NIH HEAL Initiative and Helping to End Addiction Long-term are service marks of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
Evolution of Drivers of Overdose Deaths, All Ages

Analgesics ➔ Heroin ➔ Fentanyl ➔ Stimulants

91,799 Deaths in 2020
68,630 from Opioids (Prescription and Illicit)

Source: The Multiple Cause of Death data are produced by the Division of Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), United States Department of Health and Human Services (US DHHS).
Drug Overdose Death Rates by Race/Ethnicity

- White (NH), 32.8
- Black (NH), 35.4
- Hispanic, 17.6
- American Indian/Alaska Native (NH), 41.9
- Asian or Pacific Islander (NH), 5.5

NCHS, National Vital Statistics System. Estimates for 2020 are based on final data.
Fentanyl-involved and non-fentanyl overdose death rates in US youth aged 15-19 prior to and during the COVID pandemic

AQPC=10.7 (95% CI=9.3,12.1), $P<.0001$

AQPC= -2.7 (95% CI= -6.2, 0.8), $P=.13$

Number of Pills Containing Fentanyl Seized by Law Enforcement in the United States, 2018 – 2021

Estimates based on data reported by the Office of National Drug Control Policy's High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program

Addressing Overdose Deaths in 2022

• Providing effective treatment to pain patients including the appropriate use of opioids when needed is necessary but not sufficient.
• Treatment of Opioid Use Disorders is necessary but not sufficient.
• Treatment of Substance Use Disorders in addition to OUD is now necessary to prevent overdose deaths.
• Prevention of drug use including but not limited just to opioids (cocaine, methamphetamine, illicit prescription drug use) is necessary to prevent overdoses.
• Highlighting the need to monitor the emergence of new drugs and drug mixtures (xylazine) in a timely manner and the need to develop antidotes from overdoses that involve drug combinations that might not respond to naloxone.
Discussion