Accessing Data on the Prevalence of Opioids in Connecticut

PRESENTERS: JANE A. UNGEMACK, SUSAN LOGAN AND JENNIFER SUSSMAN

OPIOID USE DISORDERS: PREVENTION TREATMENT & RECOVERY CONFERENCE
SEPTEMBER 21, 2018
DOUBLETREE BY HILTON, BRISTOL, CT
Presentation Objectives

- Provide an overview of data that are available to understand the scope of the opioid problem and monitor intervention impacts
  - Consumption
  - Consequences
- Introduce the Department of Public Health’s Syndromic Surveillance System
- Introduce the State Epidemiological and Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) Prevention Data Portal
Consumption and Consequences of Opioid Use in Connecticut, 2017

JANE A. UNGEMACK, DRPH
Past Year Opioid Misuse among People Aged 12 or Older: NSDUH, US, 2017

- **11.1 Million People with Past Year Pain Reliever Misuse** (97.2% of Opioid Misusers)
- **562,000 People with Past Year Pain Reliever Misuse and Heroin Use** (4.9% of Opioid Misusers)
- **886,000 People with Past Year Heroin Use** (7.8% of Opioid Misusers)
- **10.5 Million People with Pain Reliever Misuse Only** (92.2% of Opioid Misusers)
- **324,000 People with Heroin Use Only** (2.8% of Opioid Misusers)

**11.4 Million People Aged 12 or Older with Past Year Opioid Misuse**

Note: Opioid misuse is defined as heroin use or prescription pain reliever misuse.
Note: The percentages do not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
Numbers of Past Year Initiates of Substances among People Aged 12 or Older: NSDUH, US, 2017

- Marijuana: 3.0 Million
- Rx Pain Relievers: 2.0 Million
- Rx Tranquilizers: 1.4 Million
- Hallucinogens: 1.2 Million
- Rx Stimulants: 1.2 Million
- Cocaine: 1.0 Million
- Inhalants: 575,000
- Rx Sedatives: 271,000
- Methamphetamine: 195,000
- Heroin: 81,000
- Alcohol: 1.9 Million
- Cigarettes: 4.9 Million

Rx = prescription.
Note: Estimates for prescription pain relievers, prescription tranquilizers, prescription stimulants, and prescription sedatives are for the initiation of misuse.
Main Reason for the Most Recent Prescription Pain Reliever Misuse among People Aged 12 or Older Who Misused Prescription Pain Relievers in the Past Year: NSDUH, US, 2017

Relieve Physical Pain (62.6%)

- Relax or Relieve Tension (8.4%)
- Help with Sleep (5.4%)
- Help with Feelings or Emotions (3.6%)
- Experiment or See What It’s Like (2.8%)
- Feel Good or Get High (13.2%)
- Increase or Decrease the Effects of Other Drugs (0.7%)
- Hooked or Have to Have Drug (2.2%)
- Some Other Reason (1.0%)

11.1 Million People Aged 12 or Older Who Misused Prescription Pain Relievers in the Past Year

Note: The percentages do not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
Source Where Pain Relievers Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among People Aged 12 or Older Who Misused Prescription Pain Relievers in the Past Year: NSDUH, US, 2017

- Prescriptions from One Doctor (34.6%)
- Prescriptions from More Than One Doctor (1.5%)
- Stole from Doctor’s Office, Clinic, Hospital, or Pharmacy (0.5%)
- Given by, Bought from, or Took from a Friend or Relative (53.1%)
- From Friend or Relative for Free (38.5%)
- Bought from Friend or Relative (10.6%)
- Took from Friend or Relative without Asking (4.0%)
- Got through Prescription(s) or Stole from a Health Care Provider (36.6%)
- Some Other Way (4.6%)
- Bought from Drug Dealer or Other Stranger (5.7%)

11.1 Million People Aged 12 or Older Who Misused Prescription Pain Relievers in the Past Year

Note: Respondents with unknown data for the Source for Most Recent Misuse or who reported Some Other Way but did not specify a valid way were excluded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ages 12-17</th>
<th>Ages 18-25</th>
<th>Ages 26 or Older</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009-2010</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
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<td>2010-2011</td>
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<td>2011-2012</td>
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<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Percent of Past Year Use of Heroin by Age Groups: NSDUH, CT vs. US, 2015-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>US</th>
<th>CT</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 to 17</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 25</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>1.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 or &gt;</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.7</td>
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</table>

US vs CT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>US</th>
<th>Connecticut</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>20.2</td>
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<td>2011</td>
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<td>2013</td>
<td>17.8</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Problem Substances of Greatest Concern According to Key Informants by Age Group: Community Readiness Survey, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Prescription Drugs</th>
<th>Heroin</th>
<th>Marijuana</th>
<th>Tobacco</th>
<th>Alcohol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12-17 years old</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-25 years old</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-65 years old</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 or older</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent Reporting
Problem Substances of Greatest Concern for 18-25 Year-olds According to Key Informants by Community Type: Community Readiness Survey, 2018

- Rural
  - Prescription Drugs: 18.9%
  - Heroin: 28.3%
  - Cocaine: 1.7%
  - Marijuana: 17.1%
  - Tobacco: 0.5%
  - Alcohol: 18.9%

- Suburban
  - Prescription Drugs: 29.2%
  - Heroin: 18.8%
  - Cocaine: 1.2%
  - Marijuana: 31.5%
  - Tobacco: 1.9%
  - Alcohol: 31.7%

- Urban Core
  - Prescription Drugs: 24.1%
  - Heroin: 18.5%
  - Cocaine: 3.7%
  - Marijuana: 21.9%
  - Tobacco: 2.5%
  - Alcohol: 18.5%

- Urban Periphery
  - Prescription Drugs: 24.5%
  - Heroin: 1.9%
  - Cocaine: 1.3%
  - Marijuana: 22.8%
  - Tobacco: 1.3%
  - Alcohol: 25.3%

- Wealthy
  - Prescription Drugs: 17.5%
  - Heroin: 10.5%
  - Cocaine: 1.8%
  - Marijuana: 17.5%
  - Tobacco: 1.8%
  - Alcohol: 47.4%
Problem Substances of Greatest Concern for 26-65 Year-olds According to Key Informants by Community Type: Community Readiness Survey, 2018

- Rural: Prescription Drugs 27.8%, Heroin 23.9%, Cocaine 3.3%, Marijuana 2.8%, Tobacco 0.6%, Alcohol 40.0%
- Suburban: Prescription Drugs 37.9%, Heroin 19.7%, Cocaine 0.5%, Marijuana 3.2%, Tobacco 0.2%, Alcohol 37.4%
- Urban Core: Prescription Drugs 31.5%, Heroin 27.8%, Cocaine 9.3%, Marijuana 3.2%, Tobacco 0.0%, Alcohol 27.8%
- Urban Periphery: Prescription Drugs 36.4%, Heroin 27.5%, Cocaine 1.9%, Marijuana 3.0%, Tobacco 0.8%, Alcohol 27.1%
- Wealthy: Prescription Drugs 25.9%, Heroin 3.4%, Cocaine 4.2%, Marijuana 0.0%, Tobacco 0.8%, Alcohol 65.5%
SBIRT Adult Participants at FQHCs: Percentage of Additional Substance Use for Each Substance, 2011-2016

- Tobacco (12,097)
- Marijuana (3,087)
- Alcohol (2,147)
- Cocaine (1,336)
- Heroin (969)
- Rx Opioids (407)
- Hallucinogens (255)
- Sedatives (199)
- Methamphetamine (99)
- Rx Stimulants (75)
- Inhalants (62)
Number of Opioid Prescriptions per Year: DCP, CPMRS, 2014-2017
Age and Gender of Patients Who Received an Opioid Prescription: DCP, CPMRS, 2017

Note: All unknown categories are less than 1%
Trends in Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions by Primary Problem Substance among Clients Age 12 and Older: Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), Connecticut, 2005-2015
Percent of Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions by Client’s Primary Problem Substance: DMHAS, FY 2017

- Alcohol: 29.1%
- Cocaine: 5.4%
- Marijuana: 9.2%
- Heroin: 46.9%
- Other opiates: 5.7%
Number of Opioid Overdoses in Hospital Admissions and ED Visits: DPH, Connecticut Hospital Data, 2013-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Hospitalization</th>
<th>ED Visits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>1132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>1297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>883</td>
<td>2755</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percent of Opioid Overdoses among All Drug Overdoses in Hospital Admissions and ED Visits: DPH, Connecticut Hospital Data, 2013-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Hospital Admissions</th>
<th>ED Visits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>23.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>26.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>49.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Number of Drug Overdose Deaths in Connecticut: OCME, 2012-2017

- 2012: 357
- 2013: 495
- 2014: 568
- 2015: 729
- 2016: 917
- 2017: 1038

# of Overdose Deaths
Percent of Overdose Deaths Involving Heroin, Fentanyl, and Other Opioids by Year: Connecticut OCME, 2012-2017

- Heroin
- Fentanyl
- Other Prescription Opioids

Year: 2012
- Heroin: 49%
- Fentanyl: 3.7%
- Other Prescription Opioids: 23.7%

Year: 2013
- Heroin: 51.6%
- Fentanyl: 7.3%
- Other Prescription Opioids: 18.6%

Year: 2014
- Heroin: 58.1%
- Fentanyl: 13.6%
- Other Prescription Opioids: 21.1%

Year: 2015
- Heroin: 57%
- Fentanyl: 15.9%
- Other Prescription Opioids: 25.5%

Year: 2016
- Heroin: 53.9%
- Fentanyl: 15.9%
- Other Prescription Opioids: 13.7%

Year: 2017
- Heroin: 45.7%
- Fentanyl: 65.1%
- Other Prescription Opioids: 24.8%
Proportion of Opioid-Involved Deaths by the Presence of Fentanyl and Heroin: Connecticut OCME 2012-2017
Opioid Overdose Mortality Rate (per 100,000 Population) by Community Type: Connecticut, OCME, 2012-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Suburban</th>
<th>Urban Core</th>
<th>Urban Periphery</th>
<th>Wealthy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
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Heroin-involved Death Rates by Town of Residence, CT OCME, 2017

Sources of Data:
CT Office of Chief Medical Examiner (OCME)

09/10/2018
Fentanyl-involved Death Rates by Town of Residence, CT OCME, 2017

Sources of Data:
CT Office of Chief Medical Examiner (OCME)

09/07/2018
Thank you!

JANE A. UNGEMACK, DR PH
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE AND HEALTH CARE
UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT HEALTH CENTER
UNGEMACK@UCHC.EDU