



Clark County Regional Opioid Task Force – Update

11.5.2024

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Overview

- Task Force was convened in January 2024.
- Five (5) in-person meetings; several virtual meetings to work on final report.
- Final report to be filed no later than December 30, 2024 in advance of the 2025 session.

Assembly Bill 132

- After reviewing data pursuant to subsection 2, the Task Force may elect to conduct:
- (a)A systemic review of opioid overdose fatalities occurring on or after October 1, 2023, as necessary to determine the responsiveness of community services; or
- (b)A review of opioid overdose fatalities in the zip codes of Clark County with the highest numbers of opioid overdose fatalities.



Volume of Cases Summary

- From October 1, 2023 to August 1, 2024
- Looking at closed cases only
- >600 opiate related fatalities in Clark County
- Narrowed focus to distinct areas:
 - Highest zip codes with opioid overdose deaths
 - Age/demographic groups with more than a 50% increase in death during the timeline
 - Emerging drug-related fatalities

Categories Of Cases Reviewed

Category #1: ZIP
Codes with the
Highest Crude
Opioid Overdose
Death Rates

ZIP Codes

- •89101
- •89104
- •89106
- •89119
- •89121 •89103
- 09103
- •89011
- •89123
- •89115

Category #2:
Groups with
Marked Increase in
Deaths

- Fentanyl Deaths
- 30-34-Year-olds
- 45-49-Year-olds
- Meth & Fentanyl Deaths
- 30-34-Year-olds
- 40-44-Year-olds

Category #3: Emerging Drug-Related Fatalities

- Smoking Fentanyl
- Novel Substances

Review

Category #1: ZIP
Codes With
Highest Crude
Opioid Overdose
Death Rates

Top Resident ZIP Codes with the Highest Crude Opioid Overdose Death Rate per 100,000 Clark County Residents, 10/2023-08/2024

ZIP	Count of Deaths	Population	Rate per 100,000
89101	32	41479	77.147
89104	21	36516	57.509
89106	12	30811	38.947
89119	15	47594	31.517
89121	19	67609	28.103
89103	12	45170	26.566
89011	11	41693	26.383
89123	13	58026	22.404
89115	13	73305	17.734

Category #2: Groups with a 50% or Greater Increase in Deaths: Oct 2023 - Aug 2024 vs. Oct 2022 - Aug 2023.

Drug Overdose Death Comparisons

		All Opioid		Fentanyl		Meth + Fentanyl			
Date	10/2023-08/2024	10/2022-08/2023	% Change	10/2023-08/2024	10/2022-08/2023	% Change	10/2023-08/2024	10/2022-08/2023	% Change
Age						0			
Under 1 year	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0
1 to 4 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
5 to 9 years	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0
10 to 14 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 19 years	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 years	11	19	-42.11	9	18	-50	-	5	-
25 to 29 years	45	33	36.36	41	33	24.24	21	12	75
30 to 34 years	74	50	48	71	40	77.5	38	16	137.50
35 to 39 years	49	62	-20.97	47	48	-2.08	32	27	18.52
40 to 44 years	43	39	10.26	37	32	15.63	21	11	90.91
45 to 49 years	36	36	0	33	22	50	16	14	14.29
50 to 54 years	36	30	20	28	23	21.74	16	17	-5.88
55 to 59 years	25	23	8.70	20	16	25	8	6	33.33
60 to 64 years	25	25	0	15	14	7.14	10	9	11.11
65 to 69 years	19	24	-20.83	14	14	0	-	6	-
70 to 74 years	5	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 to 79 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
80 to 84 years	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0
85 years and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Race									
Hispanic	90	78	15.38	84	67	25.37	38	30	26.67
Black	67	51	31.37	62	42	47.62	30	18	66.67
AI/AN	<u>-</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian/PI	7	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
White/Caucasian		214	-10.28	151	148	2.03	90	69	30.43
Other	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multi-racial	11	7	57.14	10	6	66.67	-	-	-
Gender Female	101	100	1.00	81	62	30.65	44	26	69.23
Hemale Male	275	260	1.00 5.77	240	62 210	30.65 14.29	44 127	26 99	28.28
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Legend	
	>=50% Decrease
	50-100% Increase
	>=100% Increase

Category #3: Emerging Drug-Related Fatalities

Smoking Fentanyl:

Drug and Alcohol Dependence: Transition from injecting opioids to smoking fentanyl in San Francisco, California

Human Organization: Fentanyl smoking in San Francisco: Early signs of a new connoisseurship

National Library of Medicine: Changes in injecting versus smoking heroin, fentanyl, and methamphetamine among people who inject drugs in San Diego, California, 2020 to 2023

MMWR: Routes of Drug Use Among Drug Overdose Deaths — United States, 2020–2022

Novel Substances:

- Drug overdose deaths involving xylazine among Clark County residents have <u>risen from 1 death in</u> 2020 to 5 deaths in 2024.
- Drug overdose deaths involving carfentanil among Clark County residents have <u>risen from 0 deaths</u> in 2020 to 10 deaths in 2024.

Categories for Data Calculation

- Hx recurrent hospitalizations
- Hospitalizations with c/o pain
- Hospitalizations w/o UDS
- Issuance of Narcotics w/o drug screen
- Hx past OD
- Hx of Receiving Narcan
- Hx Mental Illness
- L2K hold
- Hx of arrests, jail, incarceration

- Hx of outpatient treatment
- Hx of inpatient treatment
- Hx of admission to substance abuse
- Hx ETOH use
- Hx of smoking/vape
- Hx job loss
- Hx unemployment
- Hx of being unhoused
- Hx of lacking permanent housing
- PMP

	Dargantaga with Diak				
	Percentage with Risk Factor		Dorgantago with Dick	Dorgantago with Dick	
		Doroontogo with Dick	Percentage with Risk	Percentage with Risk Factor Novel	Total Doroontagos
	Methamphetamine	Percentage with Risk	Factor Smoking		Total Percentages
I by an anymout by a mitaliantians	and Fentanyl	Factor Fentanyl	Fentanyl	Substances	Across all Groups
Hx recurrent hospitalizations	50.0%			66.7%	
Hospitalizations with c/o pain	83.3%				
Hospitalizations w/o UDS	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	33.3%	60.0%
Issuance of Narcotics w/o drug screen	66.7%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	46.7%
Hx past OD	50.0%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	46.7%
Hx of Receiving Narcan	50.0%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	46.7%
Hx Mental Illness	83.3%	100.0%	66.7%	0.0%	66.7%
L2K hold	33.3%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%
Hx of outpatient treatment	50.0%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	46.7%
Hx of inpatient treatment	16.7%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	26.7%
Hx of arrests, jail, incarceration	50.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	40.0%
Hx of admission to substance abuse	83.3%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	93.3%
Hx ETOH use	16.7%	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%	40.0%
Hx of smoking/vape	50.0%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	46.7%
Hx job loss	16.7%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	20.0%
Hx unemployment	83.3%	66.7%	100.0%	66.7%	80.0%
Hx of being unhoused	50.0%	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%	53.3%
Hx of lacking permanent housing	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%	60.0%
PMP	83.3%	66.7%	100.0%	66.7%	80.0%



- Average and Above Average PMP reports
 - Noted 2 year limitation on PMP
- Positive UDS screens
- Lack of UDS screens
- Admission to Drug Abuse
- Unemployment
- Hospitalizations with c/o pain



Regional Condition: Extreme Heat in Southern Nevada

Extreme heat conditions in Southern Nevada impact individuals' ability to thermoregulate.

Risk Factors for heat death

- Drugs
 - Anticholinergics
 - Phenothiazines
 - Tricyclic Antidepressants
 - MAO Inhibitors
 - Lithium
 - Antihistamines
 - Diuretics
 - Ethanol
 - Salicylates
 - Sympathomimetics
 - Opioids

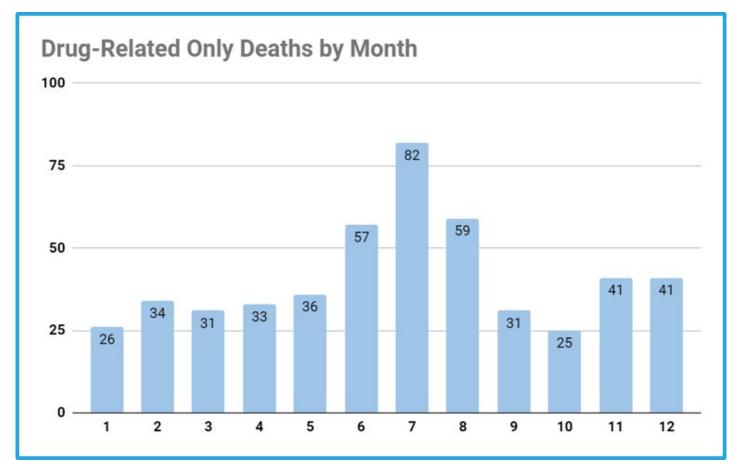
- Opioid drugs and endogenous opioid peptides exert profound effects on body temperature
- Most likely to be of physiologic significance is hyperthermia.
- This increase in body temperature is the result of coordinated changes in both physiological and behavioral thermoregulatory activities and, like fever, reflects an increase in the level about which body temperature is regulated.
- Considerable variation in the dose of naloxone required to antagonize the different agonists indicates that more than one type of opiate receptor is involved in these pharmacologic responses. (Adler)

Environmental Exposures and Drug-Related Deaths



Drug Category	Heat	Cold	Unknown
Cocaine	7	0	0
Fentanyl	1	0	0
Methamphetamine	204	7	1
Methamphetamine and Cocaine	3	0	0
Methamphetamine and Fentanyl	1	0	0
Fentanyl and Cocaine	0	0	0
Methamphetamine, Fenta nyl, and Cocaine	1	0	0
Other Drugs	0	0	0
Total		225	

Drug Related Deaths by Month



Drug Category	Totals
Methamphetamine Only	335
Fentanyl Only	9
Cocaine Only	41
Methamphetamine and Fentanyl	38
Methamphetamine and Cocaine	12
Fentanyl and Cocaine	1
All Drugs	1
Other Drugs Only	59
Total	496

References

Clark County Office of the Coroner/Medical Examiner. (n.d.).
 Moon client. Moon Client. https://clark.vertiq.us/

• Johnson, L. Gaddis, K. Gavin, L. (2024). Heatwaves and Health: Exploring thermoregulation and mortality risks among the unhoused.

Information and Next Steps

Legislative Report

 Meeting minutes, audio and all presentation materials are available:

https://www.clarkcountynv.gov/government/departments/opioid_t ask_force/index.php

• Final meeting: November 13, 2024