



Greene County Opioids Fact Sheet

Spring 2019

48 FATAL opioid overdoses in 2018



11%

DECREASE
(from 2017)

The **Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance (ESOOS)** grant was awarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MODHSS) to accomplish key goals:

--enhance the comprehensiveness and timeliness of both fatal and nonfatal opioid overdoses and ;

--disseminate surveillance findings to stakeholders.

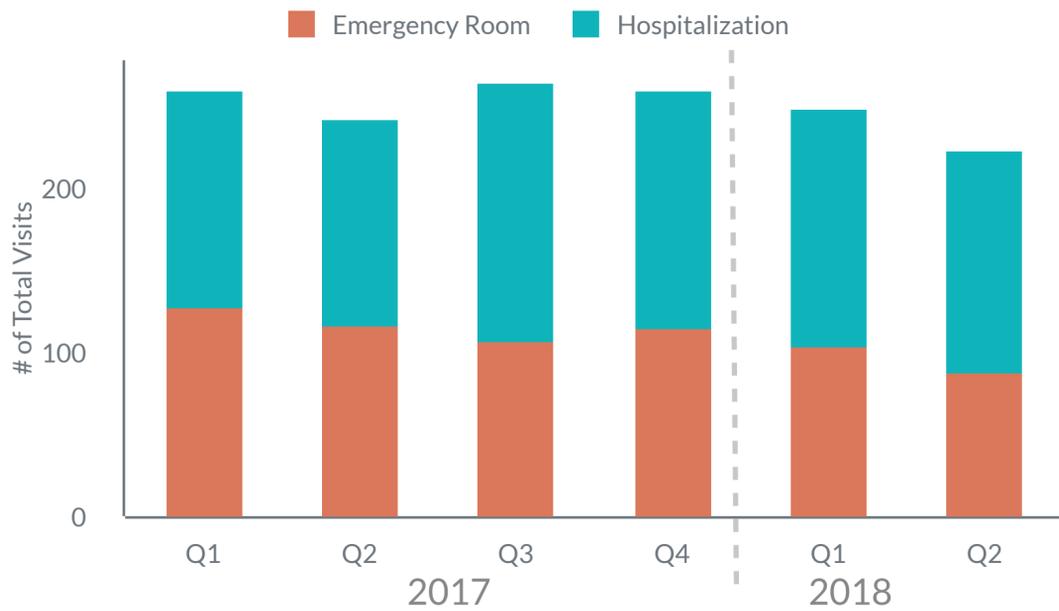


If you or a loved one has a problem with alcohol or drugs, please call:

(800) 575-7480

Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization

January 2017- June 2018



Above: Fewer than 20% of resident nonfatal opioid overdose discharges treated in the hospital or ER involved heroin. In Greene County, a majority of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (58%) and most (48%) were between the ages of 25-34.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in Greene County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (85%).

Fatal Overdose Location

January 2017- December 2017

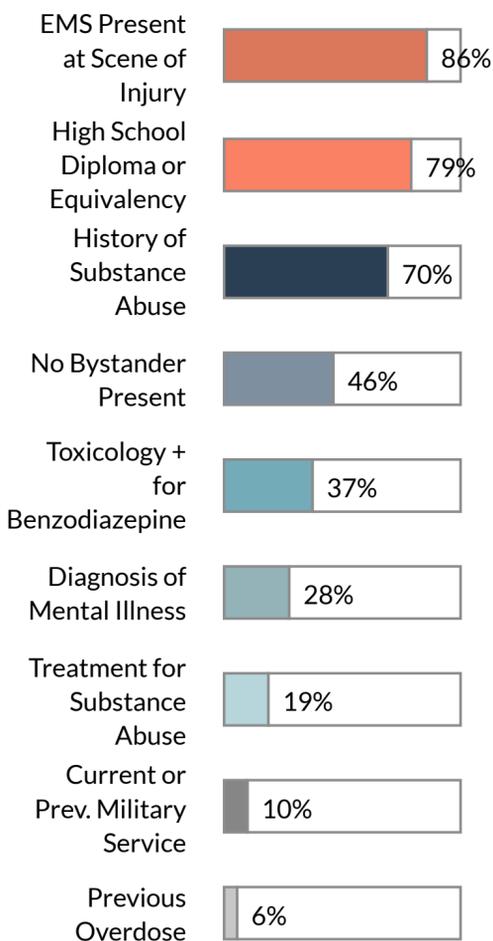


n=53

Fatal Opioid Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors

January 2017- December 2017

In Greene County, many who fatally overdose have some history of substance abuse (70%) and almost 1 in 15 have overdosed previously. Often, fatal overdoses occur with no bystander present (46%), though EMS is nearly always present post-event (86%). Unfortunately, substance use treatment is indicated in less than 20% of those who fatally overdose.



This data sheet provides the most timely data available for each topic, meaning data is subject to change and time periods for different variables may not align. This data uses ESOOS specific definitions for opioid overdose, which may result in frequencies that do not match other data sources.

Please contact the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination at 573-751-6285 for more information or to request a fact sheet for your community.