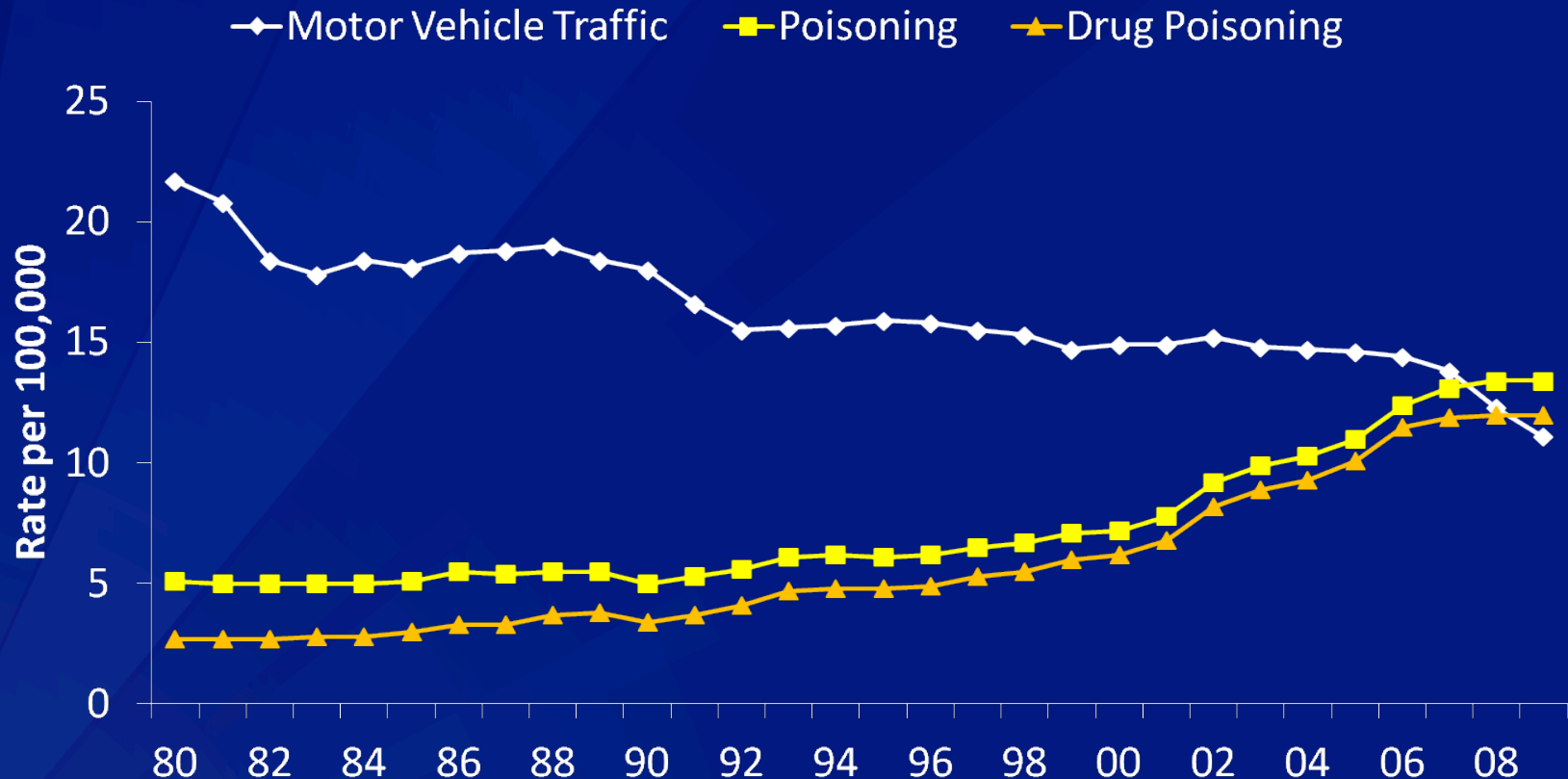


Poisonings Now Kills More Americans Than Car Crashes

Motor vehicle traffic, poisoning, and drug poisoning death rates of all intents,
U.S., 1980-2009



Source: NCHS Data Brief, December, 2011, updated with 2009 mortality data. Some overdose deaths were not included in the total for 2009 because of delayed reporting of the final cause of death. The reported 2009 numbers are underestimates.

Prescription Drug Abuse and Misuse Nationwide

❑ Poisoning Now Kills More Americans Than Car Crashes

- Poisonings, primarily by drugs is now the biggest injury related cause of death according to a April 2012 report by the Trust for America and the Robert Wood Johnson's Foundation
- Nationwide, 13.3 people per 100,000 died from poisoning between 2007 and 2009, compared with 12.4 from motor-vehicle accidents during the same period, the report found
- More than 90 percent of unintentional poisoning deaths in 2007 were caused by drugs and medicine, the report said
- Each year, injuries create \$406 billion in lifetime costs for medical care and lost productivity,

Additional Information From The Trust for America and Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Report: April 2012

Prescription Drug Abuse and Misuse in Delaware

- ❑ **Delaware 9th highest drug overdose death rate in 2009**
 - 15.5 deaths per 100,000 population
 - National average 12.0 deaths per 100,000 population
 - Drug overdose death rate increased 142% between 1999-2009
- ❑ **5.6% of Delaware residents 12 and older report nonmedical use of opioid pain relievers**
 - National average 4.8%
- ❑ **Delaware 5th highest for opioid sales in 2010**
 - 10.2 KG per 10,000 population
 - National average 7.1 KG per 10,000 population
- ❑ **Substance abuse treatment admission rates for opioids increased over 2,750% between 1999 and 2010**

Actions to Address Epidemic



- ❑ Overdose deaths from prescription drugs have reached epidemic levels in the United States
- ❑ A concerted public health and public safety approach is essential
- ❑ Critical to identify the drivers of the epidemic and tailor policy interventions to address them
- ❑ States are essential to reversing the epidemic. A multi-sector approach is required