

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) Indiana Opioid Summary

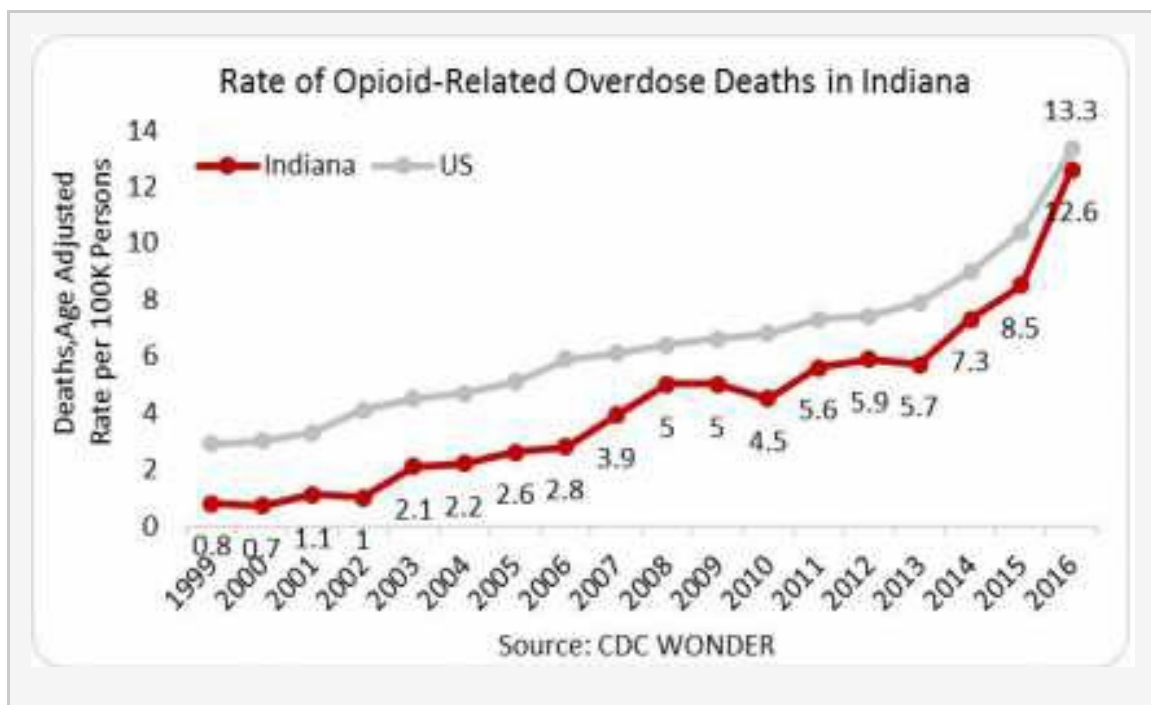
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<https://www.drugabuse.gov>

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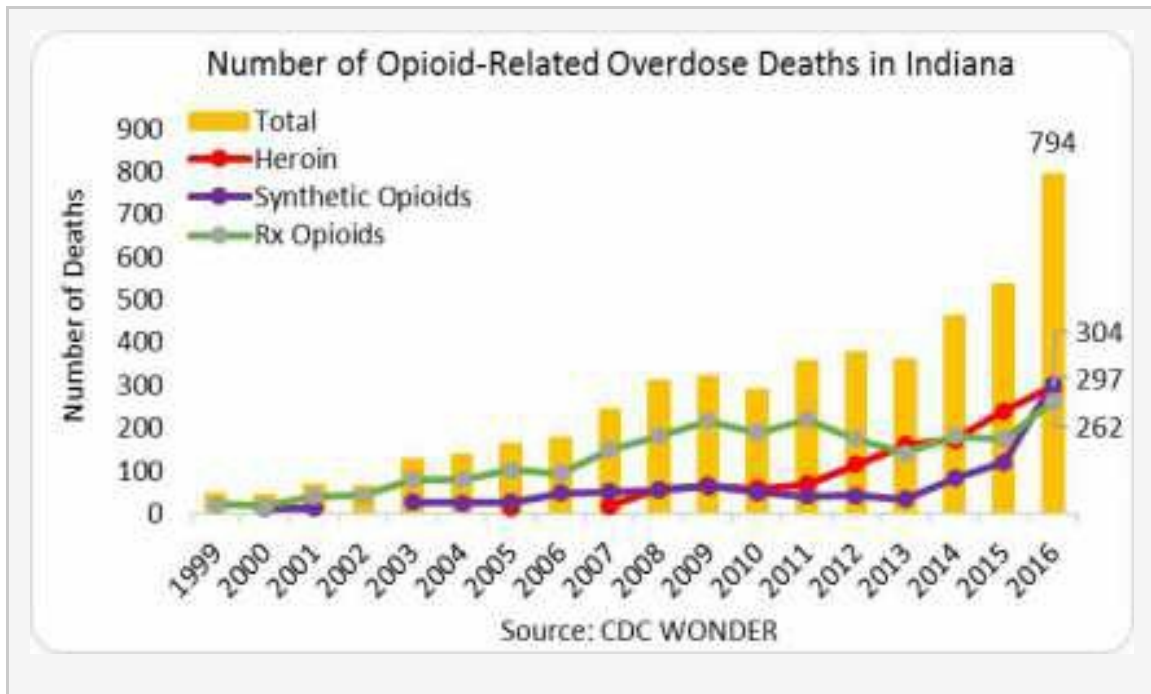
Opioid-Related Overdose Deaths

In 2016, there were 794 opioid-related overdose deaths in Indiana—a rate of 12.6 deaths per 100,000 persons compared to the national rate of 13.3 deaths per 100,000 persons. A large increase in heroin-related overdose deaths occurred from 2012 to 2016—from 114 to 297 deaths. Deaths related to synthetic opioids also increased in the same period from 43 to 304 deaths.



Opioid Pain Reliever Prescriptions

In 2015, Indiana providers wrote 109.1 opioid prescriptions per 100 persons (approximately 5.8 million prescriptions). ([IMS Health, 2016](#)).



Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)

A CDC study analyzing 2013 NAS data available across 28 states estimated the national average NAS rate at 0.6 percent of live births ([CDC, MMWR, 2014](#)). Data for NAS rates in Indiana are unavailable.

HIV Prevalence and HIV Diagnoses Attributed to Injection Drug Use (IDU)

- U.S. Incidence:** In 2015, 9.1 percent (3,594¹) of the 39,513 new diagnoses of HIV in the United States were attributed to IDU. Among new cases, 8.2 percent (2,614¹) of cases among men and 13.2 percent (980) of cases among women were transmitted via IDU ([CDC](#)).
- U.S. Prevalence:** In 2014, 955,081 Americans were living with a diagnosed HIV infection—a rate of 299.5 per 100,000 persons. Of these, 18.1 percent (131,056¹) of males and 22.6 percent (52,013) of females were living with HIV attributed to IDU ([CDC](#)).
- State Incidence:** Of the new HIV cases in 2015, 632 occurred in Indiana, with 7.6 percent¹ of new cases in males and 5.6 percent of new cases in females attributed to IDU ([AIDSVu](#)).

- **State Prevalence:** In 2014, an estimated 10,279 persons were living with a diagnosed HIV infection in Indiana—a rate of 188 cases per 100,000 persons. Of these, 14.0 percent¹ of males and 15.9 percent of females were living with HIV attributed to IDU ([AIDSVu](#)).

Hepatitis C (HCV) Prevalence and HCV Diagnoses Attributed to Injection Drug Use

- **U.S. Incidence:** In 2015, there were 181,871 reported cases of chronic HCV and 33,900 estimated cases of acute HCV² ([CDC](#)). Where data were available, 64.2 percent of acute cases reported IDU ([CDC](#)).
- **U.S. Prevalence:** An estimated 3.5 million Americans are living with HCV, including approximately 2.7 million living with chronic infections ([CDC](#)).
- **State Incidence:** In 2015, Indiana reported 7,004 cases of chronic HCV and 140 cases of acute HCV—a total of 7,144 cases at a rate of 107.9 cases per 100,000 persons. Where data were available, 30 percent reported IDU. 8.6 percent of persons with HIV are co-infected with HCV, and of these, 34 percent reported injection drug use. In contrast, 97.1 percent of co-infected cases reported in the 2014 Scott County outbreak were attributed to injection drug use ([IN.gov](#)).
- **State Prevalence:** As of 2015, an estimated 81,538 persons were living with HCV in Indiana ([IN.gov](#)).

Additional Resources

- Indiana State Department of Health, [Overdose Prevention](#)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [Opioid Overdose](#)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [Annual Surveillance Report of Drug-Related Risks and Outcomes](#) (2017)
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration,



NIH RePORTER

FY2017 NIH-funded projects related to opioid use and use disorder in Indiana: 3

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Notes

1. Includes transmission to individuals with injection drug use as a risk factor.
2. 2015 estimate after adjusting for under-ascertainment and under-reporting. Data for 2015 were unavailable for Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Iowa, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Wyoming.