

## Short Report | Non-Fatal Overdoses

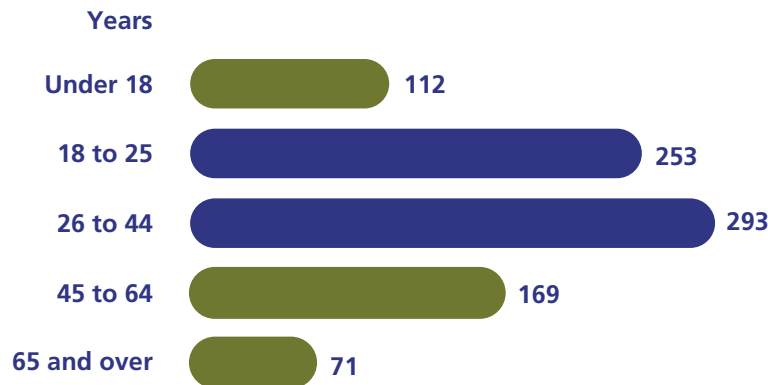
DAWN surveillance data monitors emergency department (ED) visits and this report focuses on estimates and characteristics of non-fatal overdoses for ED visits from January, 2021–June, 2022.

**National rate** | Annually, an estimated:

**180** per 100,000 were treated for a non-fatal overdose in an ED.  
This represents **599,075** ED visits in one year.

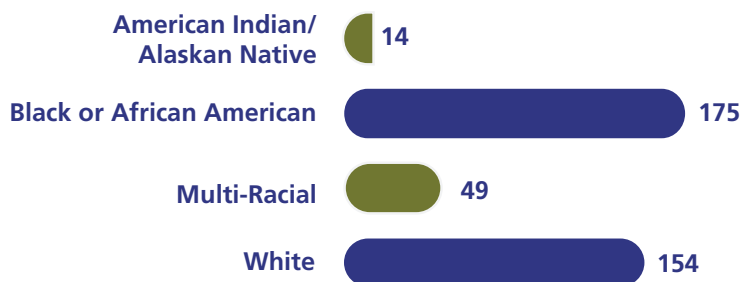
## National demographics of non-fatal overdoses per 100,000

### AGE



**26 to 44 years** was the highest rate representing an estimated **248,151** ED visits

### RACE



**Black or African American** was the highest rate representing an estimated **79,217** ED visits

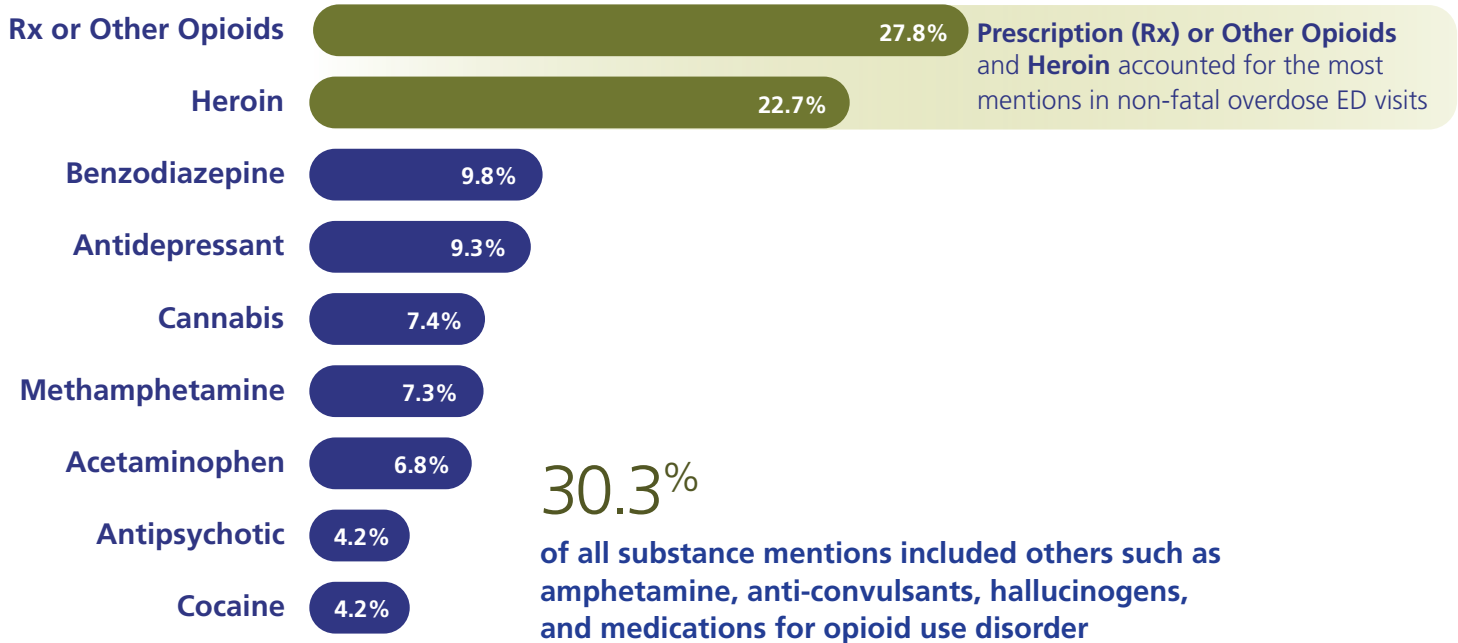
*Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander suppressed*

### SEX AT BIRTH



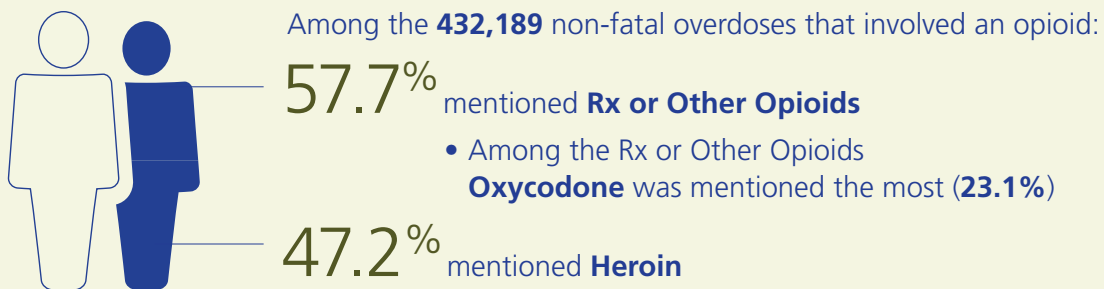
**Note:** Darker (blue) bars are statistically significantly different compared to lighter (green) bars on figures.

## Percentage of top substance mentions in non-fatal overdose visits



## Opioids were the most common substance involved in non-fatal overdoses

Nearly half (48.1%) of non-fatal overdose visits mentioned an opioid.



## Polysubstance

Polysubstance is when an individual, intentionally or unintentionally, uses more than one substance during a short period of time. Polysubstance is an important factor to examine since the use of multiple substances can increase the risk of overdose.

**39.7%** non-fatal overdoses were polysubstance

Substances most commonly mentioned in polysubstance visits were **Alcohol** and **Rx or Other Opioids**. **Rx or Other Opioids** and **Benzodiazepine** co-occurred most often.