Opioid overdose ED visits
June 2018
Compared to 568 June 2017

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.
Rate of Opioid Overdose ED Visits by County: June 2018*

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

ED Visits by Age Group
- NC opioid overdose ED visits, 2018* YTD
- NC 2017 Estimated Population Census

ED Visits by Race
- NC opioid overdose ED visits, 2018* YTD
- NC 2017 Estimated Population Census

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.


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.

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