



LeFlore 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 LeFlore County by type of substance, 2007-2013

All unintentional poisonings	73
Prescription drugs	58
Prescription painkillers (opioids)	49
Illicit drugs	15
Alcohol	10

Most common substances* in LeFlore County UP deaths:

Oxycodone	Alcohol
Hydrocodone	Diazepam
Methamphetamine	Carisoprodol
Methadone	Diphenhydramine
Alprazolam	Fentanyl

Injury Prevention Service

(405) 271-3430

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



LeFlore County Data (2007-2013)

- From 2007-2013, there were 73 unintentional poisoning deaths in LeFlore County.
- LeFlore County had the 20th highest unintentional poisoning death rate in the state.
- Nearly eight out of ten unintentional poisoning deaths involved a prescription drug.
- Two out of three deaths involved a prescription painkiller.
- Males were nearly 15% 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 five people who died of an unintentional poisoning had a history of mental health problems.
- Nearly six out of ten people who died had a history of substance abuse.
- Nearly eight out of ten deaths occurred at a home or apartment, while less than one in five occurred at a hospital.

*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.



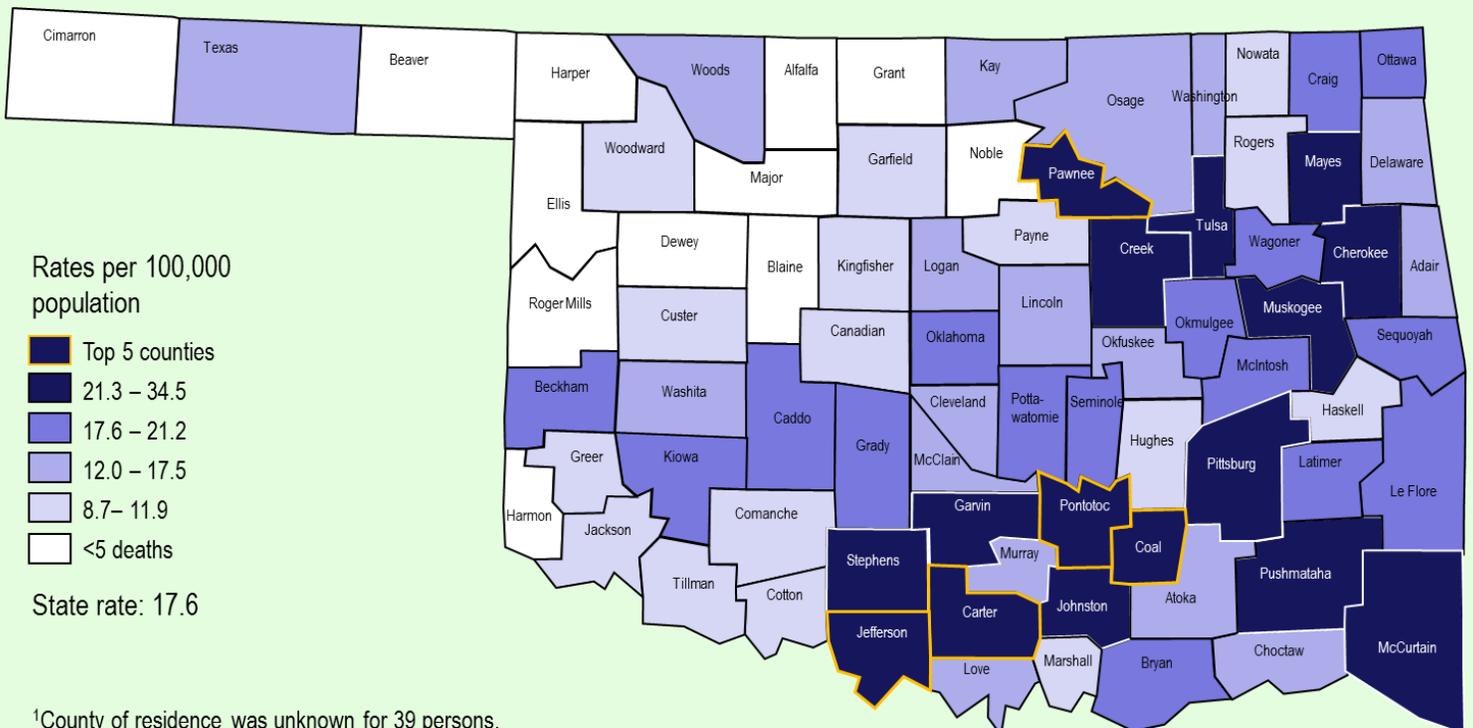
Common Generic/ Brand Name Prescription Drugs

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 Residence¹, Oklahoma, 2007-2013



¹County of residence was unknown for 39 persons.

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