Drug-Involved Overdose Deaths

In the U.S., there were 67,367 drug overdose deaths reported in 2018, 4.1% fewer deaths than in 2017.

- The age-adjusted rate declined by 4.6% to 20.7 per 100,000 standard population.\(^1\) The decline follows an increasing trend in the rate from 6.1 in 1999 to 21.7 in 2017.
- Opioids were involved in 46,802 (a rate of 14.6) overdose deaths in 2018—nearly 70% of all overdose deaths.
- Deaths involving synthetic opioids other than methadone (including fentanyl and fentanyl analogs) continued to rise with more than 28,400 (a rate of 9.9) overdose deaths in 2018.
- The number of deaths involving prescription opioids declined to 14,975 (a rate of 4.6) in 2018 and those involving heroin dropped to 14,996 (a rate of 4.7).\(^2\)
In Arizona, 1,106 opioid-involved deaths were reported in 2018—a rate of 15.9 (Figure 1).

- Deaths involving synthetic opioids other than methadone (mainly fentanyl) increased nearly twofold to 522 deaths in 2018 (a rate of 7.7).
- Heroin and prescription opioid-involved overdose deaths remained stable with a respective 352 (a rate of 5.2) and 362 (a rate of 5.0) in 2018.³

**Opioid Prescriptions**

In 2018, Arizona providers wrote 50.7 opioid prescriptions for every 100 persons compared to the average U.S. rate of 51.4 prescriptions.⁴

**Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)/Neonatal Opioid Withdrawal Syndrome (NOWS)**

NAS or NOWS may occur when a woman uses opioids during pregnancy. To date, there is no
standard in NAS/NOWS provider and hospital coding practices.\textsuperscript{5} As a result, there is variability in the rates reported by states.

- The national incidence rate of NAS/NOWS in 2016 was 7 cases per 1,000 hospital births.\textsuperscript{6-7}
- The highest rates were reported among American Indian/Alaska Native (15.9 per 1,000 births) and White Non-Hispanic (10.5 per 1,000 births) individuals.
- In 2016, hospital costs for NAS/NOWS births totaled $572.7 million, after adjusting for inflation.\textsuperscript{8}
- The 2018 rate of NAS/NOWS in Arizona was 8.0 cases per 1,000 hospital births and is the most recent data available.\textsuperscript{6-7}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure2}
\caption{Arizona: Estimated percent of male vs. female with new HIV diagnoses, by transmission category, 2017. Percentages may not add up to 100\% due to rounding. Source: CDC NCHHSTP, AtlasPlus.}
\end{figure}

New HIV Diagnoses\textsuperscript{9} and Prevalence Attributed to Injection Drug Use (IDU)

- **U.S. New Diagnoses:** In 2017, 9.7\% (3,690) of the 38,226 new HIV diagnoses were attributed to IDU. Among males, 8.6\% (2,655) of new diagnoses were transmitted via IDU or male-to-male sexual contact and IDU. Among females, 14.2\% (1,035) of new diagnoses were transmitted via IDU.\textsuperscript{10}
- **U.S. Prevalence:** In 2017, more than 1 million Americans were living with a diagnosed HIV infection—a rate of 367.7. Among males, 16.4\% (125,274) contracted HIV from IDU or male-to-
male sexual contact and IDU. Among females, 20.8% (49,288) were living with HIV attributed to IDU.\textsuperscript{10}

- **State New Diagnoses:** Of the new HIV diagnoses in 2017, 725 occurred in Arizona—a rate of 12.3. Among males, 12.1% of new HIV diagnoses were attributed to IDU or male-to-male sexual contact and IDU. Among females, 17.1% of new HIV diagnoses were attributed to IDU (Figure 2).\textsuperscript{10}

- **State Prevalence:** In 2017, an estimated 16,062 persons were living with a diagnosed HIV infection in Arizona—a rate of 273.4. Of those, 17.8% of male cases were attributed to IDU or male-to-male sexual contact and IDU. Among females, 25.3% were living with HIV attributed to IDU.\textsuperscript{10}

Hepatitis C (HCV) Incidence and Prevalence Attributed to IDU\textsuperscript{11}

- **U.S. Incidence:** In 2017, there were an estimated 44,700 new cases of acute HCV. Among case reports that contained information about IDU, 86.6% indicated IDU prior to onset of acute, symptomatic HCV.\textsuperscript{12}

- **U.S. Prevalence:** An estimated 2.4 million Americans are living with HCV (based on 2013-2016 annual average).\textsuperscript{12}

- **State Incidence:** This data is unavailable for the state of Arizona.\textsuperscript{10}

- **State Prevalence:** In Arizona, there are an estimated 61,500 persons living with HCV (a rate of 1,210 based on 2013-2016 annual average).\textsuperscript{13}

References

1. Rates are age-adjusted per 100,000 standard population unless otherwise noted.


Drug-Involved Overdose Deaths

In the U.S., there were 67,367 drug overdose deaths reported in 2018, 4.1% fewer deaths than in 2017.

- The age-adjusted rate declined by 4.6% to 20.7 per 100,000 standard population.¹ The decline follows an increasing trend in the rate from 6.1 in 1999 to 21.7 in 2017.

- Opioids were involved in 46,802 (a rate of 14.6) overdose deaths in 2018—nearly 70% of all
Deaths involving synthetic opioids other than methadone (including fentanyl and fentanyl analogs) continued to rise with more than 28,400 (a rate of 9.9) overdose deaths in 2018.

The number of deaths involving prescription opioids declined to 14,975 (a rate of 4.6) in 2018 and those involving heroin dropped to 14,996 (a rate of 4.7).²

In Arkansas, nearly half of the 444 reported drug overdose deaths involved opioids in 2018—a total of 208 fatalities (and a rate of 7.4) (Figure 1).

Overdose deaths involving specific opioids are not available for the state because the data reported did not meet inclusion criteria.³

### Opioid Prescriptions

In 2018, Arkansas providers wrote 93.5 opioid prescriptions for every 100 persons compared to the average U.S. rate of 51.4 prescriptions.⁴
Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)/Neonatal Opioid Withdrawal Syndrome (NOWS)

NAS or NOWS may occur when a woman uses opioids during pregnancy. To date, there is no standard in NAS/NOWS provider and hospital coding practices. As a result, there is variability in the rates reported by states.

- The national incidence rate of NAS/NOWS in 2016 was 7 cases per 1,000 hospital births.\textsuperscript{6-7}
- The highest rates were reported among American Indian/Alaska Native (15.9 per 1,000 births) and White Non-Hispanic (10.5 per 1,000 births) individuals.
- In 2016, hospital costs for NAS/NOWS births totaled $572.7 million, after adjusting for inflation.\textsuperscript{8}
- The rate of NAS/NOWS in Arkansas in 2017 was 4.3 cases per 1,000 hospital births and is the most recent data available.\textsuperscript{6-7}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{hiv_diagram.png}
\caption{Arkansas: Estimated percent of male vs. female with new HIV diagnoses, by transmission category, 2017. Percentages may not add up to 100\% due to rounding. Source: CDC NCHHSTP, AtlasPlus.}
\end{figure}
New HIV Diagnoses \(^9\) and Prevalence Attributed to Injection Drug Use (IDU)

- **U.S. New Diagnoses:** In 2017, 9.7% (3,690) of the 38,226 new HIV diagnoses were attributed to IDU. Among males, 8.6% (2,655) of new diagnoses were transmitted via IDU or male-to-male sexual contact and IDU. Among females, 14.2% (1,035) of new diagnoses were transmitted via IDU.\(^{10}\)

- **U.S. Prevalence:** In 2017, more than 1 million Americans were living with a diagnosed HIV infection—a rate of 367.7. Among males, 16.4% (125,274) contracted HIV from IDU or male-to-male sexual contact and IDU. Among females, 20.8% (49,288) were living with HIV attributed to IDU.\(^{10}\)

- **State New Diagnoses:** Of the new HIV diagnoses in 2017, 287 occurred in Arkansas—a rate of 11.5. Among males, 8.8% of new HIV diagnoses were attributed to IDU or male-to-male sexual contact and IDU. Among females, 10.2% of new HIV diagnoses were attributed to IDU (Figure 2).\(^{10}\)

- **State Prevalence:** In 2017, an estimated 5,634 persons were living with a diagnosed HIV infection in Arkansas—a rate of 225.7. Of those, 15.1% of male cases were attributed to IDU or male-to-male sexual contact and IDU. Among females, 17.1% were living with HIV attributed to IDU.\(^{10}\)

Hepatitis C (HCV) Incidence and Prevalence Attributed to IDU\(^11\)

- **U.S. Incidence:** In 2017, there were an estimated 44,700 new cases of acute HCV. Among case reports that contained information about IDU, 86.6% indicated IDU prior to onset of acute, symptomatic HCV.\(^{12}\)

- **U.S. Prevalence:** An estimated 2.4 million Americans are living with HCV (based on 2013-2016 annual average).\(^{12}\)

- **State Incidence:** There was 1 new case of acute HCV in reported in Arkansas in 2017.\(^{10}\)

- **State Prevalence:** In Arkansas, there are an estimated 21,800 persons living with HCV (a rate of 970 based on 2013-2016 annual average).\(^{13}\)

References

1. Rates are age-adjusted per 100,000 standard population unless otherwise noted.


7. Comparisons with earlier estimates are difficult because of the ICD-10-CM transition in 2015.


9. The term refers to people diagnosed with HIV infection, regardless of the stage of disease at diagnosis.


11. Not all states collect or report data on the incidence or prevalence of Hepatitis C or on how Hepatitis C is transmitted. When available, the data will be included.


April 3, 1972