

LOUISIANA OPIOID SURVEILLANCE INITIATIVE

Bureau of Health Informatics

MORTALITY (DEATH) INDICATORS



The following mortality indicators are defined in this section:

1. Drug-Involved Deaths
 - a) Number of drug-involved deaths by residence
 - b) Number of drug-involved deaths by occurrence
 - c) Age-adjusted rate of drug-involved deaths by residence
2. Benzodiazepine-Involved Deaths
 - a) Number of benzodiazepine-involved deaths by residence
 - b) Number of benzodiazepine-involved deaths by occurrence
 - c) Age-adjusted rate of benzodiazepine-involved deaths by residence
3. Opioid-Involved Deaths
 - a) Number of opioid-involved deaths by residence
 - b) Number of opioid-involved deaths by occurrence
 - c) Age-adjusted rate of opioid-involved deaths by residence
4. Heroin-Involved Deaths
 - a) Number of heroin-involved deaths by residence
 - b) Number of heroin-involved deaths by occurrence
 - c) Age-adjusted rate of heroin-involved deaths by residence
5. Synthetic Opioid-Involved Deaths
 - a) Number of synthetic opioid-involved deaths by residence
 - b) Number of synthetic opioid-involved deaths by occurrence
 - c) Age-adjusted rate of synthetic opioid-involved deaths by residence
6. Stimulant-Involved Deaths
 - a) Number of stimulant-involved deaths by residence
 - b) Number of stimulant-involved deaths by occurrence
 - c) Age-adjusted rate of stimulant-involved 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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Indicator group	Drug-Involved Deaths												
Indicator names	a. Number of drug-involved deaths by residence b. Number of drug-involved deaths by occurrence												
Indicator definition	Deaths involving drug poisoning (sometimes called drug overdose) as any underlying 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. This indicator includes deaths where drugs were involved but not listed as the primary cause of death (e.g. positional asphyxiation, brain injury, cardiac arrest, etc.). 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: 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)												
Measures of Frequency	Annual count of deaths; Quarterly count of deaths												
Data Resource	Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS)												
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	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Region	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Parish	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Limitations of indicator	It is possible that not all drug-involved 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. 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-involved death in LEERS.												

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Indicator group	Drug-Involved Deaths										
Indicator names	Age-adjusted rate of drug-involved deaths by residence										
Indicator definition	Deaths involving drug poisoning (sometimes called drug overdose) as any underlying 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. This indicator includes deaths where drugs were involved but not listed as the primary cause of death (e.g. positional asphyxiation, brain injury, cardiac arrest, etc.). 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: 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) Annual population estimate for the demographic group and state, region, or parish of interest.										
Measures of Frequency	Annual incidence of deaths (age-adjusted – standardized to the 2000 Standard Population)										
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										
Geography/Demographic Group Variations											
Race	White		Black			Other		All Races		Age Groups	Total
Gender	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total		
Geography											
State											√
Region											√
Parish											√
Limitations of indicator	It is possible that not all drug-involved 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. 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-involved death in LEERS.										

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Indicator group	Benzodiazepine-Involved Deaths												
Indicator names	a. Number of benzodiazepine-involved deaths by residence b. Number of benzodiazepine-involved deaths by occurrence												
Indicator definition	Deaths involving benzodiazepine poisoning where drug poisoning was ALSO listed as any underlying cause of death. 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 in any underlying cause of death fields 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).												
Numerator	Deaths with the following ICD-10 code in any cause of death field: T42.4 AND one or more the following ICD-10 codes in any 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)												
Measures of Frequency	Annual count of deaths; Quarterly count of deaths												
Data Resource	Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS)												
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	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Region	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Parish	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Limitations of indicator	It is possible that not all drug-involved 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-involved 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-involved 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.												
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-involved death in LEERS.												

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Indicator group	Benzodiazepine-Involved Deaths												
Indicator names	Age-adjusted rate of benzodiazepine-involved deaths by residence												
Indicator definition	Deaths involving benzodiazepine poisoning where drug poisoning was ALSO listed as any underlying cause of death. 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 in any underlying cause of death fields 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).												
Numerator	Deaths with the following ICD-10 code in any cause of death field: T42.4 AND one or more the following ICD-10 codes in any 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) Annual population estimate for the state, region, or parish of interest.												
Measures of Frequency	Annual incidence of deaths (age-adjusted – standardized to the 2000 Standard Population)												
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												
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													√
Region													
Parish											√		
Limitations of indicator	It is possible that not all drug-involved 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-involved 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-involved 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.												
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-involved death in LEERS.												

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Indicator group	Opioid-Involved Deaths												
Indicator names	Number of opioid-involved deaths by residence Number of opioid-involved deaths by occurrence												
Indicator definition	Deaths involving opioid poisoning where drug poisoning was ALSO listed as any underlying cause of death. 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 in any underlying cause of death fields 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 any 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)												
Measures of Frequency	Annual count of deaths; Quarterly count of deaths;												
Data Resource	Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS)												
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	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Region	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Parish	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Limitations of indicator	It is possible that not all drug-involved 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-involved 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-involved 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.												
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-involved death in LEERS.												

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Indicator group	Opioid-Involved Deaths												
Indicator names	Age-adjusted rate of opioid-involved deaths by residence												
Indicator definition	Deaths involving opioid poisoning where drug poisoning was ALSO listed as any underlying cause of death. 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 in any underlying cause of death fields 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 any 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) Annual population estimate for the demographic group and state, region, or parish of interest.												
Measures of Frequency	Annual incidence of deaths (age-adjusted – standardized to the 2000 Standard Population);												
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												
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													√
Region													√
Parish													√
Limitations of indicator	It is possible that not all drug-involved 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-involved 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-involved 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.												
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-involved death in LEERS.												

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Indicator group	Heroin-Involved Deaths													
Indicator names	Number of heroin-involved deaths by residence Number of heroin-involved deaths by occurrence													
Indicator definition	Deaths involving heroin poisoning where drug poisoning was ALSO listed as any underlying cause of death. Heroin is an illicit drug. Deaths that do not have a drug poisoning code in any underlying cause of death fields 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 any 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)													
Measures of Frequency	Annual count of deaths; Quarterly count of deaths													
Data Resource	Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS)													
Period for case definition	<u>Annual</u> : calendar year (1 January – 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	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Region	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Parish	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Limitations of indicator	It is possible that not all drug-involved 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-involved 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-involved 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.													
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-involved death in LEERS.													

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Indicator group	Heroin-Involved Deaths										
Indicator names	Age-adjusted rate of heroin-involved deaths by residence										
Indicator definition	Deaths involving heroin poisoning where drug poisoning was ALSO listed as any underlying cause of death. Heroin is an illicit drug. Deaths that do not have a drug poisoning code in any underlying cause of death fields 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 any 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) Annual population estimate for the demographic group and state, region, or parish of interest.										
Measures of Frequency	Annual incidence of deaths (age-adjusted – standardized to the 2000 Standard Population);										
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										
Geography/Demographic Group Variations											
Race	White		Black			Other		All Races		Age Groups	Total
Gender	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total		
Geography											
State											√
Region											√
Parish											√
Limitations of indicator	It is possible that not all drug-involved 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-involved 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-involved 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.										
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-involved death in LEERS.										

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Indicator group	Synthetic Opioid-Involved Deaths												
Indicator names	Number of synthetic opioid-involved deaths by residence Number of synthetic opioid-involved deaths by occurrence												
Indicator definition	Deaths involving synthetic opioid poisoning where drug poisoning was ALSO listed as any underlying cause of death. 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 in any underlying cause of death fields 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 any 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)												
Measures of Frequency	Annual count of deaths; Quarterly count of deaths;												
Data Resource	Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS)												
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	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Region	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Parish	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Limitations of indicator	It is possible that not all drug-involved 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-involved 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-involved 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.												
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-involved death in LEERS.												

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Indicator group	Synthetic Opioid-Involved Deaths										
Indicator names	Age-adjusted rate of synthetic opioid-involved deaths by residence										
Indicator definition	Deaths involving synthetic opioid poisoning where drug poisoning was ALSO listed as any underlying cause of death. 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 in any underlying cause of death fields 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 any 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) Annual population estimate for the demographic group and state, region, or parish of interest.										
Measures of Frequency	Annual incidence of deaths (age-adjusted – standardized to the 2000 Standard Population);										
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										
Geography/Demographic Group Variations											
Race	White		Black			Other		All Races		Age Groups	Total
Gender	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total		
Geography											
State											√
Region											√
Parish											√
Limitations of indicator	It is possible that not all drug-involved 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-involved 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-involved 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.										
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-involved death in LEERS.										

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Indicator group	Stimulant-Involved Deaths												
Indicator names	a. Number of stimulant-involved deaths by residence b. Number of stimulant-involved deaths by occurrence												
Indicator definition	Deaths involving stimulant poisoning where drug poisoning was ALSO listed as any underlying cause of death. 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 in any underlying cause of death fields 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).												
Numerator	Deaths with the following ICD-10 code in any cause of death field: T40.5, T43.6 AND one or more the following ICD-10 codes in any 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)												
Measures of Frequency	Annual count of deaths; Quarterly count of deaths												
Data Resource	Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS)												
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	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Region	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Parish	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Limitations of indicator	It is possible that not all drug-involved 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-involved 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-involved 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.												
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-involved death in LEERS.												

LOUISIANA OPIOID SURVEILLANCE INITIATIVE



Bureau of Health Informatics

Indicator group	Stimulant-Involved Deaths												
Indicator names	Age-adjusted rate of stimulant-involved deaths by residence												
Indicator definition	Deaths involving stimulant poisoning where drug poisoning was ALSO listed as any underlying cause of death. 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 in any underlying cause of death fields 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).												
Numerator	Deaths with the following ICD-10 code in any cause of death field: T40.5, T43.6 AND one or more the following ICD-10 codes in any 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) Annual population estimate for the state, region, or parish of interest.												
Measures of Frequency	Annual incidence of deaths (age-adjusted – standardized to the 2000 Standard Population)												
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												
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												√	
Region												√	
Parish												√	
Limitations of indicator	It is possible that not all drug-involved 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-involved 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-involved 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.												
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-involved death in LEERS.												