



Opioid-Related Overdose Deaths

In 2016, there were 119 opioid-related overdose deaths in Idaho—a rate of 7.4 deaths per 100,000 persons—compared to the national rate of 13.3 deaths per 100,000 persons. The number of overdose deaths attributed to specific categories of opioids continue to rise. From 2012 to 2016 the number of prescription opioid-related deaths increased from 45 to 77 deaths and synthetic opioid (mainly fentanyl) related deaths rose from 11 to 20 deaths. The number of heroin-related overdose deaths in Idaho have been available since 2014. Since then, they have risen from 11 to 25 deaths.

Opioid Pain Reliever Prescriptions

In 2015, Idaho providers wrote 76.4 opioid prescriptions per 100 persons (approximately 1.3 million prescriptions). In the same year, the average U.S. rate was 70 opioid prescriptions per 100 persons ([IMS Health, 2016](#)).

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)

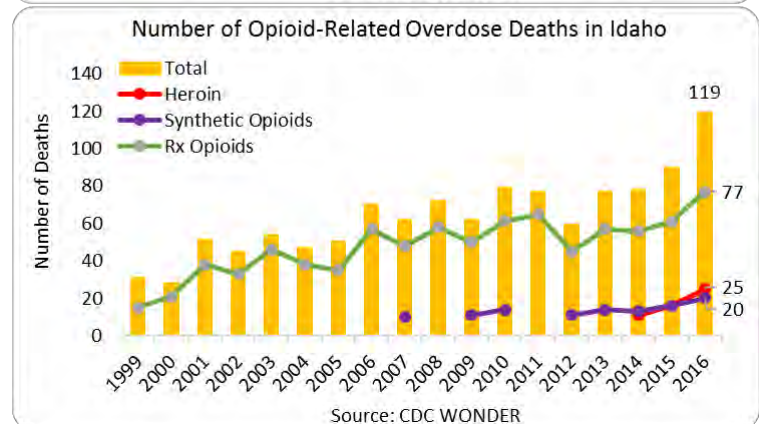
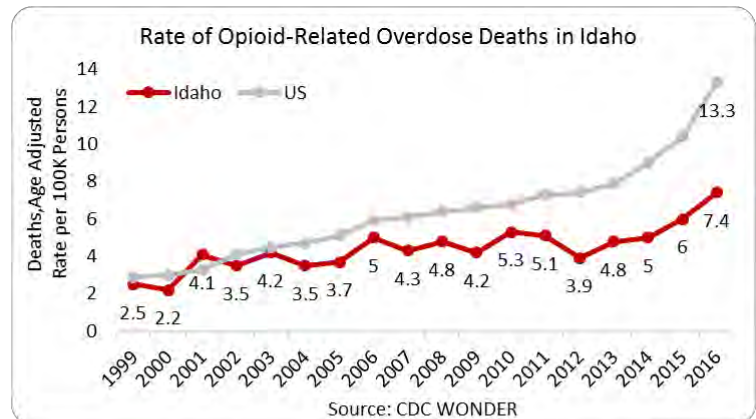
A CDC study analyzing 2013 NAS data available across 28 states estimated the national average NAS rate at 0.6 percent of live births ([CDC, MMWR, 2014](#)). Data for NAS rates in Idaho are unavailable.

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, 38 occurred in Idaho, with 11.1 percent¹ of new cases in males. No transmission data is available for females ([AIDSVu](#)).



¹ Includes transmission to individuals with injection drug use as a risk factor.

State Prevalence: In 2014, an estimated 1,031 persons were living with a diagnosed HIV infection in Idaho—a rate of 78 infection cases per 100,000 persons. Of these, 25.9 percent¹ of males and 28.6 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, Idaho reported 1,362 cases of chronic HCV and four cases of acute HCV ([Idaho.gov](#)).

State Prevalence: Current state prevalence data are not available. As of 2010, an estimated 16,400 persons (1,440 cases per 100,000 persons) were living with HCV in Idaho ([HepVu](#)).

Additional Resources

- Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, [Idaho's Response to the Opioid Crisis](#)
- 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 Idaho, Volume 4](#) (2017)

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.