



John R. Kasich, Governor
Orman Hall, Director



Attacking Ohio's Opiate Epidemic

September 2011



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THE SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM



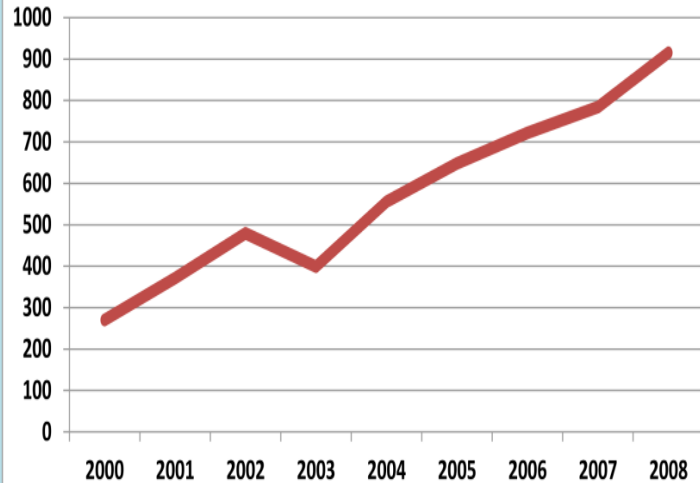


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NUMBER OF DEATHS BY SPECIFIC DRUGS MENTIONED ON DEATH CERTIFICATES

Specific Drugs	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Opiates+	270	371	479	399	556	648	722	784	915

Opiate Overdose Deaths



+ Opiates group includes heroin, other opioids, methadone, other synthetic narcotics, other narcotics and psychodysleptics

Source: Ohio Department of Health: Center for Public Health Statistics and Informatics

- More than a 300% increase in overdose deaths where opiates are listed on death certificates from 2000-2008

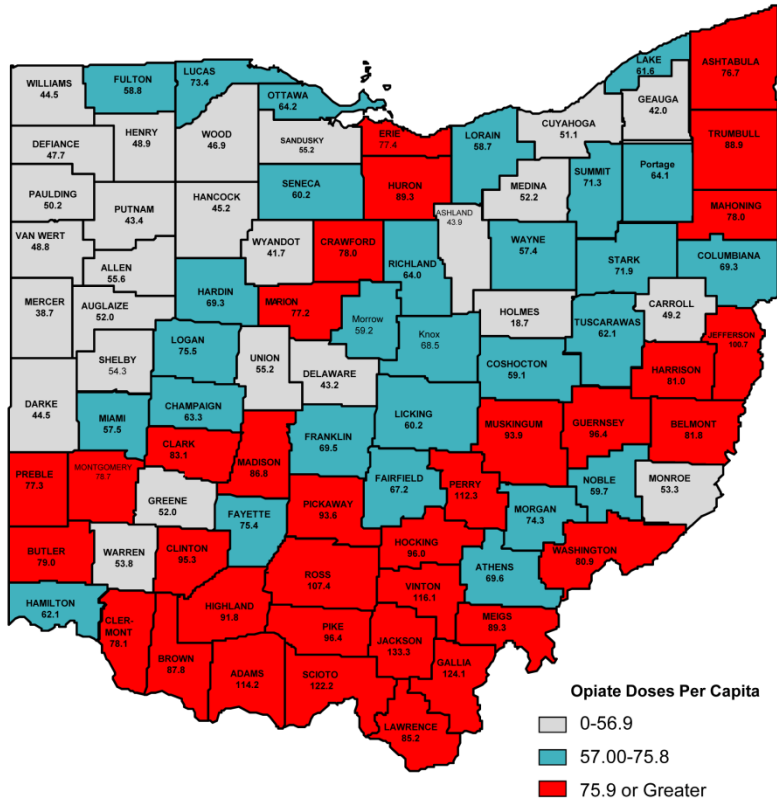
Source: Ohio Department of Health



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Ohio's Opiate Epidemic

2010 Opiate Consumption Per Capita



- Highest Per Capita Dose Rate
Jackson County – 130.2
- Lowest Per Capita Dose Rate
Holmes County – 18.2
- 9.7 million doses dispensed in
Scioto County in 2010. That's
123 doses for every man,
woman, and child.

Source: Ohio State Board of Pharmacy

Note: Per Capita Rates Based on 2010 U.S. Census

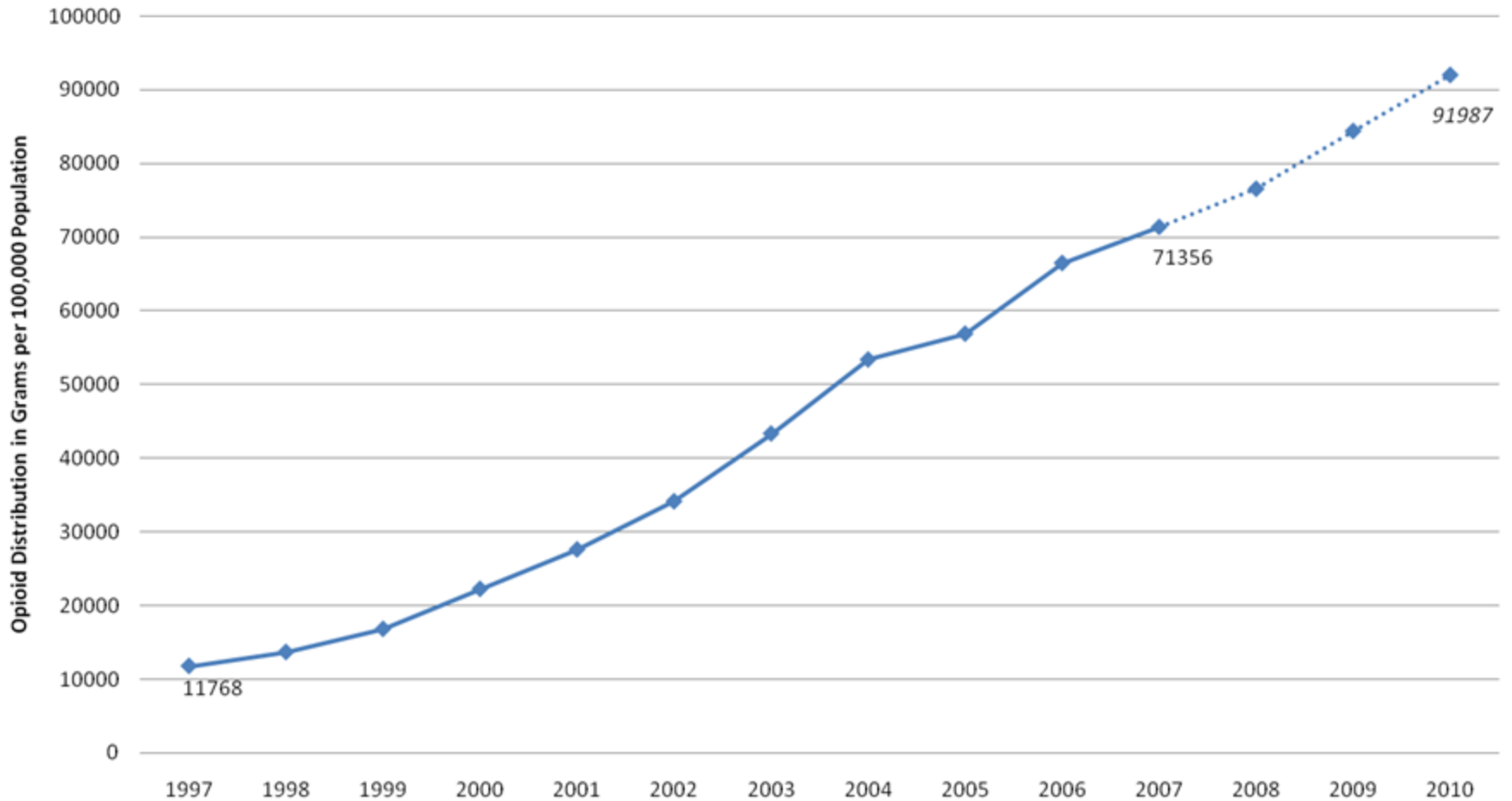


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PROJECTIONS IN GROWTH OF OPIATE USE



Distribution Rates of Prescription Opioids in Grams per 100,000 population, For Ohio, 1997 to 2007, with Forecasted Data 2008 to 2010



Sources: Opioid Distribution: DOJ, DEA, ARCOS. *Following Drugs: codeine, buprenorphine, oxycodone, hydromorphone, hydrocodone, meperidine, methadone, morphine, fentanyl base (transdermal) in morphine equivalents (30mg).



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2010 Ohio Per Capita Dosage: 67 Pills





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1997 Ohio Per Capita Dosage: 7 Pills





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2010 Scioto County Per Capita: 123 Pills



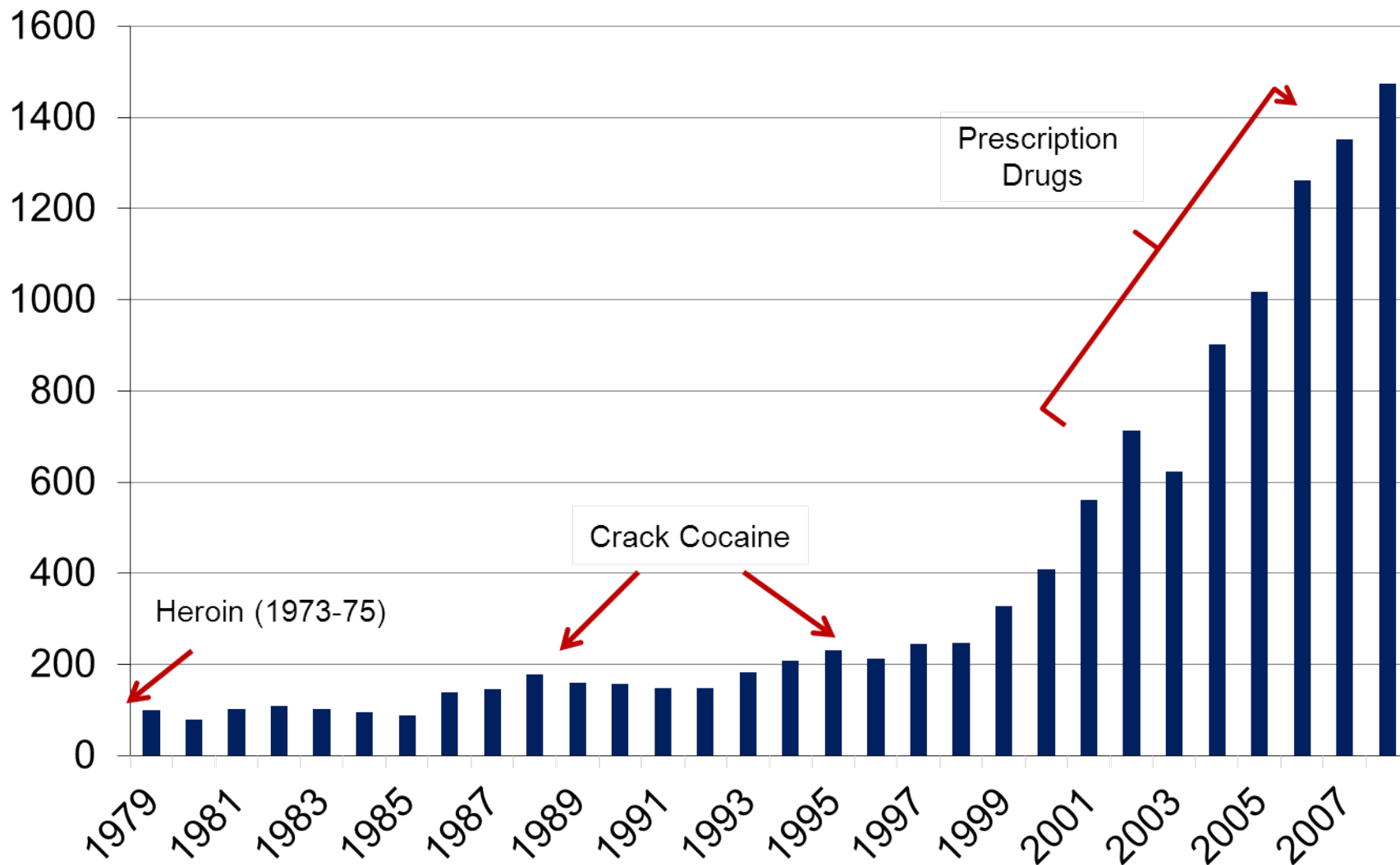


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THE LINK BETWEEN OPIATE DOSAGE & DEATH

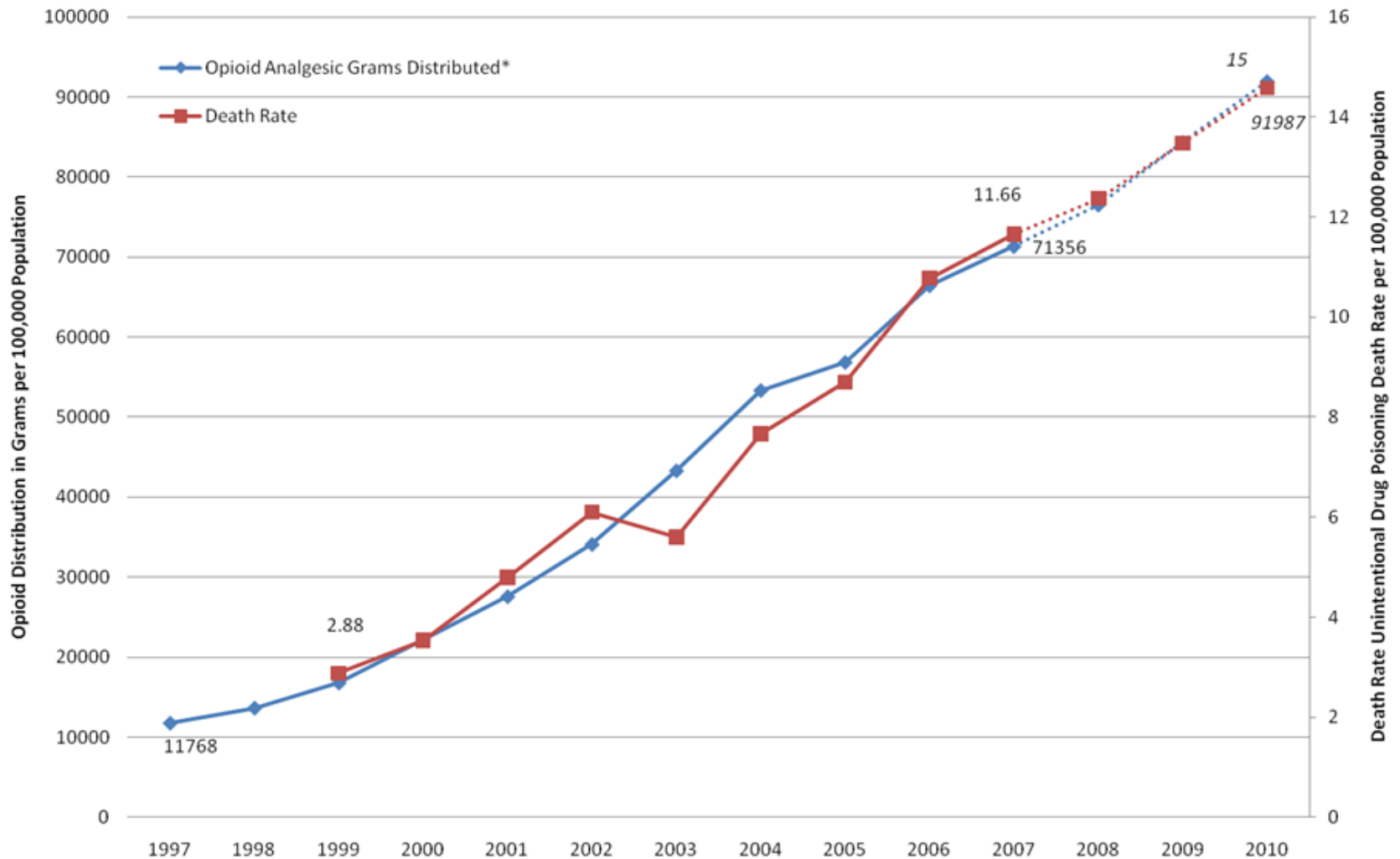


Epidemics of unintentional drug overdoses in Ohio, 1979-2008^{1,2,3}



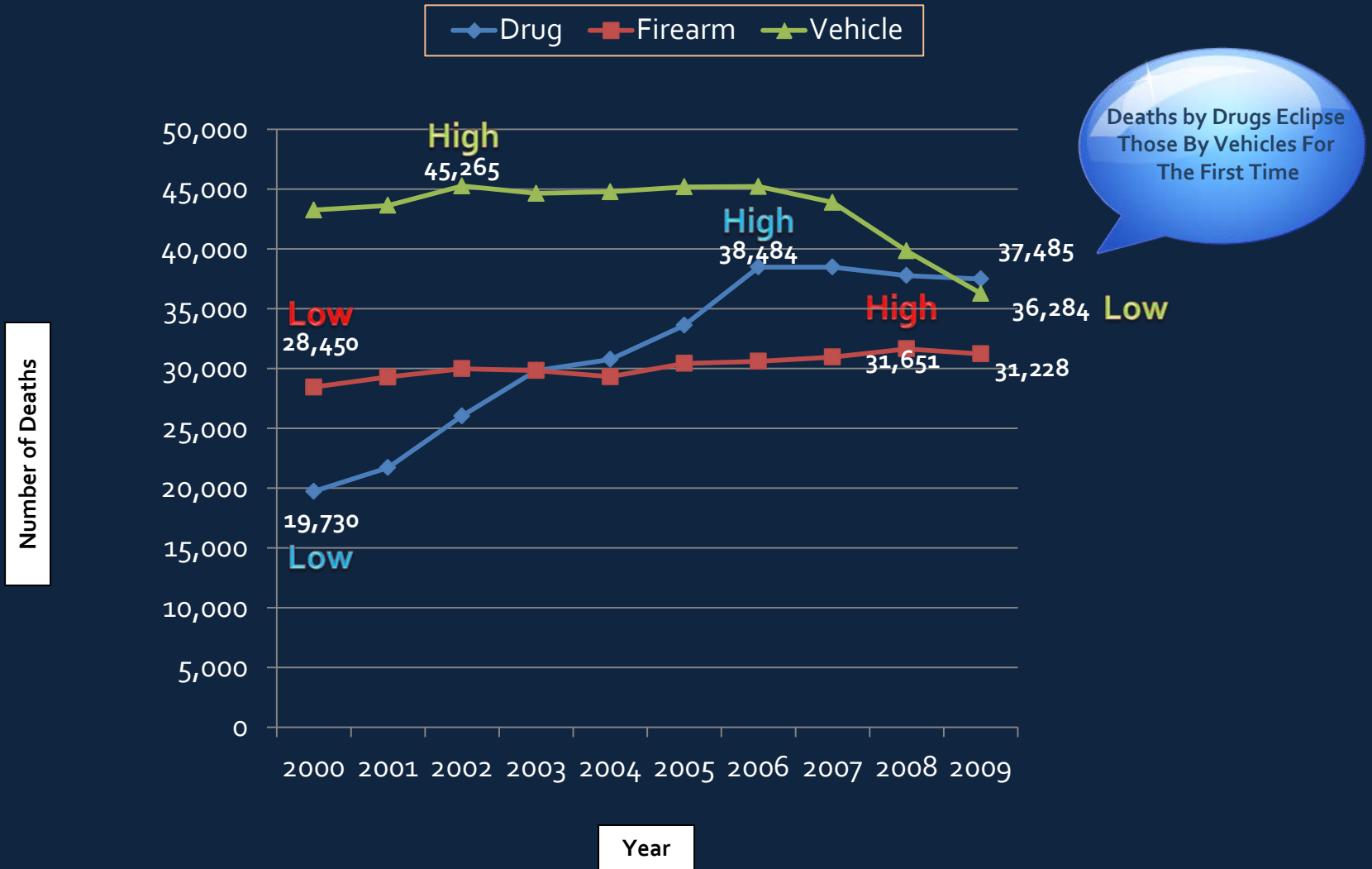
Source: ¹WONDER (NCHS Compressed Mortality File, 1979-1998 & 1999-2005) ²2006-2008 ODH Office of Vital Statistics, ³Change from ICD-9 to ICD-10 coding in 1999 (caution in comparing before and after 1998 and 1999)

Unintentional Fatal Drug Poisoning Rates and Distribution Rates of Prescription Opioids in Grams per 100,000 population, For Ohio, 1997 to 2007, with Forecasted Data 2008 to 2010



Sources: Opioid Distribution: DOJ, DEA, ARCOS. Death Rate: Ohio Dept of Health. *Following Drugs: codeine, buprenorphine, oxycodone, hydromorphone, hydrocodone, meperidine, methadone, morphine, fentanyl base (transdermal) in morphine equivalents (30mg).

Number of Deaths Caused by Drugs, Firearms, and Vehicles by Year: 2000 – 2009



Rxs involved in more deaths

Commonly abused prescription drugs are turning up more frequently in drug deaths. The frequency with which prescription anti-anxiety and pain drugs are involved in drug-induced deaths increased far more than cocaine and heroin between 2000 and 2008.

	% change 2000-08	Drugs
Prescription anti-anxiety drugs	+284%	Ativan, Klonopin, Valium, Xanax

What's going on: Replaced barbiturates in the 1950s for anxiety, insomnia and seizures. Treatment admissions for abuse tripled over the decade.

Prescription pain drugs	+256%	OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, Norco, Dilaudid, Methadone
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What's going on: These pain relievers are the most commonly prescribed drugs in the U.S. Treatment admissions for abuse are up fivefold over the decade.

Cocaine	+68%	Cocaine, crack
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What's going on: Increasing demand has led to shortages of this illicit drug.

Heroin	+56%	Heroin
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What's going on: Prescription drug abuse is fueling increased demand for this illicit drug as a cheaper alternative.

Note: More than one drug may be identified per death; a significant portion of drug-induced death certificates do not identify a drug by name.

Sources: U.S. death certificate data compiled in Multiple Cause Mortality files, 2000-2008, by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics; Times research

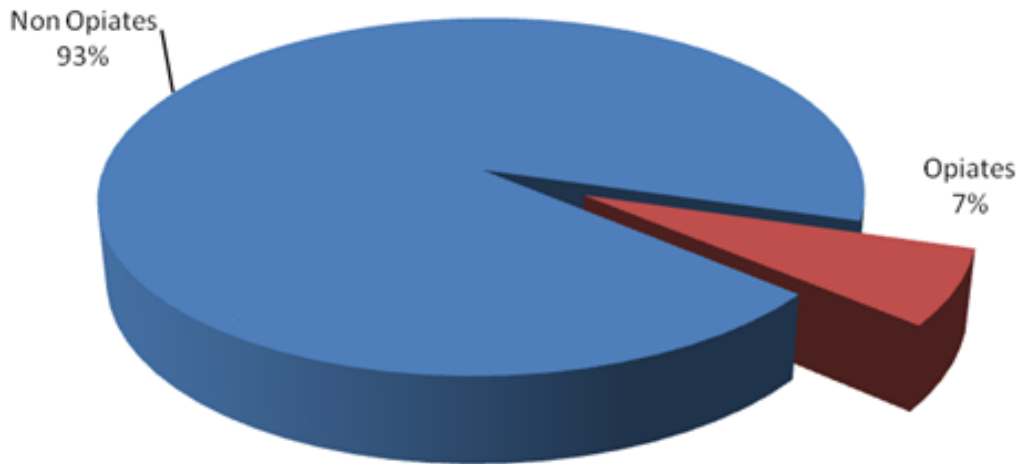
Los Angeles Times



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CHANGE IN DRUGS OF ABUSE OVER TIME



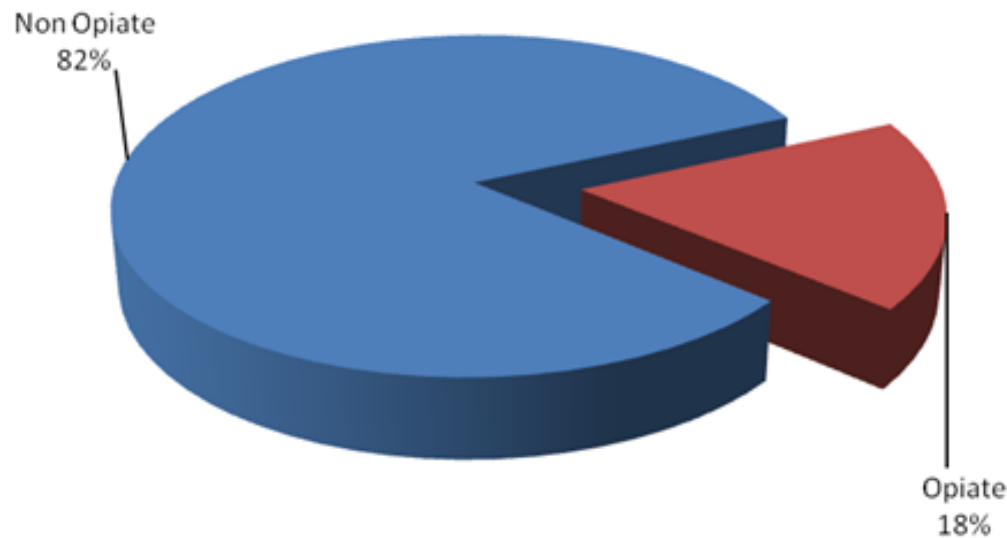


Source: Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services, MACSIS Behavioral Health Module.

**Drug of Choice
for All Clients
SFY 2001**

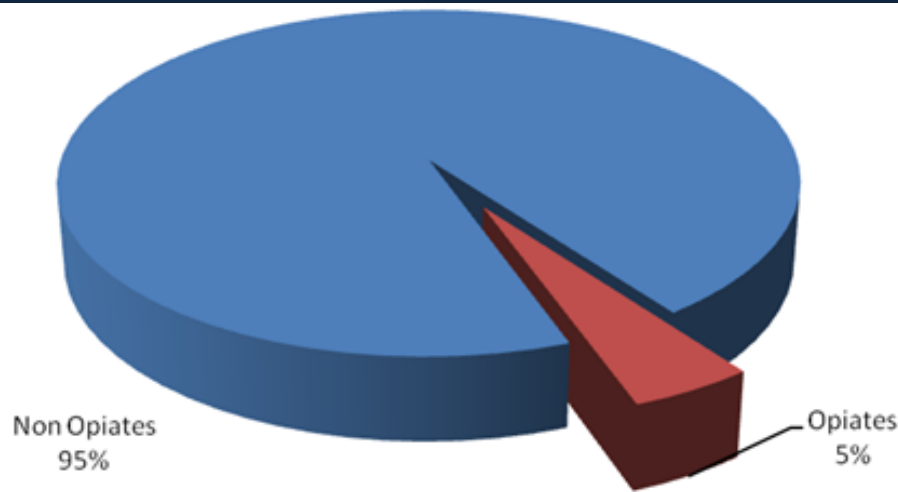


**Drug of Choice
for All Clients
SFY 2009**



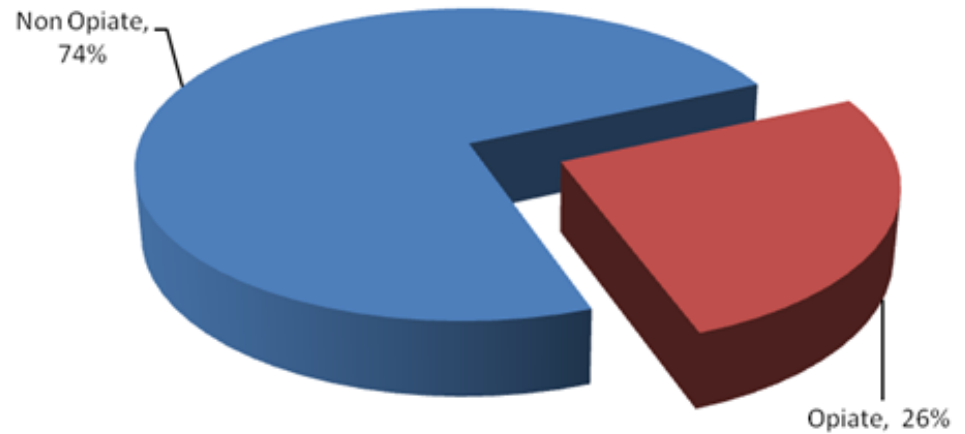
Source: Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services, MACSIS Behavioral Health Module.

Drug of Choice in Appalachian Counties SFY 2001

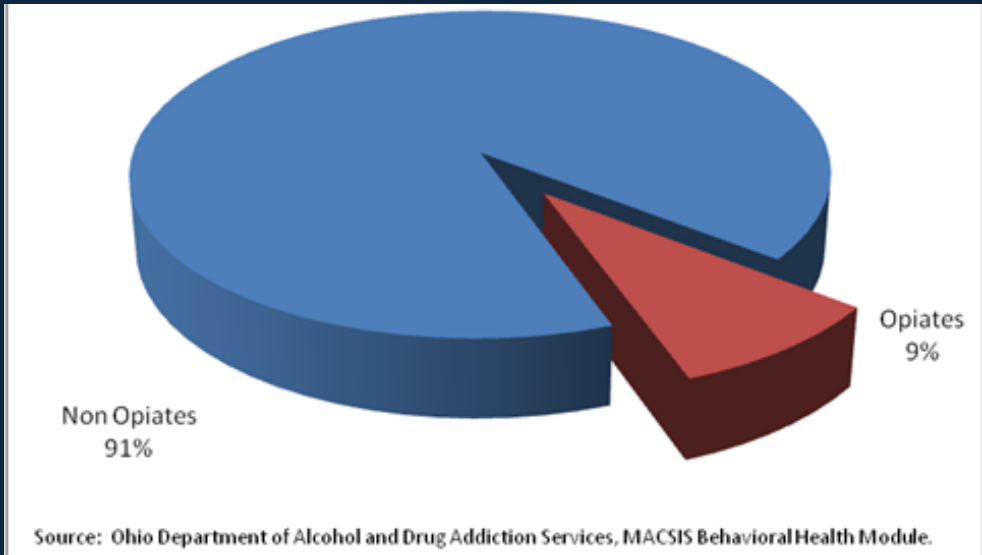


Source: Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services, MACSIS Behavioral Health Module.

Drug of Choice in Appalachian Counties SFY 2009



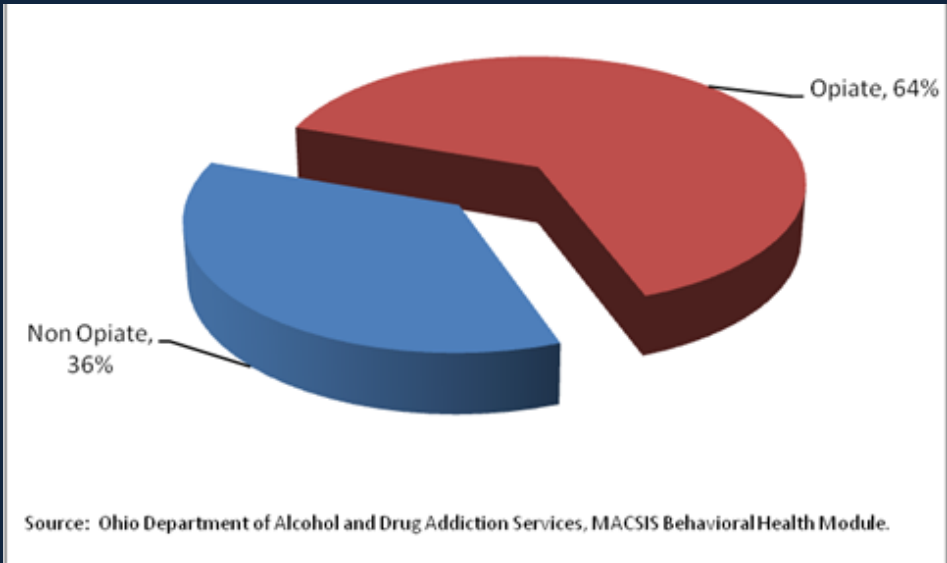
Source: Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services, MACSIS Behavioral Health Module.



Drug of Choice for Clients in Scioto County SFY 2001



Drug of Choice for Clients in Scioto County SFY 2009



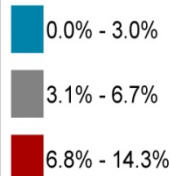
Client Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence

Ohio MACSIS Data - 2001

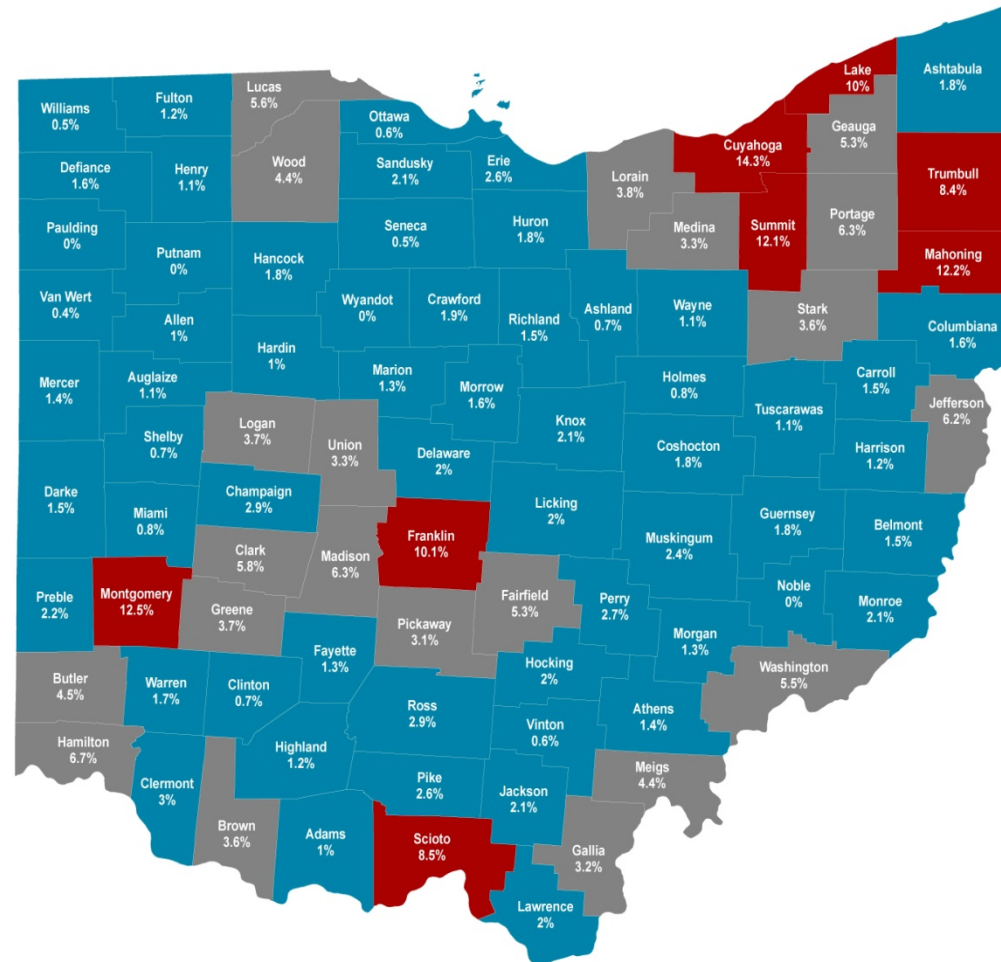
Ohio Department of Alcohol & Drug Addiction Services

Legend

Percent Opiate Addicts



This map represents the percentage of clients in treatment with an opioid-related diagnosis. The highest concentrations for opiate admissions are in Cuyahoga County (14.3%), Montgomery County (12.5%), Mahoning County (12.2%), Summit County (12.1%), and Franklin County (10.1%).



Data Source:
Multi Agency Community
Information Systems (MACSIS)
Map produced March 2011

Client Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence

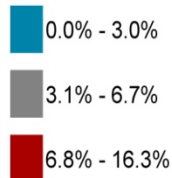
Ohio MACSIS Data - 2003



Department of Alcohol &
Drug Addiction Services

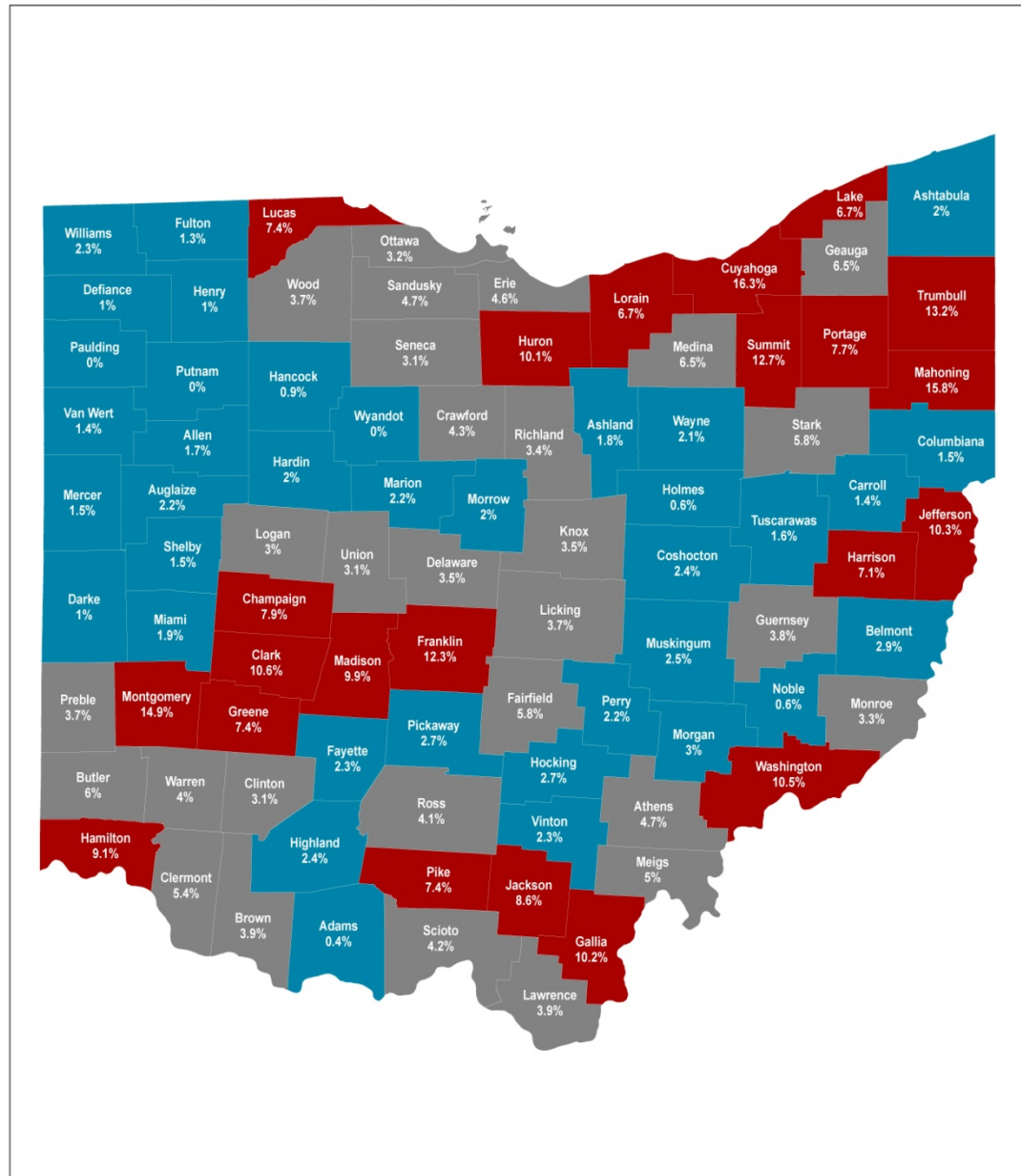
Legend

Percent Opiate Addicts



This map represents the percentage of clients in treatment with an opioid-related diagnosis. The highest concentrations for opiate admissions are in Cuyahoga County (16.3%), Mahoning County (15.8%), Montgomery County (14.9%), Trumbull County (13.2%), and Summit County (12.7%).

Data Source:
Multi Agency Community
Information Systems (MACSIS)
Map produced March 2011



Client Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence

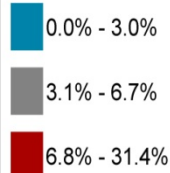
Ohio MACSIS Data - 2007



Department of Alcohol &
Drug Addiction Services

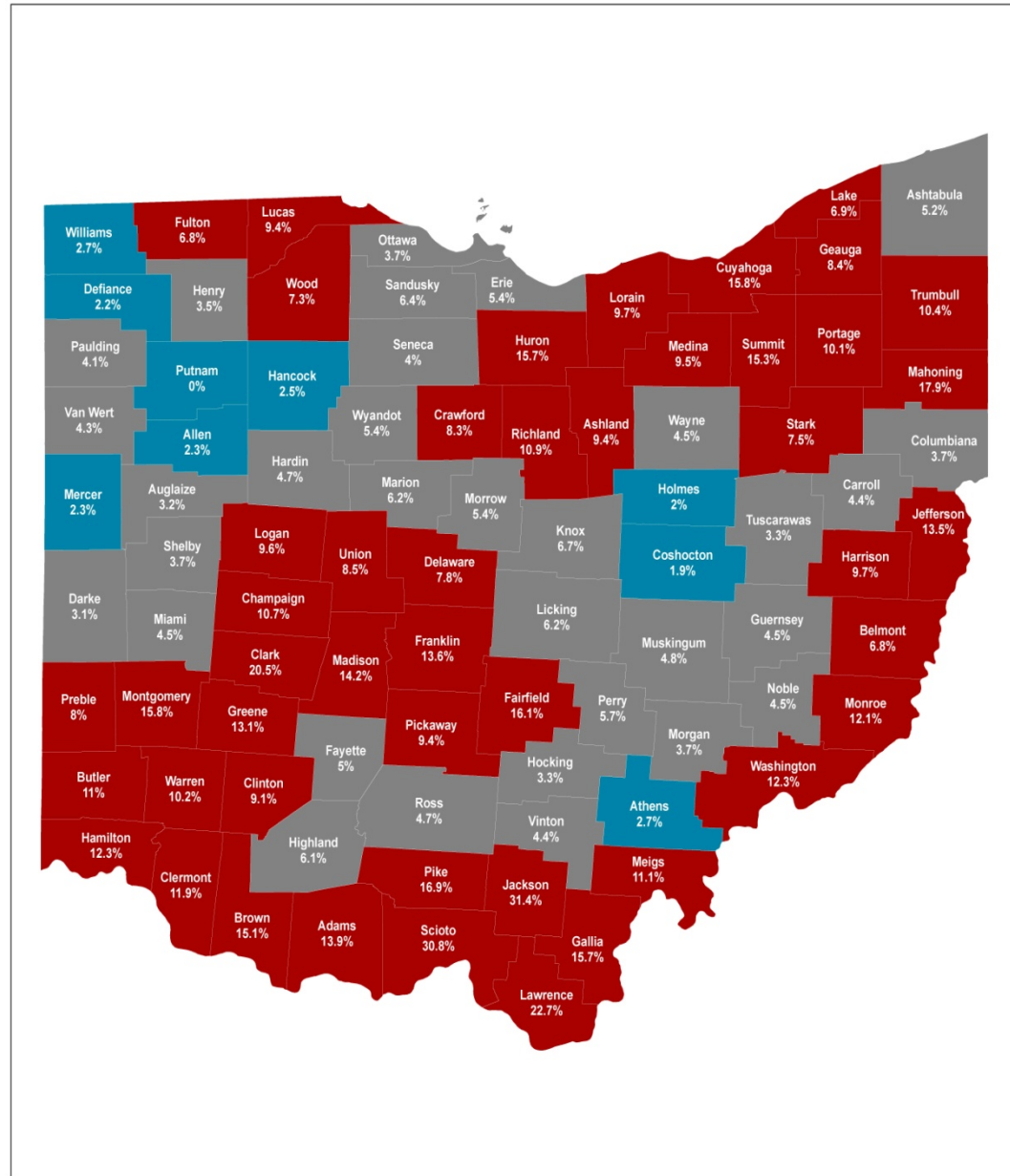
Legend

Percent Opiate Addicts



This map represents the percentage of clients in treatment with an opioid-related diagnosis. The highest concentrations for opiate admissions are in Jackson County (31.4%), Scioto County (30.8%), Lawrence County (22.7%), Clark County (20.5%), and Mahoning County (17.9%).

Data Source:
Multi Agency Community
Information Systems (MACSIS)
Map produced March 2011



Client Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence

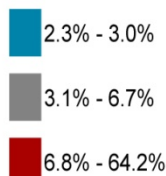
Ohio MACSIS Data - 2009



Department of Alcohol &
Drug Addiction Services

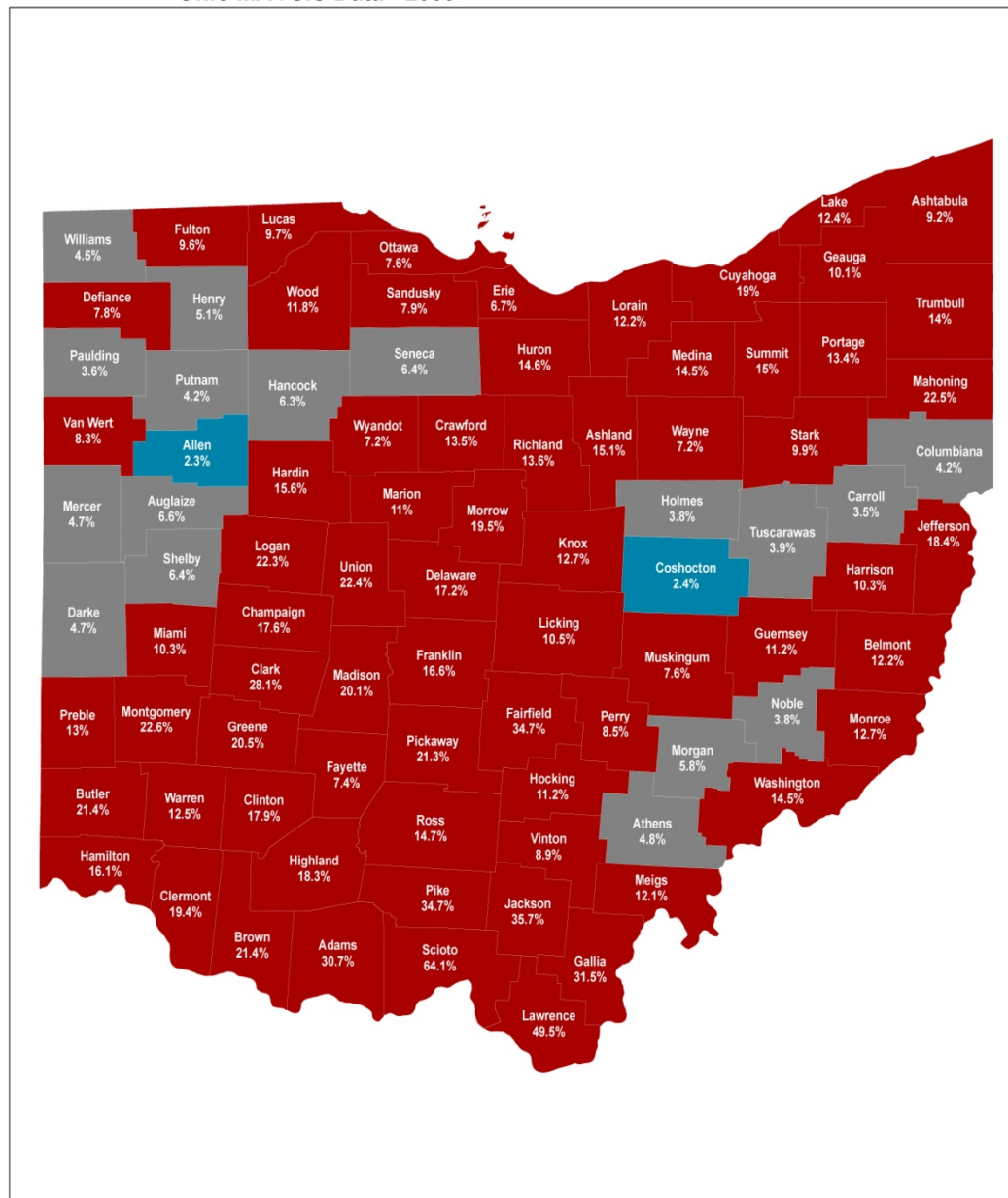
Legend

Percent Opiate Addicts



This map represents the percentage of clients in treatment with an opioid-related diagnosis. The highest concentrations for opiate admissions are in Scioto County (64.1%), Lawrence County (49.5%), Jackson County (35.7%), Pike County (34.7%), and Fairfield County (34.7%).

Data Source:
Multi Agency Community
Information Systems (MACSIS)
Map produced March 2011

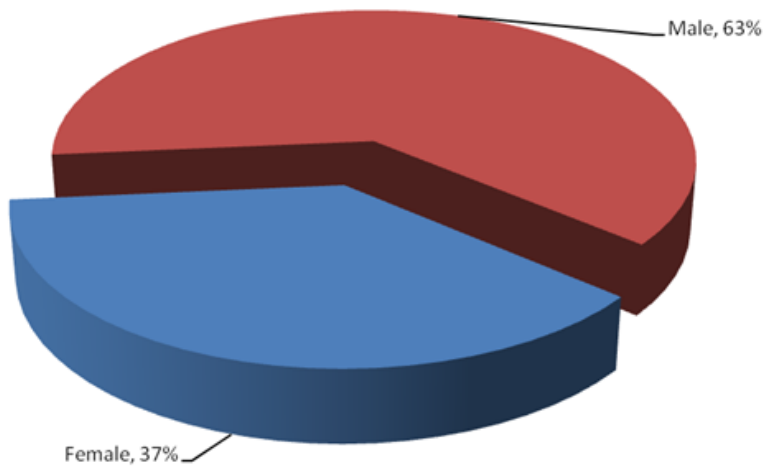




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OPIATE TREATMENT CLIENT DEMOGRAPHICS

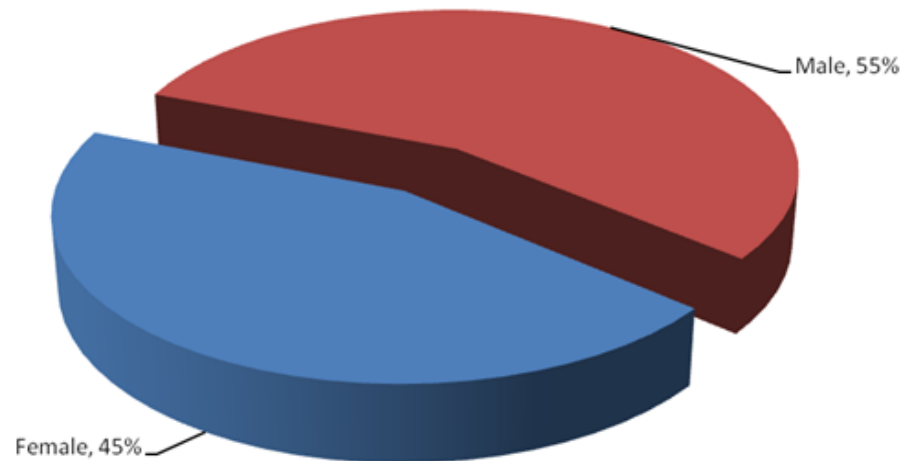




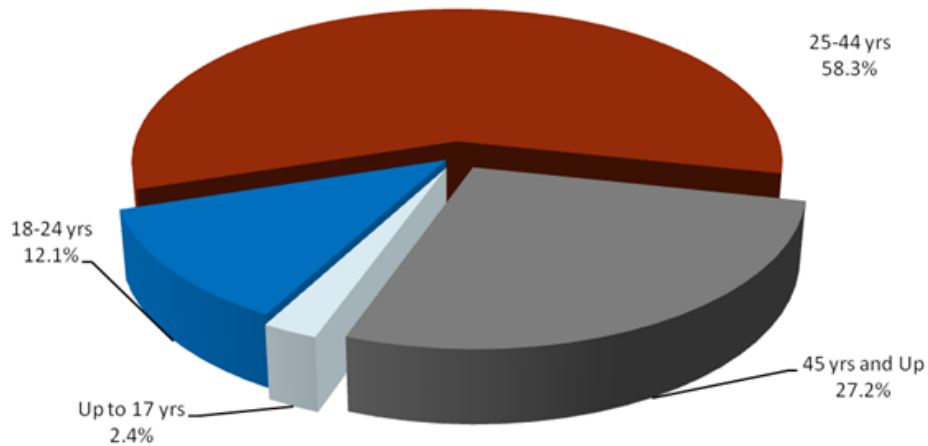
Source: Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services, MACSIS Behavioral Health Module.

← Opiate as Drug of Choice by Gender SFY 2001

Opiate as Drug of Choice by Gender SFY 2009 →



Source: Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services, MACSIS Behavioral Health Module.

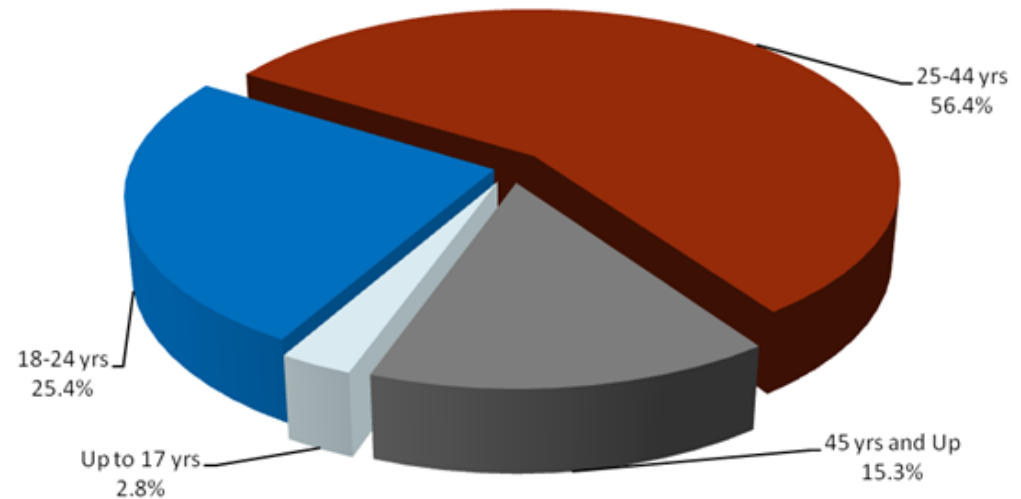


Source: Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services, MACSIS Behavioral Health Module.

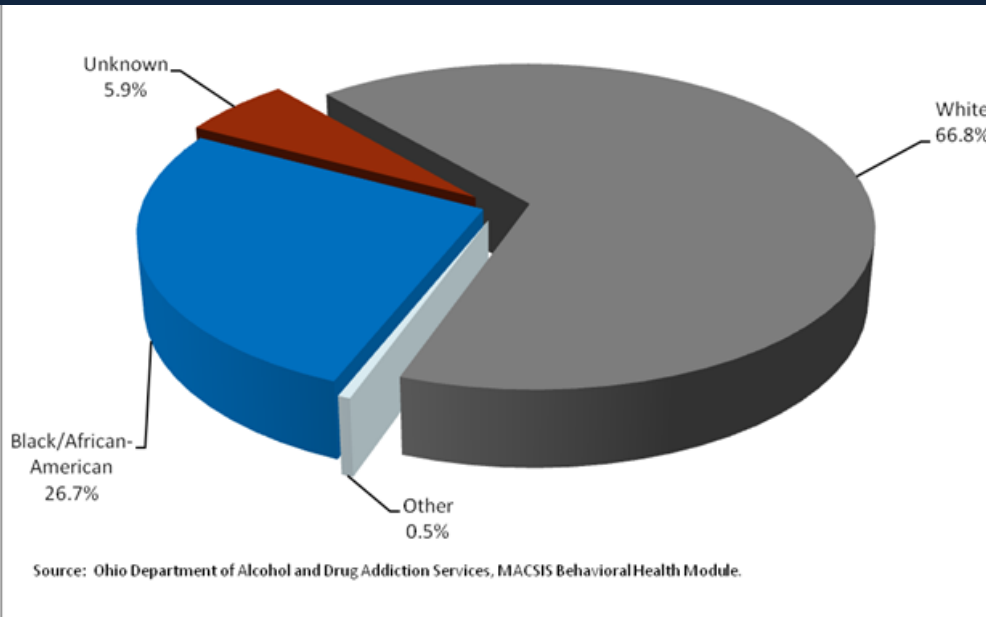
Opiate as Drug of Choice by Age SFY 2001



Opiate as Drug of Choice by Age SFY 2009

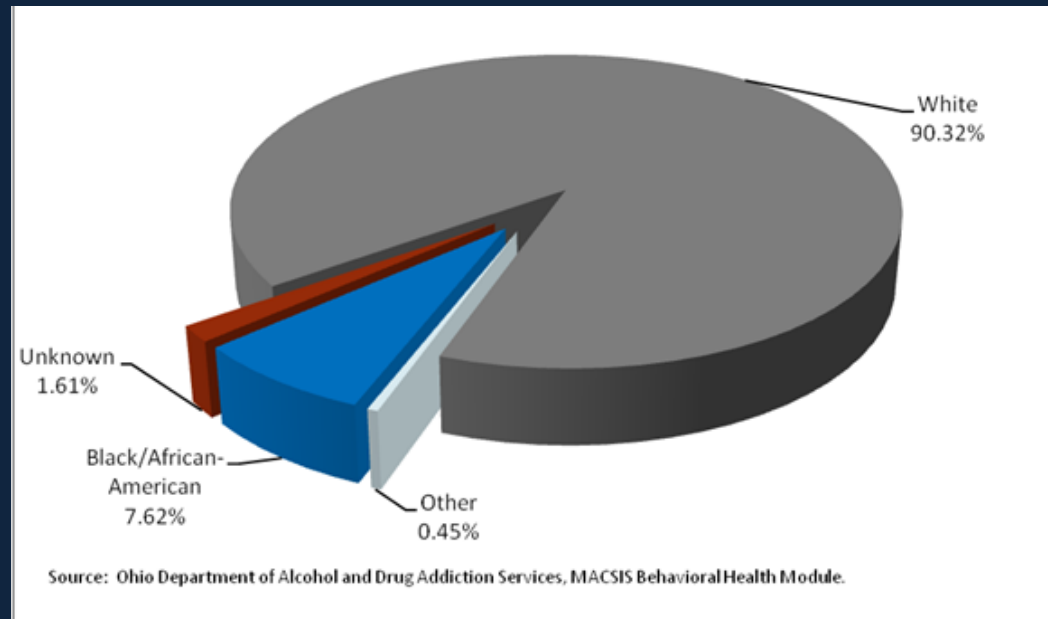


Source: Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services, MACSIS Behavioral Health Module.



← Opiate as Drug of Choice by Race SFY 2001

Opiate as Drug of Choice by Race SFY 2009



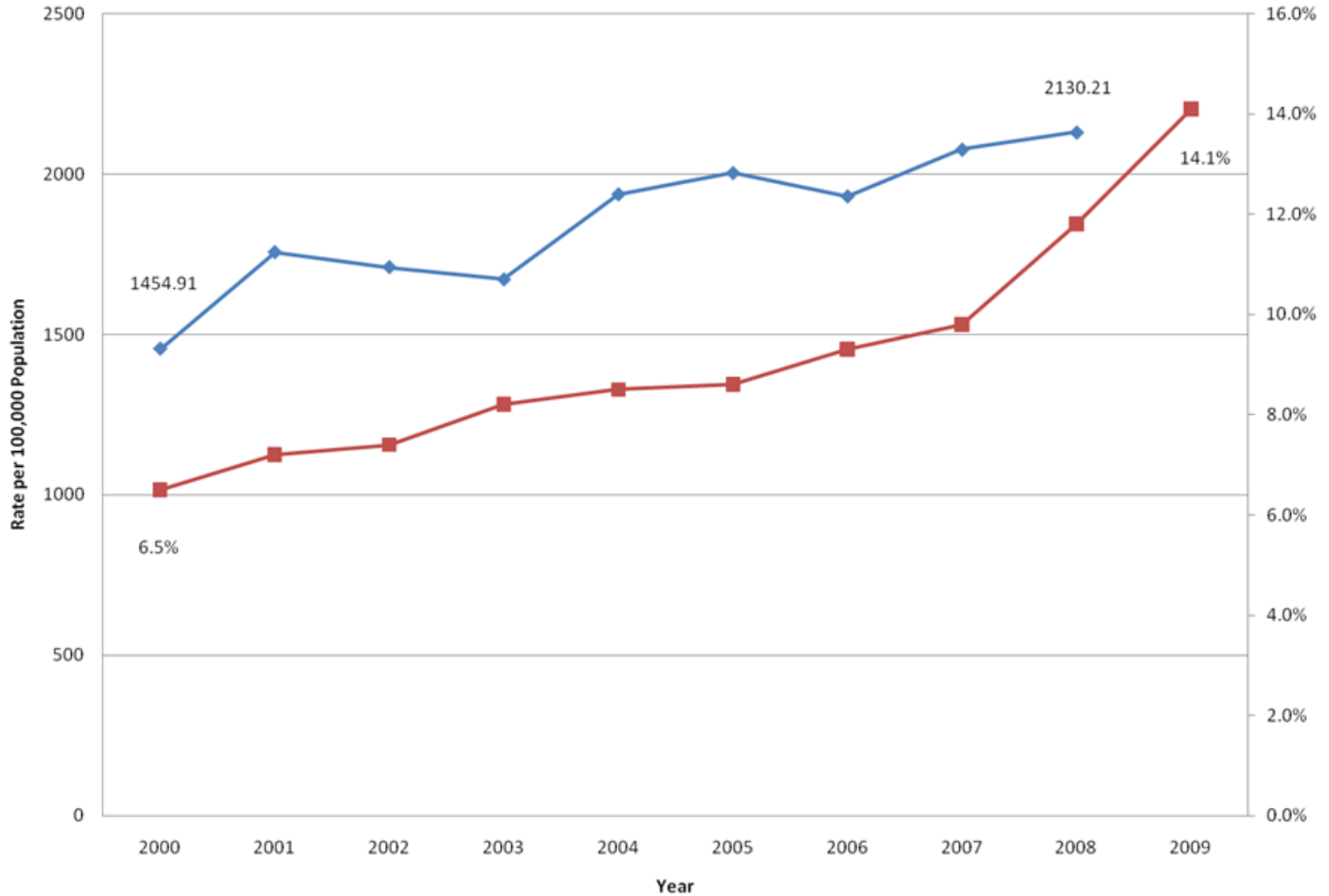


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COSTS OF OPIATE USE: PROPERTY CRIME DATA



Property Crime and Treatment Admissions within Ohio's Appalachian Counties, 2000-2008 (r=.90*)



Source: Crime-Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services, Uniform Crime Reporting. Treatment Admission: Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services, Multi-Agency Community Services Information System.

*p<.002

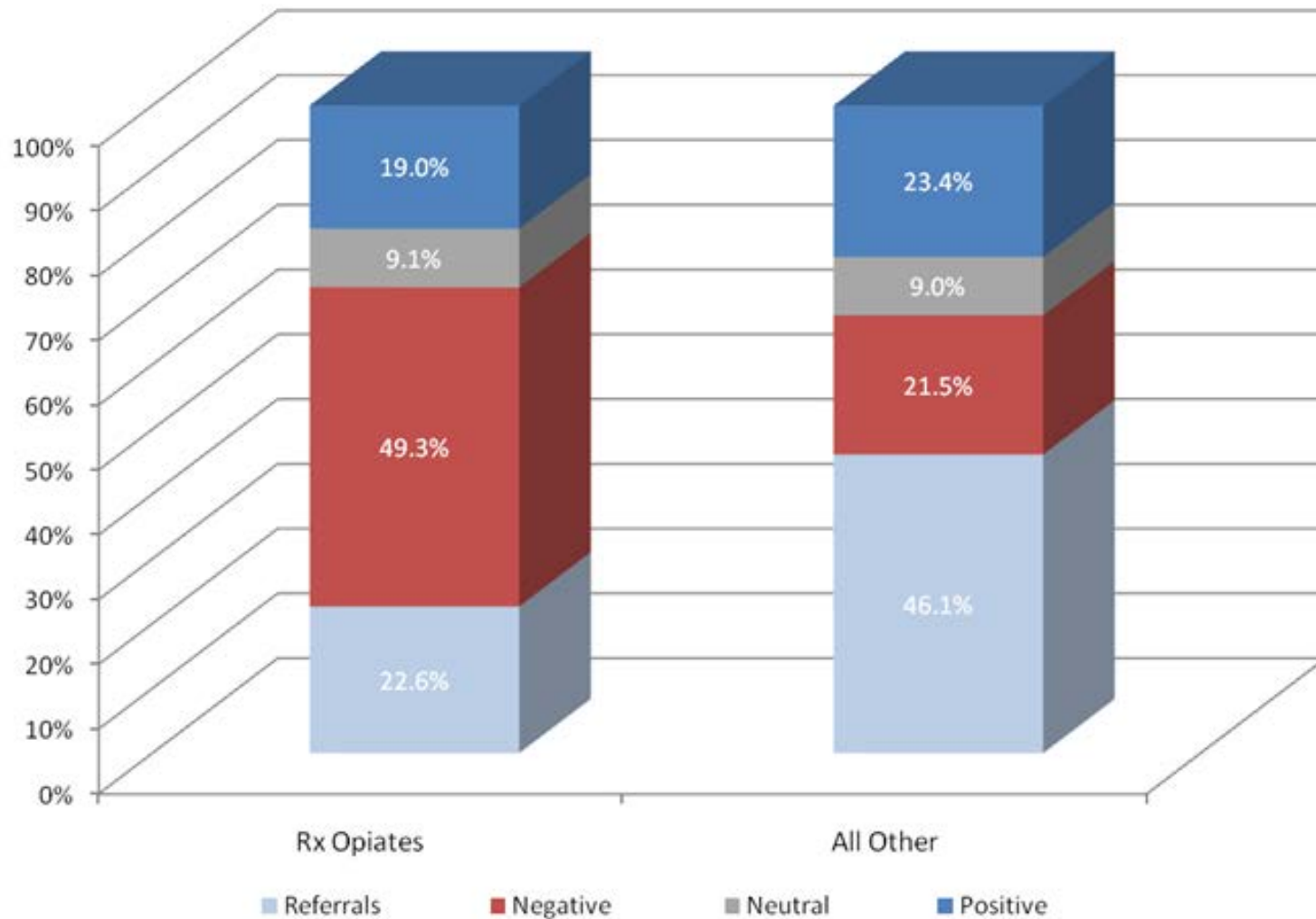


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OPIATE TREATMENT EFFICACY

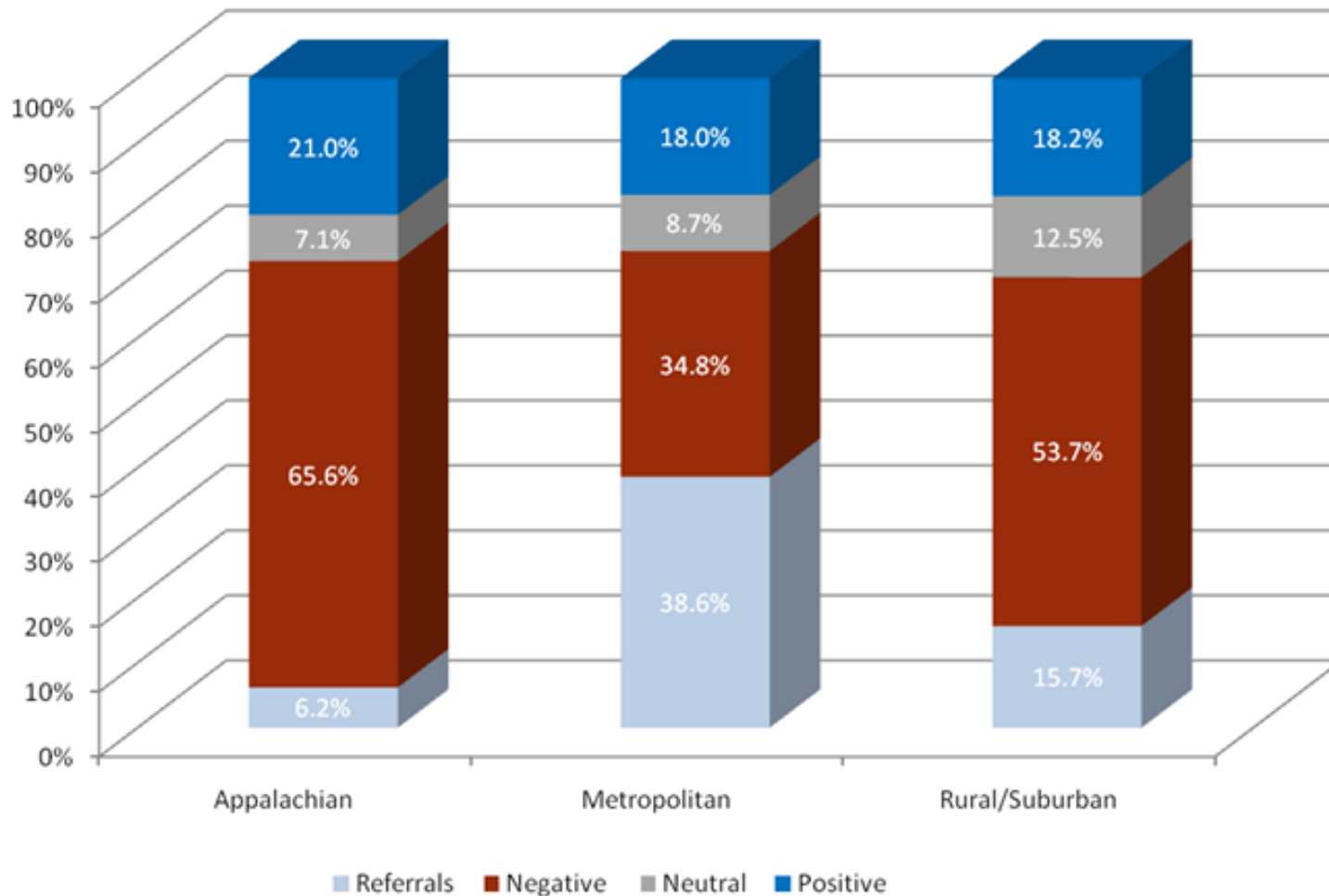


Disposition at Discharge by Drug, SFY 2009



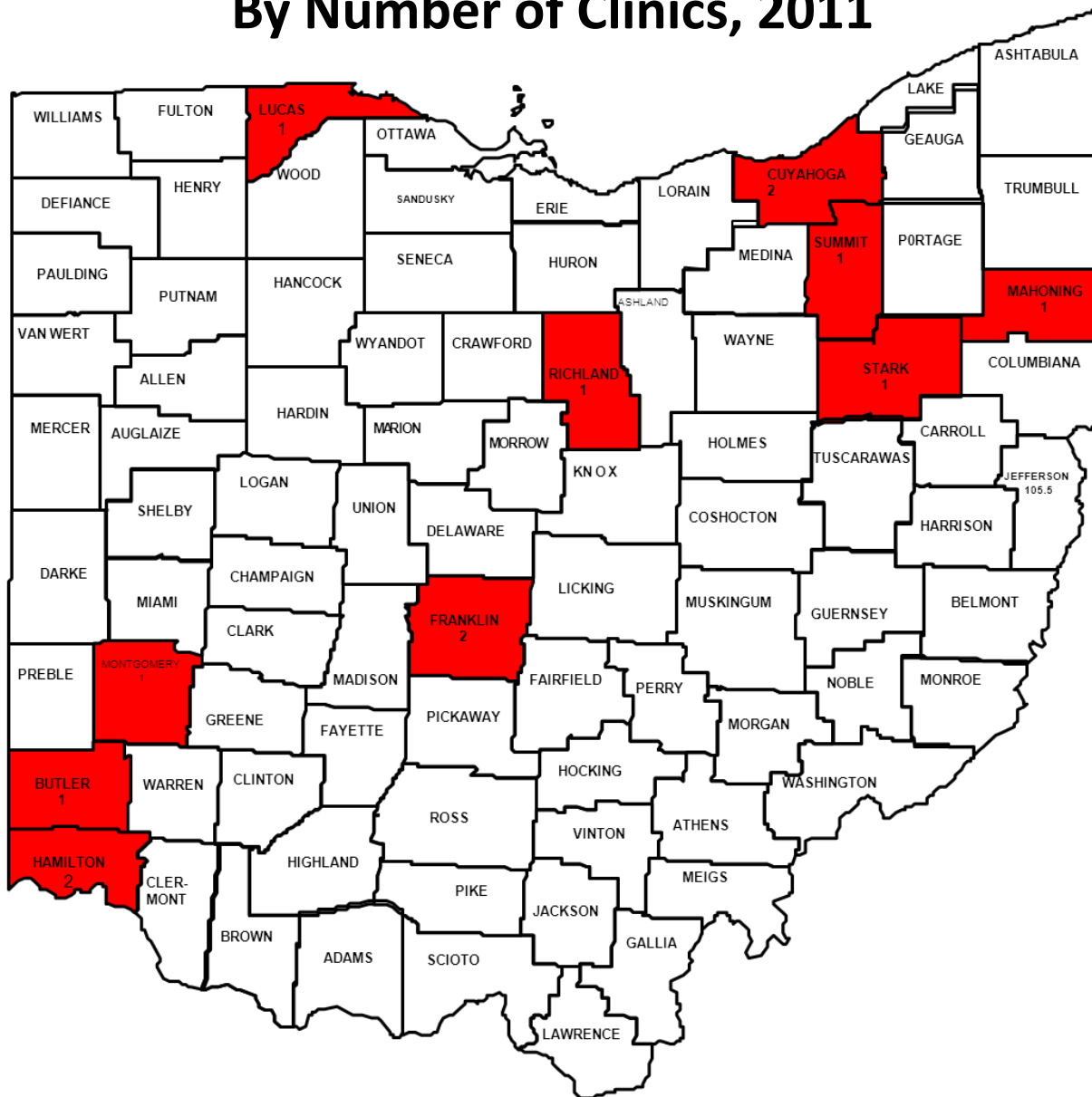
Source: Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services, MACSIS Behavioral Health Module.

Disposition at Discharge for Opiate Users by County Type, SFY 2009



Source: Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services, MACSIS Behavioral Health Module.

Counties Providing Methadone By Number of Clinics, 2011



Availability of MAT in Ohio

- 17 opioid treatment programs (including methadone)
- 48 treatment programs with buprenorphine
- 367 physicians with buprenorphine certification
- 52.4% of substance abuse treatment facilities provide pharmacotherapies

SOURCE: SAMHSA, N-SSATS (2009)



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WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?



Our Approach to the Problem

- Collect data to determine the scope and impact of opiate addiction
- Develop a shared vision with stakeholders about how we will resolve the problem
- Implement and evaluate selected demonstration projects in alignment with shared vision
- Seek additional funding for large-scale implementation



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Current/Planned Projects

- “Recovery 2 Work” Initiative
- Scioto County Treatment Project
- Inter-State Opiate Task Force
- Medicaid Opiate Impact Study
- BWC Opiate Impact Study
- Criminal Justice/Re-entry Initiative
- Medication Assisted Therapy Clinical Trials Project
- Community Opiate Task Forces
- Statewide Media Campaign
- Statewide SOLACE Group

