



KENTUCKY INJURY PREVENTION
AND RESEARCH CENTER

Kentucky Resident Emergency Department Visits for Nonfatal Drug Overdoses, 2018–2022

Annual Report, Updated September 2023

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1 Introduction

1.1 About this Report

This report presents the burden of emergency department (ED) visits due to nonfatal drug overdoses among Kentucky residents. This report is supported by Cooperative Agreement Number NU17CE924971, funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the Department of Health and Human Services.

Events represent encounters of care and may be greater than the total number of Kentucky residents who visited an ED. Non-Kentucky residents visiting a Kentucky ED are not included in the counts of events. This report also does not include events for Kentucky residents who visited an ED located outside of the Commonwealth. These limitations result in a likely undercount of all drug overdose ED visits that occurred in Kentucky or among Kentucky residents.

Numbers less than five and rates based on numbers less than 10 were suppressed in accordance with state data management policy. Rates based on numbers less than 20 are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Population estimates are based on the US Census Bureau's Annual County Resident Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin. All rates presented in this report have been age-adjusted using the US Standard 2000 population.

1.2 Definitions

The data source for the Kentucky resident data in this report is the Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data are provisional and subject to change. The definitions used in this report conform to the standards set by the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists for identifying injury events using hospital records. The identification of a drug overdose ED visit was based on ICD-10-CM codes listed under any diagnosis category and did not rely solely on the primary diagnosis. Drug overdoses of all intents (i.e., unintentional, suicide, homicide, and undetermined) were included in this report, unless otherwise stated. Only events representing initial encounters were included in this report, as determined by a seventh character in the ICD-10-CM code of “A” or missing.

Overdose visits identified by specific drug types are not mutually exclusive; a drug overdose record that includes codes for two different drug types will be counted under each category. The following ICD-10 codes were used to identify drug overdoses:

DRUG TYPE	ICD-10 CODE
All Drugs	T36.X–T50.X
Any Opioid	T40.0–T40.4, T40.6
Any Stimulant	T40.5, T43.6
Heroin	T40.1
Non-Heroin Opioid	T40.0, T40.2–T40.4, T40.6
Prescription Opioid	T40.0, T40.2–T40.3
Synthetic Opioid	T40.4
Unspecified Opioid	T40.6
Cocaine	T40.5
Other Psychostimulant	T43.6
Benzodiazepine	T42.4
Cannabis	T40.7

1.3 Executive Summary

- Total number of emergency department (ED) visits for nonfatal drug overdose in 2022: **11,274**
 - Percent change from 2021 to 2022: **decrease of 12.9%**
- Nonfatal overdose ED visits among non-Hispanic White residents in 2022: **9,459**
 - Percent change from 2021 to 2022: **decrease of 15.1%**
 - Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 non-Hispanic White Kentucky residents in 2021: **324.0**
 - Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 non-Hispanic White Kentucky residents in 2022: **273.9**
- Nonfatal overdose ED visits among non-Hispanic Black residents in 2022: **1,377**
 - Percent change from 2021 to 2022: **no change**
 - Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 non-Hispanic Black Kentucky residents in 2021: **359.2**
 - Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 non-Hispanic Black Kentucky residents in 2022: **361.5**
- The age group with the most nonfatal overdose ED visits in 2022: **25 to 34 years old**
 - Number of visits among those 25 to 34 years old in 2022: **2,478**
 - Percent change from 2021 to 2022: **decrease of 20.4%**
- Number of nonfatal overdoses involving heroin in 2022: **1,700**
 - Percent change from 2021: **decrease of 38.5%**
- Number of nonfatal overdoses involving a non-heroin opioid in 2022: **3,120**
 - Percent change from 2021: **increase of 1.6%**
- Number of nonfatal overdoses involving cocaine in 2022: **85**
 - Percent change from 2021: **increase of 7.6%**
- Number of nonfatal overdoses involving other psychostimulants in 2022: **510**
 - Percent change from 2021: **decrease of 17.6%**

Table 1.3.1: Kentucky counties with the highest rates of emergency department (ED) visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents in 2022

	Kentucky County	Rate of ED Visits per 100,000 Residents	Number of ED Visits
1	Estill	582.4	75
2	Carroll	508.6	51
3	Henry	434.6	60
4	Cumberland	401.2	21
5	Jefferson	390.7	2,906
6	Owsley	385.7	14
7	Union	384.2	50
8	Boyd	383.1	169
9	Pendleton	367.3	49
10	Grant	363.7	86

Counties with rates based on numbers less than 10 have been excluded from this list. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

2 Total Nonfatal Drug Overdose Numbers and Rates Among Kentucky Residents

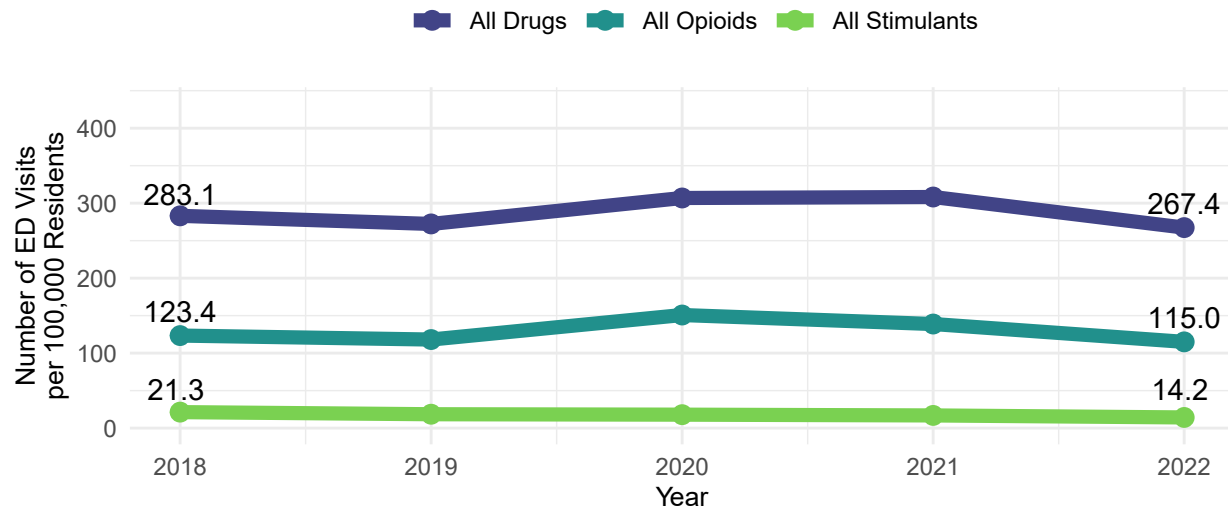
In 2022, a total of 11,274 visits were made by Kentucky residents to a Kentucky ED for nonfatal drug overdose. This is a decrease of 12.9% from the 12,946 nonfatal drug overdose visits among Kentucky residents in 2021. A total of 4,789 visits, or 42.5% of the total ED visits in 2022, involved at least one type of opioid, while 588 visits, or 5.2%, involved at least one type of stimulant. The total number of nonfatal opioid overdose ED visits among Kentucky residents decreased by 17.1%, from 5,780 visits in 2021 to 4,789 visits in 2022. The total number of nonfatal stimulant overdose ED visits among Kentucky residents decreased by 14.7%, from 689 visits in 2021 to 588 visits in 2022.

Table 2.1: Numbers and age-adjusted rates of total emergency department visits among Kentucky residents, 2018–2022

Year	Any Drug		Any Opioid		Any Stimulant	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
2018	11,883	283.1	5,121	123.4	880	21.3
2019	11,390	272.3	4,879	118.1	746	18.5
2020	12,894	306.9	6,268	150.8	731	17.9
2021	12,946	308.2	5,780	138.8	689	16.9
2022	11,274	267.4	4,789	115.0	588	14.2

Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 2.1: Age-adjusted rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents, 2018–2022



Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

3 Numbers and Rates of Nonfatal Drug Overdose, by Sex

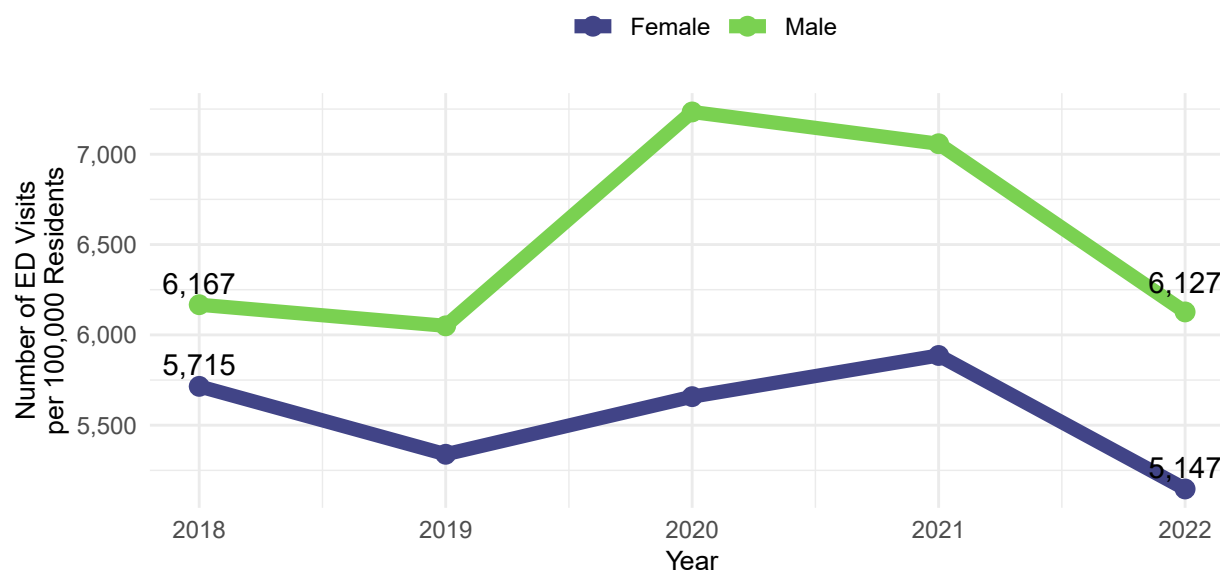
For the five-year period from 2018 to 2022, 54% of Kentucky resident nonfatal drug overdoses presenting at a Kentucky ED were male. Males made up 64.8% of all nonfatal opioid overdose ED visits among Kentucky residents and 60.9% of all nonfatal stimulant overdose ED visits among Kentucky residents. The total number of nonfatal drug overdose ED visits among male Kentucky residents decreased by 13.2% (from 7,058 visits to 6,127 visits) from 2021 to 2022. For this same time period, nonfatal opioid overdose ED visits among male Kentucky residents decreased by 14.8% (from 3,789 visits to 3,227 visits), while nonfatal stimulant overdose ED visits among male Kentucky residents decreased by 11.3% (from 422 visits to 379 visits). Among female Kentucky residents, the total number of nonfatal drug overdose ED visits in 2022 decreased by 12.6% (from 5,886 visits to 5,147 visits) from 2021 to 2022. For that same time period, nonfatal opioid overdose ED visits among female Kentucky residents decreased by 21.5% (from 1,989 visits to 1,562 visits), while nonfatal stimulant overdose ED visits among female Kentucky residents decreased by 21.7% (from 267 visits to 209 visits).

Table 3.1: Numbers and age-adjusted rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents, by sex, 2018–2022

Sex	Year	Any Drug		Any Opioid		Any Stimulant	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Female	2018	5,715	271.5	2,007	95.9	367	18.1
	2019	5,339	254.6	1,803	86.5	293	14.8
	2020	5,658	269.2	2,086	100.2	285	14.2
	2021	5,886	280.0	1,989	95.1	267	13.2
	2022	5,147	243.3	1,562	74.9	209	10.2
Male	2018	6,167	294.8	3,114	150.5	513	24.5
	2019	6,050	290.3	3,076	149.3	453	22.1
	2020	7,234	344.5	4,182	200.7	446	21.5
	2021	7,058	336.3	3,789	181.7	422	20.4
	2022	6,127	291.7	3,227	154.6	379	18.1

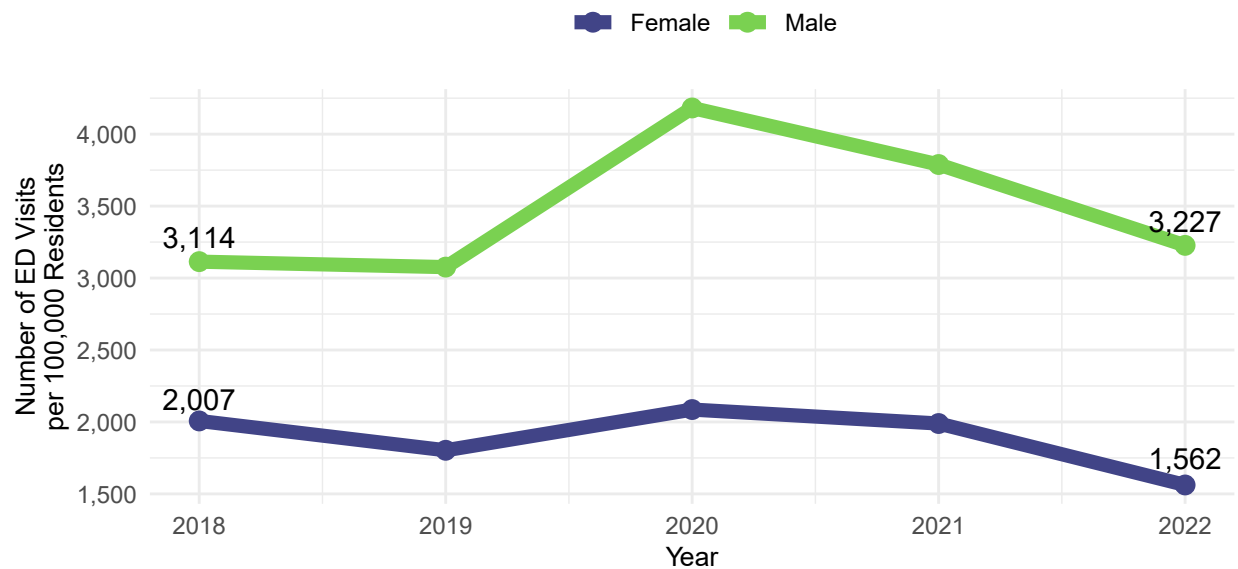
Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 3.1: Numbers of Kentucky Resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving any drug, by sex, 2018–2022



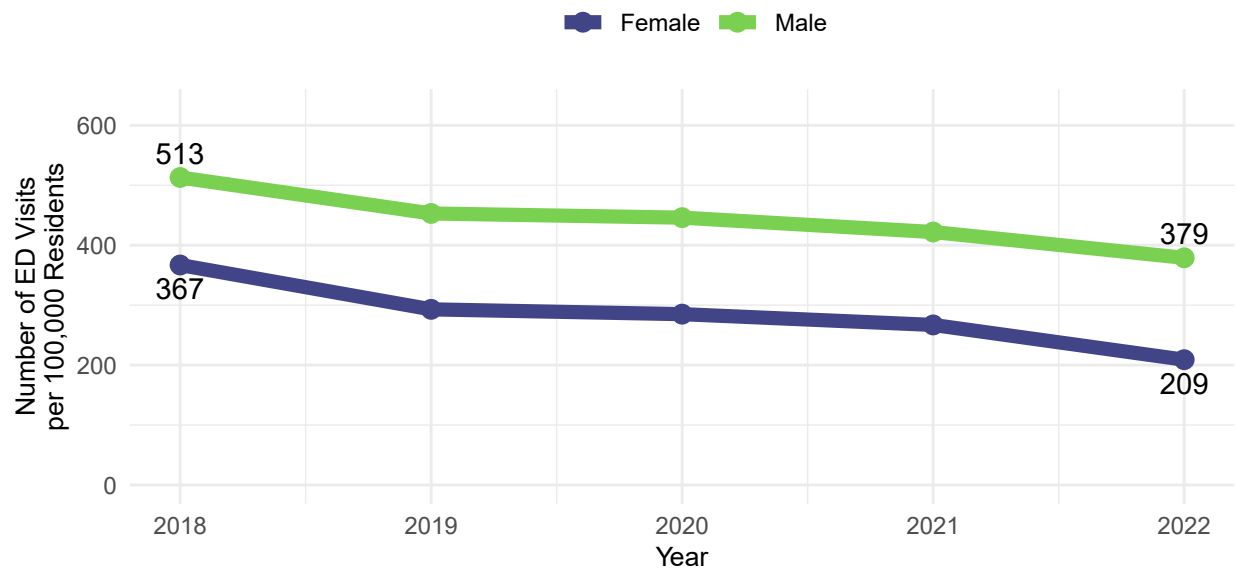
Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 3.2: Numbers of Kentucky residents emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving any opioid, by sex, 2018–2022



Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 3.3: Numbers of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving any stimulant, by sex, 2018–2022



Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

4 Numbers and Rates of Nonfatal Drug Overdose, by Race and Ethnicity

The drug overdose rate among non-Hispanic Black Kentucky residents surpassed the rate among non-Hispanic White Kentucky residents for the first time in 2020 and remained higher in 2022 (361.5 visits per 100,000 non-Hispanic Black residents vs. 273.9 visits per 100,000 non-Hispanic White residents). In 2022, non-Hispanic White patients accounted for 83.9% of Kentucky resident nonfatal drug overdose ED visits, while non-Hispanic Black patients accounted for 10.4% of visits. Non-Hispanic White patients made up 89.2% of all nonfatal opioid overdose ED visits among Kentucky residents (116.6 visits per 100,000 non-Hispanic White residents) and 87.1% of all nonfatal stimulant overdose ED visits among Kentucky residents (14.9 visits per 100,000 non-Hispanic White residents). The percentages of opioid and stimulant overdose patients who were non-Hispanic Black were 8.8% (174.8 visits per 100,000 non-Hispanic Black residents) and 1.4% (18.2 visits per 100,000 non-Hispanic Black residents), respectively. Hispanic patients accounted for 1.7% of visits, with a rate of 120.7 visits per 100,000 Hispanic residents. The percentages of opioid and stimulant overdose patients who were Hispanic were 1.1% (35.6 visits per 100,000 Hispanic residents) and 0.2% (6.1 visits per 100,000 Hispanic residents), respectively.

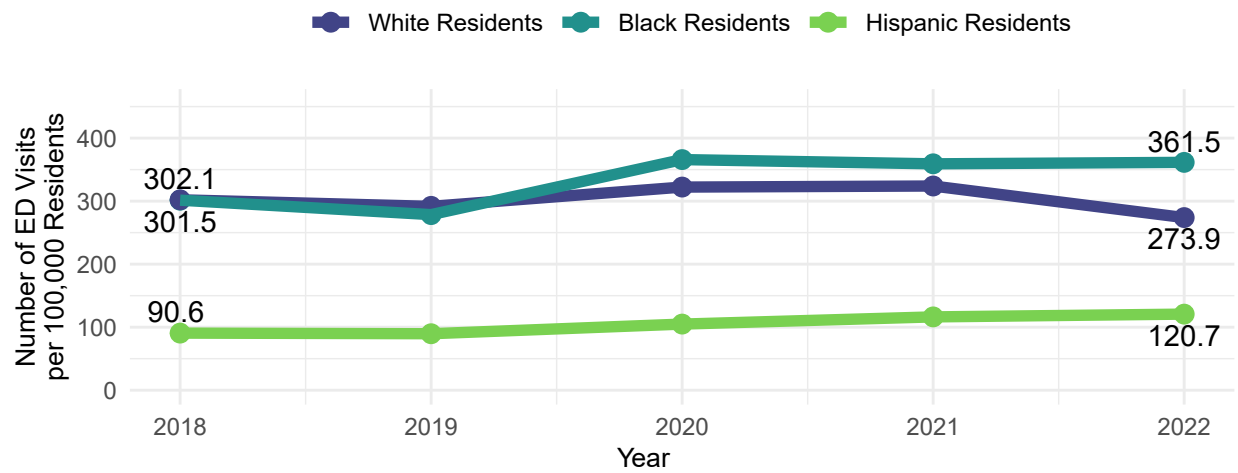
Among non-Hispanic White Kentucky residents, the total number of nonfatal drug overdose ED visits decreased by 15.1% from 2021 to 2022 (11,146 to 9,459 visits). For that same time period, nonfatal opioid overdose ED visits among non-Hispanic White Kentucky residents decreased by 21.6%, from 5,102 visits in 2021 to 4,002 visits in 2022, while nonfatal stimulant overdose ED visits among non-Hispanic White Kentucky residents decreased by 17.7%, from 609 visits in 2021 to 501 in 2022. Among non-Hispanic Black Kentucky residents, the total number of nonfatal drug overdose ED visits (1,377) did not change 2021 to 2022. For that same time period, nonfatal opioid overdose ED visits among non-Hispanic Black Kentucky residents increased by 20.4%, from 550 visits in 2021 to 662 visits in 2022, while nonfatal stimulant overdose ED visits among non-Hispanic Black Kentucky residents increased by 2.9%, from 68 visits in 2021 to 70 visits in 2022. Among Hispanic Kentucky residents, the total number of nonfatal drug overdose ED visits increased by 5.5%, from 237 visits in 2021 to 250 visits in 2022. For that same time period, nonfatal opioid overdose ED visits among Hispanic Kentucky residents decreased by 8.5%, from 71 visits in 2021 to 65 visits in 2022, while nonfatal stimulant overdose ED visits among Hispanic Kentucky residents increased by 116.7%, from 6 visits in 2021 to 13 visits in 2022.

Table 4.1: Numbers and age-adjusted rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents, by race and ethnicity, 2018–2022

Ethnicity /Race	Year	Any Drug		Any Opioid		Any Stimulant	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Non-Hispanic White	2018	10,490	302.1	4,753	137.9	760	22.4
	2019	10,070	291.7	4,475	130.7	660	19.9
	2020	11,134	322.3	5,600	163.0	636	19.1
	2021	11,148	324.0	5,103	148.6	609	18.2
	2022	9,462	273.9	4,003	116.6	501	14.9
Non-Hispanic Black	2018	1,107	301.5	292	81.9	103	28.3
	2019	1,022	278.6	309	85.6	68	18.6
	2020	1,391	365.9	537	143.1	80	20.9
	2021	1,377	359.2	550	145.6	68	18.1
	2022	1,377	361.5	662	174.8	70	18.2
Hispanic	2018	166	90.6	44	26.1	10	5.3
	2019	170	89.6	46	27.2	12	6.2
	2020	199	104.9	61	33.8	6	*
	2021	237	116.3	71	39.1	6	*
	2022	250	120.7	65	35.6	—	6.1
Other	2018	120	71.0	32	21.3	7	*
	2019	128	75.5	49	32.8	6	*
	2020	170	95.8	70	42.9	9	*
	2021	184	101.6	56	35.0	6	*
	2022	185	106.3	59	36.7	<5	*

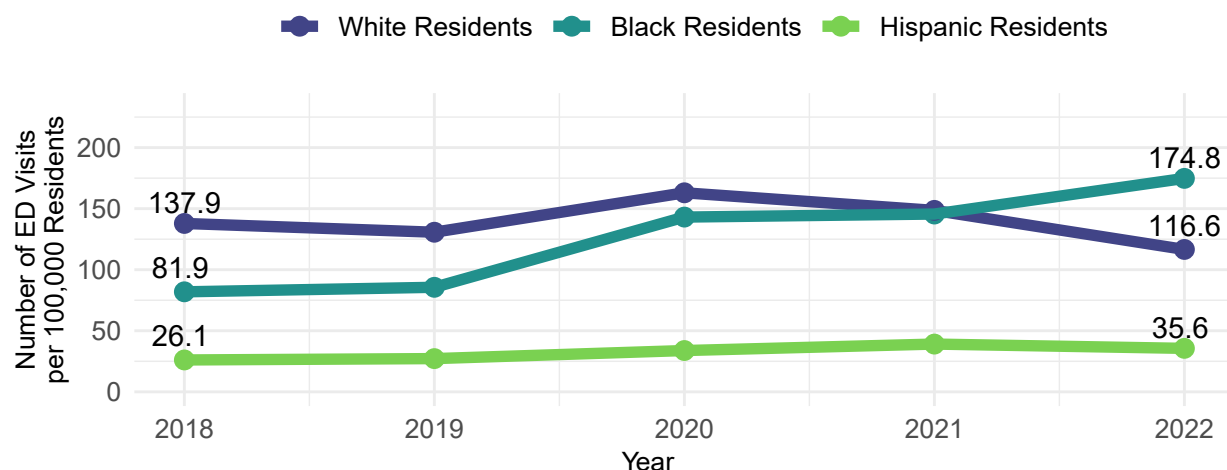
Numbers greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on numbers less than 10 have been suppressed in accordance with state data management policy. Suppressed rates are indicated with an asterisk (*). For some years, the second lowest value has been censored to protect a suppressed number and is indicated by (—). Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 4.1: Age-adjusted rates of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving any drug, by race and ethnicity, 2018–2022



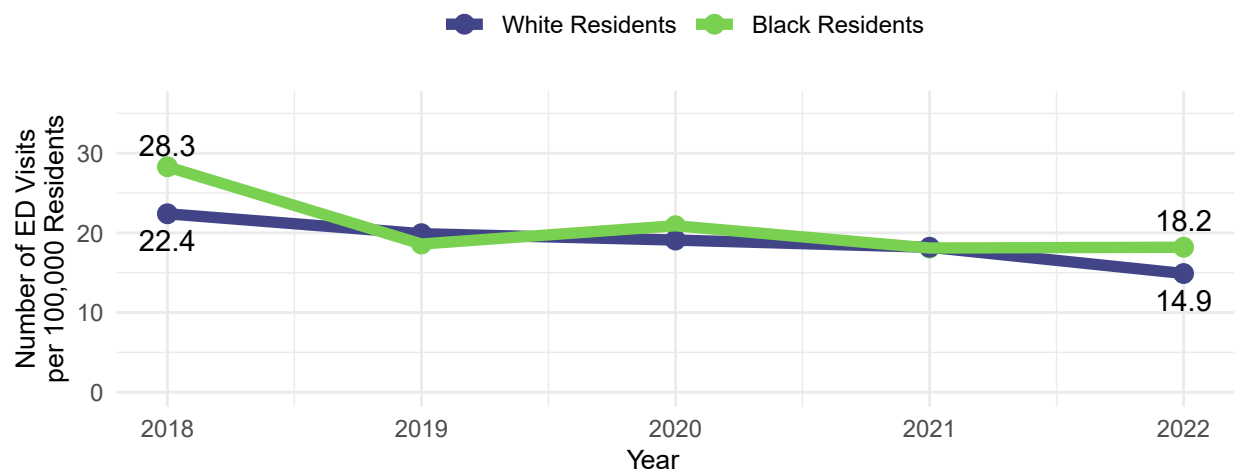
Patients of other races were excluded from this graph as their rates were not reportable for several years due to the low numbers of visits (n=787). Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 4.2: Age-adjusted rates of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving any opioid, by race and ethnicity, 2018–2022



Patients of other races were excluded from this graph as their rates were not reportable for several years due to the low numbers of visits (n=266). Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 4.3: Age-adjusted rates of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving any stimulant, by race and ethnicity, 2018–2022



Hispanic patients and patients of other races were excluded from this graph as their rates were not reportable for several years due to the low numbers of visits (n=79). Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

5 Numbers of Nonfatal Drug Overdose, by Age Group

5.1 All Ages

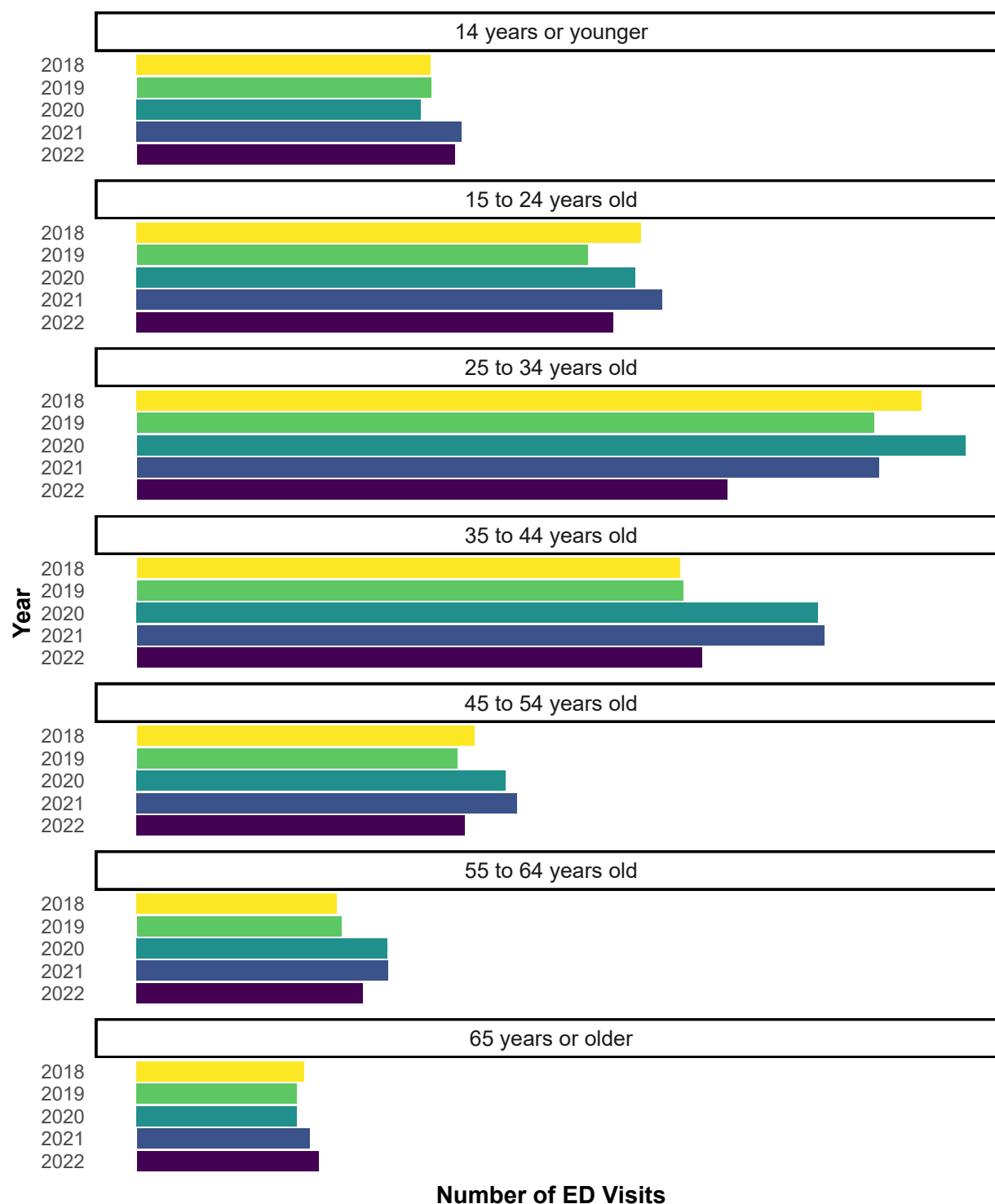
In 2022, the age group with the greatest number of ED visits due to a nonfatal drug overdose was the 25 to 34 years old segment, with 2,478 visits representing 22% of the total ED visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents. This is a decrease of 20% from the 3,114 ED visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving patients 25 to 34 years old in 2021. Patients who were 35 to 44 years old made up the second-largest group represented among ED visits for nonfatal drug overdose, with 2,371 visits, representing 21% of the total ED visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents in 2022.

Table 5.1.1: Number of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose, by age group, 2018–2022

Age Group	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
14 years or younger	1,233	1,235	1,192	1,364	1,335
15 to 24 years old	2,116	1,893	2,092	2,205	2,000
25 to 34 years old	3,295	3,094	3,478	3,114	2,478
35 to 44 years old	2,280	2,293	2,860	2,885	2,371
45 to 54 years old	1,416	1,344	1,548	1,597	1,378
55 to 64 years old	840	859	1,052	1,056	949
65 years or older	703	672	672	725	763

Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 5.1.1: Numbers of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose, by age group, 2018–2022



Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

5.2 Persons 18 and Younger

Of the 11,274 ED visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents in 2022, 2,192 visits (19.4%) involved a patient under the age of 18. This is a decrease of 4.8% from the 2,303 visits involving a patient under the age of 18 in 2021. Of all patients under the age of 19 who visited an ED for nonfatal drug overdose in 2022, persons who were 15 to 18 years old made up the majority, with 857 visits (39.1% of visits in 2022 involving a person age 18 or younger). The age group with the second highest number of ED visits for nonfatal drug overdose were patients 0 to 4 years old, with 660 visits (30.1% of the visits in 2022 involving a person age 18 or younger). Over the five-year period from 2018 to 2022, the majority of ED visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among patients under the age of 18 involved other psychostimulants, with 405 visits, followed by cannabis, with 324 visits. Benzodiazepines were involved in 312 visits.

Table 5.2.1: Numbers of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents aged 18 and younger by age group, 2018–2022

Age Group	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0 to 4 years old	739	749	731	734	660
5 to 9 years old	95	102	82	83	116
10 to 14 years old	399	384	379	547	559
15 to 18 years old	800	780	782	939	857

Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 5.2.2: Numbers of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents aged 18 years old and younger by age group and drug type, 2018–2022

Drug Type	0 to 4 years old	5 to 9 years old	10 to 14 years old	15 to 18 years old
Heroin	<5	0	<5	45
Prescription Opioids	60	8	20	112
Synthetic Opioids	166	13	10	39
Unspecified Opioids	24	<5	<5	69
Cocaine	<5	0	0	10
Other Psychostimulants	119	37	97	152
Benzodiazepines	64	11	36	201
Cannabis	83	16	52	173

Numbers greater than zero but less than five have been suppressed in accordance with state data management policy. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

6 Numbers of Nonfatal Drug Overdose, by Drug Type

Drug type categories presented in this report are not mutually exclusive. If discharge records include codes for multiple drug types, each drug type will be counted as an overdose. For this reason, adding the numbers for each drug type will not give the total number of overdoses involving those drugs.

6.1 All Drug Types

Of the 11,274 nonfatal drug overdose ED visits in 2022, heroin was listed as being involved in 1,700 visits (15.1%), a decrease of 38.5% from the 2,762 visits in 2021. An opioid other than heroin was listed as being involved in 3,120 (27.7%) of the nonfatal drug overdose ED visits in 2022, an increase of 1.6% from the 3,072 visits in 2021. Nonfatal drug overdoses involving benzodiazapines decreased by 37.7%, from 618 visits in 2021 to 385 in 2022, representing 3.4% of the nonfatal drug overdose ED visits in 2022. There were 85 ED visits for nonfatal drug overdoses involving cocaine in 2022, an increase of 7.6% from the 79 visits in 2021. Finally, nonfatal drug overdoses involving other psychostimulants decreased by 17.6%, from 619 visits in 2021 to 510 in 2022, representing 4.5% of the nonfatal drug overdose ED visits in 2022.

Beginning October 1, 2020, the ICD-10 coding system created a new, more specific code for drug overdoses involving fentanyl or an analog. This code is included under the broader coding category of drug overdoses involving a synthetic opioid. It is likely that the codes for overdoses involving fentanyl and other synthetic opioids are underutilized in the ED setting. The uptake of the use of the more specific fentanyl code may not be uniform across the jurisdiction. There is the possibility that overdoses involving these drugs are receiving the codes for heroin (T40.1) or for other/unspecified opioids (T40.6). For this reason, examining the trends for all three opioid types will likely give a more complete picture of involvement of fentanyl in nonfatal drug overdoses presenting at Kentucky EDs.

Future versions of this report will include data on the addition of a new, more specific code for drug overdoses involving methamphetamine, added on October 1, 2022. Methamphetamine is likely the most common drug included under the broader coding category of drug overdoses involving psychostimulants other than cocaine, but this is not known from the applied coding.

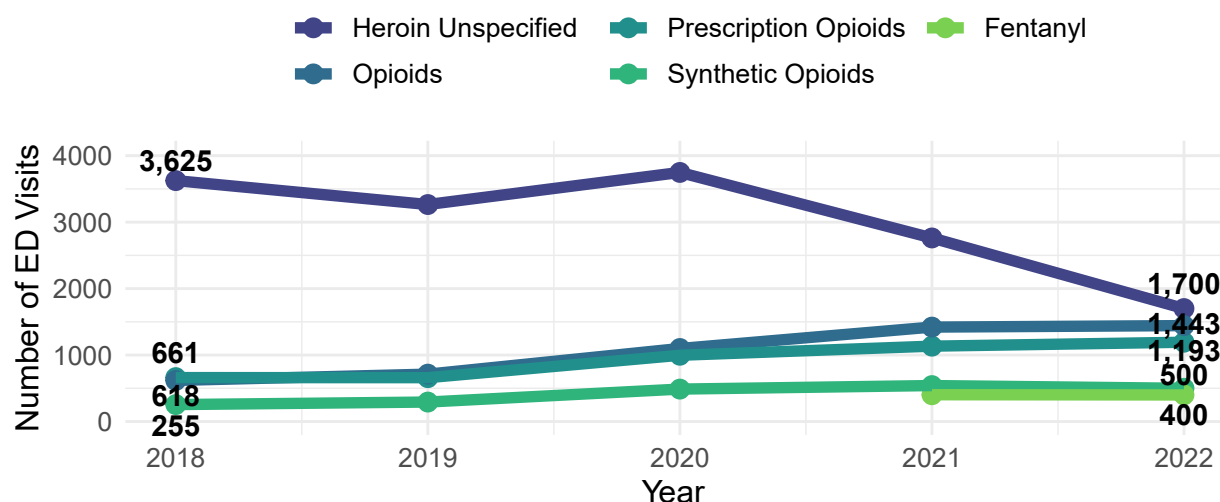
Table 6.1.1: Numbers of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose, by drug type, 2018–2022

Drug Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Heroin	3,625	3,265	3,748	2,762	1,700
Prescription Opioids	661	660	997	1,134	1,193
Synthetic Opioids	255	293	488	541	500
Fentanyl ¹	NA	NA	NA	403	400
Unspecified Opioids	618	713	1,099	1,421	1,443
Cocaine	118	84	79	79	85
Other Psychostimulants	783	672	658	619	510
Benzodiazepines	741	583	671	618	385
Cannabis	277	233	219	258	239

¹ The ICD-10 code for drug overdoses involving fentanyl was introduced on October 1, 2020. For this reason, annual counts of nonfatal drug overdoses involving fentanyl start in 2021.

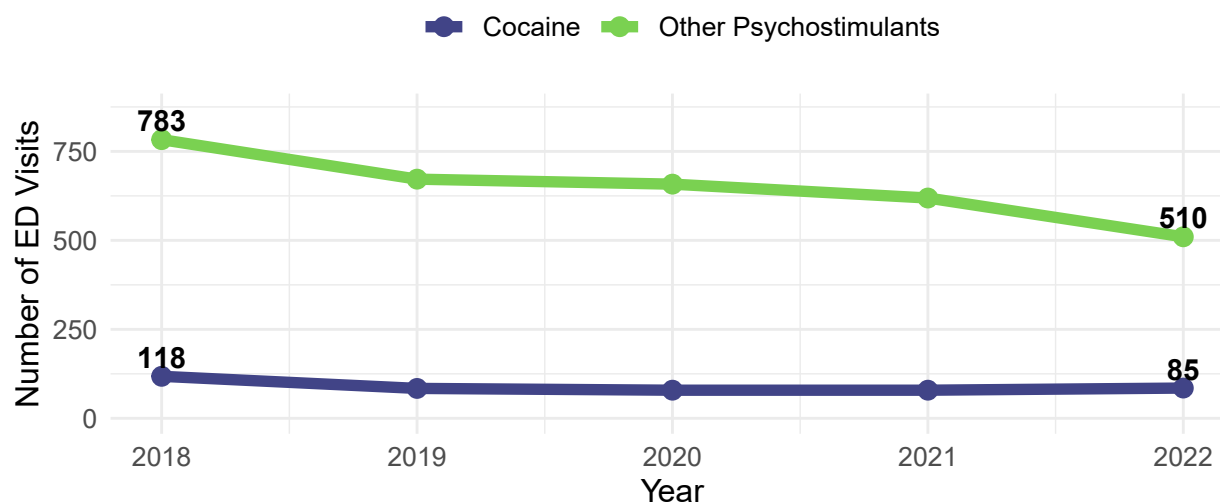
Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 6.1.1: Numbers of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving an opioid among Kentucky residents by opioid type, 2018–2022



Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 6.1.2: Numbers of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving a stimulant among Kentucky residents by stimulant type, 2018–2022



Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

6.2 Fentanyl

Beginning October 1, 2020, the ICD-10 coding system included a code to be used for drug overdoses involving fentanyl or an analog. This code is included under the broader category of drug overdoses involving a synthetic opioid.

The code for a drug overdose involving fentanyl was included for 400 ED visits in 2022, a decrease of 0.7% from the 403 visits in 2021. This number accounted for 8.4% of the 4,789 visits involving any opioid overdose and 80% of the 500 visits involving a synthetic opioid overdose in 2022. In 2022, the average age for a person who visit an ED for nonfatal fentanyl overdose was 34.9 years, which was lower than the average age among all patients visiting an ED for nonfatal drug overdose of 35.1 years.

The Kentucky counties with the highest numbers of residents visiting an ED for nonfatal fentanyl-involved overdose in 2022 were 1) Jefferson, with 82 visits; 2) Kenton, with 46 visits; 3) Fayette, with 35 visits; 4) Campbell, with 20 visits; and 5) Boone, with 19 visits.

Table 6.2.1: Numbers of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal opioid overdose involving any synthetic opioid and fentanyl, 2018–2022

Drug Type	2021	2022
Total Nonfatal Opioid Overdoses	5,780	4,789
Nonfatal Overdoses Involving a Synthetic Opioid	541	500
Nonfatal Overdoses Involving Fentanyl	403	400
Percentage of Nonfatal Opioid Overdoses that Involved Fentanyl	7.0%	8.4%
Percentage of Nonfatal Synthetic Opioid Overdoses that Involved Fentanyl	74.5%	80.0%

Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.2.2: Numbers and rates[†] of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl, by county of residence, 2021–2022

County	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2021	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2022	Number of ED Visits, 2021	Number of ED Visits, 2022	Percentage Change [‡] in Number of ED Visits from 2021 to 2022
Adair	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Allen	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Anderson	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Ballard	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Barren	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Bath	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Bell	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Boone	12.7	15.4	16	19	18.8%
Bourbon	*	0.0	6	0	-100%
Boyd	*	*	8	<5	N/A
Boyle	*	*	<5	5	N/A
Bracken	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Breathitt	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Breckinridge	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Bullitt	*	*	<5	7	N/A

[†] Rates are presented as the number of ED visits per 100,000 residents.

[‡] Percentage change values are not available if there were no encounters in 2021 or if there were less than five encounters in either 2021 or 2022.

Numbers greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on numbers greater than zero but less than 10 are suppressed in accordance with state data management policy. Suppressed rates are indicated with an asterisk (*). Rates based on counts less than 20 are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.2.2: Numbers and rates[†] of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl, by county of residence, 2021–2022

County	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2021	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2022	Number of ED Visits, 2021	Number of ED Visits, 2022	Percentage Change [‡] in Number of ED Visits from 2021 to 2022
Butler	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Caldwell	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Calloway	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Campbell	57.4	23.2	49	20	-59.2%
Carlisle	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Carroll	*	*	<5	9	N/A
Carter	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Casey	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Christian	*	*	5	5	0%
Clark	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Clay	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Clinton	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Crittenden	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Cumberland	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Daviess	*	*	<5	<5	N/A

[†] Rates are presented as the number of ED visits per 100,000 residents.

[‡] Percentage change values are not available if there were no encounters in 2021 or if there were less than five encounters in either 2021 or 2022.

Numbers greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on numbers greater than zero but less than 10 are suppressed in accordance with state data management policy. Suppressed rates are indicated with an asterisk (*). Rates based on counts less than 20 are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.2.2: Numbers and rates[†] of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl, by county of residence, 2021–2022

County	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2021	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2022	Number of ED Visits, 2021	Number of ED Visits, 2022	Percentage Change [‡] in Number of ED Visits from 2021 to 2022
Edmonson	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Elliott	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Estill	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Fayette	9.8	10.9	31	35	12.9%
Fleming	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Floyd	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Franklin	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Fulton	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Gallatin	*	*	<5	6	N/A
Garrard	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Grant	65.3	*	14	5	-64.3%
Graves	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Grayson	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Green	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Greenup	*	*	<5	<5	N/A

[†] Rates are presented as the number of ED visits per 100,000 residents.

[‡] Percentage change values are not available if there were no encounters in 2021 or if there were less than five encounters in either 2021 or 2022.

Numbers greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on numbers greater than zero but less than 10 are suppressed in accordance with state data management policy. Suppressed rates are indicated with an asterisk (*). Rates based on counts less than 20 are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.2.2: Numbers and rates[†] of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl, by county of residence, 2021–2022

County	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2021	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2022	Number of ED Visits, 2021	Number of ED Visits, 2022	Percentage Change [‡] in Number of ED Visits from 2021 to 2022
Hancock	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Hardin	11.3	*	13	9	-30.8%
Harlan	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Harrison	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Hart	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Henderson	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Henry	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Hickman	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Hopkins	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Jackson	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Jefferson	7.5	10.9	57	82	43.9%
Jessamine	*	*	<5	8	N/A
Johnson	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Kenton	42.4	29.5	69	46	-33.3%
Knott	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A

[†] Rates are presented as the number of ED visits per 100,000 residents.

[‡] Percentage change values are not available if there were no encounters in 2021 or if there were less than five encounters in either 2021 or 2022.

Numbers greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on numbers greater than zero but less than 10 are suppressed in accordance with state data management policy. Suppressed rates are indicated with an asterisk (*). Rates based on counts less than 20 are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.2.2: Numbers and rates[†] of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl, by county of residence, 2021–2022

County	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2021	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2022	Number of ED Visits, 2021	Number of ED Visits, 2022	Percentage Change [‡] in Number of ED Visits from 2021 to 2022
Knox	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Larue	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Laurel	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Lawrence	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Lee	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Leslie	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Letcher	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Lewis	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Lincoln	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Livingston	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Logan	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Lyon	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Madison	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Magoffin	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Marion	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A

[†] Rates are presented as the number of ED visits per 100,000 residents.

[‡] Percentage change values are not available if there were no encounters in 2021 or if there were less than five encounters in either 2021 or 2022.

Numbers greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on numbers greater than zero but less than 10 are suppressed in accordance with state data management policy. Suppressed rates are indicated with an asterisk (*). Rates based on counts less than 20 are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.2.2: Numbers and rates[†] of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl, by county of residence, 2021–2022

County	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2021	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2022	Number of ED Visits, 2021	Number of ED Visits, 2022	Percentage Change [‡] in Number of ED Visits from 2021 to 2022
Marshall	0.0	*	0	5	N/A
Martin	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Mason	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
McCracken	*	*	<5	7	N/A
McCreary	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
McLean	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Meade	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Menifee	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Mercer	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Metcalfe	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Monroe	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Montgomery	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Morgan	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Muhlenberg	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Nelson	*	*	<5	<5	N/A

[†] Rates are presented as the number of ED visits per 100,000 residents.

[‡] Percentage change values are not available if there were no encounters in 2021 or if there were less than five encounters in either 2021 or 2022.

Numbers greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on numbers greater than zero but less than 10 are suppressed in accordance with state data management policy. Suppressed rates are indicated with an asterisk (*). Rates based on counts less than 20 are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.2.2: Numbers and rates[†] of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl, by county of residence, 2021–2022

County	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2021	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2022	Number of ED Visits, 2021	Number of ED Visits, 2022	Percentage Change[‡] in Number of ED Visits from 2021 to 2022
Nicholas	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Ohio	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Oldham	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Owen	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Owsley	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Pendleton	*	*	<5	7	N/A
Perry	*	*	6	<5	N/A
Pike	*	*	6	<5	N/A
Powell	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Pulaski	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Robertson	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Rockcastle	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Rowan	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Russell	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Scott	16.5	*	10	5	-50%

[†] Rates are presented as the number of ED visits per 100,000 residents.

[‡] Percentage change values are not available if there were no encounters in 2021 or if there were less than five encounters in either 2021 or 2022.

Numbers greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on numbers greater than zero but less than 10 are suppressed in accordance with state data management policy. Suppressed rates are indicated with an asterisk (*). Rates based on counts less than 20 are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.2.2: Numbers and rates[†] of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl, by county of residence, 2021–2022

County	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2021	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2022	Number of ED Visits, 2021	Number of ED Visits, 2022	Percentage Change[‡] in Number of ED Visits from 2021 to 2022
Shelby	*	*	<5	5	N/A
Simpson	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Spencer	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Taylor	0.0	*	0	6	N/A
Todd	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Trigg	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Trimble	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Union	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Warren	*	*	<5	9	N/A
Washington	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Wayne	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Webster	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Whitley	*	*	5	<5	N/A
Wolfe	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Woodford	*	*	<5	<5	N/A

[†] Rates are presented as the number of ED visits per 100,000 residents.

[‡] Percentage change values are not available if there were no encounters in 2021 or if there were less than five encounters in either 2021 or 2022.

Numbers greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on numbers greater than zero but less than 10 are suppressed in accordance with state data management policy. Suppressed rates are indicated with an asterisk (*). Rates based on counts less than 20 are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.2.3: Numbers of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl, by sex, 2021–2022

Sex	Year	Total Drug Overdose ED Visits	Drug Overdose ED Visits Involving Fentanyl	Percentage of Total Drug Overdose ED Visits that Involved Fentanyl
Female	2021	1,989	118	5.9%
	2022	1,562	91	5.8%
Male	2021	3,789	285	7.5%
	2022	3,227	309	9.6%

Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.2.4: Numbers of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl, by race and ethnicity, 2021–2022

Ethnicity/ Race	Year	Total Drug Overdose ED Visits	Drug Overdose ED Visits Involving Fentanyl	Percentage of Total Drug Overdose ED Visits that Involved Fentanyl
Non-Hispanic White	2021	11,148	366	3.3%
	2022	9,462	340	3.6%
Non-Hispanic Black	2021	1,377	26	1.9%
	2022	1,377	49	3.6%
Hispanic	2021	237	6	2.5%
	2022	250	5	2.0%

Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.2.5: Numbers of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl, by age group, 2021–2022

Age Group	Year	Total Drug Overdose ED Visits	Drug Overdose ED Visits Involving Fentanyl	Percentage of Total Drug Overdose ED Visits that Involved Fentanyl
0 to 14	2021	1,364	<5	N/A
	2022	1,335	<5	N/A
15 to 24	2021	2,205	52	2.4%
	2022	2,000	75	3.8%
25 to 34	2021	3,114	140	4.5%
	2022	2,478	136	5.5%
35 to 44	2021	2,885	115	4.0%
	2022	2,371	112	4.7%
45 to 54	2021	1,597	56	3.5%
	2022	1,378	49	3.6%
55 to 64	2021	1,056	31	2.9%
	2022	949	23	2.4%
65+	2021	725	*	N/A
	2022	763	<5	N/A

Numbers greater than zero but less than five have been suppressed in accordance with state data management policy. For some years, the second lowest number has been censored to protect a suppressed value and is indicated with an asterisk (*). Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.2.6: Numbers of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl, by Appalachian region, 2021–2022

Region	Year	Total Drug Overdose ED Visits	Drug Overdose ED Visits Involving Fentanyl	Percentage of Total Drug Overdose ED Visits that Involved Fentanyl
Appalachian	2021	3,325	81	2.4%
	2022	2,726	58	2.1%
Non-Appalachian	2021	9,621	322	3.3%
	2022	8,548	342	4.0%

¹ The Appalachian region includes the Kentucky counties of Adair, Bath, Bell, Boyd, Breathitt, Carter, Casey, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Cumberland, Edmonson, Elliott, Estill, Fleming, Floyd, Garrard, Green, Greenup, Harlan, Hart, Jackson, Johnson, Knott, Knox, Laurel, Lawrence, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Lewis, Lincoln, McCreary, Madison, Magoffin, Martin, Menifee, Metcalfe, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Nicholas, Owsley, Perry, Pike, Powell, Pulaski, Robertson, Rockcastle, Rowan, Russell, Wayne, Whitley, and Wolfe.

Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

6.3 Polysubstance

Due to the difficulty of identifying the involvement of multiple drug types in an ED setting, the identification of overdoses involving more than one drug type from this data set results in a likely undercount.

In 2022, 17.2% of ED visits for nonfatal drug overdose that involved fentanyl also involved at least one additional type of drug. The most common drugs listed alongside fentanyl among those who died in 2022 were 1) other psychostimulants, with 23 visits; 2) heroin, with 19 visits; and 3) benzodiazepines, with 11 visits. Similarly, 26.7% of nonfatal drug overdoses that involved a psychostimulant other than cocaine, 32.9% of drug overdose deaths that involved cocaine, 31.7% of nonfatal drug overdoses that involved benzodiazepines, and 8.5% of nonfatal drug overdoses that involved a prescription opioid also involved at least one additional type of drug.

Table 6.3.1: Number of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl with the presence of additional drugs, 2018–2022

Drug Type(s)	2021	2022
Total Fentanyl	403	400
Other Psychostimulants	18	23
Cocaine	5	6
Prescription Opioids	10	5
Unspecified Opioids	<5	<5
Heroin	24	19
Benzodiazepines	17	11
Cannabis	0	<5
Other Drugs	11	14
Fentanyl Only	324	331

Drug types are not mutually exclusive. A fentanyl overdose that involves multiple additional drugs will be counted in each relevant category. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.3.2: Number of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving prescription opioids with the presence of additional drugs, 2018–2022

Drug Type(s)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Prescription Opioids	661	660	997	1,134	1,193
Fentanyl	NA	NA	NA	10	5
Other Psychostimulants	26	21	24	18	7
Cocaine	6	<5	<5	5	<5
Heroin	10	5	12	20	6
Unspecified Opioids	<5	<5	6	6	<5
Benzodiazepines	78	58	58	49	30
Cannabis	11	11	11	8	9
Other Drugs	93	70	77	47	55
Prescription Opioids Only	478	517	839	997	1,091

Drug types are not mutually exclusive. A prescription opioid overdose that involves multiple additional drugs will be counted in each relevant category. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.3.3: Number of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving psychostimulants other than cocaine with the presence of additional drugs, 2018–2022

Drug Type(s)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Psychostimulants	783	672	658	619	510
Fentanyl	NA	NA	NA	18	23
Cocaine	21	10	6	9	7
Prescription Opioids	26	21	24	18	7
Unspecified Opioids	21	19	18	19	16
Heroin	82	69	104	73	43
Benzodiazepines	47	26	25	10	8
Cannabis	39	23	27	8	11
Other Drugs	59	56	43	45	40
Psychostimulant Only	545	487	449	446	374

Drug types are not mutually exclusive. A methamphetamine overdose that involves multiple additional drugs will be counted in each relevant category. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.3.4: Number of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving cocaine with the presence of additional drugs, 2018–2022

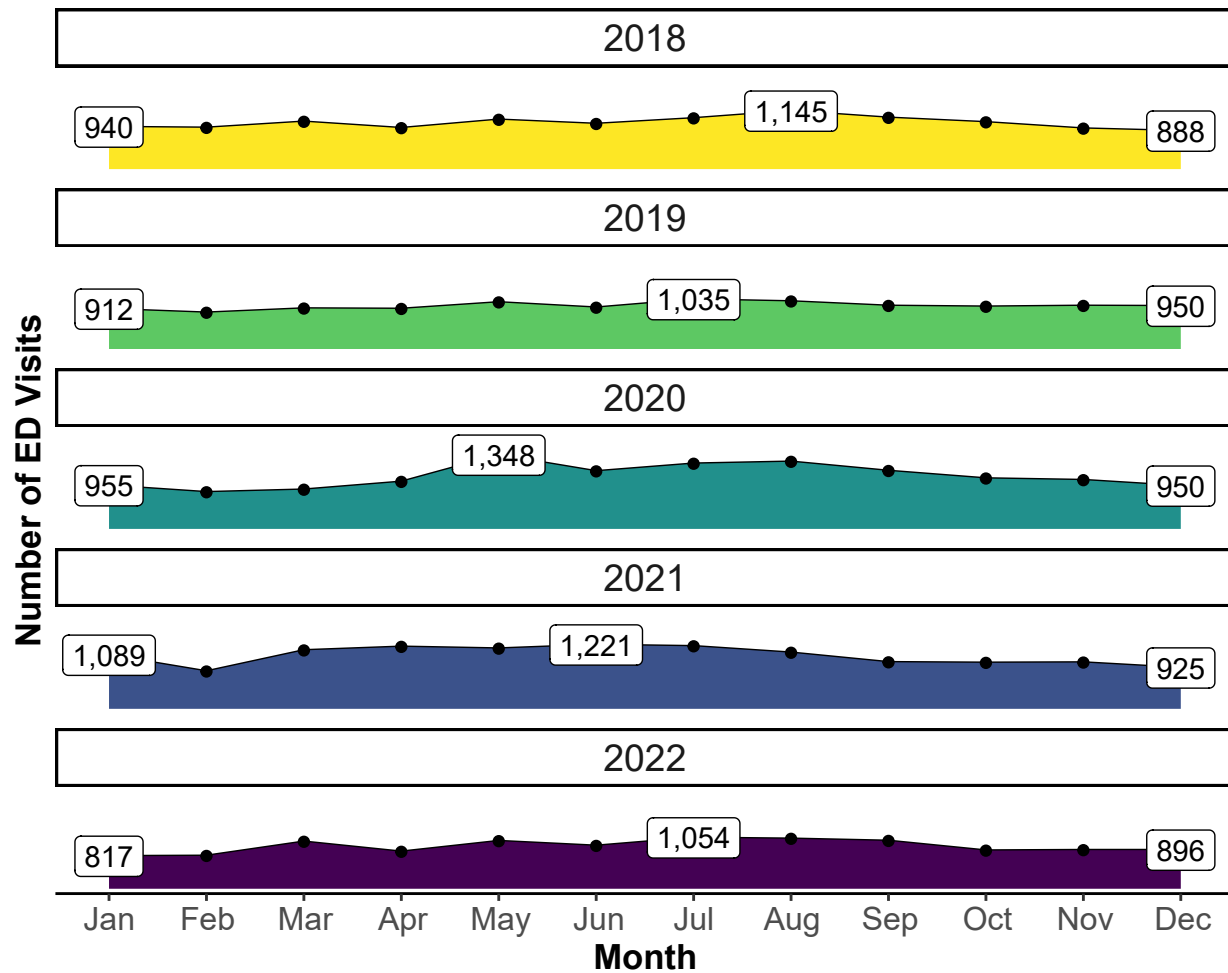
Drug Type(s)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Cocaine	118	84	79	79	85
Fentanyl	NA	NA	NA	5	6
Other Psychostimulants	21	10	6	9	7
Prescription Opioids	6	<5	<5	5	<5
Unspecified Opioids	7	6	5	0	<5
Heroin	18	13	11	10	11
Benzodiazepines	17	10	10	6	<5
Cannabis	14	10	6	<5	6
Other Drugs	6	9	9	<5	<5
Cocaine Only	57	47	44	53	57

Numbers greater than zero but less than five have been suppressed in accordance with state data management policy. Drug types are not mutually exclusive. A cocaine overdose that involves multiple additional drugs will be counted in each relevant category. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Death Certificate Database, Kentucky Office of Vital Statistics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

7 Numbers of Nonfatal Drug Overdose, by Month

In 2022, July saw the highest number of ED visits for nonfatal drug overdose, with 1,054 visits. This is a decrease of 13.7% from the highest monthly number of ED visits in 2021, which occurred in June with 1,221 visits.

Figure 7.1: Number of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by month, 2018–2022



Labeled values display the numbers for the first and last months and the maximum monthly number for each year. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

8 Numbers of Nonfatal Drug Overdose, by Payer Type

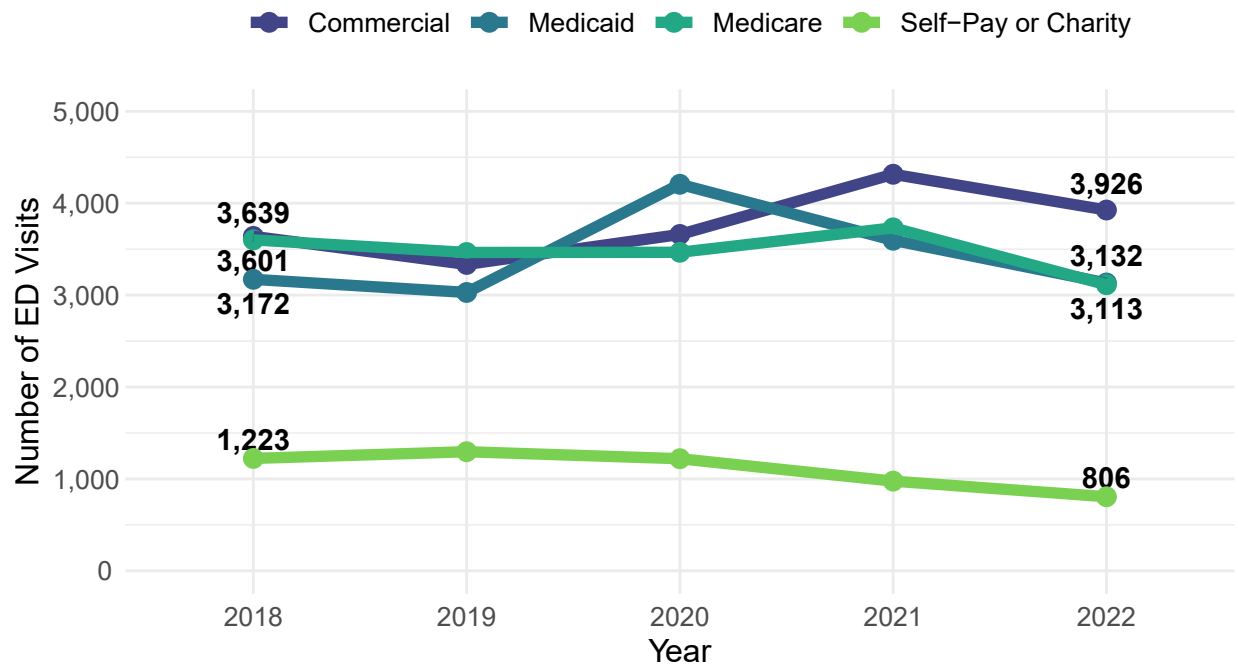
In 2022, commercial insurance providers were the primary payers of 3,926 ED visits for nonfatal drug overdose, comprising 34.8% of the total nonfatal overdose visits for that year and representing a decrease of 9% from the 4,315 visits in 2021. Medicare was the primary payer of 3,113 ED visits for nonfatal drug overdose in 2022, comprising 27.6% of the total nonfatal overdose visits for that year and representing a decrease of 16.6% from the 3,732 visits in 2021. Medicaid was the primary payer of 3,132 ED visits for nonfatal drug overdose in 2022, comprising 27.8% of the total nonfatal overdose visits for that year and representing a decrease of 12.9% from the 3,597 visits in 2021.

Table 8.1: Numbers of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by payer type, 2018–2022

Payer Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Commercial	3,639	3,334	3,660	4,315	3,926
Medicaid	3,172	3,029	4,206	3,597	3,132
Medicare	3,601	3,464	3,466	3,732	3,113
Self-Pay or Charity	1,223	1,296	1,220	976	806
Other	248	267	342	326	297

Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 8.1: Numbers of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by primary payer type, 2018–2022



Visits with a primary payer from other categories have been excluded in this analysis. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

9 Numbers of Nonfatal Drug Overdose, by Intention

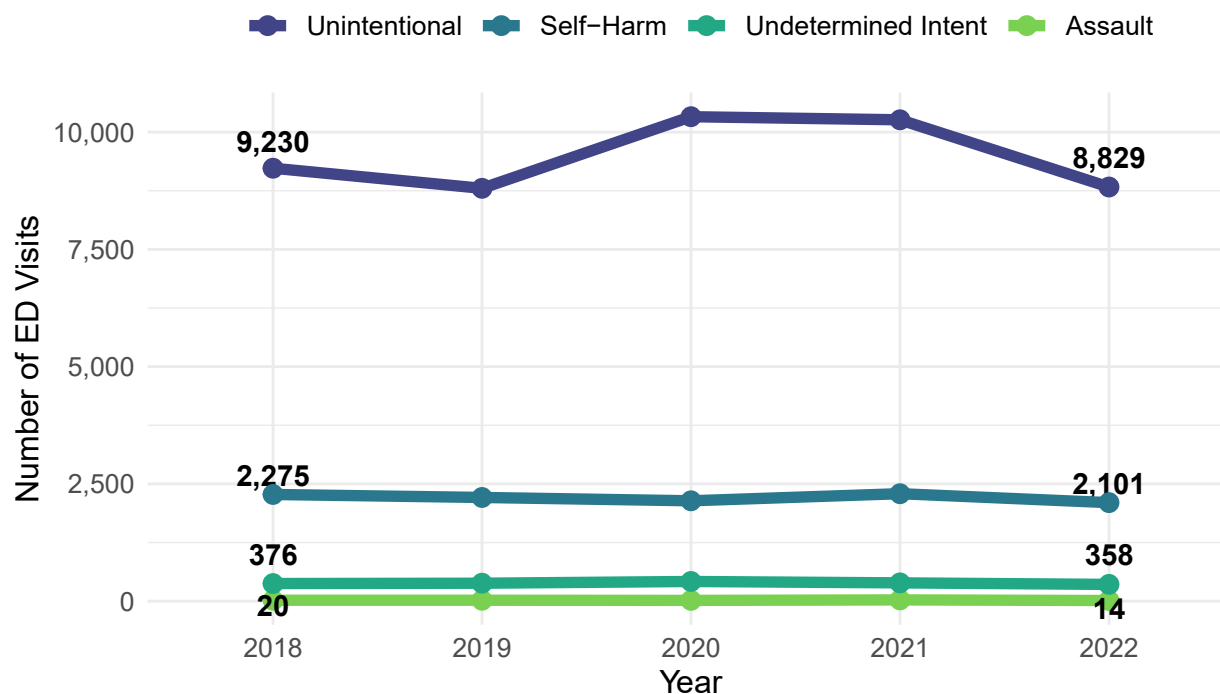
Consistent with previous years, the majority of ED visits for nonfatal drug overdose in 2022 were unintentional, with 8,829 or 78.1% of all nonfatal overdose ED visits that year. Self-harm was the stated intention for 2,101 (18.6%) of the ED visits for nonfatal drug overdoses in 2022, a 8.3% decrease from the 2,291 ED visits in 2021.

Table 9.1: Numbers of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents, by intention, 2018–2022

Intention	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Unintentional	9,230	8,801	10,328	10,262	8,829
Self-Harm	2,275	2,211	2,140	2,291	2,101
Assault	20	20	17	27	14
Undetermined Intent	376	383	420	390	358

Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 9.1: Numbers of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by intention, 2018–2022



Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

10 Numbers of Nonfatal Drug Overdose by Pregnancy Status

Of the 5,147 female patients visiting the ED for nonfatal drug overdose in 2022, a code indicating pregnancy was included for 34 (0.7%) visits. This is an increase of 9.7% from the 31 nonfatal drug overdose visits with pregnancy indicated in 2021. An opioid was involved in 26.5% of the visits where pregnancy was indicated in 2022.

Table 10.1: Numbers of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among female Kentucky residents by pregnancy status, 2018–2022

Pregnancy Status	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Not Pregnant	5,681	5,301	5,629	5,855	5,113
Pregnant	34	38	29	31	34

Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

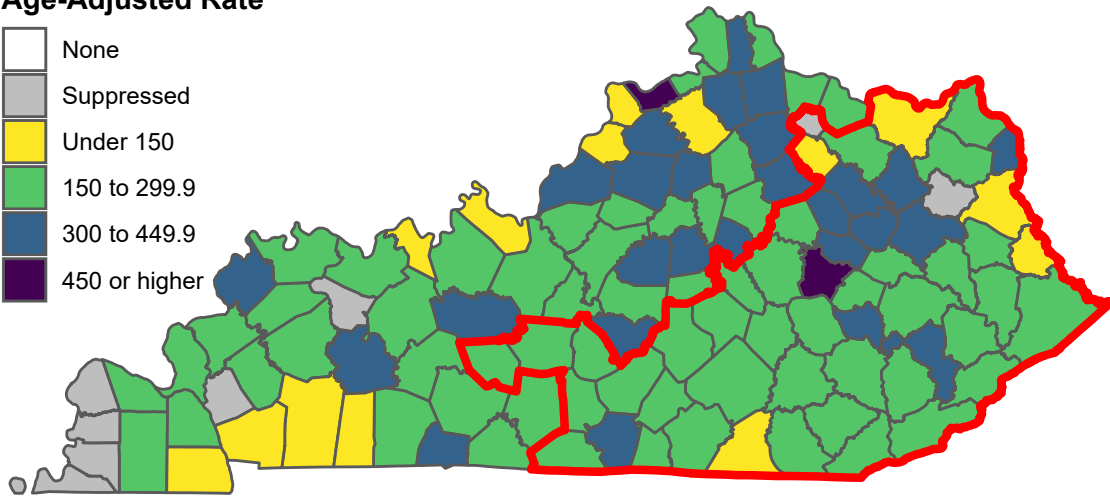
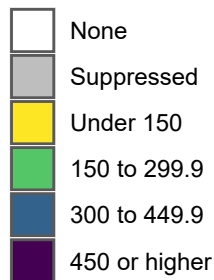
11 Numbers and Rates of Nonfatal Drug Overdose by County

11.1 County Maps

Figure 11.1.1: Age-adjusted rates of emergency department (ED) visits for nonfatal drug overdose by Kentucky county of residence, 2022

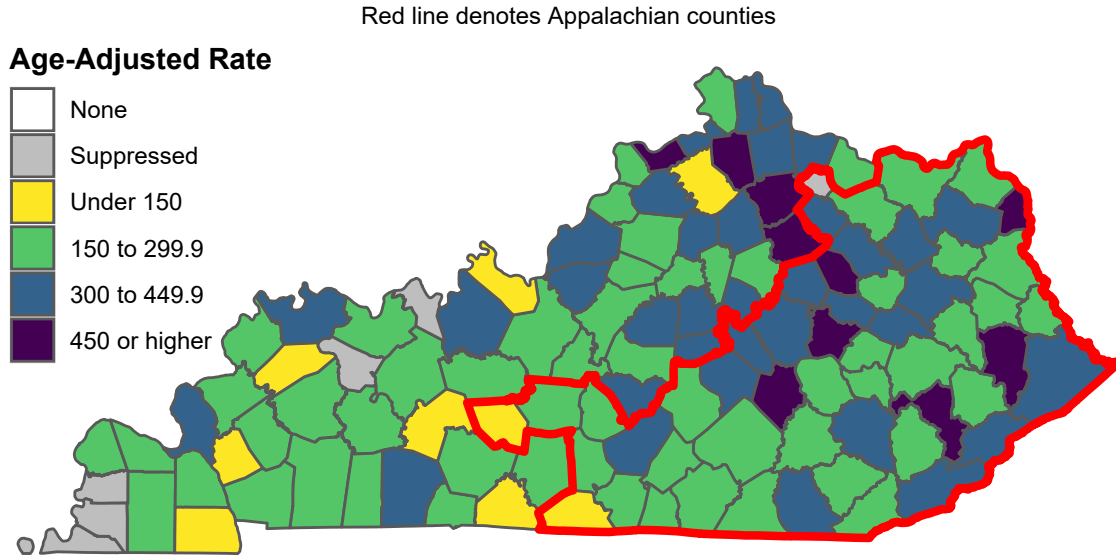
Red line denotes Appalachian counties

Age-Adjusted Rate



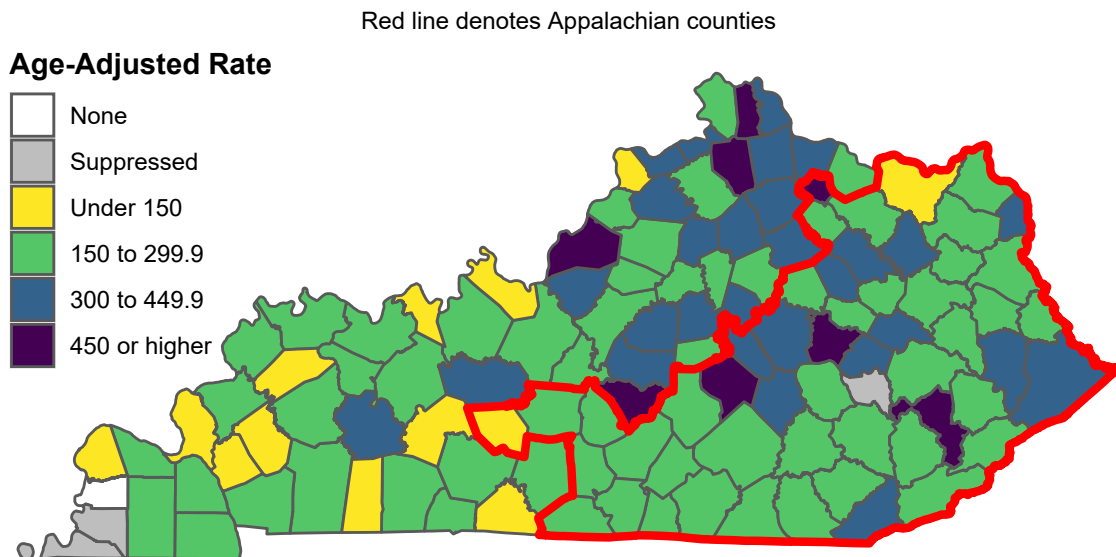
Rates are presented as the number of ED visits per 100,000 population. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 11.1.2: Age-adjusted rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose by Kentucky county of residence, 2021



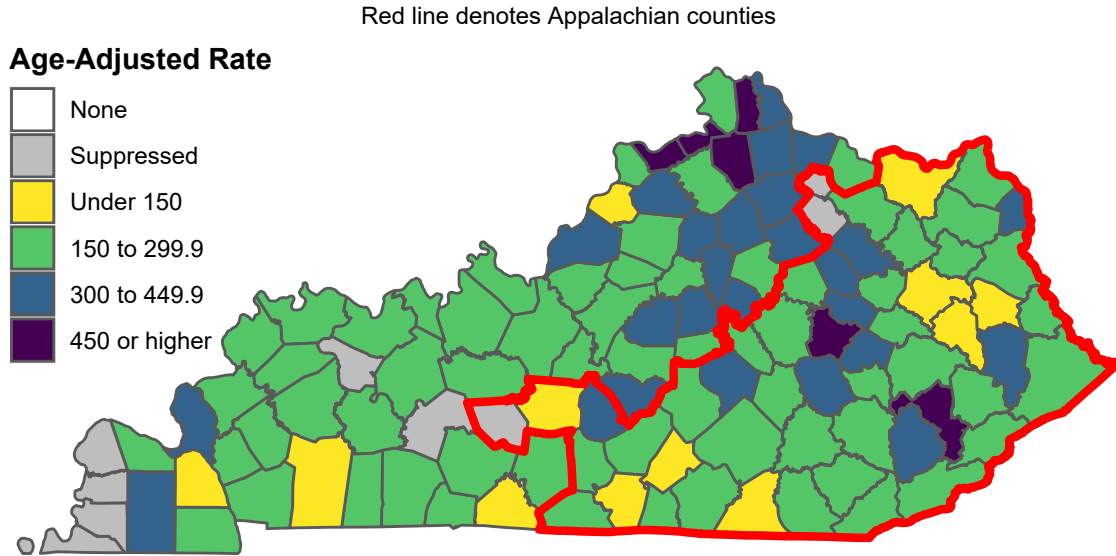
Rates are presented as the number of visits per 100,000 population. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 11.1.3: Age-adjusted rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose by Kentucky county of residence, 2020



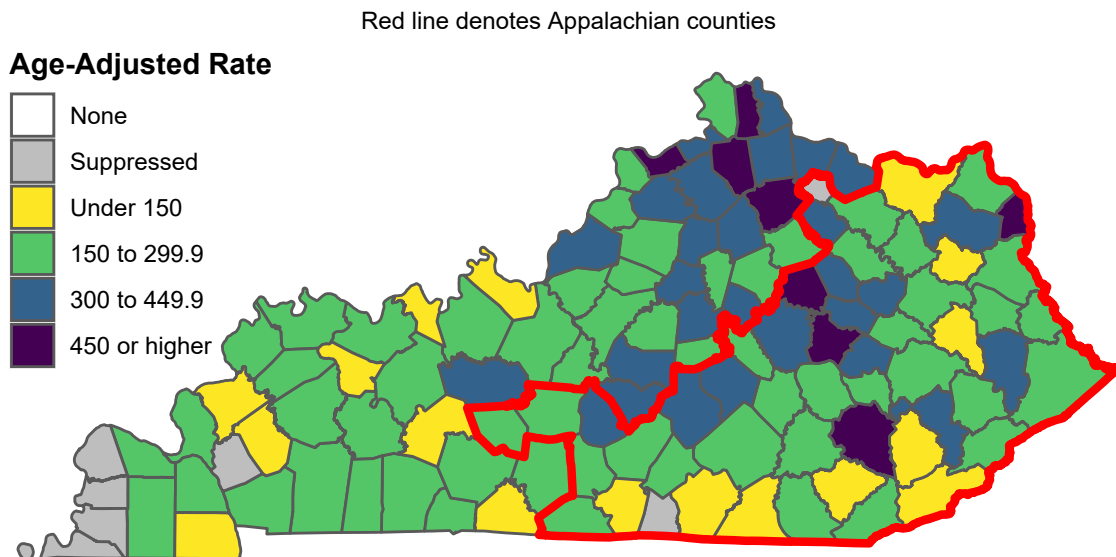
Rates are presented as the number of visits per 100,000 population. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 11.1.4: Age-adjusted rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose by Kentucky county of residence, 2019



Rates are presented as the number of visits per 100,000 population. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 11.1.5: Age-adjusted rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose by Kentucky county of residence, 2018



Rates are presented as the number of visits per 100,000 population. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

11.2 Appalachian Counties

In 2022, counties in the Appalachian region of Kentucky experienced a rate of 254.6 nonfatal drug overdose ED visits per 100,000 residents. This is a decrease from the 317.2 visits per 100,000 residents in 2021 and lower than the rate for non-Appalachian counties in 2022 of 271.3 visits per 100,000 residents. Of the nonfatal drug overdoses that occurred among residents of Appalachian counties in 2022, 917 (33.6%) involved at least one type of opioid and 171 (6.3%) involved at least one type of stimulant. Of the nonfatal drug overdoses that occurred among residents of non-Appalachian counties in 2022, 3,872 (45.3%) involved at least one type of opioid and 417 (4.9%) involved at least one type of stimulant.

Note: The Appalachian region in Kentucky includes the counties of Adair, Bath, Bell, Boyd, Breathitt, Carter, Casey, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Cumberland, Edmonson, Elliott, Estill, Fleming, Floyd, Garrard, Green, Greenup, Harlan, Hart, Jackson, Johnson, Knott, Knox, Laurel, Lawrence, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Lewis, Lincoln, McCreary, Madison, Magoffin, Martin, Menifee, Metcalfe, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Nicholas, Owsley, Perry, Pike, Powell, Pulaski, Robertson, Rockcastle, Rowan, Russell, Wayne, Whitley, and Wolfe.

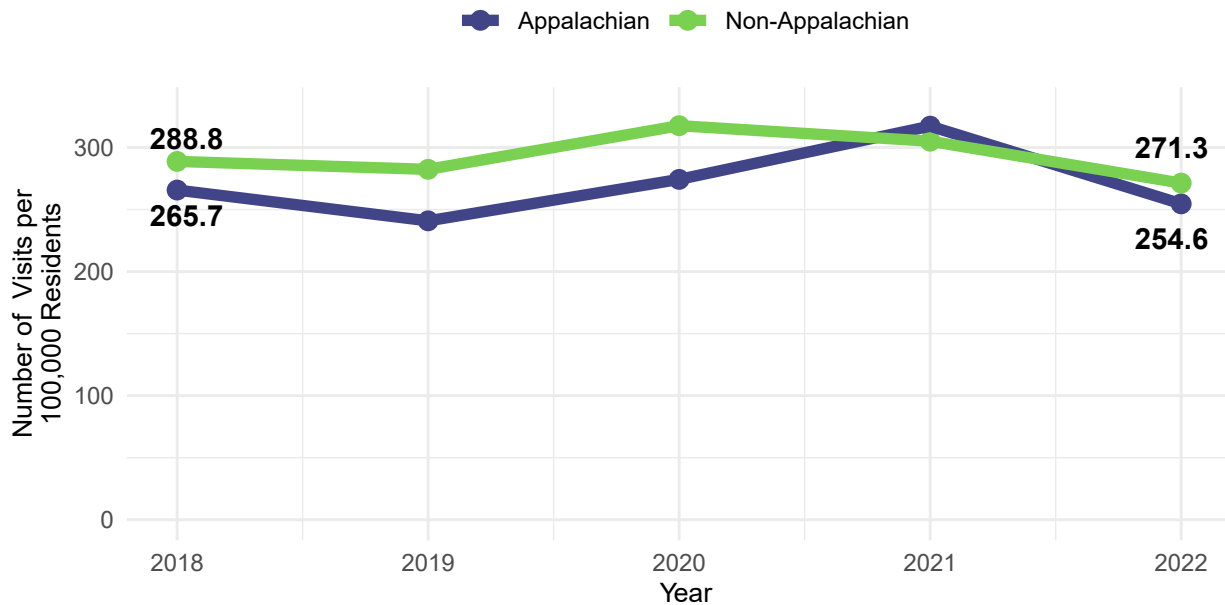
Table 11.2.1: Numbers and rates of nonfatal drug overdose Kentucky resident emergency department visits, by Appalachian region, 2018–2022

Region	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Appalachian ¹	2018	2,828	265.7	929	89.4	266	26.0
	2019	2,559	240.9	793	76.1	223	22.6
	2020	2,894	274.3	1,125	109.0	248	24.6
	2021	3,325	317.2	1,247	119.5	246	24.7
	2022	2,726	254.6	917	87.6	171	17.0
Non-Appalachian	2018	9,055	288.8	4,192	134.6	614	19.7
	2019	8,831	282.4	4,086	131.9	523	17.1
	2020	10,000	317.6	5,143	164.6	483	15.7
	2021	9,621	305.1	4,533	145.2	443	14.2
	2022	8,548	271.3	3,872	124.0	417	13.3

¹ Inclusion in the Appalachian region is based on the decedent's county of residence in the Kentucky counties of Adair, Bath, Bell, Boyd, Breathitt, Carter, Casey, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Cumberland, Edmonson, Elliott, Estill, Fleming, Floyd, Garrard, Green, Greenup, Harlan, Hart, Jackson, Johnson, Knott, Knox, Laurel, Lawrence, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Lewis, Lincoln, McCreary, Madison, Magoffin, Martin, Menifee, Metcalfe, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Nicholas, Owsley, Perry, Pike, Powell, Pulaski, Robertson, Rockcastle, Rowan, Russell, Wayne, Whitley, or Wolfe.

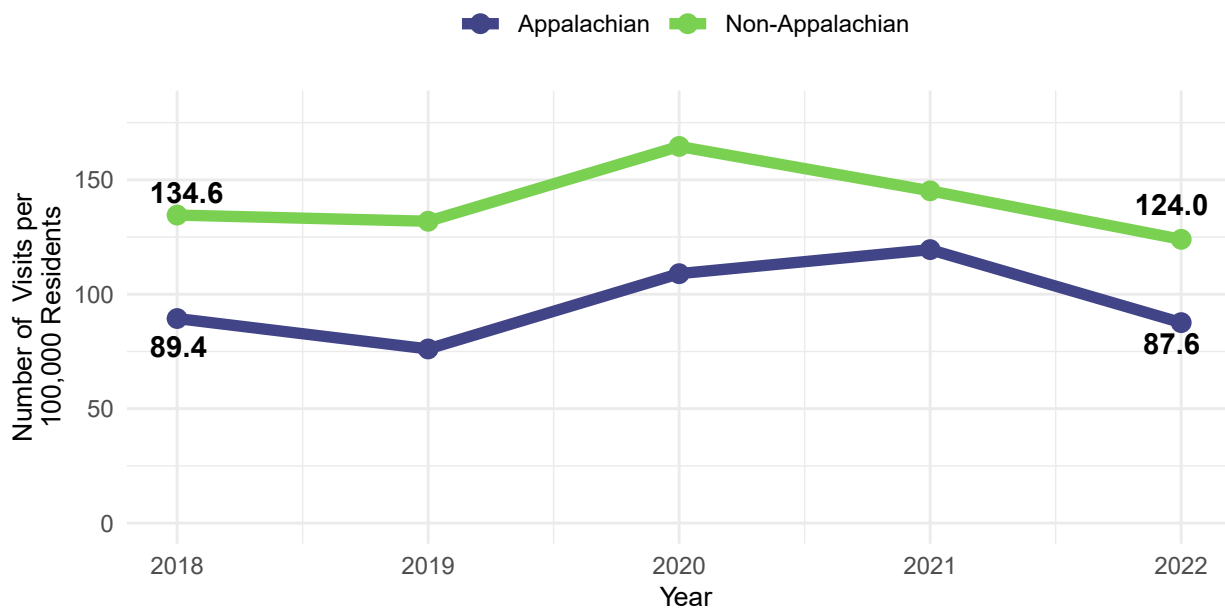
Rates are presented as the number of ED visits per 100,000 population. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 11.2.1: Rates of Kentucky resident emergency department for nonfatal drug overdose, by Appalachian region, 2018–2022



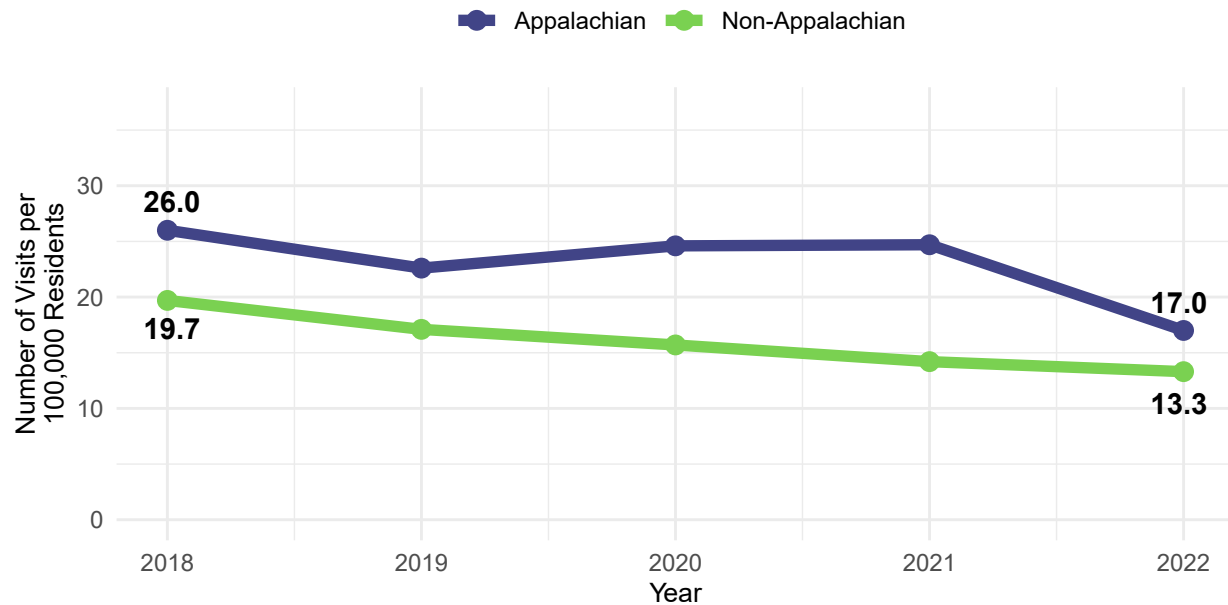
Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 11.2.2: Rates of Kentucky resident emergency department for nonfatal opioid overdose, by Appalachian region, 2018–2022



Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 11.2.3: Rates of Kentucky resident emergency department for nonfatal stimulant overdose, by Appalachian region, 2018–2022



Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 11.2.2: Number of Kentucky resident emergency department for nonfatal drug overdose, by Appalachian region and drug type, 2018–2022

Region	Drug Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Appalachian ¹	Heroin	527	426	587	637	440
	Prescription Opioids	165	150	203	214	185
	Synthetic Opioids	87	78	118	131	100
	Unspecified Opioids	160	150	236	292	202
	Cocaine	22	8	5	16	12
	Other Psychostimulant	247	217	244	234	160
	Benzodiazepines	227	175	163	155	83
	Cannabis	55	41	29	61	58
Non-Appalachian	Heroin	3,098	2,839	3,161	2,125	1,260
	Prescription Opioids	496	510	794	920	1,008
	Synthetic Opioids	168	215	370	410	400
	Unspecified Opioids	458	563	863	1,129	1,241
	Cocaine	96	76	74	63	73
	Other Psychostimulant	536	455	414	385	350
	Benzodiazepines	514	408	508	463	302
	Cannabis	222	192	190	197	181

¹ The Appalachian region includes the Kentucky counties of Adair, Bath, Bell, Boyd, Breathitt, Carter, Casey, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Cumberland, Edmonson, Elliott, Estill, Fleming, Floyd, Garrard, Green, Greenup, Harlan, Hart, Jackson, Johnson, Knott, Knox, Laurel, Lawrence, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Lewis, Lincoln, McCreary, Madison, Magoffin, Martin, Menifee, Metcalfe, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Nicholas, Owsley, Perry, Pike, Powell, Pulaski, Robertson, Rockcastle, Rowan, Russell, Wayne, Whitley, and Wolfe. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data source: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files, Office of Health Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

11.3 County Tables

Table 11.2.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Adair	2018	37	212.8	6	*	5	*
	2019	28	167.3	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	41	259.8	14	83.9	<5	*
	2021	55	307.6	12	73.8	6	*
	2022	45	250.0	12	78.9	<5	*
Allen	2018	25	125.5	<5	*	<5	*
	2019	16	80.2	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	24	134.4	6	*	0	0.0
	2021	26	137.5	5	*	5	*
	2022	29	150.2	5	*	<5	*
Anderson	2018	66	322.4	30	145.8	<5	*
	2019	54	254.7	22	104.5	5	*
	2020	48	222.4	26	125.4	<5	*
	2021	46	210.8	21	97.3	<5	*
	2022	50	236.1	25	118.2	<5	*
Ballard	2018	8	*	<5	*	0	0.0
	2019	9	*	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2020	10	140.6	<5	*	0	0.0
	2021	12	158.7	<5	*	0	0.0
	2022	<5	*	0	0.0	0	0.0

¹ Data are based on the patient's county of residence.

Numbers greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on numbers less than 10 are suppressed in accordance with state data management policy. Suppressed rates are indicated with an asterisk. Rates based on counts less than 20 are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Rates are presented as the number of visits per 100,000 population. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Barren	2018	91	226.4	8	*	8	*
	2019	71	163.7	9	*	<5	*
	2020	99	233.4	24	51.9	7	*
	2021	93	229.1	14	30.0	9	*
	2022	112	275.5	24	62.0	<5	*
Bath	2018	28	251.3	16	148.4	0	0.0
	2019	34	300.3	13	124.1	<5	*
	2020	43	391.6	27	243.5	<5	*
	2021	47	403.5	28	243.4	<5	*
	2022	39	320.6	17	143.7	<5	*
Bell	2018	66	268.9	11	36.7	10	40.4
	2019	64	263.4	17	62.9	11	49.6
	2020	77	359.7	19	85.4	9	*
	2021	56	252.5	11	46.9	<5	*
	2022	65	292.6	14	61.9	5	*
Boone	2018	353	288.6	216	181.4	13	10.1
	2019	333	265.2	175	143.1	13	10.1
	2020	348	273.1	181	143.4	15	12.1
	2021	282	218.9	109	85.8	11	8.3
	2022	249	193.0	103	81.3	<5	*

¹ Data are based on the patient's county of residence.

Numbers greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on numbers less than 10 are suppressed in accordance with state data management policy. Suppressed rates are indicated with an asterisk. Rates based on counts less than 20 are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Rates are presented as the number of visits per 100,000 population. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Bourbon	2018	49	274.2	25	142.4	8	*
	2019	62	345.4	32	177.1	<5	*
	2020	72	421.3	41	251.9	<5	*
	2021	87	486.2	43	245.0	6	*
	2022	56	305.9	17	104.8	<5	*
Boyd	2018	208	490.2	120	287.5	7	*
	2019	161	374.8	91	222.5	12	30.7
	2020	169	394.8	94	226.0	<5	*
	2021	209	489.9	117	275.7	12	29.2
	2022	169	383.1	76	176.7	<5	*
Boyle	2018	70	268.5	25	96.3	<5	*
	2019	58	224.2	31	122.3	<5	*
	2020	74	260.2	33	116.4	<5	*
	2021	92	331.7	41	154.7	<5	*
	2022	76	277.4	34	128.7	6	*
Bracken	2018	32	446.2	13	192.1	<5	*
	2019	27	391.5	13	198.4	<5	*
	2020	25	359.9	18	257.1	<5	*
	2021	24	320.8	11	149.6	<5	*
	2022	18	229.0	8	*	0	0.0

¹ Data are based on the patient's county of residence.

Numbers greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on numbers less than 10 are suppressed in accordance with state data management policy. Suppressed rates are indicated with an asterisk. Rates based on counts less than 20 are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Rates are presented as the number of visits per 100,000 population. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Breathitt	2018	34	294.9	8	*	6	*
	2019	36	285.0	6	*	<5	*
	2020	27	202.3	8	*	<5	*
	2021	22	180.9	5	*	<5	*
	2022	25	207.2	8	*	<5	*
Breckinridge	2018	36	190.3	8	*	<5	*
	2019	36	186.6	7	*	<5	*
	2020	36	201.4	13	75.1	<5	*
	2021	55	307.6	15	80.2	<5	*
	2022	41	225.1	20	118.1	<5	*
Bullitt	2018	186	248.1	106	140.1	9	*
	2019	176	232.0	113	149.5	7	*
	2020	254	334.2	160	215.4	10	13.6
	2021	247	324.4	144	191.2	5	*
	2022	220	285.5	119	154.1	7	*
Butler	2018	14	115.5	<5	*	<5	*
	2019	6	*	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2020	12	106.6	<5	*	0	0.0
	2021	15	143.4	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	22	195.3	<5	*	0	0.0

¹ Data are based on the patient's county of residence.

Numbers greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on numbers less than 10 are suppressed in accordance with state data management policy. Suppressed rates are indicated with an asterisk. Rates based on counts less than 20 are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Rates are presented as the number of visits per 100,000 population. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Caldwell	2018	17	131.1	<5	*	<5	*
	2019	26	219.9	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	15	136.2	<5	*	<5	*
	2021	28	230.4	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	28	249.5	6	*	<5	*
Calloway	2018	56	145.3	6	*	<5	*
	2019	61	160.5	16	42.8	<5	*
	2020	62	173.9	10	30.5	<5	*
	2021	52	141.2	6	*	<5	*
	2022	44	137.8	6	*	<5	*
Campbell	2018	408	443.6	315	342.8	13	14.3
	2019	348	392.2	251	284.9	11	11.6
	2020	344	387.7	245	270.7	11	13.3
	2021	333	377.0	220	248.4	11	11.6
	2022	204	231.7	105	121.6	7	*
Carlisle	2018	6	*	<5	*	<5	*
	2019	5	*	0	0.0	<5	*
	2020	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2021	<5	*	0	0.0	<5	*
	2022	<5	*	0	0.0	0	0.0

¹ Data are based on the patient's county of residence.

Numbers greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on numbers less than 10 are suppressed in accordance with state data management policy. Suppressed rates are indicated with an asterisk. Rates based on counts less than 20 are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Rates are presented as the number of visits per 100,000 population. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Carroll	2018	47	465.6	28	285.0	<5	*
	2019	51	522.2	21	212.0	<5	*
	2020	44	444.9	23	246.0	7	*
	2021	58	571.1	27	272.1	<5	*
	2022	51	508.6	29	291.2	5	*
Carter	2018	87	368.8	53	235.6	<5	*
	2019	54	225.8	24	104.9	<5	*
	2020	66	292.3	36	170.6	<5	*
	2021	93	404.9	52	240.2	<5	*
	2022	60	253.2	31	135.6	<5	*
Casey	2018	55	363.1	8	*	9	*
	2019	47	291.1	6	*	6	*
	2020	42	290.4	7	*	12	89.5
	2021	41	279.1	10	71.6	9	*
	2022	34	228.9	7	*	6	*
Christian	2018	110	165.1	8	*	<5	*
	2019	86	124.6	9	*	6	*
	2020	118	172.1	17	29.2	6	*
	2021	125	185.4	37	61.3	10	15.7
	2022	100	148.9	28	45.3	11	15.7

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Numbers greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on numbers less than 10 are suppressed in accordance with state data management policy. Suppressed rates are indicated with an asterisk. Rates based on counts less than 20 are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Rates are presented as the number of visits per 100,000 population. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Clark	2018	147	453.7	89	276.8	16	49.5
	2019	90	276.9	48	157.0	10	30.9
	2020	96	288.9	50	153.7	6	*
	2021	112	337.3	66	193.3	<5	*
	2022	96	294.3	58	183.6	6	*
Clay	2018	109	545.7	12	63.2	7	*
	2019	55	288.6	10	48.7	8	*
	2020	51	263.2	16	77.3	<5	*
	2021	83	413.8	26	129.9	10	52.0
	2022	49	265.8	14	75.9	5	*
Clinton	2018	9	*	<5	*	<5	*
	2019	20	212.9	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	18	221.0	<5	*	<5	*
	2021	17	200.0	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	21	244.6	<5	*	0	0.0
Crittenden	2018	13	147.0	<5	*	<5	*
	2019	12	165.4	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	12	152.2	<5	*	<5	*
	2021	19	228.4	0	0.0	<5	*
	2022	14	189.1	<5	*	<5	*

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Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Cumberland	2018	10	149.8	<5	*	0	0.0
	2019	12	142.8	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	11	185.0	<5	*	<5	*
	2021	10	190.9	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	21	401.2	8	*	<5	*
Daviess	2018	168	175.5	31	33.2	10	10.8
	2019	166	171.4	16	17.8	9	*
	2020	197	206.5	29	29.3	5	*
	2021	187	188.2	32	34.1	6	*
	2022	177	180.5	31	33.5	14	14.6
Edmonson	2018	20	181.9	<5	*	<5	*
	2019	7	*	<5	*	0	0.0
	2020	14	122.2	5	*	<5	*
	2021	15	148.1	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	18	175.8	6	*	<5	*
Elliott	2018	10	141.5	<5	*	<5	*
	2019	12	217.5	<5	*	0	0.0
	2020	13	219.2	<5	*	<5	*
	2021	16	261.4	8	*	0	0.0
	2022	9	*	<5	*	0	0.0

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Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Estill	2018	61	480.6	19	159.4	<5	*
	2019	80	670.9	39	328.1	<5	*
	2020	73	591.4	36	299.3	<5	*
	2021	75	592.3	36	282.5	<5	*
	2022	75	582.4	39	291.6	7	*
Fayette	2018	783	246.9	388	123.6	42	12.1
	2019	714	222.2	302	94.4	52	16.3
	2020	854	269.3	486	154.7	43	13.6
	2021	711	226.4	372	118.5	31	9.2
	2022	741	237.4	383	123.6	28	8.7
Fleming	2018	25	178.0	7	*	<5	*
	2019	32	251.6	13	112.2	<5	*
	2020	36	261.8	20	152.3	<5	*
	2021	35	258.2	16	118.2	5	*
	2022	32	227.6	14	107.3	<5	*
Floyd	2018	110	333.8	25	78.8	15	50.4
	2019	102	306.4	21	67.9	11	35.4
	2020	109	348.5	29	89.9	18	60.9
	2021	155	506.1	33	109.9	21	73.4
	2022	93	288.8	17	50.8	5	*

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Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Franklin	2018	159	332.5	64	132.8	8	*
	2019	147	328.9	62	142.1	<5	*
	2020	150	319.3	73	156.0	<5	*
	2021	154	331.6	77	170.9	8	*
	2022	149	317.8	51	109.3	7	*
Fulton	2018	<5	*	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2019	8	*	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	<5	*	<5	*	0	0.0
	2021	5	*	0	0.0	<5	*
	2022	5	*	<5	*	<5	*
Gallatin	2018	33	398.5	22	269.4	<5	*
	2019	37	454.3	23	291.4	5	*
	2020	29	366.2	16	191.8	0	0.0
	2021	29	382.7	15	201.1	<5	*
	2022	22	287.0	12	158.3	0	0.0
Garrard	2018	32	203.4	14	91.8	<5	*
	2019	40	262.5	17	105.8	<5	*
	2020	66	444.1	32	232.6	5	*
	2021	68	449.3	34	235.1	<5	*
	2022	46	300.0	22	146.0	<5	*

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Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Grant	2018	158	671.1	98	426.0	11	43.4
	2019	156	683.3	102	450.8	6	*
	2020	138	589.2	88	378.1	5	*
	2021	121	529.4	54	240.0	<5	*
	2022	86	363.7	36	152.4	6	*
Graves	2018	64	186.6	11	32.7	11	35.5
	2019	107	316.5	14	36.9	30	96.3
	2020	79	224.7	11	31.6	12	35.8
	2021	67	199.1	8	*	10	30.3
	2022	67	192.6	7	*	12	39.1
Grayson	2018	85	362.3	17	72.8	12	51.9
	2019	62	255.2	5	*	5	*
	2020	71	313.7	21	94.2	6	*
	2021	62	258.2	17	73.5	8	*
	2022	88	362.1	19	78.6	<5	*
Green	2018	28	300.2	6	*	<5	*
	2019	26	300.3	6	*	<5	*
	2020	19	169.3	<5	*	0	0.0
	2021	17	192.6	5	*	0	0.0
	2022	27	288.9	12	131.7	<5	*

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Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Greenup	2018	76	238.8	38	115.7	<5	*
	2019	72	235.6	22	71.7	5	*
	2020	63	201.5	39	121.9	0	0.0
	2021	79	260.1	37	120.3	<5	*
	2022	48	151.8	17	57.7	0	0.0
Hancock	2018	12	146.7	<5	*	0	0.0
	2019	14	152.5	<5	*	0	0.0
	2020	13	145.9	<5	*	0	0.0
	2021	8	*	0	0.0	<5	*
	2022	11	135.2	0	0.0	<5	*
Hardin	2018	242	224.3	70	63.7	9	*
	2019	184	172.3	55	50.4	9	*
	2020	245	229.9	87	82.5	9	*
	2021	293	274.7	102	97.1	11	11.3
	2022	248	230.9	86	79.8	8	*
Harlan	2018	32	134.4	10	39.4	9	*
	2019	64	280.1	7	*	13	59.0
	2020	48	208.0	14	63.0	9	*
	2021	76	332.6	11	40.7	12	54.5
	2022	59	247.9	6	*	7	*

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Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Harrison	2018	85	509.4	47	291.7	7	*
	2019	53	313.6	20	125.9	<5	*
	2020	66	376.8	30	166.9	5	*
	2021	92	523.7	55	311.4	5	*
	2022	54	319.1	24	132.4	<5	*
Hart	2018	35	202.4	<5	*	<5	*
	2019	25	145.8	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	35	178.4	9	*	<5	*
	2021	37	219.2	11	63.9	<5	*
	2022	39	217.1	12	74.5	<5	*
Henderson	2018	86	204.0	8	*	10	25.9
	2019	91	228.8	5	*	8	*
	2020	78	188.3	18	47.4	<5	*
	2021	124	307.9	25	62.4	8	*
	2022	119	298.6	22	55.0	5	*
Henry	2018	53	367.9	19	147.9	6	*
	2019	47	324.4	26	190.5	<5	*
	2020	54	405.6	29	225.2	<5	*
	2021	59	417.8	33	244.8	<5	*
	2022	60	434.6	22	163.8	<5	*

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Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Hickman	2018	<5	*	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2019	<5	*	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2020	<5	*	0	0.0	<5	*
	2021	<5	*	0	0.0	<5	*
	2022	6	*	0	0.0	<5	*
Hopkins	2018	78	189.0	8	*	<5	*
	2019	94	230.6	6	*	8	*
	2020	89	224.4	17	41.6	<5	*
	2021	82	200.9	10	25.7	<5	*
	2022	83	195.9	25	61.8	<5	*
Jackson	2018	22	164.0	<5	*	0	0.0
	2019	37	303.3	11	84.9	<5	*
	2020	27	209.3	11	88.0	<5	*
	2021	31	255.3	12	98.9	<5	*
	2022	22	183.5	5	*	<5	*
Jefferson	2018	2,631	354.9	1,331	178.4	210	28.1
	2019	2,718	369.5	1,539	208.9	159	22.1
	2020	3,447	462.6	2,096	280.2	149	20.1
	2021	3,309	443.6	1,914	257.0	128	17.1
	2022	2,906	390.7	1,710	231.1	118	15.8

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Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Jessamine	2018	211	416.9	139	279.3	9	*
	2019	197	397.3	109	225.0	7	*
	2020	207	427.0	144	297.2	6	*
	2021	195	398.7	116	239.8	5	*
	2022	153	311.9	85	175.2	10	20.5
Johnson	2018	37	184.4	<5	*	5	*
	2019	21	108.7	5	*	5	*
	2020	40	192.7	5	*	<5	*
	2021	36	172.5	6	*	7	*
	2022	40	198.9	7	*	<5	*
Kenton	2018	893	556.3	655	408.5	19	11.4
	2019	806	498.6	554	339.9	25	15.9
	2020	828	508.1	557	337.4	24	14.9
	2021	621	380.9	385	235.3	24	15.4
	2022	510	316.6	269	165.7	16	9.9
Knott	2018	31	246.8	8	*	<5	*
	2019	33	279.1	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	30	248.0	6	*	<5	*
	2021	33	278.8	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	34	283.4	8	*	<5	*

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Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Knox	2018	34	110.8	6	*	<5	*
	2019	45	157.2	9	*	<5	*
	2020	63	220.3	16	49.6	5	*
	2021	73	260.8	16	52.3	<5	*
	2022	65	221.0	14	46.6	8	*
Larue	2018	28	212.6	6	*	<5	*
	2019	26	204.6	10	78.6	<5	*
	2020	22	177.2	8	*	<5	*
	2021	23	167.8	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	37	273.2	6	*	<5	*
Laurel	2018	91	164.3	12	21.1	8	*
	2019	96	166.7	14	22.8	<5	*
	2020	117	201.1	35	60.3	8	*
	2021	125	216.3	43	72.6	13	22.9
	2022	92	155.9	19	33.4	7	*
Lawrence	2018	21	153.0	5	*	<5	*
	2019	32	233.6	11	83.6	<5	*
	2020	23	179.1	12	96.0	<5	*
	2021	22	154.4	6	*	<5	*
	2022	17	113.5	7	*	0	0.0

¹ Data are based on the patient's county of residence.

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Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Lee	2018	25	389.0	8	*	<5	*
	2019	27	381.4	7	*	7	*
	2020	27	377.5	12	167.1	9	*
	2021	20	287.2	12	176.9	0	0.0
	2022	14	201.2	6	*	0	0.0
Leslie	2018	12	112.0	<5	*	0	0.0
	2019	29	315.9	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	22	222.6	<5	*	<5	*
	2021	18	191.2	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	20	199.0	<5	*	<5	*
Letcher	2018	43	217.7	7	*	8	*
	2019	40	213.3	<5	*	5	*
	2020	38	215.4	5	*	<5	*
	2021	61	338.6	12	65.0	<5	*
	2022	54	281.2	6	*	<5	*
Lewis	2018	14	111.7	6	*	0	0.0
	2019	11	87.0	5	*	0	0.0
	2020	11	97.1	7	*	0	0.0
	2021	18	166.1	13	118.9	0	0.0
	2022	10	84.2	<5	*	<5	*

¹ Data are based on the patient's county of residence.

Numbers greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on numbers less than 10 are suppressed in accordance with state data management policy. Suppressed rates are indicated with an asterisk. Rates based on counts less than 20 are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Rates are presented as the number of visits per 100,000 population. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Lincoln	2018	72	347.2	24	120.6	9	*
	2019	70	314.9	23	99.3	12	64.0
	2020	101	464.3	48	234.3	7	*
	2021	95	442.5	32	141.2	7	*
	2022	59	275.1	26	121.2	<5	*
Livingston	2018	16	199.5	6	*	0	0.0
	2019	25	312.2	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	12	130.2	<5	*	0	0.0
	2021	25	316.2	12	164.6	<5	*
	2022	18	230.5	6	*	0	0.0
Logan	2018	42	161.7	<5	*	8	*
	2019	50	215.6	10	41.9	7	*
	2020	45	180.1	<5	*	13	53.9
	2021	80	313.9	17	70.2	7	*
	2022	63	237.7	13	49.0	16	59.7
Lyon	2018	6	*	<5	*	<5	*
	2019	12	166.2	<5	*	0	0.0
	2020	10	138.3	<5	*	0	0.0
	2021	10	138.6	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	7	*	<5	*	0	0.0

¹ Data are based on the patient's county of residence.

Numbers greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on numbers less than 10 are suppressed in accordance with state data management policy. Suppressed rates are indicated with an asterisk. Rates based on counts less than 20 are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Rates are presented as the number of visits per 100,000 population. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data extracted September 2023. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Madison	2018	327	373.0	162	195.1	16	15.6
	2019	253	283.8	128	151.7	7	*
	2020	274	316.0	149	180.0	9	*
	2021	290	339.8	138	166.3	8	*
	2022	246	282.7	106	130.4	14	16.6
Magoffin	2018	13	116.5	<5	*	<5	*
	2019	13	120.3	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	17	161.7	5	*	<5	*
	2021	22	216.6	<5	*	0	0.0
	2022	16	158.2	<5	*	<5	*
Marion	2018	54	300.6	17	97.5	5	*
	2019	47	267.7	15	89.8	<5	*
	2020	56	307.8	23	122.9	10	55.6
	2021	52	285.4	14	76.3	<5	*
	2022	50	278.3	13	69.3	<5	*
Marshall	2018	53	185.8	6	*	5	*
	2019	39	143.7	9	*	<5	*
	2020	47	177.2	6	*	5	*
	2021	45	153.0	7	*	5	*
	2022	52	191.9	11	42.5	7	*

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Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Martin	2018	23	214.4	<5	*	<5	*
	2019	29	276.4	7	*	<5	*
	2020	18	181.3	5	*	0	0.0
	2021	28	262.7	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	15	131.0	<5	*	0	0.0
Mason	2018	50	323.8	14	91.7	<5	*
	2019	43	298.2	13	92.4	<5	*
	2020	37	235.4	20	128.3	<5	*
	2021	44	295.6	26	169.8	<5	*
	2022	36	239.7	11	71.6	<5	*
McCracken	2018	110	182.2	8	*	10	17.9
	2019	139	230.1	14	21.5	13	23.1
	2020	139	222.5	16	26.5	12	21.2
	2021	129	210.1	29	49.7	7	*
	2022	99	163.3	20	34.9	<5	*
McCreary	2018	23	141.7	<5	*	5	*
	2019	16	99.9	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	32	189.3	10	53.7	<5	*
	2021	29	182.3	5	*	<5	*
	2022	16	103.3	5	*	<5	*

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Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
McLean	2018	10	118.9	<5	*	<5	*
	2019	9	*	<5	*	0	0.0
	2020	13	167.4	<5	*	0	0.0
	2021	6	*	<5	*	0	0.0
	2022	6	*	0	0.0	0	0.0
Meade	2018	26	96.0	10	36.6	<5	*
	2019	41	150.4	20	74.4	<5	*
	2020	24	90.0	11	40.4	0	0.0
	2021	33	116.2	13	44.2	<5	*
	2022	40	145.2	17	60.8	<5	*
Menifee	2018	16	304.8	6	*	0	0.0
	2019	12	226.5	7	*	0	0.0
	2020	15	284.8	7	*	<5	*
	2021	14	276.4	11	213.0	<5	*
	2022	16	317.6	8	*	0	0.0
Mercer	2018	63	341.3	28	153.9	12	65.0
	2019	60	323.6	27	150.1	6	*
	2020	71	358.2	33	169.4	<5	*
	2021	75	381.0	21	105.8	<5	*
	2022	68	337.6	27	144.8	5	*

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Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Metcalf	2018	16	172.3	<5	*	<5	*
	2019	21	243.3	6	*	<5	*
	2020	15	161.3	<5	*	<5	*
	2021	17	181.6	<5	*	0	0.0
	2022	18	191.6	<5	*	<5	*
Monroe	2018	18	171.1	<5	*	<5	*
	2019	19	185.8	<5	*	0	0.0
	2020	20	200.4	5	*	0	0.0
	2021	13	131.4	<5	*	0	0.0
	2022	19	172.3	<5	*	<5	*
Montgomery	2018	95	366.2	50	196.4	9	*
	2019	83	314.0	49	187.2	<5	*
	2020	103	395.8	66	250.6	5	*
	2021	133	503.2	80	303.4	10	43.0
	2022	93	351.3	44	165.0	6	*
Morgan	2018	33	260.5	9	*	<5	*
	2019	17	144.5	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	24	164.5	5	*	<5	*
	2021	41	333.6	8	*	<5	*
	2022	38	316.7	7	*	<5	*

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Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Muhlenberg	2018	73	249.5	14	45.1	8	*
	2019	89	299.3	9	*	6	*
	2020	88	305.8	17	58.7	6	*
	2021	81	277.9	13	43.9	7	*
	2022	91	306.0	19	65.4	7	*
Nelson	2018	115	277.9	38	92.6	11	27.4
	2019	115	271.5	53	128.1	7	*
	2020	132	298.4	48	111.9	10	22.2
	2021	108	252.9	41	96.0	9	*
	2022	122	287.9	52	123.4	7	*
Nicholas	2018	22	356.1	12	193.5	<5	*
	2019	8	*	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	18	256.4	12	166.0	<5	*
	2021	27	410.8	14	218.7	<5	*
	2022	10	133.3	<5	*	<5	*
Ohio	2018	57	259.6	<5	*	19	90.5
	2019	54	221.1	<5	*	5	*
	2020	42	186.7	7	*	<5	*
	2021	40	164.6	6	*	0	0.0
	2022	40	175.5	6	*	5	*

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Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Oldham	2018	91	152.7	34	60.3	9	*
	2019	88	141.5	27	43.1	<5	*
	2020	125	202.5	46	81.5	5	*
	2021	123	194.1	40	64.8	5	*
	2022	76	114.2	23	35.7	<5	*
Owen	2018	30	333.9	20	224.1	<5	*
	2019	27	270.1	13	135.1	0	0.0
	2020	27	281.2	12	123.5	<5	*
	2021	14	136.1	5	*	<5	*
	2022	10	97.7	<5	*	<5	*
Owsley	2018	12	281.7	<5	*	<5	*
	2019	12	299.4	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	7	*	<5	*	0	0.0
	2021	10	285.0	<5	*	0	0.0
	2022	14	385.7	<5	*	<5	*
Pendleton	2018	50	404.3	31	257.4	<5	*
	2019	51	407.8	36	295.8	<5	*
	2020	50	380.9	27	200.9	<5	*
	2021	41	336.0	28	227.4	<5	*
	2022	49	367.3	28	209.6	<5	*

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Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Perry	2018	80	352.7	13	57.4	11	48.9
	2019	114	496.5	17	71.2	9	*
	2020	118	455.7	33	131.3	8	*
	2021	123	497.1	27	108.1	6	*
	2022	81	306.4	13	42.6	7	*
Pike	2018	103	198.2	23	44.2	12	23.5
	2019	95	184.4	19	37.6	21	43.4
	2020	178	352.0	45	93.4	49	100.6
	2021	180	366.0	52	106.8	37	77.8
	2022	135	252.1	48	96.0	8	*
Powell	2018	50	446.0	22	201.5	8	*
	2019	45	405.6	20	190.8	<5	*
	2020	28	239.8	13	112.9	<5	*
	2021	44	368.0	32	268.1	<5	*
	2022	45	358.5	22	159.2	<5	*
Pulaski	2018	114	195.8	18	33.6	13	23.3
	2019	106	184.8	18	31.2	10	19.5
	2020	123	217.5	42	78.0	13	24.4
	2021	145	250.6	49	84.2	9	*
	2022	153	263.7	46	75.7	7	*

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Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Robertson	2018	<5	*	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2019	6	*	<5	*	0.0	0.0
	2020	10	541.4	<5	*	0.0	0.0
	2021	5	*	<5	*	0.0	0.0
	2022	7	*	<5	*	0.0	0.0
Rockcastle	2018	37	251.6	11	67.0	<5	*
	2019	31	209.7	12	86.0	<5	*
	2020	45	330.0	23	175.7	<5	*
	2021	63	455.1	36	255.4	5	*
	2022	41	273.4	20	125.9	<5	*
Rowan	2018	60	279.2	22	123.3	10	44.1
	2019	38	188.9	17	91.3	0	0.0
	2020	62	300.1	27	140.5	0	0.0
	2021	80	380.4	35	162.2	<5	*
	2022	76	361.1	33	176.7	<5	*
Russell	2018	37	238.2	<5	*	<5	*
	2019	22	131.0	<5	*	0	0.0
	2020	29	179.6	5	*	<5	*
	2021	41	251.7	5	*	5	*
	2022	39	242.6	6	*	<5	*

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Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Scott	2018	176	314.9	80	140.9	11	19.5
	2019	192	334.0	88	149.6	15	26.0
	2020	205	372.4	98	177.4	13	23.9
	2021	229	404.0	101	177.8	14	25.9
	2022	126	222.2	47	82.9	5	*
Shelby	2018	97	212.1	41	89.2	10	22.8
	2019	106	232.1	46	102.7	5	*
	2020	112	245.4	52	115.1	<5	*
	2021	104	235.0	54	121.6	<5	*
	2022	136	305.2	63	141.4	<5	*
Simpson	2018	43	250.9	<5	*	5	*
	2019	37	210.6	5	*	6	*
	2020	37	195.0	11	60.0	<5	*
	2021	55	296.9	13	69.2	<5	*
	2022	58	316.7	19	104.8	5	*
Spencer	2018	43	268.0	18	116.6	<5	*
	2019	33	183.8	16	91.7	<5	*
	2020	34	193.7	19	107.3	<5	*
	2021	35	192.7	18	95.6	<5	*
	2022	30	163.7	14	74.5	0	0.0

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Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Taylor	2018	93	386.2	28	118.4	5	*
	2019	78	337.2	26	118.7	<5	*
	2020	128	542.7	49	222.1	11	43.4
	2021	88	360.0	31	137.0	<5	*
	2022	86	362.3	35	146.8	<5	*
Todd	2018	22	177.7	<5	*	<5	*
	2019	17	154.8	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	10	87.3	<5	*	<5	*
	2021	21	195.1	7	*	0	0.0
	2022	13	112.4	<5	*	<5	*
Trigg	2018	28	213.7	6	*	<5	*
	2019	29	219.2	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	20	154.6	<5	*	<5	*
	2021	26	210.2	6	*	0	0.0
	2022	16	135.3	<5	*	<5	*
Trimble	2018	16	229.4	9	*	<5	*
	2019	19	251.3	7	*	0	0.0
	2020	11	144.4	8	*	0	0.0
	2021	17	218.8	7	*	<5	*
	2022	11	145.2	<5	*	<5	*

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Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Union	2018	29	211.2	<5	*	<5	*
	2019	30	214.0	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	28	200.9	<5	*	0	0.0
	2021	35	283.4	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	50	384.2	6	*	<5	*
Warren	2018	206	156.5	17	14.1	23	17.1
	2019	200	155.2	35	28.3	15	12.8
	2020	230	174.6	66	52.5	21	17.6
	2021	250	182.5	71	54.6	11	9.2
	2022	251	181.7	63	46.7	17	13.1
Washington	2018	28	265.5	10	102.2	<5	*
	2019	36	347.5	14	142.2	<5	*
	2020	34	318.7	13	129.4	<5	*
	2021	43	423.5	11	106.8	<5	*
	2022	37	349.2	18	188.6	<5	*
Wayne	2018	27	148.8	5	*	9	*
	2019	33	187.0	7	*	5	*
	2020	38	220.2	9	*	6	*
	2021	35	194.6	9	*	<5	*
	2022	35	193.0	9	*	<5	*

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Table 11.3.1: Numbers and rates of emergency department visits for a nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2018–2022

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Webster	2018	18	168.1	<5	*	0	0.0
	2019	28	235.0	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	11	90.9	<5	*	0	0.0
	2021	15	118.6	<5	*	0	0.0
	2022	17	154.5	<5	*	<5	*
Whitley	2018	79	220.6	12	30.2	6	*
	2019	66	183.8	8	*	6	*
	2020	80	230.0	24	73.0	<5	*
	2021	116	343.0	40	124.8	<5	*
	2022	103	298.4	30	97.4	8	*
Wolfe	2018	18	275.9	6	*	<5	*
	2019	18	284.3	5	*	0	0.0
	2020	24	437.2	7	*	<5	*
	2021	19	347.8	6	*	0	0.0
	2022	13	225.9	5	*	0	0.0
Woodford	2018	47	204.4	18	80.6	<5	*
	2019	71	312.3	28	126.8	<5	*
	2020	52	209.8	24	97.9	6	*
	2021	56	227.6	17	68.0	6	*
	2022	46	199.0	19	83.5	7	*

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