There were 58 unintentional drug overdose deaths in Carter County.

Carter County had the 12th highest death rate in the state.

Males were more than twice as likely to die than females.

Adults aged 35-54 had the highest rate of death.

One out of five (21%) people who died had a history of mental health problems.

More than two out of three (72%) people who died had a history of substance abuse.

Learn the warning signs of an overdose — 50% 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.

CARTER COUNTY
Drug Overdose Facts

Most common substances in Carter County overdose deaths:

- Methamphetamine
- Oxycodone
- Methadone
- Hydrocodone
- Alprazolam
- Cocaine

12 Oklahomans die every week from an unintentional drug overdose

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.

LEARN MORE: poison.health.ok.gov | 405.271.3430
Oklahoma State Facts

- From 2016-2018, more than 15,000 Oklahomans were hospitalized for a nonfatal drug overdose. That’s 100 Oklahomans each week.
- Half (50%) of hospitalizations were unintentional and 46% were due to self harm.
- Females were 51% more likely to be hospitalized than males.
- Adults aged 45-64 had the highest rates of hospitalization.
- The most common substances involved in hospitalizations were:
  - Opioids (25% of hospitalizations)
  - Benzodiazepines (19%)
  - Non-opioid pain medications (13%)

Carter County Facts

- Carter County had the 5th highest nonfatal drug overdose hospitalization rate in the state.
- 40% of hospitalizations were unintentional and 57% due to self harm.
- Females were 64% more likely to be hospitalized than males.
- Adults aged 35-44 had the highest hospitalization rates.
- The most common substances involved in hospitalizations were:
  - Opioids (33% of hospitalizations)
  - Benzodiazepines (21%)
  - Antidepressants (14%)

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

Unintentional Drug Overdose Death Rates by County of Residence
Oklahoma, 2014-2018

Rates per 100,000 population

- Top 5 counties:
  - 23.0 – 29.5
  - 17.9 – 22.9
  - 12.5 – 17.8
  - 6.1 – 12.4
  - <5 deaths

State rate: 16.9

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