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.

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Above: Over 55% of nonfatal opioid overdose discharges seen in the ER involved heroin. In Lincoln County, most of the people discharged from the ER with nonfatal overdoses were male (55%) and between the ages of 25-34.

Below: When fatal overdoses occur in Lincoln County, they most often occur in a house or apartment (71%) and emergency medical services attended each event during this time period (100%).

In Lincoln County, many who fatally overdose have some history of substance abuse (67%) though none are reported to have overdosed previously. Fatal overdoses often happen alone with no bystander present (50%), and EMS is regularly present post-event (100%). Many overdoses indicate polysubstance use, specifically including use of benzodiazepines (33%). Unfortunately, substance abuse treatment is indicated in less than 1 in 5 people who fatally overdose in Lincoln County.

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.