

Opioid at a Glance, South Carolina

This fact sheet provides a snapshot of **opioid use**. This information can help local public health and community workers identify gaps and implement relevant strategies to address problems related to opioid use.

Quick Stats

- There has been **167%** increase in service utilization for individuals looking for help with opioid use disorder (OUD) from **2,598** in 2007 to **6,945** in 2018.
- There has been **110%** increase in the number of naloxone administrators to reverse opioid overdose conducted by EMS Personnel from **3,847** in 2013 to **8,102** in 2018.

Source: SC Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS)

Youth

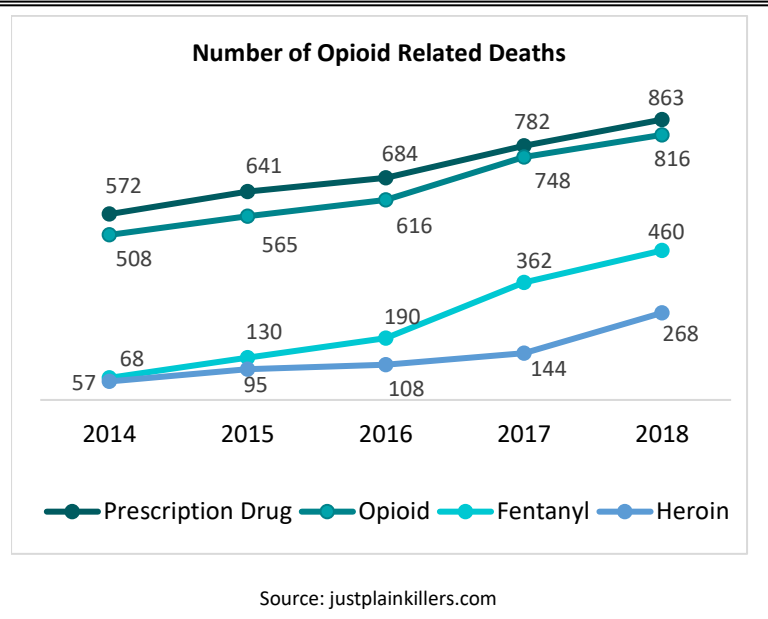
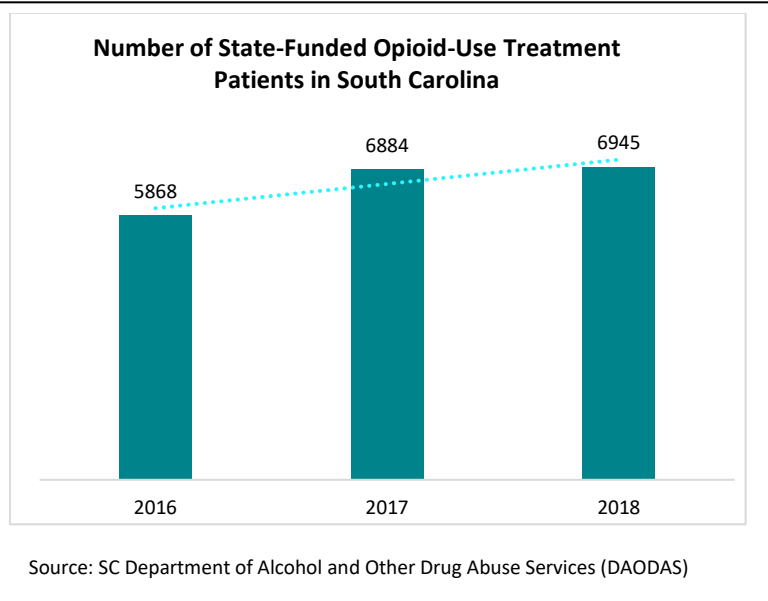
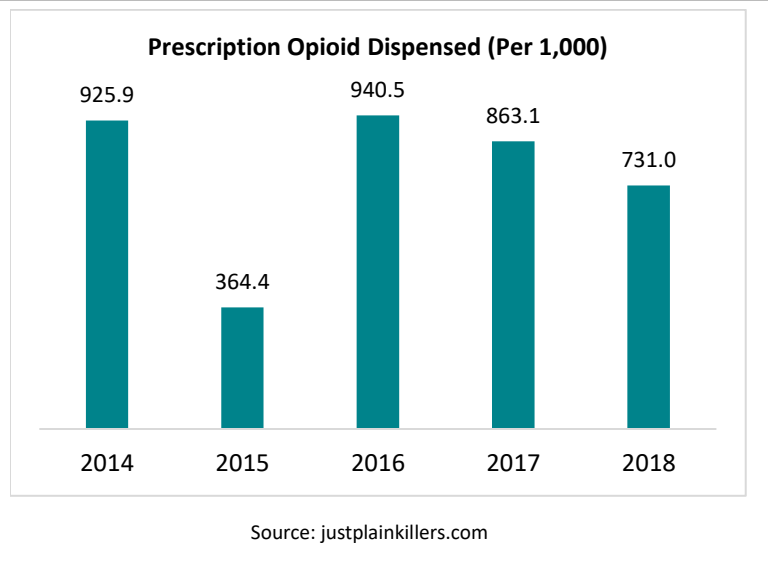
- In 2017, **15.2%** of youth in South Carolina took a pain prescription medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it, compared to **14%** nationally.

Source: 2017 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

HCV & HIV Incidence

- In 2016, roughly **10** new cases of HCV were reported in South Carolina attributed to Injection Drug Use (IDU).
- In 2017, out of 789 new cases of HIV, **19 (2.4%)** reportedly were attributed to IDU in South Carolina.

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) 2017 STD/HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, SC DHEC



Opioid Crisis Prevention

- Improving access to treatment and recovery services
- Promoting use of overdose reversing drugs
- Strengthening our understanding of the epidemic through better public health surveillance
- Providing support for cutting-edge research on pain and addiction
- Advancing better practices for pain management