Indiana-opioid-fact-sheet

The headline of the graphic reads: Opioid Use & Health in Indiana. Headline is presented on a red rectangular shape.

The subhead beneath the headline reads: Barriers to Opioid Use Reduction in Indiana.

Underneath the subhead are listed six barriers. They are:

- Community stigma against people with opioid use disorder and evidence-based treatment.
- Lack of coverage for many treatment and supportive services that are known to improve outcomes for opioid use disorder.
- Patients are reluctant to engage in evidence-based treatment due to messaging based on stigma around treatment in the community.
- Lack of transportation makes treatment participation difficult.
- Lack of collaboration between providers in many communities.
- Inadequate funding for treatment and supportive services.

Underneath the six barriers is another subhead. It reads: Health in Indiana.

Underneath the subhead are six facts about health in Indiana. They are:

- Indiana’s overall health ranking is 39th out of 50 states. This is illustrated by an outline of the state of Indiana.

- Indiana ranks 49th out of 50 states in terms of public health funding. A picture of currency illustrates this.

- Indiana ranks 35th out of 50 states when it comes to drug deaths. A picture of a syringe illustrates this.

- Indiana ranks 11th highest out of 50 states in terms of opioid prescriptions. A pill broken in half illustrates this.

Beneath that is another subhead that reads: Syringe Exchanges and Rural Health. A map of the United States and pictures of a syringe and a pill bottle illustrate this.

Beneath that subhead is a fact that reads: Although approximately 50 percent of the persons who inject drugs in the United States are estimated to live outside major metropolitan areas, only an estimated 5.8 percent of syringes were exchanged in rural locations.
Beneath that fact are three additional statements. Each of these statements is surrounded on two sides with solid lines. The statements are:

Preliminary data show that more than 64,000 Americans died of a drug overdose in 2016. The opioid epidemic is America’s deadliest overdose crisis ever. In comparison, more than 58,000 US soldiers died in the entire Vietnam War, nearly 55,000 Americans died of car crashes at the peak of such deaths in 1972, more than 43,000 died due to HIV/AIDS during that epidemic’s peak in 1995, and nearly 40,000 died of guns during the peak of firearm deaths in 1993.

Only 10 percent of those who need treatment for opioids receive it. Four out of five people who need treatment cannot receive it in Indiana due to capacity limitations. Many counties in Indiana have no EB opioid treatment providers.

Indiana led the nation in decreasing opioid prescribing last year, yet we still remain the 11th-highest prescribing state with 83.9 opioid prescriptions per 100 people. In 2012, Indiana had 109 opioid prescriptions per 100 people.

The statements are followed by another headline. The headline, presented in a red colored rectangular box, reads: Current Research & Response to the Opioid Crisis.

Beneath the head is a subhead. The subhead reads: IMAP (Indiana Medication Assisted Treatment Project). The subhead is presented in a red rectangular box.

Beneath the subhead is a statement. It reads: The goal of IMAP is to decrease barriers between medication assisted treatment (MAT) providers and individuals with opioid use disorder living in Porter, Starke, and Scott counties. MAT refers to the use of medications in combination with counseling and behavioral therapy for the treatment of substance use disorders. To date we have found that both providers serve very similar populations despite different eligibility requirements and community contexts. Clients largely express satisfaction with programming, and data are showing positive improvements regarding key outcomes such as substance use, employment, income, and emotional and physical health.

Underneath that statement is another subhead. The subhead, presented in a red rectangular box, reads PFS (Prevention for States).