

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) Montana Opioid Summary

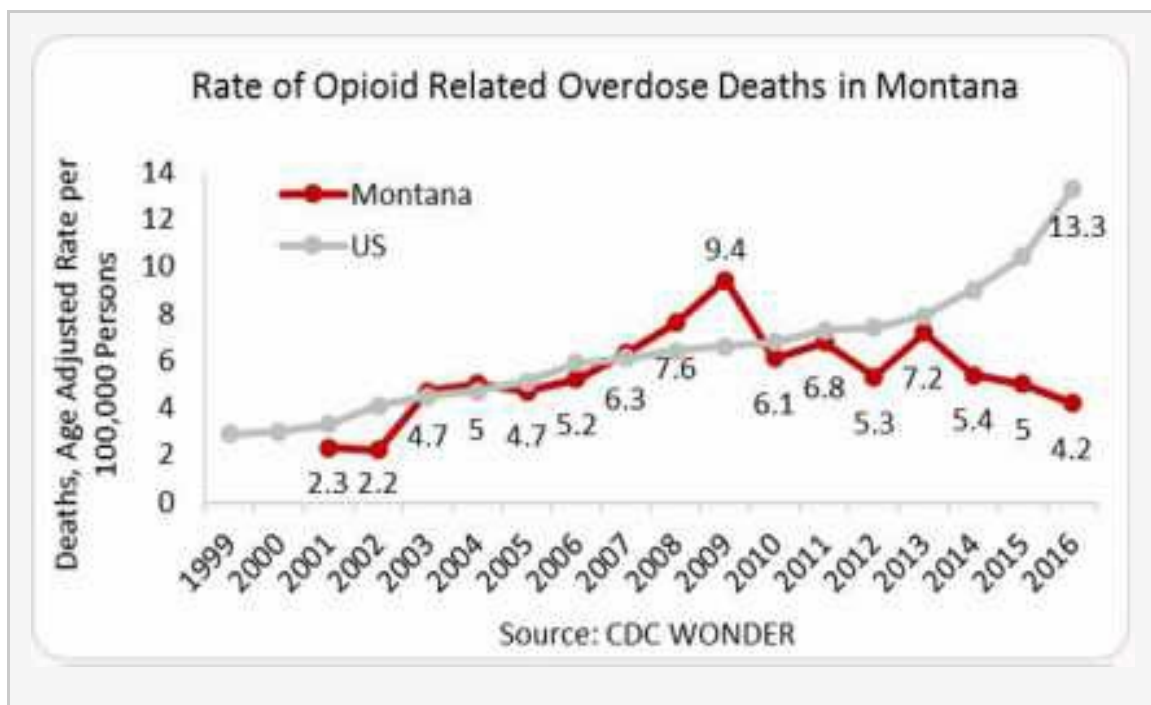
Last Updated April 2019

<https://www.drugabuse.gov>

Montana Opioid Summary

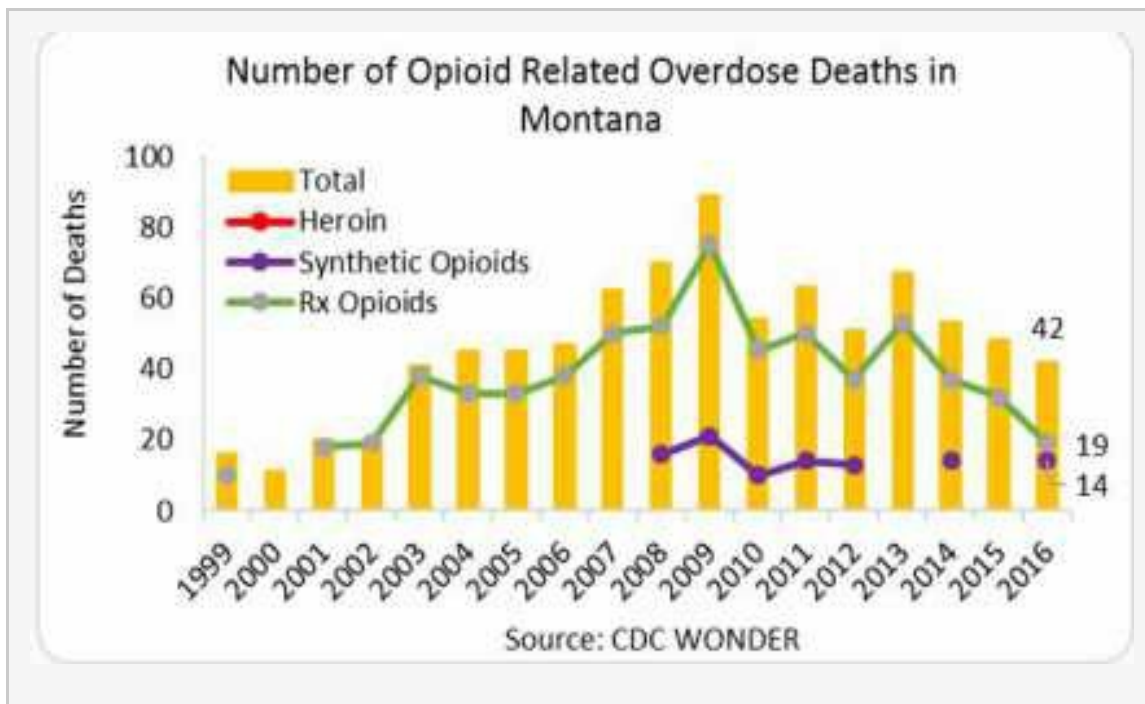
Opioid-Related Overdose Deaths

In 2016, there were 42 opioid-related overdose deaths in Montana—a rate of 4.2 deaths per 100,000 persons—the lowest rate in over a decade and less than a third the national rate of 13.3 deaths per 100,000 persons. Half of all deaths were related to prescription opioids and nearly half to synthetic opioids (including fentanyl). There are no data available on overdose deaths related to heroin.



Opioid Pain Reliever Prescriptions

In 2015, Montana providers wrote 90 opioid prescriptions per 100 persons (approximately 722,011 prescriptions)—more than the average national rate of 70 opioid prescriptions per 100 persons ([IMS Health, 2016](#)).



Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)

The rate of NAS in hospital deliveries was 9.0 cases per 1,000 live births in 2013 ([Montana DHHS](#)). A 2013 analysis across 28 states estimated a national NAS average of 6.0 cases per 1,000 births ([CDC, MMWR, 2014](#)).

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, 19 occurred in

Montana, with 23.1 percent¹ of new cases in males attributed to IDU and 0.0 percent of new cases in females attributed to IDU ([AIDSVu](#)).

- **State Prevalence:** In 2014, an estimated 548 persons were living with a diagnosed HIV infection in Montana—a rate of 64 cases per 100,000 persons. Of these, 25.7 percent¹ of males and 32.9 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, Montana reported 1,354 cases of chronic HCV and 15 cases of acute HCV (1.5 cases per 100,000 persons) ([CDC](#)). From 2010 to 2014, Montana reported 52 cases of acute HCV reported in Montana. Of these, 29 reported injection drug use within 6 months of diagnosis ([MT.gov](#)).
- **State Prevalence:** Current state prevalence data are not available. As of 2010, an estimated 14,900 persons (1,940 cases per 100,000) were living with HCV in Montana ([HepVu](#)).

Additional Resources

- Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, [Opioid 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, [Behavioral Health Barometer Montana, Volume 4 \(2017\)](#)



NIH RePORTER

FY2017 NIH-funded projects related to opioid use and use disorder in Montana: 0

[Find treatment in Montana \(SAMHSA\)](#)

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.