

NEVADA



Opioid-Related Overdose Deaths

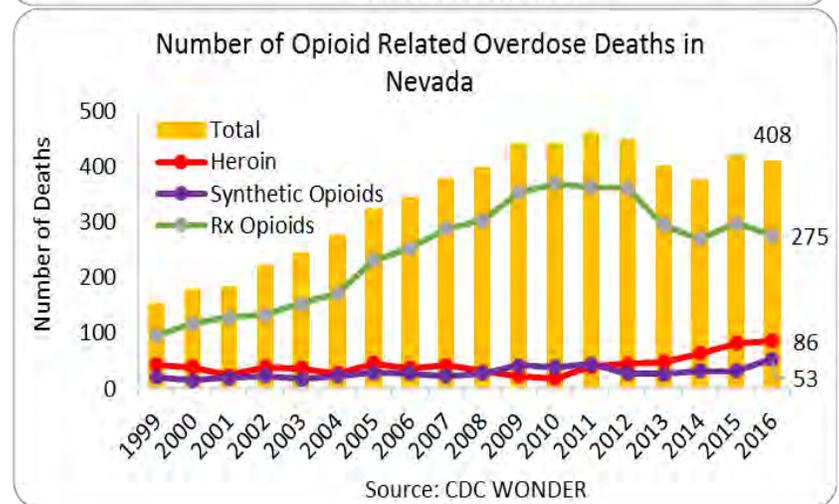
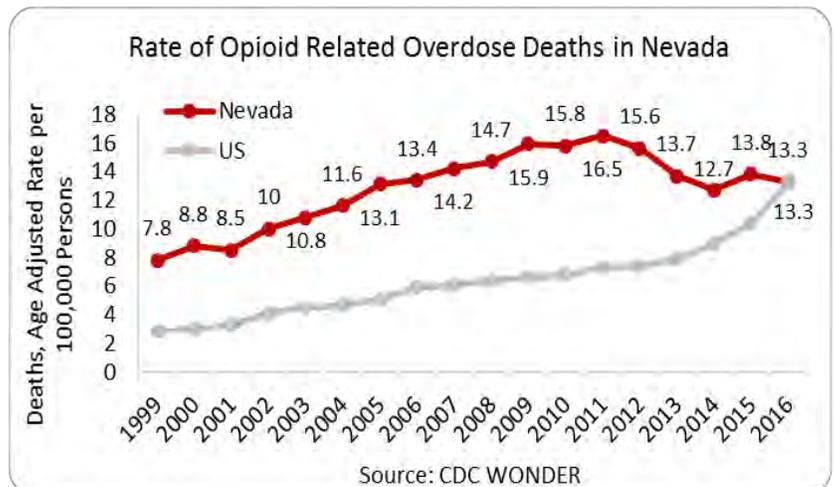
In 2016, there were 408 opioid-related overdose deaths in Nevada—a rate of 13.3 deaths per 100,000 persons and equal to the national rate. Nevada saw a decrease in overdose deaths from 2011 to 2014, followed by an uptick in 2015 that continued into 2016. From 2011 to 2016, the number of heroin-related deaths has doubled from 40 to 86 deaths, while deaths related to prescription opioids has been steadily decreasing from 362 to 275 deaths.

Opioid Pain Reliever Prescriptions

In 2015, Nevada providers wrote 83.0 opioid prescriptions per 100 persons (2.4 million prescriptions). In the same year, the average U.S. rate was 70 opioid prescriptions per 100 persons ([IMS Health, 2016](#)).

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)

The incidence of NAS in Nevada has increased from 1.1 cases per 1,000 births in 2002 to 4.8 cases per 1,000 births in 2013—a more than fourfold increase. The average across the 28 states included in the 2013 analysis was 6.0 cases per 1,000 births ([CDC, MMWR, 2014](#)).



HIV Prevalence and HIV Diagnoses Attributed to Injection Drug Use (IDU)

U.S. Incidence: In 2015, 9.1 percent (3,594¹) of the 39,513 new diagnoses of HIV in the United States were attributed to IDU. Among new cases, 8.2 percent (2,614¹) of cases among men and 13.2 percent (980) of cases among women were transmitted via IDU ([CDC](#)).

U.S. Prevalence: In 2014, 955,081 Americans were living with a diagnosed HIV infection—a rate of 299.5 per 100,000 persons. Of these, 18.1 percent (131,056¹) of males and 22.6 percent (52,013) of females were living with HIV attributed to IDU ([CDC](#)).

¹ Includes transmission to individuals with injection drug use as a risk factor.



State Incidence: Of the new HIV cases in 2015, 485 occurred in Nevada, with 11.3 percent¹ of new cases in males and 12.3 percent of new cases in females attributed to IDU ([AIDSVu](#)).

State Prevalence: In 2014, an estimated 8,405 persons were living with a diagnosed HIV infection in Nevada—a rate of 356 per 100,000 persons. Of these, 16.1 percent¹ of males and 21.2 percent of females were living with HIV attributed to IDU ([AIDSVu](#)).

Hepatitis C (HCV) Prevalence and HCV Diagnoses Attributed to Injection Drug Use

U.S. Incidence: In 2015, there were 181,871 reported cases of chronic HCV and 33,900 estimated cases of acute HCV² ([CDC](#)). Where data were available, 64.2 percent of acute cases reported IDU ([CDC](#)).

U.S. Prevalence: An estimated 3.5 million Americans are living with HCV, including approximately 2.7 million living with chronic infections ([CDC](#)).

State Incidence: In 2015, Nevada reported 12 cases of acute HCV at a rate of 0.42 cases per 100,000 persons ([CDC](#)). As it is not a reportable disease in the state of Nevada, no data were available on the rate of chronic HCV infections.

State Prevalence: As of 2010, an estimated 36,500 persons were living with HCV in Nevada ([HepVu](#)).

Additional Resources

- Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, [Help Combat Opioid Abuse](#)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [Opioid Overdose](#)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [Annual Surveillance Report of Drug-Related Risks and Outcomes](#) (2017)
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, [Behavioral Health Barometer Nevada, Volume 4](#) (2017)

² 2015 estimate after adjusting for under-ascertainment and under-reporting. Data for 2015 were unavailable for Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Iowa, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Wyoming.