POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY
Drug Overdose Facts

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

- There were 64 unintentional drug overdose deaths in Pottawatomie County.
- Pottawatomie County had the 34th highest death rate in the state.
- Males were 82% more likely to die than females.
- Adults aged 35-54 had the highest rate of death.
- Nearly one out of five (19%) people who died had a history of mental health problems.
- More than two out of three (69%) 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 Pottawatomie County overdose deaths:
- Methamphetamine
- Oxycodone
- Hydrocodone
- Morphine
- Heroin
- Alcohol
- Alprazolam
- Codeine
- Fentanyl
- Methadone

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.

NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL OVERTDOSE DEATHS BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY, 2014-2018

- All unintentional drug overdoses: 64
- Prescription drugs: 34
- Prescription opioids: 30
- Methamphetamine: 29
- Illicit opioids: 6

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Pottawatomie County had the 34th highest nonfatal drug overdose hospitalization rate in the state.

- 50% of hospitalizations were unintentional and 44% due to self harm.
- Females were 47% more likely to be hospitalized than males.
- Adults aged 85+ had the highest hospitalization rates.
- The most common substances involved in hospitalizations were:
  - Opioids (23% of hospitalizations)
  - Benzodiazepines (20%)
  - Non-opioid pain medications (11%)

*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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Rate per 100,000 population</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top 5 counties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>23.0 – 29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cimarron</td>
<td>17.9 – 22.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>12.5 – 17.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beaver</td>
<td>6.1 – 12.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>State rate</td>
<td>6.1 – 12.4</td>
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Data Source: OSDH Injury Prevention Service, Fatal Unintentional Poisoning Surveillance System

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Oklahoma State Department of Health

Pottawatomie County 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%)