



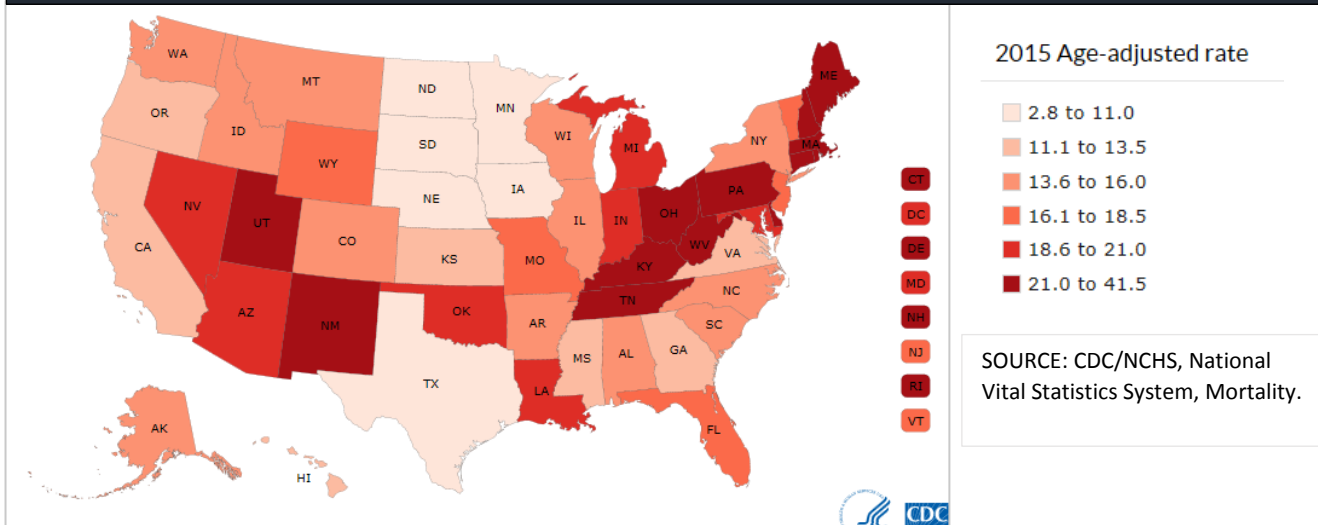
The Prescription Opioid Epidemic in Michigan

Opioids (prescription and illicit) are the main driver of drug overdose deaths. Since 1999, opioid overdoses have quadrupled in the U.S. and were involved in 33,091 deaths in 2015.¹

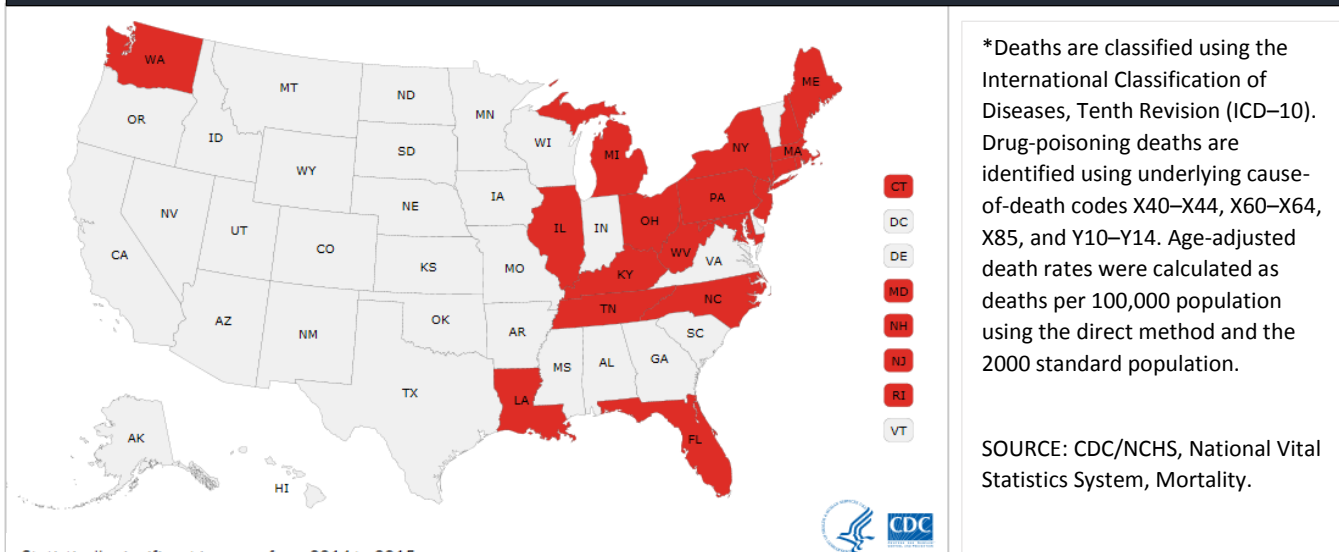
Like other states in the industrial Midwest, Michigan has been significantly impacted by the prescription opioid epidemic.

- In 2015, Michigan ranked 16th out of 51 U.S. states and the District of Columbia in drug overdose mortality (20.4 deaths per 100,000 people).²
- Michigan experienced a significant increase (13.3% increase) in the drug overdose death rate from 2014 to 2015.²

Number and age-adjusted rates of drug overdose deaths by state, US 2015*



Statistically significant drug overdose death rate increase from 2014-2015, US states*

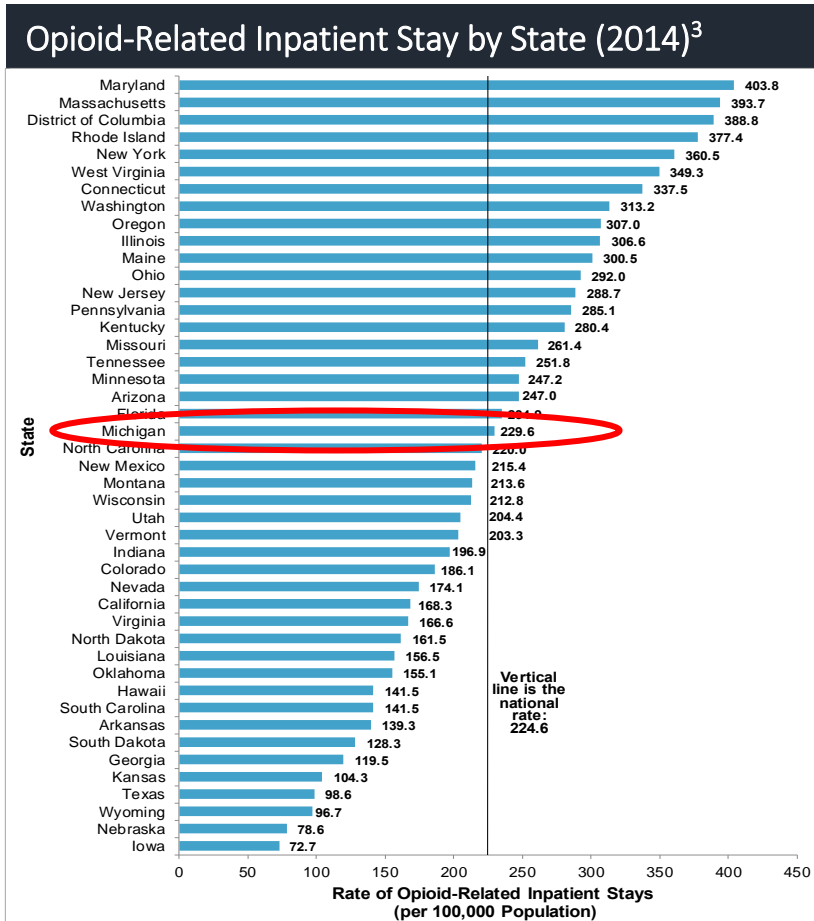


Statistically significant increase from 2014 to 2015

- No
- Yes



The Prescription Opioid Epidemic in Michigan



Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Center for Delivery, Organization, and Markets, Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP), HCUP Fast Stats, Opioid-Related Hospital Use (<http://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/faststats/landing.jsp>) based on the HCUP National Inpatient Sample (NIS) and the HCUP State Inpatient Databases (SID)

Addiction Treatment

- Substantial evidence indicates that **Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT)** (the combination of medications and therapy) for opioid use disorders is the most effective treatment for this condition, prevents overdoses, and saves lives. In Michigan and elsewhere, access to these treatments are limited.
- As one of the states that expanded Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act (ACA), Michigan subsidizes substance abuse treatment for eligible patients.
- As of 2013, Michigan had 479 physicians authorized to prescribe buprenorphine (4.8 per 100,000)
- Even with the ACA -70% of OTP = opioid treatment programs (and many do not offer medication assisted therapy) in MI are over 80% of capacity in 2015.
- Substance treatment covered by Medicaid may be threatened by legislation currently pending in Congress (the American Health Care Act) aimed at rolling back provisions of the ACA.

References

1. Rudd RA, Seth P, David F, Scholl L. Increases in Drug and Opioid-Involved Overdose Deaths — United States, 2010–2015. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2016;65:1445–1452. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm655051e1>
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/deaths.htm>. March 2017.
3. Weiss A, Elixhauser A, Barrett M, Steiner C, Bailey M, O'Malley L. *Opioid-Related Inpatient Stays and Emergency Department Visits By State, 2009–2014. HCUP Statistical Brief #219*. Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; 2016:1–16. Available at: <https://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/reports/statbriefs/sb219-Opioid-Hospital-Stays-ED-Visits-by-State.pdf>. Accessed March 16, 2017.