



The most common substances involved in unintentional poisoning deaths in Oklahoma:

- Hydrocodone (Lortab, Vicodin, Lorcet, Norco)
- Oxycodone (Oxycontin, Percocet, Endocet)
- Alprazolam (Xanax)
- Methadone
- Morphine (MS Contin, Kadian, Avinza)

- Men are much more likely to die of unintentional poisoning compared to women.
- Adults age 35-54 have the highest rate of unintentional poisoning death. Adults age 45-54 are more than three times as likely to die of an unintentional poisoning compared to teens and young adults age 15-24.

3,075
Prescription
Drug Deaths
(2007-2012)

Medical Examiner Reports

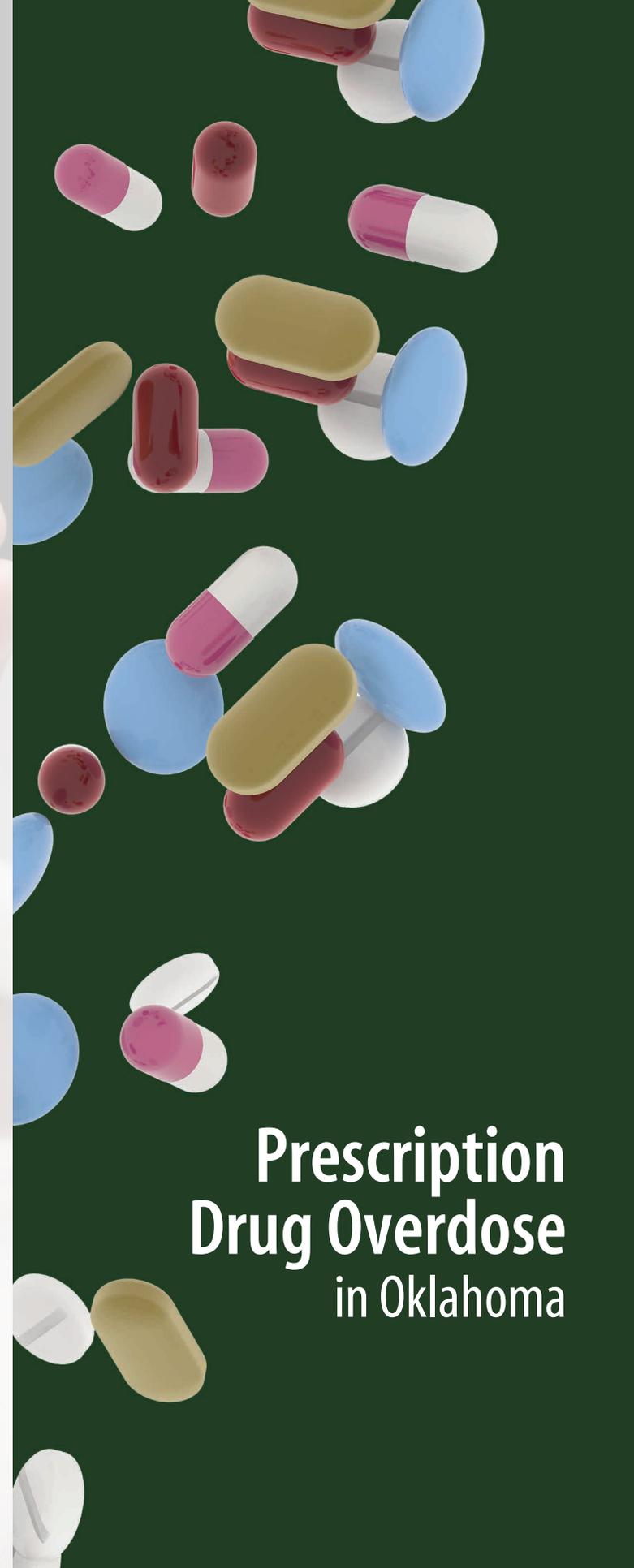


(405) 271-3430
<http://poison.health.ok.gov>

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Prescription
Drug Overdose
in Oklahoma

Prescription drug abuse is Oklahoma's fastest growing drug problem.

Of the nearly 3,900 unintentional poisoning deaths in Oklahoma from 2007-2012, 79% involved at least one prescription drug. In 2011, Oklahoma had the seventh highest unintentional poisoning death rate in the nation. The pattern for drug overdose deaths has changed considerably over the past 40 years. Heroin, cocaine, and methamphetamines were most commonly associated with unintentional poisoning deaths, but in the late 1990s the most common cause of overdose deaths became prescription drugs. Prescription painkillers (opioids) are now the most common class of drugs involved in overdose deaths in Oklahoma (87% of prescription drug-related deaths, with 460 opioid-involved deaths in 2012).

DO NOT:

- Allow the victim to "sleep it off."
- Put the victim in a bath or shower.
- Leave the victim alone.
- Treat the victim with home remedies – they do not work and often postpone potentially life-saving medical treatment.
- Postpone calling 911 to clean up the scene.

Prevention Tips:

- Only take medications as prescribed and never take more than the recommended dosage.
- Never share or sell your prescription drugs.
- Dispose of unused, unneeded or expired prescription drugs.
- Keep all pain medications in a safe place to avoid theft and access to children.
- Keep medicines in their original bottles or containers.
- Never drink alcohol while taking medication.
- **Call 211** for help finding treatment referrals.
- Put the **Poison Control number 1-800-222-1222** on or near every home phone and cell phone for 24/7 access.

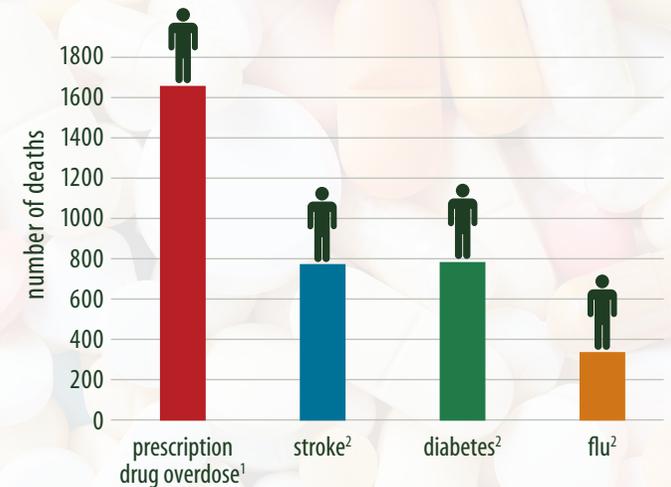
Signs and Symptoms of a Drug Overdose Emergency

- 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

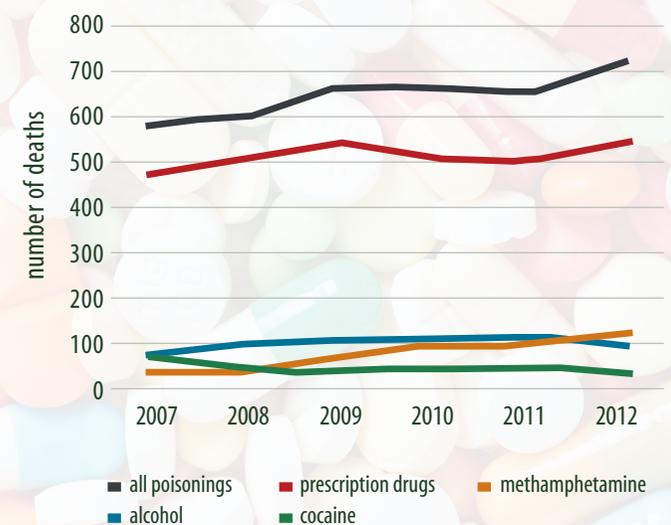
Signs and symptoms of an overdose may differ depending upon the type of drug consumed.

911 If you suspect someone is experiencing an overdose, react to this true medical emergency by calling 911 immediately.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS COMPARED TO OTHER LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH FOR ADULTS AGE 35-54, OKLAHOMA, 2007-2012



UNINTENTIONAL OVERDOSE DEATHS¹ OKLAHOMA, 2007-2012



1. Source: Oklahoma State Department of Health, Injury Prevention Service, Unintentional Poisoning Database.

2. Source: Oklahoma State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Health Care Information, Vital Statistics.