

Patterns of Heroin and Other Substance Use in Youth and Young Adults in Suburban Cook County

Cook County Board Of Commissioners
April 2015



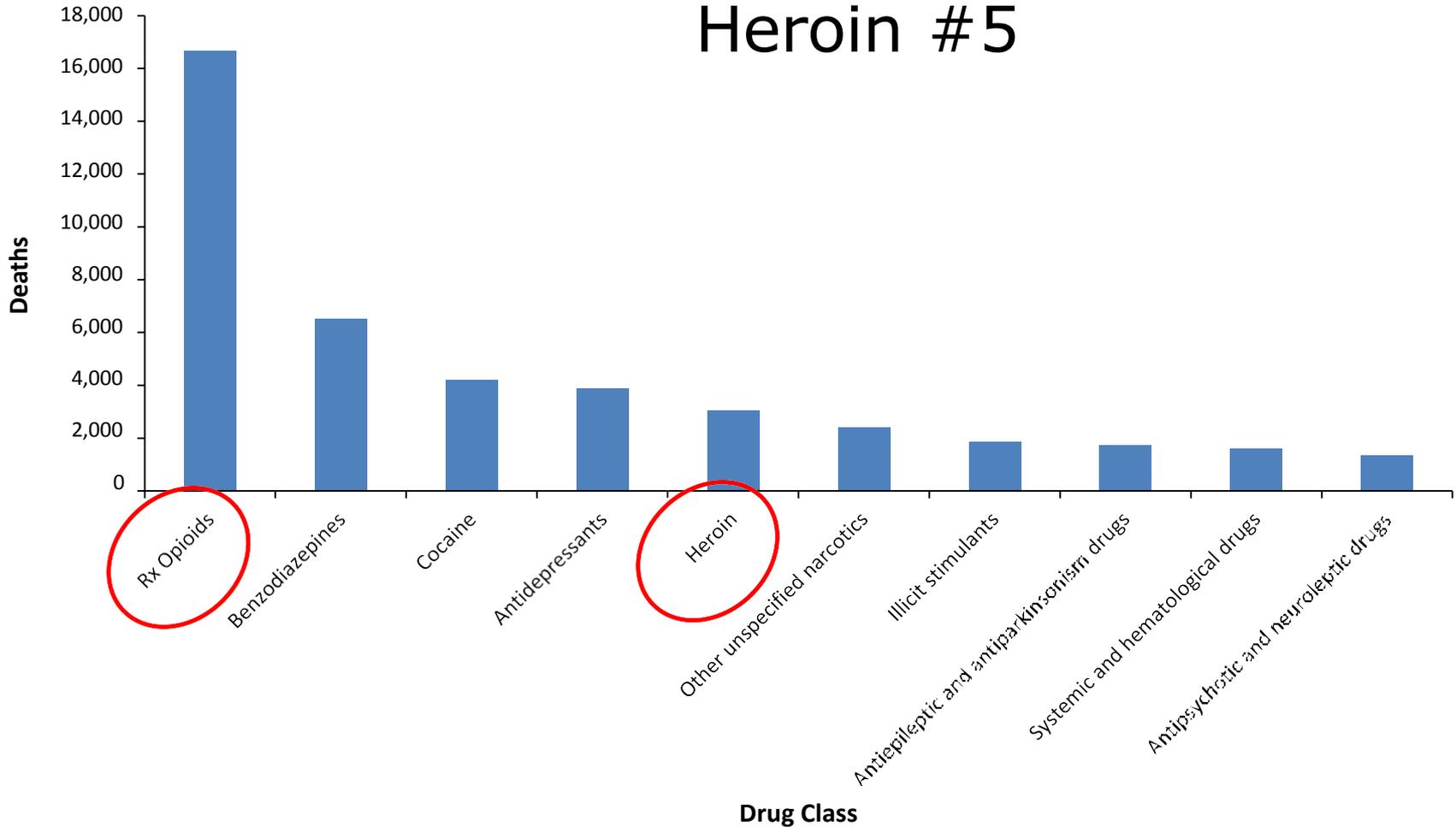
Cook County DEPT.
of
Public Health

Promoting health. Preventing disease. *Protecting you.*

U.S. Overdose Deaths, 2010

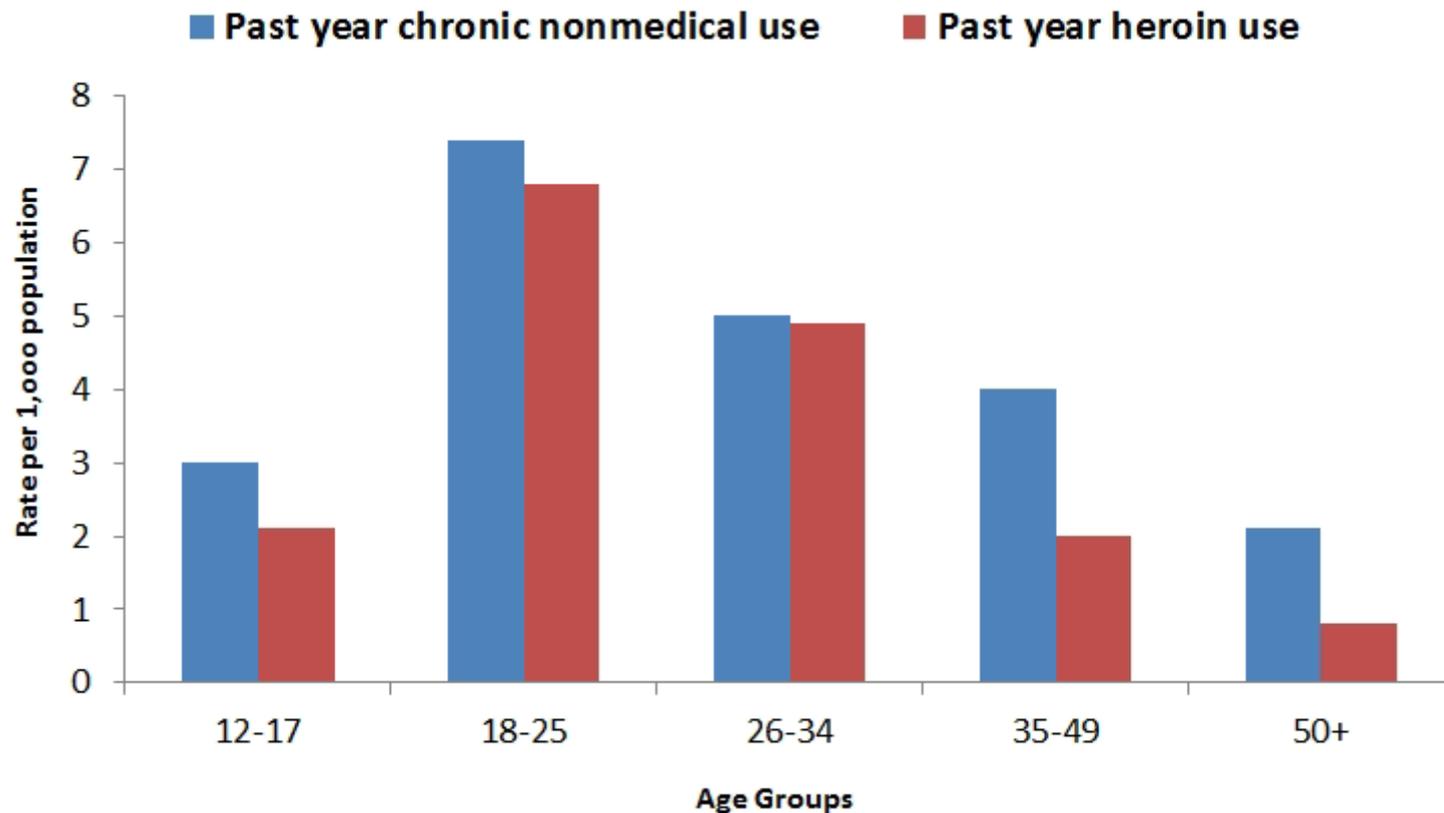
Opioid analgesics #1

Heroin #5



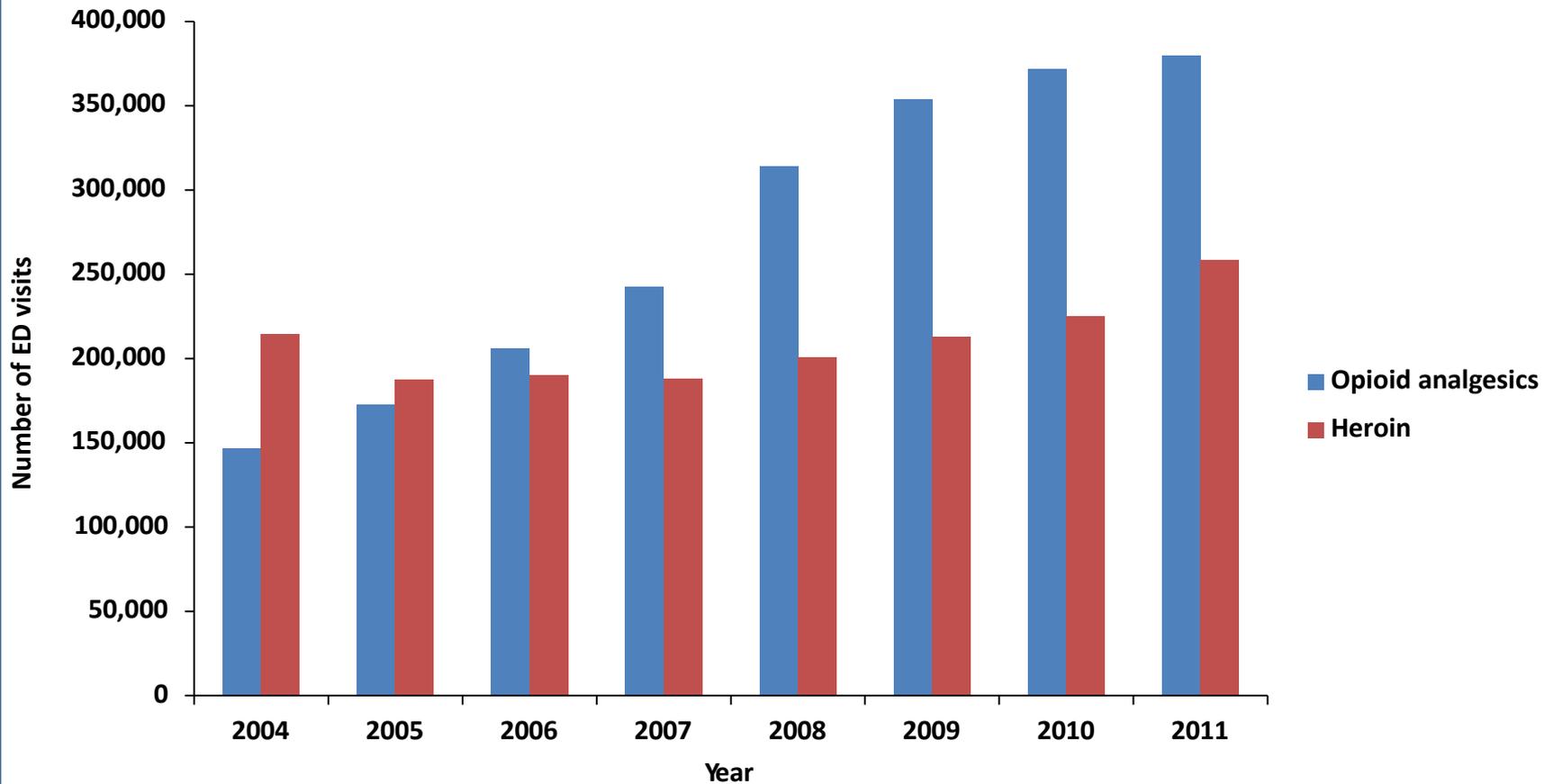
Jones CM et al Pharmaceutical overdose deaths, United States, 2010. JAMA 2013 and CDC/NCHS NVSS MCOB 2010

US:18-25 year olds have highest rates of chronic nonmedical use of opioid analgesics and heroin use



Jones CM. Frequency of prescription pain reliever nonmedical use, 2002-2003 and 2009-2010. Arch Intern Med. 2012 Sep 10;172(16):1265-7; SAMHSA NSDUH Public Use File 2011

U.S: Increasing number of Emergency Department (ED) visits due to nonmedical use of opioid analgesics and use of heroin



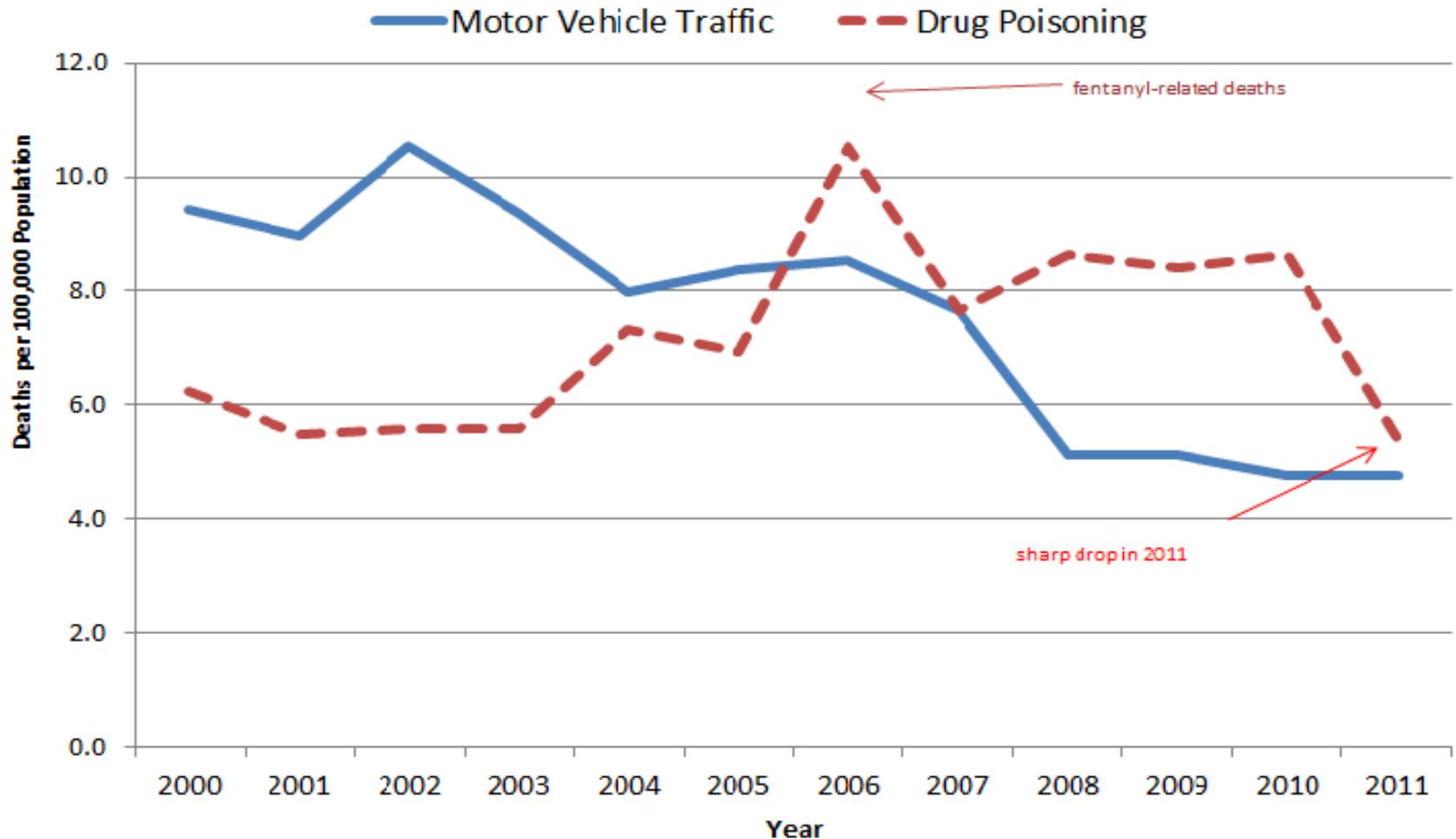
SAMHSA DAWN ED Public Use Files 2004-2011

Cook County Department of Public Health

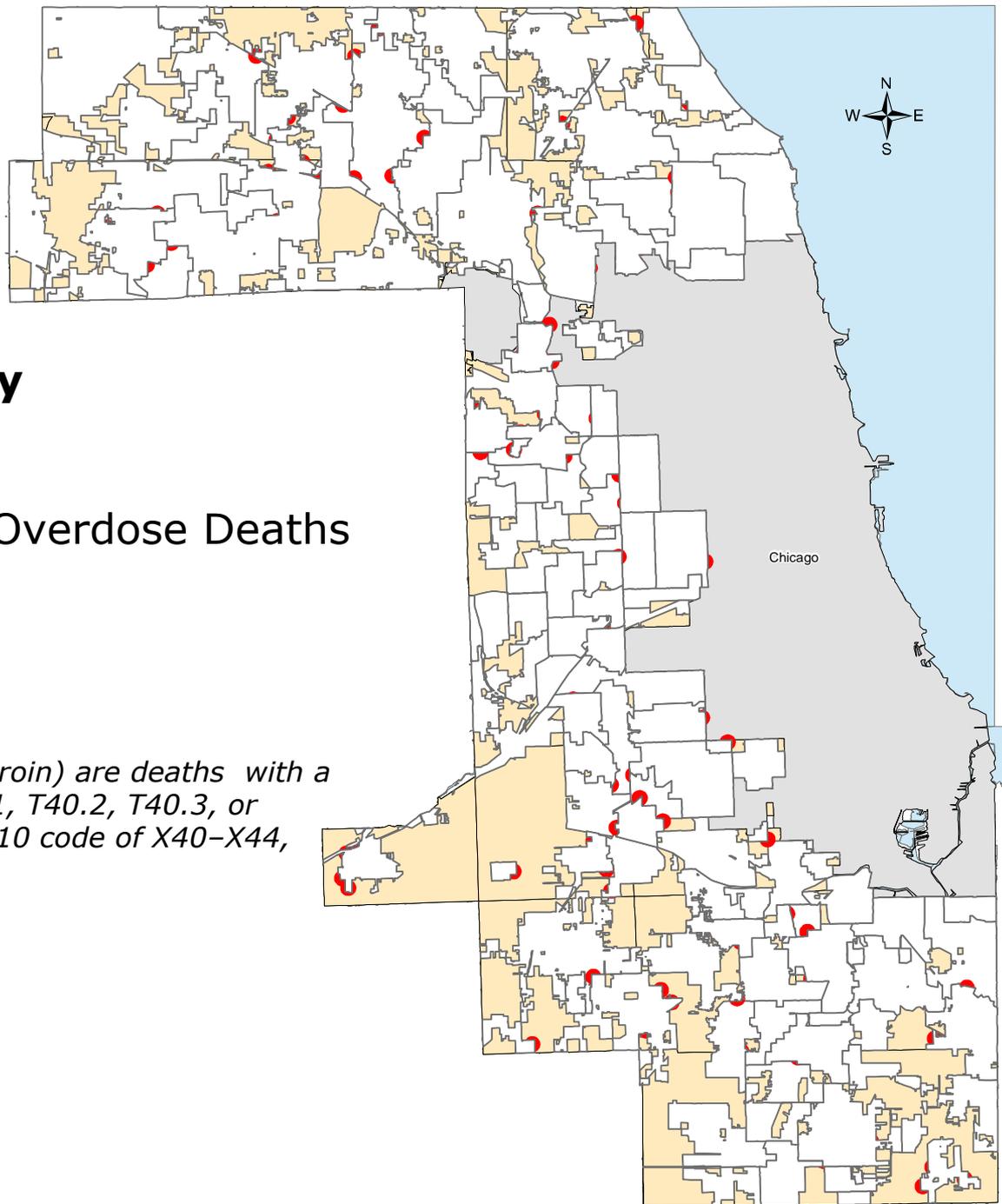
SUBURBAN COOK COUNTY HEROIN AND SUBSTANCE USE PATTERNS AND TRENDS

(All) Drug poisoning is the leading cause of injury death in suburban Cook County.

SCC: Trends in Mortality: Drug Overdose vs. Motor Vehicle



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) Death File



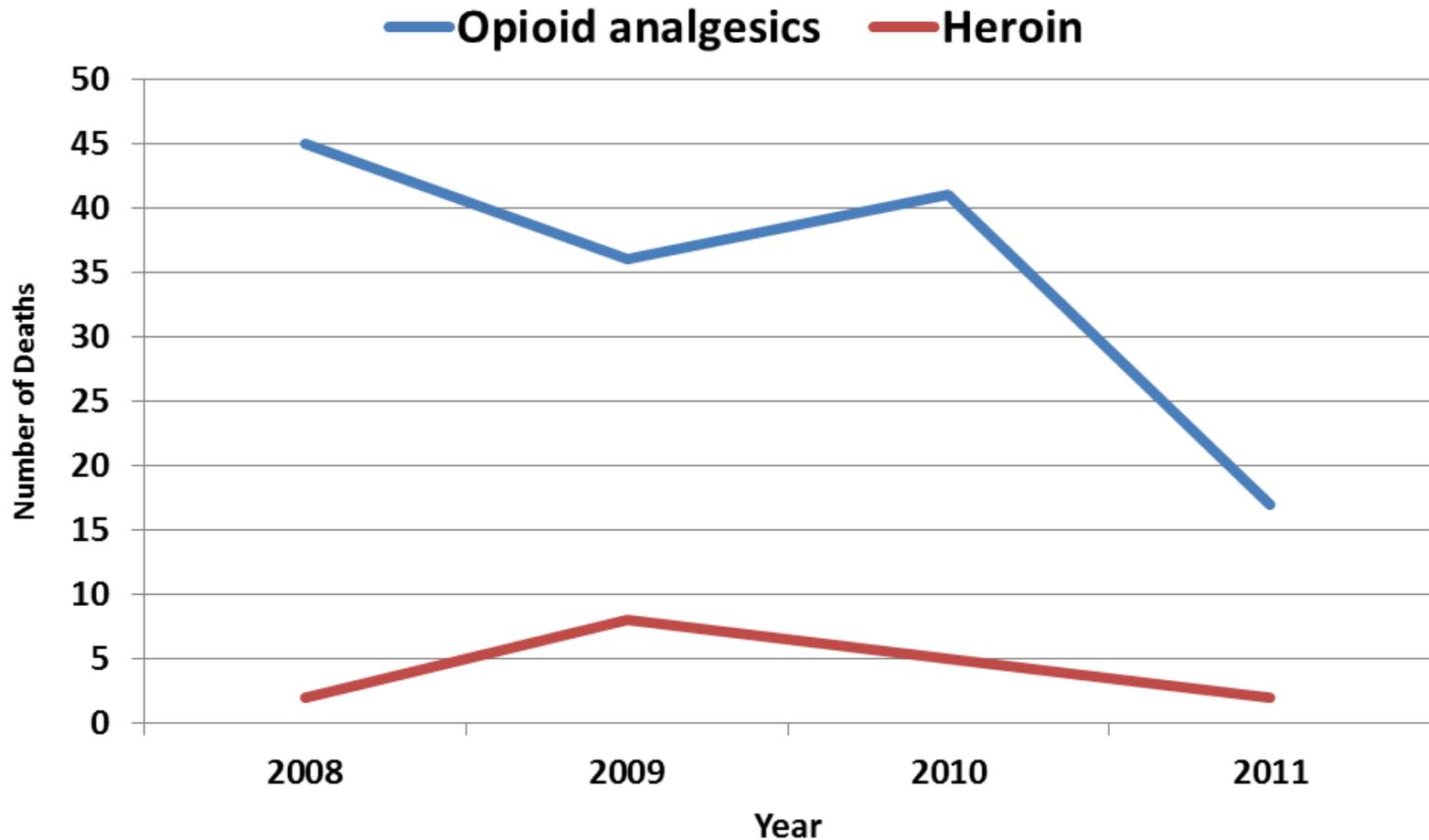
Suburban Cook County (2008-2011)

! Opioid Related Drug Overdose Deaths (including heroin)

Opioid poisoning deaths (including heroin) are deaths with a multiple cause-of-death code of T40.1, T40.2, T40.3, or T40.4. classified with an UCOD ICD-10 code of X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14.

Data Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2008-2011

SCC TREND IN OVERDOSE DEATHS: Opioid and Heroin Deaths: 2008-2011



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) Death File

Suburban Cook County Opiate and Heroin Mortality

| | 2008--2011 | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|
| Cause of Death | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Drug Poisoning/Overdose | 216 | 210 | 216 | 135 |
| Opiate Related (including Heroin) | 47 | 44 | 46 | 19 |
| Heroin Related | <5 | 8 | 5 | <5 |

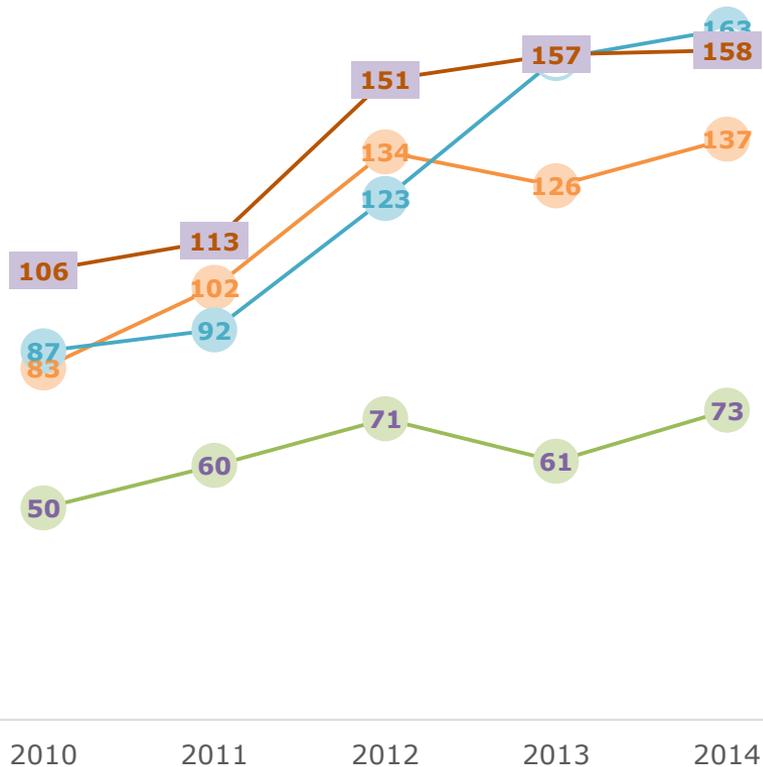
2008-2011 Data Combined

| | | | | | |
|----------|-------|----|------------|-----------|----|
| District | NORTH | 41 | Gender | Female | 49 |
| | SOUTH | 27 | | Male | 99 |
| | SWEST | 31 | | | |
| | WEST | 38 | Age Groups | 15-19 yrs | 5 |
| | OTHER | 11 | | 20-29 yrs | 23 |
| | | | | 30-39 yrs | 43 |
| | | | | 40-49 yrs | 38 |
| | | | | 50-59 yrs | 36 |

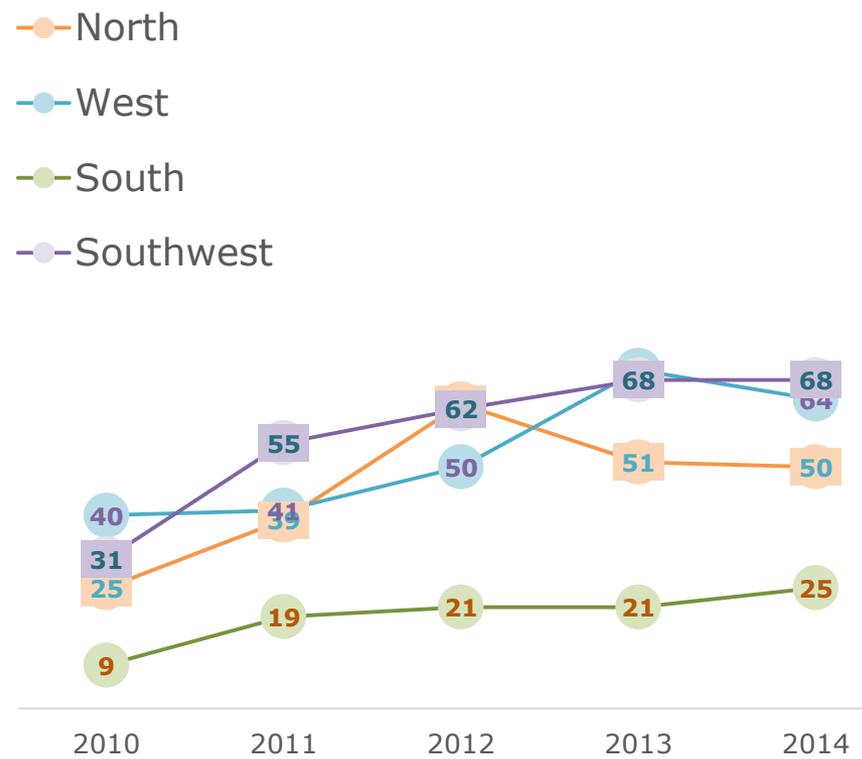
Data Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2008-2011

Suburban Cook County Trend in Heroin-related ER Visit Chief Complaint by Region: 2010-2014

Heroin Use



Heroin Overdose

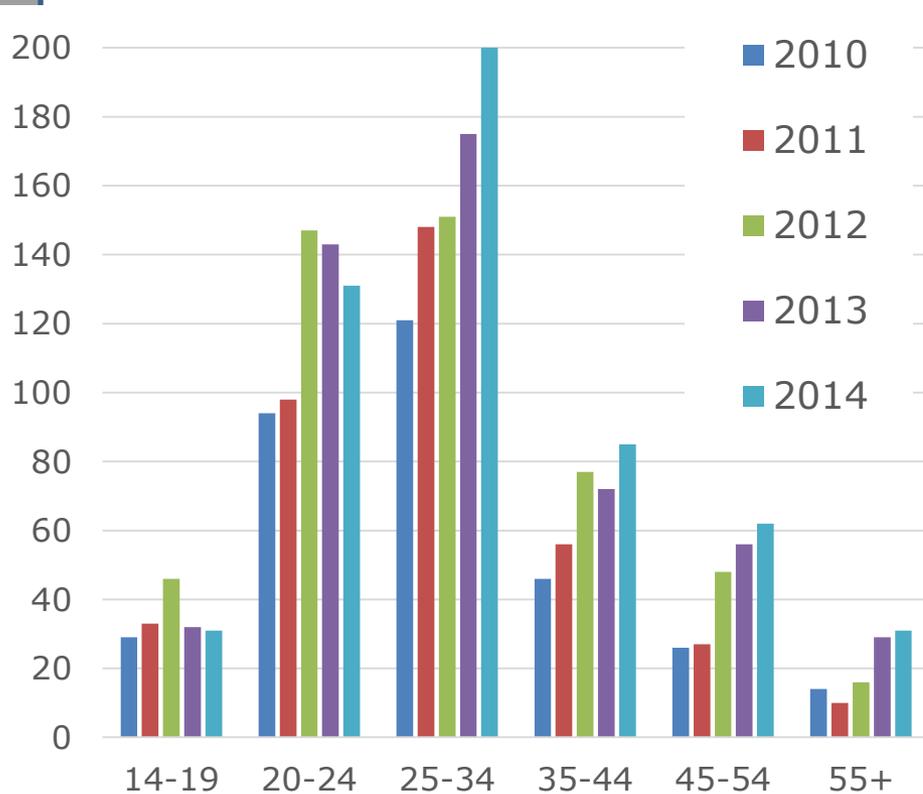


Emergency Room Chief Complaint

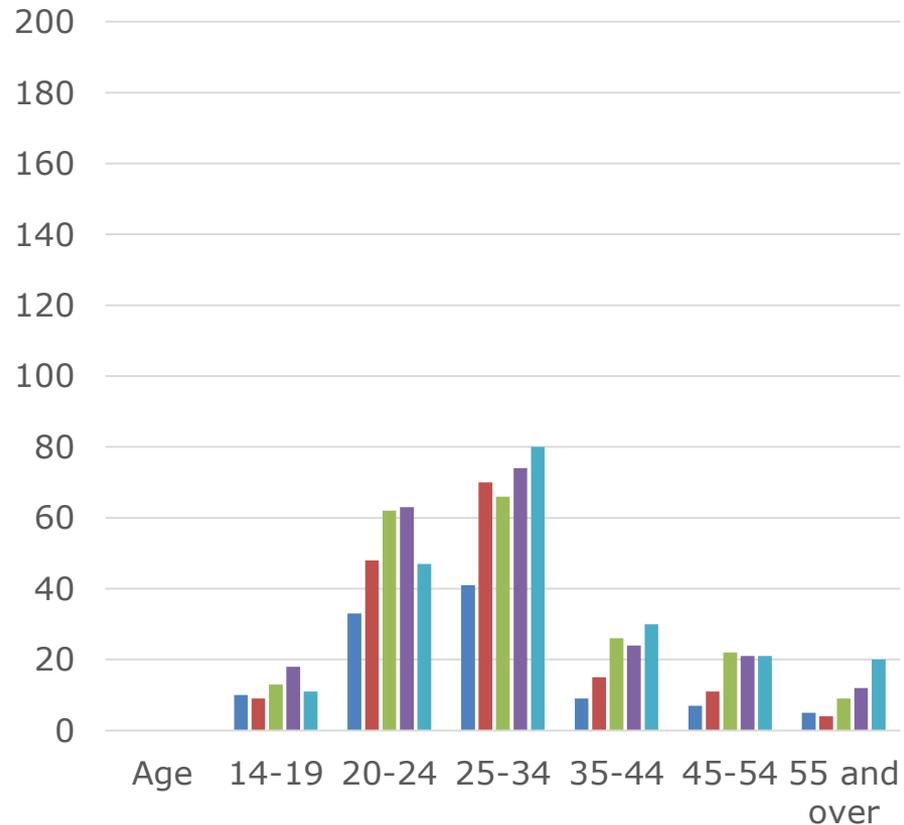
Visits by Age Group and Year

2010-2014

Heroin Use



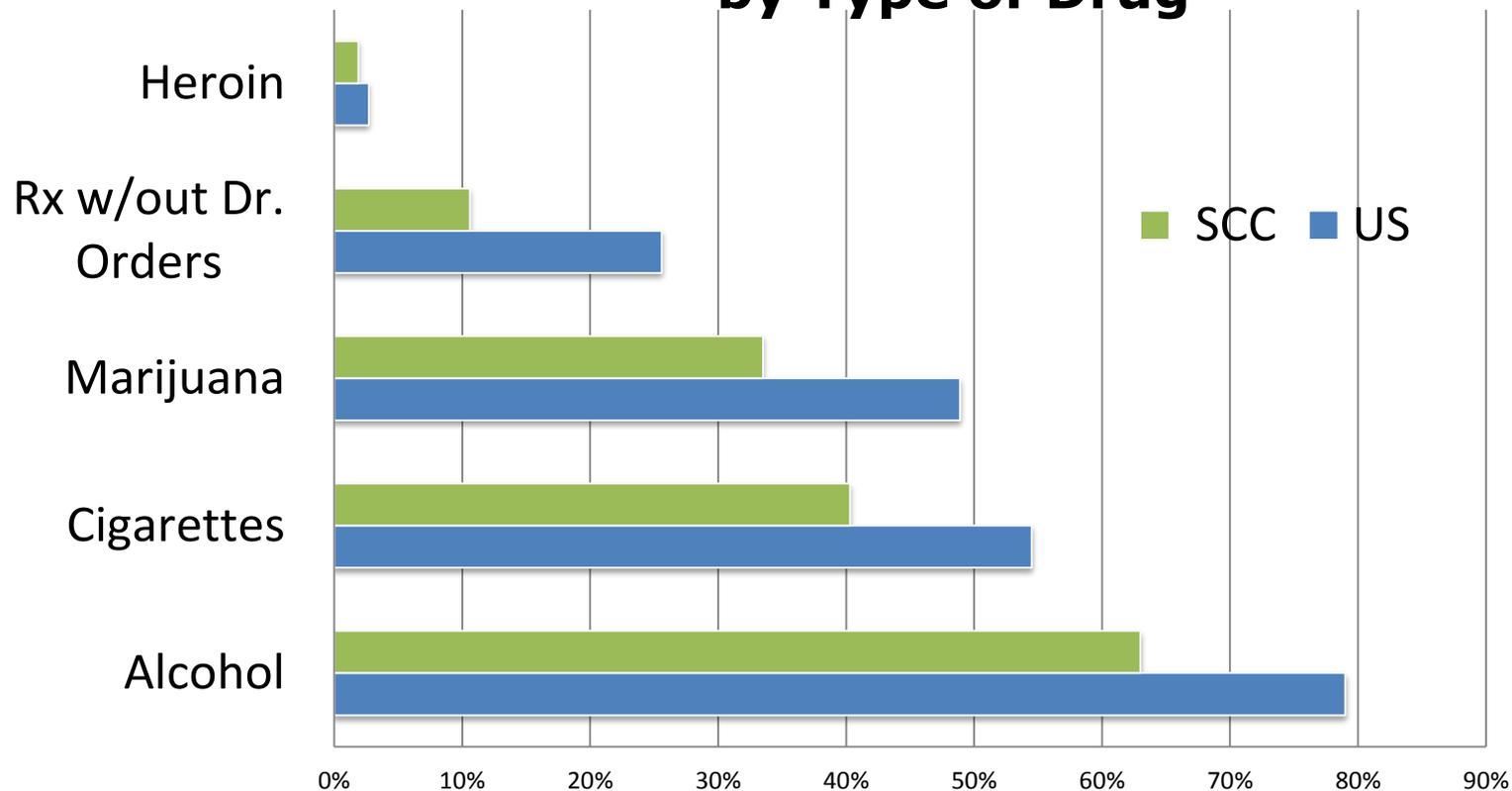
Heroin Overdose



Source: CCDPH Syndromic Surveillance System (ESSENCE)

Cook County Department of Public Health

Suburban Cook County Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2010: Proportion of 12th Graders Ever Tried by Type of Drug



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, SCC-2010, US , 2011

Illinois Youth Survey 2012

Suburban Cook County Schools*

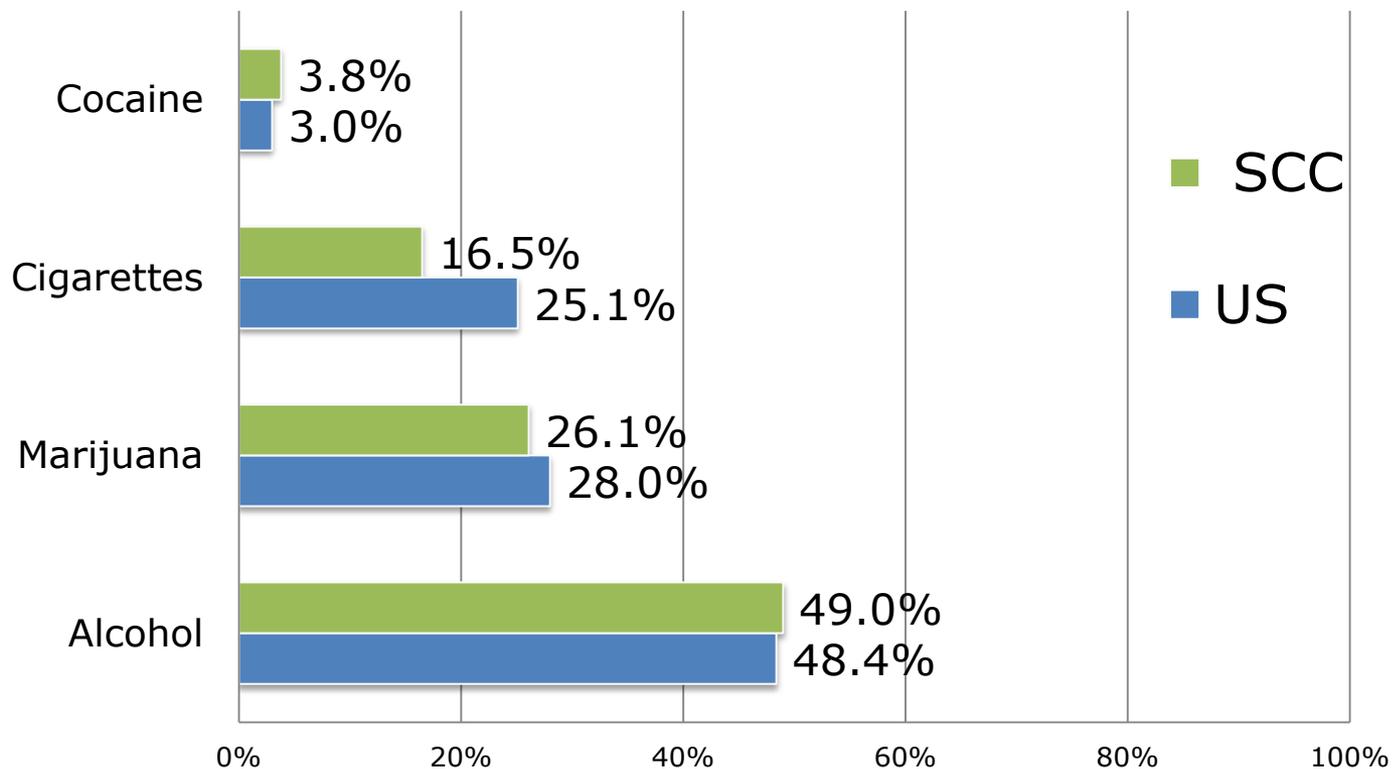
Use in Past Year

| Substance Used | 8th Grade | 10th Grade | 12th Grade |
|--|-----------|------------|------------|
| Alcohol | 36% | 54% | 69% |
| Cigarettes | 8% | 12% | 21% |
| Marijuana | 12% | 28% | 41% |
| Any Illicit Drugs (excluding marijuana) | 2% | 4% | 9% |
| Heroin | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Any Prescription Drugs | 3% | 5% | 9% |
| Prescription Painkillers | 1% | 3% | 5% |
| Over-the-Counter Drugs | 3% | 3% | 4% |

Source: Illinois Youth Survey, 2012

*School participating: N=110

Suburban Cook County Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2010: Proportion of 12th Graders Used in Past 30 Days by Type of Drug



Youth Risk Behavior Survey, SCC-2010, US--2011

Summary

- Drug overdose deaths are a leading cause of injury deaths
- Majority of overdose deaths are opioid related including heroin
- Since 2008 increased number of ED visits related to heroin use and overdose
- Youth age 18-25 years, males at highest risk
- Associated risk of heroin use among non-medical users of opioid prescription drugs
- High prevalence of alcohol and other drugs in school aged youth may impact later patterns of illicit drug use including heroin
- Small but consistent pattern of prescription drugs use reported among school aged youth