Drug Overdose Fatality Reviews

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Evaluator
Violence and Injury Prevention Program

June 12, 2018
Drug Overdose Fatality Review (OFR)

- Comprehensive understanding of the circumstances that surrounded the deaths through the linkage of multiple data sources
- Used to identify trends and patterns and to recommend programmatic or policy changes to prevent future deaths
OFR Data Sources

- Death certificates
- Coroner scene investigations and toxicology
- Medical records, including controlled prescription drug usage
- Mental health records and other treatment information
- Police reports
- EMS reports
- Clerk of Courts
- Municipal court records
- County auditor
- News stories
- Obituaries
- Personal interviews
- Veterans Affairs
Establishing an OFR - Convene an OFR Committee of Community Stakeholders

Examples of potential committee members:

- Clergy member
- Coroner/medical examiner
- Director of an advocacy organization
- Director of the county Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Services Board
- Director of behavioral health services in the county
- Director of a homeless shelter
- Director of the local department of social services
- EMS director
- Fire chief
- Health commissioner or designated staff
- Hospital medical director or administrator
- Local jail or detention center representative
- Parole, probation or community corrections officer
- Chief of police and/or county sheriff
- Pharmacist
- Physician who specializes in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of substance use disorders
- Professor from a local college or university
- Prosecutor/district attorney
- Superintendent of schools
- Substance use providers
Establishing an OFR

- Establish a meeting schedule
- Establish group policies and procedures
- Have group members sign confidentiality statements
- Review unintentional and undetermined drug overdose deaths for the county in a calendar year
Procedure/Steps for Data Collection

• Contact the county coroner’s office to set up a time to review cases
• Print an OFR Data Collection Form for each case*
• Assign each case a unique identifier
• Enter the county code on the first page of the OFR Data Collection Form
• Complete the OFR Data Collection Form for each case
• Open the Epi Info™ OFR Data Entry Form and enter each case*

*Cases can be entered directly into the Epi Info™ OFR Data Entry Form if the computer is available when reviewing cases.
Procedure/Data Analysis

- Analyze the data and present the data in aggregate, describing the key circumstances and other descriptive variables to determine trends and emerging factors
- Recommend programmatic or policy changes to prevent future deaths
Examples of Recommendations From Review Teams

• Promote education and access to Naloxone to law enforcement and the general public
• Provide Naloxone through partnership with EMS
• Promote substance use education and resources through HIV/HCV testing sites and medical providers
• Strengthen partnership between criminal justice system and treatment system
• Develop referral mechanism for children in households affected by drug overdose
Examples of Recommendations From Review Teams

- Track and study correlation between ACE scores and overdose
- Support trauma-informed care
- Implement a door hanger campaign in high-burden zip codes
- Develop a protocol regarding detox and Vivitrol treatment upon release from jail
- Provide Project DAWN kits upon release from jail
- Education and drug prevention programs in schools
Epi Info Demonstration
### OVERDOSE FATALITY REVIEW DATA FORM

- **Date of OFR meeting:** [ ]
- **County Code:** [ ]
- **Unique ID:** [ ]

**Sources of data used for this OFR (check all that apply):**

- [ ] Clerk of Courts
- [ ] Coroner/medical examiner
- [ ] County Auditor
- [ ] Death certificate
- [ ] BPS report
- [ ] Medical records
- [ ] Mental health records
- [ ] Municipal court records
- [ ] News stories
- [ ] Obituaries
- [ ] Personal interviews
- [ ] Police reports
- [ ] Veterans Affairs
- [ ] Other: Specify [ ]

**OFR meeting attendees (check all that were present/represented for this review):**

- [ ] Advocacy organization
- [ ] Coroner/medical examiner
- [ ] EMS
- [ ] Health department
- [ ] Hospital
- [ ] Local community group
- [ ] Mental health
- [ ] Other healthcare provider
- [ ] Pharmacist
- [ ] Physician
- [ ] Prosecutor/district attorney
- [ ] Substance abuse provider
- [ ] Other: Specify [ ]

**Official manner of death from the death certificate:**

- [ ] Accident
- [ ] Undetermined
- [ ] Pleading
- [ ] Other

If other manner of death, please specify: [ ]
Epi Info™ is a public domain software package designed for the global public health community of practitioners and researchers. It provides for easy questionnaire and database construction, data entry and analysis with epidemiologic statistics, graphs, and maps.

Epi Info™ For Windows

Download Version 7.2

Download ZIP File  Download Installer

Build 7.2.2.6   Release Date: 02/02/2018

*Requires Microsoft Windows XP or higher with Microsoft .NET 4.0.

Epi Info™ 7 User Guide

- Web

- Epi Info™ 7 User Guide Online

- Full PDF
Contact Information

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Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse (OPHDW) Mortality Data

Kara Manchester
Violence and Injury Prevention Program Data Coordinator
Ohio Department of Health

06/12/2018
Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse (OPHDW)  
Mortality Data

- Data containing rates and counts of death among Ohio residents from 2007 to present
- Data is derived from Ohio Certificates of Death
- OPHDW is updated on a daily basis
- Data years denoted with an asterisk (**) are considered preliminary – currently 2017 and 2018 are preliminary
Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse (OPHDW) Mortality Data

Deaths can be categorized as either:

- **Ohio Resident Deaths** - includes individuals that resided in Ohio at the time of death regardless of where the death occurred
- **Ohio Occurrent Deaths** – includes individuals that died in Ohio regardless of their state of residence
ODH Website Data and Statistics

Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse

Interactive Applications
- Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse
- Build custom reports using birth, cancer and census data
- Facility Maps and Demographics
- View and download healthcare facility locations and information
- Public Health Assessment and

Quick Find Published Reports
- Vital Statistics
  - Abortion, Birth, Death; Fetal Death; Marriage and Divorce; Teen Pregnancy
- Diseases and Conditions
  - Cancer; Diabetes; Drug Overdose; Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention; HIV/AIDS; Infectious Disease; Injury; Violence
- Health Surveys
  - Behavioral Risk Factor; Ohio Medicaid Assessment Survey; School Hearing & Vision; Vital Health

A to Z List for Data and Statistics Reports
# Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse

**Filter by category or click on name below.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Keywords</th>
<th>Last Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth Data</td>
<td>Maternal and Child Health (MCCH) Block Grant Reports</td>
<td>02/09/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth Data</td>
<td>Ohio Resident Live Births (2000-Present)</td>
<td>05/06/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer Data</td>
<td>Cancer Incidence Data (1996-2015)</td>
<td>02/08/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Quality</td>
<td>Ohio OneSource</td>
<td>04/09/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>09/10/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHYES!</td>
<td>OHYS Youth Environments Survey Data</td>
<td>01/09/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>CQI Youth Surveys (12th Grade)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Population Data For Calculating Rates</td>
<td>06/28/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>Lead Data</td>
<td>05/09/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>Ohio Lead Hazardous Properties</td>
<td>05/09/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>Properties with Notice of Non-Compliance/Orders to Vacate for Lead Hazards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse is a self-service online tool where anyone can obtain the most recent public health data available about Ohio.

**Citations**

Please use the following citation in any publication or release which uses or references data from the Warehouse: "These data were provided by the Ohio Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations or conclusions." Information for authorized public health personnel and FBI-approved researchers to access ODH's secure data warehouse can be found [here](http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataCatalog).
Mortality Data

This dataset contains rates and counts of deaths among Ohio residents from 2007 to present and is updated on a daily basis.

Public availability of mortality data is an important component of public health surveillance and assessment which can help inform policies and programming at the state and local levels that address population health. Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse (OPHW) users may explore mortality data through detailed mortality reports, charts, and maps to answer questions about what causes Ohioans to die and to compare rates of death between different geographic areas or population groups within the state.

Number of Deaths

\[ \text{Death Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Deaths}}{\text{Population}} \times 100,000 \]

Mortality information is collected by the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) and is derived from Ohio Certificates of Death. Deaths can be categorized as resident deaths or occurrence deaths. Most of the information presented in this module is based on resident deaths. Resident deaths include deaths among Ohio residents regardless of whether the death occurred in Ohio or in another state. However, some reports and charts are based on occurrence deaths. Occurrence deaths are deaths that occurred in Ohio regardless of the state of residence. Whether a particular report or chart is based on residence or occurrence is outlined in the footnote.

In general, the mortality data is complete by approximately one month after death, although the causes of death are usually delayed by at least 2-3 months when the cause was determined to be an injury or other unexpected death. Some data elements resolve later than others; users should be aware that very recent data may not be complete and should be interpreted with caution. Data years denoted with an asterisk (*) are considered preliminary. Data years with no asterisk are considered final. Data collection, processing specifications and analysis methods have been developed by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) and are reflected in the information displayed in this application.

Note: Geocoding enhancements were implemented in 2015 to better reflect county of residence for Ohio deaths. Due to this change in methodology, temporal trends in data below the state level should be interpreted with caution. In addition, there may be slight differences between data presented in OPHDW and previously published reports and historical datasets for years prior to 2015. Previously published reports used the best available data and methods at the time of publication.

For additional information on vital statistics in Ohio, please visit ODH’s Bureau of Vital Statistics website.

To access a glossary and technical notes on mortality data, click here.

For illustrated instructions to view leading cause of death data, click here to review our guide to creating customized mortality reports.
## Mortality

**Category:** Death Data  
**Latest Update:** 5/10/2018  
**Description:** Ohio Resident Mortality Data (2007-Present)  
**Contact Email:** VitalData@odh.ohio.gov

### Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Run</th>
<th>Customize</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Resident Deaths by Year, Ohio</td>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Customize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Resident Deaths by Year, Ohio Counties</td>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Customize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths of Ohio Residents - Report Builder</td>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Customize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths that Occurred in Ohio - Report Builder</td>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Customize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reports By Selected Causes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reports By Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unintentional Drug Overdose Data</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Prescription Opiate Related Drug Overdose Deaths by Year, Ohio</td>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Customize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unintentional Drug Overdose of Ohio Residents Involving Specific Drug(s) by Year</td>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Customize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unintentional Drug Overdose Resident Deaths per 100,000 Population by County</td>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Customize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Related Resident Deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fentanyl and Related Drugs Resident Deaths</strong></td>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Customize</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resident Mortality Fentanyl Related Deaths

Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44)

Data restated to incorporate coroner supplemental records not previously reflected in ODH Public Health Data Warehouse Data for 2007-2011

List of data filters applied in this report:
- Fentanyl and Analogues = (Yes)
- External Injury Intent = (Unintentional)
- External Injury Mechanism = (Drug Poisoning)
- Res State = (OH)

Fentanyl and its analogues related deaths have a positive mention of select text strings in the death certificate text.

Year of death

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Death Count</th>
<th>Age Adjusted Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1,155</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2,357</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 **</td>
<td>3,289</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,385</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ohio Resident deaths include individuals that resided in Ohio at the time of death regardless of where the death occurred. Excludes zero records with unknown/missing data.

Years with ** are considered partial and may be incomplete.

* = Indicates that the cell value has been blinded to protect confidentiality.
N/A - Indicates rates have been suppressed for counts < 10 or where population counts are not available, rates based on counts < 20 are considered unreliable.

# OPHDW Mortality Reports

**Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse**

## Mortality

**Category:** Death Data  
**Latest Update:** 5/10/2018  
**Description:** Ohio Resident Mortality Data (2007-Present)  
**Contact Email:** VitalData@odh.ohio.gov

### Details

- Number of Resident Deaths by Year, Ohio
- Number of Resident Deaths by Year, Ohio Counties
- Deaths of Ohio Residents - Report Builder
- Deaths that Occurred in Ohio - Report Builder

### Charts / Graphs

- Reports By Selected Causes
- Reports By Age
- Unintentional Drug Overdose Data

### Reports

- Number of Prescription Opiate Related Drug Overdose Deaths by Year, Ohio
- Unintentional Drug Overdose of Ohio Residents Involving Specific Drug(s) by Year
- Unintentional Drug Overdose Resident Deaths per 100,000 Population by County
- Drug Related Resident Deaths
  - Fentanyl and Related Drugs Resident Death
OPHDW Report Customize Options

1) Drag one or more "Variable Choices" to the "Column Selections" drop box above. Re-arranging selections will change their display order and modify percent calculation.

2) Drag one or more "Variable Choices" to the "Row Selections" drop box to the left.

3) Drag a "Measure Choices" to the "Measure Selections" above.

4) Click the funnel icon to filter your report.

5) Click the gear icon to configure additional settings.

6) Click the "Run" button to generate your report.

Report Options:
- ✔ Summarize Variables in Subreports
- ✔ Include Row Totals
- ✔ Include Column Totals
Injury Intent – This variable is similar to the Manner of Death variable in the Causes of Death variable set. It differs in that the value in the Intent of Injury variable is based on the primary cause code (ICD-10 code) and not on the manner as assigned by the certifier (coroner in most cases). The values in the Intent of Injury variable are Homicide, Suicide, Unintentional (injury), Natural (not an injury), Undetermined, and Legal Intervention or War.
**OPHDW Injury Mechanism**

**Mechanism (detailed)** – The Mechanism of External Injury (detailed) variable provides a grouping of injury deaths into the external mechanisms of injury (e.g. firearm). It has more granular detail concerning the mechanism than the Mechanism (general) variable. The categories in this variable cut across intent of injury types and enables users to study mechanisms of injury independent of intent of injury. The variable values are: cut or pierce, drowning, drug poisoning, fall, fire or flame, firearm, pedestrian, MV-unspecified, natural, natural or environmental (injury), other land transport, other specified, other transport, overexertion, pedal cyclist-other (non MV), pedestrian-other (non MV), poisoning, struck by or against, suffocation, or unspecified.
OPHDW Drug Poisoning Indicators

The Poisoning Indicator variables were constructed to let users know when drug-specific overdoses and poisonings were mentioned anywhere on the death certificate. The indicator will be “yes” when drug was mentioned and “no” otherwise. All but one of these variables are “yes/no” indicators based on the multiple cause codes and they are independently determined from the ICD codes for the death. One decedent may have multiple drug poisoning types mentioned. In those cases, each death will have a “yes” in the poisoning indicator value for each drug type mentioned on the death certificate. The one variable that is not based on the ICD codes is the fentanyl and analogue indicator variable as there is not an ICD code that specifies fentanyl and its analogues. The fentanyl and analogue indicator is based on a text lookup for a positive mention of select text strings in any of the literal cause of death statements.
## OPHDW Drug Poisoning Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poisoning Indicator</th>
<th>ICD 10 Code Present in the Multiple Cause Codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol (all types)</td>
<td>T51.0-T51.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol (ethanol)</td>
<td>T51.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol (unspecified)</td>
<td>T51.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbiturates</td>
<td>T42.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzodiazepines</td>
<td>T42.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>T40.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Induced</td>
<td>T40.1-T41.1,T42.3, T42.4, T51.0, T51.1, T51.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallucinogens</td>
<td>T40.7, T40.8, T40.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>T40.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone</td>
<td>T40.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>T51.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opiates (all)</td>
<td>T40.0-T40.4, T40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opiates (other)</td>
<td>T40.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Narcotics</td>
<td>T40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription Opiates</td>
<td>T40.2-T40.4, T40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Synthetic Narcotics</td>
<td>T40.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified drugs</td>
<td>T50.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fentanyl and Analogues</td>
<td>Deaths related to fentanyl and its analogues have a positive mention of select text strings in the death certificate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OPHWD Mortality Report Customize Options

1) Drag one or more "Variable Choices" to the "Column Selections" drop box above. Re-arranging selections will change their display order and modify percent calculation.

2) Drag one or more "Variable Choices" to the "Row Selections" drop box to the left.

3) Drag a "Measure Choices" to the "Measure Selections" above.

4) Click the funnel icon to filter your report.

5) Click the gear icon to configure additional settings.

6) Click the "Run" button to generate your report.

Report Options:

- Summarize Variables in Subreports
- Include Row Totals
- Include Column Totals

Ohio Department of Health
Resident Mortality Fentanyl Related Deaths

Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44)

Data restated to incorporate coroner supplemental records not previously reflected in ODH Public Health Data Warehouse Data for 2007-2011

List of data filters applied in this report:
- For Fentanyl and Analogues = (Yes)
- External Injury Intent = (Unintentional)
- External Injury Mechanism = (Drug Poisoning)
- County = (Cuyahoga)
- Race State = (OH)

Fentanyl and its analogues related deaths have a positive mention of select text strings in the death certificate text.

Year of death

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Death Count</th>
<th>Age Adjusted Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>31.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 **</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>989</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## OPHDW Mortality Charts/Graphs

**Category:** Death Data  
**Latest Update:** 5/10/2018  
**Description:** Ohio Resident Mortality Data (2007-Present)  
**Contact Email:** VitalData@odh.ohio.gov

### Details

**Ohio Resident Injury Intent**
- Run
- Customize

**Ohio Resident Deaths Chart Builder**
- Run
- Customize

**Ohio Occurrence Deaths Chart Builder**
- Run
- Customize

### Unintentional Drug Overdose Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Run</th>
<th>Customize</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fentanyl and Related Drugs Overdose Deaths by Age and Sex, Ohio</td>
<td></td>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Customize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fentanyl and Related Drugs Overdose Deaths, Ohio</td>
<td></td>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Customize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Prescription Opiate Related Drug Overdose Deaths by Year, Ohio</td>
<td></td>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Customize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Fentanyl and Related Drugs Overdose Deaths by Year, Ohio</td>
<td></td>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Customize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Cocaine Related Drug Overdose Deaths Cocaine by Year, Ohio</td>
<td></td>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Customize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Benzodiazepines Related Drug Overdose Deaths by Year, Ohio</td>
<td></td>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Customize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Heroin Related Drug Overdose Deaths by Year, Ohio</td>
<td></td>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Customize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Drug Overdose Deaths by Year, Ohio</td>
<td></td>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Customize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population from Drug Overdose Deaths by Year, Ohio</td>
<td></td>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Customize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio Resident Heroin Related Deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Customize</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OHPDW Chart

Fentanyl and Related Drugs Overdose Deaths, Ohio

For External Injury Intent = (Unintentional), External Injury Mechanism = (Drug Poisoning), Fentanyl and Analogue = (Yes), Res State = (OH)

Year of death

Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes: X40-X44)

Most often used to treat patients with severe pain, fentanyl is a Schedule II synthetic narcotic that in its prescription form is estimated to be 30 to 50 times more potent than heroin and 50 to 100 times more potent than morphine. - U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, 21 CFR part 1310. Control of a Chemical Precursor Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Fentanyl as a List I Chemical in the Federal Register 2007: 72; 20039-47

Illicit fentanyl has been observed being mixed with other commonly abused drugs, such as heroin, resulting in increased deaths between 2015 and 2017 and it seems to be reemerging in the U.S. People who use drugs may not know when illicit fentanyl has been combined with other drugs. - U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, Office of Diversion Control 2016. National Forensic Laboratory Information System Report: Opiates and Related Drugs Reported in NFlIS, 2009-2014. Springfield, VA: U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration

Years with ** are incomplete and subject to change.

N/A - Indicates rates have been suppressed for counts < 10 or where population counts are not available; rates based on counts < 20 are considered unreliable.

Chart created in the Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse on 5/10/2018 with data from 5/10/2018

The Ohio Department of Health specifically disclaims responsibility for any analysis, interpretations or conclusions.
## OPHDW Mortality Charts/Graphs

### Mortality
- **Category:** Death Data
- **Latest Update:** 5/10/2018
- **Description:** Ohio Resident Mortality Data (2007-Present)
- **Contact Email:** VitalData@odh.ohio.gov

### Details
- [Run](#) [Customize](#)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ohio Resident Injury Intent</th>
<th><a href="#">Run</a></th>
<th><a href="#">Customize</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ohio Resident Deaths Chart Builder</td>
<td><a href="#">Run</a></td>
<td><a href="#">Customize</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio Occurrence Deaths Chart Builder</td>
<td><a href="#">Run</a></td>
<td><a href="#">Customize</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Unintentional Drug Overdose Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><a href="#">Run</a></th>
<th><a href="#">Customize</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fentanyl and Related Drugs Overdose Deaths by Age and Sex, Ohio</td>
<td><a href="#">Run</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><a href="#">Run</a></th>
<th><a href="#">Customize</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Prescription Opiate Related Drug Overdose Deaths by Year, Ohio</td>
<td><a href="#">Run</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Fentanyl and Related Drugs Overdose Deaths by Year, Ohio</td>
<td><a href="#">Run</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Cocaine Related Drug Overdose Deaths Cocaine by Year, Ohio</td>
<td><a href="#">Run</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Benzodiazepines Related Drug Overdose Deaths by Year, Ohio</td>
<td><a href="#">Run</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Heroin Related Drug Overdose Deaths by Year, Ohio</td>
<td><a href="#">Run</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Drug Overdose Deaths by Year, Ohio</td>
<td><a href="#">Run</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population from Drug Overdose Deaths by Year, Ohio</td>
<td><a href="#">Run</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio Resident Heroin Related Deaths</td>
<td><a href="#">Run</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OPHDW Chart Customize Options

Variable Choices:
- Injury Intent
- Mechanism (data...)
- Fentanyl An... (data...)
- Res State
- County
- Demographics
- Age 11 Categories
- Age 13 Categories
- Education Level
- Ethnicity
- Marital Status
- Maternal Age Or...
- Race
- Sex
- Injury Indicators

Chart Title:
Fentanyl and Related Drugs Overdose Deaths, Fat.
- Add Filters as Subtitle

Selected Data:
- Variable of Interest: Year
- Grouped By (optional): Year
- Measure Selection: Death Count

Chart Options:
- Chart Type: Line
- Format: png
- Size: Larger (1024x768)
- Background Style: white
- Palette: None
- 3D:
- Display as Percentage:
- Add Hatch Pattern:
- Display Chart Data Table

Instructions:
1. Drag a "Variable Choice" to one or both of the "Selected Data" boxes.
2. Click the funnel icon on any variable to filter the data for your chart.
3. Select the Measure to display.
4. Click the "Run" button to generate your chart.
5. To save or print Chart, right click and "Save Picture as..." then open and print in your favorite software.

Chart Sample:
OHPDW Customized Chart

Fentanyl and Related Drugs Overdose Deaths, Franklin County, Ohio

Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44).

Most often used to treat patients with severe pain, fentanyl is a Schedule II synthetic narcotic that in its prescription form is estimated to be 50 to 100 times more potent than heroin and 50 to 1000 times more potent than morphine.

U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration: 21 CFR part 1310. Control of a Chemical Precursor Used in the Illegal Manufacture of Fentanyl as a List 1 Chemical

Illicit fentanyl has been observed being mixed with other commonly abused drugs, such as heroin, resulting in increased deaths between 2005 and 2007, and it seems to be reemerging in the US. People who use drugs may not know when illicit fentanyl has been combined with other drugs.


Years with ** are incomplete and subject to change.

N/A - Indicates rates have been suppressed for counts < 10 or where population counts are not available. Rates based on counts < 20 are considered unreliable.


The Ohio Department of Health specifically disclaims responsibility for any analysis, interpretations or conclusions.
OPHDW Report Builder

Mortality
Category: Death Data
Latest Update: 5/10/2018
Description: Ohio Resident Mortality Data (2007-Present)
Contact Email: VitalData@odh.ohio.gov

Reports
- Number of Resident Deaths by Year, Ohio
- Number of Resident Deaths by Year, Ohio Counties
- Deaths of Ohio Residents - Report Builder
  - Deaths that Occurred in Ohio - Report Builder
- Reports By Selected Causes
- Reports By Age
- Unintentional Drug Overdose Data

Run | Customize
------ | ------
Run | Customize
Customize

Ohio Department of Health
OPHDW Mortality Custom Reports

Customize

Variable Choices
- Year
- Demographics
- Poisoning indicators
- Disease indicators
- Causes of death
- Time/Location
- Injury Indicators

Column Selections
- Sex

Row Selections
- County

Selected Measures
- Death Count
- Age Adjusted Rate

Measure Choices
- Age Adjusted Rate (19)
- Death Rate
- Population

1) Drag one or more "Variable Choices" to the "Column Selections" drop box above. Re-arranging selections will change their display order and modify percent calculation.
2) Drag one or more "Variable Choices" to the "Row Selections" drop box to the left.
3) Drag a "Measure Choices" to the "Measure Selections" above.
4) Click the funnel icon 🥫 to filter your report.
5) Click the gear icon 🛠️ to configure additional settings.
6) Click the "Run" button to generate your report.

Report Options:
- Summarize Variables in Subreports
- Include Row Totals
- Include Column Totals

Run
Get Data
Customize Report Builder: Unintentional Drug Overdose
# Customized Report: Unintentional Drug Overdose

## Ohio Resident Deaths

List of data filters applied in this report:
- Year: (2014, 2015, 2016)
- External Injury Intent = (Unintentional)
- External Injury Mechanism = (Drug Poisoning)
- Res State = (OH)

### Year of death

**Opiates (all)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Death Count</td>
<td>Death Count %</td>
<td>Age Adjusted Rate</td>
<td>Death Count</td>
<td>Death Count %</td>
<td>Age Adjusted Rate</td>
<td>Death Count</td>
<td>Death Count %</td>
<td>Age Adjusted Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2,020</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>2,590</td>
<td>84.9</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>3,995</td>
<td>86.3</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,531</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>3,050</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>4,050</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>36.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drug poisoning mentioned on death certificate (Opiates including Heroin, Fentanyl, Methadone and other Synthetic Opiates) ICD-10 codes T40.0-T40.4, T40.5

### Year of death

**Cocaine Indicator**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Death Count</td>
<td>Death Count %</td>
<td>Age Adjusted Rate</td>
<td>Death Count</td>
<td>Death Count %</td>
<td>Age Adjusted Rate</td>
<td>Death Count</td>
<td>Death Count %</td>
<td>Age Adjusted Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>2,014</td>
<td>79.6</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>2,365</td>
<td>77.5</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>2,941</td>
<td>72.6</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>1,169</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,531</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>3,050</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>4,109</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>38.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drug poisoning mentioned on death certificate (Cocaine) ICD-10 code T40.5

Ohio Resident deaths include individuals that resided in Ohio at the time of death regardless of where the death occurred.
Excludes zero records with unknown/missing data.
Years with ** are considered partial and may be incomplete.
* - Indicates that the cell value has been blinded to protect confidentiality.
N/A - Indicates rates have been suppressed for counts < 10 or where population counts are not available, rates based on counts < 20 are considered unreliable.
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OPHDW Population Data

Ohio Department of Health
Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse

Filter by category or click on name below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>LAST UPDATED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth Data</td>
<td>Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Black Grant Reports</td>
<td>02/05/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth Data</td>
<td>Ohio Resident Live Births (2006-Present)</td>
<td>05/06/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer Data</td>
<td>Cancer Incidence Data (1990-2015)</td>
<td>05/06/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death Data</td>
<td>Ohio OneSource</td>
<td>04/09/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death Data</td>
<td>Mortality</td>
<td>05/10/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>OHDST Ohio Healthy Youth Environments Survey Data</td>
<td>01/09/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>Student Survey (7th - 12th grade) of health risk behaviors assessing physical health, behavioral health, activity and wellness, safety, substance use, unintentional and intentional injuries, and environmental factors. This survey is a partnership between ODE, ODH, and OAH. Data are for schools that volunteered to participate and are not representative of the state as a whole.</td>
<td>01/09/2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population Data For Calculating Rates

- OHDST
- Lead Data
- Mental Health Data for Ohio Children
- Ohio Lead Hazardous Properties

Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse is a self-service online tool where anyone can obtain the most recent public health data available about Ohio.

Citation:
Please cite the following citation in any publication or release which uses or references data from the Warehouse: “These data were provided by the Ohio Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations or conclusions.”

Information for authorized public health personnel and IDR-approved researchers to access OHDSI secure data warehouse can be found here.

What’s New?
- Mortality
- OHDST
- Ohio Lead Hazardous Properties
- Lead Data
- Ohio Resident Live Births (2006-Present)
Population Data For Calculating Rates

Category: Population
Latest Update: 6/26/2017
Description: Bridged-Race County Population data from National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) to calculate rates at ODH.
Contact Email: VitalData@odh.ohio.gov

National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) Bridged-Race Population

Age Grouping Variables Available:

1. Age - single year age values.
2. Age MCH - Maternal and Child Health Services 9 age groups, ages 10-59 for women of child bearing age.
3. Age NCHS - National Center for Health Statistics 11 age groups, 0, 1-4, followed by 10 year age groups to 85+.
4. Age NCI - National Cancer Institute 19 age groups, < 1, 1-4, followed by 5 year age groups to 85+.
5. Age STD - Sexually Transmitted Disease 11 age groups, 0-9, then 5 year age groups to 65+.

County population data was compiled from the following data sources after being filtered for Ohio only records:

OPHDW Population Data Report Builder

Population Data For Calculating Rates
Category: Population
Latest Update: 6/26/2017
Description: Bridged-Race County Population data from National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) to calculate rates at ODH.
Contact Email: VitalData@odh.ohio.gov

Details  Charts / Graphs  Reports  Downloads

Population Report Builder

Run  Customize
OPHDW Population Data Customized Reports

1) Drag one or more "Variable Choices" to the "Column Selections" drop box above. Rearranging selections will change their display order and modify percent calculation.

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4) Click the funnel icon to filter your report.

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6) Click the "Run" button to generate your report.

Report Options:
- Summarize Variables In Subreports
- Include Row Totals
- Include Column Totals
Contact Information

Kara Manchester
Data Coordinator, Violence and Injury Prevention Program
Ohio Department of Health

kara.manchester@odh.ohio.gov

(614) 466-8437
Take Charge Ohio:
Manage Pain
Prevent Medication Abuse

Social Marketing Campaign

Hilary Requejo, MPH, CHES
Prescription Drug Overdose Prevention Coordinator
Violence and Injury Prevention Program
Governor’s Cabinet Opiate Action Team (GCOAT) Prescriber Education Workgroup (PEW) identified need for culture change around opioid use similar to “Get Smart” antibiotics use campaign.
Campaign Goals

1) Engage and educate prescribers on appropriate prescribing practices; and

2) Support positive prescriber interactions with patients by raising awareness of appropriate prescribing practices among the general public
Project Phases

- Released Solicitation to secure a contractor – Origo Branding Company
- Convened Project Advisory Committee to keep key stakeholders involved throughout the process
- Conducted research with prescribers to guide campaign insights, messaging and approach
- Develop and test creative concepts in focus groups for professional and community groups
- Create dissemination plan and supporting patient products
Research

- Barriers to reducing opioid prescribing
- Common patient concerns
- Peer concerns/social norms
- Concerns related to alternative therapies recommended by the prescribing guidelines
- Patient access to pain specialists/treatment
- Patient satisfaction concerns
Key Takeaways -> Creative Strategies

- **All Populations are at Risk**
  - Lower socio-economic groups; southern Ohio counties; people with anxiety disorders; people experiencing post-operative, acute or chronic pain; males 20 - 40

- **A New Culture in America**
  - Quick fixes; a pill fixes everything; pain must be eradicated

- **New Pressure in Healthcare Leads to Over Prescribing**
  - Patient satisfaction and expectations
  - Systemic factors
Key Takeaways -> Creative Strategies

- **Alternative Forms of Treatment**
  - Cost, lack of knowledge lead to failure to seek non-opioid treatments

- **Lack of Patient Education**
  - Prescribers lack the tools and time to educate dangers of opioids, prior to prescribing opioids

- **Proper Prescribing**
  - Consider alternative forms of treatment first, then lowest amount necessary for opioids

- **Tools & Resources**
  - Prescribers not aware of tools available to them
Concept Overview

CONCEPT 1

CONCEPT 2

TOGETHER WE WILL
Prescribe Responsibly for Ohio’s Future.

CONCEPT 3

SafeScripts
Safe prescriptions for a healthier Ohio

CONCEPT 4

TakeCharge Ohio
Prevent the misuse of Rx drugs.

CONCEPT 5

Prescribe with Care
A Long Term Solution for Medication Safety
Creative concepts

RightWayRx
THE RIGHT WAY TO SAFELY PRESCRIBE PAIN MEDICATION.

TOGETHER WE WILL
Prescribe Responsibly for Ohio's Future.

TakeChargeOhio
Prevent the misuse of Rx drugs.
CONCEPT 1

RightWay Rx

Over the past decade, Ohio has experienced a dramatic increase in unintentional drug overdose deaths, with fatalities increasing by 440% in Ohio between the years of 1999 and 2012. The increase in deaths in recent years is linked to increased prescriptions being given to patients by prescribers. With Ohio having one of the highest opioid prescribing rates in America, it’s clear that prescribers and patients could benefit from better understanding the right way to prescribe, consume, store, and dispose of prescription drugs. The “RightWay Rx” campaign is designed to encourage prescribers, patients, and community members to get educated on best practices for safe prescribing behaviors, helping them to identify the difference between the right (versus wrong) way to prescribe and use opioids.
CONCEPT 2
Together We Will

Effective pain management and prescribing practices occur most often when there is a partnership amongst patient, family, and professional caregivers. In this campaign, we draw upon this idea through the rally cry: “Together We Will,” encouraging prescribers, patients, and the community to work together to create a more responsible prescribing culture.

TOGETHER WE WILL
Prescribe Responsibly for Ohio’s Future.
CONCEPT 4

Take Charge Ohio

When it comes to opioid addiction and misuse of prescription drugs, it is easy to feel hopeless. Though, it is important that as leaders in this field, we remind Ohioans, including prescribers, patients, and other professionals, that they are in control of shaping the health and wellness of our state’s future. That said, this concept asks our audience to “TAKE CHARGE OHIO”, allowing them to make a difference through the tools, information, and resources offered through this campaign and program. This call-to-action is meant to be empowering, as it encourages each of us to take action to create a safer Rx culture for tomorrow.
Focus Groups

HEALTHCARE AUDIENCE
• Conducted four (4) 90-minute focus groups of health care providers in each of the following areas: Southeast Ohio, Central Ohio, Northeast Ohio, and Southwest Ohio. Total of 37 participants

NON-HEALTHCARE AUDIENCE
• Conducted four (4) 90-minute focus groups of Ohioans in each of the following areas: Southeast Ohio, Central Ohio, Northeast Ohio, and Southwest Ohio. Total of 33 participants, with a focus on stakeholders

GENERAL PUBLIC
• Facebook survey, 25 responses
• Central Ohio, no medication safety affiliations, 12 participants
Focus Groups – Overall Key Findings

• **Positive Tone**
  • Empower prescribers and patients – don’t make them feel guilty

• **Proper Verbiage**
  • Eliminate opiates, opioids and Rx from general public language
  • Use familiar terms = pain medication, pain management, medications
  • Use safety and responsibility with medication instead of *fighting* an epidemic. General public may not feel any responsibility and quickly tune out to an opiate epidemic.

• **Managing Patient Expectations**
  • A little bit of pain is to be expected
  • Eradicating all of a patient's pain could lead to addiction
  • Prescriber have to help patient understand a little bit of pain is ok to gauge how your body is healing
Focus Groups – Overall Key Findings

• **Importance of Patient and Prescriber Education**
  • Prescribers need help educating patients about alternative pain therapies and that is not always necessary to eradicate pain as quickly and completely as possible

• **More Consultation & Dialogue**
  • Messaging is necessary to facilitate the dialogue between patients and provider
  • **Prescribers should ask:** How would you like to manage your pain? Are you comfortable with opiates and understand the risks?
  • **Patients should ask:** What are my options when managing my pain? Are there safer or more natural solutions?

• **Alternative Therapies**
  • Importance of having prescribers educate patients on alternative pain management options before prescribing opioids to manage pain = paradigm shift

• **Tools & Resources**
Focus Groups – Concept Feedback

- “Right Way” highlights that there is a wrong way.
- Focusing on the concept of “Right” just made prescribers feel as if they were being blamed.
- Graphics reminded participants of a pharmaceutical company.
Focus Groups – Concept Feedback

- Together We Will.... *What?*
- Participants liked the empowering massage, but felt it was too open-ended
Focus Groups – Concept Feedback

- Most popular concept
- Direct and empowering for both prescriber and patient audiences
Final Creative Concept

Take Charge Ohio
Manage Pain.
Prevent Medication Abuse.
Implementation Plan

- Digital and traditional strategies
  - Broadcast television, digital advertising, environmental advertising, radio, social media, email campaign
- Placement and targeting
- Timeline
- Budget breakdown
- Evaluation
Website
Contact Information

Hilary Requejo, MPH, CHES
Prescription Drug Overdose Prevention Coordinator
Violence and Injury Prevention Program
Ohio Department of Health
614-644-7216
hilary.requejo@odh.ohio.gov