**CADDO COUNTY Drug Overdose Facts**

**DRUG OVERDOSE FAST FACTS**

- There were 29 unintentional drug overdose deaths in Caddo County.
- Caddo County had the 24th highest death rate in the state.
- Males were 12% more likely to die than females.
- Adults aged 35-54 had the highest rate of death.
- Nearly one out of three (31%) people who died had a history of mental health problems.
- More than half (55%) of people who died had a history of substance abuse.
- Learn the warning signs of an overdose — 45% of deaths occurred at a home or apartment.

*Rates per 100,000 population. Some rates are based on a small number of cases and should be interpreted with caution.*

**STATE FACTS:**

- From 2014-2018, more than 3,300 Oklahomans died of an unintentional drug overdose.
- From 2013-2018, the rate of unintentional prescription opioid-related overdose death decreased by 61% (475 deaths in 2013; 191 deaths in 2018).
- From 2007-2018, the unintentional methamphetamine-related overdose death rate increased nearly 700%. In 2018, methamphetamine was involved in more than half of drug overdose deaths.
- From 2016-2018, nearly nine out of ten (87%) drug overdose deaths were unintentional and 8% were due to suicide.

**12 Oklahomans** die every week from an unintentional drug overdose

**NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL OVERDOSE DEATHS BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opioids</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illicit</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Most common substances in Caddo County overdose deaths:**

- Methamphetamine
- Morphine
- Oxycodone
- Cocaine
- Hydrocodone

LEARN MORE: poison.health.ok.gov | 405.271.3430
Caddo County had the 58th highest nonfatal drug overdose hospitalization rate in the state.

63% of hospitalizations were unintentional and 31% due to self harm.

Females were 56% more likely to be hospitalized than males.

Adults aged 65-74 had the highest hospitalization rates.

The most common substances involved in hospitalizations were:
- Opioids (27% of hospitalizations)
- Benzodiazepines (20%)
- Stimulants (14%)