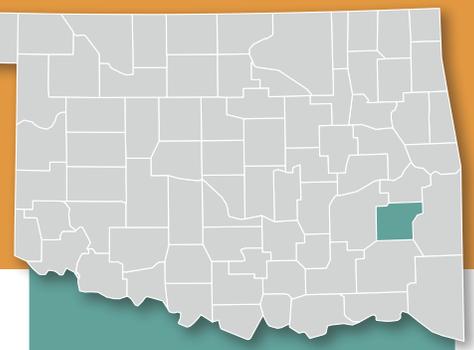


# LATIMER COUNTY

## Drug Overdose Facts



### DRUG OVERDOSE FAST FACTS\*

Latimer County Data (2014-2018)

- There were 12 unintentional drug overdose deaths in Latimer County.
- Latimer County had the 15th highest death rate in the state.
- Females were 44% more likely to die than males.
- Three out of four people who died had a history of substance abuse.
- Learn the warning signs of an overdose — 75% 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 Latimer County overdose deaths:

Methamphetamine

Hydrocodone

Carisoprodol

Oxycodone

Fentanyl

Loperamide

Methadone

Tramadol



**12 Oklahomans** die every week from an unintentional drug overdose

### NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL OVERDOSE DEATHS BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE

LATIMER COUNTY, 2014-2018

- 12 All unintentional drug overdoses
- 5 Prescription drugs
- 5 Prescription opioids
- 6 Methamphetamine
- <5 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.

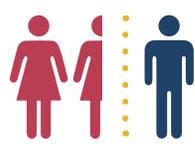
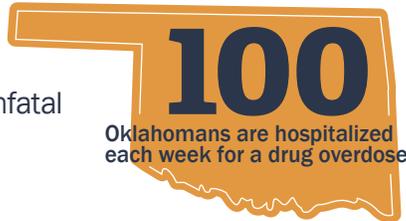


# Drug Overdose Hospitalizations\*

(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.

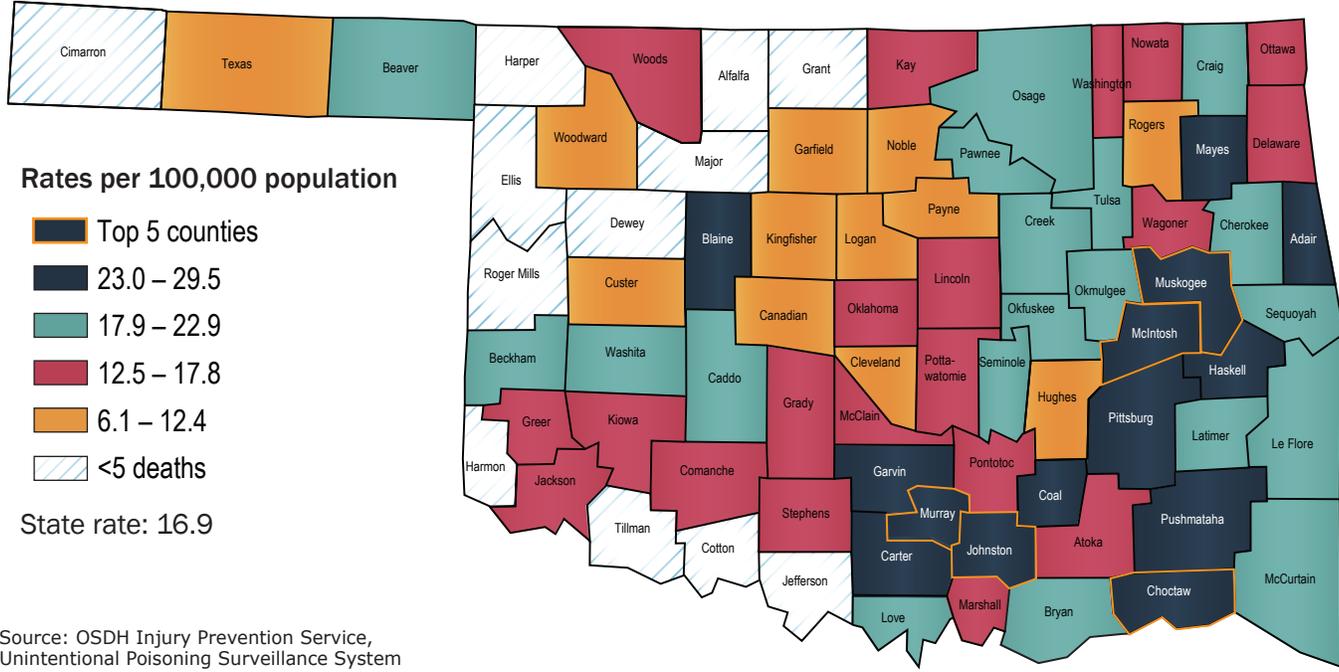


## Latimer County Facts

- Latimer County had the 45th highest nonfatal drug overdose hospitalization rate in the state.
- 45% of hospitalizations were unintentional and 52% due to self harm.
- Females were 46% more likely to be hospitalized than males.
- Adults aged 75-84 had the highest hospitalization rates.

\* 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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