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

455 Opioid overdose ED visits August 2018
Compared to 703 August 2017
Source: NC DETECT; ED; Syndrome: Overdose: Opioid Overdose (ICD-9/10-CM)

Note: Counts based on diagnosis (ICD-9/10-CM code) of an opioid overdose of any intent (accidental, intentional, assault, and undetermined) for North Carolina residents. Opioid overdose cases include poisonings with opium, heroin, opioids, methadone, and other synthetic narcotics.

Opioid Overdose ED Visits by Year: 2010-2018*

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<td>YTD (Aug)</td>
<td>2,967</td>
<td>3,155</td>
<td>3,293</td>
<td>3,476</td>
<td>3,899</td>
<td>4,175</td>
<td>3,930</td>
<td>5,777</td>
<td>3,688</td>
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Monthly ED Visits by Opioid Class: 2018* YTD

- Heroin
- Commonly Prescribed Opioids
- Other Synthetic Narcotics

Opioid Overdose ED Visits by Month: 2017-2018*

*Provisional Data: 2018 ED Visits YTD: Year to Date

Note: Counts based on diagnosis (ICD-9/10-CM code) of an opioid overdose of any intent (accidental, intentional, assault, and undetermined) for North Carolina residents. Opioid overdose cases include poisonings with opium, heroin, opioids, methadone, and other synthetic narcotics.

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


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.

* 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.