

# 460

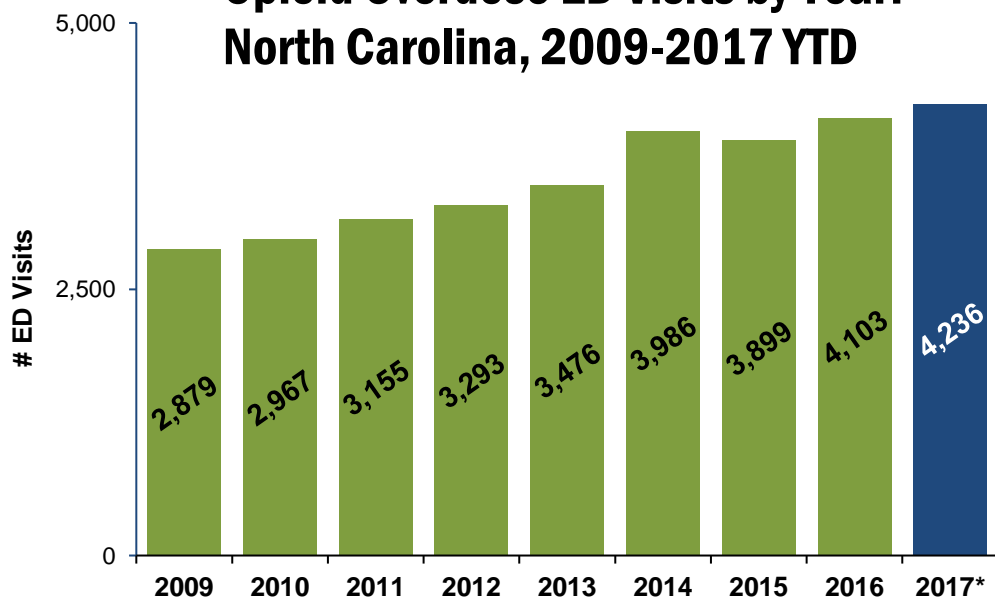
# EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT (ED) VISITS FOR OPIOID OVERDOSE: September 2017

**460** Opioid overdose ED visits  
September 2017  
Compared **368** September 2016

Source: NC DETECT: ED; Syndrome: Overdose: Opioid Overdose (ICD-9/10-CM)

**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.

## Opioid Overdose ED Visits by Year: North Carolina, 2009-2017 YTD

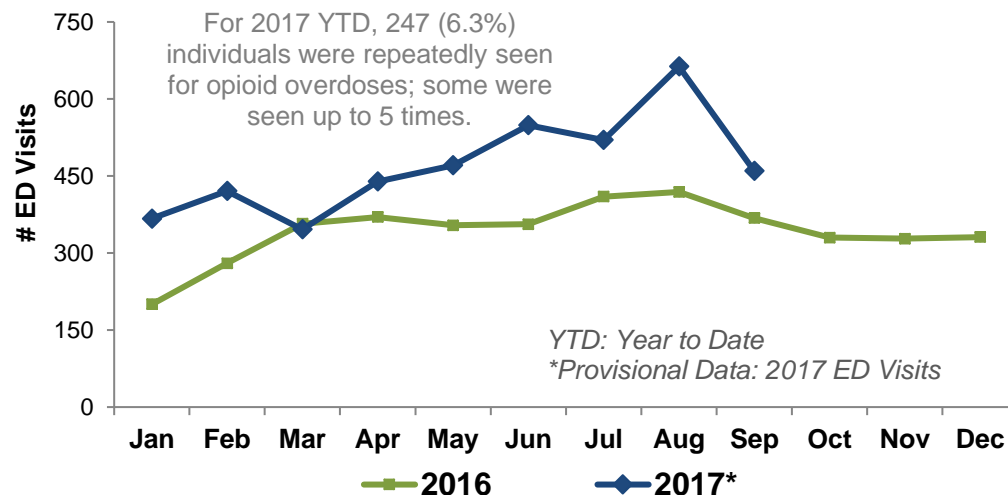


YTD: Year to Date  
\*Provisional Data: 2017 ED Visits

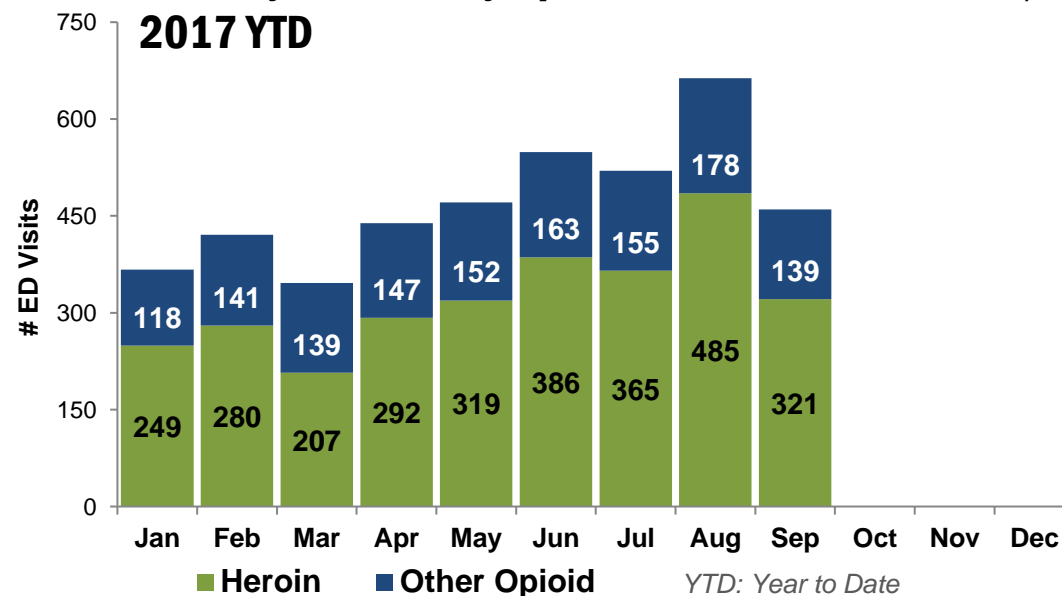
North Carolina  
Injury & Violence  
PREVENTION Branch



## Opioid Overdose ED Visits by Month: North Carolina, 2016-2017 YTD

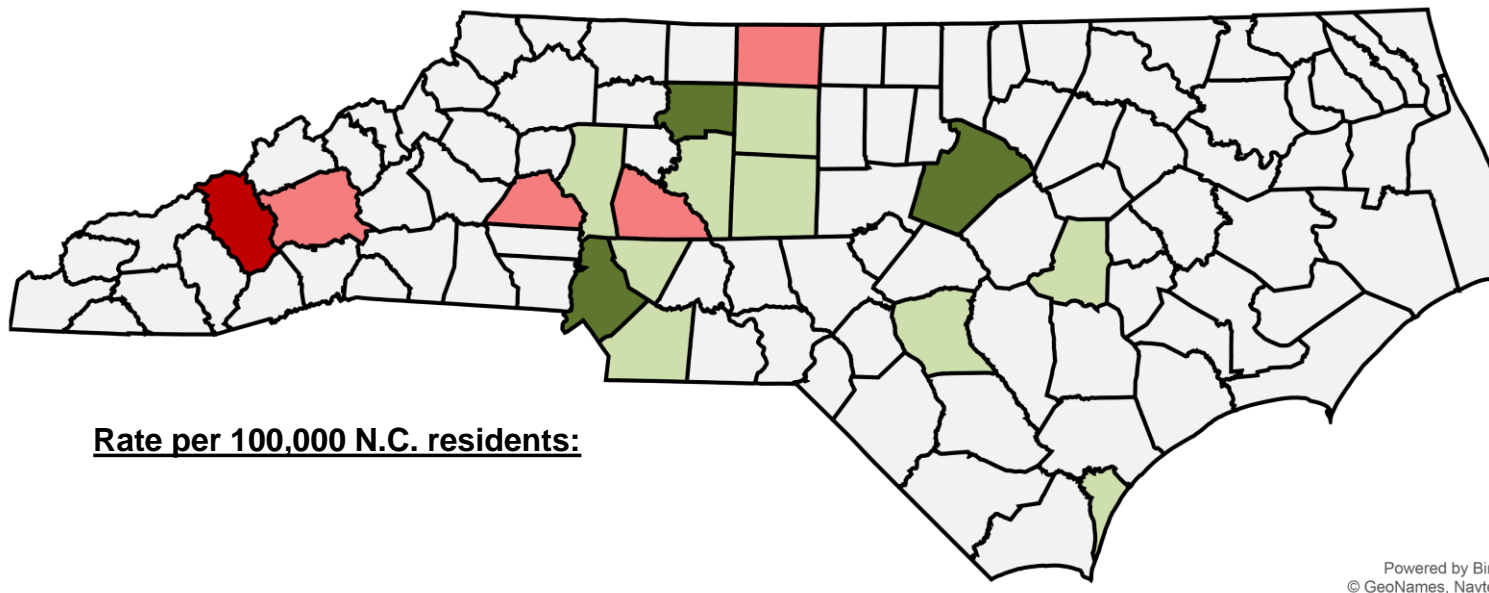


## Monthly ED Visits by Opioid Class: North Carolina, 2017 YTD



# Rate of Opioid Overdose ED Visits by County: September 2017

□ Suppressed (<10 cases) 
 ■ 1.0 to 4.9 
 ■ 5.0 to 9.9 
 ■ 10.0 to 14.9 
 ■ ≥15.0



Rate per 100,000 N.C. residents:

## Highest Rates of Opioid Overdose ED Visits by County: September 2017

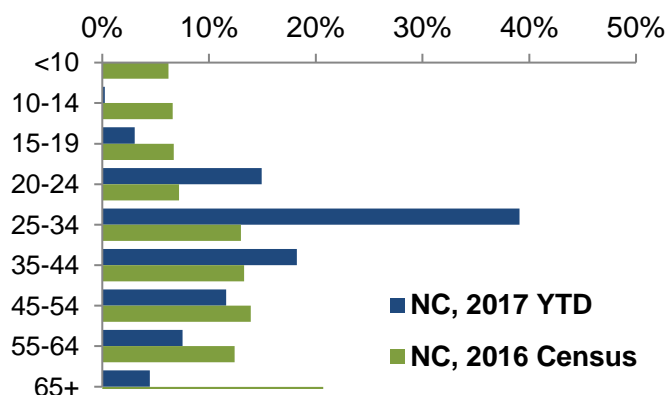
County	Count	Rate
Haywood	10	16.5
Buncombe*	30	11.7
Catawba	18	11.5
Rockingham	10	10.9
Rowan	14	10.0
Cabarrus	19	9.4
Wayne*	11	8.9
Cumberland	28	8.6
Randolph	11	7.7
Guilford	35	6.7

**Note:** Rate per 100,000 N.C. residents  
 Rates not shown for counties <10 cases  
 \* ≥5 overdoses this month compared to last month

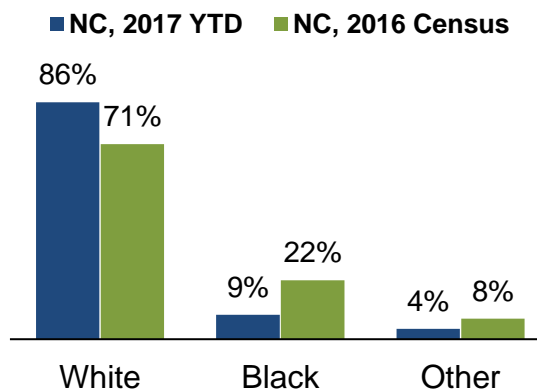
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## Demographics of 2017 YTD Opioid Overdose ED Visits Compared to the 2016 NC Standard Population

### ED Visits by Age Group



### ED Visits by Race



Demographic data from the North Carolina census provide population-level context for potential disparities by age or race among opioid overdose ED visits.

In North Carolina, ED visits for opioid overdose occur predominately among whites, and those ages 25-34 years if age.

**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau. *Quick Facts Data: North Carolina 2016*. Retrieved August 22, 2017, from <http://quickfacts.census.gov>.

**NOTE:** The North Carolina Disease Event Tracking and Epidemiologic Collection Tool (NC DETECT) is North Carolina's statewide syndromic surveillance system. For training on NCDETECT, contact Amy Ising, [ising@ad.unc.edu](mailto:ising@ad.unc.edu).  
 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. NC DETECT reports five categories of race: White, Black, American Indian, Asian, or Other. Due to low counts, Asian, American Indian, and Other races have been collapsed into a single category.