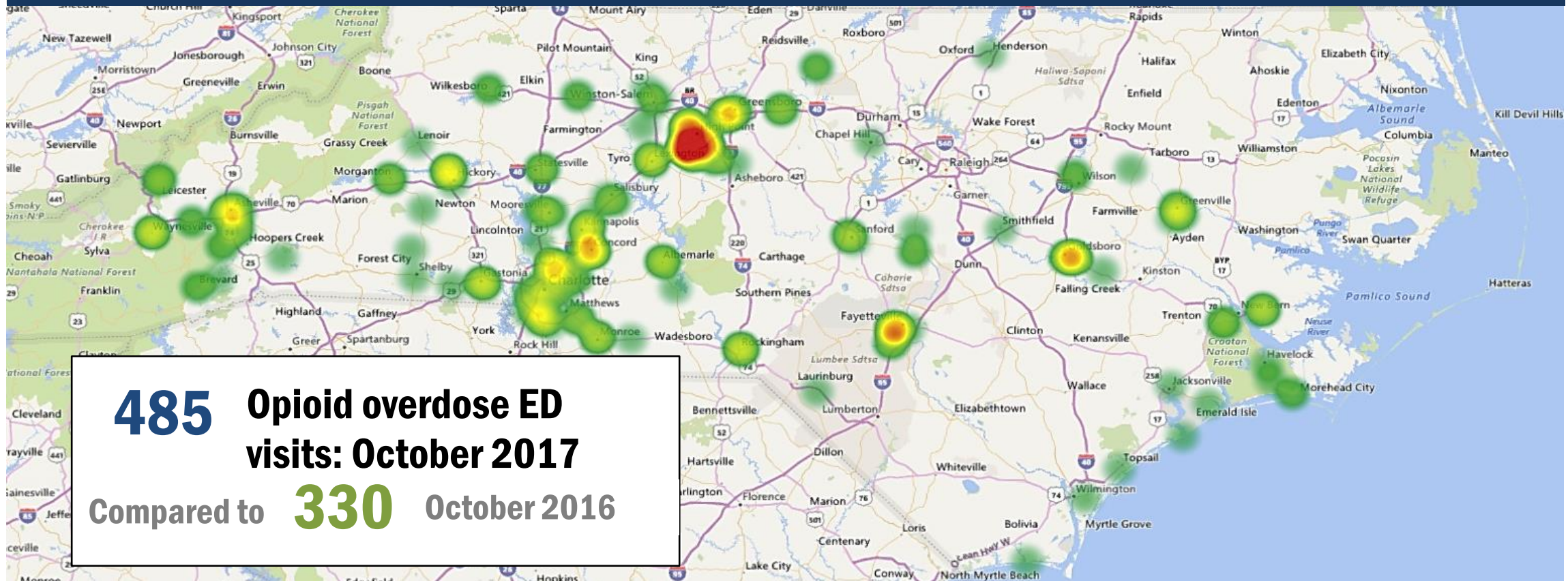


Opioid Overdose Emergency Department Visits: North Carolina, October 2017



The heat map shows the highest concentration of cases in [Guilford](#), [Mecklenburg](#), [Buncombe](#), [Cabarrus](#), and [Cumberland](#) counties. With the highest rates occurring in [Haywood](#) (16.5 per 100,000 residents) and [Wayne](#) (11.7 per 100,000 residents) counties.

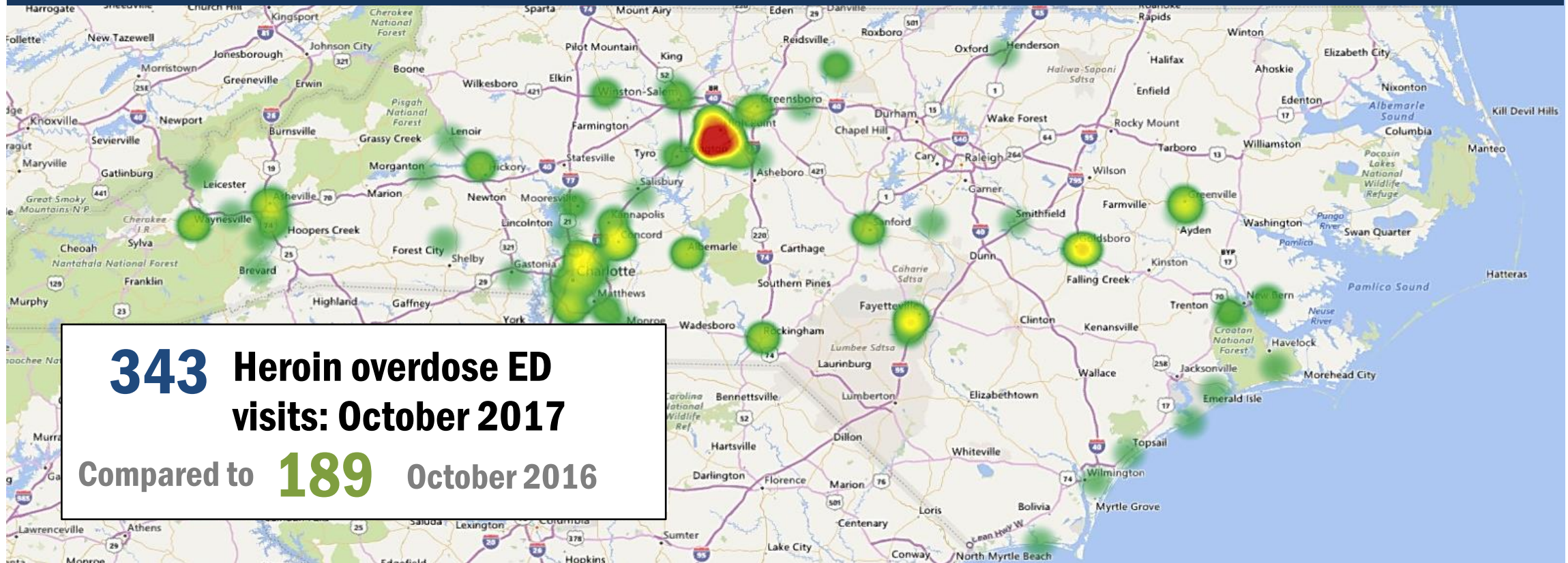
Cases were predominantly **male (65%)**, **white (87%)**, and between **25-34 years of age (41%)**.

Gender:	n	%
Male	316	65%
Female	166	34%
Race:	n	%
White	424	87%
Black	34	7%
Other	16	3%
Missing	11	2%

Age:	n	%
<15	8	2%
15-24	85	18%
25-34	198	41%
35-44	87	18%
45-54	47	10%
55-64	43	9%
65+	17	4%

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, October 2017



343 Heroin overdose ED visits: October 2017
Compared to **189** October 2016

The heat map shows the highest concentration of cases in Guilford, Mecklenburg, Buncombe, Cabarrus and Randolph counties. With the highest rates occurring in Wayne (10.5 per 100,000 residents) and Randolph (9.1 per 100,000 residents) counties.

Cases were predominantly **male (69%), white (90%),** and between **25-34 years of age (48%).**

Gender:	n	%
Male	236	69%
Female	104	30%

Race:	n	%
White	310	90%
Black	15	4%
Other	11	3%
Missing	7	2%

Age:	n	%
<15	0	0%
15-24	63	18%
25-34	164	48%
35-44	62	18%
45-54	33	10%
55-64	21	6%
65+	0	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.