

Carter, Jefferson, Johnston, Love, Marshall Counties

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 by type of substance, select counties†, 2007-2013

All unintentional poisonings	134
Prescription drugs	113
Prescription painkillers (opioids)	100
Illicit drugs	21
Alcohol	24

Most common substances* in overdose deaths, select counties†:

Methadone	Fentanyl
Alcohol	Oxycodone
Hydrocodone	Tramadol
Alprazolam	Methamphetamine
Morphine	Cocaine

Carter, Jefferson, Johnston, Love, Marshall County Data (2007-2013)

- Carter, Jefferson, and Johnston Counties had unintentional poisoning death rates higher than the state rate.
- More than eight out of ten deaths involved at least one prescription drug.
- Three out of four deaths involved at least one prescription painkiller.
- Males were 11% more likely to die of an unintentional poisoning than females.
- Adults age 35-54 had the highest rate of unintentional poisoning death.
- Adults age 35-44 were more than four times as likely to die of an unintentional poisoning compared to teens and young adults age 15-24.
- One in four people who died of an unintentional poisoning had a history of mental health problems.
- More than two out of three people who died had a history of substance abuse.
- Three out of four deaths occurred at a home or apartment, while one in five occurred at a hospital.

Injury Prevention Service

(405) 271-3430
<http://poison.health.ok.gov>



*Top three substances in bold.

†Carter, Jefferson, Johnston, Love, Marshall Counties

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.



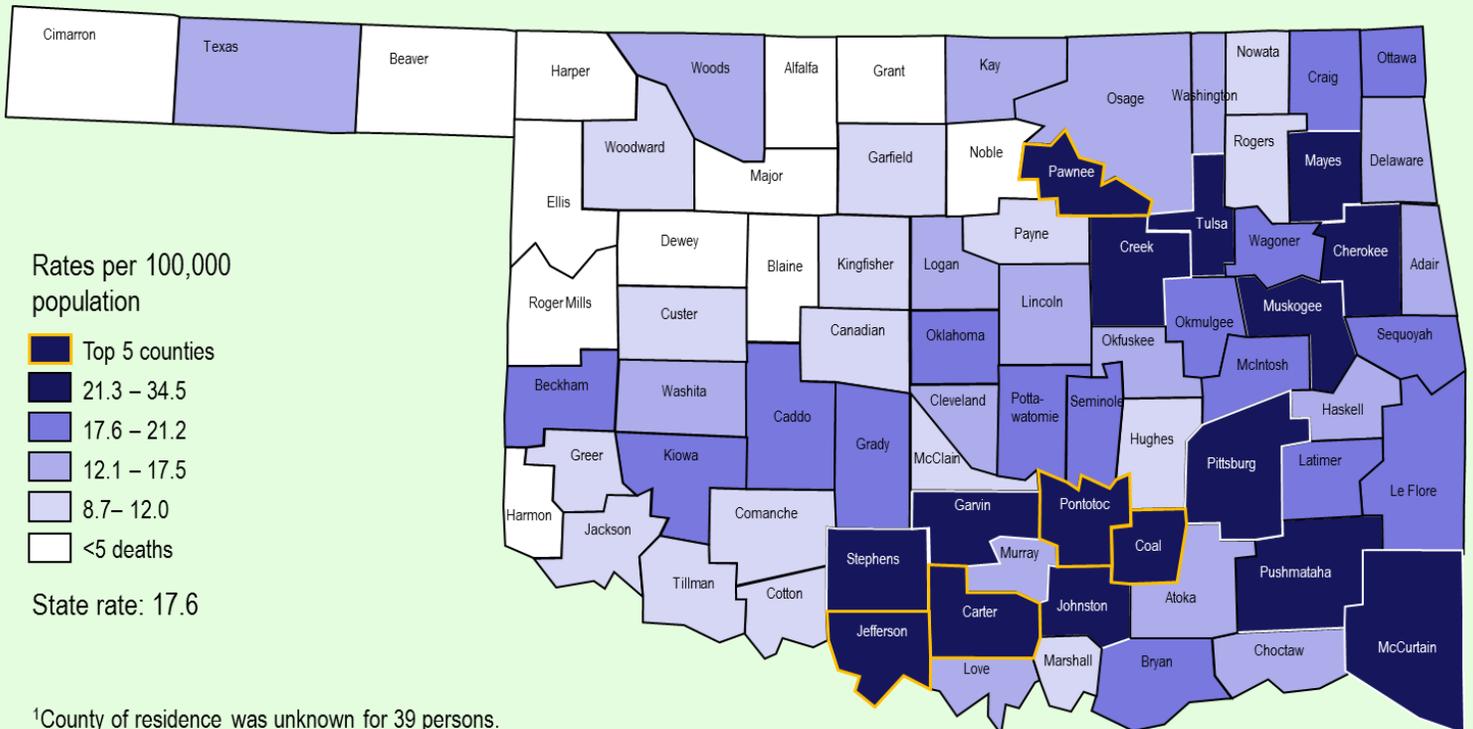
Common Generic/ Brand Name Prescription Drugs

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

(SIGNATURE)

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Unintentional Poisoning Death Rates by County of Residence¹, Oklahoma, 2007-2013



Source: OSDH, Injury Prevention Service, Unintentional Poisonings Database
 (Abstracted from Medical Examiner reports)