

CDC—DRUG OVERDOSE PREVENTION

FY 2016 President's Budget Request | \$74 Million

How CDC is Curbing the PDO Epidemic:

1. Improving data quality and surveillance to monitor and respond to the epidemic
2. Strengthening state efforts by scaling up effective public health interventions
3. Supplying health care providers with the data, tools, and guidance needed to improve the safety of their patients

CDC plays an important role in understanding and addressing the causes of the epidemic and has found that higher prescribing of opioid pain relievers is associated with more overdose deaths. The 2012 drop in prescription opioid overdoses was paralleled by a reduction in opioid prescribing rates across the country, signaling the way forward to reverse the epidemic.

Why We're Here

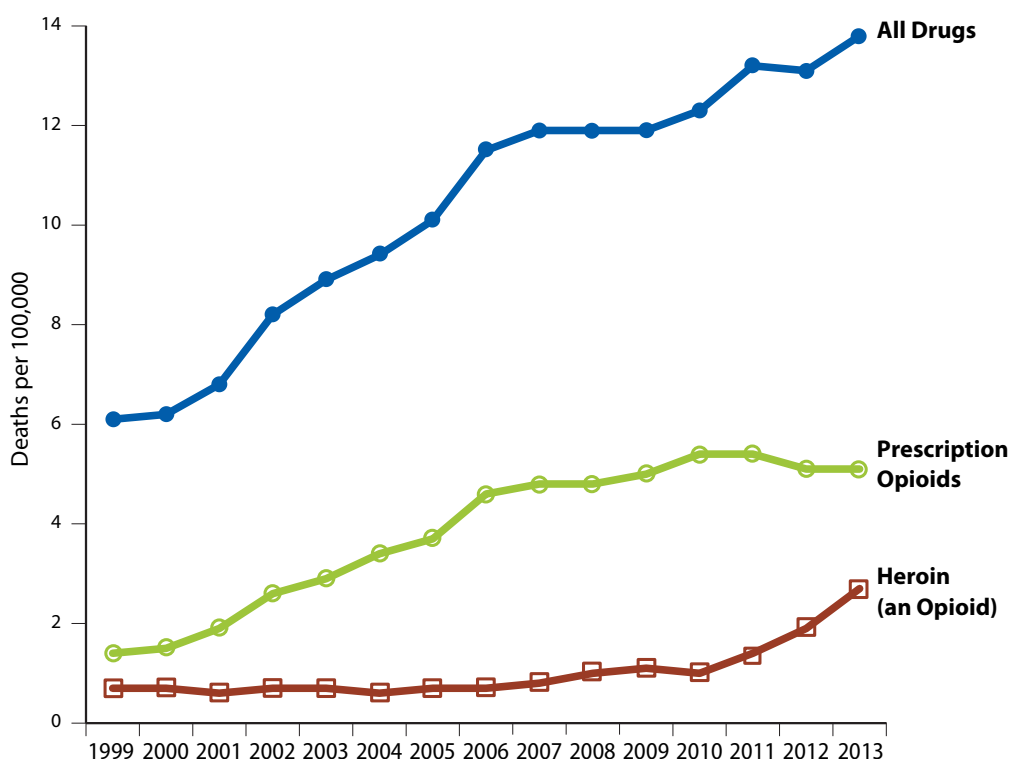
Prescription Drug Overdose (PDO) remains a major public health problem, with prescription opioid overdose deaths increasing four-fold between 1999 and 2013 and claiming more than 145,000 lives over the last decade.

In 2012, the U.S. saw the first national drop in prescription opioid deaths since the 1990s.

In 2013, prescription opioid deaths remained essentially level with 2012—maintaining the slight decline seen the previous year, but not declining any further.

Much more remains to be done to address opioid-related overdose deaths and also the troubling rise in overdose deaths from illicit drugs such as heroin.

Drug Overdose Deaths, 1999–2013



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

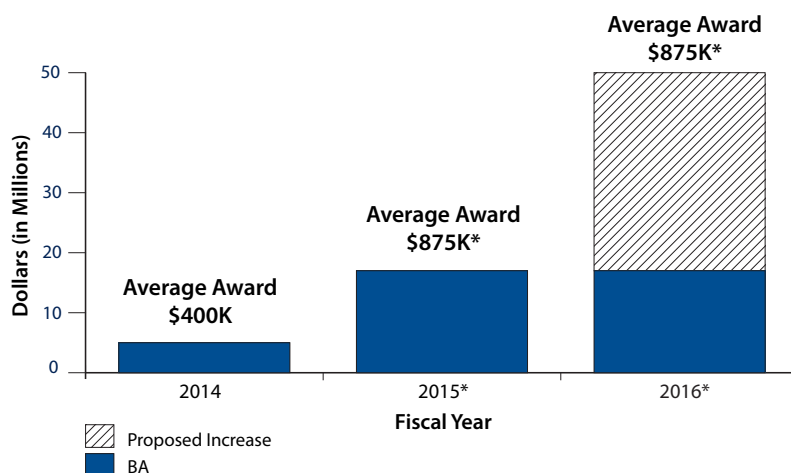
Building a National Response

In FY 2014, CDC piloted a new program to directly fund PDO prevention in five states (Kentucky, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Utah, and West Virginia), each of which had high PDO burdens and readiness to immediately address the epidemic. These five states are:

- Implementing innovative insurance strategies
- Maximizing state-based prescription drug monitoring programs
- Evaluating programs and policies directed at PDO prevention and those that address heroin overdose

In FY 2015, CDC received an increase of \$20 million to scale up investments to states through creation of the new PDO Prevention for States program, which will provide state health departments with funding and scientific expertise to address improved prescribing practices and prevent overdose. PDO Prevention for States will fund three times as many states and make larger investments to fully implement the ambitious prevention strategies essential to reversing the epidemic. States will be required to address opioid prescribing using multiple, targeted strategies to address the drivers of PDO.

Number of States Funded by CDC for PDO Prevention



*Estimates for FY 2015 and FY 2016 based on current funding projections. A new Funding Opportunity Announcement will be competed in FY 2015, and the number of states awarded and award amounts for each are yet to be determined.

There is growing evidence that the sharp increases in prescription opioid abuse plays a role in the increase in heroin overdose deaths, which nearly doubled between 2010 and 2012. CDC's work to reverse the PDO epidemic will continue to have important implications for understanding and addressing the troubling heroin problem. CDC will strengthen heroin overdose prevention by improving heroin-related surveillance and further investigating the relationship between prescription drug abuse and heroin use.

In FY 2016, CDC requests an increase of \$54 million to fund PDO and heroin prevention efforts to curb the devastating effects of drug overdose.

With this increased investment, CDC will:

- Expand the PDO Prevention for States program to all 50 states and Washington, D.C.
- Increase uptake among providers of safe opioid prescribing guidelines for outpatient settings currently in development and slated for release in FY 2016
- Identify and scale up promising prevention practices in the nation's hospitals and health systems, including expanding and evaluating an innovative model to coordinate care for high-risk opioid patients to promote safe, effective treatment
- Advance data collection and analysis efforts on overdoses related to heroin use

For more information, please visit www.cdc.gov/budget

