

Opioid Overdose Death - Comparing Maryland's Neighboring States

| State | Publicly-Shared Overdose Data | Report Link | Opioid Overdose Deaths (public) | Notable Shifts/Observations |
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| <p>Maryland</p> | <p>2017 full report published July 26, 2018</p> <p>2018 Q1 report published July 26, 2018</p> | <p>2017 Maryland Drug and Alcohol Intoxication (Dept. of Health)</p> <p>Preliminary 1st Quarter 2018 - Maryland Drug and Alcohol Intoxication (Dept. of Health)</p> | <p><u>2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,009 all opioid- related deaths • +8% from 2016 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eighty-eight percent of all intoxication deaths that occurred in Maryland in 2017 were opioid-related • The number of opioid-related deaths increased by 8% between 2016 and 2017, substantially less than the 70% increase between 2015 and 2016. Non opioid-related drug deaths have also been increasing, but at a slower rate. • Large increases in the number of fentanyl-related deaths were responsible for the overall rise in opioid-related deaths. Between 2016 and 2017 the number of fentanyl-related deaths increased by 42%. The number of heroin-related deaths declined by 11%, and the number of prescription-opioid related deaths decreased by 1%. • Heroin-related deaths decreased among all age groups, race/ethnicities, and among both men and women in 2017 • Seventy-eight percent of heroin-related deaths in 2017 occurred in combination with fentanyl, 32% in combination with cocaine, 19% in combination with alcohol, and 15% in combination with prescription opioids. • The number of prescription opioid-related deaths had been rising since 2012, but declined slightly in 2017. • Fentanyl-related deaths have been increasing rapidly since 2013, increasing 42% between 2016 and 2017. There were an average of 29 deaths per year between 2007 and 2012; the number of deaths has increased 55-fold since that time. • Fentanyl-related deaths have increased substantially among all age groups, among Whites and Blacks, among both men and women, and in all regions of the State. • Fifty-three percent of fentanyl-related deaths in 2017 occurred in combination with heroin, 31% in combination with cocaine, and 20% in combination with alcohol • Deaths related to carfentanil (a fentanyl analog) were first identified in 2017, testing began in 2016. There were 60 carfentanil-related deaths in 2017. |

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| <p>Virginia</p> | <p>2017 full report Published Apr 2018 (with a caveat that cases remain open)</p> | <p>Virginia OCME-4th Quarter 2017</p> | <p><u>2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,227 all opioid-related deaths • +8% from 2016 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 2016 to 2017, there was an increase in overdose deaths for cocaine, fentanyl, heroin, methamphetamine, and prescription opioids. However, there was a decrease in overdose deaths for benzodiazepines. • In 2015, [2016 and 2017] statewide, the number of illicit opioids deaths surpassed Rx opioid deaths. • Rural areas of Virginia have the highest mortality rates due to Rx opioids • Urban areas have the highest mortality rates due to illicit opioids • Virginia experienced the largest increase (38.9%) in the number of fatal overdoses on record in 2016 compared to 2015. • 2017 numbers surpassed those of 2016, [however] the rate of change (7.5% increase) was not as significant as that seen in 2016 compared to 2015. |
| <p>DC</p> | <p>2017 full report Published Jan, 2018 (with a caveat that cases remain open)</p> | <p>DC OCME Opioid-related Fatal Overdoses Report: 2014 – 2017</p> | <p><u>2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 473 all-opioid-related deaths • +14% from 2016 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 2016 to 2017, there was an increase in overdose deaths for Fentanyl, P-fluoroisobutyryl Fentanyl, the total number of prescription opioids, Oxycodone, Hydrocodone, Hydromorphone, Buprenorphine, and Methadone • From 2016 to 2017, there was a decrease in overdose deaths for opiates, morphine, heroin, codeine, Oxymorphone, Fentanyl, Despropionyl and Fentanyl |
| <p>Delaware</p> | <p>2017 full report Published prior to June 2018</p> | <p>Delaware Forensic Science 2017 Annual Report</p> | <p><u>2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 348 all accidental drug & alcohol overdose deaths • +12% from 2016 • *Broken down by substance, but all-opioid data not reported* | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 2016 to 2017, there was an increase in overdose deaths for heroin, fentanyl, and cocaine. • There seems to be a decrease in prescribed medication related deaths. However this data is not entirely clear since the 2016 report does not distinguish opioid prescriptions vs non-opioid prescriptions. • Statewide, deaths from drug and alcohol intoxication increased by 12% from 308 in 2016 to 348 in 2017 |

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| <p>West Virginia</p> | <p>2017 preliminary Released to media April, 2018 (with a caveat that cases remain open)</p> <p>2016 full report Published December, 2017</p> | <p>Charleston Gazette - WV overdose deaths set record in 2017</p> <p>2016 Overdose Fatality Analysis</p> | <p><u>2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 909 all overdose-related deaths ● +2.4% from 2016 ● *opioid-specific data not reported* | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● From 2016 to 2017, there was an increase in overdose deaths for fentanyl, methamphetamine, amphetamine, and cocaine. ● From 2016- 2017, there was a decrease in overdose deaths for heroin. |
| <p>Pennsylvania</p> | <p>2016 full report Published July, 2017</p> | <p>Analysis of Overdose Deaths in Pennsylvania, 2016</p> | <p><i>*2017 data not public*</i></p> <p><u>2016</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 4,642 all overdose-related deaths ● +37% from 2015 ● *opioid-specific data not reported* | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 2016, “The presence of an opioid, illicit or prescribed by a doctor, was identified in 85% of drug-related overdose deaths.” ● In 2016, “Fentanyl and fentanyl–related substances were the most frequently identified in decedents (52% of deaths)” ● Heroin was the second most frequently identified substance (45% of deaths); ● Benzodiazepines (33% of deaths); ● cocaine (27% of deaths); ● Prescription opioids (25% of deaths). ● In 2016, individuals aged 15-24 saw a 380% increase in the presence of fentanyl in toxicology reports compared to other age groups. ● In 2016, individuals in the 25- 34 age group experienced a 970% increase in instances of heroin present in toxicology reports compared to other age groups.” ● The percent increase in drug-related overdose deaths between 2015 and 2016 was larger in rural counties (42%) compared to urban counties (34%). ● Males were more likely to die from a fentanyl and/or heroin overdose compared to females. ● Females were more likely to have alprazolam, clonazepam, and/or oxycodone present in overdose deaths. ● In 2016, 77% of decedents were White, 12% were Black, 4% were Hispanic, and 7% were identified as Other, consistent with 2015 and the population distribution across Pennsylvania. ● From 2015 to 2016, there was an increase in overdose deaths for Fentanyl, Cocaine, Benzodiazepines, Heroin, and Prescription Opioids. |