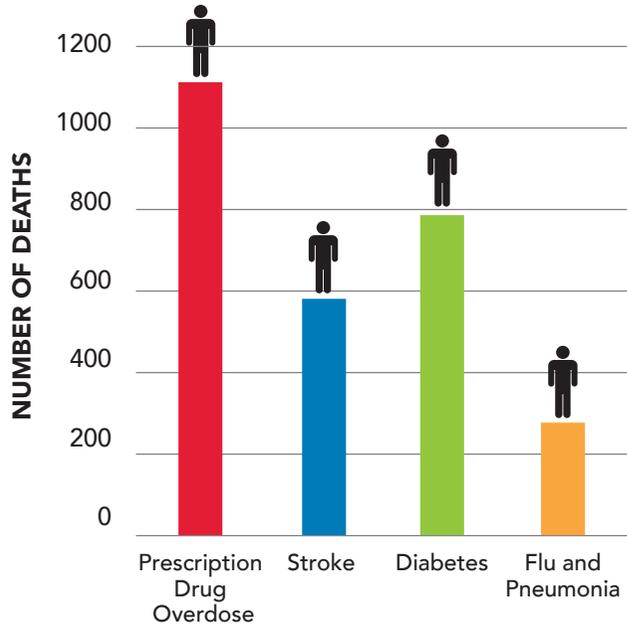


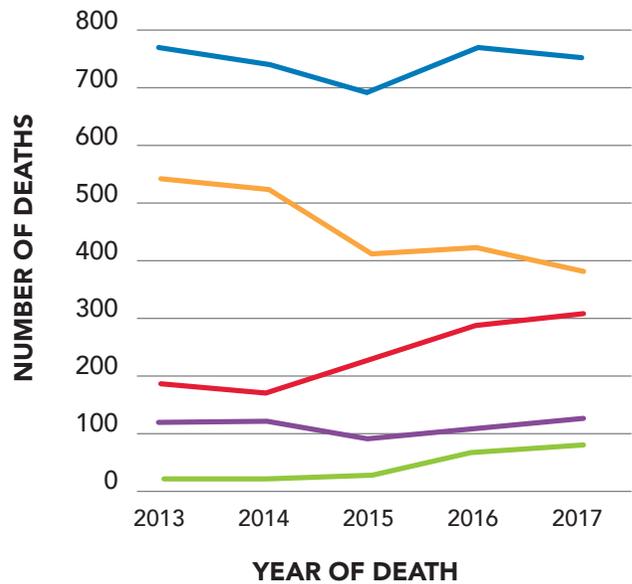
Unintentional Prescription Drug Overdose Deaths¹

Compared to Other Leading Causes of Death² for Adults Age 35-54, Oklahoma, 2013-2017



Unintentional Overdose Deaths¹

Oklahoma, 2013-2017



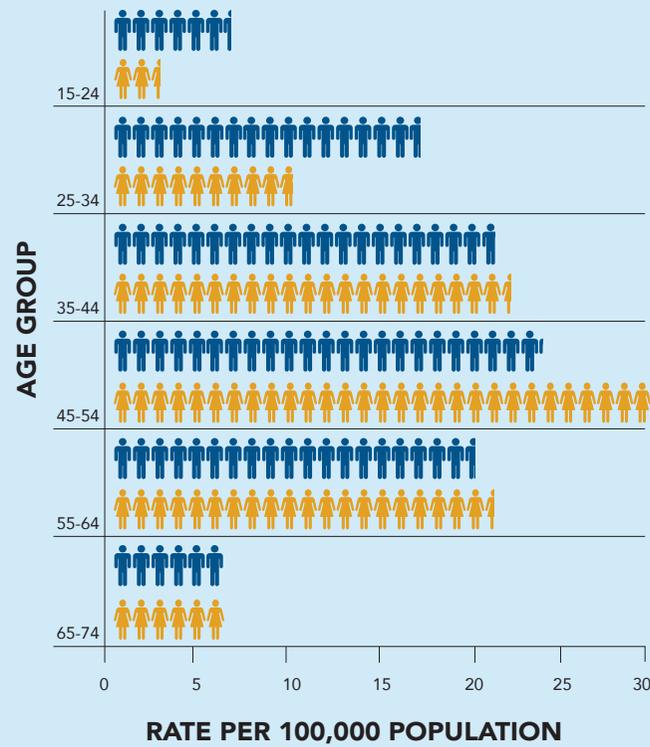
■ All Overdoses ■ Prescription Drugs ■ Alcohol
 ■ Methamphetamine ■ Illicit Opioids

1. OSDH, Injury Prevention Service, Fatal Unintentional Poisoning Surveillance System.

2. OSDH, Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics.

Unintentional Prescription Drug Overdose Death Rates¹

By Age Group* and Gender, Oklahoma, 2013-2017



*Decedents under age 15 and over age 74 were excluded due to a small number of cases (<1% of all overdose deaths)

2,237

Prescription Drug Deaths
(2013-2017)

– Medical Examiner Reports



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

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PRESCRIPTION DRUG OVERDOSE IN OKLAHOMA



IT ONLY TAKES A LITTLE TO LOSE A LOT

Of the more than 700 unintentional poisoning deaths in Oklahoma each year, six out of ten involve at least one prescription drug. Prescription opioids are the most common class of drugs involved in overdose deaths in Oklahoma (involved in 85% of prescription drug-related overdose deaths).

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. To find a local drop box, visit <https://portal.obn.ok.gov/takeback>



Keep all pain medications in a safe place to avoid theft and access to children.



Keep medicines in their original bottles or containers.



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 sound
- Elevated body temperature
- Vomiting
- Irrational behavior or confusion

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

DO NOT:

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

For help finding treatment referrals, call

211



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