



Pittsburg County

Unintentional Poisoning Facts

State Facts:

- From 2007-2012, nearly 3,900 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 fifth 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.

Four out of five unintentional poisoning deaths in Oklahoma involve at least one prescription drug.

Number of UP deaths in Pittsburg County by type of substance, 2007-2012

All unintentional poisonings	65
Prescription drugs	50
Prescription painkillers (opioids)	44
Alcohol	8
Illicit drugs	11

Most common substances* in Pittsburg County overdose deaths:

Hydrocodone	Alprazolam
Morphine	Diazepam
Methadone	Citalopram
Methamphetamine	Fentanyl
Alcohol	Oxycodone

Injury Prevention Service

(405) 271-3430

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



Pittsburg County Data (2007-2012)

- From 2007-2012, there were 65 unintentional poisoning deaths in Pittsburg County.
- Pittsburg County had the fifth highest unintentional poisoning death rate in the state.
- Two out of three deaths involved a prescription painkiller.
- Males were 75% more likely to die of an unintentional poisoning than females.
- Adults age 35-54 had the highest rate of unintentional poisoning death.
- Adults age 45-54 were nearly three times as likely to die of an unintentional poisoning compared to teens and young adults age 15-24.
- One out of three people who died had a history of mental health problems.
- Seven out of ten people who died had a history of substance abuse.
- Six out of ten deaths occurred at a home or apartment; one in three occurred in a hospital.
- Two out of three unintentional poisoning deaths were to McAlester residents; nearly one in ten were to Quinton residents.

*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.



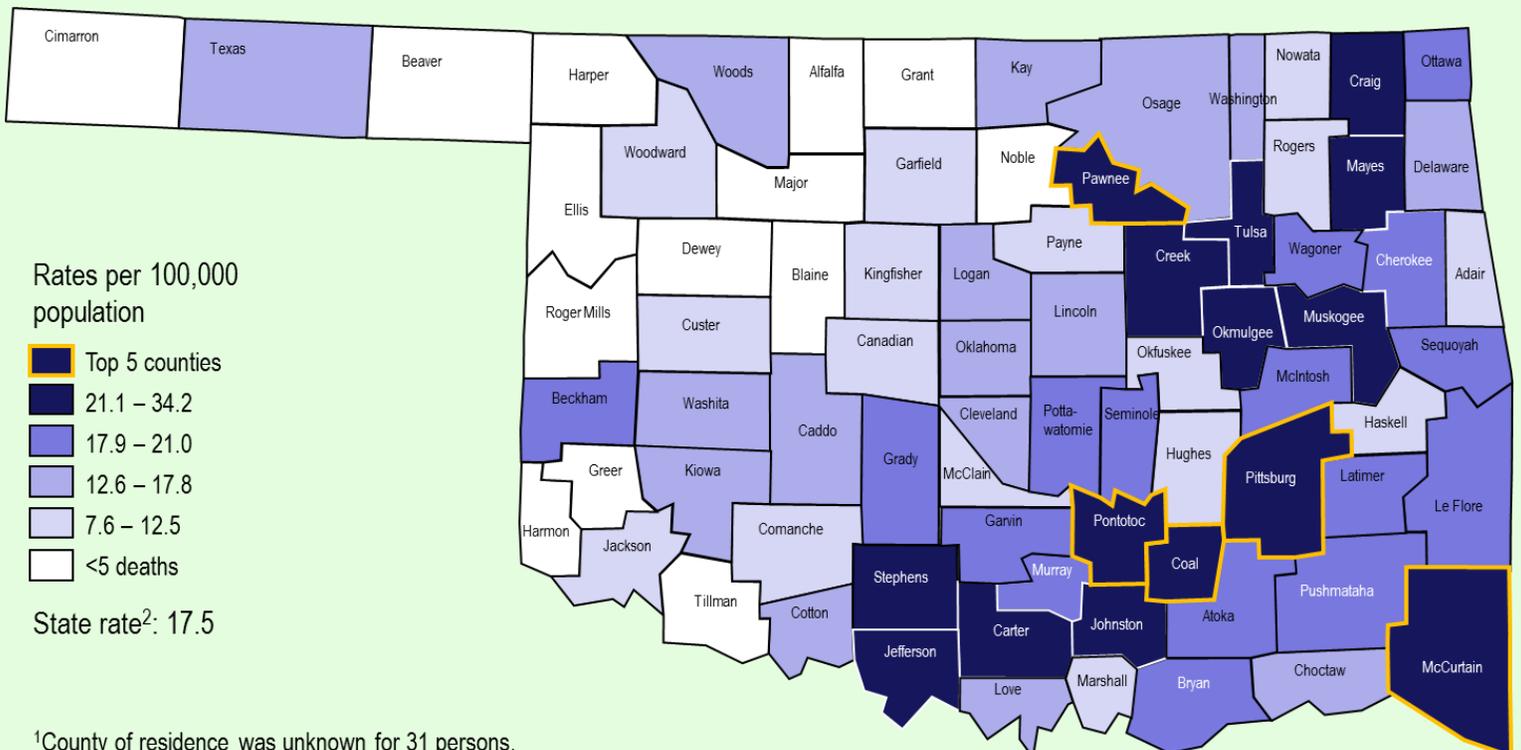
Common Generic/ Brand Name Prescription Drugs

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, 2007-2012²



¹County of residence was unknown for 31 persons.

²Abstracted from Medical Examiner reports