OPIOID CRISIS IN AMERICA



OPIOIDS are a class of drugs that include the illegal drug heroin, synthetic opioids such as fentanyl, and pain relievers available legally by prescription, such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, morphine, and many more.



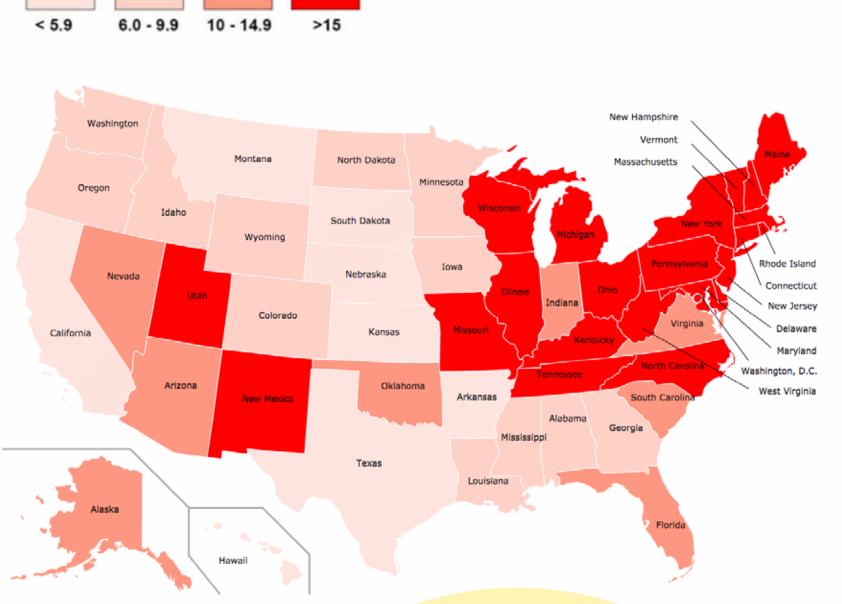
are prescribed opioids long-term for non-cancer pain

ECONOMIC BURDEN

Costs of health care Lost productivity Addiction treatment Criminal justice treatment



Opioid-Related Overdose Death Rates (per 100,000 people) 1



401,743 admissions

to treatment facilities for heroin use in 2016.

Compared to **270,564** in 2010.

TIMELINE OF THE EPIDEMIC

1990

2010

2015

2016

2017

Opioids become the most prescribed class of medications in the United States. This over-presciption kicks off the crisis.

1995 OxyContin is introduced and aggressively marketed as a safe pain pill by Purdue Pharma.

Federal government files criminal charges 2007 against Purdue Pharma for false advertise-

ments. Pleads guilty and pays \$634.5 million in criminal and civil fines.

FDA approves new formulation of OxyContin said to have "abuse deterring qualities". It is still abused.

DEA arrests 280 people following sting operation focused on health care providers

dispensing large amounts of opioids.

CDC publishes specific guidelines for prescribing opioids for patients with chronic pain. Those who had previously managed pain

through opioid prescription are forced to find

alternative methods.

health emergency to combat opioid crisis.

President Trump declares national public

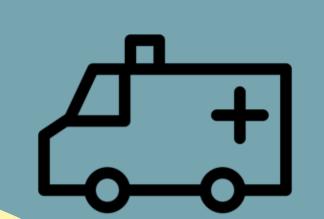
2 of 3 deadly drug overdoses

involve prescription or illicit opioids

1,000+ people are treated in emergency departments for misusing prescription opioids every day.

70,000+ people died of drug overdoses in 2017. Almost 50,000 of those deaths involved opioids.

More than 40% of all US opioid deaths involved a prescription opioid.



WOMEN

Are more likely to:

have chronic pain, be prescribed prescription pain relievers, be given higher doses, use prescriptions for longer periods of time, become dependent on prescription pain relievers.



ADOLESCENTS

In 2015, 276,000 were current nonmedical users of pain reliever; 122,000 were addicted.

Over 21,000 have used heroin in the past year.

Most adolescents who misuse prescription pain relievers are given them for free by a friend or relative.

HELP

Website:

https://www.hhs.gov/opioids/

National Helpline: 1-800-662-4357

COMBAT PLAN

Better addiction prevention, treatment, and recovery services Better data

Better pain management

Better targeting of overdose reversing drugs Better research



addicted to heroin first misused prescription opiods

80%

of people

