Opioid & Other Drug Use and Consequences: ‘X’ County

This report highlights recent information on the use and consequences of opioids and other drugs in ‘X’ County, Maryland.

SUMMARY

- In 2014-2015, ‘X’ County accounted for 11% of all statewide prescription opioid, benzodiazepine, and stimulant fills while making up only 9% of the state population
- Significant differences in total prescription fills and prescriptions per person were found between zip codes across the county
- Annual hospital events involving prescription opioids and heroin increased from 2011 to 2014
- Prescription opioids alone and in combination with other prescription and illicit drugs made up a significant proportion of drug-related hospital events

Opioid, Benzodiazepine, and Stimulant Use

- ‘X’ County accounts for 11% of all statewide prescription opioid, benzodiazepine, and stimulant fills

- Prescription opioid fills have steadily increased, regardless of minor fluctuations during 2014-2015

- Benzodiazepine and stimulant prescription fills remained stable throughout 2014-2015

County Demographics (2014 U.S. Census Estimates)

- Population: 550,269
- Racial mix: 15.7% black, 74.8% white, 3.5% Asian, 6.7% other
- Below poverty level: 5.9%
- Unemployed: 4.5%
- Median household income: $89,031
- High school graduation rate: 91.1%


- In 2015, the top 11 opioid prescription fills accounted for approximately 90% of all opioid fills

- In 2015, oxycodone and hydrocodone alone or in combination with acetaminophen accounted for 67% of all opioids dispensed
The northern portion of the county saw not only the largest number of fills during the 6 month time period, but also the largest average number of fill per person (based on Census population estimates within each zip code).

The southern portion of the county also saw high rates of prescription opioids per person during the 6 month time period due to smaller populations, but had relatively low prescription opioid fills as compared to other areas in the county.

### Legend

- **US & MD Roads**
- **Prescriptions per Person per 6 Months**
  - 0.00 - 0.099
  - 0.100 - 0.291
  - 0.292 - 0.390
  - 0.391 - 0.467
  - 0.468 - 0.724

Labels within zip code areas indicate counts of prescription fills 10/14—3/15

*Top 11 Prescription Opioids include- Acetaminophen with Codeine, Fentanyl, Guaiifenesin/Codeine Phosphate, Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen, Hydromorphone HCL, Morphine Sulfate, Oxycodone HCL, Oxycodone HCL/Acetaminophen, Promethazine HCL/Codeine, Tramadol HCL, Methadone HCL

**Population based on 2013 U.S. Census estimates within zip code

Source: PDMP
In 2014, there were 101 drug and alcohol-related intoxication deaths. Drug and alcohol-related intoxication deaths were considered a result of recent ingestions or exposure (accidental or undetermined) to alcohol or another type of drug, including heroin, cocaine, prescription opioids, benzodiazepines, and other prescribed and unprescribed drugs. Of the 101 drug and alcohol-related intoxication deaths, 53 involved heroin and 32 involved prescription opioids.

Source: DHMH

In ‘X’ County, over 1/3 of all drug-related hospital events involved a prescription opioid

In ‘X’ County, 4/5 of all prescription drug-related hospital events involved a prescription opioid

‘X’ Co Residents: Annual Number of Prescription Opioid Cases Seen in Maryland Hospitals

‘X’ Co Residents: Annual Number of Heroin Cases Seen in Maryland Hospitals

Number of Hospital Cases Involving Prescription Opioids

Alone and in Combination with Other Drugs, 2014

Prescription opioid cases with no other drug involvement

Prescription opioid in combo with other prescription drugs

Prescription opioid in combo with other illicit drugs

Prescription opioid in combo with Benzodiazepines & other prescription drugs

Prescription opioid in combo with Benzodiazepines

*Other Rx includes: antidepressants, methadone, psychotropics, sedatives, stimulants, other general prescription drugs

**Illicit drugs include: cocaine, heroin, cannabis & hallucinogens

Source: HSCRC

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Consequences of Opioid and Other Drug Use

Overdose Deaths in County X 2014-2015

- Location of death data provided as residence by the Office of Chief Medical Examiner (OCME)
- Data includes all overdose deaths ruled as accidental or undetermined by OCME (suicides not included)
- Census Tract 730402 (City ‘D’) had the highest incident of overdose deaths for the 2 year period 2014—2015
- Census Tracts 730100 (City ‘C’) & 730401 (City ‘A’) each had 6 overdose deaths during 2014—2015
- The northern portion of the county had a larger number of deaths than the southern portion of the county
- Census Tract 751200 (City ‘B’) which borders ‘Y’ County was also an area that saw high incidents of overdose deaths.

Additional Resources

- Harm Reduction Coalition
  http://harmreduction.org/issues/overdose-prevention/
- Maryland Overdose Response Program (ORP) – Naloxone
  http://bha.dhmh.maryland.gov/NALOXONE/Pages/Home.aspx
- Maryland Crisis Hotline
  1-800-422-0009
- Beacon Health Options Maryland
  http://maryland.beaconhealthoptions.com/
- Overdose Survivors Outreach Program (OSOP)
  http://bha.dhmh.maryland.gov/OVERDOSE_PREVENTION/Pages/OSOP.aspx
- Maryland Poison Center
  http://www.mdpoison.com
- Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup
  http://www.pharmacy.umaryland.edu/programs/seow/
- Recovery Support Services Program (410-555-5555)
  http://www.CountyXrecoverysupportservicesprogram.com
- Adult Addiction Clinic (410-555-5555)
  http://www.CountyXadultaddictionclinic.com
- Community Treatment Services (410-555-5555)
  http://www.CountyXcommunitytreatmentservices.com
- Substance Abuse Treatment Referral Line (410-555-5555)
  https://www.CountyXSATRL.com

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Opioid and Other Drug Use & Consequences, P4/4 Rev. 11/2016