

LE FLORE COUNTY

DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS (2020-2024)

NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE*

53

Total number of unintentional drug overdose deaths

43

Methamphetamine

16

Fentanyl

<5

Benzodiazepines

<5

Alcohol

0

Cocaine

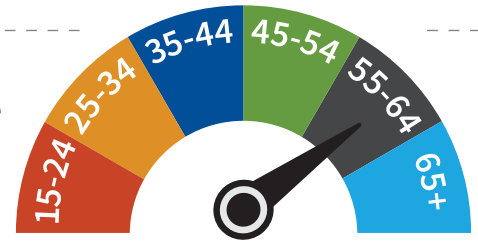
<5

Other Opioids (excluding fentanyl)

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

From 2020 to 2024, **Le Flore County** had the **41st highest** drug overdose death rate in the state.

Residents aged 55-64 had the highest rate of death.



74% of deaths occurred at a home or apartment.

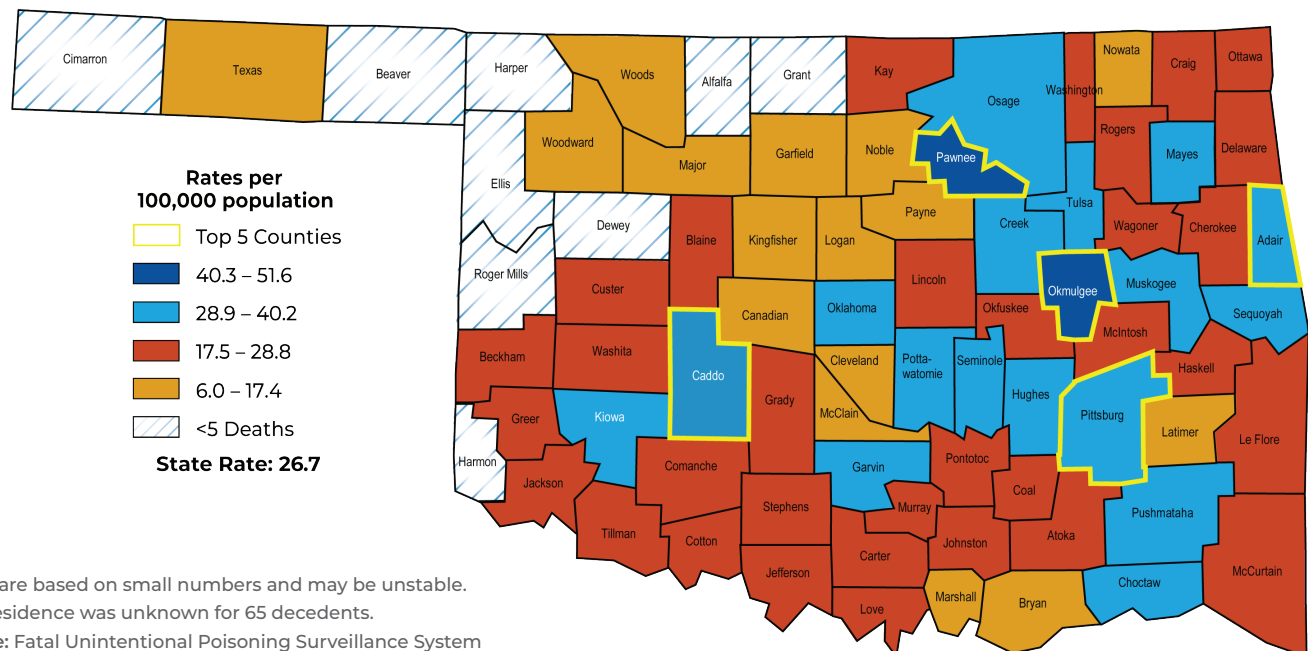
NH TWO OR MORE RACES

Le Flore County residents had the **highest** rate of death.

- Males were 2.1 times more likely to die than females.
- Drug overdose death rates increased 5% from 20.4 per 100,000 (2015-2019) to 21.5 per 100,000 (2020-2024).
- **68%** of people who died had a history of substance use.
- **17%** of people who died had a history of mental health problems.

UNINTENTIONAL DRUG OVERDOSE DEATH RATES¹ BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE²

► OKLAHOMA, 2020-2024



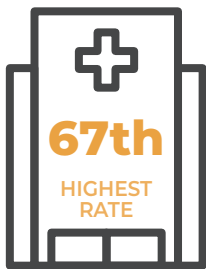
¹ Some rates are based on small numbers and may be unstable.

² County of residence was unknown for 65 decedents.

Data Source: Fatal Unintentional Poisoning Surveillance System
Compiled by: OSDH Injury Prevention Service

DRUG OVERDOSE HOSPITALIZATIONS† (2022-2024)

Le Flore County
had the 67th
highest nonfatal
drug overdose
hospitalization rate.



Residents aged
<15
had the highest
hospitalization
rate.



There were **36** **Le Flore County Residents** hospitalized for a nonfatal drug overdose from 2022-2024.

- **58%** of hospitalizations were unintentional and **42%** due to self harm.
- Females were 62% more likely to be hospitalized than males.
- Drug overdose discharge rates increased 6% from 22.9 per 100,000 (2019-2021) to 24.3 per 100,000 (2022-2024).
- Non-Hispanic White Le Flore County residents had the **highest** rate of hospitalizations.

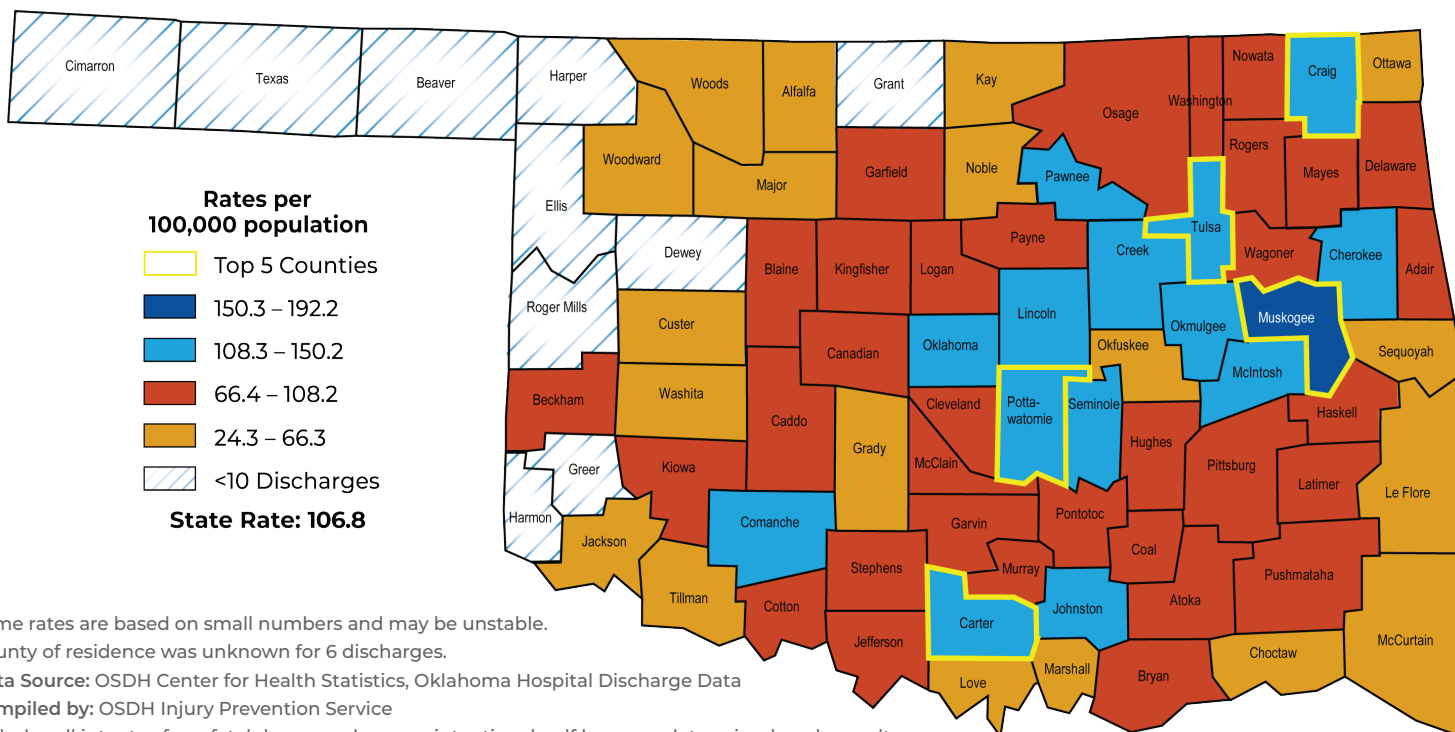
The most common substances involved in hospitalizations were:

- ▶ Non-opioid pain medications
- ▶ Opioids

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

NONFATAL DRUG OVERDOSE HOSPITALIZATION RATES¹ BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE²

► OKLAHOMA, 2022-2024



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

² County of residence was unknown for 6 discharges.

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

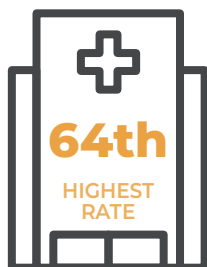
Compiled by: OSDH Injury Prevention Service

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

LE FLORE COUNTY

NONFATAL DRUG OVERDOSE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT (ED) DISCHARGES[†] (2022-2024)

Le Flore County had the **64th** highest nonfatal drug overdose ED discharge rate.



Residents aged **15-24** had the highest ED discharge rate.



There were

176

Le Flore County Residents

treated in the ED for a drug overdose from 2022-2024.

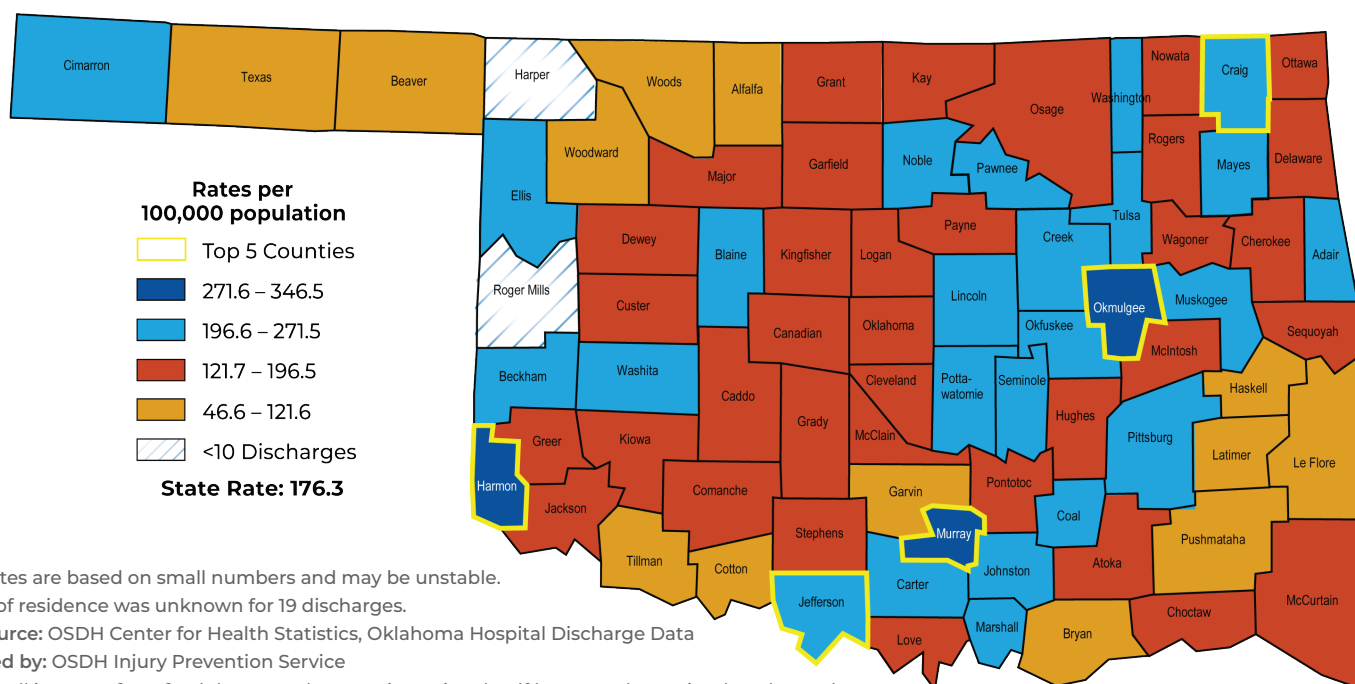
- **64%** of ED discharges were unintentional and **30%** due to self harm.
- Females were 18% more likely to visit the ED than males.
- Non-Hispanic White Le Flore County residents had the **highest** rate of drug overdose ED discharges.

The most common substances involved in ED discharges were:

- ▶ Opioids
- ▶ Antidepressants
- ▶ Antiallergics
- ▶ Non-opioid pain medications
- ▶ Benzodiazepines

DRUG OVERDOSE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT DISCHARGE RATES¹ BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE²

▶ OKLAHOMA, 2022-2024



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

² County of residence was unknown for 19 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

