

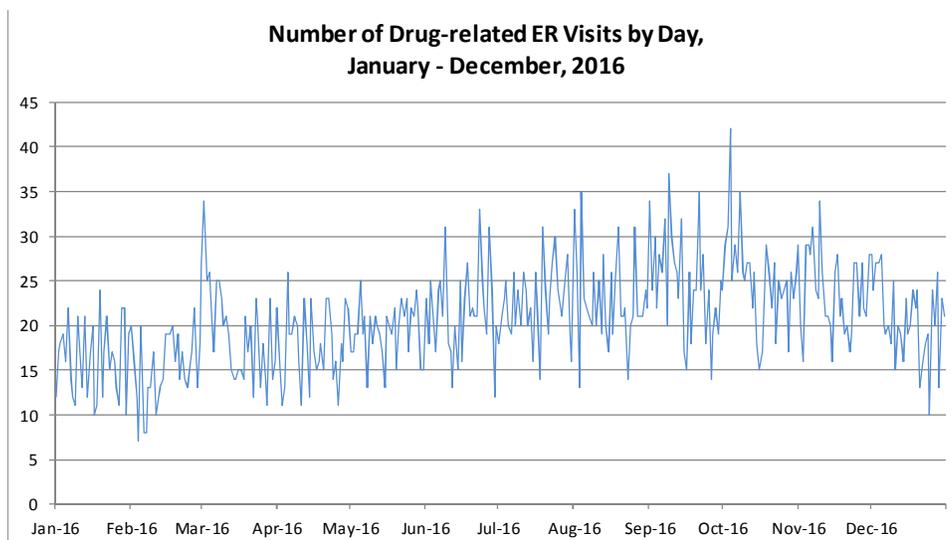
DRUG-RELATED EMERGENCY ROOM VISITS, JANUARY 1– DECEMBER 31, 2016

DATA BRIEF: ANNUAL REPORT, 2016

CUYAHOGA COUNTY
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From January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016, emergency rooms in Cuyahoga County treated an estimated 7,597 patients presenting with drug-related injuries (inclusive of prescription and illicit drug use)*. This amounts to an average of approximately 20.8 patients per day. In order to account for daily fluctuations in visits, and to better understand the trends in drug-related presentations, a 7 day moving average was calculated (See *Technical Notes* section for details). Figures 1 and 2 (below) indicate that as the year progressed, the number of patients seen in emergency rooms for drug-related reasons increased. Following a large spike in visits in March, there was a gradual, steady increase throughout August. This period was then followed by a series of monthly spikes occurring in September through December. There was a slight decrease in visits in November and December, but monthly totals remained higher at the end of the year than at the beginning. Visits remained at or above 600 per month from June through December.



**Data for this report were taken from EpiCenter, a web-based surveillance tool administered through the Ohio Department of Health. EpiCenter categorizes/classifies information from the chief complaint recorded in emergency room (ER) visits. Records of patients initially considered for inclusion in this report had visits that were grouped under the "Drugs" classifier. This included records that had "overdose" indicated. Records were excluded if the chief complaint was related to Tylenol/ acetaminophen, ibuprofen/ Motrin, or suicide (where this information was available) – see Technical Notes section for details.*

Figure 1. Drug-Related visits to the emergency rooms in Cuyahoga County by Day for January 1-December 31, 2016.

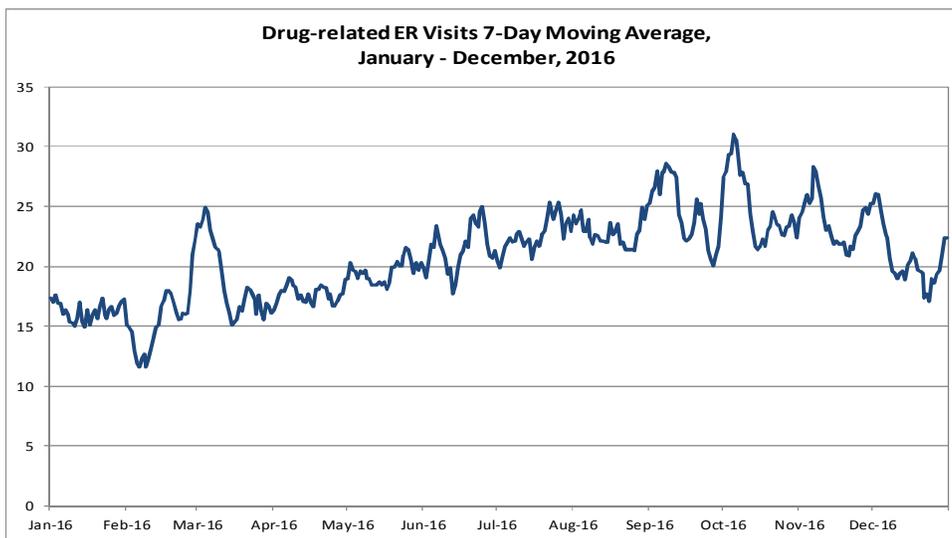


Figure 2. Drug-Related Visits to the emergency rooms in Cuyahoga County by 7-Day Moving Average for January 1-December 31, 2016.

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Percent of Drug-Related ER Visits By Hour of Day, January - December, 2016

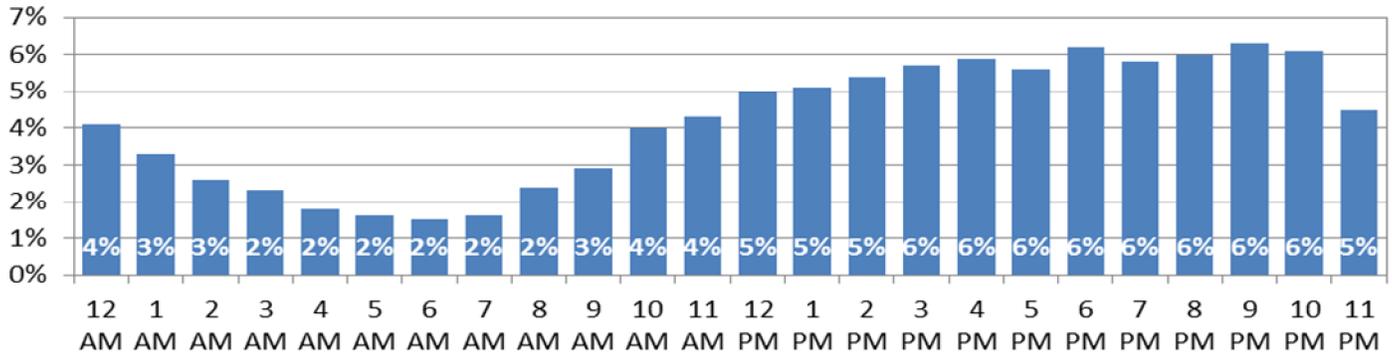


Figure 3. Percent of drug-related ER visits in Cuyahoga County by hour of the day for January 1-December 31, 2016.

Percent	12 AM	1 AM	2 AM	3 AM	4 AM	5 AM	6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM	10 AM	11 AM	12 PM	1 PM	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM
Sunday	5%	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	4%	5%	5%	6%	7%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	7%	6%	5%
Monday	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	4%	4%	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	8%	6%	5%
Tuesday	3%	3%	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%	7%	6%	7%	7%	7%	5%	6%	4%
Wednesday	4%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	5%	5%	6%	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%	7%	7%	5%
Thursday	4%	4%	3%	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%	3%	3%	4%	4%	5%	6%	6%	5%	6%	6%	7%	6%	6%	7%	5%	4%
Friday	4%	4%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%	3%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%	6%	6%	7%	6%	7%	5%
Saturday	6%	5%	3%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	4%	3%	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%	4%	6%	4%	5%	5%	6%	5%
Total	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%

Figure 4. ER visits for drug-related complaints by time of day and day of the week - "Heat Map." This figure shows the percent of drug-related chief complaints presenting to Cuyahoga County ERs every hour for each day of the week. (This indicates that more of these presentations occur in the afternoon and evening hours).

Percent of Drug-Related ER Visits By Day of Week, January - December, 2016

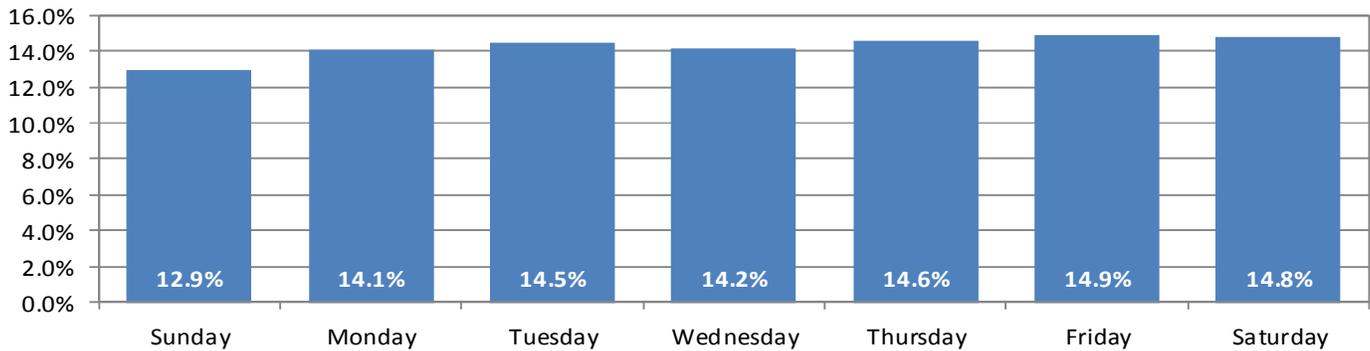


Figure 5. Percent of drug-related ER visits in Cuyahoga County by day of the week for January 1-December 31, 2016.

Demographic Profile:

The greatest percentage of drug-related emergency room visits in 2016 occurred in the 25-34 year old category, which accounted for 29.3% of presentations, followed closely by 35-49 year olds, accounting for 27.1% of presentations. (See Figure 6)

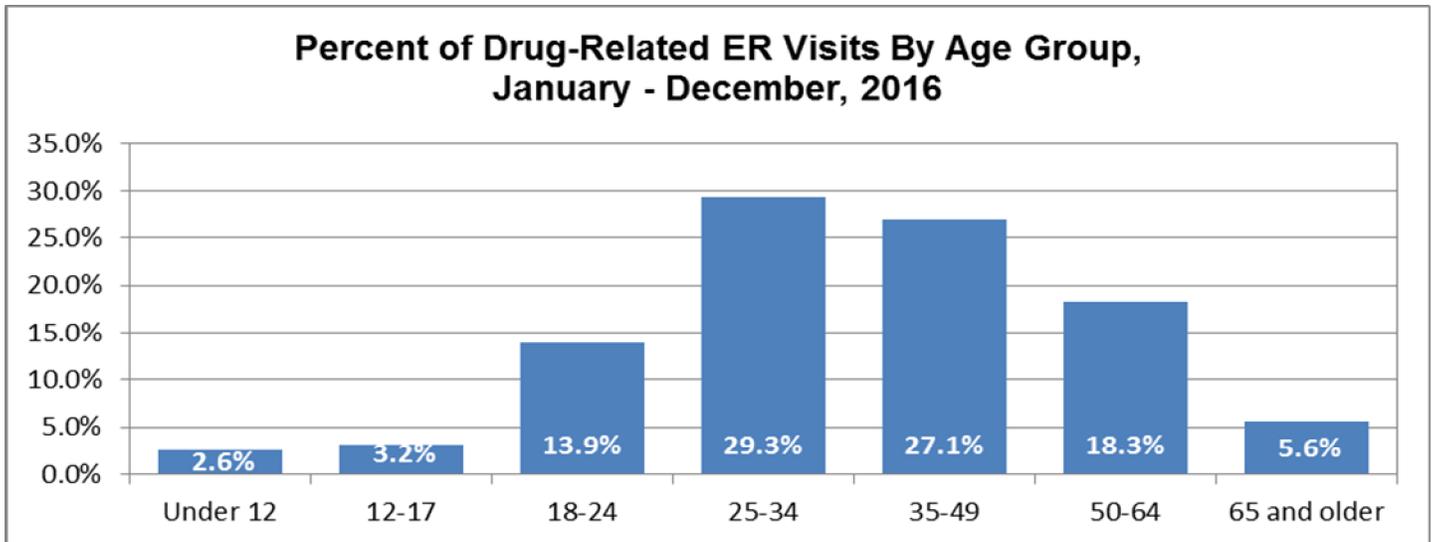


Figure 6. Percent of drug-related ER visits in Cuyahoga County by age group for January 1-December 31, 2016.

Overall, 38.4% of patients with drug-related ER visits from January 1-December 31, 2016 were female, and 61.6% were male (not shown). In looking at gender breakdown by age category (figure 7), males predominated in all age groups except 12-17 year olds (females 68.6% and males 31.4%).

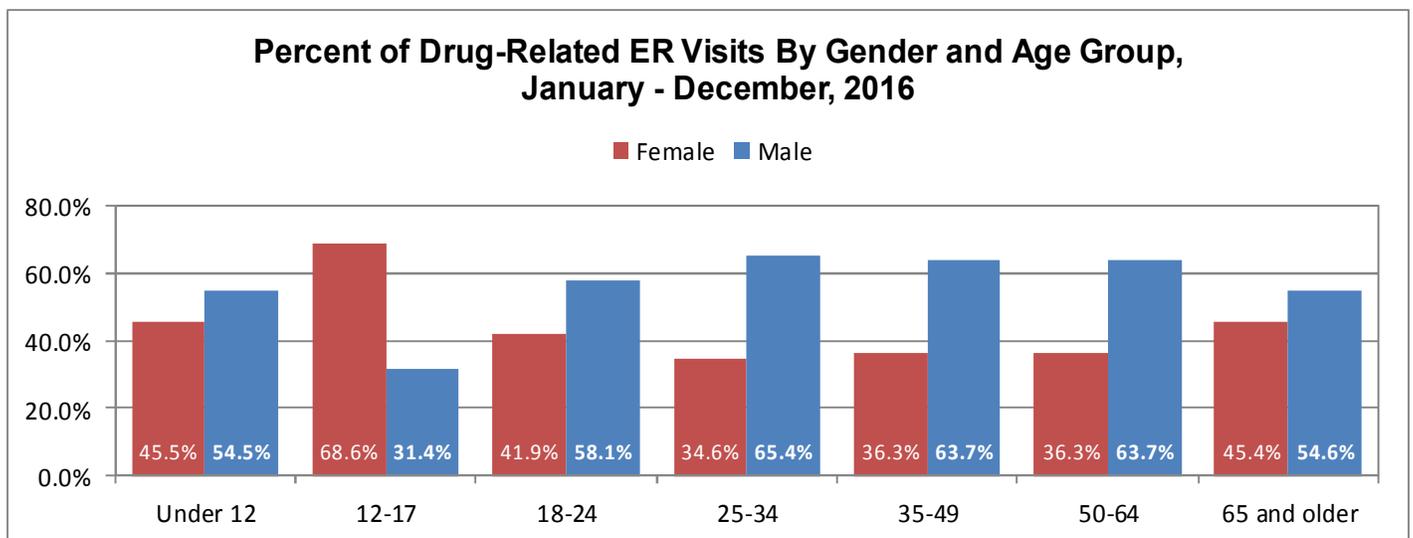


Figure 7. Percent of drug-related ER visits in Cuyahoga County by gender and age group for January 1-December 31, 2016.

Drug Category:

Where possible, attempts were made to quantify the number of visits associated with opioids, select prescription drugs, and select illicit drug use (available for 2,059 of 7,597 records) that were seen most often in emergency room presentations in Cuyahoga County, with the understanding that this information is incomplete and may under-represent actual totals. Table 1 indicates that the proportions of each drug by select category seen in 2016.

Drug Category	n	%
Heroin Only	1320	64.1
Opioid - General	440	21.4
Cocaine	162	7.9
Polysubstance	55	2.7
Prescription Opioids	54	2.6
Benzodiazepine	22	1.1
Fentanyl Only	6	0.3

Of note, those drugs included in the polysubstance category are as follows: multiple opioids, opioids plus benzodiazepines, and opioids plus cocaine. Additionally, those drugs included in the prescription opioids category are as follows: Percocet, oxycodone, morphine, Dilaudid, hydromorphone, Vicodin, hydrocodone, Opana, and oxymorphone.

Table 1. Drug Category with number and corresponding percent of times it is mentioned in chief complaint data of ER visits in Cuyahoga Count January 1-December 31, 2016.

Geography: The areas of the county with the highest percent of emergency room visits that were related to drug injuries is clustered in the following zip codes: 44102, 44105, 44109, and 44111 (Figure 8). Two of these zip codes (44109 and 44111) also had the highest number of ER visits associated with select prescription medications and select illicit drugs (Figure 9).

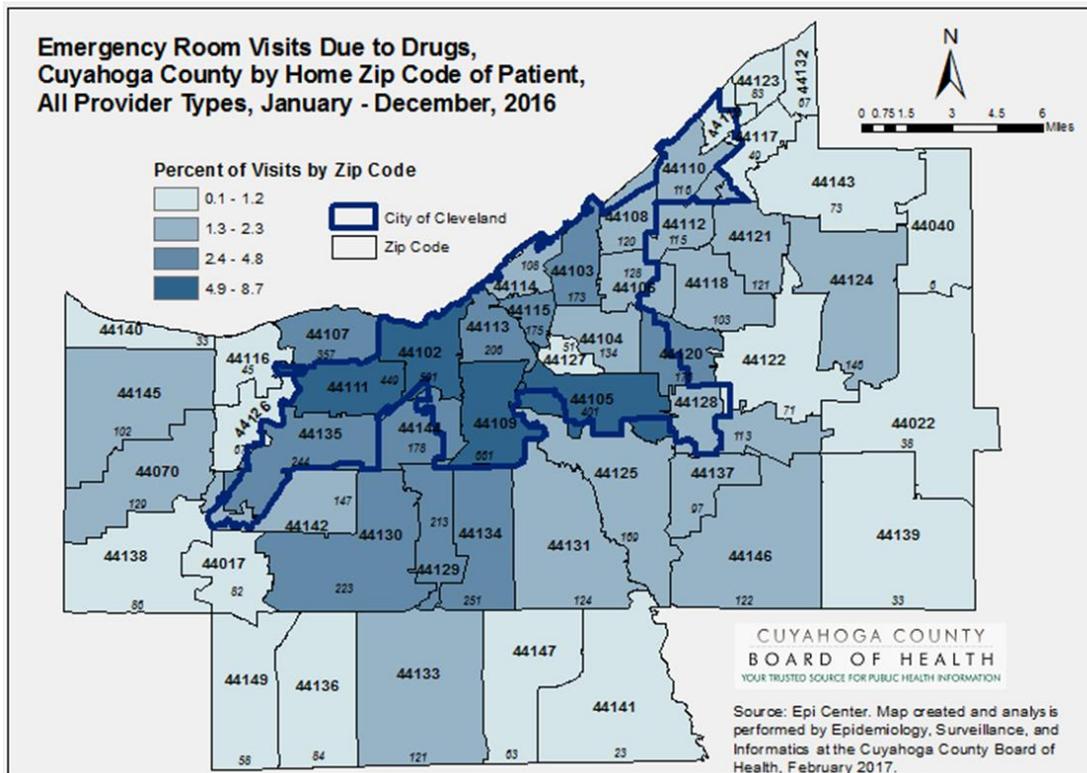


Figure 8. Number and percent of ER Visits Due to Drug-related Injuries By Zip Codes in Cuyahoga County for January 1-December 31, 2016.

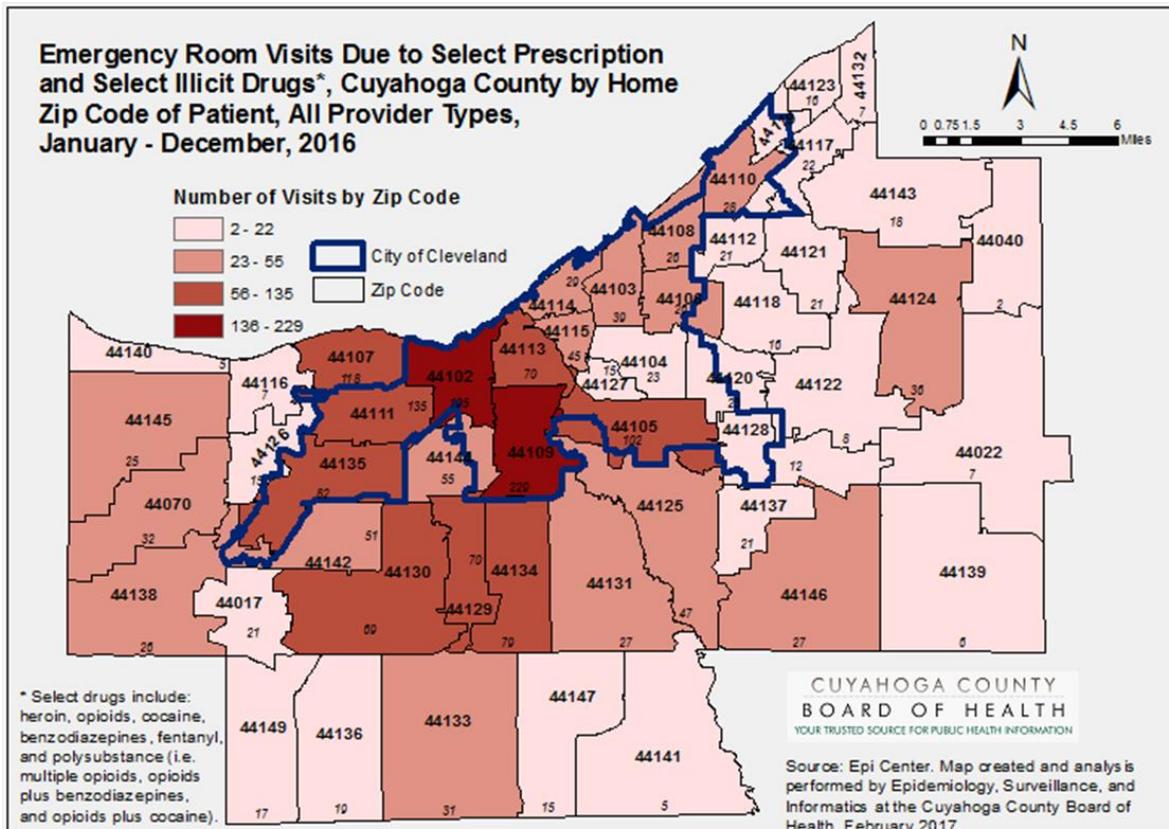


Figure 9. Number of ER Visits Due to Select Prescription and Select Illicit Drugs By Zip Codes in Cuyahoga County for January 1-December, 2016 (see Table 1).

TECHNICAL NOTES

7 day moving average. To calculate the 7-Day moving average, an average was calculated using a span of seven days around any given date. For example, to calculate the 7-Day moving average for January 4, values from January 1 through January 7 were used. For January 5, values from January 2 through January 8 were used, etc.

Included cases. There were a significant number of cases that did not have %overdose+indicated in the chief complaint but had some indication of prescription drug use and/or illicit drug use suggested. Because of this, the report was not limited to only cases with %overdose+indicated. Additionally, attempts to quantify the number of visits associated with opioid and select prescription and illicit drug use were made (see Table 1).

Excluded cases. Attempts were made to remove records that had a chief complaint indicating the following: Tylenol/acetaminophen, ibuprofen/Motrin, or suicide (where this information was available).

Special Data Considerations

It is important to note that this report only represents estimated figures as opposed to full and/or final counts of the drug related emergency room visits. This is due to the fact that the information is based on initial chief complaint and not the final diagnosis that can result after a patient has been examined and/or had additional tests performed.