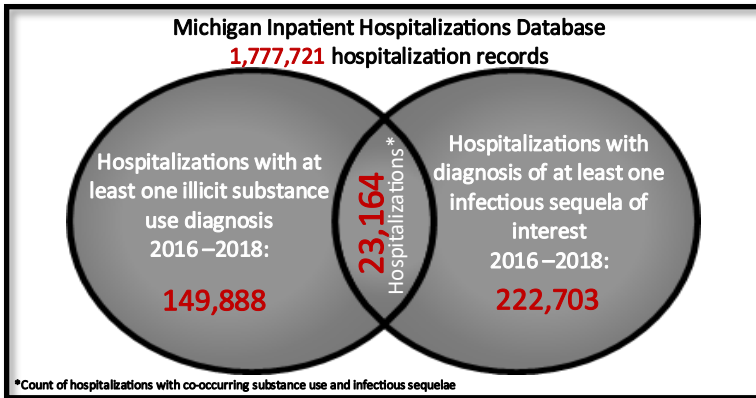


# CONSEQUENCES OF SUBSTANCE USE: INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## TRENDS

This report highlights Michigan's hospitalizations between 2016 and 2018 in persons 18-64 that include ICD-10 codes indicating substance use and additional codes suggestive of invasive bacterial and fungal infections associated with injection drug use (IDU)

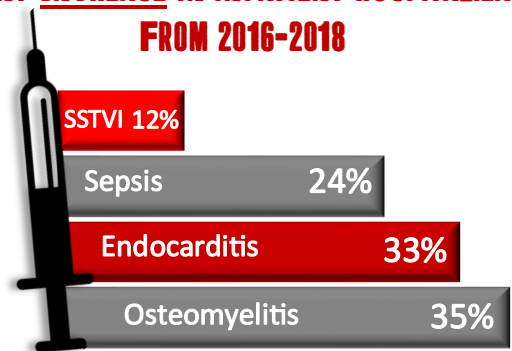


Infectious conditions in this report contain:

- **Skin, soft tissue, & venous infections (SSTVI):** infection of the skin, soft tissues, and veins, including sepsis, endocarditis, and osteomyelitis
- **Sepsis:** the body's extreme response to an infection
- **Endocarditis:** infection of the inner lining of heart chambers and valves
- **Osteomyelitis:** infection of the bone

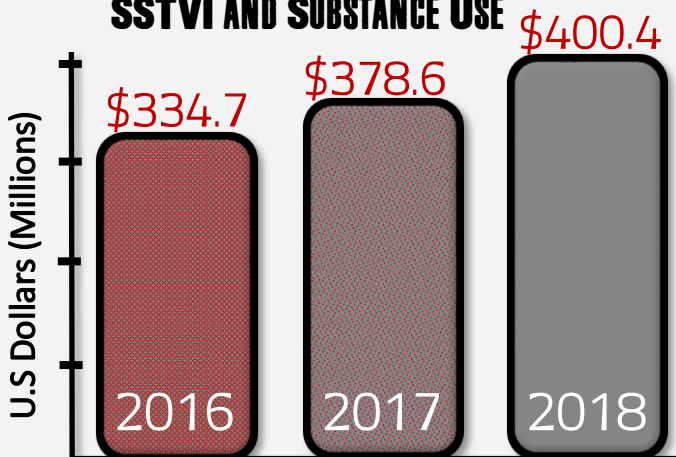
Over a three-year study period, there were over **215,000** hospitalization days across **23,000** hospitalizations that resulted in over **1,200 deaths**

## PERCENT INCREASE IN INPATIENT HOSPITALIZATIONS FROM 2016-2018



## COST

### HEALTHCARE COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH SSTVI AND SUBSTANCE USE



Hospitalizations resulted in **\$1.3 Billion** in healthcare costs

.....  
Cost of **ONE** new syringe ?

**6 cents**

## INTERVENTION

### SYRINGE SERVICE PROGRAMS (SSPs)

A harm reduction approach aimed to support the health and wellbeing of individuals who inject drugs. SSPs offer sterile-syringes and other supplies that prevent vein injuries and bacterial (*Staph. aureus*), viral (Hepatitis C, HIV) and fungal (*Candida*) infections

### SSPs CAN OFFER THE FOLLOWING TO PREVENT INFECTIONS

