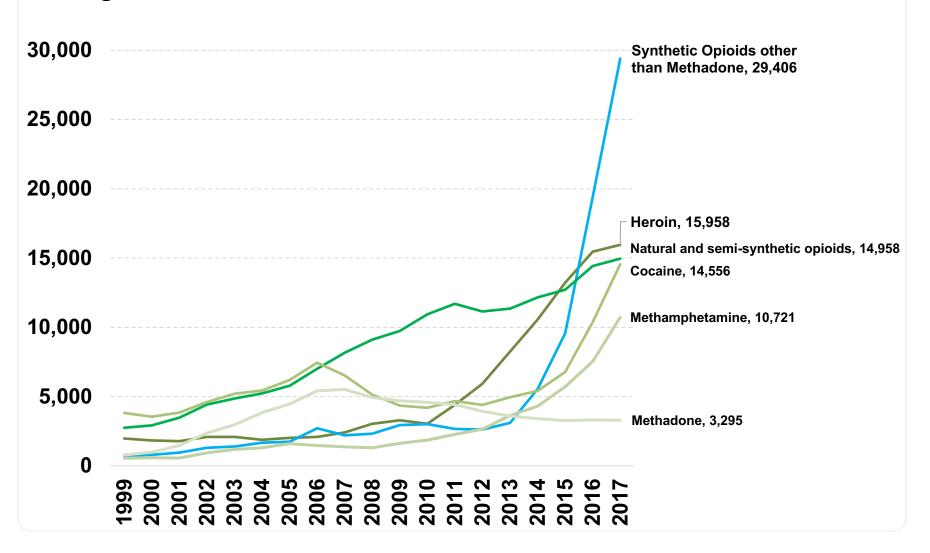
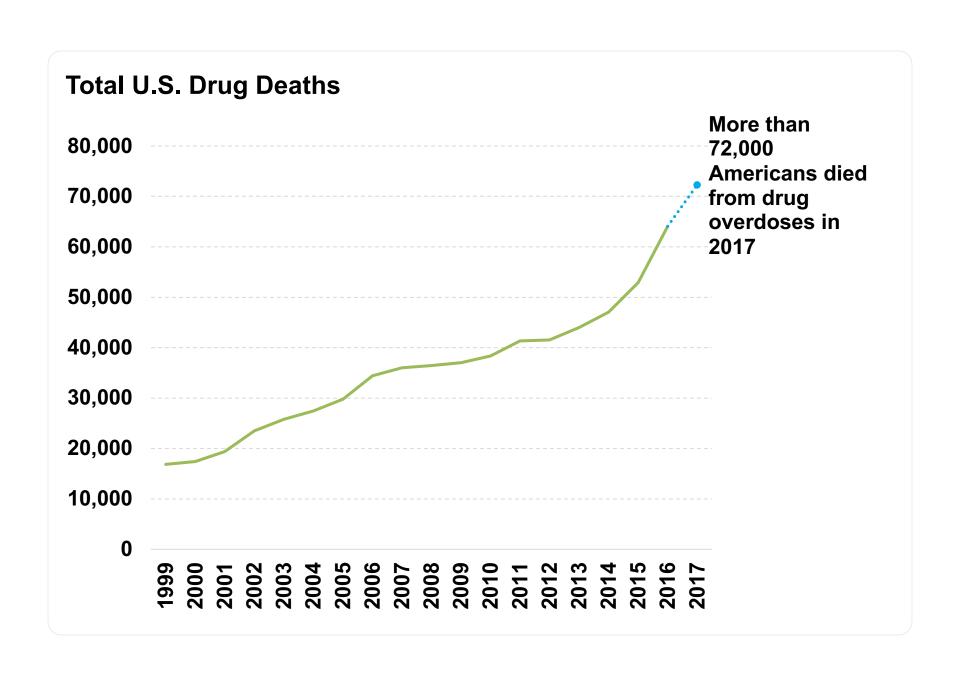
Drugs Involved in U.S. Overdose Deaths, 1999 to 2017

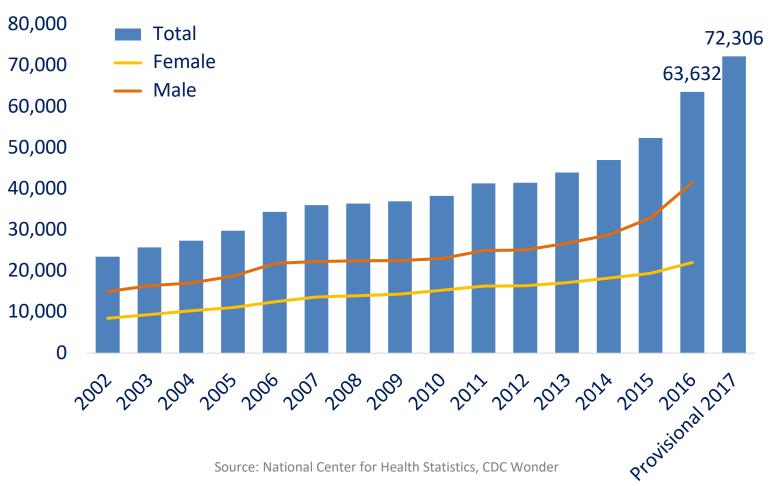








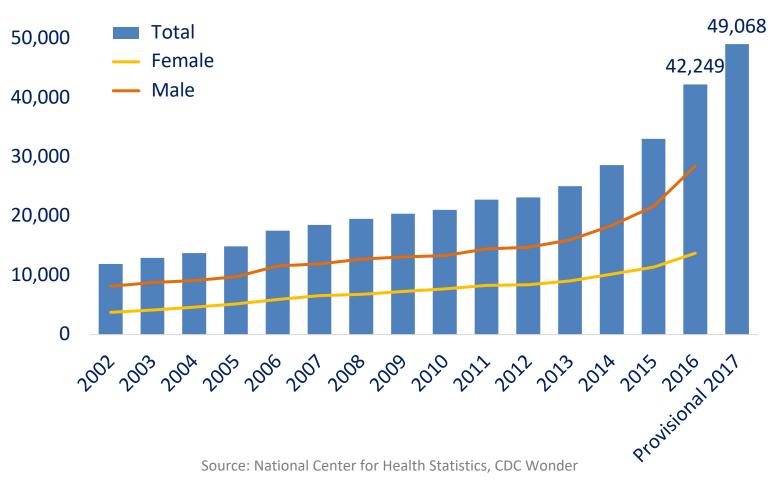
Number of Deaths Involving All Drugs







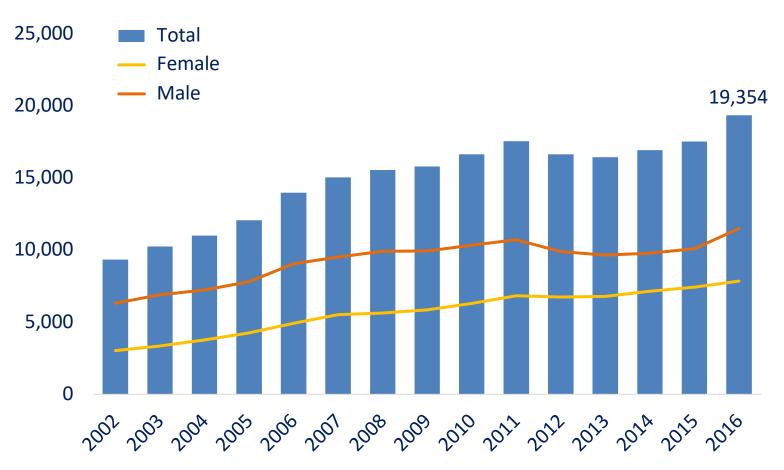
Number of Deaths Involving Opioids



National Institution Drug Abuse

National Overdose Deaths

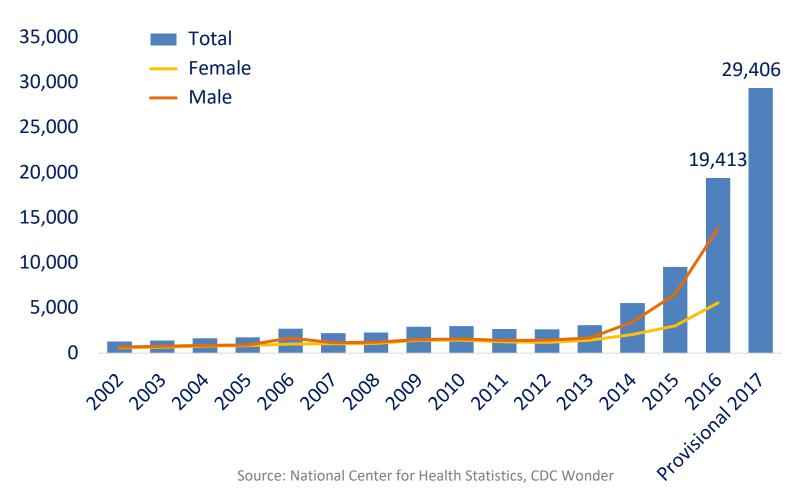
Number of Deaths Involving
Opioid Pain Relievers (excluding non-methadone synthetics)



National Institute on Drug Abuse

National Overdose Deaths

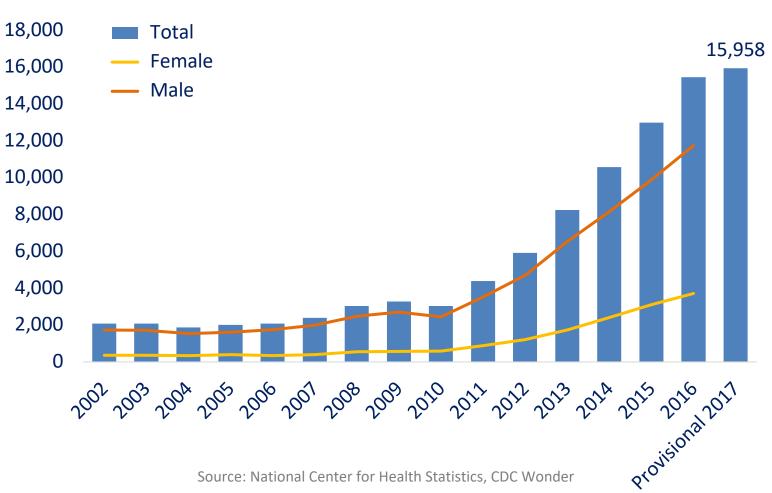
Number of Deaths Involving
Other Synthetic Opioids (Predominately Fentanyl)







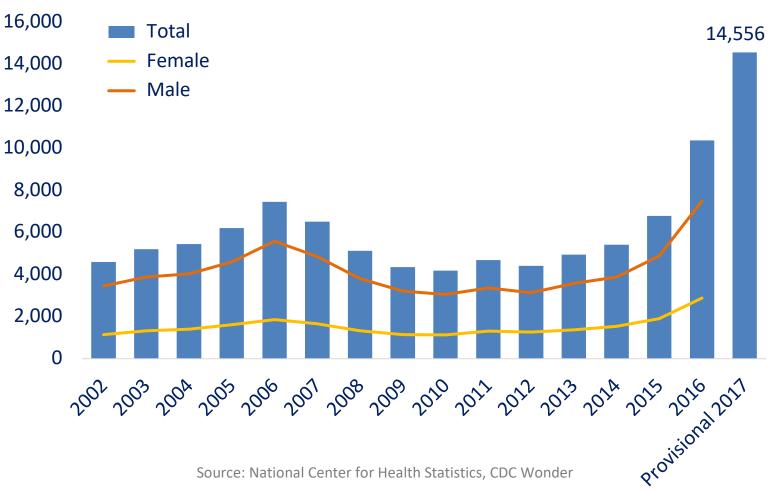
Number of Deaths Involving Heroin







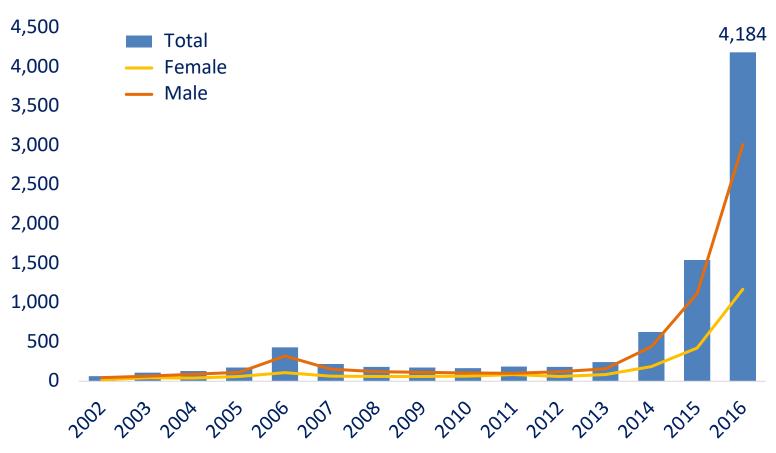
Number of Deaths Involving Cocaine







Number of Deaths Involving Cocaine in Combination with Non-Methadone Opioid Synthetics

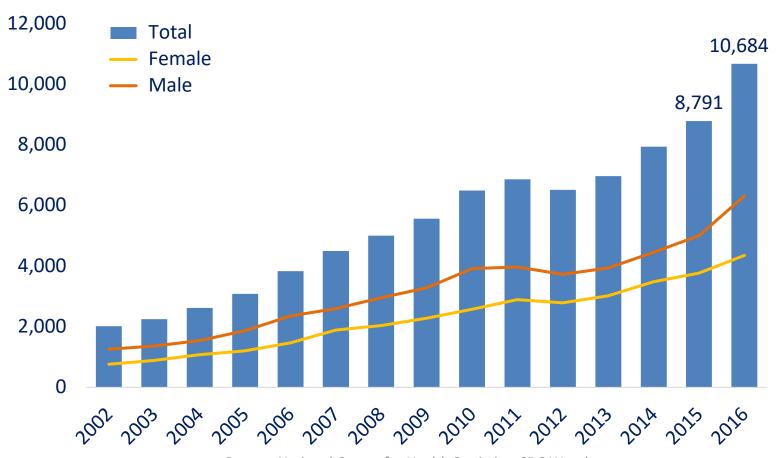




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National Overdose Deaths

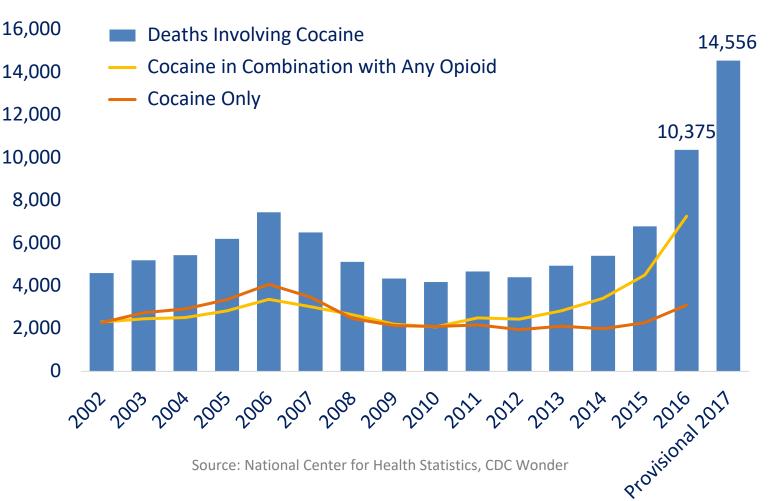
Number of Deaths Involving Benzodiazepines







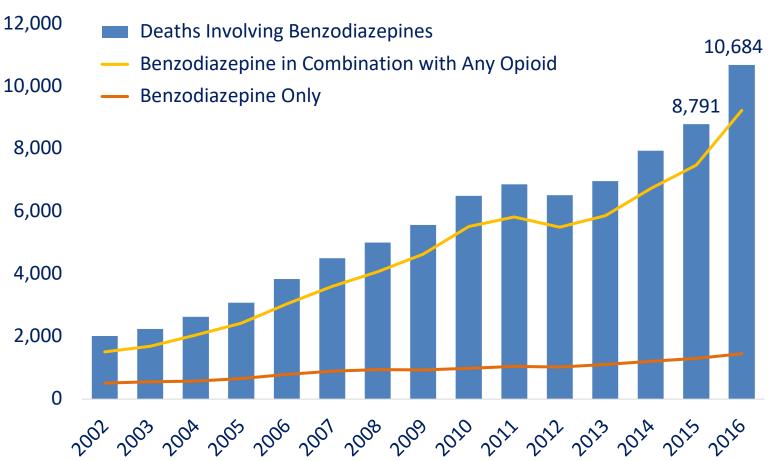
Opioid Involvement in Cocaine Overdose







Opioid Involvement in Benzodiazepine Overdose



Alternate Text

The figures above are bar charts showing the number of U.S. overdose deaths involving all drugs, opioid drugs, opioid analgesics (excluding nonmethadone synthetic, the category dominated by illicit fentanyl), heroin, heroin and non-methadone synthetics (to capture illicit opioids), benzodiazepines, or cocaine from 2002 to 2016 (provisional 2017 data available for select drugs). The charts are overlayed by line graphs showing the number of deaths by males and females. The highest rise was seen for deaths involving other synthetic opioids, with a 22-fold increase from 2002 to 2017. The final two charts show the numbers of cocaine and benzodiazepine deaths that also involved an opioid; overdoses on these drug combinations have increased by nearly 3- and 6- fold respectively. These categories are not mutually exclusive and therefore cannot be summed.