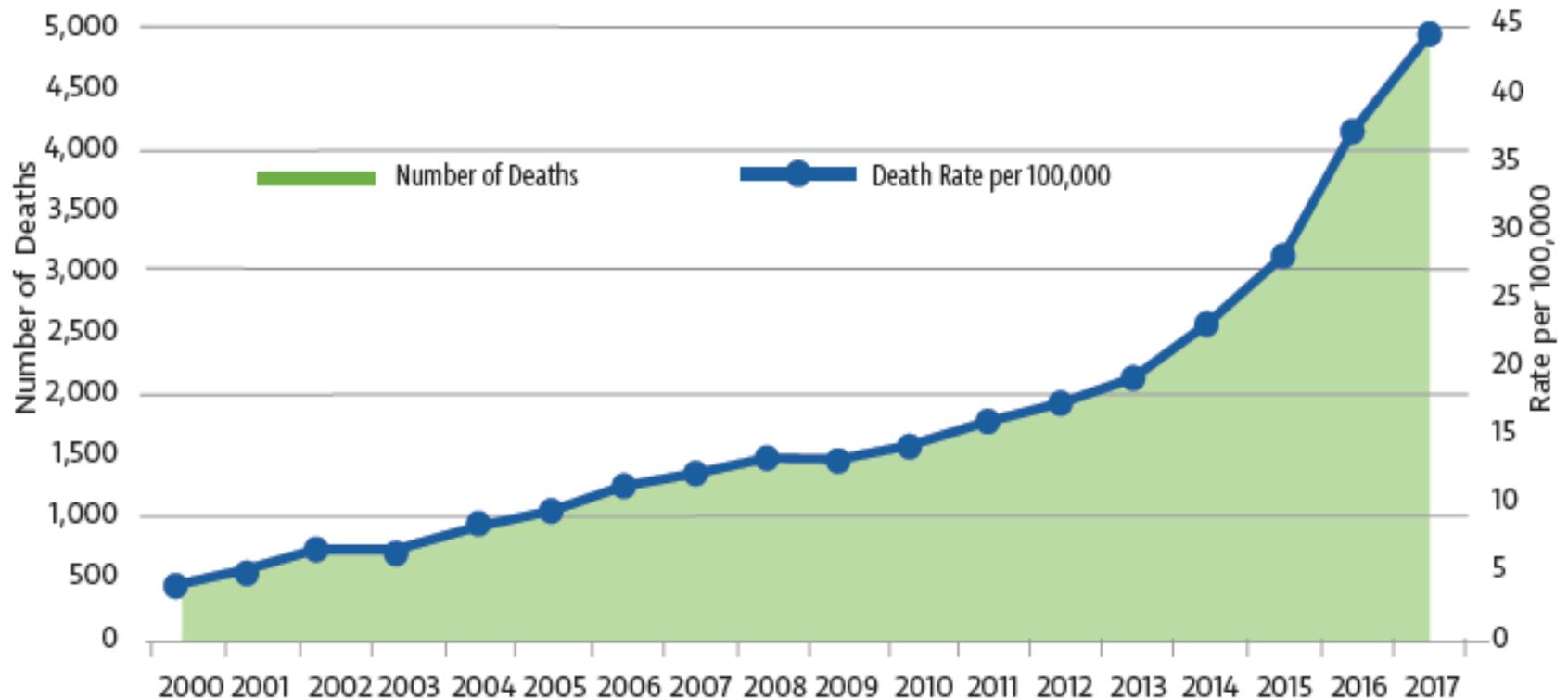




Ohio's Response to the Opioid Epidemic

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Ohio Department of Health

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



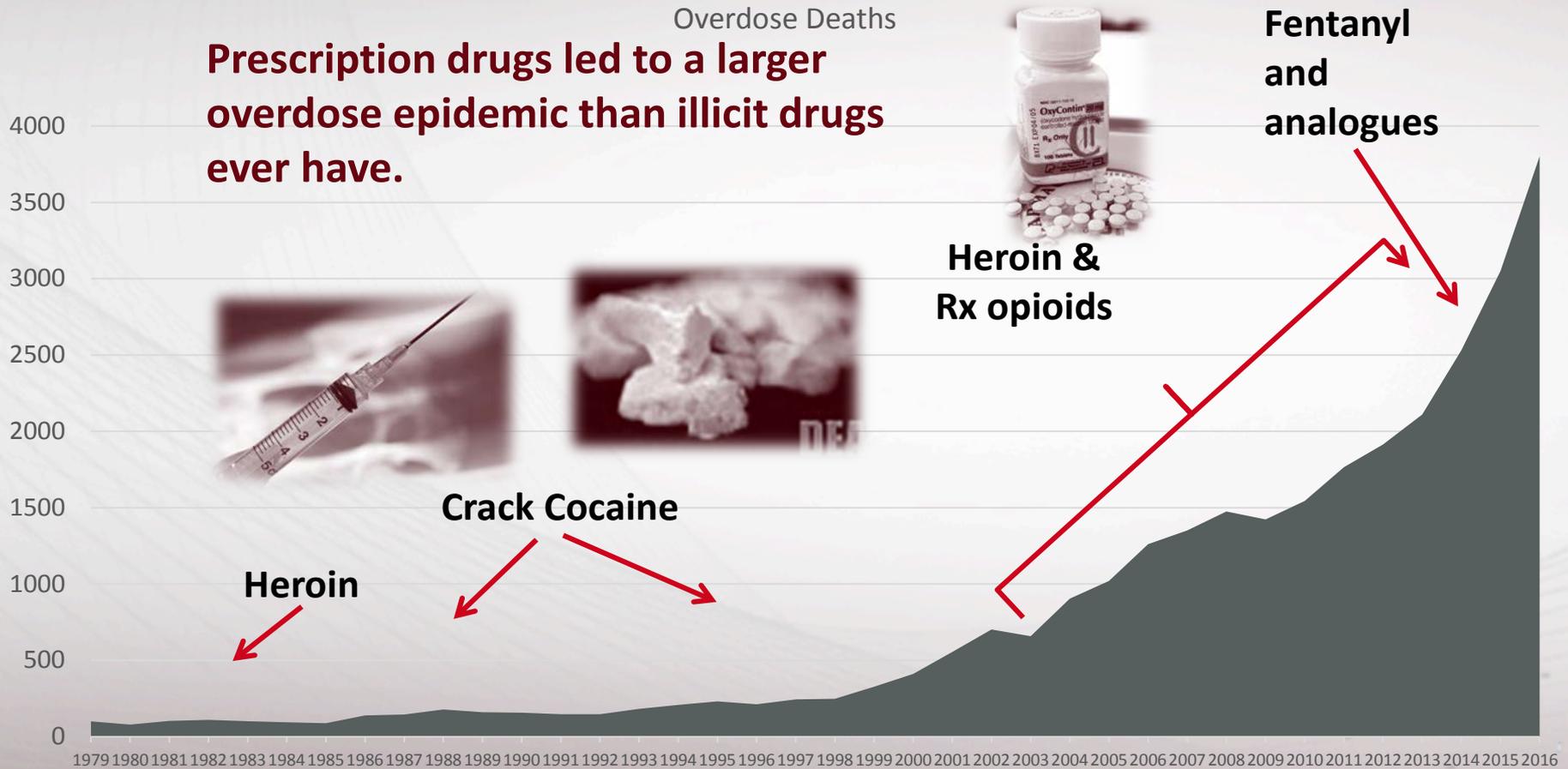
Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics; analysis conducted by ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Program.

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

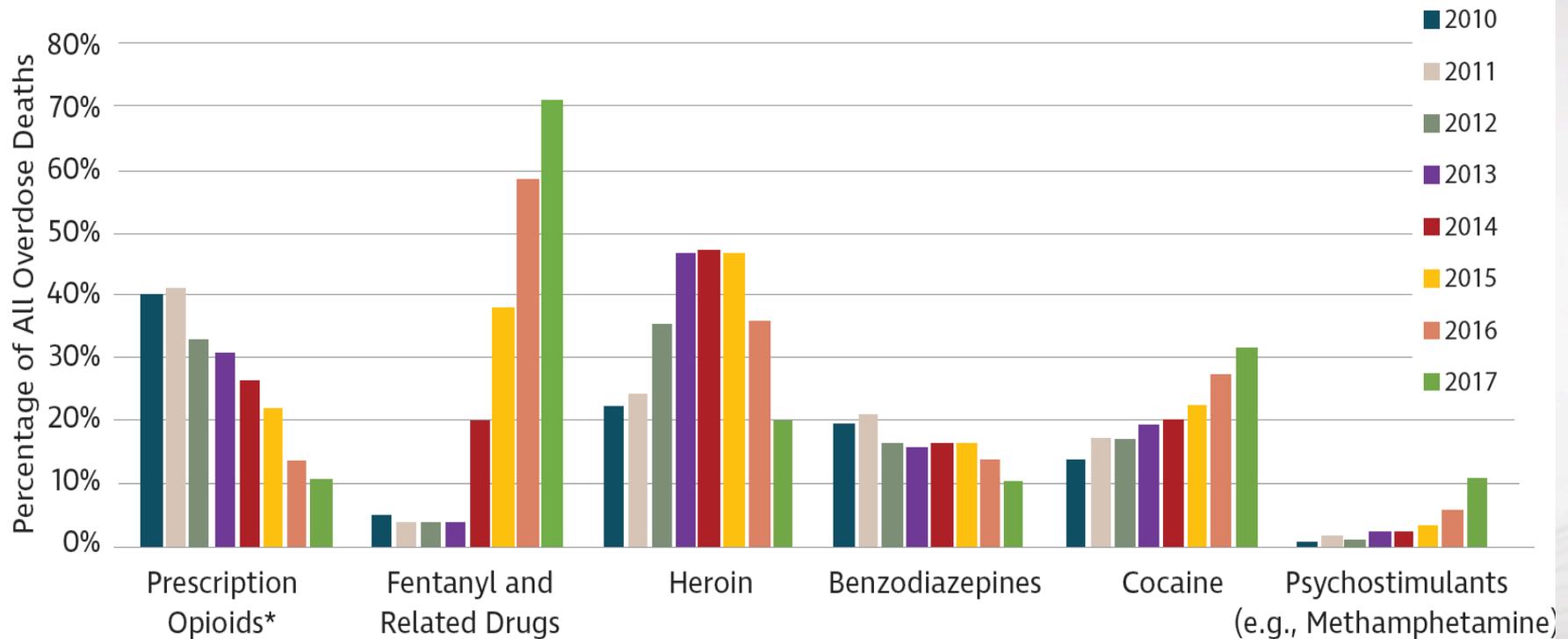
*The death rate is presented as age-adjusted which allows a comparison of death rates between populations (e.g. counties and states).

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

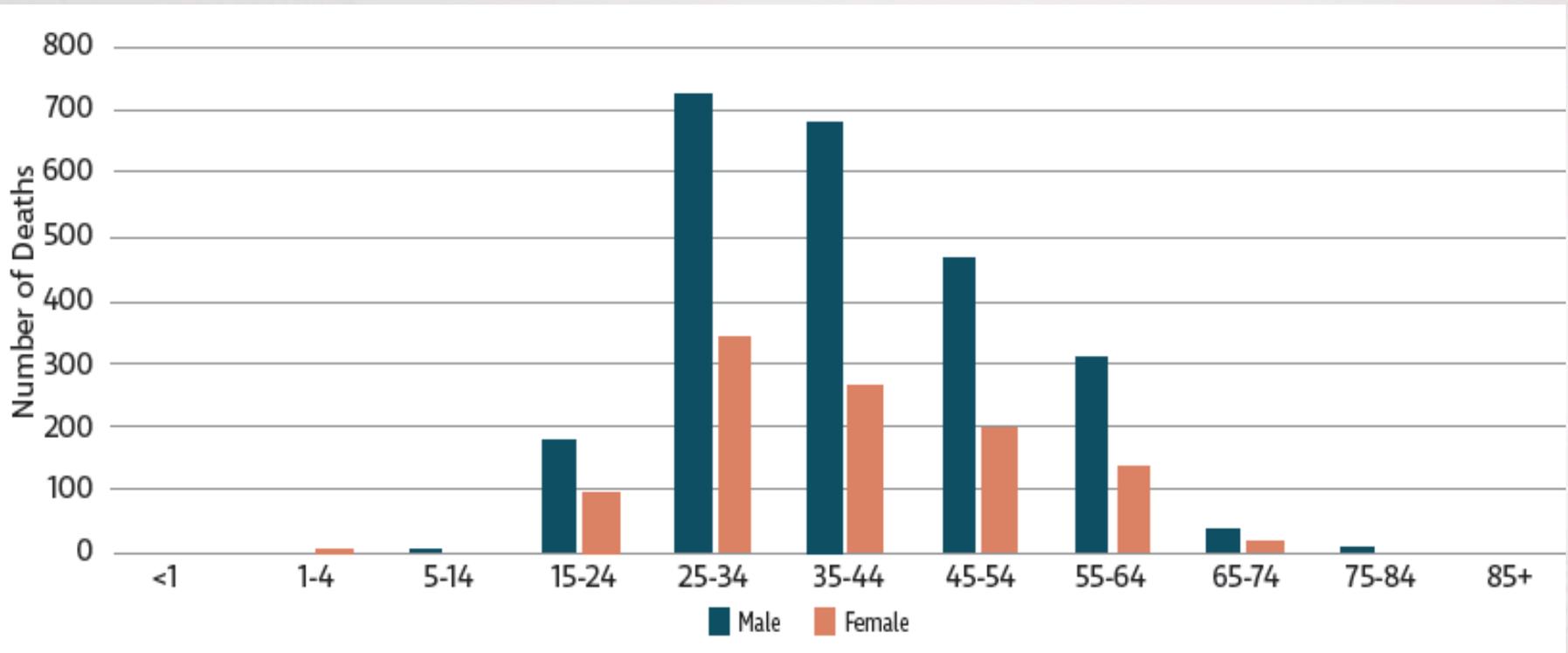


2010-17 Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Selected Drugs (Ohio)



*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



Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics; analysis conducted by ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Program. Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44).

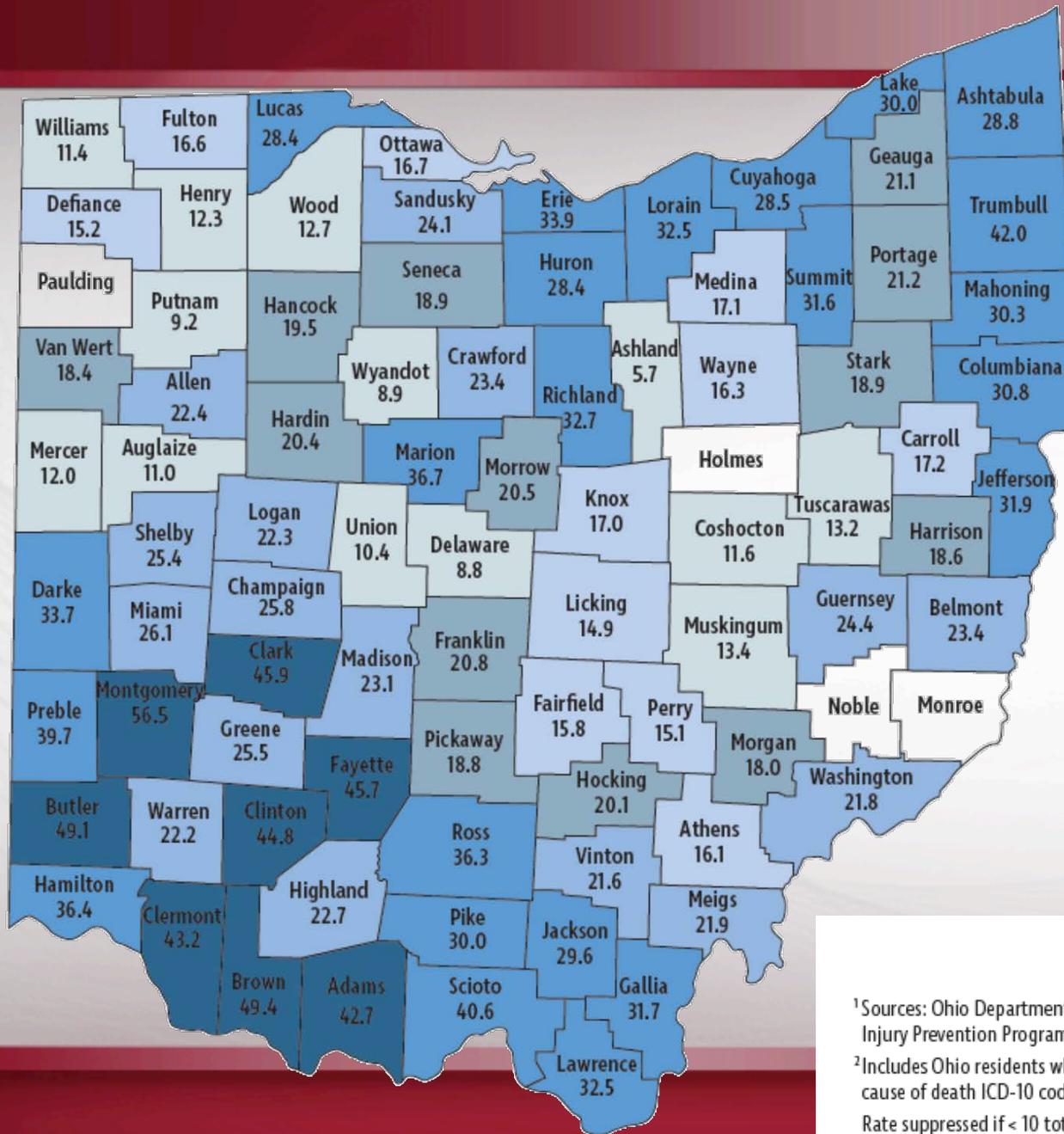
Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Specific Drug Combinations - Ohio 2017

Drug Category Combinations	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percent of 2017 Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths
Fentanyl* and Heroin	1	2	1	2	0	1	15	170	490	750	720	14.8%
Fentanyl* and Cocaine	11	8	5	7	10	9	8	101	239	619	1,072	22.1%
Fentanyl* and Psychostimulants (e.g., Methamphetamine)	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	12	34	117	368	7.6%
Fentanyl* and natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e. g., oxycodone, hydrocodone)	12	12	15	22	17	24	14	79	170	367	477	9.8%
Fentanyl and related drugs	75	65	72	77	73	75	84	503	1,155	2,357	3,431	70.7%
Unintentional overdose deaths	1,351	1,473	1,423	1,544	1,772	1,914	2,110	2,531	3,050	4,050	4,854	

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics; analysis conducted by ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Program. Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44).

*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 - 42.5

■ 42.6 - 56.5

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

² Includes 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.

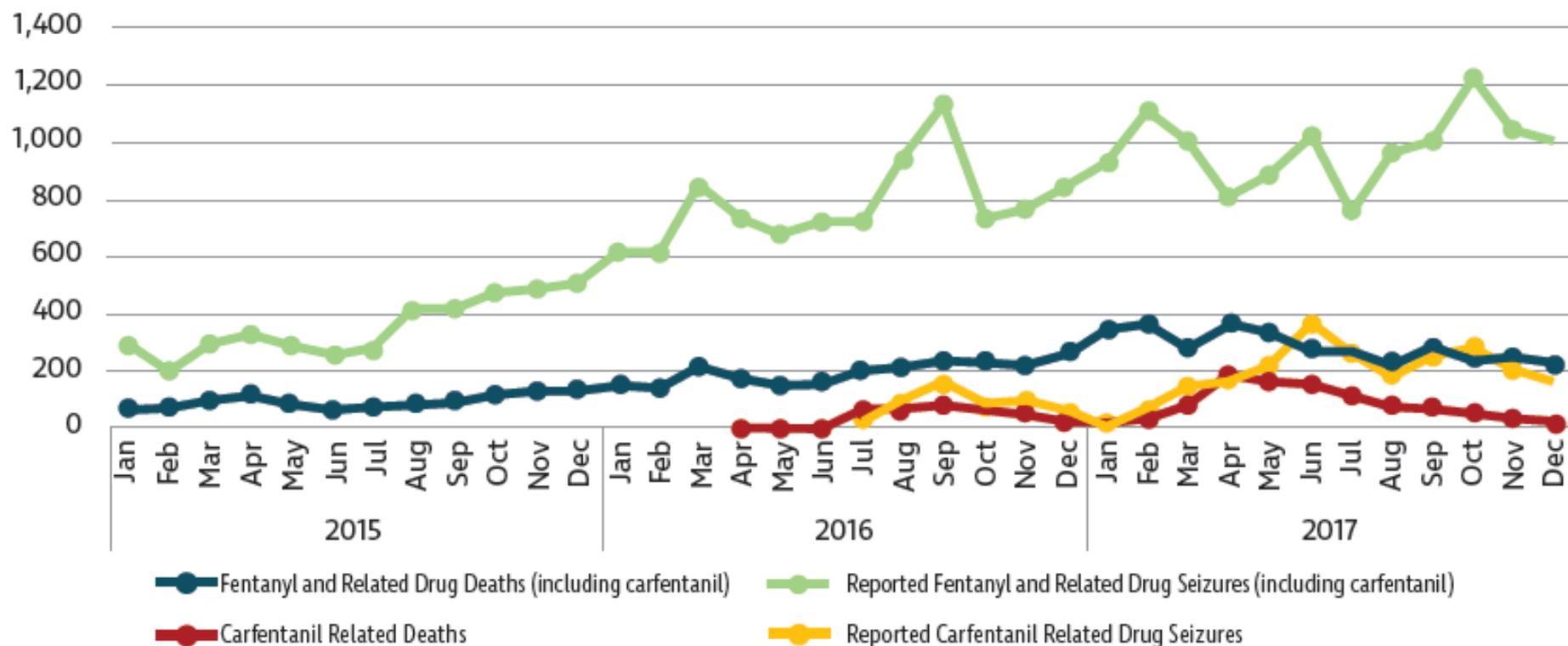
Creating Pathways to Treatment and Recovery

- 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 on going 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

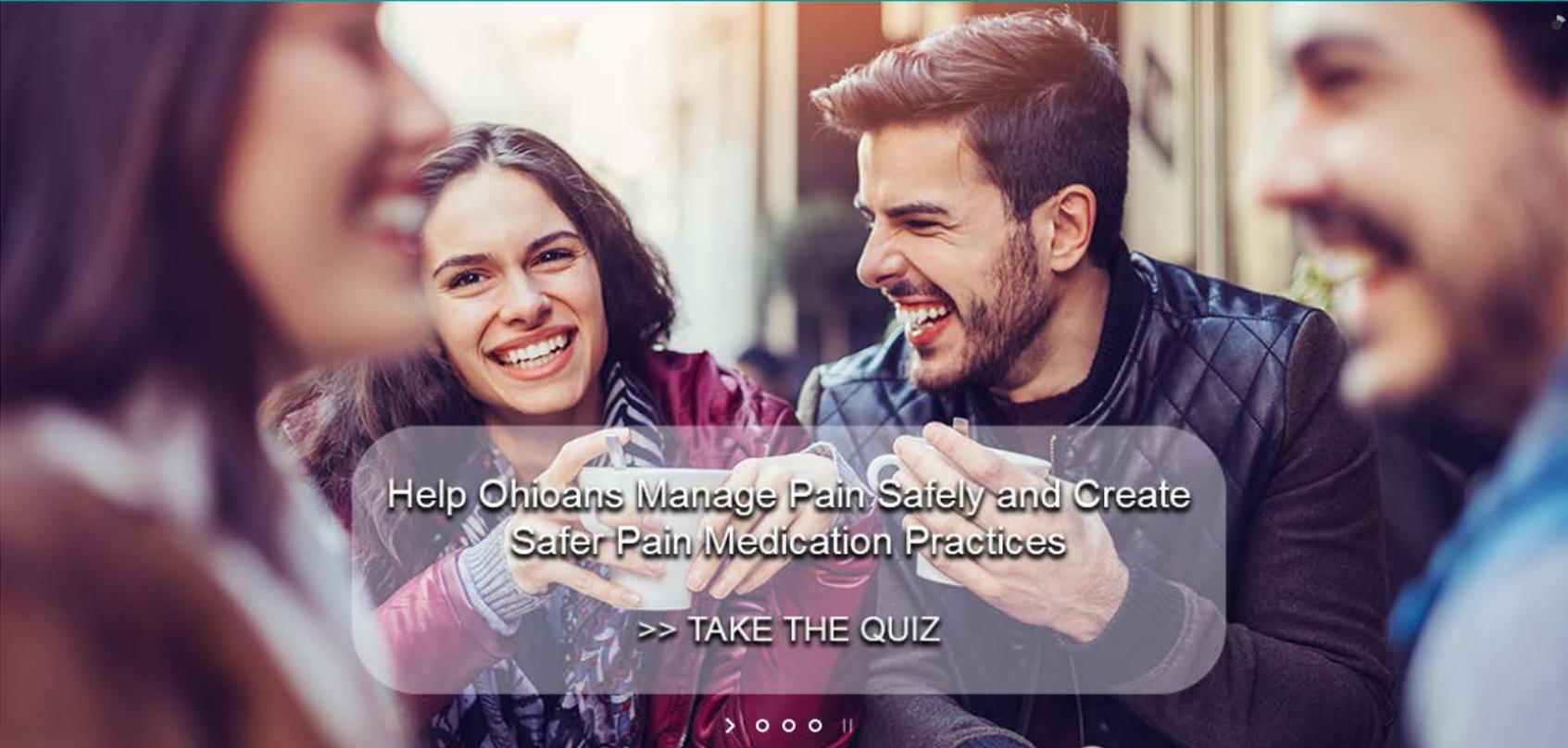
- Start Talking!
- StartTalking.ohio.gov
- High-quality drug abuse prevention in school settings
- Drug take back opportunities
- ODH development of public awareness campaign
 - Appropriate opiate prescribing education for consumers
 - Resource materials



Preventing Drug Abuse Before it Starts

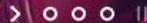


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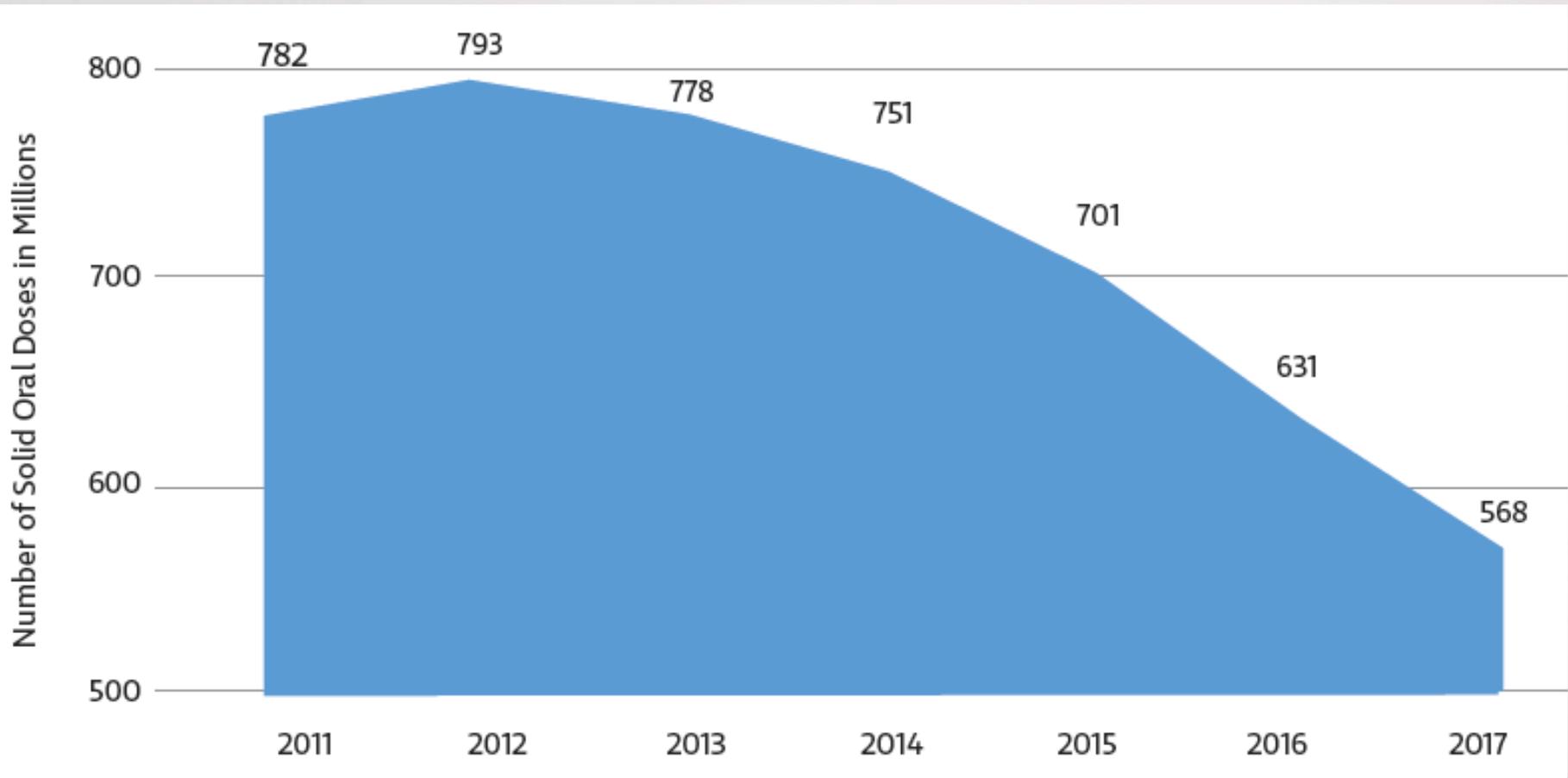
A photograph of a group of young adults, primarily a young woman and a young man, laughing and holding coffee cups. The woman is in the center, wearing a red jacket, and the man is to her right, wearing a black leather jacket. They are both smiling broadly. The background is slightly blurred, showing other people in a social setting.

Help Ohioans Manage Pain Safely and Create
Safer Pain Medication Practices

>> TAKE THE QUIZ

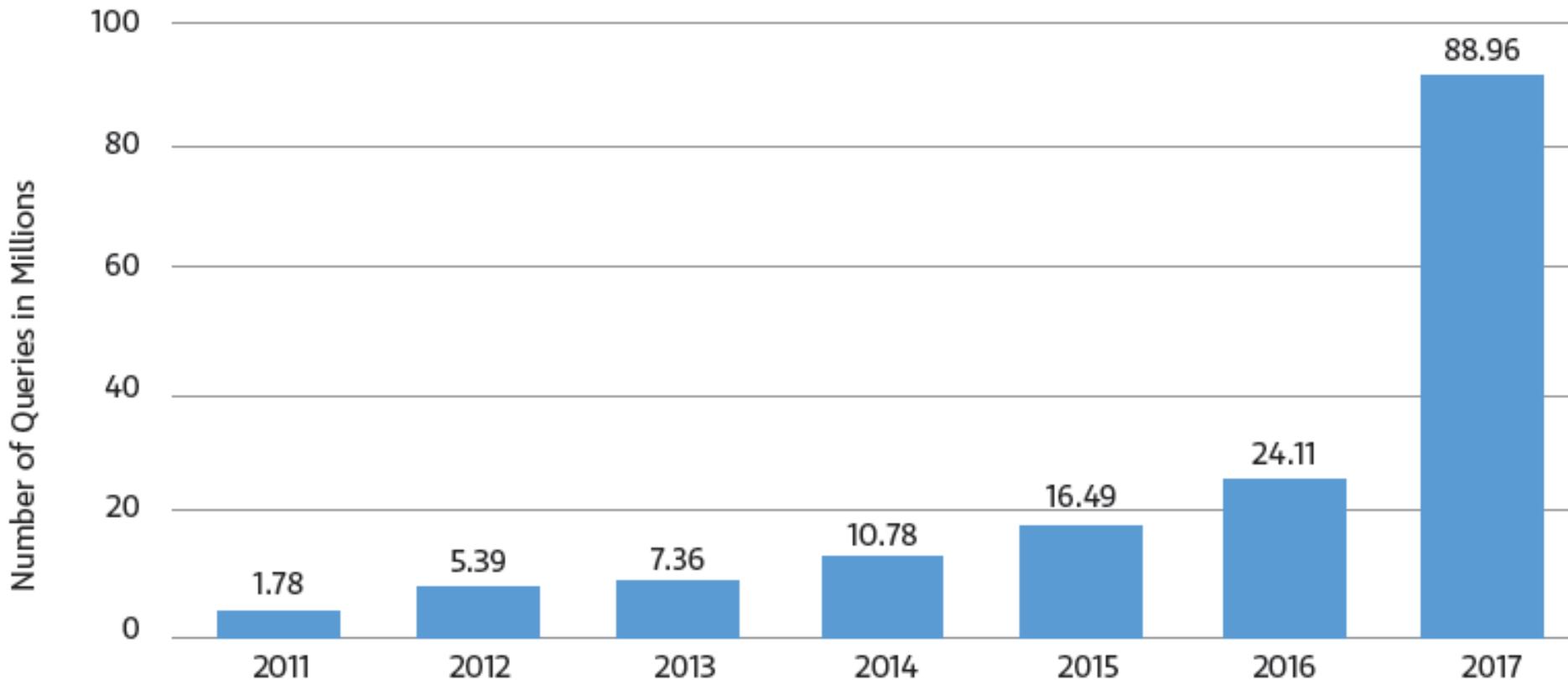


Number of Opioid Doses Dispensed to Ohio Patients – Ohio 2011-2017



Prescriber OARRS Queries – Ohio 2011-2017

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



Contact Information

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