

Central Region (LPHA Reporting Group I) Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

75

FATAL

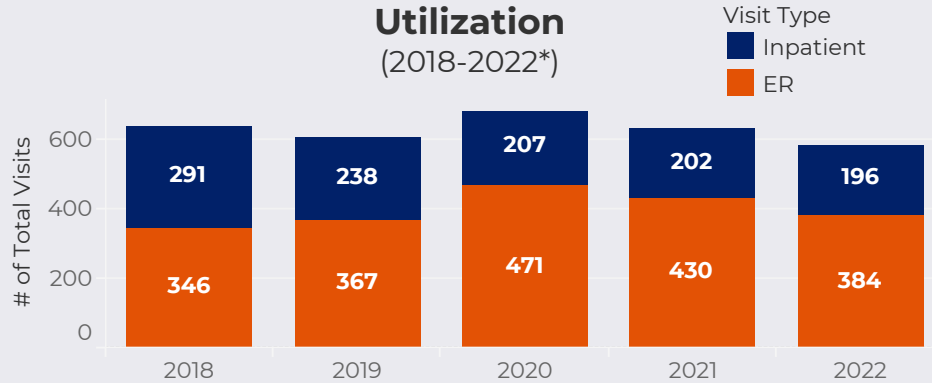
drug overdoses in 2022

▼ 21% from 2021

Nonfatal Trends

Figure 1: In 2020, the Central region experienced the highest number of drug overdose-related hospital visits, which then decreased over the following years. Since 2018, drug overdose-related inpatient visits have dropped by 33%, while emergency room visits have increased by 11%.

Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization (2018-2022*)



Regional Fatal Trends

The following visualizations depict trends within LPHA Reporting Group, I.

Figure 2: In 2021, LPHA Reporting Group I had 95 drug overdose deaths, which was the highest total out of all five years in this time period. Since 2018, drug overdose deaths have increased 90%. Non-Heroin opioids have become increasingly prevalent in fatal drug overdoses with a 134% increase from 2018. Non-opioid drug overdose fatalities have increased by 44%, and Heroin overdose fatalities have decreased by 89%.

Figure 3: Throughout this 5-year time period, the majority of overdose deaths occurred among the 15 to 34 and the 35 to 54 age groups. While the 35 to 54 age group held the highest percentage of overdose deaths in 2018 and 2019, the 15 to 34 age group eclipsed all other ages in 2020 and 2021. In 2022, this fluctuated again back to the 35 to 54 age group holding the majority of overdose deaths.

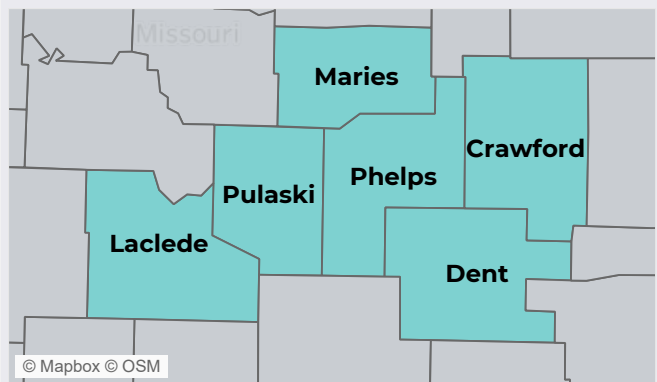
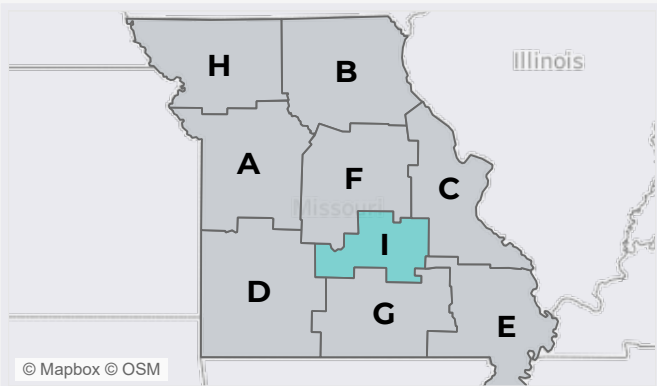


Figure 2. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Type

For LPHA Reporting Region I (2018-2022)

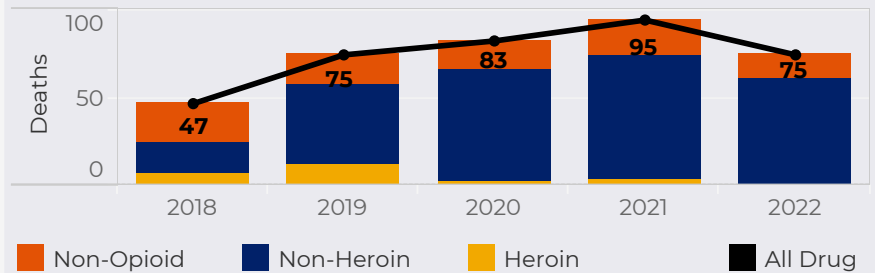
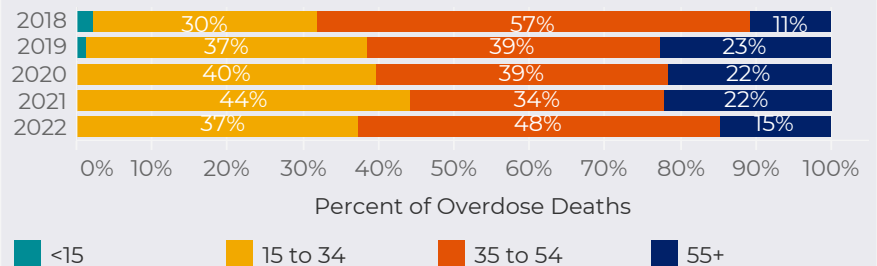


Figure 3. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Age Group

For LPHA Reporting Region I (2018-2022)



Sources: Nonfatal data available from the Missouri Patient Abstract System. Fatal data available from the Missouri Vital Statistics Death File.

* Nonfatal 2022 data is provisional and subject to change.