OPIATE EPIDEMIC

Montgomery County, Ohio

Board of County Commissioners
City of Dayton Commission
Working Session
April 27, 2016
Issue of opiate epidemic data

Community health improvement plan
THE OPIATE EPIDEMIC
Jail bookings by race
Montgomery County, 2013-2015

- White: 70.1%
- Black: 29.1%
- Other*: 0.6%
- Unknown: 0.2%

Jail bookings by sex
Montgomery County, 2013-2015

- Male: 69.2%
- Female: 30.8%
Density of Jail Bookings by Home Location
Montgomery County, 2013-2015

Density
- low
- medium
- high

RESIDENCE MATTERS
Prescription Opioids

At least HALF of all opioid overdose deaths involve a prescription opioid.

START LOW. GO SLOW. www.cdc.gov
GUIDELINE FOR PRESCRIBING OPIOIDS FOR CHRONIC PAIN
Accidental poisoning by other opiates and related narcotics hospital visits

Applies to: codeine, meperidine, morphine, and opium

Montgomery County, 2012-2015

Accidental poisonings by sex
Rate of Other Opiates and Related Narcotics
Accidental Poisoning Hospital Visits
By Patient’s Home Location
Montgomery County, 2015

Rate per 100,000 people
0.0 - 3.3
3.4 - 9.6
9.7 - 22.4
22.5 - 32.6
32.7 - 45.6

Rate per 100,000 people:
- 0.0 - 3.3
- 3.4 - 9.6
- 9.7 - 22.4
- 22.5 - 32.6
- 32.7 - 45.6

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
Nationally, approximately 435,000 people were regular (past-month) users of heroin.

Among people between the ages of 12 and 49, the average age of first use was 28.
Heroin accidental poisoning by hospital visit type
Montgomery County, 2012-2015
Hospital visits for heroin accidental poisoning by sex
Montgomery County, 2012-2015

- Female: 34%, 42%, 39%, 41%
- Male: 66%, 58%, 61%, 59%

HEROIN OVERDOSES

Rate of hospital visits for heroin accidental poisoning by age
Montgomery County, 2012-2015

Rate per 100,000
Rate of Heroin Accidental Poisoning Hospital Visits
By Patient’s Home Location

Montgomery County, 2015

Rate per 100,000 people
- 0.0 - 6.6
- 6.7 - 33.6
- 33.7 - 69.7
- 69.8 - 120.0
- 120.1 - 193.3
In many deaths, multiple drugs are present making it difficult to identify which drug or drugs caused the death.
UNINTENTIONAL DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS
OHIO

Figure 2. Number of Deaths and Death Rate per 100,000 from Unintentional Drug Overdose by Year, Ohio Residents, 1999-2014
Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths 2009-2014

Death Rate per 100,000 persons

- 3.5 - 9.3
- 9.4 - 13.5
- 13.6 - 17.8
- 17.9 - 24.6
- 24.7 - 35.3
- Fewer than 10 deaths
Drug overdose deaths have increased 104% from 2010 to 2015

Demographic Characteristics of Overdose Deaths in 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>2014 Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Age</td>
<td>41.2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Male (62%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of Education</td>
<td>HS Graduate (73%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>White (89%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td>Single (44%), Divorced (31%), Married (21%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNINTENTIONAL DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS
2014

Sex
- Male 62%
- Female 38%

Race
- White 89%
- Black 11%

Marital Status
- Single 45%
- Married 21%
- Divorced 32%
- Widowed 2%
Montgomery County: In 2013 and 2014, benzodiazepines and heroin were the most commonly identified drugs involved in overdose deaths.
Drug users may not know when illicit fentanyl has been combined or substituted with other commonly abused drugs, such as heroin.

Fentanyl-related accidental drug overdose deaths in Ohio, 2012-2014:

- 2012: 75
- 2013: 84
- 2014: 502
Dayton Police and Fire Departments Overdose Responses 2012-2015

- 2012: 948 responses (948 Police Only, 730 Fire Only, 730 Both)
- 2013: 1,060 responses (462 Police Only, 494 Fire Only, 730 Both)
- 2014: 1,257 responses (165 Police Only, 369 Fire Only, 723 Both)
- 2015: 1,489 responses (198 Police Only, 509 Fire Only, 782 Both)

Legend:
- Blue: Police Only
- Red: Fire Only
- Green: Both
In 2015, Narcan was administered 167 times

Demographic Characteristics of Narcan Use

- Average Age – 35 years
- Sex – Male (66%)
- Youngest Age – 18 years
- Race – White (90%)
- 95% were administered Narcan and survived
From April 24, 2015 to March 25, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1,334 Total Visits</th>
<th>308 Clients Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15,202 Needles Exchanged</td>
<td>72 Referrals to Drug Treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52% Male</td>
<td>103 HIV Tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48% Female</td>
<td>6 Hepatitis C Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93% White</td>
<td>Referrals offered for:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6% Black</td>
<td>clothing, food, housing, medical &amp; dental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1% Asian and Native American</td>
<td>care, mental health, STD clinic, pregnancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>test, and Medicaid enrollment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Visits to Syringe Services Program
April 24, 2015 - March 25, 2016

8% of clients live outside Montgomery County.
31% clients live in zip code 45403.
### 1009 Clients Served in FY 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Services Offered:</th>
<th>Prevention Services Offered:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Screening, Assessment, Non-Intensive and Intensive Outpatient Counseling and Family Counseling</td>
<td>Classroom and Home Based Education for Adults and Family Members.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most Common Diagnosis</th>
<th>23% of Clients are Opioid Dependent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Dependence</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cannabis Dependence</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Opioid Dependence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 27% Female | 53% White |
| 73% Male   | 44% Black |
| 3% Other Races |
Accidental Overdose Deaths Involving Heroin - from 2007 to 2015
COMMUNITY HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Montgomery County: A healthy, safe, and thriving community!

We believe that all residents of Montgomery County should have:
- equal access to resources that promote a healthy lifestyle
- an environment that promotes health and wellness
- social support and community connections
- knowledge about healthy choices and behaviors
HEALTH PRIORITIES

Priority 1 - Birth Outcomes
Infant Mortality is the key, long-term indicator for birth outcomes as well as for overall community health and well-being.

Priority 2 - Chronic Disease Prevention
Regardless of the neighborhood or community, all Montgomery County residents should have access to safe recreational facilities and healthy food options. New policies and programs emphasizing chronic disease prevention can “make the healthy choice, the easy choice”.

Priority 3 - Behavioral Health
Integration of partners – mental health, substance abuse, primary care, public health – is critical to meet the behavioral health needs and ultimately the overall health of Montgomery County residents.
Goal 1 - Ensure access to needed behavioral health services at the right amount, at the right time, for the right person, and in the appropriate setting.

Goal 2 - Increase integration of physical and behavioral healthcare services.

Goal 3 - Enhance care coordination and information sharing across behavioral health and other system partners.
Goal 1 – Reduce preterm births.

Goal 2 – Reduce substance misuse in pregnant women and mothers of infants.

Goal 3 – Reduce the infant mortality racial disparity in zip codes: 45402, 45405, 45406, 45414, 45415, 45416, 45417, and 45426.