



# Social Determinants of Health and Overdose Prevention

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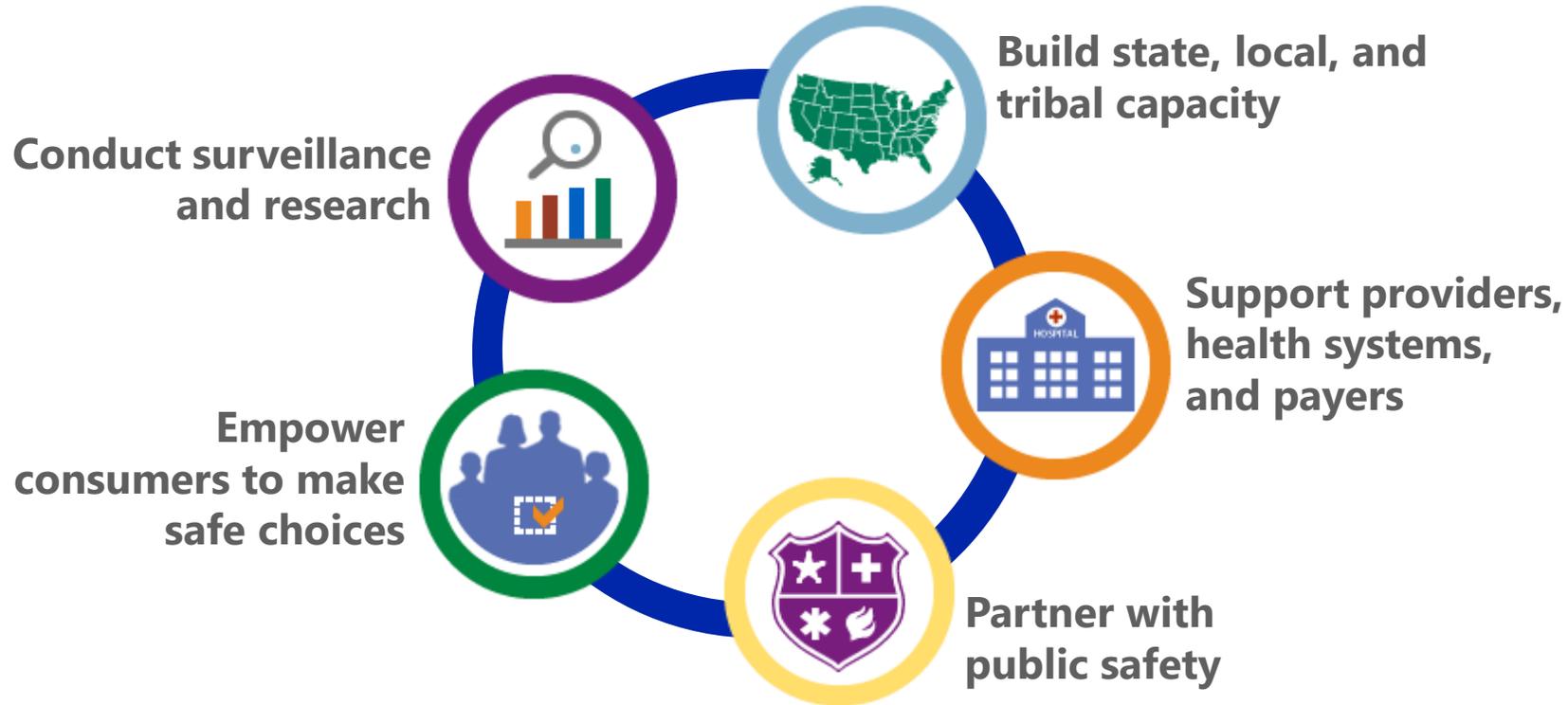
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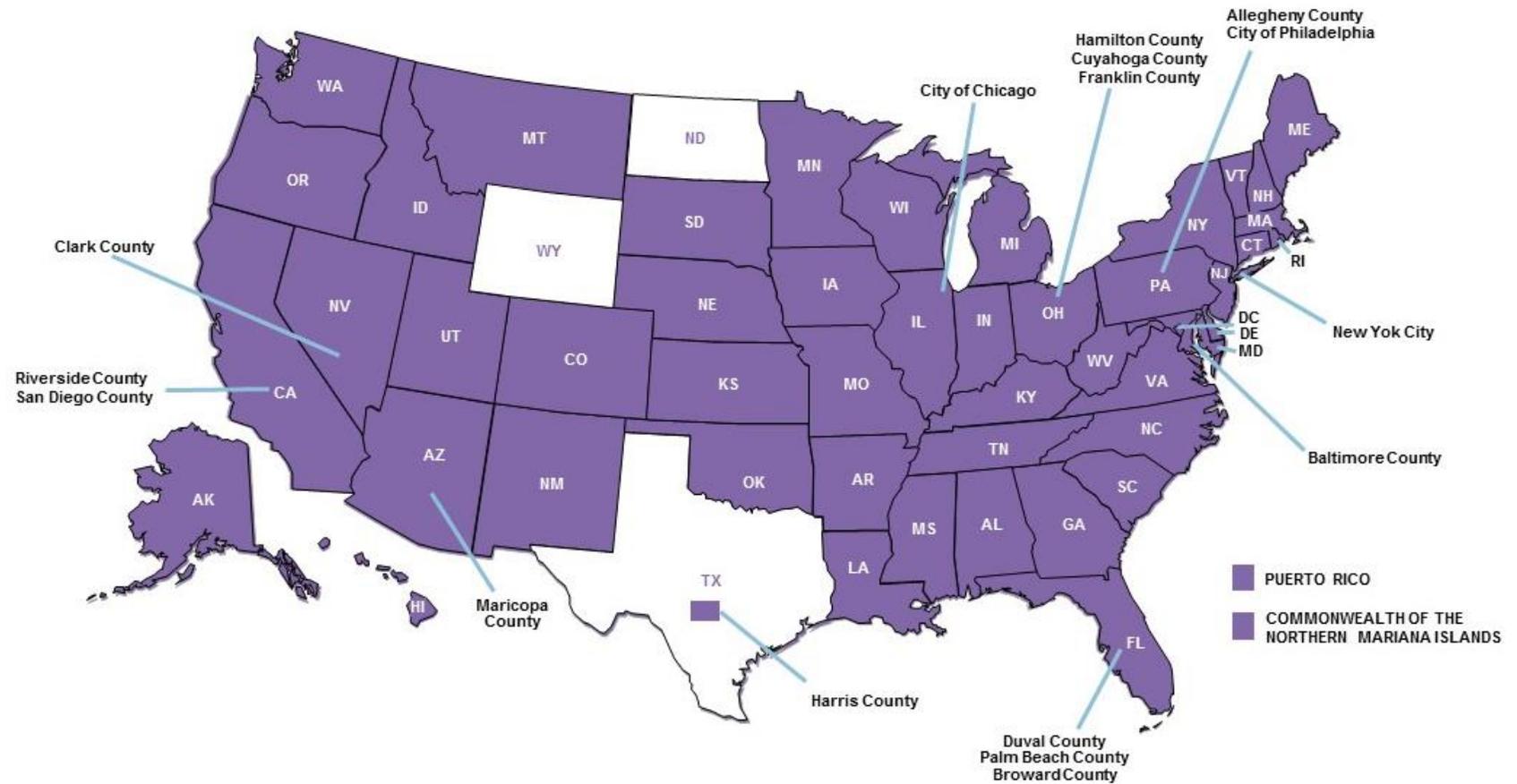
NIDA Social Determinants of Drug Use Workshop

# CDC's Strategy to Prevent Opioid Overdoses and Opioid-Related Harms



# Overdose Data to Action OD2A

- Integrates previous funding into one announcement
- \$300M per year for 3 years
- Seamless integration of data and prevention programs
- 66 jurisdictions funded including 47 states, 16 hard hit cities and counties, DC, and 2 territories



Surveillance



PDMPs



Health System



Public Safety



Linkage to Care



Empower Consumers



Local Response

# DOP Social Determinants of Health Workgroup: Mission

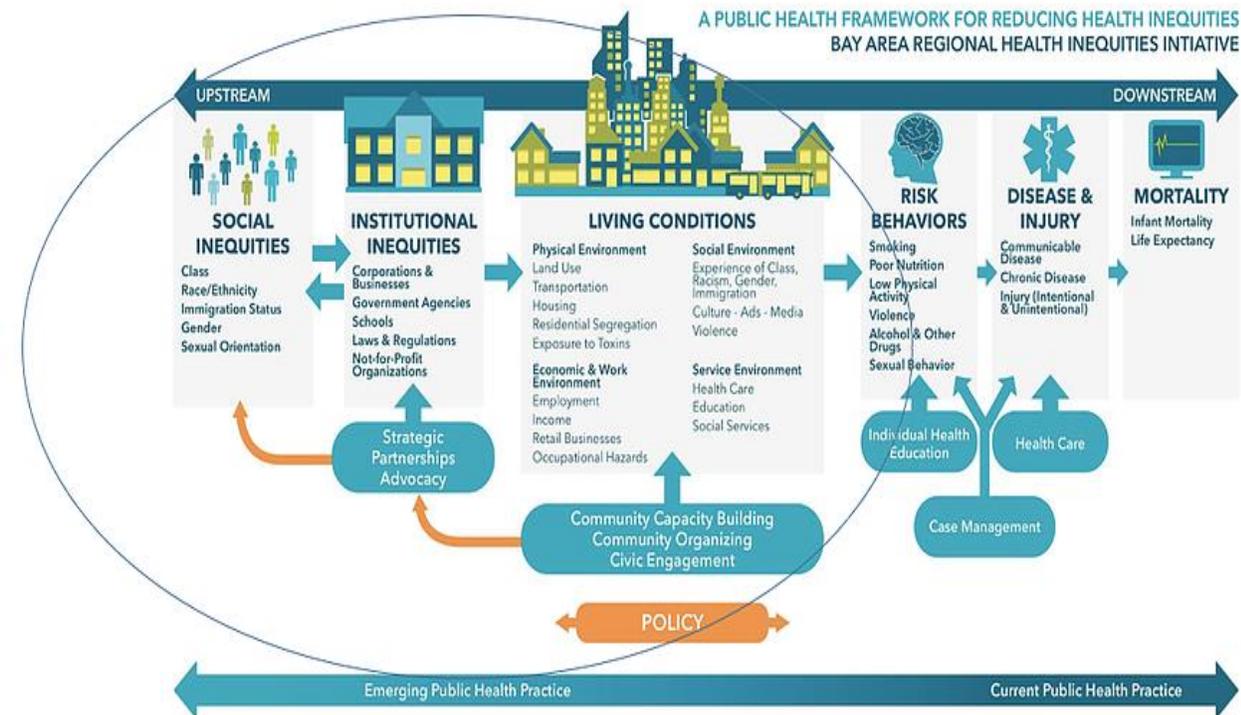
- To increase awareness, research, and enhance the use of innovative approaches to
  - Scientifically investigate issues involving Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) and drug overdose.
  - Strengthen and coordinate efforts to address SDOH within the Division of Overdose Prevention (DOP)
  - Minimize health disparities associated with drug overdose and related harms across all groups that have been marginalized.

# Understanding Drug Overdose Related Health Inequities

- Environmental Scan/Descriptive Literature Review conducted with the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO)
  - Purpose: to conduct an environmental scan of the literature to identify current knowledge and gaps in research and practice pertaining to the root causes of health inequities in drug overdoses
  - Information sources:
    - PubMed
    - Google Scholar
    - Websites of expert organizations

# Findings from environmental scan on drug overdose related health inequities

- BARHII Framework used to inform the health equity categories and themes that emerged from the drug overdose literature
- Social inequities
  - Most sources focused on inequities related to race/ethnicity
  - Gaps still remain in research on other populations (e.g., LGBTQ and immigrant populations)
- Institutional inequities
  - Studies found that policy rather than other interventions could have the largest impact on changing institutional factors (e.g., mental health/substance use treatment parity)
- Research on social/demographic factors occurring in silos
  - Paucity of research examining intersectional relationships among social factors and drug overdose social factors on drug overdoses





For more information, contact CDC  
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)  
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Thank you!

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