



# Rogers 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 Rogers County by type of substance, 2007-2012**

All unintentional poisonings	57
Prescription drugs	51
Prescription painkillers (opioids)	51
Illicit drugs	7
Alcohol	6

**Most common substances\* in Rogers County overdose deaths:**

<b>Methadone</b>	Fentanyl
<b>Oxycodone</b>	Alcohol
<b>Morphine</b>	Hydrocodone
Alprazolam	Heroin
Diazepam	Methamphetamine

### Injury Prevention Service

(405) 271-3430

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



### Rogers County Data (2007-2012)

- The unintentional poisoning death rate for Rogers County was 36% lower than the state rate.
- Nine out of ten of these deaths involved a prescription painkiller.
- Males were more likely to die of an unintentional poisoning than females.
- Adults age 25-54 had the highest rate of unintentional poisoning death.
- Adults age 45-54 were more than twice as likely to die of an unintentional poisoning compared to teens and young adults age 15-24.
- One in 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.
- Two out of three deaths occurred at a home or apartment, while three in ten occurred at a hospital.
- More than half of unintentional poisoning deaths were to Claremore residents. Other common cities of residence were Catoosa, Inola, and Oologah.

\*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.**



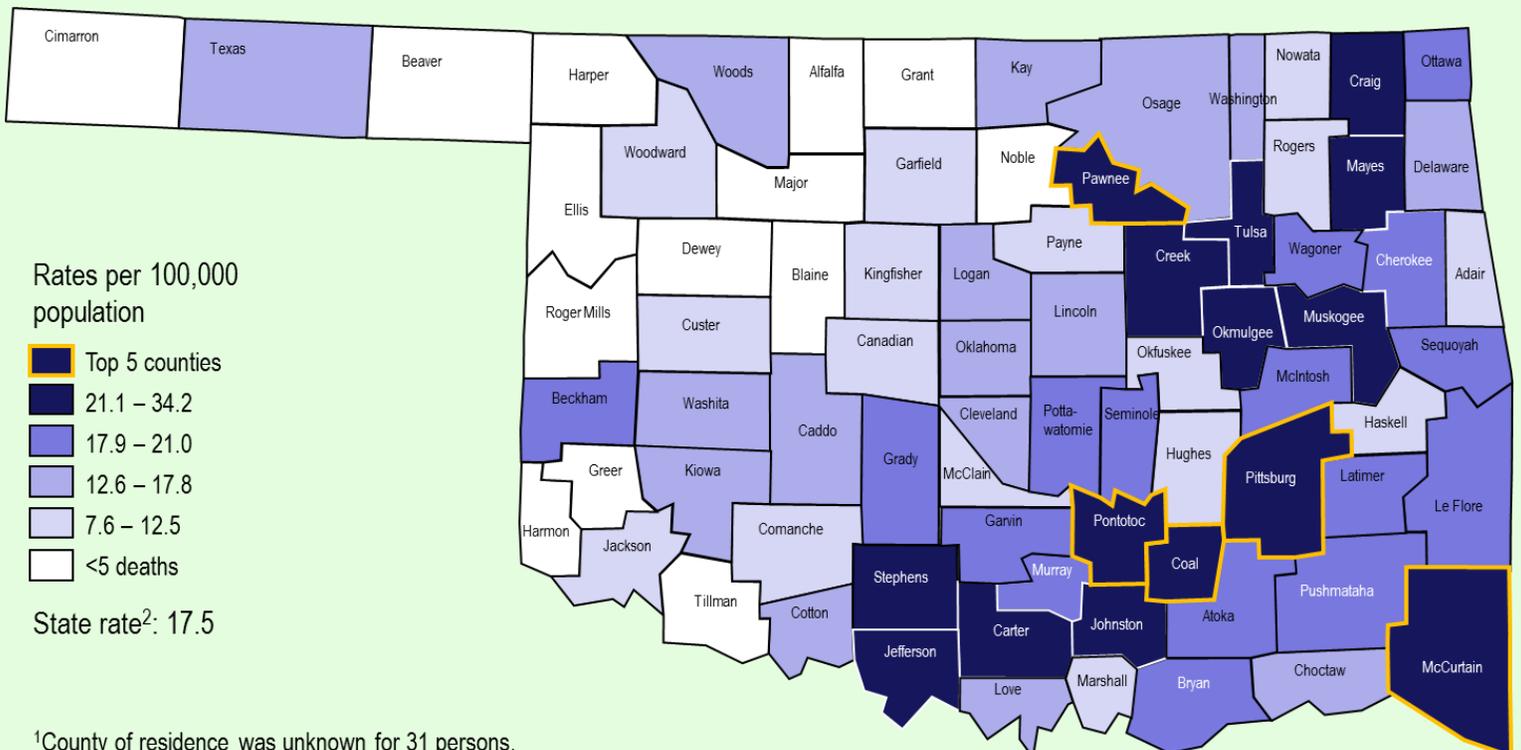
## Common Generic/ Brand Name Prescription Drugs

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, 2007-2012<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup>County of residence was unknown for 31 persons.

<sup>2</sup>Abstracted from Medical Examiner reports