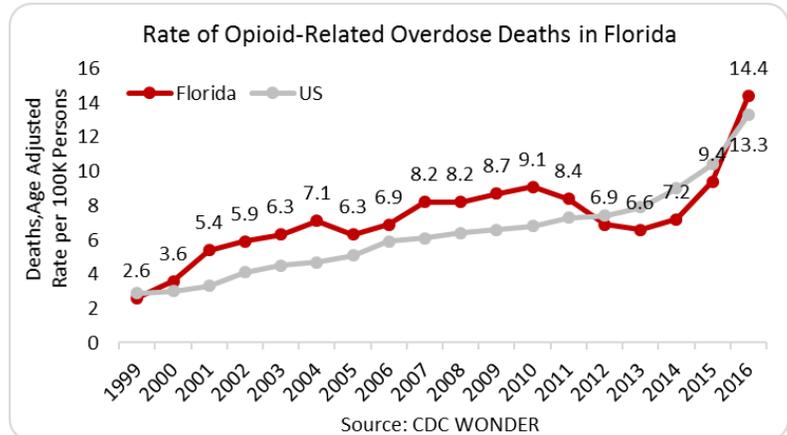


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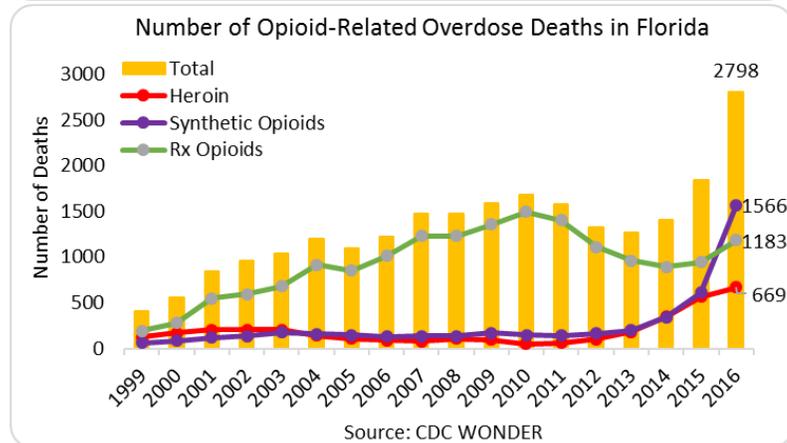
Opioid-Related Overdose Deaths

In 2016, there were 2,798 opioid-related overdose deaths in Florida—a rate of 14.4 deaths per 100,000 persons—compared to the national rate of 13.3 deaths per 100,000 persons. In the past several years, Florida has seen a dramatic increase in the number of deaths, particularly among those related to synthetic opioids. In 2016, there were 1,566 synthetic opioid related deaths compared to 200 in 2013.



Opioid Pain Reliever Prescriptions

In 2013, Florida providers wrote 69.6 opioid prescriptions for every 100 persons (approximately 13.6 million prescriptions), compared to the average U.S. rate of 79.3. Since then, opioid prescriptions in the United States have declined, with a nearly 7.3 percent decline in Florida from 2013 to 2015, resulting in an estimated 62.8 opioid prescriptions per 100 persons (12.7 million prescriptions) in 2015 ([IMS Health, 2016](#)).



Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)

The incidence of NAS in Florida increased from 0.4 per 1,000 births in 1999 to 6.3 per 1,000 in 2013—a more than fifteenfold increase ([CDC, MMWR, 2014](#)). The average across the 28 states included in the 2013 analysis was 6.0 per 1,000 births.

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

U.S. Incidence: In 2015, 9.1 percent (3,594¹) of the 39,513 new diagnoses of HIV in the United States were attributed to IDU. Among new cases, 8.2 percent (2,614¹) 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 (131,056¹) of males and 22.6 percent (52,013) of females were living with HIV attributed to IDU ([CDC](#)).

¹ Includes transmission to individuals with injection drug use as a risk factor.



State Incidence: Of the new HIV cases in 2015, 4,849 occurred in Florida, with 5.8 percent¹ of new cases in males and 10.0 percent of new cases in females attributed to IDU ([AIDSVu](#)).

State Prevalence: In 2014, an estimated 103,696 persons were living with a diagnosed HIV infection in Florida—a rate of 609 per 100,000 persons. Of these, 12.7 percent¹ of males and 13.5 percent of females were living with HIV attributed to IDU ([AIDSVu](#)).

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 HCV² ([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, Florida reported 22,981 cases of chronic HCV and 210 cases of acute HCV at rates of 115.7 per 100,000 persons and 1.1 per 100,000 persons, respectively. Of the acute cases, nearly 20 percent were attributed to IDU ([FloridaHealth.gov](#)).

State Prevalence: As of 2015, about 19,000 to 23,000 chronic HCV cases are reported each year in Florida ([FloridaHealth.gov](#)).

Additional Resources

- 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 Florida, Volume 4](#) (2017)

² 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.