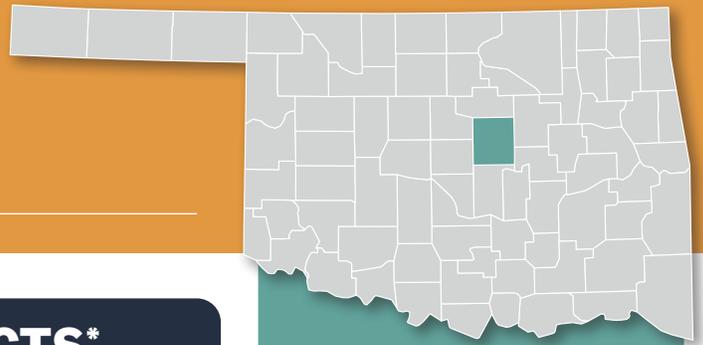


LINCOLN COUNTY

Drug Overdose Facts



DRUG OVERDOSE FAST FACTS*

Lincoln County Data (2014-2018)

- There were 29 unintentional drug overdose deaths in Lincoln County.
- Lincoln County had the 38th highest death rate in the state.
- Males were 24% more likely to die than females.
- Adults aged 35-54 had the highest rate of death.
- More than one out of four (28%) people who died had a history of mental health problems.
- Nearly two out of three (62%) people who died had a history of substance abuse.
- Learn the warning signs of an overdose – 66% 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 Lincoln County overdose deaths:



12 Oklahomans die every week from an unintentional drug overdose

NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL OVERDOSE DEATHS BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE

LINCOLN COUNTY, 2014-2018

- 29 All unintentional drug overdoses
- 20 Prescription drugs
- 17 Prescription opioids
- 12 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.

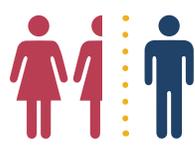
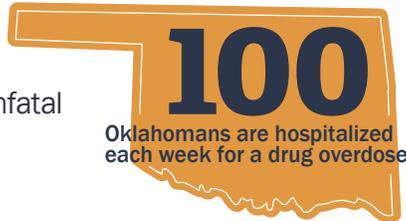


Drug Overdose Hospitalizations*

(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.

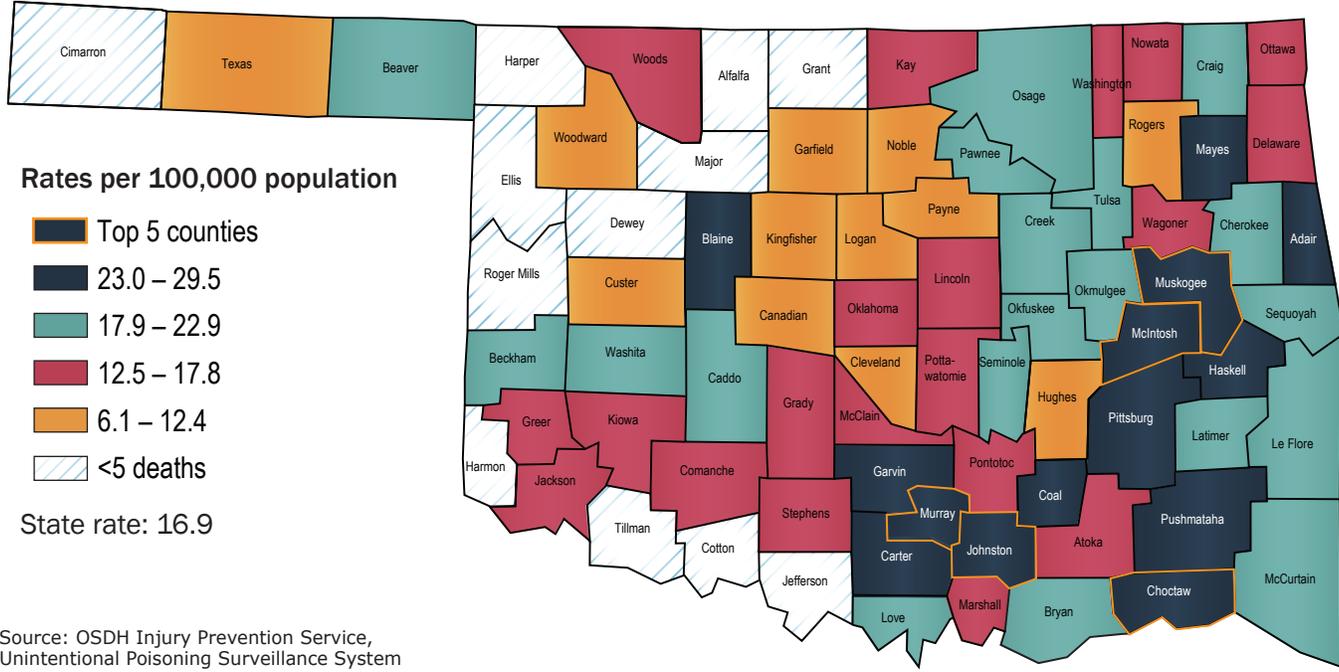


Lincoln County Facts

- Lincoln County had the 38th highest nonfatal drug overdose hospitalization rate in the state.
- 53% of hospitalizations were unintentional and 44% due to self harm.
- Females were more than twice as likely to be hospitalized as males.
- Adults aged 20-24 had the highest hospitalization rates.
- The most common substances involved in hospitalizations were:
 - Opioids (27% of hospitalizations)
 - Benzodiazepines (21%)
 - Non-opioid pain medications (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

This publication was supported by Cooperative Agreement 6 NU17CE924993-01-02 funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the Department of Health and Human Services. This publication was issued by the Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH), an equal opportunity employer and provider. A digital file has been deposited with the Publications Clearinghouse of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries in compliance with section 3-114 of Title 65 of the Oklahoma Statutes and is available for download at www.documents.ok.gov. | www.health.ok.gov | July 2020 | 200739IPS

