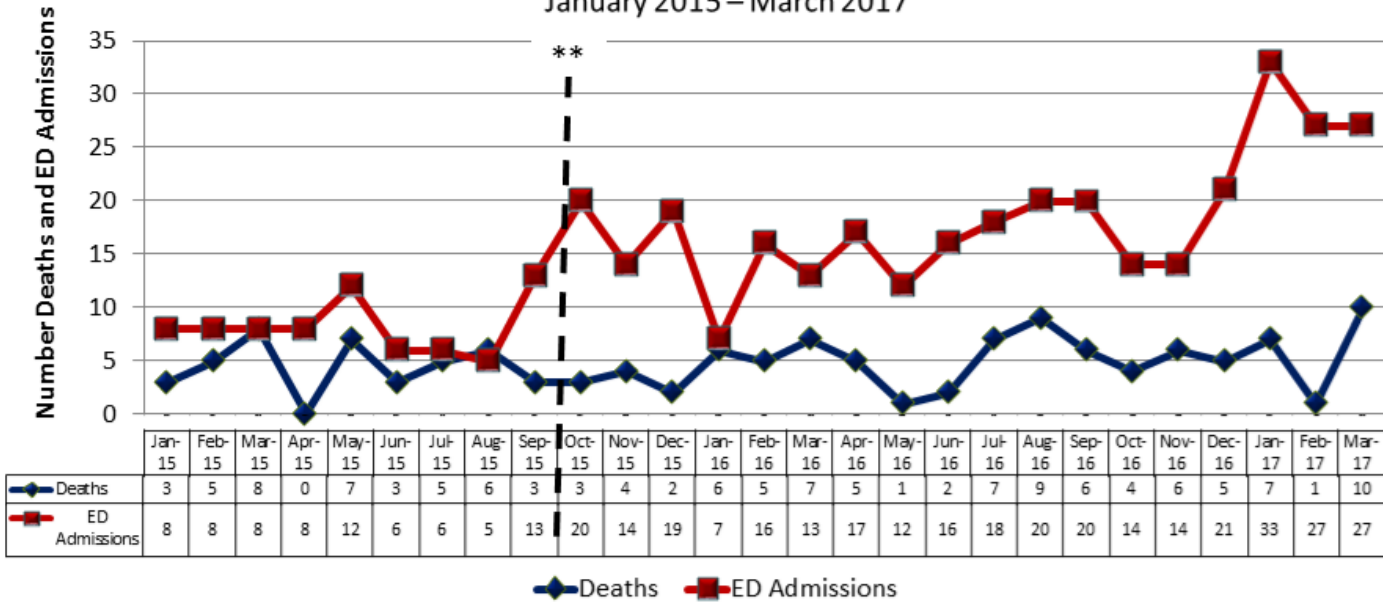


Opioid Related Overdoses

**Opioid Related Deaths and Emergency Department Admissions Associated with Unintentional Opiate Overdoses*
Washtenaw County Residents
January 2015 – March 2017**



*Source: Emergency department data provided by University of Michigan and Saint Joseph Mercy hospitals. August 2016 through March 17 data are preliminary. These numbers do not include persons who survived their overdose and refused or did not seek or receive medical care. Mortality data provided by the Washtenaw County Medical Examiner and Washtenaw County Public Health

**IN OCTOBER OF 2015, BOTH UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AND SAINT JOSEPH MERCY HOSPITALS IMPLEMENTED THE NEWLY REQUIRED ICD-10. These admissions include unintentional and undetermined intent only.

Please Contact Adreanne Waller, MPH Epidemiologist for questions at WallerA@ewashtenaw.org

BENEATH THE NUMBERS FOR WASHTENAW COUNTY RESIDENTS:

- **25% to 30% Of Opioid Related Overdoses For Washtenaw County Residents Result In Death.** Case fatality rate (number of overdoses resulting in death/total number of overdoses) is likely affected by type of opioid used (synthetics like Fentanyl or Carfentanyl are more lethal), as well as combinations of drugs (alcohol or benzodiazepines in combination with opioids are more lethal), as well as access to emergency care and Naloxone, the overdose reversal drug.
- **Fewer opioid overdoses for Ann Arbor residents, but higher case fatality rate.** For 2016, residents of Ypsilanti zip codes represented approximately half of the total number of opioid related overdoses, compared to those in the Ann Arbor, which represented approximately one third of the overdoses. However, the case fatality rate for Ann Arbor zip codes was approximately 33%, compared to Ypsilanti, where the fatality rate was 20%.
- **Black/African American Washtenaw County Residents Who Were Admitted To An Emergency Department For Opioid Related Overdoses Are Likely To Be Older compared to Whites -** Between January of 2011 through March of 2017, 73% (83/114 total cases) of admissions to Black/African American residents were 45 years or older, compared to 37% (248/666 total cases) of those for Whites during this same period.

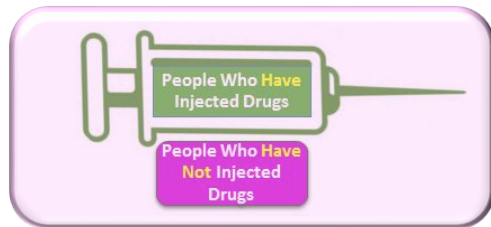
See Back Page for information regarding INJECTION DRUG USE IN WASHTENAW COUNTY RESIDENTS



Please contact [Adreanne Waller, MPH, Epidemiologist](mailto:WallerA@ewashtenaw.org), Washtenaw County Public Health, for questions.
July 2017

Go to Washtenaw County Public Health '[Opioid and Heroin Overdose Data](#)' webpage for further details.

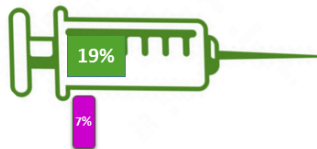
“Have you ever injected drugs for the purposes of getting high?” Washtenaw County Residents 18-49 Years Old – 2015 – Washtenaw County HIP Survey



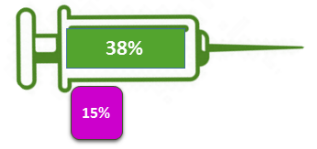
Washtenaw Findings Regarding Injection Drug Use

- 18 -49 year old Washtenaw County residents who have injected drugs are more likely to:
 - have inadequate social support
 - poor mental health
 - serious suicidal thoughts
 - identify as gay or bisexual
 - not receive needed mental health care, compared to those Washtenaw County adults who do not identify as ever injecting drugs.
- Seven percent of Washtenaw County middle school students identify having ever used a needle to inject illicit drugs (see below).

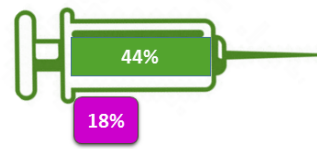
Rarely or Never get Social or emotional Support needed



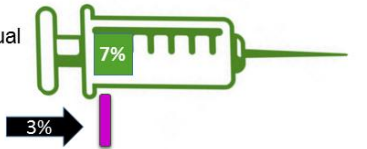
Ten or More Poor Mental Health Days Per Month



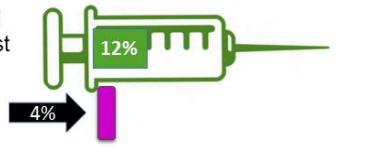
Ever Diagnosed With Anxiety Disorder



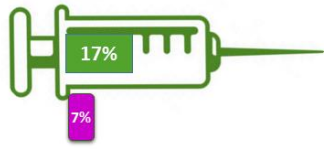
Non Heterosexual Orientation



Serious Suicidal Thoughts in Past Year



Did Not Get Needed Mental Health Care



Lifetime Injection Drug Use Washtenaw County Residents

Age in Years	Washtenaw County (2015)*
Middle School Students**	7.1%
18 -24	4.6%
25-34	5.7%
35-49	5%

*Washtenaw County Health Improvement Plan Survey – 2015
**Washtenaw County Michigan Profile for Healthy Youth, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services and Michigan Department of Education. Academic years 2013/14 and 2015/16
<https://mdoe.state.mi.us/schoolhealthsurveys/ExternalReports/CountyReportGeneration.aspx>

U.S. Findings Regarding Injection Drug Use:

- Adults and adolescents who have mental illnesses are more likely to be prescribed long term opioids than those who do not have mental illness diagnoses. (1) (2)
- People who are addicted to opioids are more likely to have poor mental health.(3)
- The period of time between first drug use and injection initiation is becoming shorter. (4)
- Exposure to others who inject drugs increases risk of injection initiation. (5)
- One of every ten sexual minority high school males has injected a drug, compared to 1.5 for high school students identifying as heterosexual/straight. (6)

1. Quinn, P. et al. 'Incident and long-term opioid therapy among patients with psychiatric conditions and medications: a national study of commercial health care claims.' Pain. January 2017. http://journals.lww.com/pain/Abstract/2017/01000/Incident_and_long_term_opioid_therapy_among.38.aspx.2
2. Richardson, L. et al. 'Mental health disorders and chronic opioid use among adolescents and young adults with chronic pain.' J Adolescent Health. June 2012. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3368381/>
3. Sherrer, JF., et al. 'Prescription Opioid Duration, Dose, and Increased Risk of Depression in 3 Large Patient Populations.' Annals of Internal Medicine. Jan/Feb 2016. <http://www.annfammed.org/content/14/1/100>
4. Bluthenthal, RN. 'Drug use generations and patterns of injection drug use: Birth cohort differences among people who inject drugs in Los Angeles and San Francisco, California.' Drug and Alcohol Dependence Online Journal. April 2017. [http://www.drugandalcoholdependence.com/article/S0376-8716\(17\)30169-2/fulltext](http://www.drugandalcoholdependence.com/article/S0376-8716(17)30169-2/fulltext)
5. Werb, D. 'A socio-structural approach to preventing injection drug use initiation: rationale for the PRIMER study.' Harm Reduction Journal. September 2016. <https://harmreductionjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12954-016-0114-1>
6. 'Compounding Risk: Sexual Minority Youth & Injection Drug Use.' AIDS United. September 2016. <https://www.aidsunited.org/Blog?id=3473>

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