OVERVIEW

This presentation is an overview of unintentional overdose fatalities that occurred in Clermont County in 2018.

The data in this presentation is collected in partial fulfillment of the grant requirements of the Injury Prevention grant awarded to Clermont County Public Health by the Ohio Department of Health.
DATA SOURCES

- Autopsy Reports
- Toxicology Screens
- Police Reports
- Clerk of Courts Records
- Additional Public Information
- Available Online

DATA COLLECTION LIMITATIONS

- Information Protected by Law (Health History)
- Some data points not specifically noted in reporting and therefore not captured
- Limited data on substance sources (legal and illegal)
- Limited information provided when cases are transported out of county
## OVERDOSE FATALITIES BY YEAR

**NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS THAT OCCURRED IN CLERMONT COUNTY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>68 Unintentional deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>93 Unintentional deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>83 Unintentional deaths; 1 Undetermined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>76 Unintentional deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>68 Unintentional deaths</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Clermont County Coroner’s Office*
OVERDOSE DEATHS BY MONTH, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Number of Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 2018 there were 11 fewer overdose fatalities during the first half of the year compared to 2017.

Alternatively, there were 3 more fatalities during the second half of the year.
PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS BY MONTH, 2015-2018

2018

2017

2016

2015
DEMOGRAPHICS & SOCIOECONOMICS
AGE SNAPSHOT, 2018

- 15-24 years (4.41%)
- 25-34 years (30.88%)
- 35-44 years (23.53%)
- 45-54 years (26.47%)
- 55-64 years (13.24%)
- 65-74 years (0%)
- 75+ years (1.47%)

(n=68)
Approximately 1/3 of the cases were females in 2018 (n=24)
BREAKDOWN: AGE AND GENDER

AVERAGE AGE

MALES

39

FEMALES

46
MARITAL STATUS SNAPSHOT, 2018

82% of cases were single, divorced, separated, or widowed (n=68)
EDUCATION SNAPSHOT

- Less than High School 28% (n=19)
- High School Graduate or GED 49% (n=33)
- Some College 9% (n=6)
- Associate’s Degree 6% (n=4)
- Bachelor’s Degree 6% (n=4)
- Masters’s Degree 1% (n=1)
- Doctorate or Professional Degree 1% (n=1)
STABLE HOUSING AT TIME OF DEATH

- Stable Housing (52.17%)
- Not Stable (incl. homeless) (7.61%)
- Unknown (40.22%)

(n=68)

No stable housing includes homeless individuals, staying with friends, living in a car, and couch surfing.

OCCUPATION

59% cases had a known occupation

Among 2018 cases with a noted occupation:

- 23% were food handlers (n=9)

Other industries included construction, manufacturing, landscaping, sales, healthcare, service, and law.
THE MOST COMMON CHARGES ARE:

- DRUG-RELATED (67%*)
- THEFT OR ROBBERY-RELATED (60%*)
- DUI OR OVI (28%*)
- ASSAULT (22%*)

OTHER CHARGES INCLUDED UNDERAGE CONSUMPTION, DRIVING UNDER SUSPENSION, AND PROSTITUTION.

* Percent of cases with a criminal history (n=45)
HEALTH FACTORS
1 in 4 cases were obese (n=17)

76% cases identified or reported having a physical illness

The most common physical illnesses identified:

- Diseases of the Heart: 47% cases (n=32)
- Respiratory Illnesses: 31% cases (n=21)
- Diseases of the Liver: 29% cases (n=20)

12% of cases reported chronic pain, including pain of the back, shoulder, jaw, abdomen, and knee (n=8)
MENTAL ILLNESS

31% CASES IDENTIFIED OR REPORTED A MENTAL ILLNESS (n=21) (INCLUDING SUD DX BY A PROFESSIONAL ONLY)

Anxiety (13)  Depression (9)  SUD (6)
Bipolar (4)    ADHD (1)      Other (3)

10% OF CASES HAD A DOCUMENTED HISTORY OF SUICIDAL THOUGHTS OR ATTEMPTS (n=7)

MENTAL ILLNESS IS LIKELY UNDER REPORTED DUE TO LACK OF ACCESS TO MEDICAL HISTORY AND LACK OF PHYSICAL EVIDENCE IN AUTOPSY

** Some cases reported multiple mental illnesses.
According to SAMHSA, substance use disorders occur when the recurrent use of alcohol and/or drugs causes clinically and functionally significant impairment, such as health problems, disability, and failure to meet major responsibilities at work, school, or home.

Among 2018 cases with a noted history of substance abuse, heroin was the substance most reported (71%, n=40).

9% cases noted a history of substance abuse treatment (n=6).

82% cases identified or reported a history of substance abuse (n=56).

16% cases reported a history of methamphetamine abuse (n=9).
DEATH INVESTIGATION
LOCATION OF OVERDOSE

75% of deaths occurred at the case's residence.

Other locations include various hotels and a campground.

21% of cases were pronounced dead at a hospital or medical facility (n=14) (includes DOA).
SCENE OF DEATH

ILLEGAL DRUGS FOUND AT SCENE
- Yes (51.50%)
- No (35.30%)
- Unknown (13.20%)

RX DRUGS FOUND AT SCENE
- Yes (56%)
- No (32%)
- Unknown (12%)

56% CASES WHERE DRUG PARAPHERNALIA WAS FOUND AT THE SCENE (n=38)
**LIFE SAVING INTERVENTIONS/ATTEMPTS**

MORE THAN 1/4 CASES RECEIVED CPR PRIOR TO EMS ARRIVAL (28%)

21%

CASES NOTED NALOXONE WAS ADMINISTERED EITHER BY EMS, LAW ENFORCEMENT, OR A Bystander**

**Naloxone administration data is gleaned from police reports not EMS reports, and therefore is not always noted.**
91% of cases’ toxicology results were polysubstance in 2018 (n=62)
NOTE: DATA LABELS INDICATE THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CASES THAT WERE POSITIVE FOR EACH SPECIFIC SUBSTANCE
SUBSTANCES PRESENT, 2018

17% OF CASES’ TOXICOLOGY RESULTS WERE POSITIVE FOR NALTREXONE (n=11)
89% of cases’ toxicology results were positive for at least one opioid (n=64).

In 2017, 50% of cases toxicology results were positive for heroin, whereas only 33% were positive in 2018.

Opioids Present:

- Fentanyl and Related Drugs: 78%
- Heroin: 33%
- Morphine/Codeine: 13%
- Oxycodone: 8%
- Methadone: 5%
- Hydrocodone: 2%
- Hydromorphone: 3%
- Oxymorphone: 3%
- Tramadol: 3%
- Buprenorphine: 2%

n=64
TRENDS
PERCENTAGE OF FENTANYL AND HEROIN RELATED DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS BY YEAR, CLERMONT COUNTY RESIDENTS

INCLUDES CLERMONT COUNTY RESIDENTS WHO DIED DUE TO UNINTENTIONAL DRUG POISONING WHERE THE HEROIN INDICATOR OR FENTANYL AND ITS ANALOGUES ARE SPECIFICALLY NOTED ON THE DEATH CERTIFICATE

*2018 Data is still preliminary and subject to change
Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 5/30/2019
MERCY HEALTH CLERMONT HOSPITAL EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT ENCOUNTERS DUE TO OPIATE OVERDOSE, BY QUARTER

Source: Mercy Health Clermont Hospital Emergency Department
EPICENTER SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS DUE TO DRUG OVERDOSE, 2018**

724

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS AMONG CLERMONT COUNTY RESIDENTS, ALL FACILITIES, 2018

406

INDIVIDUALS PRESENTING TO MERCY CLERMONT HOSPITAL EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT, 2018

EPICENTER COLLECTS EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT CHIEF COMPLAINT DATA FROM 180 HOSPITALS AND URGENT CARE FACILITIES ACROSS OHIO IN REAL TIME AND CLASSIFIES THEM INTO SYMPTOM AND SYNDROME CATEGORIES. CHIEF COMPLAINTS FROM THE TRAUMATIC INJURY - DRUGS CLASSIFIER ARE ANALYZED FOR OVERDOSE SURVEILLANCE.

**Data was analyzed and excludes overdose encounters with mention of detox, withdrawal, suicide, intentional injury, Tylenol, insulin, ibuprofen, etc.**
**81.2% of Transporting Ohio EMS Agencies Reporting**

*Source: Ohio Emergency Medical Services, Naloxone Administration by County*
81.2% of Transporting Ohio EMS Agencies Reporting NALOXONE ADMINISTRATION RATE BY ZIP CODE, CLERMONT COUNTY, 2018

**81.2% of Transporting Ohio EMS Agencies Reporting**

Source: Ohio Emergency Medical Services, Naloxone Administration by County
**81.2% of Transporting Ohio EMS Agencies Reporting**

### Naloxone Administration Rate by Zip Code, Clermont County, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Zip Code</th>
<th>Total Doses of Naloxone</th>
<th>Population (2010 US Census)</th>
<th>Rate (per 100,000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amelia</td>
<td>45102</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>22,680</td>
<td>255.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batavia</td>
<td>45103</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>31,485</td>
<td>266.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethel</td>
<td>45106</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>12,349</td>
<td>445.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanchester</td>
<td>45107</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>9,236</td>
<td>368.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilo</td>
<td>45112</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayetteville</td>
<td>45118</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3,614</td>
<td>110.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felicity</td>
<td>45120</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>3,672</td>
<td>1470.59</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgetown</td>
<td>45121</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>9,036</td>
<td>431.61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goshen</td>
<td>45122</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>11,054</td>
<td>452.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamersville</td>
<td>45130</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3,913</td>
<td>281.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loveland</td>
<td>45140</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>53,267</td>
<td>118.27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miamiville</td>
<td>45147</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Milford</td>
<td>45150</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>31,394</td>
<td>372.68</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>45153</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,665</td>
<td>180.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neville</td>
<td>45156</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Richmond</td>
<td>45157</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>9,758</td>
<td>481.66</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newtonsville</td>
<td>45158</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>270.27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Owensville</td>
<td>45160</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>572.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pleasant Plain</td>
<td>45162</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,519</td>
<td>198.49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Williamsburg</td>
<td>45176</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>9,100</td>
<td>373.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>45244</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28,656</td>
<td>3.49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>45245</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>18,542</td>
<td>663.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>45255</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21,775</td>
<td>55.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ohio Emergency Medical Services, Naloxone Administration by County

Rates were calculated with the population reported in the US Census 2010 Demographic Profile
OPIOID PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED BY YEAR, CLERMONT COUNTY

There was a 33% decrease in the total number of opioid doses dispensed in Clermont County between 2013 and 2018.

During the same time frame, there was a 15% increase in the total number of stimulant doses dispensed.

**Solid Oral Doses
*Population Data from 2010 Ohio Department of Development
Source: Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System
2018 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

THE SYRINGE SERVICES PROGRAM BEGAN MARCH 1, 2018

6,720 SYRINGES EXCHANGED
319 VISITS BY CLERMONT COUNTY RESIDENTS
298 DOSES OF NALOXONE DISTRIBUTED

LOCKING MEDICATION STORAGE BOXES WERE DISTRIBUTED TO MORE THAN 150 COMMUNITY MEMBERS

1,790 LBS COLLECTED IN PERMANENT DRUG DROP BOXES IN 2018

208 PROJECT D.A.W.N. KITS DISTRIBUTED IN CLERMONT COUNTY IN 2018

*INCLUDES ODH FUNDED KITS ONLY
2018 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

THREE QUICK RESPONSE TEAMS RESPONDING TO REFERRALS COUNTY-WIDE

THE ADDICTION TREATMENT PROVIDERS COLLABORATIVE WAS DEVELOPED BY MERCY HEALTH CLERMONT HOSPITAL INCREASING ACCESS TO TREATMENT

ADDITIONAL TREATMENT PROVIDERS BEGAN PROVIDING SERVICES IN CLERMONT COUNTY

FUNDING OBTAINED FOR WOMEN’S RECOVERY HOUSING

THE OTF ACES SUBCOMMITTEE WAS FORMED IN MARCH 2018 AND BEGAN ASSESSING NEEDS AMONG CHILDREN AND FAMILIES IMPACTED BY ADDICTION

192

INDIVIDUALS ENTERED TREATMENT AS A RESULT OF A QRT RUN OR REFERRAL FROM MERCY HEALTH CLERMONT HOSPITAL IN 2018
INTERVENTIONS TO CONSIDER
QUESTIONS

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