

STATE POLICY OPTIONS TO ADDRESS SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS & THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC

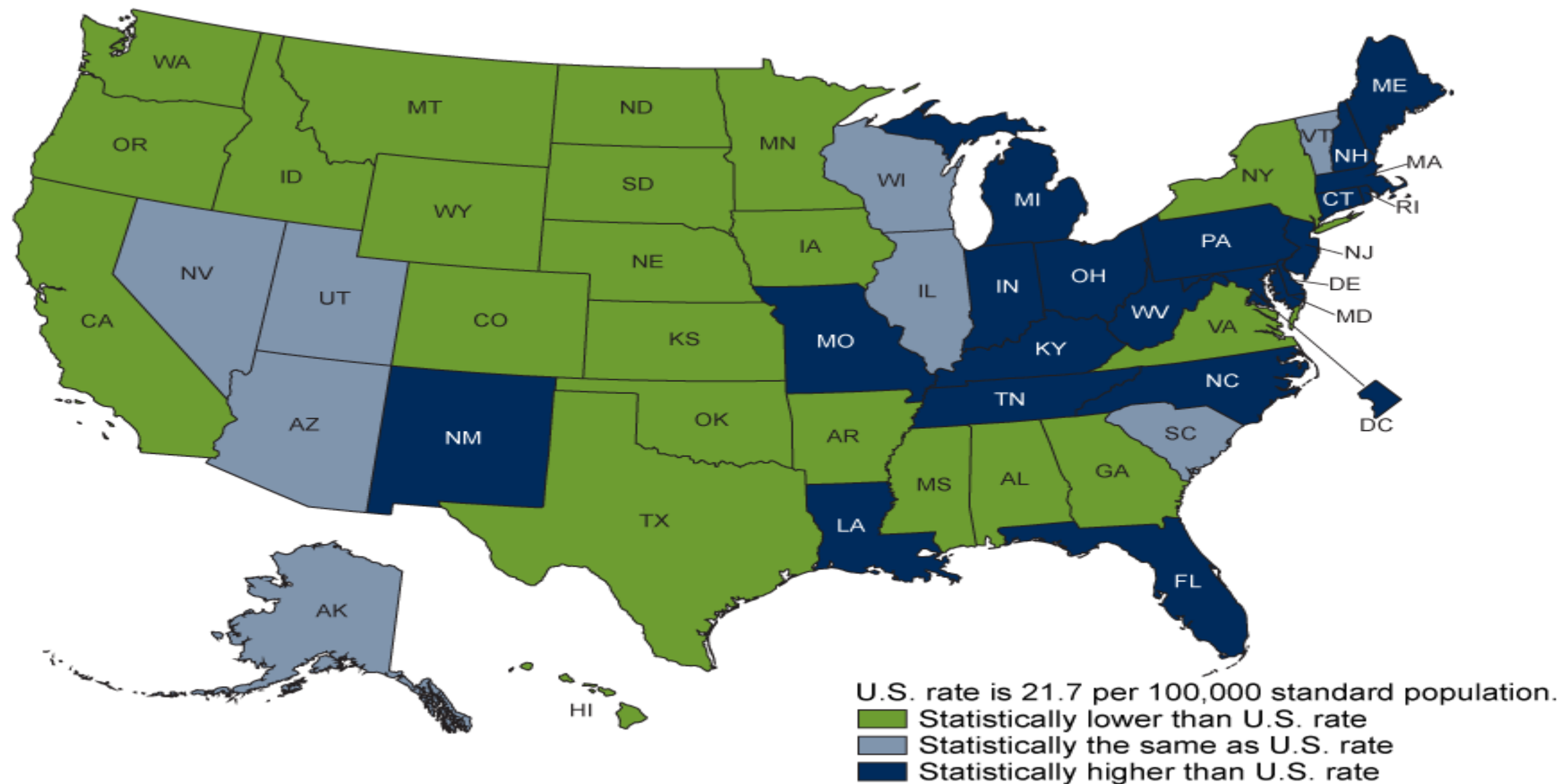
Health Seminar for Newer Legislators

Boston, Massachusetts

Saturday, April 27, 2019

Regina LaBelle, Georgetown University Law Center

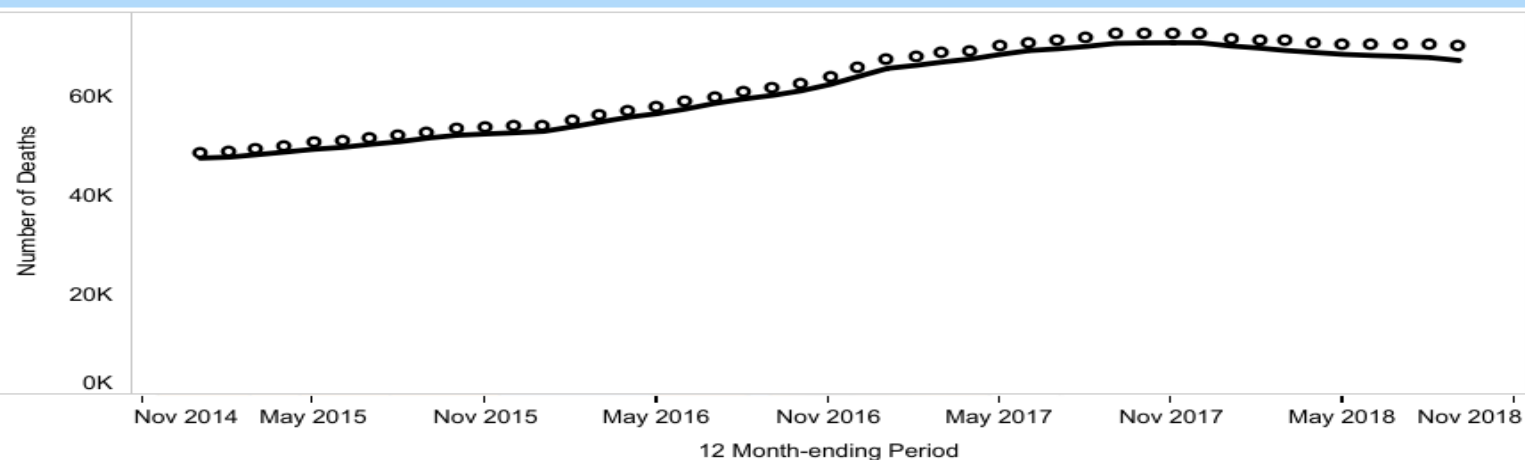
Figure 3. Age-adjusted drug overdose death rates, by state: United States, 2017



NOTES: Deaths are classified using the *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision*. Drug-poisoning (overdose) deaths are identified using underlying cause-of-death codes X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, and Y10–Y14. Access data table for Figure 3 at: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db329_tables-508.pdf#3.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality.

Figure 1a. 12 Month-ending Provisional Counts of Drug Overdose Deaths: United States



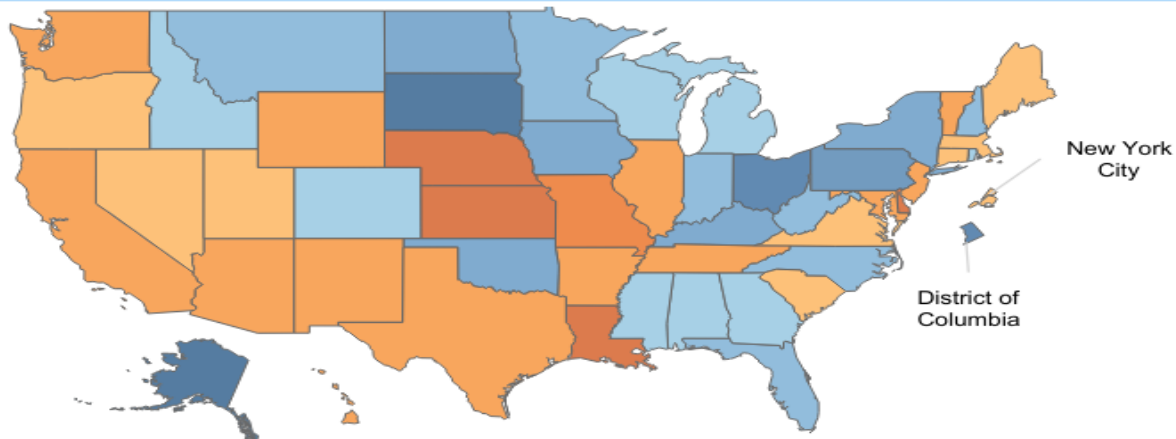
Select Jurisdiction

United States

○ Predicted Value

■ Reported Value

Figure 1b. Percent Change in Predicted 12 Month-ending Count of Drug Overdose Deaths, by Jurisdiction: September 2017 to September 2018



Select predicted or reported number of deaths

● Predicted

○ Reported

Percent Change for United States

-3.2



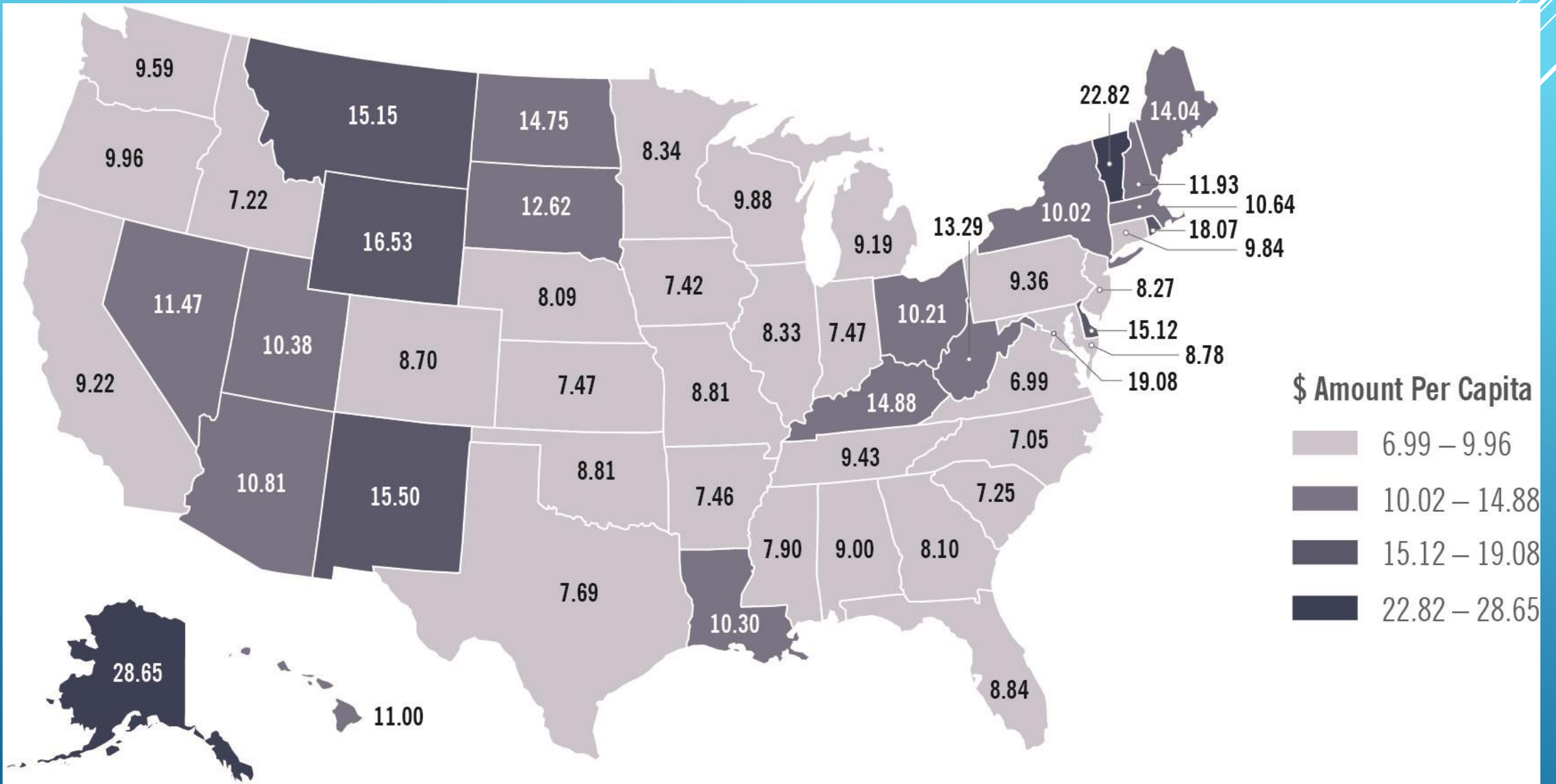
Legend for Percent Change in Drug Overdose Deaths Between 12-Month Ending Periods

-32.2



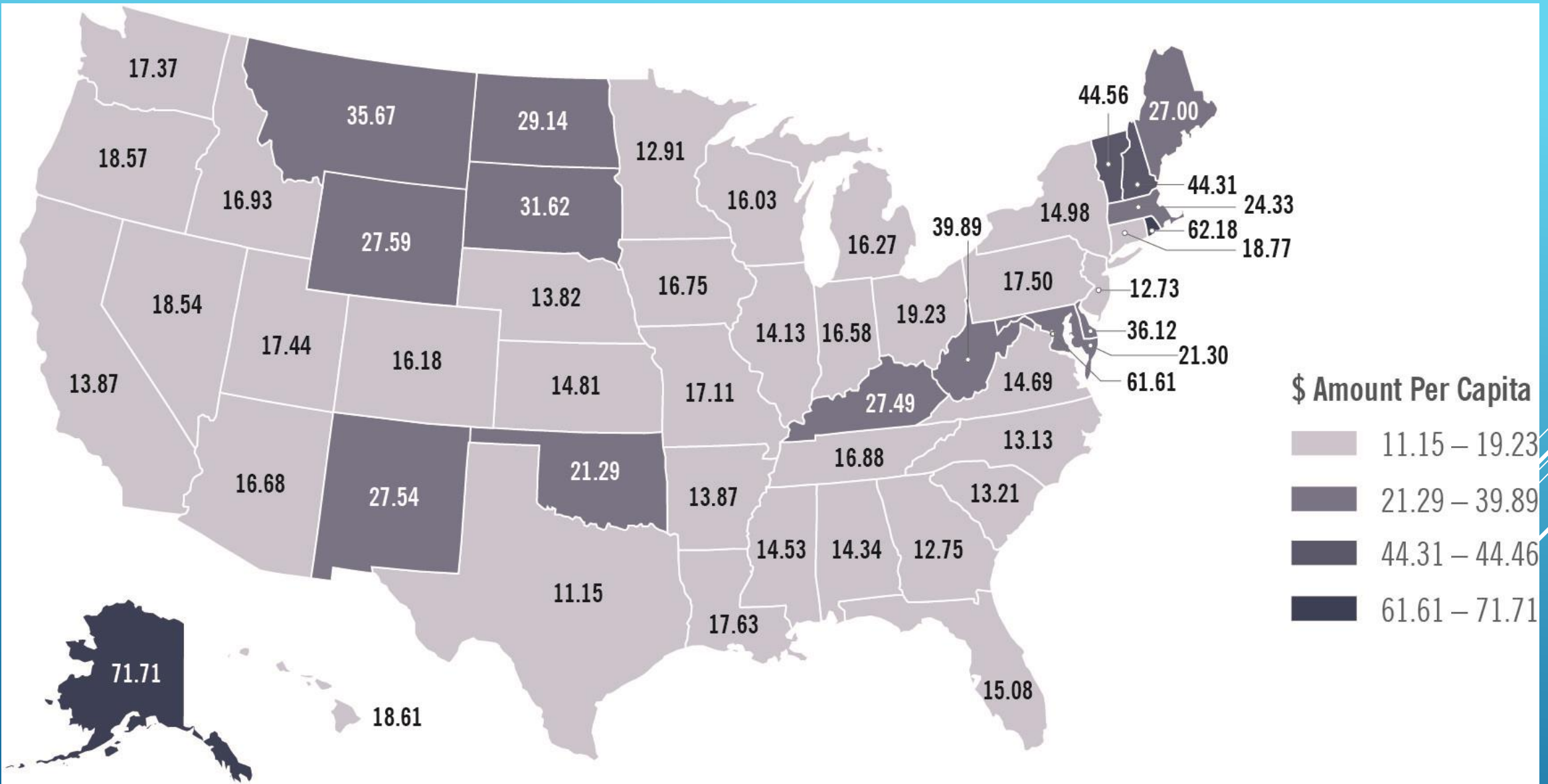
21.5

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 investigation), because they require lengthy investigation, including toxicology testing. Reported provisional counts may not include all deaths that occurred during a given time period. Therefore, they should not be considered comparable with final data and are subject to change. *Predicted* provisional counts represent estimates of the number of deaths adjusted for incomplete reporting (see **Technical notes**). Deaths are classified by the reporting jurisdiction in which the death occurred. Percent change refers to the relative difference between the reported or predicted provisional numbers of deaths due to drug overdose occurring in the 12-month period ending in the month indicated compared with the 12-month period ending in the same month of the previous year. Drug overdose deaths are identified using ICD-10 underlying cause-of-death codes: X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, and Y10–Y14.



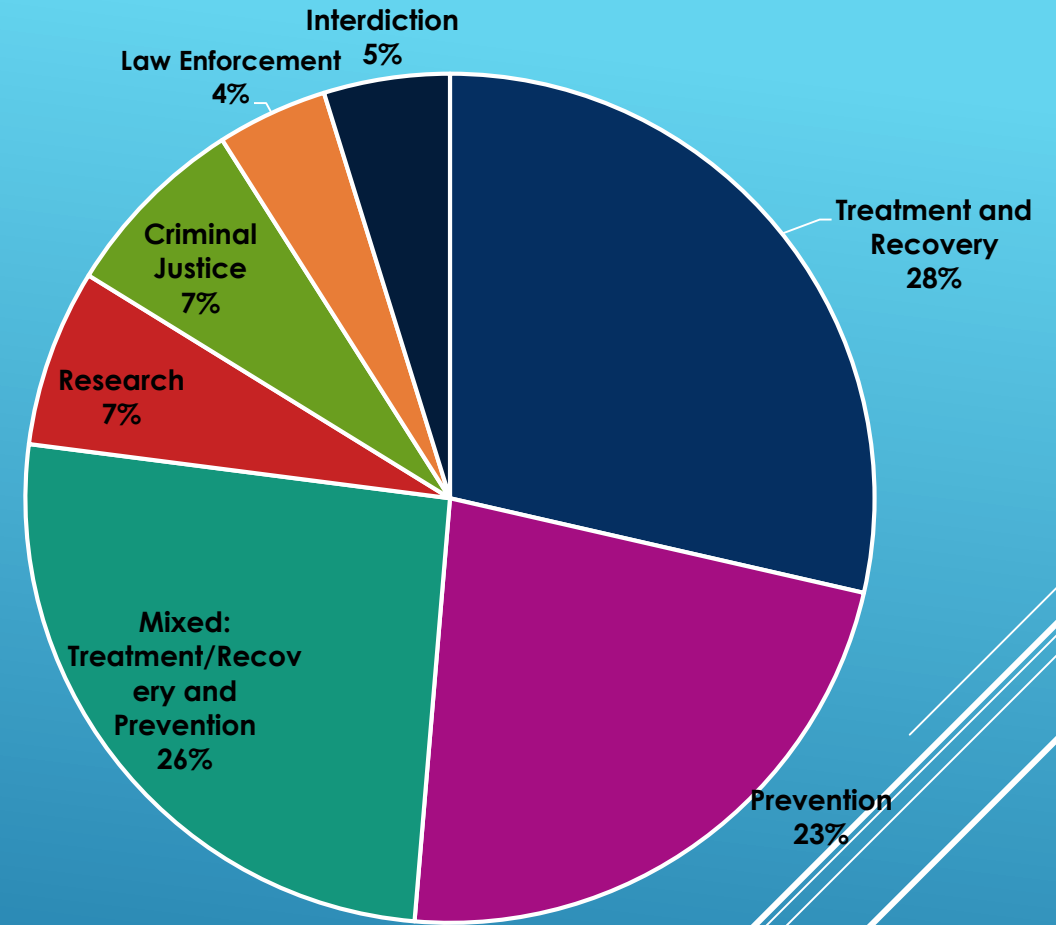
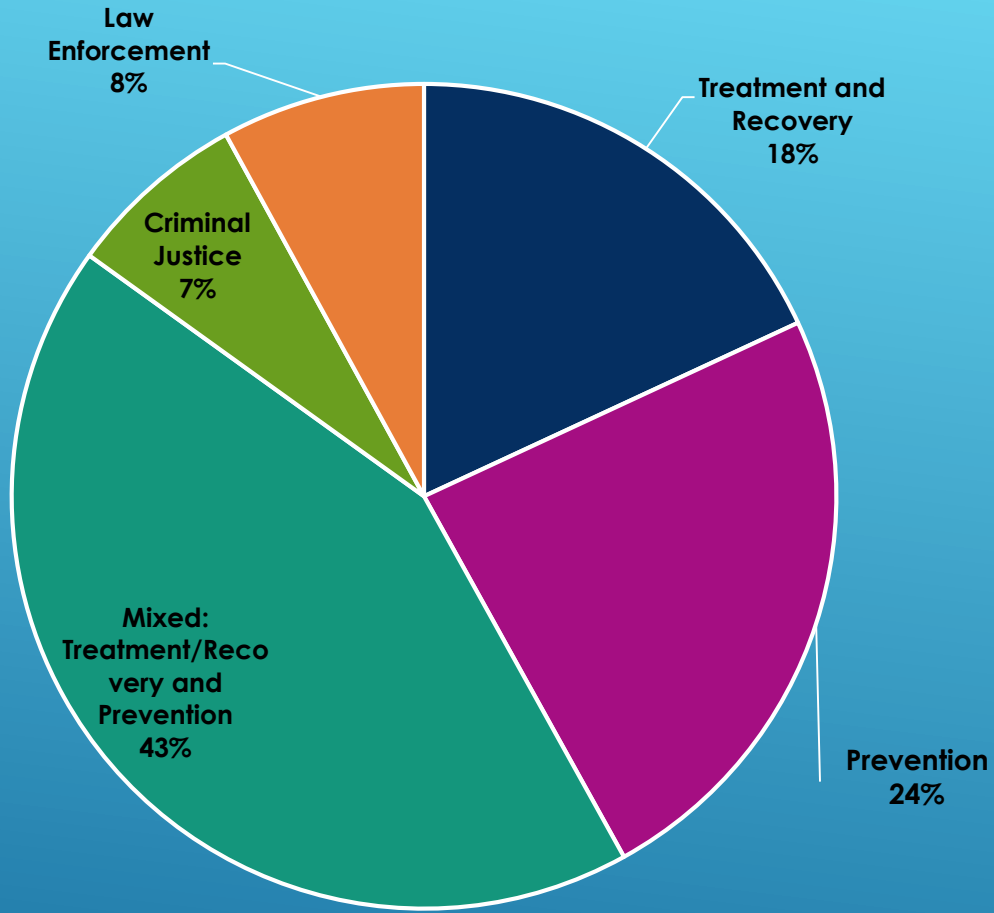
FY2017

Courtesy, Bipartisan Policy Center



FY2018

Courtesy, Bipartisan Policy Center



FY2017 OPIOID SPENDING BY CATEGORY

FY2018 OPIOID SPENDING BY CATEGORY

Courtesy, Bipartisan Policy Center

Reduce Harms – Syringe Services, Test strips, Naloxone, Good Samaritan Laws, Diversion programs, Reduce stigma

Prevention

Primary school-based prevention

Reducing trauma

Opioid prescribing guideline

Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (50 states)

CDC Guideline/State CMEs

Treatment

Evidence based treatment (methadone, buprenorphine, naltrexone)

Integrate addiction treatment into health care

Parity enforcement

Recovery

Education, Housing, Jobs, Social Supports

Recovery Oriented Systems of Care

Intervention points – in criminal justice system, reentry, syringe services programs, primary care

Enforcement – precursor chemicals, disrupt drug trafficking networks, international cooperation.



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