

UNINTENTIONAL DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS IN CONNECTICUT (2012-2018)

PRESCRIPTION DRUG OVERDOSE- PREVENTION FOR STATES, OFFICE OF INJURY PREVENTION (APRIL 2019)

Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths in Connecticut Increased from year 2012 to 2018.

The misuse of opioid-prescriptions and illicit drugs was the main cause for drug overdose deaths in Connecticut which resulted in a total of 5121 deaths during 2012 to 2018. There was a gradual but significant increase in number of deaths from year 2012 (357) to 2018 (1017).

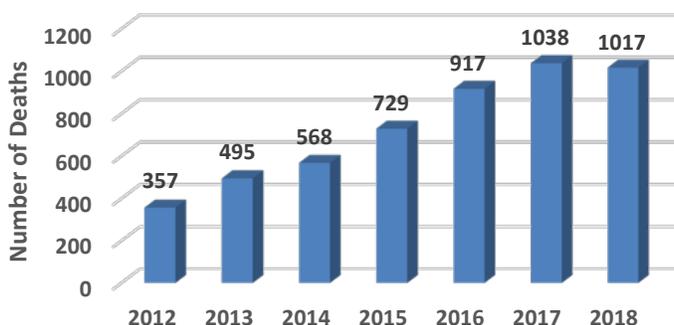
What we know about year 2018 overdose deaths:

- Overdose deaths increased from 2012 to 2018.
- 53.9% of deaths happened in a home.
- Non-Hispanic white males had the highest mortality rate.
- Mortality rate was highest between ages 25-60 years.
- 93% of deaths involved 'any opioid'.
- 75% of deaths involved Fentanyl as the cause of death.

KEY POINTS (2012-2018):

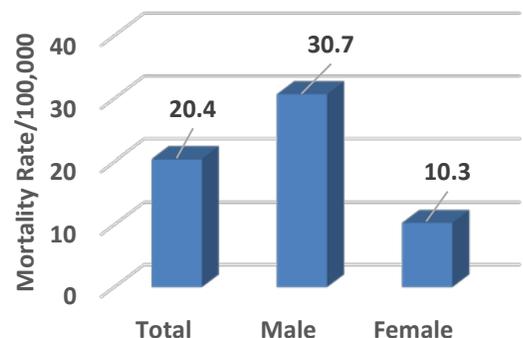
- Total number of overdose deaths between 2012- 2018 were 5121.
- Significant increase from year 2012 to 2018 (186%).
- 52.4 % of the deaths happened at home and 31.9 % at the hospital.
- Mortality rate was higher among males (30.7) than females (10.3).
- Mortality rate was highest between ages 25-54 years, non-Hispanic white males.
- About 93% of total deaths involved 'any opioid' in year 2018.
- 75% of deaths involved Fentanyl in 2018 whereas it was 26% in 2012.

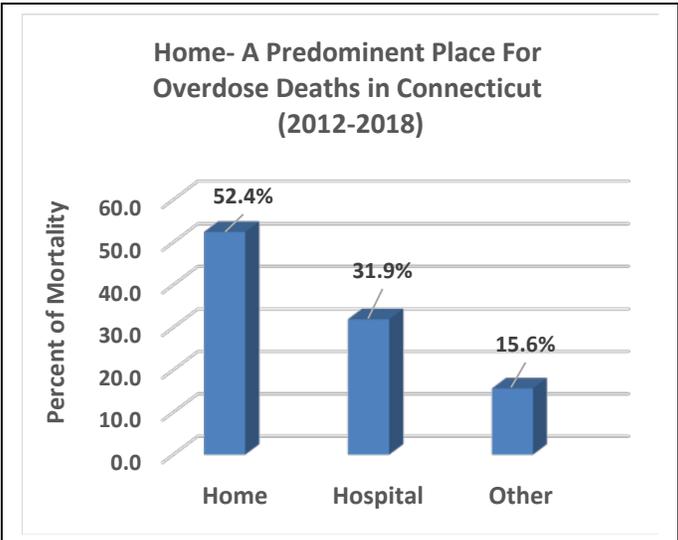
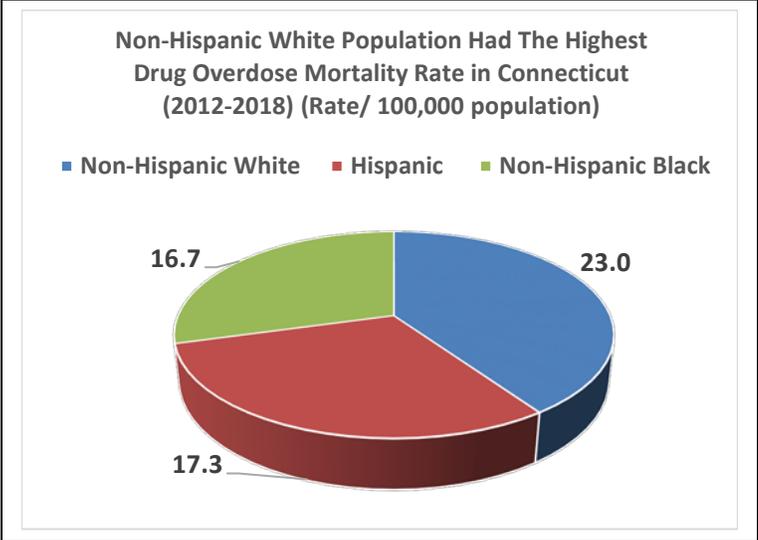
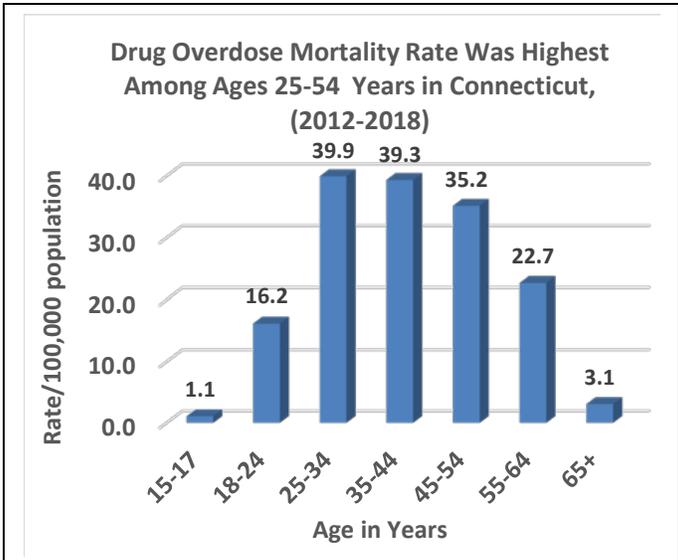
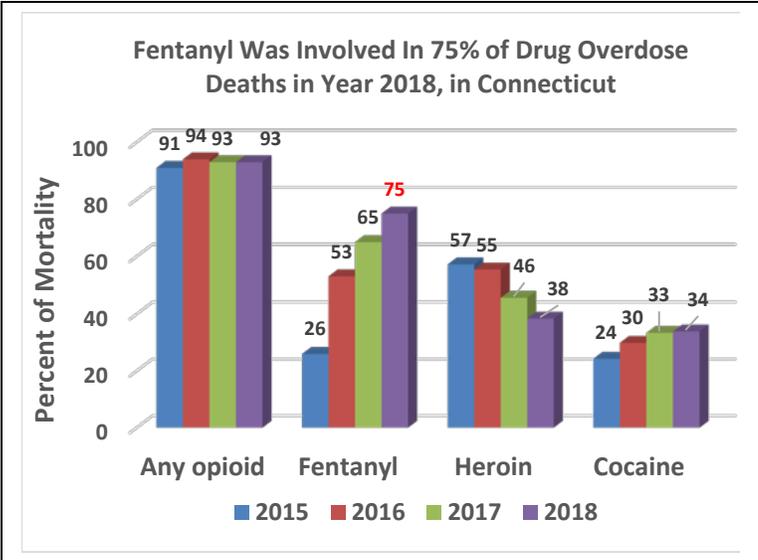
Unintentional Drug Overdose Related Deaths In Connecticut, 2012-2018



Data Source: Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

Male Population Had Highest Drug Overdose Mortality Rate in Connecticut, 2012-2018





Data Source: Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

How to prevent drug overdose deaths:

- Create awareness in communities about the risk factors of opioid overdose and educate about excessive use of opioids.
- Safe disposal of unused medications in defined locations.
- Enhance and maximize prescription monitoring programs where physicians register and monitor the prescriptions they write for patients; thereby reducing doctor shopping.
- Enhance and promote Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) programs for opioid addiction.
- For further information visit: www.drugfreect.org ; www.ct.gov/dph/injuryprevention

Contact Information:

Office of Injury and Violence Prevention Program, CT Department of Public Health, Phone: 860-509-8251

