

## Nonfatal Opioid Overdose Health Care Utilization January 2017- June 2018



Above: More than half of nonfatal opioid overdose discharges involved heroin. On average, the cost of a nonfatal opioid overdose ER visit is just under \$2,900 and the patient is in their late 30s.

Below: The overdoses most often occur in a house or apartment and emergency medical services is frequently present.

951 FATAL opioid overdoses in 2017 42% **INCREASE** 

(from 2015)

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

**Fatal Overdose Location** January 2017- December 2017

House, apartment (79.57%) 📃 Building/Place other than home (5.65%) 📕 Outside (5.51%) Hotel/motel (3.63%) Vehicle (3.49%) Unknown (1.88%) Hospital or medical facility (0.27%)

EMS Present at Scene of Injury 92%

History of Substance Abuse

Fatal Opioid Overdose **Characteristics and Risk Factors** January 2017- December 2017

--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

	74%
No Bystander Present	
	38%
Toxicology + for Benzodia	azepine
	31%
Diagnosis of Mental IIInes	SS
	23%
Less than HS Education	
	24%
Previous Overdose	
	14%
Treatment for Substance	
	13%
Current or Prev. Military S	
	5%
Homeless	
	5%

Statewide, many who fatally overdose have some history of substance abuse (74%) and 14% have overdosed previously. Fatal overdoses frequently happen alone with no bystander present (38%), though EMS is nearly always present post-event (92%). Many overdoses indicate polysubstance abuse, including use of benzodiazepines (31%). Unfortunately, substance abuse treatment is indicated in less than 2 people out of 10 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.