Most common substances in Sequoyah County overdose deaths:
- Methamphetamine
- Oxycodone
- Alprazolam
- Alcohol
- Hydrocodone
- Diazepam
- Methadone
- Cyclobenzaprine
- Fentanyl

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.
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%)

Sequoyah County Facts

Sequoyah County had the 54th highest nonfatal drug overdose hospitalization rate in the state.

50% of hospitalizations were unintentional and 45% due to self harm.

Females were 43% more likely to be hospitalized than males.

Adults aged 25-34 had the highest hospitalization rates.

The most common substances involved in hospitalizations were:
- Opioids (36% of hospitalizations)
- Benzodiazepines (22%)
- Non-opioid pain medications; Antipsychotics (14%)

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

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