

## 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. Benzodiazepine Poisoning Deaths
  - a) Number of benzodiazepine poisoning deaths by residence
  - b) Number of benzodiazepine poisoning deaths by occurrence
  - c) Age-Adjusted Rate of benzodiazepine poisoning deaths by residence
3. 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
4. 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
5. Synthetic Opioid Poisoning Deaths (including fentanyl and fentanyl analogues)
  - 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
6. Stimulant Poisoning Deaths
  - a) Number of stimulant poisoning deaths by residence
  - b) Number of stimulant poisoning deaths by occurrence
  - c) Age-Adjusted Rate of stimulant poisoning deaths by residence

*NB: Demographic breakdowns of age-adjusted rates are not available at this time. Only total population rates are included. Complex demographic breakdowns by parish are not available for quarterly count data.*

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<b>Indicator group</b>	Drug Poisoning Deaths												
<b>Indicator names</b>	a. Number of drug poisoning deaths by residence b. Number of drug poisoning deaths by occurrence												
<b>Indicator definition</b>	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).												
<b>Numerator</b>	Deaths with the following ICD-10 codes in the <b>primary</b> cause of death field: X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14												
<b>Denominator</b>	All deaths occurring in the time period relevant to the measure (the past three months for quarterly, the twelve months for annually)												
<b>Measures of Frequency</b>	Annual count of deaths; Quarterly count of deaths												
<b>Data Resource</b>	Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS)												
<b>Period for case definition</b>	<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												
<b>Geography/Demographic Group Variations</b>													
<b>Race</b>	White			Black			Other			All Races		Age Groups	Total
<b>Gender</b>	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	All Males	All Females		
<b>Geography</b>													
<b>State</b>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>Region</b>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>Parish</b>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>Limitations of indicator</b>	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.												
<b>Limitations of data resource</b>	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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<b>Indicator group</b>	Drug Poisoning Deaths										
<b>Indicator names</b>	Age-Adjusted Rate of drug poisoning deaths by residence										
<b>Indicator definition</b>	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).										
<b>Numerator</b>	Deaths with the following ICD-10 codes in the <b>primary</b> cause of death field: X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14										
<b>Denominator</b>	All deaths occurring in the time period relevant to the measure (the past three months for quarterly, the twelve months for annually) Annual population estimate for the state, region, or parish of interest.										
<b>Measures of Frequency</b>	Annual incidence of deaths (age-adjusted – standardized to the 2000 Standard Population)										
<b>Data Resource</b>	Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS) U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates (Vintage 2017)										
<b>Period for case definition</b>	<u>Annual</u> : calendar year (1 January – 31 December) based on date of death										
<b>Geography/Demographic Group Variations</b>											
<b>Race</b>	White		Black			Other		All Races		Age Groups	Total
<b>Gender</b>	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total		
<b>Geography</b>											
<b>State</b>											
<b>Region</b>											
<b>Parish</b>											
<b>Limitations of indicator</b>	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.										
<b>Limitations of data resource</b>	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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<b>Indicator group</b>	Benzodiazepine Poisoning Deaths												
<b>Indicator names</b>	a. Number of benzodiazepine poisoning deaths by residence b. Number of benzodiazepine poisoning deaths by occurrence												
<b>Indicator definition</b>	Deaths involving benzodiazepine poisoning where the primary cause of death was listed as a drug poisoning (or drug overdose). Benzodiazepines include anticonvulsants (e.g. clonazepam, etc.), anxiolytics (e.g. alprazolam, etc.), and sedative hypnotics (e.g. estazolam, 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 benzodiazepine 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).												
<b>Numerator</b>	Deaths with the following ICD-10 code in <b>any</b> cause of death field: T42.4 AND one or more the following ICD-10 codes in the <b>primary</b> cause of death field: X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14												
<b>Denominator</b>	All deaths occurring in the time period relevant to the measure (the past three months for quarterly, the twelve months for annually)												
<b>Measures of Frequency</b>	Annual count of deaths; Quarterly count of deaths												
<b>Data Resource</b>	Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS)												
<b>Period for case definition</b>	<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												
<b>Geography/Demographic Group Variations</b>													
<b>Race</b>	White			Black			Other			All Races		Age Groups	Total
<b>Gender</b>	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	All Males	All Females		
<b>Geography</b>													
<b>State</b>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>Region</b>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>Parish</b>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>Limitations of indicator</b>	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). The counts do not include drug poisoning deaths where benzodiazepines may have been involved, but no drugs were specified in the death record. Numbers smaller than 5 are suppressed to protect confidentiality of the records.												
<b>Limitations of data resource</b>	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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<b>Indicator group</b>	Benzodiazepine Poisoning Deaths										
<b>Indicator names</b>	Age-Adjusted Rate of benzodiazepine poisoning deaths by residence										
<b>Indicator definition</b>	Deaths involving benzodiazepine poisoning where the primary cause of death was listed as a drug poisoning (or drug overdose). Benzodiazepines include anticonvulsants (e.g. clonazepam, etc.), anxiolytics (e.g. alprazolam, etc.), and sedative hypnotics (e.g. estazolam, 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 benzodiazepine 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).										
<b>Numerator</b>	Deaths with the following ICD-10 code in <b>any</b> cause of death field: T42.4 AND one or more the following ICD-10 codes in the <b>primary</b> cause of death field: X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14										
<b>Denominator</b>	All deaths occurring in the time period relevant to the measure (the past three months for quarterly, the twelve months for annually) Annual population estimate for the state, region, or parish of interest.										
<b>Measures of Frequency</b>	Annual incidence of deaths (age-adjusted – standardized to the 2000 Standard Population)										
<b>Data Resource</b>	Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS) U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates (Vintage 2017)										
<b>Period for case definition</b>	<u>Annual</u> : calendar year (1 January – 31 December) based on date of death										
<b>Geography/Demographic Group Variations</b>											
<b>Race</b>	White		Black			Other		All Races		Age Groups	Total
<b>Gender</b>	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total		
<b>Geography</b>											
<b>State</b>											
<b>Region</b>											
<b>Parish</b>											
<b>Limitations of indicator</b>	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). The counts do not include drug poisoning deaths where benzodiazepines may have been involved, but no drugs were specified in the death record. Numbers smaller than 5 are suppressed to protect confidentiality of the records.										
<b>Limitations of data resource</b>	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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<b>Indicator group</b>	Opioid Poisoning Deaths												
<b>Indicator names</b>	a. Number of opioid poisoning deaths by residence b. Number of opioid poisoning deaths by occurrence												
<b>Indicator definition</b>	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).												
<b>Numerator</b>	Deaths with the following ICD-10 codes in <b>any</b> 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 <b>primary</b> cause of death field: X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14												
<b>Denominator</b>	All deaths occurring in the time period relevant to the measure (the past three months for quarterly, the twelve months for annually)												
<b>Measures of Frequency</b>	Annual count of deaths; Quarterly count of deaths												
<b>Data Resource</b>	Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS)												
<b>Period for case definition</b>	<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												
<b>Geography/Demographic Group Variations</b>													
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	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Region	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Parish	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>Limitations of indicator</b>	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). The counts do not include drug poisoning deaths where opioids may have been involved, but no drugs were specified in the death record. Numbers smaller than 5 are suppressed to protect confidentiality of the records.												
<b>Limitations of data resource</b>	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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<b>Indicator group</b>	Opioid Poisoning Deaths										
<b>Indicator names</b>	Age-Adjusted Rate of opioid poisoning deaths by residence										
<b>Indicator definition</b>	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).										
<b>Numerator</b>	Deaths with the following ICD-10 codes in <b>any</b> 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 <b>primary</b> cause of death field: X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14										
<b>Denominator</b>	All deaths occurring in the time period relevant to the measure (the past three months for quarterly, the twelve months for annually) Annual population estimate for the demographic group and state, region, or parish of interest.										
<b>Measures of Frequency</b>	Annual incidence of deaths (age-adjusted – standardized to the 2000 Standard Population)										
<b>Data Resource</b>	Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS) U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates (Vintage 2017)										
<b>Period for case definition</b>	<u>Annual</u> : calendar year (1 January – 31 December) based on date of death										
<b>Geography/Demographic Group Variations</b>											
Race	White		Black		Other		All Races		Age Groups	Total	
Gender	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F			Total
Geography											
State										√	
Region										√	
Parish										√	
<b>Limitations of indicator</b>	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). The counts do not include drug poisoning deaths where opioids may have been involved, but no drugs were specified in the death record. Numbers smaller than 5 are suppressed to protect confidentiality of the records.										
<b>Limitations of data resource</b>	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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<b>Indicator group</b>	Heroin Poisoning Deaths													
<b>Indicator names</b>	a. Number of heroin poisoning deaths by residence b. Number of heroin poisoning deaths by occurrence													
<b>Indicator definition</b>	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).													
<b>Numerator</b>	Deaths with the following ICD-10 code in <b>any</b> cause of death field: T40.1 AND one or more the following ICD-10 codes in the <b>primary</b> cause of death field: X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14													
<b>Denominator</b>	All deaths occurring in the time period relevant to the measure (the past three months for quarterly, the twelve months for annually)													
<b>Measures of Frequency</b>	Annual count of deaths; Quarterly count of deaths													
<b>Data Resource</b>	Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS)													
<b>Period for case definition</b>	<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													
<b>Geography/Demographic Group Variations</b>														
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	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Region	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Parish	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
<b>Limitations of indicator</b>	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). The counts do not include drug poisoning deaths where heroin may have been involved, but no drugs were specified in the death record. Numbers smaller than 5 are suppressed to protect confidentiality of the records.													
<b>Limitations of data resource</b>	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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<b>Indicator group</b>	Heroin Poisoning Deaths										
<b>Indicator names</b>	Age-Adjusted Rate of heroin poisoning deaths by residence										
<b>Indicator definition</b>	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).										
<b>Numerator</b>	Deaths with the following ICD-10 code in <b>any</b> cause of death field: T40.1 AND one or more the following ICD-10 codes in the <b>primary</b> cause of death field: X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14										
<b>Denominator</b>	All deaths occurring in the time period relevant to the measure (the past three months for quarterly, the twelve months for annually) Annual population estimate for the demographic group and state, region, or parish of interest.										
<b>Measures of Frequency</b>	Annual incidence of deaths (age-adjusted – standardized to the 2000 Standard Population)										
<b>Data Resource</b>	Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS) U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates (Vintage 2017)										
<b>Period for case definition</b>	<u>Annual</u> : calendar year (1 January – 31 December) based on date of death										
<b>Geography/Demographic Group Variations</b>											
Race	White		Black			Other		All Races		Age Groups	Total
Gender	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total		
Geography											
State											√
Region											√
Parish											√
<b>Limitations of indicator</b>	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). The counts do not include drug poisoning deaths where heroin may have been involved, but no drugs were specified in the death record. Numbers smaller than 5 are suppressed to protect confidentiality of the records.										
<b>Limitations of data resource</b>	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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<b>Indicator group</b>	Synthetic Opioid Poisoning Deaths												
<b>Indicator names</b>	a. Number of synthetic opioid poisoning deaths by residence b. Number of synthetic opioid poisoning deaths by occurrence												
<b>Indicator definition</b>	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, 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).												
<b>Numerator</b>	Deaths with the following ICD-10 code in <b>any</b> cause of death field: T40.4 AND one or more the following ICD-10 codes in the <b>primary</b> cause of death field: X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14												
<b>Denominator</b>	All deaths occurring in the time period relevant to the measure (the past three months for quarterly, the twelve months for annually)												
<b>Measures of Frequency</b>	Annual count of deaths; Quarterly count of deaths												
<b>Data Resource</b>	Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS)												
<b>Period for case definition</b>	<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												
<b>Geography/Demographic Group Variations</b>													
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	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Region	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Parish	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>Limitations of indicator</b>	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). The counts do not include drug poisoning deaths where synthetic opioids may have been involved, but no drugs were specified in the death record. Numbers smaller than 5 are suppressed to protect confidentiality of the records.												
<b>Limitations of data resource</b>	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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<b>Indicator group</b>	Synthetic Opioid Poisoning Deaths												
<b>Indicator names</b>	Age-Adjusted Rate of synthetic opioid poisoning deaths by residence												
<b>Indicator definition</b>	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).												
<b>Numerator</b>	Deaths with the following ICD-10 code in <b>any</b> cause of death field: T40.4 AND one or more the following ICD-10 codes in the <b>primary</b> cause of death field: X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14												
<b>Denominator</b>	All deaths occurring in the time period relevant to the measure (the past three months for quarterly, the twelve months for annually) Annual population estimate for the demographic group and state, region, or parish of interest.												
<b>Measures of Frequency</b>	Annual incidence of deaths (age-adjusted – standardized to the 2000 Standard Population)												
<b>Data Resource</b>	Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS) U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates (Vintage 2017)												
<b>Period for case definition</b>	<u>Annual</u> : calendar year (1 January – 31 December) based on date of death												
<b>Geography/Demographic Group Variations</b>													
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													√
Region													√
Parish													√
<b>Limitations of indicator</b>	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). The counts do not include drug poisoning deaths where synthetic opioids may have been involved, but no drugs were specified in the death record. Numbers smaller than 5 are suppressed to protect confidentiality of the records.												
<b>Limitations of data resource</b>	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												

**LOUISIANA OPIOID SURVEILLANCE INITIATIVE**

Bureau of Health Informatics



<b>Indicator group</b>	Stimulant Poisoning Deaths												
<b>Indicator names</b>	a. Number of stimulant poisoning deaths by residence b. Number of stimulant poisoning deaths by occurrence												
<b>Indicator definition</b>	Deaths involving stimulant poisoning where the primary cause of death was listed as a drug poisoning (or drug overdose). Stimulants include psychostimulants with abuse potential (including amphetamines and methamphetamine) and cocaine. 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 stimulant 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).												
<b>Numerator</b>	Deaths with the following ICD-10 code in <b>any</b> cause of death field: T40.5, T43.6 AND one or more the following ICD-10 codes in the <b>primary</b> cause of death field: X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14												
<b>Denominator</b>	All deaths occurring in the time period relevant to the measure (the past three months for quarterly, the twelve months for annually)												
<b>Measures of Frequency</b>	Annual count of deaths; Quarterly count of deaths												
<b>Data Resource</b>	Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS)												
<b>Period for case definition</b>	<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												
<b>Geography/Demographic Group Variations</b>													
<b>Race</b>	White			Black			Other			All Races		Age Groups	Total
<b>Gender</b>	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	All Males	All Females		
<b>Geography</b>													
<b>State</b>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>Region</b>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>Parish</b>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>Limitations of indicator</b>	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). The counts do not include drug poisoning deaths where stimulants may have been involved, but no drugs were specified in the death record. Numbers smaller than 5 are suppressed to protect confidentiality of the records.												
<b>Limitations of data resource</b>	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												

**LOUISIANA OPIOID SURVEILLANCE INITIATIVE**



**Bureau of Health Informatics**

<b>Indicator group</b>	Stimulant Poisoning Deaths										
<b>Indicator names</b>	Age-Adjusted Rate of stimulant poisoning deaths by residence										
<b>Indicator definition</b>	Deaths involving stimulant poisoning where the primary cause of death was listed as a drug poisoning (or drug overdose). Stimulants include psychostimulants with abuse potential (including amphetamines and methamphetamine) and cocaine. 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 stimulant 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).										
<b>Numerator</b>	Deaths with the following ICD-10 code in <b>any</b> cause of death field: T40.5, T43.6 AND one or more the following ICD-10 codes in the <b>primary</b> cause of death field: X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14										
<b>Denominator</b>	All deaths occurring in the time period relevant to the measure (the past three months for quarterly, the twelve months for annually) Annual population estimate for the state, region, or parish of interest.										
<b>Measures of Frequency</b>	Annual incidence of deaths (age-adjusted – standardized to the 2000 Standard Population)										
<b>Data Resource</b>	Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS) U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates (Vintage 2017)										
<b>Period for case definition</b>	<u>Annual</u> : calendar year (1 January – 31 December) based on date of death										
<b>Geography/Demographic Group Variations</b>											
<b>Race</b>	White		Black			Other		All Races		Age Groups	Total
<b>Gender</b>	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total		
<b>Geography</b>											
<b>State</b>											
<b>Region</b>											
<b>Parish</b>											
<b>Limitations of indicator</b>	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). The counts do not include drug poisoning deaths where stimulants may have been involved, but no drugs were specified in the death record. Numbers smaller than 5 are suppressed to protect confidentiality of the records.										
<b>Limitations of data resource</b>	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										