MARSHALL COUNTY
Drug Overdose Facts

DRUG OVERDOSE FAST FACTS*

- There were 12 unintentional drug overdose deaths in Marshall County.
- Marshall County had the 48th highest death rate in the state.
- Males were 43% more likely to die than females.
- Two out of three (65%) 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.

Most common substances in Marshall County overdose deaths:
- Methamphetamine
- Morphine
- Hydrocodone
- Hydromorphone
- Alprazolam
- Nordiazepam
- Oxycodone
- Trazodone

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
Marshall County had the 44th highest nonfatal drug overdose hospitalization rate in the state.

- 48% of hospitalizations were unintentional and 50% due to self harm.
- Females were more than twice as likely to be hospitalized as males.
- Adults aged 35-44 had the highest hospitalization rates.
- The most common substances involved in hospitalizations were:
  - Benzodiazepines (21% of hospitalizations)

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%)

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

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