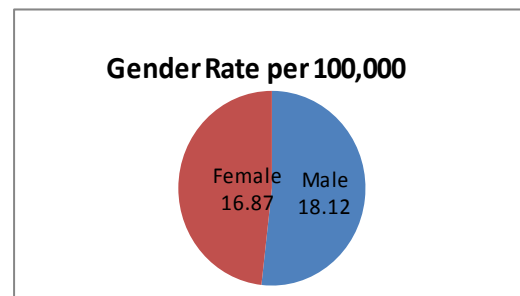
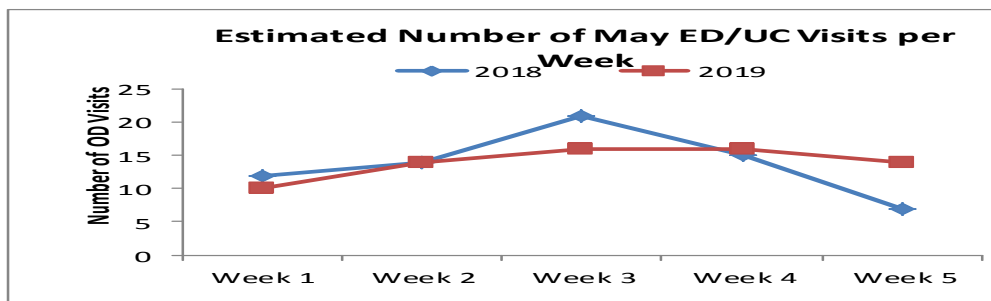


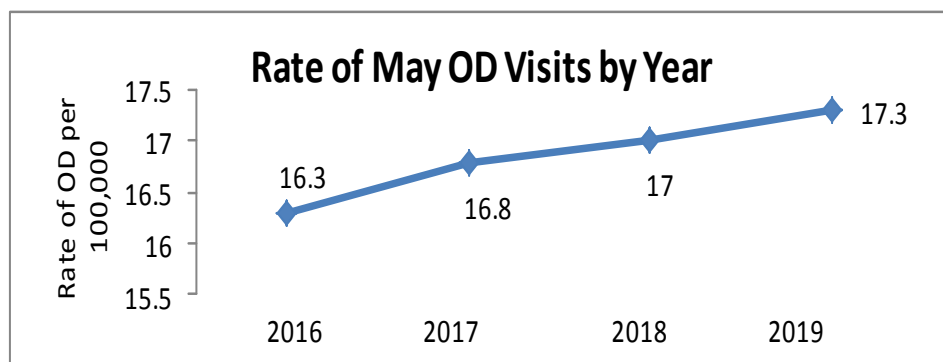
Estimated Drug Overdose Surveillance Report: Stark County, Ohio: May 2019

This report shows an estimated figure of all Stark County Emergency Department (ED) and Urgent Care (UC) visits for drug overdose (OD) in the month of May. This report is intended to show trends and figures we are seeing in Stark County with all drug overdoses not just those resulting in fatality. In the month of May there were 65 ED/UC visits of Stark County residents that met our exclusion criteria listed below. This number accounted for 0.28 of all ED/UC visits this month.



The pie chart to the left shows that in May males had slightly higher OD visits. Of the 65 OD visits the median age was 30.5. Typically females have the majority of OD visits.

The Graph above displays the raw number of ED/UC visits in May by week. Week 1 begins with the first Sunday of the month.



The graph above shows the rate of May ED/UC OD visits per 100,000 of Stark County population.

Resources: This data was pulled from the Ohio Department of Health's EpiCenter database. Gender and Population data was taken from the 2015 ODH data warehouse.

Exclusion Criteria: The data in this report come from the state of Ohio's EpiCenter Health Monitoring System. The drug related cases include all emergency departments (ED) or urgent care (UC) visits occurring in Stark County. The data is then sorted through only keeping the cases that directly state "Overdose" or "OD" in the chief complaint section. Visits due to: a. Suicide attempt b. Overdoses from over the counter medications such as Tylenol, Ibuprofen, and Aspirin, c. Accidental Overdoses of Insulin, or d. where the abbreviation "OD" is referring to the right eye. These will be removed when identified in the case notes. However, there may be some cases that meet these criteria, but do not specify directly in the notes and therefore may still be included.

Please note that these are estimated figures due to the limited case notes available in EpiCenter. The information provided may not be enough to firmly classify a case as an overdose and particular details of a case may change from the ED/UC first impression. For example, a patient with an initial complaint of altered mental status and throughout admission is determined to be an overdose will be missed in the data provided from EpiCenter. It is also important to remember that in most cases the type of drug that was used to overdose is not listed resulting in the figures reflecting any drug not just opiates.