

ATOKA COUNTY

DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS (2020-2024)

NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE*

17

Total number of unintentional drug overdose deaths

13

Methamphetamine

<5

Fentanyl

<5

Benzodiazepines

0

Alcohol

0

Cocaine

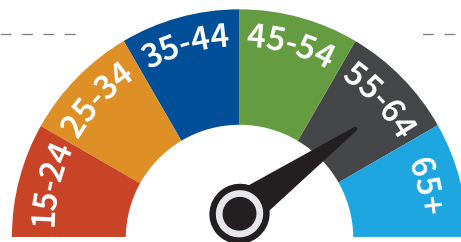
<5

Other Opioids (excluding fentanyl)

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

From 2020 to 2024, **Atoka County** had the **37th highest** drug overdose death rate in the state.

Residents aged 55-64 had the highest rate of death.



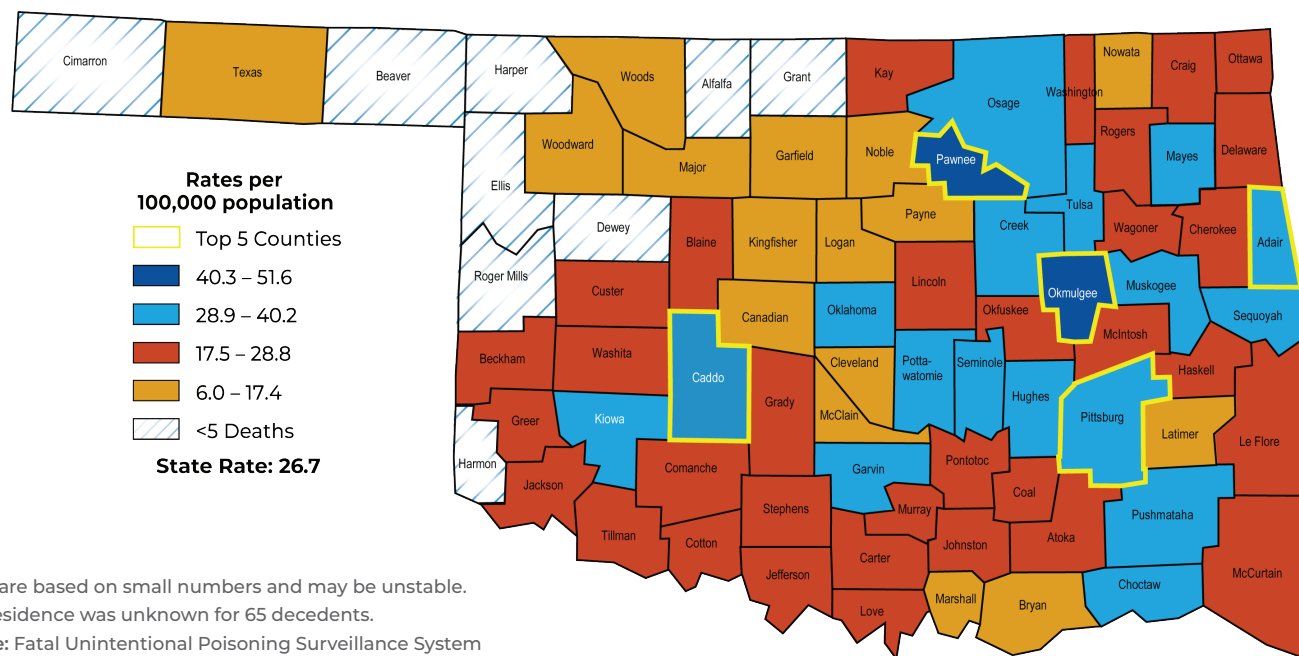
59% of deaths occurred at a home or apartment.

NON-HISPANIC WHITE
Atoka County residents had the **highest** rate of death.

- Males were 58% more likely to die than females.
- Drug overdose death rates increased 49% from 15.9 per 100,000 (2015-2019) to 23.7 per 100,000 (2020-2024).
- **71%** of people who died had a history of substance use.
- **41%** of people who died had a history of mental health problems.

UNINTENTIONAL DRUG OVERDOSE DEATH RATES¹ BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE²

► OKLAHOMA, 2020-2024



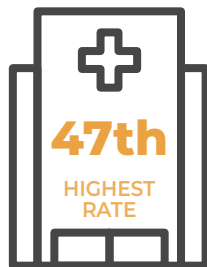
¹ Some rates are based on small numbers and may be unstable.

² County of residence was unknown for 65 decedents.

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

DRUG OVERDOSE HOSPITALIZATIONS† (2022-2024)

Atoka County
had the 47th
highest nonfatal
drug overdose
hospitalization rate.



There were

30

Atoka County Residents

hospitalized for a nonfatal drug overdose from 2022-2024.

- **67%** of hospitalizations were unintentional and **33%** due to self harm.
- Males were 24% more likely to be hospitalized than females.
- Drug overdose discharge rates increased 81% from 38.1 per 100,000 (2019-2021) to 69.1 per 100,000 (2022-2024).
- Non-Hispanic White Atoka County residents had the **highest** rate of hospitalizations.

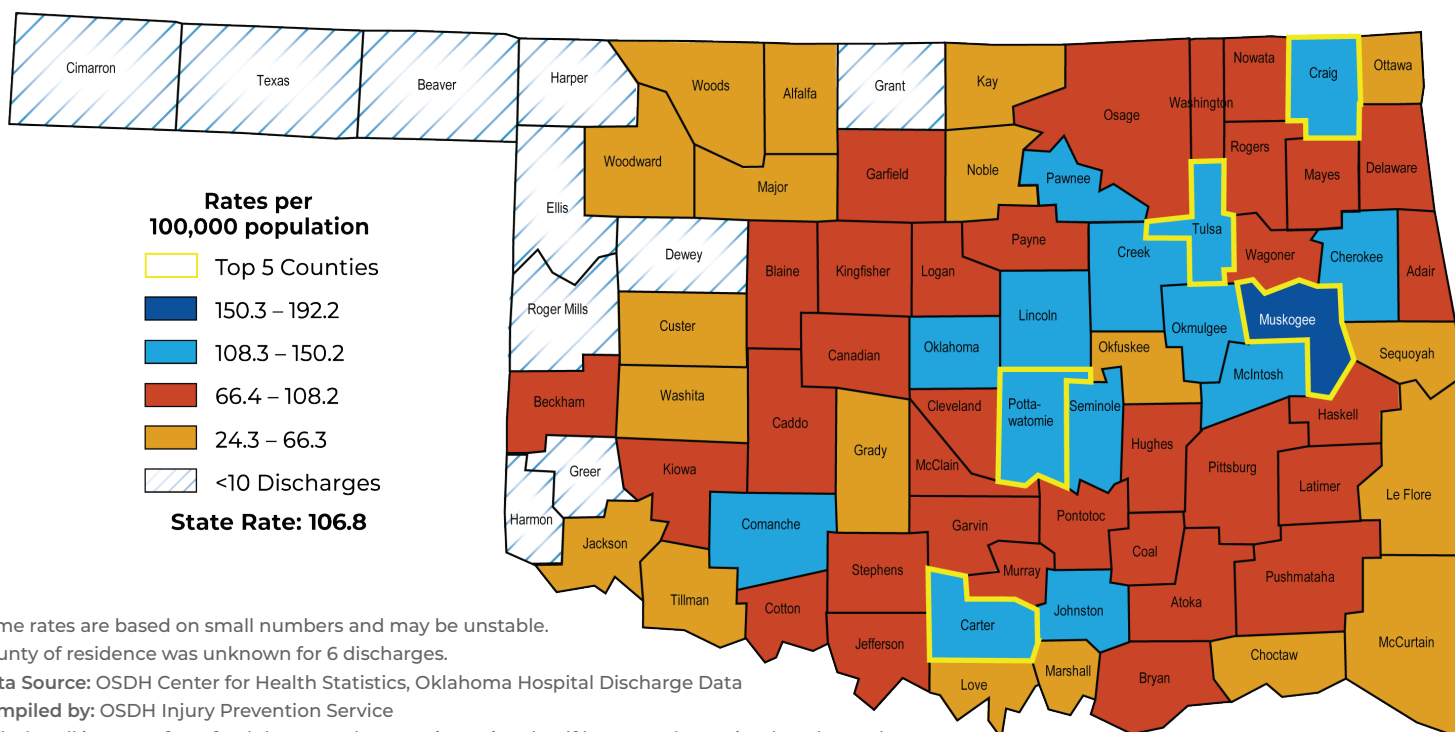
The most common substances involved in hospitalizations were:

- ▶ Benzodiazepines
- ▶ Opioids

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

NONFATAL DRUG OVERDOSE HOSPITALIZATION RATES¹ BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE²

► OKLAHOMA, 2022-2024



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

² County of residence was unknown for 6 discharges.

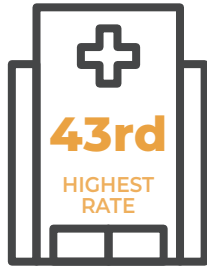
Data Source: OSDH Center for Health Statistics, Oklahoma Hospital Discharge Data

Compiled by: OSDH Injury Prevention Service

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

NONFATAL DRUG OVERDOSE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT (ED) DISCHARGES† (2022-2024)

Atoka County had the 43rd highest nonfatal drug overdose ED discharge rate.



Residents aged
<15
had the highest ED
discharge rate.



There were

70 **Atoka**
County
Residents
treated in the ED for a drug
overdose from 2022-2024.

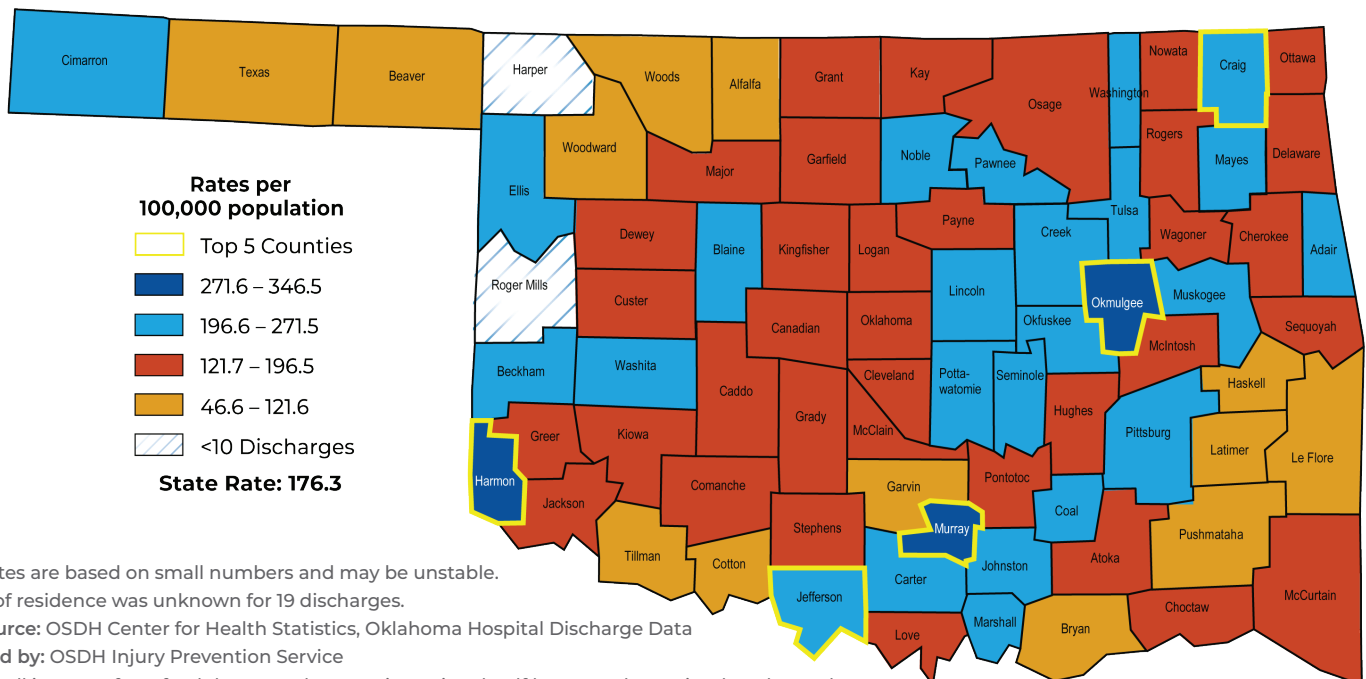
- **80%** of ED discharges were unintentional and **17%** due to self harm.
- Males were 58% more likely to visit the ED than females.
- Non-Hispanic White Atoka County residents had the **highest** rate of drug overdose ED discharges.

The most common substances involved in ED discharges were:

- ▶ Opioids
- ▶ Stimulants
- ▶ Anti-diabetic medications
- ▶ Antidepressants

DRUG OVERDOSE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT DISCHARGE RATES¹ BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE²

► OKLAHOMA, 2022-2024



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

² County of residence was unknown for 19 discharges.

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

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