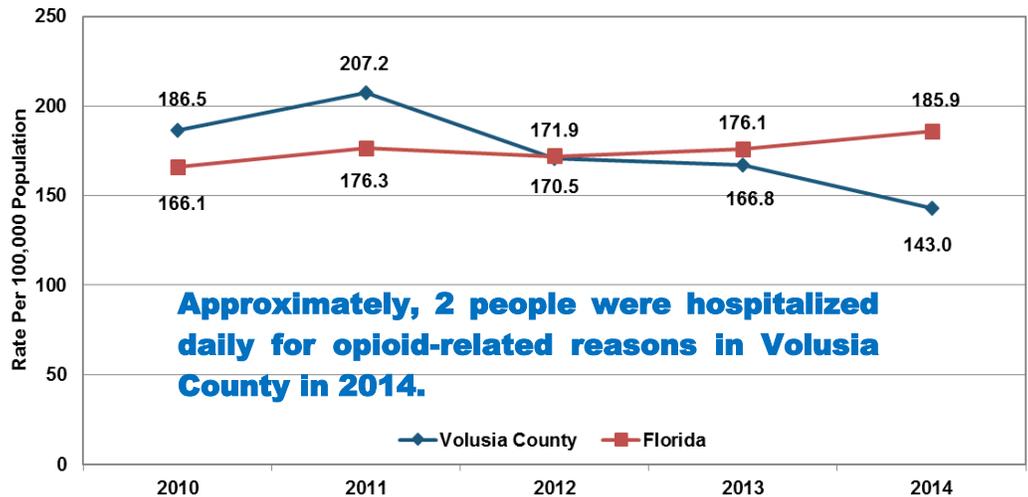


## OPIOID USE AND ABUSE IN VOLUSIA COUNTY

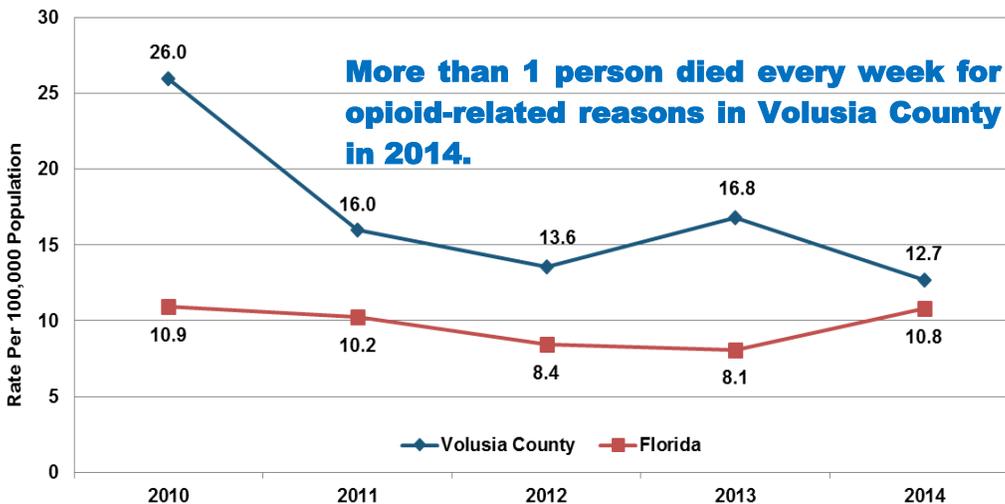
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention defines opioids as chemicals that reduce the intensity of pain signals reaching the brain and affect those brain areas controlling emotion, which diminishes the effects of a painful stimulus. Medications that fall within this class include hydrocodone (e.g., Vicodin), oxycodone (e.g., OxyContin, Percocet), morphine, codeine, and related drugs. Nationally, 4.3 million Americans aged 12 or older in 2014 used these medications for non-medical uses.<sup>1</sup> Heroin, another addictive narcotic, serves no accepted medical purpose in the US, and places individuals at higher risk of acquiring diseases like HIV and hepatitis C.<sup>1</sup> In 2014, a national survey reported 4.8 million people used heroin at some point in their lives.<sup>1</sup> This brief delves into the hospitalizations, emergency department visits and deaths in Volusia County with opioids present. In this brief, an opioid event is confirmed by a primary, secondary or tertiary diagnosis of opioid poisoning, abuse, or dependence in the hospital record or on the death certificate.

### Age-adjusted Rate of Hospitalizations with Opioids, 2010-2014

- The age-adjusted rate of opioid-related hospitalizations in Volusia County decreased by 23.3% from 2010 to 2014 while the Florida rate has increased by 11.9% since 2010
- The 2014 age-adjusted rate of opioid-related hospitalizations in Volusia County (143.0) was 23.1% lower than the rate for Florida (185.9)

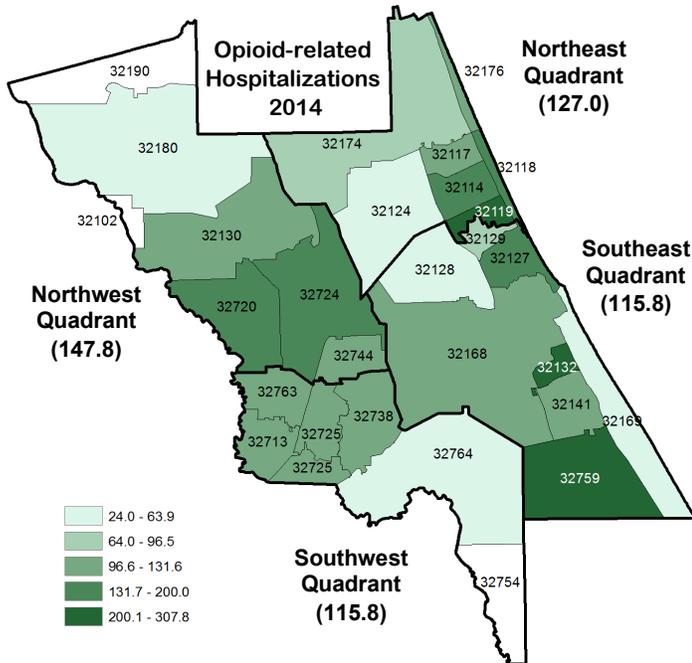


### Age-adjusted Death Rates (AADR) with Opioids as a Contributing Factor, 2010-2014



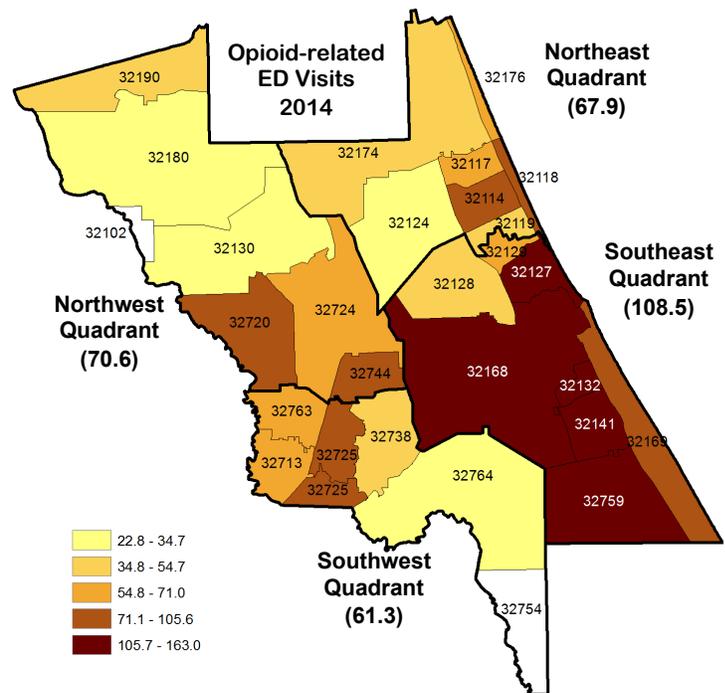
- Volusia County had a 51.1% decrease from 2010 to 2014 in the AADRs with opioids listed as a contributing factor while Florida experienced a 1.3% decrease over the same time period
- The Volusia County AADR with opioids (12.7) was consistently higher than Florida (10.8) since 2010 and has been trending downward towards the Florida rate

## Age-adjusted Rate of Opioid-related Hospitalizations, Emergency Department (ED) Visits, and Deaths, Volusia County, 2014

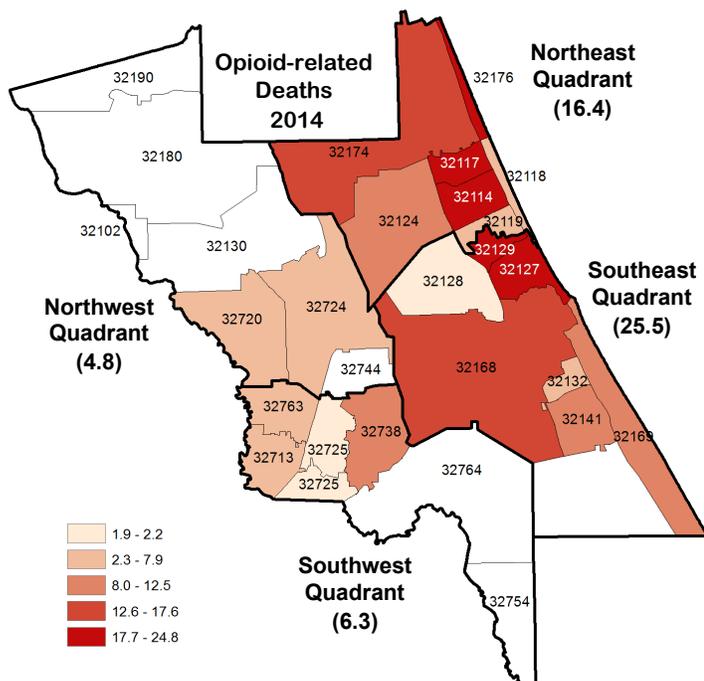


- The Northwest quadrant (147.8) had the highest age-adjusted rate of opioid-related hospitalizations in Volusia County in 2014
- The southern quadrants (115.8) had the lowest age-adjusted rate of opioid-related hospitalizations in Volusia County in 2014
- ZIP Code 32759 (307.8) had the highest age-adjusted rate of opioid-related hospitalizations in Volusia County in 2014
- The eastern quadrants contained the top three ZIP Codes (32759, 32132, and 32119) with the highest age-adjusted rate of opioid-related hospitalizations in Volusia County in 2014

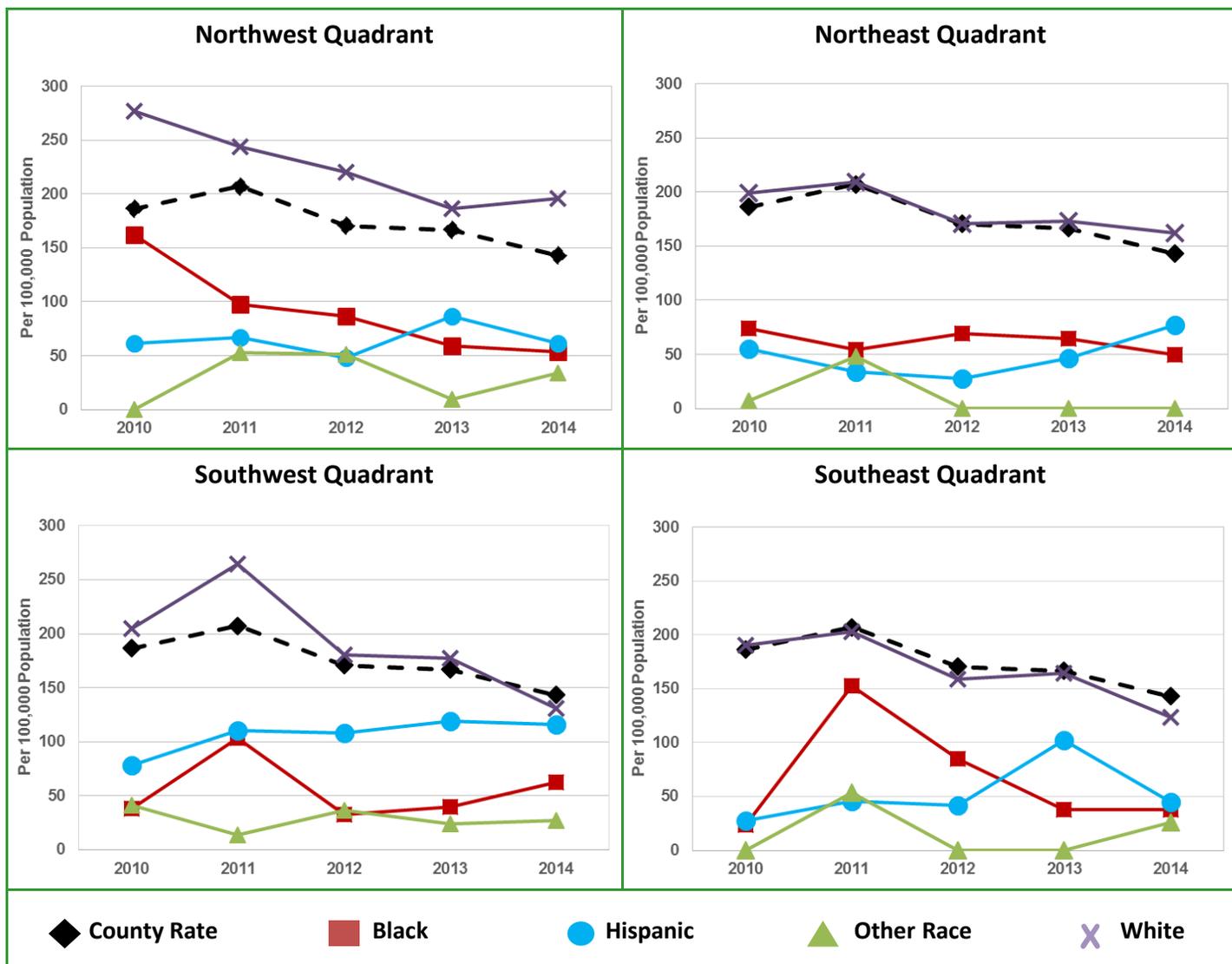
- The Southeast quadrant (108.5) had the highest age-adjusted rate of opioid-related ED visits in Volusia County in 2014
- The Southwest quadrant (61.3) had the lowest age-adjusted rate of opioid-related ED visits in Volusia County in 2014
- Five of the eight ZIP codes in the Southeast quadrant had the highest age-adjusted rates of opioid-related ED visits in the quadrant and county in 2014



- The Southeast quadrant (25.5) had the highest age-adjusted rate of opioid-related deaths in Volusia County in 2014
- The Northwest quadrant (4.8) had the lowest age-adjusted rate of opioid-related deaths in Volusia County in 2014
- The east side of the county (Northeast and Southeast quadrants) combined for 76.3% of all opioid-related deaths in Volusia County in 2014
- The Northeast quadrant contained two of the top three ZIP Codes (32174 and 32117) with the largest percentage of opioid-related deaths in Volusia County in 2014



## Age-adjusted Rate of Opioid-related Hospitalizations by Quadrant and Race, Volusia County, 2010 - 2014

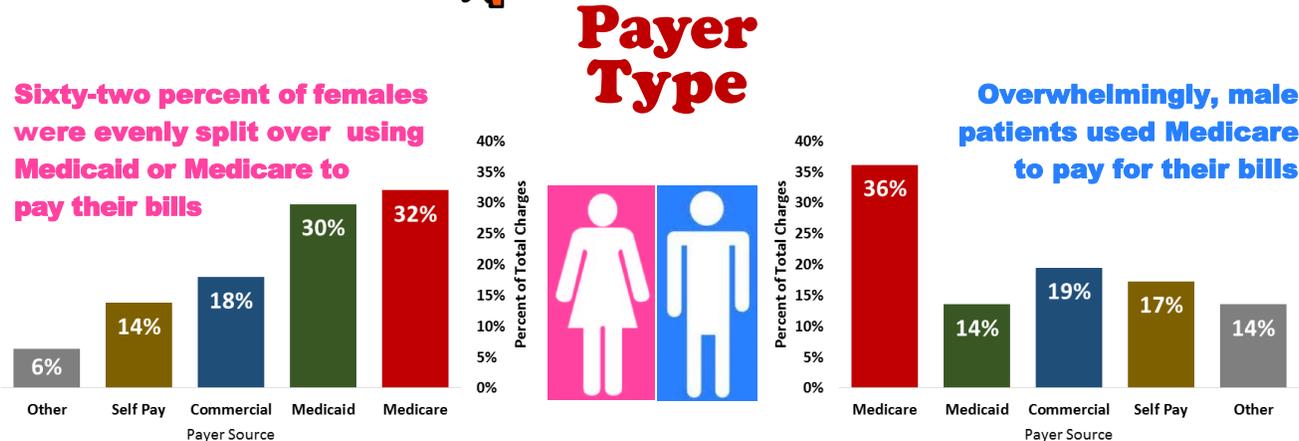
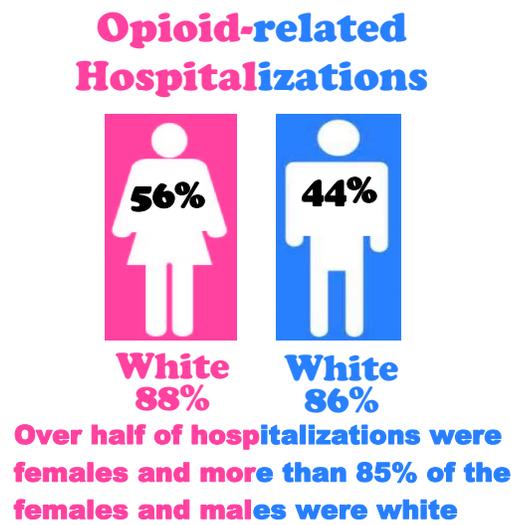
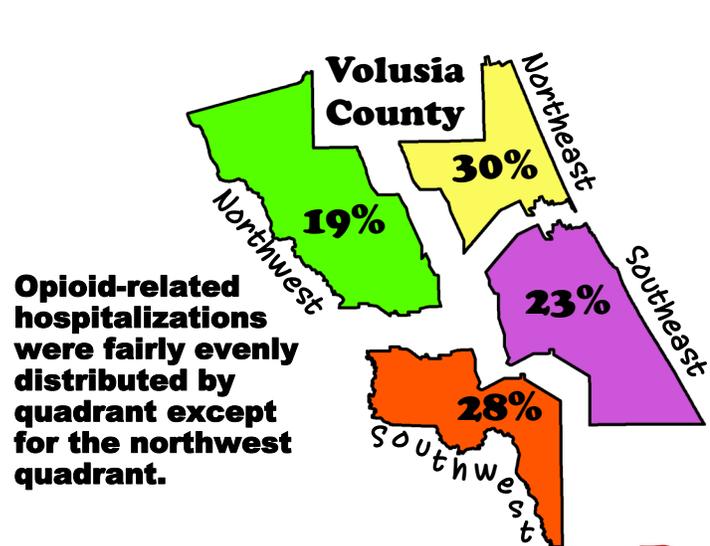
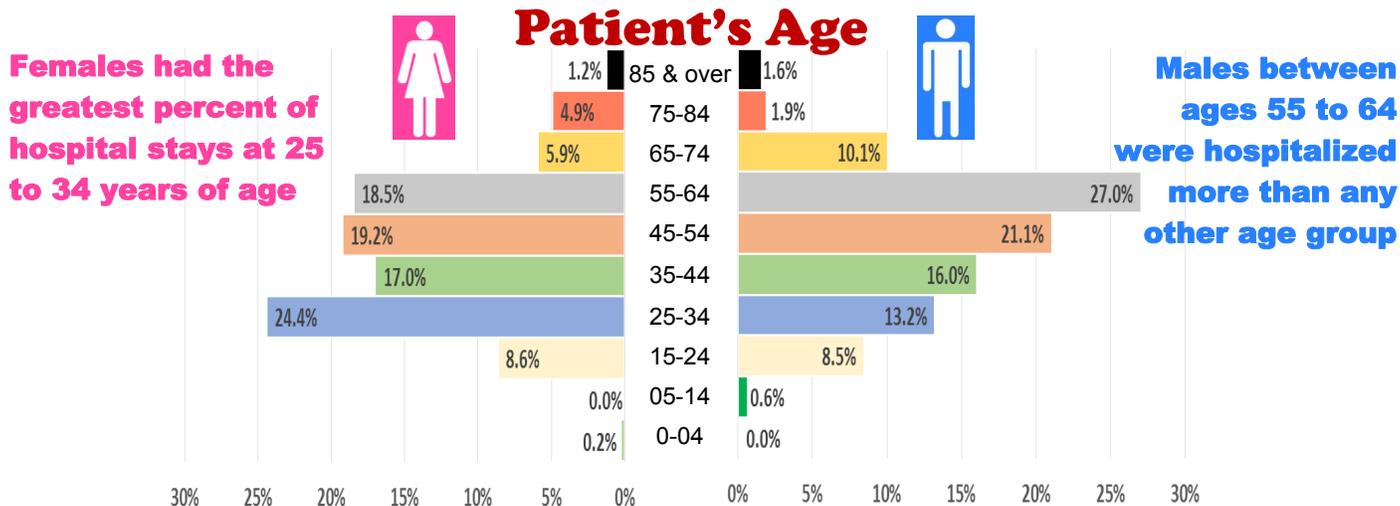


### Key Findings

- Since 2010, the age-adjusted county rate of opioid-related hospitalizations has declined by 23.3%.
- Whites in all quadrants had the highest age-adjusted rate of opioid-related hospitalizations of all races between 2010 to 2014
- The opioid-related hospitalizations rates for whites is higher than the county rate in the northern quadrants
- The opioid-related hospitalizations rates for blacks, Hispanics and other races in all quadrants is consistently lower than the county rate
- On average, other races had the lowest age-adjusted rate of opioid-related hospitalizations from 2010 to 2014
- Blacks in the Northwest quadrant had the greatest reduction (67.0%) in age-adjusted rates from 162.0 per 100,000 hospitalizations in 2010 to 53.5 in 2014
- The age-adjusted rate of opioid-related hospitalizations for Hispanics from 2010 to 2014 increased in all quadrants with Hispanics in the Southeast quadrant having the largest percentage increase (62.2%), followed by the Southwest (48.4%), the Northeast (40.1%), and the Northwest (1.1%)

# Demographic Profile

## Opioid-related Hospitalizations in Volusia County, 2014



Data Sources: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2010-2014; Agency for Health Care Administration Hospital and Emergency Department Datasets, 2010-2014