

1,518 Hoosiers died due to drug overdose in 2016.

Indiana ranks **34th in the nation in drug deaths** with 17.9 deaths per 100,000 people.

Hoosiers are **more likely to die due to drug overdose** than a car accident.

Death by drug overdose has increased in Indiana by **500%** since 1999.

A newborn exposed to opioids in utero has a **60-80%** likelihood of suffering from Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS), which could impact the child's long-term growth, behaviors, language abilities, cognitive development and academic achievement.

Drug overdose fatalities cost Indiana **\$1.5 billion** each year.

Source: Alliance for a Healthier Indiana (www.healthierindiana.org)

Do you need *help*?

The **Indiana Addiction Hotline** is available 24/7 for individuals seeking addiction treatment services.

1-800-662-HELP (4357)



Indiana Patient Safety Center

of the Indiana Hospital Association

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The **Opioid Epidemic** in **Indiana**



How we got here
& what to do next



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Opioids are **powerful** and **highly addictive** painkillers.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, more than **42,000 Americans** died from an opioid-related overdose in 2016, **including 1,518 Hoosiers**.

Opioid overdoses nationwide have **quadrupled since 1999**, when a push to help patients suffering from chronic pain led to the overprescription of opioids.

Opioids can **rewire the brain**. Even short-term use can change the way the brain works. Long-term use can lead to physical dependency. Eventually, people take these drugs **just to feel normal** and avoid withdrawal.

Opioids can be obtained **legally** or **illegally**.

The most common prescription opioids include:

- Oxycodone (OxyContin, Percodan, Percocet)
- Hydrocodone (Vicodin, Lortab, Lorcet)
- Diphenoxylate (Lomotil)
- Morphine (Kadian, Avinza, MS Contin)
- Codeine
- Propoxyphene (Darvon)
- Hydromorphone (Dilaudid)
- Meperidine (Demerol)
- Methadone

Other opioids include:

- Heroin
- Fentanyl
- Carfentanil

Opioid use disorder is a **disease**.

Prevention starts with education.

Patients need to understand how **easy it is** to become a victim of addiction. Health care providers must assess and manage pain appropriately and identify and treat problems **before** a patient becomes addicted.

Treatment and recovery are possible.

A combination of medication and counseling/behavioral therapy can help patients **overcome their addiction**. Individuals who are afraid a loved one is at risk of an opioid overdose can obtain the life-saving drug Naloxone.

