



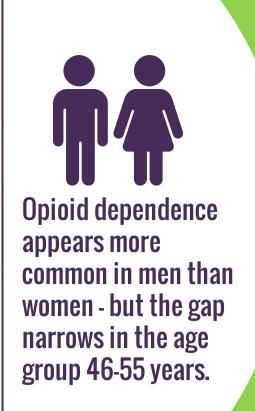
Claim lines with an opioid dependence diagnosis rose 3,203 percent from 2007 to 2014.



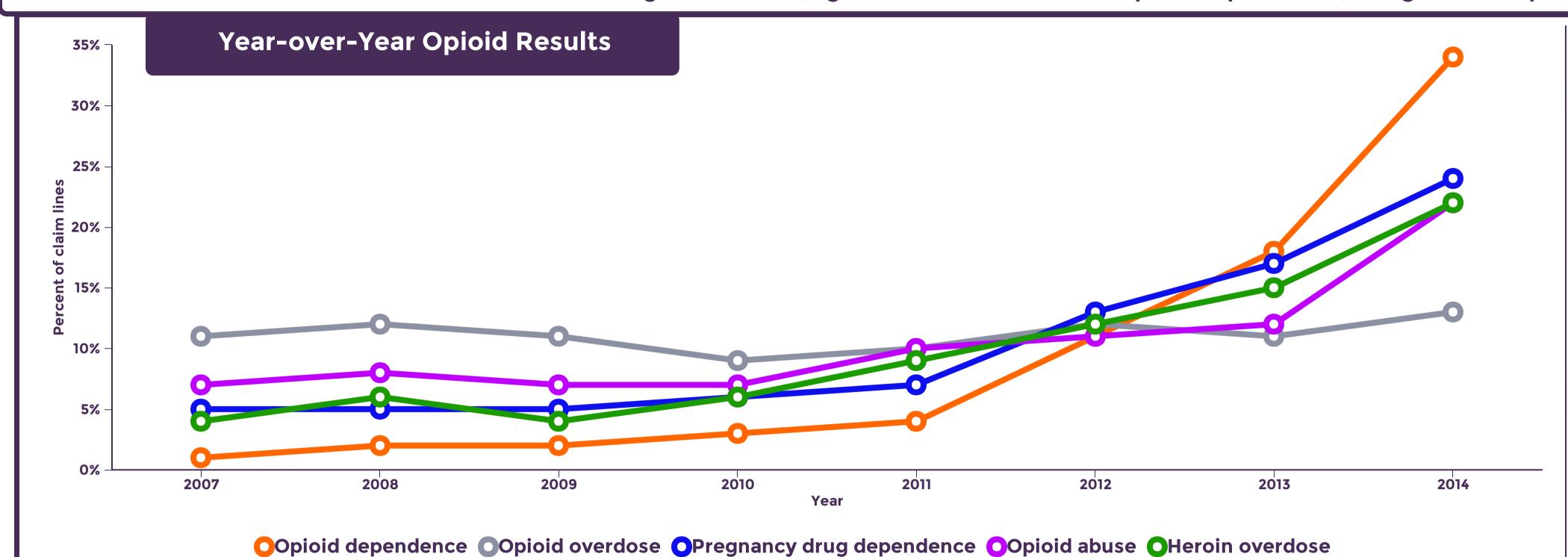
Claim lines with a pregnancy drug dependence diagnosis (which could be attributable to opioids or other drugs) rose 511 percent from 2007 to 2014.



Claim lines with an opioid dependence or heroin overdose diagnosis occurred overwhelmingly in the age group 19-35 years.

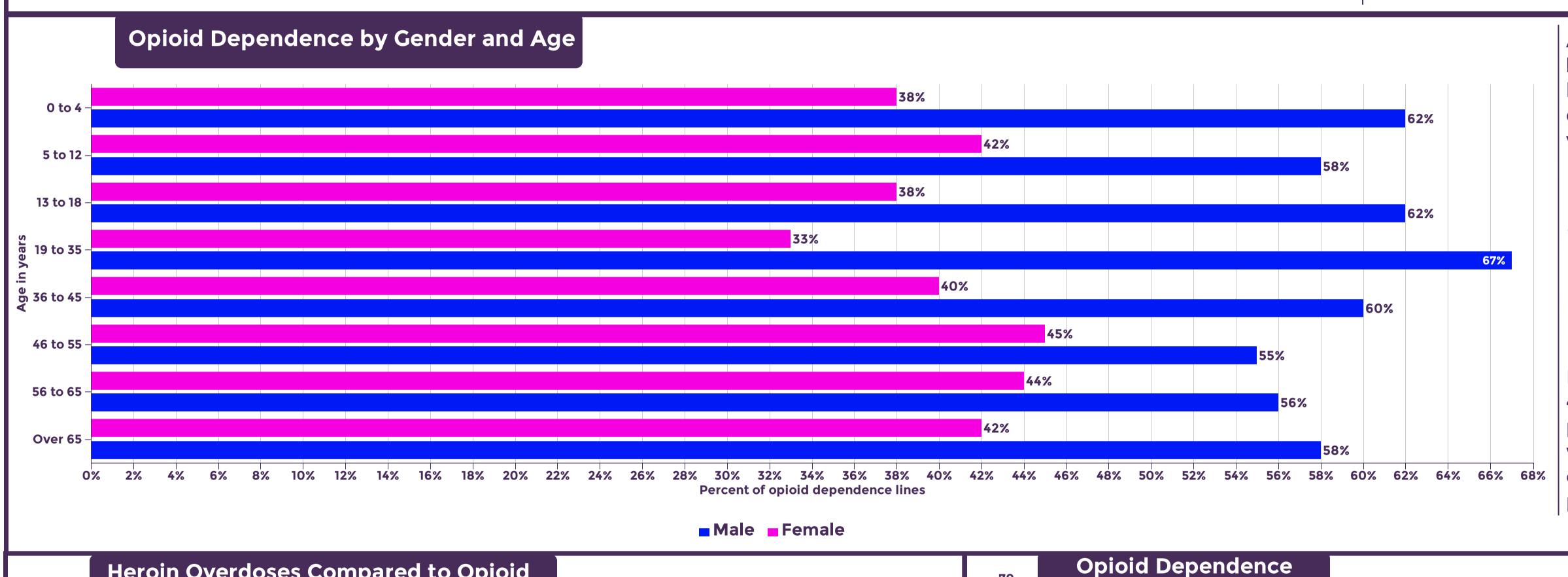


In the charts below, "percent of lines" is the percent of all claim lines associated with a given grouping of diagnosis codes (e.g., codes associated with opioid dependence) in a given time period.



Claim lines with an opioid dependence diagnosis rose 3,203 percent from 2007 to 2014.

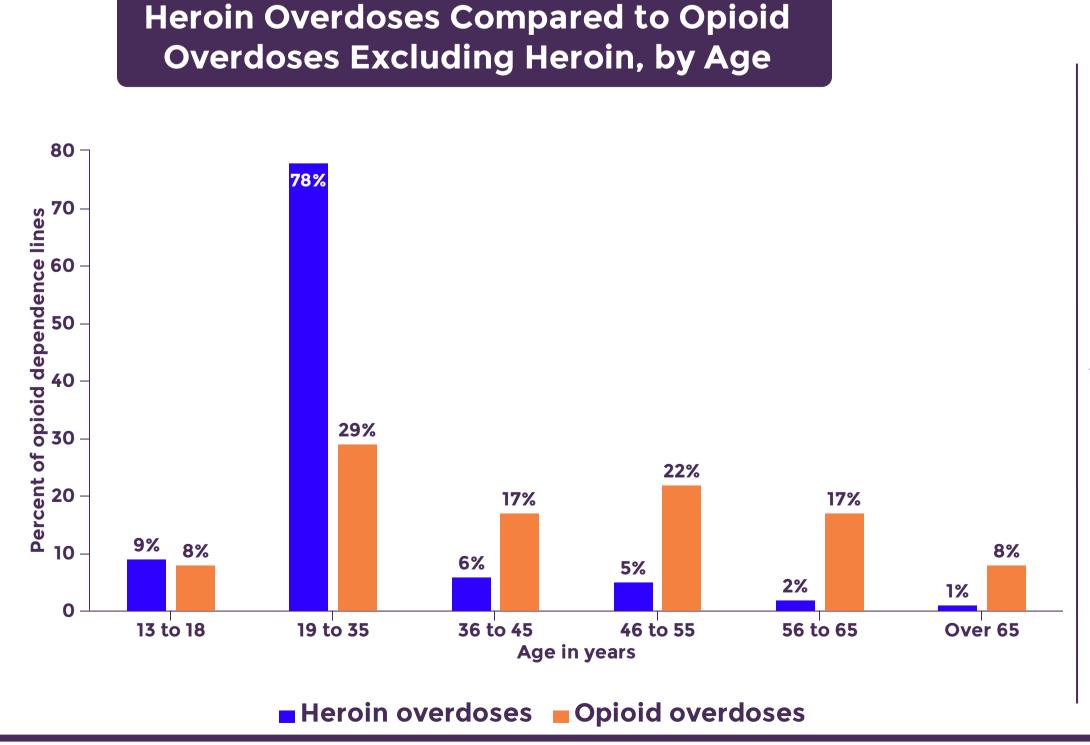
Claim lines with a pregnancy drug dependence diagnosis, which could be attributable to opioids or other drugs, rose 511 percent from 2007 to 2014.



Although men are more likely than women to be diagnosed opioid dependent, the gap varies by age.

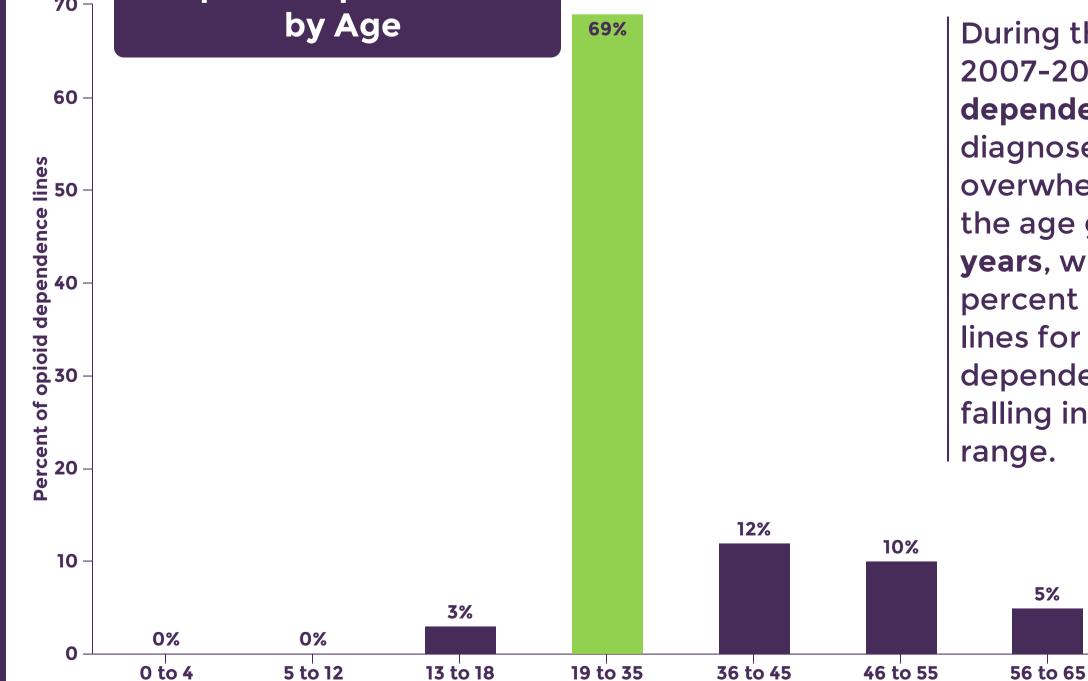
During the period 2007-2014, in the age group 19-35 years, 67 percent of claim lines for opioid dependence were for men, compared to 33 percent for women.

But, in the age group 46-55 years, only 55 percent of claim lines were for men, compared to 45 percent for women.



During the period 2009-2014, the majority of heroin overdoses (78 percent) were diagnosed within the age group 19-35 years.

Within that age group, the percentage of heroin overdoses was nearly three times greater than that of overdoses of opioids excluding heroin (29 percent).



During the period 2007-2014, opioid dependence was diagnosed overwhelmingly in the age group 19-35 years, with 69 percent of claim lines for opioid-dependent people falling into that age range.

0%

Over 65

Age in years