

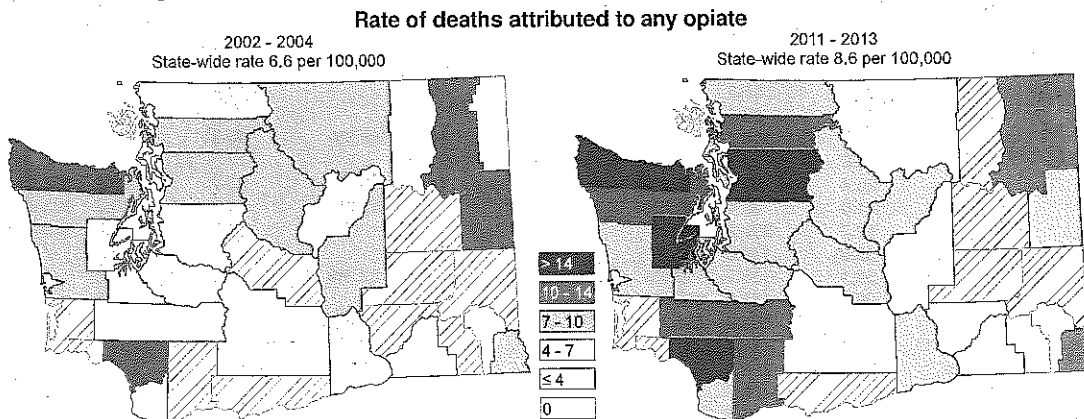
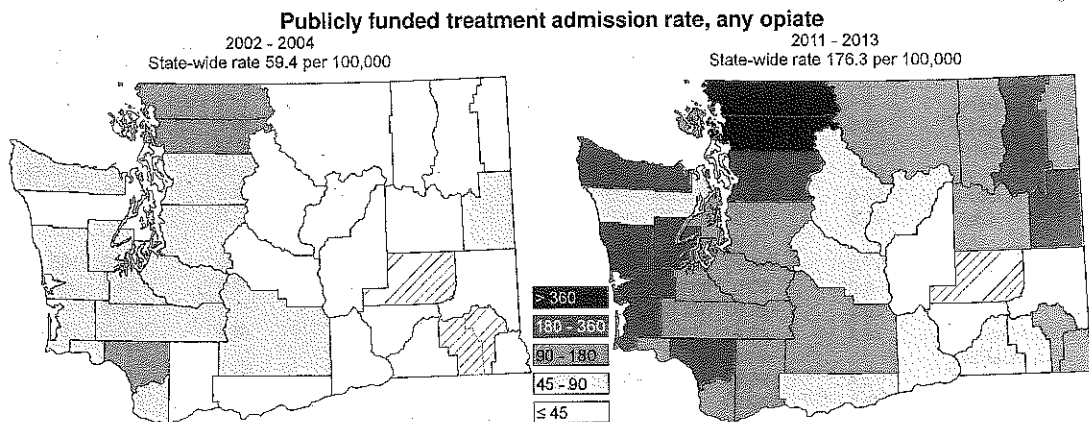
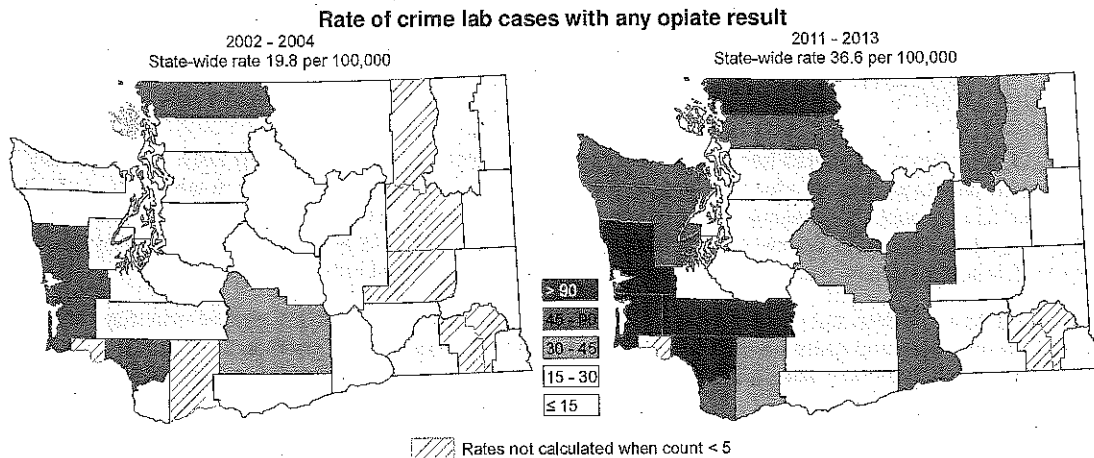
Opioid Trends Across Washington State

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UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON

Opioid use, morbidity, and mortality have increased nationally and across Washington State. To provide insights into how and where changes are occurring, several data sources are mapped. Crime lab, treatment, and mortality data are presented for 2002–2004 and 2011–2013, to show patterns over time. These maps combine heroin and prescription-type opioids as those abusing these drugs often use them interchangeably, and interventions, treatment and the opioid overdose antidote naloxone, work equally well for both types of opioids.

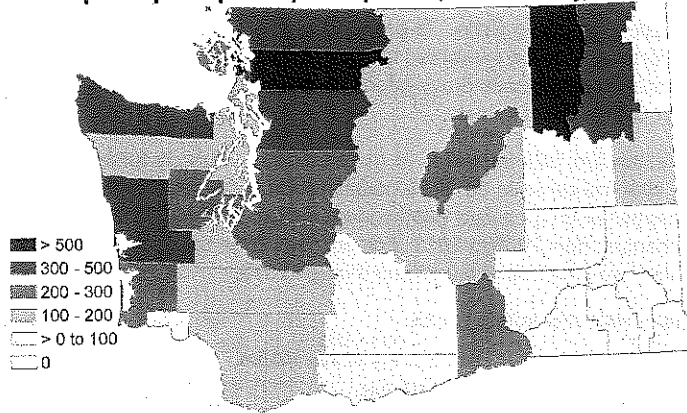
Crime lab data for police evidence testing indicate an 85% increase statewide, with increases in most counties. Publicly funded drug treatment admissions for opioids as the primary drug increased 197% statewide, with increases in 38 of 39 counties. Drug caused deaths involving opioids increased 31% statewide, with increases in most counties. The total number of drug caused deaths involving opioids in 2013 was 608, with 6,668 deaths total from 2002–2013. The annual rate of opioid deaths has not changed from 2008 to 2013. Across these three data sources a similar pattern emerges with prescription-type opioids peaking between 2008–2010, while heroin continued increasing through 2013.



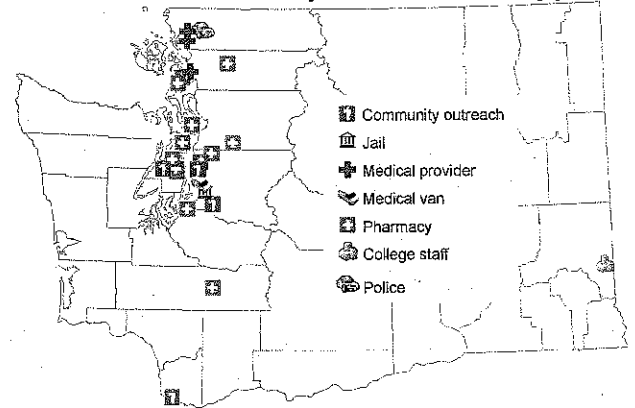
Data notes: Crime lab data are from the Washington State Patrol Forensic Laboratory Services Bureau. An "opiate case" refers to a unique FLSS case number with at least one result positive for any opiate. Only crime lab submissions from an agency clearly operating within a single county were associated with a county. Those originating from multi-county agencies, such as cross-jurisdiction drug task forces, the Washington State Patrol, or federal law enforcement, are included in the state-wide rate. Treatment data are from the Washington State Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery. The counts reflect publicly funded treatment via outpatient, intensive inpatient, recovery house, long-term residential, and opiate substitution modalities, for which the primary substance is listed as heroin, oxy/hydrocodone, prescribed opiate substitute, non-prescription methadone, or other opiate. Department of Corrections treatment excluded. Deaths data are from the Washington State Department of Health Center for Health Statistics, and include only deaths in the state for which an underlying cause of death was determined to be any opiate. Mortality rates are age-standardized to a common age structure (from the 2000 Census). Buprenorphine prescriptions are assigned to counties by a proportional matching algorithm developed by Looking Glass Analytics to apportion ZIP code population or events to counties.

Medication assisted treatment with buprenorphine is shown for 2013 as long term data are not yet available. Availability of naloxone (an opioid overdose antidote) distributed to potential overdose bystanders and carried by police as of 2/4/15 is mapped; a naloxone locator is available at www.stopoverdose.org. Note that naloxone is also carried by paramedics.

Buprenorphine prescriptions per 100,000 in county, 2013



Naloxone distributed to bystanders or carried by police



Buprenorphine is a type of medication assisted treatment available by prescription from a physician. In 2013, approximately 300 physicians who were authorized to prescribe buprenorphine for addiction wrote a prescription for at least one patient; this is among the more than 500 Washington doctors who were approved to write such prescriptions. The rate of physicians who prescribe buprenorphine and the number of patients for whom they prescribe varies greatly by county. For the 15,042 people who received buprenorphine in 2013 and for whom a residential ZIP code was available, the map indicates that the rate of buprenorphine prescribing was lower east of the mountains, but not uniformly so.

Naloxone is an opioid overdose antidote that per a 2010 Washington State law can be prescribed to anyone who may witness an opioid overdose. Implementation of overdose education and naloxone distribution programs started slowly, but has increased substantially in 2013 and 2014. The map shows that most of the 25 naloxone distribution sites are in relatively populous areas in Western Washington, and that there are several models in place to make naloxone more available.

	Publicly funded treatment admissions involving any opiate			Deaths attributed to any opiate			Crime lab cases involving any opiate		
	Annual Rate per 100,000 2002-2004	2011-2013	Percent Increase	Annual Rate per 100,000 2002-2004	2011-2013	Percent Increase	Annual Rate per 100,000 2002-2004	2011-2013	Percent Increase
Adams								15.7	
Asotin	30.6	112.8	268.8%	8.4	10.9	30.5%	24.1	18.4	-23.7%
Benton	26.3	50.3	91.0%	4.3	7.6	75.5%	11.8	49.5	318.2%
Chelan	42.4	66.6	57.1%	8.9	9.7	9.9%	10.3	61.5	494.3%
Cllallam	53.0	301.4	468.5%	12.6	14.7	16.7%	20.7	63.9	208.7%
Clark	48.5	167.8	246.1%	5.0	7.9	57.9%	12.5	59.9	377.3%
Columbia		75.0							
Cowlitz	117.3	250.1	113.2%	10.3	17.9	73.9%	71.4	189.6	165.7%
Douglas	9.0	50.0	457.9%	5.2	9.9	91.0%	6.0	24.0	300.9%
Ferry	36.1	160.0	343.0%	0.0				78.6	
Franklin	24.1	20.6	-14.6%		2.0		8.4	16.5	95.9%
Garfield		104.6		0.0					
Grant	15.4	26.6	72.4%	9.9	4.9	-50.7%	24.0	49.8	107.7%
Grays Harbor	88.6	260.7	194.1%	9.4	8.6	-8.2%	51.7	161.5	212.1%
Island	11.3	70.6	525.4%	5.4	9.6	77.4%	6.3	21.4	239.0%
Jefferson	29.2	89.3	206.1%	8.8	11.1	26.6%	14.6	53.0	263.4%
King	72.5	130.9	80.7%	6.2	7.5	21.1%	11.3	16.9	48.8%
Kitsap	29.6	119.7	304.6%	4.6	5.6	21.7%	5.4	13.1	141.1%
Kittitas	13.1	55.2	321.1%		9.6		8.4	39.3	366.1%
Klickitat	35.9	53.3	48.5%				12.0	24.3	102.8%
Lewis	60.5	118.7	96.2%	3.5	10.1	186.8%	20.3	112.9	455.5%
Lincoln	19.5	92.5	373.7%					18.8	
Mason	86.4	201.3	132.9%	5.7	14.0	145.3%	23.7	83.5	252.6%
Okanogan	21.6	99.4	359.3%	9.9	4.7	-52.6%	6.7	28.2	323.5%
Pacific	62.7	289.8	362.1%				51.5	111.3	116.4%
Pend Oreille	35.8	136.3	280.1%	0.0	13.3		13.8	12.7	-7.6%
Pierce	54.1	136.7	152.6%	6.8	9.0	32.3%	6.6	6.7	1.1%
San Juan	29.3	137.2	368.3%					14.6	
Skagit	125.2	585.3	367.4%	8.2	11.6	41.6%	29.0	81.7	181.8%
Skamania	36.1	116.2	221.6%		13.3			38.5	
Snohomish	49.5	208.3	320.6%	8.4	14.1	68.9%	28.6	25.7	-10.2%
Spokane	64.0	184.3	188.1%	10.5	9.3	-11.7%	7.8	6.2	-20.5%
Stevens	28.5	183.5	544.2%	13.9	11.8	-14.8%	15.5	35.1	127.0%
Thurston	59.2	138.9	134.7%	5.7	7.4	30.2%	15.7	10.8	-31.5%
Wahkiakum	52.2	175.1	235.2%						
Walla Walla	13.8	53.3	287.0%	4.0	4.1	2.7%	16.8	29.9	78.2%
Whatcom	93.1	380.5	308.5%	6.7	8.2	22.8%	48.1	130.0	170.5%
Whitman	19.5	20.8	6.8%				13.0	30.0	131.0%
Yakima	75.0	112.5	50.1%	4.2	4.8	13.5%	30.8	23.0	-25.1%
Total	59.4	176.3	196.5%	6.6	8.6	30.9%	19.8	36.6	85.4%