

Overdose Prevention Investment Snapshot

Ohio

Over 70,000 people died of an overdose in the U.S. in 2019—more than four times the 1999 total. Over two-thirds of these deaths involved an opioid. The rate of drug overdose deaths per 100,000 people was 21.6 in 2019. Deaths involving opioids rose in 2019, likely due to illicitly manufactured fentanyl. From 2018 to 2019, drug overdose deaths increased 4.8%, and opioid-involved overdose deaths increased 6.5%. Overdose deaths involving stimulants also increased.

In 2019 in Ohio there were:

4,251

Drug overdose deaths

38.3

Drug overdose deaths per 100,000 people (age-adjusted)

2020 Funding Overview



Overdose Data To Action

Ohio State Award: \$8,698,506
Cuyahoga County Local Award: \$4,411,596
Franklin County Local Award: \$3,509,855
Hamilton County Local Award: \$5,096,920

Public Health & Public Safety

Overdose Response Strategy, Public Health Analyst: \$90,000
City of Dayton Community Innovation Award: \$238,038

Examples of How Ohio is Working to Prevent Drug Overdose

Health education campaigns

Ohio is implementing three campaigns aiming to shift cultural views for the prevention of drug overdose. These campaigns provide messages for providers and patients on various topics from the dangers of drugs like fentanyl to safe prescribing and alternative treatments to reducing stigma about substance use disorder treatment.

Syndromic surveillance

Ohio is aligning state and local efforts by using near real-time data from emergency departments on nonfatal overdoses to detect changes in patterns to detect overdose anomalies and issuing alerts to local health departments to assist with response strategies. The Ohio Overdose Prevention Network addresses state-wide priority areas, including data, policy, pain management, and harm reduction.

CDC's Framework for Response



[Conduct Surveillance and Research](#)



[Build State, Local, and Tribal Capacity](#)



[Support Providers, Health Systems, and Payers](#)



[Partner with Public Safety](#)



[Empower Consumers to Make Safe Choices](#)



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control

For more information about how CDC is responding to the opioid overdose epidemic, please visit www.cdc.gov/opioids/index.html