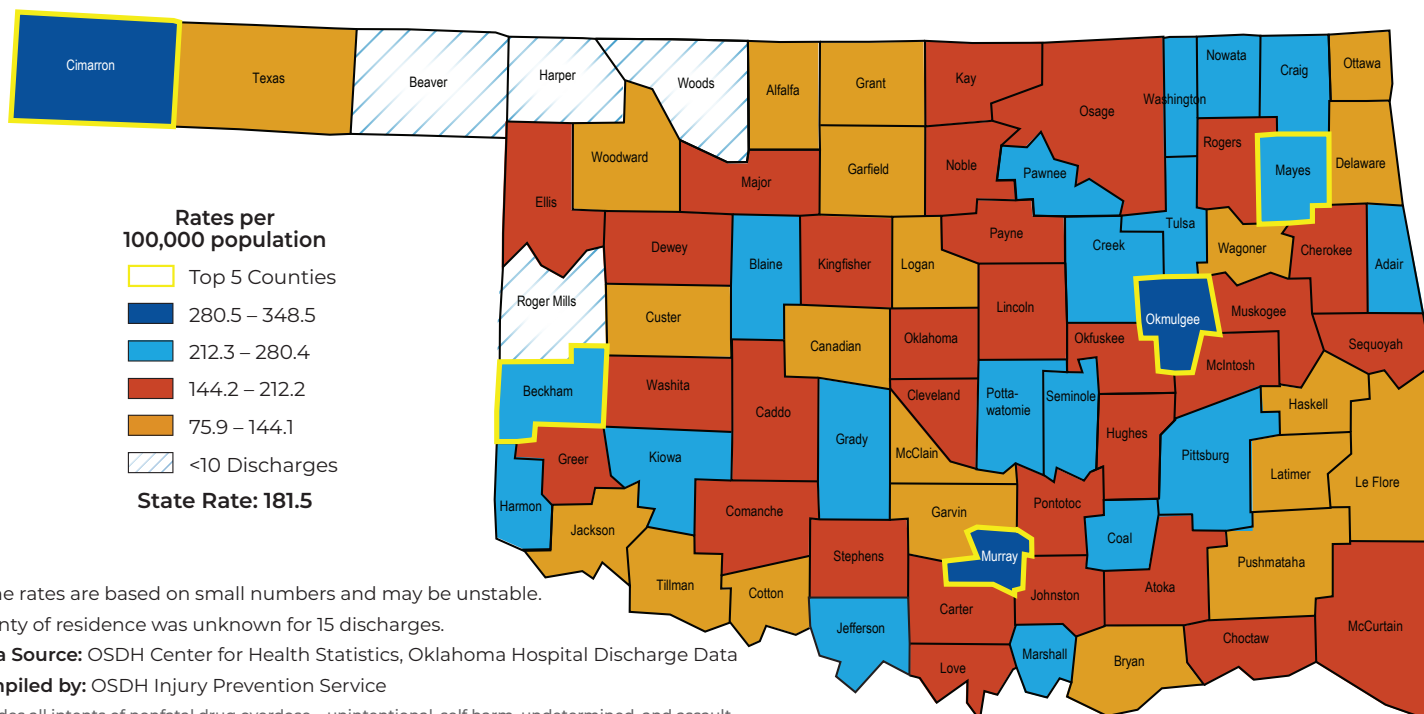
Non-opioid pain medications

Antidepressants

Antipsychotics

Benzodiazepines

DRUG OVERDOSE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT DISCHARGE RATES¹ BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE², 2022-2023



¹ Some rates are based on small numbers and may be unstable.

² County of residence was unknown for 15 discharges.

Data Source: OSDH Center for Health Statistics, Oklahoma Hospital Discharge Data

Compiled by: OSDH Injury Prevention Service

[†] Includes all intents of nonfatal drug overdose – unintentional, self harm, undetermined, and assault