



DRUG POISONING DEATHS, 2014-2017							NAS		
Year	UNITED STATES ¹		North Carolina ³		North Carolina County Data	Reported Drug Poisoning Deaths ²	Drug Poisoning Mortality Rate ²	Rate per 1,000 Births - Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome ³	
	Number	Rate/100,000	Number	Rate/100,000		Number	Rate/100,000	Rate/1,000 Live Births	
2014	47,055	14.7	1,358	13.8	Cherokee	31		Statewide data for NC shows a 922% increase in the number and rate of NAS hospitalizations from 2004 to 2016. Overall rate in 2016 was 10.7/1,000 live births	
					Clay	27			
2015	52,404	15.8	1,567	15.8	Cherokee	34			
					Clay	29			
2016	63,632	19.8	1,956	19.7	Cherokee	18			112.6/1,000
					Clay	31			NA
2017	70,702 reported; 72,287 predicted ⁵	NA	NA	NA	Cherokee	17			NA
					Clay	0			NA

From 1999-2016, more than 12,000 North Carolinians have died from opioid-related overdoses.		NEONATAL ABSTINENCE SYNDROME (NAS)
Source 1: https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/pdf/pubs/2017-cdc-drug-surveillance-report.pdf Source 2: https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/northcarolina Source 3: https://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov , and www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/SOSMAP/drug_poisoning.htm Source 4: https://files.nc.gov/ncdhs/Opioid%20Plan%20Fact%20Sheet Source 5: www.nytimes.com/2018/08/15/upshot/opioids-overdose-deaths-rising-fentanyl.html		
North Carolina's Opioid Action Plan (2017-2021) Goal: Reduce opioid overdose deaths by 20% by 2021. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Coordinate state's infrastructure to tackle opioid crisis 2 Reduce the oversupply of prescription opioids 3 Reduce the diversion of prescription drugs and the flow of illicit drugs 4 Increasing community awareness and prevention 5 Making Naloxone (Narcan) widely available 6 Expand treatment and recovery oriented systems of care 		
NOTE: Naloxone is NOT available at the Cherokee or Clay County Health Departments. Law enforcement in Cherokee and Clay County DO carry Naloxone. A Naloxone kit costs between \$20 and \$40.		

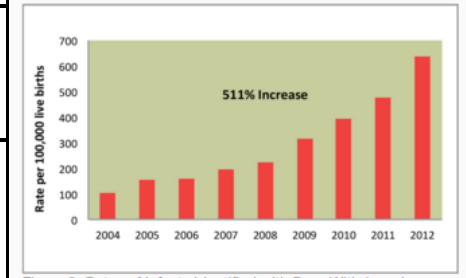


Figure 2. Rates of Infants Identified with Drug Withdrawal Syndrome by NC hospitals, per 100,000 Live Births. Adapted from North Carolina State Center for Health Statistics, Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit (2014).¹⁷



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DRUG POISONING DEATHS, 2014-2017								NAS DATA	
Year	UNITED STATES ¹		Georgia ²		Georgia Deaths By Type of Opioid ²	GA County Data-2016 ³	Drug Overdose Deaths	Drug Poisoning Mortality Rate	Rate per 1,000 Births - Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome ⁴
	Number	Rate/100,000	Number	Rate/100,000					
2014	47,055	14.7	1,260	12.4	Any: 739 Synthetic: 189 Heroin: 177 Fentanyl: 107	Towns	21		GA Statewide: 4.77 per 1,000
						Union	12		
2015	52,404	15.8	1,373	12.7	Any: 890 Synthetic: 305 Heroin: 250 Fentanyl: 182	Towns	27		GA Statewide: 6.10 per1,000
						Union	14		
2016	63,632	19.8	1,393	13.4	Any: 928 Synthetic: 289 Heroin: 228 Fentanyl: 225	Towns	31		GA Statewide: 522 reported cases (410 confirmed)
						Union (modeled)	16.1-18.0		
2017	70,702 reported; 72,287 predicted ⁵	NA	1,619	15.4	Any: 1043 Synthetic: 415 Heroin: 267 Fentanyl: 344	Towns	0		NA
						Union	0		NA

Source 1: <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/pdf/pubs/2017-cdc-drug-surveillance-report.pdf>
Source 1: Drug Overdose Deaths (Mortality)--Georgia 2010-2017
Source 2: Opioid Related Overdose Morbidity and Mortality-GA 2017
Source 3: County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/georgia>
Source 4: Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Annual Surveillance Report, Georgia Dept. of Public Health, 2016
Source 5: www.nytimes.com/2018/08/15/upshot/opioids-overdose-deaths-rising-fentanyl.html

NAS= Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) is a condition where newborns experience drug withdrawal shortly after birth. NAS is caused by the mother using an opioid during pregnancy, i.e. oxycontin, methadone or heroin.