Ohio’s Response to the Opioid Epidemic

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Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths of Ohio Residents, 2001-17 – Annual Age-Adjusted Rate


*The death rate is presented as age-adjusted which allows a comparison of death rates between populations (e.g. counties and states). The rates are adjusted to the U.S. 2000 standard population to allow a comparison of the overall risk of dying between different populations.
Drug Overdose Epidemics in Ohio, 1979 - 2016

Prescription drugs led to a larger overdose epidemic than illicit drugs ever have.

- Heroin
- Crack Cocaine
- Heroin & Rx opioids
- Fentanyl and analogues

Overdose Deaths

2010-17 Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Selected Drugs (Ohio)

*Prescription opioids reflect ICD-10 codes T40.2-T40.4, T40.6. Deaths are captured in this category only if there is no mention of fentanyl and related drugs (reflected in T40.4 and T40.6) on the death certificate, even if the death involved natural & semi-synthetic opioids (T40.2) or methadone (T40.3).
Fentanyl and Related Unintentional Overdose Deaths by Age and Sex - Ohio 2017

### Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Specific Drug Combinations - Ohio 2017

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fentanyl* and Heroin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fentanyl* and Cocaine</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>1,072</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fentanyl* and Psychostimulants (e.g., Methamphetamine)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fentanyl* and natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g., oxycodone, hydrocodone)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fentanyl and related drugs</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>1,155</td>
<td>2,357</td>
<td>3,431</td>
<td>70.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unintentional overdose deaths</td>
<td>1,351</td>
<td>1,473</td>
<td>1,423</td>
<td>1,544</td>
<td>1,772</td>
<td>1,914</td>
<td>2,110</td>
<td>2,531</td>
<td>3,050</td>
<td>4,050</td>
<td>4,854</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


*Includes fentanyl and related drugs.
Average Age-Adjusted Unintentional Drug Overdose Death Rate per 100,000 Population, by County, 2012-2017

Death Rates per 100,000 Population

- Rates not calculated for death count<10
- 5.7 - 13.8
- 13.9 - 17.8
- 17.9 - 21.3
- 21.4 - 28.3
- 28.4 - 42.3
- 42.6 - 56.5

1Sources: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics; Analysis by ODH Injury Prevention Program; U.S. Census Bureau (Vintage 2016 population estimates).

2Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44).

Rate suppressed if < 10 total deaths for 2012-2017.
Ohio is investing about $1 billion each year to help communities fight against opiates.
Combating the Opiate Crisis in Ohio

- Addressing rise in fentanyl-related overdoses
- Creating pathways to treatment and recovery
- Cracking down on drug trafficking
- Preventing youth drug use before it starts
- Encouraging appropriate use and availability of pain medication
- Saving lives by expanding access to overdose antidote naloxone
Addressing Rise in Fentanyl-Related Overdoses

- Expanding public awareness campaign to promote the availability and use of naloxone
- Added 20 new Project DAWN (Deaths Avoided With Naloxone) sites to increase naloxone availability in local communities.
- Pilot program with county jails to prevent unintentional overdose deaths following release.
What is Naloxone?

- Naloxone prevents or reverses the effects of opioids including respiratory depression, sedation and hypotension.
- Naloxone is an essentially pure opioid antagonist, i.e., it does not possess the “agonistic” or morphine-like properties characteristic of other opioid antagonists.
- When administered in usual doses and in the absence of opioids or agonistic effects of other opioid antagonists, it exhibits essentially no pharmacologic activity.
Creating Pathways to Treatment and Recovery

- Senate Bill 319 provided for easier establishment of opiate treatment programs under Ohio regulations
- Expand the Addiction Treatment Program made available through certified drug courts
- Opioid treatment programs able to bill Medicaid for medication assisted treatment as of January 2017
Cracking Down on Drug Trafficking

- Integrate local law enforcement, state and federal partners, and the Ohio National Guard in efforts to disrupt and reduce the supply line of illicit drugs.
- Provide ongoing support for local drug task forces
- Conduct joint investigations, regarding overdoses cases, with prescriber regulatory boards
Cracking Down on Drug Trafficking

*Drug Seizures are defined as the reports of substances submitted by law enforcement testing positive for fentanyl reported by laboratories participating in the National Forensic Laboratory Information System.*
Preventing Drug Abuse Before it Starts

- Start Talking!
  - StartTalking.ohio.gov
- High-quality drug abuse prevention in school settings
- Drug take back opportunities
- ODH development of public awareness campaign
  - Appropriate opiate prescribing education for consumers
  - Resource materials
Preventing Drug Abuse Before it Starts

Help Ohioans Manage Pain Safely and Create Safer Pain Medication Practices

>> TAKE THE QUIZ
Number of Opioid Doses Dispensed to Ohio Patients – Ohio 2011-2017

Number of Solid Oral Doses in Millions

- 2011: 782
- 2012: 793
- 2013: 778
- 2014: 751
- 2015: 701
- 2016: 631
- 2017: 568
Prescriber OARRS Queries – Ohio 2011-2017

Figure 3. Number of OARRS Queries, by Year, Ohio, 2011-2017

Number of Queries in Millions

- 2011: 1.78
- 2012: 5.39
- 2013: 7.36
- 2014: 10.78
- 2015: 16.49
- 2016: 24.11
- 2017: 88.96

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