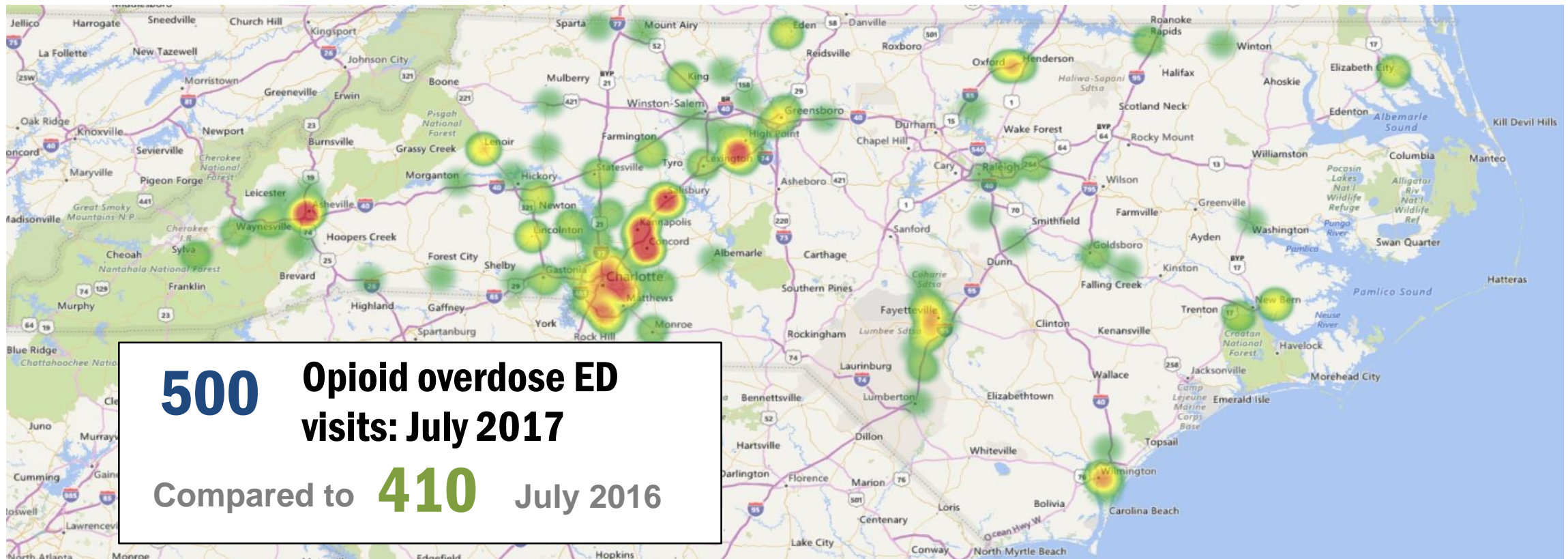


Opioid Overdose Emergency Department Visits: North Carolina, July 2017



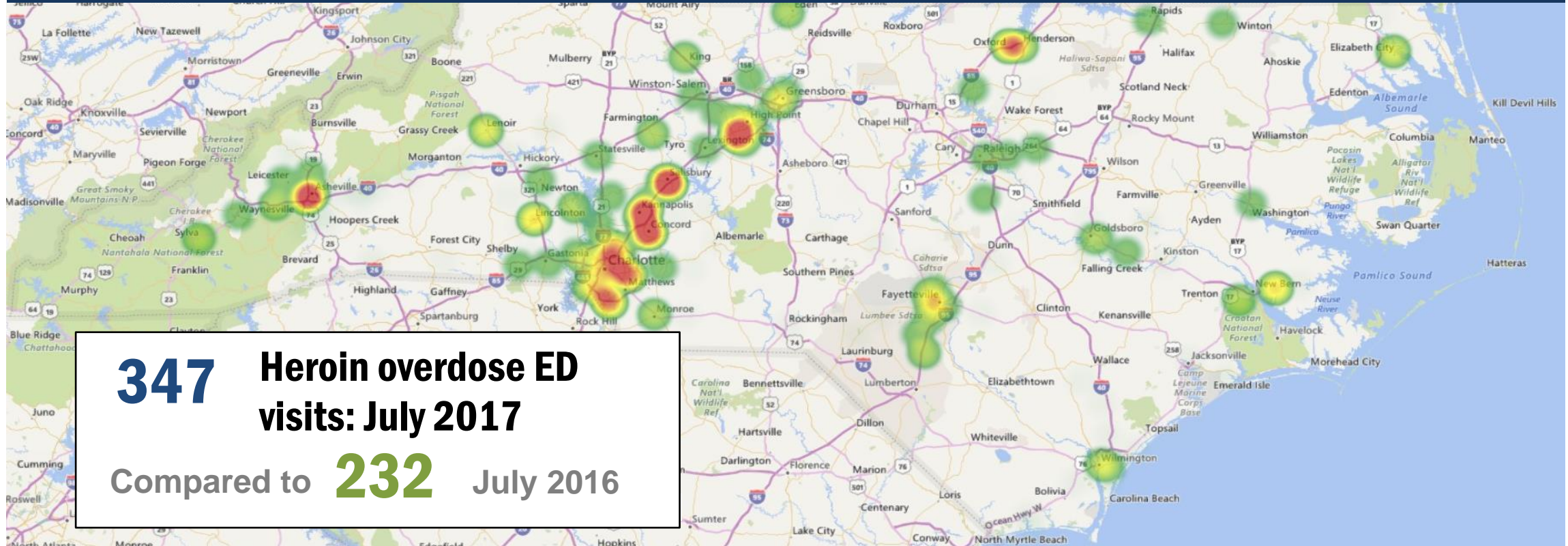
The heat map shows the highest concentration of cases in [Mecklenburg](#), [Guilford](#), [Cabarrus](#), [Cumberland](#), and [Buncombe](#) counties. With the highest rates occurring in [Cabarrus](#) (72.3 per 100,000 person) and [Vance](#) (20.3 per 100,000 person) counties.

Cases were predominantly **male (66%)**, **white (87%)**, and between **25-34 years of age (41%)**.

Gender:	n	%	Age:	n	%
Male	330	66%	<15	8	2%
Female	170	34%	15-24	80	16%
			25-34	205	41%
			35-44	99	20%
Race:	n	%	45-54	45	9%
White	435	87%	55-64	38	8%
Black	39	8%	65+	25	5%
Other	21	4%			
Missing	5	1%			

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.

Heroin Overdose Emergency Department Visits: North Carolina, July 2017



347 Heroin overdose ED visits: July 2017
Compared to **232** July 2016

The heat map shows the highest concentration of cases in **Mecklenburg, Guilford, Cabarrus, Buncombe,** and **Rowan** counties. With the highest rates occurring in **Cabarrus** (53.6 per 100,000 person) and **Vance** (20.3 per 100,000 person) counties.

Cases were predominantly **male (67%), white (90%),** and between **25-34 years of age (48%).**

Gender:	n	%
Male	233	67%
Female	114	33%
Race:	n	%
White	312	90%
Black	20	6%
Other	12	3%
Missing	3	1%

Age:	n	%
<15	0	0%
15-24	59	17%
25-34	168	48%
35-44	74	21%
45-54	25	7%
55-64	20	6%
65+	1	0%

Note: 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.