



**KENTUCKY INJURY PREVENTION
AND RESEARCH CENTER**

Kentucky Resident Emergency Department Visits for Nonfatal Drug Overdoses, 2019–2023

Annual Report, Updated June 2024

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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. 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.

Counts less than five and rates based on counts less than 10 were suppressed in accordance with state data management policy. Rates based on counts less than 20 are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Population estimates are based on the U.S. 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 U.S. Standard 2000 population.

This project is supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as part of cooperative agreement 1 NU17CE010186 totaling \$5.4 million with 0% financed with nongovernmental sources. The contents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement by, CDC, HHS, or the U.S. government. For more information, please visit CDC.gov.

1.2 Definitions

The data sources for the Kentucky resident data in this report are the Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of 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 and will not sum to equal the “all drugs” category. A drug overdose record that includes codes for more than one drug type 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 Heroin	T40.5, T43.6
Non-Heroin Opioid	T40.1
Prescription Opioid	T40.0, T40.2–T40.4,
Synthetic Opioid	T40.6 T40.0, T40.2–
Fentanyl	T40.3 T40.4
Unspecified Opioid	T40.45
Cocaine	T40.6
Other	T40.5
Psychostimulant	T43.6
Methamphetamine	T43.61
Benzodiazepine	T42.4
Cannabis	T40.7

The first full years for which the ICD-10 codes for fentanyl and methamphetamine were available were 2021 and 2023, respectively. Prior to the introduction of these specific codes, fentanyl involvement was captured by the more general “synthetic opioids” code and methamphetamine was captured by the more general “other psychostimulants” code. The transition to the use of the fentanyl code from the synthetic opioids code and to the use of the methamphetamine code from the other psychostimulants code is not yet well understood. Please interpret the corresponding data with care.

1.3 Executive Summary

- Total count of emergency department (ED) visits for nonfatal drug overdoses in 2023: **14,003**
 - Percent change from 2022 to 2023: **decrease of 6.6%**
- Nonfatal drug overdose ED visits among non-Hispanic White residents in 2023: **11,678**
 - Percent change from 2022 to 2023: **decrease of 7.6%**
 - Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 non-Hispanic White Kentucky residents in 2022: **359.9**
 - Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 non-Hispanic White Kentucky residents in 2023: **330.3**
- Nonfatal drug overdose ED visits among non-Hispanic Black residents in 2023: **1,745**
 - Percent change from 2022 to 2023: **decrease of 2.1%**
 - Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 non-Hispanic Black Kentucky residents in 2022: **465.8**
 - Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 non-Hispanic Black Kentucky residents in 2023: **456.4**
- The age group with the most nonfatal drug overdose ED visits in 2023: **35 to 44 years old**
 - Number of visits among those 35 to 44 years old in 2023: **2,675**
 - Percent change from 2022 to 2023: **decrease of 11.3%**
- Count of nonfatal drug overdoses involving heroin in 2023: **1,315**
 - Percent change from 2022: **decrease of 31.3%**
- Count of nonfatal drug overdoses involving a non-heroin opioid in 2023: **3,583**
 - Percent change from 2022: **decrease of 8.7%**
- Count of nonfatal drug overdoses involving cocaine in 2023: **214**
 - Percent change from 2022: **increase of 13.8%**
- Count of nonfatal drug overdoses involving other psychostimulants in 2023: **730**
 - Percent change from 2022: **decrease of 19.1%**

Table 1.3.1: Kentucky counties with the highest rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents in 2023

	Kentucky County	Rate of ED Visits per 100,000 Residents	Number of ED Visits
1	Estill	627.9	79
2	Perry	622.6	163
3	Whitley	540.1	193
4	Rowan	537.0	111
5	Washington	513.2	53
6	Floyd	499.3	164
7	Boyd	478.8	217
8	Carroll	473.2	51
9	Harrison	471.9	83
10	Grayson	464.1	117

Counties with rates based on counts 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 sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

2 Total Nonfatal Drug Overdose Counts and Rates Among Kentucky Residents

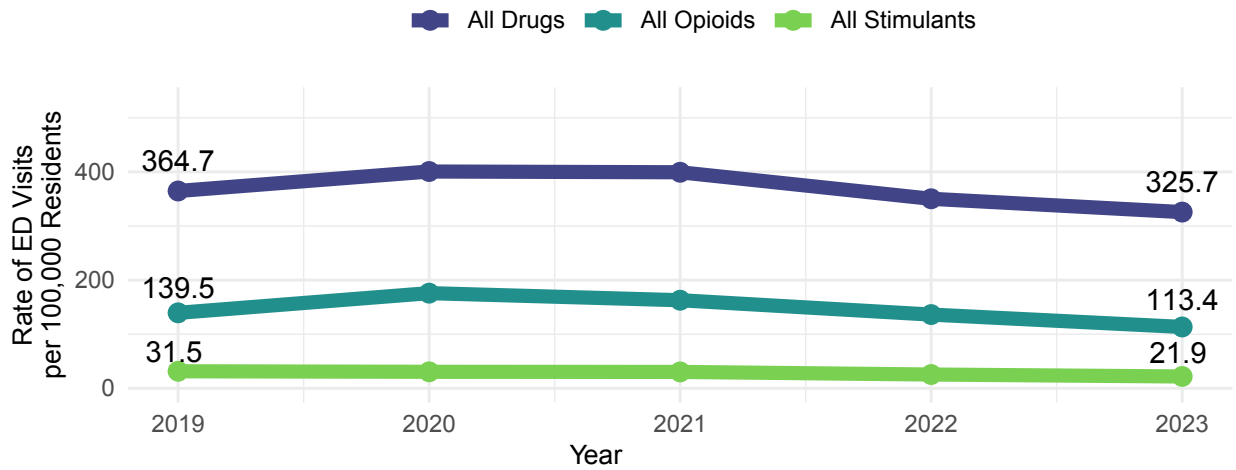
In 2023, a total of 14,003 visits were made by Kentucky residents to Kentucky EDs for nonfatal drug overdose. This is a decrease of 6.6% from the 14,998 nonfatal drug overdose visits among Kentucky residents in 2022. A total of 4,840 visits, or 34.6% of the total ED visits in 2023, involved at least one type of opioid, while 920 visits, or 6.6%, involved at least one type of stimulant. The total count of nonfatal opioid overdose ED visits among Kentucky residents decreased by 16.4%, from 5,789 visits in 2022 to 4,840 visits in 2023. The total count of nonfatal stimulant overdose ED visits among Kentucky residents decreased by 13.9%, from 1,068 visits in 2022 to 920 visits in 2023.

Table 2.1: Counts and age-adjusted rates of total emergency department visits among Kentucky residents, 2019–2023

Year	Any Drug		Any Opioid		Any Stimulant	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2019	15,527	364.7	5,882	139.5	1,288	31.5
2020	17,112	400.7	7,416	175.9	1,256	30.5
2021	16,991	399.3	6,861	162.8	1,256	30.3
2022	14,998	350.3	5,789	136.3	1,068	25.5
2023	14,003	325.7	4,840	113.4	920	21.9

Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

2.0.2 Figure 2.1: Age-adjusted rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents, 2019–2023



Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

3 Counts and Rates of Nonfatal Drug Overdose, by Sex

For the five-year period from 2019 to 2023, 52.1% of Kentucky resident nonfatal drug overdoses presenting at a Kentucky ED were male. Males made up 63.7% of all nonfatal opioid overdose ED visits among Kentucky residents and 62.4% of all nonfatal stimulant overdose ED visits among Kentucky residents. The total count of nonfatal drug overdose ED visits among male Kentucky residents decreased by 7.5% (from 7,798 visits to 7,212 visits) from 2022 to 2023. For this same time period, nonfatal opioid overdose ED visits among male Kentucky residents decreased by 19.3% (from 3,770 visits to 3,041 visits), while nonfatal stimulant overdose ED visits among male Kentucky residents decreased by 19.9% (from 699 visits to 583 visits).

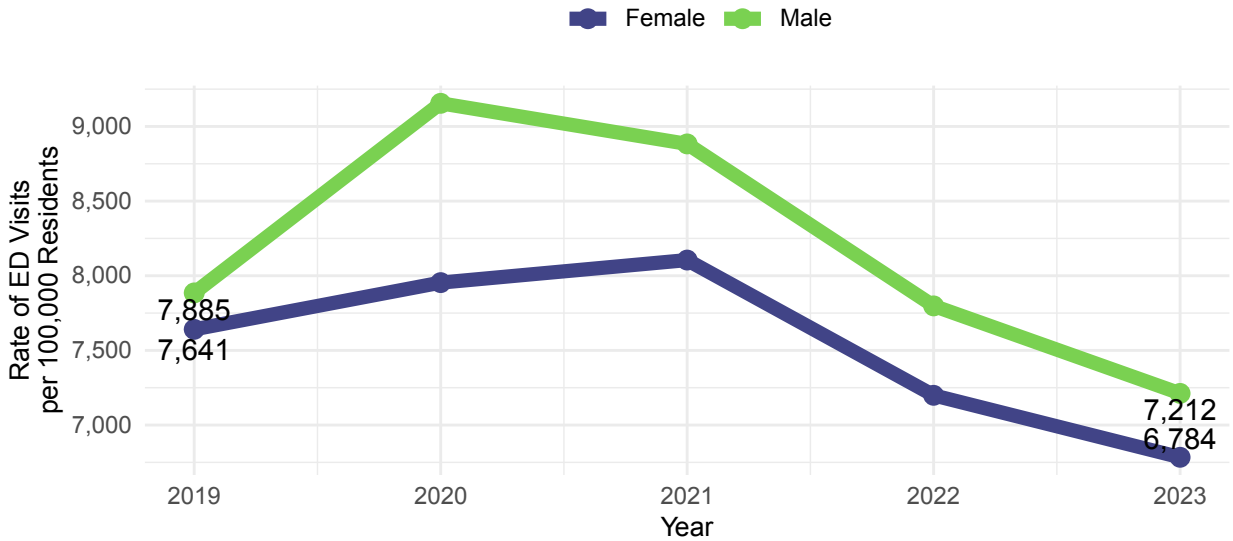
Among female Kentucky residents, the total count of nonfatal drug overdose ED visits in 2023 decreased by 5.8% (from 7,199 visits to 6,784 visits) from 2022 to 2023. For that same time period, nonfatal opioid overdose ED visits among female Kentucky residents decreased by 11.1% (from 2,018 visits to 1,795 visits), while nonfatal stimulant overdose ED visits among female Kentucky residents decreased by 8.7% (from 368 visits to 336 visits).

Table 3.1: Counts and age-adjusted rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents, by sex, 2019–2023

Sex	Year	Any Drug		Any Opioid		Any Stimulant	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Female	2019	7,641	355.0	2,303	106.4	508	25.0
	2020	7,954	370.9	2,584	121.3	485	24.0
	2021	8,105	380.2	2,470	116.2	478	23.5
	2022	7,199	335.4	2,018	93.8	368	18.0
	2023	6,784	314.1	1,795	82.4	336	16.3
Male	2019	7,885	374.5	3,579	172.1	780	37.9
	2020	9,155	429.7	4,832	228.8	770	36.9
	2021	8,883	417.9	4,388	207.9	778	37.0
	2022	7,798	364.9	3,770	177.4	699	32.7
	2023	7,212	337.2	3,041	143.1	583	27.3

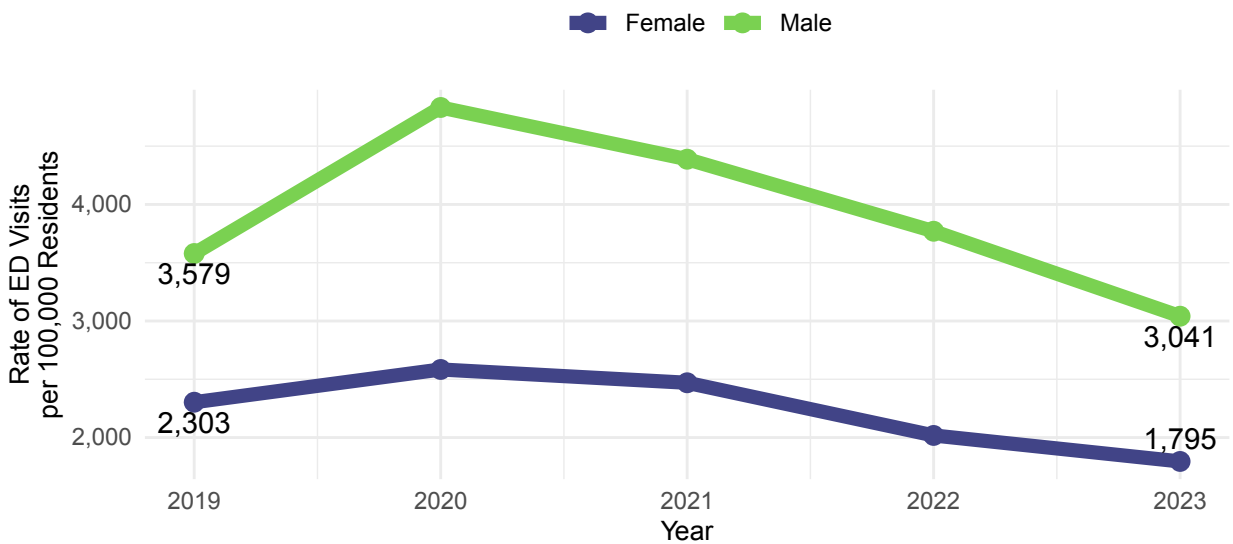
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Figure 3.1: Counts of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving any drug, by sex, 2019–2023



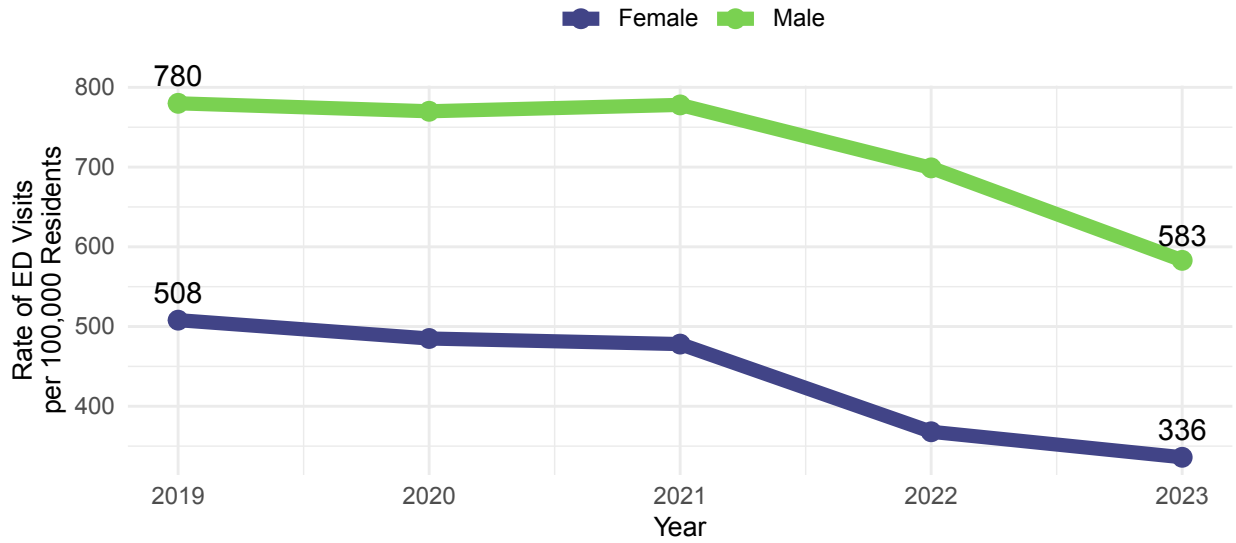
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Figure 3.2: Counts of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving any opioid, by sex, 2019–2023



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3.0.4 Figure 3.3: Counts of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving any stimulant, by sex, 2019–2023



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

The drug overdose rate among non-Hispanic Black Kentucky residents surpassed that of non-Hispanic White Kentucky residents for the first time in 2020 and remained higher in 2023 (456.4 visits per 100,000 non-Hispanic Black residents vs. 330.3 visits per 100,000 non-Hispanic White residents). In 2023, non-Hispanic White patients accounted for 83.4% of Kentucky resident nonfatal drug overdose ED visits, while non-Hispanic Black patients accounted for 10.9% of visits. Non-Hispanic White patients made up 87.5% of all nonfatal opioid overdose ED visits among Kentucky residents (113.8 visits per 100,000 non-Hispanic White residents) and 85.5% of all nonfatal stimulant overdose ED visits among Kentucky residents (22.3 visits per 100,000 non-Hispanic White residents). The percentages of opioid and stimulant overdose patients who were non-Hispanic Black were 10.2% (176.0 visits per 100,000 non-Hispanic Black residents) and 2.3% (35.1 visits per 100,000 non-Hispanic Black residents), respectively. Hispanic patients accounted for 1.8% of visits, with a rate of 160.0 visits per 100,000 Hispanic residents. The percentages of opioid and stimulant overdose patients who were Hispanic were 1.2% (43.0 visits per 100,000 Hispanic residents) and 0.3% (9.4 visits per 100,000 Hispanic residents).

Among non-Hispanic White Kentucky residents, the total count of nonfatal drug overdose ED visits decreased by 7.6% from 2022 to 2023 (12,634 to 11,678 visits). For that same time period, nonfatal opioid overdose ED visits among non-Hispanic White Kentucky residents decreased by 17%, from 4,856 visits in 2022 to 4,030 visits in 2023, while nonfatal stimulant overdose ED visits among non-Hispanic White Kentucky residents decreased by 15.9%, from 903 visits in 2022 to 759 in 2023.

Among non-Hispanic Black Kentucky residents, the total count of nonfatal drug overdose ED visits decreased by 2.1% from 1,782 visits in 2022 to 1,745 visits in 2023. For that same time period, nonfatal opioid overdose ED visits among non-Hispanic Black Kentucky residents decreased by 14.1%, from 778 visits in 2022 to 668 visits in 2023, while nonfatal stimulant overdose ED visits among non-Hispanic Black Kentucky residents increased by 3.9%, from 129 visits in 2022 to 134 visits in 2023.

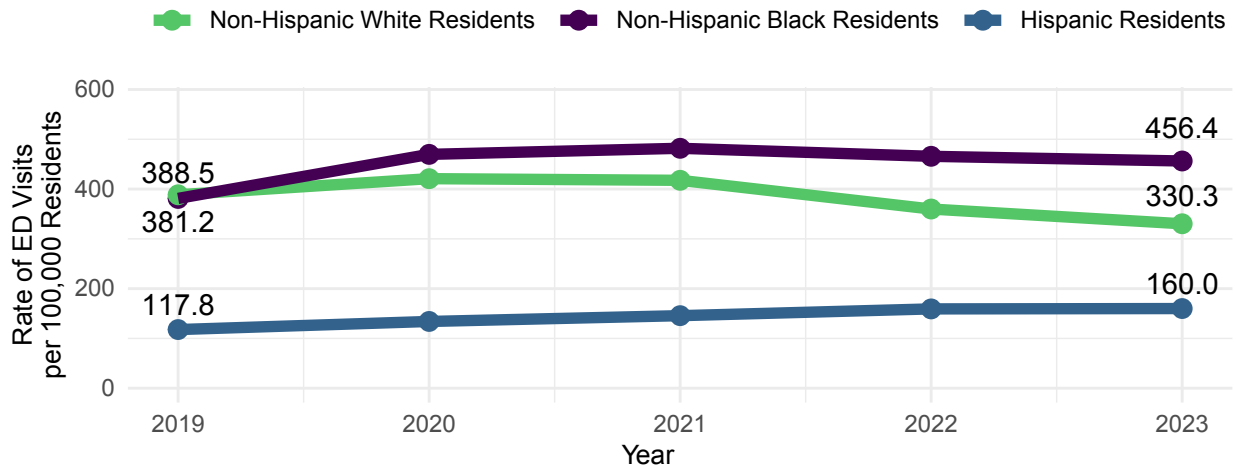
Among Hispanic Kentucky residents, the total count of nonfatal drug overdose ED visits increased by 3.3%, from 335 visits in 2022 to 346 visits in 2023. For that same time period, nonfatal opioid overdose ED visits among Hispanic Kentucky residents increased by 10.4%, from 77 visits in 2022 to 85 visits in 2023, while nonfatal stimulant overdose ED visits among Hispanic Kentucky residents decreased by 29.2%, from 24 visits in 2022 to 17 visits in 2023.

Table 4.1: Counts and age-adjusted rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents, by race and ethnicity, 2019–2023

Ethnicity/ Race	Year	Any Drug		Any Opioid		Any Stimulant	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Non-Hispanic White	2019	13,728	388.5	5,382	153.4	1,135	33.7
	2020	14,866	420.9	6,636	189.7	1,081	32.1
	2021	14,629	417.6	6,043	173.4	1,069	31.5
	2022	12,639	359.9	4,857	138.5	903	26.5
	2023	11,681	330.3	4,031	113.8	759	22.3
Non-Hispanic Black	2019	1,407	381.2	393	108.9	125	33.9
	2020	1,782	469.7	627	166.0	147	39.8
	2021	1,830	481.9	666	176.3	160	42.9
	2022	1,782	465.8	778	204.1	129	33.4
	2023	1,745	456.4	668	176.0	134	35.1
Hispanic	2019	223	117.8	51	30.9	17	8.7
	2020	250	134.1	70	39.9	14	7.5
	2021	295	145.7	84	45.4	10	5.5
	2022	335	159.3	77	40.4	24	11.8
	2023	346	160.0	85	43.0	17	9.4
Other	2019	169	100.8	56	37.6	11	6.5
	2020	214	123.6	83	52.1	14	7.9
	2021	237	134.0	68	42.4	17	9.6
	2022	242	133.6	77	46.4	12	7.1
	2023	231	126.9	56	33.9	10	5.3

Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

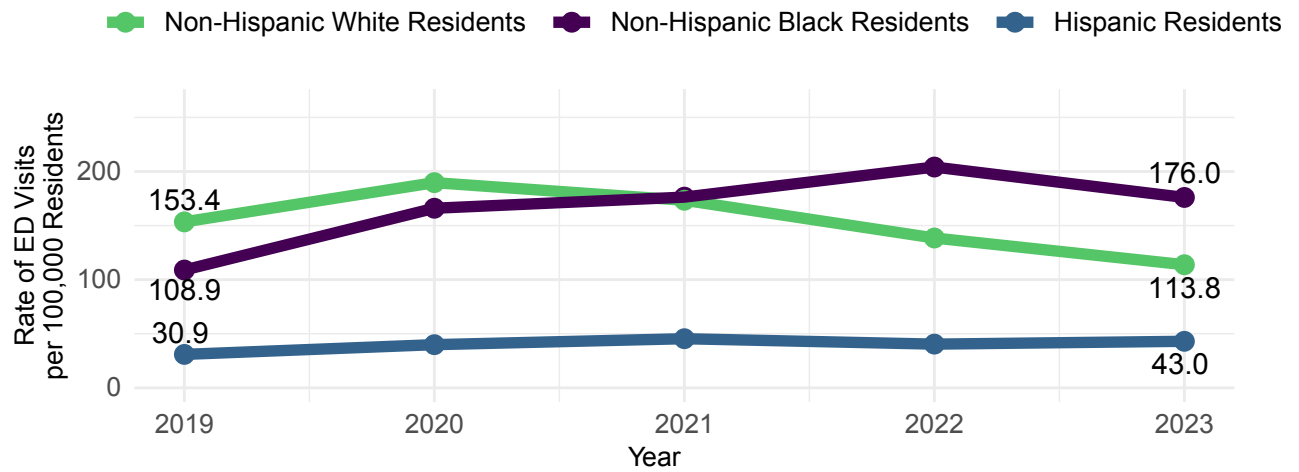
Figure 4.1: Age-adjusted rates of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving any drug, by race and ethnicity, 2019–2023



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=1,093).

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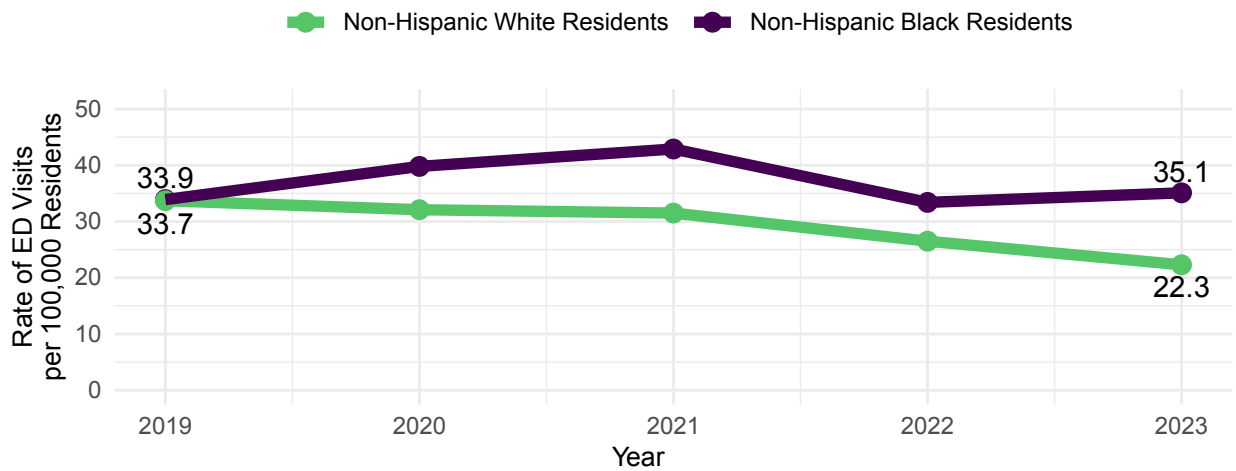
Figure 4.2: Age-adjusted rates of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving any opioid, by race and ethnicity, 2019–2023



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=340).

Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. 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, 2019–2023



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=146). Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

5 Counts of Nonfatal Drug Overdose, by Age Group

5.1 All Ages

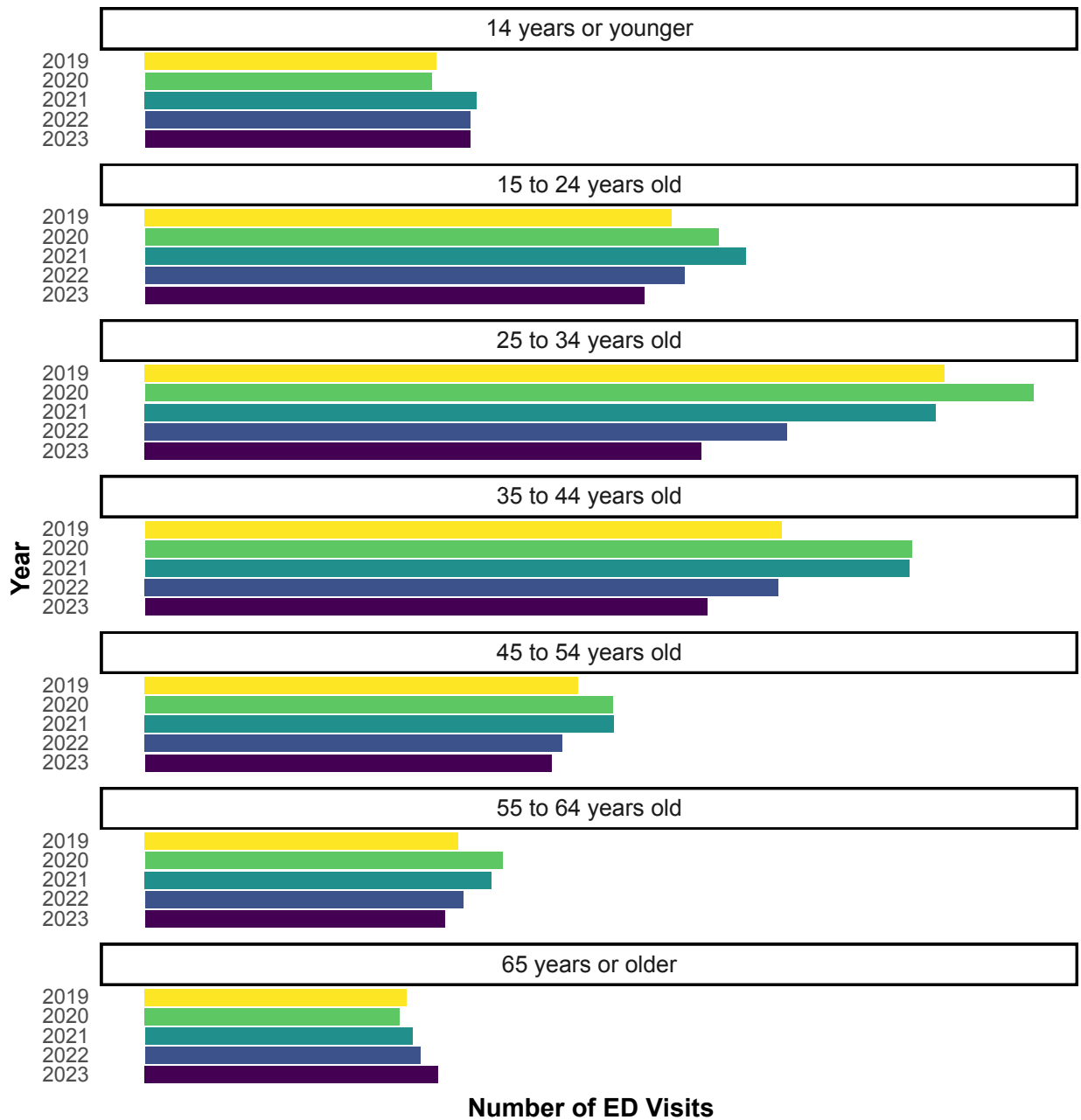
In 2023, people aged 35 to 44 years old had the greatest count of ED visits due to nonfatal drug overdose, with 2,675 visits representing 19% of the total ED visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents. This is a decrease of 11% from the 3,015 ED visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving patients 35 to 44 years old in 2022. Patients who were 25 to 34 years old made up the second-largest group represented among ED visits for nonfatal drug overdose, with 2,649 visits, also representing 19% of the total ED visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents in 2023.

Table 5.1.1: Counts of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose, by age group, 2019–2023

Age Group	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
14 years or younger	1,387	1,365	1,579	1,547	1,548
15 to 24 years old	2,507	2,730	2,859	2,567	2,375
25 to 34 years old	3,806	4,228	3,763	3,057	2,649
35 to 44 years old	3,028	3,649	3,636	3,015	2,675
45 to 54 years old	2,062	2,226	2,232	1,987	1,935
55 to 64 years old	1,491	1,701	1,650	1,514	1,426
65 years or older	1,246	1,213	1,272	1,311	1,395

Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 5.1.1: Counts of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose, by age group, 2019–2023



Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

5.2 Persons 18 and Younger

Of the 14,003 ED visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents in 2023, 2,622 visits (18.7%) involved a patient 18 years old or younger. This is a decrease of 1.4% from the 2,660 visits involving a patient in that age range in 2022. Of all patients 18 years old or younger who visited an ED for nonfatal drug overdose in 2023, persons who were 15 to 18 years old made up the majority, with 1,074 visits (41.0% of visits in 2023 involving a person age 18 or younger). The age group with the second highest count of ED visits for nonfatal drug overdose were patients 0 to 4 years old, with 792 visits (30.2% of the visits in 2023 involving a person age 18 or younger). Over the five-year period from 2019 to 2023, the majority of ED visits for nonfatal drug overdose among patients 18 years old or younger involved other psychostimulants, with 501 visits, followed by cannabis, with 495 visits. Benzodiazepines were involved in 347 visits.

Table 5.2.1: Counts of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents aged 18 and younger by age group, 2019–2023

Age Group	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
0 to 4 years old	783	776	780	721	792
5 to 9 years old	110	84	94	120	135
10 to 14 years old	494	505	705	706	621
15 to 18 years old	1,011	1,017	1,223	1,113	1,074

Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 5.2.2: Counts of emergency department visits among Kentucky residents aged 18 years old and younger by age group and drug type, 2019–2023

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	79	7	23	168
Synthetic Opioids	200	18	14	68
Unspecified Opioids	28	<5	9	93
Cocaine	10	0	0	13
Other Psychostimulants	142	41	116	202
Benzodiazepines	61	14	40	232
Cannabis	172	42	70	211

Counts greater than zero but less than five (<5) 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 sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

6 Counts 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 counts for each drug type will not give the total number of overdoses involving those drugs.

6.1 All Drug Types

Of the 14,003 nonfatal drug overdose ED visits in 2023, heroin was listed as being involved in 1,315 visits (9.4%), a decrease of 31.3% from the 1,914 visits in 2022. An opioid other than heroin was listed as being involved in 3,583 (25.6%) of the nonfatal drug overdose ED visits in 2023, a decrease of 8.7% from the 3,924 visits in 2022. Nonfatal drug overdoses involving benzodiazapines decreased by 3.1%, from 748 visits in 2022 to 725 in 2023, representing 5.2% of the nonfatal drug overdose ED visits in 2023. There were 214 ED visits for nonfatal drug overdoses involving cocaine in 2023, an increase of 13.8% from the 188 visits in 2022. Finally, nonfatal drug overdoses involving psychostimulants other than cocaine decreased by 19.1%, from 902 visits in 2022 to 730 in 2023, representing 5.2% of the nonfatal drug overdose ED visits in 2023.

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

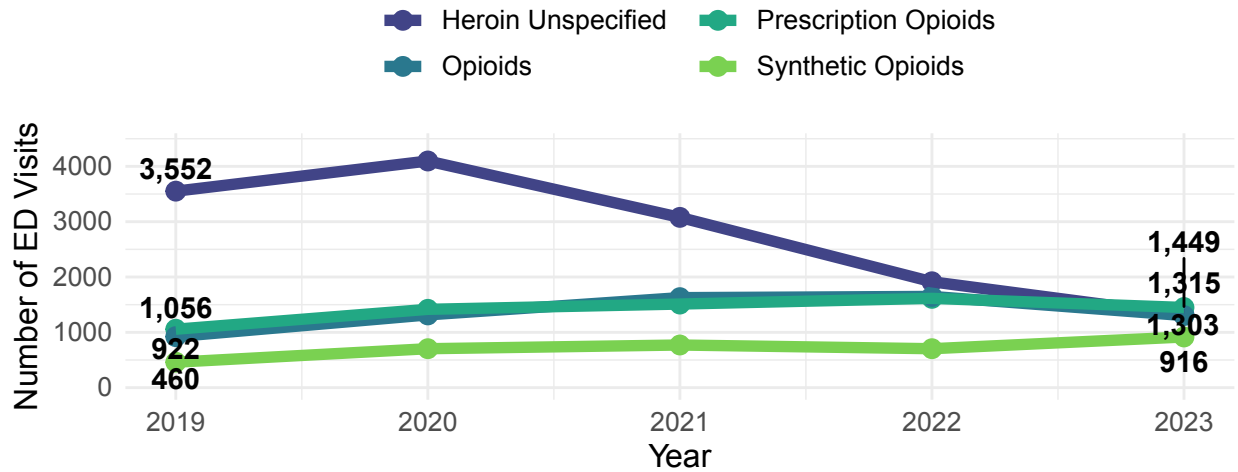
Future versions of this report will include data on the addition of a new, more specific code for drug overdoses involving methamphetamine, added on October 1, 2022. Methamphetamine is likely the most common drug included under the broader coding category of drug overdoses involving psychostimulants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

Table 6.1.1: Counts of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose, by drug type, 2019–2023

Drug Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Heroin	3,552	4,097	3,078	1,914	1,315
Prescription Opioids	1,056	1,416	1,511	1,614	1,449
Synthetic Opioids	460	704	771	704	916
Fentanyl ¹	NA	NA	558	554	777
Unspecified Opioids	922	1,315	1,627	1,649	1,303
Cocaine	199	178	207	188	214
Other Psychostimulants	1,125	1,101	1,078	902	730
Benzodiazepines	1,098	1,131	1,096	748	725
Cannabis	352	333	334	306	475

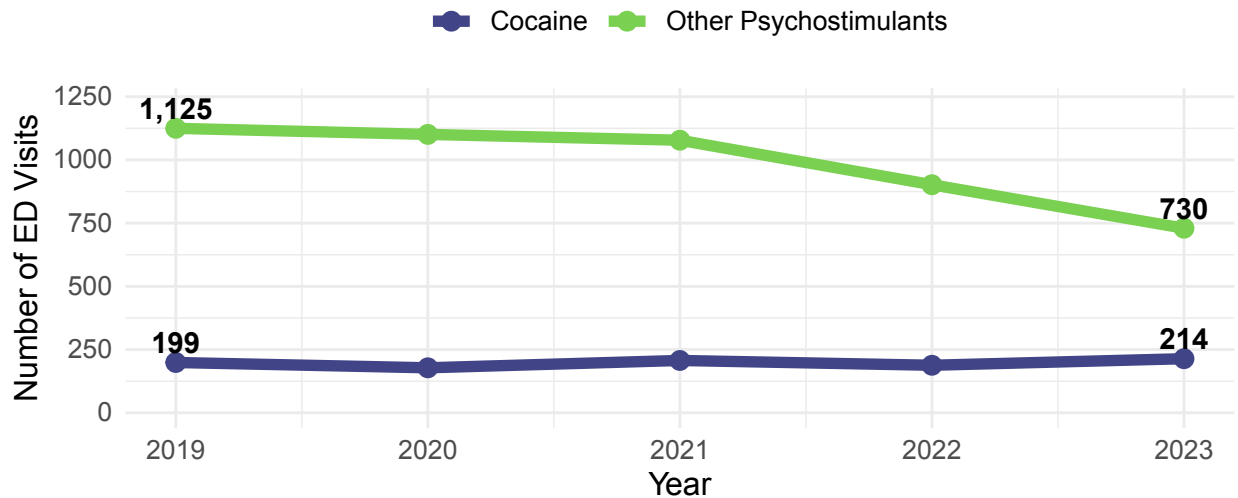
¹ The ICD-10 code for drug overdoses involving fentanyl was introduced on October 1, 2020. For this reason, annual counts of nonfatal drug overdoses involving fentanyl start in 2021. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 6.1.1: Counts of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving an opioid, by opioid type, 2019–2023



Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 6.1.2: Counts of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving a stimulant, by stimulant type, 2019–2023



Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

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Table 6.2.2: Counts and rates[†] of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl, by county of residence, 2022–2023

County	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2022	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2023	Number of ED Visits, 2022	Number of ED Visits, 2023	Percentage Change [‡] in Number of ED Visits from 2022 to 2023
Adair	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Allen	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Anderson	0.0	*	0	7	N/A
Ballard	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Barren	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Bath	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Bell	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Boone	17.1	13.1	22	17	-22.7%
Bourbon	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Boyd	*	35.8	7	16	128.6%
Boyle	*	*	7	9	28.6%
Bracken	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Breathitt	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Breckinridge	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Bullitt	14.8	*	11	<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 2022 or if there were less than five encounters in either 2022 or 2023.

Counts greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on counts 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 sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.2.2: Counts and rates† of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl, by county of residence, 2022–2023

County	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2022	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2023	Number of ED Visits, 2022	Number of ED Visits, 2023	Percentage Change‡ in Number of ED Visits from 2022 to 2023
Butler	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Caldwell	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Calloway	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Campbell	28.5	27.8	25	24	-4%
Carlisle	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Carroll	*	*	9	<5	N/A
Carter	*	*	<5	6	N/A
Casey	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Christian	*	*	5	<5	N/A
Clark	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Clay	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Clinton	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Crittenden	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Cumberland	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Daviess	*	11.1	6	10	66.7%

† 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 2022 or if there were less than five encounters in either 2022 or 2023.

Counts greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on counts 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 sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.2.2: Counts and rates[†] of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl, by county of residence, 2022–2023

County	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2022	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2023	Number of ED Visits, 2022	Number of ED Visits, 2023	Percentage Change [‡] in Number of ED Visits from 2022 to 2023
Edmonson	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Elliott	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Estill	*	*	<5	6	N/A
Fayette	19.6	32.7	62	103	66.1%
Fleming	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Floyd	*	*	<5	9	N/A
Franklin	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Fulton	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Gallatin	*	*	6	<5	N/A
Garrard	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Grant	*	*	5	<5	N/A
Graves	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Grayson	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Green	*	0.0	<5	0	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 2022 or if there were less than five encounters in either 2022 or 2023.

Counts greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on counts 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 sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.2.2: Counts and rates[†] of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl, by county of residence, 2022–2023

County	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2022	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2023	Number of ED Visits, 2022	Number of ED Visits, 2023	Percentage Change [‡] in Number of ED Visits from 2022 to 2023
Hancock	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Hardin	9.9	17.4	10	18	80%
Harlan	*	*	<5	8	N/A
Harrison	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Hart	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Henderson	*	*	<5	7	N/A
Henry	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Hickman	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Hopkins	*	*	<5	9	N/A
Jackson	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Jefferson	15.6	24.3	119	181	52.1%
Jessamine	26.1	36.2	13	17	30.8%
Johnson	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Kenton	37.8	32.3	61	54	-11.5%
Knott	*	*	<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 2022 or if there were less than five encounters in either 2022 or 2023.

Counts greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on counts 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 sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.2.2: Counts and rates[†] of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl, by county of residence, 2022–2023

County	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2022	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2023	Number of ED Visits, 2022	Number of ED Visits, 2023	Percentage Change [‡] in Number of ED Visits from 2022 to 2023
Knox	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Larue	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Laurel	*	20.4	<5	11	N/A
Lawrence	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Lee	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Leslie	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Letcher	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Lewis	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Lincoln	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Livingston	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Logan	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Lyon	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Madison	*	18.7	<5	16	N/A
Mago in	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Marion	*	*	<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 2022 or there were less than five encounters in either 2022 or 2023.

Counts greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on counts 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 sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.2.2: Counts and rates[†] of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl, by county of residence, 2022–2023

County	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2022	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2023	Number of ED Visits, 2022	Number of ED Visits, 2023	Percentage Change [‡] in Number of ED Visits from 2022 to 2023
Marshall	*	*	6	<5	N/A
Martin	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Mason	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
McCracken	24.4	24.5	14	14	0%
McCreary	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
McLean	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Meade	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Menifee	*	0.0	<5	0	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	<5	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 2022 or if there were less than five encounters in either 2022 or 2023.

Counts greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on counts 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 sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.2.2: Counts and rates[†] of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl, by county of residence, 2022–2023

County	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2022	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2023	Number of ED Visits, 2022	Number of ED Visits, 2023	Percentage Change [‡] in Number of ED Visits from 2022 to 2023
Nicholas	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Ohio	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Oldham	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Owen	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Owsley	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Pendleton	*	*	8	<5	N/A
Perry	*	*	<5	6	N/A
Pike	*	*	6	6	0%
Powell	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Pulaski	0.0	*	0	5	N/A
Robertson	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Rockcastle	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Rowan	*	*	<5	5	N/A
Russell	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Scott	*	18.6	6	12	100%

[†] 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 2022 or if there were less than five encounters in either 2022 or 2023.

Counts greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on counts 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 sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.2.2: Counts and rates[†] of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl, by county of residence, 2022–2023

County	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2022	Age-Adjusted Rate, 2023	Number of ED Visits, 2022	Number of ED Visits, 2023	Percentage Change [‡] in Number of ED Visits from 2022 to 2023
Shelby	*	*	6	<5	N/A
Simpson	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Spencer	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Taylor	*	*	7	7	0%
Todd	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Trigg	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Trimble	0.0	0.0	0	0	N/A
Union	*	*	<5	<5	N/A
Warren	7.1	22.1	11	33	200%
Washington	*	*	<5	5	N/A
Wayne	0.0	*	0	<5	N/A
Webster	*	0.0	<5	0	N/A
Whitley	*	*	<5	8	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 2022 or if there were less than five encounters in either 2022 or 2023.

Counts greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on counts 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 sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.2.3: Counts of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl, by sex, 2021–2023

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	2,470	172	7.0%
	2022	2,018	141	7.0%
	2023	1,795	231	12.9%
Male	2021	4,388	385	8.8%
	2022	3,770	412	10.9%
	2023	3,041	543	17.9%

Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.2.4: Counts of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl, by race and ethnicity, 2021–2023

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	14,629	501	3.4%
	2022	12,639	468	3.7%
	2023	11,681	629	5.4%
Non-Hispanic Black	2021	1,830	43	2.3%
	2022	1,782	67	3.8%
	2023	1,745	118	6.8%
Hispanic	2021	295	8	2.7%
	2022	335	9	2.7%
	2023	346	22	6.4%

Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.2.5: Counts of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl, by age group, 2021–2023

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	1,579	8	0.5%
	2022	1,547	<5	N/A
	2023	1,548	11	0.7%
15 to 24	2021	2,859	67	2.3%
	2022	2,567	97	3.8%
	2023	2,375	120	5.1%
25 to 34	2021	3,763	183	4.9%
	2022	3,057	186	6.1%
	2023	2,649	220	8.3%
35 to 44	2021	3,636	158	4.3%
	2022	3,015	145	4.8%
	2023	2,675	196	7.3%
45 to 54	2021	2,232	77	3.4%
	2022	1,987	72	3.6%
	2023	1,935	130	6.7%
55 to 64	2021	1,650	50	3.0%
	2022	1,514	41	2.7%
	2023	1,426	73	5.1%
65+	2021	1,272	15	1.2%
	2022	1,311	*	----%
	2023	1,395	27	1.9%

Counts greater than zero but less than five (<5) have been suppressed in accordance with state data management policy. For some years, the second lowest count 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 sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.2.6: Counts of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl, by Appalachian region, 2021–2023

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	4,463	115	2.6%
	2022	3,786	84	2.2%
	2023	3,824	157	4.1%
Non-Appalachian	2021	12,528	443	3.5%
	2022	11,212	470	4.2%
	2023	10,179	620	6.1%

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 sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

6.3 Polysubstance

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

In 2023, 26.1% 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 2023 were 1) other psychostimulants, with 59 visits; 2) prescription opioids, with 47 visits; and 3) heroin, with 47 visits. Similarly, 33.2% of nonfatal drug overdoses that involved a psychostimulant other than cocaine also involved at least one additional type of drug, as did 45.8% of drug overdose deaths that involved cocaine, 40.3% of nonfatal drug overdoses that involved benzodiazepines, and 18.3% of nonfatal drug overdoses that involved a prescription opioid.

Table 6.3.1: Counts of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving fentanyl and additional drugs, by drug type, 2019–2023

Drug Type(s)	2021	2022	2023
Total Fentanyl	558	554	777
+ Other Psychostimulants	49	45	59
+ Cocaine	23	19	31
+ Prescription Opioids	23	20	47
+ Unspecified Opioids	<5	7	12
+ Heroin	40	31	47
+ Benzodiazepines	36	20	22
+ Cannabis	6	10	20
+ Other Drugs	19	25	28
Fentanyl Only	396	419	574

Drug types are not mutually exclusive. A fentanyl overdose that involves multiple additional drugs will be counted in each relevant category. Counts greater than zero but less than five (<5) are suppressed in accordance with state data management policy. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Re-search Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.3.2: Counts of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving prescription opioids and additional drugs, by drug type, 2019–2023

Drug Type(s)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Prescription Opioids	1,056	1,416	1,511	1,614	1,449
+ Fentanyl	NA	NA	23	20	47
+ Other Psychostimulants	59	52	41	31	26
+ Cocaine	6	9	18	10	15
+ Heroin	13	19	27	14	13
+ Unspecified Opioids	8	15	10	10	24
+ Benzodiazepines	124	122	93	77	65
+ Cannabis	27	22	17	18	16
+ Other Drugs	161	131	94	122	118
Prescription Opioids Only	735	1,114	1,244	1,368	1,184

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 sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.3.3: Counts of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving psychostimulants other than cocaine and additional drugs, by drug type, 2019–2023

Drug Type(s)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Psychostimulants	1,125	1,101	1,078	902	730
+ Fentanyl	NA	NA	49	45	59
+ Cocaine	36	23	29	22	24
+ Prescription Opioids	59	52	41	31	26
+ Unspecified Opioids	42	44	39	34	19
+ Heroin	114	146	109	69	45
+ Benzodiazepines	71	64	46	50	22
+ Cannabis	67	74	26	37	32
+ Other Drugs	103	92	99	78	89
Psychostimulant Only	747	704	726	614	488

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 sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 6.3.4: Counts of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose involving cocaine and additional drugs, by drug type, 2019–2023

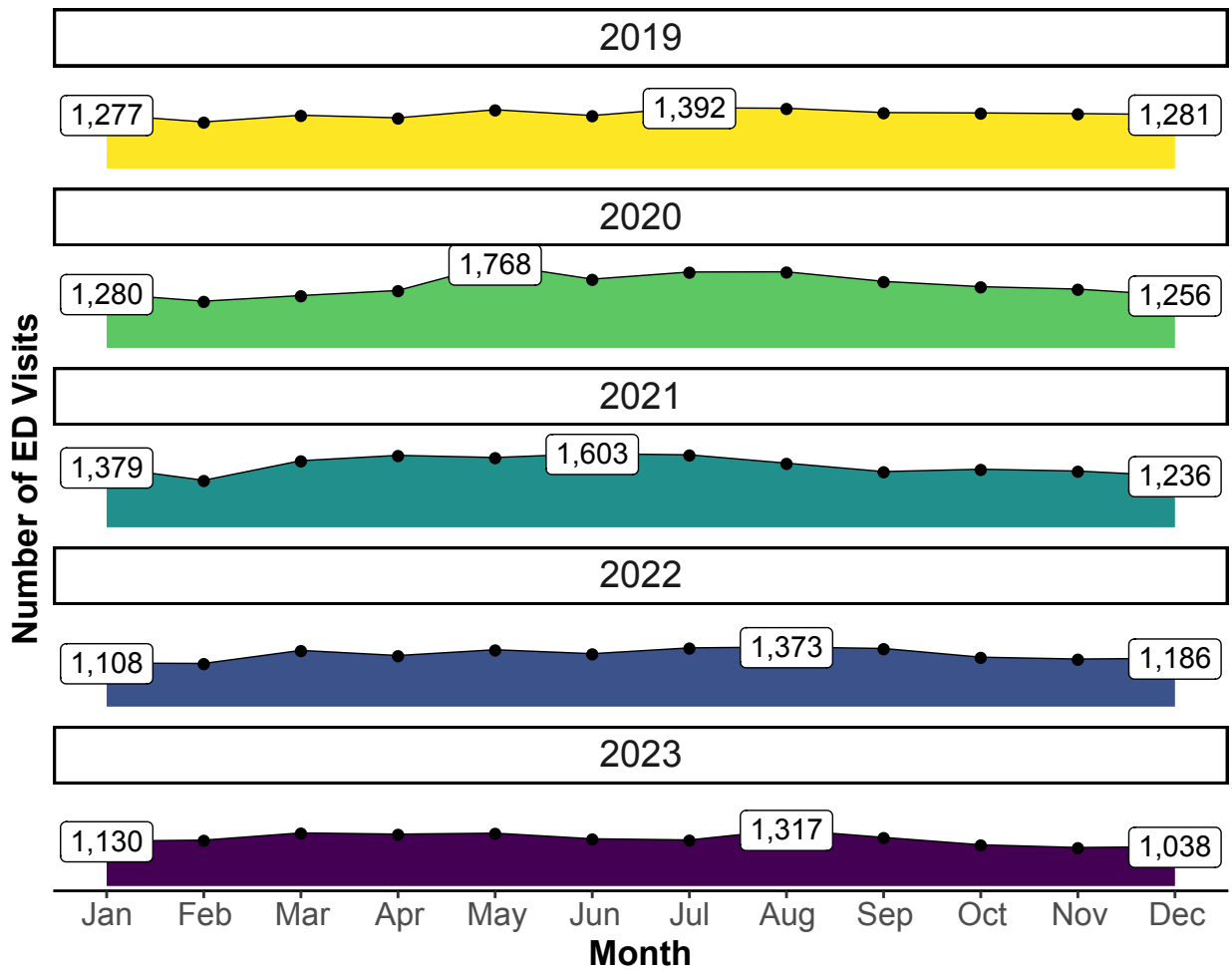
Drug Type(s)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Cocaine	199	178	207	188	214
+ Fentanyl	NA	NA	23	19	31
+ Other Psychostimulants	36	23	29	22	24
+ Prescription Opioids	6	9	18	10	15
+ Unspecified Opioids	12	9	7	7	11
+ Heroin	24	16	19	14	9
+ Benzodiazepines	26	25	28	17	18
+ Cannabis	26	28	15	16	27
+ Other Drugs	17	17	16	13	16
Cocaine Only	108	92	109	115	116

Counts 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 sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

7 Counts of Nonfatal Drug Overdose, by Month

In 2023, August saw the highest count of ED visits for nonfatal drug overdose, with 1,317 visits. This is a decrease of 4.1% from the highest monthly count of ED visits in 2022, which occurred in August with 1,373 visits.

Figure 7.1: Count of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose, by month, 2019–2023



Labeled values display the counts for the first and last months and the maximum monthly count for each year. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

8 Counts of Nonfatal Drug Overdose, by Payer Type

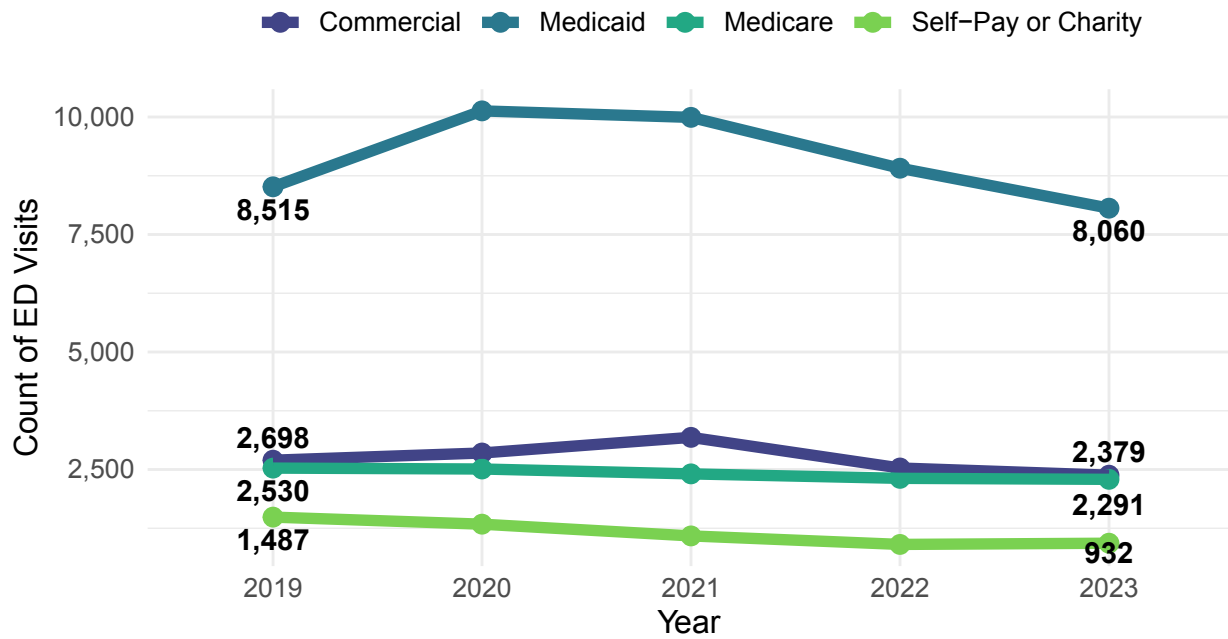
Medicare was the primary payer of 2,291 ED visits for nonfatal drug overdose in 2023, comprising 16.4% of the total nonfatal overdose visits for that year and representing a decrease of 0.9% from the 2,312 visits in 2022. Medicaid was the primary payer of 8,060 ED visits for nonfatal drug overdose in 2023, comprising 57.6% of the total nonfatal overdose visits for that year and representing a decrease of 9.5% from the 8,910 visits in 2022. In 2023, commercial insurance providers were the primary payers of 2,379 ED visits for nonfatal drug overdose, comprising 17.0% of the total nonfatal overdose visits for that year and representing a decrease of 6% from the 2,532 visits in 2022.

Table 8.1: Counts of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose, by payer type, 2019–2023

Payer Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Commercial	2,698	2,851	3,184	2,532	2,379
Medicaid	8,515	10,130	9,992	8,910	8,060
Medicare	2,530	2,511	2,407	2,312	2,291
Self-Pay or Charity	1,487	1,337	1,087	906	932
Other	297	283	321	338	341

Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 8.1: Counts of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose, by primary payer type, 2019–2023



Visits with a primary payer from other categories have been excluded in this analysis (n=5). Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

9 Counts of Nonfatal Drug Overdose, by Intention

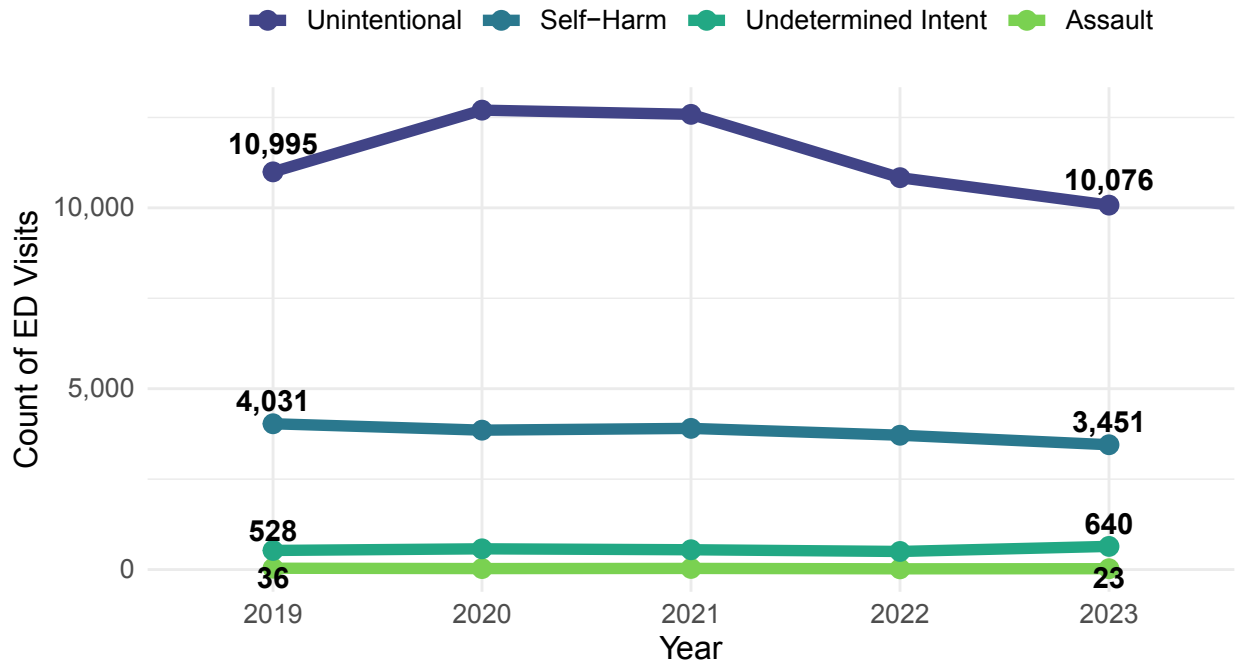
Consistent with previous years, the majority of ED visits for nonfatal drug overdose in 2023 were unintentional, with 10,076 or 71% of all nonfatal overdose ED visits that year. Self-harm was the stated intention for 3,451 (24.3%) of the ED visits for nonfatal drug overdoses in 2023, a 7.1% decrease from the 3,714 ED visits in 2022.

Table 9.1: Counts of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose, by intention, 2019–2023

Intention	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Unintentional	10,995	12,702	12,586	10,835	10,076
Self-Harm	4,031	3,854	3,903	3,714	3,451
Assault	36	27	31	20	23
Undetermined Intent	528	573	547	500	640

Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 9.1: Counts of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose, by intention, 2019–2023



Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

10 Counts of Nonfatal Drug Overdose by Pregnancy Status

Of the 6,784 female patients of childbearing age (between 12 and 52 years) visiting the ED for nonfatal drug overdose in 2023, a code indicating pregnancy was included for 39 (0.6%) visits. This is a decrease of 11.4% from the 44 nonfatal drug overdose visits with pregnancy indicated in 2022. Out of the visits where pregnancy was indicated in 2023, an opioid was involved in 12.8% of the visits.

Table 10.1: Counts of female Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose by pregnancy status, 2019–2023

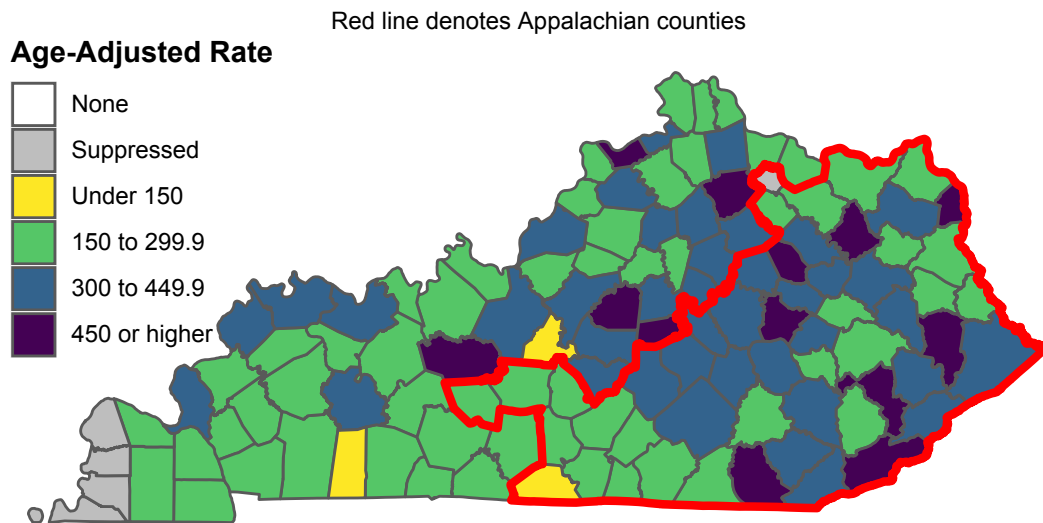
Pregnancy Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Not Pregnant	5,674	6,030	6,121	5,300	4,836
Pregnant	51	40	46	44	39

The counts in this table are limited to female patients between the ages of 12 and 52. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

11 Counts and Rates of Nonfatal Drug Overdose, by County

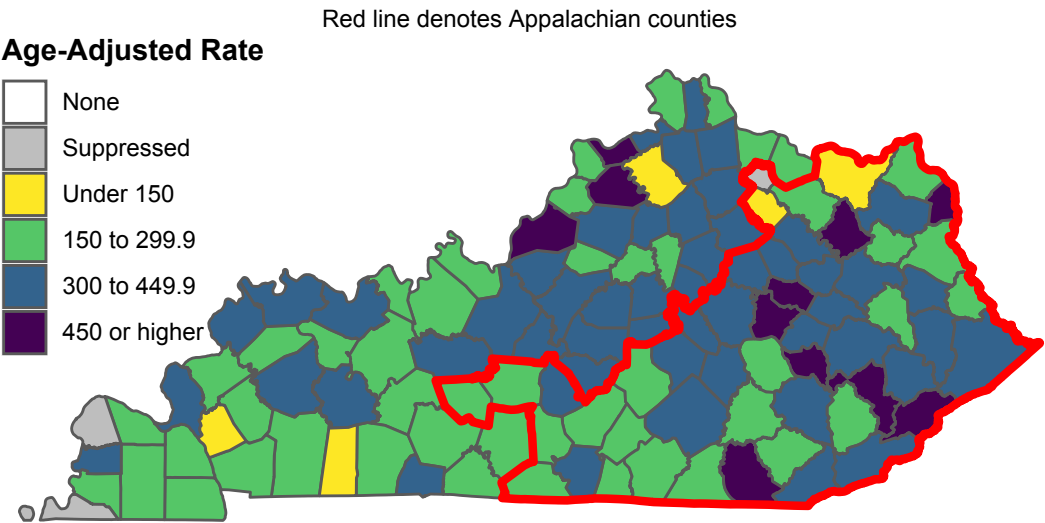
11.1 County Maps

Figure 11.1.1: Age-adjusted rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose, by Kentucky county of residence, 2023



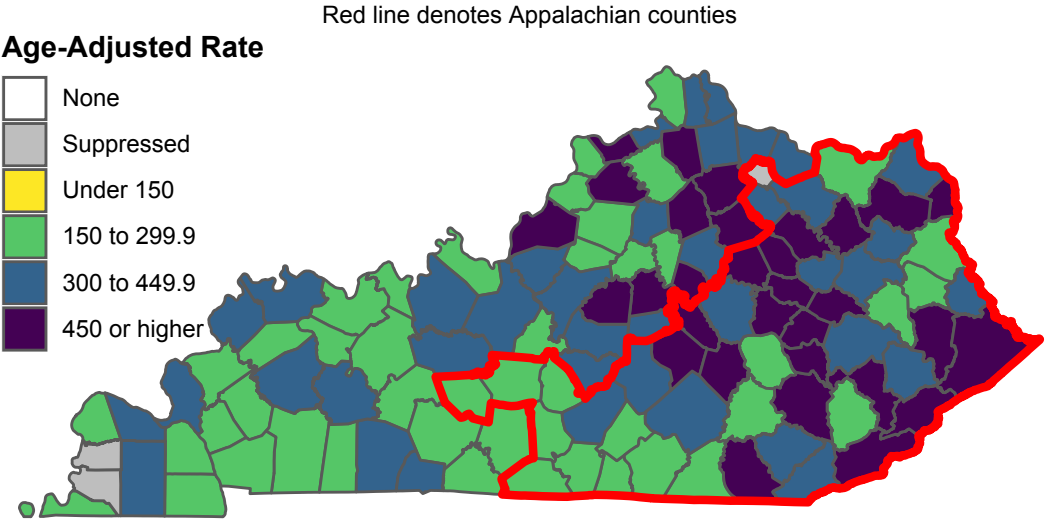
Rates are presented as the number of visits per 100,000 population. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. 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, 2022



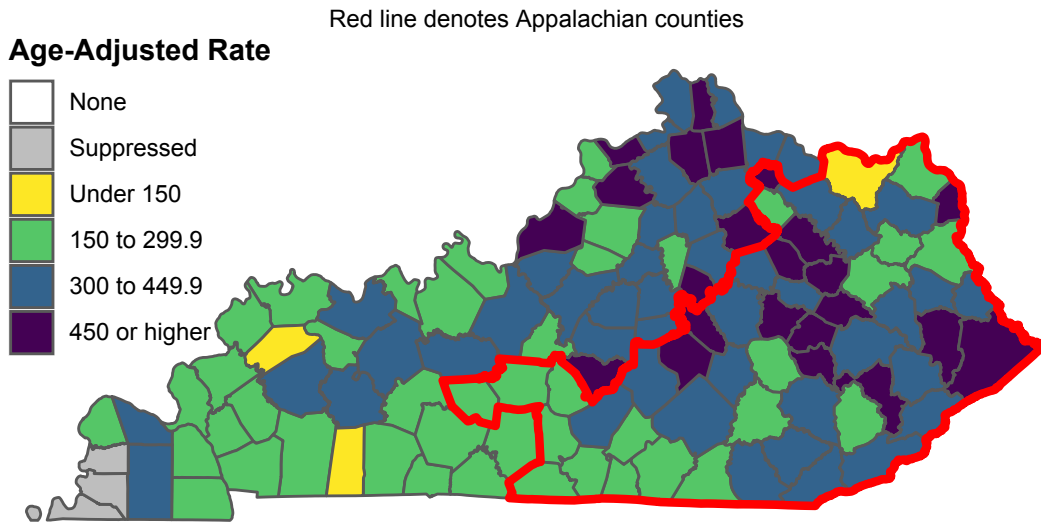
Rates are presented as the number of visits per 100,000 population. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. 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, 2021



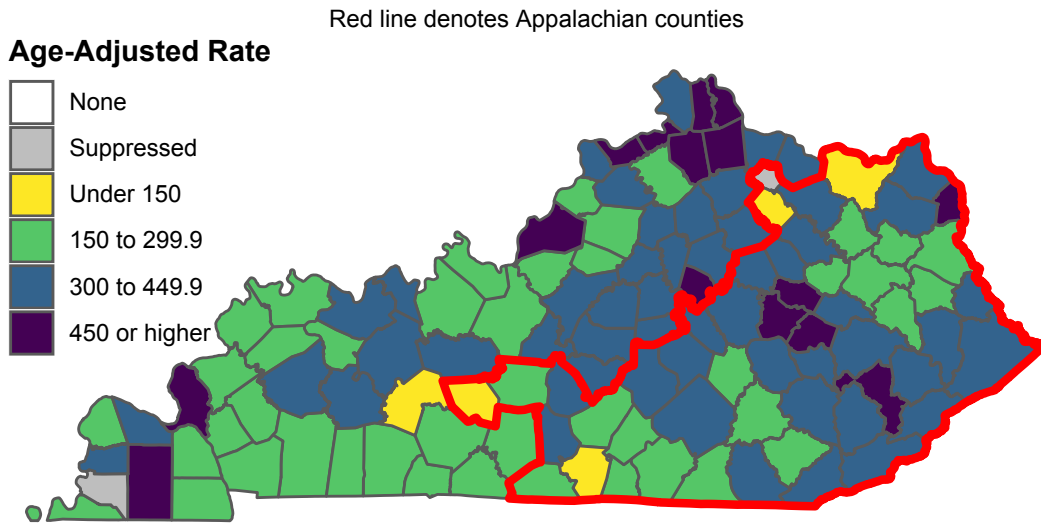
Rates are presented as the number of visits per 100,000 population. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. 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, 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 sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. 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, 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 sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

11.2 Appalachian Counties

In 2023, counties in the Appalachian region of Kentucky experienced a rate of 352.8 nonfatal drug overdose ED visits per 100,000 residents. This is an increase from the 348.3 visits per 100,000 residents in 2022 and higher than the rate for non-Appalachian counties in 2023 of 316.4 visits per 100,000 residents. Of the nonfatal drug overdoses that occurred among residents of Appalachian counties in 2023, 1,136 (29.7%) involved at least one type of opioid and 286 (7.5%) involved at least one type of stimulant. Of the nonfatal drug overdoses that occurred among residents of non-Appalachian counties in 2023, 3,704 (36.4%) involved at least one type of opioid and 634 (6.2%) 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, Mon-roe, Montgomery, Morgan, Nicholas, Owsley, Perry, Pike, Powell, Pulaski, Robertson, Rockcastle, Rowan, Russell, Wayne, Whitley, and Wolfe.

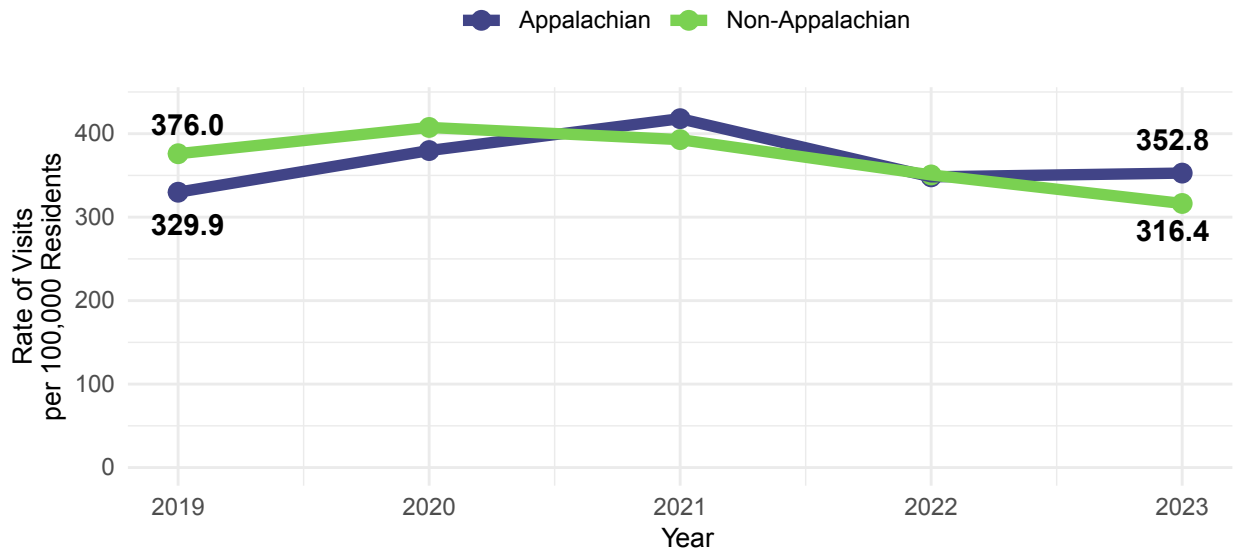
Table 11.2.1: Counts and rates of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose, by Appalachian region, 2019–2023

Region	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Appalachian ¹	2019	3,583	329.9	1,062	98.3	386	38.1
	2020	4,100	379.8	1,459	137.1	423	41.6
	2021	4,463	418.0	1,542	145.0	424	41.5
	2022	3,786	348.3	1,185	109.6	333	32.3
	2023	3,824	352.8	1,136	106.1	286	27.3
Non-Appalachian	2019	11,944	376.0	4,820	153.0	902	29.3
	2020	13,012	407.5	5,957	188.6	833	26.9
	2021	12,528	392.9	5,319	168.6	832	26.6
	2022	11,212	350.6	4,604	145.0	735	23.3
	2023	10,179	316.4	3,704	115.7	634	20.0

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.

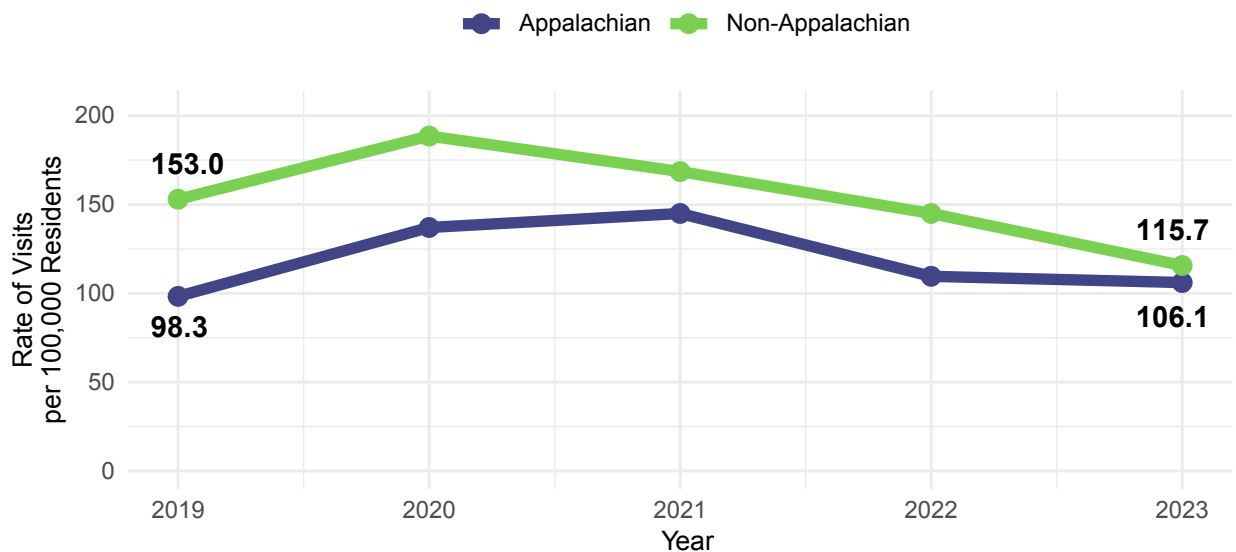
Rates are presented as the number of ED visits per 100,000 population. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 11.2.1: Rates of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose, by Appalachian region, 2019–2023



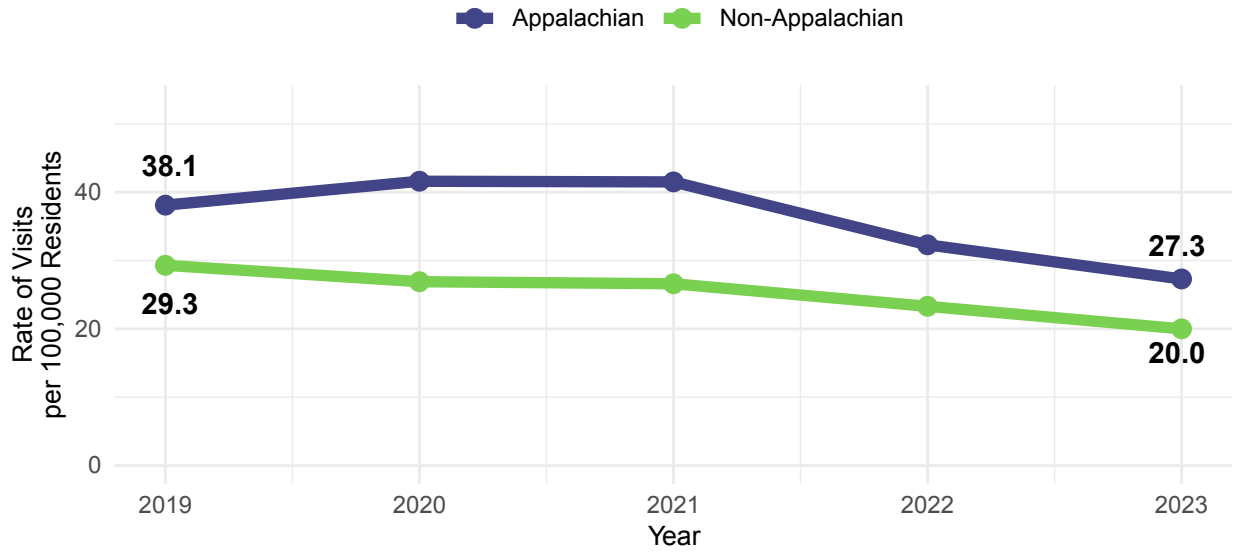
Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 11.2.2: Rates of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal opioid overdose, by Appalachian region, 2019–2023



Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Figure 11.2.3: Rates of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal stimulant overdose, by Appalachian region, 2019–2023



Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, as bona fide agent for the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Data sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 11.2.2: Counts of Kentucky resident emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose, by Appalachian region and drug type, 2019–2023

Region	Drug Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Appalachian ¹	Heroin	471	666	715	495	435
	Prescription Opioids	262	329	315	297	278
	Synthetic Opioids	151	196	208	152	211
	Unspecified Opioids	209	306	350	261	258
	Cocaine	22	19	35	27	19
	Other	372	409	399	310	269
	Psychostimulant					
	Benzodiazepines	312	290	279	194	203
Cannabis	71	53	82	81	124	
Non-Appalachian	Heroin	3,081	3,431	2,363	1,419	880
	Prescription Opioids	794	1,087	1,196	1,317	1,171
	Synthetic Opioids	309	508	563	552	705
	Unspecified Opioids	713	1,009	1,277	1,388	1,045
	Cocaine	177	159	172	161	195
	Other	753	692	679	592	461
	Psychostimulant					
	Benzodiazepines	786	841	817	554	522
Cannabis	281	280	252	225	351	

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, Magoffon, 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 sources: Kentucky Outpatient Services Database Files and Inpatient Hospitalization Claims Files, Office of Data and Analytics, Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Data extracted June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

11.3 County Tables

Table 10.2.1: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Adair	2019	31	182.0	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	50	314.4	15	92.2	<5	*
	2021	57	317.2	12	73.1	6	*
	2022	50	268.4	12	79.4	<5	*
	2023	45	255.3	6	*	<5	*
Allen	2019	34	172.8	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	35	187.3	7	*	0	0.0
	2021	34	171.5	7	*	5	*
	2022	35	170.7	8	*	<5	*
	2023	39	202.0	6	*	<5	*
Anderson	2019	84	386.7	26	120.5	8	*
	2020	68	305.4	33	153.5	<5	*
	2021	64	279.4	25	113.6	6	*
	2022	65	294.7	27	122.0	<5	*
	2023	62	271.3	25	103.7	<5	*
Ballard	2019	13	170.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2020	17	233.9	<5	*	<5	*
	2021	19	232.2	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	7	*	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2023	8	*	0	0.0	<5	*

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

Counts greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on counts 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 June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 10.2.1: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Barren	2019	94	216.5	11	23.1	6	*
	2020	123	283.8	31	65.1	8	*
	2021	112	273.7	18	37.0	12	29.0
	2022	119	289.6	26	64.9	<5	*
	2023	107	251.0	18	40.1	<5	*
Bath	2019	44	389.2	18	165.9	<5	*
	2020	59	530.2	32	292.1	<5	*
	2021	60	506.7	31	272.5	6	*
	2022	48	393.9	20	168.3	<5	*
	2023	52	449.7	20	181.6	7	*
Bell	2019	82	329.0	23	78.9	13	57.5
	2020	98	436.4	30	122.5	12	56.4
	2021	75	339.5	14	59.1	<5	*
	2022	78	350.2	16	67.8	8	*
	2023	89	416.8	17	86.0	5	*
Boone	2019	412	322.7	199	159.2	20	16.0
	2020	439	339.9	230	179.7	24	19.1
	2021	352	268.8	139	106.6	17	12.9
	2022	315	235.0	124	93.5	6	*
	2023	227	169.7	85	63.5	13	10.4

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

Counts greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on counts 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 June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Bourbon	2019	80	445.5	36	199.9	<5	*
	2020	79	462.3	44	274.6	6	*
	2021	95	530.7	46	263.2	7	*
	2022	67	364.5	18	112.2	5	*
	2023	65	355.5	29	167.6	5	*
Boyd	2019	238	548.3	116	279.1	22	56.0
	2020	255	575.2	122	280.0	10	21.7
	2021	280	646.4	134	315.3	16	38.9
	2022	235	526.7	90	203.8	11	26.6
	2023	217	478.8	79	170.9	9	*
Boyle	2019	92	344.8	40	150.4	6	*
	2020	106	363.7	40	139.8	9	*
	2021	117	412.5	46	170.1	8	*
	2022	96	340.2	40	146.5	11	41.9
	2023	128	451.9	50	187.6	11	38.0
Bracken	2019	31	436.2	17	243.1	5	*
	2020	28	396.0	19	271.8	<5	*
	2021	31	394.8	12	163.5	<5	*
	2022	22	271.7	10	120.7	<5	*
	2023	16	200.2	<5	*	<5	*

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

Counts greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on counts 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 June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 10.2.1: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Breathitt	2019	42	322.1	8	*	<5	*
	2020	53	401.7	22	166.9	7	*
	2021	42	336.8	11	90.4	<5	*
	2022	39	325.7	16	134.4	5	*
	2023	33	267.7	19	154.4	<5	*
Breckinridge	2019	53	270.6	8	*	<5	*
	2020	52	292.0	18	99.4	<5	*
	2021	62	348.6	17	93.8	6	*
	2022	53	275.0	21	121.0	<5	*
	2023	54	273.4	13	64.9	<5	*
Bullitt	2019	214	279.3	121	159.3	10	12.4
	2020	303	394.4	172	230.9	17	23.1
	2021	309	398.7	162	212.8	13	17.0
	2022	271	343.4	134	170.1	14	17.9
	2023	217	272.6	83	101.9	9	*
Butler	2019	15	118.3	<5	*	0	0.0
	2020	22	199.2	<5	*	0	0.0
	2021	31	278.5	8	*	<5	*
	2022	28	249.2	<5	*	<5	*
	2023	21	171.1	<5	*	<5	*

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Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Caldwell	2019	35	290.9	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	22	199.6	6	*	<5	*
	2021	35	285.7	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	31	276.2	6	*	<5	*
	2023	33	265.7	<5	*	0	0.0
Calloway	2019	77	199.5	18	46.1	7	*
	2020	77	208.4	13	38.9	8	*
	2021	72	193.0	10	23.9	5	*
	2022	63	186.3	13	38.1	5	*
	2023	64	184.7	8	*	5	*
Campbell	2019	427	475.1	285	318.8	19	20.5
	2020	402	448.0	266	293.4	14	16.5
	2021	404	447.4	254	282.4	20	21.7
	2022	264	294.8	128	143.7	12	12.7
	2023	192	215.7	92	104.8	9	*
Carlisle	2019	16	440.6	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	<5	*	<5	*	0	0.0
	2021	6	*	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	16	376.5	<5	*	<5	*
	2023	8	*	<5	*	0	0.0

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Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Carroll	2019	55	560.6	23	229.5	<5	*
	2020	46	460.4	23	246.1	7	*
	2021	58	569.5	27	271.8	<5	*
	2022	56	555.8	32	315.9	5	*
	2023	51	473.2	17	157.1	<5	*
Carter	2019	79	334.6	31	133.0	<5	*
	2020	86	375.4	38	179.0	5	*
	2021	123	527.4	60	280.1	<5	*
	2022	94	380.3	40	169.4	6	*
	2023	91	397.1	34	160.7	<5	*
Casey	2019	49	300.0	6	*	6	*
	2020	45	309.1	7	*	12	89.4
	2021	46	311.2	12	83.0	9	*
	2022	40	263.5	7	*	7	*
	2023	52	376.4	14	110.9	7	*
Christian	2019	116	170.8	14	19.8	11	15.7
	2020	146	219.1	25	40.9	13	24.5
	2021	158	231.1	43	69.8	17	27.5
	2022	129	195.1	36	56.2	16	25.2
	2023	114	165.9	27	43.3	10	15.3

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Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Clark	2019	122	354.3	56	175.0	15	41.9
	2020	147	421.5	69	201.5	14	42.4
	2021	164	475.5	85	244.6	9	*
	2022	133	398.5	69	212.7	11	35.2
	2023	118	335.1	40	115.4	6	*
Clay	2019	81	409.5	23	105.9	14	71.5
	2020	77	373.4	27	125.5	5	*
	2021	104	503.9	33	155.2	19	87.9
	2022	87	446.7	21	106.1	14	74.1
	2023	77	398.8	16	77.2	8	*
Clinton	2019	21	225.2	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	19	231.5	<5	*	<5	*
	2021	22	251.8	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	23	267.6	<5	*	0	0.0
	2023	16	178.3	8	*	0	0.0
Crittenden	2019	14	192.1	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	18	209.7	<5	*	<5	*
	2021	24	278.5	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	18	230.4	<5	*	<5	*
	2023	19	216.8	<5	*	<5	*

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Table 10.2.1: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Cumberland	2019	12	142.4	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	11	184.1	<5	*	<5	*
	2021	12	232.5	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	23	432.2	8	*	<5	*
	2023	15	264.5	<5	*	<5	*
Daviess	2019	301	309.8	34	34.8	32	34.2
	2020	335	341.8	44	40.9	19	20.4
	2021	298	296.6	42	43.8	16	17.9
	2022	330	327.6	62	60.6	28	30.1
	2023	308	303.9	63	62.7	28	28.8
Edmonson	2019	15	146.8	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	18	156.8	6	*	5	*
	2021	20	190.2	7	*	<5	*
	2022	24	240.9	8	*	<5	*
	2023	22	212.0	6	*	<5	*
Elliott	2019	15	259.5	5	*	<5	*
	2020	18	269.0	6	*	<5	*
	2021	21	332.0	11	168.8	0	0.0
	2022	12	177.4	<5	*	0	0.0
	2023	14	226.3	<5	*	0	0.0

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Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Estill	2019	91	758.9	42	351.0	6	*
	2020	82	662.4	39	318.8	<5	*
	2021	84	658.3	36	283.6	5	*
	2022	91	692.0	44	327.2	7	*
	2023	79	627.9	44	346.3	<5	*
Fayette	2019	1,098	338.1	367	113.8	100	31.0
	2020	1,230	385.6	580	184.2	86	27.5
	2021	1,037	330.5	459	145.5	87	27.1
	2022	1,055	338.3	483	155.4	81	26.2
	2023	1,125	358.0	437	141.3	68	21.9
Fleming	2019	40	308.1	16	128.8	<5	*
	2020	48	346.0	24	180.8	5	*
	2021	47	345.9	19	142.9	10	78.7
	2022	38	262.4	16	116.4	<5	*
	2023	33	221.8	11	88.5	<5	*
Floyd	2019	143	421.0	29	90.0	16	53.0
	2020	154	487.2	43	129.3	26	88.3
	2021	185	595.0	41	132.8	24	81.3
	2022	122	378.4	26	76.5	9	*
	2023	164	499.3	39	126.8	15	48.6

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Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Franklin	2019	202	436.6	72	160.7	13	28.6
	2020	195	406.8	81	173.0	10	20.1
	2021	198	419.7	91	197.8	14	29.1
	2022	176	370.2	58	124.1	8	*
	2023	154	318.6	33	69.7	11	21.9
Fulton	2019	12	183.3	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	6	*	<5	*	<5	*
	2021	10	162.2	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	6	*	<5	*	<5	*
	2023	8	*	<5	*	0	0.0
Gallatin	2019	47	565.5	27	330.5	8	*
	2020	36	436.7	20	226.9	0	0.0
	2021	32	429.4	15	199.5	<5	*
	2022	27	344.7	13	173.5	<5	*
	2023	29	367.5	18	213.3	<5	*
Garrard	2019	52	332.2	20	124.4	<5	*
	2020	81	544.1	36	259.9	6	*
	2021	81	527.3	35	237.6	<5	*
	2022	59	372.1	26	172.1	<5	*
	2023	70	428.1	31	192.9	8	*

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Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Grant	2019	172	750.8	108	477.4	7	*
	2020	151	637.6	91	387.1	7	*
	2021	132	574.3	58	259.3	5	*
	2022	92	383.6	38	156.8	6	*
	2023	73	286.5	16	69.1	<5	*
Graves	2019	168	487.5	32	84.5	43	138.6
	2020	118	335.3	15	40.1	17	51.1
	2021	107	313.4	14	42.1	19	56.6
	2022	94	262.9	12	31.7	13	42.8
	2023	63	170.2	11	24.2	6	*
Grayson	2019	95	387.0	13	47.3	9	*
	2020	99	428.1	25	112.4	12	51.9
	2021	90	367.5	23	96.3	17	72.8
	2022	108	442.9	21	86.1	10	44.8
	2023	117	464.1	28	112.0	<5	*
Green	2019	27	311.9	7	*	<5	*
	2020	22	188.9	5	*	0	0.0
	2021	21	229.2	5	*	0	0.0
	2022	32	335.6	14	143.9	<5	*
	2023	23	234.7	<5	*	<5	*

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Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Greenup	2019	94	301.8	31	100.2	6	*
	2020	88	272.2	47	141.4	<5	*
	2021	116	377.9	44	140.9	7	*
	2022	74	228.2	22	71.5	5	*
	2023	92	281.0	36	115.8	<5	*
Hancock	2019	27	331.6	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	24	266.6	<5	*	<5	*
	2021	16	174.5	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	16	187.6	0	0.0	<5	*
	2023	16	183.6	<5	*	0	0.0
Hardin	2019	295	275.1	73	65.8	22	21.0
	2020	376	349.3	118	110.5	36	34.7
	2021	427	395.2	128	120.3	28	27.7
	2022	371	338.4	119	107.1	13	11.5
	2023	356	326.1	94	87.2	20	18.6
Harlan	2019	104	441.5	19	76.2	31	136.4
	2020	97	387.1	39	153.0	22	94.0
	2021	127	541.2	36	143.6	27	122.1
	2022	92	383.5	17	66.0	12	51.6
	2023	107	458.8	30	127.1	10	42.2

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Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Harrison	2019	60	349.3	21	130.0	<5	*
	2020	75	425.3	33	186.4	5	*
	2021	99	568.1	58	330.3	6	*
	2022	62	369.7	29	162.3	5	*
	2023	83	471.9	32	189.2	6	*
Hart	2019	36	196.4	<5	*	5	*
	2020	45	229.5	10	55.8	<5	*
	2021	46	267.2	11	63.3	5	*
	2022	48	254.9	15	88.6	7	*
	2023	44	220.4	9	*	<5	*
Henderson	2019	121	290.0	15	27.6	10	26.9
	2020	107	241.6	27	63.5	<5	*
	2021	164	389.5	36	83.7	13	32.3
	2022	145	359.0	26	65.1	13	30.8
	2023	134	322.2	27	61.5	8	*
Henry	2019	60	393.4	31	212.0	<5	*
	2020	62	455.7	32	242.4	<5	*
	2021	68	475.9	37	271.8	<5	*
	2022	71	505.2	25	181.9	<5	*
	2023	46	309.6	16	117.9	<5	*

¹ Data are based on the patient’s county of residence. Counts greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on counts 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 June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Hickman	2019	7	*	<5	*	0	0.0
	2020	6	*	0	0.0	<5	*
	2021	5	*	0	0.0	<5	*
	2022	10	244.6	<5	*	<5	*
	2023	9	*	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hopkins	2019	131	319.2	13	29.1	16	42.6
	2020	132	324.6	28	67.1	5	*
	2021	138	331.0	17	42.1	10	26.1
	2022	131	303.3	37	89.5	8	*
	2023	103	247.8	23	54.7	<5	*
Jackson	2019	45	361.5	16	116.6	<5	*
	2020	40	295.8	15	115.1	6	*
	2021	36	291.7	13	106.3	6	*
	2022	31	251.0	10	76.1	<5	*
	2023	43	364.0	13	114.4	7	*
Jefferson	2019	3,582	482.1	1,772	238.3	255	34.8
	2020	4,360	578.6	2,383	316.1	263	35.2
	2021	4,221	563.3	2,197	293.1	247	33.1
	2022	3,777	507.2	1,973	265.5	224	30.0
	2023	3,332	447.0	1,575	210.7	196	25.7

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

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Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Jessamine	2019	249	491.4	125	254.3	12	24.4
	2020	285	571.8	162	331.7	17	35.7
	2021	259	520.7	133	271.1	14	27.6
	2022	211	419.7	103	208.0	15	28.4
	2023	188	384.5	79	162.8	22	44.5
Johnson	2019	46	228.0	11	52.7	11	56.2
	2020	74	357.6	10	52.7	7	*
	2021	58	273.4	12	57.5	11	57.1
	2022	66	326.5	14	68.1	10	53.8
	2023	54	261.9	5	*	5	*
Kenton	2019	980	599.3	619	376.5	50	31.8
	2020	967	588.6	610	368.5	33	20.2
	2021	742	448.6	435	262.8	37	23.2
	2022	616	377.9	303	184.4	22	12.5
	2023	444	272.4	197	118.8	22	13.8
Knott	2019	50	401.6	6	*	<5	*
	2020	44	372.3	12	113.2	<5	*
	2021	53	433.3	11	87.4	<5	*
	2022	49	414.6	8	*	5	*
	2023	41	328.0	6	*	<5	*

¹ Data are based on the patient’s county of residence. Counts greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on counts 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 June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Knox	2019	70	233.0	10	35.4	<5	*
	2020	88	304.4	24	77.9	8	*
	2021	106	373.1	21	66.4	9	*
	2022	85	294.8	17	59.1	10	37.8
	2023	90	318.4	21	69.3	8	*
Larue	2019	41	313.8	12	89.7	<5	*
	2020	37	275.5	13	98.6	5	*
	2021	29	208.7	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	54	381.1	9	*	<5	*
	2023	16	103.2	<5	*	<5	*
Laurel	2019	144	246.5	26	41.8	9	*
	2020	166	279.5	47	78.7	18	32.2
	2021	178	298.3	53	86.3	24	40.2
	2022	146	239.4	33	51.1	23	38.8
	2023	159	270.0	41	70.8	18	30.4
Lawrence	2019	43	298.7	11	83.2	5	*
	2020	29	219.5	13	101.9	5	*
	2021	33	229.2	7	*	<5	*
	2022	27	177.1	11	85.8	<5	*
	2023	28	163.1	<5	*	<5	*

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

Counts greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on counts 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 June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Lee	2019	34	477.2	9	*	9	*
	2020	49	689.8	20	268.8	15	219.9
	2021	38	524.4	16	231.1	6	*
	2022	27	391.5	12	161.9	7	*
	2023	26	368.9	10	130.8	<5	*
Leslie	2019	40	429.9	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	27	266.9	5	*	<5	*
	2021	23	248.0	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	24	240.8	<5	*	<5	*
	2023	26	281.3	5	*	<5	*
Letcher	2019	65	319.0	11	48.5	11	60.6
	2020	76	403.7	15	73.2	8	*
	2021	91	470.3	17	87.2	7	*
	2022	89	455.1	19	81.2	7	*
	2023	57	304.3	6	*	<5	*
Lewis	2019	13	101.3	5	*	0	0.0
	2020	17	144.0	9	*	0	0.0
	2021	22	200.9	14	129.2	<5	*
	2022	11	87.5	<5	*	<5	*
	2023	20	170.8	10	85.3	<5	*

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Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Lincoln	2019	95	425.4	31	129.9	14	71.9
	2020	121	553.7	49	238.1	9	*
	2021	116	540.7	35	155.3	9	*
	2022	85	382.0	32	141.4	6	*
	2023	101	447.8	38	173.4	<5	*
Livingston	2019	36	464.3	5	*	5	*
	2020	24	277.9	<5	*	<5	*
	2021	38	444.4	16	203.4	<5	*
	2022	26	329.9	7	*	<5	*
	2023	25	314.3	7	*	<5	*
Logan	2019	68	278.2	14	54.8	8	*
	2020	58	222.2	6	*	18	71.7
	2021	95	371.3	20	78.5	9	*
	2022	70	259.8	14	51.1	17	61.9
	2023	73	282.0	18	65.8	10	42.3
Lyon	2019	19	245.2	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	20	227.5	<5	*	0	0.0
	2021	18	206.8	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	11	109.5	<5	*	0	0.0
	2023	19	247.8	<5	*	<5	*

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Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Madison	2019	314	346.2	147	173.0	13	15.3
	2020	331	380.2	166	197.8	16	20.2
	2021	354	411.1	168	199.3	14	17.1
	2022	301	342.3	115	139.7	23	25.9
	2023	341	382.5	125	149.8	22	24.8
Magoffin	2019	21	177.8	5	*	<5	*
	2020	33	306.5	11	114.9	5	*
	2021	29	267.0	<5	*	0	0.0
	2022	28	279.4	<5	*	<5	*
	2023	40	394.3	6	*	<5	*
Marion	2019	61	345.2	17	100.3	5	*
	2020	63	346.6	26	139.6	10	55.6
	2021	60	328.4	14	75.9	<5	*
	2022	62	329.3	16	85.8	5	*
	2023	60	308.7	15	71.7	5	*
Marshall	2019	69	240.9	15	49.0	8	*
	2020	78	277.7	15	43.8	6	*
	2021	76	246.0	13	44.7	5	*
	2022	79	274.8	19	66.1	11	38.8
	2023	63	206.8	12	36.0	7	*

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Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Martin	2019	37	340.5	8	*	<5	*
	2020	32	301.4	8	*	<5	*
	2021	37	347.5	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	25	212.3	6	*	0	0.0
	2023	26	239.1	7	*	<5	*
Mason	2019	64	430.9	19	128.3	6	*
	2020	53	336.4	29	183.0	8	*
	2021	52	347.9	27	179.0	<5	*
	2022	43	279.9	14	86.0	<5	*
	2023	42	267.6	<5	*	6	*
McCracken	2019	252	404.2	34	47.0	27	47.0
	2020	242	373.7	35	53.5	21	36.1
	2021	231	362.9	49	80.6	23	37.4
	2022	187	294.2	36	61.2	16	25.4
	2023	195	298.2	35	53.8	11	19.9
McCreary	2019	33	192.0	6	*	5	*
	2020	45	267.6	11	59.1	7	*
	2021	41	261.9	7	*	6	*
	2022	26	170.9	5	*	<5	*
	2023	30	186.2	9	*	<5	*

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Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
McLean	2019	21	234.2	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	22	272.1	<5	*	<5	*
	2021	15	161.5	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	17	204.9	<5	*	<5	*
	2023	20	229.6	<5	*	<5	*
Meade	2019	61	213.1	23	84.4	<5	*
	2020	42	151.5	14	50.9	<5	*
	2021	49	165.1	16	53.3	<5	*
	2022	52	188.6	17	61.4	<5	*
	2023	46	166.6	11	38.1	0	0.0
Menifee	2019	15	283.6	9	*	<5	*
	2020	22	450.4	8	*	<5	*
	2021	19	324.3	13	231.1	<5	*
	2022	23	438.9	11	205.0	<5	*
	2023	21	394.8	<5	*	0	0.0
Mercer	2019	82	414.8	31	163.9	9	*
	2020	86	429.6	39	197.7	<5	*
	2021	99	497.8	29	144.8	7	*
	2022	79	383.4	29	152.1	6	*
	2023	69	330.3	22	102.2	7	*

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Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Metcalfe	2019	26	306.1	7	*	<5	*
	2020	20	206.5	<5	*	<5	*
	2021	22	239.2	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	22	232.9	<5	*	<5	*
	2023	22	235.5	<5	*	<5	*
Monroe	2019	22	214.2	5	*	0	0.0
	2020	25	246.2	5	*	<5	*
	2021	16	153.4	<5	*	0	0.0
	2022	20	174.5	<5	*	<5	*
	2023	13	125.6	0	0.0	<5	*
Montgomery	2019	100	367.3	54	200.5	7	*
	2020	127	482.4	74	278.9	8	*
	2021	153	579.3	88	331.0	14	57.4
	2022	105	389.2	48	174.5	8	*
	2023	123	461.7	50	190.6	7	*
Morgan	2019	24	195.2	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	33	227.4	10	70.2	<5	*
	2021	52	433.5	9	*	<5	*
	2022	40	321.2	7	*	<5	*
	2023	41	308.9	12	90.5	0	0.0

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Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Muhlenberg	2019	106	344.5	12	37.9	8	*
	2020	105	361.3	24	78.6	7	*
	2021	107	365.2	21	69.8	9	*
	2022	105	358.7	21	72.7	9	*
	2023	106	368.6	21	66.8	<5	*
Nelson	2019	139	329.2	59	141.6	12	29.0
	2020	156	350.0	49	114.7	12	27.1
	2021	139	316.9	45	103.9	12	28.2
	2022	139	320.2	57	130.1	9	*
	2023	136	309.1	46	107.3	<5	*
Nicholas	2019	11	140.3	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	21	294.4	12	164.3	<5	*
	2021	28	424.5	14	218.3	<5	*
	2022	11	147.0	<5	*	<5	*
	2023	16	221.0	5	*	<5	*
Ohio	2019	90	367.2	6	*	9	*
	2020	69	309.3	9	*	<5	*
	2021	55	221.5	9	*	<5	*
	2022	61	271.6	10	39.6	7	*
	2023	54	234.3	10	38.5	7	*

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

Counts greater than zero but less than five (<5) and rates based on counts 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 June 2024. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Oldham	2019	128	204.2	32	49.1	6	*
	2020	176	284.6	52	92.2	7	*
	2021	172	273.8	47	77.3	10	16.2
	2022	107	158.5	33	48.8	<5	*
	2023	111	171.5	24	40.7	6	*
Owen	2019	30	297.1	13	135.4	0	0.0
	2020	34	346.1	13	137.8	<5	*
	2021	18	181.5	6	*	<5	*
	2022	10	99.0	<5	*	<5	*
	2023	18	181.2	7	*	0	0.0
Owsley	2019	17	426.6	<5	*	6	*
	2020	17	503.2	7	*	5	*
	2021	19	513.5	8	*	<5	*
	2022	19	519.8	6	*	<5	*
	2023	10	250.5	7	*	0	0.0
Pendleton	2019	66	508.3	44	352.3	<5	*
	2020	59	458.3	31	235.3	<5	*
	2021	48	396.1	33	271.3	<5	*
	2022	57	415.4	31	228.8	6	*
	2023	40	310.4	14	121.6	<5	*

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Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Perry	2019	166	705.7	29	112.6	14	64.8
	2020	168	628.0	40	155.3	14	56.3
	2021	190	743.0	32	126.3	10	41.6
	2022	139	519.5	26	87.1	11	46.6
	2023	163	622.6	25	93.1	10	38.4
Pike	2019	159	304.2	45	88.4	45	92.6
	2020	254	484.3	64	126.6	78	158.2
	2021	262	507.0	91	172.5	67	135.4
	2022	204	380.5	75	144.2	34	67.5
	2023	162	308.5	39	74.1	21	42.3
Powell	2019	59	525.6	25	234.9	7	*
	2020	46	390.1	18	151.3	5	*
	2021	61	492.1	40	325.0	<5	*
	2022	58	472.0	27	201.3	6	*
	2023	52	402.7	24	184.0	5	*
Pulaski	2019	199	325.7	33	49.8	16	30.1
	2020	210	353.9	54	97.7	18	33.7
	2021	214	360.4	56	94.4	21	37.0
	2022	227	376.9	53	85.4	14	26.0
	2023	202	334.5	52	83.6	13	21.5

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Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Robertson	2019	6	*	<5	*	0	0.0
	2020	10	538.4	<5	*	0	0.0
	2021	6	*	<5	*	0	0.0
	2022	9	*	<5	*	0	0.0
	2023	<5	*	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rockcastle	2019	33	225.9	13	93.5	5	*
	2020	55	397.4	25	189.6	5	*
	2021	66	478.7	38	272.0	7	*
	2022	53	353.0	23	143.3	5	*
	2023	62	419.0	21	128.7	<5	*
Rowan	2019	59	296.1	20	100.4	<5	*
	2020	94	432.3	34	172.3	<5	*
	2021	119	551.3	47	218.8	<5	*
	2022	108	501.1	45	235.7	6	*
	2023	111	537.0	40	192.0	7	*
Russell	2019	34	198.4	6	*	<5	*
	2020	33	201.4	6	*	<5	*
	2021	45	277.4	5	*	6	*
	2022	47	285.0	8	*	<5	*
	2023	51	277.3	13	63.6	5	*

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Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Scott	2019	236	412.3	102	175.0	19	33.8
	2020	242	435.1	104	186.2	20	36.3
	2021	270	474.6	108	189.1	20	36.6
	2022	182	313.1	57	97.5	12	21.0
	2023	197	338.2	76	128.2	13	22.7
Shelby	2019	118	257.1	47	103.9	7	*
	2020	128	280.6	57	125.9	<5	*
	2021	120	269.1	58	130.3	5	*
	2022	157	347.4	69	152.5	9	*
	2023	103	231.5	33	74.8	<5	*
Simpson	2019	46	257.7	9	*	10	63.0
	2020	46	237.3	12	63.8	<5	*
	2021	65	340.5	16	83.2	6	*
	2022	62	334.9	20	106.0	7	*
	2023	46	234.1	14	65.7	<5	*
Spencer	2019	50	270.9	20	115.6	<5	*
	2020	43	247.2	19	107.5	<5	*
	2021	51	270.2	25	133.3	<5	*
	2022	38	200.8	18	92.2	<5	*
	2023	35	162.2	9	*	<5	*

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

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Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Taylor	2019	88	381.9	29	130.2	6	*
	2020	155	640.9	57	250.5	18	73.2
	2021	106	433.1	38	166.0	<5	*
	2022	103	417.8	39	161.6	7	*
	2023	94	376.7	29	131.6	7	*
Todd	2019	19	175.5	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	13	110.7	<5	*	<5	*
	2021	27	248.8	9	*	0	0.0
	2022	16	133.8	5	*	<5	*
	2023	17	136.0	5	*	0	0.0
Trigg	2019	32	241.3	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	20	153.9	<5	*	<5	*
	2021	28	231.7	6	*	0	0.0
	2022	19	157.8	<5	*	<5	*
	2023	24	181.7	<5	*	<5	*
Trimble	2019	24	308.8	9	*	0	0.0
	2020	13	167.6	9	*	0	0.0
	2021	19	242.5	8	*	<5	*
	2022	13	168.1	<5	*	<5	*
	2023	19	250.1	6	*	0	0.0

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Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Union	2019	34	240.8	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	30	240.6	<5	*	<5	*
	2021	42	376.0	<5	*	<5	*
	2022	51	444.5	6	*	<5	*
	2023	44	347.9	8	*	<5	*
Warren	2019	319	243.5	62	48.6	30	24.9
	2020	311	237.3	88	70.0	30	25.0
	2021	324	235.0	89	67.8	23	18.1
	2022	328	234.0	80	58.2	28	21.7
	2023	341	250.6	105	75.6	23	17.8
Washington	2019	48	422.4	20	174.4	<5	*
	2020	50	448.6	18	176.3	<5	*
	2021	52	512.8	13	127.7	<5	*
	2022	46	440.2	20	215.1	<5	*
	2023	53	513.2	14	136.0	10	99.6
Wayne	2019	46	251.2	10	53.1	7	*
	2020	51	290.8	10	52.0	7	*
	2021	46	260.1	10	53.0	<5	*
	2022	41	219.5	10	50.4	<5	*
	2023	30	179.7	9	*	<5	*

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Table 10.2.1, cont.: Counts and rates of emergency department visits for nonfatal drug overdose among Kentucky residents by county¹, 2019–2023

County	Year	All Drugs		All Opioids		All Stimulants	
		Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Webster	2019	33	274.4	<5	*	<5	*
	2020	18	147.7	<5	*	0	0.0
	2021	24	182.6	5	*	0	0.0
	2022	24	213.6	<5	*	<5	*
	2023	32	262.0	7	*	<5	*
Whitley	2019	116	329.6	12	33.9	9	*
	2020	151	435.5	38	113.9	7	*
	2021	167	480.7	47	141.3	9	*
	2022	179	510.7	44	130.7	13	38.1
	2023	193	540.1	56	165.1	19	57.0
Wolfe	2019	23	352.6	9	*	<5	*
	2020	38	650.8	14	228.8	<5	*
	2021	30	528.7	7	*	<5	*
	2022	19	329.7	6	*	<5	*
	2023	15	279.1	<5	*	<5	*
Woodford	2019	95	411.8	34	152.0	5	*
	2020	70	272.0	30	118.0	7	*
	2021	73	289.3	19	75.0	6	*
	2022	61	258.6	22	95.8	7	*
	2023	68	292.8	21	89.7	13	58.1

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