

OPIATE CRISIS

QUARTERLY REPORT

QUARTER 4 (OCT-DEC), 2016
FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO

DRUG OVERDOSE EPIDEMIC

Central Ohio is experiencing a drug epidemic. This quarterly report provides a snapshot of the most up-to-date data on drug overdose treatment and infectious disease in Franklin County.

HARM REDUCTION PROGRAM

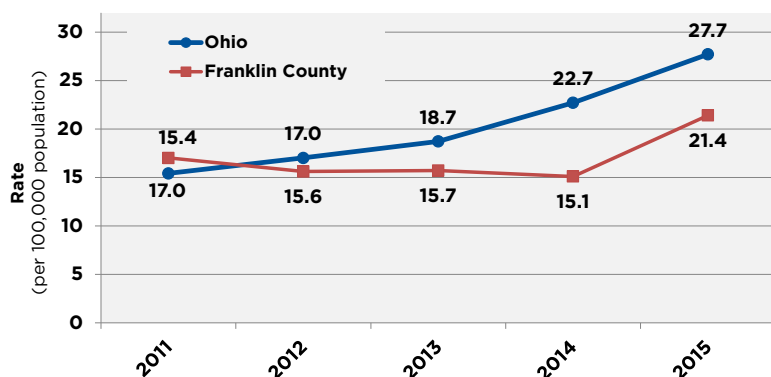
Columbus Public Health, in collaboration with other community partners, has launched a comprehensive Harm Reduction Program to lessen the impact of addiction to heroin and other opiates. This partnership is working to save lives, help people recover and stop the spread of disease through drug abuse prevention education, counseling, testing, and access to syringes and naloxone. These efforts are expected to have many positive impacts such as lowering rates of blood borne diseases like HIV and Hepatitis C, keeping used syringes off the streets, and connecting people in crisis with substance use services. Learn more at www.columbus.gov/harm.

In Franklin County, there was a **343% increase** in residents who died from unintentional drug overdoses from 2003 to 2015.

UNINTENTIONAL DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS

Unintentional drug overdose deaths are on the rise. This section includes data on rates of unintentional overdose deaths in Ohio and Franklin County.

AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE FROM UNINTENTIONAL DRUG OVERDOSE BY YEAR, 2011-2015



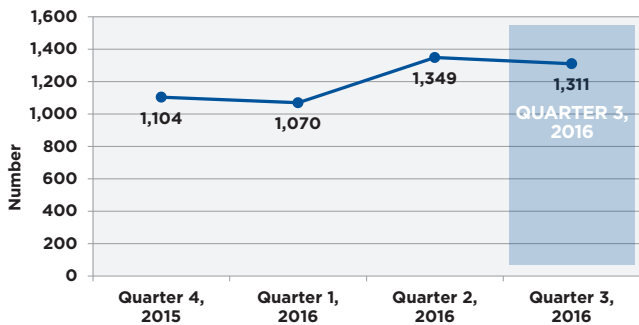
DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS
Nearly 300* Franklin County residents died from unintentional drug overdoses in 2016, surpassing the number of deaths in 2015.

**2016 mortality data is preliminary.*

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (EMS) PATIENTS

This section includes data of patients seen by EMS in Franklin County for drug poisoning/drug ingestion. At the time of this report, Quarter 4, 2016 numbers were not available for EMS.

PATIENTS WITH DRUG OVERDOSE SEEN BY EMS BY QUARTER (N=4,834)

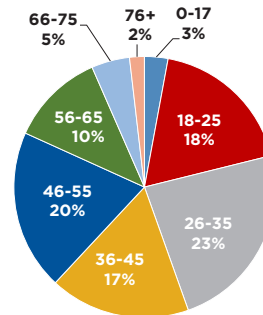


DRUG OVERDOSES & NALOXONE

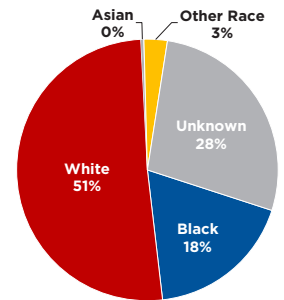
Overdoses can have serious complications if untreated. Naloxone is a medicine that is given to counteract an overdose. During Quarter 4, 2016, Columbus Fire EMS* gave nearly **1,200 doses of naloxone**.

**Columbus Fire EMS data only. Not inclusive of all EMS systems in Franklin County.*

BY AGE GROUP Quarter 3, 2016 (N=1,311)



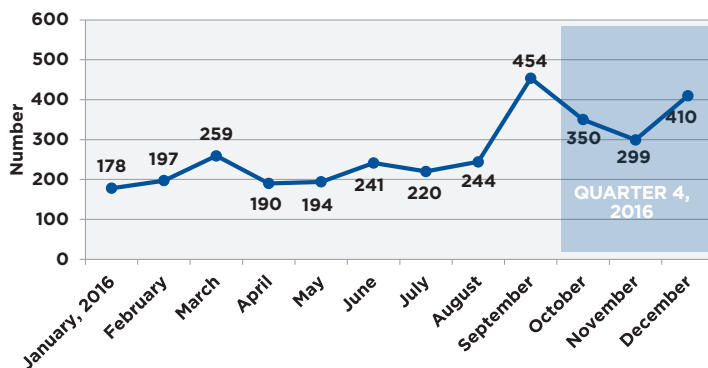
BY RACE Quarter 3, 2016 (N=1,311)



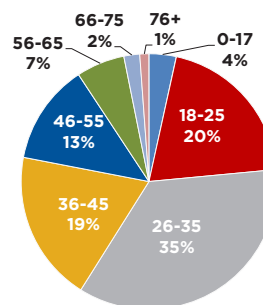
EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT (ED) VISITS

This section includes data for patients who presented in Franklin County EDs with chief complaints that mention overdose.

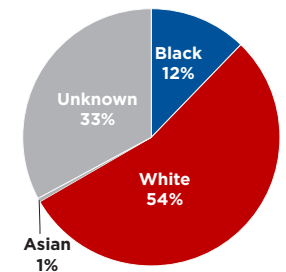
OVERDOSES IN ED BY MONTH (N=3,236)



BY AGE GROUP Quarter 4, 2016 (N=1,047)



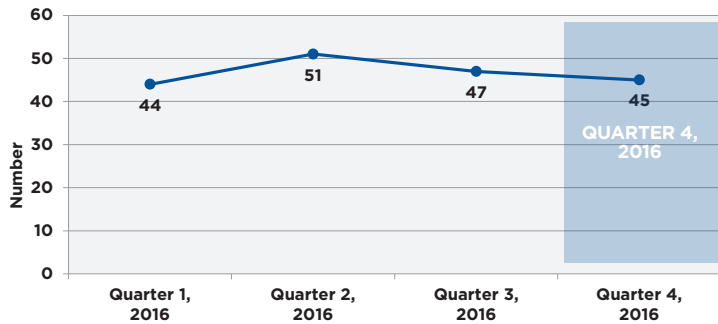
BY RACE Quarter 4, 2016 (N=1,047)



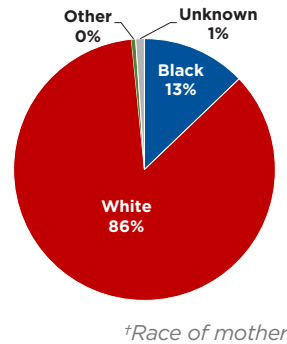
NEONATAL ABSTINENCE SYNDROME (NAS)

This section includes Franklin County resident babies with a diagnosis of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS). NAS is a set of symptoms associated with the abrupt withdrawal of opioids and other drugs when infants are born to mothers who were taking these substances.

BABIES DIAGNOSED WITH NAS BY QUARTER (N=187)



BY RACE† (All Quarters, 2016 (N=187))



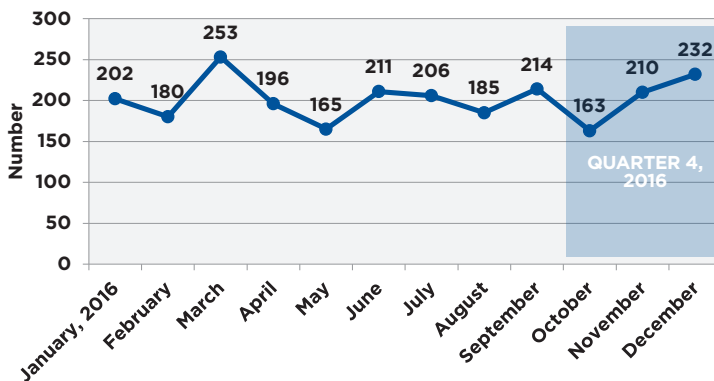
FRANKLIN COUNTY

In 2016, there were 322 babies treated for NAS in Franklin County. Of these, **187 (58%)** were residents of Franklin County.

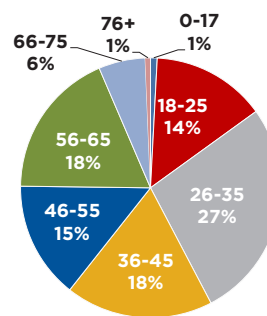
SYRINGE USE & DISEASE SPREAD

People who inject drugs without a clean syringe are at risk for Hepatitis C and other infections. The number of Hepatitis C cases in Franklin County is increasing.

HEPATITIS C CASES BY MONTH (N=2,417)



BY AGE GROUP (Quarter 4, 2016 (N=605))



SYRINGE ACCESS (Quarter 4, 2016)

- 381,042** clean syringes distributed
- 1,370** total client visits
- 44%** requested treatment consult
- 428** naloxone kits requested

ABOUT THE DATA: All current and historical figures are preliminary and subject to change as new/updated information is received. All data are received by facility location with the exception of hepatitis data which is received by county of residence. **Mortality Data** are downloaded from the Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse. **EMS data** were reported by the Ohio Department of Public Safety EMS. Data includes EMS patients with a primary or secondary impression of poisoning/drug ingestion. **Columbus Fire EMS data** were received from Columbus Division of Fire. Number of doses given does not reflect the number of patients treated, as some patients require multiple doses of naloxone. **Current and preliminary hospital emergency department data** were downloaded from Ohio's syndromic surveillance system (EpiCenter). Data includes patients who presented in emergency departments and select acute-care facilities for drug-related complaints that mention overdose. Visits for withdrawal, detox or overdoses due to certain medications such as insulin were removed where identified. **Current and preliminary Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome data** were received from facilities in Franklin County. Data includes Franklin County resident babies with a clinical diagnosis or admitting chief complaint of NAS, drug or alcohol withdrawal (ICD-9 779.5, 292.0, 291, 81). **Syringe Access Program data** were received from Safe Point. **Current and preliminary hepatitis data** (2016 and after) are downloaded from the Ohio Disease Reporting System by date of report to CDC. **Analysis is completed by** the Office of Epidemiology at Columbus Public Health. Only patients with complete data were included in analyses.



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