

DETERRA FACT SHEET AND FOOTNOTES

1. In 2014, a total of 49,714 persons died of drug-induced causes in the United States.

Kochanek KD, Murphy SL, Xu J, Tejada-Vera B. Deaths: Final Data for 2014. *National Vital Statistics Reports*. 2016; 65(4), 12.
https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr65/nvsr65_04.pdf. Published June 30, 2016. Accessed December 14, 2016.

2. More people die from overdose of prescription drugs than they do from heroin and cocaine combined.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Vital Signs: Overdoses of Prescription Opioid Pain Relievers—United States, 1999–2008. *MMWR*. 2011; 60(43), 1487–1492.
<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6043a4.htm>. Accessed December 14, 2016.

3. More Americans now die every year from drug overdoses than they do in motor vehicle crashes and the majority of those overdoses involve prescription medications.

The White House. FACT SHEET: Obama Administration Announces Public and Private Sector Efforts to Address Prescription Drug Abuse and Heroin Use.
<https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/10/21/fact-sheet-obama-administration-announces-public-and-private-sector>. Published October 21, 2015. Accessed December 14, 2016.

4. There is \$55 billion in health and social costs related to prescription opioid abuse each year.

\$20 billion in emergency department and inpatient care for opioid poisonings.

On an average day in the U.S., 78 people die from an opioid-related overdose.

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. The Opioid Epidemic: By the Numbers. <https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/Factsheet-opioids-061516.pdf>. Published June 2016. Accessed June 26, 2017.

5. In 2013, 6.5 million Americans aged 12 or older had used prescription drugs non-medically in the past month.

National Institute on Drug Abuse. Nationwide Trends.

<https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/nationwide-trends>. Updated June 2015. Accessed December 14, 2016.

6. In 2014, 51,966 deaths occurred as the result of poisonings, 26.0% of all injury deaths. The age-adjusted death rate for poisoning increased significantly, 6.6%, from 15.2 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population in 2013 to 16.2 in 2014.

Kochanek KD, Murphy SL, Xu J, Tejada-Vera B. Deaths: Final Data for 2014.

National Vital Statistics Reports. 2016; 65(4), 12.

https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr65/nvsr65_04.pdf. Published June 30, 2016. Accessed December 15, 2016.

7. Pain medications lead the list of the most common substances implicated in adult poison exposures.

Poison Control National Capital Poison Center. Poison Statistics National Data 2014. <http://www.poison.org/poison-statistics-national>. Accessed December 15, 2016.

8. According to the Monitoring the Future Study, which is the largest survey of drug use among young people, prescription drugs are the second-most abused category of drugs after marijuana.

National Institute on Drug Abuse. Monitoring the Future Survey, Overview of Findings 2014. <http://www.drugabuse.gov/related-topics/trends-statistics/monitoring-future/monitoring-future-survey-overview-findings-201>. Updated December 2014. Accessed December 15, 2016.

9. 91 Americans die every day from an opioid overdose (that includes prescription opioids and heroin).

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Opioid Overdose: Understanding the Epidemic. <http://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/epidemic/index.html>. Published December 16, 2016. Accessed December 20, 2016

10. Enough prescription painkillers were prescribed in 2010 to medicate every American adult around-the-clock for a month.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Vital Signs: Prescription Painkiller Overdoses in the US.

<https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/painkilleroverdoses/index.html>. Published November 1, 2011. Accessed December 21, 2016.

11. Each day, 46 people die from an overdose of prescription painkillers in the US.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Vital Signs: Opioid Painkiller Prescribing. <https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/opioid-prescribing/index.html>. Published July 1, 2014. Accessed December 21, 2016.

12. 480 million pain pills were prescribed in 2014.

Medicines Use and Spending Shifts. *IMS Institute for Healthcare Informatics*. April 2015.
https://www.imshealth.com/files/web/IMSH%20Institute/Reports/Medicines_Use_and_Spending_Shifts/Medicine-Spending-and-Growth_1995-2014.pdf.

13. An estimated 2.4 million individuals are living with an opioid use disorder.

Use of Opioid Recovery Medications. *IMS Institute for Healthcare Informatics*. September 2016.
http://www.imshealth.com/files/web/IMSH%20Institute/Reports/Healthcare%20Briefs/IIHI_Use_of_Opioid_Recovery_Medications.pdf.

14. Every day, across the nation, 2,500 of America's youth abuse a prescription drug for the first time.

Narconon International. Prescription Drugs. <http://www.narconon.org/drug-information/prescription-drugs.html>. Accessed December 21, 2016.

15. Each day, more than 1,000 people are treated in emergency departments for not using prescription opioids as directed.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Vital Signs: Opioid Painkiller Prescribing. <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/overdose.html>. Published December 16, 2016. Accessed December 21, 2016.

16. More than two-thirds (70 percent) of people who misuse prescription painkillers for the first time report obtaining the drugs from friends or relatives, including from the home medicine cabinet.

United States Drug Enforcement Administration. DEA Releases New Rules That Create Convenient But Safe and Secure Prescription Drug Disposal Options. <https://www.dea.gov/divisions/hq/2014/hq090814.shtml>. Published September 8, 2014. Accessed December 22, 2016.

17. By 2010, one out of every five doctor's visits in the U.S. for pain resulted in a prescription for narcotic painkillers, according to a Johns Hopkins University study.

Ryan H, Girion L, Glover S. 'YOU WANT A DESCRIPTION OF HELL?' OXYCONTIN'S 12-HOUR PROBLEM. *Los Angeles Times*. <http://www.latimes.com/projects/oxycontin-part1/>. Published May 5, 2016. Accessed December 28, 2016.

18. As prescribers of 12 percent of immediate-release (IR) opioids in the United States, The Journal of the American Dental Association suggests Dentists can play a role in minimizing the potential for misuse or abuse.

Prevention of prescription opioid abuse: The role of the dentist. *The Journal of the American Dental Association*. July 2011.

[http://jada.ada.org/article/S0002-8177\(14\)62264-9/pdf](http://jada.ada.org/article/S0002-8177(14)62264-9/pdf).

19. The misuse and abuse of opioid pain relievers—such as hydrocodone (Vicodin® and Lortab®) and oxycodone (OxyContin® and Percocet®)—has reached epidemic proportions. As prescribers of opioid pain medications, dentists are well positioned to help keep these drugs from becoming a source of harm.

American Dental Association. Prescription Opioid Abuse.

<http://www.ada.org/en/advocacy/advocacy-issues/prescription-opioid-abuse>.

Updated May 17, 2017. Accessed July 5, 2017.

20. In 2014, more than 10 million people in the United States reported using prescription opioids for nonmedical reasons, and close to 2 million people older than 12 years met diagnostic criteria for a substance use disorder involving prescription opioids.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Understanding the Epidemic: Drug overdose deaths in the United States continue to increase in 2015.

<https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/epidemic/>. Published December 16, 2016.

Accessed February 20, 2017.

21. 78 Americans die every day from an opioid overdose.

The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. Kaiser Health Tracking Poll: April 2016.

<http://www.kff.org/report-section/kaiser-health-tracking-poll-april-2016-substance-abuse-and-mental-health/>.

Published April 28, 2016. Accessed February 20, 2017.

22. 16,000 people die every year from prescription opioid overdoses.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Opioid Overdose: Opioid Data Analysis. <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/analysis.html>. Published February 9, 2017. Accessed April 27, 2017

23. One out of every three (32%) opioid prescriptions is being abused.

Opioid abusers cost employers nearly twice as much (\$19,450) in healthcare expenses on average annually as non-abusers (\$10,853).

Individuals who abused opioids had total medical costs that were, on average, \$8,597 higher than those who did not.

Opioid abusers are more likely to live in the rural south.

According to American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM), opioid abuse costs employers approximately \$10 billion from absenteeism and presenteeism alone.

22 out of the top 25 cities for opioid abuse rate are primarily rural and located in Southern states.

The Opioid Crisis in America's Workforce. Castlight Health.

<http://www.castlighthealth.com/pdf/Castlight-Report-Opioid-Crisis-In-Workforce-web.pdf>analysis. Published 2015. Accessed April 27, 2017

24. Data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) states that nearly **one-third of people aged 12 and over** who used drugs for the first time began by using a prescription drug non-medically.

Prescription Drug Use and Misuse in the United States: Results from the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. September 2016.

<https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/NSDUH-FFR2-2015/NSDUH-FFR2-2015.htm>