

# COVID-19 & DELAYED CARE SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER

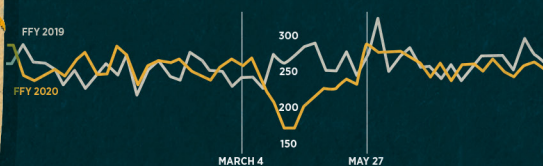
Research indicates that during the COVID-19 pandemic, substance use-related visits for care fell significantly — including a recognizable drop when hospitals reduced care for a COVID-19 surge and after. New data from the CDC finds that in the 12 months leading up to June 2020, **81,003 Americans died from drug overdose.**

Sadly, overdose is too common. In 2018, **one out of every 56 deaths in Missouri were due to opioid overdose resulting in 1,132 opioid deaths.**<sup>1</sup> The incidence of neonatal abstinence syndrome increased **270%** between 2008 and 2017 in Missouri.<sup>2</sup>

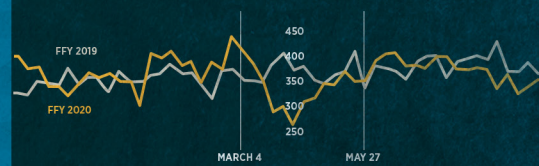
**1 OUT OF 56  
DEATHS  
IN MISSOURI  
WERE DUE TO  
OPIOID  
OVERDOSE**

Between March and October 2020, **emergency department treatment for opioid and substance use declined by 5.6%, or 621 fewer ED visits in the state.** Similarly, **7.5% fewer inpatient visits — representing 576 fewer individuals — occurred.**

**Substance Use Disorder Inpatient Admissions by Week:**  
Missouri Residents, Federal Fiscal Year 2019 vs. 2020



**Opioid Use Disorder Inpatient & ED Visits by Week:**  
Missouri Residents, Federal Fiscal Year 2019 vs. 2020



**2019-2020  
NEONATAL  
ABSTINENCE  
SYNDROME  
INCREASED  
20.9%**

During the COVID-19 pandemic, identified cases of **NAS increased by 20.9%** when comparing federal fiscal year 2019 and 2020 data.

Identification of maternal health challenges — including substance use disorder — early in a pregnancy can improve health outcomes for the mother and child.

**SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT IS AVAILABLE AND CAN BE LIFESAVING.  
DETECTION AND TREATMENT ARE THE PATH TO RECOVERY.**

