Overview of 2019 State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System (SUDORS) Deaths in WV

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What is SUDORS?

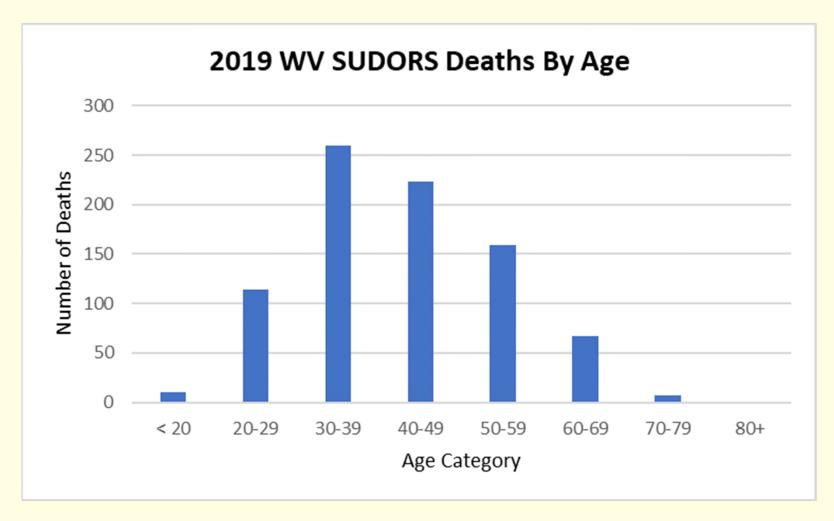


Funded by the Overdose Data to Action (OD2A) Grant awarded by CDC

- Goal: to increase the timeliness and comprehensiveness of reporting fatal opioid overdoses
- Captures detailed information on toxicology, death scene investigations, route of administration, and risk factors that may be associated with a fatal overdose
- The required source documents for entering a case into SUDORS are death certificate, Medical Examiner Report, and Toxicology Report

Age

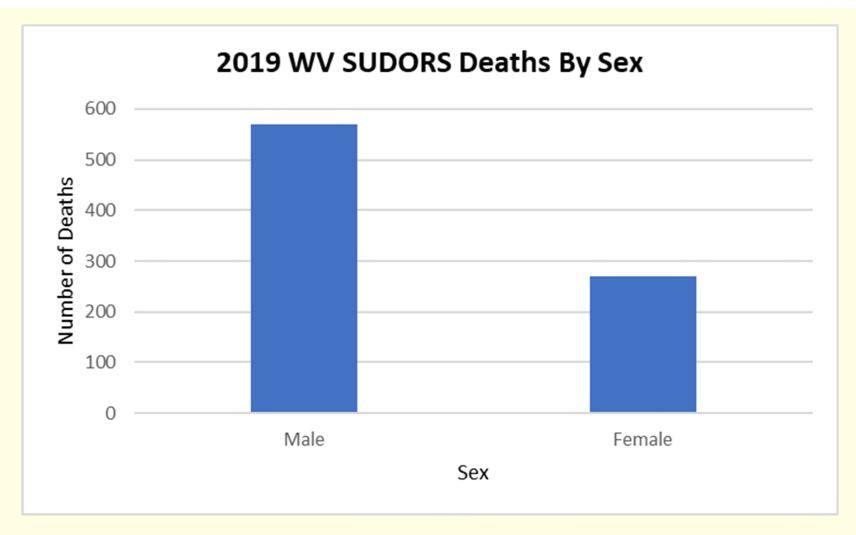




The OD deaths were highest in the 30-39 age category followed by the 40-49 age category.

Sex

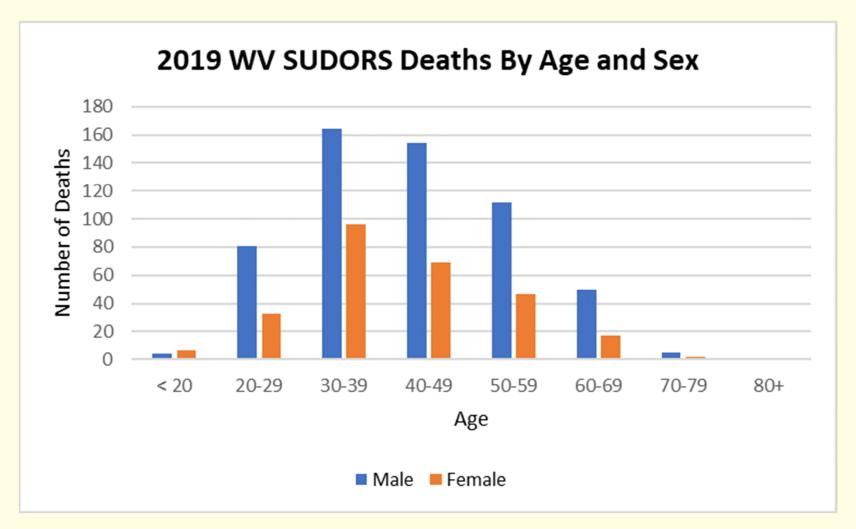




A majority of OD deaths in 2019 were seen in males.

Sex By Age Category

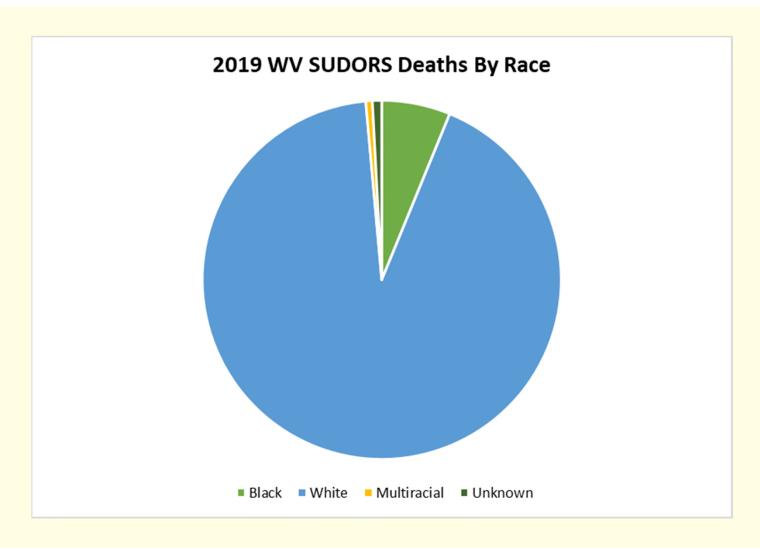




The < 20 age category was the only one with females outnumbering males. For all other age categories, males are at least double the number of deaths when compared to females.

Race

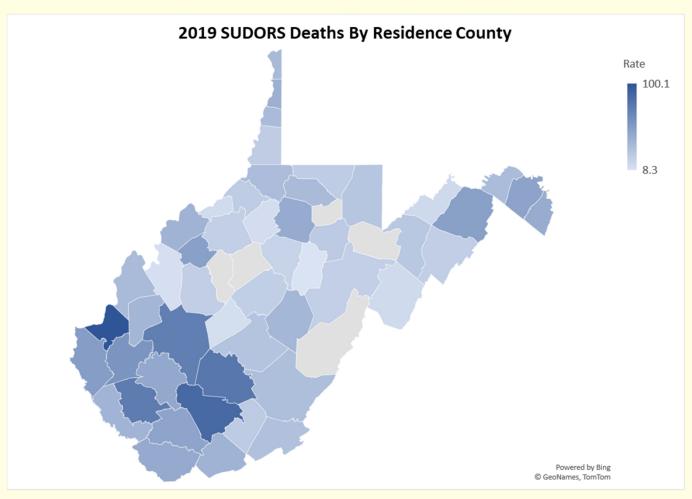




About 92% of OD decedents were white.

Residence County

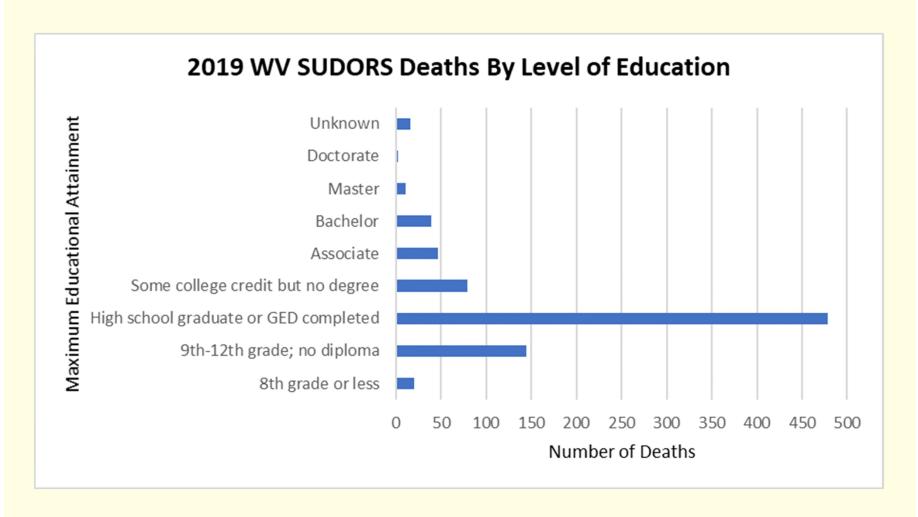




Cabell County had the highest rate of resident overdose deaths in 2019. Mortality rates are shown here which accounts for differences in population.

Education

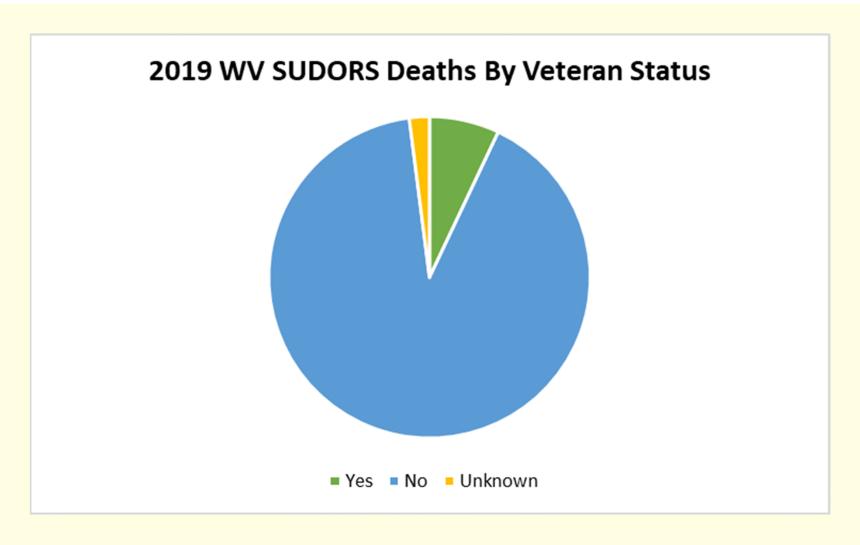




In 2019, 78% of OD deaths were in individuals with a high school diploma/GED or above.

Veteran Status

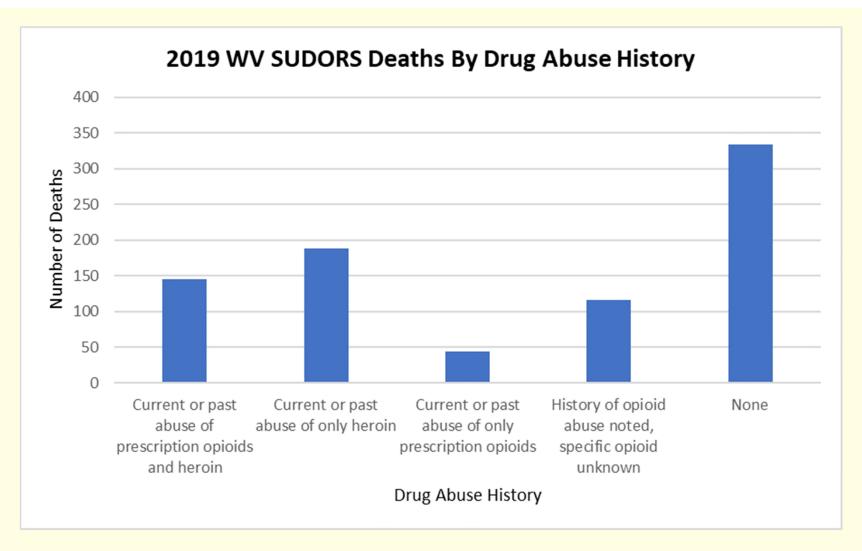




Only 7% of OD deaths in 2019 occurred in veterans.

Drug Abuse History

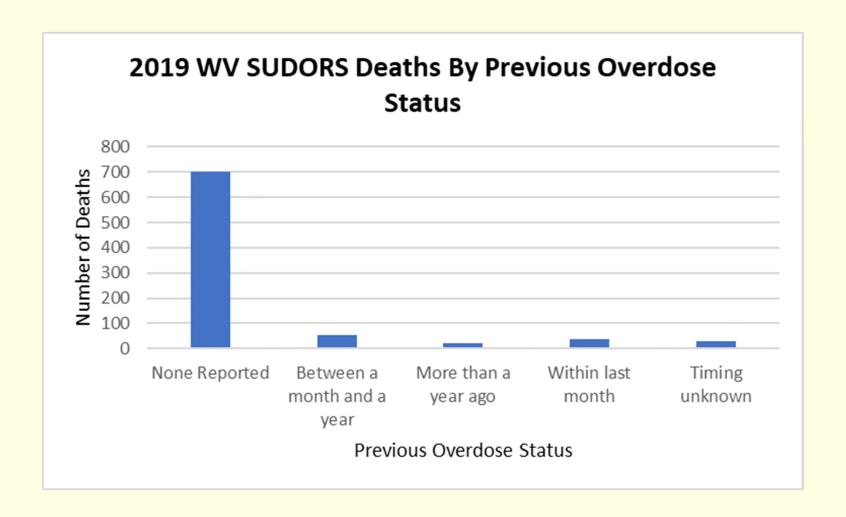




Almost 40% of OD deaths for 2019 had no indication of a drug abuse history.

Previous Overdose

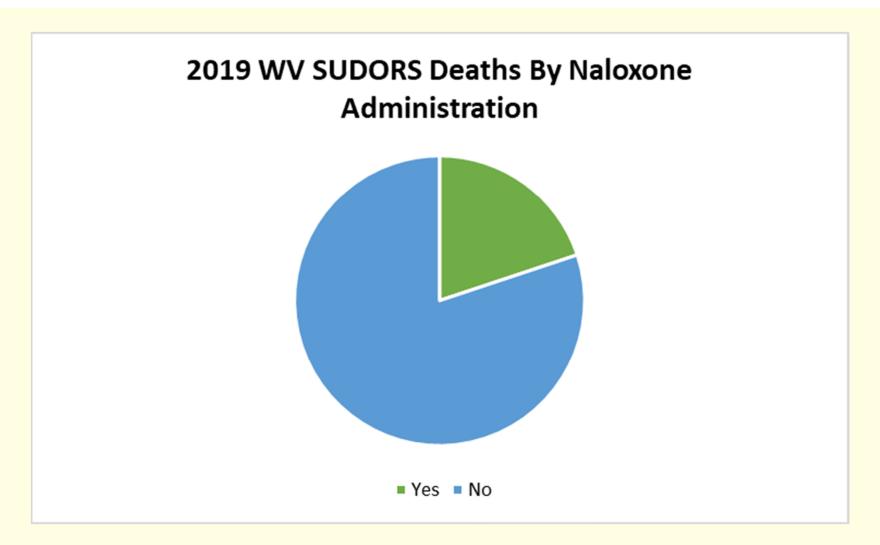




A little over 80% of OD deaths had no previous overdose reported.

Naloxone Administration

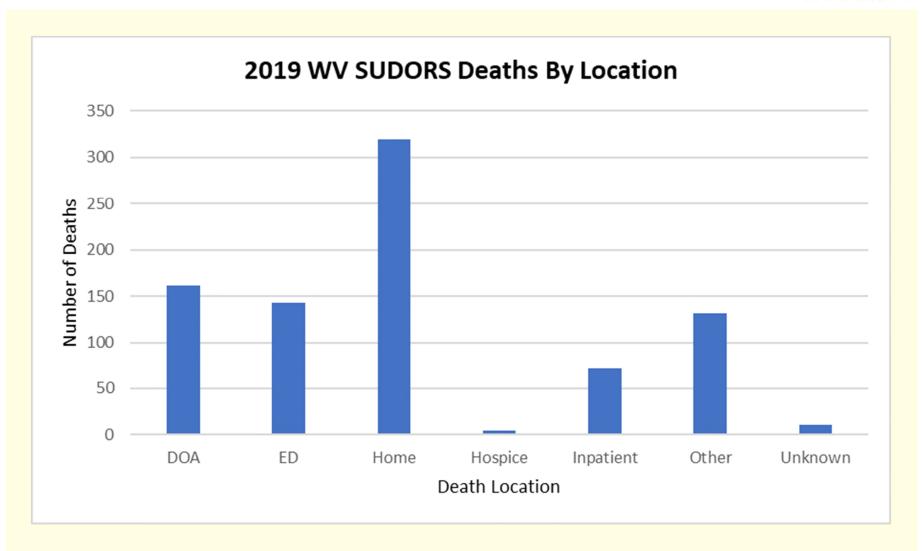




About 20% of OD deaths were administered Naloxone.

Location of Death

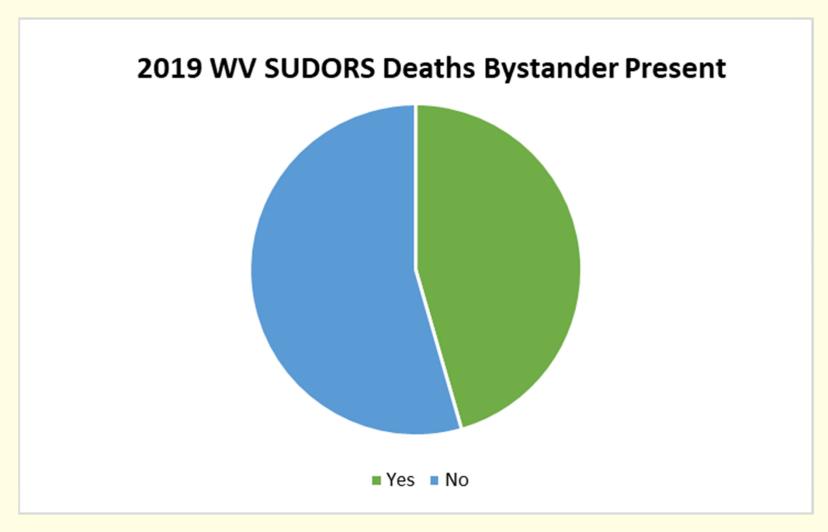




Almost 40% of OD deaths occurred in the decedent's home.

Bystander

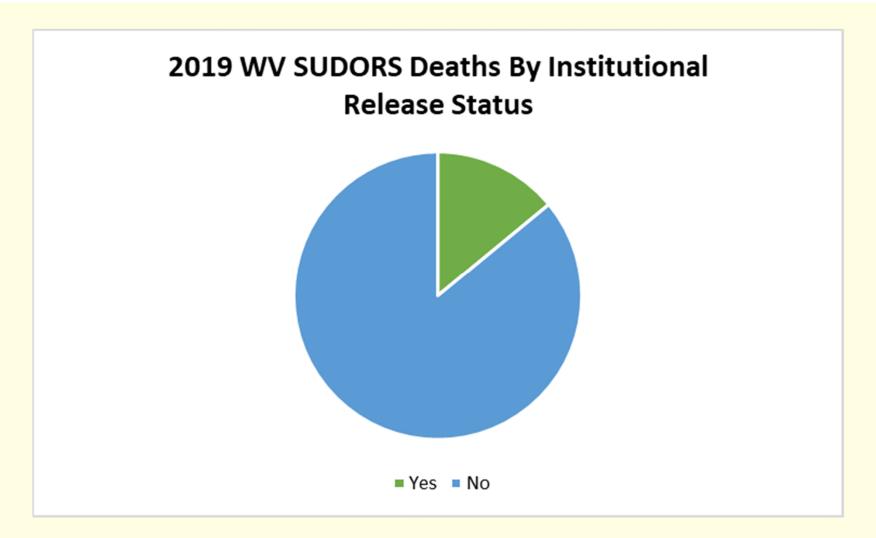




Over 54% of OD deaths did not have a bystander present at the time of the fatal event.

Institutional Release

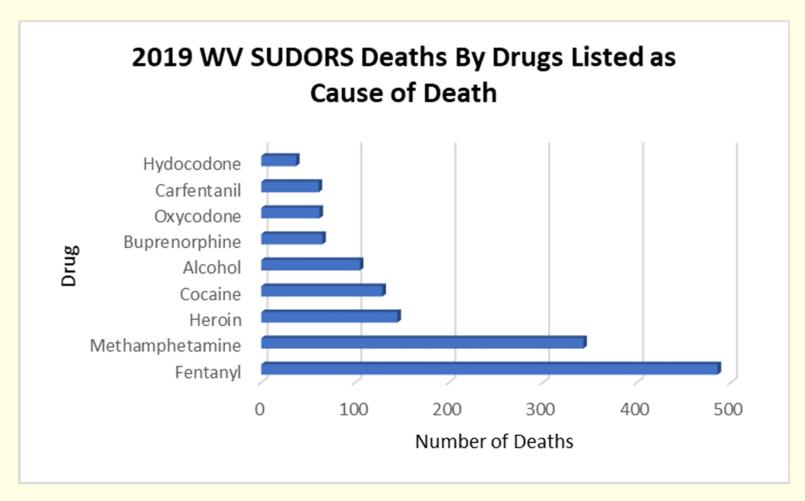




About 14% of decedent's had been released from an institution within the two weeks preceding their death.

Cause of Death

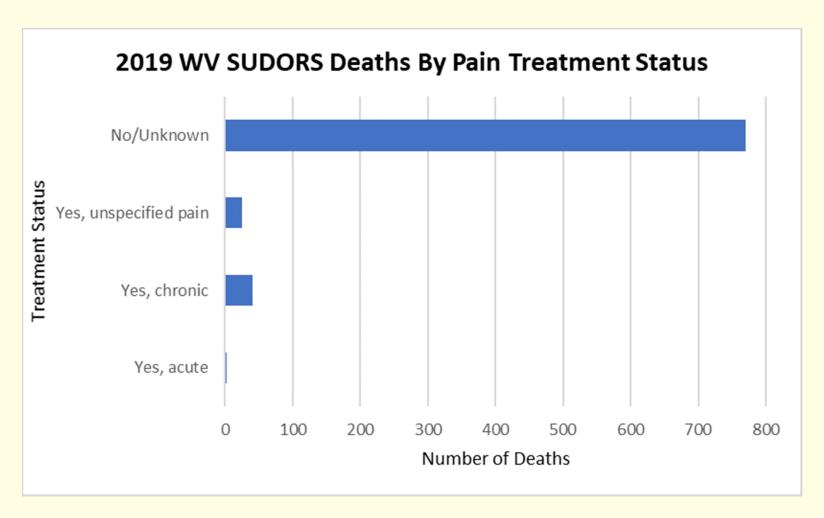




Over 57% of deaths included fentanyl listed as the cause of death. It is important to note that these categories are not mutually exclusive as most deaths resulted from polysubstance abuse.

Pain Treatment

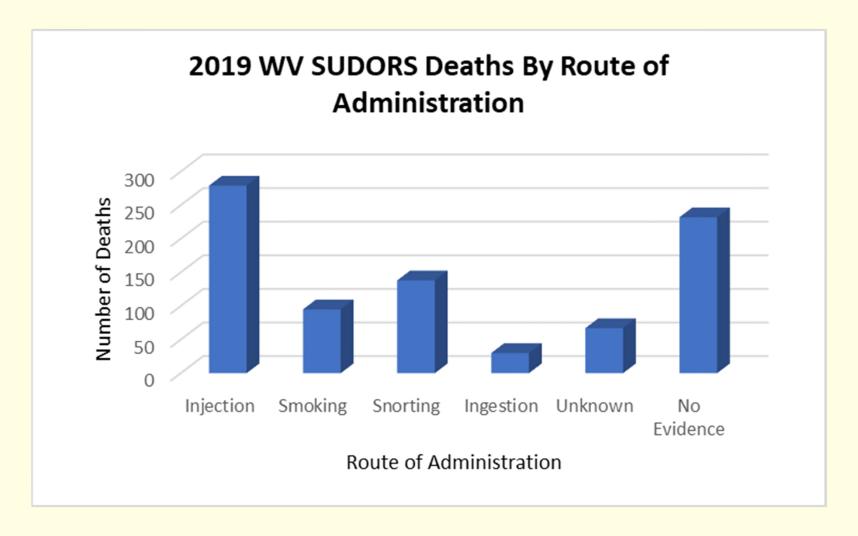




Almost 92% of decedents did not have a known history of being treated for pain prior to their fatal overdose.

Route of Administration

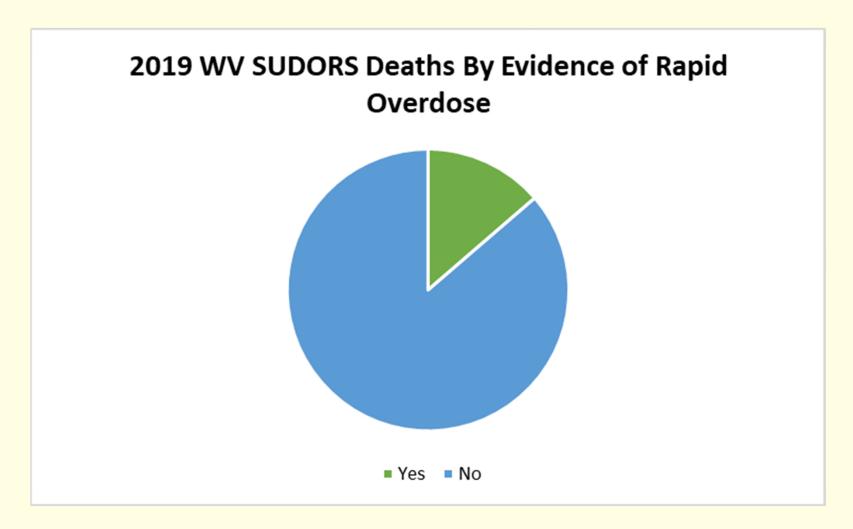




Injection was the most common route of administration and accounted for 33% of overdose deaths.

Rapid Overdose

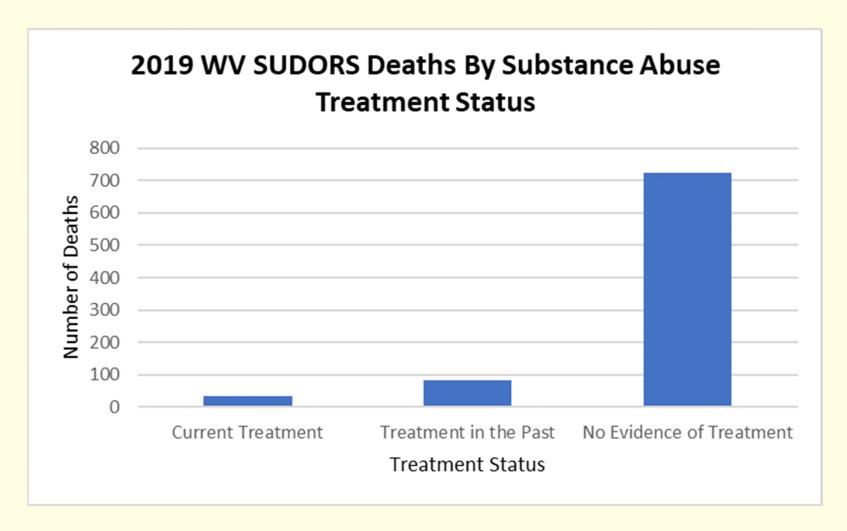




Almost 14% of overdose deaths had evidence that the fatal event was the result of a rapid overdose.

Substance Abuse Treatment





Only 14% of decedents had an indication of ever being involved in substance abuse treatment.



Thank you! Any Questions?

Contact



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