CHOCTAW COUNTY
Drug Overdose Facts

DRUG OVERDOSE FAST FACTS*
Choctaw County Data (2014-2018)

- There were 20 unintentional drug overdose deaths in Choctaw County.
- Choctaw County had the 4th highest death rate in the state.
- Males were twice as likely to die as females.
- Adults aged 35-54 had the highest rate of death.
- One out of three (35%) people who died had a history of mental health problems.
- Nearly two out of three (65%) people who died had a history of substance abuse.
- Learn the warning signs of an overdose — 80% 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.

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.

Most common substances in Choctaw County overdose deaths:
- Methamphetamine
- Hydrocodone
- Oxycodone
- Alprazolam
- Methadone
- Tramadol
- Zolpidem

NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL OVERDOSE DEATHS
BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE

CHOCTAW COUNTY, 2014-2018

20 All unintentional drug overdoses
12 Prescription drugs
11 Prescription opioids
10 Methamphetamine
<5 Illicit opioids

LEARN MORE: poison.health.ok.gov | 405.271.3430
Drug Overdose Hospitalizations*  
(2016-2018)

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%)

Choctaw County Facts

■ Choctaw County had the 31st highest nonfatal drug overdose hospitalization rate in the state.

■ Females were more than twice as likely to be hospitalized as males.

■ Adults aged 65-74 had the highest hospitalization rates.

■ The most common substances involved in hospitalizations were:
  • Opioids (36% of hospitalizations)
  • Benzodiazepines (28%)

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

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