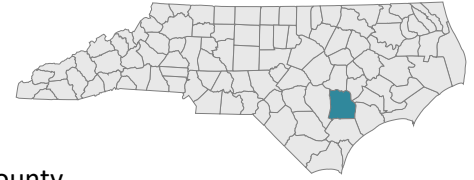


NC State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System (NC-SUDORS)

OVERDOSE IN NC: DUPLIN RESIDENTS, 2024

In 2024, there were 14 overdose deaths among Duplin Residents. This includes deaths from any medication or illicit drug. Some of those resident deaths may have occurred outside of Duplin County.

Additionally, there may have been non-Resident deaths that occurred in Duplin County.



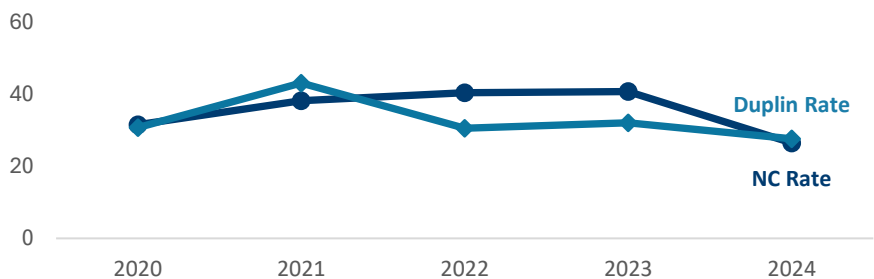
Most overdose deaths involve multiple substances used together.

We can't know from death data if someone intentionally used multiple substances or if it was unintended.

In 2024, 79% of Duplin Resident overdose deaths involved fentanyl, 36% involved cocaine, 36% involved methamphetamine, and 7% involved common prescription opioids, compared to 70%, 40%, 30%, and 13% for NC, respectively.

The Duplin Resident death rate decreased 10% from 2020 to 2024, compared to a 16% decrease among all North Carolina Residents over the same time period.

Overdose Death Rates per 100,000, NC and Duplin Residents

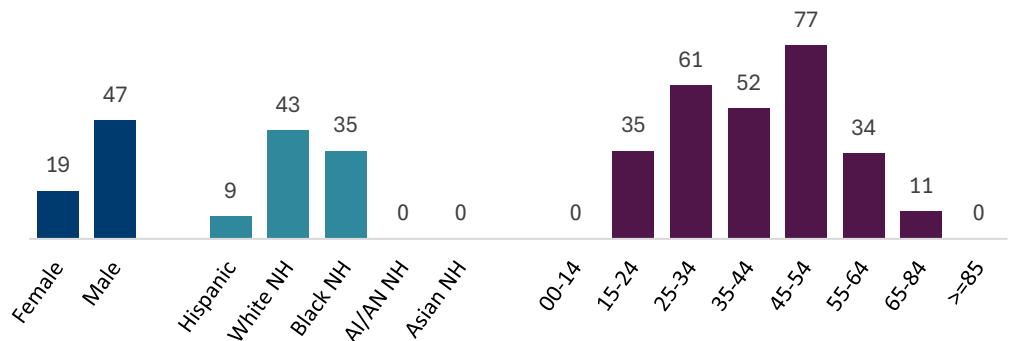


Demographics such as race and ethnicity do not cause a specific health problem or status.

Factors like income, education, access to care, stress, and racism, among other social factors, are what contribute to poorer health. These factors, called social drivers of health, often impact minority populations differently due to the structures we all live within.

Overdose Death Rates per 100,000 Duplin Residents, 2020-2024

Among Duplin Residents, the highest overdose death rates occurred among those who were male (47), White NH (43), and ages 45-54 (77). Rates are per 100,000 Duplin Residents.



NH=Non-Hispanic

AI/AN=American Indian or Alaskan Native

^Rate not calculated, count of 1-4

Vulnerable populations are those who may have a higher risk of experiencing an overdose or struggling with substance use. These groups need unique support and resources to help ensure health equity.

- **People experiencing homelessness** in NC face a much higher risk of death than those with reliable housing. Among NC's homeless population, drug overdose is the most common cause of death and occurs at a rate 13.8 times that of the overall NC population.¹
- **Involvement with the justice system** may increase a person's overdose risk. People are 50 times more likely to die of an opioid overdose in the two weeks after release from prison.²
- **US Military Veterans, people with a disability, and other marginalized groups** may be at a higher risk of overdose.



People may belong to more than one of these groups and that may increase the challenges a person faces. Everyone should have the opportunity to live a healthy life.

¹NCMJ: People Experiencing Homelessness in NC have Increased Mortality, Including High Overdose, Violence, Injury, and Chronic Disease Death Rates

²AJPH: Opioid Overdose Deaths Among Formerly Incarcerated Persons and the General Population: North Carolina, 2000–2018

NC-SUDORS: Circumstances Surrounding Overdose Deaths



NC-SUDORS collects detailed data on overdose deaths of unintentional and undetermined intent.

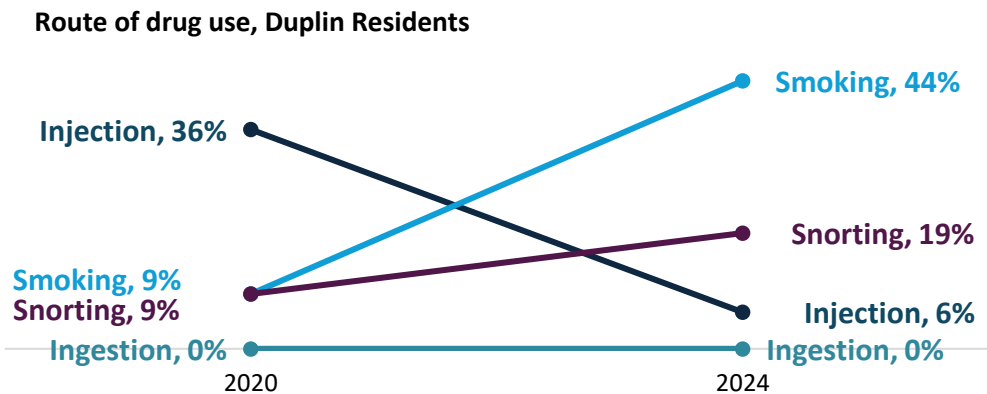
Supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), NC-SUDORS combines data from death certificates, medical examiner reports, and toxicology results to understand circumstances leading to overdose deaths. These details are gathered during the initial death investigation, often during interviews with the decedent's family and friends. They are not always known or shared during the investigation and may be underreported. If additional details are discovered, they may be included in future updates of the NC-SUDORS dataset.

Nationally, the leading route of drug use involved in overdose deaths has changed from injection to smoking.³

Among Duplin Residents, the percentage of overdose deaths with evidence of injection decreased while evidence of smoking increased from 2020 to 2024.

Expanding services to address overdose risk from smoking and other noninjection routes might help save lives.

³CDC MMWR: Routes of Drug Use Among Drug Overdose Deaths — United States, 2020–2022



Bystander and EMS responses are key to shaping overdose prevention strategies in NC.



In 2024, EMS responded to 100% of fatal overdoses among Duplin Residents.



81% of Duplin Residents overdose deaths occurred in a house or apartment.



Among Duplin Residents, at least one bystander was known to be present at 50% of fatal overdoses, yet naloxone was only administered 19% of the time.

Naloxone access for bystanders can help save lives. Naloxone should be provided with directions for use to any individual at risk for overdose and their family and friends.

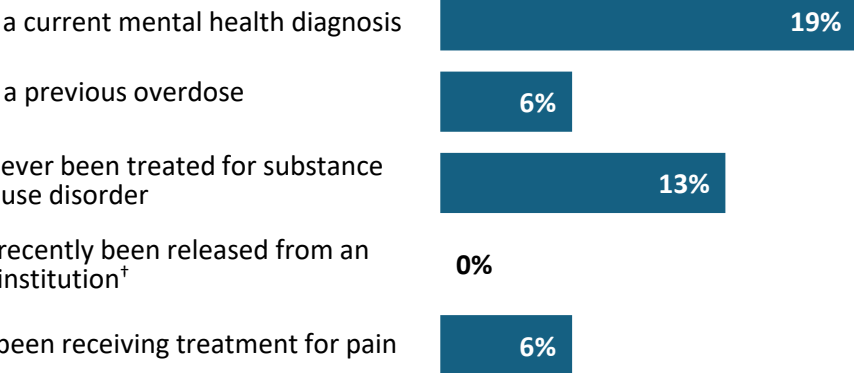
Learn more about how and where to access naloxone in NC at naloxonesaves-nc.org.

Opportunities for intervention exist every time a patient interacts with a medical provider in the health care system.

In 2024, 38% of overdose deaths that occurred among Duplin Residents had at least one documented interaction with a health care provider.

Only 0% of those with a mental health diagnosis were currently undergoing treatment. The most common diagnoses among decedents included bipolar disorder, depression, and schizophrenia.

Percentage[^] of Duplin Resident overdose decedents in 2024 who had...



[^]Denominators are all Duplin Resident NC-SUDORS decedents. [†]Deaths occurred within a month of being released from or admitted to an institutional setting (e.g. jail, prison, detention facility, hospital, psychiatric hospital, etc.).
This work was supported by the US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), CDC through the Overdose Data to Action in States (CDC-RFA-CE-23-0002) cooperative agreement award of \$4,950,273 (100% funded by CDC/HHS). The contents are views of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement by, CDC/HHS or the US Government.