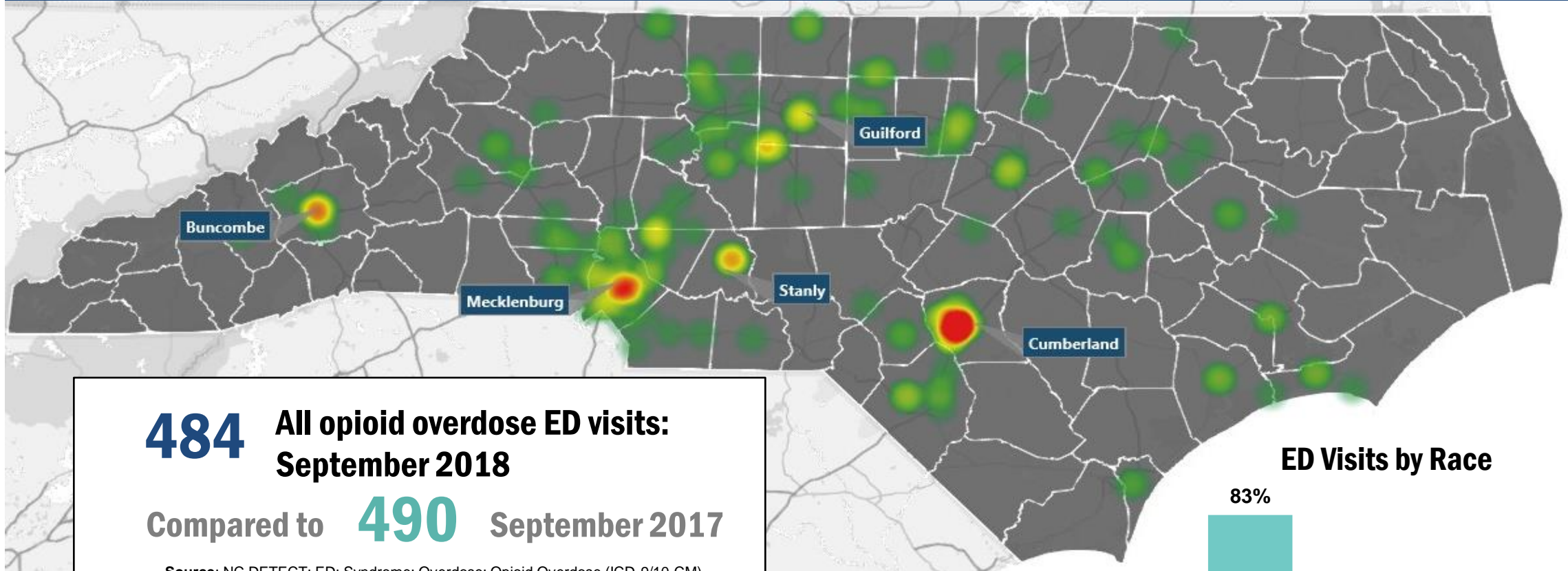


ALL OPIOID OVERDOSE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS: NORTH CAROLINA, SEPTEMBER 2018



484 All opioid overdose ED visits:
September 2018
 Compared to **490** September 2017
Source: NC DETECT: ED; Syndrome: Overdose: Opioid Overdose (ICD-9/10-CM)

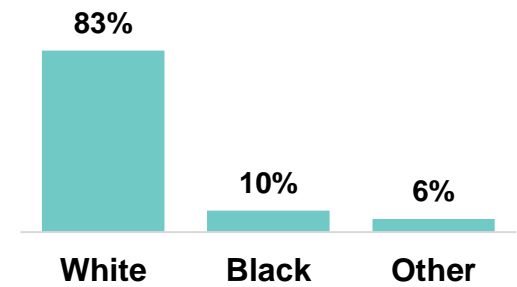
The highest concentration of visits by zip code occurred in:

Cumberland, Mecklenburg, Stanly, Buncombe, and Guilford counties.

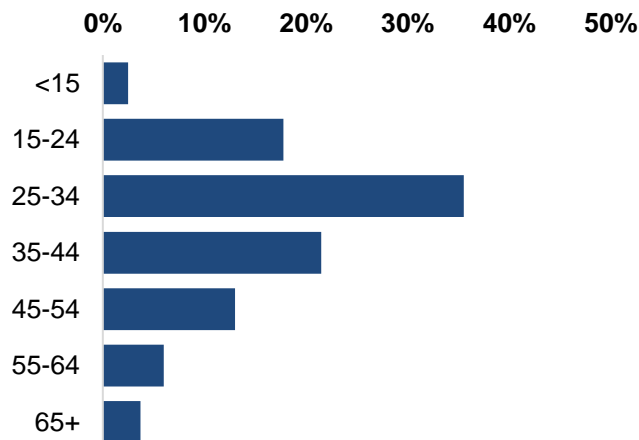
The highest rates occurred in:

Stanly (19.7 per 100,000 residents), and Cumberland (16.5 per 100,000 residents) counties.

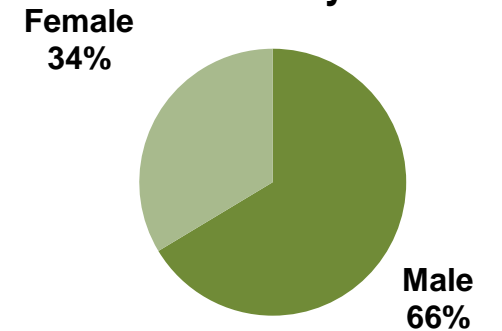
ED Visits by Race



ED Visits by Age

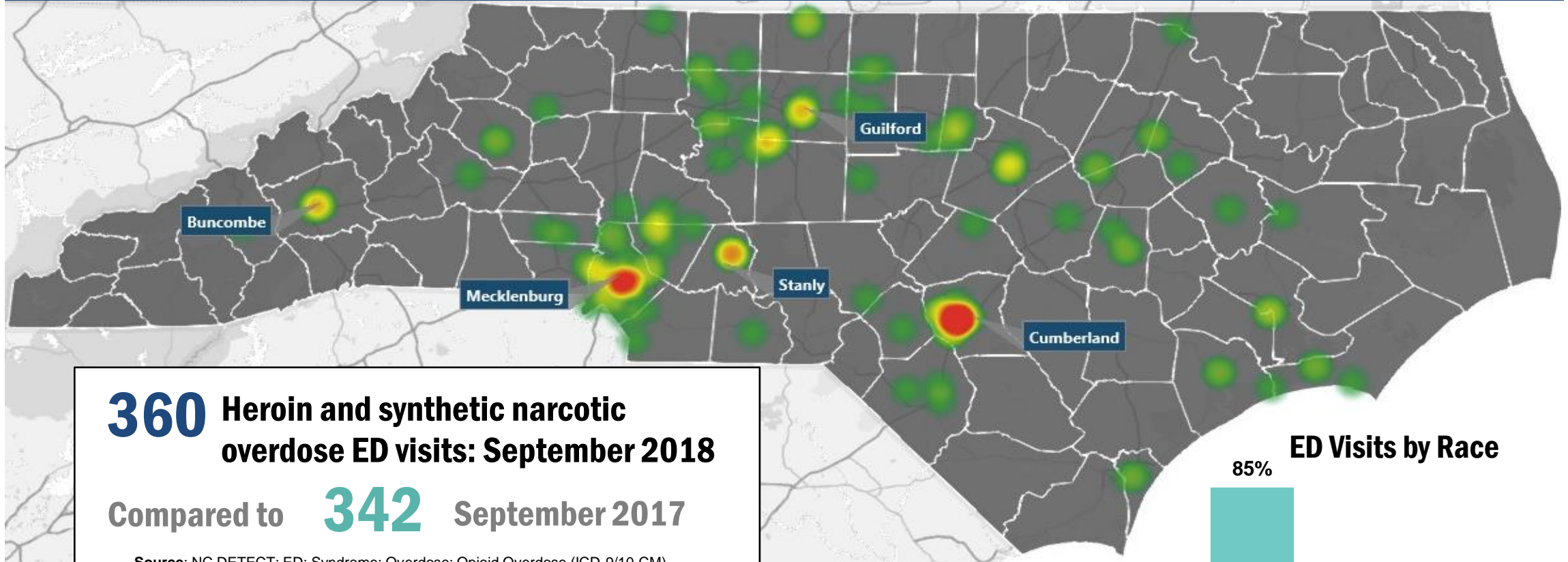


ED Visits by Gender



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.
 *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.

HEROIN & SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC OVERDOSE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS: SEPTEMBER 2018

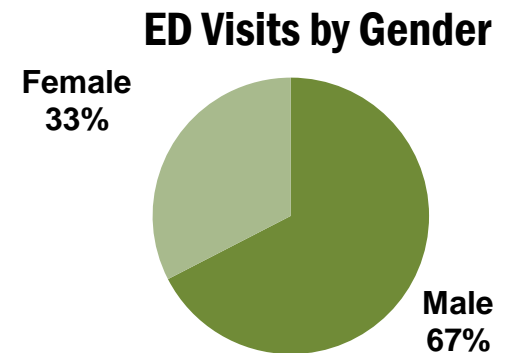
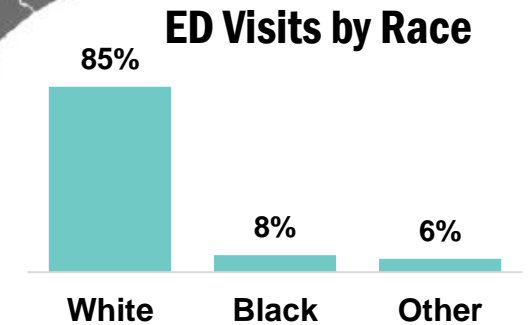
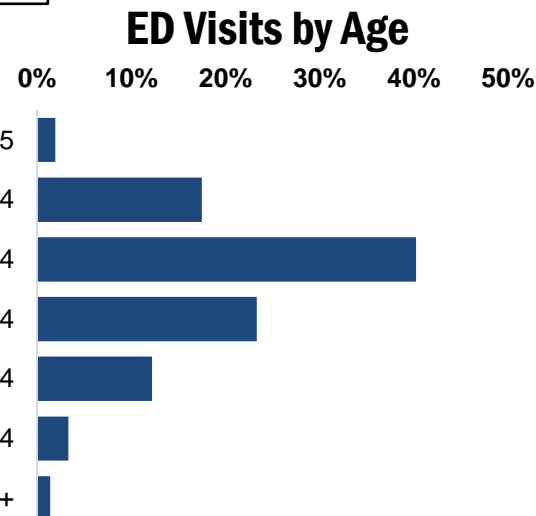


The highest concentration of visits by zip code occurred in:

Cumberland, Mecklenburg, Stanly, Buncombe, and Guilford counties.

The highest rates occurred in:

Cumberland (11.9 per 100,000 residents), and Cabarrus (6.4 per 100,000 residents) counties.



Note: Counts based on diagnosis (ICD-9/10-CM code) of a heroin overdose of any intent (accidental, intentional, assault, and undetermined) for North Carolina residents. *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.



North Carolina
Injury & Violence
PREVENTION Branch