

UNREGULATED EPIDEMIC: OPIOID AND HEROIN USE, ABUSE AND OVERDOSE IN KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

THE EPIDEMIC

- Opioid overdose is the leading cause of death due to drug poisoning in Kansas City, Missouri (KCMO).
- Since 2004, the number of emergency department visits due to opioid abuse has risen over 600% from 9 in 2004 to 64 in 2013.
- The age-adjusted drug overdose death rate from 2010-2014 was 14.4 per 100,000 population; a 50% increase from 2000-2004 (9.9 per 100,000 population).
- Those at most risk for drug poisoning-related deaths are white males ages 45-64. However, the largest increase in overdose deaths has been among blacks (of either sex) ages 55-64; in 2000-2004, the overdose death rate was 11.3 per 100,000 population and in 2010-2014, this rate increased to 37.8 per 100,000 population.

GROWING CONCERNS

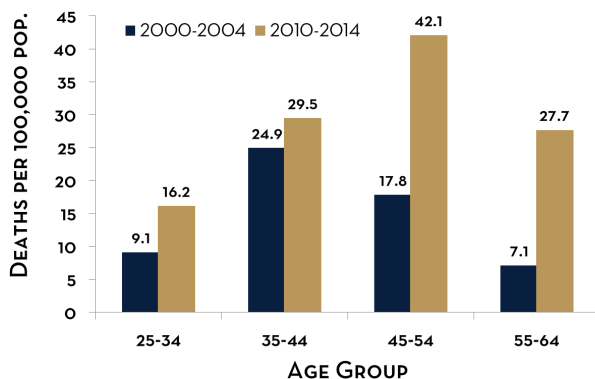
- Prescription drugs, including opioids, are frequently diverted for improper use
- Those addicted to prescription opioid painkillers are 40 times more likely to be addicted to heroin¹
- Heroin is typically injected; when people inject heroin, they are at risk of serious, chronic viral infections that include HIV and Hepatitis C²

14.4 VS. 13.8

PER 100,000 POPULATION

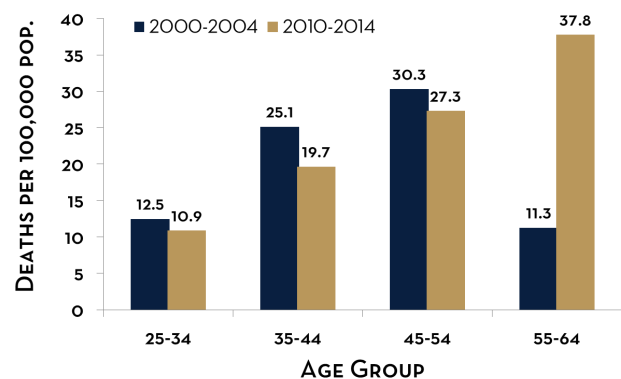
KCMO DRUG OVERDOSE DEATH RATE
VERSUS THE NATIONAL AVERAGE

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES DUE TO DRUG OVERDOSE
AMONG WHITES, KCMO 2000-2004 & 2010-2014




Source: Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services and Kansas City, MO Health Department

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES AMONG BLACKS DUE TO
DRUG OVERDOSE, KCMO 2000-2004 & 2010-2014



Source: Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services and Kansas City, MO Health Department

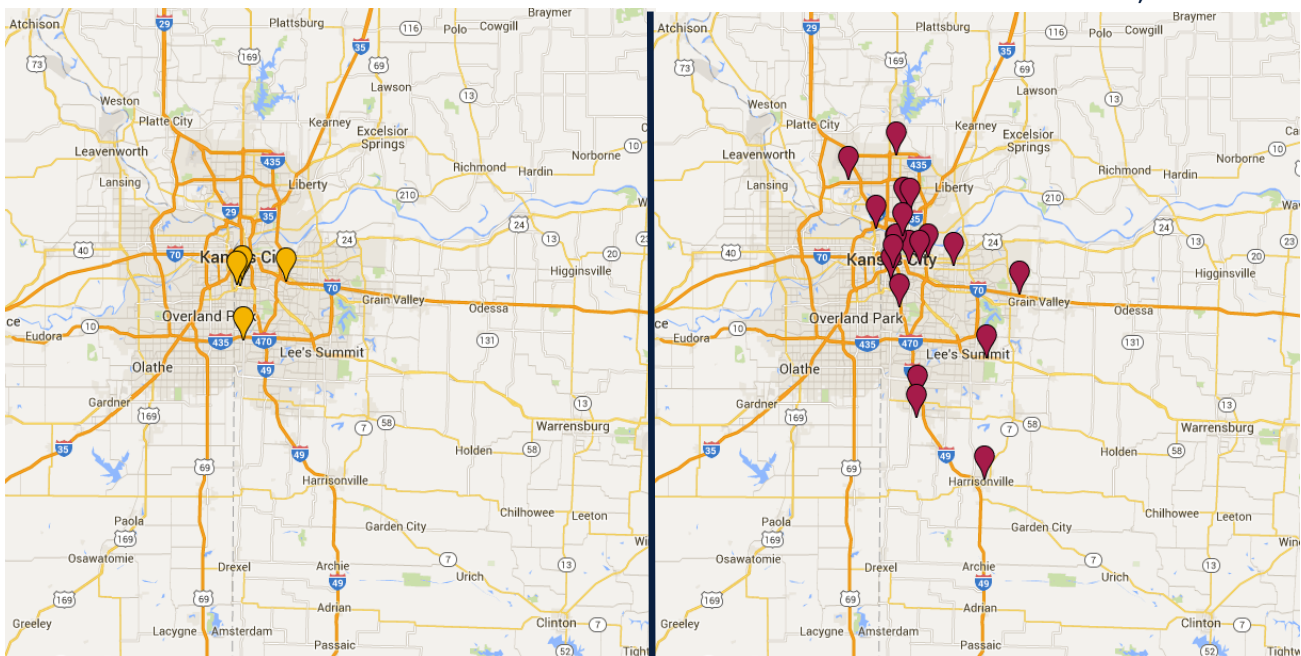
Combat Opioid Abuse: 4 Strategies

#	#	#	#
01	02	03	04
PREVENT	REDUCE	REVERSE	EDUCATE
			
<p>Missouri remains the only state in the Union without a Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP). Establishment of a PDMP is a critical first step to curbing the prescription drug overdose epidemic.</p>	<p>Expansion of access to evidence-based substance abuse treatment, such as Medication-Assisted Treatment, is key to preventing overdoses for those struggling with addiction</p>	<p>Access to and use of naloxone (including expansion of training on administration), a safe antidote to reverse opioid overdose, can help save lives by reversing the effects of an opioid overdose.</p>	<p>Multiple strategies can be implemented to minimize the availability of opioid prescriptions. These include insurance strategies (prior authorization or quantity limits), youth substance abuse prevention programs and patient education.</p>

From 2012 to 2015, overdose deaths due to heroin use have more than quadrupled on the Missouri side of the Kansas City metropolitan area. In some cases, opiates were deemed a contributing factor to the overdose.

HEROIN OVERDOSE DEATHS, 2012

HEROIN OVERDOSE DEATHS, 2015



Source: Jackson County Medical Examiner's Office

1. Jones, C.M., Logan, J. Gladden, M., Bohn, M.K. (2015). Vital Signs: Demographic and Substance Use Trends Among Heroin Users—United States, 2002-2013. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 64, 719-725.

2. National Institute on Drug Abuse. (2014). DrugFacts: Heroin. <https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/heroin>. Accessed July 14, 2016.