

# Montgomery County Poisoning Death Review, 2016: Quarter II Updated September 29, 2016

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*The Poisoning Death Review (PDR) is conducted by the WSU Boonshoft School of Medicine Center for Interventions, Treatment & Addictions Research (CITAR), in collaboration with the Montgomery County Coroner's Office, under contract with Public Health - Dayton & Montgomery County.*

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## Highlights of Quarter II Findings

**Introduction:** This 2016 Quarter II Report presents the Poison Death Review data on unintentional drug overdose deaths based on reports provided by the Montgomery County Coroner's office. One hundred and eighty-one overdose deaths that occurred in Montgomery County between January through June, 2016, were analyzed for this report.

**Methods:** The attached tables provide data on: 1) Demographics; 2) Health; 3) History of Substance Abuse; 4) Location of Death; and 5) Toxicology. The toxicology tables indicate mentions of drugs found in decedents' bodies as identified by the Coroner's office. **Drug Mentions:** A drug "mention" means that a specific drug was found in a bodily system or fluid of a decedent, not that the drug was necessarily the sole cause of death. The presence of more than one drug can result in more than one mention from a single decedent. **Limitations:** The highlights below describe comparisons of Quarter II 2016 findings with findings from all of 2015. The comparison of percentages are very preliminary indicators of trends in 2016. Importantly, the number of drug overdose deaths in Quarter II is likely higher than the total reported here. The reason for this is because transmission of data from the Montgomery Coroner's Office to the Center for Interventions, Treatment, and Addictions Research for data analyses is sometimes lagged.

### Highlights

- There was a large increase in the number of unintentional drug overdose deaths for the first half of 2016, compared to 2015. In the first half of 2016, 181 drug overdose deaths were available for analysis to date, compared to 100 overdose deaths in the first half of 2015, an 81% increase.
- In 2016, 96 unintentional drug overdose deaths were reported in Quarter I, compared to 37 in Quarter I in 2015, a 159% increase. In Quarter II, 2016, 85 overdose death datasets were available for analysis to date, compared to 63 in Quarter II 2015, a 35% increase.
- In 2016, 34% of all decedents were between the ages of 25 – 34 years, compared to 26% in 2015, an increase of 31%.
- Montgomery County Residents: Of the 181 unintentional drug overdose deaths in the first half of 2016, 159 were Montgomery County residents.
- Mentions of illicit fentanyl (non-prescription fentanyl) continued to increase from 41% in 2015 to 71% in the first half of 2016, a 73% increase.
- Mentions of heroin indicate a decreasing trend from 45% in 2015, compared to 23% in the first half of 2016, a 49% decrease.

- Any prescription opioid mentions indicate a decreasing trend from 31% in 2015, compared to 18% in the first half of 2016, a 42% decrease.
- Any benzodiazepine mentions indicate a decrease from 43% in 2015, compared to 31% in the first half of 2016.
- The trend in drug overdose deaths with Illicit fentanyl mentions, but no other central nervous system depressant (CNS) mentions, is increasing. In 2015, 13% of overdose deaths had mentions of illicit fentanyl and no other CNS depressants, compared to 28% in the first half of 2016, a 115% increase.
- The trend in overdose deaths with illicit fentanyl mentions, plus no heroin mentions, is also increasing. In 2015 31% of overdose deaths had illicit fentanyl mentions, plus no heroin mentions, compared to 59% in the first half of 2016.
- The data continue to indicate the increasing impact of illicit fentanyl on the community. Decedent demographics, histories of substance abuse, locations of death and toxicology reports reinforce Montgomery County's county-wide collective impact approach to stabilizing the continuing upward trend in unintentional drug overdose deaths. That approach includes reducing the supply of illegal opioids, preventing drug use before it begins, education and outreach, promoting best practice prescribing guidelines for pain, expanding Naloxone and syringe exchange and expanding pathways to treatment and recovery.



## POISONING DEATH REVIEW SUMMARY REPORT, 2016. All DEATHS

	Total Cases Jan 1- Jun 29 (estimate)	181		2015 Cases : 259	2014 Cases: 264	2013 Cases: 226	2012 Cases: 162	2011 Cases: 130	2010 Cases: 127
<b>DEMOGRAPHICS</b>									
Characteristic	Category	Freq	%	2015 %	2014 %	2013 %	2012 %	2011 %	2010 %
Average Age			<b>39.5</b>	40.7	41.2	42.5	42.8	42.1	40.0
Age Group	<15 years	0	<b>0%</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	15-24 years	11	<b>6%</b>	7%	6%	4%	4%	5%	14%
	25-34 years	61	<b>34%</b>	26%	28%	26%	28%	22%	22%
	35-44 years	47	<b>26%</b>	29%	26%	28%	19%	26%	28%
	45-54 years	36	<b>20%</b>	22%	23%	27%	33%	32%	18%
	55-64 years	23	<b>13%</b>	14%	14%	13%	14%	14%	16%
	65-74 years	3	<b>2%</b>	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%
	75+ years	0	<b>0%</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gender	Male	121	<b>67%</b>	68%	62%	67%	60%	59%	57%
	Female	60	<b>33%</b>	32%	38%	33%	40%	41%	43%
Race	White	149	<b>82%</b>	86%	89%	87%	85%	87%	90%
	Black	28	<b>16%</b>	14%	11%	11%	14%	13%	10%
	Other	4	<b>2%</b>	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%
Education	<High School	51	<b>28%</b>	26%	23%	29%	27%	28%	20%
	HS graduate	116	<b>64%</b>	67%	73%	65%	69%	69%	76%
	College graduate	12	<b>7%</b>	6%	3%	4%	2%	2%	2%
	Post-graduate	0	<b>0%</b>	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	Unknown	2	<b>1%</b>	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%
Marital Status	Single	103	<b>58%</b>	57%	44%	43%	47%	39%	41%
	Married	22	<b>12%</b>	20%	21%	21%	15%	31%	29%
	Divorced	48	<b>27%</b>	25%	31%	32%	30%	25%	26%
	Separated	1	<b>1%</b>	1%	0%	2%	0%	3%	2%
	Widowed	7	<b>4%</b>	2%	2%	3%	7%	2%	2%
	Unknown	0	<b>0%</b>	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Military	Ever in Military	15	<b>8%</b>	7%	8%	7%	9%	4%	13%
Residence	Montgomery Co	159	<b>88%</b>	88%	90%	87%	90%	91%	92%
<b>HEALTH</b>									
Characteristic		Freq	%	2015 %	2014 %	2013 %	2012 %	2011 %	2010 %
Physical Disability/Illness		122	<b>67%</b>	66%	68%	78%	81%	74%	79%
Heart Disease		79	<b>44%</b>	42%	52%	58%	58%	56%	65%

## HISTORY OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE

	Total Cases	181		2015 Cases : 259	2014 Cases: 264	2013 Cases: 226	2012 Cases: 162	2011 Cases: 130	2010 Cases: 127
Substance Abuse									
	Freq	%		2015 %	2014 %	2013 %	2012 %	2011 %	2010 %
Any history	171	95%		89%	76%	78%	78%	82%	75%

## DEATH INVESTIGATION

Characteristic	Category	Freq	%	2015 %	2014 %	2013 %	2012 %	2011 %	2010 %
Location of death	Home	97	54%	57%	55%	58%	50%	53%	68%
	Relative's home	3	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%
	Friend's home	16	9%	8%	12%	15%	11%	16%	14%
	Hospital	34	19%	20%	22%	15%	30%	22%	9%
	Drug Trt facility	0	0%	<1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Public area	0	0%	1%	3%	4%	2%	2%	2%
	Other	31	17%	11%	6%	8%	4%	6%	4%



<b>Methamphetamine + (Heroin or Illicit Fentanyl)</b>		16	<b>9%</b>	11	4%	9	3%								
<b>Cocaine + (Heroin or Illicit Fentanyl)</b>		66	<b>36%</b>	77	30%	72	27%								
<b>Heroin + No Illicit Fentanyl</b>		22	<b>12%</b>	90	35%	89	34%								
<b>Any Benzo + Heroin</b>		13	<b>7%</b>	53	20%										
<b>Any Benzo + Illicit Fentanyl</b>		37	<b>20%</b>	39	15%										
<b>Any Benzo + Any Opioid</b>		54	<b>30%</b>	110	42%										
<b>Cocaine + Heroin</b>		18	<b>10%</b>	47	18%										
<b>Cocaine + Illicit Fentanyl</b>		54	<b>30%</b>	38	15%										
<b>Other Prescription</b>	Any	7	<b>4%</b>	3	1%	36	14%	62	27%	49	30%	48	37%	49	39%
<b>Over-The-Counter</b>	Any	13	<b>7%</b>	13	5%	19	7%	32	14%	32	20%	25	19%	26	20%