

381

NORTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT (ED) VISITS FOR OPIOID OVERDOSE: NOVEMBER 2018

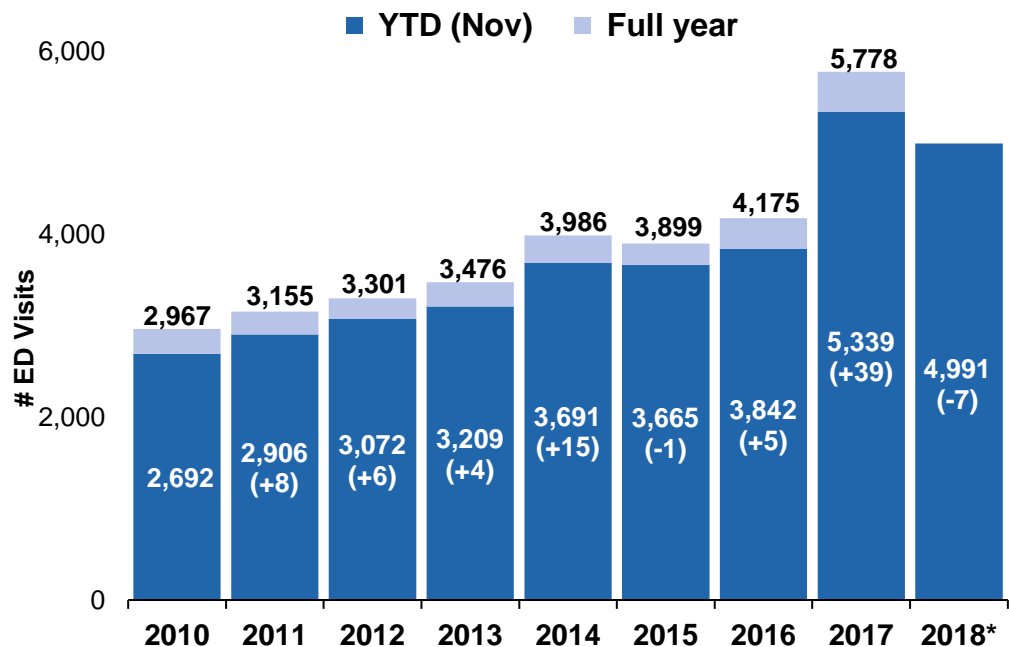
381 Opioid overdose ED visits November 2018

Compared to 402 November

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

Note: Counts based on ICD-10-CM diagnosis code of an opioid overdose: **T40.0** (Opium), **T40.1** (Heroin), **T40.2** (Other Opioids), **T40.3** (Methadone), **T40.4** (Other Synthetic Narcotics). We have changed our opioid poisoning definition for county tables posted on our injuryfreenc poisoning data page to include **T40.6** (other and unspecified narcotics), therefore numbers seen on these monthly reports will not match the posted county tables.

Opioid Overdose ED Visits by Year: 2010-2018*

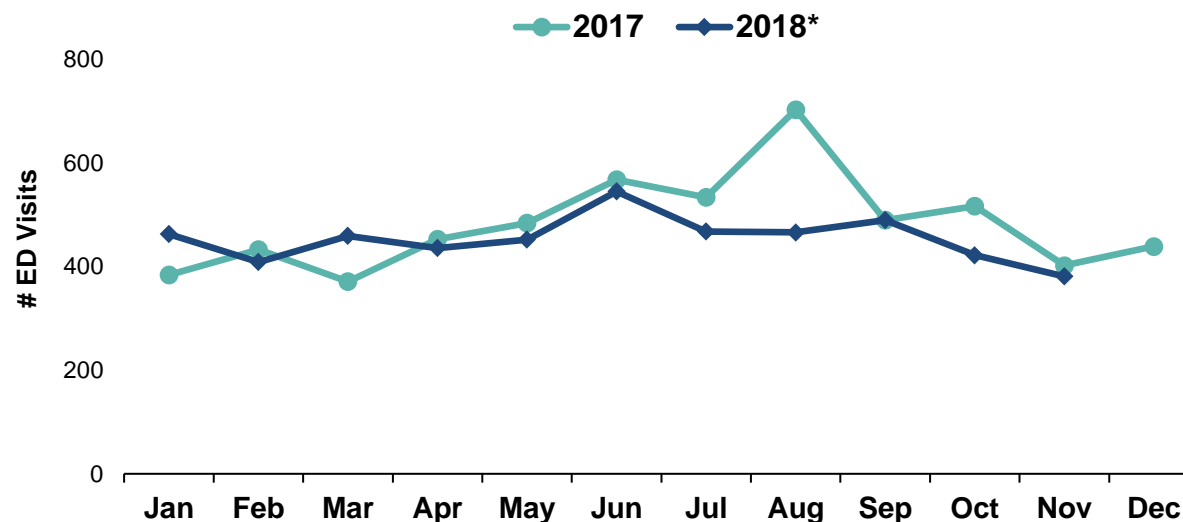


Percent change: YTD total compared to YTD total of previous year.

YTD: Year to Date

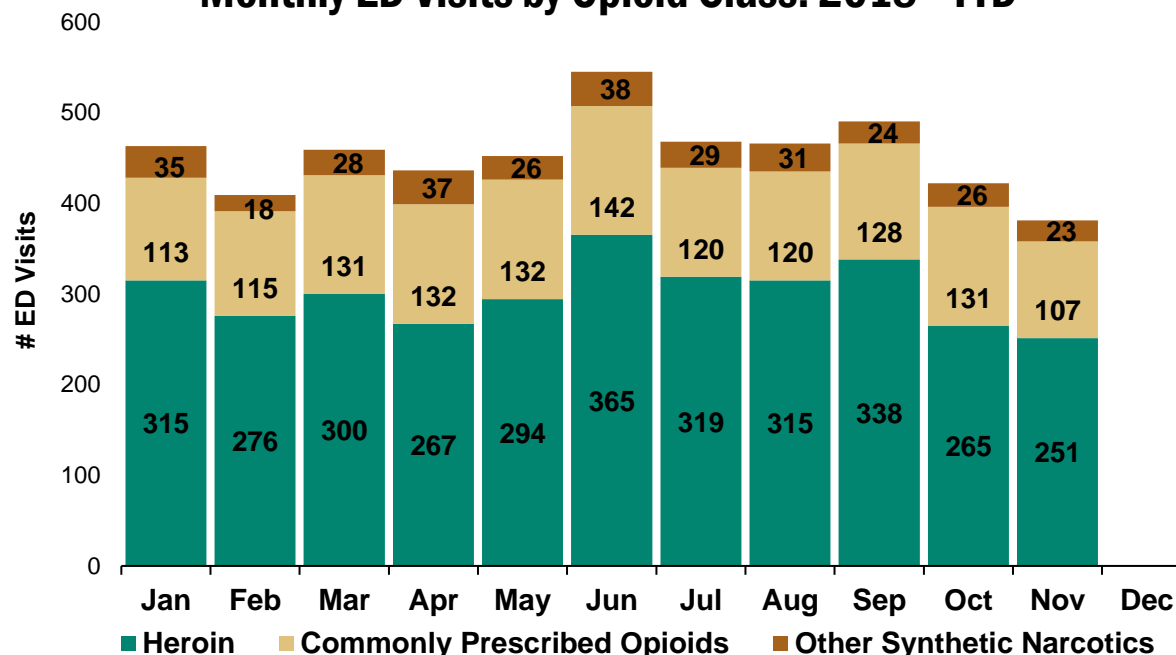
*Provisional Data: 2018 ED Visits

Opioid Overdose ED Visits by Month: 2017-2018*



*Provisional Data: 2018 ED Visits

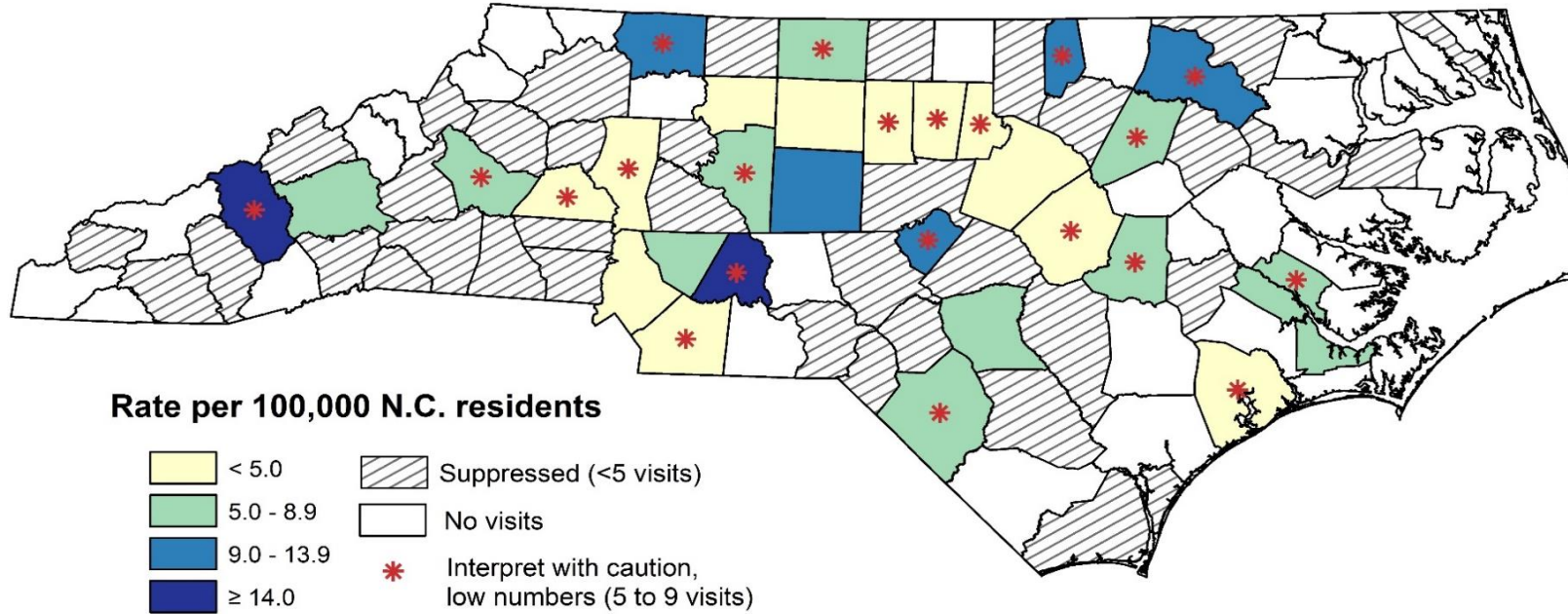
Monthly ED Visits by Opioid Class: 2018* YTD



YTD: Year to Date

*Provisional Data: 2018 ED Visits

Rate of Opioid Overdose ED Visits by County: November 2018*



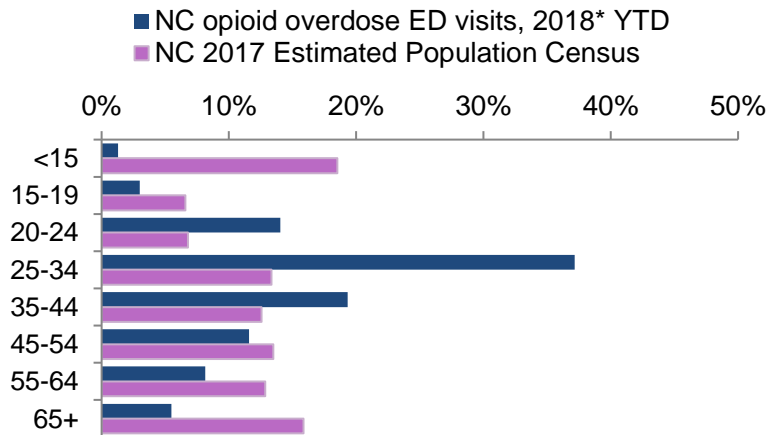
Highest Rates of Opioid Overdose ED visits among Counties ≥10 visits

County	Count	Rate
Randolph	14	9.8
Buncombe	22	8.5
Cabarrus	11	5.3
Cumberland	17	5.1
Forsyth	15	4.0
Mecklenburg •	39	3.6
Guilford	19	3.6
Wake	21	2.0

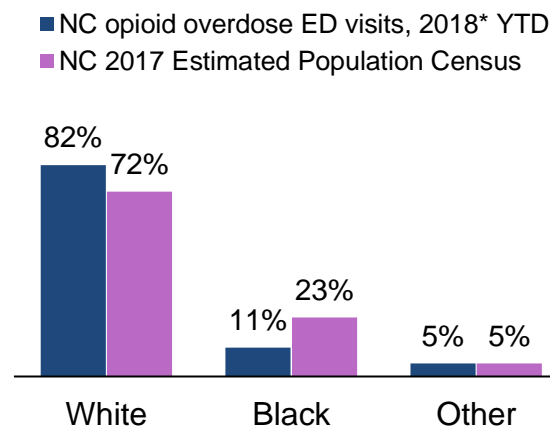
Note: Rate per 100,000 N.C. residents;
 • This county saw an increase of 6 or more overdoses this month compared to last month.

Demographics of 2018 Opioid Overdose ED Visits Compared to the 2017 NC Standard Population Census

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 20-44 years.

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 NC DETECT, contact Amy Ising, 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.