OPIOIDS IN OKLAHOMA

OPIOIDS:
A class of drugs that include the illegal drug heroin, synthetic opioids such as fentanyl, and prescription opioids such as oxycodone (e.g. OxyContin), hydrocodone (e.g. Valium), codeine, morphine, among others. Risks include addiction, overdose, and death, especially with long term use.¹

OPIOID USE
Approximately 140,000 (4.4%) of Oklahomans aged 12 years and older misused pain relievers in the past year compared to 4.2% in the U.S.²

An estimated 14,000 Oklahomans aged 12 years and older used heroin in the past year.²

Oklahoma still ranks in the top 10 among states for the highest rates of opioid prescribing, despite decreasing from 123 prescriptions per 100 Oklahoma residents in 2013 to 88 per 100 residents in 2017.³

The prevalence of past-year pain reliever misuse is approximately twice as high among the 18 to 25 year age group as compared to the 12 to 17 and 26 and older age groups in Oklahoma and the U.S.²

OPIOID OVERDOSE
From 2013 to 2017, 2,229 Oklahomans died of an overdose involving an opioid, representing 57% of all drug overdoses.⁴

The unintentional overdose death rate involving an opioid decreased in Oklahoma by 32% from 2008 to 2017. However, opioids are still the most common substance involved in a fatal overdose.⁵

Drug overdose death rates involving an opioid were highest among American Indians (15.0 per 100,000) followed by Whites (12.8 per 100,000).⁶

The opioid overdose death rate among males is twice as high as the rate among females in the 25 to 34 year age group while the rate among females is higher in the 45 to 54 year age group.⁴

PAST YEAR MISUSE OF PAIN RELIEVERS BY AGE GROUP, OKLAHOMA AND THE U.S., 2016-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Oklahoma</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-25</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26+</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OPIOID OVERDOSE DEATH RATES BY AGE GROUP AND GENDER, OKLAHOMA, 2013-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data suppressed (fewer than 10 deaths)
OPIOID OVERDOSE

There were approximately 4,400 nonfatal hospitalizations from 2012 to 2016 because of an opioid-related overdose in state licensed, acute care hospitals. About 95% of these involved a prescription opioid.

For every opioid overdose-related death, there were approximately two nonfatal opioid overdose-related hospitalizations from 2012 to 2016.

The number of hospitalizations related to non-heroine opioid overdose were highest in Oklahoma and Tulsa counties, while rates of hospitalizations related to non-heroine opioid overdose were highest in less urban counties from 2012 to 2016.

Patients should explore all ALTERNATIVES TO OPIOIDS for managing pain with their health care provider.

NEVER SHARE prescription opioids.

LOCK AWAY & SAFELY DISPOSE of opioid medications.

People who take opioids or know someone who does should CARRY A NALOXONE KIT & know the signs of emergency overdose.

TALK EARLY & OFTEN with children and others about the harms of opioids.

Treatment is available. Call 1-800-522-9054 or visit OKiMReady.org

More information: ThinkSmartOK.org  Poison.health.ok.gov  CDC.gov/rxawareness  SAMHSA.gov

References:
7. Oklahoma Discharge Public Use Data File, Center for Health Statistics, Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH). Additional E-codes for the 2014 data were provided by OSDH, Injury Prevention Service.