

### DORM Snapshot:

Health Services Cost Review Commission (HSCRC) Service Utilization by Fatal and Non-Fatal Overdose Victims

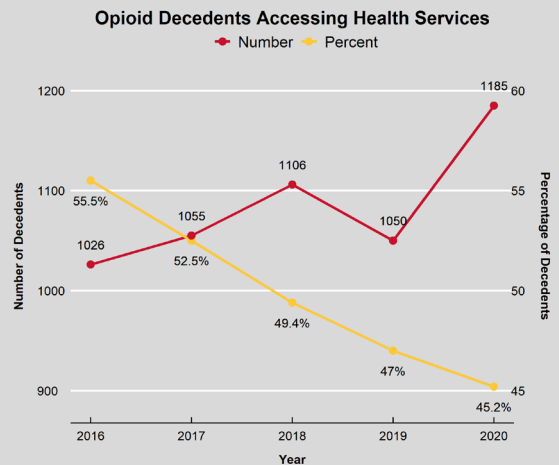
#### HSCRC User Demographics (2016–2020)



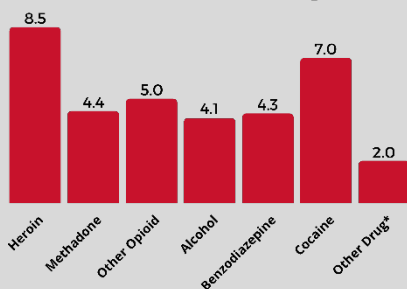
- Compared to the overall population of health service users, which was majority female, predominantly aged 55+, and relatively ethnically diverse, overdose decedents who accessed care were majority male, were dispersed across age groups, and were less ethnically diverse.
- By contrast, overdose decedents who did *not* access care tended to be younger and more ethnically diverse than those who did.

#### Health Services Encounters and Access

- Between 2016 and 2020, 37.0% of overdose decedents experienced at least one nonfatal, overdose-related (NFOD) hospitalization. This is compared to only 2.1% of non-overdose decedents having at least one nonfatal, overdose-related hospitalization.
- While the overall number of opioid decedents accessing health services increased from 2016 to 2020, the *percentage* of decedents accessing health services declined. This indicates that the number of opioid deaths is growing faster than the number of opioid decedents with previous health service usage.



Risk of Opioid Overdose by Previous NFOD Drug



#### Relative Risk of Overdose Death

- Among overdose decedents diagnosed with an SUD, those who previously had overdose-related encounters with heroin and cocaine were at the highest risk of overdose death.
- Individuals with SUD who had a previous heroin-related encounter were 8.5 times more likely suffer a fatal overdose.

PREVENTION • TREATMENT • RECOVERY



#### The Opioid Operational Command Center

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