

Revised April 2020

Wisconsin: Opioid-Involved Deaths and Related Harms

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

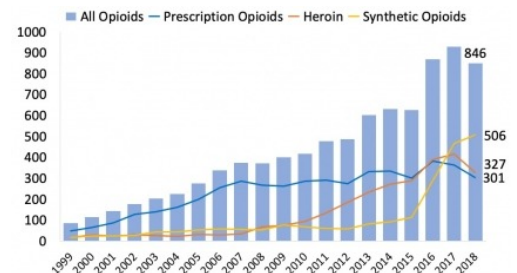


Figure 1. Number of overdose deaths involving opioids in Wisconsin, by opioid category. Drug categories

In Wisconsin, an estimated 78% of drug overdose deaths involved opioids in 2018 totaling more than 846 (a rate of 15.3).

presented are not mutually exclusive, and deaths may have involved more than one substance. Source: CDC WONDER, 2020.

- Among opioid-involved deaths, those involving synthetic opioids other than methadone (mainly fentanyl and fentanyl analogs) continued to rise from 466 in 2017 to 506 in 2018 (Figure 1).
- Deaths involving heroin or prescription opioids declined to a respective 327 (a rate of 6.0) and 301 (a rate of 5.3) cases in 2018?³

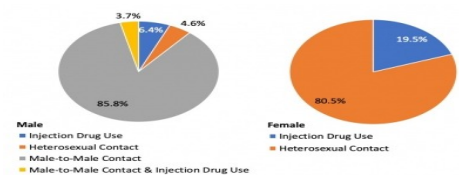
Opioid Prescriptions

In 2018, Wisconsin providers wrote 45.8 opioid prescriptions for every 100 persons compared to the average U.S. rate of 51.4.⁴

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.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.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.⁸
- The incidence rate of NAS/NOWS in Wisconsin in 2017 was 8.5 cases per 1,000 hospital births and is the most recent data available.⁶⁻⁷



New HIV Diagnoses⁹ and Prevalence Attributed to Injection Drug Use (IDU)

Figure 2. Wisconsin: 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.

- **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, 259 occurred in Wisconsin—a rate of 5.3. Among males, 10.1% of new HIV diagnoses were attributed to IDU or male-to-male sexual contact and IDU. Among females, 19.5% of new HIV diagnoses were attributed to IDU (Figure 2).¹⁰
- **State Prevalence:** In 2017, 6,216 persons were living with a diagnosed HIV infection in Wisconsin—a rate of 127.3. Of those, 14.5% of male cases were attributed to IDU or male-to-male sexual contact and IDU. Among females, 20.5% were living with HIV attributed to IDU.¹⁰

Hepatitis C (HCV) Incidence and Prevalence Attributed to IDU¹¹

- **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 were approximately 94 new cases of acute HCV (a rate of 1.6) reported in Wisconsin in 2017.¹⁰
- **State Prevalence:** In Wisconsin, there are an estimated 27,900 persons living with HCV (a rate of 630 based on 2013-2016 annual average).¹³

References

1. Rates are age-adjusted per 100,000 standard population unless otherwise noted.
2. Hedegaard H, Miniño AM, Warner M. Drug overdose deaths in the United States, 1999–2018. NCHS Data Brief, no 356. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2020.
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2018 on CDC WONDER Online Database released in 2020. Data are from the Multiple Cause of Death Files, 1999-2018, as compiled from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. (2020 February 14) Retrieved from <http://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10.html>
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. U.S. Opioid Prescribing Rate Maps. (2019, October 3). Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/maps/rxrate-maps.html>
5. Lind JN, Ailes EC, Alter CC, et al. Leveraging Existing Birth Defects Surveillance Infrastructure to Build Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Surveillance Systems—Illinois, New Mexico, and Vermont, 2015–2016. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2019;68:177–180.
6. Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP). Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) Among Newborn Hospitalizations. (2019, December 12) Retrieved from <https://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/faststats/nas/nasquery.jsp>
7. Comparisons with earlier estimates are difficult because of the ICD-10-CM transition in 2015.
8. Strahan AE, Guy Jr. GP, Bohm M, et al. Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Incidence and Health Care Costs in the United States, 2016. JAMA Pediatrics. 2020;174(2):200-202.
9. The term refers to people diagnosed with HIV infection, regardless of the stage of disease at diagnosis.
10. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP) AtlasPlus. (2020, January 30). Retrieved from <https://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/nchhstpatlas/main.html>.
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.
12. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Surveillance for Viral Hepatitis—United States, 2017. 2019, November 14. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/statistics/2017surveillance/index.htm>
13. HepVu. Local Data: Wisconsin. Retrieved from <https://hepvu.org/state/Wisconsin/>

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 Wyoming, 40 drug overdose deaths involved opioids in 2018—a rate of 6.8 (Figure 1).

- Among opioid-involved deaths, those involving prescription opioids remained stable with 28 in 2018 (a rate of 4.6).³

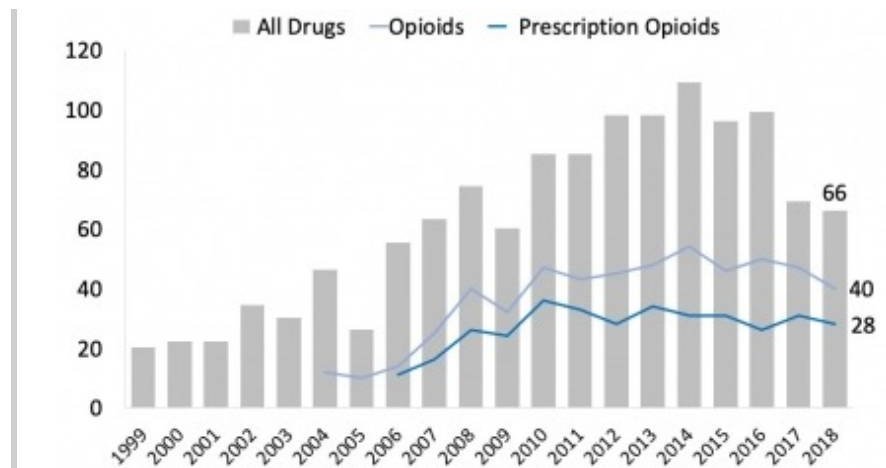


Figure 1. Number of drug overdose deaths involving opioids in Wyoming, by opioid category. Drug categories presented are not mutually exclusive, and deaths may have involved more than one substance. Deaths involving heroin or synthetic opioids are not reported due to low numbers. Source: CDC WONDER

Opioid Prescriptions

In 2018, Wyoming providers wrote 57.1⁴ opioid prescriptions for every 100 persons compared to the average U.S. rate of 51.4 prescriptions.

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.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.⁸
- The rate of NAS/NOWS in Wyoming in 2017 was 4.9 cases per 1,000 hospital births and is the most recent data available.⁶⁻⁷

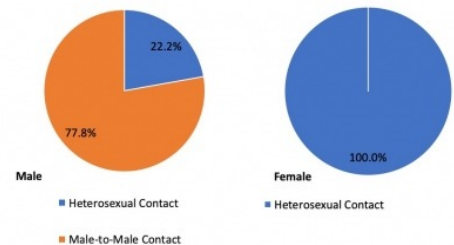


Figure 2. Wyoming: Estimated percent of male vs. female with new

New HIV Diagnoses⁹ and Prevalence Attributed to Injection Drug Use (IDU)

HIV diagnoses, by transmission category, 2017. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
Source: CDC NCHHSTP, AtlasPlus.

- **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, 10 occurred in Wyoming—a rate of 2.1. There were no new HIV diagnoses attributed to IDU (Figure 2).¹⁰
- **State Prevalence:** In 2017, an estimated 326 persons were living with a diagnosed HIV infection in Wyoming—a rate of 68.0. Of those, 23.3% of male cases were attributed to IDU or male-to-male sexual contact and IDU. Among females, 30.4% were living with HIV attributed to IDU.¹⁰

Hepatitis C (HCV) Incidence and Prevalence Attributed to IDU¹¹

- **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 were approximately 5 new cases of acute HCV (a rate of 0.9) reported in Wyoming in 2017.¹⁰

- **State Prevalence:** In Wyoming, there are an estimated 3,700 persons living with HCV (a rate of 820 based on 2013-2016 annual average).¹³
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References

1. Rates are age-adjusted per 100,000 standard population unless otherwise noted.
2. Hedegaard H, Miniño AM, Warner M. Drug overdose deaths in the United States, 1999–2018. NCHS Data Brief, no 356. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2020.
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2018 on CDC WONDER Online Database released in 2020. Data are from the Multiple Cause of Death Files, 1999-2018, as compiled from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. (2020 February 14) Retrieved from <http://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10.html>
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April 3, 2020