

# NORTH CAROLINA OPIOID ACTION PLAN (2017-2021)

## Prescription Drug Abuse Advisory Committee (PDAAC)

North Carolina's Opioid Action Plan 2017-2021 is a living document, developed through a collaborative process. It does not capture all work and all partners and will need to be revised as the epidemic evolves.

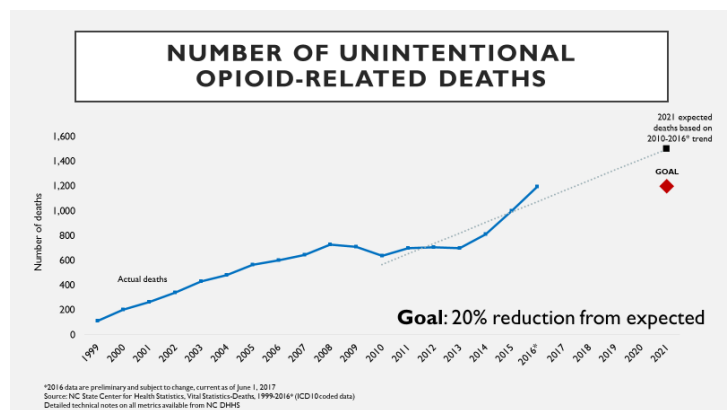
### BACKGROUND

**The rising number of opioid overdose deaths has created a public health crisis in North Carolina.**

- From 1999-2016, opioid-related overdose deaths have increased by over 800%, resulting in over 12,000 needless deaths.
- This epidemic has only increased in severity with unprecedented availability of cheap heroin and fentanyl.
- According to CDC estimates, the cost of unintentional opioid-related overdose deaths in N.C. totaled \$1.3 billion in 2015.

### FOCUS AREAS

1. Create a **coordinated infrastructure**
2. **Reduce oversupply** of prescription opioids
3. Reduce **diversion and flow of illicit drugs**
4. Increase community **awareness and prevention**
5. Make **naloxone widely available**; link overdose survivors to care
6. Expand **treatment and recovery oriented** systems of care
7. **Measure our impact** and revise strategies based on results



Metrics	Current Data	2021 Trend/ Goal
<b>OVERALL</b>		
Number of unintentional opioid-related deaths (ICD10)	1,194 (2016, provisional)	20% reduction in expected 2021 number
Rate of opioid ED visits (all intents)	38.2 per 100,000 residents (2015)	20% reduction in expected 2021 number
<b>Reduce Oversupply of Prescription Opioids</b>		
Rate of multiple provider episodes for prescription opioids (times patients received opioids from >/=5 prescribers dispensed at >/=5 pharmacies in a six-month period), per 100,000 residents	27.3 per 100,000 residents (2015)	Decreasing trend
Total number of opioid pills dispensed	555,916,512 (2016)	Decreasing trend
Percent of patients receiving more than an average daily dose of >90 MME of opioid analgesics, per quarter	12.3% (Q1 2017)	Decreasing trend
Percent of prescription days any patient had at least one opioid AND at least one benzodiazepine prescription on the same day, per quarter	21.1% (Q1 2017)	Decreasing trend
<b>Reduce Diversion/ Flow of Illicit Drugs</b>		
Percent of opioid deaths involving heroin or fentanyl/ fentanyl analogues	58.4% (2016, provisional)	-----
Number of acute Hepatitis C cases	182 (2016, provisional)	Decreasing trend
<b>Increase Access to Naloxone</b>		
Number of EMS naloxone administrations	13,069 (2016)	-----
Number of community naloxone reversals	3,616 (2016)	Increasing trend
<b>Treatment and Recovery</b>		
Number of buprenorphine prescriptions dispensed	467,243 (2016)	Increasing trend
Number of uninsured individuals with an opioid use disorder served by treatment programs	12,248 (SFY16)	Increasing trend
Number of certified peer support specialists (CPSS) across NC	2,383 (2016)	Increasing trend