



TEXAS
Health and Human
Services

**Texas Department of State
Health Services**

Fentanyl-Related Deaths

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Data Collection and Processing



Data Collection and Processing

Local Medical Examiners and Justices of the Peace

- Determine the cause of death.
- Electronically submit the cause-of-death literal text description to DSHS Vital Statistics using the Texas Electronic Vital Events Registrar (TxEVER) registration system.

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

- Assigns ICD-10 classifications based on the cause-of-death literal text.
- Transmits ICD-10 codes back to the state.

Texas Department of State Health Services

- Performs analysis and reporting based on the ICD-10 codes assigned by CDC.
- DSHS does not determine causes of death.

Drug-Related Deaths



Determining Drug-Related Deaths

- Drug-poisoning deaths are identified by ICD–10 underlying cause-of-death codes to determine the intent of death:
 - X40–X44 (unintentional)
 - X60–X64 (suicide)
 - X85 (homicide)
 - Y10–Y14 (undetermined)
- Additional ICD-Codes are assigned based on specific drugs and/or drug types.



Determining Opioid-Related Drug Deaths

- Opioid-related fatalities are determined by using the following ICD-10 codes:
 - T40.0 – Opium
 - T40.1 – Heroin
 - T40.2 – Other opioids [semi-synthetic]
 - T40.3 – Methadone
 - T40.4 – Other synthetic narcotics
 - T40.6 – Other and unspecified narcotics
- Fentanyl and fentanyl analogues are classified under T40.4, Other Synthetic Narcotics. T40.4 also includes other synthetic opioids such as Tramadol and Demerol.



Determining Fentanyl-Related Drug Deaths

- There is no specific ICD-10 code for fentanyl.
- Fentanyl and fentanyl analogues are instead identified as records where 'Fentanyl' is listed in the literal cause-of-death fields on the death record.



Fentanyl-Related Deaths



Notes About the Data

- Death data for 2021 and 2022 are provisional.
 - Provisional statistics are tabulated based on data that are not yet edited and may be incomplete.
 - The following numbers are subject to change as these data are finalized.
- Additionally, 2022 data only covers the time period through mid-August.
- Data is presented by place of residence.
 - Residence: deaths where the decedent was a resident of Texas at the time of death but could have died anywhere.

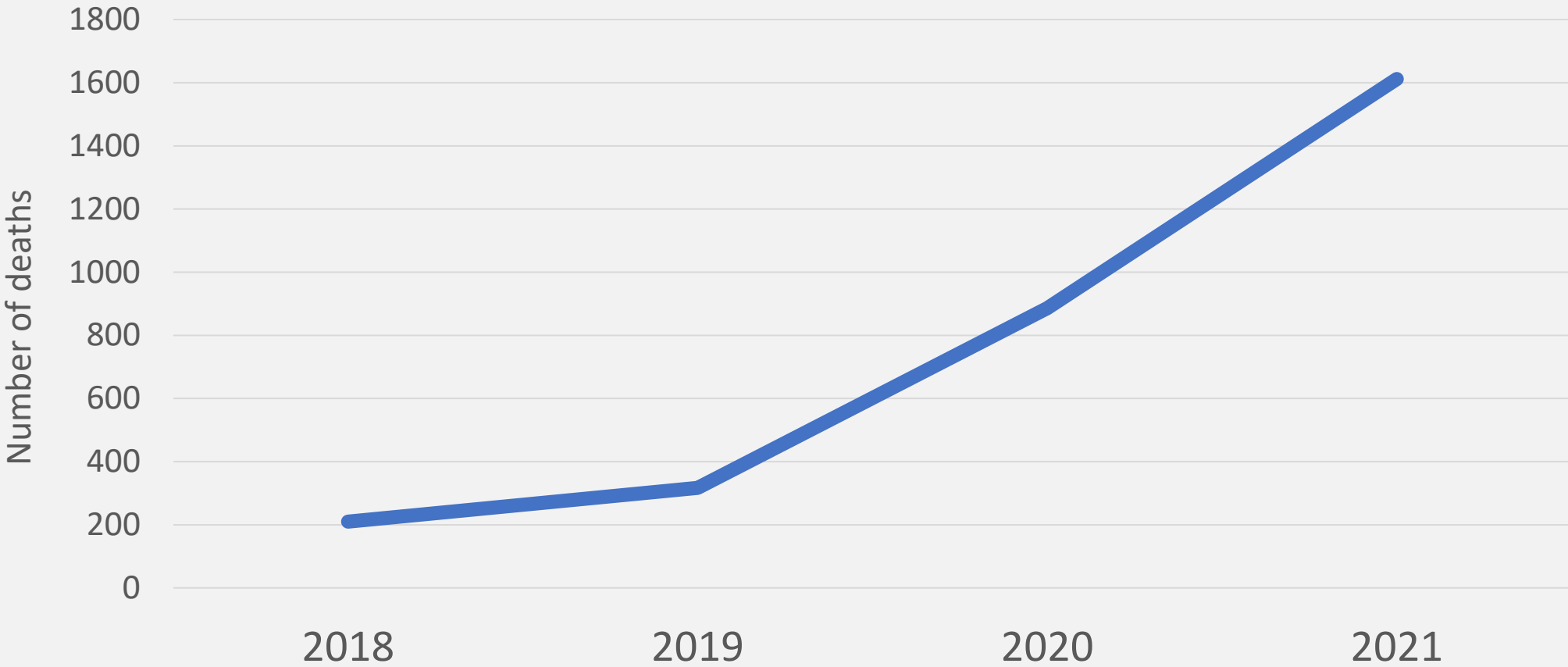


Percentage of Unintentional Synthetic Opioid Deaths Related to Fentanyl, 2018 through August 2022

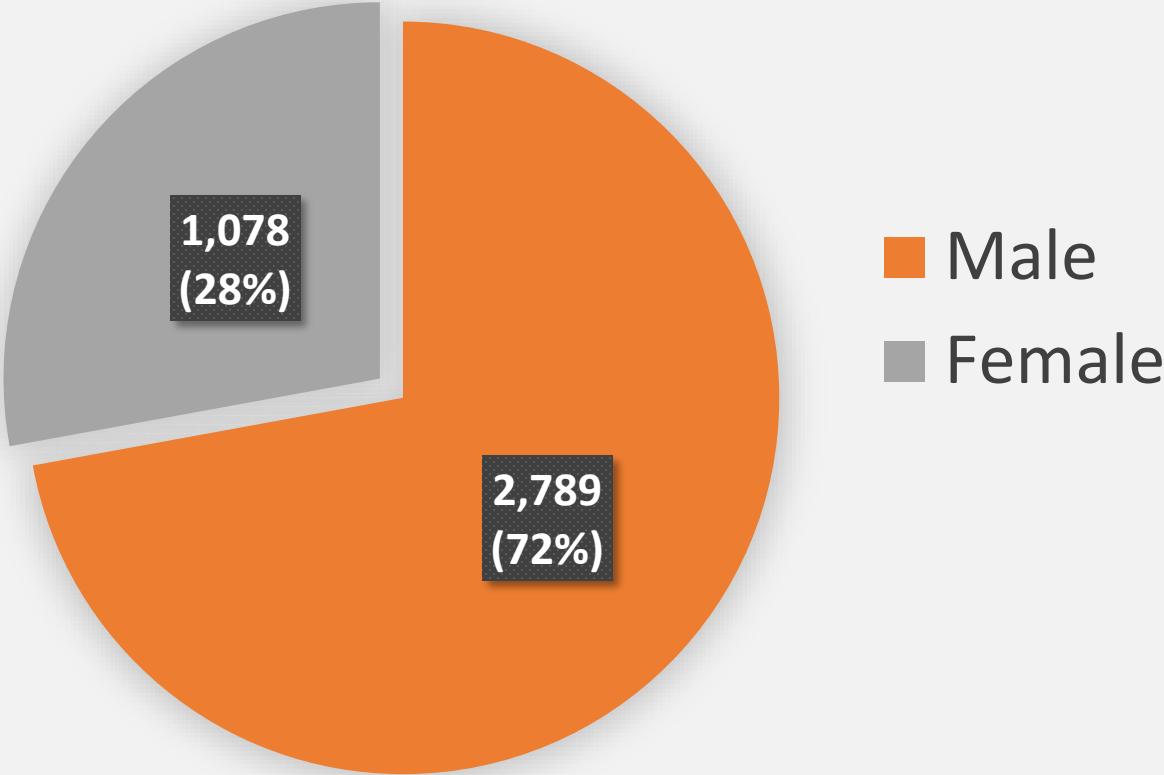
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Fentanyl related | 210 (69%) | 317 (83%) | 886 (90%) | 1612 (95%) | 842 (97%) |
| Fentanyl not related | 94 (31%) | 64 (17%) | 95 (10%) | 80 (5%) | 28 (3%) |
| Total deaths | 304 | 381 | 981 | 1692 | 870 |



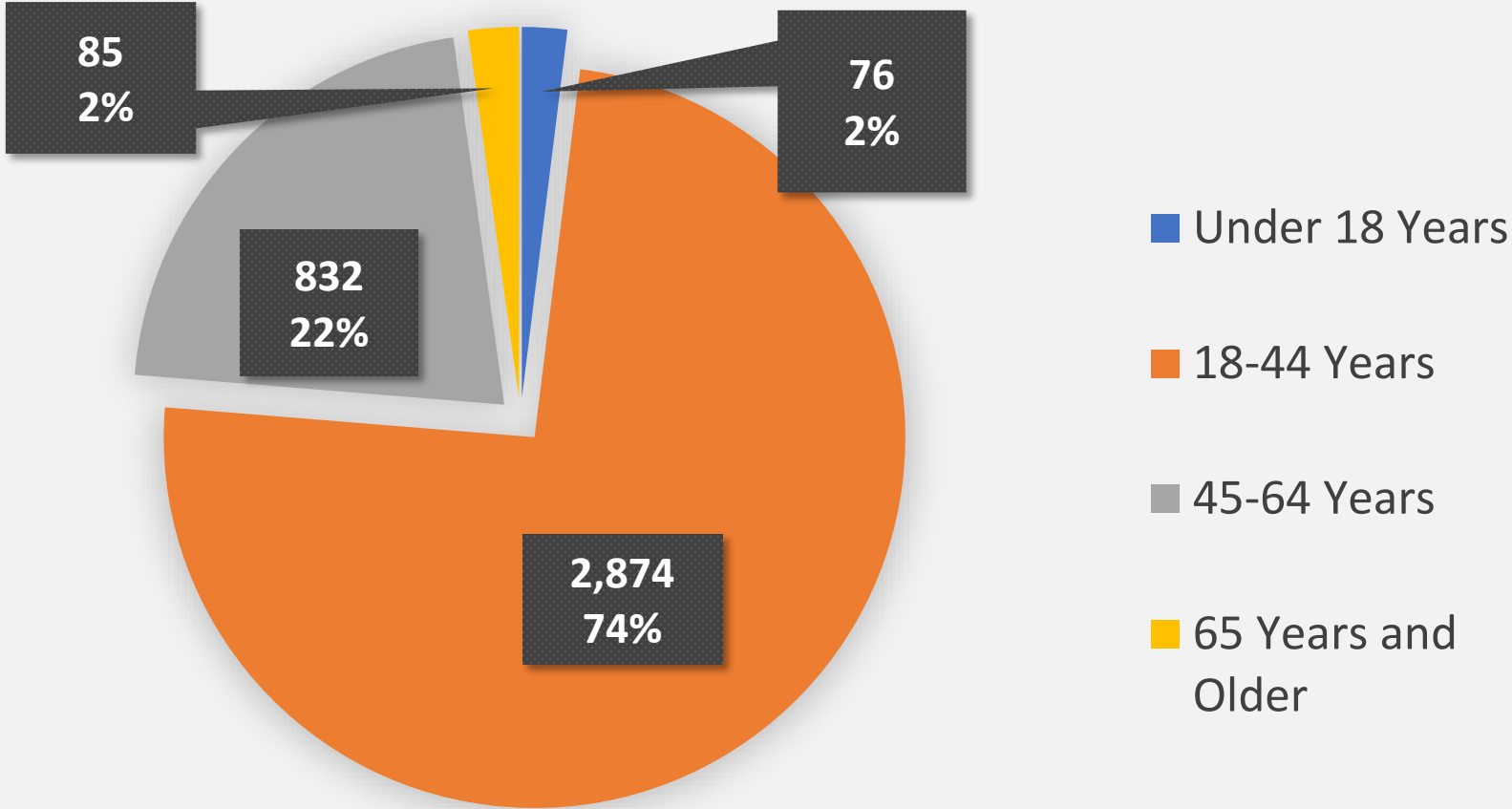
Unintentional Fentanyl-Related Deaths 2018 through 2021



Unintentional Fentanyl-Related Deaths, 2018 -August 2022 by Sex



Unintentional Fentanyl-Related Deaths, 2018 -August 2022 by Age Group



Unintentional Fentanyl-Related Deaths Involving Other Drugs, 2018 through August 2022

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Psychostimulants with Abuse Potential (T43.6) | 27 (8.5%) | 66 (14.1%) | 227 (17.4%) | 557 (23.4%) | 312 (25.9%) |
| Benzodiazepine (T42.4) | 70 (21.9%) | 92 (19.6%) | 289 (22.2%) | 491 (20.6%) | 216 (17.9%) |
| Cocaine (T40.5) | 52 (16.3%) | 90 (19.2%) | 218 (16.7%) | 392 (16.4%) | 203 (16.8%) |
| Other drugs | 124 (38.9%) | 141 (30.0%) | 277 (21.2%) | 507 (21.3%) | 248 (20.6%) |
| No other drug | 46 (14.4%) | 80 (17.1%) | 293 (22.5%) | 437 (18.3%) | 226 (18.8%) |



Thank you!



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