

# 349

# NORTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT (ED) VISITS FOR OPIOID OVERDOSE: DECEMBER 2018

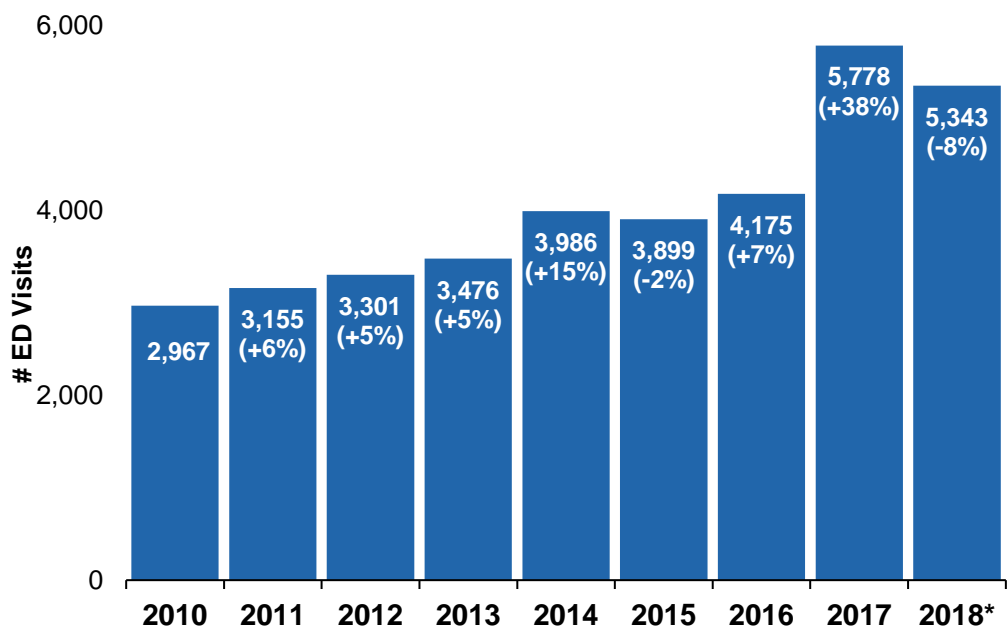
## 349 Opioid overdose ED visits December 2018

### Compared to 439 December

Source: NC DETECT: ED; Syndrome: Overdose: Opioid Overdose (ICD-9/10-CM)

**Note:** Counts based on ICD-10-CM diagnosis code of an opioid overdose: **T40.0** (Opium), **T40.1** (Heroin), **T40.2** (Other Opioids), **T40.3** (Methadone), **T40.4** (Other Synthetic Narcotics). We have changed our opioid poisoning definition for county tables posted on our injuryfreenc poisoning data page to include **T40.6** (other and unspecified narcotics), therefore numbers seen on these monthly reports will not match the posted county tables.

### Opioid Overdose ED Visits by Year: 2010-2018\*

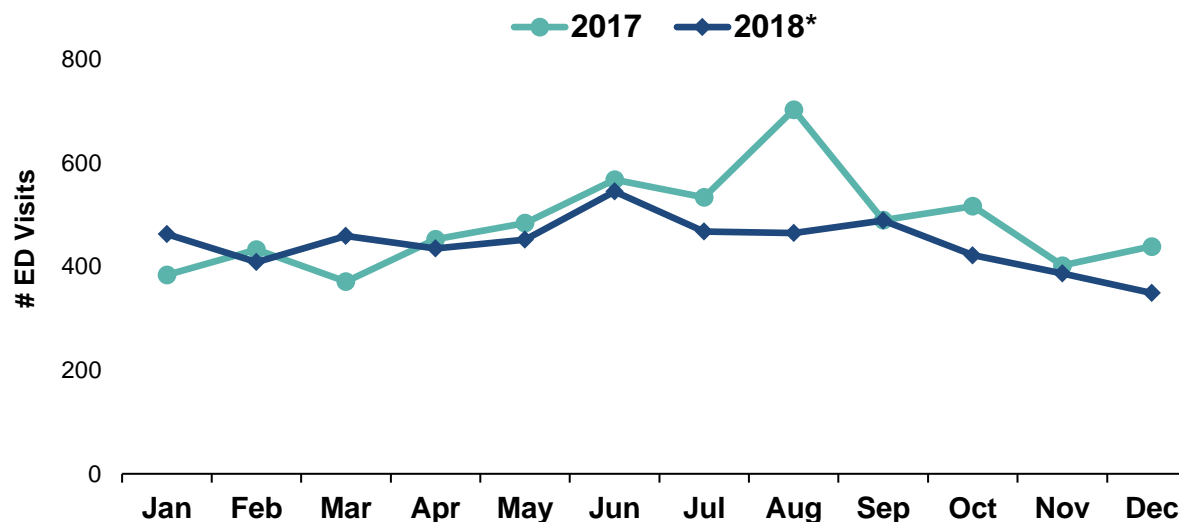


Percent change: YTD total compared to YTD total of previous year.

YTD: Year to Date

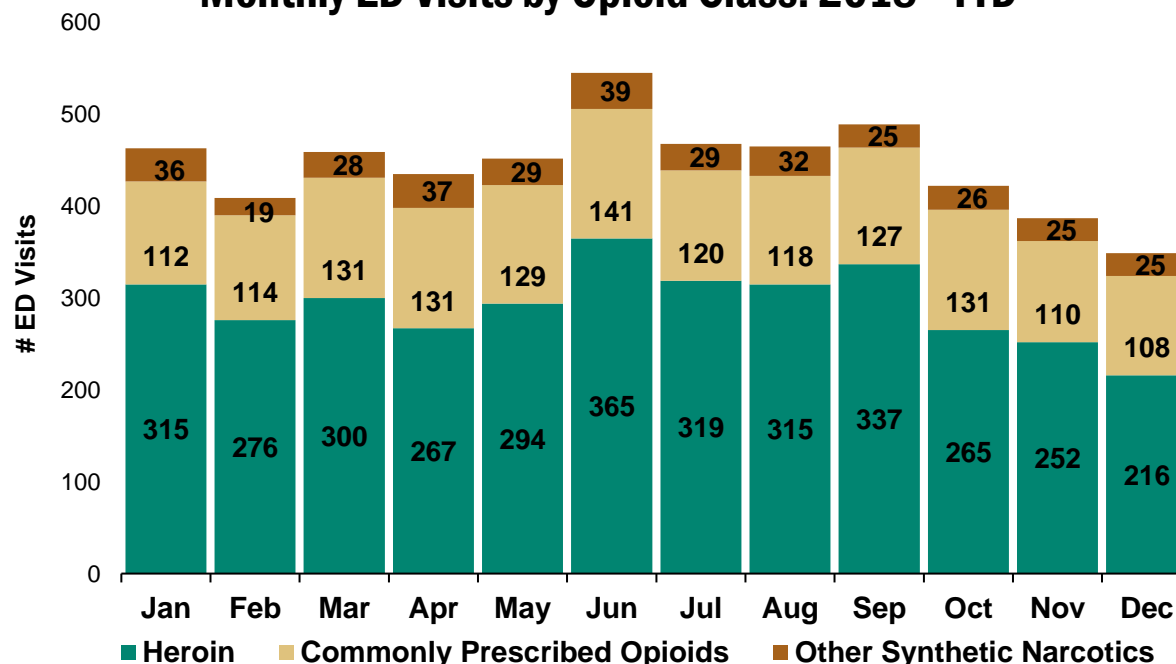
\*Provisional Data: 2018 ED Visits

### Opioid Overdose ED Visits by Month: 2017-2018\*



\*Provisional Data: 2018 ED Visits

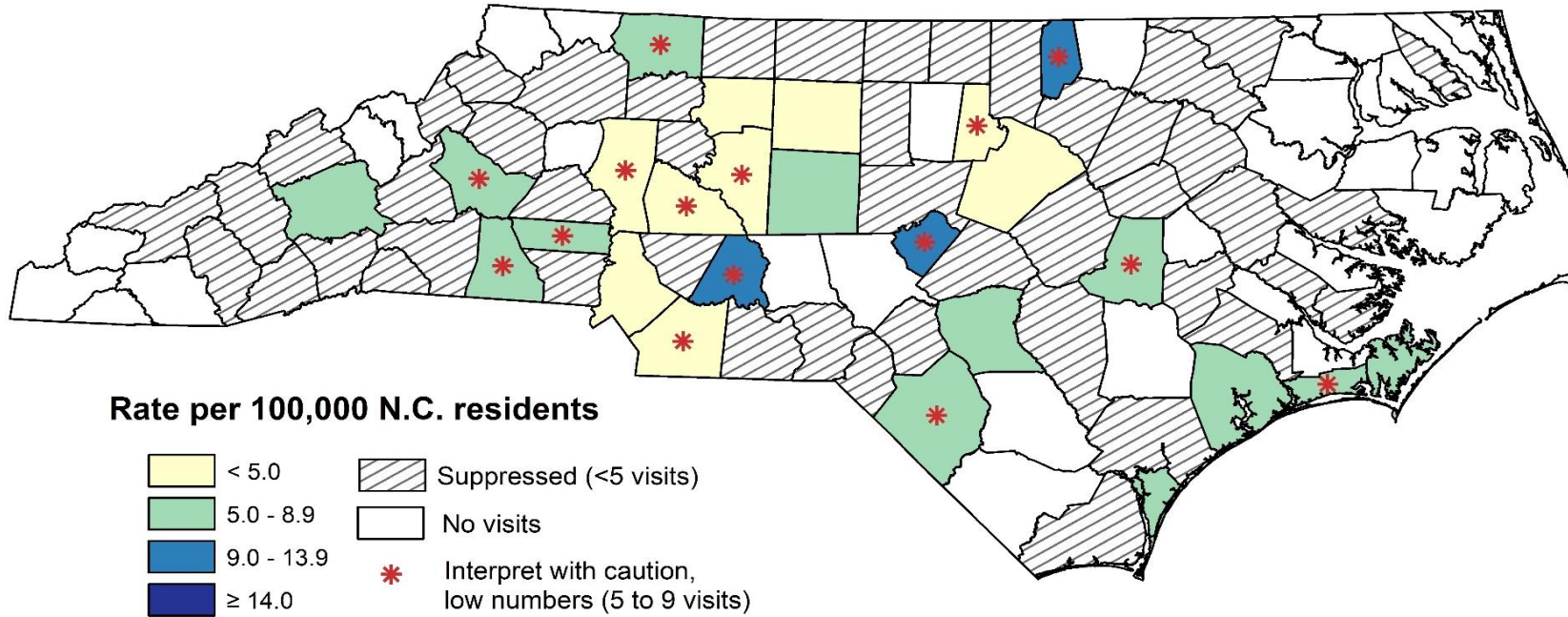
### Monthly ED Visits by Opioid Class: 2018\* YTD



YTD: Year to Date

\*Provisional Data: 2018 ED Visits

# Rate of Opioid Overdose ED Visits by County: December 2018\*



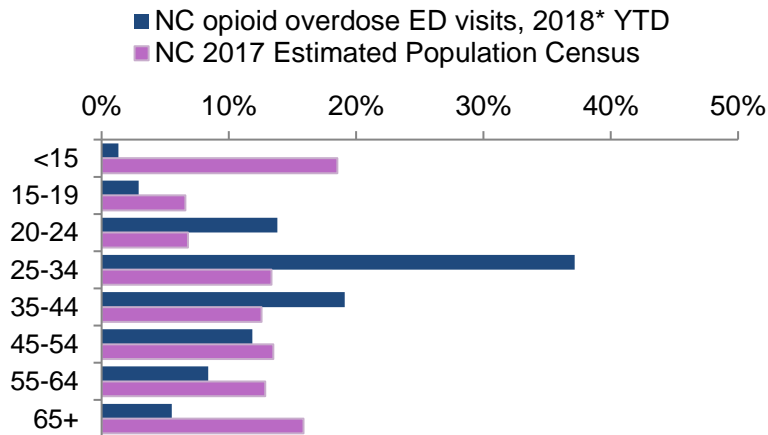
## Highest Rates of Opioid Overdose ED visits among Counties ≥10 visits

County	Count	Rate
Cumberland •	29	8.7
New Hanover •	18	7.9
Buncombe	19	7.4
Randolph	10	7.0
Onslow •	12	6.2
Guilford •	26	4.9
Forsyth	14	3.7
Mecklenburg	28	2.6
Wake	10	0.9

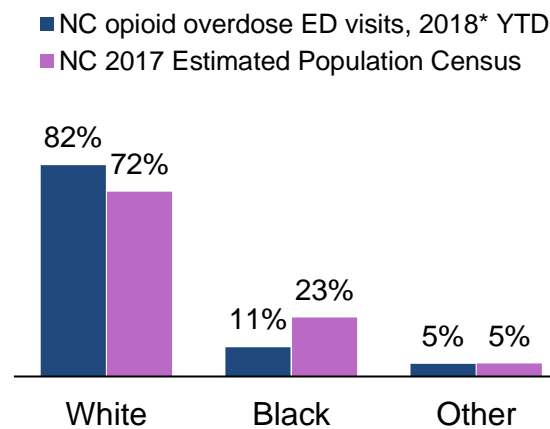
**Note:** Rate per 100,000 N.C. residents;  
 • This county saw an increase of 6 or more overdoses this month compared to last month.

## Demographics of 2018 Opioid Overdose ED Visits Compared to the 2017 NC Standard Population Census

### ED Visits by Age Group



### ED Visits by Race



Demographic data from the North Carolina census provide population-level context for potential disparities by age or race among opioid overdose ED visits.

In North Carolina, ED visits for opioid overdose occur predominately among whites, and those ages 20-44 years.

**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau. *Quick Facts Data: North Carolina 2016*. Retrieved August 22, 2017, from <http://quickfacts.census.gov>.



North Carolina  
 Injury & Violence  
 PREVENTION Branch

**NOTE:** The North Carolina Disease Event Tracking and Epidemiologic Collection Tool (NC DETECT) is North Carolina's statewide syndromic surveillance system. For training on NC DETECT, contact Amy Ising, [ising@ad.unc.edu](mailto:ising@ad.unc.edu).

\* Emergency department visit data from NC DETECT are provisional and should not be considered final. There may be data quality issues affecting our counts: counties with <10 cases may not be true lack of opioid overdose cases but data quality issues; additionally, some hospitals use non-specific poisoning codes rather than specific opioid poisoning codes. NC DETECT reports five categories of race: White, Black, American Indian, Asian, or Other. Due to low counts, Asian, American Indian, and Other races have been collapsed into a single category.