



Linked in Friendship, Connected in Service

IMPACT OF OPIOIDS IN URBAN COMMUNITIES

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THE CRISIS

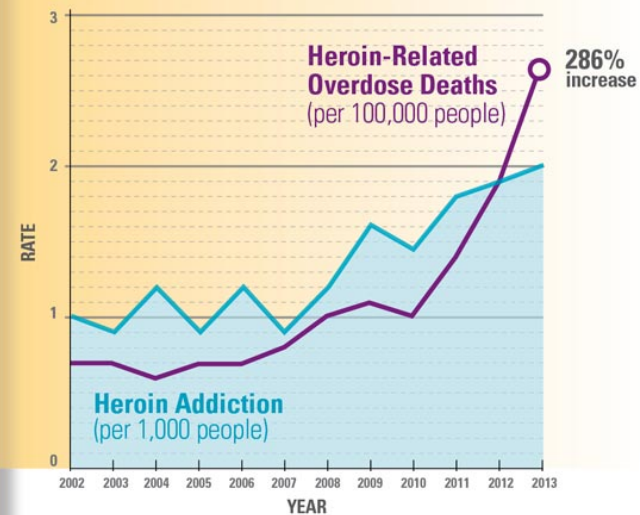
The face of the opioid crisis is no longer white.....

Heroin

Heroin Use Has INCREASED Among Most Demographic Groups

	2002-2004*	2011-2013*	% CHANGE
SEX			
Male	2.4	3.6	50%
Female	0.8	1.6	100%
AGE, YEARS			
12-17	1.8	1.6	--
18-25	3.5	7.3	109%
26 or older	1.2	1.9	58%
RACE/ETHNICITY			
Non-Hispanic white	1.4	3	114%
Other	2	1.7	--
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Less than \$20,000	3.4	5.5	62%
\$20,000-\$49,999	1.3	2.3	77%
\$50,000 or more	1	1.6	60%
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE			
None	4.2	6.7	60%
Medicaid	4.3	4.7	--
Private or other	0.8	1.3	63%

Heroin Addiction and Overdose Deaths are Climbing



SOURCES: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2002-2013.
National Vital Statistics System, 2002-2013.

Prescription Opioids



Most common pills – Methadone, Oxycodone (such as OxyContin®), Hydrocodone (such as Vicodin®)

Overdose rates were higher among non-Hispanic whites and American Indian or Alaskan Natives, compared to non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics.

More than 1000/dy treated for prescription drug OD in the ED, 44 die/dy

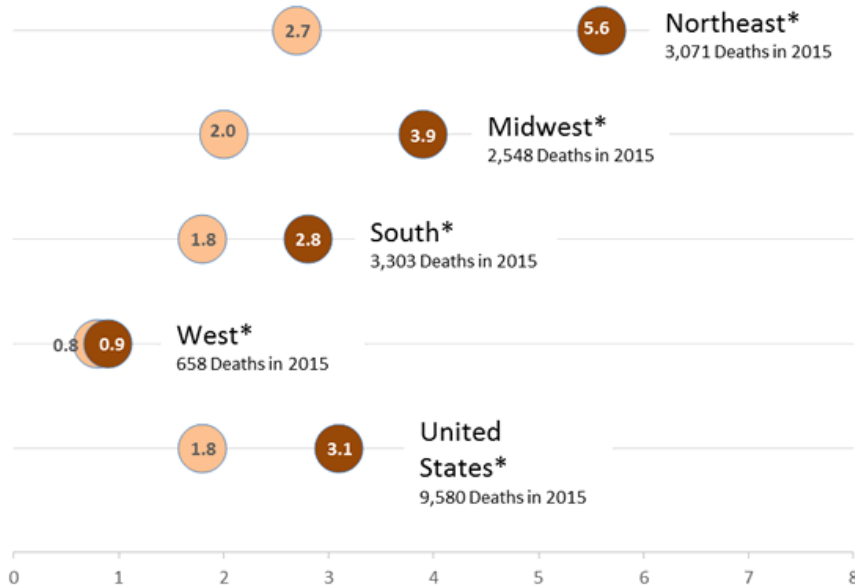
As many as 1 in 4 people who receive prescription opioids long term for noncancer pain in primary care settings struggles with addiction*

Synthetic Opioids



Synthetic Opioid Overdose Death Rates

Age-adjusted deaths per 100,000 population for synthetic opioids (excluding methadone, including fentanyl and tramadol) from 2014 to 2015, by census region of residence



SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality. CDC WONDER, Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2016. <https://wonder.cdc.gov/>.

* Statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ level.

www.cdc.gov
Your Source for Credible Health Information

- pharmaceutical vs street
- significant increases in death rates in all demographic groups driven by street fentanyl



Fentanyl 50x more potent than heroin

Heroin and Prescriptions Opioids Usage and Death Rates

Significant factors in the demographics of the “current epidemic”

1. Black people undertreated for pain (JAMA 2008; PLOS1 2016)
2. Stressors of chronic unemployment and lack of opportunity are not a new phenomenon among AA but are for this generation of European Americans



This is everyone's issue!

Nationally AA use of synthetic Fentanyl increased by 178% in 2015(CDC 2016)

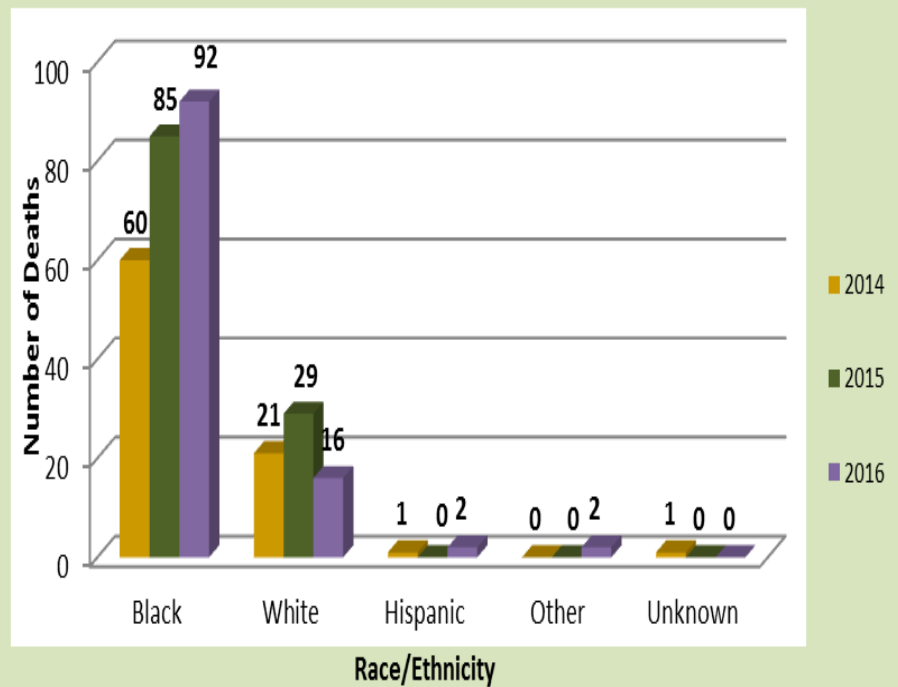
In the Delmarva Region

- ❑ 1/3 of MD opiate related deaths were in Baltimore City
- ❑ In DC, the rate of death from opiate OD surpassed that from homicides in 2015

Bowser, Fullilove JNMA Spring 2017 - The fifty-year failure to stop illicit drugs in urban centers has now exploded into the American heartland of rural small towns and cities.

Solutions must embrace everyone affected!

Number of Drug Overdoses due to Opioid Use by Race/Ethnicity and Year



OPIOID CRISIS NATIONAL VS. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In Washington, D.C., the emergence of fentanyl caused the rate of drug deaths to double in a single year. The rate of drug deaths in DC is now on par with those in Ohio and New Hampshire.

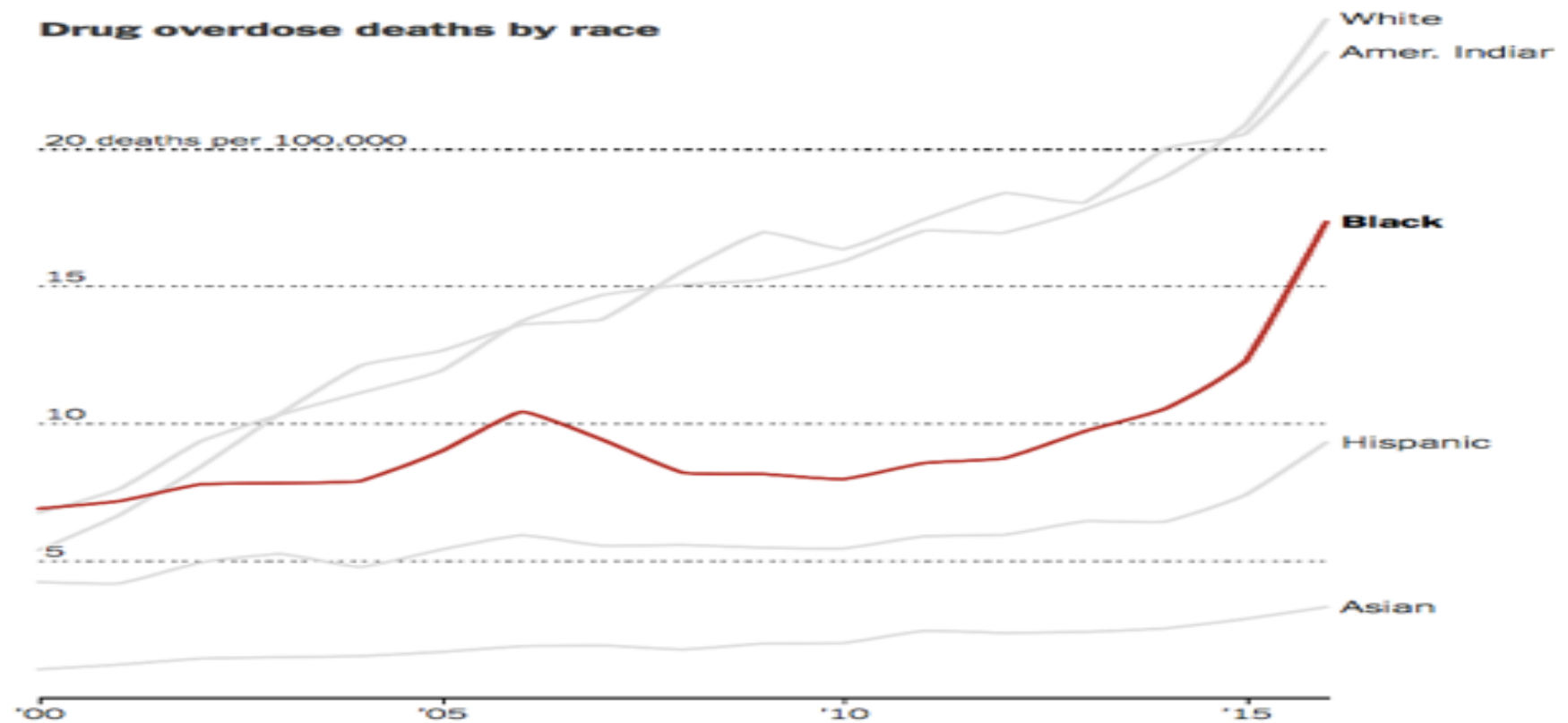
The Opioid Crisis Is Getting Worse, Particularly for Black Americans

By JOSH KATZ and ABBY GOODNOUGH

DEC. 22, 2017

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to break down 2016 mortality along geographic and racial lines... the drug death rate is rising most steeply among blacks, with those between the ages of 45 and 64 among the hardest hit. <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/12/22/upshot/opioid-deaths-are-spreading-rapidly-into-black-america.html>

Drug overdose deaths by race



OPIOID CRISIS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SNAPSHOT

DC – 4th in opioid death rates per capita

African Americans accounted for 83% of fatal overdoses in DC 2016

Death rates in DC from opioids surpassed gun violence in 2016

Wards 5, 7, and 8 were disproportionately affected (>50% of ODs)

Hospitals in Ward 8 (UMC) & Ward 5 (Providence) accounted for 73% of non-fatal overdoses

THE SOLUTION

- Prescribing practices
- Culturally appropriate treatment options
- Addiction vs drug policies