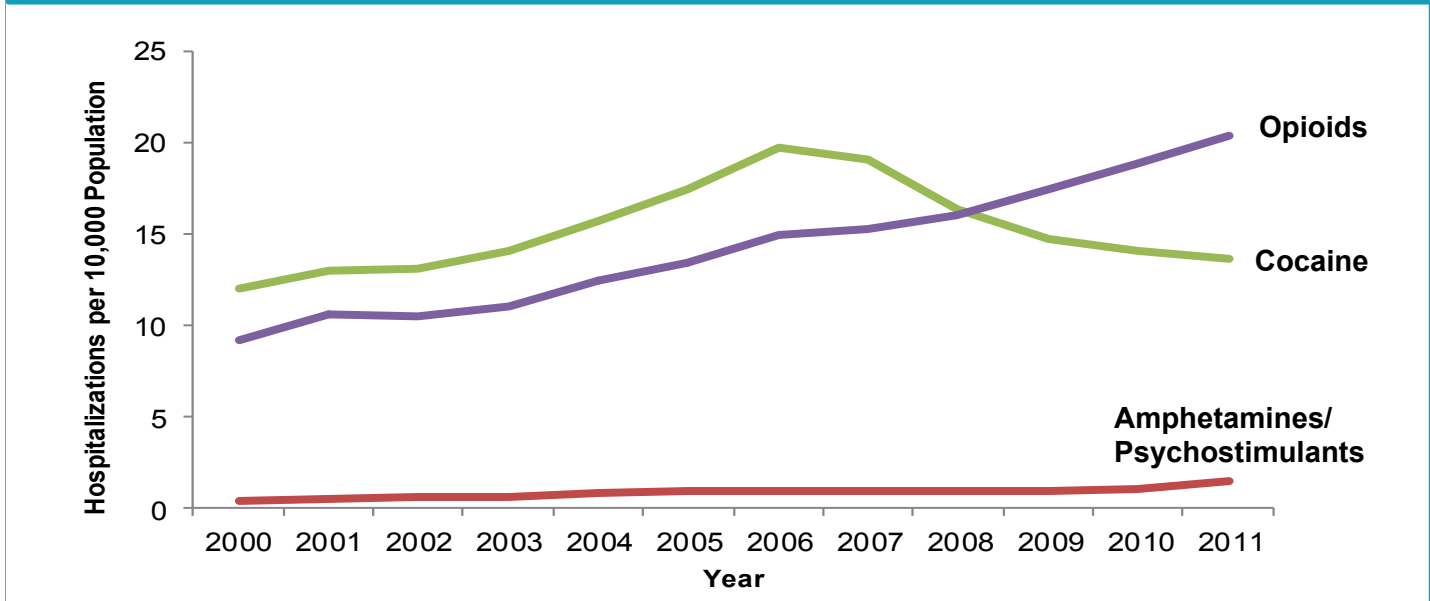


# Opioid-Related Hospitalizations in Michigan, 2000-2011

The number of hospitalizations involving opioids<sup>1</sup> increased 120 percent between 2000 and 2011, from 9,157 to 20,191 hospitalizations, respectively.

Hospitalizations involving Opioids, Cocaine, and Amphetamines, Michigan Residents, 2000-2011



## From 2000-2011:

- The rate of hospitalizations involving opioids rose from 9.2 to 20.4 per 10,000 population.
- The rate of hospitalizations involving cocaine peaked in 2006 with a rate of 19.7 per 10,000 population, decreasing to a rate of 13.7 per 10,000 population in 2011.
- The rate of hospitalizations involving amphetamines and/or psychostimulants remained stable during this time period.

## What can be done to reduce opioid-related hospitalizations<sup>2</sup>?

### Individuals

- Use prescription painkillers only as directed by a health care provider.
- Never sell or share unused medications with others.

### Health Care Providers

- Prescribe painkillers only for the expected length of pain.
- Screen patients for potential substance abuse problems.

### State of Michigan

- Use the Michigan Automated Prescription System to identify improper prescribing of painkillers.
- Increase access to substance abuse treatment.

Produced by: Office of Recovery Oriented Systems of Care ([www.michigan.gov/mdch-bsaas](http://www.michigan.gov/mdch-bsaas)), Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, and Bureau of Disease Control, Prevention, and Epidemiology.  
Data Source: Michigan Inpatient Data Base, 2000-2011, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics.

Reference: 1. Opioids include heroin, morphine, methadone, opium, synthetic drugs with morphine like effect.

2. CDC. Vital Signs: Overdoses of Prescription Opioid Pain Relievers—United States, 1999-2008. MMWR 2011; 60: 1-6.