

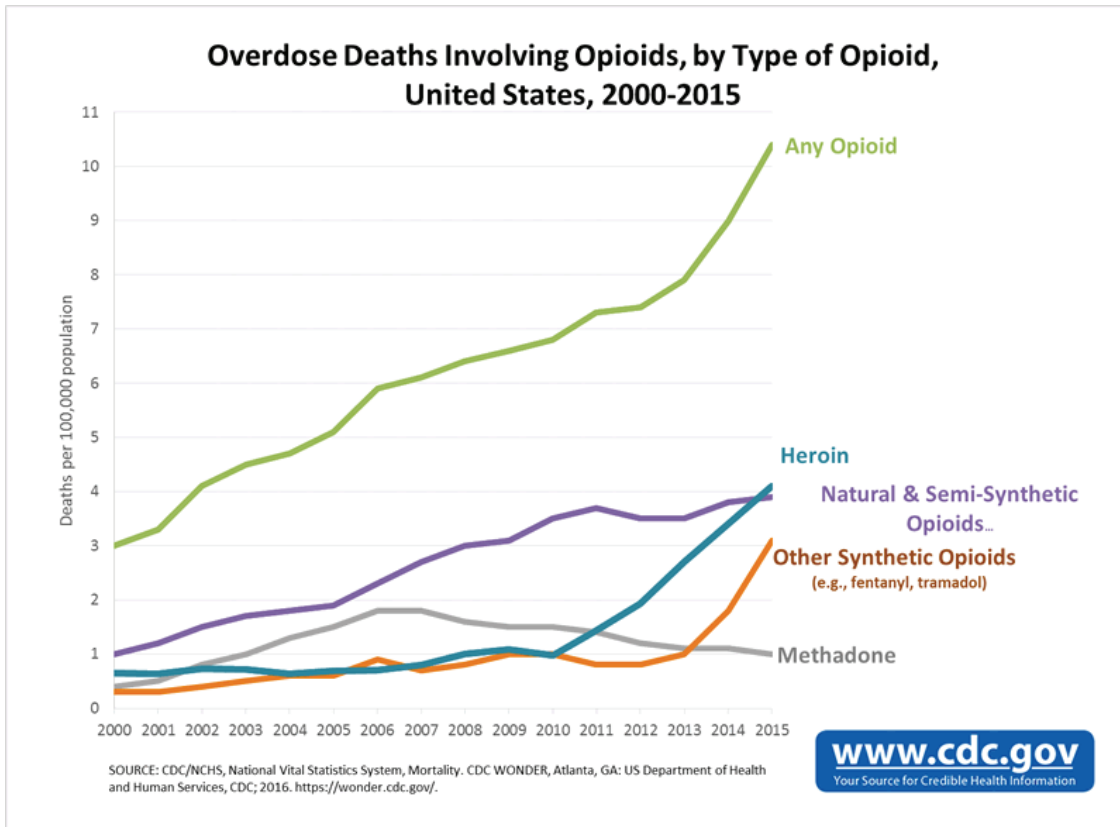


# Opioid Overview

## Federal and State Utilization

### Federal Facts:

Since 1999, opioid overdose deaths in the United States have more than quadrupled. Currently, 91 people die every day in the U.S. from opioid overdoses. Of these deaths, over 40 of them are due to prescription opioids.



As many as 1 in 4 Americans taking opioids for chronic, non-cancer pain in primary care centers struggle with addiction.

The number of prescriptions written for opioids have nearly quadrupled since 1999, despite consistent reported pain levels.

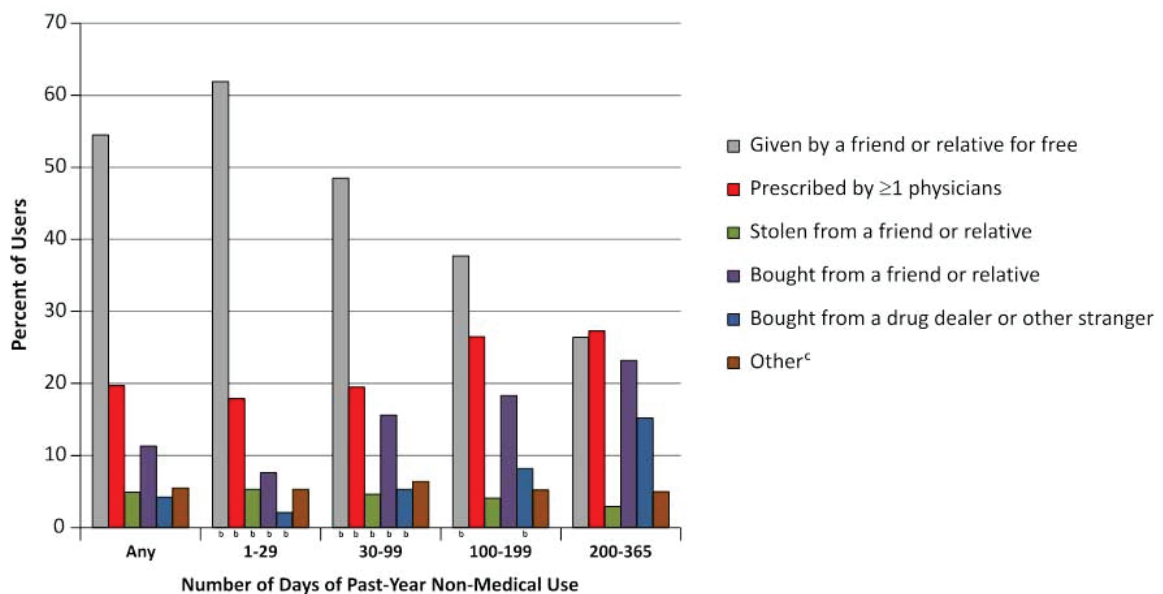
The overall national opioid prescribing rate declined from 2012 to 2016, and in 2016, the prescribing rate had fallen to the lowest it had been in more than 10 years at 66.5 prescriptions per 100 persons (over 214 million total opioid prescriptions).

While the overall opioid prescribing rate in 2016 was 66.5 prescriptions per 100 people, some counties had rates that were seven times higher than that. In about a quarter of U.S. counties, enough opioid prescriptions were dispensed for every person to have one.

Prescribing rates for opioids vary widely across different states and counties.

Greater than 90 percent of all prescription opioids for non-medical use are acquired from prescriptions or friends and family.

## Sources of Prescription Opioids Among Past-Year Non-Medical Users<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Obtained from the US National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008 through 2011.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>b</sup> Estimate is statistically significantly different from that for highest-frequency users (200-365 days) ( $P < .05$ ).

<sup>c</sup> Includes written fake prescriptions and those opioids stolen from a physician's office, clinic, hospital, or pharmacy; purchases on the Internet; and obtained some other way.

SOURCE: Jones C, Paulozzi L, Mack K. Sources of prescription opioid pain relievers by frequency of past-year nonmedical use: United States, 2008–2011. *JAMA Int Med* 2014; 174(5):802-803.

### Kansas Facts:

While Kansas has a relatively low rate of opioid-related deaths (ranked ninth in the nation for the lowest age-adjusted rate of drug overdose deaths per 100,000,) opioid prescribing rates per 100 people remain high. In 2016, 76.9 prescriptions for opioids were prescribed per 100 Kansas residents. This is a decrease from the highest rate in Kansas in 2012 of 90.3 prescriptions per 100 residents, however, Kansas is ranked in the third highest quartile in the nation (18<sup>th</sup> in the nation.) Prescribing rates vary significantly by county in Kansas. In 2016, opioid prescribing rates in Kansas ranged from 0.3 to 184.8 prescriptions per 100 residents.

To view the CDC 2016 Prescribing Rates Map, please visit

<https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/maps/rxcounty2016.html>

### References:

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