

OKLAHOMA

DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS (2018-2022)

NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE*

4,079

total number of unintentional drug overdose deaths

2,496

Methamphetamine

1,133

Fentanyl

735

Other Opioids (excluding fentanyl)

314

Cocaine

306

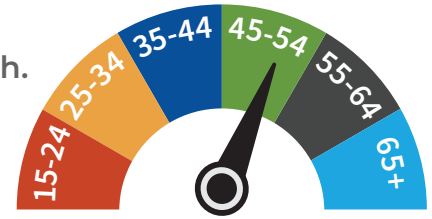
Alcohol

286

Benzodiazepines

*Categories are not mutually exclusive. Deaths may involve more than one substance.

Adults aged 45-54 years had the highest rate of death.



46% of deaths occurred at a home or apartment.

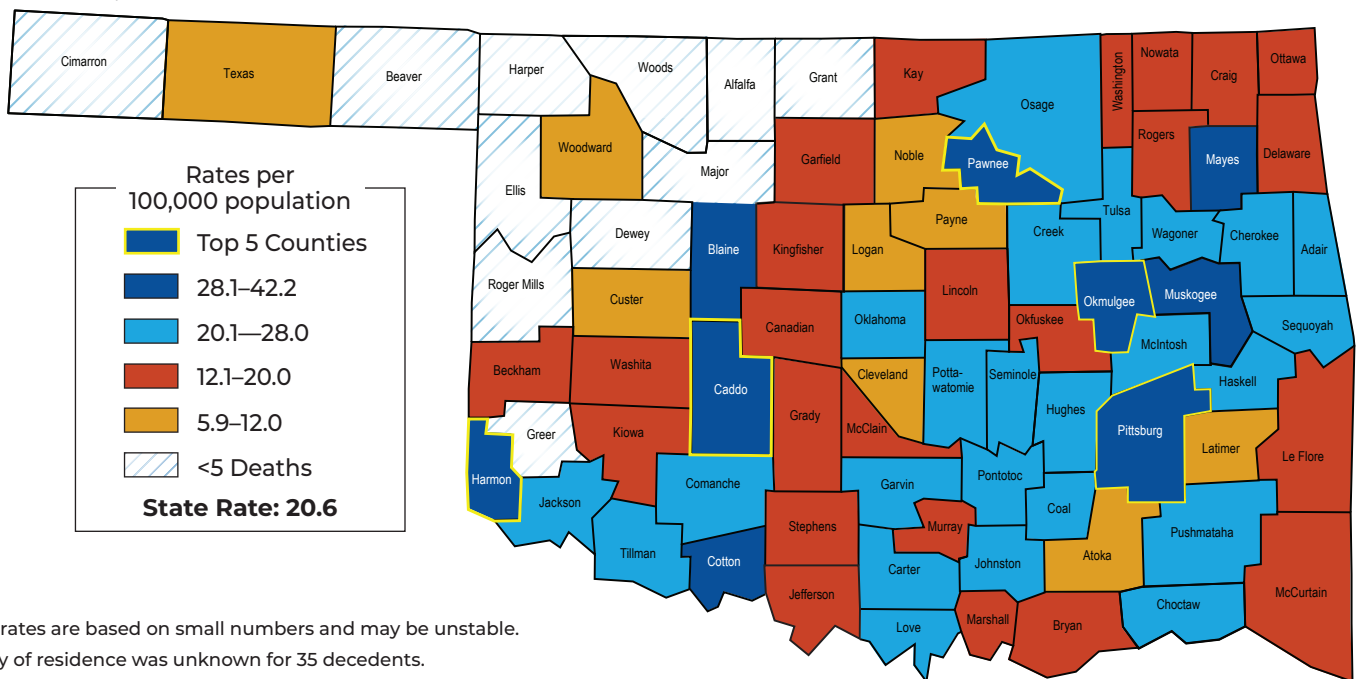
NON-HISPANIC BLACK Oklahomans had the highest rate of death.

- Males were **twice as likely** to die as females.
- The state drug overdose **death rate increased 104%** from 2019 to 2022.
- Methamphetamine was **the most common drug** involved in overdose deaths and the number of methamphetamine overdose deaths **more than doubled** from 2018 to 2022.
- **71%** of people who died had a history of mental health problems.
- **22%** of people who died had a history of substance use.
- Fentanyl overdose deaths **increased 12-fold**, from 50 deaths in 2019 to 606 in 2022.

UNINTENTIONAL DRUG OVERDOSE DEATH RATES¹

BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE²

► OKLAHOMA, 2018-2022



¹ Some rates are based on small numbers and may be unstable.

² County of residence was unknown for 35 decedents.

Data Source: Fatal Unintentional Poisoning Surveillance System, OSDH Injury Prevention Service

OKLAHOMA

DRUG OVERDOSE HOSPITALIZATIONS[†] (2020-2022)

There were

12,446

Oklahomans hospitalized for a nonfatal drug overdose from 2020-2022.



The total charges of nonfatal drug overdose hospitalizations were \$496 million.



The average hospital stay was 4.4 days.

OKLAHOMANS AGED

15-24

had the highest hospitalization rate.



53% of patients were discharged to their home/self-care and **25% to a psychiatric hospital** or psychiatric unit of a hospital.

- **49%** of hospitalizations were unintentional and **48%** due to self harm.
- Females were **50% more likely** to be hospitalized than males.
- Drug overdose **hospitalization rates decreased 14%** from 121.3 per 100,000 (2017-2019) to 103.8 per 100,000 (2020-2022).
- Non-Hispanic Black Oklahomans had the **highest rate** of hospitalizations.

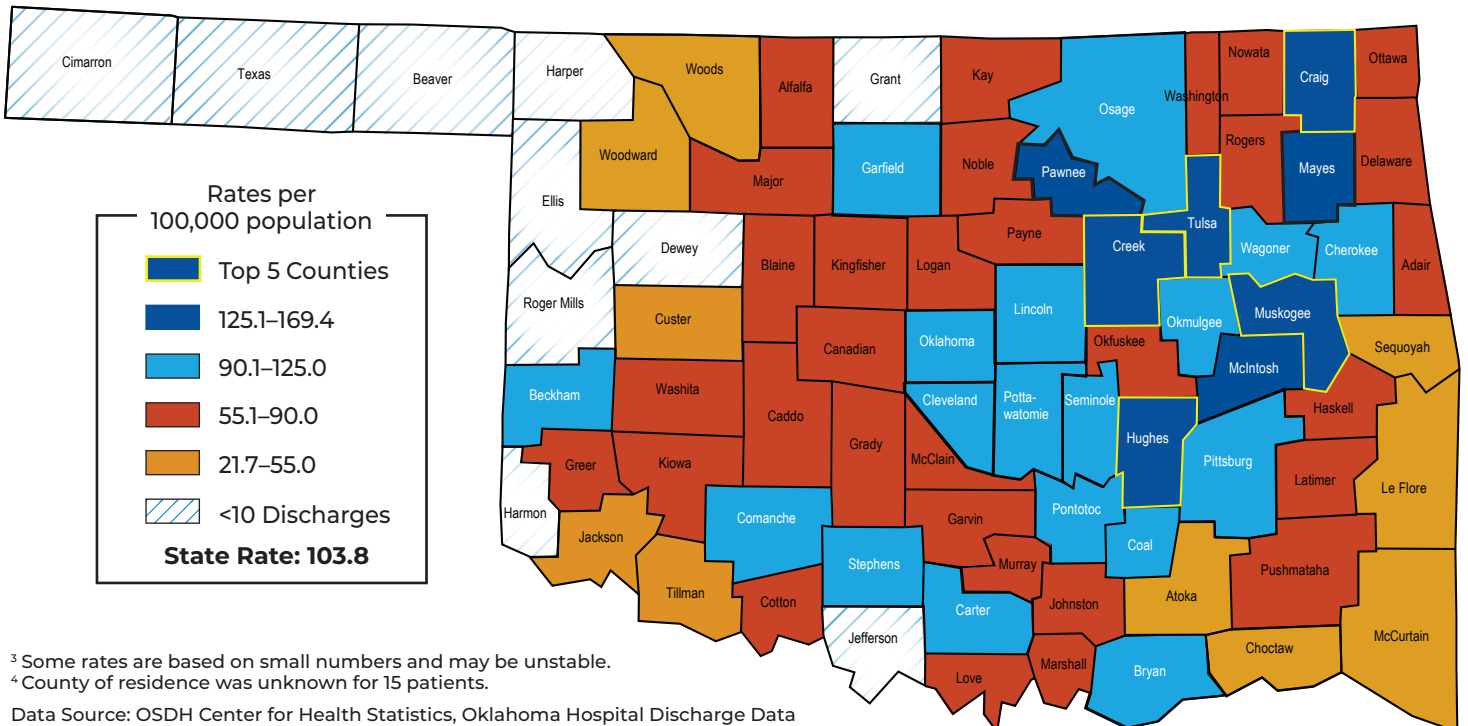
The most common substances involved in hospitalizations were:

- ▶ Opioids
- ▶ Non-opioid pain medications
- ▶ Stimulants
- ▶ Antidepressants
- ▶ Benzodiazepines

[†] Includes all intents of nonfatal drug overdose – unintentional, self harm, undetermined, and assault

NONFATAL DRUG OVERDOSE HOSPITALIZATION RATES³ BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE⁴

▶ OKLAHOMA, 2020-2022



³ Some rates are based on small numbers and may be unstable.

⁴ County of residence was unknown for 15 patients.

Data Source: OSDH Center for Health Statistics, Oklahoma Hospital Discharge Data
Compiled by: OSDH Injury Prevention Service

