

Overdose Fatality Review (OFR)

Stark County 2017: Annual Report

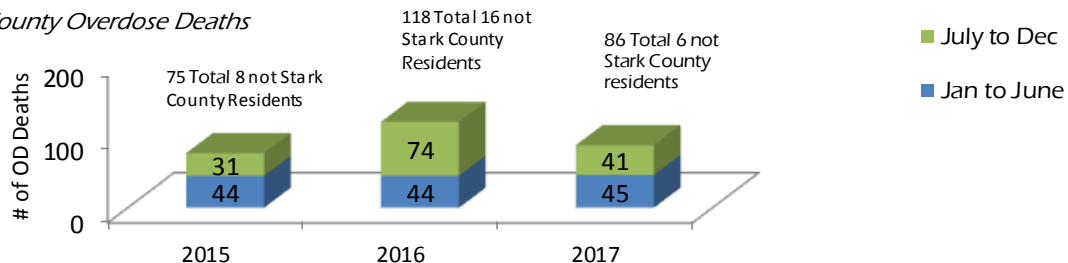
This Report:

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Decrease in Unintentional Overdose Deaths

Graph 1: Stark County Overdose Deaths



In 2017 the Overdose Fatality Review (OFR) team met twice and reviewed all of the 2017 Unintentional Overdose deaths that occurred in Stark County. Data was collected from the Coroner's Reports, Death Certificates, police reports, and Stark Criminal Justice Information Services. All data is public record, and is reported aggregately due to confidentiality laws. Graph 1 above, shows the number of overdose deaths that have occurred in Stark County since 2015. There were 27% fewer deaths in 2017 when compared to the previous year.

The OFR team is comprised of members from Public Health, Mental Health, Addiction Services, Coroner's Office, Physicians, Hospitals, and Law Enforcement. The goal of this team is to

decrease overdose deaths in the community. It is the hope that with a comprehensive review, recommendations can be made, based on the data, to identify opportunities for reducing opiate related deaths and overdoses as well as increasing community awareness surrounding this issue. One example of this includes work on the Community Response Plan which is a plan that goes into effect when the Stark County Health Department (SCHD) receives an alert from the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) about an increase in drug related hospital visits. This plan indicates how to contact partners and raise awareness that there may be a "bad batch" or very lethal opiate analogue circulating.

Prescription Drug Overdose (PDO) Grant

The PDO grant will be entering its third year in September. This grant was awarded to the Stark County Health Department (SCHD) from Ohio Department of Health (ODH). The main strategies of the grant are:

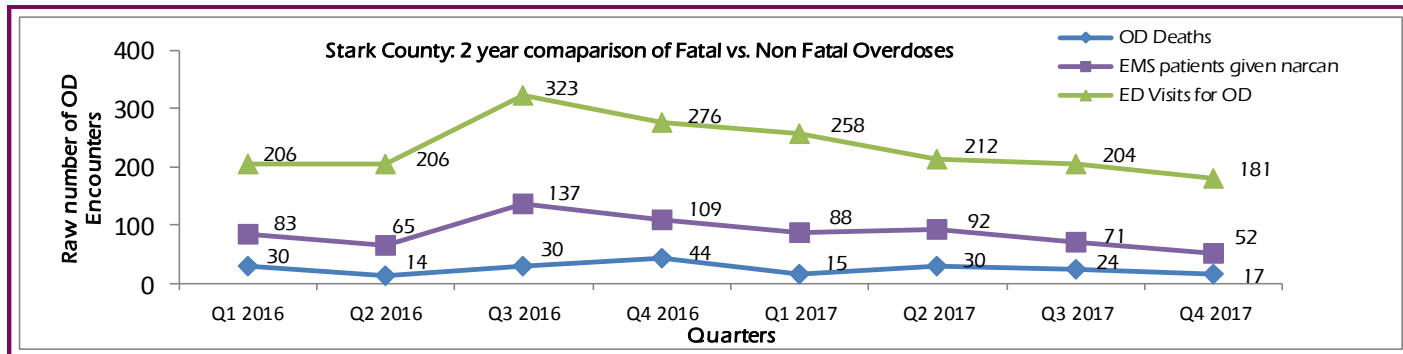
1. Participation in the Stark County Opiate Task Force
2. Data and Information gathering
3. Education on policy changes like naloxone use and disposal of medications.

SCHD also received two separate pilot grants in relation to PDO. The first grant worked with the Stark County jail and involved screening inmates for potential opiate addiction as well as linking them with naloxone and resources upon release. The second pilot grant relates to, community linkages and has involved SCHD working with Alliance Community Hospital.



Tracking Non– Fatal Opioid Overdoses

Graph 2: Fatal vs, Non-Fatal Overdoses



Tracking non– fatal opioid overdoses has continued to be a focus of the OFR team. The data above in Graph 2 was collected from the following sources, Stark County Coroners Office, EMS Incident Reporting System, and Ohio's EpiCenter. These provide information on overdose deaths, EMS administration of naloxone, and emergency department visits.

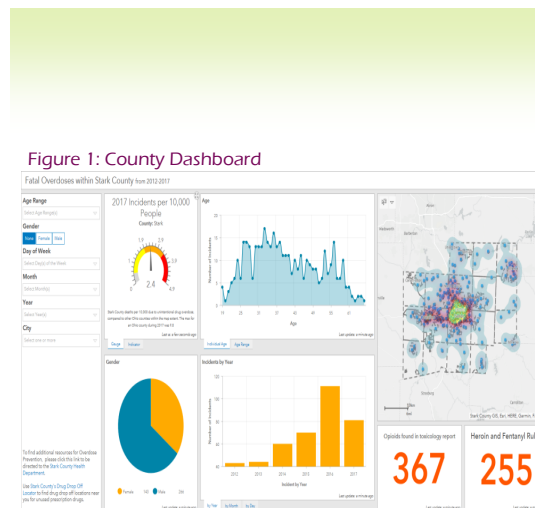
Graph 2, illustrates a decrease in all three of the fields being measured when compared to the previous year. SCHD monitors Epicenter ED visits on a weekly basis and creates monthly reports that are available on the SCHD website.

<http://www.starkcountyohio.gov/public-health/nursing-services/overdose-prevention>

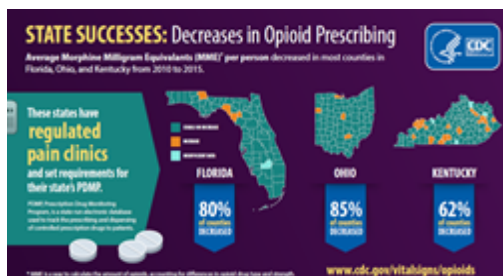
County Dashboard

Stark County GIS approached SCHD about the possibility of creating a County Dashboard for opiate related data. The goal is to create a place for everyone to access the current data available as well as past data. This dashboard can serve as a consistent interactive source for information and data on the issue. Figure 1 to the right, shows a screenshot of what the dashboard will look like as well as some of the fields available to the public. Please follow the link and visit the dashboard.

Another focus of this collaborative effort is to work with law enforcement (LE) on the creation of a electronic form for use when they are called to an overdose scene and use Narcan. There were 52 reports of LE Narcan use in 2017. This form would then map the place of occurrence as well as basic demographic information which will allow for more efficient and timely data collection. The mapping will also give agencies with access a look at potential trends or hot spots where overdoses are occurring, as well as more information for Quick Response Teams to target outreach and addiction services.



Continued Decrease in Opioid Prescribing



Stark County has continued to decrease the amount of prescription opioids being prescribed. Thanks to providers utilizing the Ohio Automated Prescription Reporting System (OARRS) which allows prescribers to see the patients prescribing history prior to prescribing opiates, and prescribing guidelines which help limit the number of pills in a prescription. OARRS data reports show that there has been nearly 6 million less doses prescribed in 2017 when compared to 2015. However, this still accounts for nearly 20 million pills being prescribed in Stark County during 2017. With this in mind it is important to dispose of unused medication safely and in a timely manner so it is not being misused or abused. Stark County has 17

permanent drug take back locations available for disposal. Information on the location of boxes is available at: <https://starkcountyohio.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=f38c96e397f245d2ba1cb41d31ca60f5> For those unable to travel Stark County also has access to Detera bags which safely deactivates the drug and can be disposed of in the trash. For more information, or if you would like a bag please contact: schoonoverm@starkhealth.org

Stark County Demographics

Of the overdose deaths that occurred in Stark County, the majority continue to be non Hispanic white males with a median age of 36. However, when reviewing the median ages of deaths over the past 5 years it has gradually decreased, with a median age of 39 in 2012 to 36 in 2017. This shift is also seen in Graph 3 with the highest rate of death in 2016 and 2017 being in the age range of 25-34.

Another area discussed and tracked during OFR meetings is Criminal History. This information is gathered from the Stark Criminal Justice Information System and can be seen in Chart 2. The most prevalent offenses were theft, assault, and drug related charges.

Graph 3: OD Deaths by Age Group

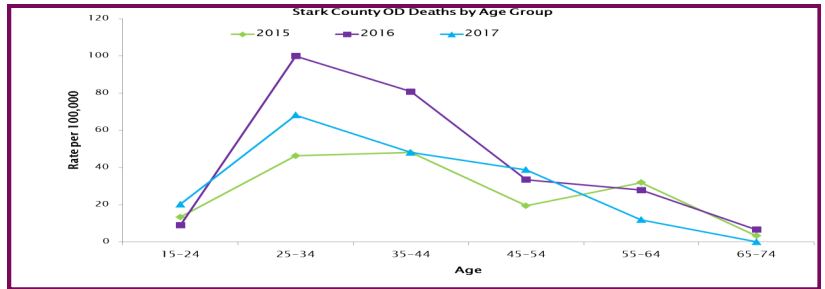


Chart 1: Gender Rate

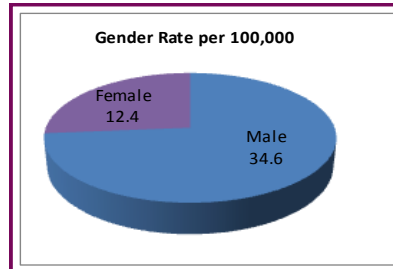
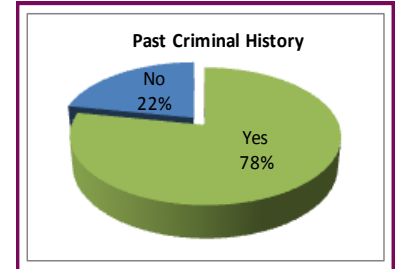
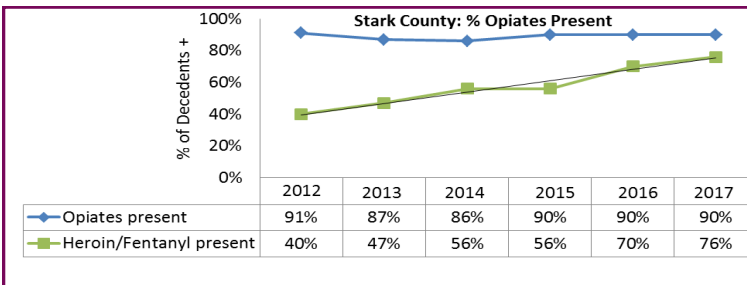


Chart 2: Criminal History



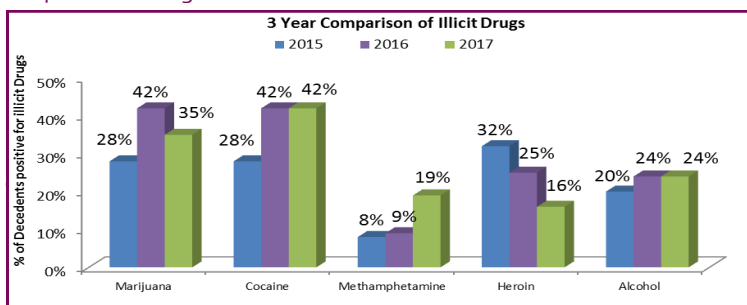
Identified Trends

Graph 4: Opiates



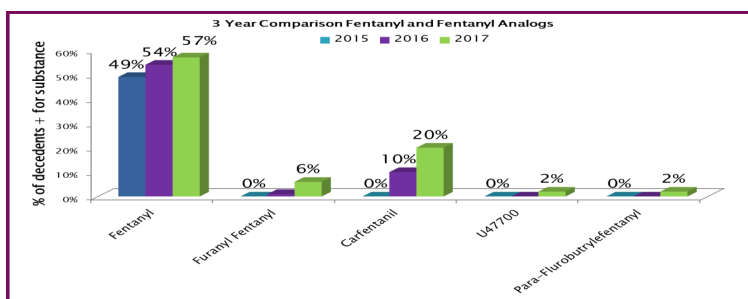
Graph 4, shows a 6 year comparison of Stark County Overdose decedents. From 2012 all the way to 2017 the percentage of opiates present in the toxicology screens has remained consistently high. The percentage of those decedents with Heroin/Fentanyl present has increased each year from 40% in 2012 to 76% in 2017. This graph is a visual representation of the trend from prescription opiates to illicit Fentanyl/Heroin.

Graph 5: Illicit Drugs and Alcohol



Graph 5, to the left illustrates the percentage of illicit substances and alcohol present in the 2017 unintentional overdose decedents. Marijuana, Cocaine, and Alcohol continue to be present in several toxicology screens similar to previous years. Methamphetamine was positive in 19% of decedents in 2017 which is a significant increase from the previous year of 9%. Heroin also continues to decrease which can be attributed to the increase in Fentanyl seen in Graph 6 below.

Graph 6: Fentanyl and Fentanyl Analogs



During the second half of 2016 Carfentanil an analog of Fentanyl 10,000 times stronger than morphine emerged in Stark County resulting in several fatalities. During 2017, the frequency of Carfentanil related deaths continued to rise as seen in Graph 6. The 2017 decedents also tested positive for several other types of fentanyl analogs like furanyl fentanyl and U4770.

Stark County Resources

Opiate Hotline: 330-454-HELP (4357)

Community information, education, support and connection to services anytime.

Project SWAP (Needle Exchange Program)

Canton City Health Department- 330-489-3322

Treatment

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Coleman Behavioral Health – Crisis Hotline- 330-452-6000

Regional Center for Opiate Recovery (RECOR)- 330-837-9411

CommQuest Services– 330-455-0374

Alliance Detox and Recovery Unit– CommQuest– 330-821-8503

Project DAWN Sites

Alliance City Health Department– 537 E. Market St. 330-821-7373 ext. 13

Coleman Behavioral Health/Crisis Center– 2421 13th St. NW Canton 330-452-6000

Regional Center for Opiate Recovery(RECOR)-1660 Nave Rd. SE Massillon

Helpful Websites

Stark County Mental Health & Addiction Recovery (StarkMHAR): <https://starkmhar.org/>

Stark County Health Department:

www.starkcountyohio.gov/public-health/nursing-services/overdose-prevention

Take Charge Ohio: takechargeohio.org



References:

1. Death Statistics were from the Stark County Coroners Office, data was pulled from the Ohio Department of Health's EpiCenter database Gender and Population data was taken from the 2015 ODH data warehouse.
2. Ohio Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Medical Services, EMS Incident Reporting System
3. Ohio Automated Prescription Reporting System (OARRS) Ohio Board of Pharmacy