

LOUISIANA OPIOID SURVEILLANCE INITIATIVE

Bureau of Health Informatics

Mortality (Death) Indicators



The following mortality indicators are defined in this section:

1. Drug Poisoning Deaths
 - a) Number of drug poisoning deaths by residence
 - b) Number of drug poisoning deaths by occurrence
 - c) *Age-Adjusted Rate of drug poisoning deaths by residence*
2. Opioid Poisoning Deaths
 - a) Number of opioid poisoning deaths by residence
 - b) Number of opioid poisoning deaths by occurrence
 - c) *Age-Adjusted Rate of opioid poisoning deaths by residence*
3. Heroin Poisoning Deaths
 - a) Number of heroin poisoning deaths by residence
 - b) Number of heroin poisoning deaths by occurrence
 - c) *Age-Adjusted Rate of heroin poisoning deaths by residence*
4. Synthetic Opioid Poisoning Deaths
 - a) Number of synthetic opioid poisoning deaths by residence
 - b) Number of synthetic opioid poisoning deaths by occurrence
 - c) *Age-Adjusted Rate of synthetic opioid poisoning deaths by residence*
5. Heroin and Synthetic Opioid Poisoning Deaths
 - a) Number of heroin and synthetic opioid poisoning deaths by residence
 - b) Number of heroin and synthetic opioid poisoning deaths by occurrence
 - c) *Age-Adjusted Rate of heroin and synthetic opioid poisoning deaths by residence*

Text in italics indicates additional indicators that are in development

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Indicator group	Drug Poisoning Deaths												
Indicator names	a. Number of drug poisoning deaths by residence b. Number of drug poisoning deaths by occurrence c. <i>Age-Adjusted Rate of drug poisoning deaths by residence – in development</i>												
Indicator definition	Deaths involving drug poisoning (sometimes called drug overdose) as primary cause of death. Drugs are defined as any medicine or substance that have a physiological effect when ingested, injected, or absorbed into the body. This indicator includes legal and illicit drugs. Alcohol poisonings are not explicitly included but may be present in the case of a multi-drug poisoning. Deaths that do not have a drug poisoning code as first-listed, or primary cause of death, are excluded from this indicator. Counted according to parish, region, or state of decedent residence (by residence) or of death occurrence (by occurrence).												
Numerator	Deaths with the following ICD-10 codes in the primary cause of death field: X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14												
Denominator	All deaths occurring in the time period relevant to the measure (the past three months for quarterly, the twelve months for annually) <i>Annual population estimate for the demographic group and state, region, or parish of interest.</i>												
Measures of Frequency	Annual count of deaths; <i>Annual incidence of deaths (age-adjusted – standardized to the 2000 Standard Population)</i> ; Quarterly count of deaths; <i>Quarterly incidence of deaths (age-adjusted – standardized to the 2000 Standard Population)</i>												
Data Resource	Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS) U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates (Vintage 2017)												
Period for case definition	<u>Annual</u> : calendar year (1 January – 31 December) based on date of death <u>Quarter</u> : 1 January – 31 March, 1 April – 30 June, 1 July – 30 September, 1 October – 31 December based on date of death												
Geography/Demographic Group Variations													
Race	White			Black			Other			All Races		Age Groups	Total
Gender	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	All Males	All Females		
Geography													
State	<i>(v)</i>	<i>(v)</i>	√	<i>(v)</i>	<i>(v)</i>	√	<i>(v)</i>	<i>(v)</i>	√	√	√	√	√
Region			√			√			√	√	√	√	√
Parish			√			√			√	√	√	√	√
Limitations of indicator	It is possible that not all drug poisoning deaths are marked with a drug poisoning ICD code in the primary cause of death field. These counts do not include deaths due to complications from drug addiction, nor do they include drug poisoning deaths that were coded with a different primary cause of death code (e.g. heart attack or brain injury). Numbers smaller than 5 are suppressed to protect confidentiality of the records.												
Limitations of data resource	It is possible that an autopsy and toxicology are not done for a death, resulting in it not being marked as a drug poisoning death in LEERS												

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Indicator group	Opioid Poisoning Deaths												
Indicator names	a. Number of opioid poisoning deaths by residence b. Number of opioid poisoning deaths by occurrence <i>c. Age-Adjusted Rate of opioid poisoning deaths by residence – in development</i>												
Indicator definition	Deaths involving opioid poisoning where the primary cause of death was listed as a drug poisoning (or drug overdose). Opioids include natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g. codeine, morphine, oxycodone, hydrocodone, etc.), heroin, methadone, and other synthetic opioids (e.g. fentanyl, carfentanil, etc.). This indicator includes legal and illicit drugs. Deaths that do not have a drug poisoning code as first-listed, or primary cause of death, are excluded from this indicator, even if opioid codes are found in other underlying cause of death fields. Counted according to parish, region, or state of decedent residence (by residence) or of death occurrence (by occurrence).												
Numerator	Deaths with the following ICD-10 codes in any cause of death field: T40.0, T40.1, T40.2, T40.3, or T40.4 AND one or more the following ICD-10 codes in the primary cause of death field: X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14												
Denominator	All deaths occurring in the time period relevant to the measure (the past three months for quarterly, the twelve months for annually) <i>Annual population estimate for the demographic group and state, region, or parish of interest.</i>												
Measures of Frequency	Annual count of deaths; <i>Annual incidence of deaths (age-adjusted – standardized to the 2000 Standard Population)</i> ; Quarterly count of deaths; <i>Quarterly incidence of deaths (age-adjusted – standardized to the 2000 Standard Population)</i>												
Data Resource	Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS) <i>U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates (Vintage 2017)</i>												
Period for case definition	<u>Annual</u> : calendar year (1 January – 31 December) based on date of death <u>Quarter</u> : 1 January – 31 March, 1 April – 30 June, 1 July – 30 September, 1 October – 31 December based on date of death												
Geography/Demographic Group Variations													
Race	White			Black			Other			All Races		Age Groups	Total
Gender	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	All Males	All Females		
Geography													
State	<i>(v)</i>	<i>(v)</i>	√	<i>(v)</i>	<i>(v)</i>	√	<i>(v)</i>	<i>(v)</i>	√	√	√	√	√
Region			√			√			√	√	√	√	√
Parish			√			√			√	√	√	√	√
Limitations of indicator	It is possible that not all drug poisoning deaths are marked with a drug poisoning ICD code in the primary cause of death field. These counts do not include deaths due to complications from drug addiction, nor do they include drug poisoning deaths that were coded with a different primary cause of death code (e.g. heart attack or brain injury). Numbers smaller than 5 are suppressed to protect confidentiality of the records.												
Limitations of data resource	It is possible that an autopsy and toxicology are not done for a death, resulting in it not being marked as a drug poisoning death in LEERS												

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Indicator group	Heroin Poisoning Deaths												
Indicator names	a. Number of heroin poisoning deaths by residence b. Number of heroin poisoning deaths by occurrence c. <i>Age-Adjusted Rate of heroin poisoning deaths by residence – in development</i>												
Indicator definition	Deaths involving heroin poisoning where the primary cause of death was listed as a drug poisoning (or drug overdose). Heroin is an illicit drug. Deaths that do not have a drug poisoning code as first-listed, or primary cause of death, are excluded from this indicator, even if the heroin code is found in other underlying cause of death fields. Counted according to parish, region, or state of decedent residence (by residence) or of death occurrence (by occurrence).												
Numerator	Deaths with the following ICD-10 code in any cause of death field: T40.1 AND one or more the following ICD-10 codes in the primary cause of death field: X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14												
Denominator	All deaths occurring in the time period relevant to the measure (the past three months for quarterly, the twelve months for annually) <i>Annual population estimate for the demographic group and state, region, or parish of interest.</i>												
Measures of Frequency	Annual count of deaths; <i>Annual incidence of deaths (age-adjusted – standardized to the 2000 Standard Population)</i> ; Quarterly count of deaths; <i>Quarterly incidence of deaths (age-adjusted – standardized to the 2000 Standard Population)</i>												
Data Resource	Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS) U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates (Vintage 2017)												
Period for case definition	<u>Annual</u> : calendar year (1 January – 31 December) based on date of death <u>Quarter</u> : 1 January – 31 March, 1 April – 30 June, 1 July – 30 September, 1 October – 31 December based on date of death												
Geography/Demographic Group Variations													
Race	White			Black			Other			All Races		Age Groups	Total
Gender	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	All Males	All Females		
Geography													
State	(v)	(v)	√	(v)	(v)	√	(v)	(v)	√	√	√	√	√
Region			√			√			√	√	√	√	√
Parish			√			√			√	√	√	√	√
Limitations of indicator	It is possible that not all drug poisoning deaths are marked with a drug poisoning ICD code in the primary cause of death field. These counts do not include deaths due to complications from drug addiction, nor do they include drug poisoning deaths that were coded with a different primary cause of death code (e.g. heart attack or brain injury). Numbers smaller than 5 are suppressed to protect confidentiality of the records.												
Limitations of data resource	It is possible that an autopsy and toxicology are not done for a death, resulting in it not being marked as a drug poisoning death in LEERS												

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Indicator group	Synthetic Opioid Poisoning Deaths												
Indicator names	a. Number of synthetic opioid poisoning deaths by residence b. Number of synthetic opioid poisoning deaths by occurrence c. <i>Age-Adjusted Rate of synthetic opioid poisoning deaths by residence</i>												
Indicator definition	Deaths involving synthetic opioid poisoning where the primary cause of death was listed as a drug poisoning (or drug overdose). Synthetic opioids include prescription drugs such as tramadol and fentanyl, and also illicit fentanyl analogues such as carfentanil, furanyl fentanyl, and acrylfentanyl, etc. This indicator includes legal and illicit drugs. Deaths that do not have a drug poisoning code as first-listed, or primary cause of death, are excluded from this indicator, even if the synthetic opioid code is found in other underlying cause of death fields. Counted according to parish, region, or state of decedent residence (by residence) or of death occurrence (by occurrence).												
Numerator	Deaths with the following ICD-10 code in any cause of death field: T40.4 AND one or more the following ICD-10 codes in the primary cause of death field: X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14												
Denominator	All deaths occurring in the time period relevant to the measure (the past three months for quarterly, the twelve months for annually) <i>Annual population estimate for the demographic group and state, region, or parish of interest.</i>												
Measures of Frequency	Annual count of deaths; <i>Annual incidence of deaths (age-adjusted – standardized to the 2000 Standard Population)</i> ; Quarterly count of deaths; <i>Quarterly incidence of deaths (age-adjusted – standardized to the 2000 Standard Population)</i>												
Data Resource	Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS) <i>U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates (Vintage 2017)</i>												
Period for case definition	<u>Annual</u> : calendar year (1 January – 31 December) based on date of death <u>Quarter</u> : 1 January – 31 March, 1 April – 30 June, 1 July – 30 September, 1 October – 31 December based on date of death												
Geography/Demographic Group Variations													
Race	White			Black			Other			All Races		Age Groups	Total
Gender	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	All Males	All Females		
Geography													
State	(v)	(v)	√	(v)	(v)	√	(v)	(v)	√	√	√	√	√
Region			√			√			√	√	√	√	√
Parish			√			√			√	√	√	√	√
Limitations of indicator	It is possible that not all drug poisoning deaths are marked with a drug poisoning ICD code in the primary cause of death field. These counts do not include deaths due to complications from drug addiction, nor do they include drug poisoning deaths that were coded with a different primary cause of death code (e.g. heart attack or brain injury). Numbers smaller than 5 are suppressed to protect confidentiality of the records.												
Limitations of data resource	It is possible that an autopsy and toxicology are not done for a death, resulting in it not being marked as a drug poisoning death in LEERS												

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Indicator group	Heroin & Synthetic Opioid Poisoning Deaths												
Indicator names	a. Number of heroin & synthetic opioid poisoning deaths by residence b. Number of heroin & synthetic opioid poisoning deaths by occurrence <i>c. Age-Adjusted Rate of heroin & synthetic opioid poisoning deaths by residence</i>												
Indicator definition	Deaths involving heroin OR synthetic opioid poisoning where the primary cause of death was listed as a drug poisoning (or drug overdose). Synthetic opioids include prescription drugs such as tramadol and fentanyl, and also illicit fentanyl analogues such as carfentanil, furanyl fentanyl, and acrylfentanyl, etc. This indicator includes legal and illicit drugs. Deaths that do not have a drug poisoning code as first-listed, or primary cause of death, are excluded from this indicator, even if the synthetic opioid code is found in other underlying cause of death fields. This indicator is not additive with the heroin and synthetic opioid indicators. Counted according to parish, region, or state of decedent residence (by residence) or of death occurrence (by occurrence).												
Numerator	Deaths with either or both of the following ICD-10 codes in any cause of death field: T40.1, T40.4 AND one or more the following ICD-10 codes in the primary cause of death field: X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14												
Denominator	All deaths occurring in the time period relevant to the measure (the past three months for quarterly, the twelve months for annually) <i>Annual population estimate for the demographic group and state, region, or parish of interest.</i>												
Measures of Frequency	Annual count of deaths; <i>Annual incidence of deaths (age-adjusted – standardized to the 2000 Standard Population)</i> ; Quarterly count of deaths; <i>Quarterly incidence of deaths (age-adjusted – standardized to the 2000 Standard Population)</i>												
Data Resource	Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS) <i>U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates (Vintage 2017)</i>												
Period for case definition	<u>Annual</u> : calendar year (1 January – 31 December) based on date of death <u>Quarter</u> : 1 January – 31 March, 1 April – 30 June, 1 July – 30 September, 1 October – 31 December based on date of death												
Geography/Demographic Group Variations													
Race	White			Black			Other			All Races		Age Groups	Total
Gender	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	All Males	All Females		
Geography													
State	(v)	(v)	√	(v)	(v)	√	(v)	(v)	√	√	√	√	√
Region			√			√			√	√	√	√	√
Parish			√			√			√	√	√	√	√
Limitations of indicator	It is possible that not all drug poisoning deaths are marked with a drug poisoning ICD code in the primary cause of death field. These counts do not include deaths due to complications from drug addiction, nor do they include drug poisoning deaths that were coded with a different primary cause of death code (e.g. heart attack or brain injury). Numbers smaller than 5 are suppressed to protect confidentiality of the records.												
Limitations of data resource	It is possible that an autopsy and toxicology are not done for a death, resulting in it not being marked as a drug poisoning death in LEERS												

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