

ANNUAL REPORT

2021

(UPDATED AUGUST 2022)



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ABOUT OFR:

The purpose of the Drug Overdose Fatality Review (OFR) is to review and share information about unintentional drug overdose deaths to gain a better understanding of the circumstances surrounding these deaths.

The objective of the OFR is to develop local recommendations based on information collected through the OFR process to prevent drug overdose deaths.

The OFR team meets quarterly, either virtually or in-person. Current OFR membership includes:

- Crawford County Coroner's Office
- Crawford County Prosecutor's Office
- Crawford County Public Health
- Crawford County Sheriff
- Crawford-Marion ADAMH Board
- Marion-Crawford Prevention Programs
- Wise Funeral Home

Sources of data include the Death Certificate, Coroner/Medical Examiner Report, Police/Sheriff Reports, Obituaries, News, Social Media, Court Records, Medical Records, Mental Health Records, and EMS Reports.

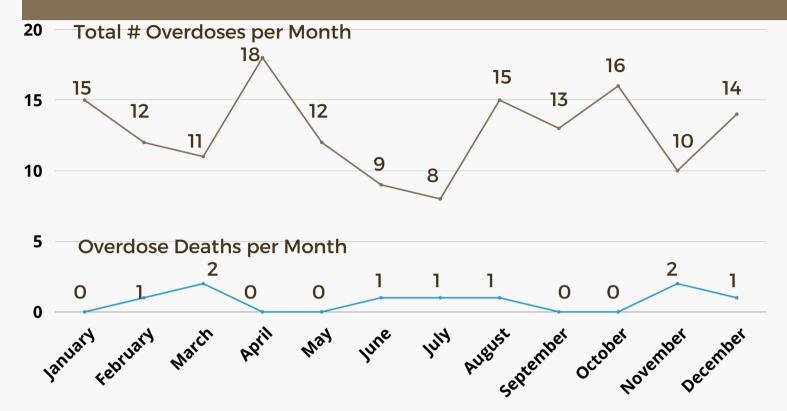
HIPAA regulations prevent access to or exchange of some protected health information. All OFR participants are required to maintain confidentiality of information obtained throughout the process. Obtaining toxicology reports from deaths that occur out of county is often difficult.



NARRATIVE SUMMARY

- In 2021, the total number of unintentional drug overdoses reported was 153 with 9 unintentional drug overdose deaths (4 males and 5 females).
- Five of the decedents lived within the 44820 (Bucyrus area) zip code, three from 44833 (Galion area) and one from 44887 (Tiro area).
- Ages of decedents ranged from 33 to 66 years. The average age of decedent was 41 years.
- There were at least 9 children under the age of 18 years that lost a parent to drug overdose during 2021.
- Home was identified as the most frequent location of the overdose (6 instances) with the remaining cases occurring at a friend's residence.
- Fentanyl was listed in the toxicology reports for 7 of the 9 fatal overdoses (78%).
- None of the decedents were married at time of death, five had never married, two were divorced and two were widowed.
- The highest education level obtained for any of decedents was two had some college credit, but no degree, three had a high school diploma or GED, and two attended 9th through 12th grade but did not have a diploma.
- None of the decedents were in the military or a veteran.
- Six of the nine decedents had law enforcement history, with three of the decedents having lengthy juvenile and adult records.
- Three of the nine decedents had a family history of substance misuse.

2021 DRUG OVERDOSES & DEATHS PER MONTH

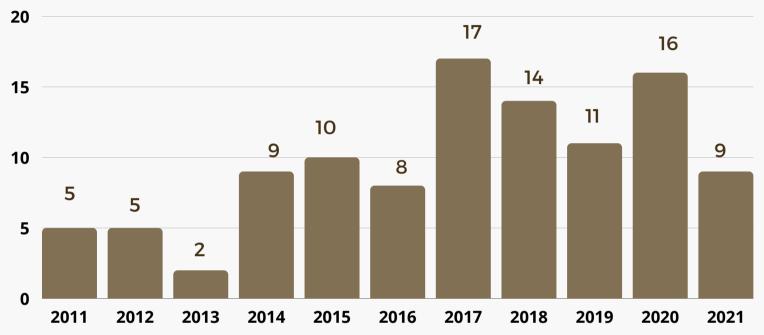


| 20201 | Overdoses | Deaths | Opioid Deaths |
|-----------|-----------|--------|----------------------|
| January | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| February | 12 | 1 | 1 |
| March | 11 | 2 | 1 |
| April | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| May | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| June | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| July | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| August | 15 | 1 | 1 |
| September | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| October | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| November | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| December | 14 | 1 | 1 |

Data was extracted from EpiCenter surveillance system that classified the chief complaint in real-time. This surveillance data captured Crawford County residents that presented to an ER or Urgent Care Center anywhere in Ohio.

Mortality data is provided by the Ohio Department of Health from the Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse. The Department of Health specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations or conclusions.

2011 - 2021 NUMBER OF DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS



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2021 DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS AGES



Minimum Age Males: 33 Maximum Age Males: 66

Average Age Males: 44

Males: 4
Females: 5

Overall Minimum Age: 33 Overall Maximum Age: 66

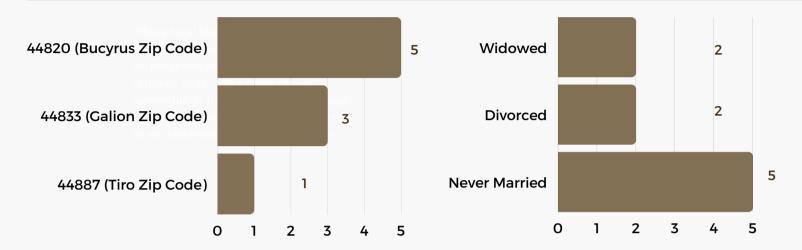
Overall Average Age: 41



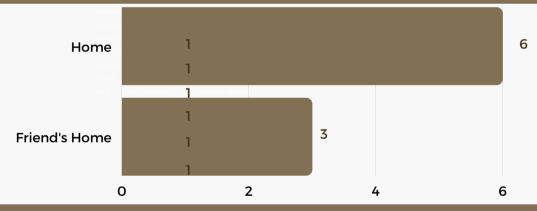
Minimum Age Females: 35
Maximum Age Females: 41

Average Age Females: 38

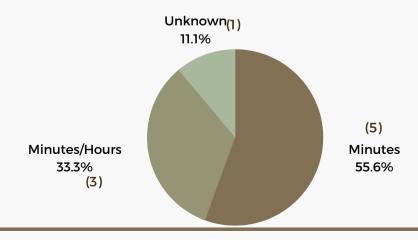
RESIDENCY & MARITAL STATUS



LOCATION OF OVERDOSE

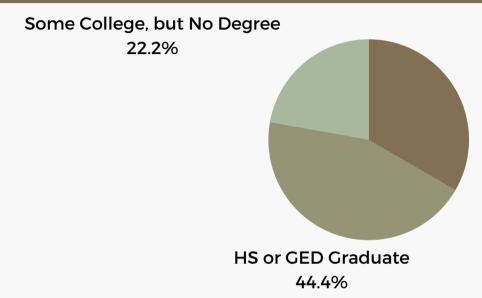


INTERVAL OF TIME BETWEEN OVERDOSE & DEATH



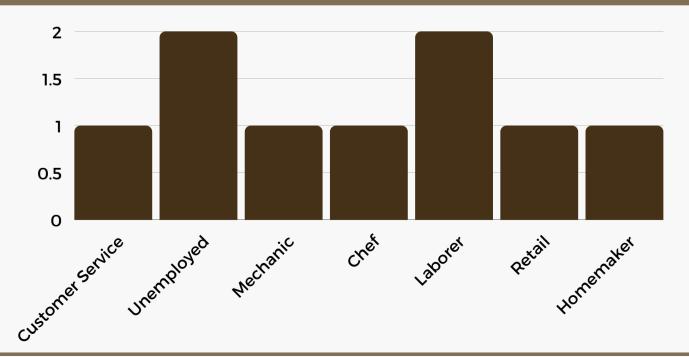


EDUCATION

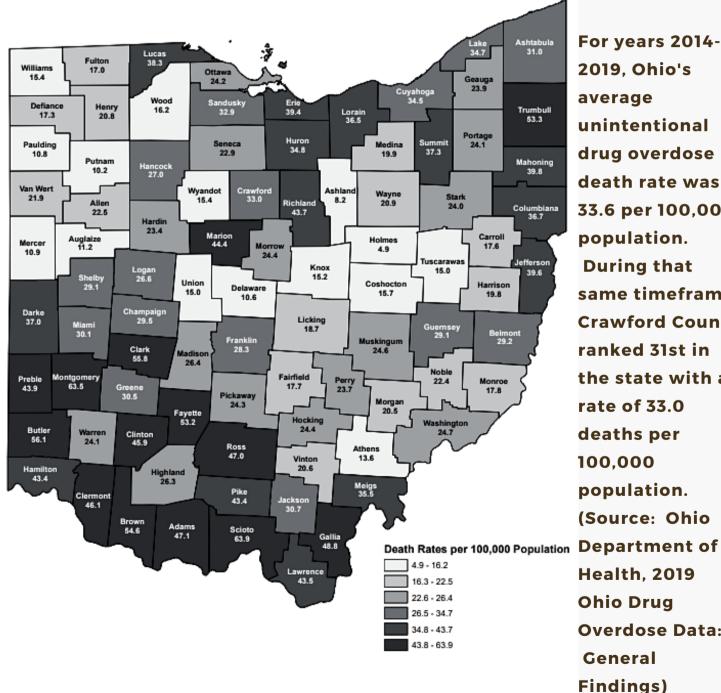


9th - 12th grade, no diploma 33.3%

OCCUPATION



OHIO AVERAGE RATE OF UNINTENTIONAL DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS BY COUNTY (2014-2019)



For years 2014-2019. Ohio's average unintentional drug overdose death rate was 33.6 per 100.000 population. **During that** same timeframe. **Crawford County** ranked 31st in the state with a rate of 33.0 deaths per 100.000 population. (Source: Ohio Health. 2019 **Ohio Drug Overdose Data:**

General

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau (Vintage 2019 population estimates). Analysis: ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Section. Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44). County is based on county of residence.

NEXT STEPS

Drug misuse prevention is an important component of any community. Overdose is preventable. Informing individuals of the dangers of addiction, prevention techniques, and where to find recovery help are necessary to reduce drug misuse in our neighborhoods, schools, and workplaces.

NOTED TRENDS

Upon reviewing the 2021 unintentional drug overdose deaths, the OFR team noted the following:

- Use of fentanyl was listed for 78% of the cases.
- Six of the cases (67%) had a history of interactions with law enforcement.
- Two of the reviews indicated the individual had been referred to treatment previously.
- Nine Crawford County children under the age of 18 lost a parent to unintentional drug overdose in 2021 with no known follow-up care provided to the children.
- Three of the cases had a family history of substance misuse.
- Home was the most common location of an unintentional drug overdose death.
- Four of the cases had information indicating CPR and naloxone had been administered prior to EMS arriving (one case by a brother, one by a father, one by a girlfriend, and one by law enforcement).



NEXT STEPS

RECOMMENDATIONS

The OFR team discussed the following recommendations for the Crawford County community:

- Expand distribution of naloxone and encourage individuals who are personally at risk and their family/friends to carry naloxone. Provide anyone who has an encounter with EMS, Law Enforcement, or a medical facility for an overdose naloxone for the home. Distributing naloxone is recognized as one of the top strategies for addressing the opioid epidemic.
- Explore the local <u>distribution of</u>
 <u>fentanyl test strips</u> as a means of
 averting drug overdose by detecting the
 presence of fentanyl. Increase
 awareness and education on the risks of
 exposure to fentanyl.
- Expand substance use disorder services available locally within Crawford County.
- Increase community education on the impact family history can have on substance misuse within the family.
- Increase community education on recognizing the signs of drug misuse and empower friends/family members to engage conversations.
- **Reduce stigma** towards getting treatment and increase messaging on treatment options available.



CONSIDERATIONS

Fentanyl is a synthetic opioid that can be prescribed for severe pain management. It is 50 to 100 times more potent than morphine. Most cases of fentanyl-related overdose and death in the United States are due to illicitly made fentanyl. It is often mixed with other drugs (heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, etc.) to increase the effects. The risk of overdose increases when any type of fentanyl is present, but risk is especially high among people that are not tolerant to it or may not be aware of the presence of fentanyl in what they are using.

Naloxone was approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 1971 as a diagnostic and therapeutic agent for the treatment of opioid-induced respiratory depression and is currently on the World Health Organization's List of Essential Medicines (World Health Organization, 2014). It has been used for more than 40 years by emergency medical services personnel to reverse opioid overdose and resuscitate individuals who otherwise might have died in the absence of treatment (SAMHSA, 2018).

Fentanyl test strips (FTS) allow testers to dissolve a small amount of substance in water and then dip the test strip into the liquid for 15 seconds. The test strip is then placed on a flat surface until results appear, typically within a few minutes. If one line appears on the test strip, the substance is positive for fentanyl. Two lines on the test strip indicates the drug is negative for fentanyl. The result of the test provides people with more information that may increase their safety and change their drug use behavior to reduce the risk of overdose. Distribution of FTS as a harm reduction effort provides opportunities to engage those that misuse drugs with members in healthcare services, treatment and recovery. Each interaction with a harm reduction advocate offers a possible connection that could lead to changing behavior and preventing overdose.



WHO CAN HELP PREVENT OVERDOSE?

- People who use drugs
- Friends/family members of people who use drugs
- Local community leaders
- Policymakers
- Faith-based organizations
- Schools
- Substance use treatment providers
- Shelters and supportive housing agencies
- Anyone! You!

Help us bring overdose prevention conversations and services to your neighborhood.



Visit the Crawford County Prevention Coalition Facebook page for local meeting information and updates. Or call (740)914-6444 to learn more on how you can get involved.

Other Resources:

Pathways of Central Ohio
Contact Crawford County
Crisis Text Line

800-544-1601 419-562-9010 or 419-468-9081 text 4HOPE to 741741