

Stark County
Resources

Opiate Hotline:
**330-454-HELP
(4357)**

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

Crisis Intervention
and Recovery
Center Hotline
330-452-6000

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

CommQuest Services
330-455-0374

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

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 [OHIO MHAS] (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. 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)
Stark County 2016: Community Update

PDO Grant

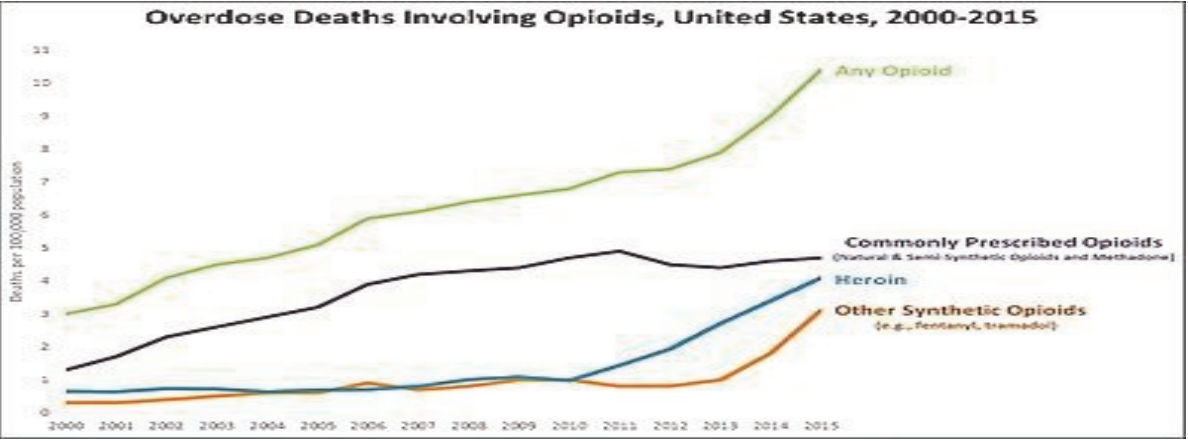
Due to the large number of overdoses in Stark County, the Stark County Health Department was awarded a three year grant from the Ohio Department of Health. The ultimate goal of this grant is to decrease the number of overdose deaths by 15%. To reach this goal the grant has several key strategies:

1. Participate in Stark County’s Opiate Task Force.
2. Data and Information gathering
3. Educating community on policy changes like naloxone distribution, and proper disposal of unused medication.



Overview of the Problem

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



According to an article published by the CDC about opioid and drug related deaths in the United States 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).

Stark County, Ohio is not immune to this epidemic. Seventy-five unintentional overdose deaths occurred in Stark County in 2015. In 2016, this number increased to 118 deaths. In an attempt to better understand this increase, Stark County has created an Overdose Fatality Review (OFR) Team. This Team meets four times a year to review the aggregate data from all unintentional overdose deaths that occur in the County. Team members include individuals from local hospitals, physicians,

coroner’s office, law enforcement, EMS, public health, mental health, and recovery service professionals.

The goal of this Team is to decrease 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 problem.

The review process also is a way to measure 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.

This Report

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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

Demographics

Of the overdose deaths that occurred in Stark County 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 traits do follow the CDC’s national picture of an overdose victim from either heroin or prescription opiates being mostly a Non-Hispanic white male, between the ages of 25 and 54 (5).

Available data included educational history and marital status. In most cases the deceased educational background included a high school diploma. The

breakdown of marital status for both years was similar as well with the majority being single, followed by divorced. This data came from the death certificates of the deceased.

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

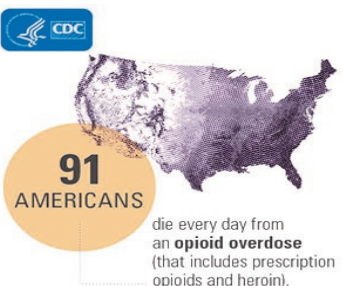


Table 1: Stark County Gender Rates

Gender	2015	2016
Male	56%	67%
Female	44%	33%

Table 1 displays the percentage of overdose deaths for Stark County males and females. In both years males hold the majority.

Figure 2: 2015 Location of Overdose

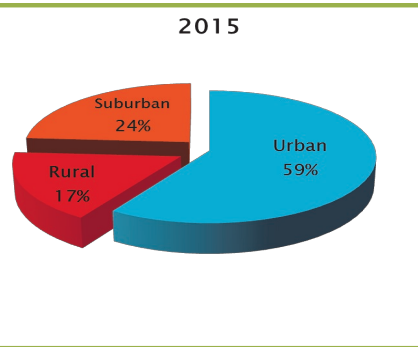
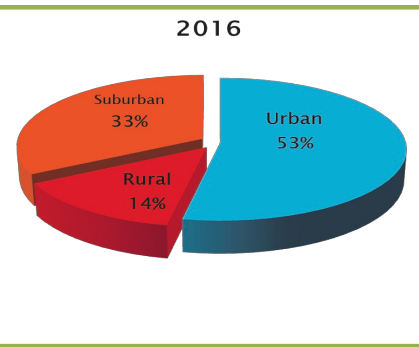


Figure 3: 2016 Location of Overdose



Figures 2-3 shows where the overdose deaths occurred. In both years the majority of deaths were in an urban area.

Figure 4: Stark County Age- Adjusted Overdose Rate

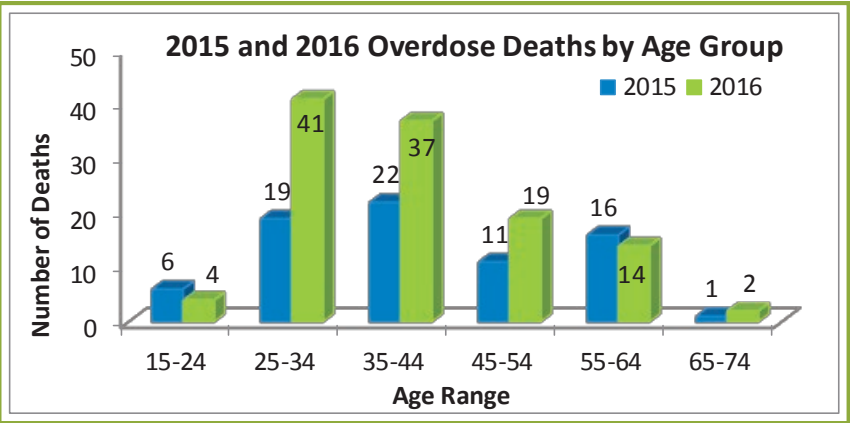
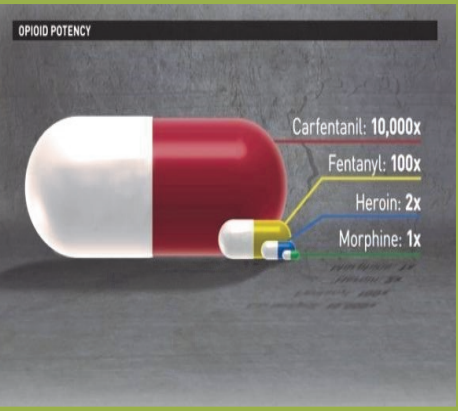


Figure 4 is a chart of the 2015 and 2016 overdose deaths by age group. In both years the majority of deaths occurred between the ages of 25 -44.

Figure 5: Opioid Potency



Opiate Trends

The drug screens of the 2015 and 2016 overdose deaths that occurred in Stark County, showed several different trends. Although there appears to be a decrease in heroin related deaths there has been an increase in fentanyl and carfentanil deaths (synthetic opioids which are more potent than heroin and morphine) as seen in figure 5. With the introduction of carfentanil in the second quarter of 2016, the 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).

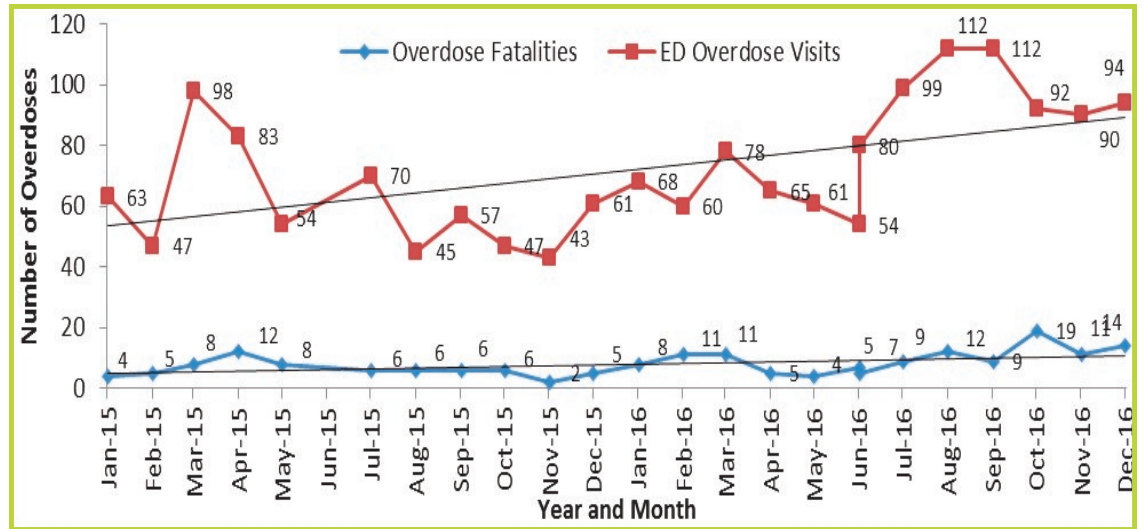
A significant decrease in deaths involving prescription opioids such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, and hydromorphone occurred from 2015 to 2016. This may be largely in part due to the changes in prescribing guidelines and increased use in the Ohio Automated Prescription Reporting System (OARRS) among pharmacists and prescribers.

Epicenter

EpiCenter is a health monitoring system that has traditionally been used to monitor wide spread influenza outbreaks, environmental exposures and potential bioterrorism. 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 within a period of time. This data is then further sorted to only include unintentional drug overdoses. Figure 6 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 deaths. It is important to note the number of drug overdoses that did not end in death 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:

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

Figure 6: Stark County, Ohio 2 Year OD Fatalities vs. ED Overdose Visits



Law Enforcement
Naloxone Use

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

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. The program instructs users how to perform rescue breathing, the importance of calling 911, and directions on 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:

- Alliance City Health Dept.**
537 E. Market St.
330-821-7373 ext. 13
- Crisis Intervention and Recovery Center**
2421 13th St. NW
330-452-6000
- Regional Center for Opiate Recovery**– Massillon
1660 Nave Rd. SE
330-837-9411

- CommQuest Services:**
Alliance - 1207 W. State St. Suite F
330-821- 5172
- Minerva**– 620 Lincoln Way West
330-868-3401
- Massillon**– 46 Federal Ave NW , Suite 1
330-833-0234
- Canton**– 1341 Market Ave. North
330- 453- 8252

