SUPPLEMENT

The definition of opioid overdose-related health care encounters was based on codes contained in all ICD-9-CM and ICD-10-CM diagnosis fields in billing data from UW Medicine and CHARS. The definition for ICD-9-CM codes, present prior to October 1, 2015, aligned with the CDC Prescription Drug Overdose Team’s definition for “All opioid poisoning (illicit and prescription),” and included encounters with any of the following ICD-9-CM codes: 965.00, 965.01, 965.02, 965.09, or E850.0-E850.2. For encounters concluding on or after October 1, 2015, we developed a comparable definition for ICD-10-CM codes (unrestricted by intent), including codes in the range T40.0xx-T40.4xx if and only if the ‘xx’ placeholders contained X1, X2, X3, or X4.

The definition of opioid overdose-related deaths was based on ICD-10 codes contained in the underlying and contributing/multiple cause of death fields from death certificate data. The definition aligned with the CDC Prescription Drug Overdose Team’s definition for “All opioid poisoning (illicit and prescription)” using ICD-10 codes. Deaths were identified as opioid overdose-related if any of the following ICD-10 codes were listed as the underlying cause of death: X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14, and were accompanied by any of the following contributing/multiple cause-of-death codes: T40.0-T40.4. (Note: Although this definition does not exclude overdoses due to intentional self-harm, assault, or undetermined intent, in our sample, all opioid overdose deaths happened to be classified as accidental.)