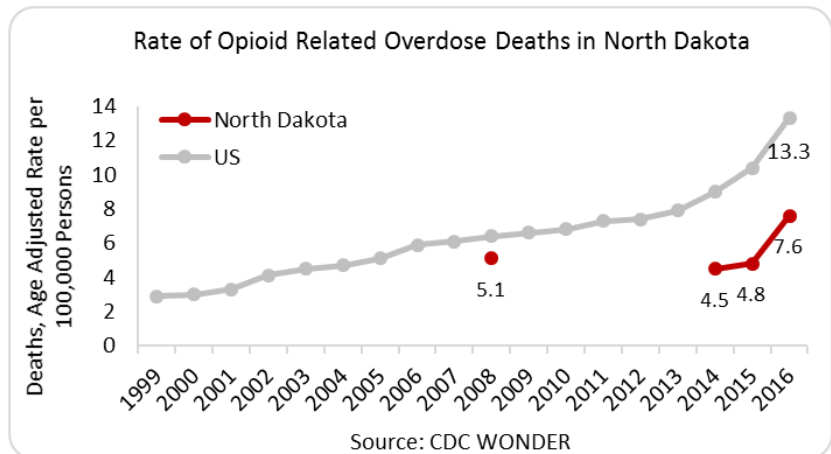


NORTH DAKOTA



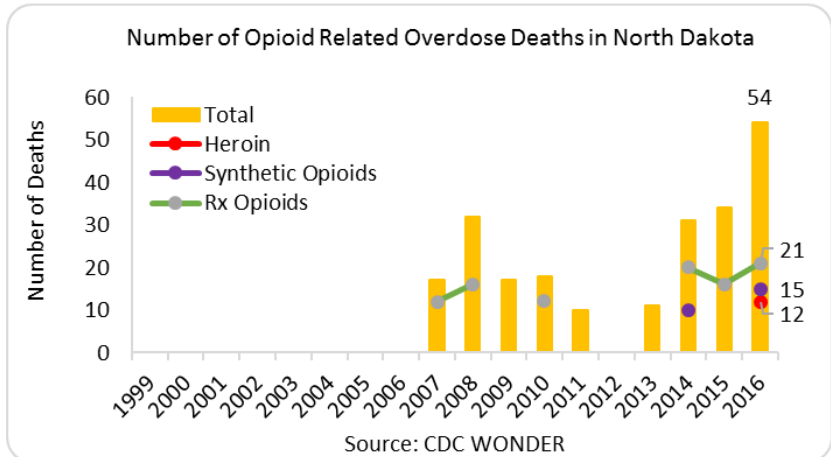
Opioid-Related Overdose Deaths

In 2016, there were 54 drug overdose deaths in North Dakota—a rate of 7.6 deaths per 100,000 persons. While the opioid-related overdose death rate is less than half the national rate of 13.3 deaths per 100,000, the sudden rise from 4.5 in 2014 is concerning. Overdose death data for heroin and synthetic opioid-related deaths, reported by the states medical examiners to the CDC, have been too low to estimate a reliable rate; however, in 2016, the number of deaths reported were 12 and 15, respectively.



Opioid Pain Reliever Prescriptions

In 2015, North Dakota providers wrote 60 opioid prescriptions per 100 persons (approximately 466,000 prescriptions)—less than the average national rate of 70 opioid prescriptions per 100 persons ([IMS Health, 2016](#)).



Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)

A CDC analysis of NAS analysis across 28 states estimated a national NAS average of 6.0 per 1,000 births in 2013 ([CDC, MMWR, 2014](#)). The North Dakota Department of Human Services estimated 120 babies born with NAS in fiscal year 2013 among Medicaid recipients—the rate is unavailable.

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, 22 occurred in North Dakota, with 10.0 percent¹ of new cases in males attributed to IDU and 0.0 percent of new cases in females attributed to IDU ([AIDSvu](#)).

State Prevalence: In 2014, an estimated 306 persons were living with a diagnosed HIV infection in North Dakota—a rate of 50 infections per 100,000 persons. Of these, 17.0 percent¹ of males and 9.2 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, North Dakota reported 1,063 cases of chronic HCV and 0 cases of acute HCV ([NHhealth.gov](#)).

State Prevalence: Current state prevalence data are not available. As of 2010, an estimated 4,400 persons (830 per 100,000) were living with HCV in North Dakota ([HepVu](#)).

Additional Resources

- Official Portal for North Dakota State Government, [Opioids](#) and [North Dakota Substance Abuse Data](#)
- 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 North Dakota, 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.