

Stark County Resources

Opiate Hotline: 330-454-HELP (4357)

Community information, education, support and connection to services anytime, day or night.

Project SWAP (Needle Exchange Program)
Canton City Health Department- 330-489-3322

Treatment

Crisis Intervention and Recovery Center Hotline- 330-452-6000

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

CommQuest Services– 330-455-0374

Helpful Websites

Stark Mental Health and Recovery (MHAR)- <https://starkmhar.org/>

2017 Medical Professionals Toolkit– Including additional information on treatment, prescribing guidelines, screening tools, OARRS, and research articles
<http://www.starkcountyohio.gov/public-health/nursing-services/overdose-prevention>

Get Involved

Opiate Task Force of Stark County

Meets every third Friday of the Month from 11:30 – 1:00 at Stark MHAR 121 Cleveland Ave.
<https://starkmhar.org/prevention-resources/opiate-task-force/>

Drug Free Stark County

<https://starkmhar.org/prevention-resources/drug-free-stark-county/>

References:

1. Rudd RA, Seth P, David F, Scholl L. Increases in Drug and Opioid-Involved Overdose Deaths — United States, 2010–2015. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2016;65:1445–1452. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm65051e1>
2. Ohio Department of Health. 2015 Ohio Drug Overdose Data: General Findings—<http://www.odh.ohio.gov/-/media/ODH/ASSETS/Files/health/injury-prevention/2015-Overdose-Data/2015-Ohio-Drug-Overdose-Data-Report-FINAL.pdf?la=en>
3. Center for Disease Control. Drug Overdose Death Data. <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/statedeaths.html>
4. Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services [OHIOMHAS](2017). *Ohio Substance Abuse Monitoring Network: Surveillance of Drug Abuse Trends in the State of Ohio*: June 2016-January 2017. Columbus, OH: State of Ohio
5. Center for Disease Control. Prescription Drug Overdose Data <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/overdose.html>, Heroin Overdose Data. <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/heroin.html>
6. The State of Ohio Board of Pharmacy, What is OARRS. <https://www.ohiopmp.gov/Portal/About.aspx>
7. The State of Ohio Board of Pharmacy, www.ohiopmp.gov/portal/state.aspx
8. The State of Ohio Board of Pharmacy, www.ohiopmp.gov/portal/state.aspx
9. 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

Overdose Fatality Review (OFR)
Annual Report: Stark County 2016

PDO Grant

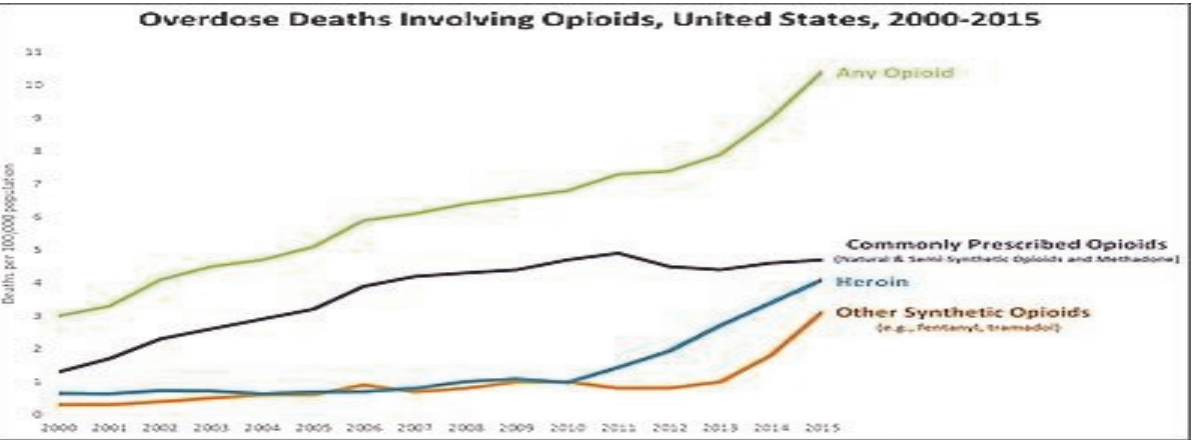
Due to the large number of unintentional overdoses in Stark County, the Stark County Health Department was awarded a three year Prescription Drug Overdose Grant from the Ohio Department of Health’s Ohio Injury Prevention Partnership. The ultimate goal of this grant is to decrease the number of unintentional overdose deaths by 15%. To reach this goal the grant has several key strategies to implement:

- 1. Coalition Building through a partnership with Stark County’s Opiate Task Force
- 2. Data and Evaluation Surveillance including a local Overdose Fatality Review
- 3. Policy, Systems, and Environmental change including Naloxone distribution, Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System (OARRS) awareness, and education on Ohio’s Prescribing Guidelines.



Overview of the Problem

Figure 1: Overdose Deaths Involving Opioids, US 2000-2015



According to an article published by the CDC which explored the increases in opioid and drug related deaths in the United States (U.S.), the national rate per 100,000 population increased from 12.3 in 2010 to 16.3 in 2015(1). In 2015, 52,404 individuals died across the U.S. from a drug overdose, of those 33,091 involved opiates (1). During this same timeframe, Ohio reported over 3,000 unintentional overdose deaths, 85% of which involved opiates (2). These statistics have Ohio ranked by the CDC as the third highest drug overdose death rate in the nation at 29.9 per 100,000 population (3). When looking at only unintentional overdoses this rate drops to 27.7 (2).

Stark County, Ohio is not immune to this devastating epidemic. Seventy-five unintentional overdose deaths occurred in Stark County in 2015, at a rate of 19.9 per 100,000 population. In 2016, this number increased to 118 deaths soaring this rate to 31.4.

In an attempt to better understand these increasing rates, Stark County has implemented an Overdose

Fatality Review (OFR) Team. This Team meets quarterly to review the aggregate data from all unintentional overdose deaths that occur in our community. Team members include representatives from local hospitals, physicians, coroner’s office, law enforcement, pharmacists, EMS, public health, and mental health and recovery service professionals.

The primary goal of this Team is to reduce the incidence of overdose deaths in the community. It is the hope that with a comprehensive review of not only the overdose deaths, but also the non-fatal overdoses, that recommendations can be made, based on the data, to identify opportunities for reducing opiate related deaths and overdoses as well as raising community awareness about the issues surrounding this ever increasing problem.

The review process also serves as an interdisciplinary way to gauge the effectiveness of prevention and harm reduction (i.e. naloxone) techniques that are currently being used, and find ways in which they could be improved upon if needed.

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Toxicology Report

Table 1 below shows the percentage of deaths that involved each specific substance.

It is important to note that in many cases multiple substances were present at the decedents time of death. Toxicology results were provided by the Stark County Coroner's Office.

Table 1: Toxicology Reports Stark County 2015-2016

Toxicology	2015	2016
Alcohol	20%	24%
Marijuana	28%	42%
Cocaine	28%	42%
Methamphetamine	8%	9%
Hallucinogen	0%	0%
Heroin	32%	25%
Oxycodone	20%	7%
Hydrocodone	12%	6%
Methadone	4%	4%
Fentanyl	50%	57%
Tramadol	16%	4%
Hydromorphone	12%	6%
Morphine/Codeine	55%	46%
Propoxyphene	0%	0%
Meperidine	0%	0%
Buprenorphine	8%	4%
Anti-Depressants	30%	22%
Sedatives	55%	40%
Other Prescription	45%	29%
Over-the-counter	54%	77%

Stark County Opioid Trends

Figure 2: Opioid Potency

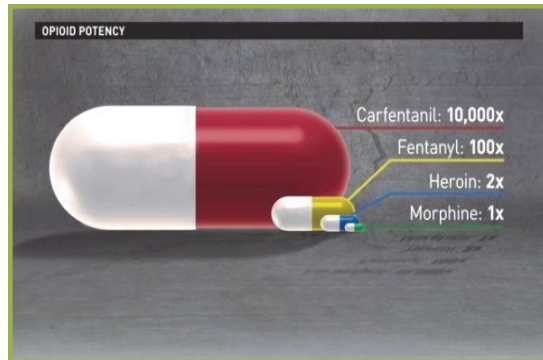


Figure 3: Prescription Opioids Stark County

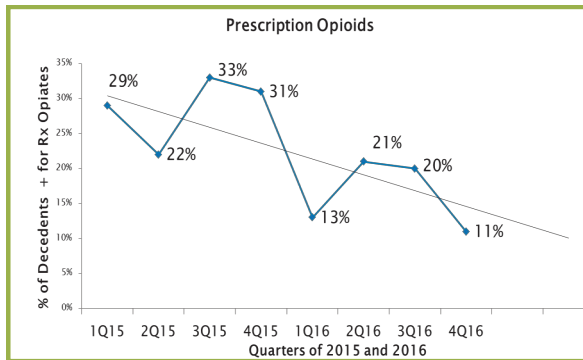


Figure 4: Heroin (only), Stark County

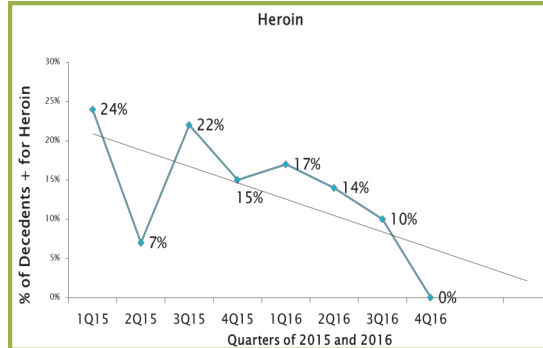


Figure 5: Fentanyl, Stark County

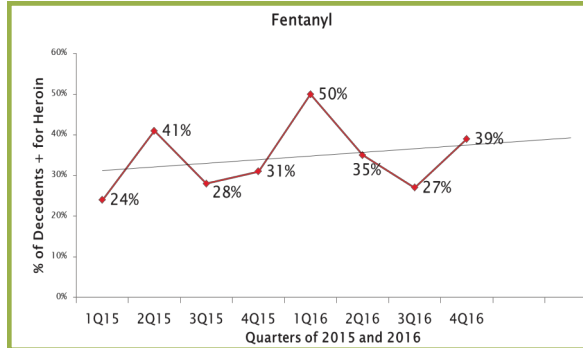


Figure 6: Heroin & Fentanyl, Stark County

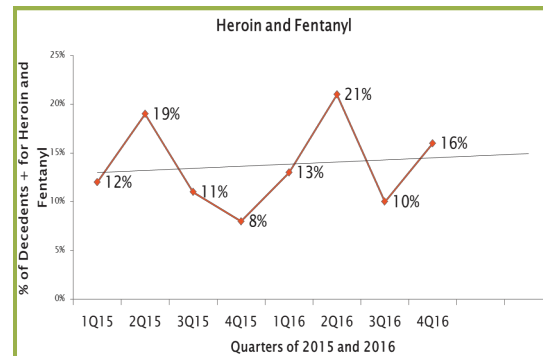
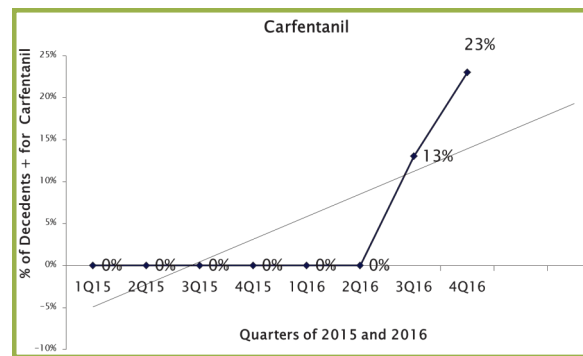


Figure 7: Carfentanil, Stark County



The data from this page came from the toxicology reports of the 2015 and 2016 unintentional overdose deaths that occurred in Stark County. Table 1 to the left lists all the different types of drugs ranging from illicit heroin to over the counter medications that were present in the decedents at the time of their death.

Figures 3 through 7 above provide a visual illustration of the trends in opiate use in our community. Although there appears to be a decrease in heroin related deaths there has been an increase in fentanyl and carfentanil. With the introduction of carfentanil in the second quarter of 2016 our community experienced a spike in overdose deaths. Seventy-four deaths occurred between July and December of 2016 nearly the same number of deaths as all of 2015 (75).

Figure 3 above shows a significant decrease in deaths involving prescription opioids such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, and hydromorphone.

This may be largely in part due to the changes in prescribing guidelines and OARRS usage. Please see page 3 for further details regarding prescription medications.

The trends illustrated above appear to be consistent with the Ohio Substance Abuse Monitoring Network (OSAM) reports of the drug trends, an availability of certain drugs in the Akron-Canton region. This region includes Summit, Portage, Stark, Tuscarawas, and Carroll Counties. Per the OSAM report, the region has seen a decrease in the availability of prescription opioids with cost ranging anywhere from \$2-\$50 per pill based on the type of drug and milligram dosage. (4)

The participants in the OSAM report listed heroin as highly available in the region, and that the leading cutting agents used are fentanyl and carfentanil. (4)

Project DAWN

Project DAWN, which stands for Deaths Avoided With Naloxone, is a program that provides naloxone kits as well as education on the signs and symptoms of an overdose, how to perform rescue breathing, the importance of calling 911, and how to administer naloxone. The program is offered free of charge to any friend or family member of someone at risk, concerned citizens, and at risk individuals themselves. Stark County has 7 different Project DAWN locations:

Locations

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

Crisis Intervention and Recovery Center
Canton
2421 13th St. NW
330-452-6000

Regional Center for Opiate Recovery–
Massillon
1660 Nave Rd. SE
330-837-9411

CommQuest
Alliance - 1207 W. State St. Suite F
330-821- 5172

CommQuest
Minerva– 620 Lincoln Way West
330-868-3401

CommQuest
Massillon– 46 Federal Ave NW , Suite 1
330-833-0234

CommQuest
Canton– 1341 Market Ave. North
330- 453- 8252



Save the Date

Opiate Symposium

Wednesday December 6th, 2017
8:30a– 5p Walsh University Barrette Center

 **STARK COUNTY**
Mental Health &
Addiction Recovery

Law Enforcement
Naloxone Use

In January of 2016 per the Ohio Revised Code 2925.61 (D) a Peace Officer is able to administer naloxone if they suspect someone is experiencing an opiate related overdose. Stark County Health Department began receiving funding for the distribution of Naloxone Kits to local law enforcement agencies in the winter of 2015. These funds are for the purchase of Project DAWN Naloxone Kits and refills for local law enforcement officers to use in the field. A nurse from the Stark County Health Department is available to train officers in the recognition of signs and symptoms of overdose, & the administration of Naloxone. For further information about this program, please contact Stark County Health Department Nursing Services at (330) 493-9928 ext.118

Of the 22 Law enforcement agencies in Stark County 19 are currently carrying the opiate overdose reversal agent naloxone. Each naloxone kit contains 2 doses of the medication that is given intranasally. Since early 2016, there have been reports of 83 individuals that have received naloxone from a law enforcement officer in Stark County.



Stark County Drug Drop Off Locations

Below is a list of the 17 Drug Take Back Boxes located within Stark County. Residents can dispose of unwanted medications free of charge at any one of these locations 24 hours a day 7 days a week.

- Alliance City Police Department » 470 E. Market St., Alliance
- Brewster Police Department » 145 W. 1st St., Brewster
- Canton City Police Department » 218 Cleveland Ave. SW, Canton
- City of Canal Fulton Police Department » 1165 Locust St. S, Canal Fulton
- Jackson Township Police Department » 7383 Fulton Drive NW, Massillon
- Louisville Police Department » 1150 W. Main St., Louisville
- Magnolia Police Department » 328 N. Main St., Magnolia
- Marlboro Township Police Department » 7344 Edison St. NE, Hartville
- Massillon Police Department » 2 James Duncan Plaza, Massillon
- Minerva Police Department » 209 N. Market St., Minerva
- Navarre Village Hall » 27 Canal St. W, Navarre
- North Canton Police Department » 145 N. Main St., North Canton
- Ohio State Highway Patrol » 4711 Shuffel St. NW, North Canton
- Perry Township Police Department » 622 Genoa Ave. SW, Massillon
- Plain Township Hall » 2600 Easton St. NE, Canton
- Stark County Sheriff's Office » 4500 Atlantic Blvd. NE, Canton
- Uniontown Police Station » 1635 Edison St. NW, Uniontown

Stark County
Drug Take Back Day
9/23/2017



Demographics

Of the Stark County decedents in 2015 and 2016 the majority of overdoses were male, Non-Hispanic, whites, with a median age of 38.5 for 2015 and 38 for 2016. Both years had the same age range of 19 to 66. These demographics characteristics do follow the CDC's national picture of an overdose victim from either heroin or prescription opiates being predominately a Non-Hispanic white male, between the ages of 25 and 54 (5).

Available data included educational history and marital status. In most cases decedents educational background included a high school diploma, 2015 (80%) and 2016 (73%). The breakdown of marital status for both years was similar as well, 2015: 43% single, 30% divorced, and 24% married; 2016 48% single, 30% divorced, and 18% married.

All of the demographical data came from the decedents death certificates. Some important data points such as socioeconomic status, physical health history, treatment history, and mental health history were unable to be fully collected for all decedents due to confidentiality laws.

Another piece of background explored was that of the decedents criminal history. This data was found using the Stark Criminal Justice Information Systems. In 2015, 57% of the decedents had some form of criminal history. In 2016, 73% of the decedents had a criminal history. In both years the majority of cases were due to theft, drugs, domestic violence, and/or assault.

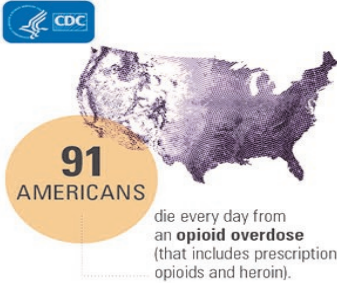
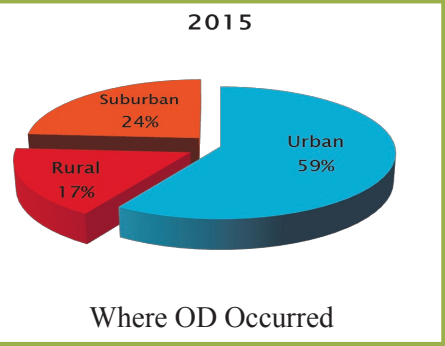


Table 2: Stark County Gender Rates

Gender Rate per 100,000	2015	2016
Male	23.1	42.8
Female	17.1	20.2

Table 2 displays the adjusted gender rate for Stark County males and females. In both years males accounted for the majority in overdose deaths.

Figure 8: 2015 Location of Overdose



The pie charts in Figures 8-9 show where the overdose deaths occurred. These charts illustrate that overdoses are occurring all over the county not just in the urban inner city areas. However, in both years the majority did occur in an urban area.

Figure 9: 2016 Location of Overdose

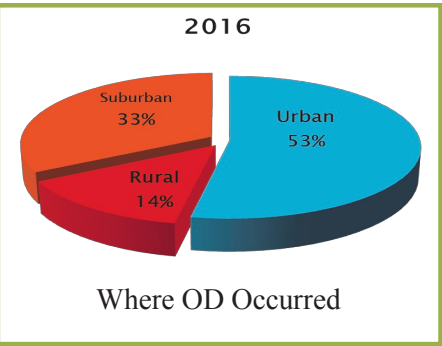


Figure 10: Stark County Age- Adjusted Overdose Rate

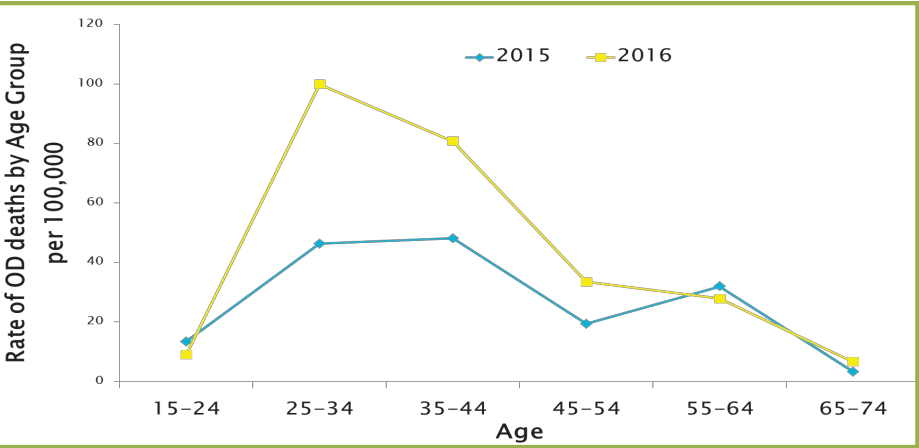


Figure 10 shows the age adjusted rate of decedents by age group per 100,000 population. There is a definite increase in the rate of the 25 to 44 age span. This increase is prevalent in both 2015 and 2016, and is similar to the state age adjusted rates for these age groups.(2) It is also important to note that the decedents ages span from 15-74 on this chart.

Stark County
Unintentional
Overdose
Deaths by Year

2005
16

2006
25

2007
25

2008
30

2009
21

2010
39

2011
40

2012
35

2013
42

2014
59

2015
75

2016
118

Geographic Mapping of Decedents by Zip Code

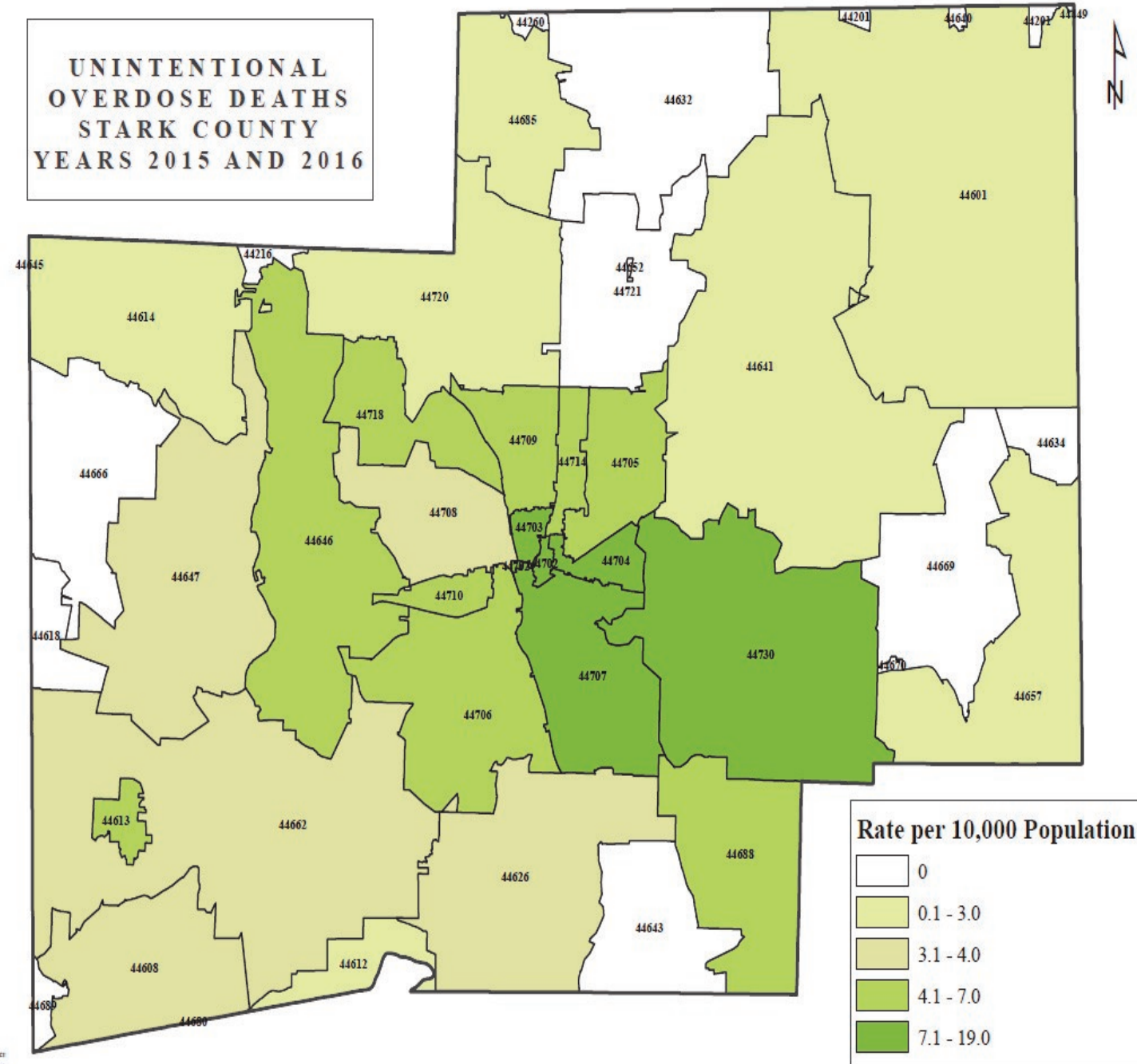
Figure 11 below displays the zip code distribution rate of residence for all the 2015 and 2016 Stark County unintentional overdose deaths combined.

This map is distributed by rate per 10,000 population in each zip code. The zip codes with the highest rate of overdose deaths include 44730, 44707, 44704, 44703, and 44702. It is important to note that this is the residence listed on the decedents death certificates, not

necessarily where the overdose took place. Please reference figures 8-9 for that information.

Although the higher rates appear to be in the more urban areas, it is crucial to see all the community's that have been affected by unintentional overdose deaths.

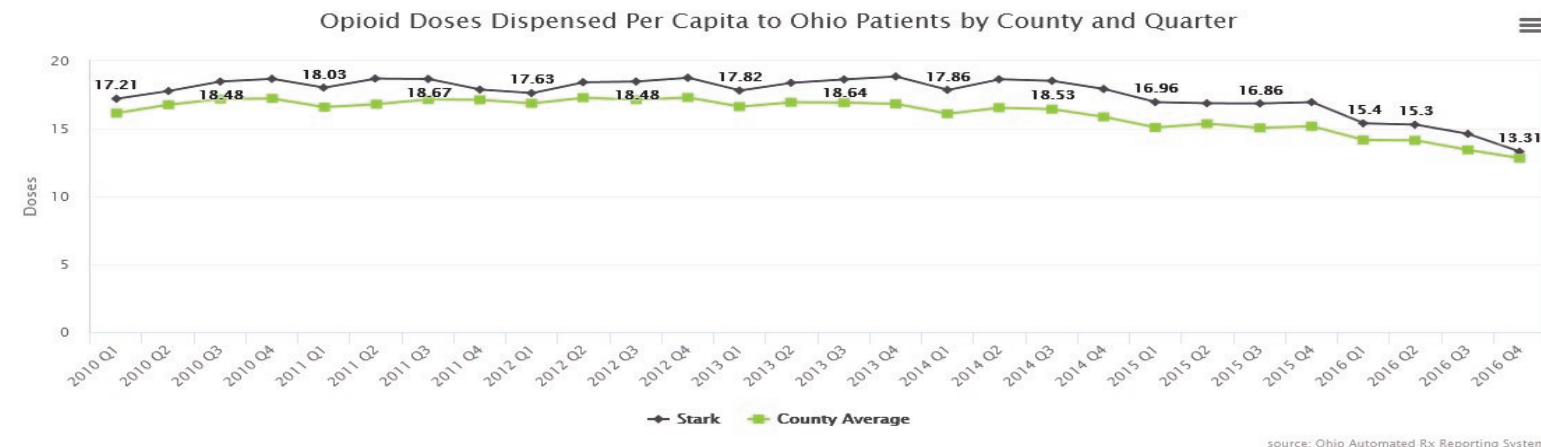
Figure 11:Decedents Residential Zip Code Map



Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System **OARRS**



Figure 12: Stark County OARRS Data 2010-2016



OARRS is a prescription drug monitoring system established in 2006 by the State of Ohio Board of Pharmacy, to help reduce the amount of diversion and misuse of prescription drugs in Ohio. The OARRS system collects all controlled substances dispensed by Ohio pharmacies and licensed prescribers (6). There were 65 million less opioid doses dispensed to Ohio residents in 2016 then there were in 2015(7).

Figure 12 above shows Stark County opioid doses per capita compared to the county average. From the data above, Stark appears

to be decreasing the amount of opioid doses that are dispensed per capita steadily over the past 2 years. Stark County is slightly above the county average for Ohio, however, the margin between the two has narrowed throughout 2016.

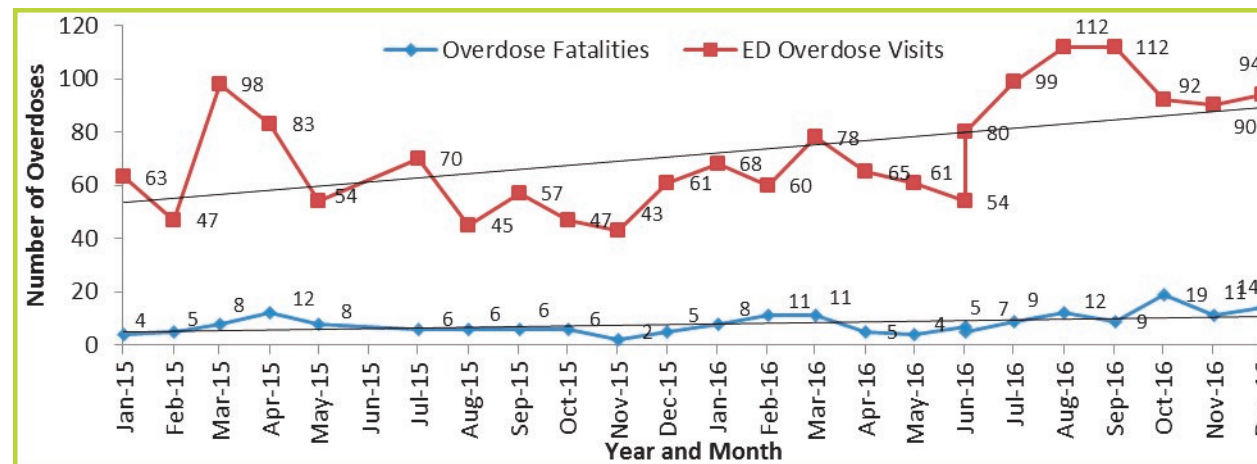
OARRS is an extremely important tool for prescribers and pharmacists to utilize in order to help prevent the misuse and diversion of medication. More information on registering for OARRS and integrating it into the electronic medical record can be found at:

<https://www.ohiopmp.gov/portal/privacy.aspx>

EpiCenter

EpiCenter is a health monitoring system that has traditionally been used to monitor pandemic influenza outbreaks, environmental exposures and potential bioterrorism in real-time. EpiCenter gathers information on patient symptoms, diagnosis, or exposures and automatically alerts public health when an unusual pattern or trend is occurring. In 2016, drug overdoses were added to this list of monitored diagnoses. Local Public Health officials are currently able to download all drug related emergency department and urgent care visits that have a drug related complaint or diagnoses within a period of time. This data is then further analyzed and sorted to only include unintentional drug overdose. Figure 13 below includes an estimate of all the Stark County resident drug overdose visits by month over the past 2 years compared to the number of fatalities. It is important to note the number of drug overdoses that did not end in fatality thanks to the first responders, ED personnel, law enforcement and increased access to naloxone. Monthly EpiCenter reports and more information on the exclusion criteria can be found at the Stark County Health Department website:

Figure 13: Stark County, Ohio 2 Year OD Fatalities vs. ED Overdose Visits



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