



# PRESCRIPTION MONITORING PROGRAM

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November 18, 2021

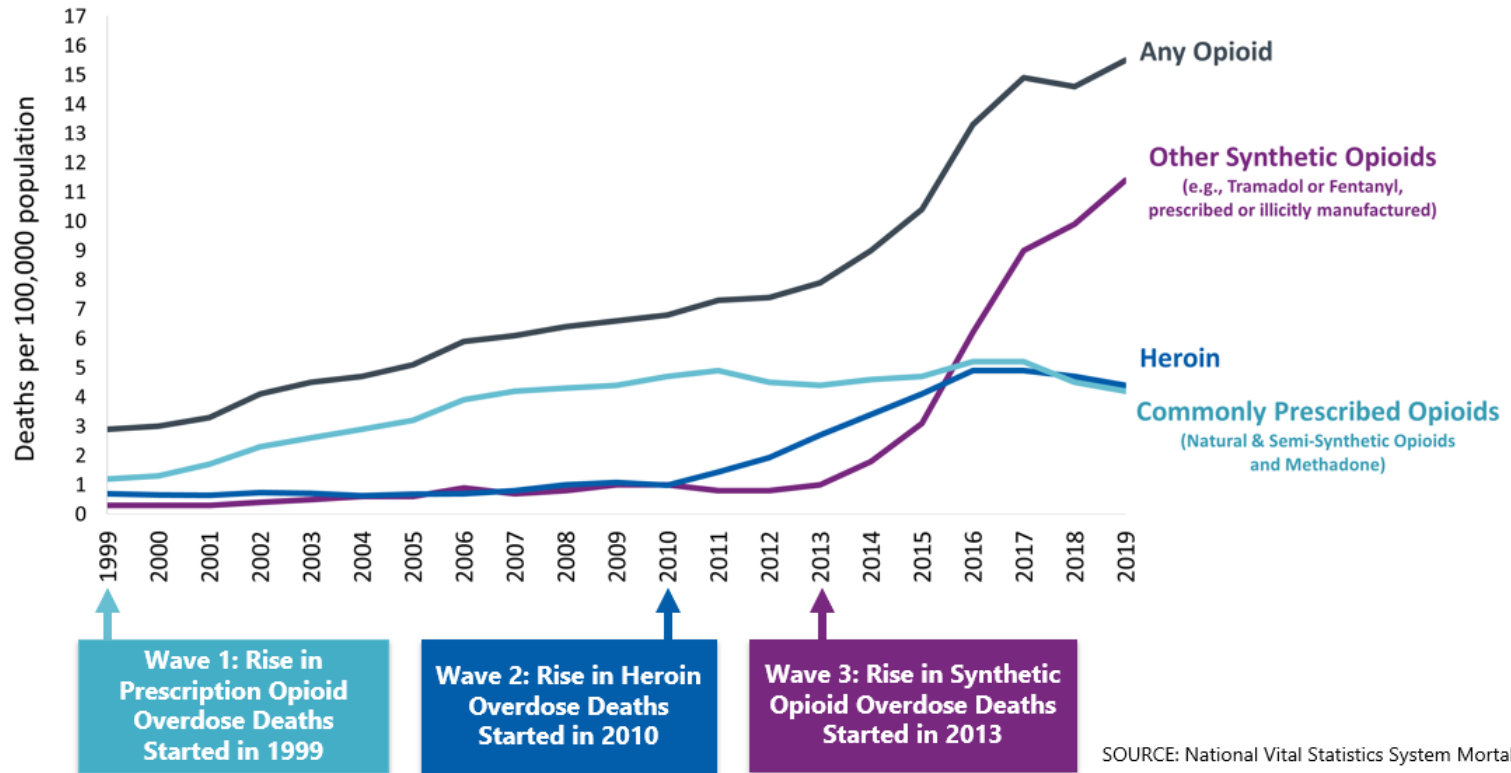
# The PMP as a Prevention Strategy

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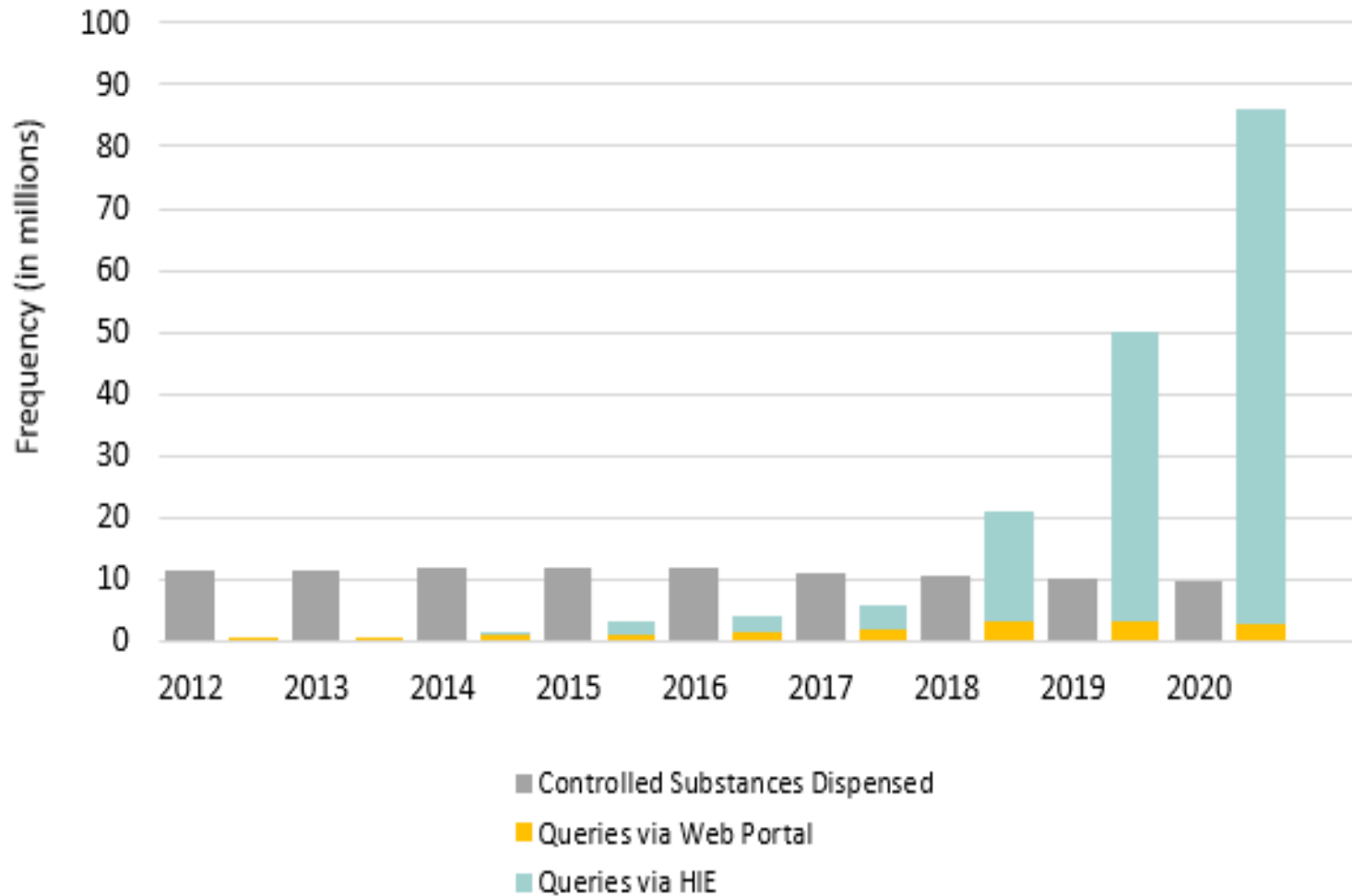
- What it is
  - Repository of dispensing records
- How it works
  - Information in-information out
  - Dispensing data submitted to PMP
  - Users view/query PMP
- Why it's important
  - Helps inform prescriptive decision-making
  - Improves patient care, reduces prescription drug misuse
  - Component in integrated approach to reducing opioid overdose



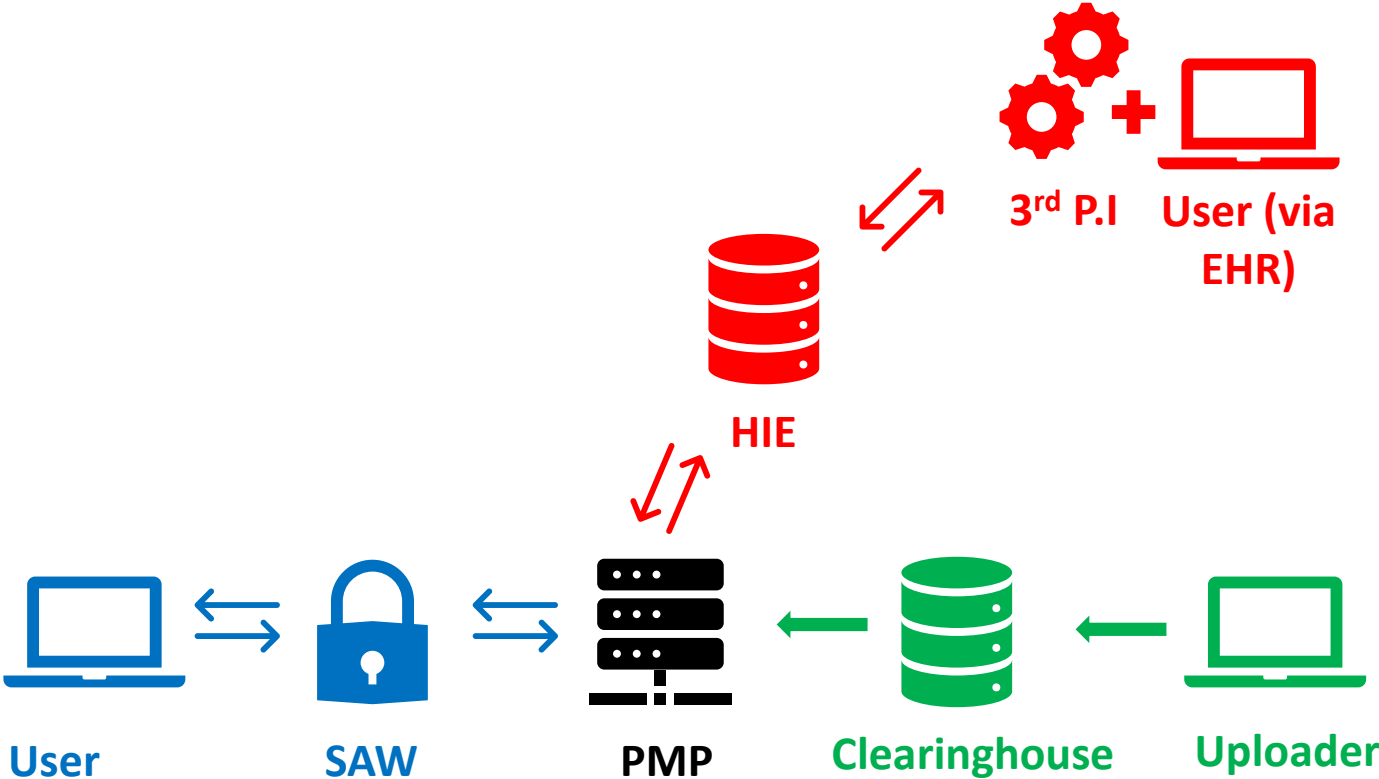
# Three Waves of the Rise in Opioid Overdose Deaths



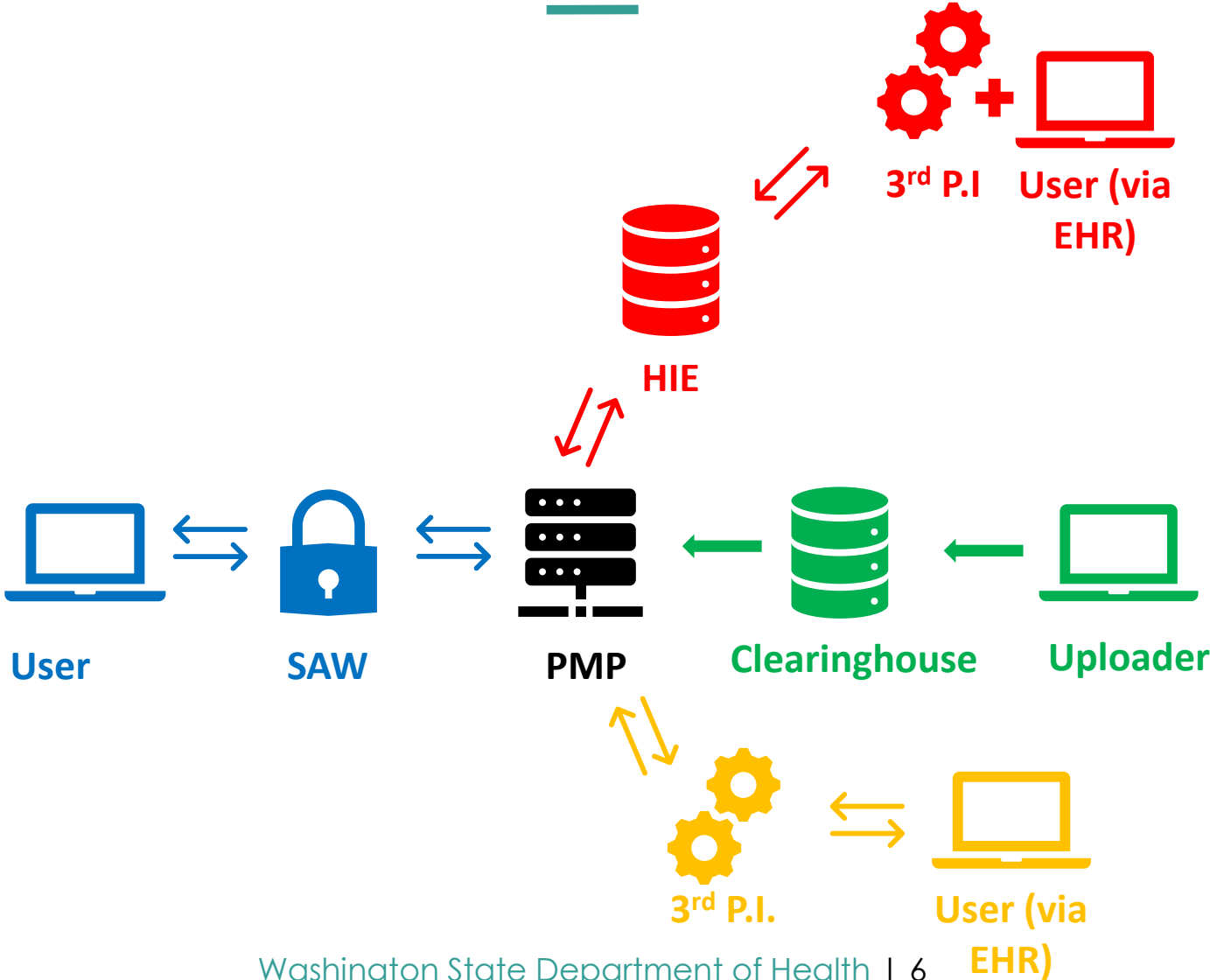
## PMP Prescriptions Dispensed and Queries by Calendar Year



# Washington State PMP – Previous Diagram



# Washington State PMP – Existing Diagram



# Interjurisdictional Data Sharing

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- Why
  - Full picture of patient's prescriptive history
  - Discourage prescription shopping across state lines
- How

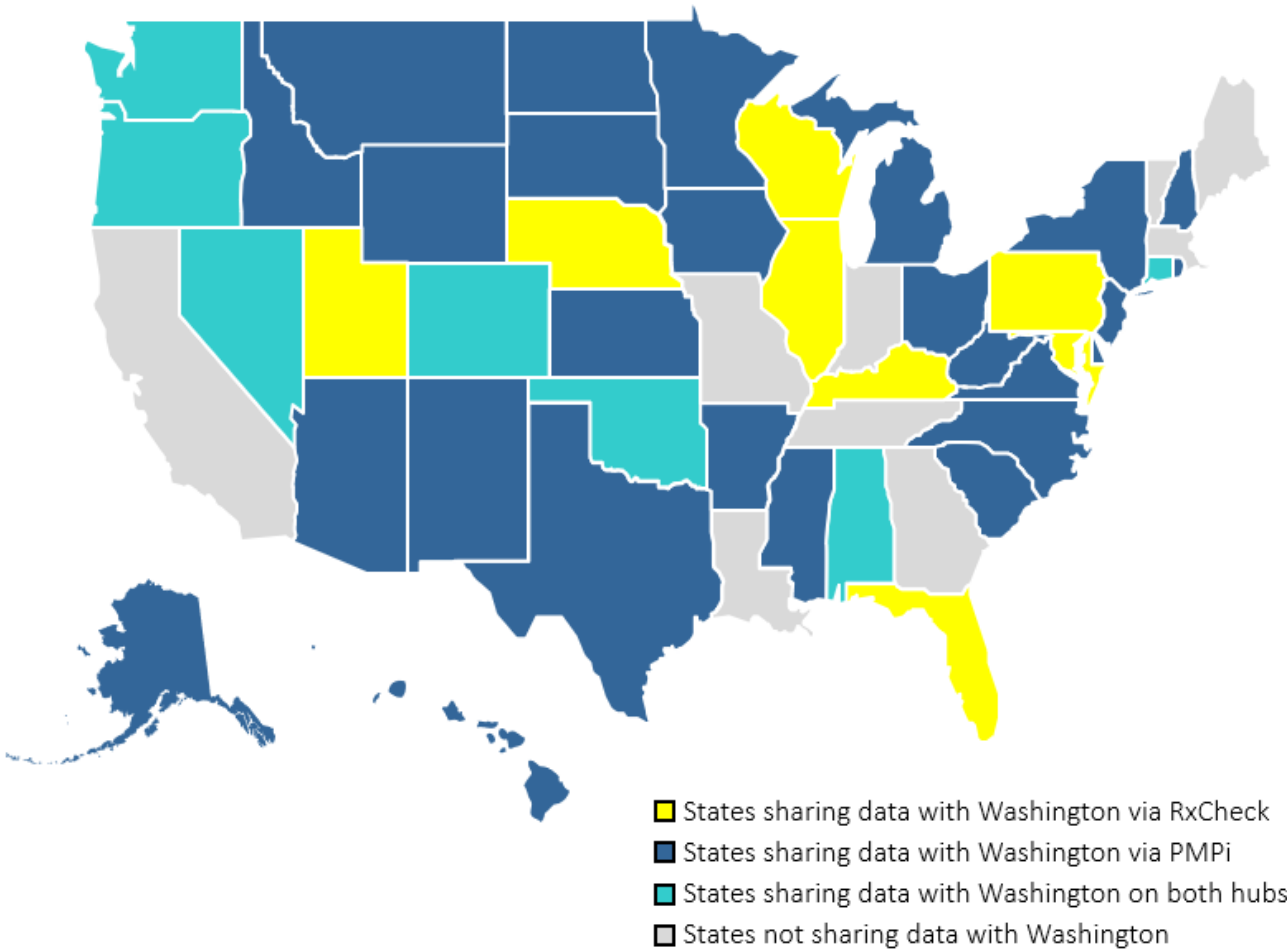
Washington joined  
RxCheck in Dec. 2018



Washington joined  
PMPi in Apr. 2019



# Interjurisdictional Data Sharing

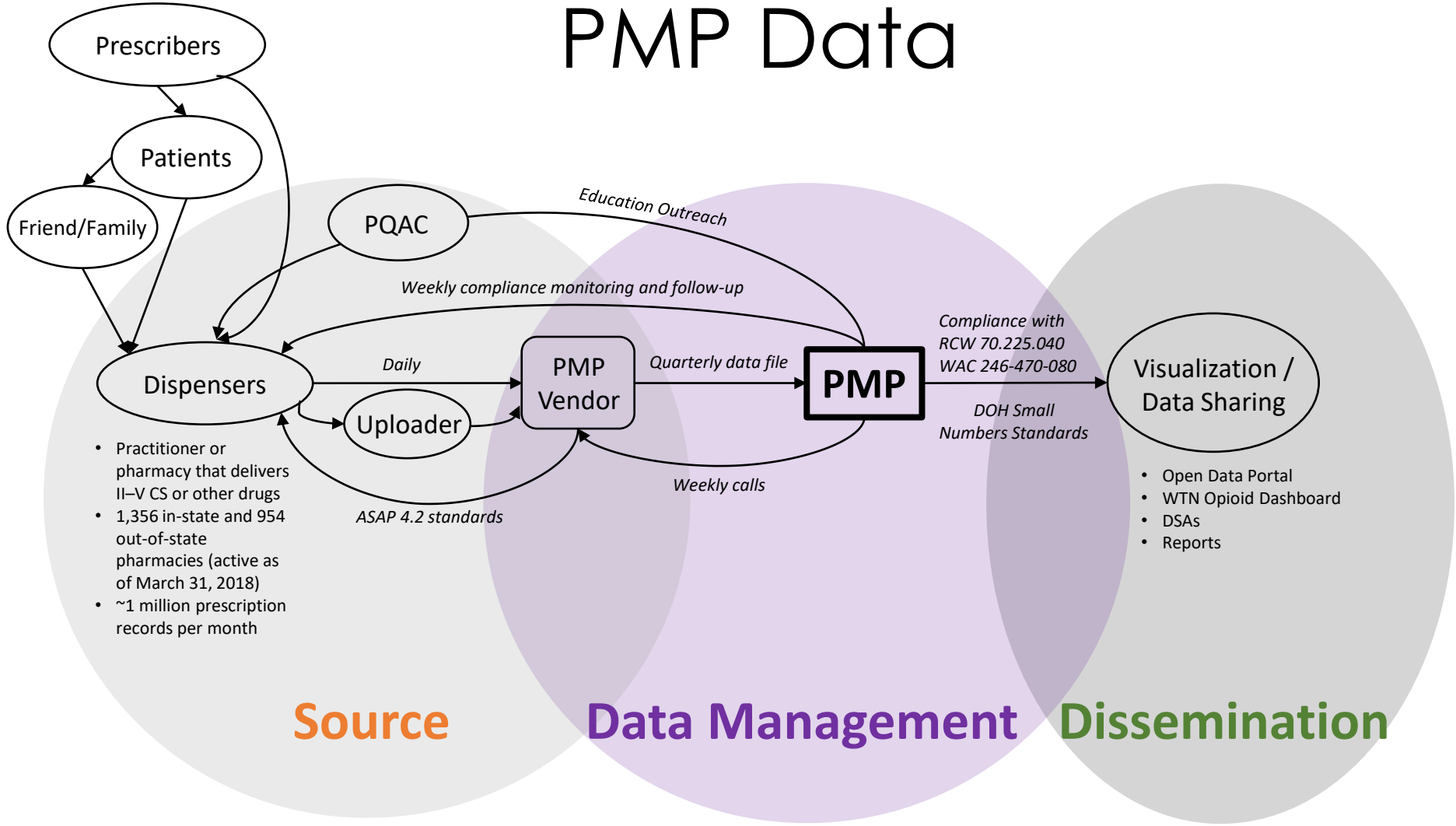




# PMP Data



# PMP Data



Source

Data Management

Dissemination

# Improvements in Data Sources

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- PMP data
  - On average, we followed up with 70–200 pharmacies each week regarding reporting compliance (timeliness and frequency).
  - Quarterly data checks (e.g., unverifiable prescriber DEA #s) (since 2016q3)
  - Weekly calls with PMP Vendor
  - ASAP 4.2A submission guidelines to dispensers/uploaders
  - Education outreach to dispensers via PQAC

# What is Not Required to be Reported to the Washington PMP

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- Prescriptions dispensed outside the state
- Prescriptions prescribed for  $\leq 24$  hours
- Prescriptions prescribed/administered to a patient in a hospital
- Prescriptions dispensed from Department of Corrections pharmacy unless offender is released with a prescription
- Prescriptions dispensed from an Opioid Treatment Program
- Prescriptions dispensed from federally-operated pharmacies (Indian Health Services and Veterans Affairs report voluntarily)
- Prescriptions from treatment and methadone programs are restricted from reporting (42-CFR federal law)

# Public Health Surveillance Projects

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# Routine Public Health Surveillance Projects

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- Washington Tracking Network (WTN) Public Health Opioid Prescribing Metrics Dashboard
  - [Opioid Prescriptions and Drug Overdoses Data :: Washington State Department of Health](#)
  - Data is updated quarterly (latest data is for 2021Q2).
  - Provides BREE-based opioid metrics by state, ACH, and county.
- Socrata Open Data Portal
  - [Prescription Monitoring Program \(PMP\) Public Use Data | Data.WA | State of Washington](#)
  - Provides prescription-record level data for public use.
  - All identifiers are removed.
  - Data is updated quarterly (latest data is for 2021Q2).

# Routine Public Health Surveillance Projects

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- PMP – Death Data Linkage
  - The linked data is used to fulfill data requests from various surveillance systems or projects through a DSA:
    - Maternal Mortality Review Board (MMR)
    - Deaths with Dignity
    - State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System (SUDORS)
    - WSIRB-approved Research Projects
  - The process is conducted annually with the finalized death data or semi-annually with the preliminary death data file.

# Routine Public Health Surveillance Projects

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- PMP – Birth Data Linkage
  - In development
  - The goal is to examine potential associations between prescription drug and maternal/birth factors.
- Better Prescribing and Better Treatment (BPBT)
  - [Better Prescribing, Better Treatment \(wsma.org\)](http://wsma.org)
  - Collaboration between Washington State Medical Association, Washington State Hospital Association, Washington State Department of Health, and the Washington State Health Care Authority.
  - WSMA sends prescribers in the state an opioid prescribing feedback report using data from the PMP.
    - The report shows how prescribers' opioid prescribing practices compare to others in the hospital, health system, or medical group, as well as within their specialty.
  - Participation is by opting-in via their organization's Chief Medical Officer (CMO).



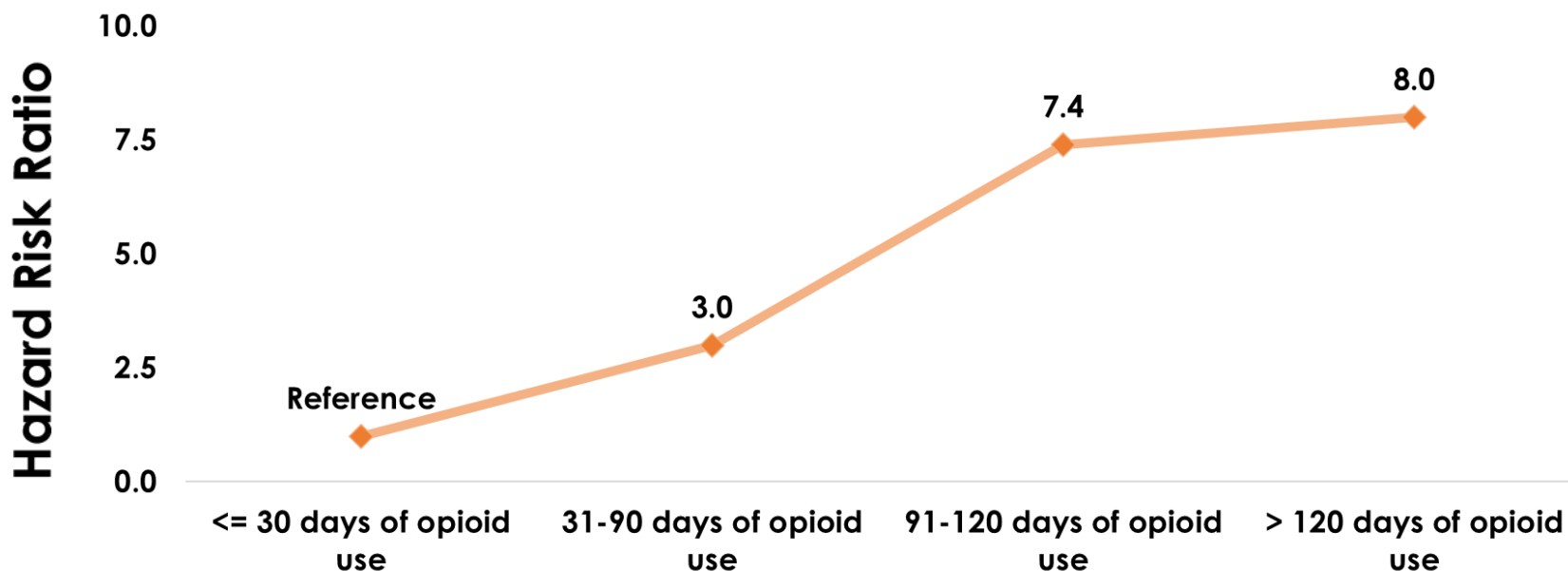
# Other Data and Research Projects

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# Prescription Opioid Fatal Overdose Risk Factors Study

**There is an increased risk of a fatal prescription opioid poisoning death with increasing days of opioid use.**

**Hazard Rate for Risk of Prescription Opioid Overdose Death by Duration of Prescription Opioid Usage**



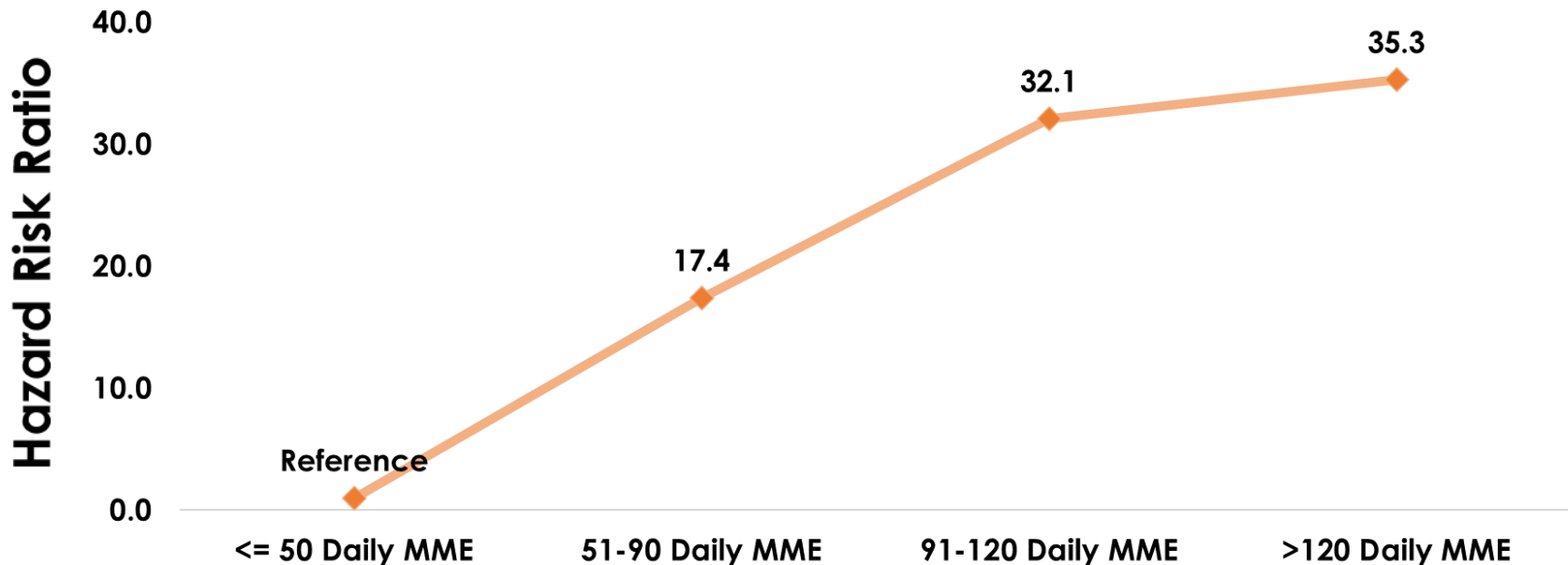
Presented at the 2020 WSPHA Conference.

Data Source: 2013-2015 Washington PMP and Washington Death Data.

# Prescription Opioid Fatal Overdose Risk Factors Study

**There is an increased risk of a fatal prescription opioid poisoning death with increasing dosage of opioid use.**

**Hazard Rate for Risk of Prescription Opioid Overdose Death by Dosage of Prescription Opioid Usage**

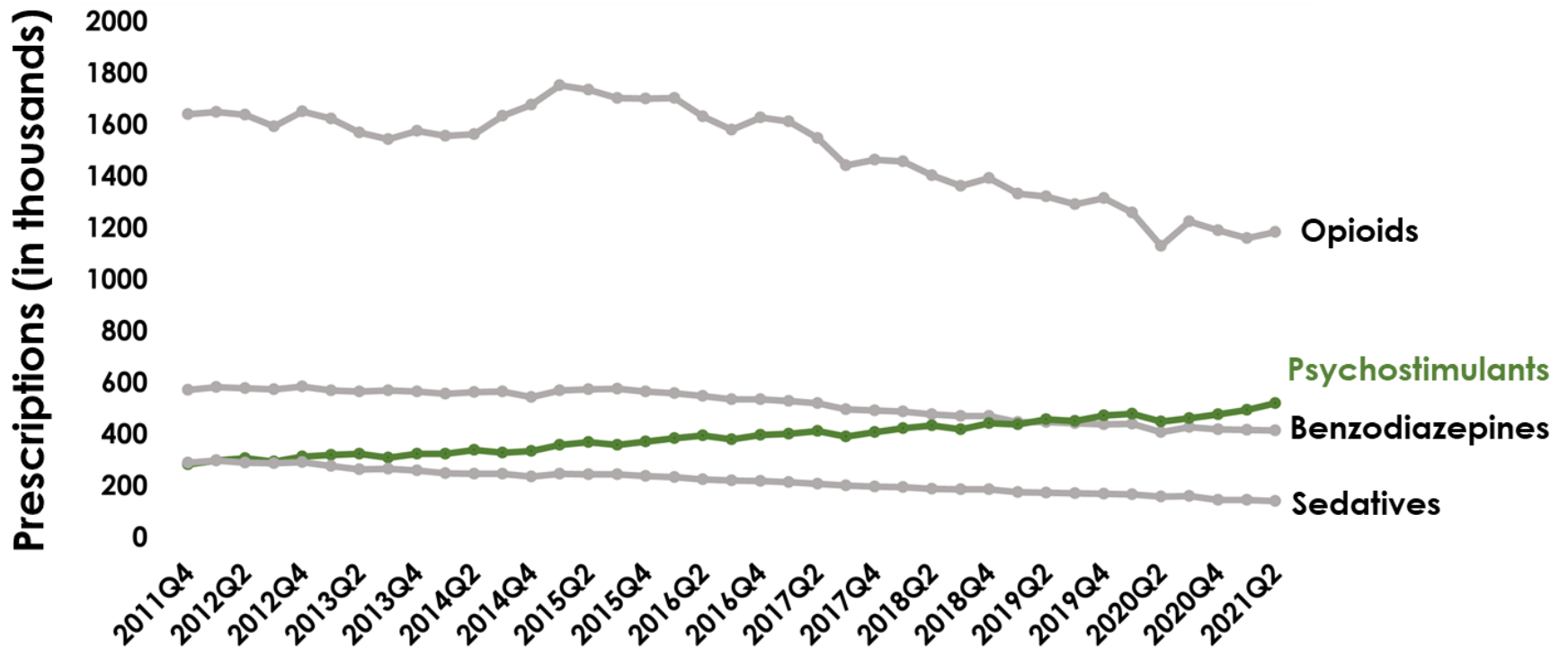


Presented at the 2020 WSPHA Conference.

Data Source: 2013-2015 Washington PMP and Washington Death Data.

# Prescription Psychostimulant Trends

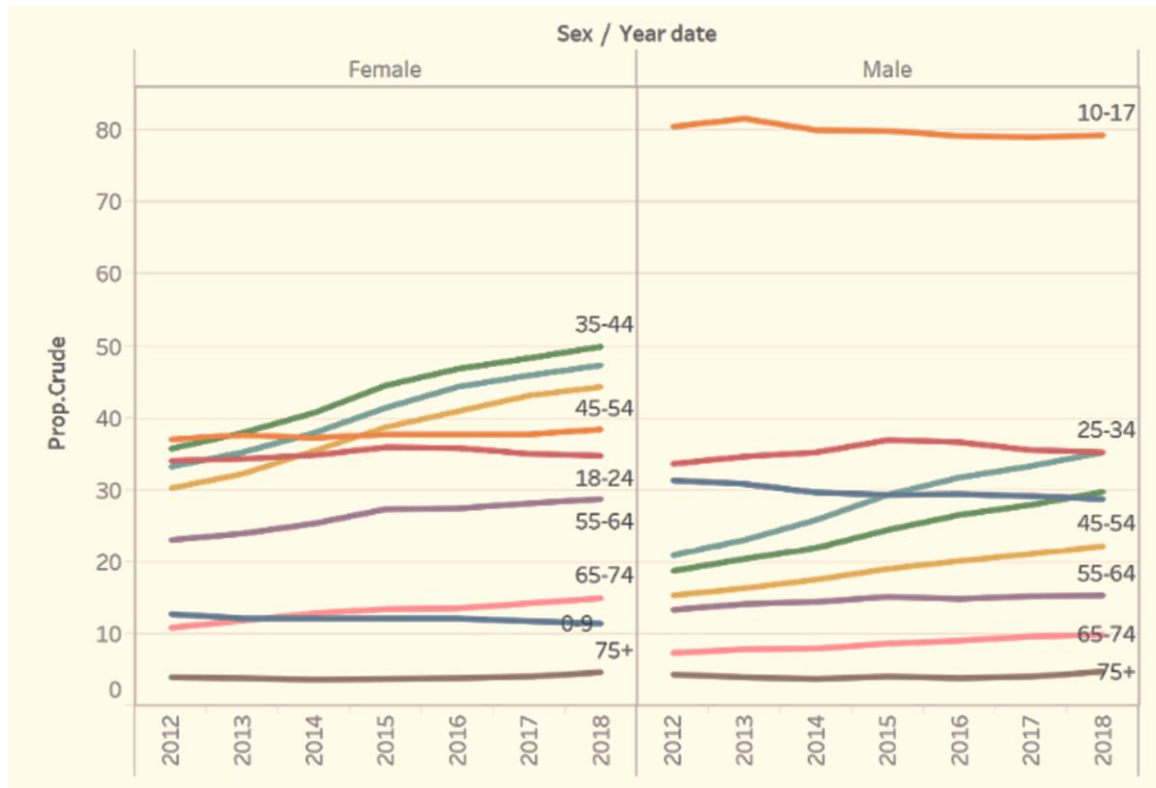
Psychostimulant prescriptions are the only increasing major prescription drug class.



Data Source: 2011-2021 Washington PMP.

# Prescription Psychostimulant Trends

**Psychostimulant prescription varies by sex and age.**



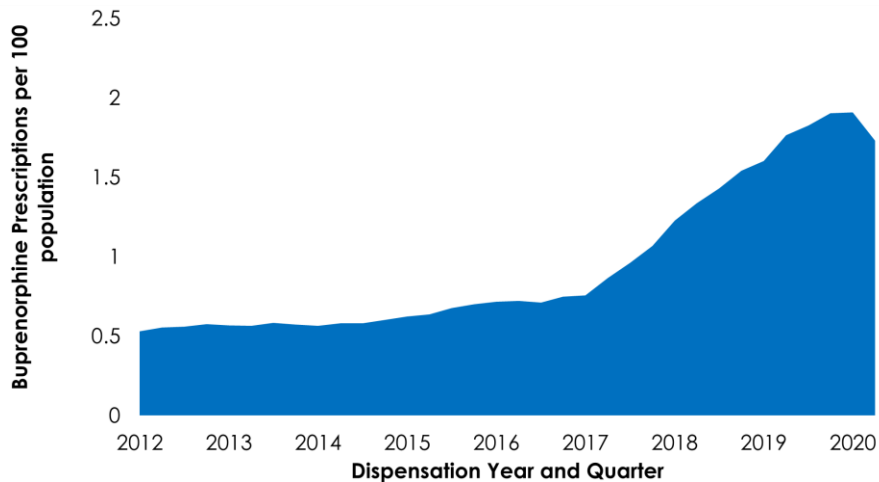
Presented at the 2020 WSPHA Conference.

Data Source: 2012-2018 Washington PMP.

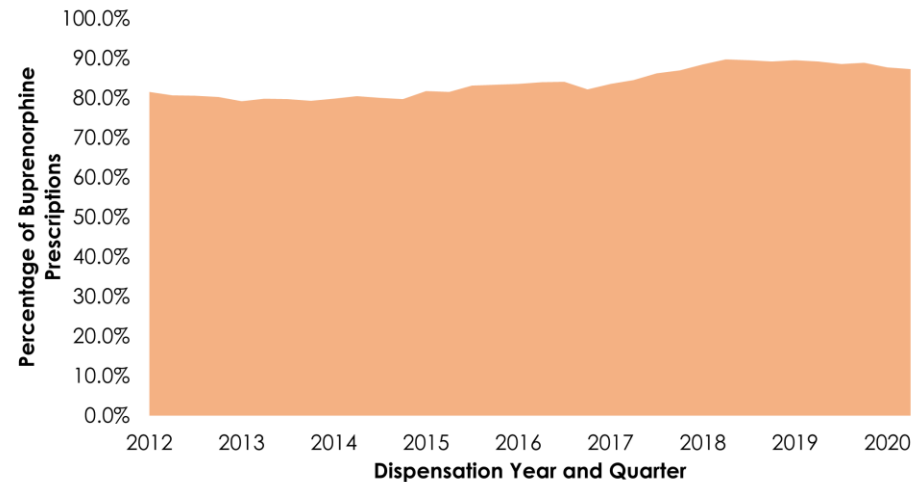
# Buprenorphine Prescribing in Washington State

The **rate of buprenorphine prescriptions** has **increased** significantly.

Sex-Age Adjusted Buprenorphine Prescriptions by All Healthcare Providers per 100 population



Percentage of Buprenorphine Prescriptions Prescribed by Waivered Healthcare Providers



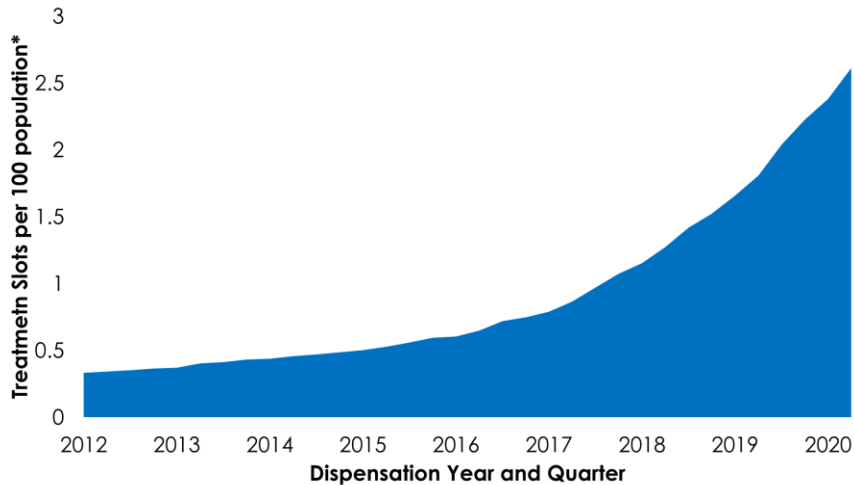
Presented at the 2021 WSPHA Conference.

Data Source: Washington Prescription Monitoring Program and SAMHSA.

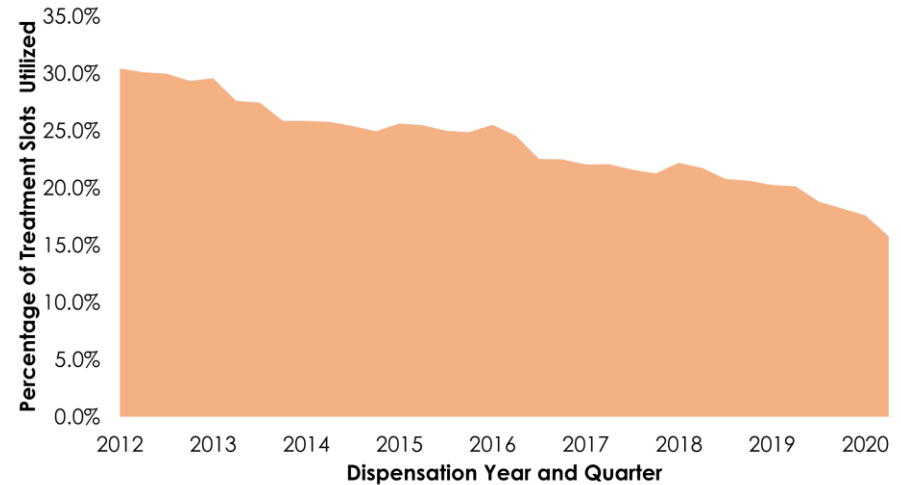
# Treatment Slots and Utilization in Washington State

The total number of MOUD **treatment slots has increased** and **almost 1 out of 5 treatment slots are utilized**.

Total Treatment Slots per 100 population\*



Percentage of Treatment Slots Utilized



\*Not age- or sex- adjusted.

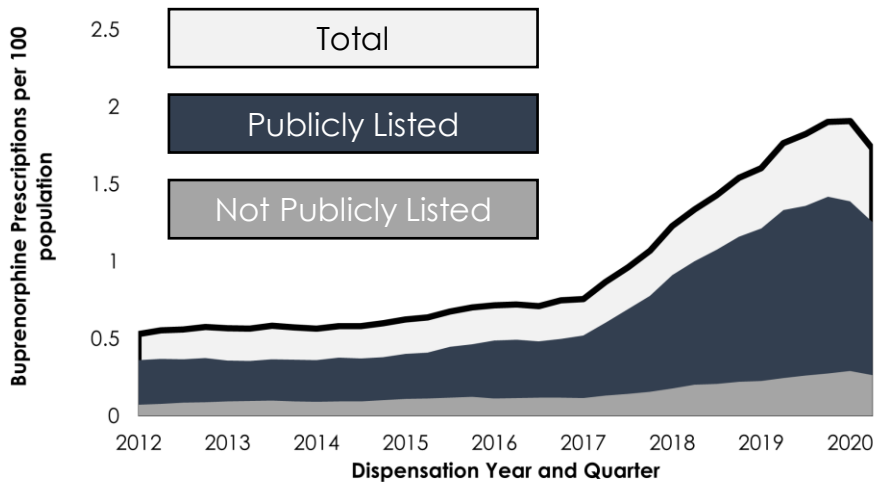
Presented at the 2021 WSPHA Conference.

Data Source: Washington Prescription Monitoring Program and SAMSHA.

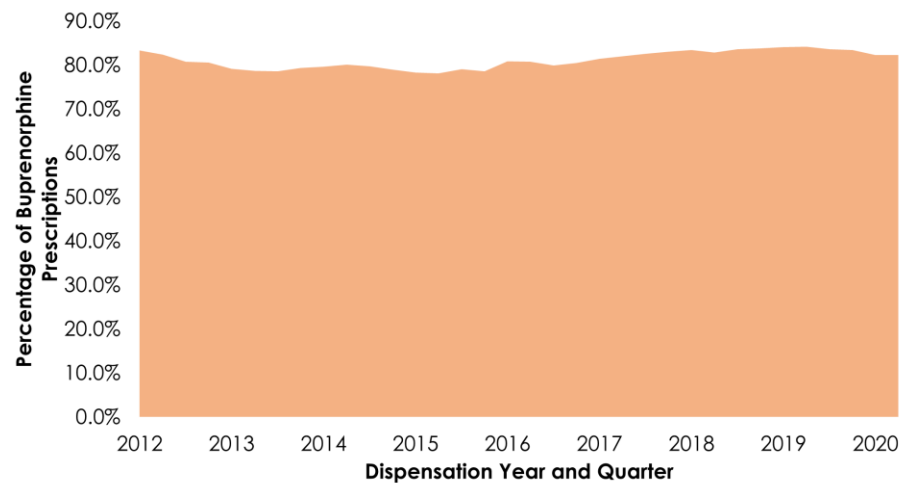
# Waivered Healthcare Providers in Washington State

Approximately 80% of all buprenorphine prescriptions from waivered healthcare providers are from those **publicly listed**.

Sex-Age Adjusted Buprenorphine Prescriptions by Waivered Providers and Public Listing Status per 100 population



Percentage of Waivered Healthcare Providers who prescribed a buprenorphine and publicly listed



Presented at the 2021 WSPHA Conference.  
Data Source: Washington Prescription Monitoring Program and SAMSHA.



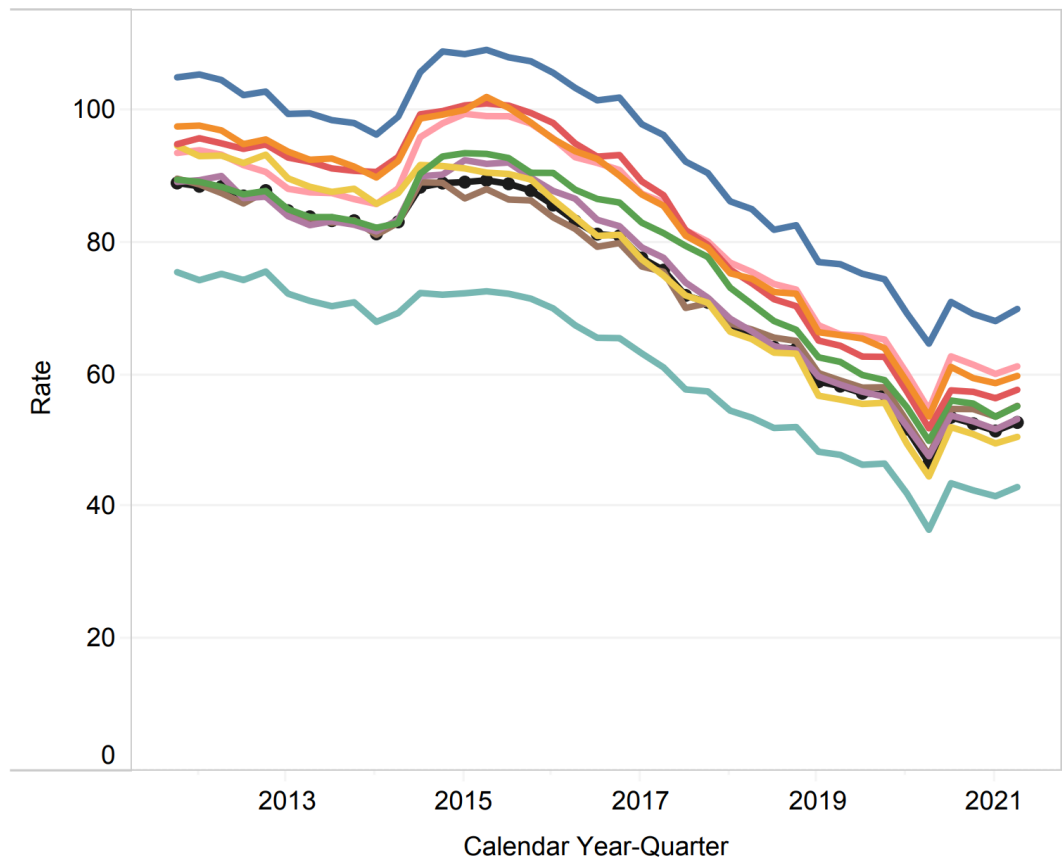
# Prescription Opioid Trends During Covid19 Pandemic

**Opioid prescriptions did decline during 2020Q2 due to the pandemic.**

Data Source: 2011-2021 Washington PMP.

Graph is from [WTN Dashboard](#).

**Age-Sex Adjusted All Opioid Prescription Rate per 1,000 population by ACH Region, 2011-2021**



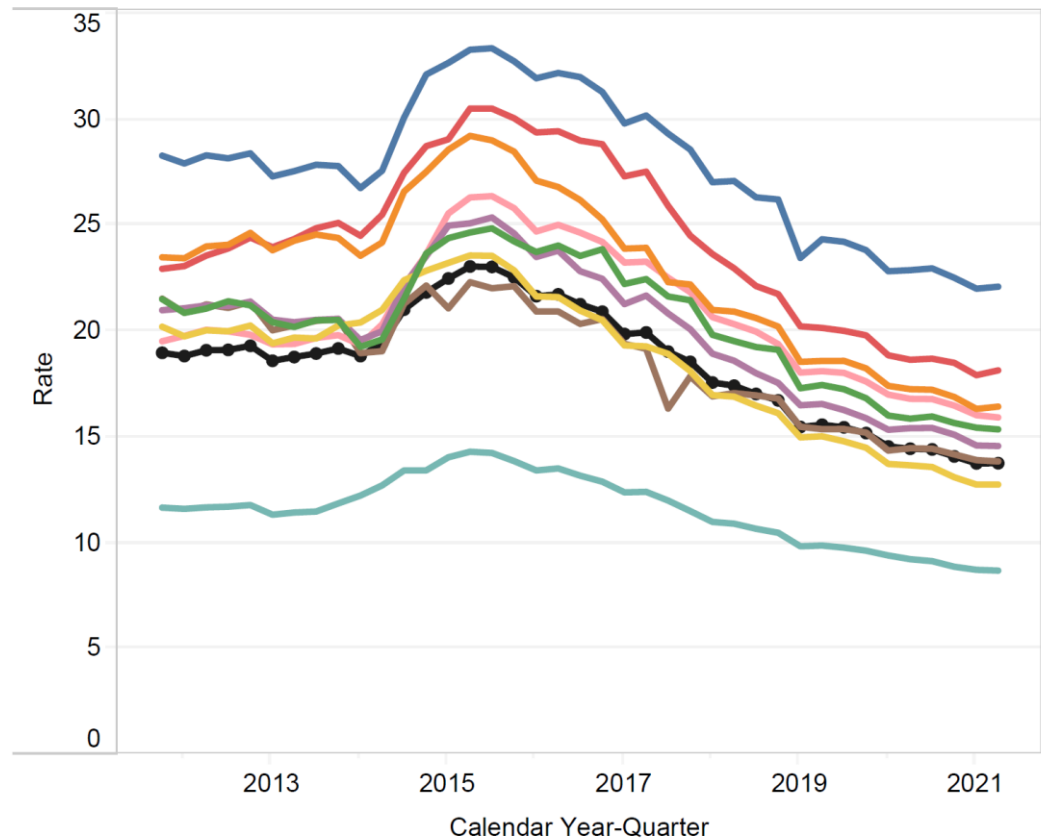
# Prescription Opioid Trends During Covid19 Pandemic

**Chronic opioid prescriptions did NOT seem to decline during 2020Q2 due to the pandemic.**

Data Source: 2011-2021 Washington PMP.

Graph is from [WTN Dashboard](#).

**Age-Sex Adjusted Chronic Opioid Prescription Rate per 1,000 population by ACH Region, 2011-2021**



# Requesting Data

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- Requesting PMP data for statistical, educational, or research purposes?
  - Use this form:  
<https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/opinio/s?s=PMPDataRequest>

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Questions?

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# Updates to Overdoses in WA State

Recent updates with preliminary 2021 data

WA DOH – IVP/S&E  
ORWG Meeting 18Nov2021

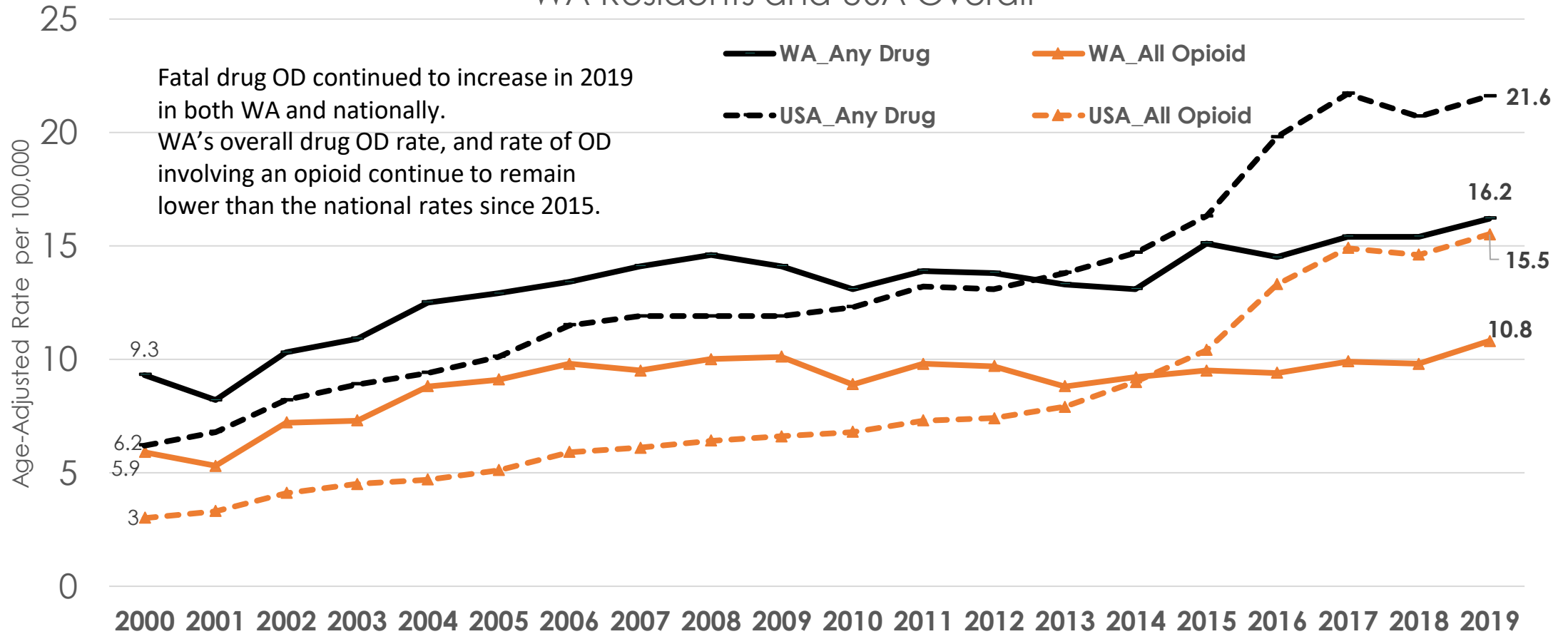
# Drug overdose deaths

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- The overdose death data are from Washington DOH Death Certificates.
- The definition of drug overdose is based on ICD-10.
- **any\_drug** is defined by the following ICD-10 codes as underlying causes of death:
  - **X40-X44**: Accidental poisonings by drugs
  - **X60-X64**: Intentional self-poisoning by drugs
  - **X85**: Assault by drug poisoning
  - **Y10-Y14**: Drug poisoning of undetermined intent
- Once a case is a drug overdose as defined above, specific drugs can be defined from the multiple causes of death, allowing multiple choices in case of polysubstance.

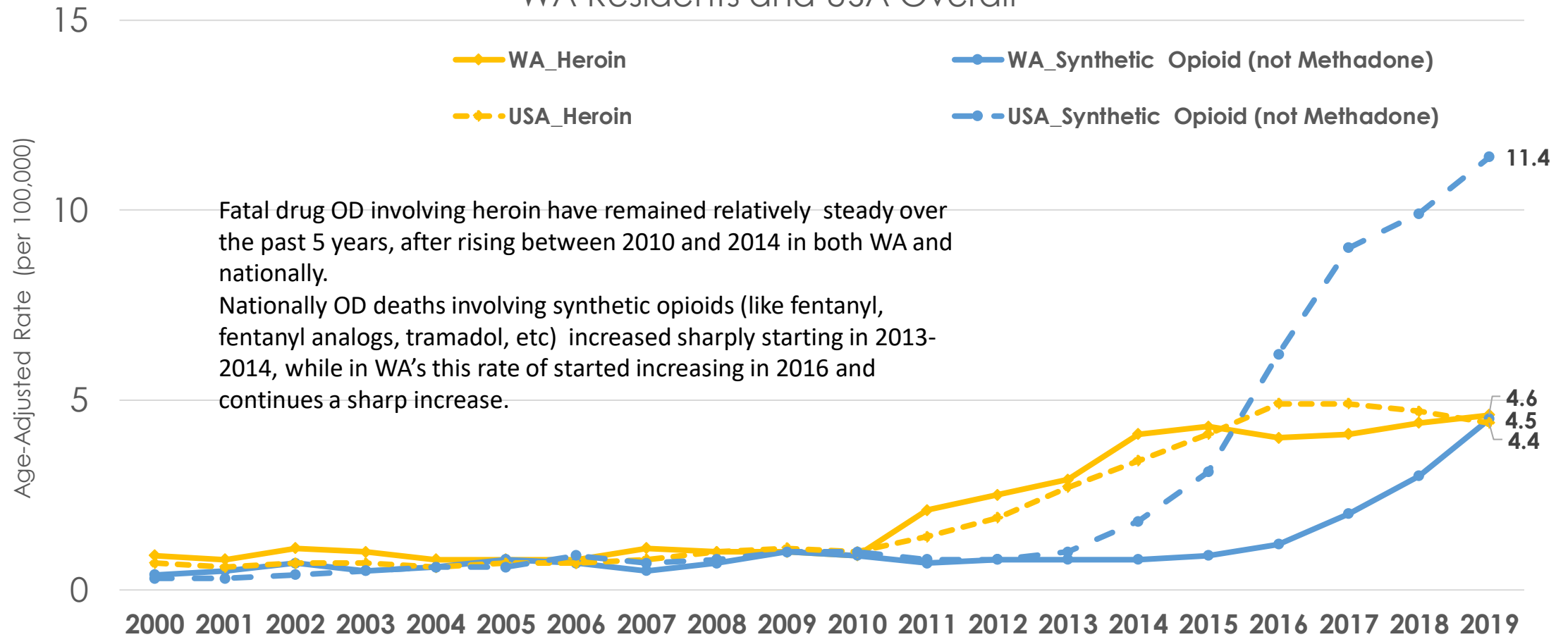
# Overdose Death Rate by Drug Type, USA and WA (2000-2019)

WA Residents and USA Overall



# Overdose Death Rate by Drug Type, USA and WA (2000-2019)

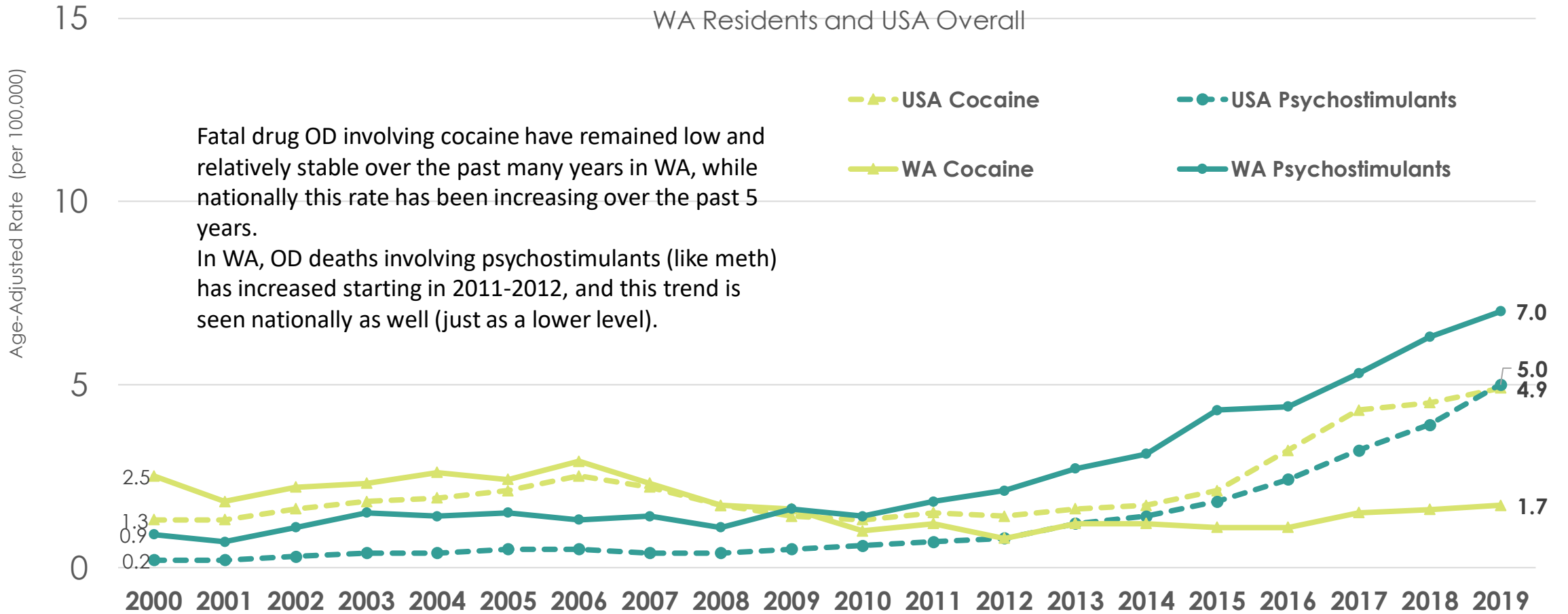
WA Residents and USA Overall



Fatal drug OD involving heroin have remained relatively steady over the past 5 years, after rising between 2010 and 2014 in both WA and nationally.  
 Nationally OD deaths involving synthetic opioids (like fentanyl, fentanyl analogs, tramadol, etc) increased sharply starting in 2013-2014, while in WA's this rate of started increasing in 2016 and continues a sharp increase.



# Overdose Death Rate by Drug Type, USA and WA (2000-2019)



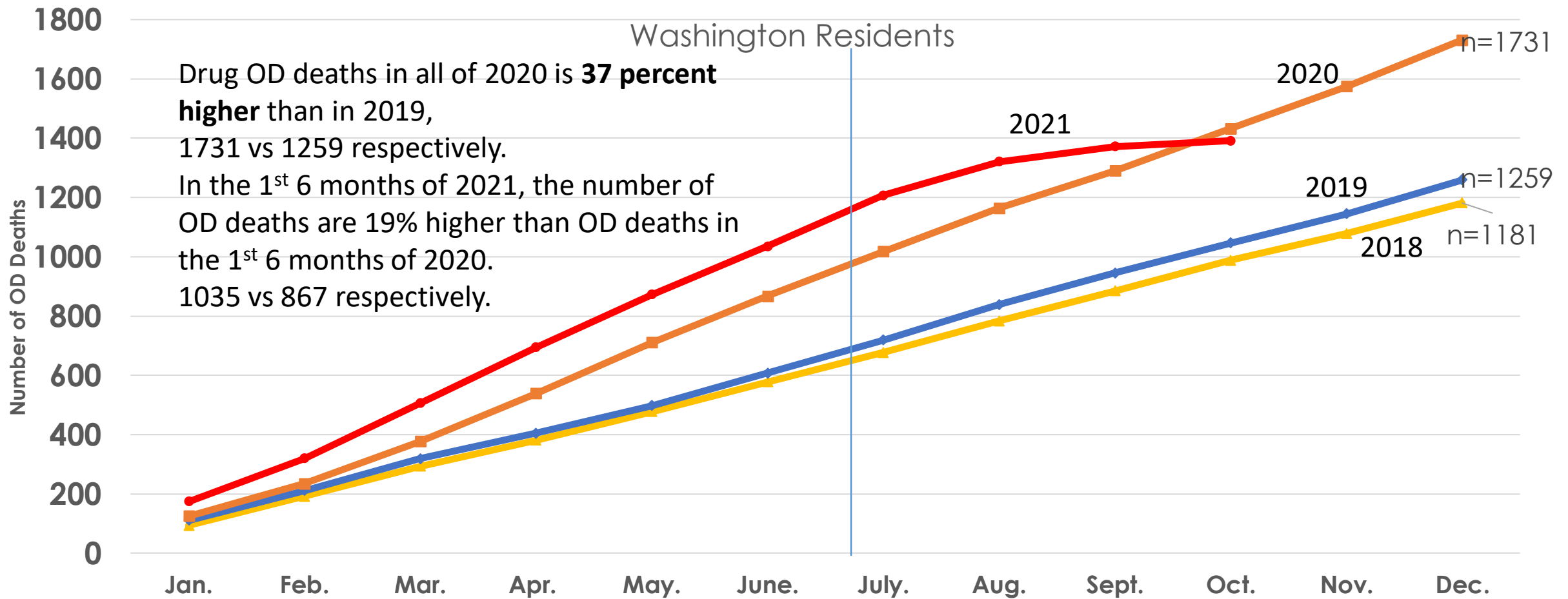
# Confirmed WA State Overdose Deaths

Drug Type	2021*	2020	2019	2018	2017
Any Drug	1391	1731	1259	1181	1163
Any Opioid	978	1194	827	744	739
Heroin	230	384	347	329	306
Synthetic opioids	716	672	337	224	142
Rx opioid (not fentanyl)	228	328	267	305	342
Psychostimulants	702	728	540	473	390
Cocaine	150	187	132	129	111

\*2021 data are preliminary and will change.

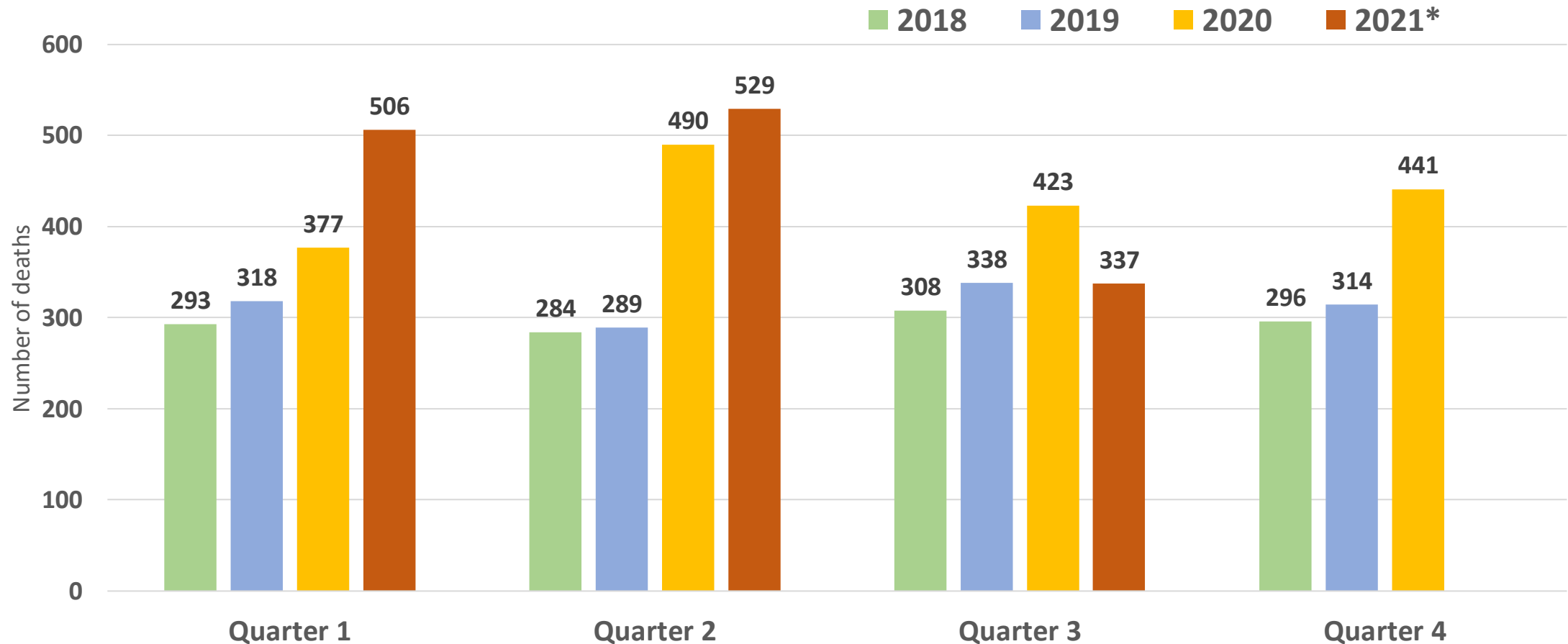
Data is as of 8Nov2021. Source: WA DOH death certificates

# Annual cumulative overall drug overdose deaths by month (2018-2021\*)



- 2021 data are preliminary and will change.
- Data run: 8Nov2021

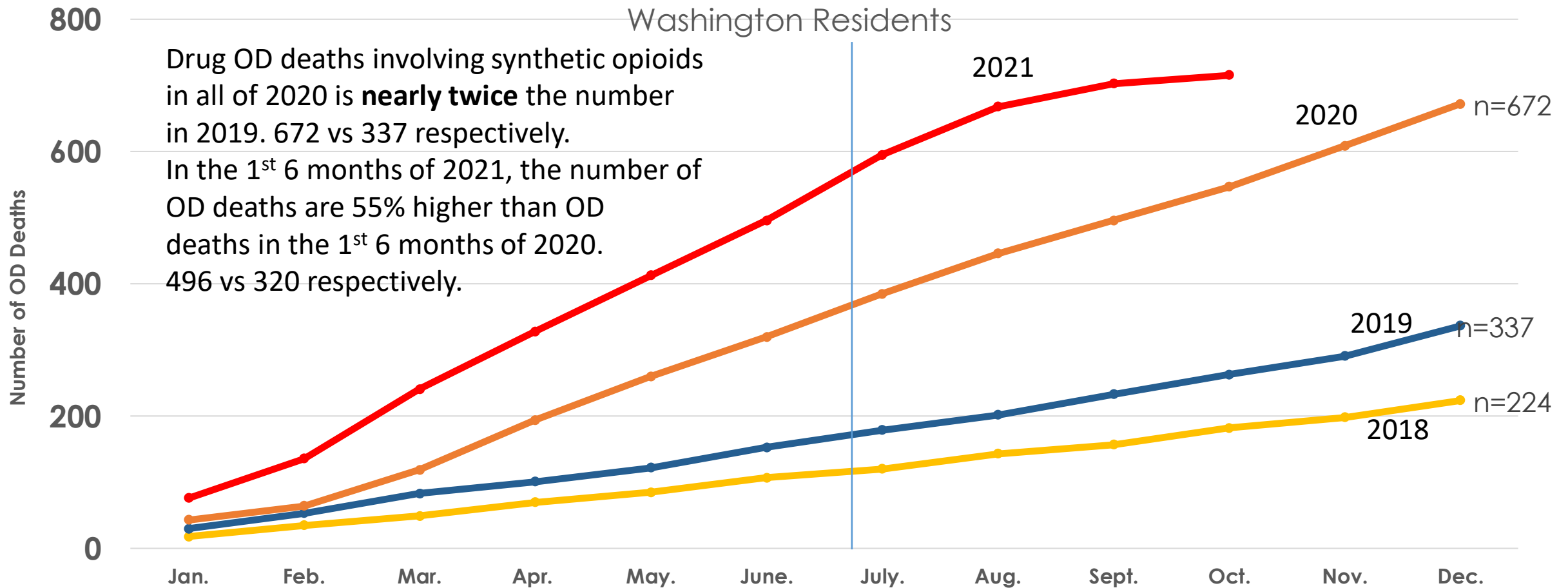
# Number of overdose deaths by quarter



\* 2021 data are preliminary and will change.

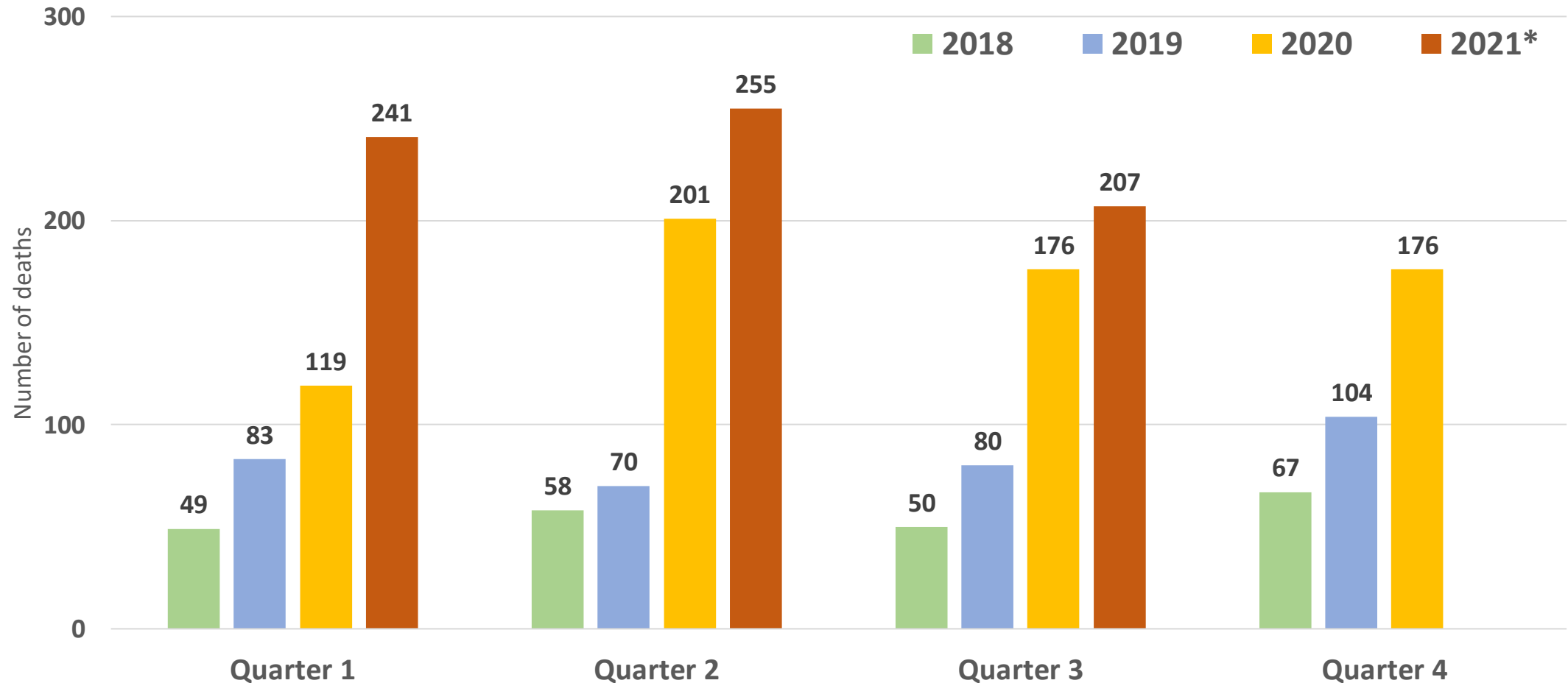
Data is as of 8Nov2021.  
Source: WA DOH death certificates

# Annual cumulative drug overdose deaths involving non-methadone synthetic opioids by month (2018-2021\*)



- 2021 data are preliminary and will change.
- Data run: 8Nov2021

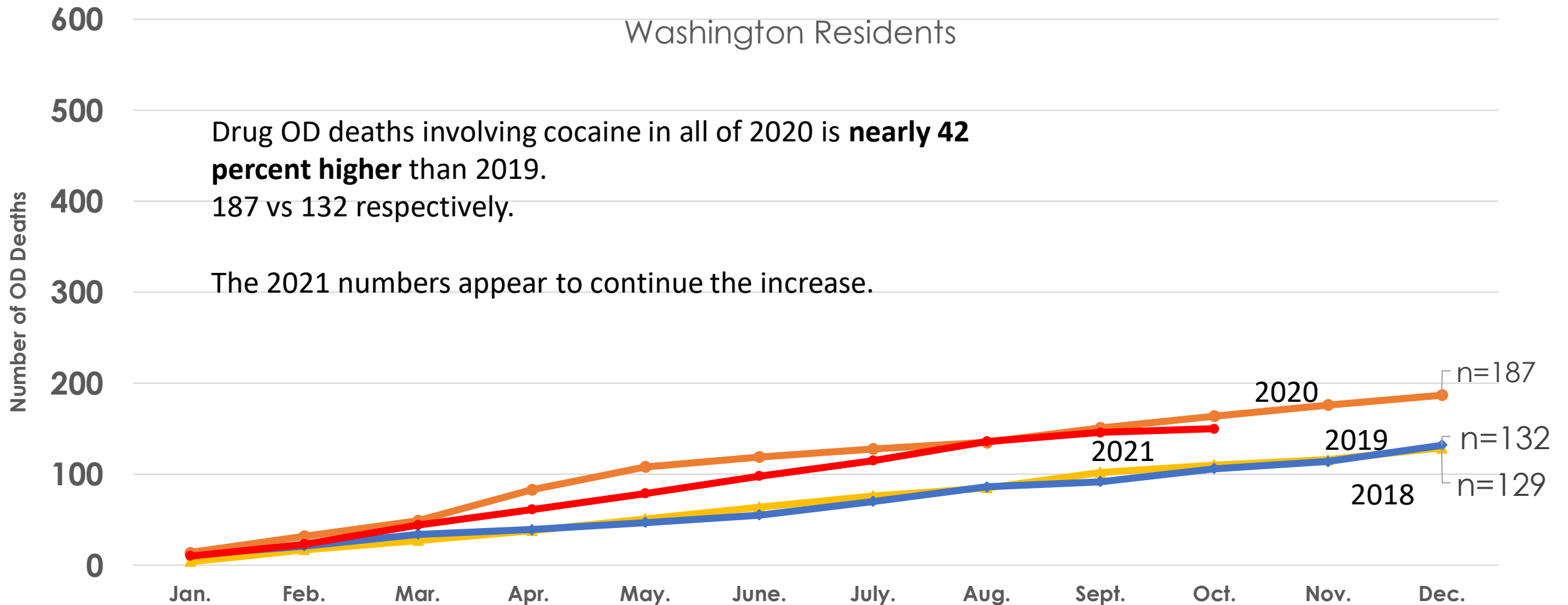
# Number of overdose deaths involving non-methadone synthetic opioids by quarter



\*2021 data are preliminary and will change.

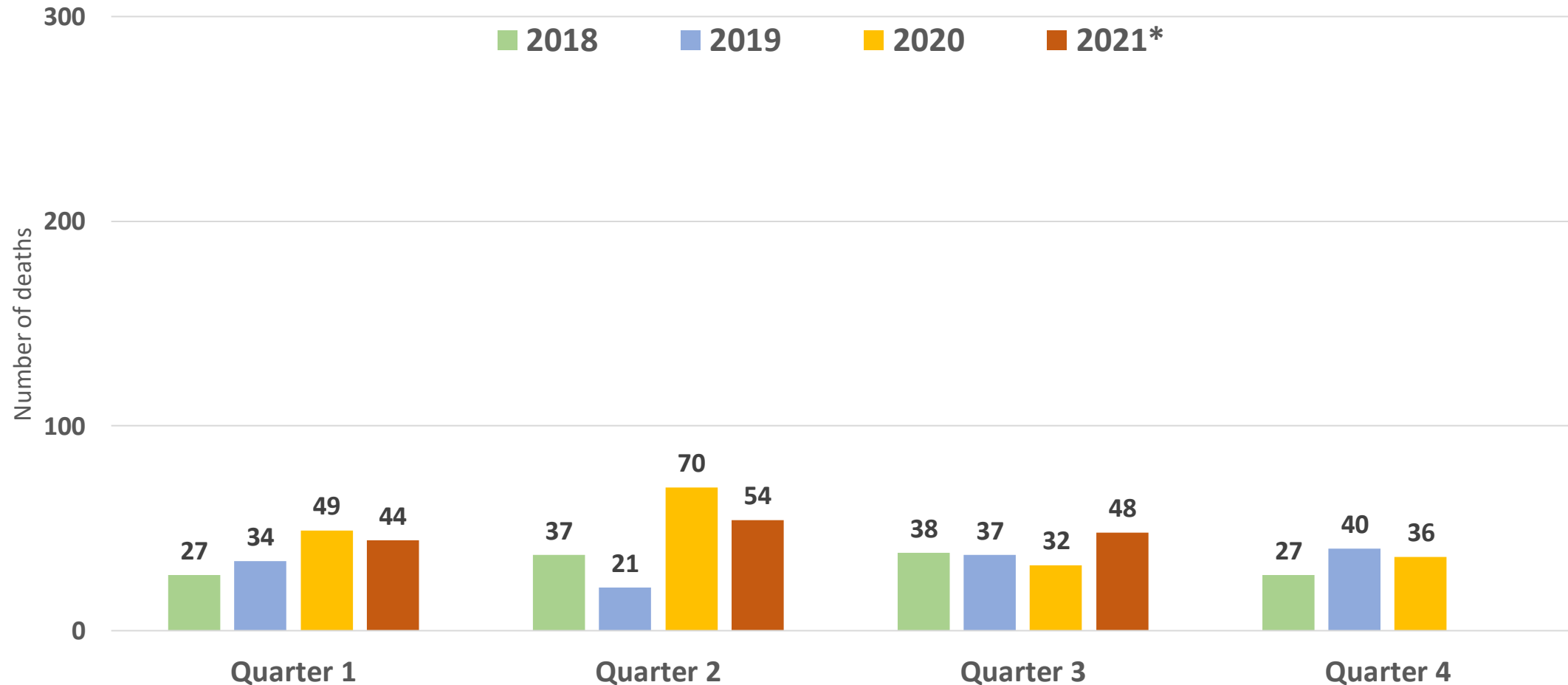
Data is as of 8Nov2021.  
Source: WA DOH death certificates

# Annual cumulative drug overdose deaths involving cocaine by month (2018-2021\*)



- 2021 data are preliminary and will change.
- Data run: 8Nov2021

# Number of overdose deaths involving cocaine by quarter

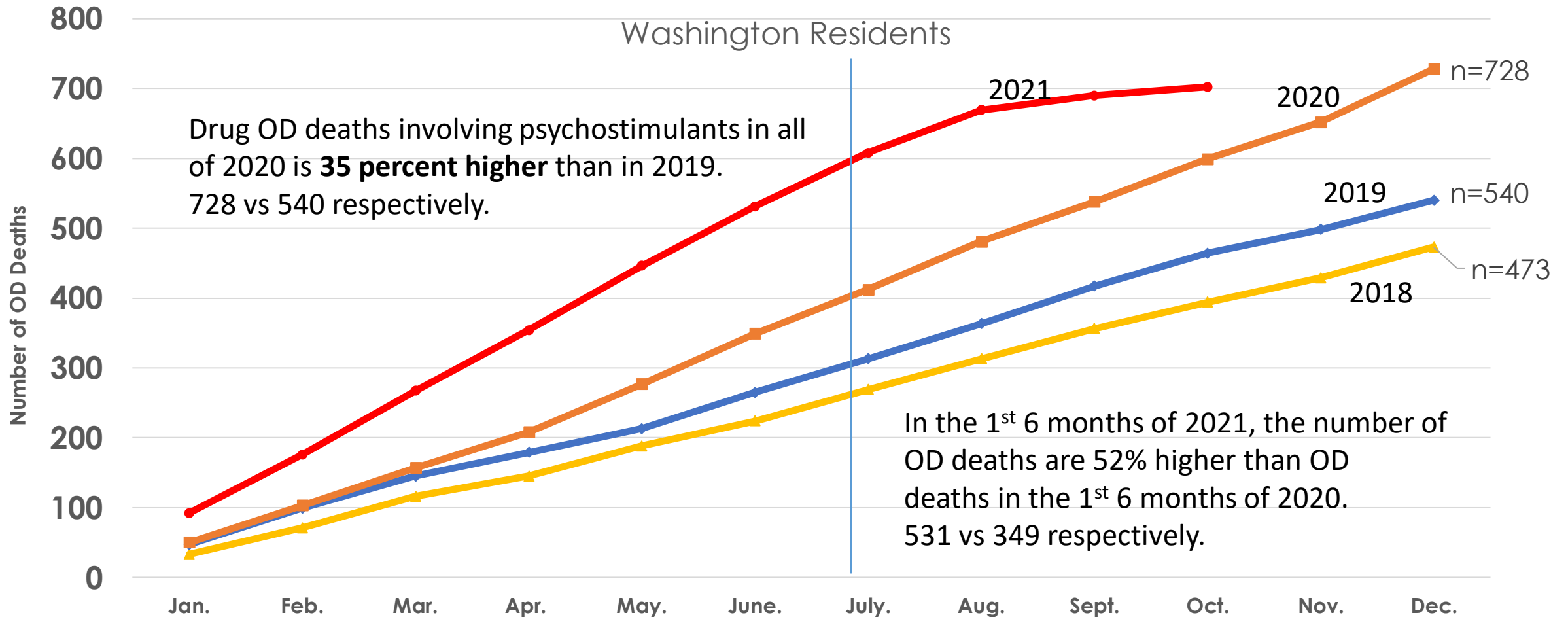


\*2021 data are preliminary and will change.

Data is as of 8Nov2021.  
Source: WA DOH death certificates

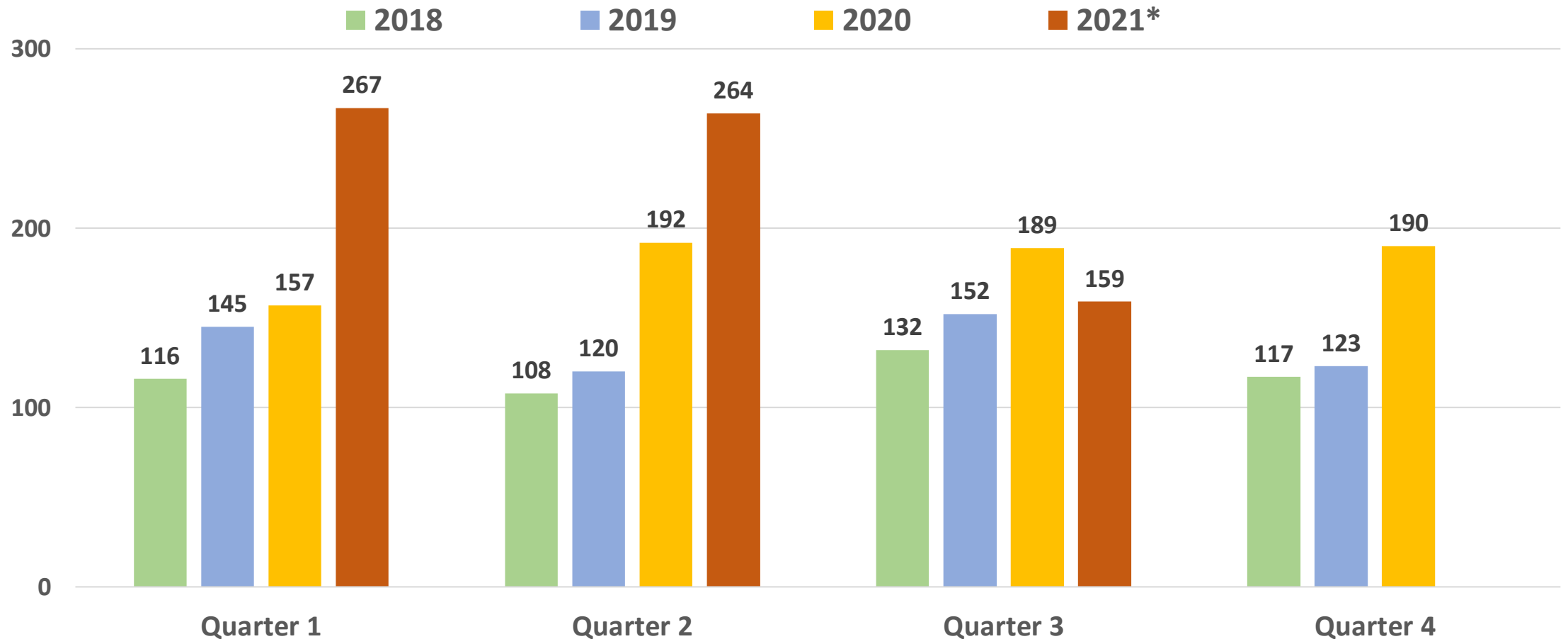


# Annual cumulative drug overdose deaths involving psychostimulants by month (2018-2021\*)



- 2021 data are preliminary and will change.
- Data run: 8Nov2021

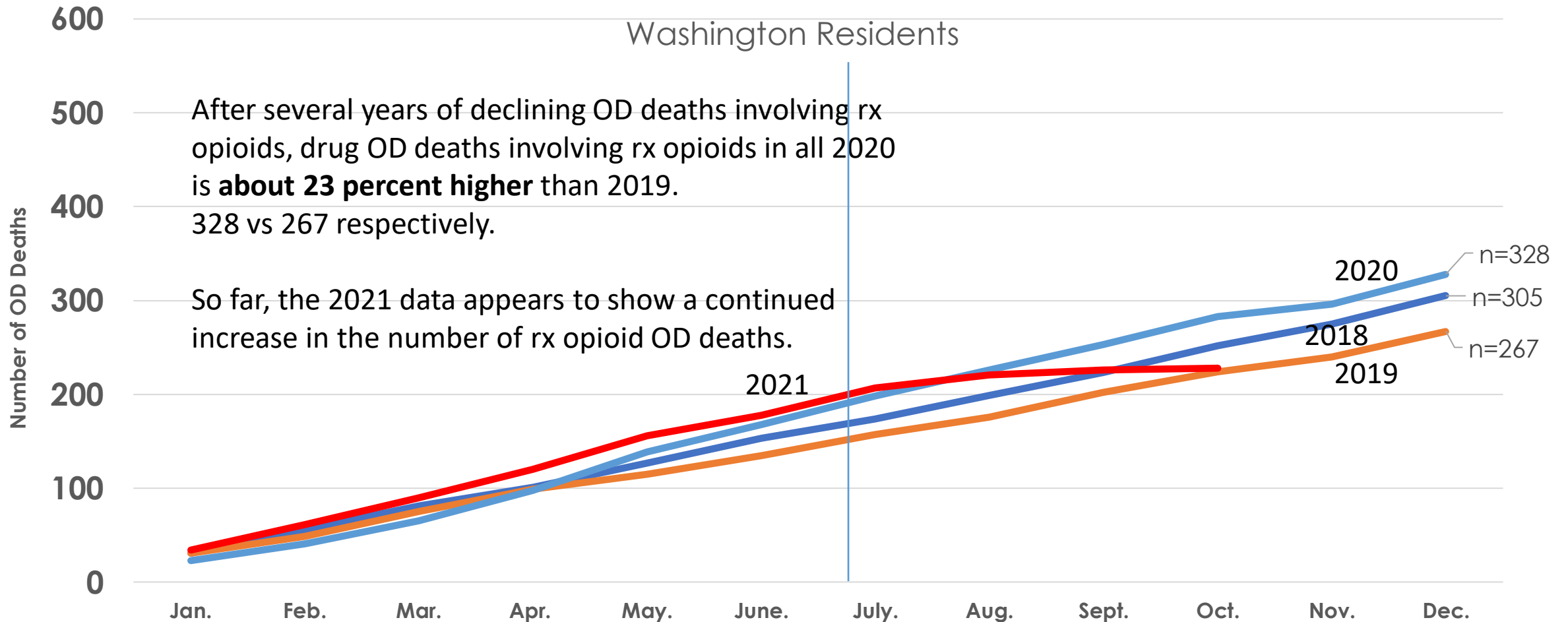
# Number of overdose deaths involving a psychostimulant by quarter



\*2021 data are preliminary and will change.

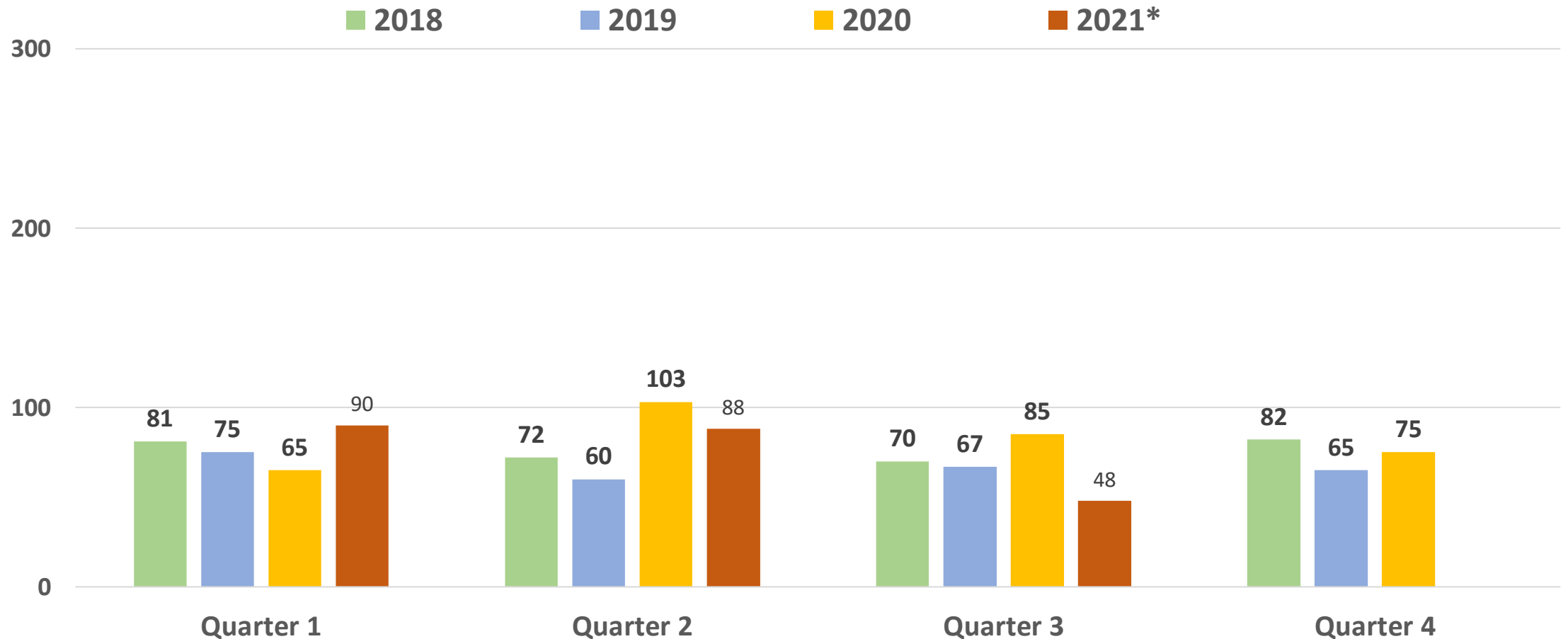
Data is as of 8Nov2021.  
Source: WA DOH death certificates

# Annual cumulative drug overdose deaths involving Rx opioids by month (2018-2021\*)



- 2021 data are preliminary and will change.
- Data run: 8Nov2021

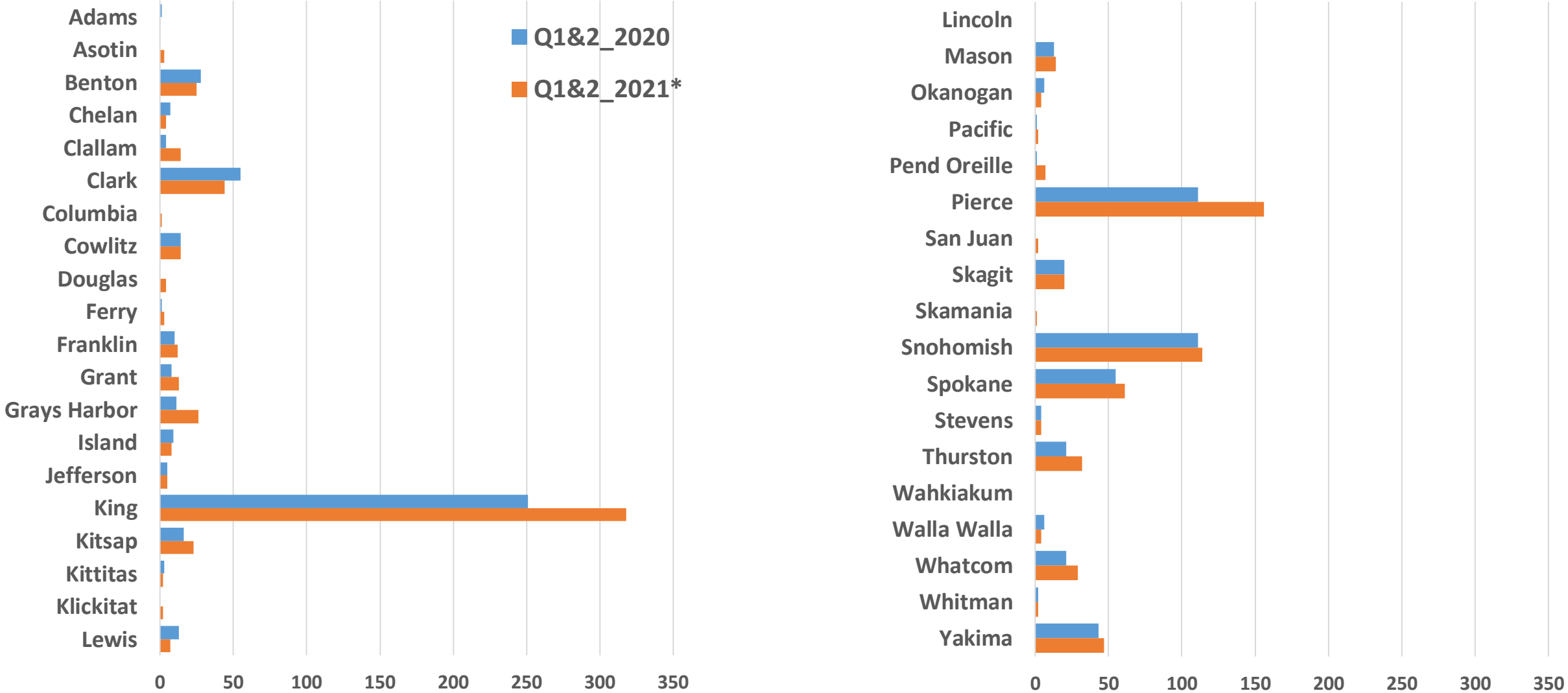
# Number of overdose deaths involving a Rx opioid by quarter



\* 2021 data are preliminary and will change.

Data is as of 8Nov2021.  
Source: WA DOH death certificates

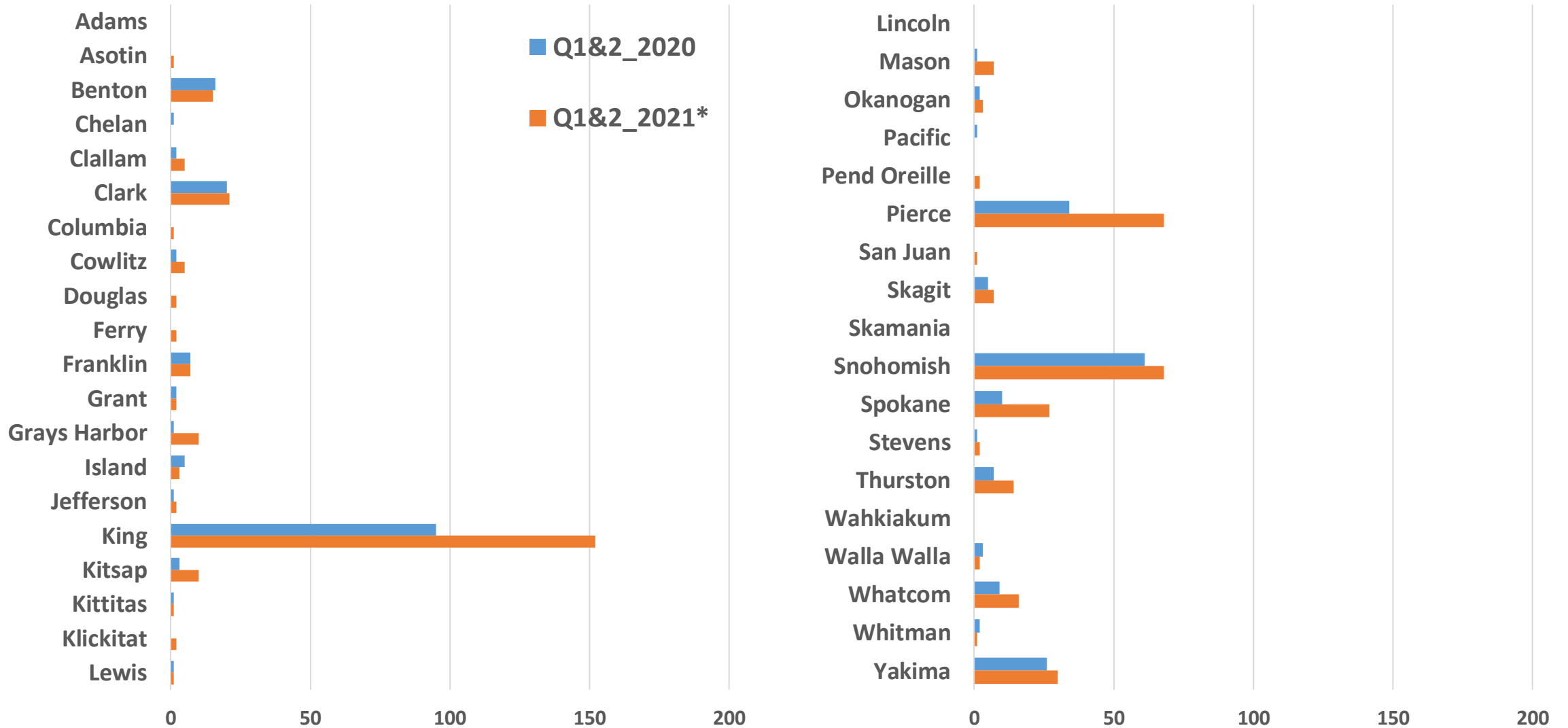
# Overall drug overdose death counts by county compare first 6 months of 2020 and 2021\*



Data for first 6 months of 2020 and 2021.  
Source: WA DOH death certificates

Preliminary 2021 data, numbers will change.  
Data as of 8Nov2021

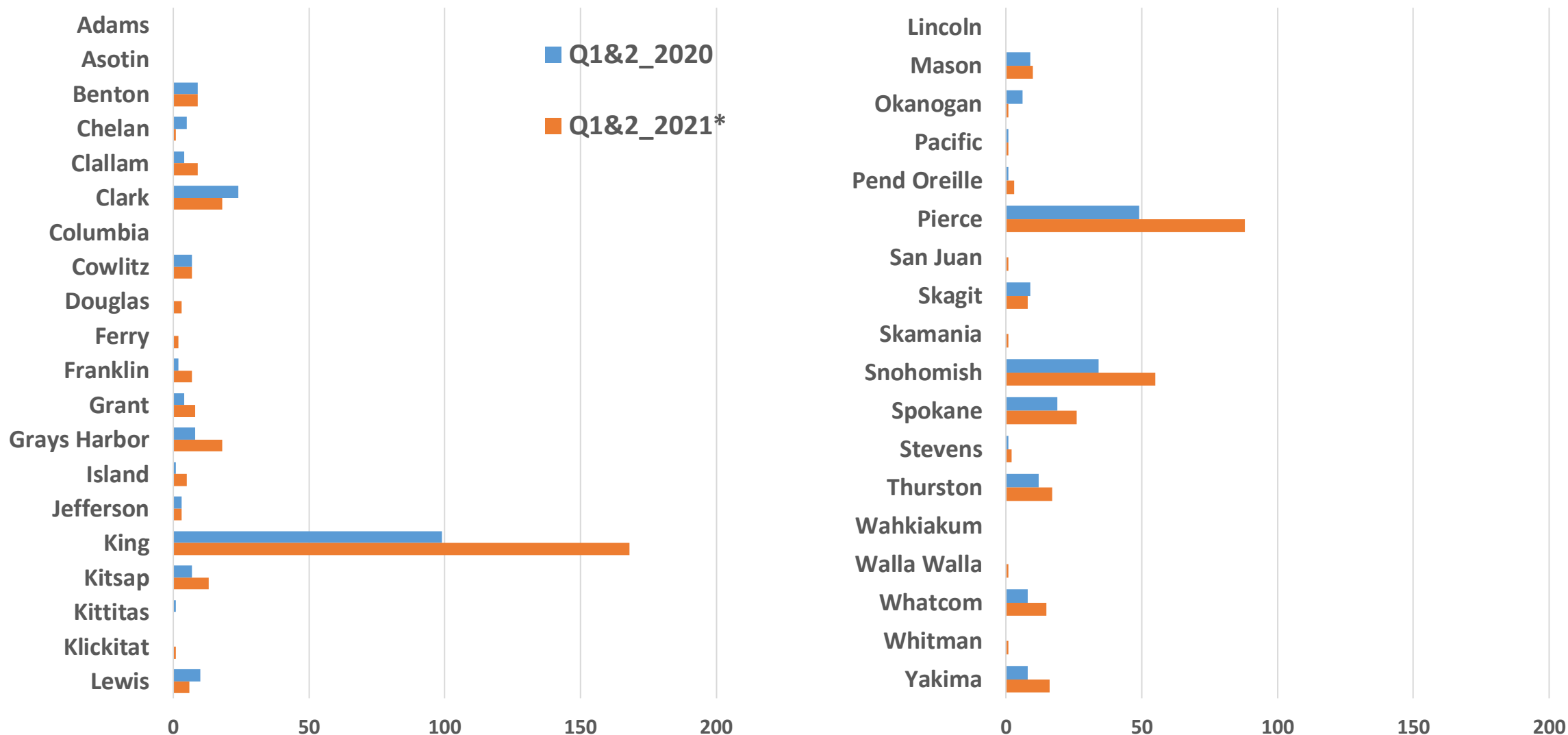
# Drug overdose death involving synthetic opioids counts by county compare first 6 months of 2020 and 2021\*



Data for first 6 months of 2020 and 2021.  
Source: WA DOH death certificates

Preliminary 2021 data, numbers will change.  
Data as of 8Nov2021

# Drug overdose death involving psychostimulants counts by county compare first 6 months of 2020 and 2021\*

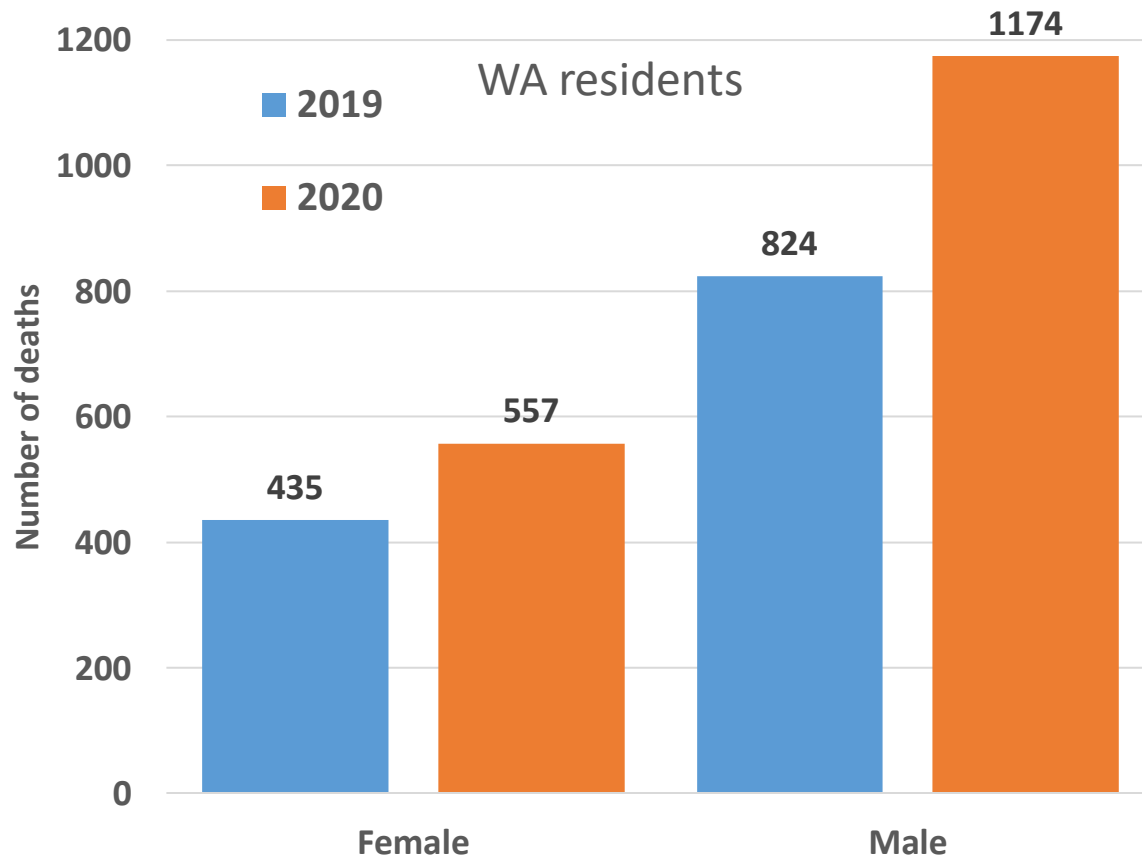


Data for first 6 months of 2020 and 2021.  
Source: WA DOH death certificates

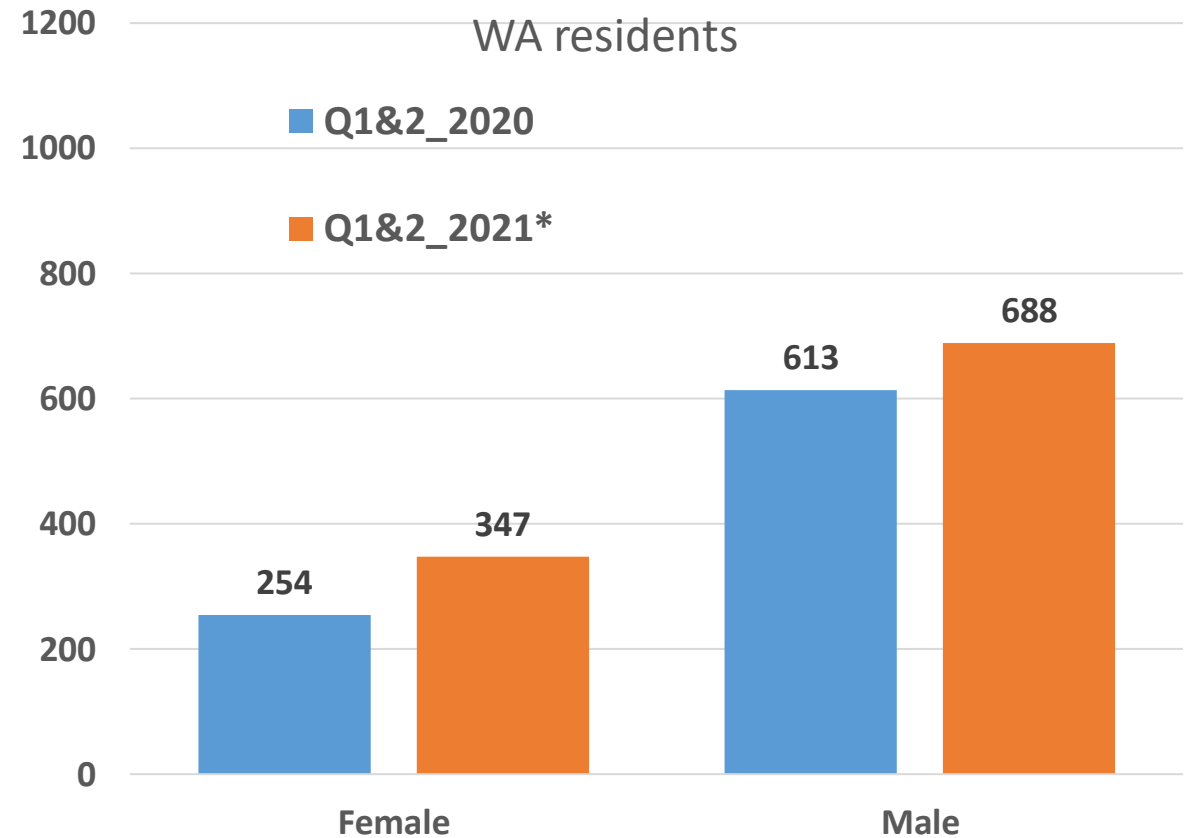
Preliminary 2021 data, numbers will change.  
Data as of 8Nov2021

# Overall drug overdose deaths by sex

## Compare 2019 and 2020 (full years)



## Compare first 6 months of 2020 and 2021\*



Source: DOH death certificates.

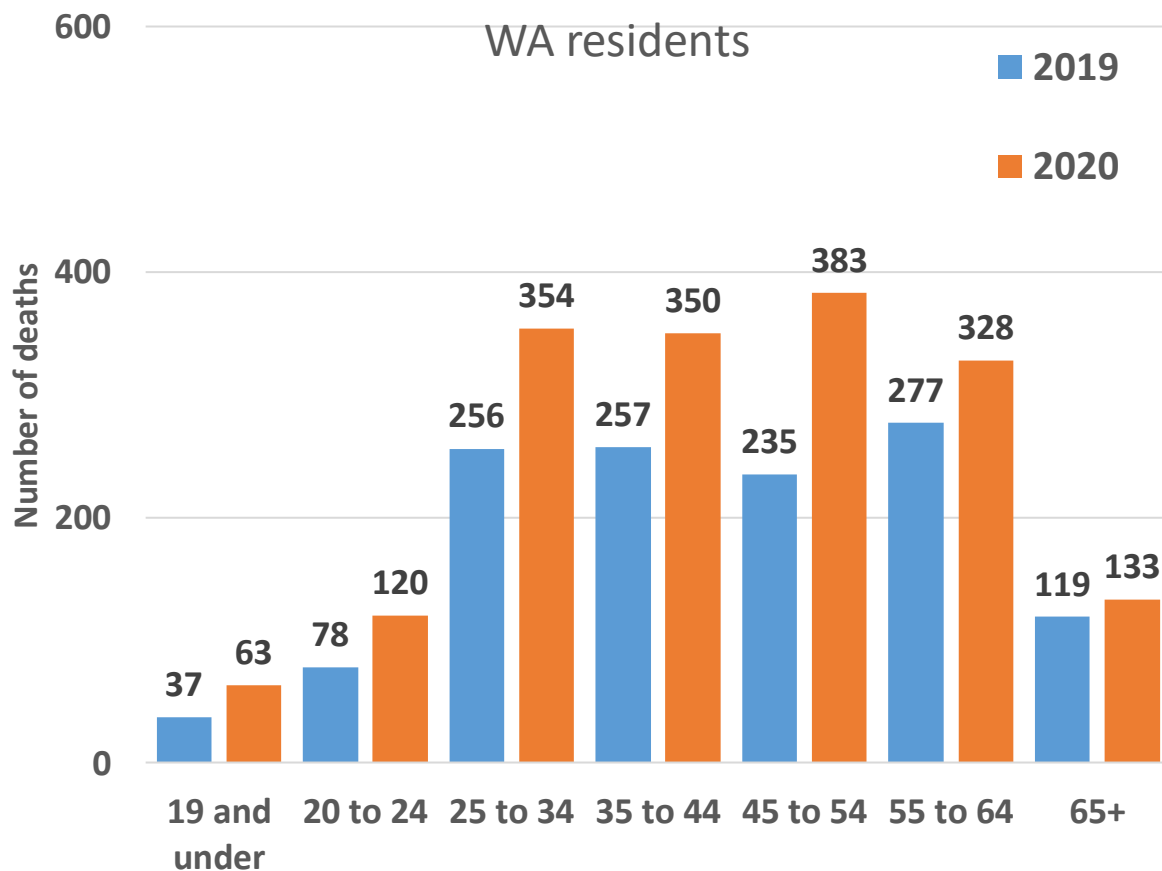
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\* Data as of 8Nov2021

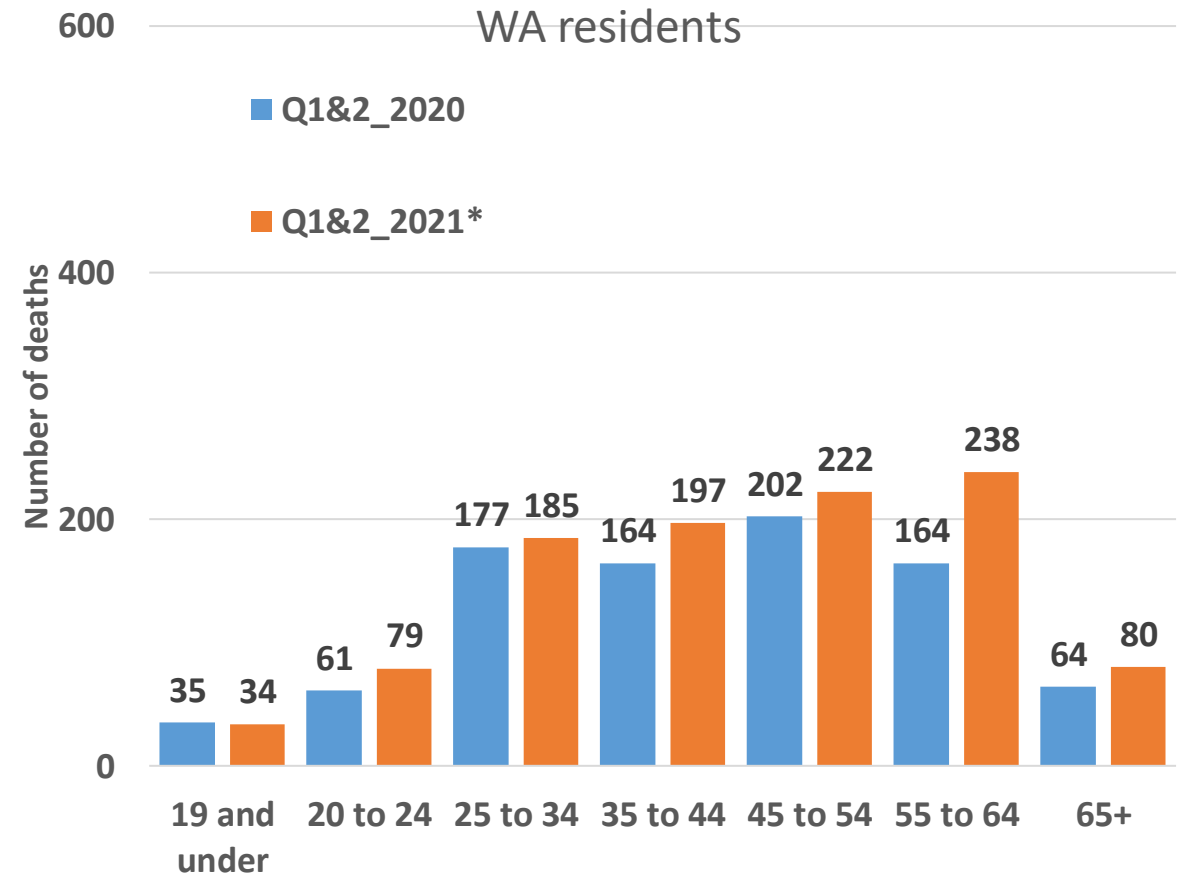


# Overall drug overdose deaths by age

## Compare 2019 and 2020 (full years)



## Compare first 6 months of 2020 and 2021\*

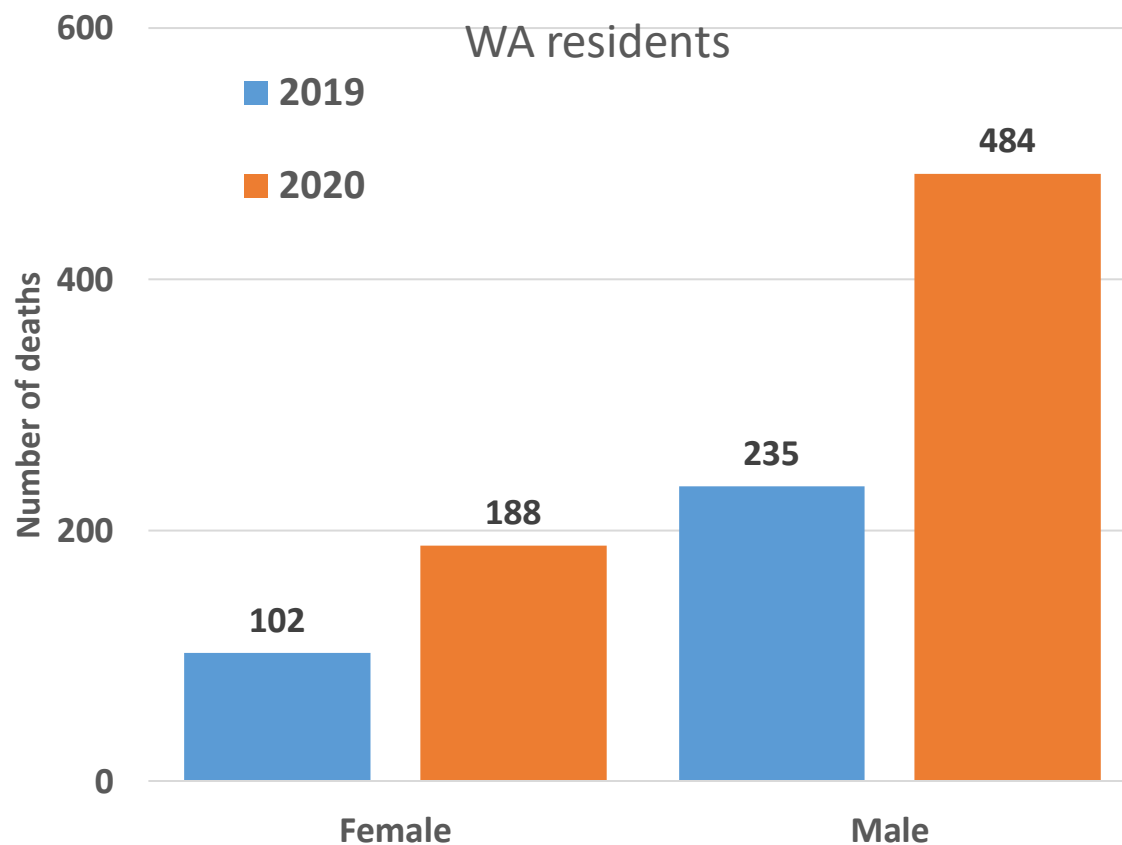


Source: DOH death certificates.

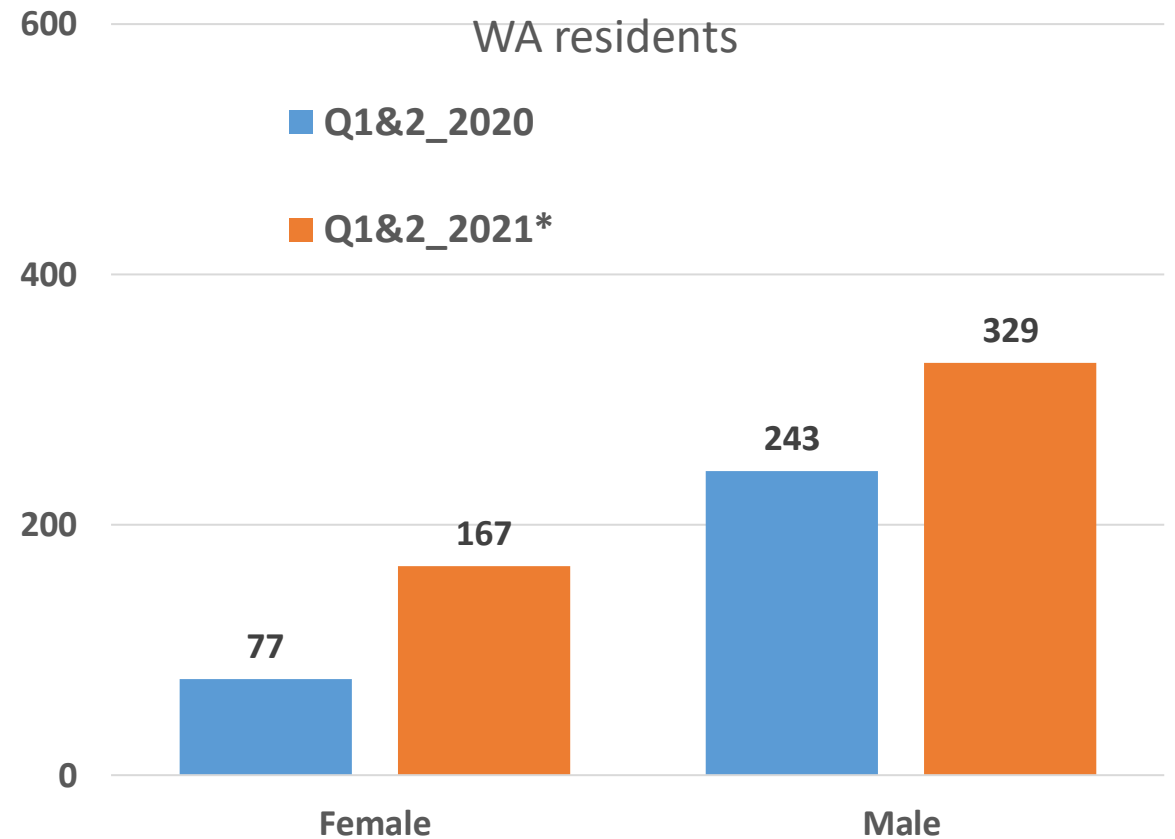
\* 2021 data are preliminary and will change.  
Data as of 8Nov2021

# Drug overdose deaths involving synthetic opioids by sex

## Compare 2019 and 2020 (full years)



## Compare first 6 months of 2020 and 2021\*

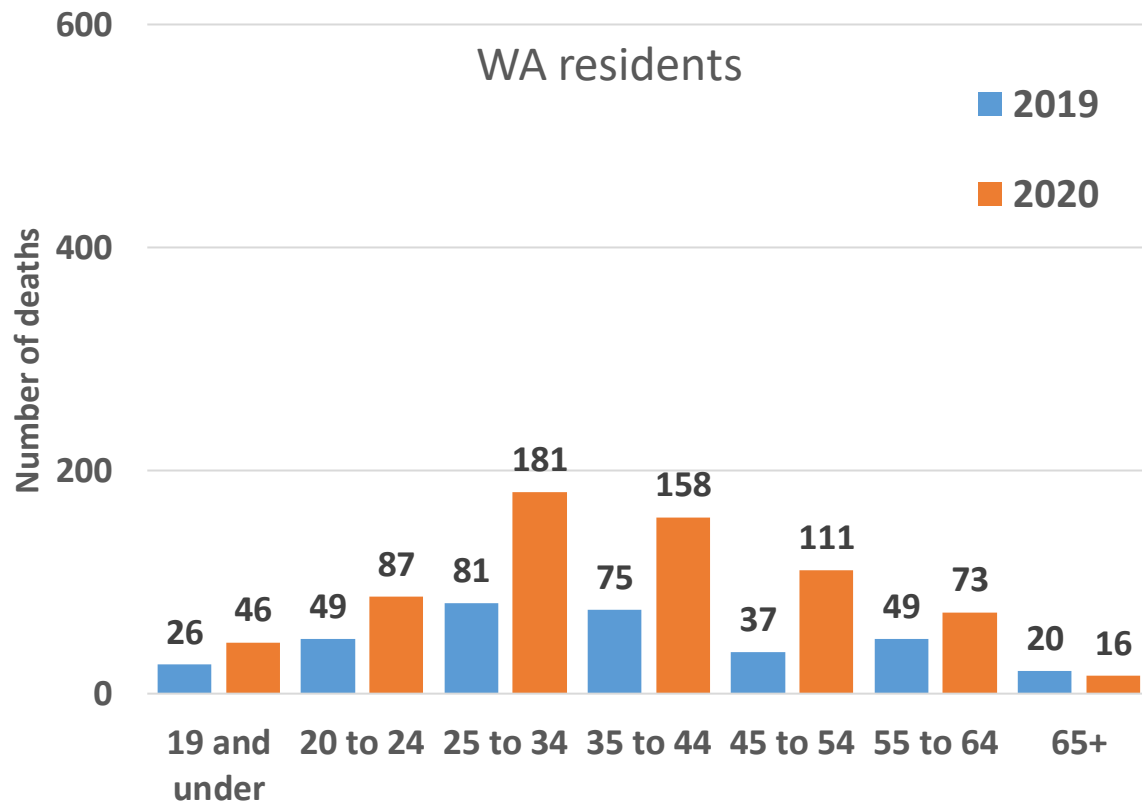


Source: DOH death certificates.

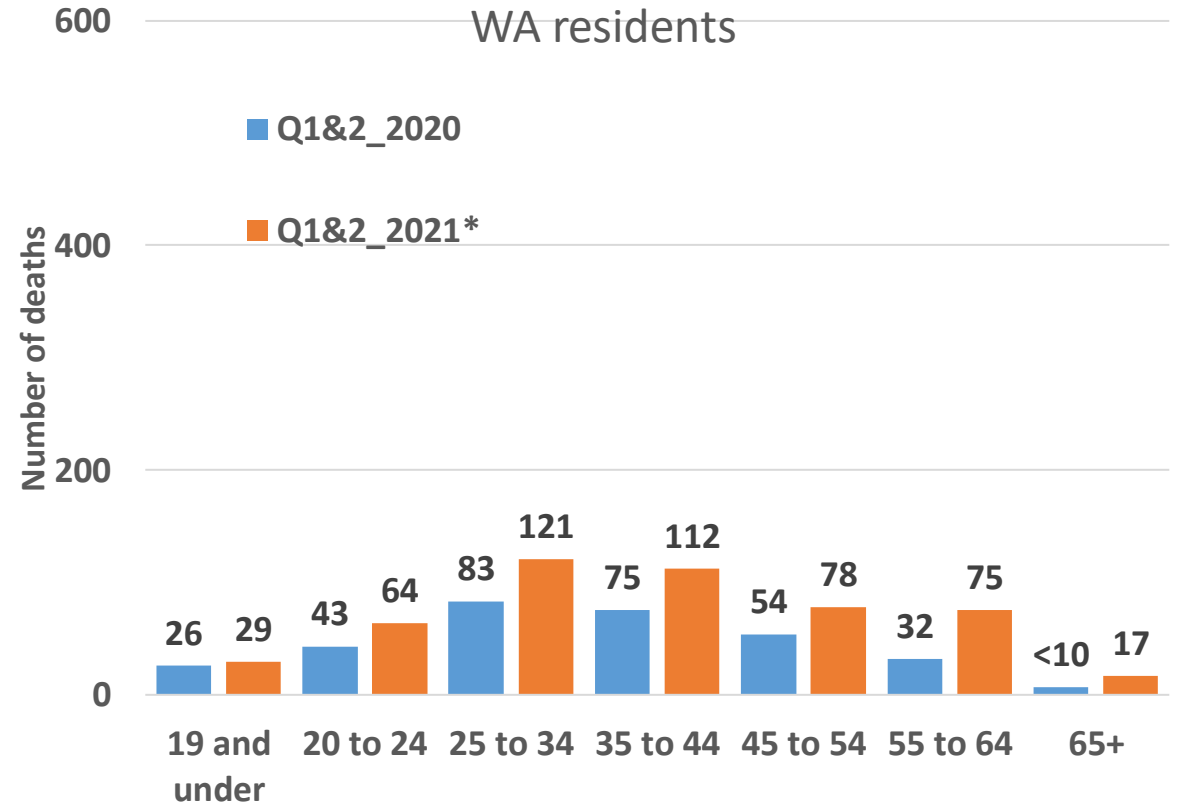
\* 2021 data are preliminary and will change.  
Data as of 8Nov2021

# Drug overdose deaths involving synthetic opioids by age

Compare 2019 and 2020 (full years)



Compare first 6 months of 2020 and 2021\*

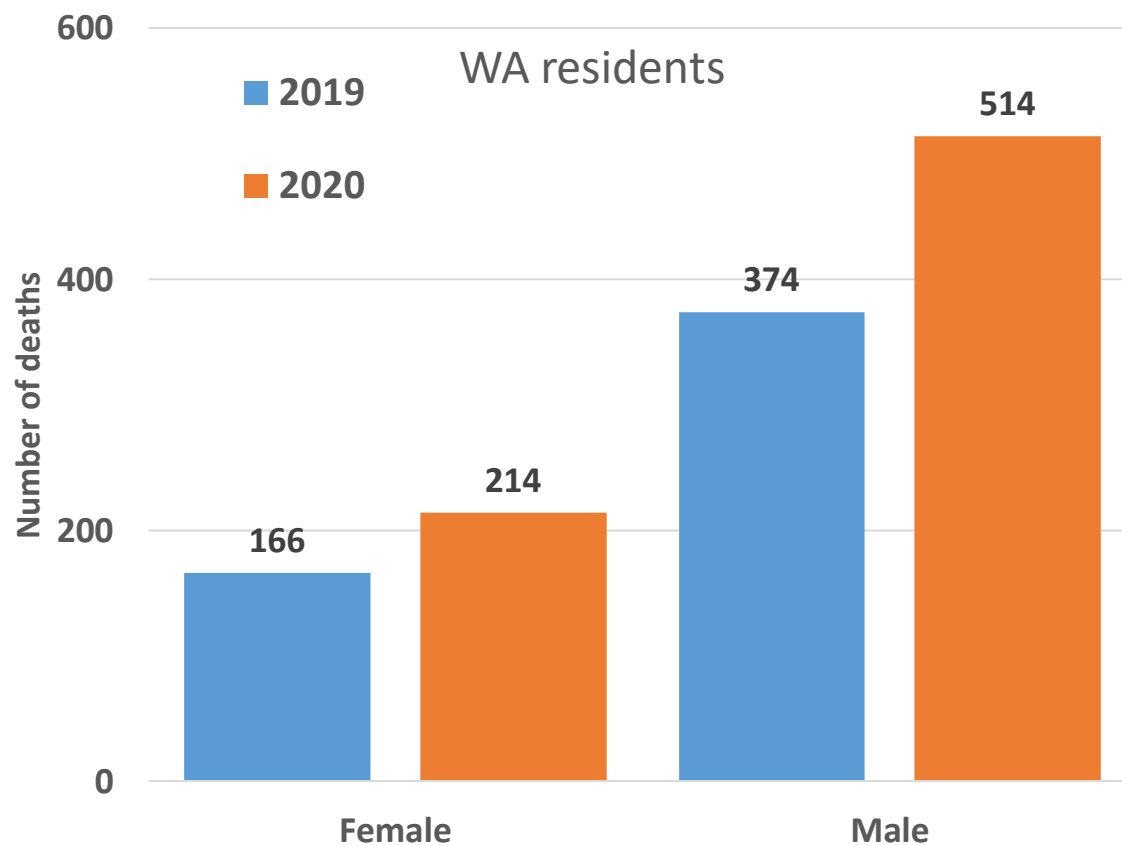


Source: DOH death certificates.

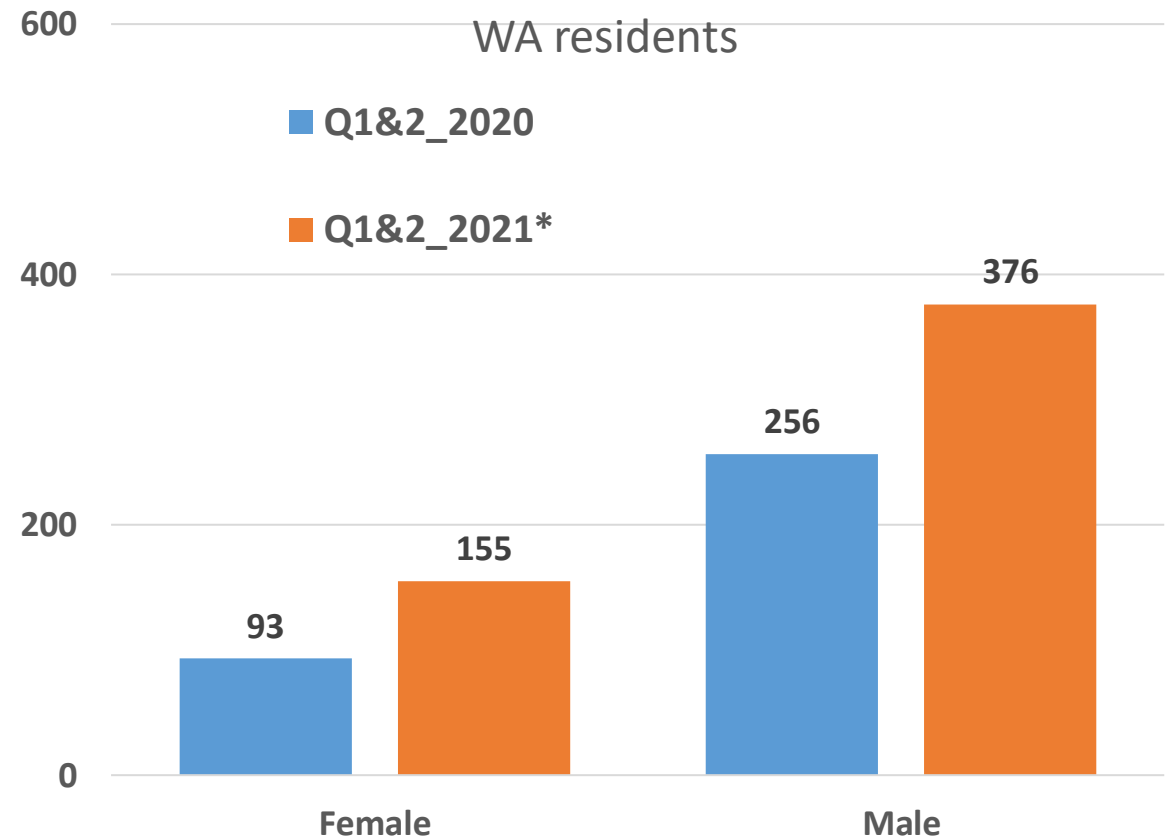
\* 2021 data are preliminary and will change.  
Data as of 8Nov2021

# Drug overdose deaths involving psychostimulants by sex

## Compare 2019 and 2020 (full years)



## Compare first 6 months of 2020 and 2021\*

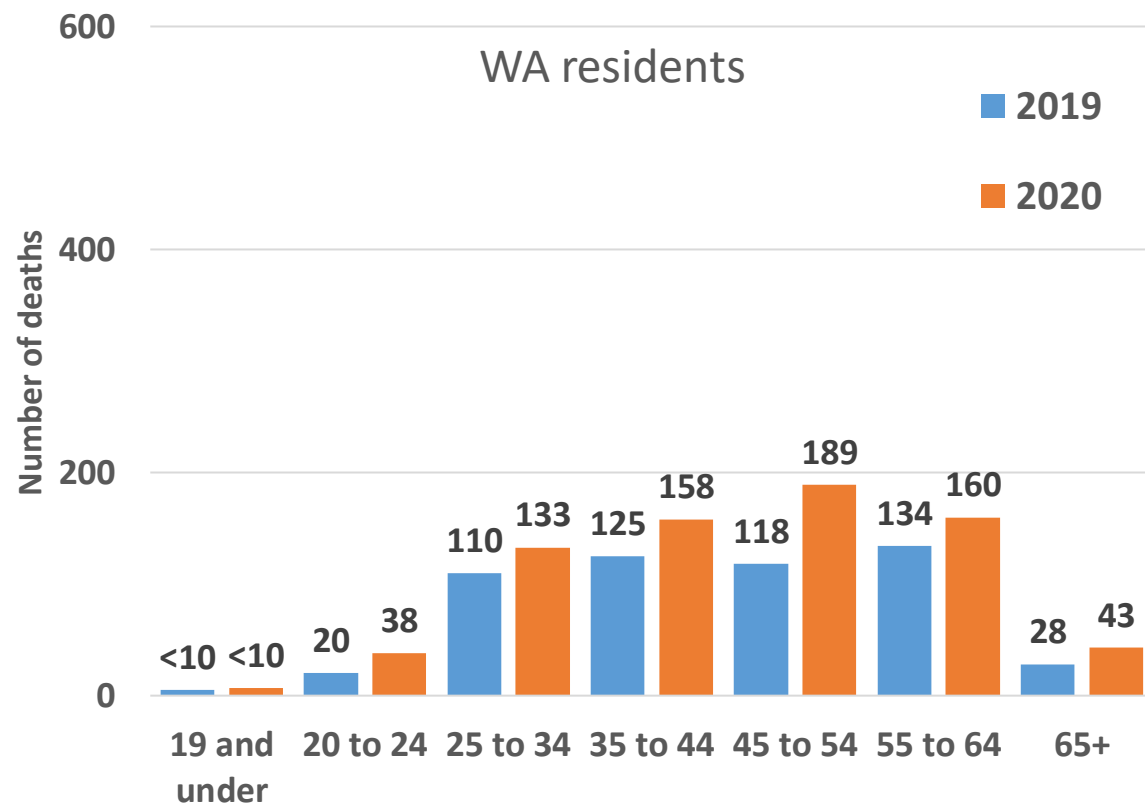


Source: DOH death certificates.

\* 2021 data are preliminary and will change.  
Data as of 8Nov2021

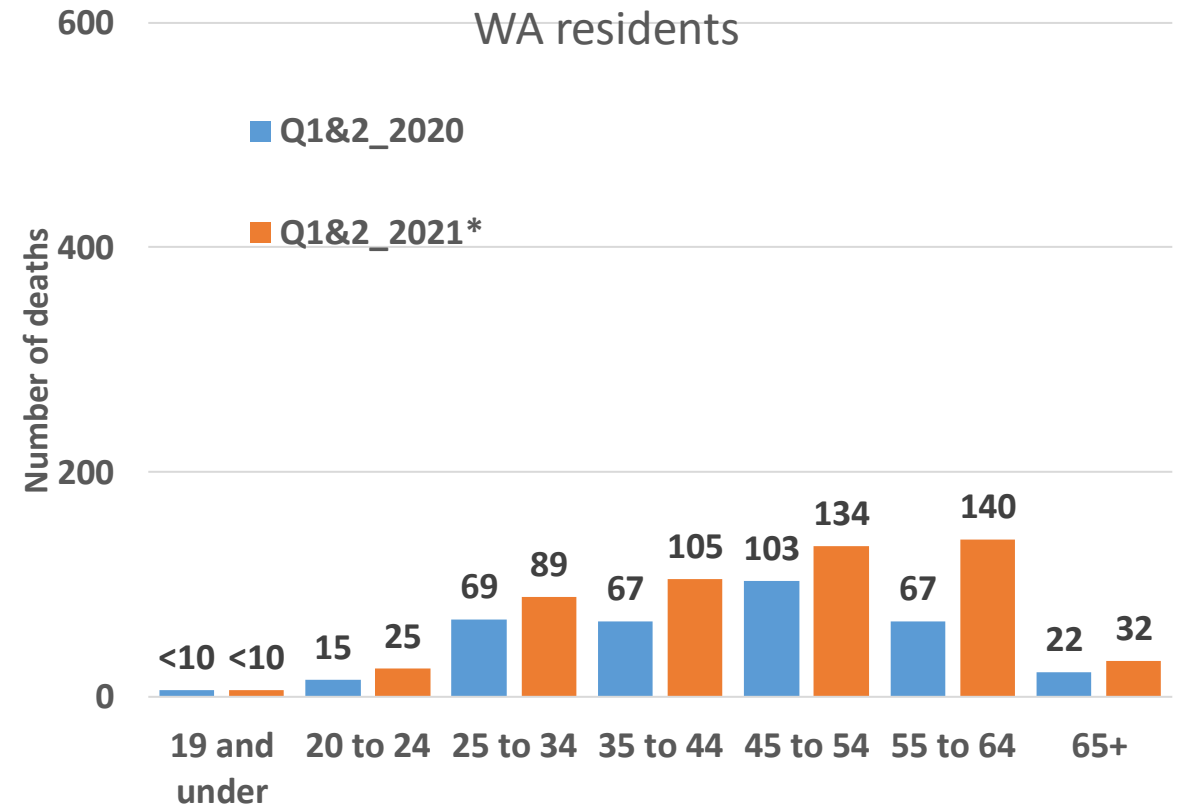
# Drug overdose deaths involving psychostimulants by age

Compare 2019 and 2020 (full years)



Source: DOH death certificates.

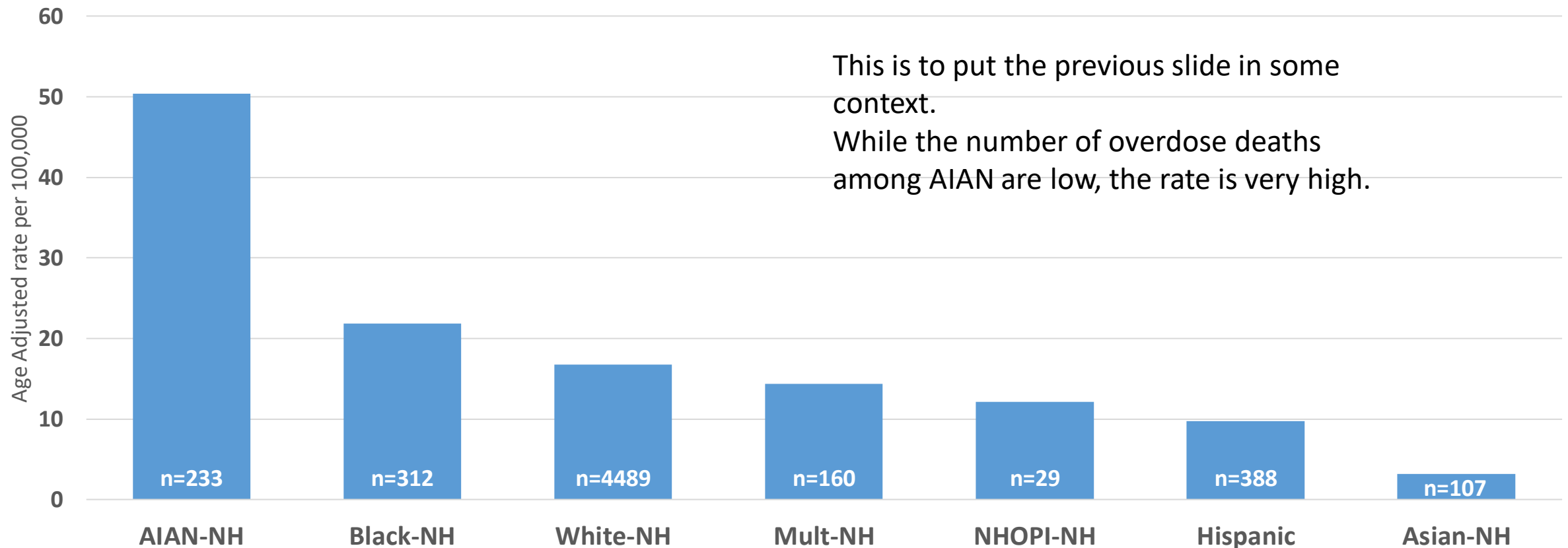
Compare first 6 months of 2020 and 2021\*



\* 2021 data are preliminary and will change.  
Data as of 8Nov2021

# Drug overdose deaths disproportionately affect American Indian and Alaskan Native populations

WA residents (2015-2019)



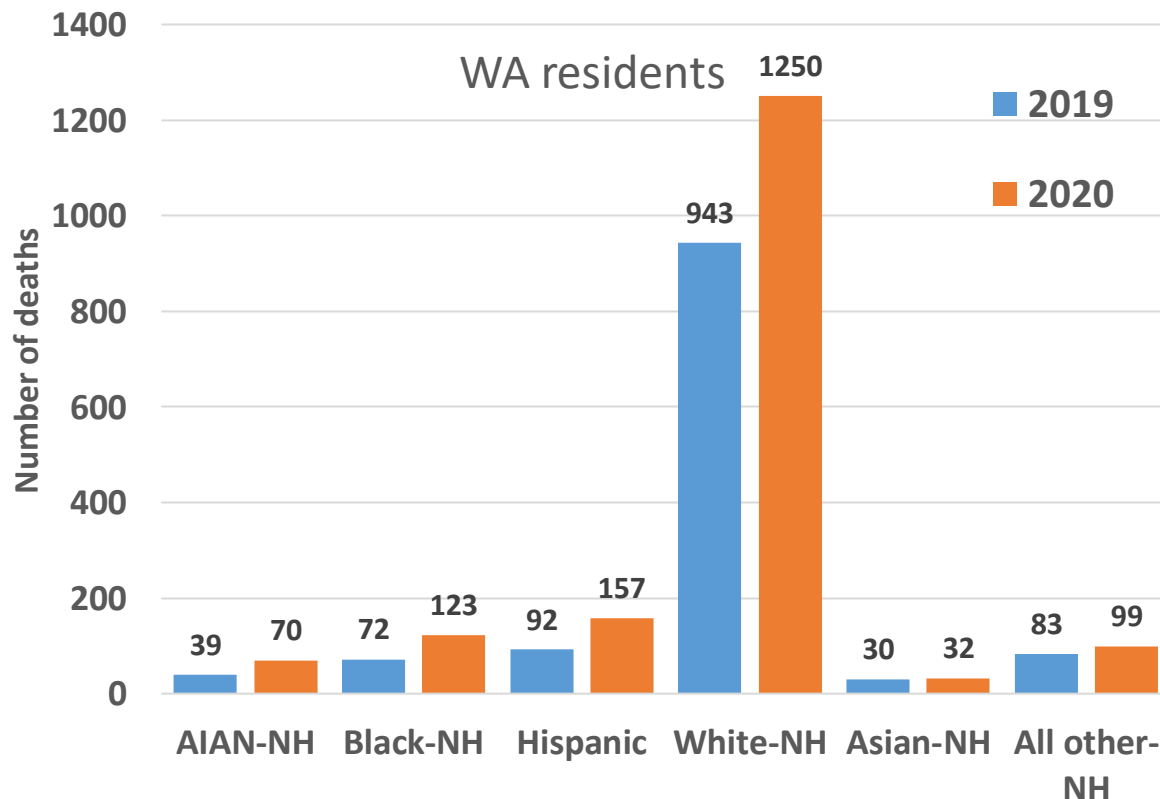
This is to put the previous slide in some context. While the number of overdose deaths among AIAN are low, the rate is very high.

NH: Non-Hispanic  
AIAN: American Indian/Alaskan Native

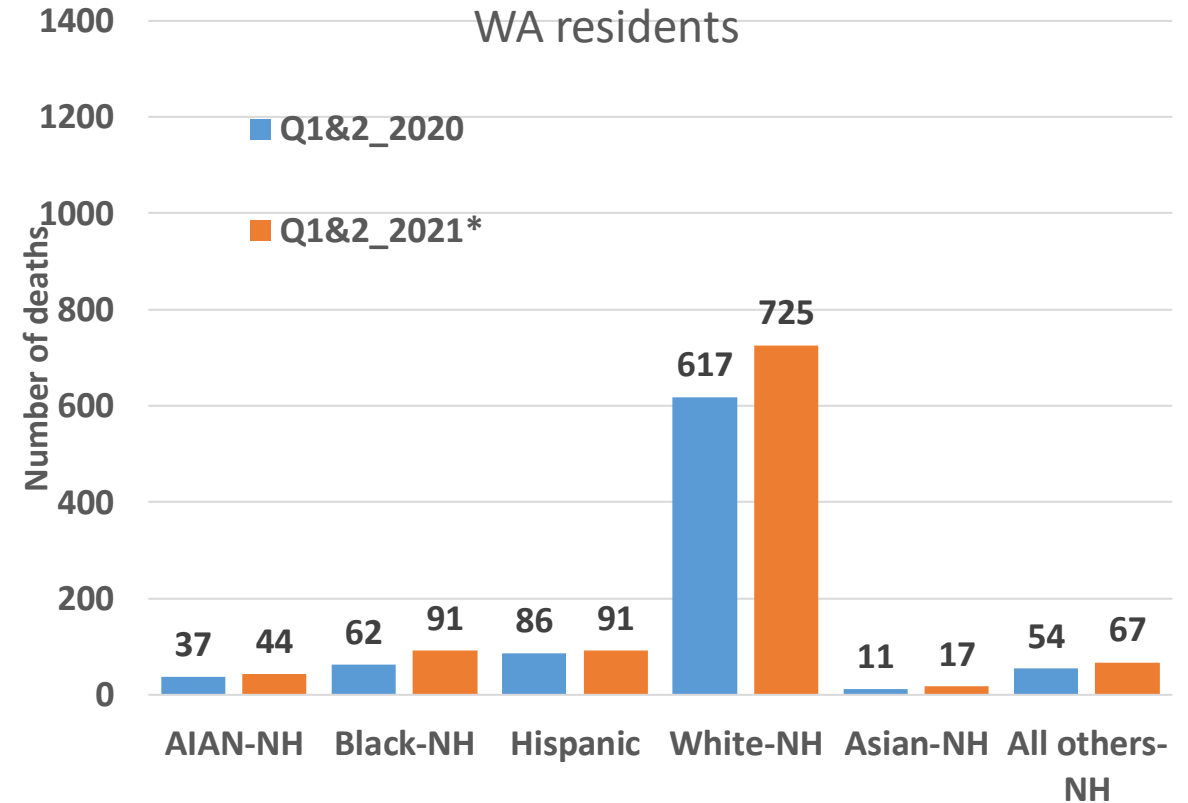
NHOPI: Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander  
Multi: Multi-racial

# Overall drug overdose deaths by race/ethnicity

## Compare 2019 and 2020 (full years)



## Compare first 6 months of 2020 and 2021\*



Source: WA DOH death certificates.

NH: Non-Hispanic

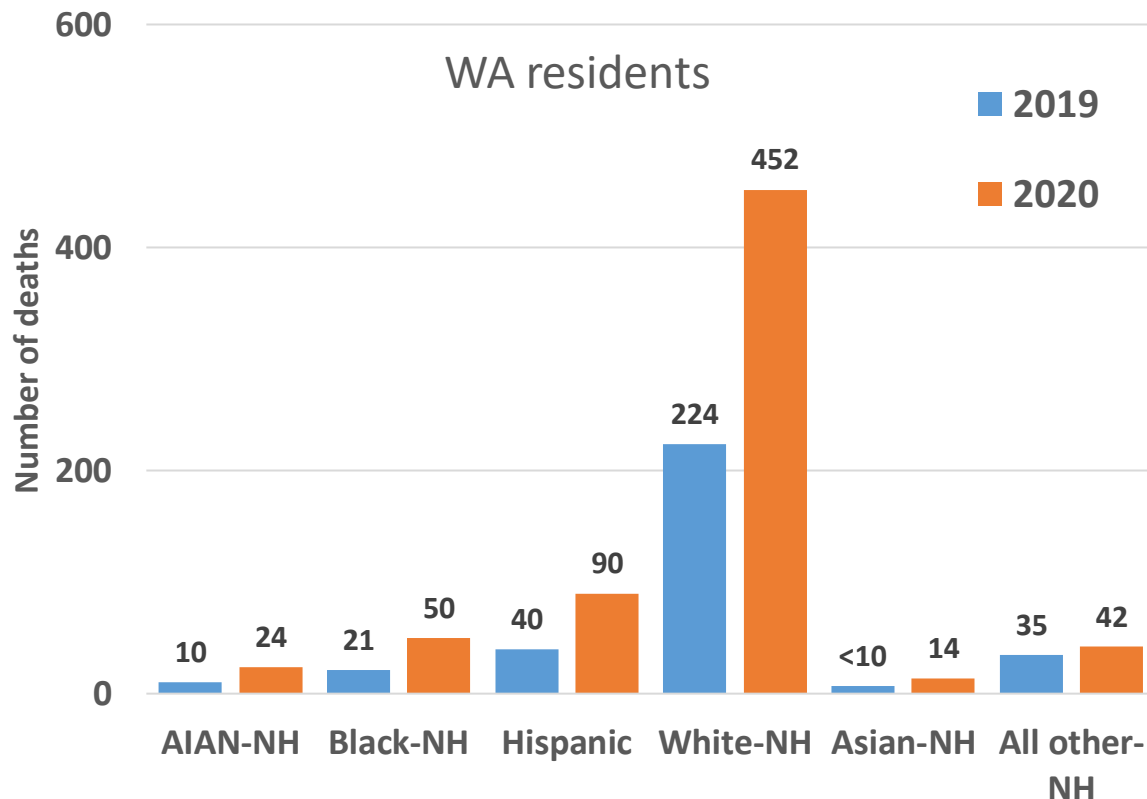
AIAN: American Indian/Alaskan Native

All other includes: Native Hawaiian and other pacific islanders, multi-racial and other (NOS)

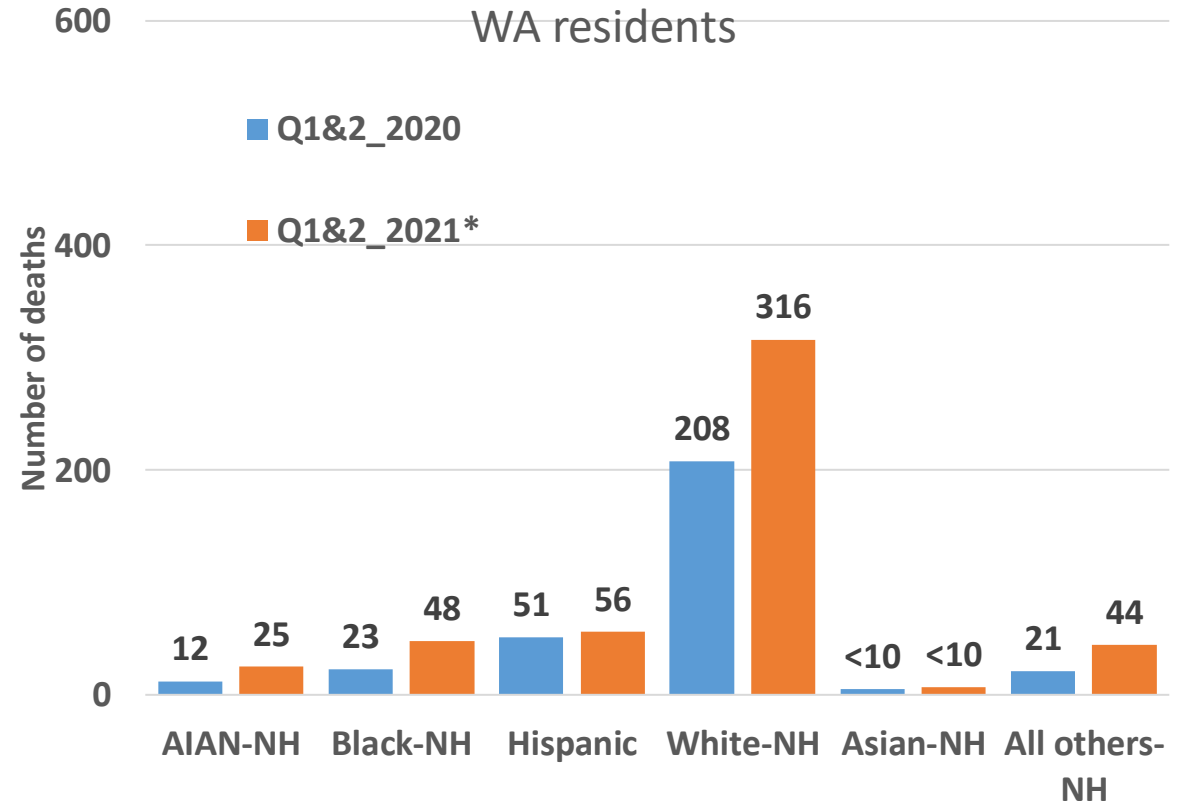
\* 2021 data are preliminary and will change. Data as of 8Nov2021

# Drug overdose deaths involving synthetic opioids by race/ethnicity

Compare 2019 and 2020 (full years)



Compare first 6 months of 2020 and 2021\*



Source: WA DOH death certificates.

NH: Non-Hispanic

AIAN: American Indian/Alaskan Native

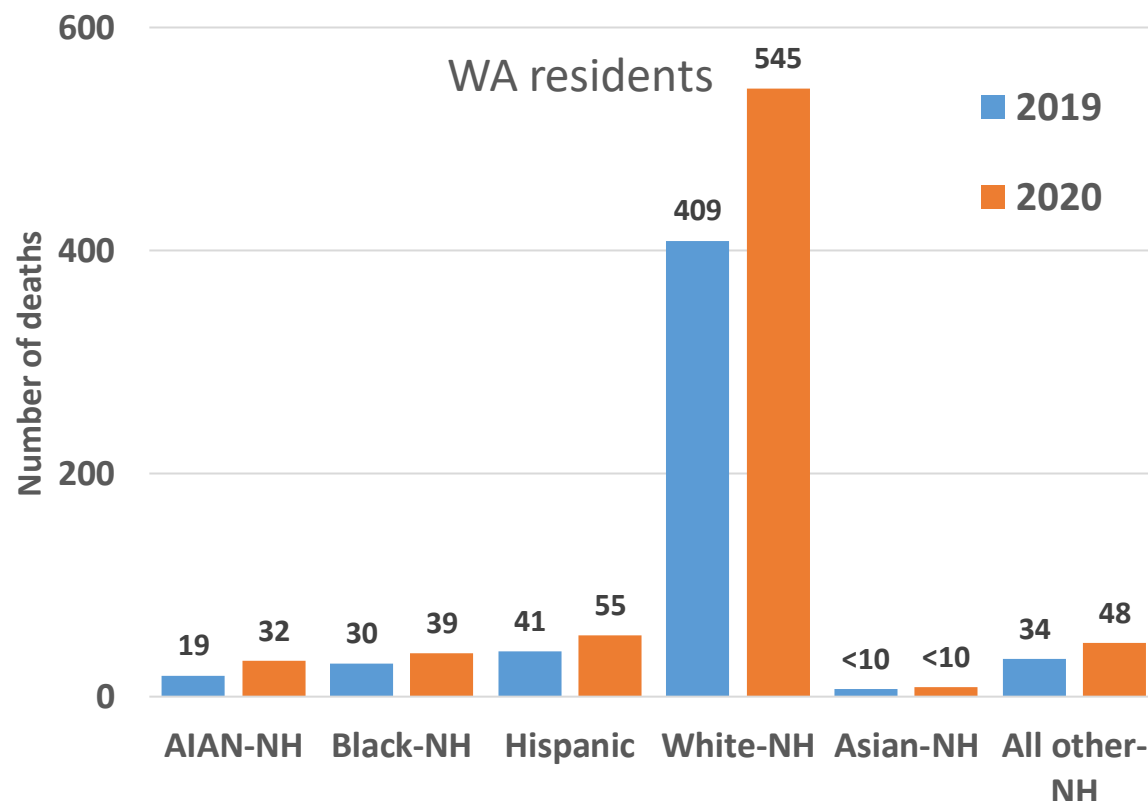
All other includes: Native Hawaiian and other pacific islanders, multi-racial and other (NOS)

\* 2021 data are preliminary and will change. Data as of 8Nov2021

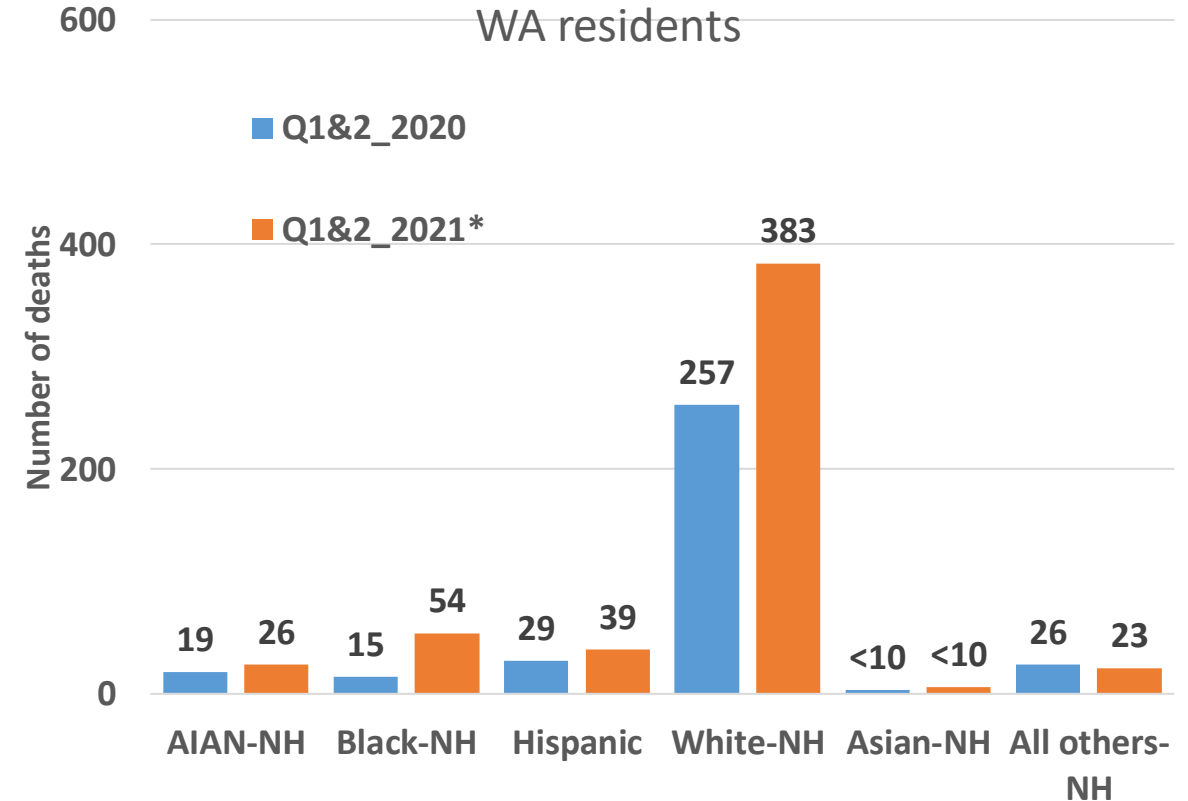


# Drug overdose deaths involving psychostimulants by race/ethnicity

Compare 2019 and 2020 (full years)



Compare first 6 months of 2020 and 2021\*



Source: WA DOH death certificates.

NH: Non-Hispanic

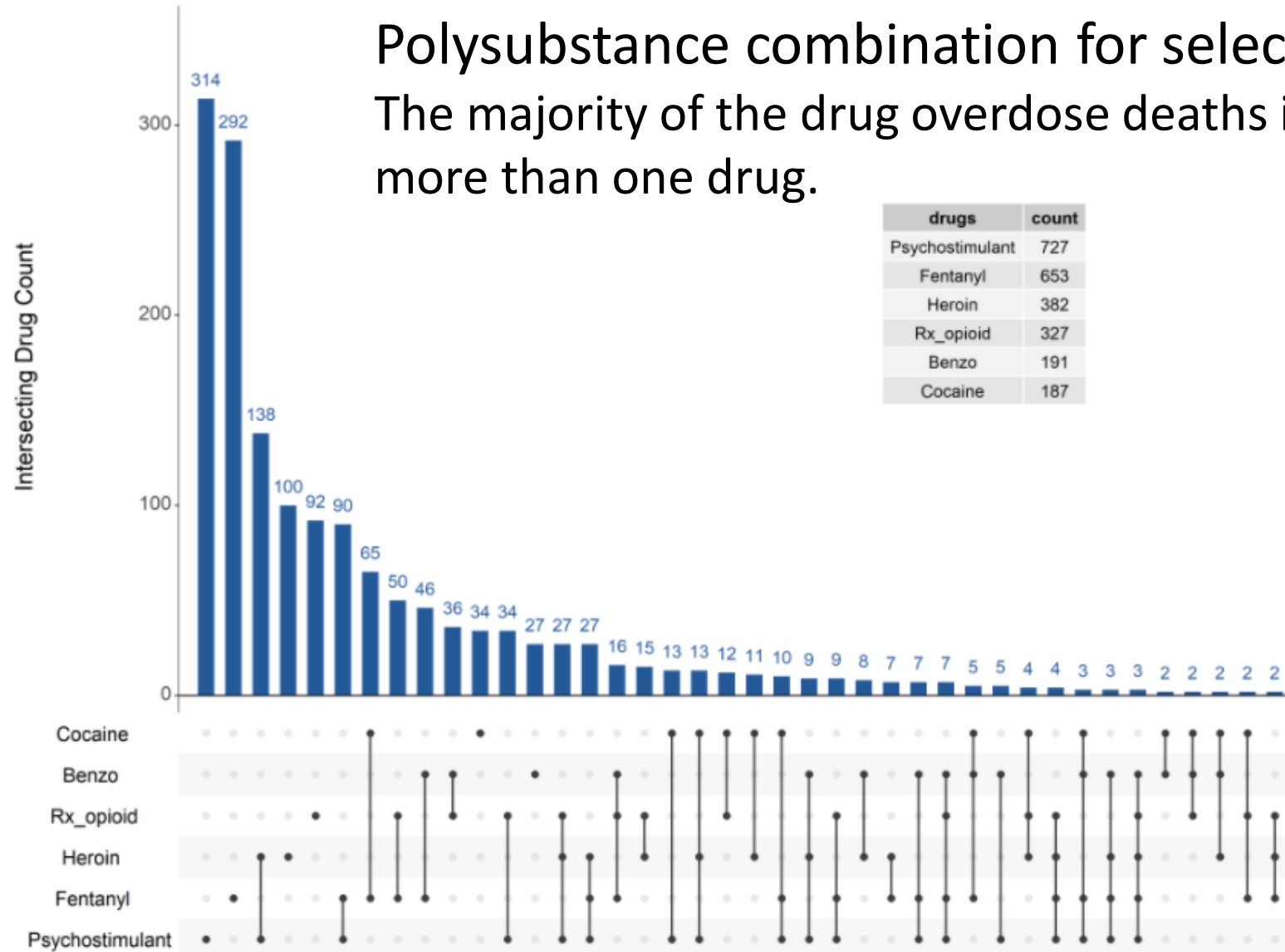
AIAN: American Indian/Alaskan Native

All other includes: Native Hawaiian and other pacific islanders, multi-racial and other (NOS)

\* 2021 data are preliminary and will change. Data as of 8Nov2021

# Polysubstance use (2020)

Polysubstance combination for selected drugs  
The majority of the drug overdose deaths included more than one drug.



# Thank you

Data available at: [www.doh.wa.gov/OverdoseData](http://www.doh.wa.gov/OverdoseData)

Email contact: [Injury.data@DOH.WA.GOV](mailto:Injury.data@DOH.WA.GOV)



# STATE UNINTENTIONAL DRUG OVERDOSE REPORTING SYSTEM (SUDORS)

**Dana Drummond, MPH**

DOH Surveillance and Evaluation / Injury and Violence Prevention

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# State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System (SUDORS)

*2019-2020*

# State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System (SUDORS)

## Case Definition:

- Acute drug toxicity must have caused the death
- Unintentional/accident and Undetermined manner of death
- Death occurred within jurisdiction regardless of residence and location of overdose
- All ages included
- Substance Types: street drugs, prescription drugs, OTC drugs, dietary supplements



## Death Certificates

- Demographics
- Decedent residence information
- Cause of death information



## Medical Examiner/Coroner Reports

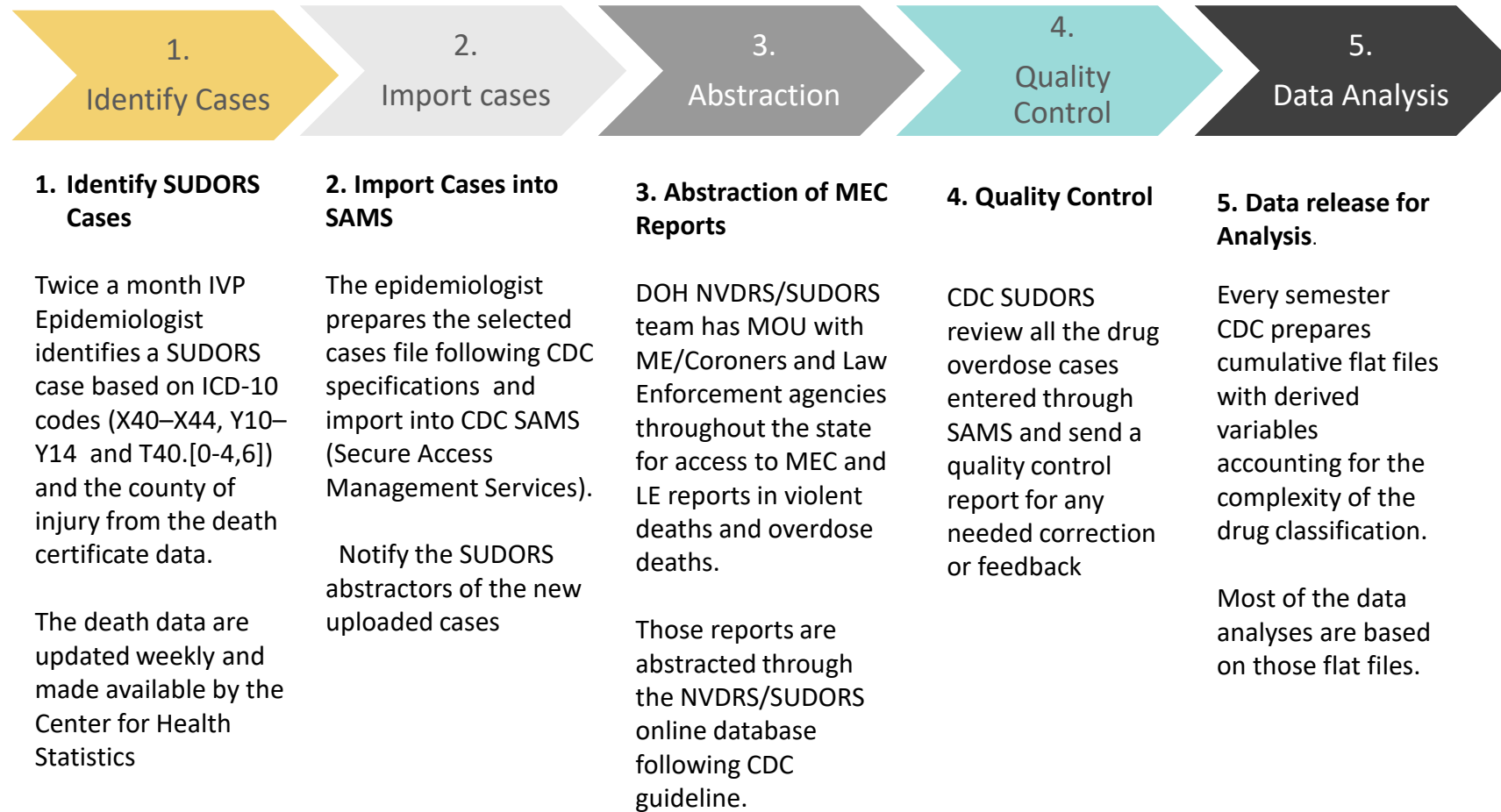
- Scene evidence of drug use
- Timing and context of overdose
- Medical and social history/circumstances



## Toxicology Results

- All substances detected
- Substances that caused death
- Prescription status of substances

# SUDORS Data Workflow



## What makes SUDORS data so unique?

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- It captures unique variables that cannot be found on the death certificate such as circumstances that may have contributed to the overdose and evidence found at the scene.
  - Circumstances: substance use history, school problems, financial problems, employment problems, relationship problems, life stressors
  - Homeless status
  - Mental health diagnosis and treatment
  - Pain management history: prescribed opioids, undergoing pain treatment, past injury
  - Naloxone administration and by whom
  - Route of drug administration
  - Death scene paraphernalia

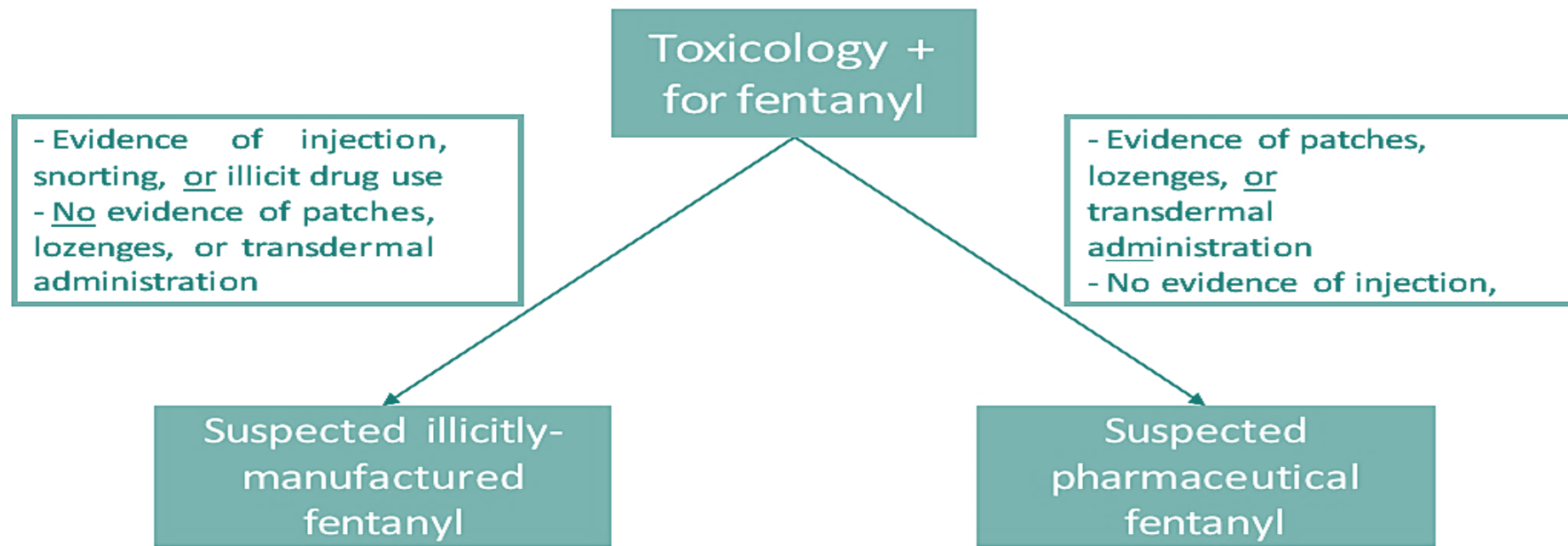


## What makes SUDORS data so unique?

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- It includes toxicology results, which provides a complete list of substances present that may not have been listed as a cause of death on death certificate.
- It provides guidelines to determine if an overdose was due to an illicitly manufactured substance based on evidence found at the scene
  - Fentanyl Guideline
  - Heroin Guideline
- It links to the Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) to determine the number of opioid prescriptions decedents received prior to the overdose, the number of prescribers, and number of pharmacies.

# SUDORS FENTANYL GUIDELINE



# SUDORS HEROIN GUIDELINE

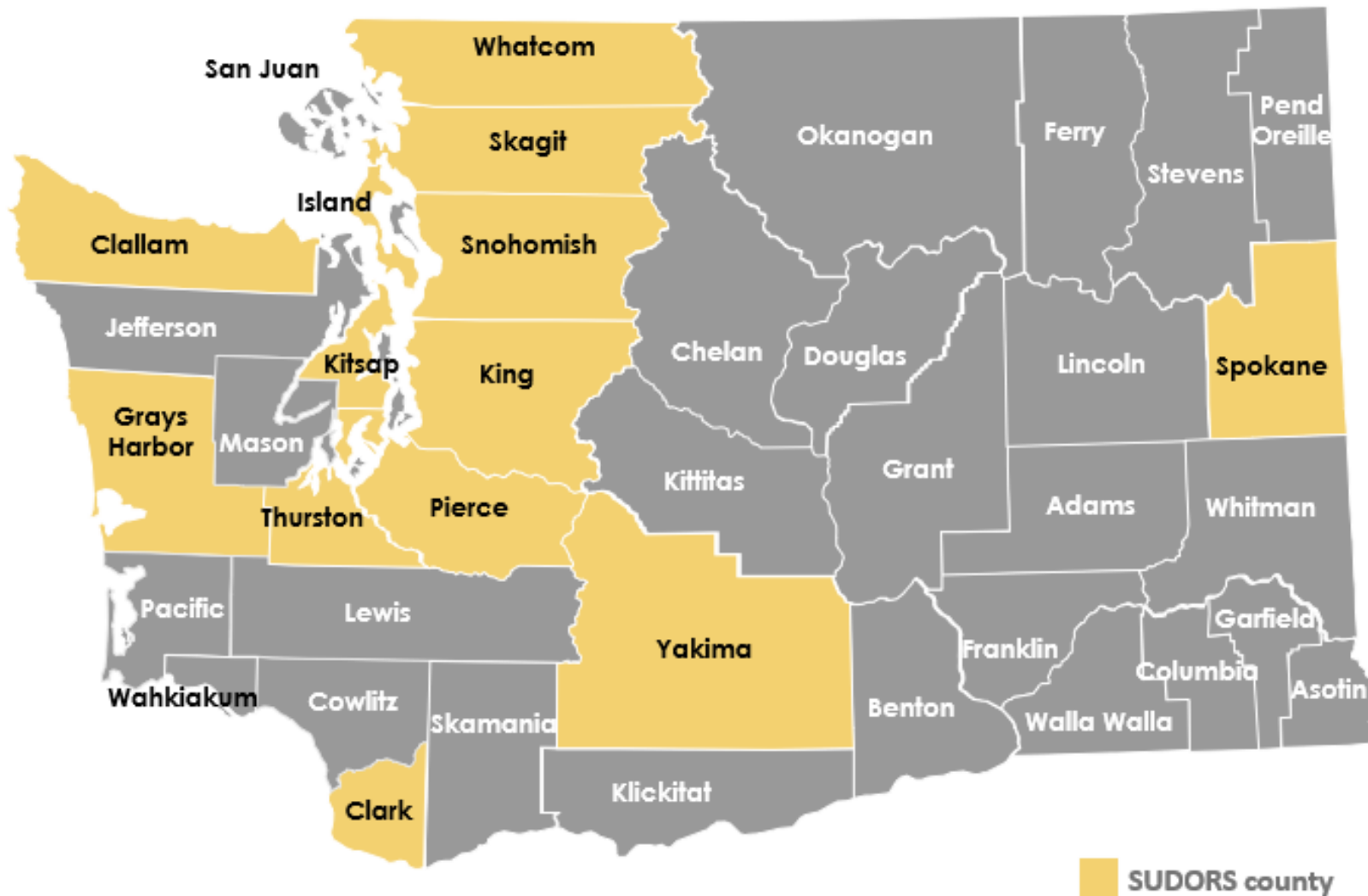
		Toxicology positive for:		Scene evidence of:	
		6-MAM <u>or</u> diacetylmorphine	Morphine	Injection, illicit drug use, <u>or</u> history of heroin abuse	Prescription morphine use
Heroin	Confirmed	✓	✓ / ✗	✓ / ✗	✓ / ✗
	Probable	✗	✓	✓	✗
	Suspected	✗	✓	✗	✗
Morphine	Suspected	✗	✓	✗	✓

## SUDORS 2019-2020

DOH currently partners with **13** county medical examiners and coroners to collect unintentional and undetermined overdose death data.

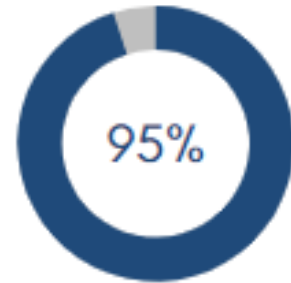
These county cases represent more than **75%** of all unintentional and undetermined overdose deaths in the state.

Between January 1, 2019 and December 31, 2020, there were **2,140** overdose deaths that occurred in the SUDORS counties (802 in 2019 and 1,338 in 2020).

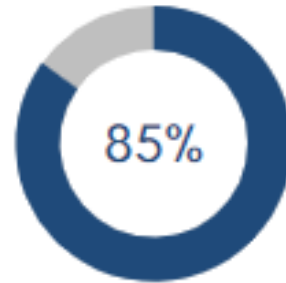


# WHO are the overdose decedents?

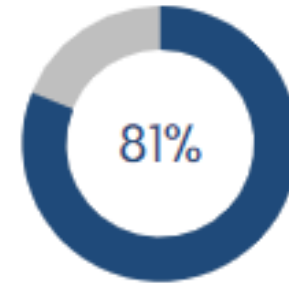
Overdose death decedents are predominately:



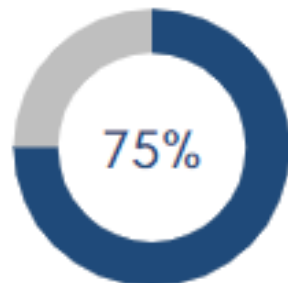
Have current/ past  
substance use  
problem



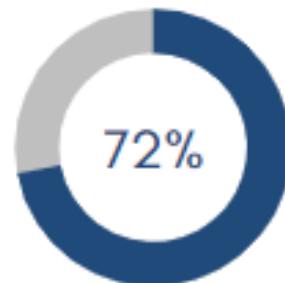
Between the ages  
of 25 and 64  
years old



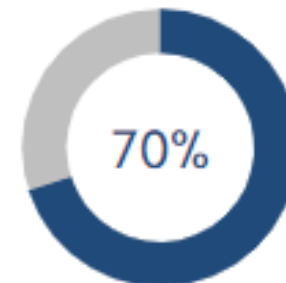
Unmarried



Have high school  
education or above



White, non-Hispanic



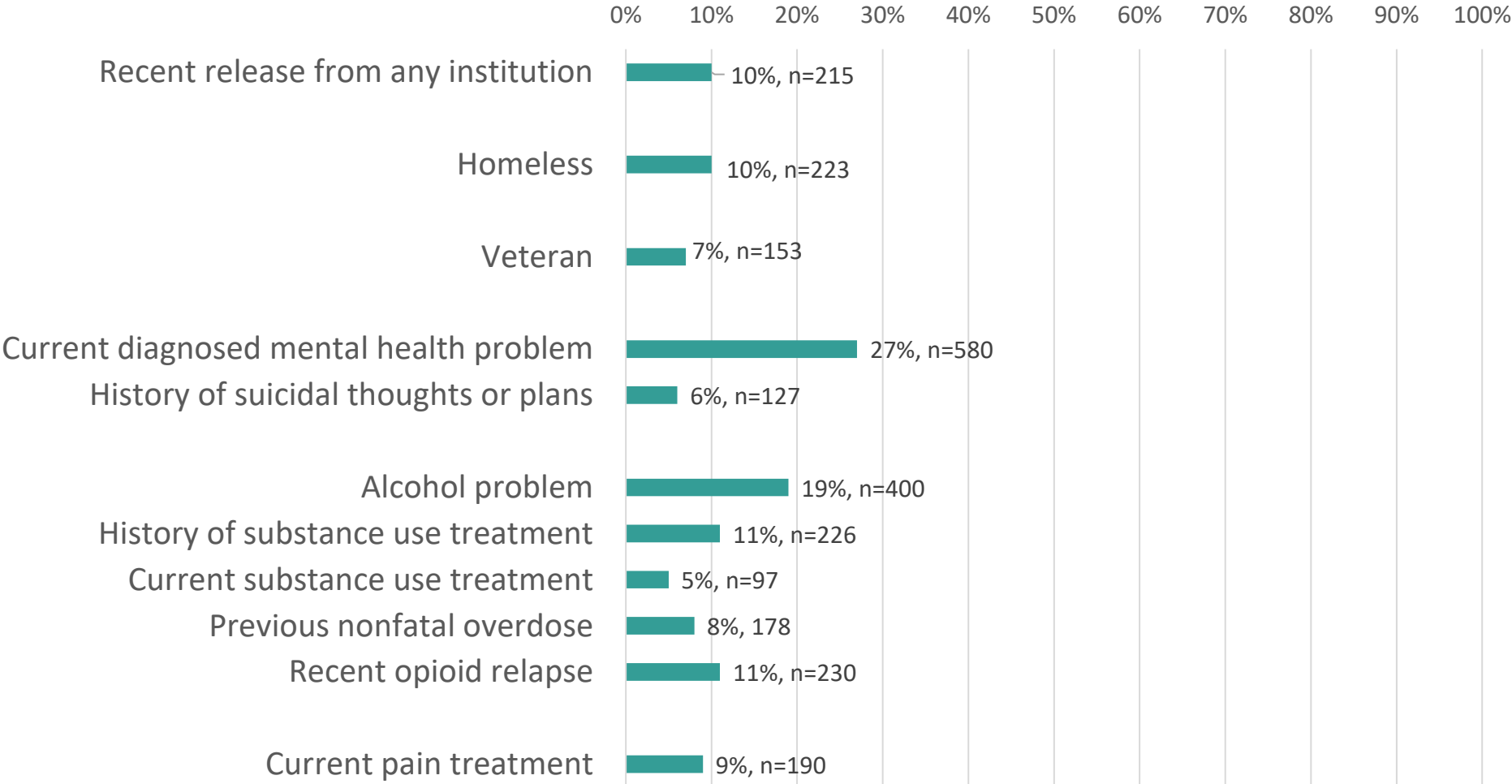
Male

# WHO are the overdose decedents? (2019-2020)

## Other documented circumstances:

Mental Health

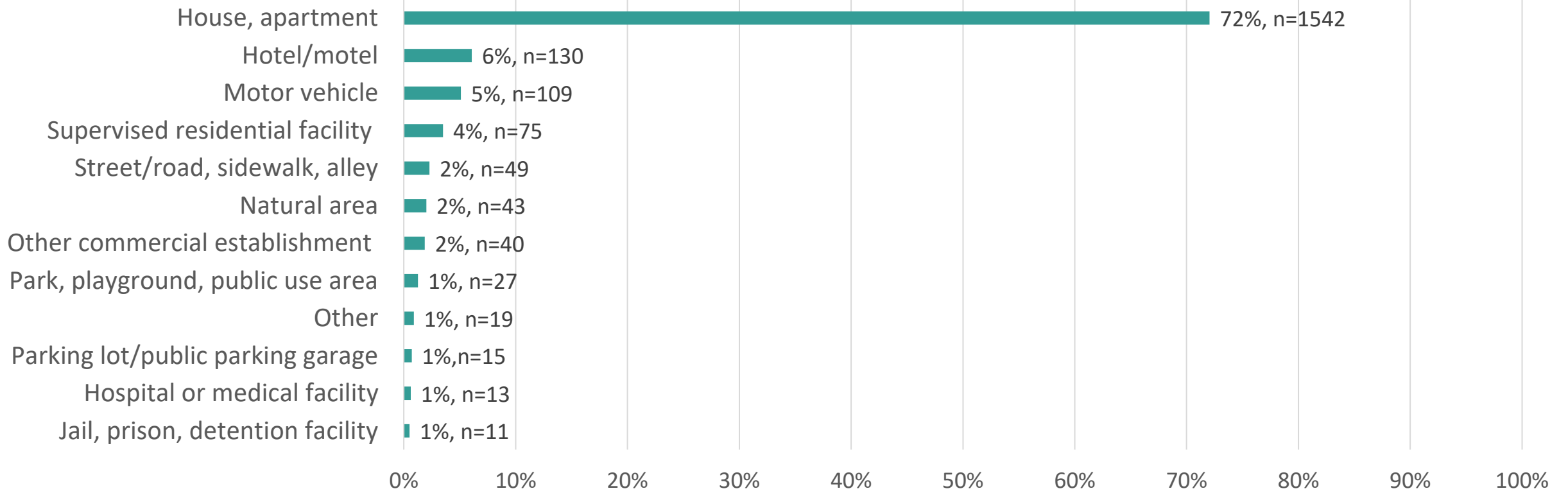
Substance Use History



Data Source: State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System (SUDORS), 2019-2020

# WHERE do overdoses occur? (2019-2020)

## Overdose Location

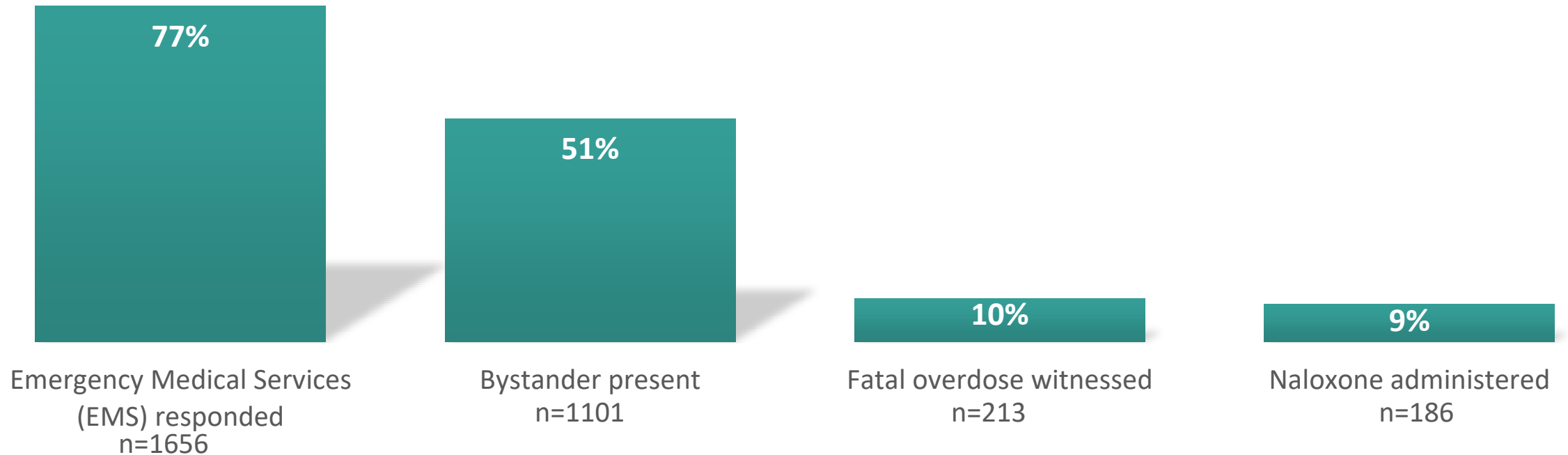


**72%** of overdose deaths occurred in a house or apartment

**64%** of overdose deaths occurred in the decedents home

# WHERE do overdoses occur? (2019-2020)

## Overdose Response



Data Source: State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System (SUDORS), 2019-2020

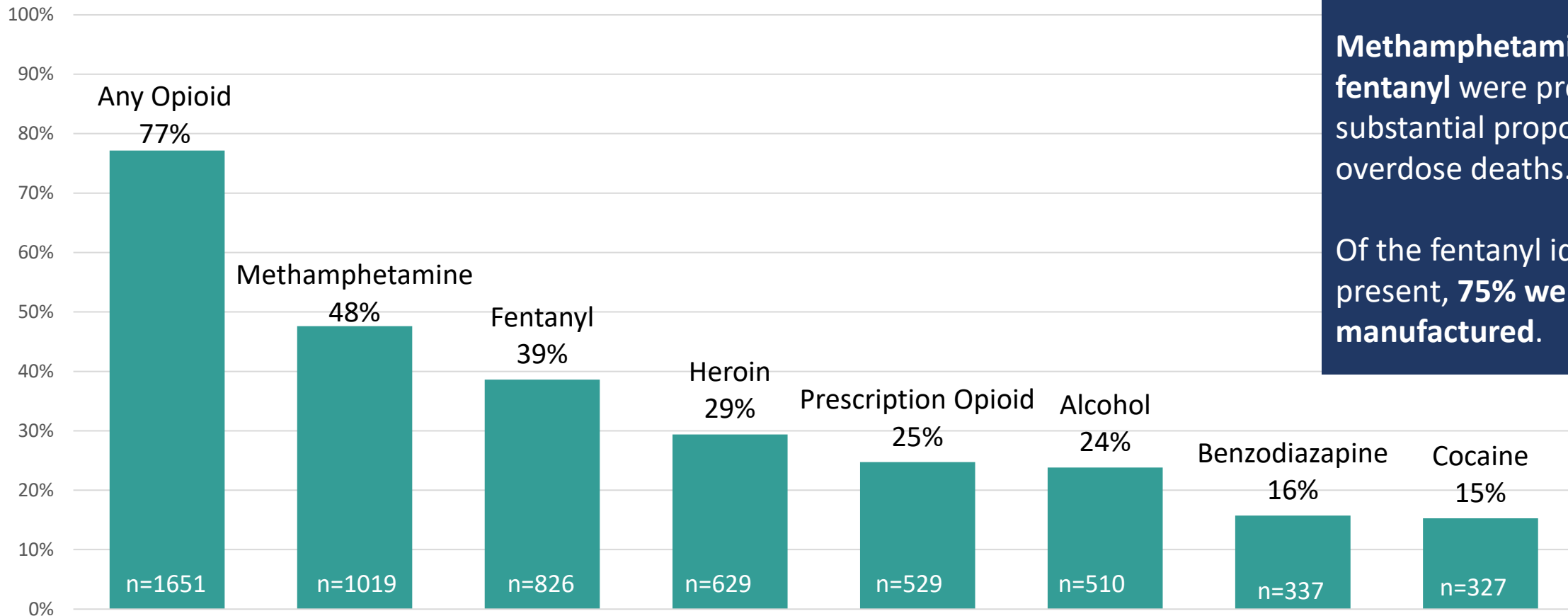
### Definitions:

**Bystander** is an individual who was physically nearby either during or shortly preceding an overdose who potentially had an opportunity to intervene and respond to the overdose.

**Witness:** a person, aged 11 years or older, witnessed the decedent use the substance(s) that resulted in his/her overdose.

# WHAT drugs were identified? (2019-2020)

## Substances Identified as Present on Toxicology Results



**77%** of overdose deaths involved an opioid.

**Methamphetamine and fentanyl** were present in a substantial proportion of overdose deaths.

Of the fentanyl identified as present, **75% were illicitly manufactured.**

NOTE: Drug specific categories are not mutually exclusive.

Data Source: State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System (SUDORS), 2019-2020

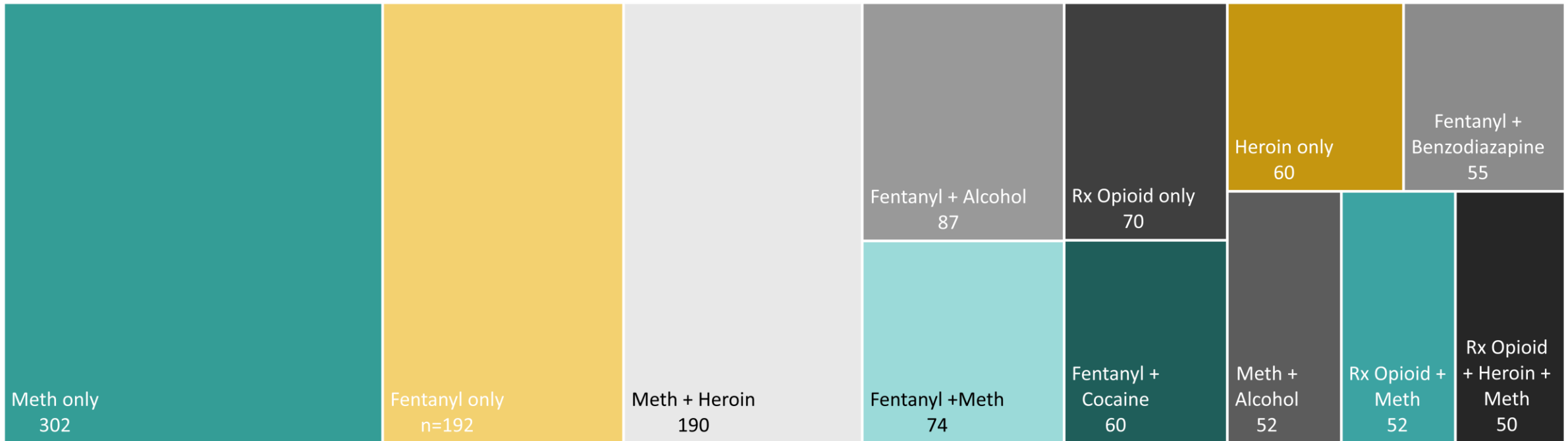


# WHAT drugs were identified? (2019-2020)

## Polysubstance Use

**97%** of all overdose deaths had more than one substance identified as present on toxicology results.

### 12 Common Drug Combinations



NOTE: Graph does not include all possible drug types

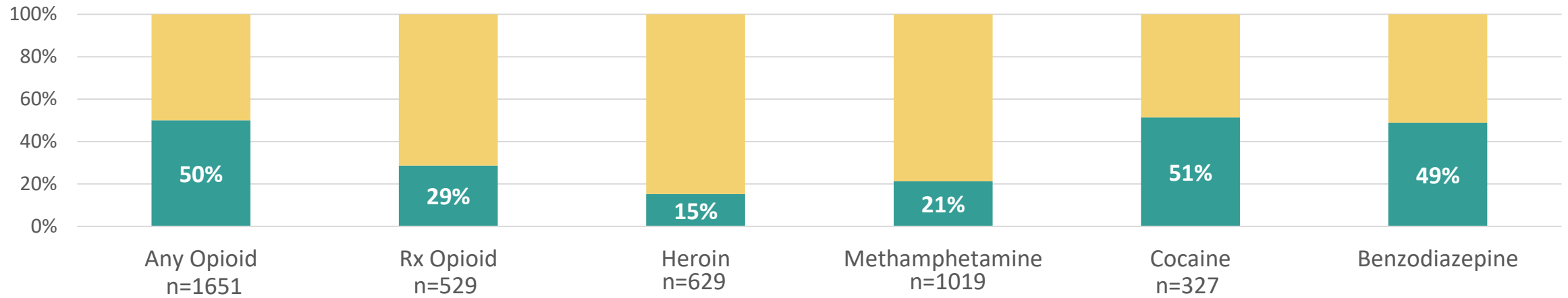
Abbreviations: **Meth** – Methamphetamine, **Rx opioids** - Prescription Opioids

Data Source: State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System (SUDORS), 2019-2020

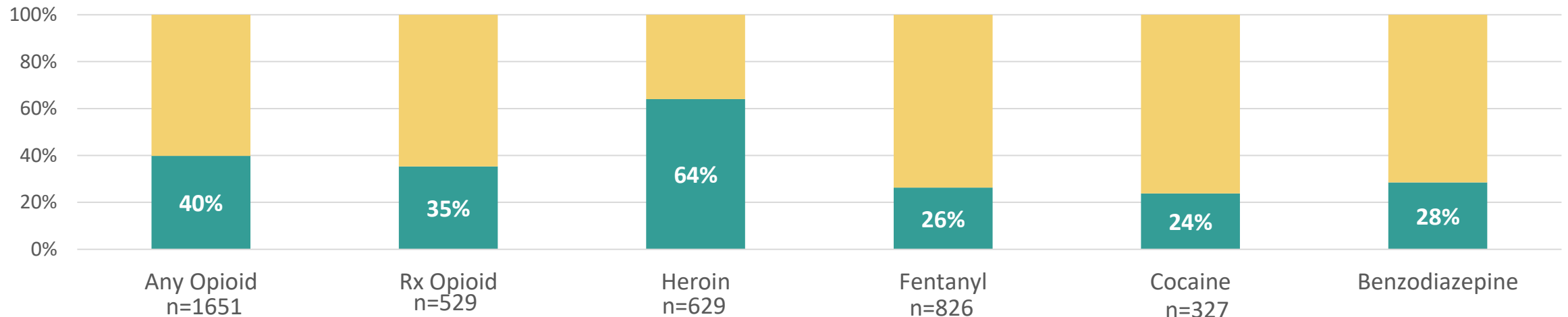
# WHAT drugs were identified? (2019-2020)

## Polysubstance Use: Co-Use of Fentanyl and Methamphetamine

### Presence of Fentanyl by Drug Type



### Presence of Methamphetamine by Drug Type



Abbreviations: **Rx opioids** - Prescription Opioids

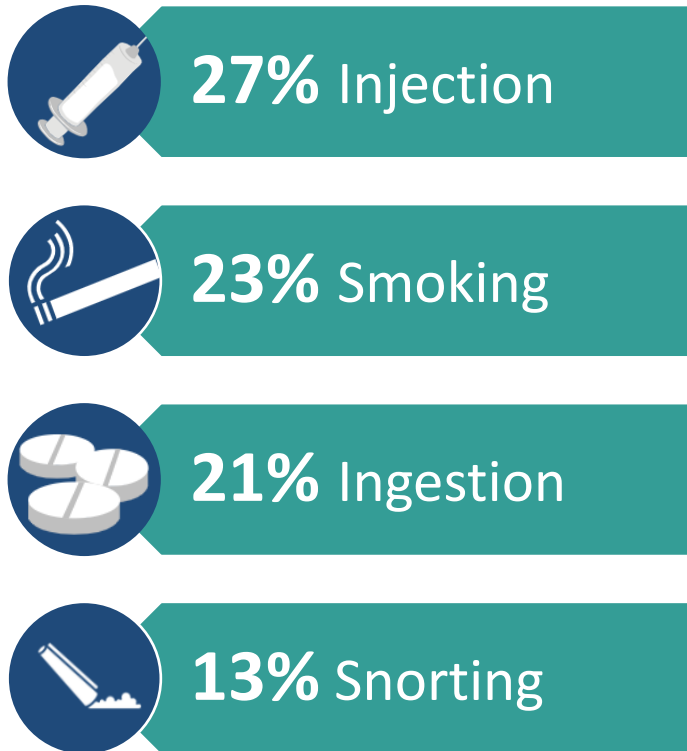
NOTE: Drug specific categories are not mutually exclusive.

Data Source: State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System (SUDORS), 2019-2020

# HOW are drugs being used? (2019-2020)

## Scene Evidence

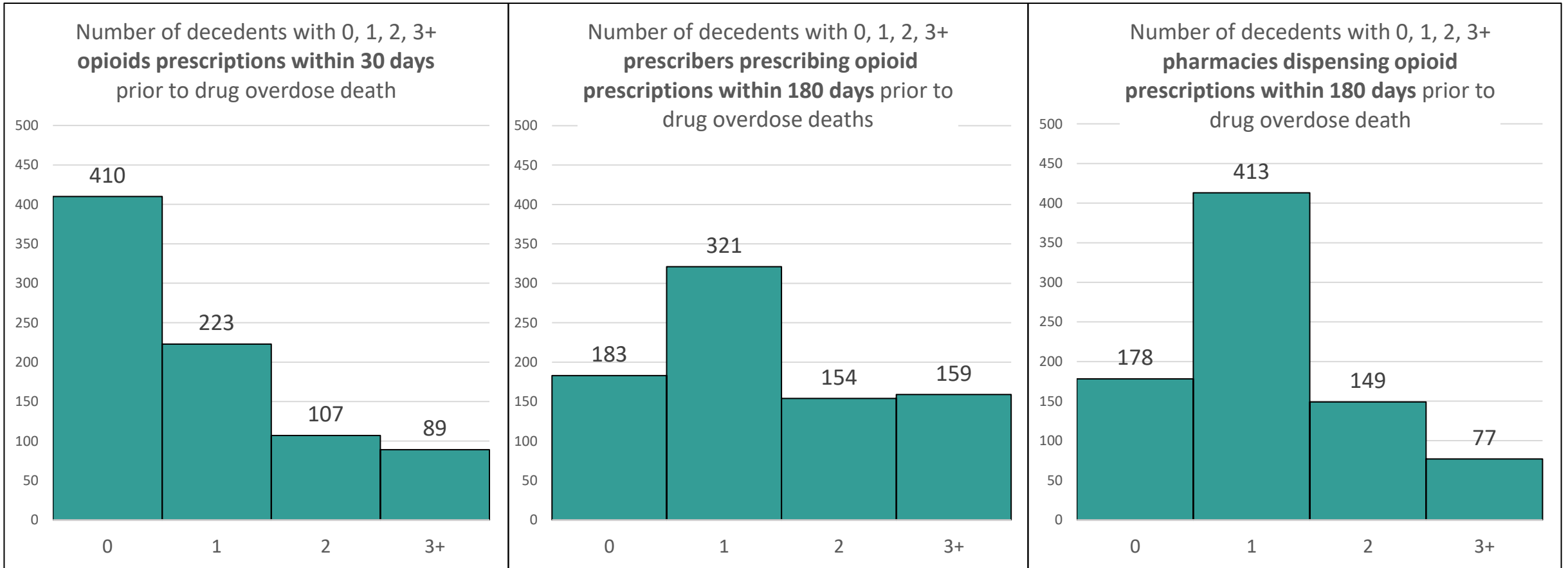
### Route of Administration



### Other Evidence Found at the Scene


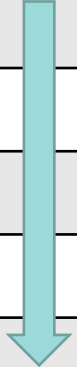
Evidence Found at the Scene	% of overdose deaths
Evidence of Rapid overdose	9% (184)
Evidence of Illicit Drug Use	43%
Evidence of Prescription Drugs	36% (769)
<i>Not prescribed to victim</i>	10% (205)
<i>Prescribed to victim</i>	14% (307)
<i>Unknown who prescribed</i>	23% (486)

# SUDORS and Prescription Monitoring Program (2019-2020)



Data Source: State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System (SUDORS), 2019-2020

# Changes in overdose deaths (2019 vs 2020)

Changes in SUDORS Overdose Deaths	2019 (Total = 802) % of overdose deaths	2020 (Total=1338) % of overdose deaths
 Increase in overdose deaths involving fentanyl (especially illicitly manufactured fentanyl, 24% vs 32% )	31%(252)	43% (574)
Increase in evidence of prescription drugs not prescribed to the victim	6% (48)	12% (157)
Increase proportion of overdose deaths with a bystander present	49% (390)	51% (711)
Increase in proportion of decedents who were ever treated for substance abuse	8% (62)	12% (164)
Increase in proportion of decedents with a mental health diagnosis or problem	24% (198)	28% (382)
Increase in proportion of decedents who had a recent opioid relapse	9% (76)	12% (154)
 Decrease in proportion of decedents who were homeless	13% (105)	9% (118)
Decrease in proportion of injection drug use	31% (247)	25% (340)
Decrease in proportion of overdose deaths involving heroin	34% (275)	26% (354)
Decrease in proportion of overdose deaths involving prescription opioids	27% (214)	24% (315)
Decrease in proportion of overdose deaths that had EMS present	80% (645)	76% (1011)

# Potential Opportunities for Intervention

**73%** of decedents had at least one potential opportunity for linkage to care prior to death or implementation of a life-saving action at the time of overdose.



**51%**  
**Bystander Present**

1,101 decedents had a person present or nearby at the time of the overdose. Some bystanders did not actually witness the fatal drug use.



**10%**  
**Recent release from institution**

215 decedents were released within the month before their death from prison/jail (2%), a hospital (6%), residential treatment facility, psychiatric hospital, or long-term care facility.



**9%**  
**Naloxone Administered**

186 decedents received naloxone at the time of overdose. 50 bystanders administered naloxone.



**27%**  
**Mental Health Problem**

580 decedents had a documented mental health problem or diagnosis



**10%**  
**Fatal Drug Use Witnessed**

213 decedents had someone who witnessed the decedent use the substance(s) that resulted in his/her overdose.



**8%**  
**Previous non-fatal overdose**

178 decedents had history of a nonfatal overdose.



**11%**  
**Ever treated for substance use disorder**

226 decedents were currently in treatment or received



**9%**  
**Current pain treatment**

190 decedents were treated for chronic or acute pain at the time of the overdose



# Thank you

Data available at: [www.doh.wa.gov/OverdoseData](http://www.doh.wa.gov/OverdoseData)

Email contact: [Injury.data@DOH.WA.GOV](mailto:Injury.data@DOH.WA.GOV)





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