2016 Cabarrus County Heroin and Prescription Opioid Overdoses



The North Carolina Disease Event Tracking and Epidemiologic Collection Tool (NC DETECT) is North Carolina's statewide syndromic surveillance system. NC DETECT was created by the North Carolina Division of Public Health (NC DPH) in 2004 in collaboration with the Carolina Center for Health Informatics (CCHI) in the UNC Department of Emergency Medicine to address the need for early event detection and timely public health surveillance in North Carolina using a variety of secondary data sources.

Overdose by Age

| | Heroin Overdose | | Prescription Opioid Analgesic Overdose | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|-------------|
| Age Groups | ED Visits | % ED Visits | ED Visits | % ED Visits |
| Infant (0 - 1) | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Adolescent (2-14) | 0 | 0% | 2 | 4% |
| High School (15 - 18) | 1 | 2% | 1 | 2% |
| College (19 - 24) | 14 | 19% | 3 | 7% |
| Young Adult (25 - 44) | 46 | 63% | 17 | 38% |
| Middle Aged (45 - 64) | 12 | 16% | 15 | 33% |
| Senior (65+) | 0 | 0% | 7 | 16% |
| Total | 73 | 100% | 45 | 100% |

Overdose by City

| | Heroin Overdose | | Prescription Opioid Analgesic Overdose | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|--|-------------|
| Patient City | ED Visits | % ED Visits | ED Visits | % ED Visits |
| Kannapolis | 46 | 63% | 17 | 38% |
| Concord | 22 | 30% | 20 | 44% |
| Harrisburg | 0 | 0% | 3 | 8% |
| Mt. Pleasant | 1 | 1.5% | 2 | 4% |
| Midland | 3 | 4% | 2 | 4% |
| Other | 1 | 1.5% | 1 | 2% |
| Total | 73 | 100% | 45 | 100% |

Overdose by Sex

| | Heroin Overdose | | Prescription Opioid Analgesic Overdose | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------|--|-------------|
| Patient Sex | ED Visits | % ED Visits | ED Visits | % ED Visits |
| Male | 46 | 63% | 23 | 51% |
| Female | 27 | 37% | 22 | 49% |
| Total | 73 | 100% | 45 | 100% |

Overdose by Insurance

| | Heroin Overdose | | Prescription Opioid Analgesic Overdose | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|-------------|
| Insurance Coverage | ED Visits | % ED Visits | ED Visits | % ED Visits |
| Self-Pay | 50 | 68% | 12 | 27% |
| Medicaid | 13 | 18% | 9 | 20% |
| Insurance Company | 5 | 7% | 8 | 18% |
| Workers' Compensation | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Other/Medicare | 4 | 6% | 16 | 37% |
| Unknown | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 73 | 100% | 45 | 100% |

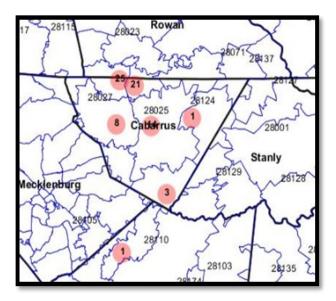
Overdose by Race

| | Heroin Overdose | | Prescription Opioid Analgesic Overdose | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|-------------|
| Race | ED Visits | % ED Visits | ED Visits | % ED Visits |
| Black or African American | 2 | 3% | 3 | 7% |
| White | 45 | 61% | 31 | 69% |
| Other | 26 | 36% | 11 | 24% |
| Total | 73 | 100% | 45 | 100% |

Mapped Overdoses

Heroin overdoses among Cabarrus County that presented to the Emergency Department between January 1, 2016-December 31, 2016.

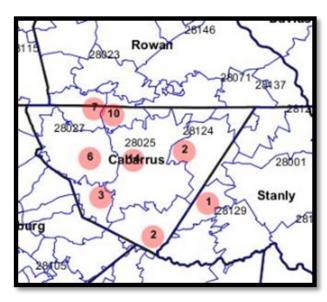
Count: 73



Prescription Opioid Analgesic overdoses

among Cabarrus County residents that presented to the Emergency Department between January 1, 2016-December 31, 2016.

Count: 45



^{*}The red dots represent the County in which the individual resides