

# SOUTH DAKOTA



## Opioid-Related Overdose Deaths

In 2016, there were 42 opioid-related overdose deaths in South Dakota—a rate of 5 deaths per 100,000 persons compared to the national rate of 13.3 deaths per 100,000 persons.

## Opioid Pain Reliever Prescriptions

In 2015, South Dakota providers wrote 67.8 opioid prescriptions per 100 persons (582,000 opioid 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 South Dakota has increased from 0.2 per 1,000 births in 2007 to 0.8 per 1,000 births in 2013, a fourfold increase. The average across the 28 states included in the 2013 analysis was 6.0 cases per 1,000 births ([CDC, MMWR, 2014](#)).

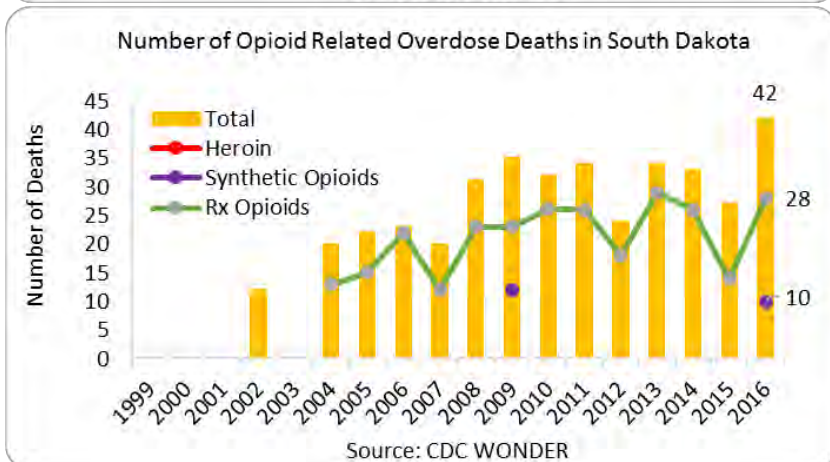
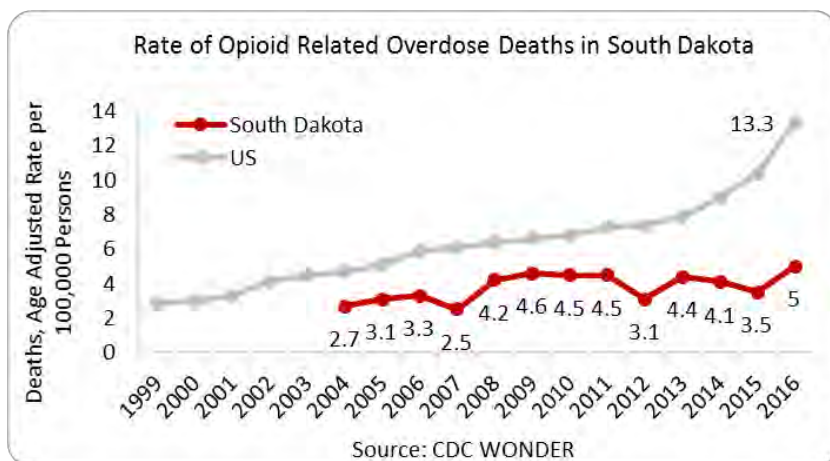
## HIV Prevalence and HIV Diagnoses Attributed to Injection Drug Use (IDU)

**U.S. Incidence:** In 2015, 9.1 percent (3,594<sup>1</sup>) of the 39,513 new diagnoses of HIV in the United States were attributed to IDU. Among new cases, 8.2 percent (2,614<sup>1</sup>) 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 (131,056<sup>1</sup>) of males and 22.6 percent (52,013) of females were living with HIV attributed to IDU ([CDC](#)).

**State Incidence:** Of the new HIV cases in 2015, 23 occurred in South Dakota, with 29.4 percent<sup>1</sup> of new cases in males and 0.0 percent of new cases in females attributed to IDU ([AIDSVu](#)).

**State Prevalence:** In 2014, an estimated 492 persons were living with a diagnosed HIV infection in South Dakota—a rate of 70 infections per 100,000 persons. Of these, 20.5 percent<sup>1</sup> of males and 23.9 percent of females were living with HIV attributed to IDU ([AIDSVu](#)).



<sup>1</sup> Includes transmission to individuals with injection drug use as a risk factor.



## 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 HCV<sup>2</sup> ([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, South Dakota reported 570 cases of chronic HCV at a rate of 66.4 cases per 100,000 persons and 0 cases of acute HCV ([doh.sd.gov](#)).

State Prevalence: As of 2010, an estimated 6,300 persons were living with HCV in South Dakota ([HepVu](#)).

### Additional Resources

- South Dakota Department of Health, [Prescription Opioid Abuse Prevention Initiative](#) and [South Dakota's Statewide Targeted Response to the Opioid Crisis](#)
- 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 South Dakota, Volume 4](#) (2017)

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<sup>2</sup> 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.