

Overdose Death in NM and Santa Fe County

Rates and Trends August 2015

Shelley Moeller, Evaluator
Santa Fe Prevention Alliance

August 18, 2015



SANTA FE
PREVENTION
ALLIANCE

DECREASE ALCOHOL and DRUG RELATED DEATH and INJURY

DECREASE/PREVENT DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED

Increase Enforcement of UAD/DWI/ATOD Policies and Laws

Support Vehicle Seizure/Forfeiture & Operation Descansos

P

Support Sales to Intox/Minors Operations

P

Support MIP/MUI Enforcement

P

Advocate for Enforcement of School ATOD Policies

P

Support Nuisance Abatement Social Host Enforcement

P

Advocate for Source Investigation & Documentation (DWI/MIP)

P

DECREASE/PREVENT BINGE DRINKING

Increase Perceived Risk of Legal Consequences for DWI and UAD

Publicize Vehicle Seizure/Forfeiture & Operation Descansos

P

Publicize Monthly DWI Arrests (Dashboard)

P

Publicize MIP/MUI Enforcement

P

Decrease Retail and Social Access to Alcohol by Minors

Promote Responsible Retailing & Beverage Service

P

Advocate for Policies to Restrict Outlet Density & Advertising

P

Promote Awareness of 4th Degree Felony

E

Publicize Nuisance/Social Host Ordinance and MIP

E

Advocate for Increased Alcohol Taxes

P

DECREASE/PREVENT YOUTH Rx PAIN KILLER ABUSE

Decrease Retail and Social Access to Rx Painkillers by Minors

Promote Home Medication Lockbox Use

E

Advocate for Drug Disposal

P

Publicize Appropriate Drug Disposal

E

Advocate for Provider Pain Management Best Practices

SOS

BUILD COMMUNITY CAPACITY TO ADDRESS YOUTH SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Change Community Norms

Implement DWI March of Sorrow/ March of Hope

E

Implement Faith Initiative

E

Implement Community Outreach

E

Intended Outcomes

Strategies / Activities

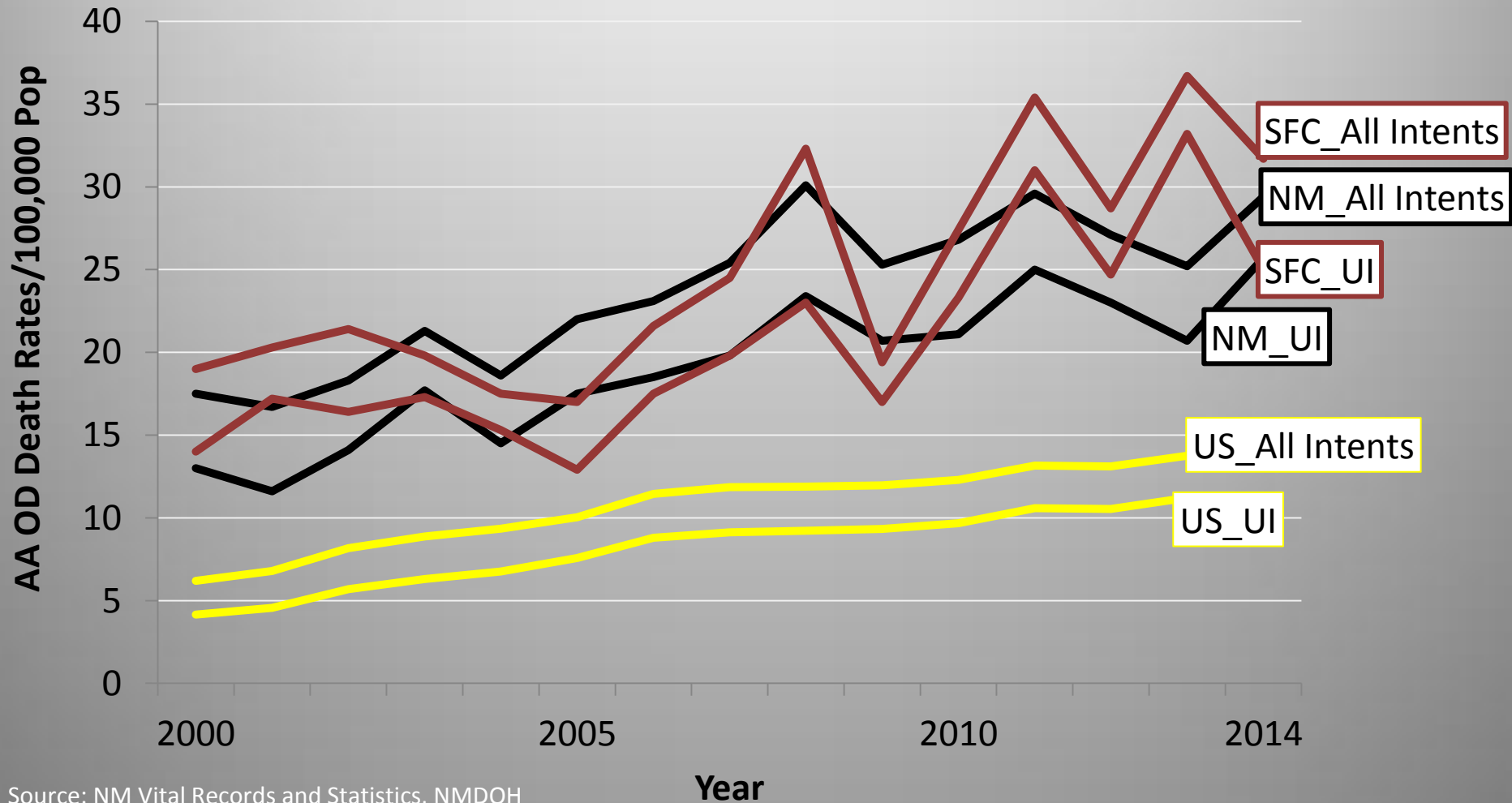
In NM, the total number of drug overdose deaths **INCREASED in 2014 from 2013.**

- All drug OD deaths increased 19% from 2013 to 2014 (N=449 to 536)
- Unintentional (UI) drug overdose deaths increased by 24% (n=419 to 521)

In Santa Fe County, the total number of drug overdose deaths **DECREASED in 2014 from 2013.**

- All drug OD deaths decreased 8% from 2013 to 2014 (N=50 to 46)
- Unintentional (UI) drug overdose deaths decreased by 16% (n=43 to 36)

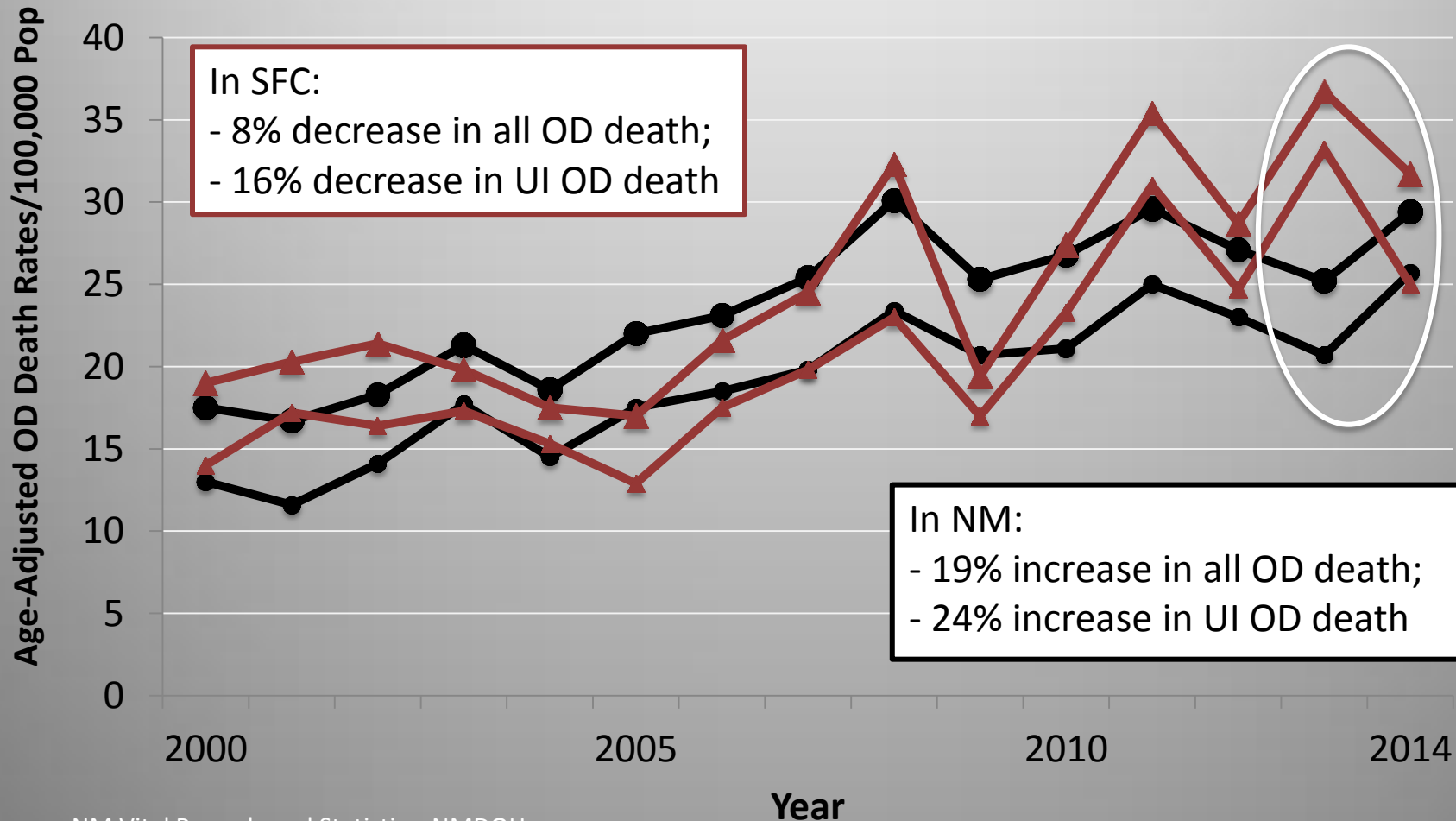
Age-Adjusted Overdose Death Rates in the US, NM and Santa Fe County (SFC) 2000-2014 by Intent



Source: NM Vital Records and Statistics, NMDOH

Percent Change in Unintentional Drug OD Death in NM and SFC from 2013 to 2014

● NM_All Intents ● NM_UI ▲ SFC_All Intents ▲ SFC_UI



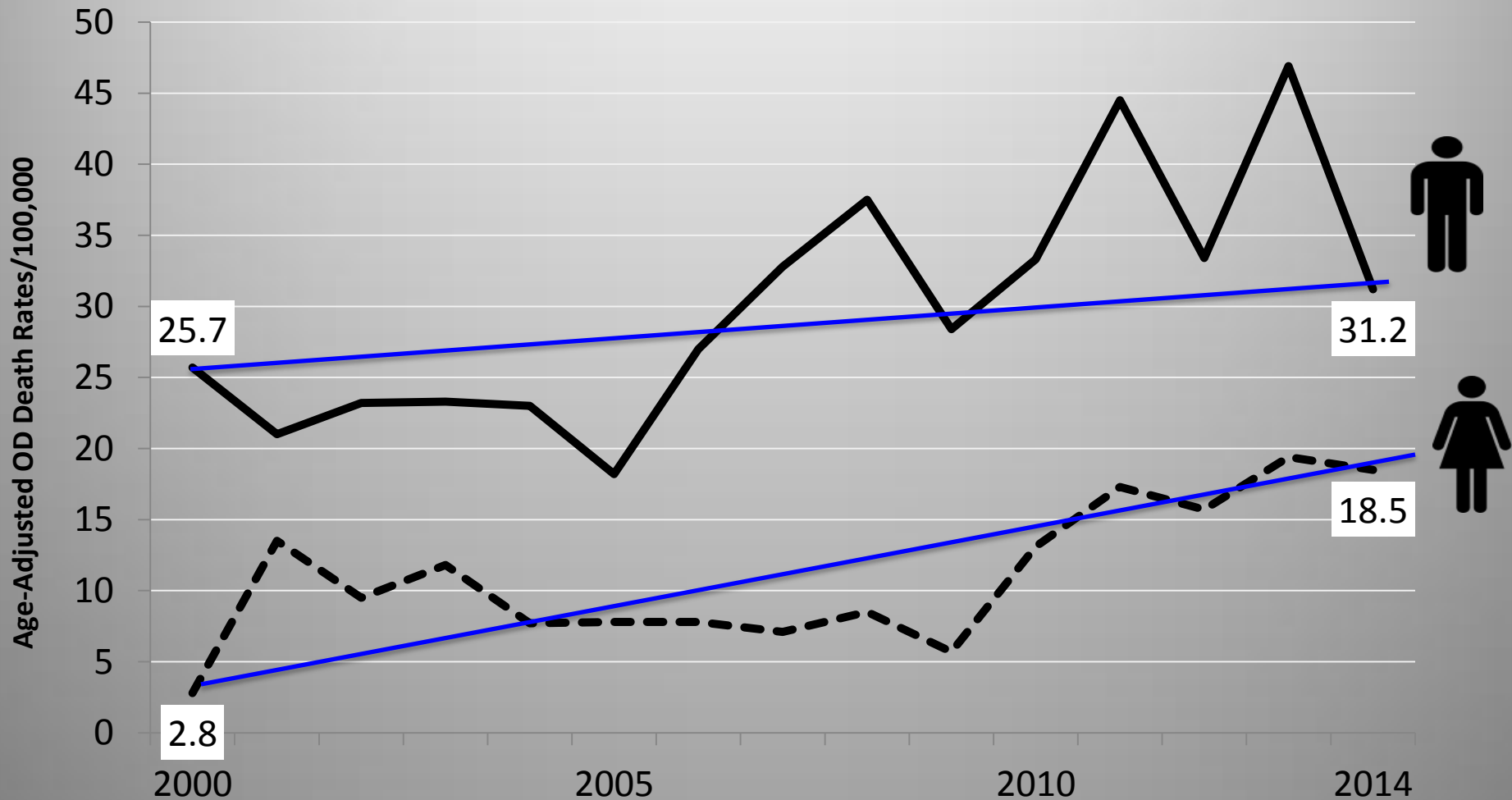
In SFC:
 - 8% decrease in all OD death;
 - 16% decrease in UI OD death

In NM:
 - 19% increase in all OD death;
 - 24% increase in UI OD death

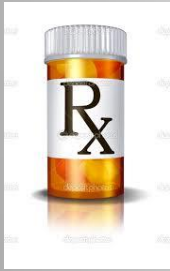
Overdose Trends by Gender: An increasing number of women are dying from drug overdose.

- In NM, from 2000 to 2014, the OD death rate:
 - increased among women by 238% (N=84 to 222) and
 - increased among men by 52% (N=230 to 376).
- IN NM, from 2013 to 2014 unintentional overdose deaths:
 - increased 48% among women (n=114 to 169) and
 - increased 18% among men (n=238 to 281).

From 2000 to 2014 in Santa Fe County, there was a 29% increase in UI drug OD death among men and a 180% increase in death among women



National & Local Trends in OD Death



- Prescription opioids are the leading cause of overdose deaths: in 2013, 66% of drug OD deaths in NM involved a prescription drug; of these approximately 71% involved a Rx opioid.

- Deaths due to heroin is increasing: heroin use more than doubled among young adults in the past decade. More than 9 in 10 people who used heroin also used at least one other drug; 45% of people who used heroin were also addicted to prescription opioid painkillers (CDC Vital Signs, July 2015)



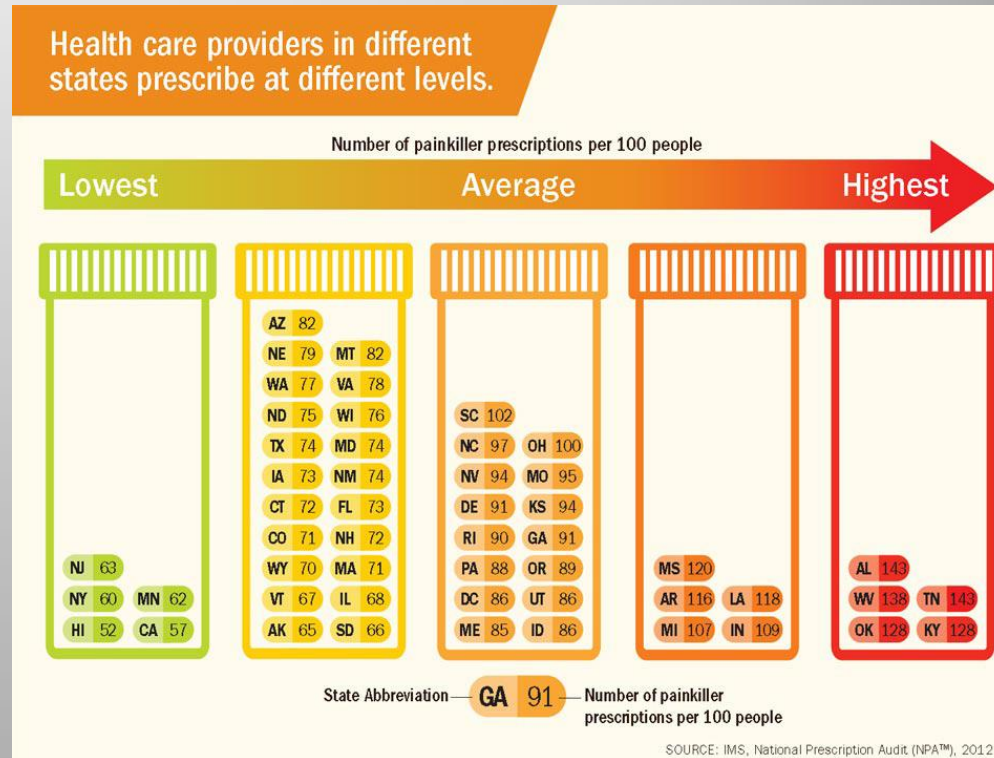
- Deaths involving cocaine and methamphetamine are increasing

- Most overdose deaths involve multiple drugs (including alcohol) [estimate for 2014, 57% of overdose death involved multiple drugs]



Recommended Strategies for Drug OD Prevention (CDC)

- Increase use of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program
- Increase public awareness about the the risk of dependence and addiction of Rx pain relievers (opioids)
- Change prescriber behavior – prescribe fewer pills/dose; decrease # of refills
- Ensure accessible drug disposal
- Expand access to naloxone through co-prescribing and community outreach
- Expand access to medication assisted treatment and behavioral health counseling



Overprescribing leads to more abuse and more overdose.

Summary

- Drug overdose death increased in 2014 in NM, but decreased in Santa Fe County.
- Drug overdose death is increasing among women at higher rates than men.
- Prescription opioids continue to be the leading cause of drug overdose death.
- Strategies to decrease overdose deaths are:
 - address prescribing behavior,
 - increase awareness about the risk of dependence/addiction of Rx opioids,
 - provide adequate drug disposal,
 - increase awareness of and access to naloxone.