

# Bryan County

## Unintentional Poisoning Facts

### State Facts:

- From 2007-2013, more than 4,600 Oklahomans died of an unintentional poisoning (UP).
- More Oklahoma adults age 25-64 die of UP than motor vehicle crashes or suicide.
- Opioid prescription painkillers are the most common drugs involved in UP deaths.
- Oklahoma had the sixth highest poisoning death rate in the U.S.

### What is a Poisoning?

A poisoning is the ingestion, inhalation, absorption, or contact with a substance resulting in a toxic effect or bodily harm. An unintentional poisoning occurs when a person does not intend to hurt themselves or someone else. The person may intentionally be exposed to a substance (e.g., a person ingests a medication at higher than prescribed levels) but does not intend to harm themselves.

In the late 1990s the most common cause of overdose deaths became prescription drugs.

**Nearly four out of five unintentional poisoning deaths in Oklahoma involve at least one prescription drug.**

### Number of UP deaths in Bryan County by type of substance, 2007-2013

All unintentional poisonings	63
Prescription drugs	55
Prescription painkillers (opioids)	48
Illicit drugs	11
Alcohol	6

### Most common substances\* in Bryan County UP deaths:

<b>Hydrocodone</b>	Alcohol
<b>Methadone</b>	Morphine
<b>Alprazolam</b>	Carisoprodol
Oxycodone	Fentanyl
Methamphetamine	Cocaine

### Injury Prevention Service

(405) 271-3430

<http://poison.health.ok.gov>



### Bryan County Data (2007-2013)

- From 2007-2013, there were 63 unintentional poisoning deaths in Bryan County.
- Bryan County had the 11th highest unintentional opioid-related overdose death rate in the state.
- Nearly nine out of ten unintentional poisoning deaths involved a prescription drug.
- Three out of four deaths involved a prescription painkiller.
- Males were 80% more likely to die of an unintentional poisoning than females.
- Adults age 25-54 had the highest rate of unintentional poisoning death.
- One out of three people who died of an unintentional poisoning had a history of mental health problems.
- Six out of ten people who died had a history of substance abuse.
- Seven out of ten deaths occurred at a home or apartment, while one in four occurred at a hospital.
- The most common cities of residence were Durant (62%), Mead (10%), and Colbert (8%).

\*Top three substances in bold.

## Prevention

- Take medications as prescribed, and never more than the recommended dosage
- Never share or sell prescription drugs
- Properly dispose of unused, unneeded, or expired drugs
- Keep all medication in a safe place to avoid theft
- Call 211 for help finding treatment referrals

## Signs/Symptoms of an Overdose

- Won't awaken when aroused
- Bluish purple skin tones for lighter skinned people and grayish or ashen tones for darker skinned people
- Slow, shallow, erratic, or absent breathing
- Snore-like gurgling or choking sounds
- Elevated body temperature
- Vomiting
- Irrational behavior or confusion

**Emergency: Call 911**  
**immediately if you suspect**  
**someone is overdosing.**



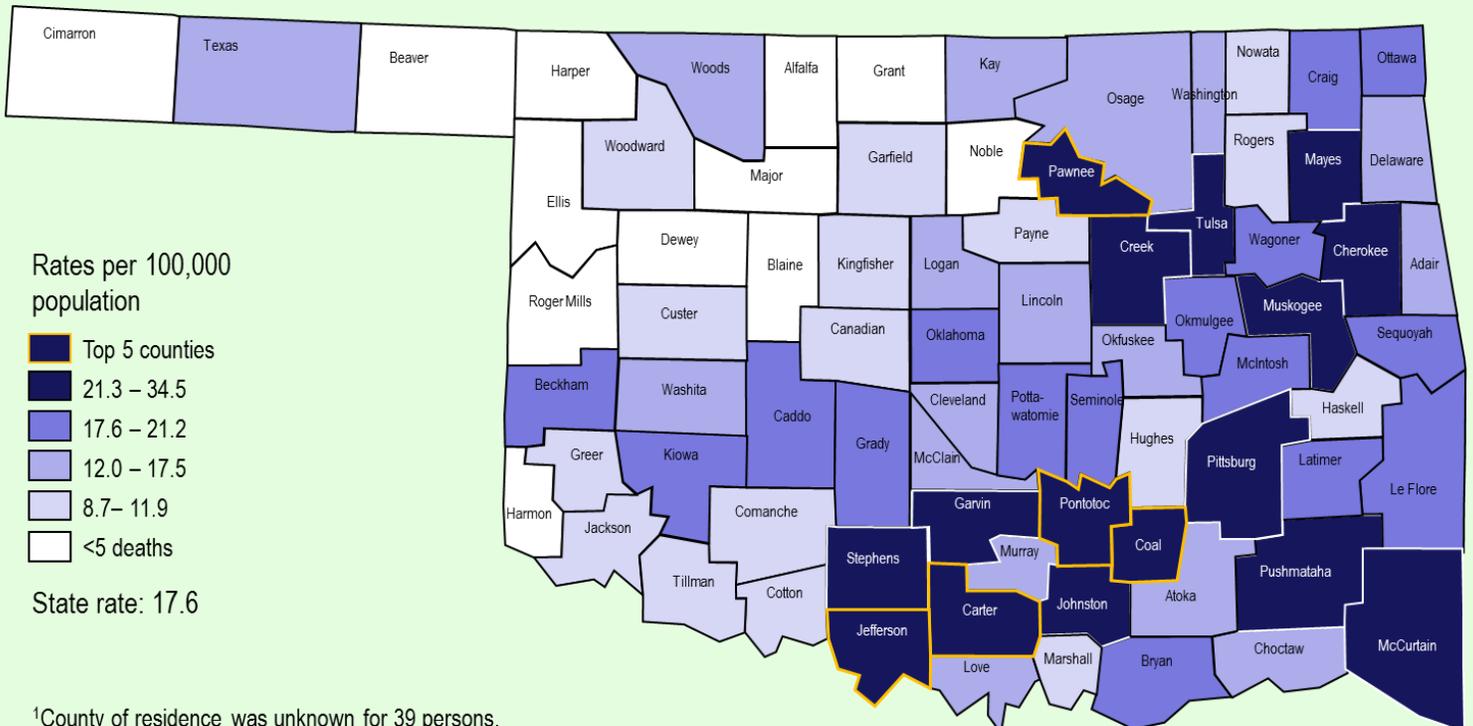
## Common Generic/ Brand Name Prescription Drugs

Generic	Brand Name
Alprazolam	Xanax
Carisoprodol	Soma
Cyclobenzaprine	Flexeril, Fexmid
Diazepam	Valium
Fentanyl	Duragesic patch
Hydrocodone	Lortab, Norco, Vicodin
Methadone	Diskets, Methadose
Morphine	MS Contin, Kadian, Avinza
Oxycodone	OxyContin, Percocet, Endocet
Tramadol	Ultram, Rybix, Ryzolt
Zolpidem	Ambien, Intermezzo

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## Unintentional Poisoning Death Rates by County of Residence<sup>1</sup>, Oklahoma, 2007-2013



<sup>1</sup>County of residence was unknown for 39 persons.