

# Opioids

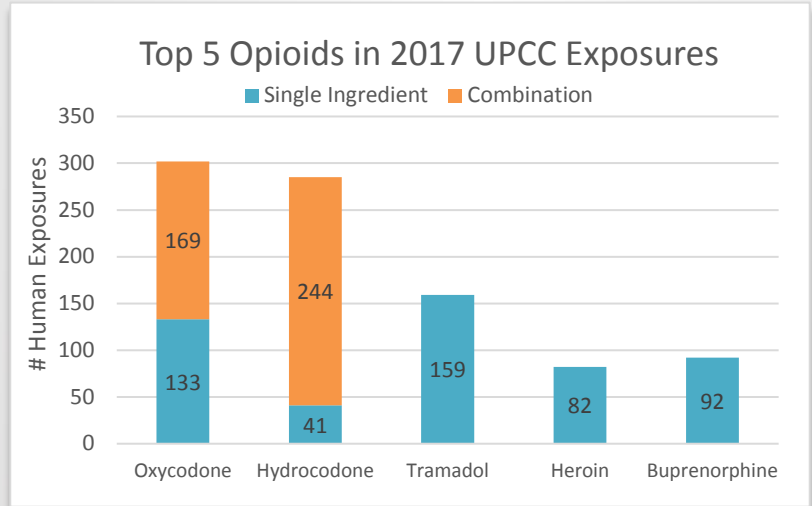
## Data from the Utah Poison Control Center (UPCC)

2017

Opioid-related deaths are a growing public health problem. Drug poisoning deaths continue to outpace motor vehicle crash deaths in Utah and the United States. From 2013-2015, Utah ranked 7th in the US for drug poisoning deaths. According to the Utah Department of Health, the most common opioids involved in poisoning deaths in Utah are oxycodone, methadone, and fentanyl. Since 2011, deaths from fentanyl and oxycodone have increased while deaths from methadone and hydrocodone have decreased. Pain medication is prescribed for individual patients. It should never be shared with anyone. Store all medications out of sight and reach of children.

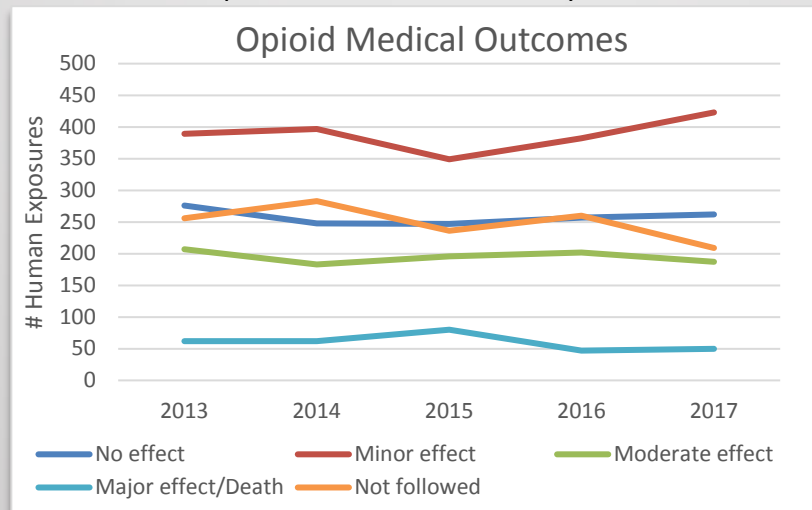


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The UPCC manages cases related to adverse effects from a variety of opioids. As this graph shows, the majority of the cases involve 5 opioid classes. Both oxycodone and are hydrocodone available alone and in combination.

The following 3 graphs show trends of all opioid cases over the last 5 years.



This graph documents the outcome of the exposures reported to the UPCC involving opioids.

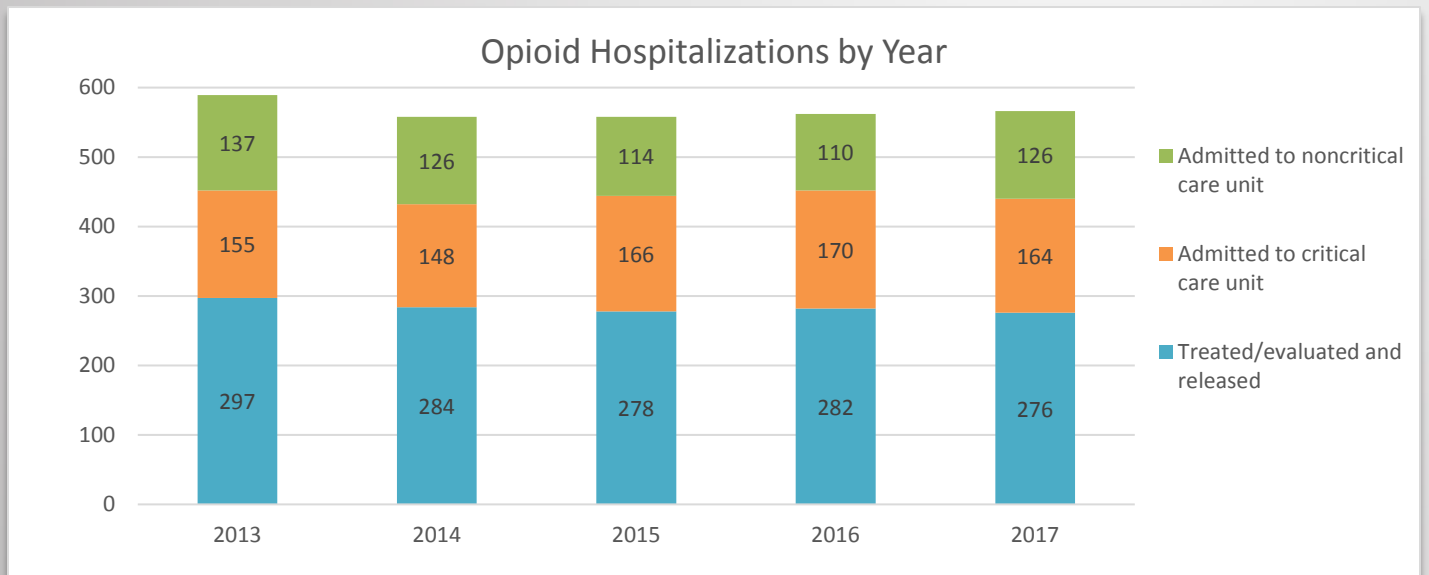
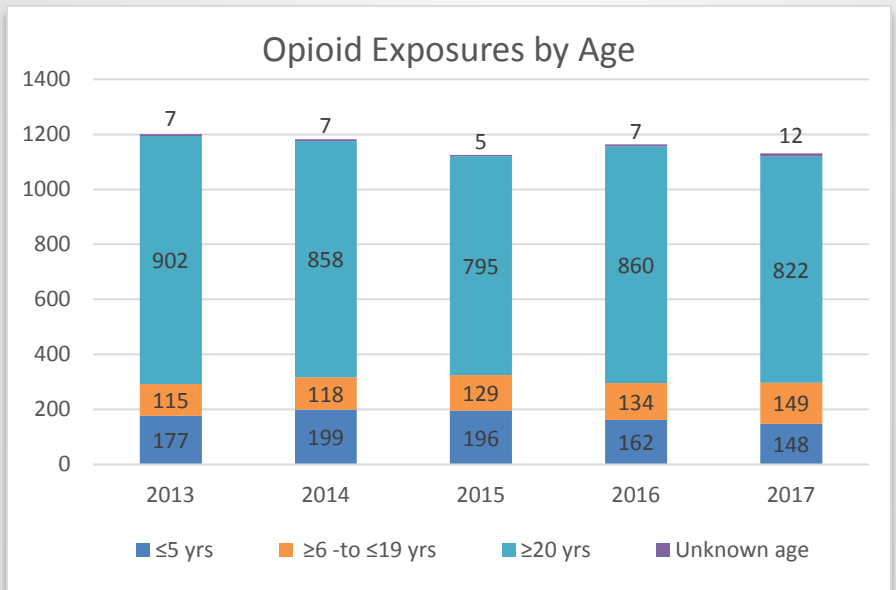


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Naloxone reverses and stops an opioid overdose. The CDC recommends expanding access to naloxone. For information on reversing an overdose with naloxone, click here: <http://www.opidemic.org/overdose> .

*Disclaimer: This data is obtained through a broad query of raw data from the Utah Poison Control Center database and is not intended for scientific or research purposes. The use of UPCC data for clinical or epidemiological decision support requires an understanding of the underlying premise by which the UPCC is able to collect code data. It is recommended that parties interested in UPCC data discuss the results with the UPCC leadership prior to using it.*



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