

Clark County Drug Death Report: 2017

Data presented in this report was compiled during the Clark County Drug Death Review. Coroner’s actual figures may vary. All data was queried from the Clark County Drug Death Review Database on 8/28/2018.

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Clark County Drug Death Report: 2017

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There were 106 drug-related deaths in 2017 reviewed by the Clark County Drug Death Review Committee, a 28% increase from 83 in 2016 (Figure 1).

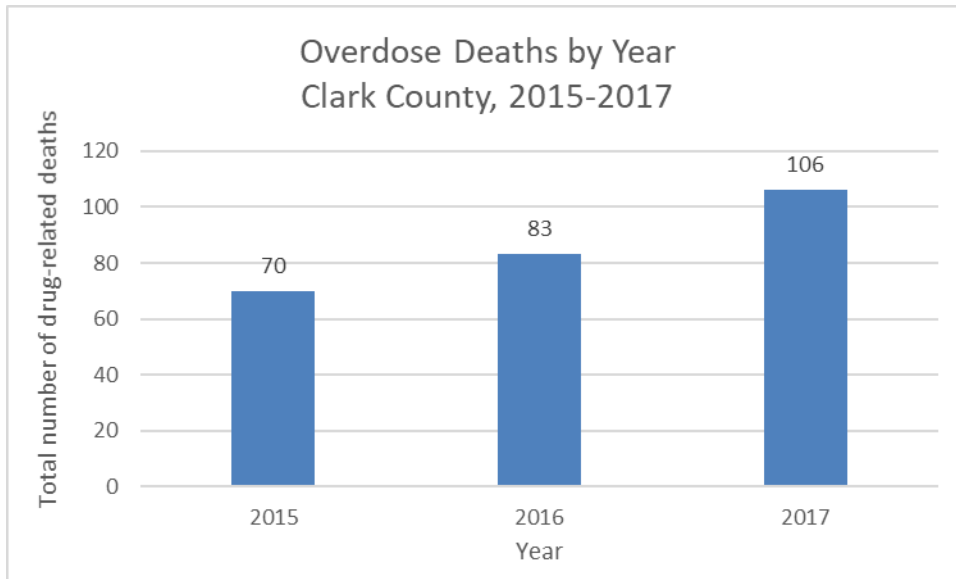


Figure 1: Total number of drug-related deaths reviewed by the Drug Death Review Committee in Clark County from 2015-2017.

Demographics

Sex

In 2017, 74.5% of individuals who died of an overdose in Clark County were male and 25.5% were female (Figure 2).

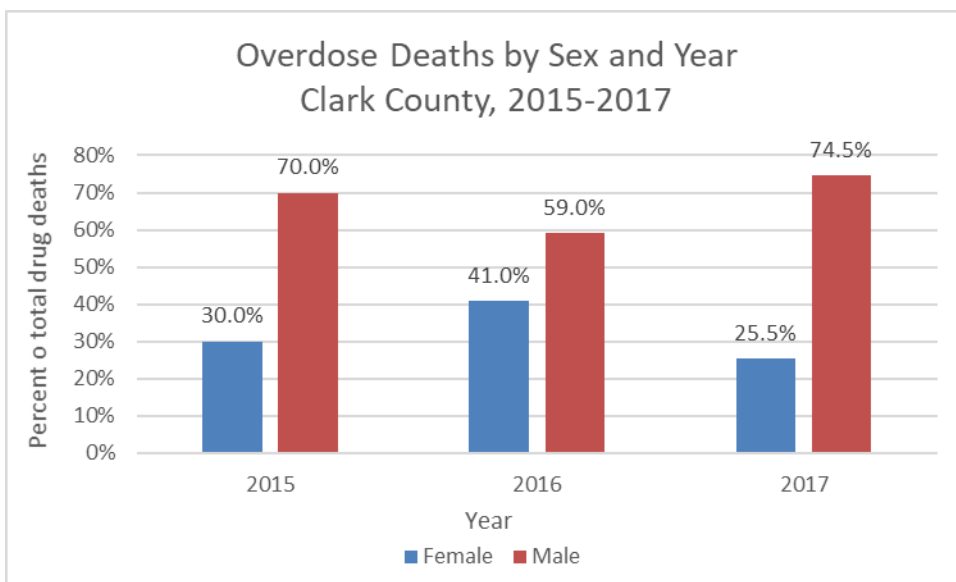


Figure 2: Percent of total drug-related deaths by sex and year in Clark County in 2015, 2016, and 2017.

Race

87.7% of individuals who died of an overdose in 2017 were white, 11.3% were black, and 0.9% was Native American (Figure 3; See Table 1 for race breakdown in 2015 and 2016). These percentages are slightly different than Clark County’s overall population (White: 86.3%, Black: 8.8%, American Indian and Alaska Native: 0.3%).

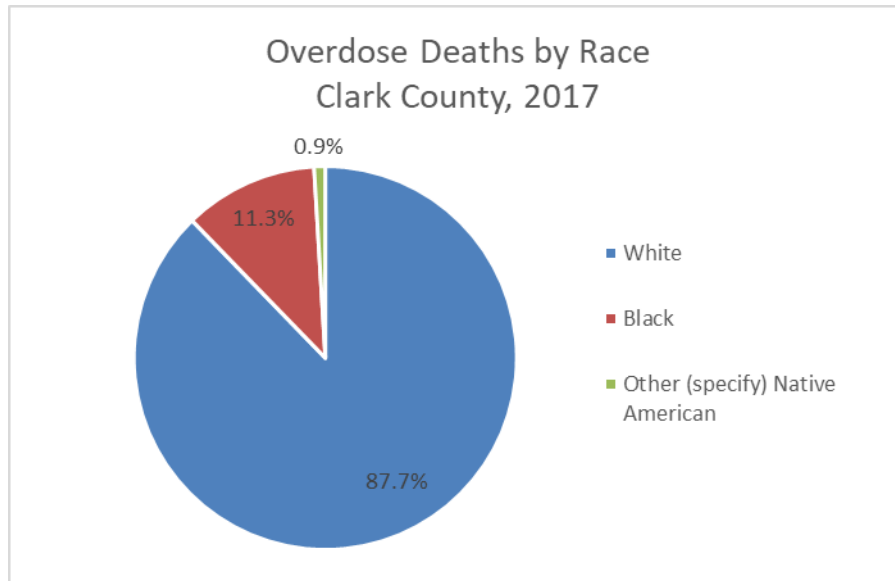


Figure 3: Percent of total drug-related deaths by race in Clark County in 2017.

Table 1: Percent of total drug deaths by race in Clark County in 2015, 2016, and 2017.

Race	2015	2016	2017	2015-2017
White	90.0%	90.4%	87.7%	89.2%
Black	7.1%	9.6%	11.3%	9.7%
Hispanic	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Other (specify) Native American	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.4%
Other (specify) - Multiple	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%

Age

The most common age group among individuals who died of a drug overdose between 2015-2017 was 35-44 years, accounting for 27% of all overdose deaths (Figure 4). The next most common age group was 45-54 years, at 24.3% of deaths.

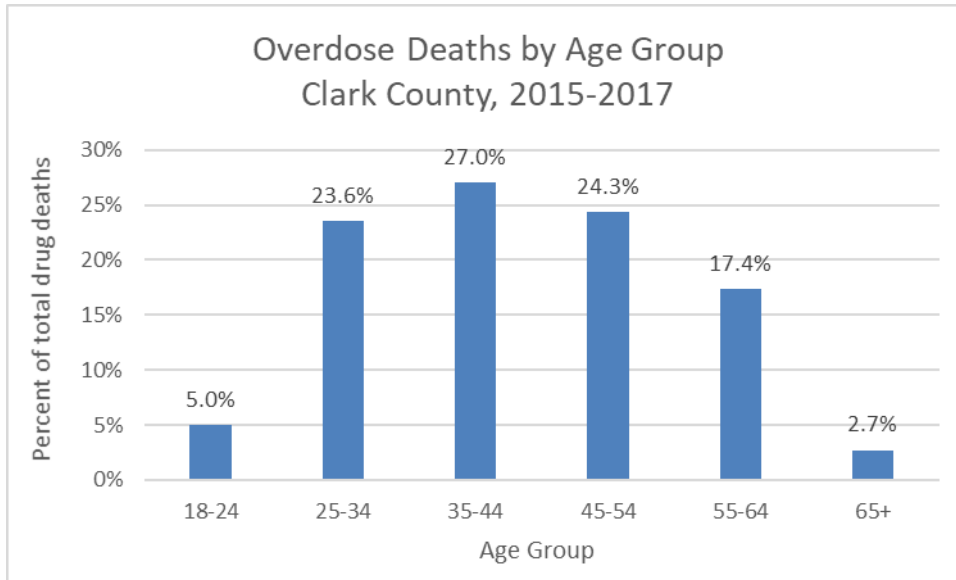


Figure 4: Percent of total drug deaths by age group in Clark County, 2015-2017

In 2017, the most common age group among individuals who died of a drug overdose was 25-34 years, accounting for 33% of all overdose deaths (Figure 5). The next most common age group was 35-44 years, at 28.3% of deaths.

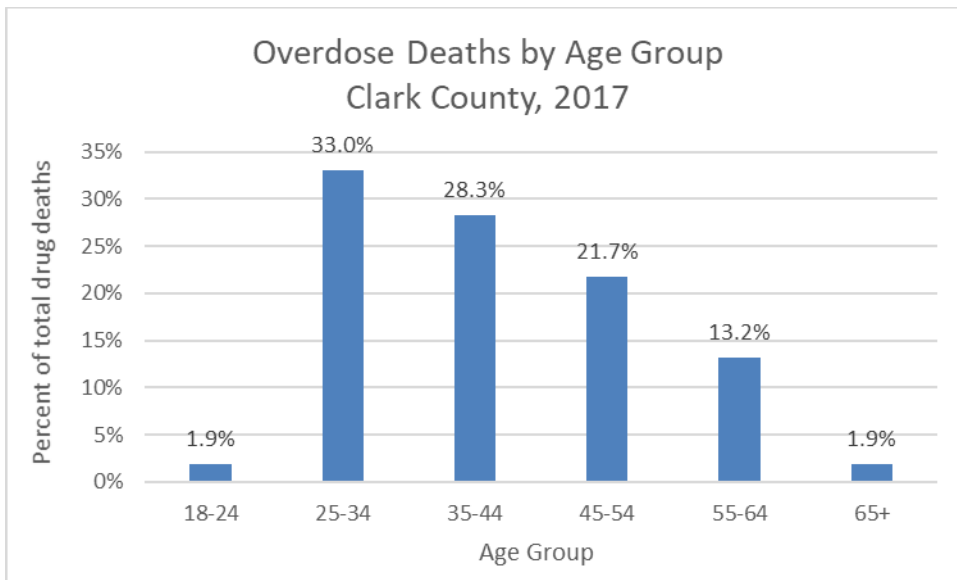


Figure 5: Percent of total drug deaths by age group in Clark County, 2017

In 2016, the most common age group among individuals who died of an overdose was 55-64 years, accounting for 28.9% of all overdose deaths (Figure 6). The next most common age group was 35-44 years, at 24.1% of deaths.

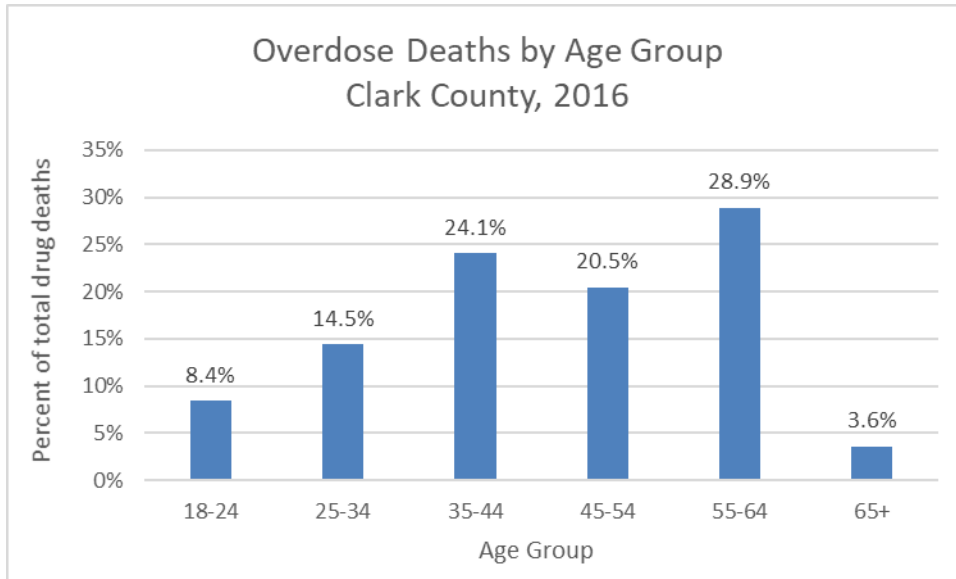


Figure 6: Percent of total drug deaths by age group in Clark County, 2016

In 2015, the most common age group among individuals who died of an overdose was 45-54 years, accounting for 32.9% of all overdose deaths (Figure 7). The next most common age group was 35-44 years, at 28.6% of deaths.

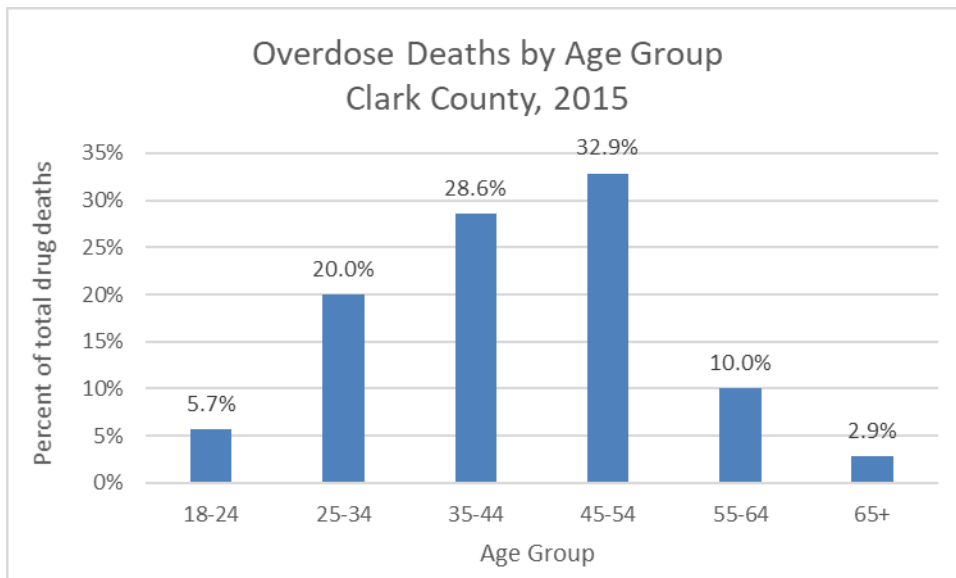


Figure 7: Percent of total drug deaths by age group in Clark County, 2015

Education

55.2% of individuals who died of an overdose in Clark County from 2015-2017 had a high school diploma or GED (Figure 8).

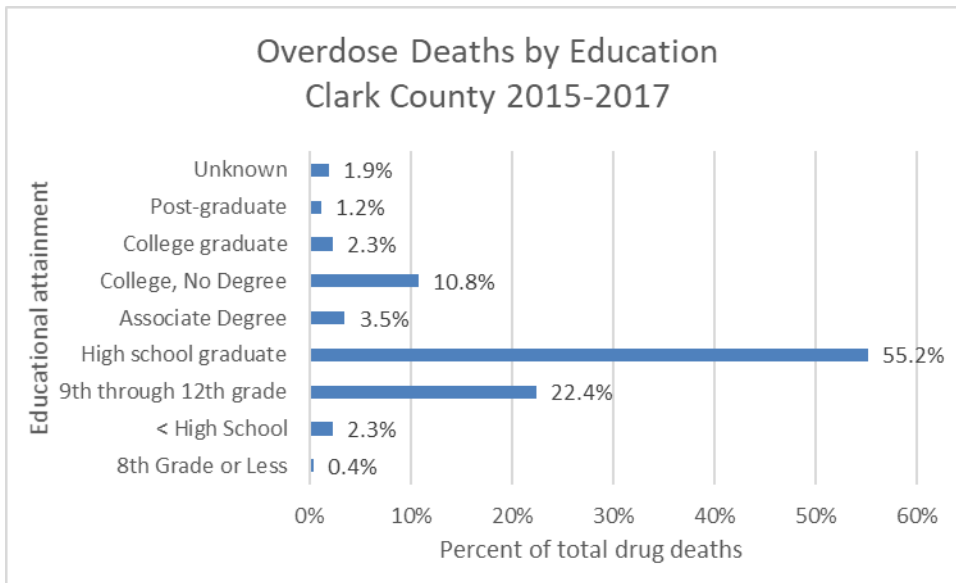


Figure 8: Percent of total drug deaths by education in Clark County, 2015-2017

In 2017, 53.8% of individuals who died of an overdose in Clark County had a high school diploma or GED (Figure 9).

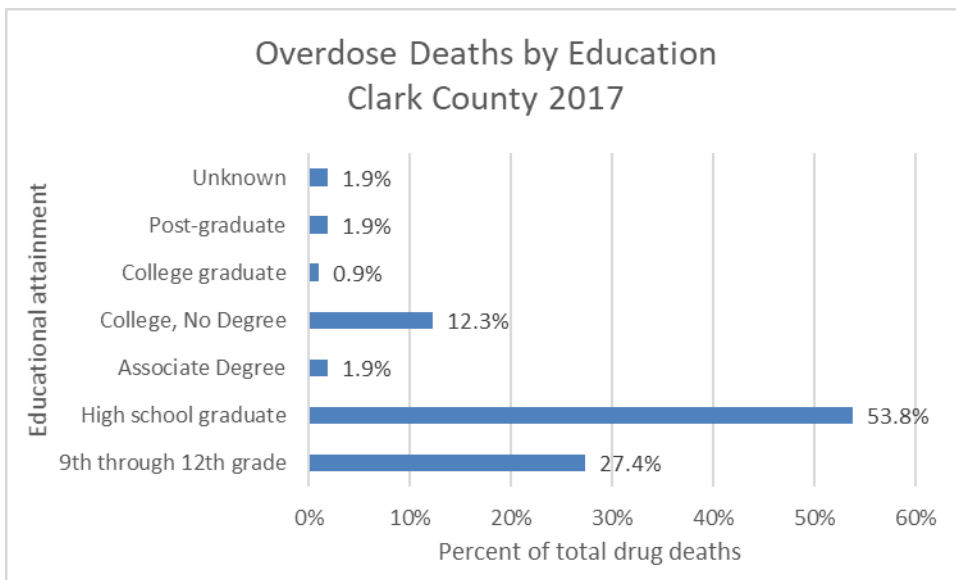


Figure 9: Percent of total drug deaths by education in Clark County, 2017

Military History

Twenty-four (24) individuals who died of an overdose between 2015-2017 had any military history, 9.3% of the total (Figure 10). It is unknown with what branch they served or whether their status was active duty, reserve, or veteran.

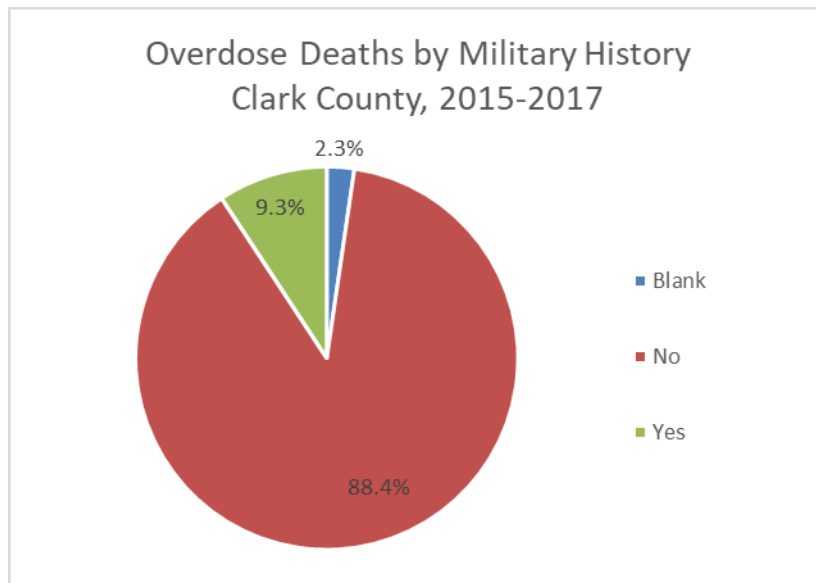


Figure 10: Percent of total drug deaths by military history in Clark County, 2015-2017

In 2017, 10 individuals had any military history, 9.4% of the total (Figure 11). It is unknown with what branch they served or whether their status was active duty, reserve, or veteran.

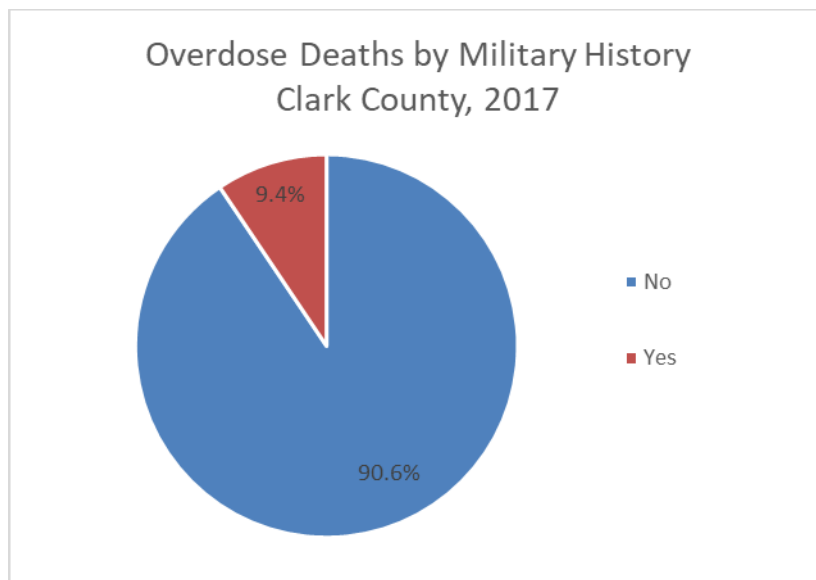


Figure 11: Percent of total drug deaths by military history in Clark County, 2017

Relationship/Marital Status

50.6% of individuals who died of an overdose between 2015-2017 were never married, 25.5% were divorced, and 20.8% were married (Figure 12).

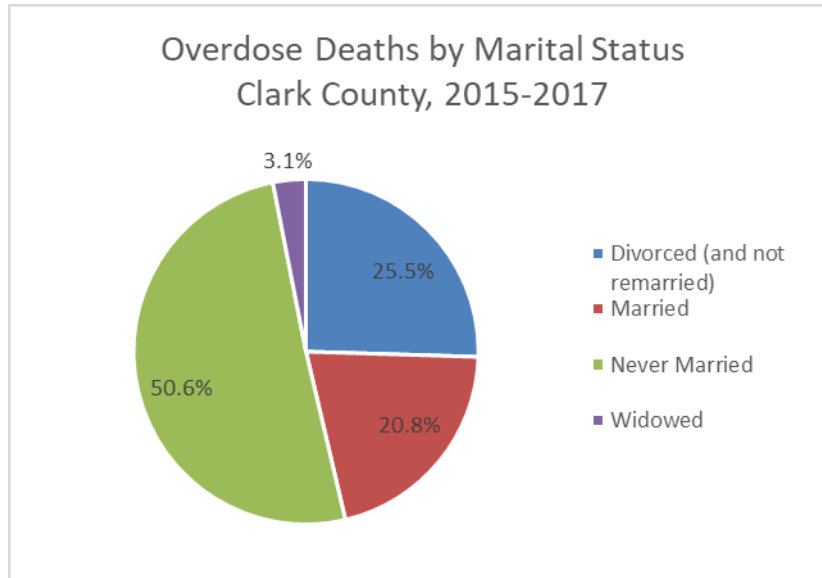


Figure 12: Percent of total drug deaths by relationship/marital status in Clark County, 2015-2017

In 2017, 51.9% percent of individuals who died of an overdose were never married, 26.4% were divorced, and 21.7% were married (Figure 13).

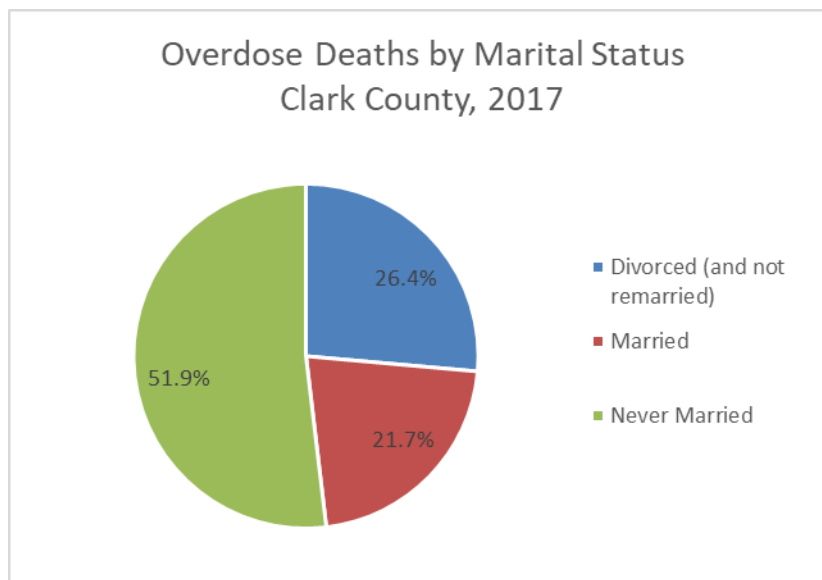


Figure 13: Percent of total drug deaths by relationship/marital status in Clark County, 2017

Employment Status

54.4% of individuals who died of an overdose between 2015-2017 were employed, 19% were not employed, and 10% were not employed due to a disability (Figure 14).

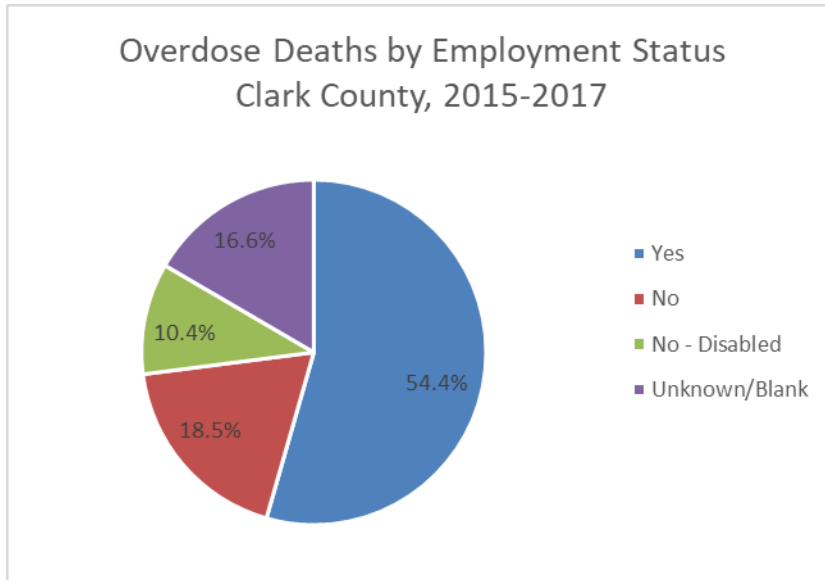


Figure 14: Percent of total drug deaths by employment status in Clark County, 2015-2017

Over half of the deaths reviewed in 2017 (55.8%) were employed, 13.2% were not employed, and 8.5% were not employed due to a disability (Figure 15).

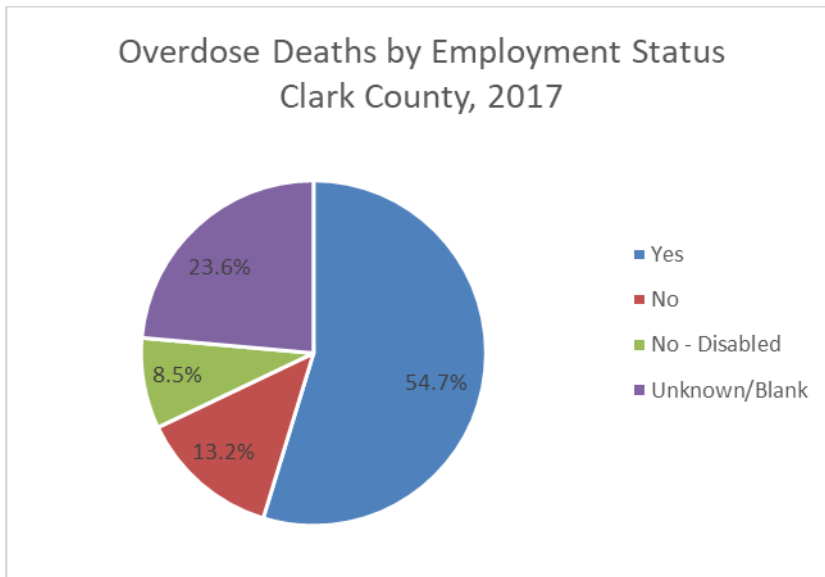


Figure 15: Percent of total drug deaths by employment status in Clark County, 2017

Minor Children

22% of individuals who died of an overdose in Clark County between 2015-2017 had minor children (Figure 16). There was no information about minor children available for 61.8% of deaths.

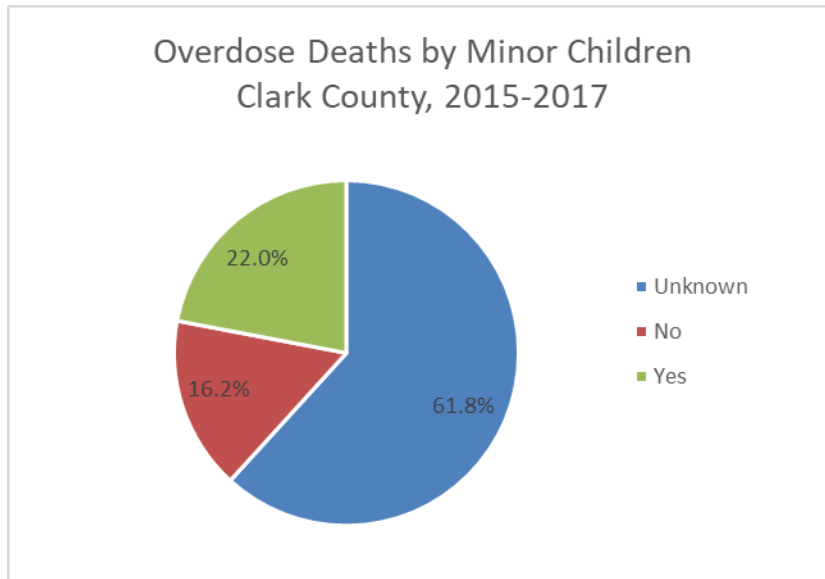


Figure 16: Percent of total drug deaths by minor children in Clark County, 2015-2017

In 2017, 30.2% of individuals who died of an overdose in Clark County had minor children (Figure 17). There was no information of minor children available for 47.2% of deaths.

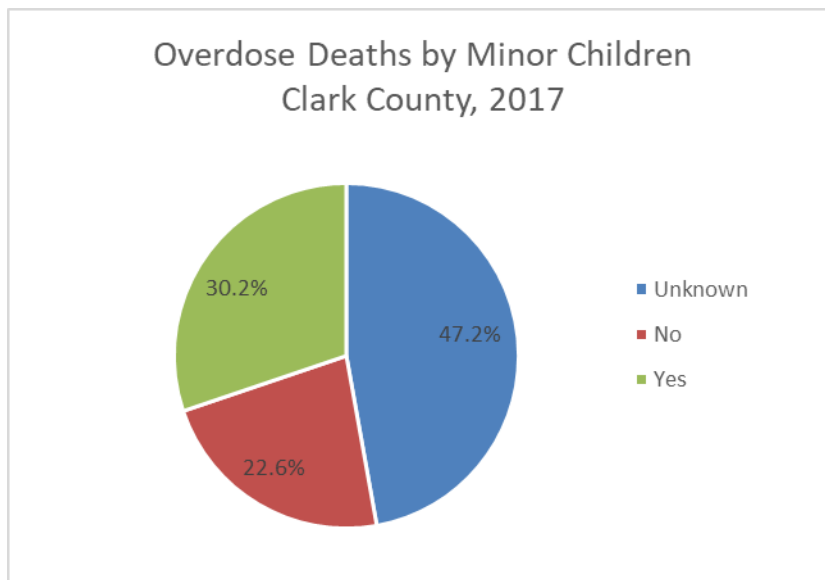


Figure 17: Percent of total drug deaths by minor children in Clark County, 2017

Health

Significant Medical Conditions

*A Significant Medical Condition Mention means that there was a report of physical illness for the individual at some point in their lives. Individuals may have multiple significant medical conditions by the time of death, so percentages may sum to more than 100%.

29% of individuals who died of an overdose in Clark County between 2015-2017 did not have a reported significant medical condition (Figure 18). The most common significant medical condition reported was Cardiovascular Disease, accounting for 33.6% of deaths, followed by Pulmonary Disease (20.8%).

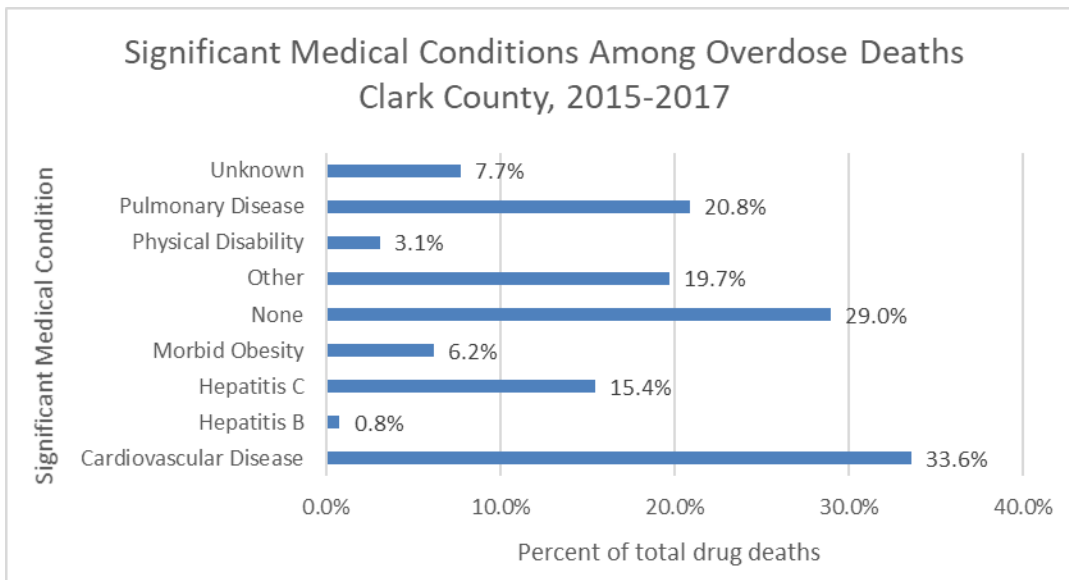


Figure 18: Significant Medical Condition Mentions in Clark County, 2015-2017

In 2017, 35.9% of individuals who died of an overdose in Clark County did not have a reported significant medical condition (Figure 19). The most common significant medical condition reported in 2017 was Cardiovascular Disease, accounting for 24.5% of deaths, followed by Pulmonary Disease (22.6%).

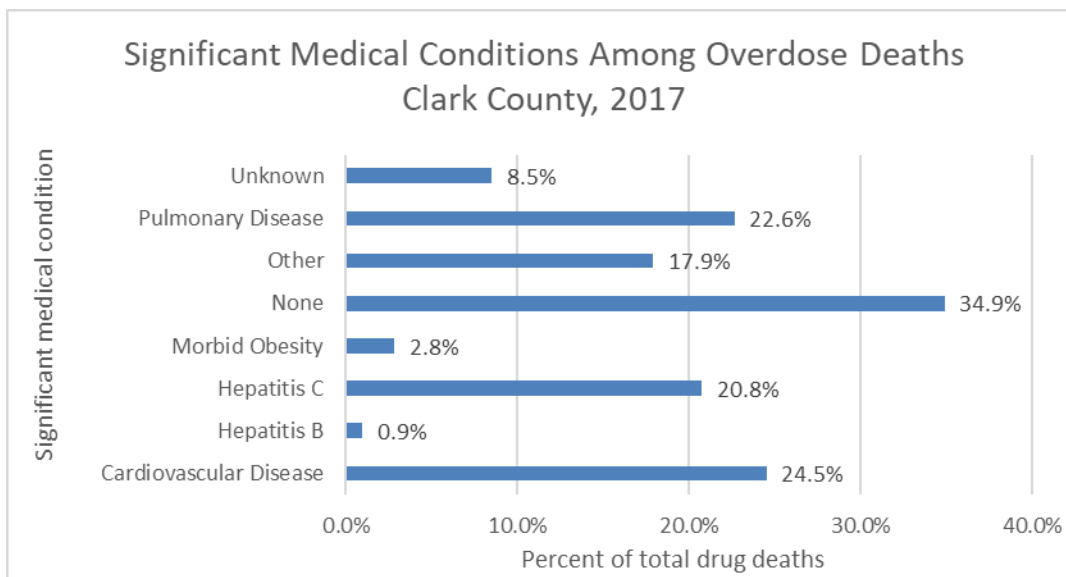


Figure 19: Percent of total drug deaths with reports of significant medical conditions in Clark County, 2017

Trauma and Mental Health

35.9% of individuals who died of an overdose death between 2015-2017 had experienced some type of trauma (Figure 20). There was no information about trauma experience available for 57.1% of deaths. In 2017, the percent of individuals who experienced trauma was higher (42.5%).

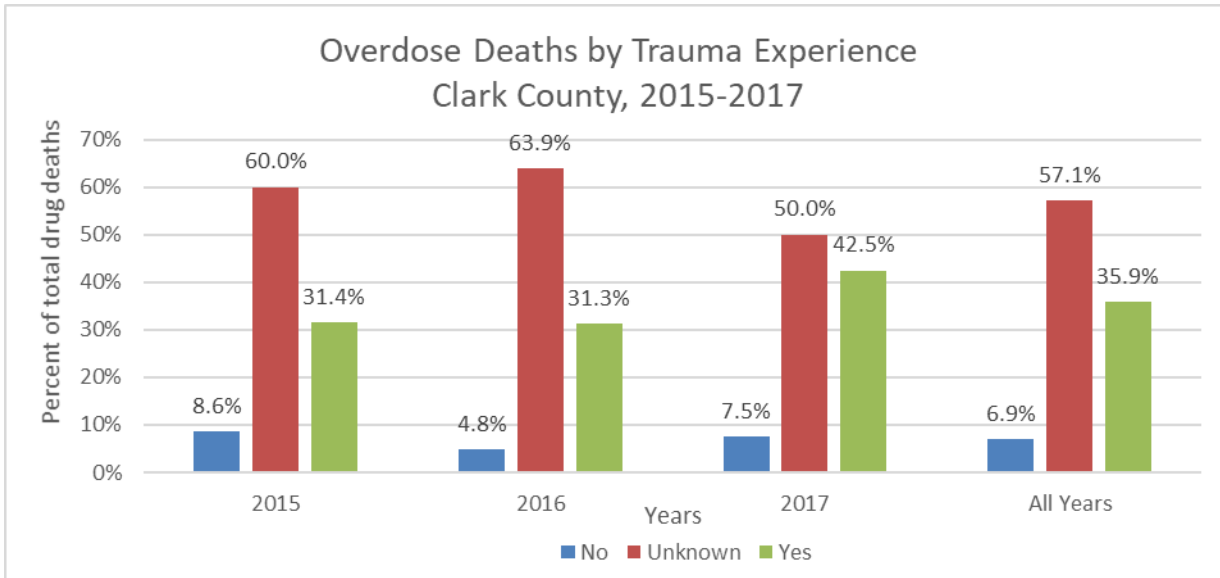


Figure 20: Percent of total drug deaths by trauma experience in Clark County, 2015-2017

Of those individuals who died of an overdose death in 2017 and who had a report of trauma experience in their lives, 44.8% reported physical abuse, 25.4% reported sexual abuse, and 10.4% reported domestic abuse (Figure 21).

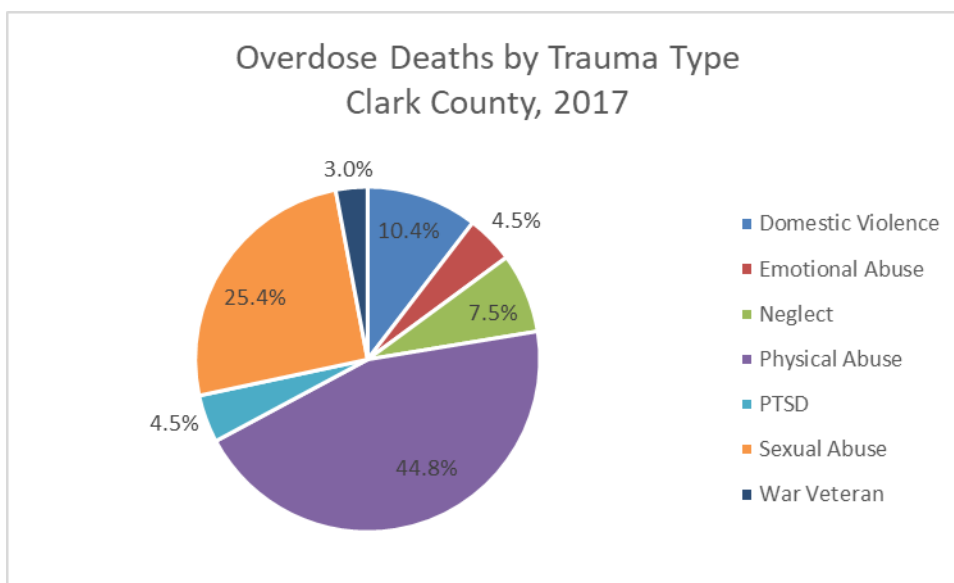


Figure 21: Percent of total drug deaths by trauma type in Clark County, 2017

Criminal History

Previous Arrests

57.5% of individuals who died of an overdose death between 2015-2017 had previous arrests (Figure 22). In 2017, 62.3% of individuals who died of an overdose death had previous arrests (Figure 23).

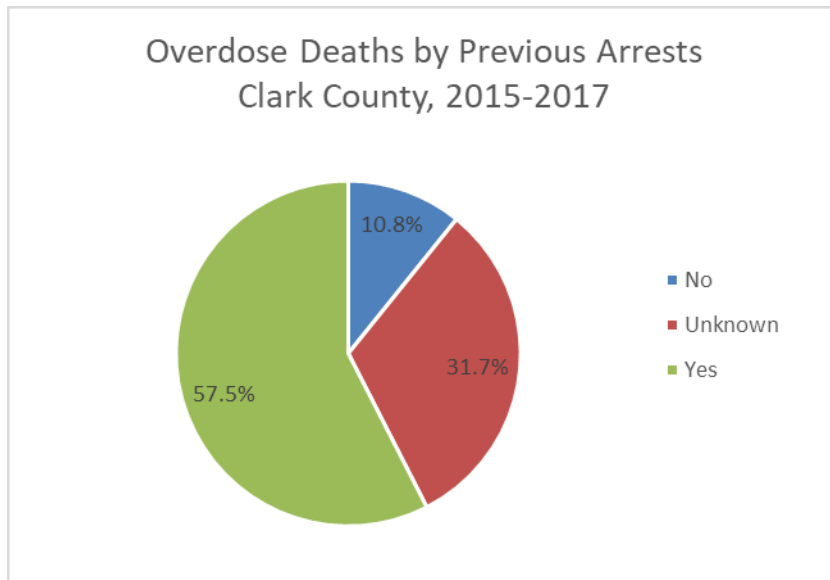


Figure 22: Percent of drug deaths by previous arrests in Clark County, 2015-2017

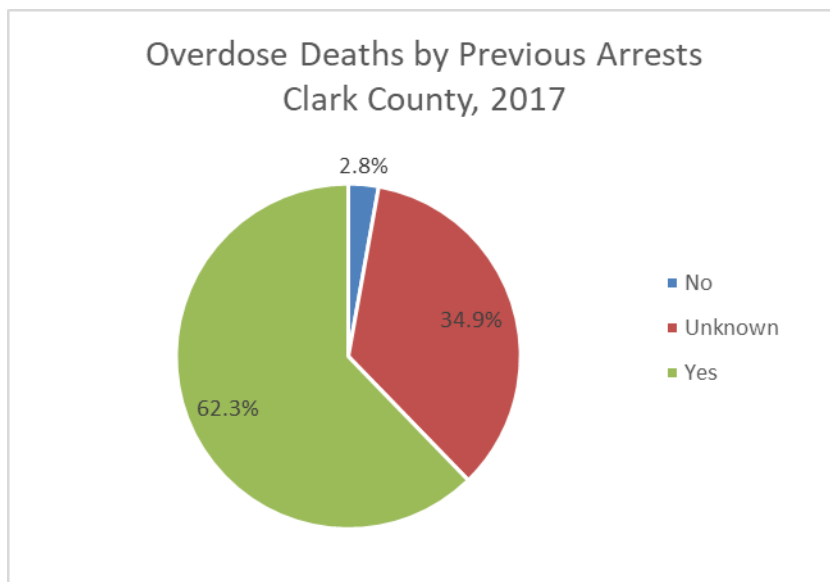


Figure 23: Percent of drug deaths by previous arrests in Clark County, 2017

Previous Arrests Relating to Substance Abuse

Of those individuals who died of an overdose in Clark County between 2015-2017 and had reports of previous arrests, 28.2% had arrests relating to substance abuse (Figure 24). In 2017, 36.7% of individuals who died of an overdose had previous arrests relating to substance abuse, a 71% increase from 2016 (19.3%) (Figure 25).

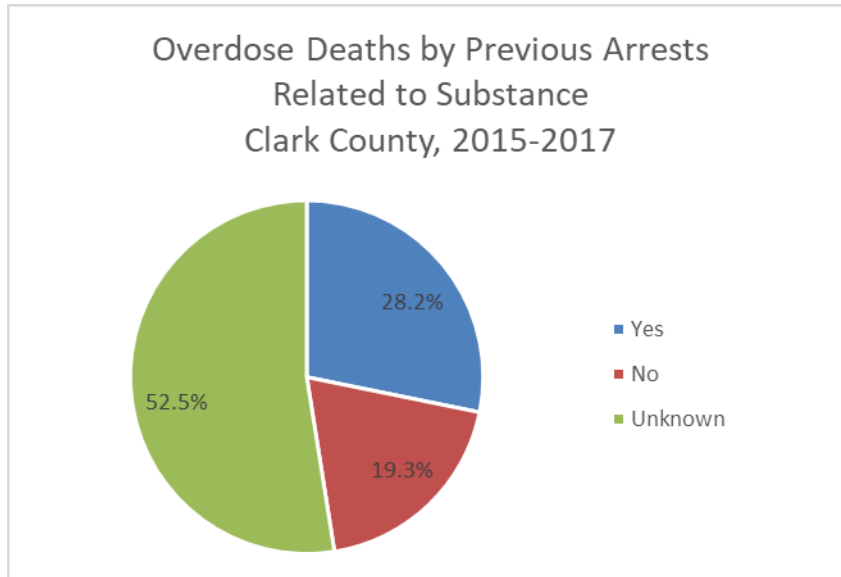


Figure 24: Percent of drug deaths by previous arrests relating to substance abuse in Clark County, 2015-2017

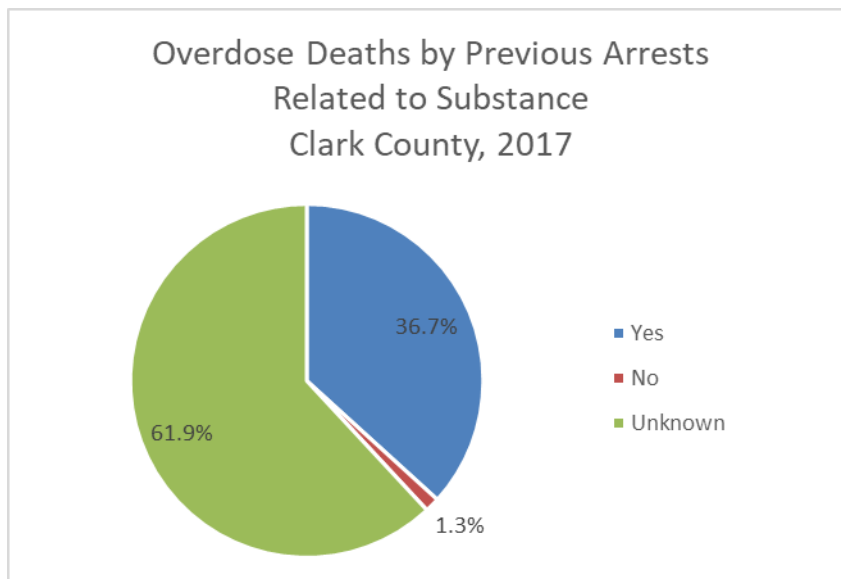


Figure 25: Percent of drug deaths by previous arrests relating to substance abuse in Clark County, 2017

Drugs Involved in Overdose Deaths

*A Drug Mention means that a substance was found in the individual's body at the time of hospital admission or after death, as reported in the Clark County Coroner's toxicology screen. The substance was not necessarily the cause of death and individuals may have multiple substance in their system at the time of death, so percentages may sum to more than 100%.

Drug Mentions, 2015-2017

Opiates were the most common substance found in toxicology screens, appearing in 87.6% of cases from 2015-2017.

Illicit Fentanyl was involved in 58.7% of deaths, followed by Fentanyl Analogues (43.2%) (Table 2) (Figure 26). Please see Appendix I for detailed data tables for Fentanyl Analogues, Prescription Opioids, and Benzodiazepines.

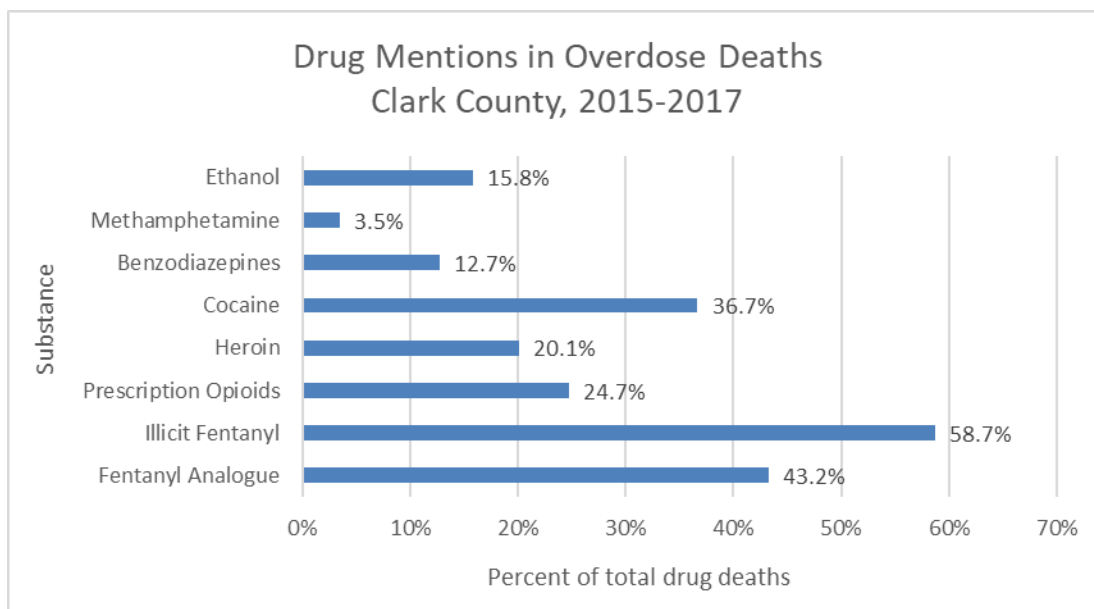


Figure 26: Percent of drug mentions in overdose deaths in Clark County, 2015-2017

Table 2: Drug Mentions in Overdose Deaths in Clark County, 2015-2017

Substance	# of Mentions	% of Deaths
Opiates		
Fentanyl Analogue	112	43.2%
Illicit Fentanyl	152	58.7%
Prescription Opioids	64	24.7%
Heroin	52	20.1%
Cocaine	95	36.7%
Benzodiazepines	33	12.7%
Methamphetamine	9	3.5%
Ethanol	41	15.8%

Drug Mentions, 2017

Opiates were the most common substance found in toxicology screens, appearing in 88.7% of cases in 2017.

Fentanyl Analogues were involved in 83% of deaths, followed by Illicit Fentanyl (52.8%) (Table 3) (Figure 27). Please see Appendix II for detailed data tables for Fentanyl Analogues, Prescription Opioids, and Benzodiazepines.

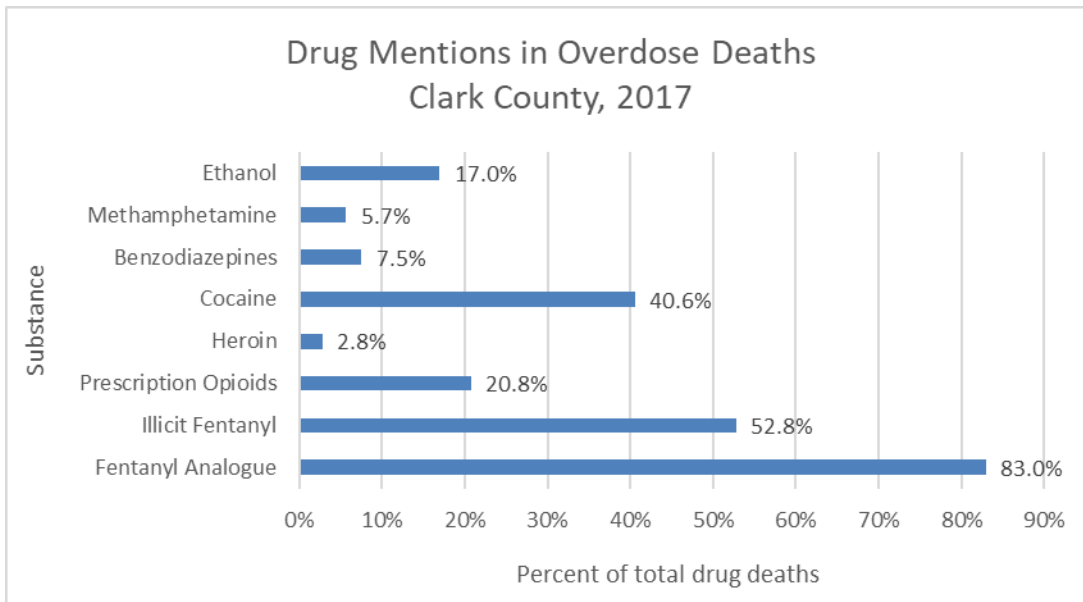


Figure 27: Percent of drug mentions in overdose deaths in Clark County, 2017

Table 3: Drug Mentions in Overdose Deaths in Clark County, 2017

Substance	# of Mentions	% of Deaths
Opiates		
Fentanyl Analogue	88	83.0%
Illicit Fentanyl	56	52.8%
Prescription Opioids	22	20.8%
Heroin	3	2.8%
Cocaine	43	40.6%
Benzodiazepines	8	7.5%
Methamphetamine	6	5.7%
Ethanol	18	17.0%

Appendix I: Drug Mention Data Tables, 2015-2017

Table 4: Fentanyl Analogue Drug Mentions in Overdose Deaths in Clark County, 2015-2017

Fentanyl analogues	# of Mentions	% of Deaths
Carfentanil	43	16.6%
Despropionylfentanyl	10	3.9%
Acrylfentanyl	18	6.9%
Acetylfentanyl	4	1.5%
Fluorbutyrylfentanyl/Fluoroisobutyrylfentanyl	3	1.2%
Cyclopropylfentanyl	3	1.2%
Butyryl/Isobutyryl Fentanyl	4	1.5%
Benzylfentanyl	1	0.4%
Furanylfentanyl	25	9.7%
Methoxyacetylfentanyl	1	0.4%

Table 5: Prescription Opioid Drug Mentions in Overdose Deaths in Clark County, 2015-2017

Prescription Opioids	# of Mentions	% of Deaths
Oxycodone	22	8.5%
Methadone	5	1.9%
Hydrocodone	9	3.5%
Morphine	14	5.4%
Tramadol	9	3.5%
Codeine	1	0.4%
Oxymorphone	1	0.4%
U-47700	3	1.2%

Table 6: Benzodiazepine Drug Mentions in Overdose Deaths in Clark County, 2015-2017

Benzodiazepines	# of Mentions	% of Deaths
Alprazolam	16	6.2%
Diazepam	10	3.9%
Clonazepam	6	2.3%
Meprobamate	1	0.4%

Appendix II: Drug Mention Data Tables, 2017

Table 7: Fentanyl Drug Mentions in Overdose deaths in Clark County, 2017

Fentanyl analogues	# of Mentions	% of Deaths
Carfentanil	41	38.7%
Despropionylfentanyl	7	6.6%
Acrylfentanyl	17	16.0%
Fluorbutyrylfentanyl/Fluoroisobutyrylfentanyl	2	1.9%
Cyclopropylfentanyl	2	1.9%
Butyryl/Isobutyryl Fentanyl	4	3.8%
Benzylfentanyl	1	0.9%
Furanylfentanyl	13	12.3%
Methoxyacetylfentanyl	1	0.9%

Table 8: Prescription Opioid Drug Mentions in Overdose Deaths in Clark County, 2017

Prescription Opioids	# of Mentions	% of Deaths
Oxycodone	10	9.4%
Methadone	1	0.9%
Hydrocodone	3	2.8%
Morphine	2	1.9%
Tramadol	4	3.8%
Codeine	1	0.9%
U-47700	1	0.9%

Table 9: Benzodiazepine Drug Mentions in Overdose Deaths in Clark County, 2017

Benzodiazepines	# of Mentions	% of Deaths
Alprazolam	2	1.9%
Diazepam	4	3.8%
Clonazepam	1	0.9%
Meprobamate	1	0.9%