

CREEK COUNTY

Drug Overdose Facts



DRUG OVERDOSE FAST FACTS*

Creek County Data (2014-2018)

- There were 74 unintentional drug overdose deaths in Creek County.
- Creek County had the 22nd highest death rate in the state.
- Males were 34% more likely to die than females.
- Adults aged 35-54 had the highest rate of death.
- Nearly one out of four (23%) people who died had a history of mental health problems.
- More than two out of three (70%) people who died had a history of substance abuse.
- Learn the warning signs of an overdose – 69% of deaths occurred at a home or apartment.

*Rates per 100,000 population. Some rates are based on a small number of cases and should be interpreted with caution.

Most common substances in Creek County overdose deaths:



12 Oklahomans die every week from an unintentional drug overdose

NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL OVERDOSE DEATHS BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE

CREEK COUNTY, 2014-2018

- 74** All unintentional drug overdoses
- 45** Prescription drugs
- 40** Prescription opioids
- 32** Methamphetamine
- 6** Illicit opioids

STATE FACTS:

- From 2014-2018, more than 3,300 Oklahomans died of an unintentional drug overdose.
- From 2013-2018, the rate of unintentional prescription opioid-related overdose death decreased by 61% (475 deaths in 2013; 191 deaths in 2018).
- From 2007-2018, the unintentional methamphetamine-related overdose death rate increased nearly 700%. In 2018, methamphetamine was involved in more than half of drug overdose deaths.
- From 2016-2018, nearly nine out of ten (87%) drug overdose deaths were unintentional and 8% were due to suicide.

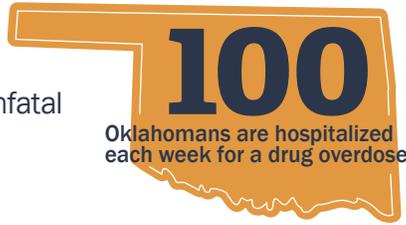


Drug Overdose Hospitalizations*

(2016-2018)

Oklahoma State Facts

- From 2016-2018, more than 15,000 Oklahomans were hospitalized for a nonfatal drug overdose. That's 100 Oklahomans each week.
- Half (50%) of hospitalizations were unintentional and 46% were due to self harm.
- Females were 51% more likely to be hospitalized than males.
- Adults aged 45-64 had the highest rates of hospitalization.
- The most common substances involved in hospitalizations were:
 - Opioids (25% of hospitalizations)
 - Benzodiazepines (19%)
 - Non-opioid pain medications (13%)



Females were 51% more likely to be hospitalized than males.

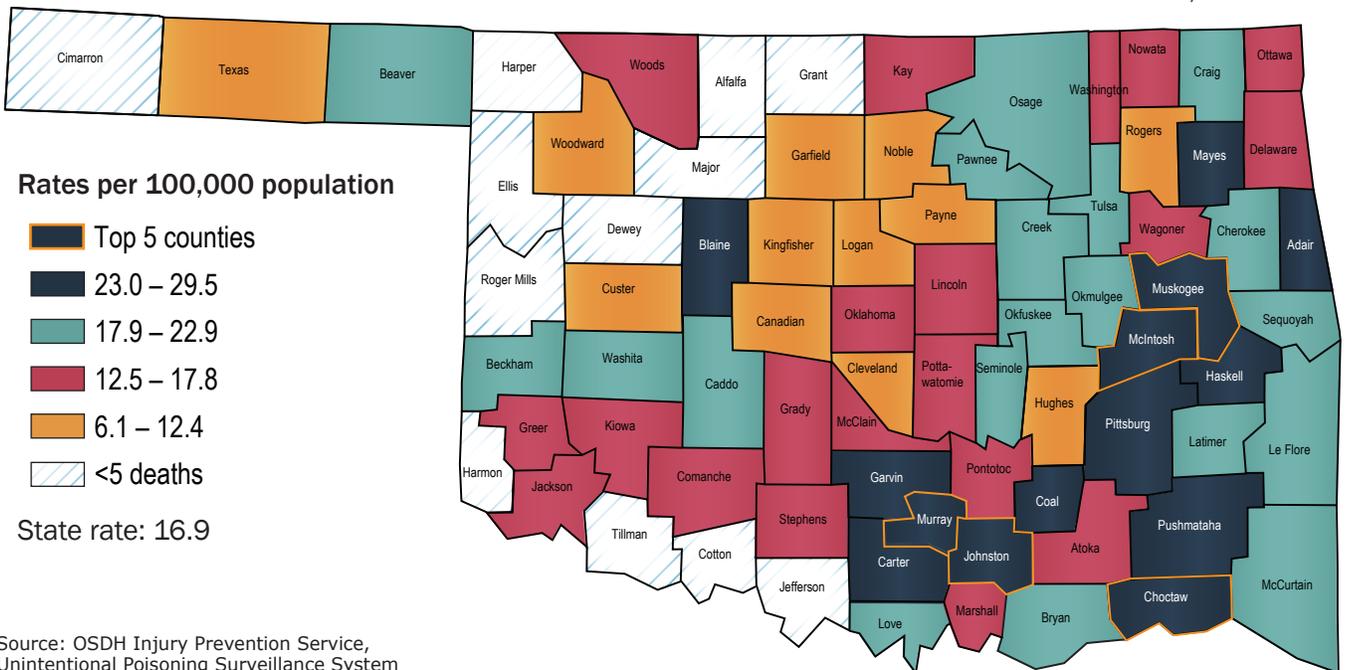


Creek County Facts

- Creek County had the 2nd highest nonfatal drug overdose hospitalization rate in the state.
- 56% of hospitalizations were unintentional and 40% due to self harm.
- Females were 44% more likely to be hospitalized than males.
- Adults aged 20-24 had the highest hospitalization rates.
- The most common substances involved in hospitalizations were:
 - Opioids (26% of hospitalizations)
 - Benzodiazepines (19%)
 - Stimulants (13%)

*Includes all intents of nonfatal drug overdose - unintentional, self harm, undetermined, and assault

Unintentional Drug Overdose Death Rates by County of Residence Oklahoma, 2014-2018



Data Source: OSDH Injury Prevention Service, Fatal Unintentional Poisoning Surveillance System

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