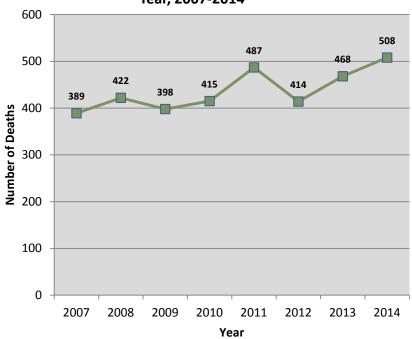
Storage and Disposal Workgroup Meeting

Executive Order 29 Governor's Taskforce on Prescription Drug and Heroin Abuse

November 12, 2014

Prescription Opiate Drugs

Number of Fatal Prescription Opiod Overdoses by Year, 2007-2014*



- 1 Heroin and prescription drug deaths are tallied separately. Where heroin and prescription opioids caused or contributed to death, decedents will be counted twice.
- $^2\,\text{Prescription}$ opioid deaths are drug/poison deaths where one or more prescription opioids caused or contributed to death.
- ³ The number of fatal prescription opiod overdoses in 2014 is estimated based upon data for January 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014.

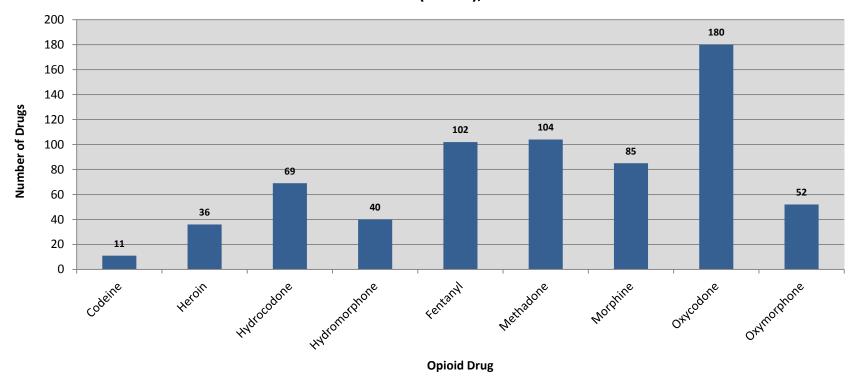
- 4 % average annual increase over 7 years
- 13% increase from 2012 to 2013

 9% projected increase from 2013 to 2014



Heroin and Prescription Opioids

Number of Opioid Drugs Causing or Contributing to Death in Fatal Prescription Opioid Overdoses (n=468), 2013

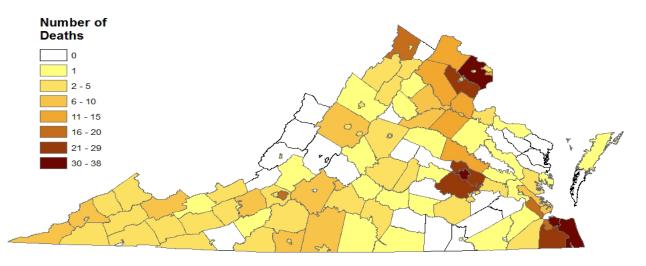


¹ Prescription opiod deaths may have more than 1 opiod causing or contributing to death

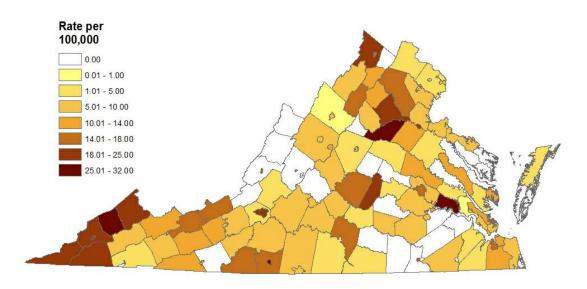
² Morphine is not reported for heroin deaths due to it being a metabolite of heroin



Number of Fatal Opiod Overdoses by City/County of Injury, 2013



Rate of All Fatal Opiod Overdoses by City/County of Injury, 2013





Source of Prescription Drugs

- Per ONDCP, the latest National Survey on Drug Use and Health shows:
 - > 70% of people who abused prescription pain relievers got them from friends or relatives
 - approximately 5 percent got them from a drug dealer or over the Internet

Drug Stats per AWARxE

- Majority of teens who abuse prescription drugs say they're easy to get and often for free.
- Teens often combined prescription and OTC drugs with alcohol which can be potentially fatal.
- About 7 million Americans use prescription drugs, such as pain relievers, tranquilizers, and stimulants non-medically.
- Every 10 minutes a child younger than 6 is taken to the ED for medication poisoning.

Drug Stats per ONDCP

- From 1997 to 2007, the milligram-per-person use of prescription opioids in the U.S. increased from 74 milligrams to 369 milligrams, an increase of 402%.
- In 2000, retail pharmacies dispensed 174 million prescriptions for opioids
- By 2009, 257 million prescriptions were dispensed, an increase of 48%.
- Increases in dispensing mirror increases in prescription drug abuse.

Efforts in Recent Years to Increase Proper Storage and Disposal

- Guidance for disposal
 - FDA, ONDCP, EPA, etc.
- Drug take-back events
 - DEA and local
 - OAG roadmap for hosting event
- Increased awareness through education
- Increased opportunities for disposal
- Improved security of drug storage

Past Barrier

- Federal rules prohibited transfer of a controlled substance from a non-DEA registrant to anyone else
- New rules, effective October 9, 2014

Possible Recommendations of Storage/Disposal Workgroup

- Increase awareness of importance for proper storage and disposal of prescription drugs?
 - -Consumers?
 - -Healthcare providers?
 - -Law enforcement?
 - -Anyone else?

Possible Recommendations of Storage/Disposal Workgroup

- Encourage increased opportunities for convenient drug take-back programs?
 - -Pharmacies?
 - -Hospitals?
 - -Law Enforcement?

Possible Recommendations of Storage/Disposal Workgroup

- Increase awareness of how to properly dispose of prescription drug when no take-back program available?
- Other recommendations?