# Poisoning Death Review Report
## Montgomery County, 2017

Public Health – Dayton & Montgomery County
Prepared by Epidemiology Section
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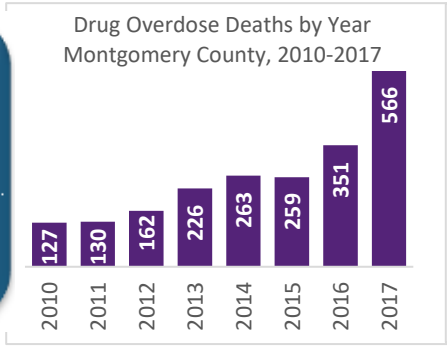
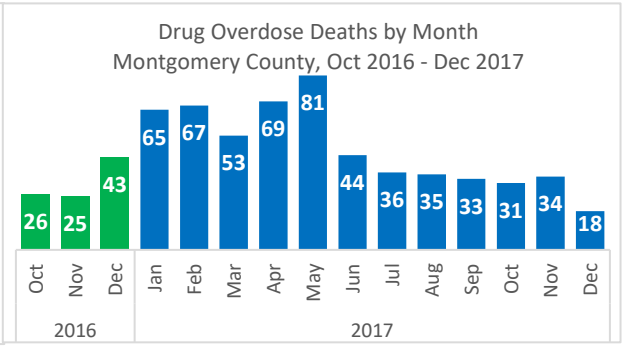
# Executive Summary

The Poisoning Death Review report provides an overview of accidental drug overdose deaths occurring in Montgomery County. The tables and charts that follow provide information on the number of overdose deaths occurring in Montgomery County, the drugs involved, and information about individuals who died from a drug overdose.

## Number of Drug Overdose Deaths

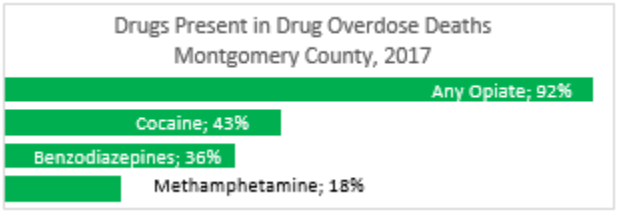
- In 2017, there were 566 drug overdose deaths in Montgomery County, a record high. Overdose deaths increased beginning in December 2016, reaching a high of 81 in May alone. The number of deaths began to decline in the following month, decreasing by 46% in June.




## Drugs Present in Toxicology Screen

- 92% of overdose deaths had opiates present in the toxicology screen. Fentanyl analogues and illicit fentanyl were the most common opiates.




- Fentanyl analogues, particularly carfentanil, were involved in a spike in overdose deaths in the first five months of 2017. Fentanyl analogues were present in two-thirds (220 of 335) of all overdose deaths between January and May.

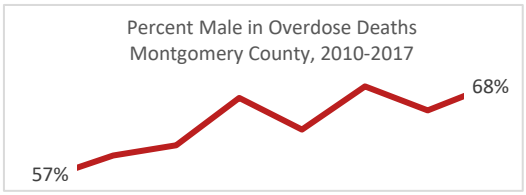
## Demographics

Among the 566 individuals who died of an overdose:

*Sex*

**Male:** 68%
**Female:** 32%

The percent who were male increased by 19% between 2010 and 2017.




*Age*

**<25:** 5%
**25-34:** 27%
**35-44:** 30%
**45-54:** 21%
**55+:** 16%

*Education*

**Less than High School:** 26%
**HS Diploma or GED:** 69%
**College Degree or Higher:** 5%

*Race*

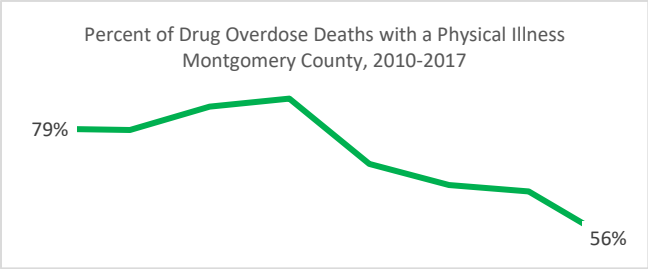
**White:** 82%
**Black:** 16%
**Other:** 2%

*Marital Status*

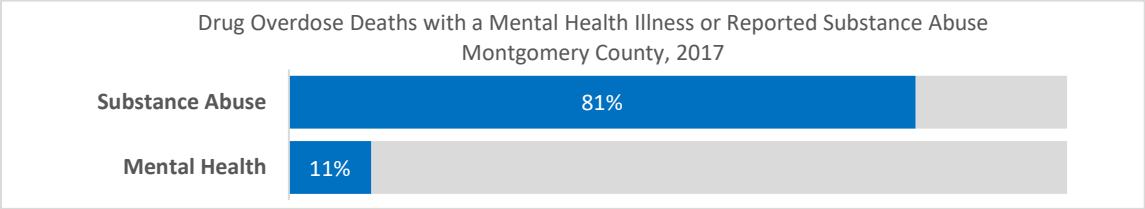
**Single:** 52%
**Married:** 16%
**Separated:** 1%
**Divorced:** 26%
**Widowed:** 4%
**Unknown:** 1%

## Health

- 56% of individuals who died of a drug overdose in 2017 had a physical illness, a 29% decrease from 2010.



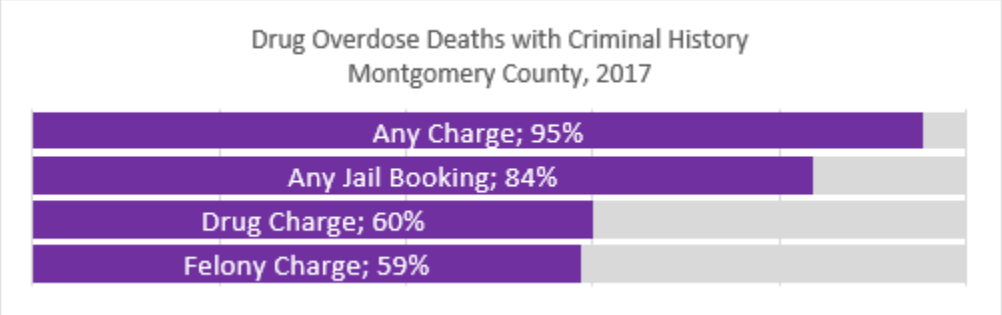

- The two most common health problems were heart disease (33%) and obesity (19%). The percent of individuals with heart disease decreased by 51% between 2010 and 2017.
- 81% of individuals had a reported substance abuse history.




- 11% had a reported history of mental health problems.

## Criminal History

- 95% of individuals had a prior criminal charge in Montgomery County or another county nearby.




- Of the 566 individuals who died of an overdose in Montgomery County, within a year prior to death:
  - 66% had any contact with the criminal justice system
  - 42% were released from jail
  - 20% had contact with the criminal justice system for a drug-related charge

# Introduction

## Poisoning Death Review

The Poisoning Death Review report uses information from the Montgomery County Coroner's Office and the criminal justice system to provide the community with an overview of data regarding the life and death of individuals who died of drug overdoses. This report provides demographic and health characteristics, as well as information on the circumstances of death and substances used, for all individuals who died of a drug overdose in Montgomery County in 2017.

Public Health – Dayton & Montgomery County (PHDMC) is in the process of improving overdose death data collection and forming an Overdose Fatality Review Committee, modeled after Child Fatality Review Committees already in existence, to better inform prevention efforts. Such teams are in practice in many counties in Ohio and across the country and can identify and champion efforts to help decrease the number of overdose deaths in Montgomery County.

## Methodology

The Montgomery County Coroner's Office collects data on suspected accidental drug overdoses that occurred within Montgomery County and shares this data with PHDMC on a weekly basis. When all cases for a given month have been finalized, the Coroner's Office provides PHDMC with a complete list of cases as well as autopsy findings, results from toxicology screens, and investigator's notes.

The drug overdose data from the Coroner's Office is linked with the most recent death data provided by the Ohio Department of Health (ODH), which includes a range of demographic information. PHDMC staff then review the Coroner's report and investigator's notes to record physical and mental illness, circumstances of death, and substances found in the toxicology screen.

Criminal history is collected from JusticeWeb, a portal that aggregates information from criminal justice agencies. Population data are obtained from the American Community Survey, administered by the United States Census Bureau. Death rates are calculated per 100,000 residents; counts of Montgomery County residents dying from an overdose are derived from ICD-10 codes in death data from ODH. Because all death investigations in Ohio for 2017 have not yet been finalized, ODH classifies data for 2017 as partial and incomplete as of the writing of this report.

# Overdose Trends

## Overdose Deaths by Year

Five hundred sixty-six (566) accidental drug overdose deaths occurred in Montgomery County in 2017, a 61% increase from 351 in 2016.

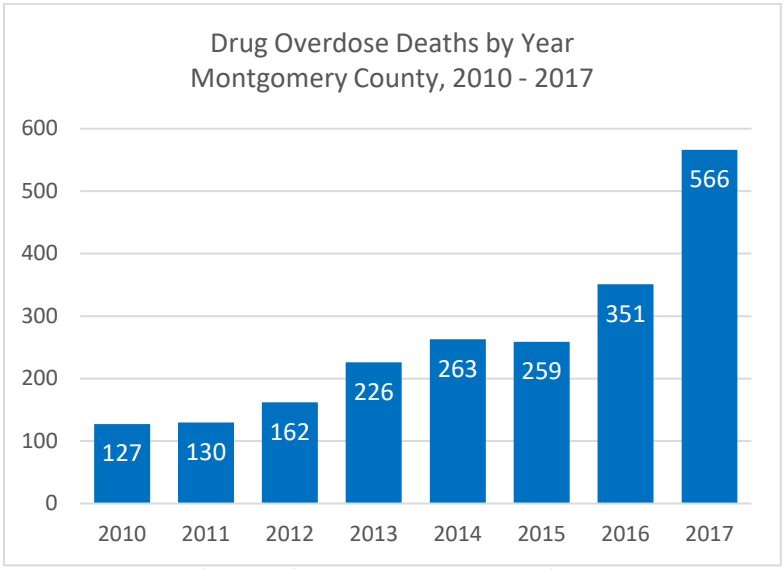



*Figure 1: Drug Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Year, 2010-2017*

## Overdose Deaths by Month

The increase in the number of overdose deaths in Montgomery County began in December 2016 and continued through the beginning of 2017, with a high of 81 in May. This peak was followed by a decline during the last seven months of 2017, reaching a low of 18 in December.

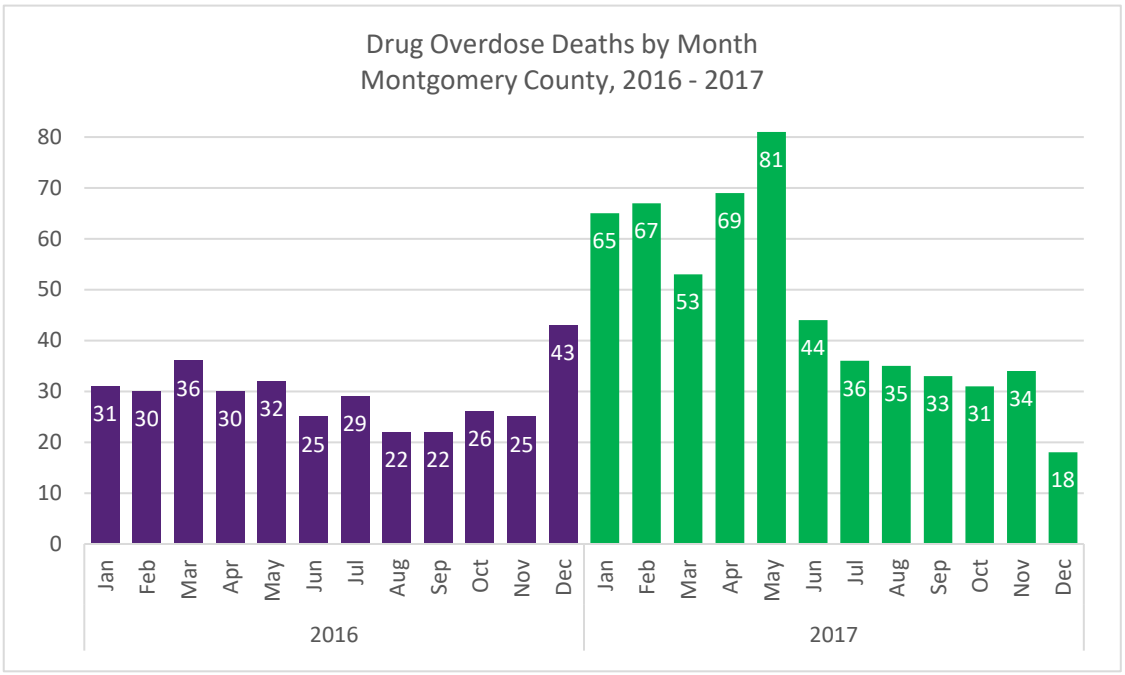



*Figure 2: Drug Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Month, 2016-2017*

# Demographics

Demographic information regarding individuals who died of an overdose in 2017 is presented on pages 9 through 11. Death data from the Ohio Department of Health includes sex, race, age, education, marital status, and military history. Demographic information for overdose deaths between 2010 and 2016 can be found in Table 4 on page 39 in the appendix.

## Sex

In 2017, 68% (383 of 566) of individuals who died of an overdose in Montgomery County were male; 32% (183) were female.

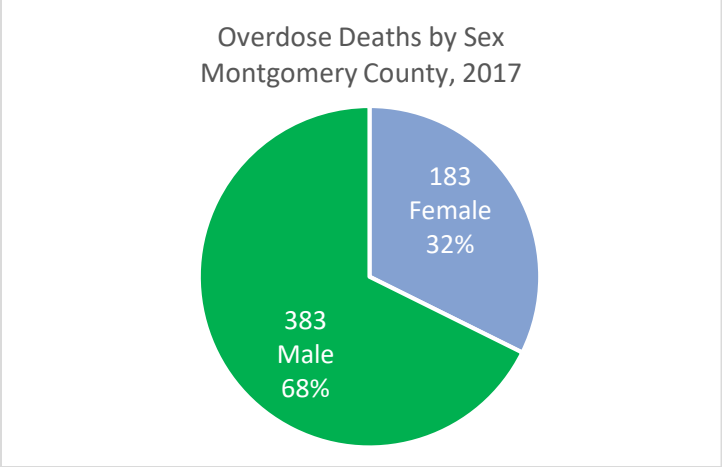



*Figure 3: Drug Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Sex, 2017*

The proportion of individuals who died from and overdose who were men increased nearly 20% between 2010 and 2017 (from 57% to 68%); the percent who were female declined by 23% (from 43% to 32%).

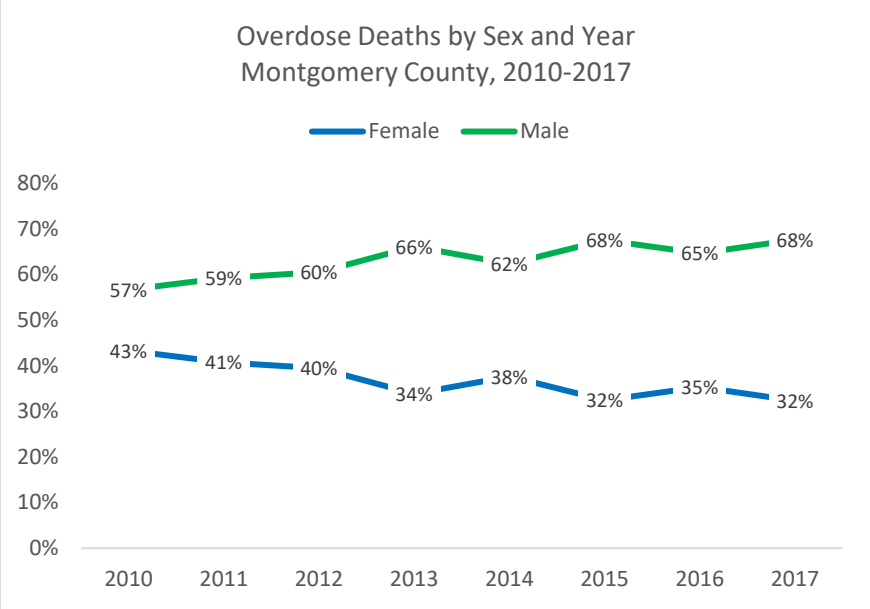



*Figure 4: Drug Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Sex and Year, 2010-2017*

## Race

Whites accounted for 82% (465 of 566) of overdose deaths that occurred in Montgomery County in 2017, a 5.1 times higher percent than Blacks (16%).

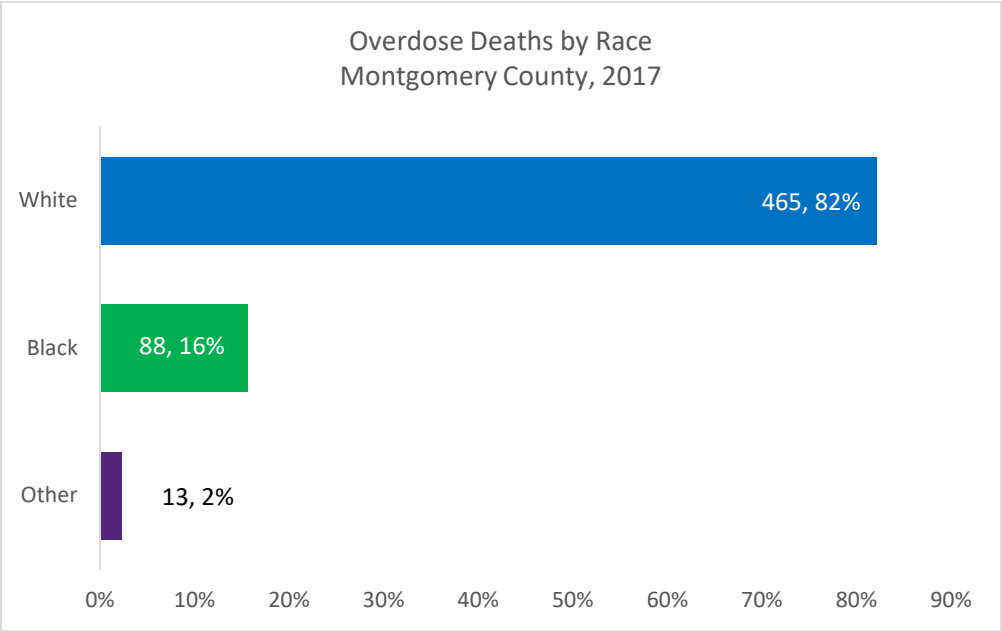



*Figure 5: Drug Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Race, 2017*

## Age

The most common age group among individuals who died of a drug overdose in 2017 was 35-44 years, accounting for 30% (172 of 566) of all overdose deaths. The next most common age group was 25-34 years, at 27% (154) of deaths.

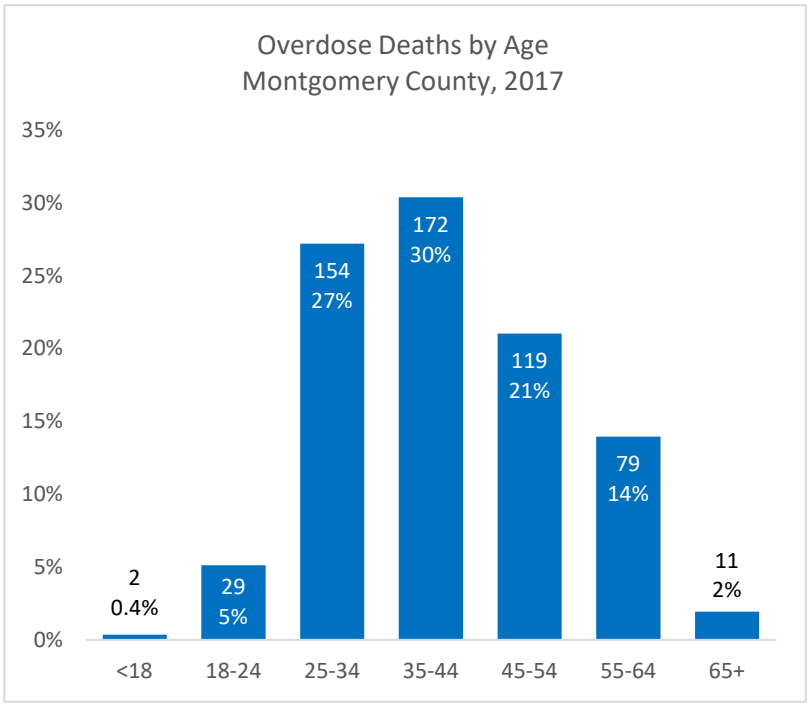



*Figure 6: Drug Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Age, 2017*

## Education

Sixty-nine percent of individuals who died of an overdose had a high school diploma or GED (388 of 566). Just over one-quarter had less than a high school education and 5% had a college degree or higher.

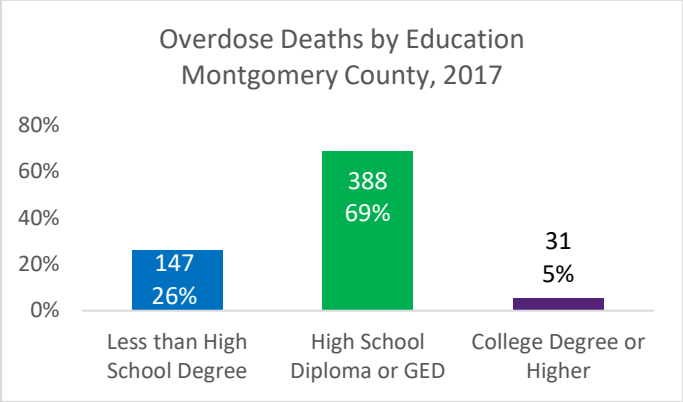



*Figure 7: Drug Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Education, 2017*

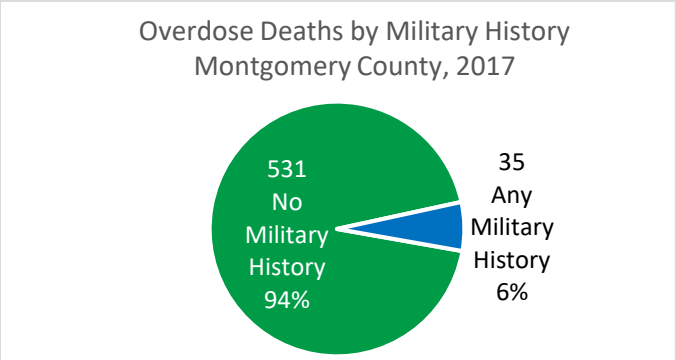



*Figure 8: Drug Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Military History, 2017*

## Military History

Thirty-five individuals had any military history, 6% of the total. It is unknown with what branch they served or whether their status was active duty, reserve, or veteran.

## Marital Status

Fifty-two percent of individuals who died of an overdose were single, 26% were divorced, and 16% were married.

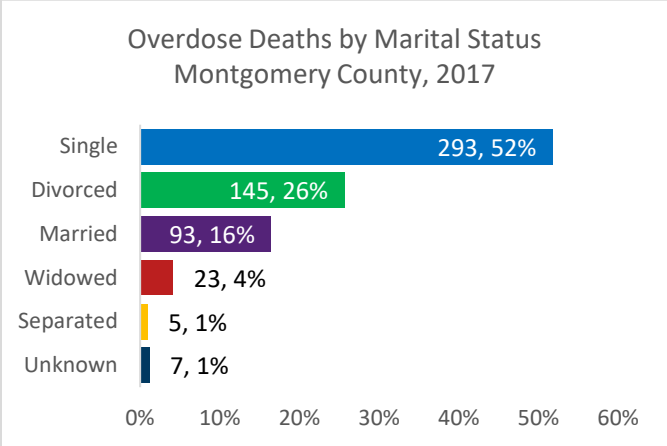



*Figure 9: Drug Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Marital Status, 2017*

# Health

## Physical Illness

According to the World Health Organization, individuals with physical health problems may have an increased risk of opioid use and may also have an increased risk of overdose. Conditions associated with a higher risk of overdose include HIV, Hepatitis C, liver disease, and lung disease[1].

In 2017, 56% of individuals who died of a drug overdose had a reported physical illness. This was a decrease of 34% from 2013, when 85% of individuals had a health problem.

## Health Conditions

The most common physical conditions among individuals who died of an overdose in 2017 were:

- Heart Disease (including Hypertension)
- Obesity
- Chronic Pain
- Hepatitis C

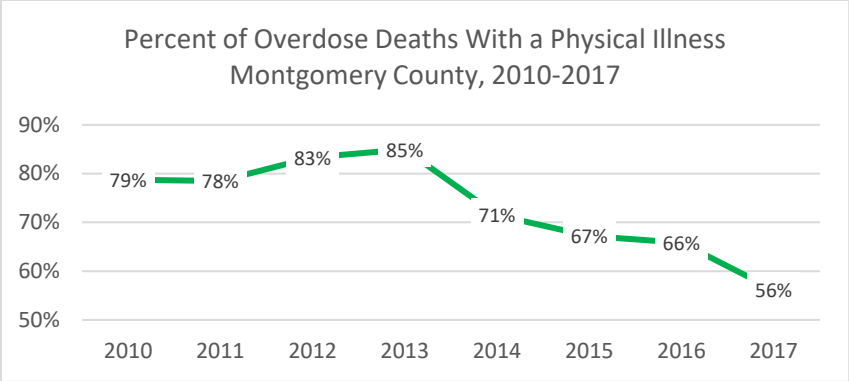



*Figure 10: Prevalence of Physical Illness by Year, 2010-2017*

Below are conditions affecting fewer than six individuals that were not included in Figure 11.

- Sepsis/Necrosis
- Arthritis
- Thyroid Condition
- Lupus
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Fibromyalgia
- Other Lung Disease
- Hepatitis B
- Sleep Apnea
- HIV
- Pancreatitis

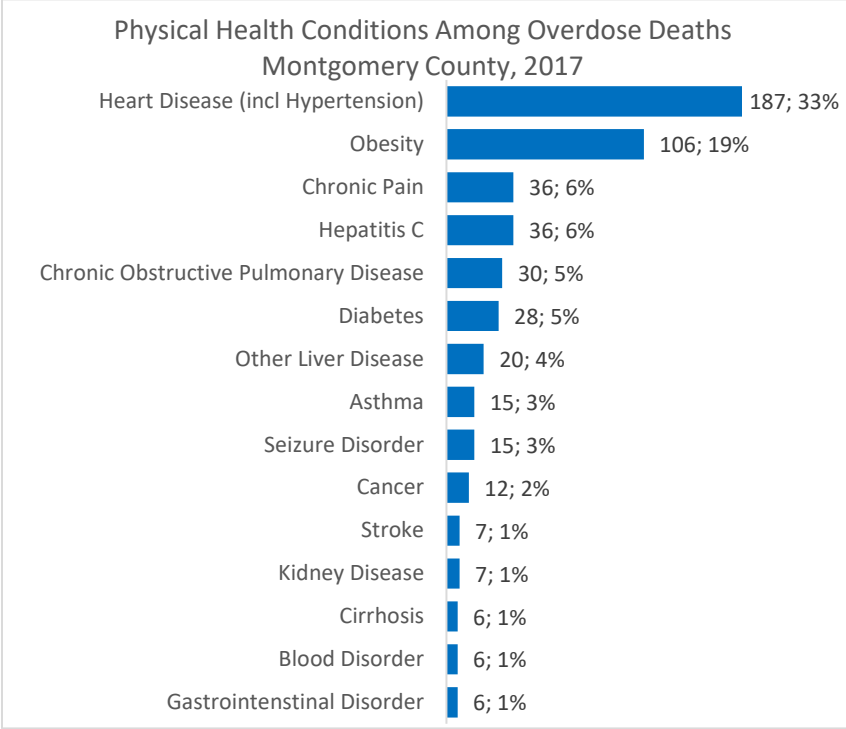



*Figure 11: Physical Health Conditions, 2017*

[1] World Health Organization. "Information sheet on opioid overdose." November 2014. http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/information-sheet/en/. Accessed April 10, 2018.

Of the six most common physical illnesses among individuals dying from a drug overdose, the prevalence of four declined between 2010 and 2017 (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease increased slightly during this period and obesity showed no consistent trend).

The proportion of individuals with chronic pain decreased by 70%—a greater decline than any other illness—between 2010 and 2017 (from 20% to 6%). The next largest decline was in diabetes, decreasing by 62% (13% to 5%). The prevalence of heart disease fell by 51% (67% to 33%) and the proportion of individuals with hepatitis C or liver disease decreased by 44% (18% to 10%). This does not appear to be associated with a decrease in the age of individuals who die of an overdose; the median age was 40 in both 2010 and 2017.

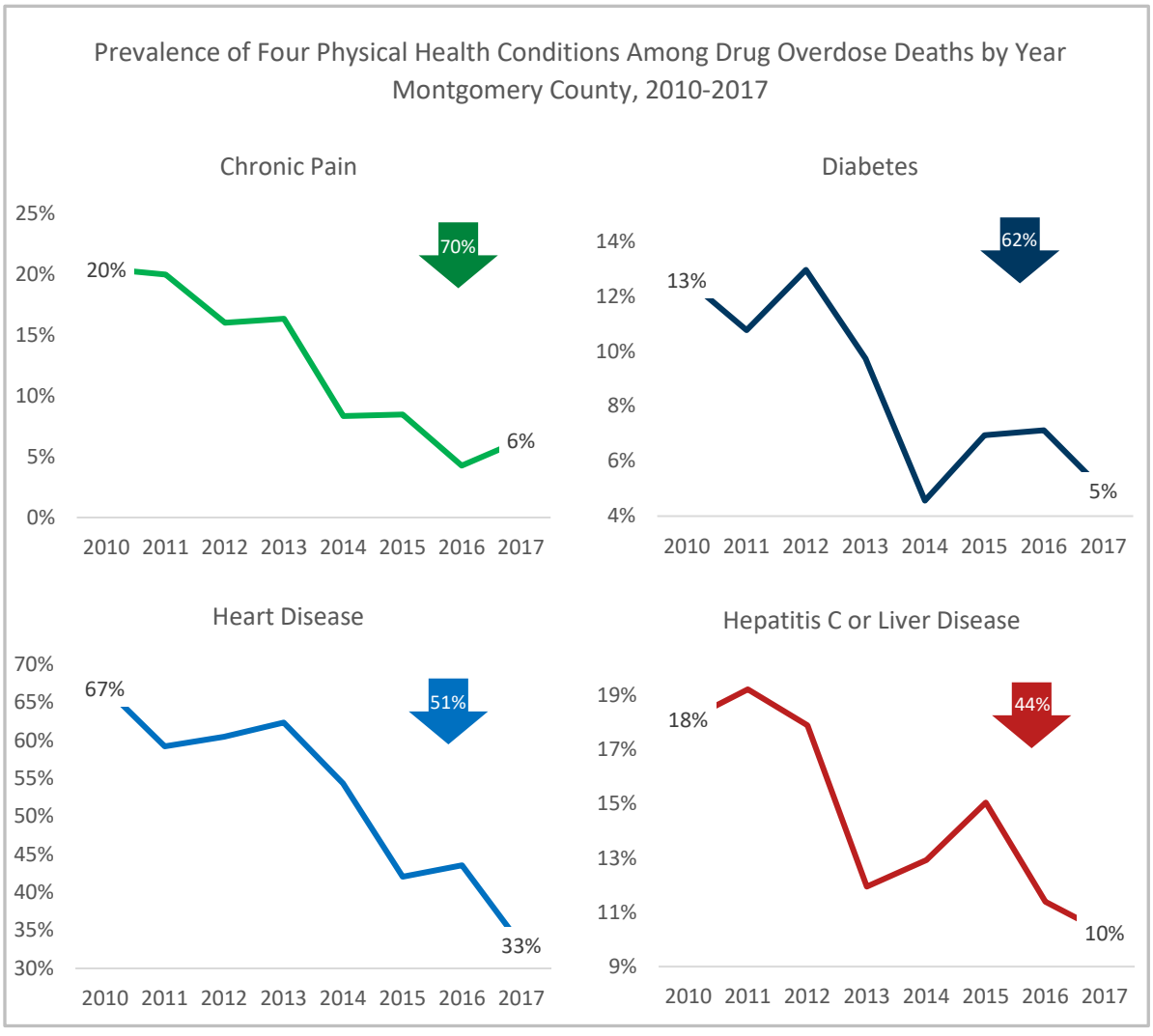



*Figure 12: Prevalence of Four Physical Health Conditions by Year, 2010-2017*

## Substance Abuse History and Mental Health Conditions

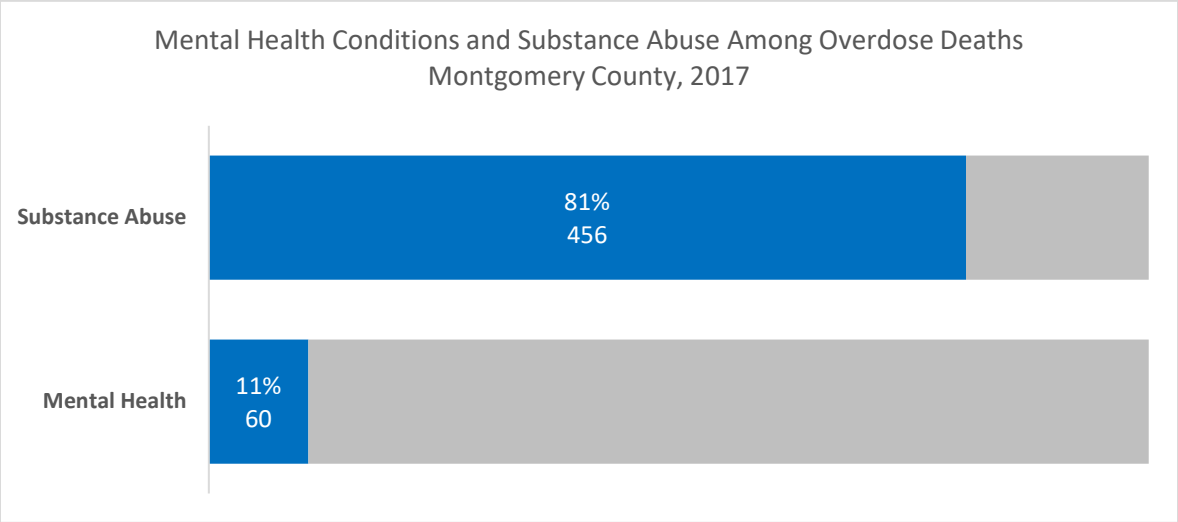



*Figure 13: Mental Health and Substance Abuse, 2017*

According to information provided by the coroner, 81% of individuals who died of an overdose in 2017 had a reported history of substance abuse problems. Eleven percent had a reported mental health condition. This information was reported to the investigator and may be a conservative estimate due to missing data

# Criminal History

Criminal charges, court cases and jail time reflect both an individual's behavior and contact they have with the criminal justice system. Officers and other personnel can use these interactions to provide resources and referrals to people at risk of overdose, especially those who have had an overdose before.

## Lifetime Criminal History

Of the 566 individuals who died of an overdose, 95% had a criminal charge, 93% had a conviction, and 84% had a jail booking in their lifetime. Charges include traffic violations, theft, drug offenses, and murder.

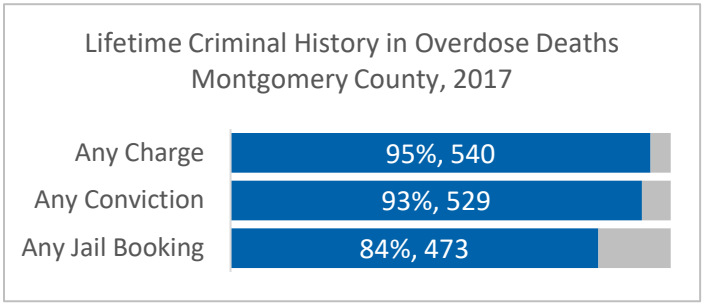



*Figure 14: Criminal History, 2017*

## Days Since Contact

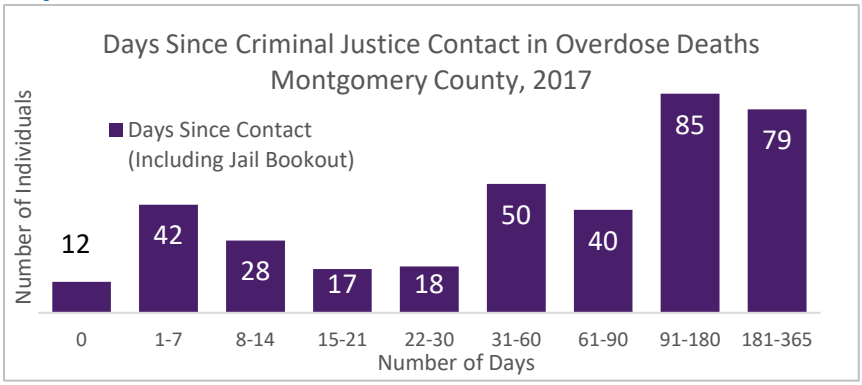



*Figure 15: Days Since Criminal Justice Contact, 2017*

Of 540 individuals with any prior charge, 69% (371) had contact with the criminal justice system in the year prior to death. One in five (117 or 22%) had such contact within one month of death. Contact includes arrest, court appearances, and release from jail.

**Time of Last Criminal Justice Contact by Type of Interaction**
**Montgomery County, 2017**

| Time Between Last Contact and Death | Any Charge | | Drug Charge | | Jail Booking | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| **Within 1 Month** | 117 | 22% | 46 | 10% | 20 | 6% |
| **Within 1 Year** | 371 | 69% | 236 | 50% | 112 | 33% |
| **Ever** | 540 | 100% | 473 | 100% | 340 | 100% |

*Table 1: Time Since Criminal Justice Contact, 2017*

## Felony Charges

Fifty-nine percent of individuals who died of an overdose had a prior felony charge; 42% had a felony conviction. Felony charges include breaking and entering, grand theft, domestic violence, and possession of heroin.

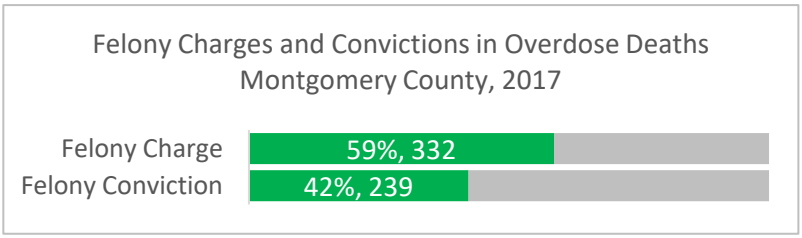



*Figure 16: Felony History, 2017*

**Criminal history is reported by JusticeWeb, a portal developed by Montgomery County to track criminal charges, court cases, and jail involvement. Data is provided by courts, jails, police departments, and dispatch centers in Montgomery County and surrounding counties.*

## Drug-Related Charges

Criminal cases can cover a wide range of behavior, including traffic violations. Of the 540 individuals with a criminal history, two-thirds (340) had a prior charge for a drug-related crime. Thirty percent (112 of 371) of those with any contact with the criminal justice system in the year prior to death had it for a drug offense.

## Drug Charges

Sixty percent of individuals who died of a drug overdose had a drug charge during their lifetime; 45% had a conviction. Drug charges include possession of drugs and/or paraphernalia.

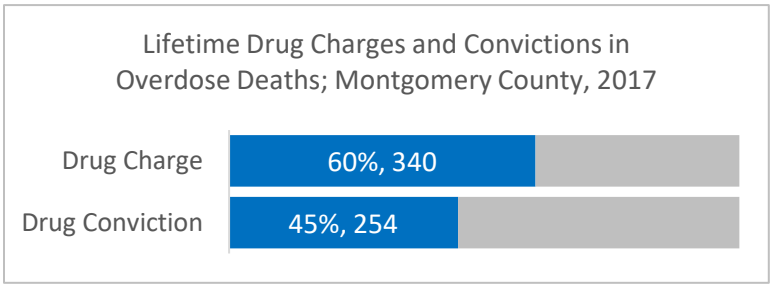



*Figure 17: Drug Case History, 2017*

## Days Since Drug-Related Contact

Of the 340 individuals with a prior drug charge, 33% (112) had contact with the criminal justice system for a drug-related charge in the year prior to death; 6% had drug-related contact within one month of death.

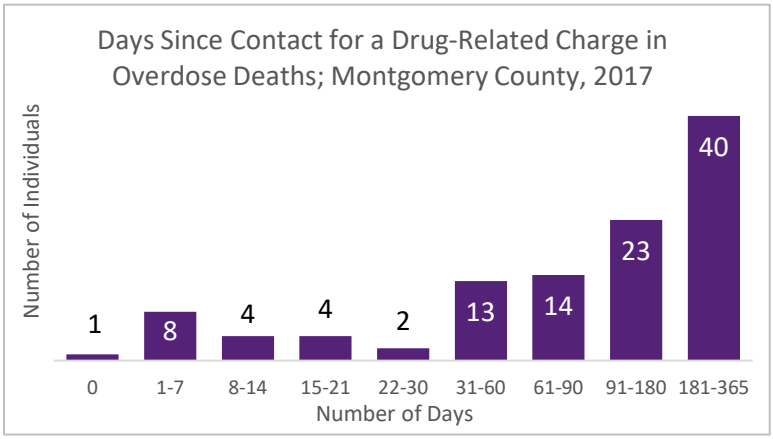



*Figure 18: Days Since Drug Charges, 2017*

## Jail Bookings

### Days Since Jail Bookout

Of the 473 individuals who have ever had a jail booking, 50% (236) had a bookout (release from jail) in the year prior to death; 10% (46) died within one month of being released.

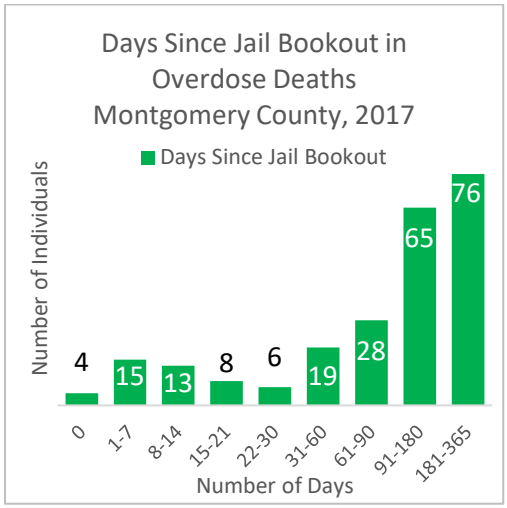



*Figure 19: Days Since Jail Bookout, 2017*

*Of the 540 individuals with a criminal history, 68% (367) had any contact within one year prior to death, 44% (236) had a release from jail, and 21% (112) had contact for a drug-related charge.*

# Drugs Involved in Overdose Deaths

The recent increase in overdose deaths is associated with the appearance of more lethal drugs in the local supply. Illicit fentanyl and fentanyl analogues are extremely potent opioids that have contributed to this increase. Fentanyl, one of its analogues, or both were present in 481 cases in 2017, 85% of all overdose deaths.

## Most Common Drugs in Toxicology Screens

Opiates were the most common substance found in toxicology screens, appearing in 92% of cases. Opiates were involved in more than twice as many overdose deaths as cocaine, the next most common drug mentioned.

**Drug Mentions in Overdose Deaths**
**Montgomery County, 2017**

| Substance | # of Deaths | % of Deaths |
|---|---|---|
| **Any Opiate** | 520 | 92% |
| **Fentanyl Analogue** | 372 | 66% |
| **Illicit Fentanyl** | 361 | 64% |
| **Prescription Opioids** | 141 | 25% |
| **Heroin** | 51 | 9% |
| **Cocaine** | 243 | 43% |
| **Benzodiazepines** | 201 | 36% |
| **Methamphetamine** | 102 | 18% |

*Table 2: Drug Mentions, 2017*

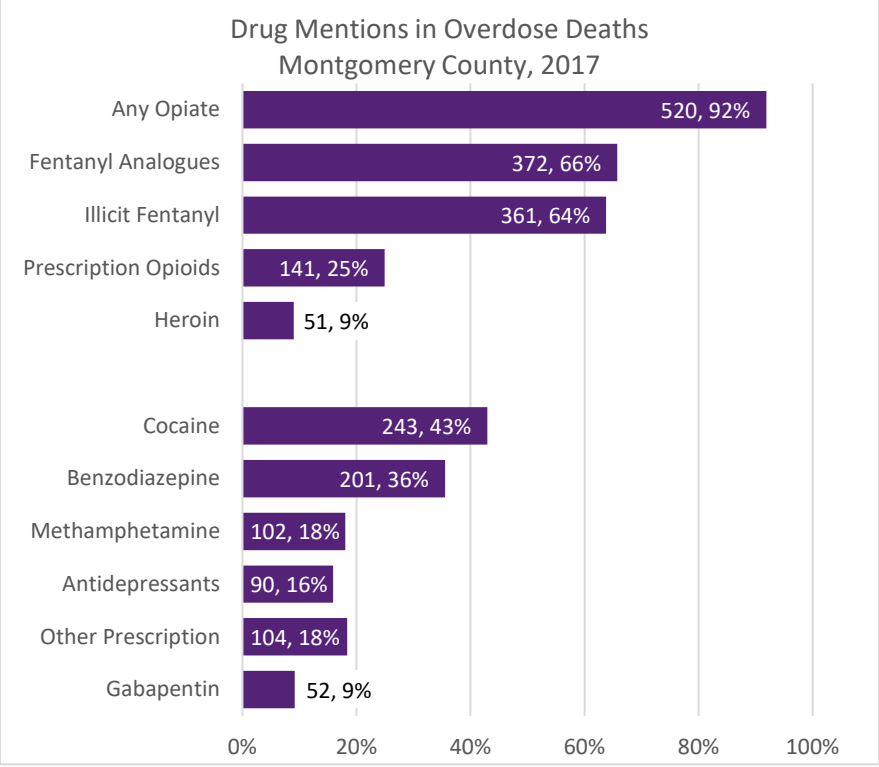


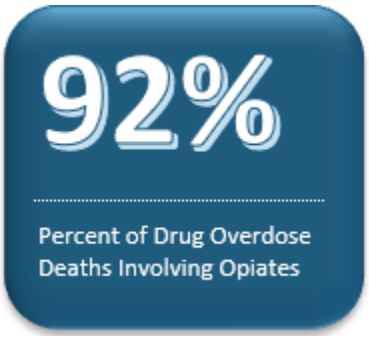

*Figure 20: Drug Mentions, 2017*

### Definition of a Drug Mention

A Drug Mention means that a substance was found in the individual's body at the time of hospital admission or after death, as reported in the Montgomery County Coroner's toxicology screen. The substance was not necessarily the cause of death and individuals may have multiple substances in their system at the time of death, so percentages may sum to more than 100%.

## Opiates

Opiates appeared in 92% of overdose deaths in 2017, a proportion consistent with prior years. Figure 21 shows overdose deaths with opiate mentions between 2010 and 2017. The bar chart represents the total number of overdose deaths involving opiates, while the line chart shows the percent of all overdose deaths that involved opiates.




While the percent of cases with opiates remained stable between 2010 and 2017, the number of overall and opiate-related overdose deaths increased dramatically during this period; the number of overdose deaths involving opioids was 4.4 times higher in 2017 than in 2010 (520 vs. 117).

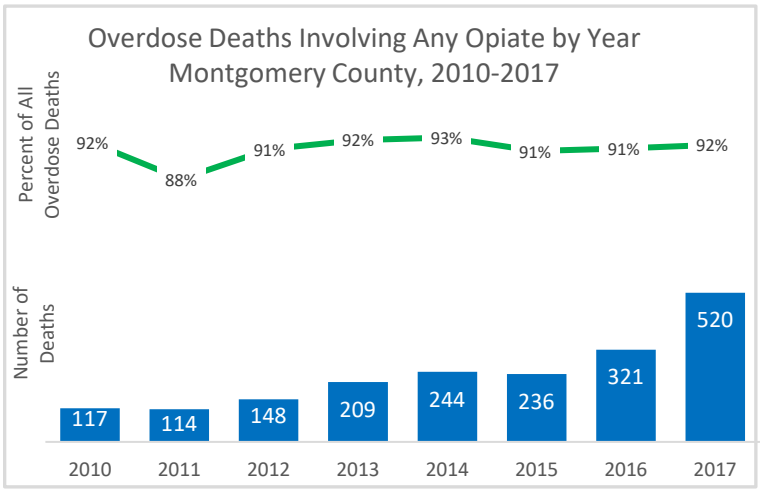



*Figure 21: Opiate Overdose Deaths, 2010-2017*

## Most Common Opiate Mentions

Fentanyl analogues and illicit fentanyl were the most common opiates in 2017, appearing in 72% and 69% of opiate overdose deaths, respectively. These often appeared in combination with other substances.

The most common mentions of opiates/combinations of opiates are as follows:

**Opiate Combinations in Overdose Deaths Montgomery County, 2017**

| Opiates Present | Number of Cases | Percent of Opiate Overdoses |
|---|---|---|
| Fentanyl Analogues & Illicit Fentanyl | 188 | 36% |
| Fentanyl Analogues alone | 106 | 20% |
| Illicit Fentanyl alone | 69 | 13% |
| Fentanyl Analogues, Illicit Fentanyl & Prescription Opioids | 40 | 8% |

*Table 3: Opiate Combinations, 2017*

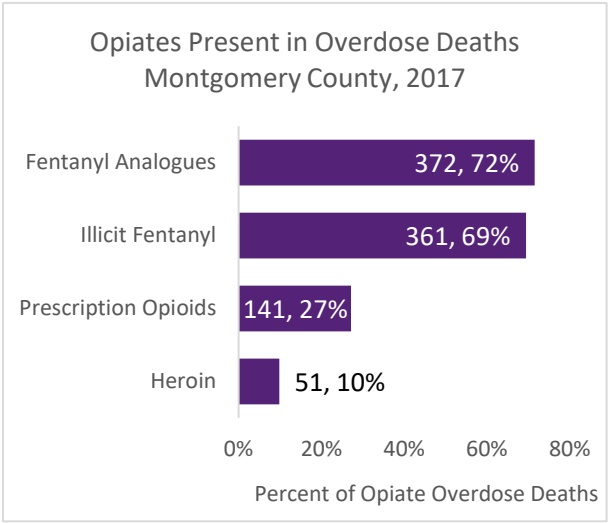



*Figure 22: Opiates Present, 2017*

*See Table 10 on Page 42 for a full list of opiate combinations found in toxicology screens.*

## Prescription Opioids

The percent of overdose deaths involving prescription opioids (excluding fentanyl) decreased by 67% between 2010 and 2017. While the number of deaths involving these drugs more than doubled between 2016 and 2017, they remained a small proportion of the total number of overdose deaths. These prescription drugs appeared in the individuals' toxicology screens; it is unknown if they received a prescription, obtained the drugs illicitly, or both.

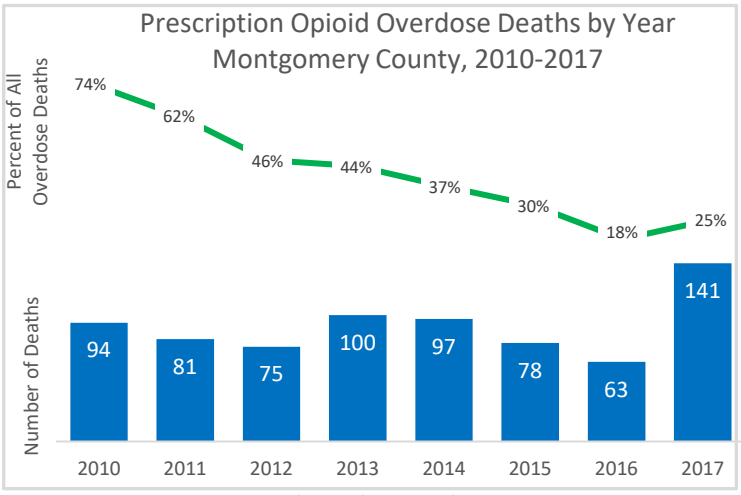



*Figure 23: Prescription Opioid Overdose Deaths, 2010-2017*

Oxycodone, morphine, tramadol, and U-47700 appeared in a higher percentage of overdose deaths in 2017 than in prior years. Methadone and hydrocodone appeared in a smaller proportion of deaths in 2017.

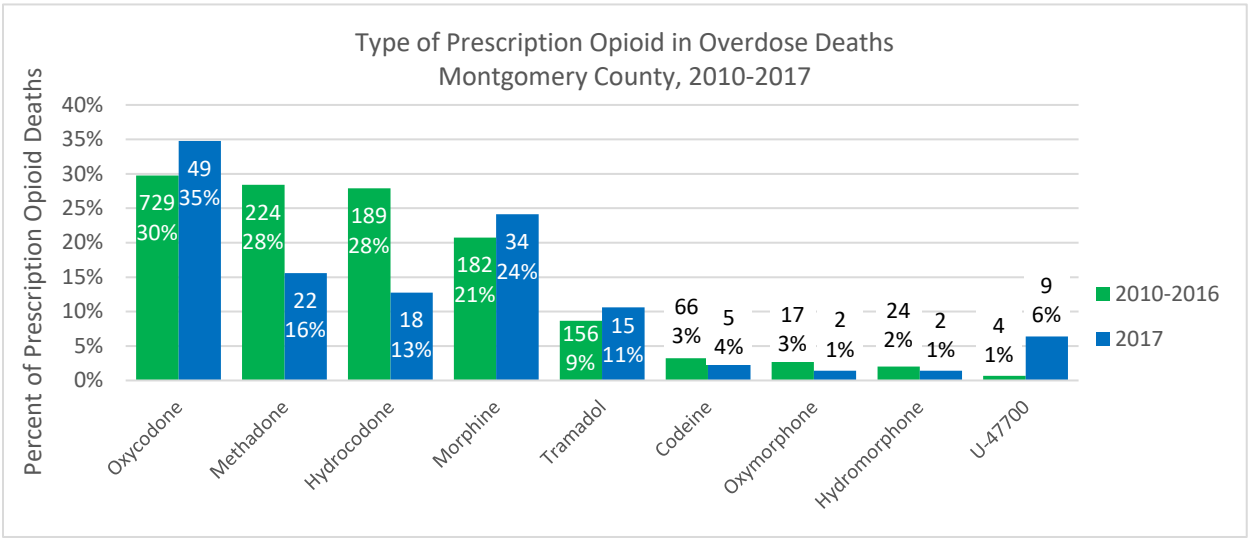



*Figure 24: Prescription Opioids Present, 2017*

Top Prescription Opioids
2017: Oxycodone, Morphine, Methadone
2010-2016: Oxycodone, Methadone, Hydrocodone

## Heroin

*Overdose deaths involving heroin declined 61% between 2013 and 2017.*

Heroin appeared in nearly 60% of overdose deaths in 2012 and 2013.

Between 2013 and 2017, the number of deaths involving heroin declined by 61% (from 132 to 51) even as the total number of overdose deaths increased.

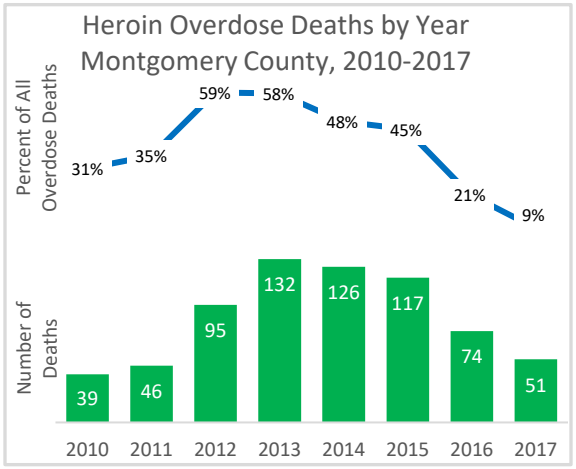



*Figure 25: Heroin Overdose Deaths, 2010-2017*

## Illicit Fentanyl

*In 2017, the number of overdose deaths involving illicit fentanyl was more than 10 times higher than in 2013.*

Between 2013 and 2017, there was a ten-fold increase in the number of deaths involving illicit fentanyl (from 34 to 361).

Overdose deaths with mentions of illicit fentanyl increased in number from October 2016 to January 2017. The number of deaths involving illicit fentanyl peaked at 60 in January 2017, representing 92% of all overdose deaths, then declined to 12 in June (27% of the total). The number of deaths involving illicit fentanyl increased slightly in summer and fall of 2017, but remained relatively low when compared with December 2016 – May 2017.

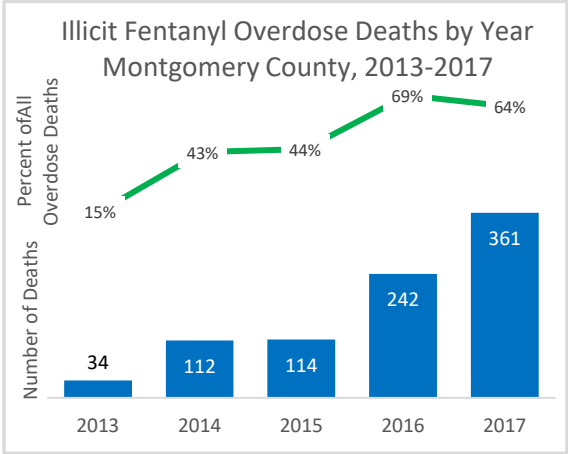



*Figure 26: Illicit Fentanyl Overdose Deaths, 2010-2017*

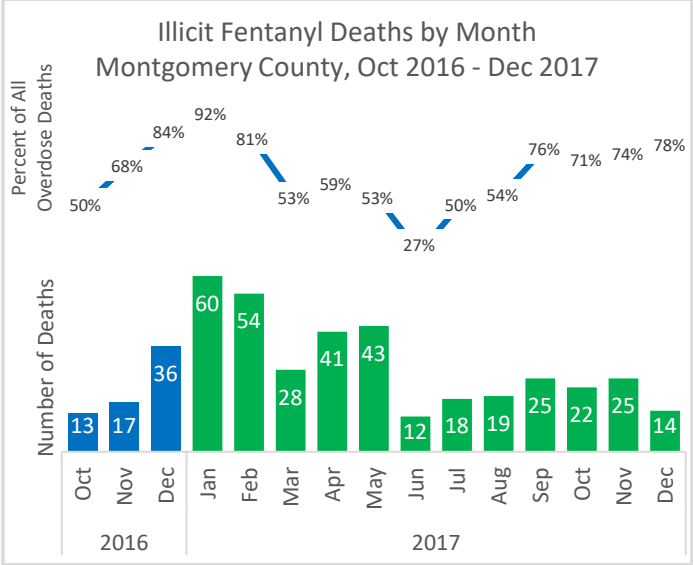



*Figure 27: Illicit Fentanyl Overdose Deaths by Month,2016-2017*

## Fentanyl Analogues

Fentanyl analogues are drugs that are similar in structure to fentanyl, but which are far more potent. The Miami Valley Crime Laboratory began routinely testing for fentanyl analogues in late 2016.

The number of deaths involving fentanyl analogues increased from 7 in October 2016 to 59 in April 2017, representing 86% of all overdose deaths in that month. The number of deaths involving fentanyl analogues, and the proportion of all overdose deaths involving this drug, decreased throughout the remaining months of 2017.

*Fentanyl analogues were present in 66% of Montgomery County's overdose deaths in 2017.*

*The number of deaths per month involving fentanyl analogues began to decline in June of 2017.*

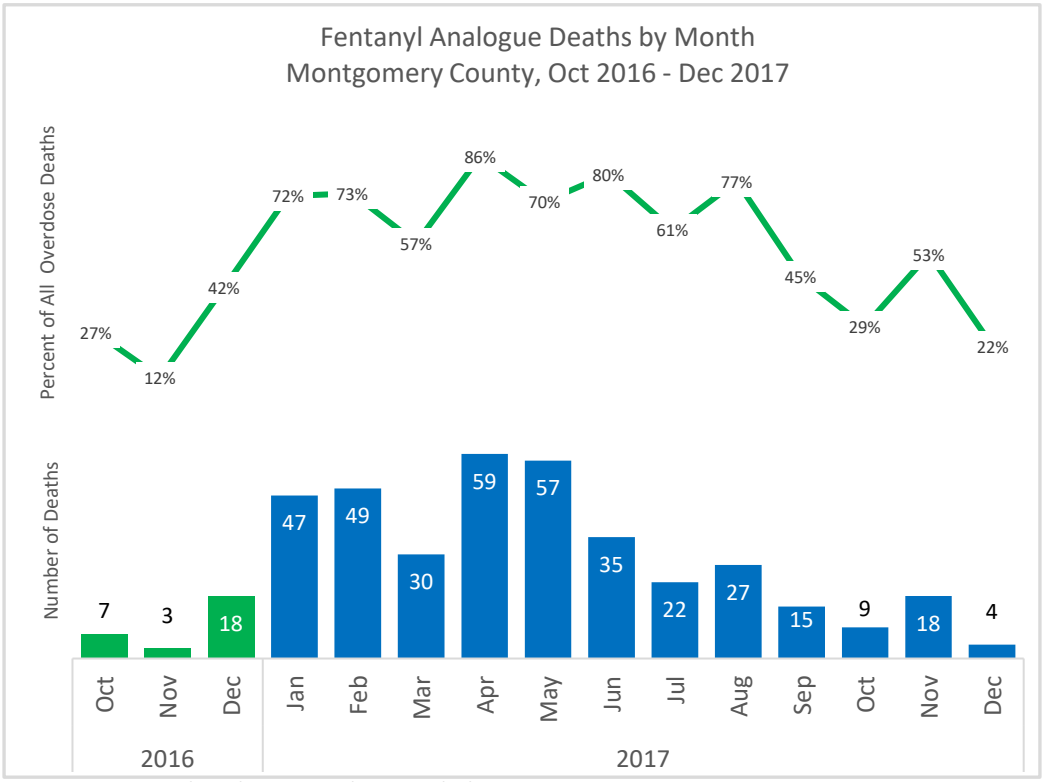



*Figure 28: Fentanyl Analogue Overdose Deaths by Quarter, 2017*

### *Types of Fentanyl Analogues*

Carfentanil was the most common fentanyl analogue involved in drug overdose deaths in 2017. The number of deaths involving carfentanil increased from 2 in January to 55 in April of 2017. Between May and December, the number of deaths involving carfentanil decreased from 51 to 1. Mentions of the next three most common fentanyl analogues—desproprionyl fentanyl, acryl fentanyl, and furanyl fentanyl—rapidly declined between January and April.

Other fentanyl analogues (cyclopropyl/crotonyl fentanyl, benzyl fentanyl, fluorobutyryl fentanyl, and acetyl fentanyl) began to appear in toxicology screens or grew in prevalence in the last few months of 2017, though numbers remained small. While desproprionyl fentanyl mentions decreased in number throughout the year, it accounted for a higher proportion of deaths during both the first and fourth quarters.

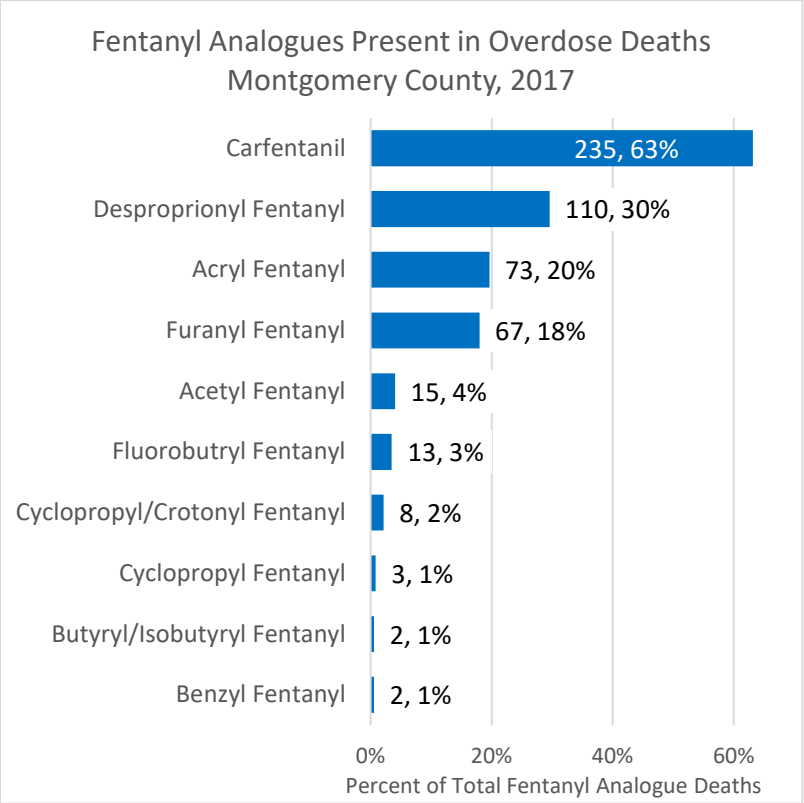



*Figure 29: Fentanyl Analogues Present, 2017*

*30% (110 of 372) of individuals with a fentanyl analogue mention had multiple fentanyl analogues in their toxicology screen.*

The most common combinations of fentanyl analogues were:

1. Desproprionyl Fentanyl & Furanyl Fentanyl **(21)**
2. Desproprionyl Fentanyl, Furanyl Fentanyl, & Acryl Fentanyl **(18)**
3. Desproprionyl Fentanyl & Carfentanil **(11)**
4. Despriopriony Fentanyl & Acryl Fentanyl **(11)**
5. Furanyl Fentanyl & Acryl Fentanyl **(10)**

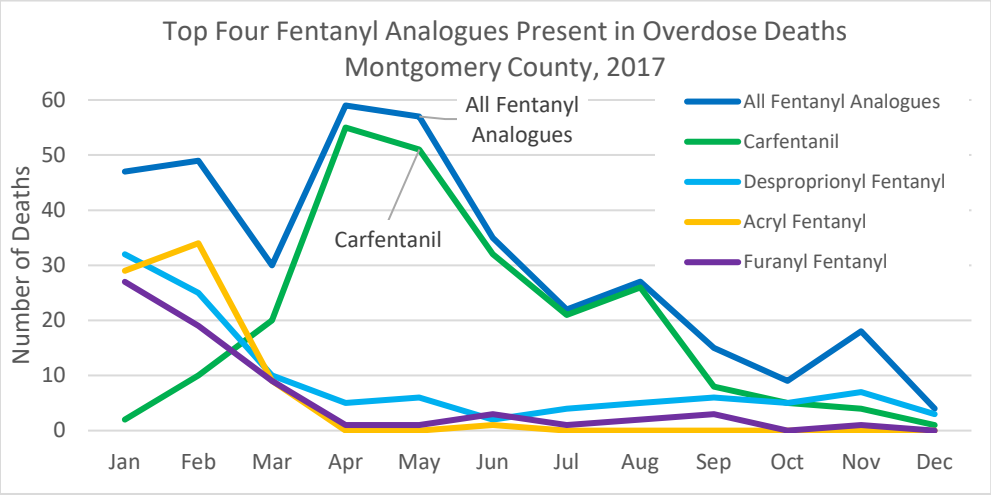



*Figure 30: Top Four Fentanyl Analogues by Month, 2017*

## Cocaine

In 2017, 43% of drug overdose deaths involved cocaine. This reflects an increase from 26% in 2013, though this percentage fluctuated prior to that year.

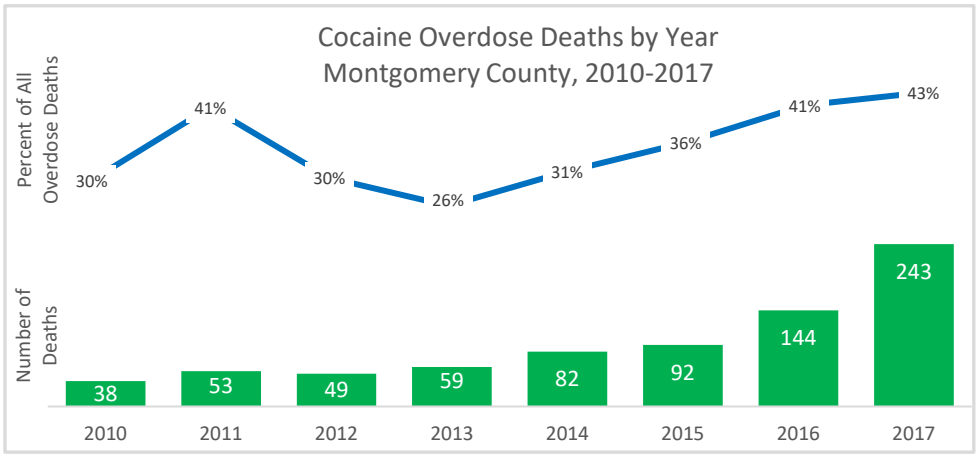



*Figure 31: Cocaine Overdose Deaths, 2010-2017*

*Cocaine was present in 43% of Montgomery County drug overdose deaths in 2017. More than 9 in 10 also involved opiates.*

During 2017, the number of deaths involving cocaine doubled between January and May before declining by more than 50% in June.

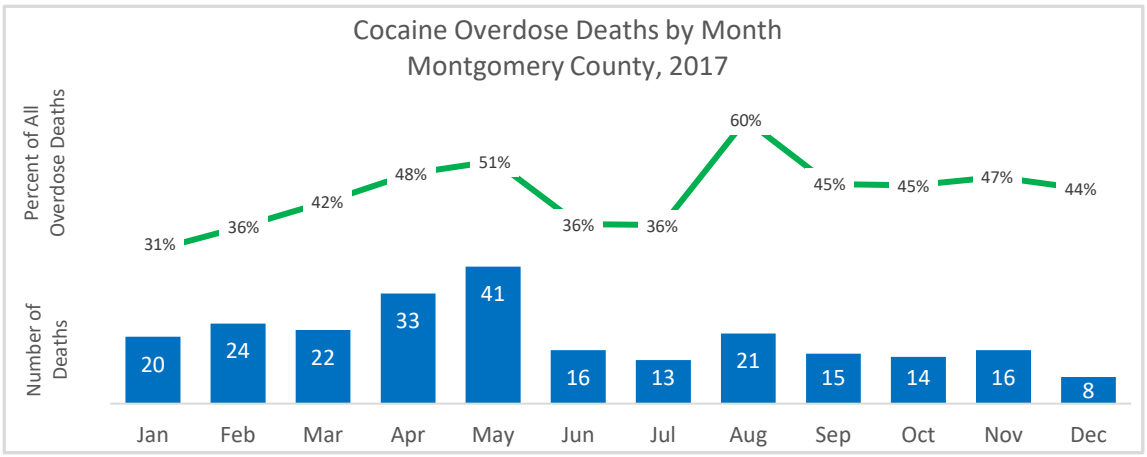



*Figure 32: Cocaine Overdose Deaths by Month, 2017*

Of the 243 overdose deaths involving cocaine, 93% (225) also involved opiates. The opiates involved in these deaths were similar to those involved in other overdose deaths in 2017.

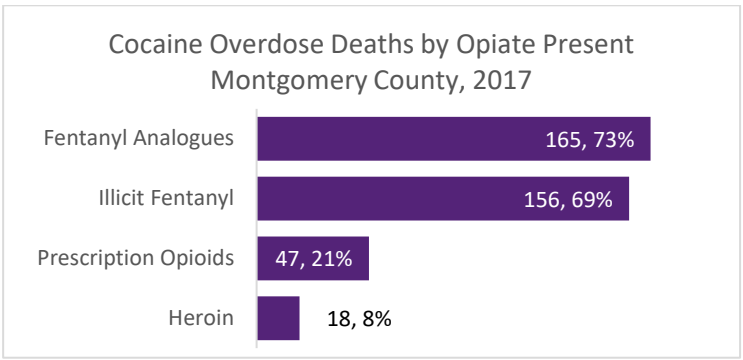



*Figure 33: Opiates Present in Cocaine Deaths, 2017*

## Benzodiazepine

Though there was year-to-year fluctuation in the number of deaths involving benzodiazepines between 2010 and 2017, the percent of overdose deaths involving benzodiazepines decreased from 70% in 2010 to 36% in 2017.

*36% of overdose deaths involved Benzodiazepines. 95% of these also had mentions of opiates.*

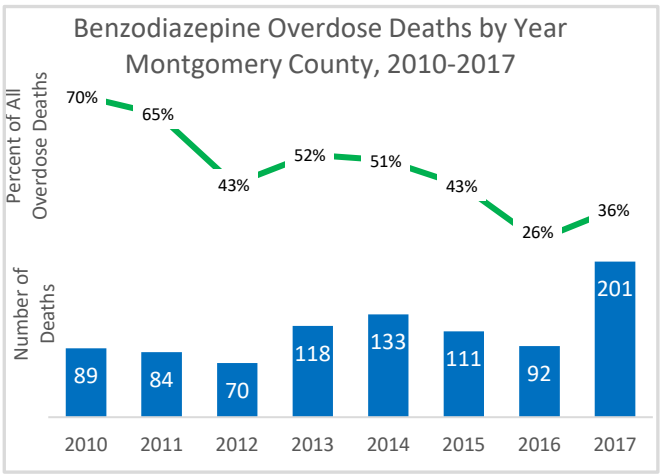



*Figure 34: Benzodiazepine Overdose Deaths, 2010-2017*

Xanax (alprazalom) was the most common benzodiazepine, appearing in 40% of all deaths involving benzodiazepines.

**Type of Benzodiazepine in Overdose Deaths**
**Montgomery County, 2017**

| Type of Benzodiazepine | # of Deaths | % of All Benzodiazepine Deaths |
|---|---|---|
| Xanax (Alprazolam) | 81 | 40% |
| Valium (Diazepam) | 57 | 28% |
| Klonopin (Clonazepam) | 43 | 21% |
| Ativan (Lorazepam) | 6 | 3% |
| Librium (Chlordiazepoxide) | 2 | 1% |
| Meprobamate | 1 | 0% |
| Unknown | 36 | 18% |
| **Total** | **201** | **100%** |

*Table 4: Type of Benzodiazepine, 2017*

Ninety-five percent (190 of 201) of overdose deaths involving benzodiazepines also had opiates present. Opiates involved were similar to other deaths.

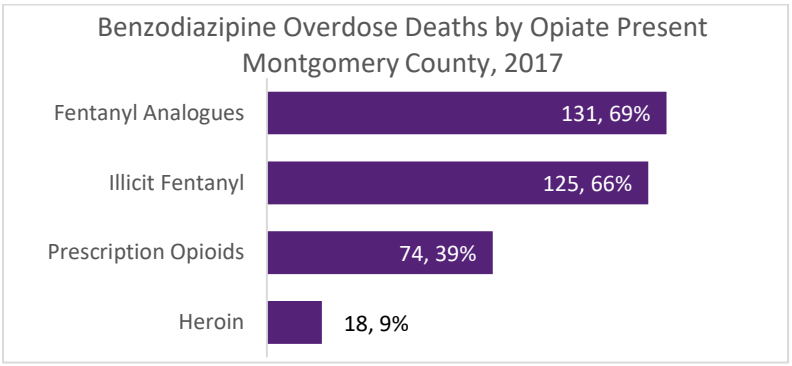



*Figure 35: Opiates Present in Benzodiazepine Overdose Deaths, 2017*

## Methamphetamine

The number of deaths involving methamphetamine increased between 2010 and 2017. The number of deaths with methamphetamine mentions per month declined between April and December 2017.

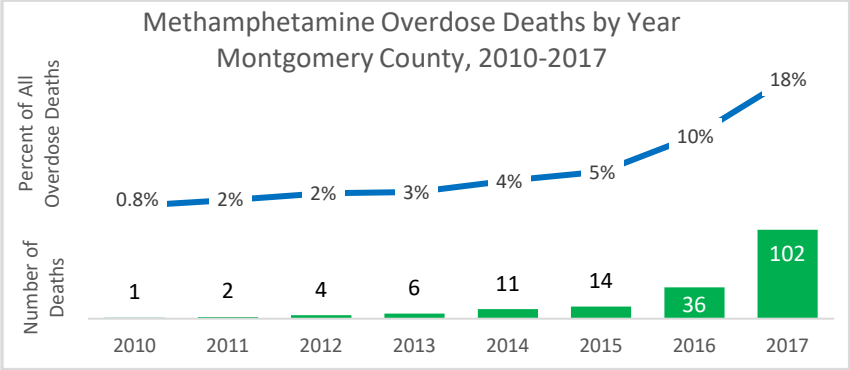



*Figure 36: Methamphetamine Overdose Death by Year, 2010-2017*

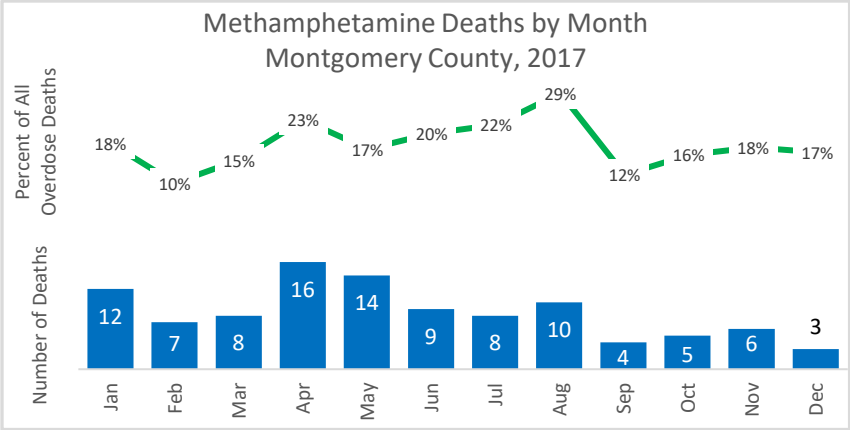



*Figure 37: Methamphetamine Overdose Deaths by Month, 2017*

*Methamphetamine was involved in nearly 1 in 5 drug overdose deaths in 2017, an increase over prior years. More than 9 in 10 deaths involving methamphetamine also had opiates present. Fentanyl analogues were more common among these deaths than in overdose deaths overall.*

Ninety-two percent (94 of 102) of methamphetamine deaths involved opiates, similar to deaths with cocaine and benzodiazepines. Of the 94 deaths that also involved opiates, 83% had mentions of fentanyl analogues. This was higher than the rate for cocaine (73%), benzodiazepines (69%), and overdose deaths overall (72%).

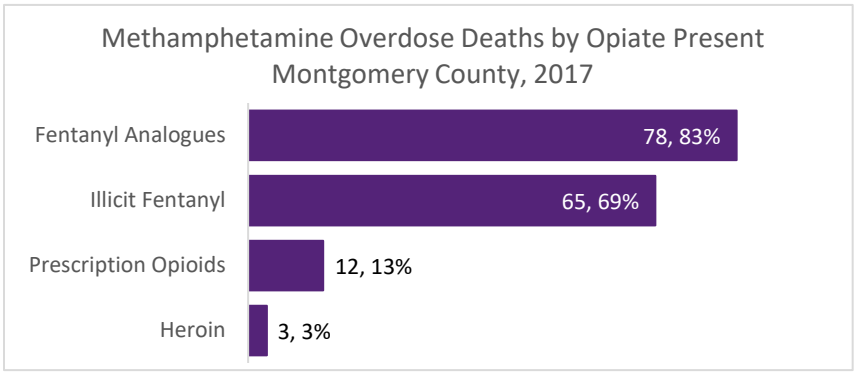



*Figure 38: Opiates Present in Methamphetamine Deaths, 2017*

## Gabapentin

Gabapentin is a non-opioid anti-convulsant used to treat nerve pain. Illicit use of gabapentin has increased over the past few years, including recreational use and self-treatment of withdrawal effects[2].

Studies have found gabapentin use to be associated with opioid deaths[3]. Because of this, Ohio requires reporting of gabapentin prescriptions and sales to the Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System (OARRS),[4] and Kentucky classified gabapentin as a Schedule V controlled substance[5].

*9% of overdose deaths in 2017 involved gabapentin, a non-opioid pain medication. The percent of overdose deaths with a mention of gabapentin increased throughout the year to nearly 1 in 5 in the fourth quarter of 2017 (October through December).*

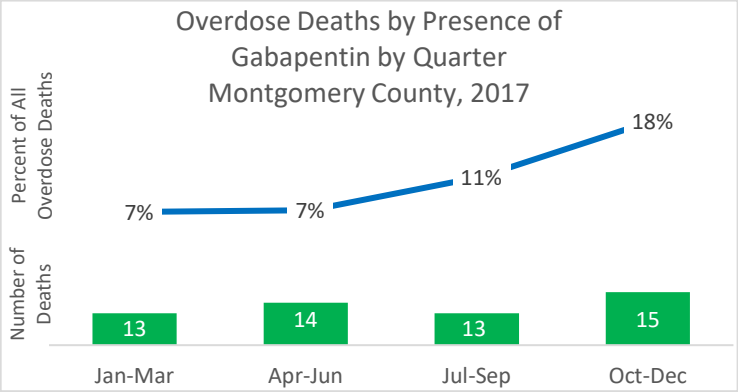



*Figure 39: Gabapentin Overdose Deaths, 2010-2017*

The number of deaths involving gabapentin in Montgomery County remained relatively stable during 2017 at around 14 per quarter. Because the overall number of death decreased during Quarters 3 and 4, the percent of deaths involving gabapentin increased during this period. In Quarter 4 (October-December), nearly 1 in 5 deaths involved this drug. This proportion was more than 2.5 times higher than in Quarter 1 (January-March).

Of the 52 overdoses with gabapentin, 96% (50) also included opiates. The opiates present in deaths involving gabapentin are different from those in other deaths; prescription opioids are the most common opiate in 58% of deaths. Fentanyl analogues are present in only 42% of these deaths.

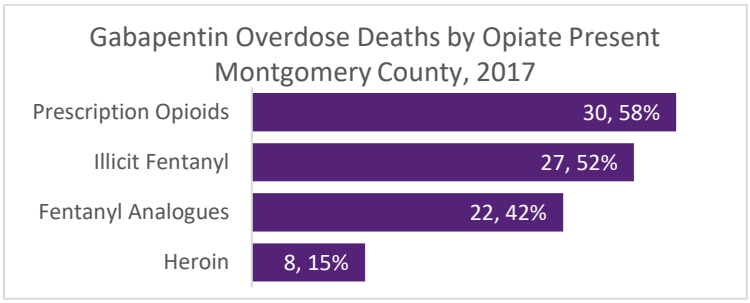



*Figure 40: Opioids Present in Gabapentin Overdose Deaths, 2017*

[2] Ohio Substance Abuse Monitoring Network. "Neurontin® Widely Sought for Illicit Use." February 2017.
[3] Gomes T, Juurlink DN, Antoniou T, Mamdani MM, Paterson JM, van den Brink W (2017) Gabapentin, opioids, and the risk of opioid-related death: A population-based nested case–control study. PLoS Med 14(10): e1002396. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002396.
[4] Ohio Administrative Code, 4729-37-12.
[5] 902 Kentucky Administrative Regulations, 55:035.

# Drug Mentions by Demographics and Health Status

Drugs involved in overdose deaths differed by demographic attributes, including sex, age, and marital status. While similar proportions of individuals had illicit fentanyl and fentanyl analogues in their system at the time of death, they differed on mentions of prescription opioids, heroin, and certain prescription drugs. Some drugs were also more common among individuals with certain physical health characteristics, or among individuals who were reported to have a history of substance abuse.

## Demographic Attributes

The bars in the charts below show the percent of individuals in a particular demographic group who had a drug in their toxicology screen. For example, the gold bars in Figure 47 represent the percent of individuals under 35 years of age who had mentions of prescription opioids (15%, or 85 of the 185 total in that age group who died of an overdose) and heroin (9%, 30 out of 185 total).

## Opiates

### *Age*

Thirty percent of deaths among those 35 and older involved a prescription opioid. This percent is double that of those under the age of 35, 15% of whom had a mention of a prescription opioid. Similar proportions of individuals above and below the age of 35 had mentions of heroin at around 9%.

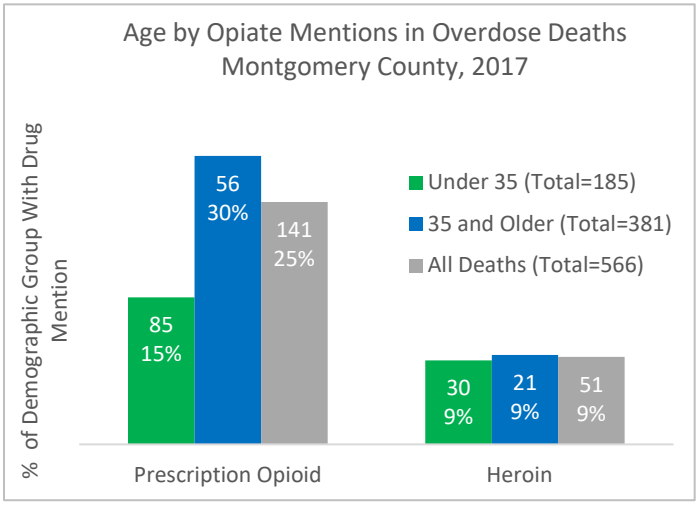



*Figure 41: Rx Opioid and Heroin Mentions by Age, 2017*

### *Sex*

Thirty-one percent of women had a mention of prescription opioids, 41% higher than men (31% of women vs. 22% of men). The percent of women with heroin in their toxicology screen was 38% higher than men (11% vs. 8%).

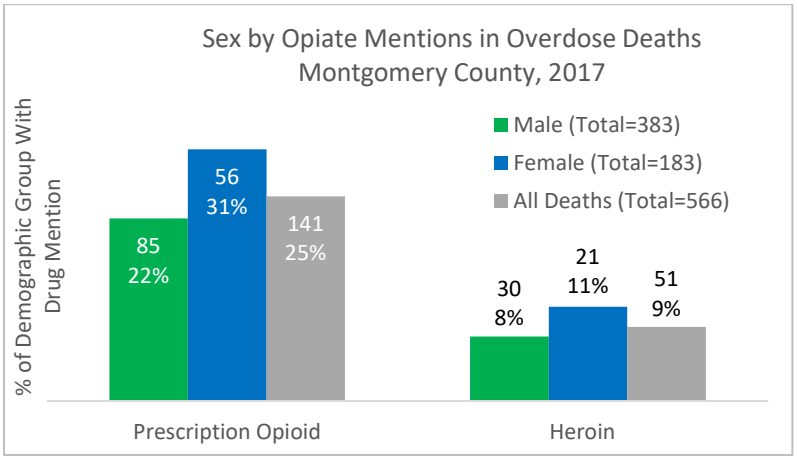



*Figure 42: Rx Opioid and Heroin Mentions by Sex, 2017*

### *Marital Status*

Forty-one percent of married individuals had a prescription opioid mention, higher than among those who were single or divorced. One in ten single and married individuals had heroin mentions; the percentage of divorced individuals with a heroin mention was 40% lower at six percent.

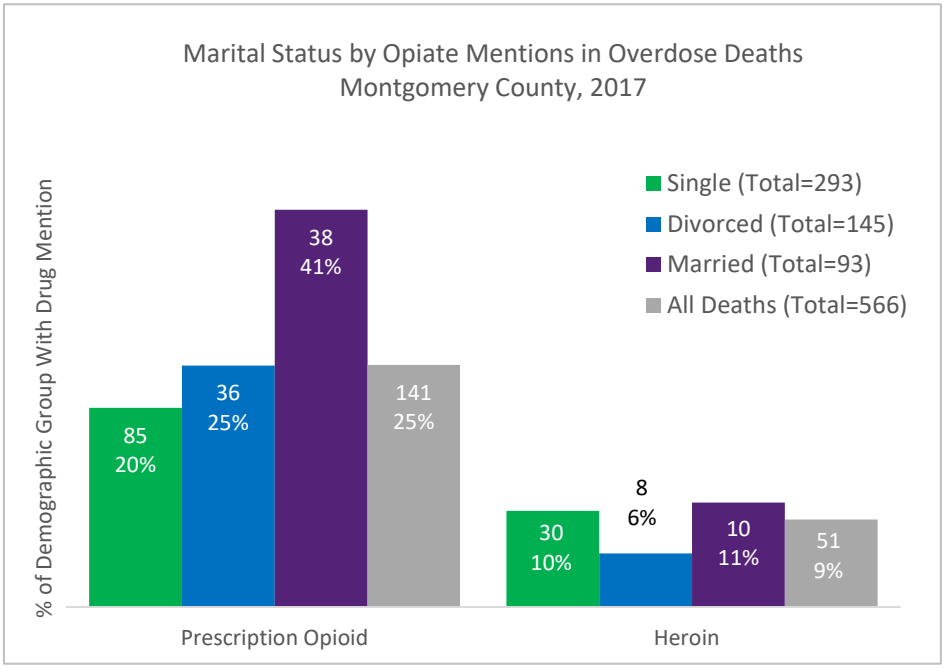



*Figure 43: Rx Opioid and Heroin Mentions by Marital Status, 2017*

### *Race*

Similar percentages of Blacks and Whites had prescription opioids and heroin in their system.

### *Other Opiates*

Individuals who died of an overdose did not differ by sex, age, or marital status on opiate presence overall, illicit fentanyl, or fentanyl analogues.

## Non-Opiates

### *Age*

When compared with younger individuals, those over the age of 35 who died of an overdose in 2017 were nearly twice as likely to have a mention of antidepressants (23% of those over 35 vs. 12% of those under 35). They were also nearly twice as likely to have other non-opiate prescriptions in their system (27% vs. 14%).

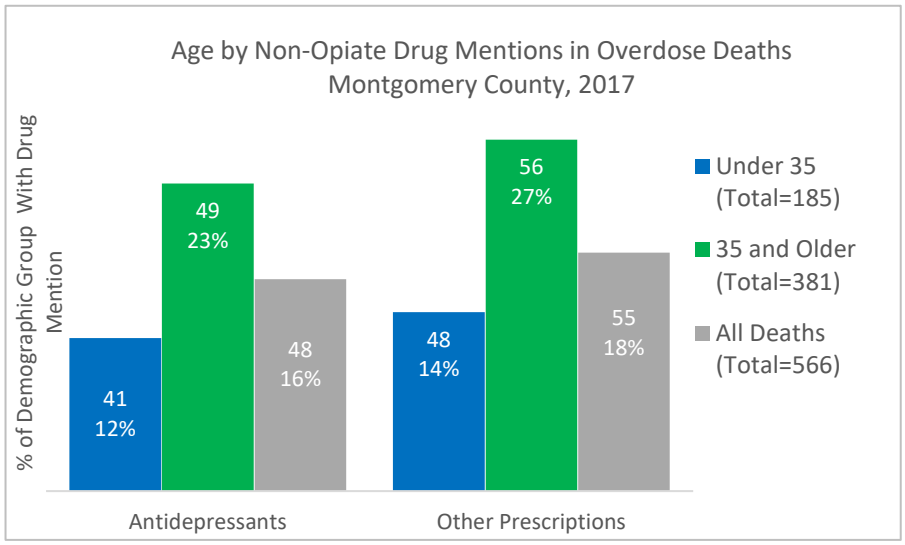



*Figure 44: Non-Opiate Drug Mentions by Age, 2017*

### *Sex*

Women who died of an overdose were more likely than men to have benzodiazepines (44% of women vs. 31% of men), antidepressants (23% vs. 13%), or other prescriptions (27% vs. 14%) in their system at the time of death.

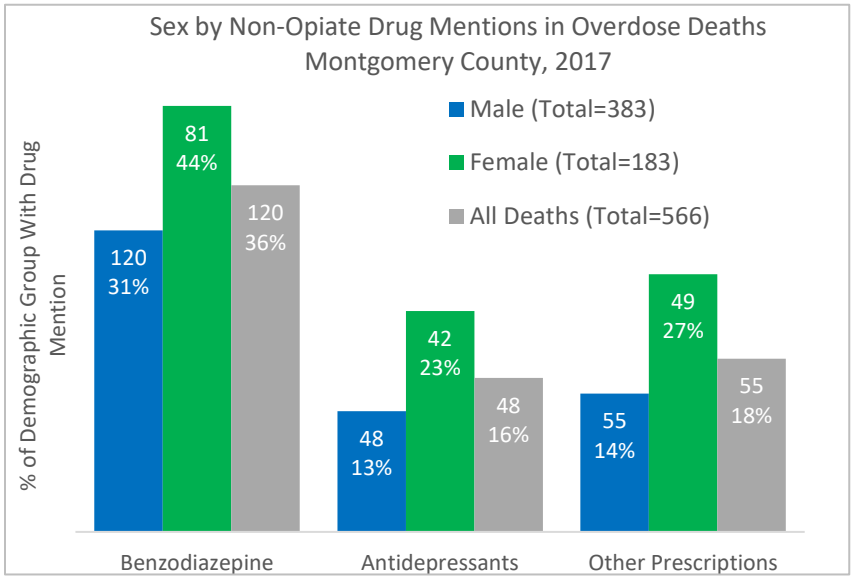



*Figure 45: Non-Opiate Drug Mentions by Sex, 2017*

### *Marital Status*

Single people were less likely than married or divorced individuals to have mentions of antidepressants (11% of single people vs. 21% of married) or other prescriptions (14% vs. 23%); similar proportions of divorced and married individuals had these mentions.

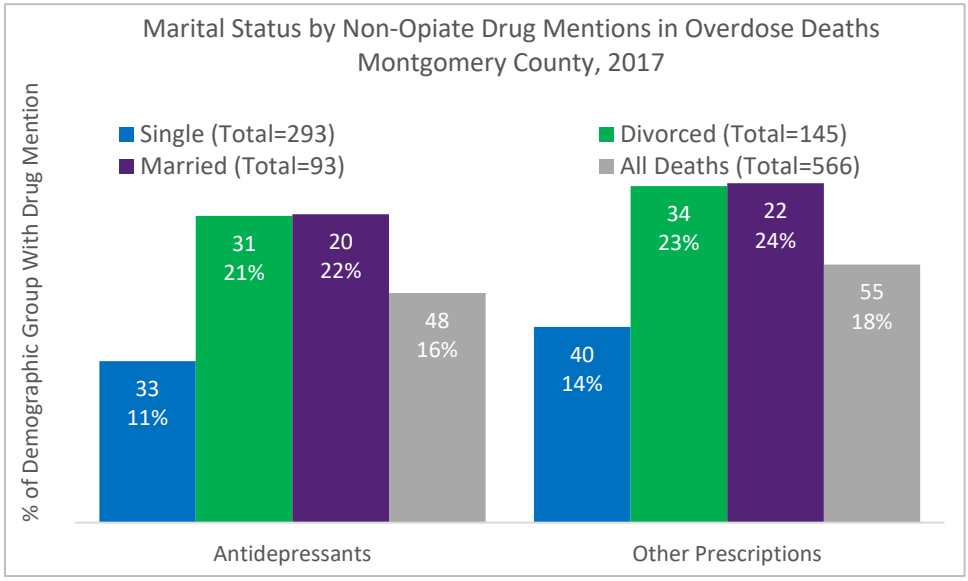



*Figure 46: Non-Opiate Drug Mentions by Marital Status, 2017*

### *Race*

The percentage of Blacks with mentions of cocaine was 50% higher than among Whites (60% of Blacks vs. 40% of Whites). Whites, on the other hand, were four times more likely than Blacks to have mentions of methamphetamine (21% vs. 5%). They were also more likely to have antidepressants or other prescriptions in their system.

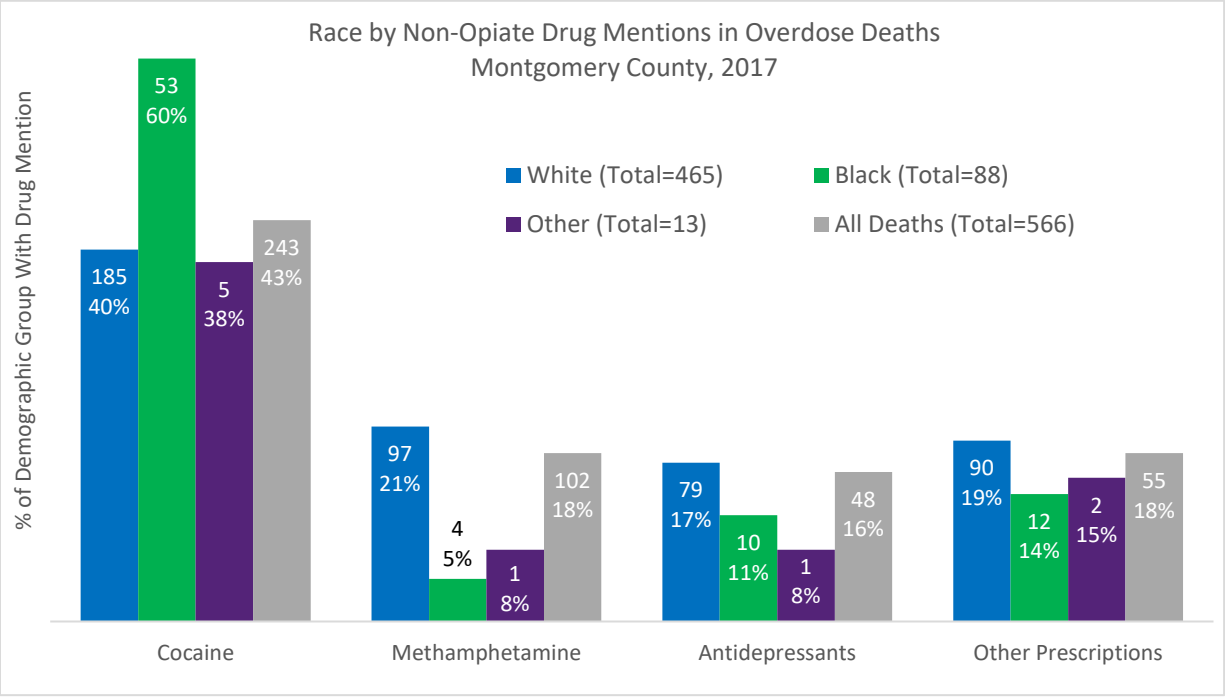



*Figure 47: Non-Opiate Drug Mentions by Race, 2017*

## Health Status

## Physical Illness

### *Opiates*

Individuals with and without physical health problems who died of an overdose had a similar prevalence of opiate mentions but had different types of opiates in their systems when they died. Those with a physical illness were twice as likely to have mentions of prescription opioids (32% of those with vs. 15% of those without) and 15% less likely to have a mention of a fentanyl analogue (61% vs. 72%).

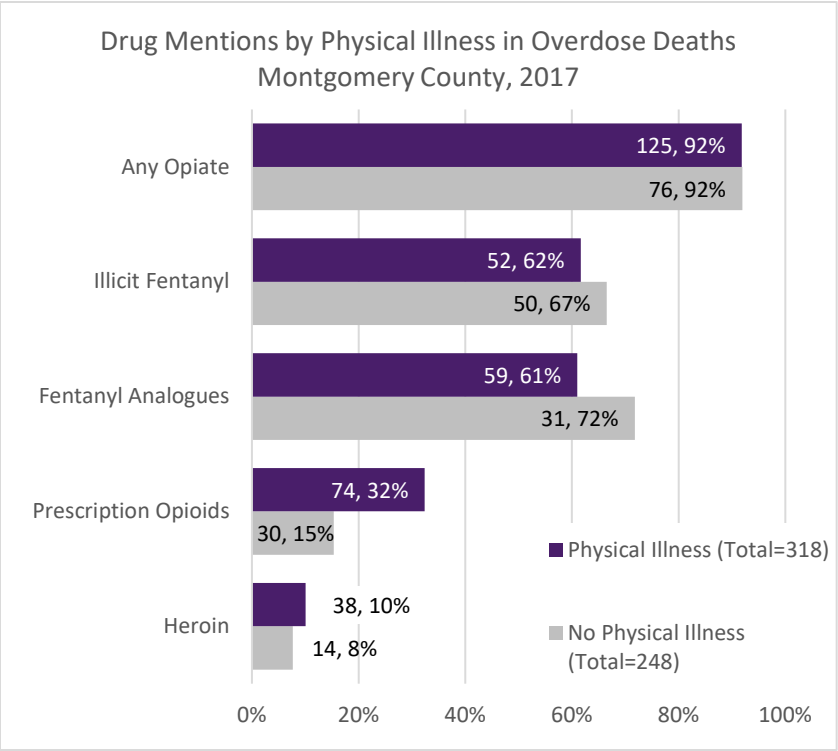



*Figure 48: Opiate Mentions by Physical Illness, 2017*

### *Other Drugs*

Individuals with aphysical illness had fewer mentions of cocaine and methamphetamine than did those without. They were more likely to have mentions of benzodiazepines and antidepressants, and twice as likely to have mentions of other prescriptions and gabapentin.

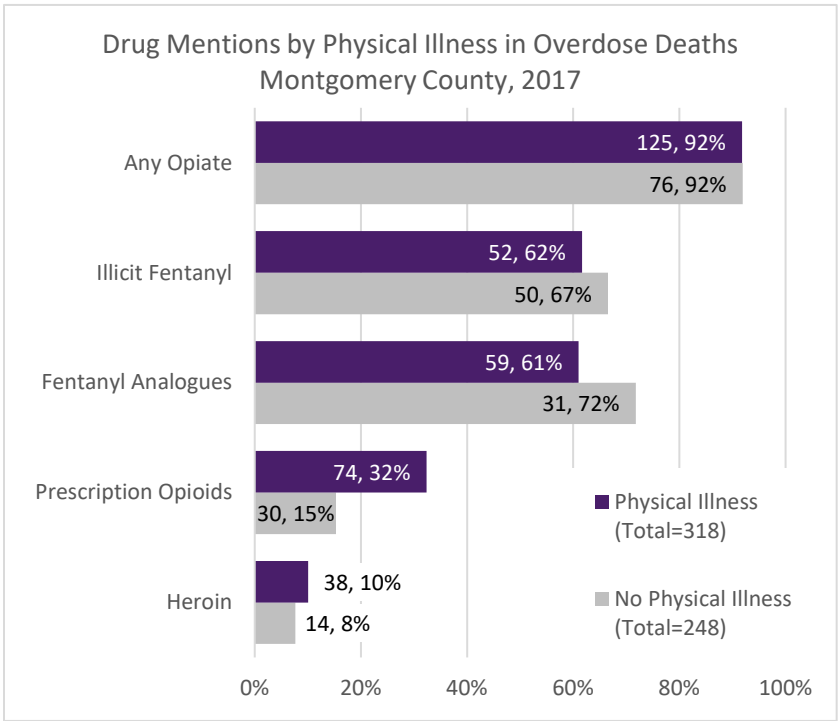



*Figure 49: Non-Opiate Mentions by Physical Illness, 2017*

## *Health Condition*

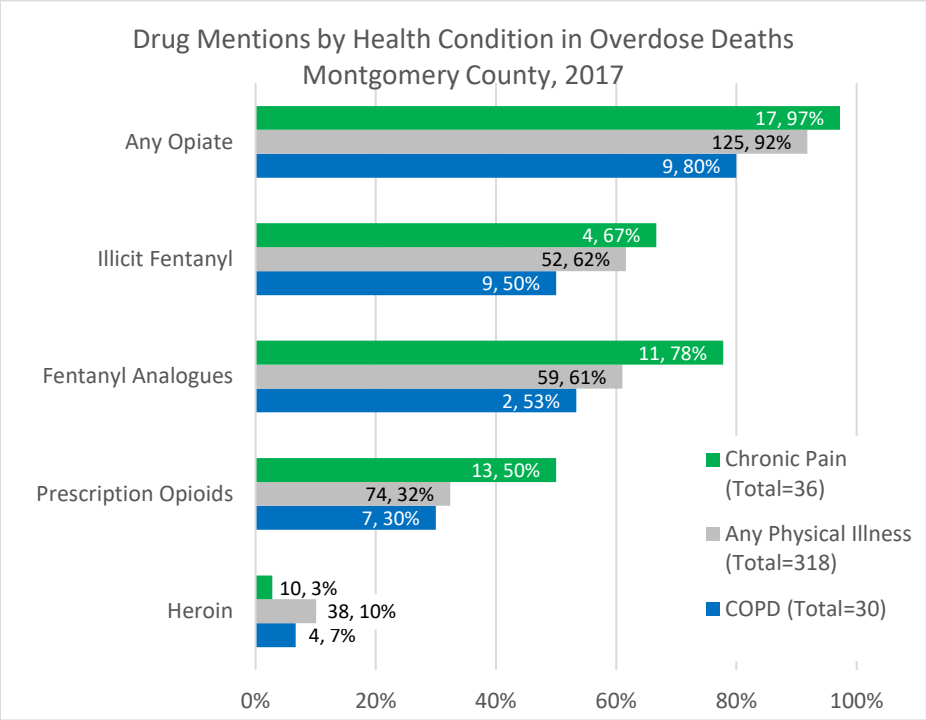



*Figure 50: Opiate Mentions by Health Condition, 2017*

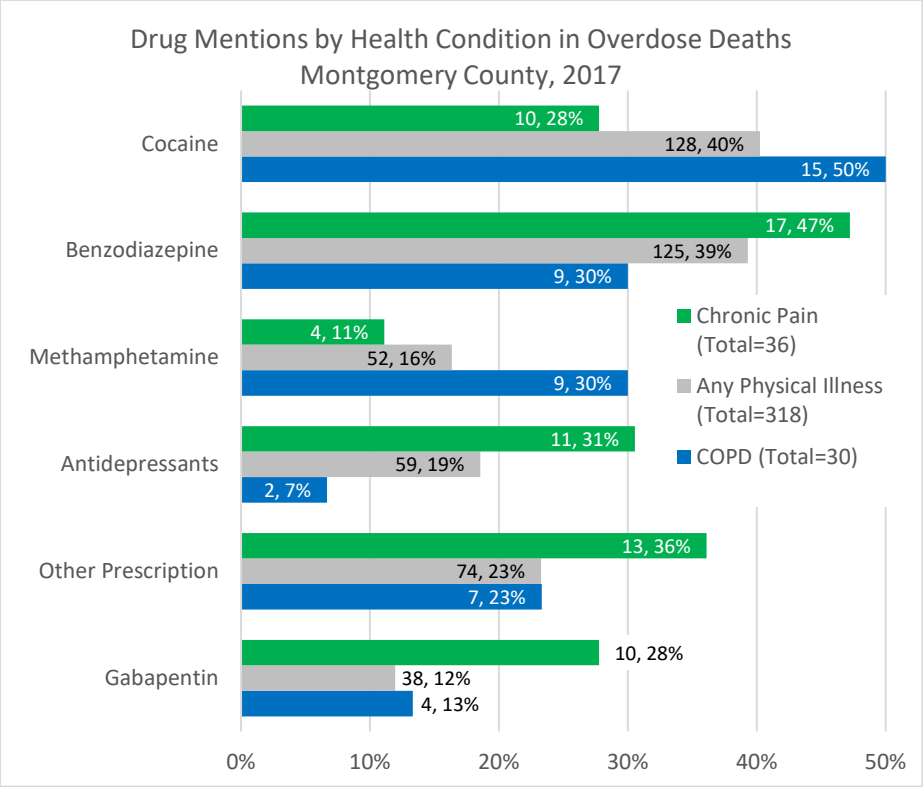



*Figure 51: Non-Opiate Drug Mentions by Health Condition, 2017*

## Drug Mentions by Health Condition

The substances found in toxicology screens can also differ by type of physical illness. Of the five most common health concerns among individuals who died of an overdose, chronic pain and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) were the two whose prevalence of drug mentions were most dissimilar from other conditions.

### *Chronic Pain*

Individuals with chronic pain were more likely to have mentions of opiates (all types excluding heroin). They also have more mentions of prescription drugs including benzodiazepines, antidepressants, and other prescriptions including gabapentin.

### *Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)*

Individuals who died of an overdose and had a history of COPD were more likely to have mentions of cocaine and methamphetamine in their toxicology screen and less likely than others to have mentions of opiates, benzodiazepines, or antidepressants.

## Substance Abuse

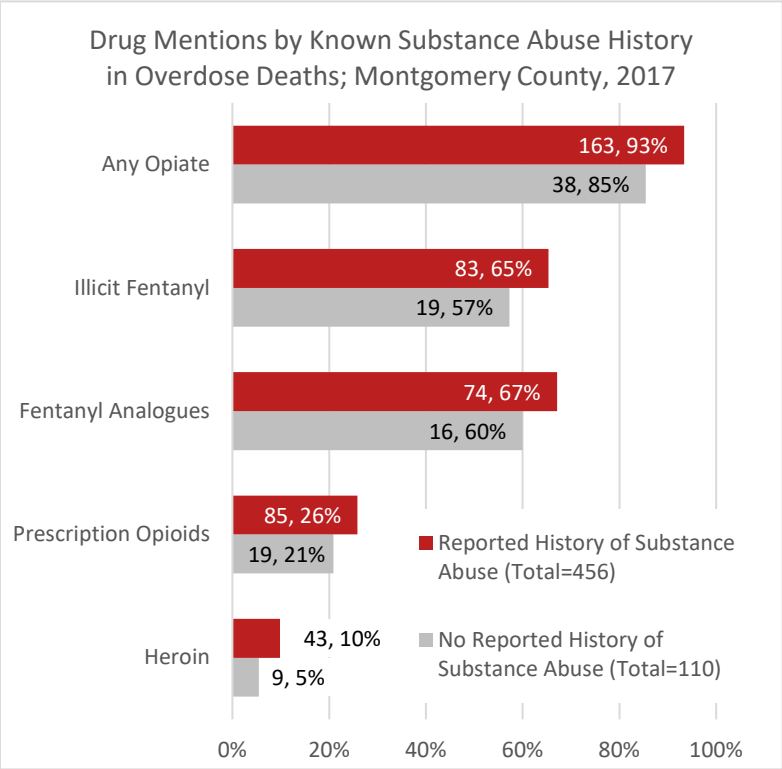



*Figure 52: Opiate Mentions by Known Substance Abuse History, 2017*

### *Opiates*

Individuals with a reported history of substance abuse were 9% more likely to have a mention of opiates in their toxicology screen. They were also more likely to have mentions of each type of opiate than were individuals with no reported history of substance abuse.

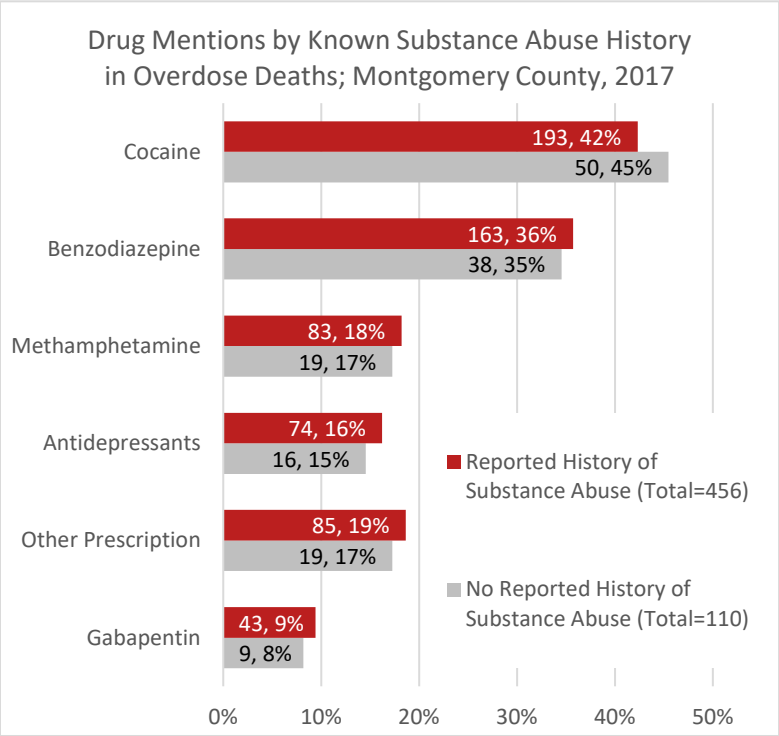



*Figure 53: Non-Opiate Mentions by Known Substance Abuse History, 2017*

### *Other Drugs*

A similar percentage of those with and without a reported history of substance abuse had mentions of cocaine, benzodiazepines, methamphetamine, and non-opioid prescriptions in toxicology screens.

# Location

## Incident of Overdose

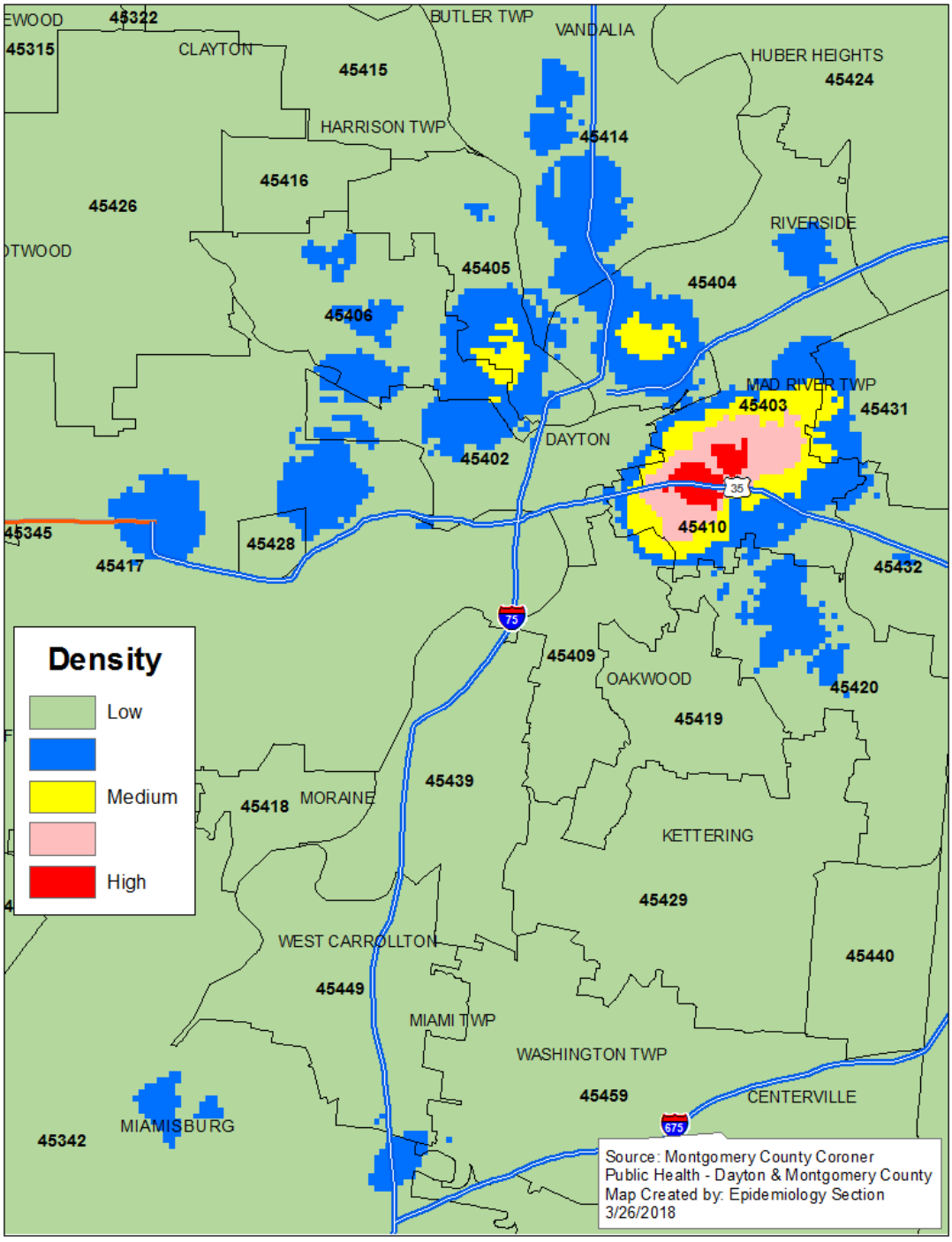



*Figure 54: Density Map of Incident Location, 2017*

### *East Dayton*

The density map to the left shows the concentration of fatal overdoses in and around East Dayton. A density map of the residence of decedents is nearly identical; people tend to overdose at or near their home.

### *Place of Overdose*

The location of fatal overdoses are as follows:

- 42%- Home
- 16%- Family's Home
- 13%- Friend's Home
- 10%- Vacant Area/ Street
- 9%- Motel/ Stranger's Home
- < 5%:
  - Car
  - Hospital
  - Other Medical Facility
  - Public Business

## County of Residence

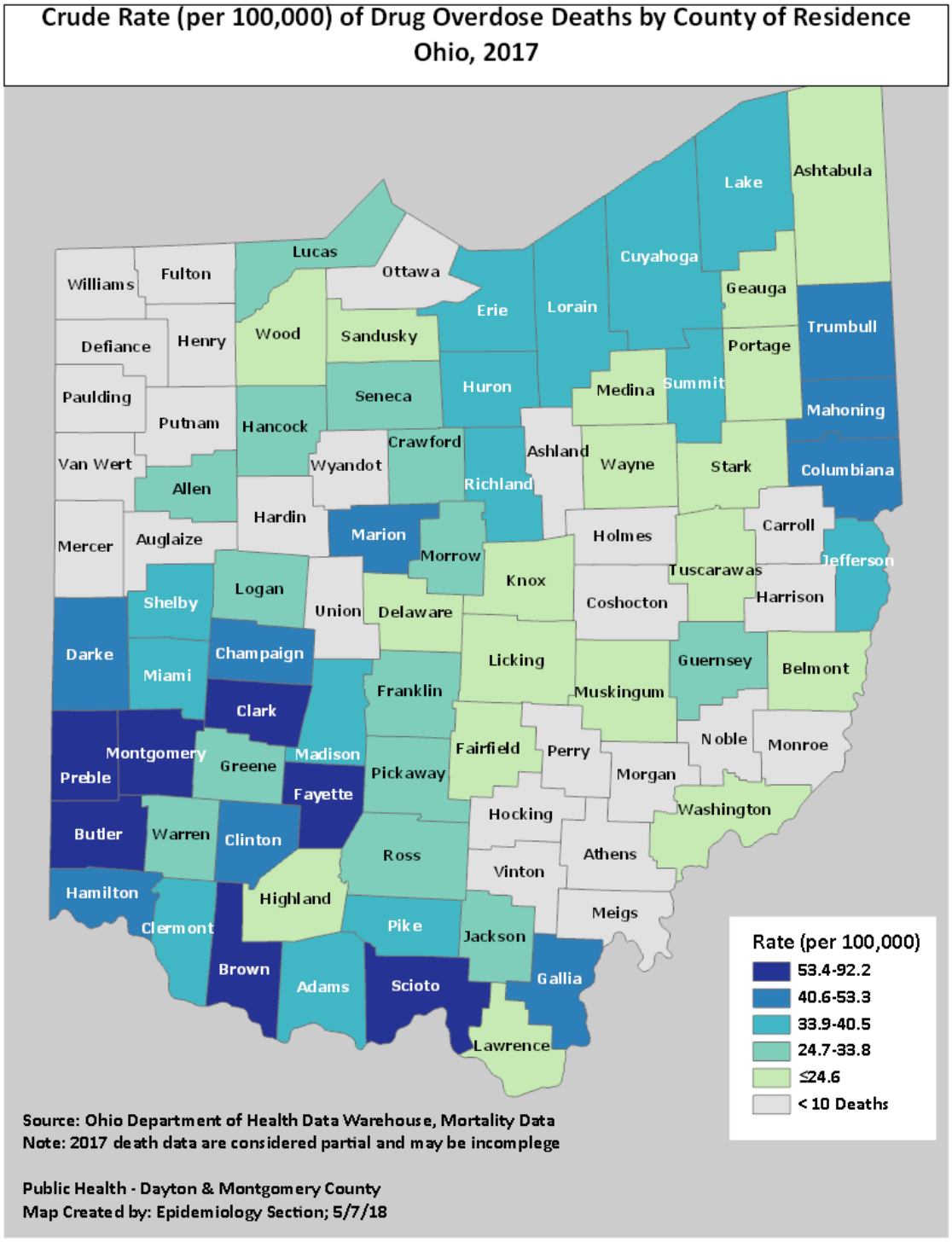



*Figure 55: Map of Drug Overdose Rates by County, 2017*

## DRUG OVERODSE RATE BY COUNTY

The maps on the next four pages show rates of drug overdose deaths by residence.

- This page shows rates of drug overdose deaths by county in 2017, Page 36 shows these rates for 2010-2017.
- Montgomery and Fayette Counties had the highest rates of drug overdose deaths in 2017.
- Twenty-six counties had fewer than ten deaths; their data were suppressed.
- Pages 37 and 38 show rates of overdose death by zip code and year.

Drug Overdose Death Rates (Deaths per 100,000 Residents) by County and Year
Ohio, 2010-2017

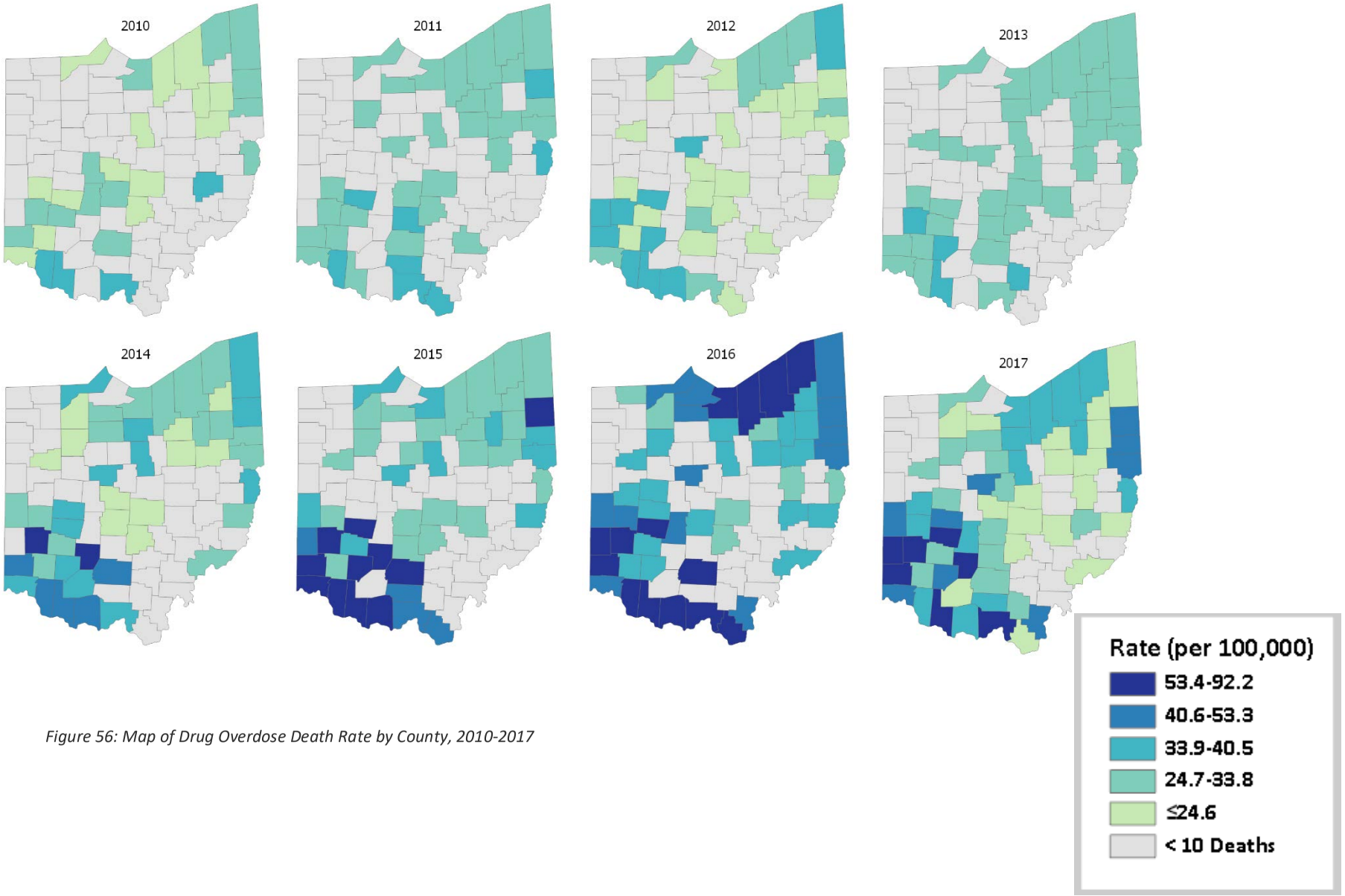



*Figure 56: Map of Drug Overdose Death Rate by County, 2010-2017*

## Zip Code of Residence

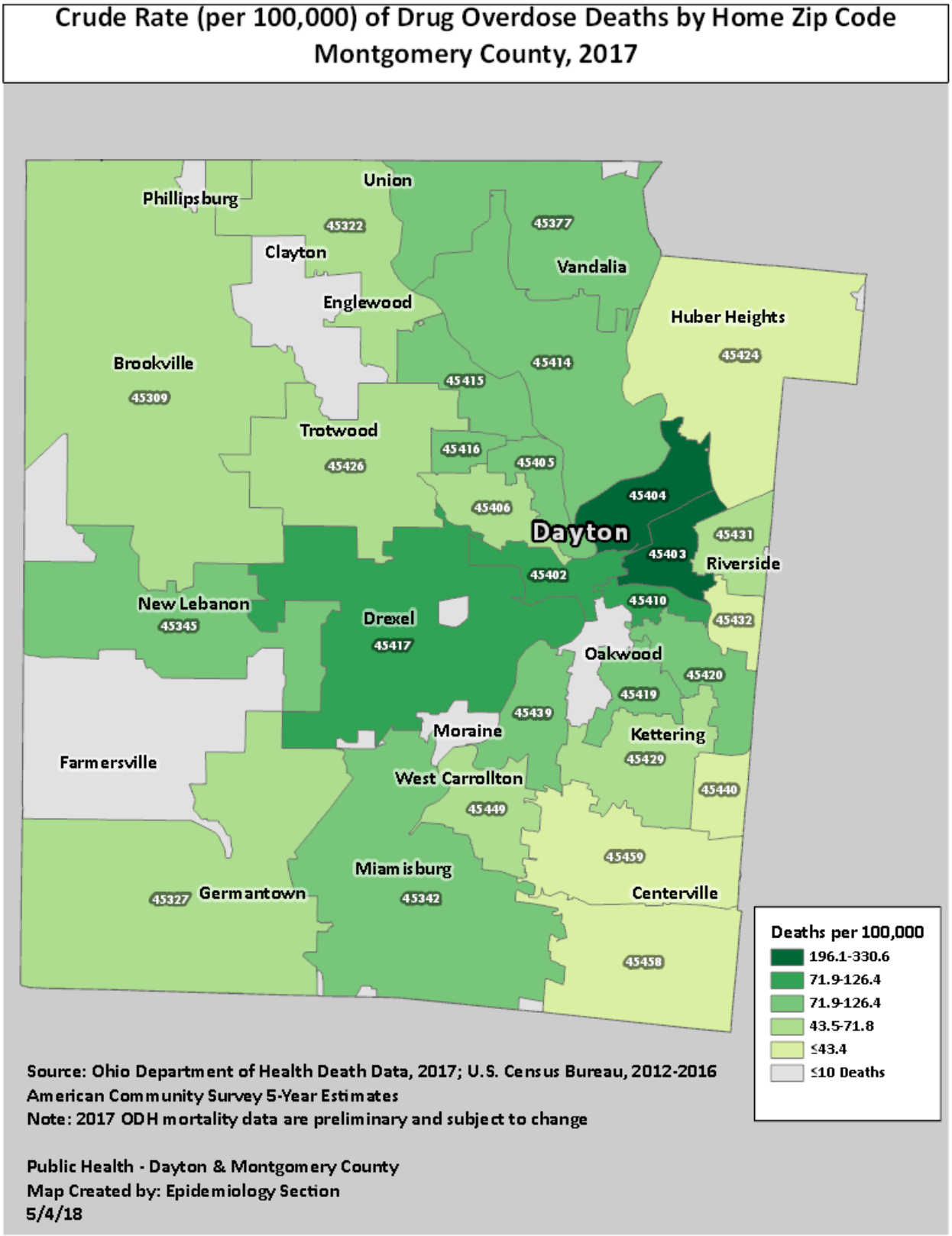



*Figure 57: Map of Drug Overdose Death Rates by Zip Code, 2017*

Drug Overdose Death Rates (Deaths per 100,000 Residents) by Zip Code and Year
Montgomery County, 2010-2017

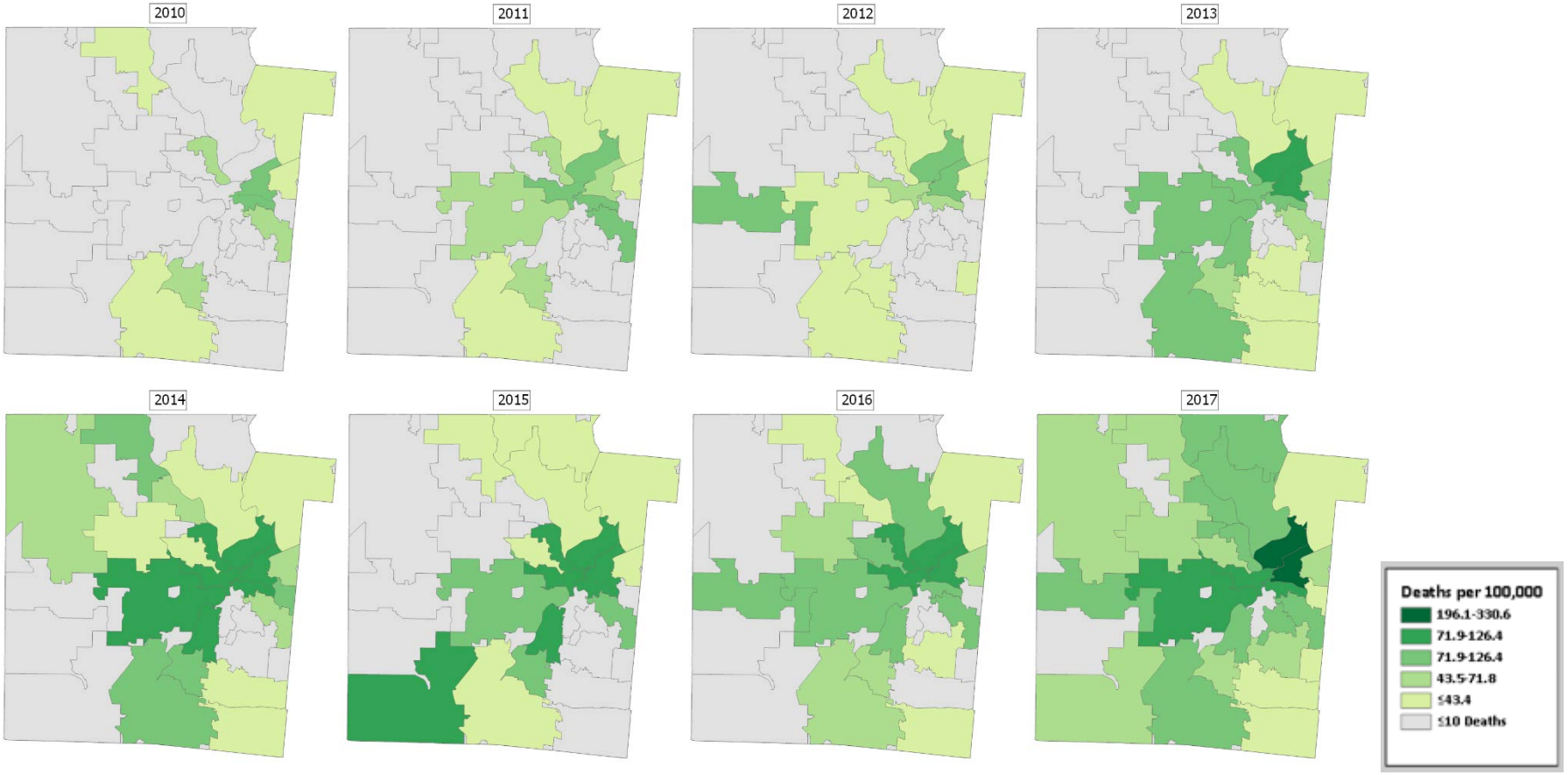



*Figure 58: Map of Drug Overdose Death Rate by Zip Code, 2010-2017*

**Demographic Attributes in Overdose Deaths, Montgomery County, 2010-2017**

| | | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2010-2017 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Race | White | 114 | 90% | 113 | 87% | 137 | 85% | 169 | 75% | 234 | 89% | 222 | 86% | 288 | 82% | 465 | 82% | 1,742 | 84% |
| | Black | 13 | 10% | 17 | 13% | 24 | 15% | 25 | 11% | 28 | 11% | 35 | 14% | 56 | 16% | 88 | 16% | 286 | 14% |
| | Other | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% | 4 | 2% | 1 | 0% | 2 | 1% | 7 | 2% | 13 | 2% | 28 | 1% |
| | Unknown | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 28 | 12% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 28 | 1% |
| | Total | 127 | 100% | 130 | 100% | 162 | 100% | 226 | 100% | 263 | 100% | 259 | 100% | 351 | 100% | 566 | 100% | 2,084 | 100% |
| Sex | Male | 72 | 57% | 77 | 59% | 98 | 60% | 131 | 58% | 164 | 62% | 175 | 68% | 227 | 65% | 383 | 68% | 1,327 | 64% |
| | Female | 55 | 43% | 53 | 41% | 64 | 40% | 67 | 30% | 99 | 38% | 84 | 32% | 124 | 35% | 183 | 32% | 729 | 35% |
| | Unknown | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 28 | 12% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 28 | 1% |
| | Total | 127 | 100% | 130 | 100% | 162 | 100% | 226 | 100% | 263 | 100% | 259 | 100% | 351 | 100% | 566 | 100% | 2,084 | 100% |
| Age | <18 | 1 | 1% | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 1% | 1 | 0% | 2 | 0% | 7 | 0% |
| | 18-24 | 17 | 13% | 6 | 5% | 6 | 4% | 8 | 4% | 17 | 6% | 17 | 7% | 20 | 6% | 29 | 5% | 120 | 6% |
| | 25-34 | 28 | 22% | 29 | 22% | 46 | 28% | 59 | 26% | 75 | 29% | 68 | 26% | 102 | 29% | 154 | 27% | 561 | 27% |
| | 35-44 | 35 | 28% | 34 | 26% | 31 | 19% | 63 | 28% | 68 | 26% | 75 | 29% | 99 | 28% | 172 | 30% | 577 | 28% |
| | 45-54 | 23 | 18% | 41 | 32% | 53 | 33% | 60 | 27% | 62 | 24% | 57 | 22% | 67 | 19% | 119 | 21% | 482 | 23% |
| | 55-64 | 20 | 16% | 18 | 14% | 22 | 14% | 30 | 13% | 37 | 14% | 36 | 14% | 55 | 16% | 79 | 14% | 297 | 14% |
| | 65+ | 3 | 2% | 1 | 1% | 4 | 2% | 6 | 3% | 4 | 2% | 4 | 2% | 7 | 2% | 11 | 2% | 40 | 2% |
| | Total | 127 | 100% | 130 | 100% | 162 | 100% | 226 | 100% | 263 | 100% | 259 | 100% | 351 | 100% | 566 | 100% | 2,084 | 100% |
| Education | <HS | 26 | 20% | 36 | 28% | 44 | 27% | 65 | 29% | 62 | 24% | 68 | 26% | 102 | 29% | 147 | 26% | 550 | 26% |
| | HS | 96 | 76% | 89 | 68% | 111 | 69% | 146 | 65% | 193 | 73% | 174 | 67% | 221 | 63% | 388 | 69% | 1,418 | 68% |
| | College | 4 | 3% | 4 | 3% | 5 | 3% | 11 | 5% | 7 | 3% | 15 | 6% | 25 | 7% | 31 | 5% | 102 | 5% |
| | Unknown | 1 | 1% | 1 | 1% | 2 | 1% | 4 | 2% | 1 | 0% | 2 | 1% | 3 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 14 | 1% |
| | Total | 127 | 100% | 130 | 100% | 162 | 100% | 226 | 100% | 263 | 100% | 259 | 100% | 351 | 100% | 566 | 100% | 2,084 | 100% |
| Marital Status | Single | 52 | 41% | 50 | 38% | 76 | 47% | 98 | 43% | 115 | 44% | 133 | 51% | 183 | 52% | 293 | 52% | 1,000 | 48% |
| | Divorced | 33 | 26% | 32 | 25% | 49 | 30% | 72 | 32% | 82 | 31% | 66 | 25% | 96 | 27% | 145 | 26% | 575 | 28% |
| | Married | 37 | 29% | 40 | 31% | 25 | 15% | 44 | 19% | 58 | 22% | 51 | 20% | 56 | 16% | 93 | 16% | 404 | 19% |
| | Widowed | 3 | 2% | 3 | 2% | 12 | 7% | 6 | 3% | 5 | 2% | 5 | 2% | 14 | 4% | 23 | 4% | 71 | 3% |
| | Separated | 2 | 2% | 4 | 3% | 0 | 0% | 5 | 2% | 1 | 0% | 2 | 1% | 1 | 0% | 5 | 1% | 20 | 1% |
| | Unknown | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0% | 2 | 1% | 2 | 1% | 1 | 0% | 7 | 1% | 14 | 1% |
| | Total | 127 | 100% | 130 | 100% | 162 | 100% | 226 | 100% | 263 | 100% | 259 | 100% | 351 | 100% | 566 | 100% | 2,084 | 100% |
| Military | No | 111 | 87% | 125 | 96% | 147 | 91% | 210 | 93% | 240 | 91% | 239 | 92% | 326 | 93% | 531 | 94% | 1,929 | 93% |
| | Yes | 16 | 13% | 5 | 4% | 14 | 9% | 15 | 7% | 22 | 8% | 19 | 7% | 24 | 7% | 35 | 6% | 150 | 7% |
| | Unknown | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% | 1 | 0% | 1 | 0% | 1 | 0% | 1 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 5 | 0% |
| | Total | 127 | 100% | 130 | 100% | 162 | 100% | 226 | 100% | 263 | 100% | 259 | 100% | 351 | 100% | 566 | 100% | 2,084 | 100% |

*Table 5: Full Demographic Information in Overdose Deaths, 2010-2017*

**Physical and Mental Health by Year, 2010-2017**

| Year | Total Deaths | Any Physical Illness | | Substance Abuse | | Mental Illness | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| 2010 | 127 | 100 | 79% | 95 | 75% | 34 | 27% |
| 2011 | 130 | 102 | 78% | 107 | 82% | 30 | 23% |
| 2012 | 162 | 135 | 83% | 127 | 78% | 33 | 20% |
| 2013 | 226 | 192 | 85% | 177 | 78% | 44 | 19% |
| 2014 | 263 | 188 | 71% | 201 | 76% | 54 | 21% |
| 2015 | 259 | 174 | 67% | 231 | 89% | 35 | 14% |
| 2016 | 351 | 231 | 66% | 329 | 94% | 42 | 12% |
| 2017 | 566 | 318 | 56% | 456 | 81% | 60 | 11% |
| 2010-2017 | **2,084** | **1,440** | **69%** | **1,723** | **83%** | **332** | **16%** |

*Table 6: Physical and Mental Health by Year, 2010-2017*

**Physical Health Conditions Among Overdose Deaths by Year, 2010-2017**

| Year | Total Deaths | Heart Disease | | Hepatitis C/Liver Disease | | Obesity | | Chronic Pain | | Diabetes | | COPD | | Seizure Disorder | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| 2010 | 127 | 85 | 67% | 23 | 18% | 0 | 0% | 26 | 20% | 16 | 13% | 3 | 2% | 7 | 6% |
| 2011 | 130 | 77 | 59% | 25 | 19% | 18 | 14% | 26 | 20% | 14 | 11% | 2 | 2% | 3 | 2% |
| 2012 | 162 | 98 | 60% | 29 | 18% | 23 | 14% | 26 | 16% | 21 | 13% | 6 | 4% | 13 | 8% |
| 2013 | 226 | 141 | 62% | 27 | 12% | 31 | 14% | 37 | 16% | 22 | 10% | 10 | 4% | 13 | 6% |
| 2014 | 263 | 143 | 54% | 34 | 13% | 32 | 12% | 22 | 8% | 12 | 5% | 13 | 5% | 9 | 3% |
| 2015 | 259 | 109 | 42% | 39 | 15% | 13 | 5% | 22 | 8% | 18 | 7% | 21 | 8% | 14 | 5% |
| 2016 | 351 | 153 | 44% | 40 | 11% | 31 | 9% | 15 | 4% | 25 | 7% | 18 | 5% | 21 | 6% |
| 2017 | 566 | 187 | 33% | 58 | 10% | 106 | 19% | 36 | 6% | 28 | 5% | 30 | 5% | 15 | 3% |
| 2010-2017 | **2,084** | **993** | **48%** | **275** | **13%** | **254** | **12%** | **210** | **10%** | **156** | **7%** | **103** | **5%** | **95** | **5%** |

*Table 7: Physical Health Conditions by Year, 2010-2017*

## Criminal History

**Decedents with Criminal History, 2017**

| | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Any Charge | 540 | 95% |
| Any Conviction | 529 | 93% |
| Any Jail Booking | 473 | 84% |
| Felony Charge | 332 | 59% |
| Felony Conviction | 239 | 42% |
| Drug Charge | 340 | 60% |
| Drug Conviction | 254 | 45% |
| Total Deaths | 566 | 100% |

*Table 8: Criminal History, 2017*

**Days Since Contact with Criminal Justice System, 2017**

| | Days Since Contact (Including Jail Bookout) | | Days Since Jail Bookout | | Days Since Drug Case | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| 0 | 12 | 2% | 4 | 1% | 1 | 0% |
| 1-7 | 42 | 8% | 15 | 3% | 9 | 3% |
| 8-14 | 28 | 5% | 13 | 3% | 5 | 1% |
| 15-21 | 17 | 3% | 8 | 2% | 3 | 1% |
| 22-30 | 18 | 3% | 6 | 1% | 2 | 1% |
| 31-60 | 50 | 9% | 19 | 4% | 14 | 4% |
| 61-90 | 40 | 7% | 28 | 6% | 14 | 4% |
| 91-180 | 85 | 16% | 66 | 14% | 24 | 7% |
| 181-365 | 79 | 15% | 77 | 16% | 40 | 12% |
| 366-730 | 65 | 12% | 55 | 12% | 48 | 14% |
| 731-1095 | 37 | 7% | 37 | 8% | 39 | 11% |
| 1096-1460 | 16 | 3% | 25 | 5% | 24 | 7% |
| 1461-1825 | 13 | 2% | 21 | 4% | 13 | 4% |
| 1826-2190 | 10 | 2% | 20 | 4% | 14 | 4% |
| 2191+ | 28 | 5% | 79 | 17% | 90 | 26% |
| **Total** | **540** | **100%** | **473** | **100%** | **340** | **100%** |

*Table 9: Days Since Contact with the Criminal Justice System, 2017*

## Drug Mentions

## Opiates

**Presence of Opiates in Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2010-2017**

| Year | Total Deaths | Any Opiate | | Illicit Fentanyl | | Prescription Opioids | | Heroin | | Fentanyl Analogue | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | # of Deaths | % of All Deaths | # of Deaths | % of All Deaths | # of Deaths | % of All Deaths | # of Deaths | % of All Deaths | # of Deaths | % of All Deaths |
| 2010 | 127 | 117 | 92% | 9 | 7% | 94 | 74% | 39 | 31% | 0 | 0% |
| 2011 | 130 | 114 | 88% | 8 | 6% | 81 | 62% | 46 | 35% | 0 | 0% |
| 2012 | 162 | 148 | 91% | 9 | 6% | 75 | 46% | 95 | 59% | 0 | 0% |
| 2013 | 226 | 209 | 92% | 34 | 15% | 100 | 44% | 132 | 58% | 0 | 0% |
| 2014 | 263 | 244 | 93% | 112 | 43% | 97 | 37% | 126 | 48% | 0 | 0% |
| 2015 | 259 | 236 | 91% | 114 | 44% | 78 | 30% | 117 | 45% | 0 | 0% |
| 2016 | 351 | 321 | 91% | 242 | 69% | 63 | 18% | 74 | 21% | 32 | 9% |
| 2017 | 566 | 520 | 92% | 361 | 64% | 141 | 25% | 51 | 9% | 372 | 66% |
| **2010-2017** | **2,084** | **1,909** | **92%** | **889** | **43%** | **729** | **35%** | **680** | **33%** | **404** | **19%** |

*Table 10: Opiate Mentions by Year, 2010-2017*

**Opiate Combinations in Opiate Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County, 2017**

| Opiate Combinations | Deaths with Opiate Combination | | Opiates Mentioned | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | # of Deaths | % of Opiate Deaths | Fentanyl Analogues | Illicit Fentanyl | Prescription Opioids | Heroin |
| Fentanyl Analogues & Illicit Fentanyl | 188 | 36% | X | X | | |
| Fentanyl Analogues | 106 | 20% | X | | | |
| Illicit Fentanyl | 69 | 13% | | X | | |
| Fentanyl Analogues Illicit Fentanyl & Prescription Opioids | 40 | 8% | X | X | X | |
| Prescription Opioids | 31 | 6% | | | X | |
| Illicit Fentanyl & Prescription Opioids | 26 | 5% | | X | X | |
| Fentanyl Analogues, Illicit Fentanyl, Prescription Opioids & Heroin | 18 | 3% | X | X | X | X |
| Illicit Fentanyl, Prescription Opioids & Heroin | 9 | 2% | | X | X | X |
| Fentanyl Analogues & Prescription Opioids | 9 | 2% | X | | X | |
| Fentanyl Analogues, Illicit Fentanyl & Heroin | 6 | 1% | X | X | | X |
| Prescription Opioids & Heroin | 5 | 1% | | | X | X |
| Illicit Fentanyl & Heroin | 5 | 1% | | X | | X |
| Heroin | 3 | 1% | | | | X |
| Fentanyl Analogues, Prescription Opioids & Heroin | 3 | 1% | X | | X | X |
| Fentanyl Analogues & Heroin | 2 | 0.4% | X | | | X |

*Table 11: Opiate Combinations in Toxicology Screens, 2017*

**Prescription Opioid Overdose Deaths by Type and Year in Montgomery County, 2010-2017**

| Year | Prescription (Rx) Opioid Deaths | Oxycodone | | Methadone | | Hydrocodone | | Morphine | | Tramadol | | Codeine | | Oxymorphone | | Hydromorphone | | U-47700 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | # of Deaths | % of Rx Opioid Deaths | # of Deaths | % of Rx Opioid Deaths | # of Deaths | % of Rx Opioid Deaths | # of Deaths | % of Rx Opiate Deaths | # of Deaths | % of Rx Opiate Deaths | # of Deaths | % of Rx Opiate Deaths | # of Deaths | % of Rx Opiate Deaths | # of Deaths | % of Rx Opiate Deaths | # of Deaths | % of Rx Opiate Deaths |
| 2010 | 94 | 29 | 31% | 41 | 44% | 31 | 33% | 11 | 12% | 8 | 9% | 4 | 4% | 2 | 2% | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% |
| 2011 | 81 | 25 | 31% | 43 | 53% | 19 | 23% | 10 | 12% | 5 | 6% | 3 | 4% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| 2012 | 75 | 25 | 33% | 20 | 27% | 15 | 20% | 11 | 15% | 9 | 12% | 1 | 1% | 6 | 8% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| 2013 | 100 | 24 | 24% | 31 | 31% | 22 | 22% | 16 | 16% | 15 | 15% | 4 | 4% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% |
| 2014 | 97 | 28 | 29% | 13 | 13% | 42 | 43% | 28 | 29% | 5 | 5% | 3 | 3% | 4 | 4% | 4 | 4% | 0 | 0% |
| 2015 | 78 | 22 | 28% | 11 | 14% | 20 | 26% | 29 | 37% | 5 | 6% | 3 | 4% | 4 | 5% | 5 | 6% | 0 | 0% |
| 2016 | 63 | 22 | 35% | 8 | 13% | 15 | 24% | 17 | 27% | 4 | 6% | 1 | 2% | 1 | 2% | 1 | 2% | 4 | 6% |
| 2017 | 141 | 49 | 35% | 22 | 16% | 18 | 13% | 34 | 24% | 15 | 11% | 5 | 4% | 2 | 1% | 2 | 1% | 9 | 6% |
| **2010-2017** | **729** | **224** | **31%** | **189** | **26%** | **182** | **25%** | **156** | **21%** | **66** | **9%** | **24** | **3%** | **19** | **3%** | **14** | **2%** | **13** | **2%** |

*Table 12: Prescription Opioid Mentions, 2010-2017*

**Fentanyl Analogue Overdose Deaths by Substance and Month in Montgomery County, 2017**

| Month | Total Fentanyl Analogue Overdose Deaths | Carfentanil | | Despropionyl Fentanyl | | Acryl Fentanyl | | Furanyl Fentanyl | | Acetyl Fentanyl | | Fluorobutryl Fentanyl | | Cyclopropyl/Crotonyl Fentanyl | | Cyclopropyl Fentanyl | | Butyryl/Isobutyryl Fentanyl | | Benzyl Fentanyl | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | # of Deaths | % of Fentanyl Analogue Deaths | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| January | 47 | 2 | 4% | 32 | 68% | 29 | 62% | 27 | 57% | 2 | 4% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| February | 49 | 10 | 20% | 25 | 51% | 34 | 69% | 19 | 39% | 1 | 2% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 2% | 0 | 0% |
| March | 30 | 20 | 67% | 10 | 33% | 9 | 30% | 9 | 30% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| April | 59 | 55 | 93% | 5 | 8% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 2% | 1 | 2% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| May | 57 | 51 | 89% | 6 | 11% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 2% | 5 | 9% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 2% | 0 | 0% |
| June | 35 | 32 | 91% | 2 | 6% | 1 | 3% | 3 | 9% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 3% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| July | 22 | 21 | 95% | 4 | 18% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 5% | 1 | 5% | 4 | 18% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| August | 27 | 26 | 96% | 5 | 19% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 7% | 0 | 0% | 3 | 11% | 2 | 7% | 2 | 7% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| September | 15 | 8 | 53% | 6 | 40% | 0 | 0% | 3 | 20% | 1 | 7% | 3 | 20% | 1 | 7% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| October | 9 | 5 | 56% | 5 | 56% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 22% | 1 | 11% | 2 | 22% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| November | 18 | 4 | 22% | 7 | 39% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 6% | 2 | 11% | 2 | 11% | 3 | 17% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 11% |
| December | 4 | 1 | 25% | 3 | 75% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| **Total** | **372** | **235** | **63%** | **110** | **30%** | **73** | **20%** | **67** | **18%** | **15** | **4%** | **13** | **3%** | **8** | **2%** | **3** | **1%** | **2** | **1%** | **2** | **1%** |

*Table 13: Fentanyl Analogue Mentions by Month, 2017*

**Fentanyl Analogue Combinations in Overdose Deaths Involving Fentanyl Analogues in Montgomery County, 2017**

| Carfentanil | Despropionyl Fentanyl | Acryl Fentanyl | Furanyl Fentanyl | Acetyl Fentanyl | Fluorobutyryl Fentanyl | Cyclopropoyl/ Crotonyl Fentanyl | Cyclopropyl Fentanyl | Butyryl/ Isobutyryl Fentanyl | Benzyl Fentanyl | Number of Cases | Percent of Cases with Fentanyl Analogues |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| X | | | | | | | | | | 195 | 52% |
| | | X | | | | | | | | 27 | 7% |
| | X | | | | | | | | | 25 | 7% |
| | X | | X | | | | | | | 21 | 6% |
| | X | X | X | | | | | | | 18 | 5% |
| X | X | | | | | | | | | 11 | 3% |
| | X | X | | | | | | | | 11 | 3% |
| | | X | X | | | | | | | 10 | 3% |
| X | X | | X | | | | | | | 8 | 2% |
| | | | | | | X | | | | 5 | 1% |
| | | | | X | | | | | | 5 | 1% |
| X | | | | | X | | | | | 5 | 1% |
| | | | X | | | | | | | 3 | 1% |
| X | X | X | X | | | | | | | 3 | 1% |
| | | | | | X | | | | | 2 | 1% |
| | X | | | | X | | | | | 2 | 1% |
| | X | | | X | | | | | | 2 | 1% |
| X | | | | X | | | | | | 2 | 1% |
| X | X | | | | X | | | | | 2 | 1% |
| X | X | | | X | | | | | | 2 | 1% |
| X | | X | | | | | | | | 2 | 1% |
| | | | | | | | | | X | 1 | 0.3% |
| | | | | | | | X | | | 1 | 0.3% |
| | | | | X | | X | | | | 1 | 0.3% |
| | X | | | | | X | X | | | 1 | 0.3% |
| | X | | X | X | | | | | | 1 | 0.3% |
| X | | | | | | | | | X | 1 | 0.3% |
| X | | | | | X | X | X | | | 1 | 0.3% |
| X | | | X | | | | | | | 1 | 0.3% |
| X | X | | X | | X | | | | | 1 | 0.3% |
| | X | | | | | | | X | | 1 | 0.3% |
| X | | | | | | | | X | | 1 | 0.3% |
| | | X | | X | | | | | | 1 | 0.3% |
| | X | X | X | X | | | | | | 1 | 0.3% |

*Table 14: Fentanyl Analogue Combinations in Toxicology Screens, 2017*

**Cocaine Overdose Deaths by Year**
**Montgomery County, 2010-2017**

| Year | Total Overdose Deaths | Cocaine Overdose Deaths | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | # of Deaths | % of Total |
| 2010 | 127 | 38 | 30% |
| 2011 | 130 | 53 | 41% |
| 2012 | 162 | 49 | 30% |
| 2013 | 226 | 59 | 26% |
| 2014 | 263 | 82 | 31% |
| 2015 | 259 | 92 | 36% |
| 2016 | 351 | 144 | 41% |
| 2017 | 566 | 243 | 43% |
| **2010-2017** | **2,084** | **760** | **36%** |

*Table 15: Cocaine Overdose Deaths by Year, 2010-2017*

**Cocaine Overdose Deaths by Month**
**Montgomery County, 2017**

| Month | Total Overdose Deaths | Cocaine Overdose Deaths | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | # of Deaths | % of Total |
| January | 65 | 20 | 31% |
| February | 67 | 24 | 36% |
| March | 53 | 22 | 42% |
| April | 69 | 33 | 48% |
| May | 81 | 41 | 51% |
| June | 44 | 16 | 36% |
| July | 36 | 13 | 36% |
| August | 35 | 21 | 60% |
| September | 33 | 15 | 45% |
| October | 31 | 14 | 45% |
| November | 34 | 16 | 47% |
| December | 18 | 8 | 44% |
| **2017** | **566** | **243** | **43%** |

*Table 16: Cocaine Overdose Deaths by Month, 2017*

**Cocaine Overdose Deaths by Opiate Presence and Year, 2010-2017**

| Year | Cocaine Overdose Deaths | Any Opiate | | Illicit Fentanyl | | Fentanyl Analogues | | Prescription Opiates | | Heroin | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | # of Deaths | % of all Cocaine Deaths | # of Deaths | % of all Cocaine Deaths | # of Deaths | % of all Cocaine Deaths | # of Deaths | % of all Cocaine Deaths | # of Deaths | % of all Cocaine Deaths |
| 2010 | 38 | 33 | 87% | 3 | 8% | 0 | 0% | 26 | 68% | 15 | 39% |
| 2011 | 53 | 45 | 85% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 23 | 43% | 29 | 55% |
| 2012 | 49 | 43 | 88% | 1 | 2% | 0 | 0% | 18 | 37% | 32 | 65% |
| 2013 | 59 | 50 | 85% | 4 | 7% | 0 | 0% | 13 | 22% | 41 | 69% |
| 2014 | 82 | 78 | 95% | 39 | 48% | 0 | 0% | 28 | 34% | 49 | 60% |
| 2015 | 92 | 80 | 87% | 40 | 43% | 0 | 0% | 15 | 16% | 47 | 51% |
| 2016 | 144 | 133 | 92% | 109 | 76% | 13 | 9% | 10 | 7% | 33 | 23% |
| 2017 | 243 | 225 | 93% | 156 | 64% | 165 | 68% | 47 | 19% | 18 | 7% |
| **2010-2017** | **760** | **687** | **90%** | **352** | **46%** | **178** | **23%** | **180** | **24%** | **264** | **35%** |

*Table 17: Opiate Mentions in Cocaine Overdoses by Year, 2010-2017*

## Benzodiazepine

**Benzodiazepine Overdose Deaths by Year**
**Montgomery County, 2010-2017**

| Year | Total Overdose Deaths | Benzodiazepine Overdose Deaths | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | # of Deaths | % of Total |
| 2010 | 127 | 89 | 70% |
| 2011 | 130 | 84 | 65% |
| 2012 | 162 | 70 | 43% |
| 2013 | 226 | 118 | 52% |
| 2014 | 263 | 133 | 51% |
| 2015 | 259 | 111 | 43% |
| 2016 | 351 | 92 | 26% |
| 2017 | 566 | 201 | 36% |
| **2010-2017** | **2,084** | **898** | **43%** |

*Table 18: Benzodiazepine Overdose Deaths by Year, 2010-2017*

**Benzodiazepine Overdose Deaths by Month**
**Montgomery County, 2017**

| Month | Total Overdose Deaths | Benzodiazepine Overdose Deaths | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | # of Deaths | % of Total |
| January | 65 | 23 | 35% |
| February | 67 | 23 | 34% |
| March | 53 | 26 | 49% |
| April | 69 | 17 | 25% |
| May | 81 | 30 | 37% |
| June | 44 | 14 | 32% |
| July | 36 | 10 | 28% |
| August | 35 | 14 | 40% |
| September | 33 | 22 | 67% |
| October | 31 | 7 | 23% |
| November | 34 | 8 | 24% |
| December | 18 | 7 | 39% |
| **2017** | **566** | **760** | **36%** |

*Table 19: Benzodiazepine Overdose Deaths by Month, 2017*

**Benzodiazepine Overdose Deaths by Opiate Presence and Year, 2010-2017**

| Year | Benzodiazepine Overdose Deaths | Any Opiate | | Illicit Fentanyl | | Fentanyl Analogues | | Prescription Opiates | | Heroin | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | # of Deaths | % of all Benzo Deaths | # of Deaths | % of all Benzo Deaths | # of Deaths | % of all Benzo Deaths | # of Deaths | % of all Benzo Deaths | # of Deaths | % of all Benzo Deaths |
| 2010 | 89 | 84 | 94% | 5 | 6% | 0 | 0% | 73 | 82% | 24 | 27% |
| 2011 | 84 | 80 | 95% | 5 | 6% | 0 | 0% | 64 | 76% | 28 | 33% |
| 2012 | 70 | 64 | 91% | 5 | 7% | 0 | 0% | 43 | 61% | 35 | 50% |
| 2013 | 118 | 115 | 97% | 16 | 14% | 0 | 0% | 67 | 57% | 65 | 55% |
| 2014 | 133 | 127 | 95% | 58 | 44% | 0 | 0% | 60 | 45% | 64 | 48% |
| 2015 | 111 | 109 | 98% | 43 | 39% | 0 | 0% | 48 | 43% | 53 | 48% |
| 2016 | 92 | 89 | 97% | 60 | 65% | 1 | 1% | 32 | 35% | 18 | 20% |
| 2017 | 201 | 190 | 95% | 125 | 62% | 131 | 65% | 74 | 37% | 18 | 9% |
| **2010-2017** | **898** | **858** | **96%** | **317** | **35%** | **132** | **15%** | **461** | **51%** | **305** | **34%** |

*Table 20: Opiate Mentions in Benzodiazepine Overdose Deaths by Year, 2010-2017*

## Methamphetamine

**Methamphetamine Overdose Deaths by Year**
**Montgomery County, 2010-2017**

| Year | Total Overdose Deaths | Methamphetamine Overdose Deaths | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | # of Deaths | % of Total |
| 2010 | 127 | 1 | 1% |
| 2011 | 130 | 2 | 2% |
| 2012 | 162 | 4 | 2% |
| 2013 | 226 | 6 | 3% |
| 2014 | 263 | 11 | 4% |
| 2015 | 259 | 14 | 5% |
| 2016 | 351 | 36 | 10% |
| 2017 | 566 | 102 | 18% |
| **2010-2017** | **2,084** | **176** | **8%** |

*Table 21: Methamphetamine Overdose Deaths by Year, 2010-2017*

**Methamphetamine Overdose Deaths by Month**
**Montgomery County, 2017**

| Month | Total Overdose Deaths | Methamphetamine Overdose Deaths | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | # of Deaths | % of Total |
| January | 65 | 12 | 18% |
| February | 67 | 7 | 10% |
| March | 53 | 8 | 15% |
| April | 69 | 16 | 23% |
| May | 81 | 14 | 17% |
| June | 44 | 9 | 20% |
| July | 36 | 8 | 22% |
| August | 35 | 10 | 29% |
| September | 33 | 4 | 12% |
| October | 31 | 5 | 16% |
| November | 34 | 6 | 18% |
| December | 18 | 3 | 17% |
| **2017** | **566** | **102** | **18%** |

*Table 22: Methamphetamine Overdose Deaths by Month, 2017*

**Methamphetamine Overdose Deaths by Opiate Presence and Year, 2010-2017**

| Year | Methamphetamine Overdose Deaths | Any Opiate | | Illicit Fentanyl | | Fentanyl Analogues | | Prescription Opiates | | Heroin | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | # of Deaths | % of all Meth Deaths | # of Deaths | % of all Meth Deaths | # of Deaths | % of all Meth Deaths | # of Deaths | % of all Meth Deaths | # of Deaths | % of all Meth Deaths |
| 2010 | 1 | 1 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% | 0 | 0% |
| 2011 | 2 | 1 | 50% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 50% |
| 2012 | 4 | 3 | 75% | 1 | 25% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 50% | 3 | 75% |
| 2013 | 6 | 5 | 83% | 2 | 33% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 33% | 3 | 50% |
| 2014 | 11 | 10 | 91% | 3 | 27% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 9% | 9 | 82% |
| 2015 | 14 | 12 | 86% | 6 | 43% | 0 | 0% | 3 | 21% | 5 | 36% |
| 2016 | 36 | 33 | 92% | 22 | 61% | 3 | 8% | 6 | 17% | 12 | 33% |
| 2017 | 102 | 94 | 92% | 65 | 64% | 78 | 76% | 12 | 12% | 3 | 3% |
| **2010-2017** | **176** | **159** | **90%** | **99** | **56%** | **81** | **46%** | **27** | **15%** | **36** | **20%** |

*Table 23: Opiate Mentions in Methamphetamine Overdose Deaths by Year, 2010-2017*

## Drug Mentions by Demographic Attributes

*Opiates*

**Opiate Mentions by Demographic Categories, 2017**

| | All Deaths | | Any Opiate | | Illicit Fentanyl | | Fentanyl Analogue | | Prescription Opioid | | Heroin | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 383 | 68% | 355 | 68% | 242 | 67% | 259 | 70% | 85 | 60% | 30 | 59% |
| Female | 183 | 32% | 165 | 32% | 119 | 33% | 113 | 30% | 56 | 40% | 21 | 41% |
| Total | 566 | 100% | 520 | 100% | 361 | 100% | 372 | 100% | 141 | 100% | 51 | 100% |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <18 | 2 | 0% | 1 | 0% | 1 | 0% | 1 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| 18-24 | 29 | 5% | 29 | 6% | 20 | 6% | 20 | 5% | 5 | 4% | 5 | 10% |
| 25-34 | 154 | 27% | 145 | 28% | 103 | 29% | 110 | 30% | 23 | 16% | 11 | 22% |
| 35-44 | 172 | 30% | 160 | 31% | 114 | 32% | 111 | 30% | 51 | 36% | 17 | 33% |
| 45-54 | 119 | 21% | 106 | 20% | 75 | 21% | 72 | 19% | 31 | 22% | 6 | 12% |
| 55-64 | 79 | 14% | 70 | 13% | 40 | 11% | 55 | 15% | 27 | 19% | 11 | 22% |
| 65+ | 11 | 2% | 9 | 2% | 8 | 2% | 3 | 1% | 4 | 3% | 1 | 2% |
| Total | 566 | 100% | 520 | 100% | 361 | 100% | 372 | 100% | 141 | 100% | 51 | 100% |
| **Race** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Black | 465 | 82% | 432 | 83% | 298 | 83% | 319 | 86% | 121 | 86% | 43 | 84% |
| Other | 88 | 16% | 76 | 15% | 55 | 15% | 46 | 12% | 19 | 13% | 7 | 14% |
| White | 13 | 2% | 12 | 2% | 8 | 2% | 7 | 2% | 1 | 1% | 1 | 2% |
| Total | 566 | 100% | 520 | 100% | 361 | 100% | 372 | 100% | 141 | 100% | 51 | 100% |
| **Marital Status** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single | 293 | 52% | 269 | 52% | 190 | 53% | 193 | 52% | 60 | 43% | 29 | 57% |
| Divorced | 145 | 26% | 131 | 25% | 95 | 26% | 93 | 25% | 36 | 26% | 8 | 16% |
| Married | 93 | 16% | 88 | 17% | 60 | 17% | 62 | 17% | 38 | 27% | 10 | 20% |
| Widowed | 23 | 4% | 21 | 4% | 9 | 2% | 16 | 4% | 5 | 4% | 3 | 6% |
| Unknown | 7 | 1% | 7 | 1% | 6 | 2% | 5 | 1% | 1 | 1% | 1 | 2% |
| Separated | 5 | 1% | 4 | 1% | 1 | 0% | 3 | 1% | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 566 | 100% | 520 | 100% | 361 | 100% | 372 | 100% | 141 | 100% | 51 | 100% |
| **Military History** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 531 | 94% | 487 | 94% | 340 | 94% | 349 | 94% | 136 | 96% | 48 | 94% |
| Yes | 35 | 6% | 33 | 6% | 21 | 6% | 23 | 6% | 5 | 4% | 3 | 6% |
| Total | 566 | 100% | 520 | 100% | 361 | 100% | 372 | 100% | 141 | 100% | 51 | 100% |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <HS | 147 | 26% | 136 | 26% | 99 | 27% | 100 | 27% | 37 | 26% | 11 | 22% |
| HS | 388 | 69% | 359 | 69% | 248 | 69% | 254 | 68% | 97 | 69% | 39 | 76% |
| College | 31 | 5% | 25 | 5% | 14 | 4% | 18 | 5% | 7 | 5% | 1 | 2% |
| Total | 566 | 100% | 520 | 100% | 361 | 100% | 372 | 100% | 141 | 100% | 51 | 100% |

*Table 24: Opiate Mentions by Demographic Categories, 2017*

## Drug Mentions by Demographic Attributes

*Non-Opiates*

**Non-Opiate Drug Mentions by Demographic Categories, 2017**

| | All Deaths | | Cocaine | | Benzodiazepines | | Methamphetamine | | Antidepressants | | Other Prescriptions | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 383 | 68% | 160 | 66% | 120 | 60% | 65 | 64% | 48 | 53% | 55 | 53% |
| Female | 183 | 32% | 83 | 34% | 81 | 40% | 37 | 36% | 42 | 47% | 49 | 47% |
| Total | 566 | 100% | 243 | 100% | 201 | 100% | 102 | 100% | 90 | 100% | 104 | 100% |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <18 | 29 | 5% | 12 | 5% | 14 | 7% | 5 | 5% | 2 | 2% | 1 | 1% |
| 18-24 | 154 | 27% | 70 | 29% | 53 | 26% | 25 | 25% | 17 | 19% | 11 | 11% |
| 25-34 | 172 | 30% | 71 | 29% | 62 | 31% | 34 | 33% | 22 | 24% | 36 | 35% |
| 35-44 | 119 | 21% | 57 | 23% | 38 | 19% | 26 | 25% | 28 | 31% | 33 | 32% |
| 45-54 | 79 | 14% | 31 | 13% | 29 | 14% | 12 | 12% | 21 | 23% | 20 | 19% |
| 55-64 | 11 | 2% | 2 | 1% | 5 | 2% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 3 | 3% |
| 65+ | 2 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 566 | 100% | 243 | 100% | 201 | 100% | 102 | 100% | 90 | 100% | 104 | 100% |
| **Race** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 465 | 82% | 185 | 76% | 171 | 85% | 97 | 95% | 79 | 88% | 90 | 87% |
| Black | 88 | 16% | 53 | 22% | 29 | 14% | 4 | 4% | 10 | 11% | 12 | 12% |
| Other | 13 | 2% | 5 | 2% | 1 | 0% | 1 | 1% | 1 | 1% | 2 | 2% |
| Total | 566 | 100% | 243 | 100% | 201 | 100% | 102 | 100% | 90 | 100% | 104 | 100% |
| **Marital Status** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single | 293 | 52% | 128 | 53% | 101 | 50% | 54 | 53% | 33 | 37% | 40 | 38% |
| Divorced | 145 | 26% | 65 | 27% | 47 | 23% | 26 | 25% | 31 | 34% | 34 | 33% |
| Married | 93 | 16% | 36 | 15% | 38 | 19% | 15 | 15% | 20 | 22% | 22 | 21% |
| Widowed | 23 | 4% | 8 | 3% | 10 | 5% | 6 | 6% | 4 | 4% | 5 | 5% |
| Unknown | 7 | 1% | 3 | 1% | 1 | 0% | 1 | 1% | 1 | 1% | 2 | 2% |
| Separated | 5 | 1% | 3 | 1% | 4 | 2% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% | 1 | 1% |
| Total | 566 | 100% | 243 | 100% | 201 | 100% | 102 | 100% | 90 | 100% | 104 | 100% |
| **Military History** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 531 | 94% | 225 | 93% | 191 | 95% | 99 | 97% | 85 | 94% | 98 | 94% |
| Yes | 35 | 6% | 18 | 7% | 10 | 5% | 3 | 3% | 5 | 6% | 6 | 6% |
| Total | 566 | 100% | 243 | 100% | 201 | 100% | 102 | 100% | 90 | 100% | 104 | 100% |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <HS | 147 | 26% | 50 | 21% | 58 | 29% | 39 | 38% | 18 | 20% | 30 | 29% |
| HS | 388 | 69% | 177 | 73% | 133 | 66% | 61 | 60% | 68 | 76% | 64 | 62% |
| College | 31 | 5% | 16 | 7% | 10 | 5% | 2 | 2% | 4 | 4% | 10 | 10% |
| Total | 566 | 100% | 243 | 100% | 201 | 100% | 102 | 100% | 90 | 100% | 104 | 100% |

*Table 25: Non-Opiate Drug Mentions by Demographic Categories, 2017*

## Drug Mentions by Health Condition

**Drug Mentions by Health Status, 2017**

| | Physical Illness Total = 318 | | No Physical Illness Total = 248 | | Mental Illness Total = 60 | | No Mental Illness Total = 506 | | Known History of Substance Abuse Total = 456 | | No Known History of Substance Abuse Total = 110 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Any Opiate | 292 | 92% | 228 | 92% | 52 | 87% | 468 | 92% | 426 | 93% | 94 | 85% |
| Illicit Fentanyl | 196 | 62% | 165 | 67% | 33 | 55% | 328 | 65% | 298 | 65% | 63 | 57% |
| Fentanyl Analogue | 194 | 61% | 178 | 72% | 34 | 57% | 338 | 67% | 306 | 67% | 66 | 60% |
| Prescription Opioids | 103 | 32% | 38 | 15% | 16 | 27% | 125 | 25% | 118 | 26% | 23 | 21% |
| Heroin | 32 | 10% | 19 | 8% | 6 | 10% | 45 | 9% | 45 | 10% | 6 | 5% |
| Cocaine | 128 | 40% | 115 | 46% | 19 | 32% | 224 | 44% | 193 | 42% | 50 | 45% |
| Benzos | 125 | 39% | 76 | 31% | 23 | 38% | 178 | 35% | 163 | 36% | 38 | 35% |
| Methamphetamine | 52 | 16% | 50 | 20% | 10 | 17% | 92 | 18% | 83 | 18% | 19 | 17% |
| Antidepressants | 59 | 19% | 31 | 13% | 19 | 32% | 71 | 14% | 74 | 16% | 16 | 15% |
| Other Prescriptions | 74 | 23% | 30 | 12% | 14 | 23% | 90 | 18% | 85 | 19% | 19 | 17% |
| Gabapentin | 38 | 12% | 14 | 6% | 11 | 18% | 41 | 8% | 43 | 9% | 9 | 8% |

*Table 26: Drug Mentions by Health Status, 2017*

**Drug Mentions by Physical Health Condition, 2017**

| | Any Physical Illness Total = 318 | | Heart Disease Total = 187 | | Obesity Total = 106 | | Chronic Pain Total = 36 | | Hepatitis C Total = 36 | | COPD Total = 30 | | Diabetes Total = 28 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Any Opiate | 292 | 92% | 167 | 89% | 95 | 90% | 35 | 97% | 33 | 92% | 24 | 80% | 24 | 86% |
| Illicit Fentanyl | 196 | 62% | 116 | 62% | 69 | 65% | 24 | 67% | 22 | 61% | 15 | 50% | 15 | 54% |
| Fentanyl Analogue | 194 | 61% | 109 | 58% | 59 | 56% | 28 | 78% | 20 | 56% | 16 | 53% | 16 | 57% |
| Prescription Opioids | 103 | 32% | 57 | 30% | 42 | 40% | 18 | 50% | 12 | 33% | 9 | 30% | 9 | 32% |
| Heroin | 32 | 10% | 18 | 10% | 15 | 14% | 1 | 3% | 5 | 14% | 2 | 7% | 2 | 7% |
| Cocaine | 128 | 40% | 76 | 41% | 39 | 37% | 10 | 28% | 13 | 36% | 15 | 50% | 15 | 54% |
| Benzos | 125 | 39% | 68 | 36% | 46 | 43% | 17 | 47% | 16 | 44% | 9 | 30% | 9 | 32% |
| Methamphetamine | 52 | 16% | 30 | 16% | 11 | 10% | 4 | 11% | 6 | 17% | 9 | 30% | 9 | 32% |
| Antidepressants | 59 | 19% | 37 | 20% | 20 | 19% | 11 | 31% | 5 | 14% | 2 | 7% | 2 | 7% |
| Other Prescriptions | 74 | 23% | 44 | 24% | 28 | 26% | 13 | 36% | 7 | 19% | 7 | 23% | 7 | 25% |
| Gabapentin | 38 | 12% | 24 | 13% | 14 | 13% | 10 | 28% | 6 | 17% | 4 | 13% | 4 | 14% |

*Table 27: Drug Mentions by Physical Health Condition, 2017*

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