

HOUSTON HEALTH HIGHLIGHTS

OPIOID-RELATED ED VISITS IN TEXAS, 2017

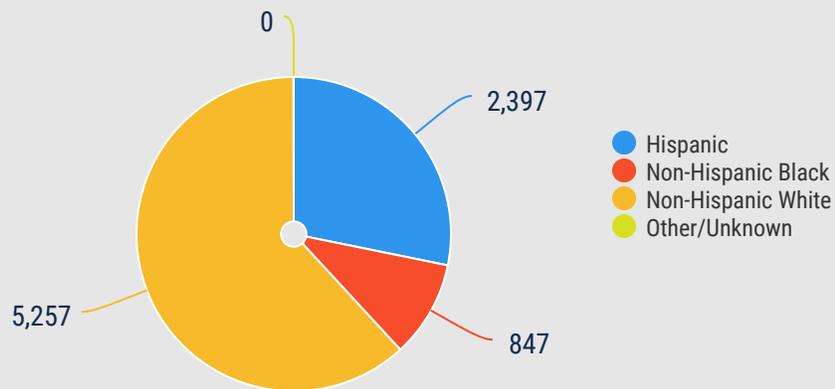
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Drug use can result in overdose death and is also associated with other societal problems including crime, violence, homelessness, loss of productivity and spread of blood-borne diseases such as HIV and hepatitis. Among drug-related causes of emergency department (ED) visits in Texas, unintentional drug overdoses were one of the major reasons for the visit.

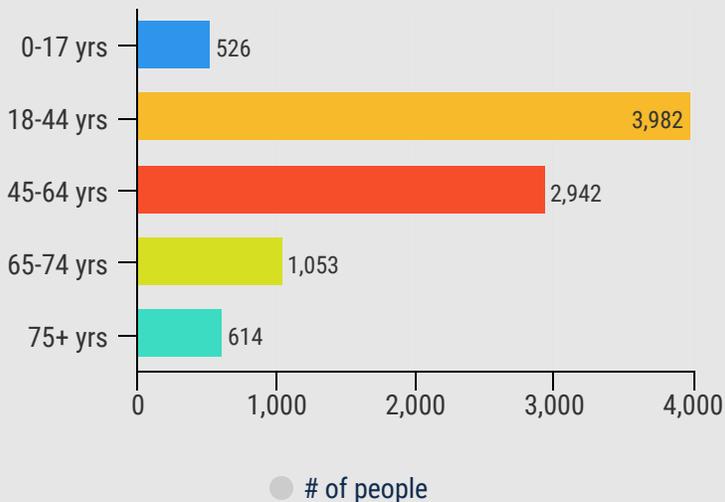
During July 2016–September 2017, emergency department visits among people aged ≥ 11 years for opioid overdoses in the United States increased 29.7% overall and 34.5% in 16 states with high prevalence of overdose mortality.

A TOTAL OF **9121** PEOPLE VISITED THE ED FOR OPIOID-RELATED OVERDOSES TEXAS, 2017

of ED Visits in Texas by Race/Ethnicity, 2017



In Texas, people between 18-44 years of age comprised 44% of total ED visits for all opioids.



There are disparities in rates of ED visits for opioid-related overdoses. Data shows that the highest rate of ED visits are among Non-Hispanic Whites in Texas.

	Rates/100,000 ED visits
Non-Hispanic Whites	120.5
Non-Hispanic Black	44.5
Hispanic	63
Other/Unknown	72.1

Throughout United States, the highest opioid overdose rate increases occurred in large central metropolitan areas (a population of 1 million or more and covering a principal city).

These data refer to people that were seen in a hospital-based emergency department (emergency room) and who were also seen at a hospital (inpatient) or other medical provider (outpatient) for those who lived in Texas. Detailed data for the Houston/Harris County area is currently unavailable.

Data Source: <http://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/Opioids/EmergencyDepartment>