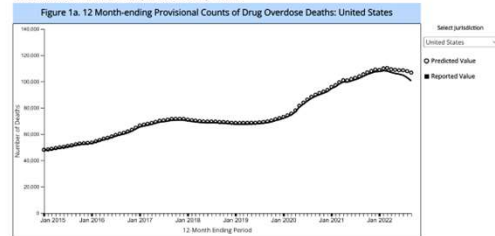
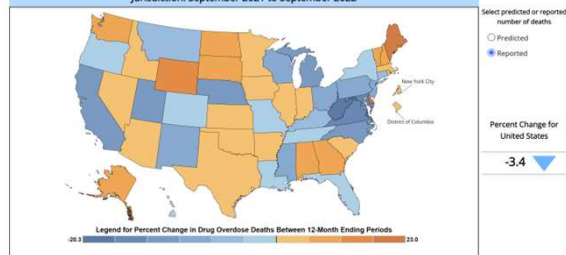


12 Month-ending Provisional Number and Percent Change of Drug Overdose Deaths
Based on data available for analysis on: February 5, 2023



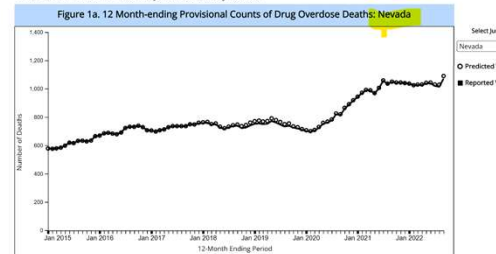
More than 109,000 people died of a drug overdose in the 12-month period ending March 2022 (CNN)

Figure 1b. Percent Change in Reported 12 Month-ending Count of Drug Overdose Deaths, by Jurisdiction: September 2021 to September 2022

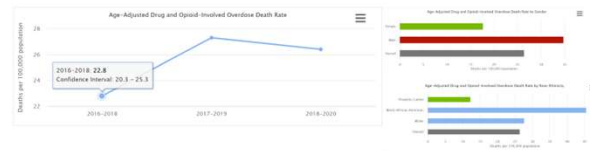


NOTES: Reported provisional counts for 12-month ending periods are the number of deaths received and processed for the 12-month period ending in the month indicated. Drug overdose deaths are often initially reported with no cause of death (pending).

12 Month-ending Provisional Number and Percent Change of Drug Overdose Deaths
Based on data available for analysis on: February 5, 2023

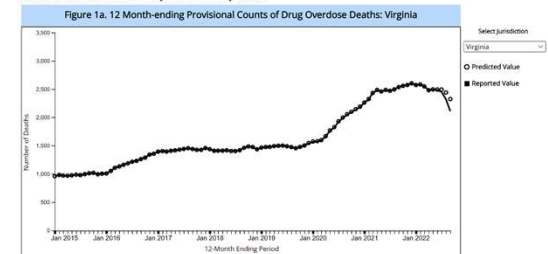


There were 172 total drug overdose deaths reported in SUDORS among Nevada residents living in the jurisdiction of the Washoe County Medical Examiner from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019.



Nevada counties with the highest prescription rates for both opioid painkillers and benzodiazepines are Mineral(\$43K), Nye(\$52K), and Storey (\$66K) counties. Death rates are highest among whites and individuals between the ages of 45-64 and lowest among Asian/Pacific Islander and Hispanic/Latino individuals. (NDHHS)

12 Month-ending Provisional Number and Percent Change of Drug Overdose Deaths
Based on data available for analysis on: February 5, 2023



Of the 986 deaths from drug overdoses in Virginia in 2014, 80% involved prescription opioids or heroin. (WONDER)

Changes in drug overdose death rates involving prescription opioids by select states, United States 2016 to 2020



Major drug companies, distributors and pharmacy chains reached settlements of opioid lawsuits filed by state and local governments totaling more than \$50 billion. (NPR)

From 1999–2020, more than 564,000 people died from an overdose involving any opioid, including prescription and illicit opioids. (WONDER)

The first wave began with increased prescribing of opioids in the 1990s, with overdose deaths involving prescription opioids (natural and semi-synthetic opioids and methadone) increasing since at least 1999. (CDC)

The second wave began in 2010, with rapid increases in overdose deaths involving heroin. (MMWR, CDC)

The third wave began in 2013, with significant increases in overdose deaths involving synthetic opioids, particularly those involving illicitly manufactured fentanyl. (MMWR, CDC)

The market for illicitly manufactured fentanyl continues to change, and it can be found in combination with heroin, counterfeit pills, and cocaine. (DEA)