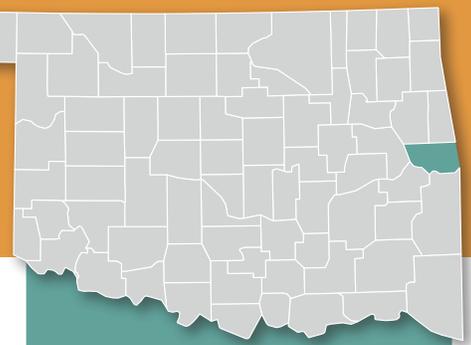


# SEQUOYAH COUNTY

## Drug Overdose Facts



### DRUG OVERDOSE FAST FACTS\*

Sequoyah County Data (2014-2018)

- There were 47 unintentional drug overdose deaths in Sequoyah County.
- Sequoyah County had the 16th highest death rate in the state.
- Males were more than twice as likely to die than females.
- Adults aged 35-54 had the highest rate of death.
- Nearly one out of three (32%) people who died had a history of mental health problems.
- More than three out of four (77%) people who died had a history of substance abuse.
- Learn the warning signs of an overdose — 83% 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 Sequoyah County overdose deaths:



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

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

SEQUOYAH COUNTY, 2014-2018

- 47** All unintentional drug overdoses
- 29** Prescription drugs
- 25** Prescription opioids
- 21** 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.

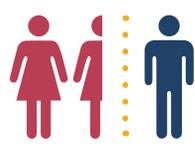
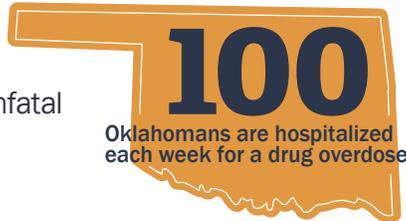


# Drug Overdose Hospitalizations\*

(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.

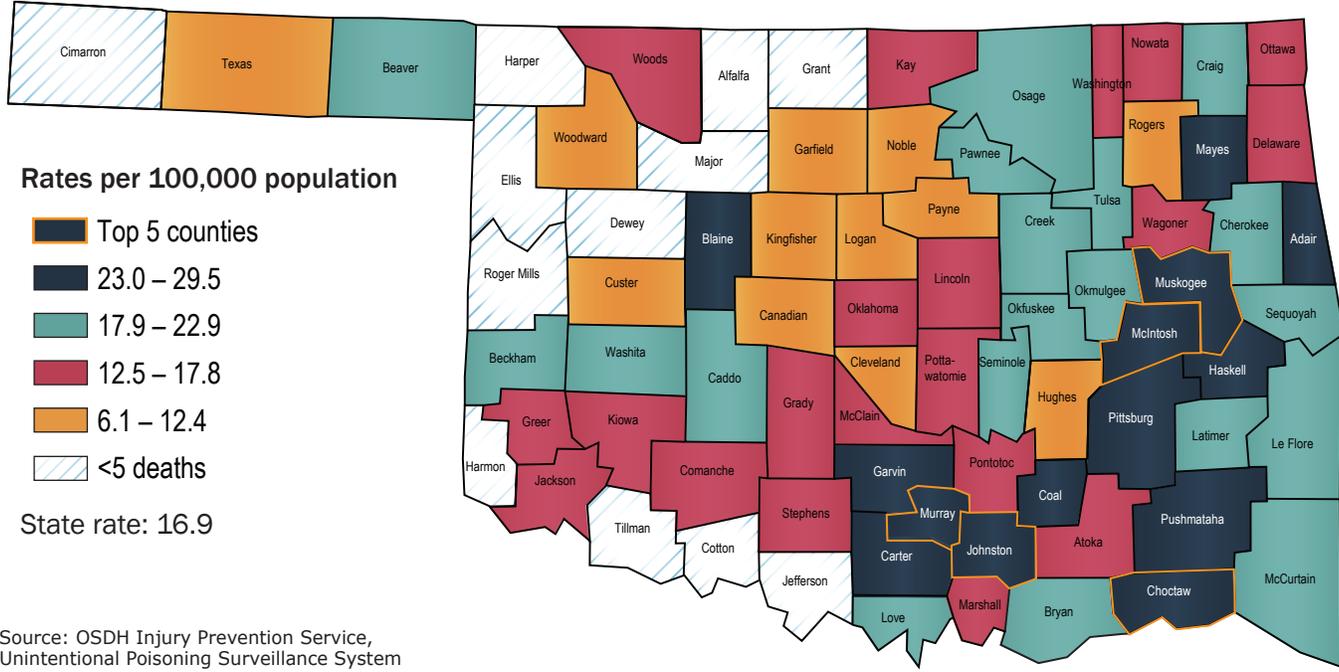


## Sequoyah County Facts

- Sequoyah County had the 54th highest nonfatal drug overdose hospitalization rate in the state.
- 50% of hospitalizations were unintentional and 45% due to self harm.
- Females were 43% more likely to be hospitalized than males.
- Adults aged 25-34 had the highest hospitalization rates.
- The most common substances involved in hospitalizations were:
  - Opioids (36% of hospitalizations)
  - Benzodiazepines (22%)
  - Non-opioid pain medications; Antipsychotics (14%)

\*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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