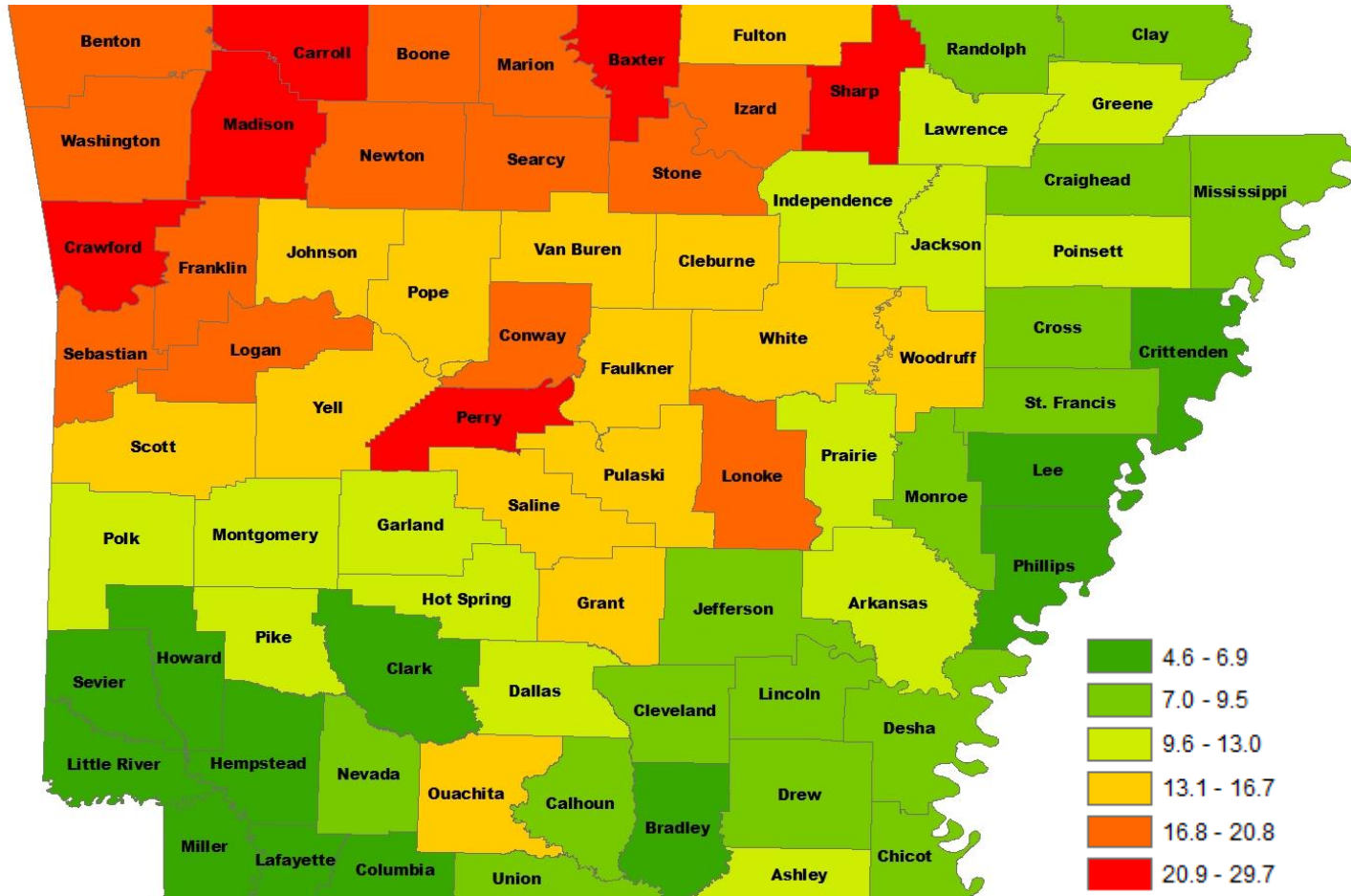


Thank you for taking an interest in the Arkansas Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP). The purpose of the AR PMP is to reduce prescription drug abuse and enhance patient care. The following maps provide 2014 dispensing data for individual opioid pain medications in Arkansas at the county level. The data shows existing variations in the number of recipients and the number of doses dispensed. The data also indicates that prescription drug use is often localized, with different populations prescribed different drugs in different communities.

Oxycodone* Dispensed Per Capita in 2014

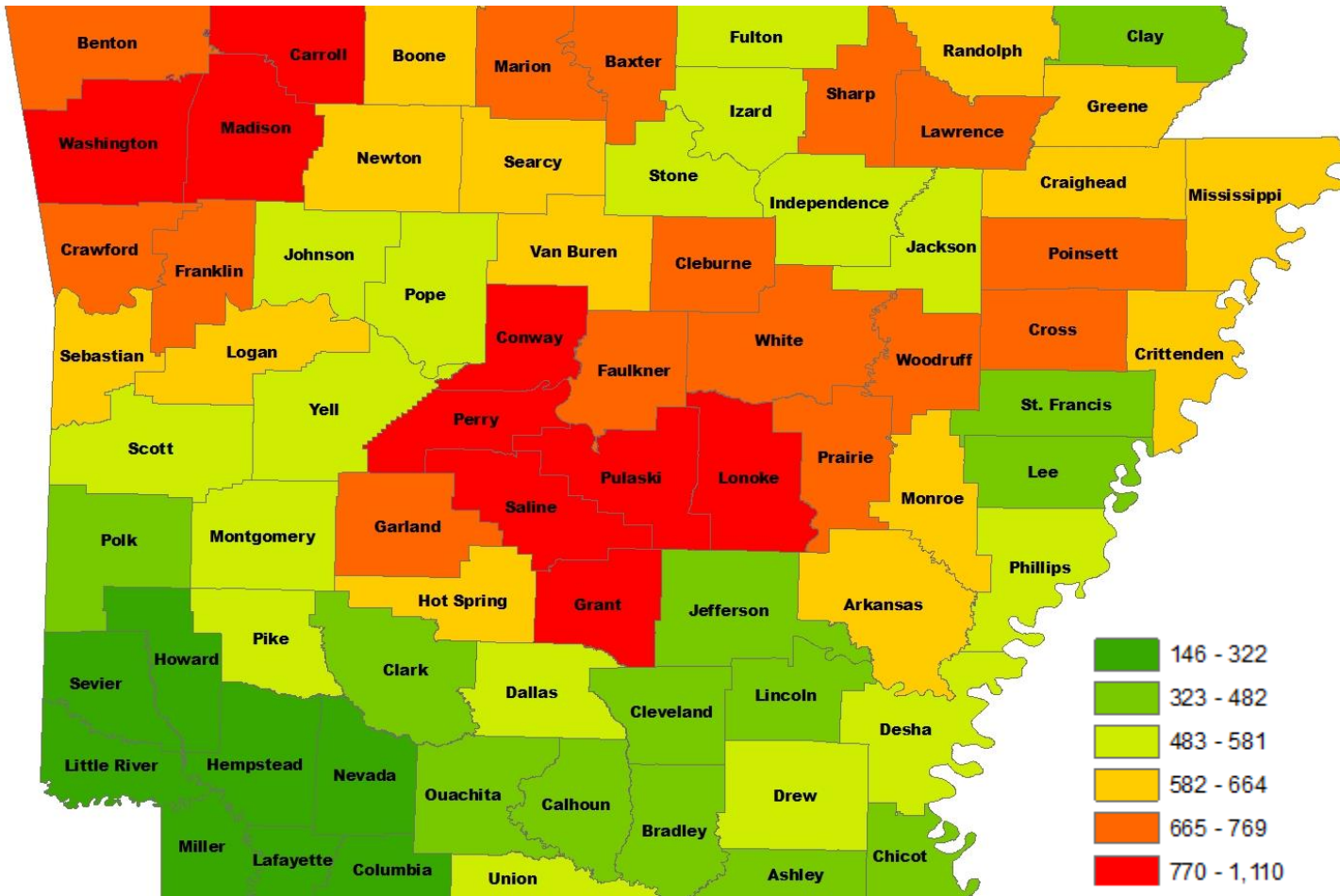


This map shows how much oxycodone was dispensed per person in each of Arkansas' 75 counties. Green counties had lower rates and red counties had higher rates of oxycodone dispensed in 2014. The legend on the left shows the rate that corresponds to each color. The red counties of Crawford, Madison, Carroll, Perry, Baxter and Sharp had the equivalent of 20 to 30 doses dispensed for every person in their county during 2014.

*Includes Oxycodone IR, APAP and ER

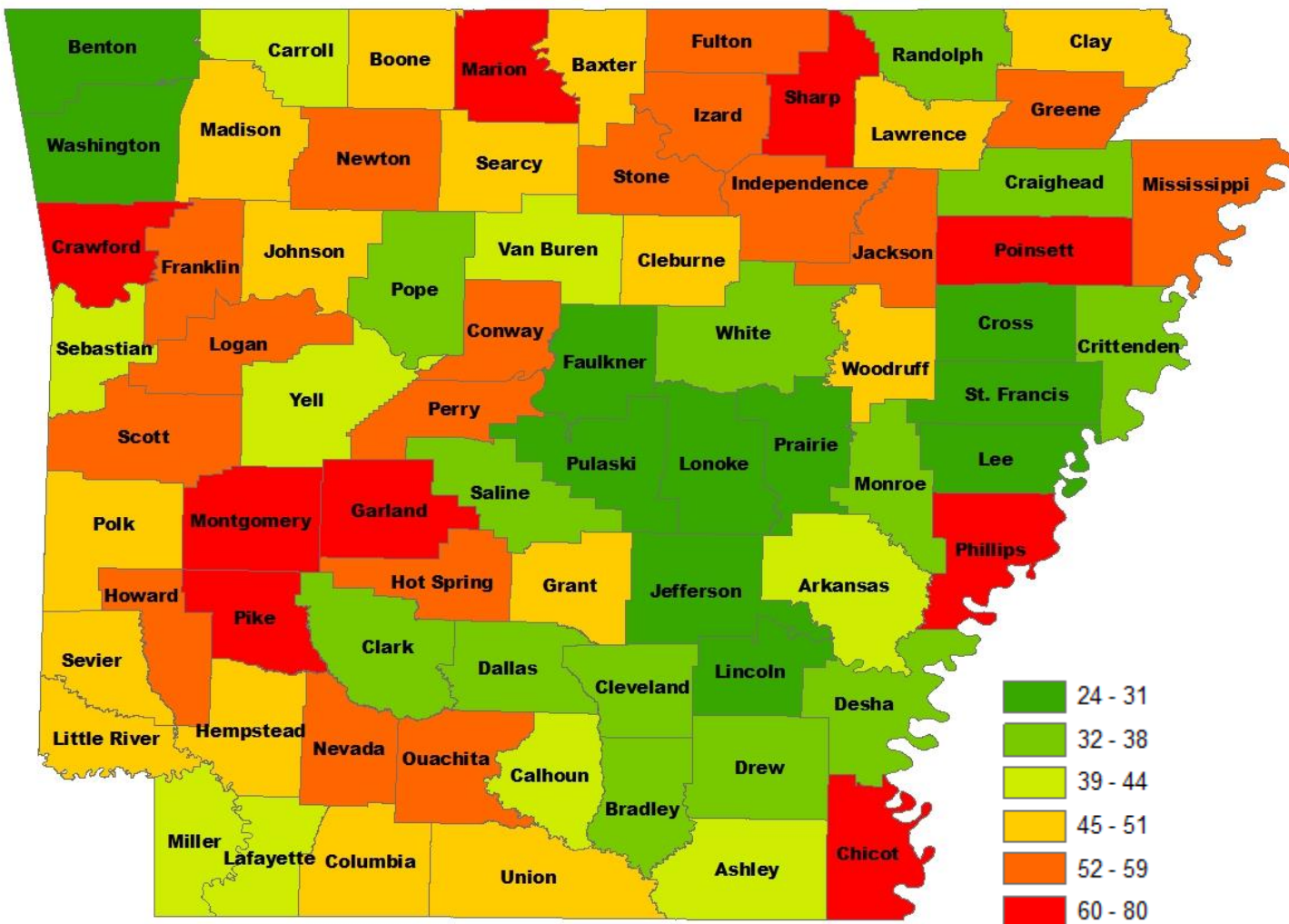
Oxycodone* Recipients per 10,000 people in 2014

This map shows how many people filled prescriptions for oxycodone in each of Arkansas' 75 counties. The numbers in the legend are rates calculated by dividing the number of prescriptions by the county population. Using rates makes it easier to compare counties with large and small populations. The rates have been multiplied by 10,000 to make the numbers easier to understand. A large number of prescriptions is not as problematic as a large number of doses dispensed because the prescriptions could be for just a few doses.



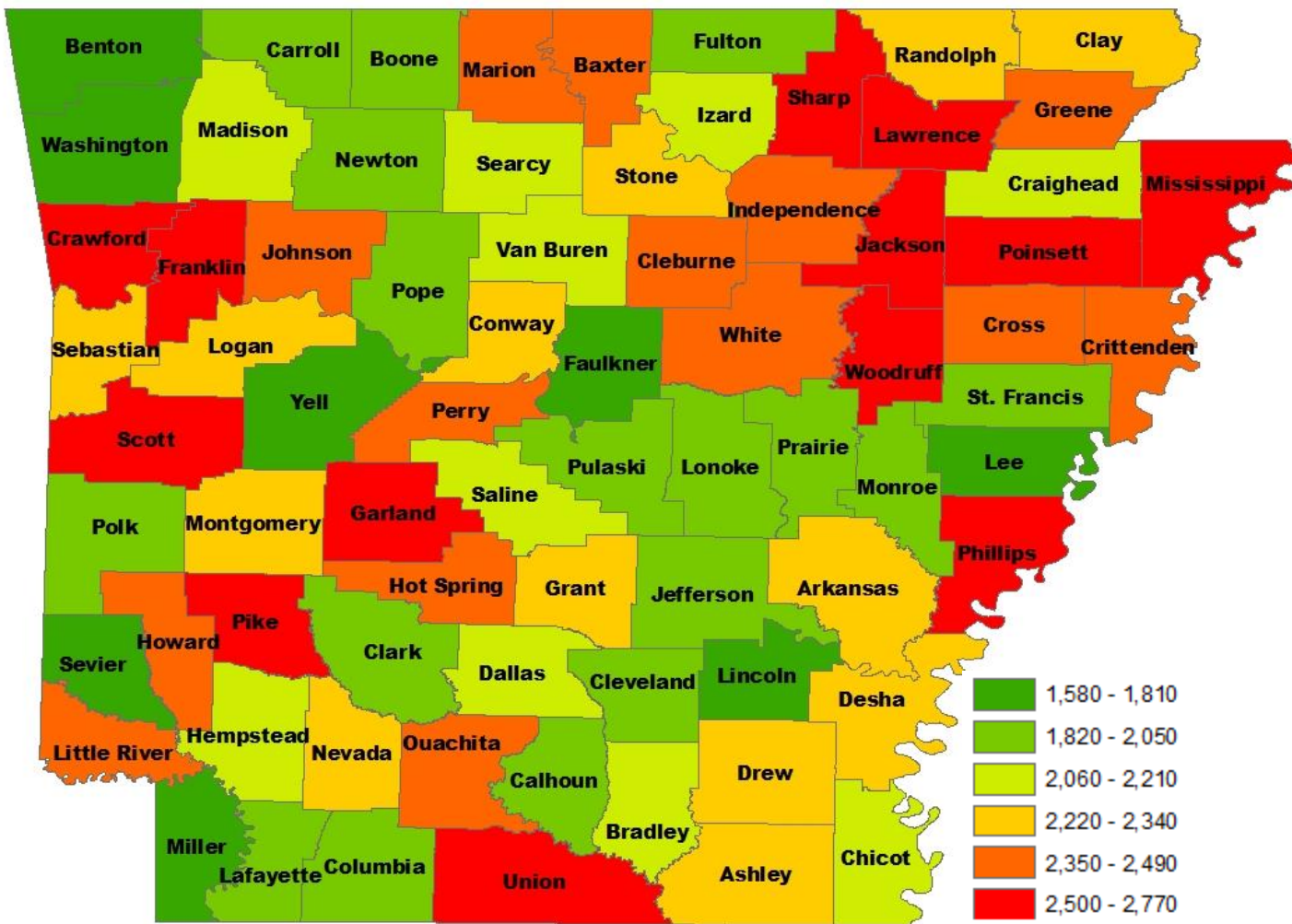
*Includes Oxycodone IR, APAP and ER

Hydrocodone Dispensed Per Capita in 2014



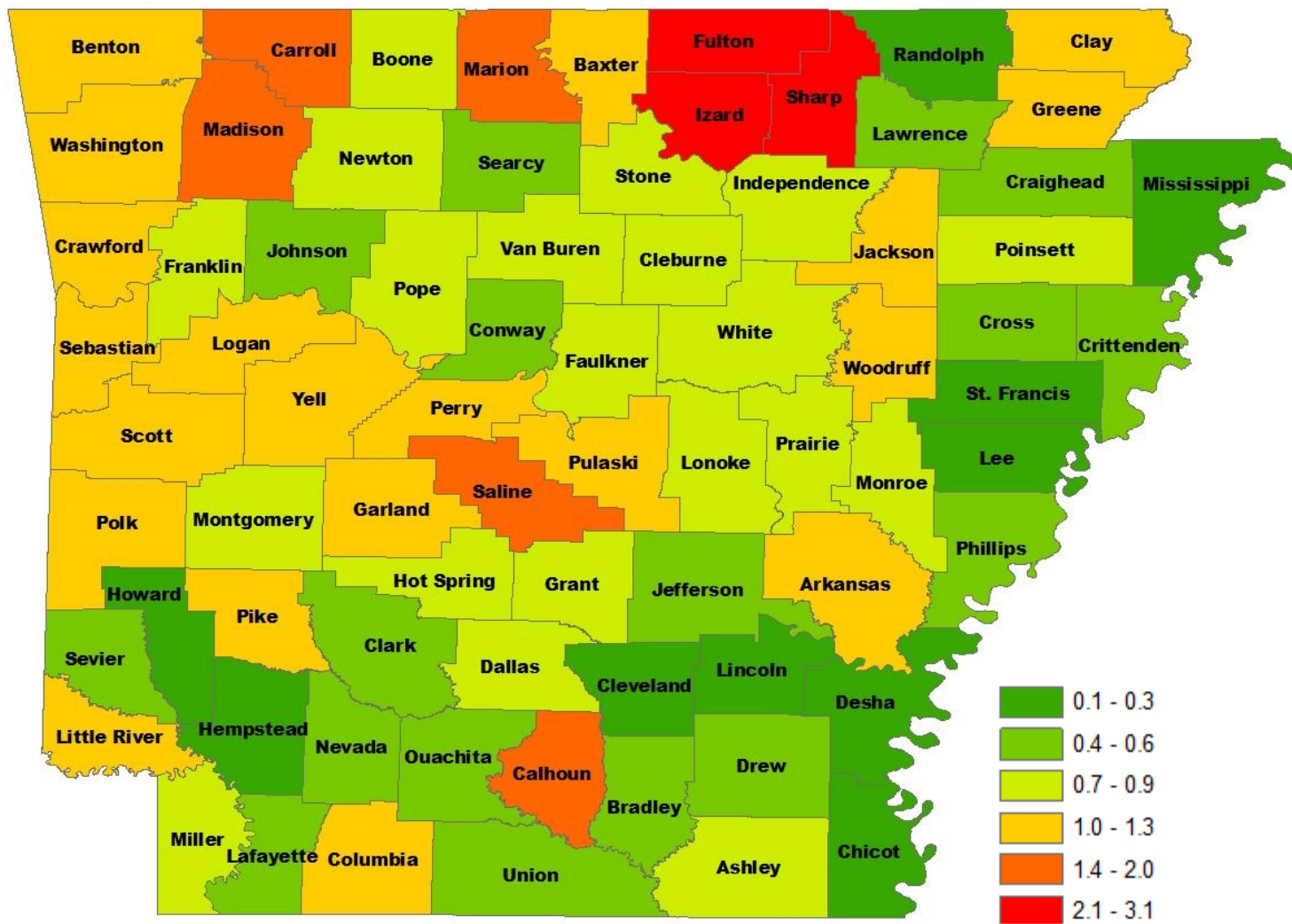
This map shows the amount of hydrocodone dispensed per person in each of Arkansas' 75 counties. The red counties for hydrocodone are different than the red counties for oxycodone. Overall, hydrocodone use is a high priority because it is the most used opioid painkiller in Arkansas. In the red counties on this map, the equivalent of 60-80 hydrocodone doses were dispensed for every person in the county during 2014.

Hydrocodone Recipients per 10,000 population in 2014



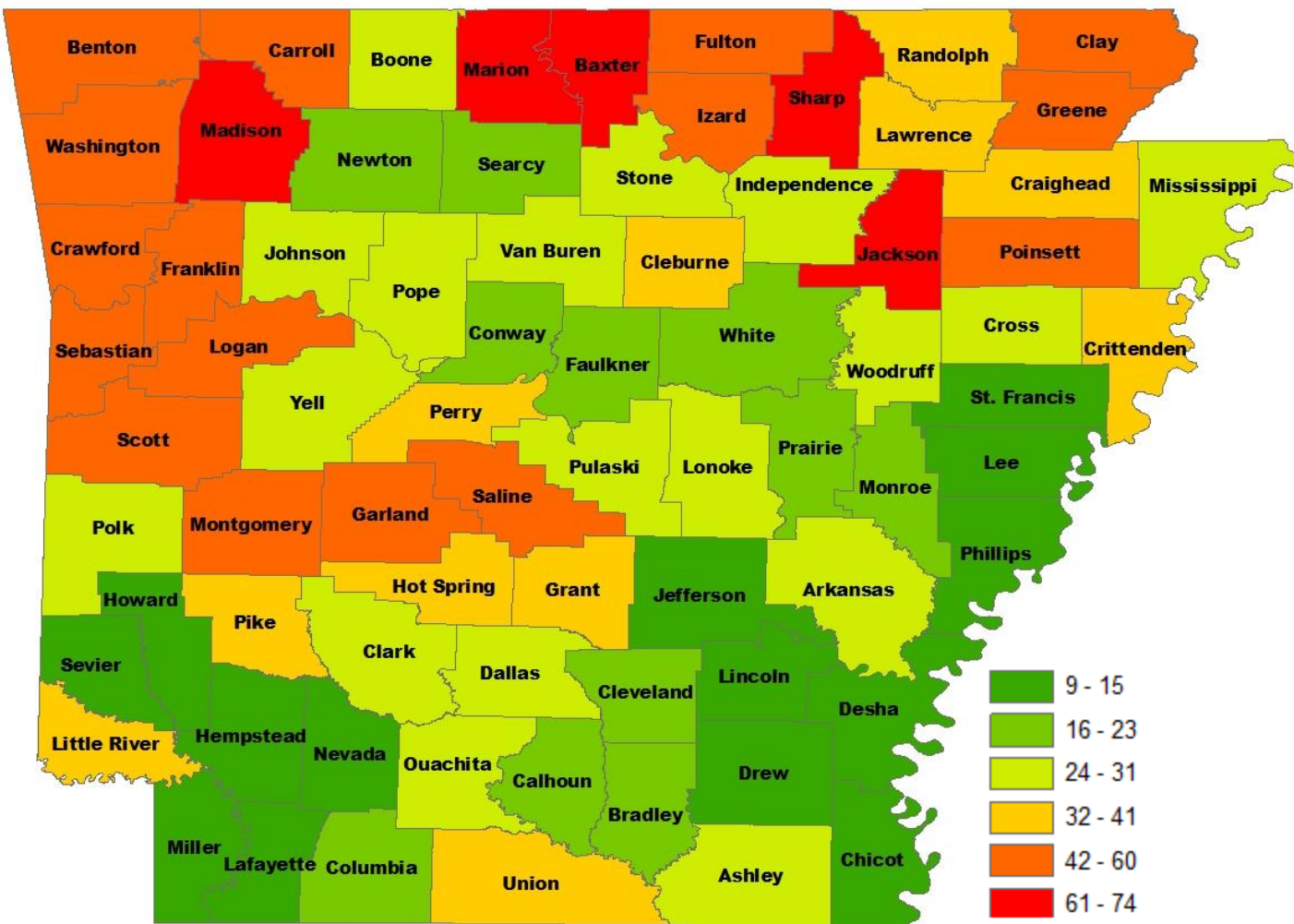
This map shows how many people filled prescriptions for hydrocodone in each of Arkansas' 75 counties. The numbers in the legend are rates calculated by dividing the number of prescriptions by the county population. Using rates makes it easier to compare counties with large and small populations. The rates have been multiplied by 10,000 to make the numbers easier to understand. A large number of prescriptions is not as problematic as a large number of doses dispensed because the prescriptions could be for just a few doses.

Hydromorphone Quantity Dispensed Per Capita in 2014



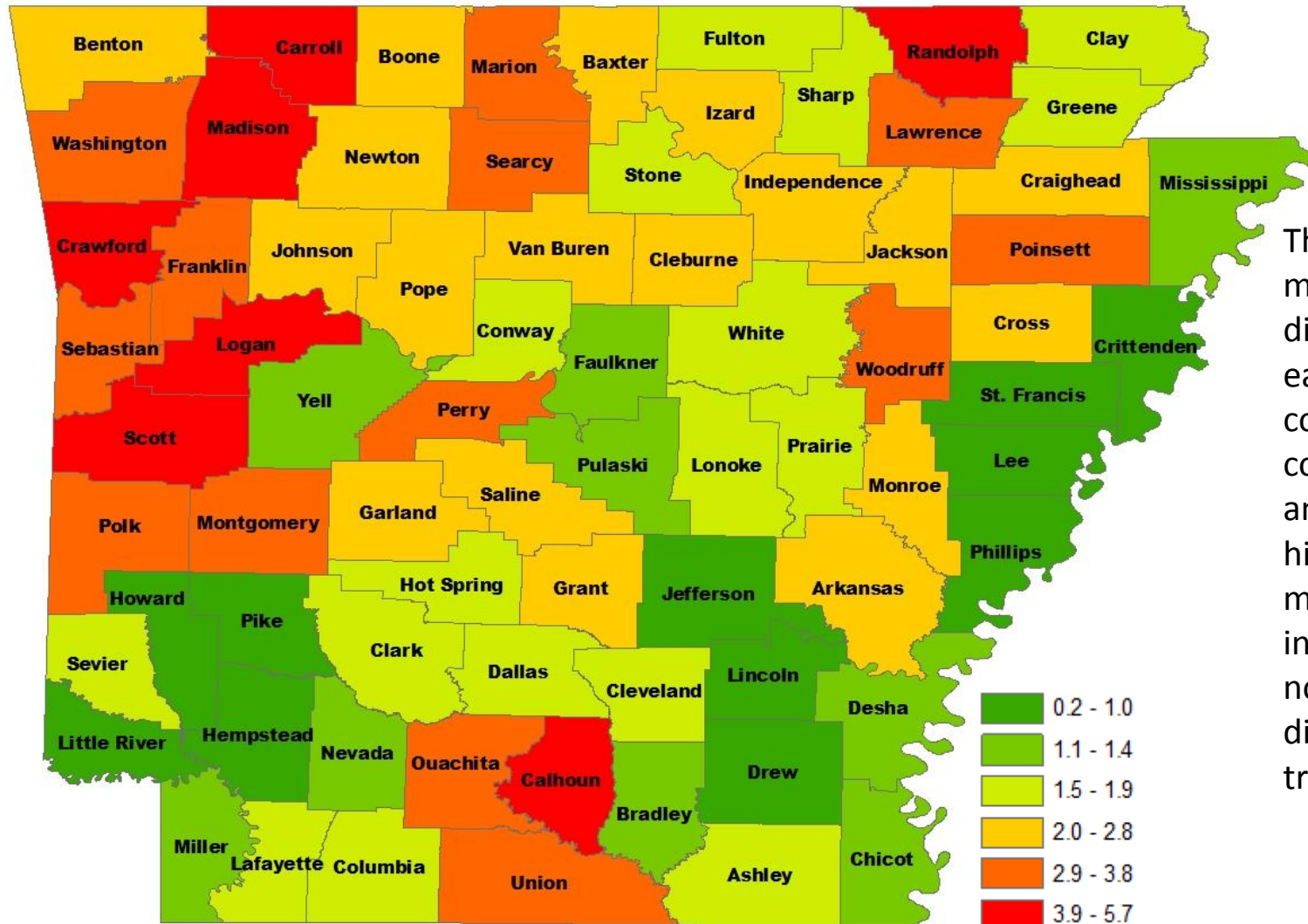
This map shows how much hydromorphone was dispensed per person in each of Arkansas' 75 counties. Green counties had lower rates and red counties had higher rates of hydromorphone dispensed in 2014. The legend on the left shows the rate that corresponds to each color.

Hydromorphone Recipients per 10,000 Population in 2014



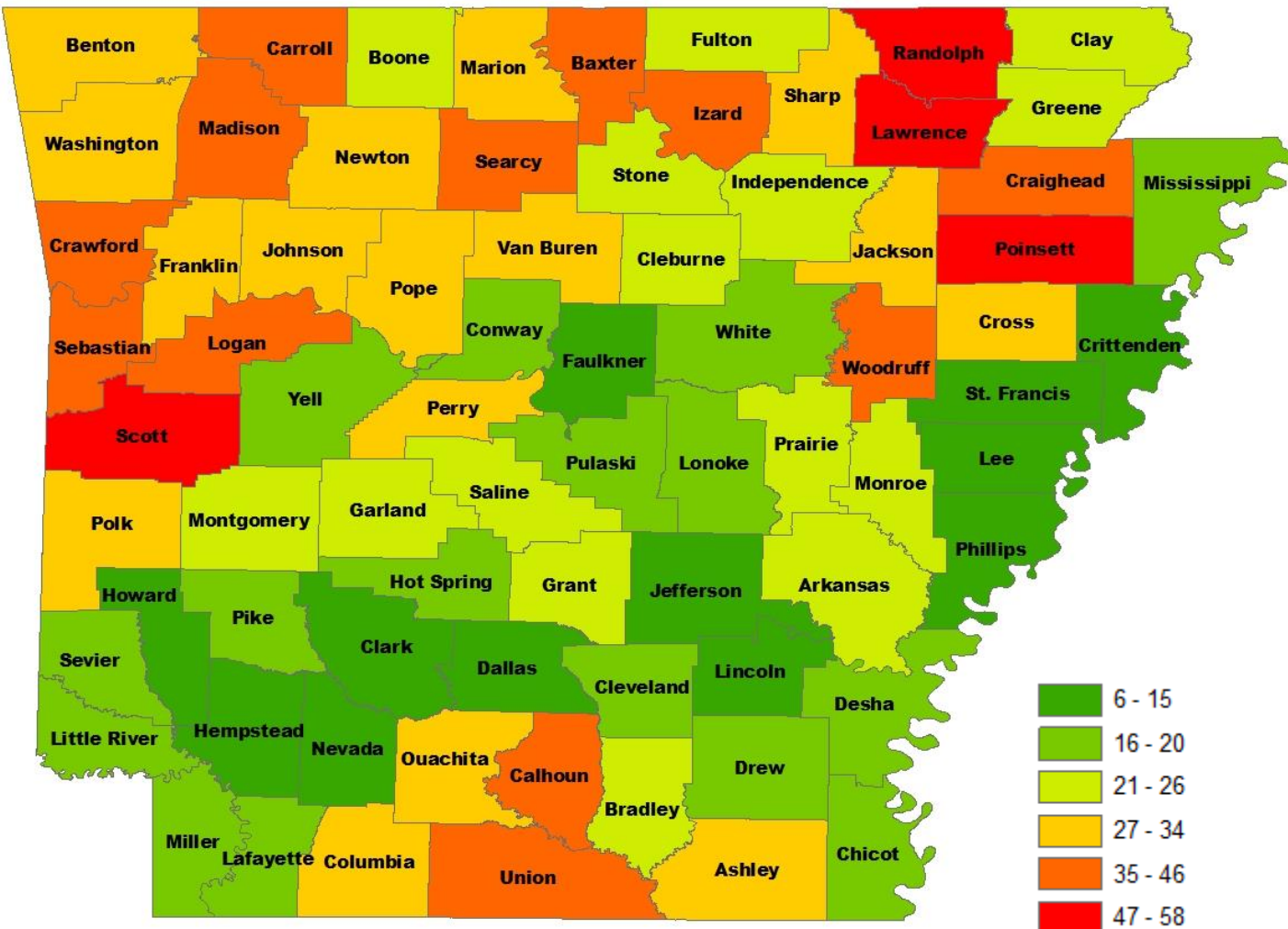
This map shows how many people filled prescriptions for hydromorphone in each of Arkansas' 75 counties. The numbers in the legend are rates calculated by dividing the number of prescriptions by the county population. Using rates makes it easier to compare counties with large and small populations. The rates have been multiplied by 10,000 to make the numbers easier to understand. A large number of prescriptions is not as problematic as a large number of doses dispensed because the prescriptions could be for just a few doses.

Methadone Quantity Dispensed Per Capita in 2014



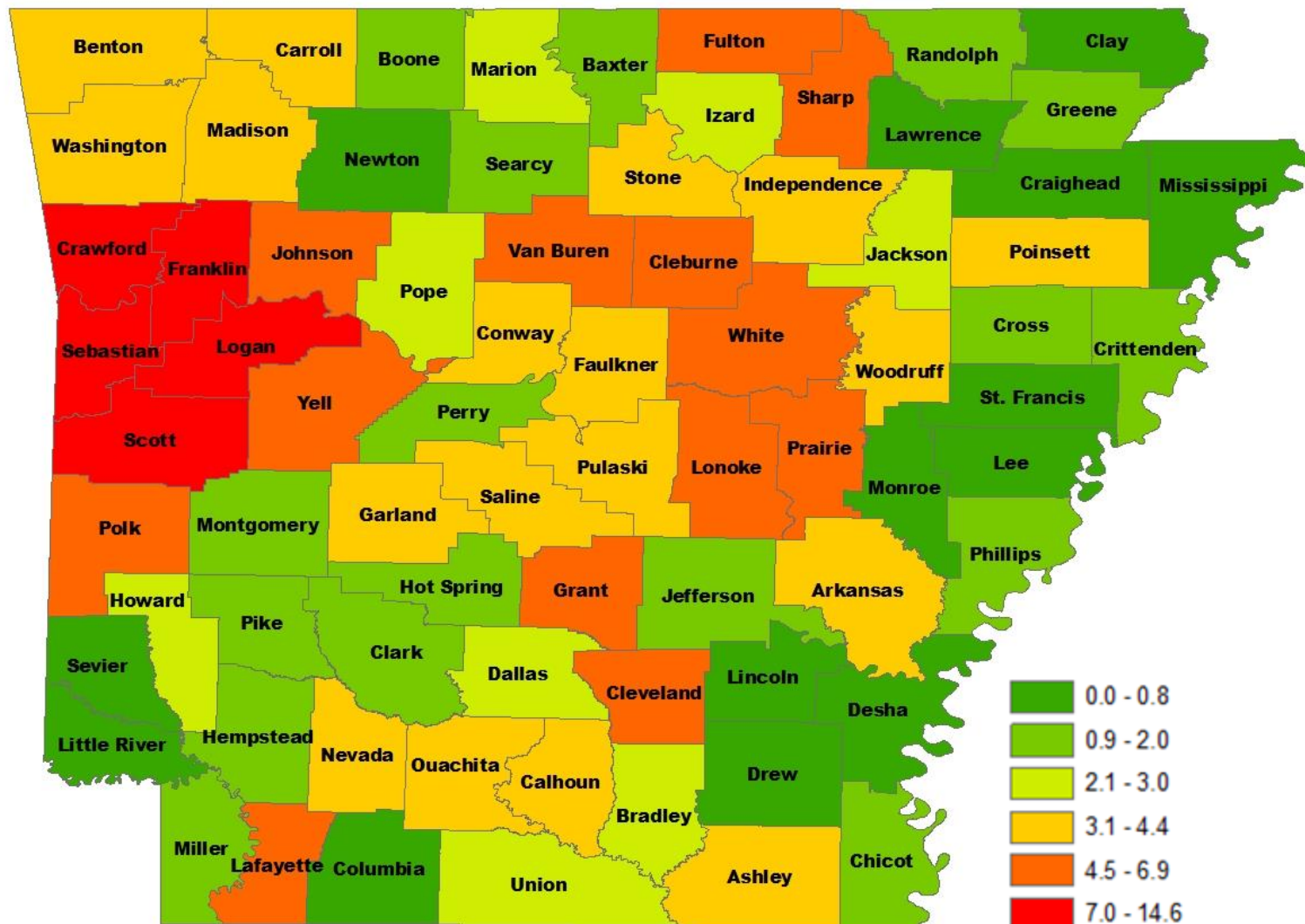
This map shows how much methadone was dispensed per person in each of Arkansas' 75 counties. Green counties had lower rates and red counties had higher rates of methadone dispensed in 2014. These rates do not include methadone dispensed at drug treatment facilities.

Methadone Recipients per 10,000 Population in 2014



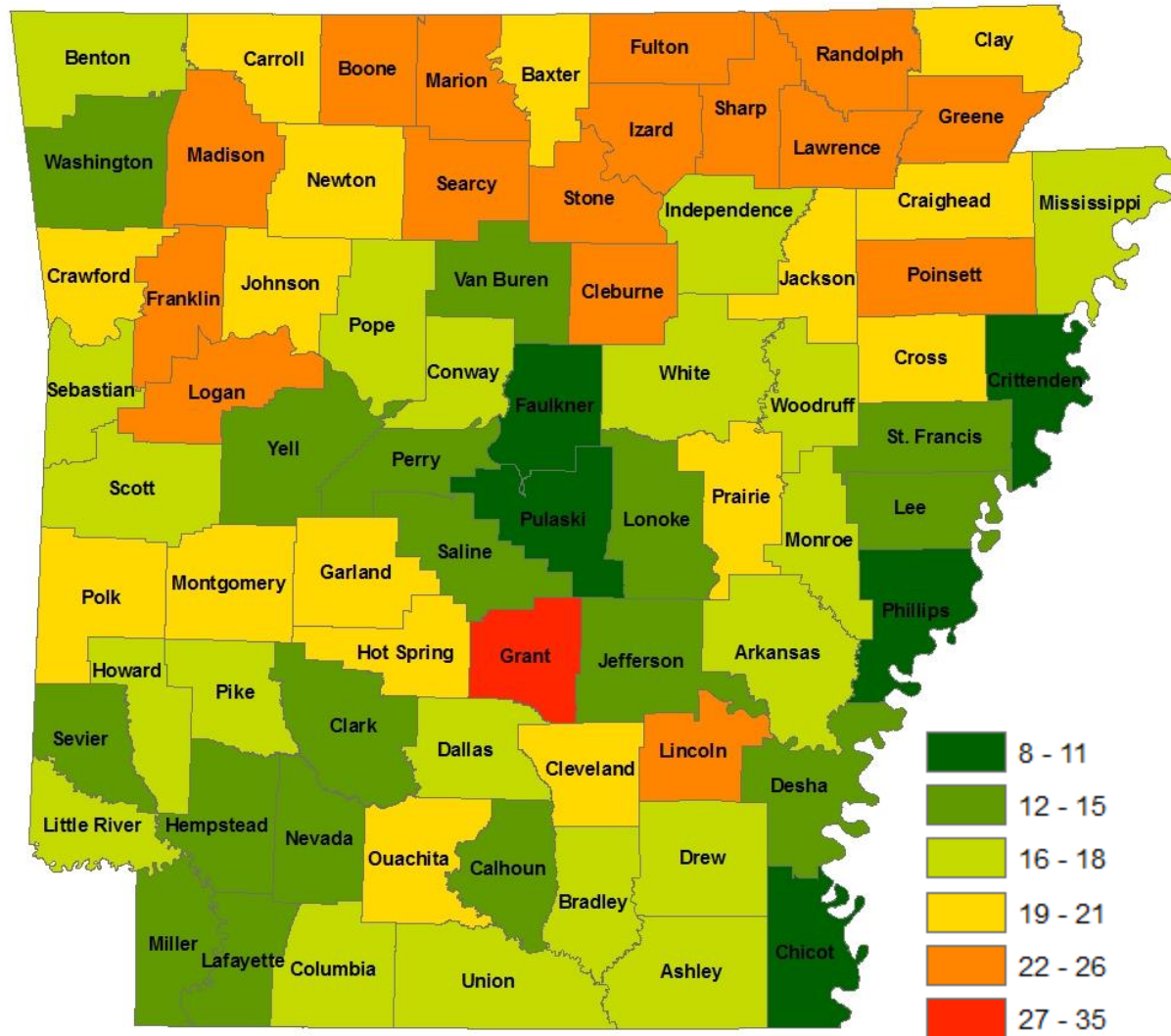
This map shows how many people filled prescriptions for methadone in each of Arkansas' 75 counties. The numbers in the legend are rates calculated by dividing the number of prescriptions by the county population. Using rates makes it easier to compare counties with large and small populations. The rates have been multiplied by 10,000 to make the numbers easier to understand. A large number of prescriptions is not as problematic as a large number of doses dispensed because the prescriptions could be for just a few doses.

Oxymorphone Recipients Per 10,000 in 2014



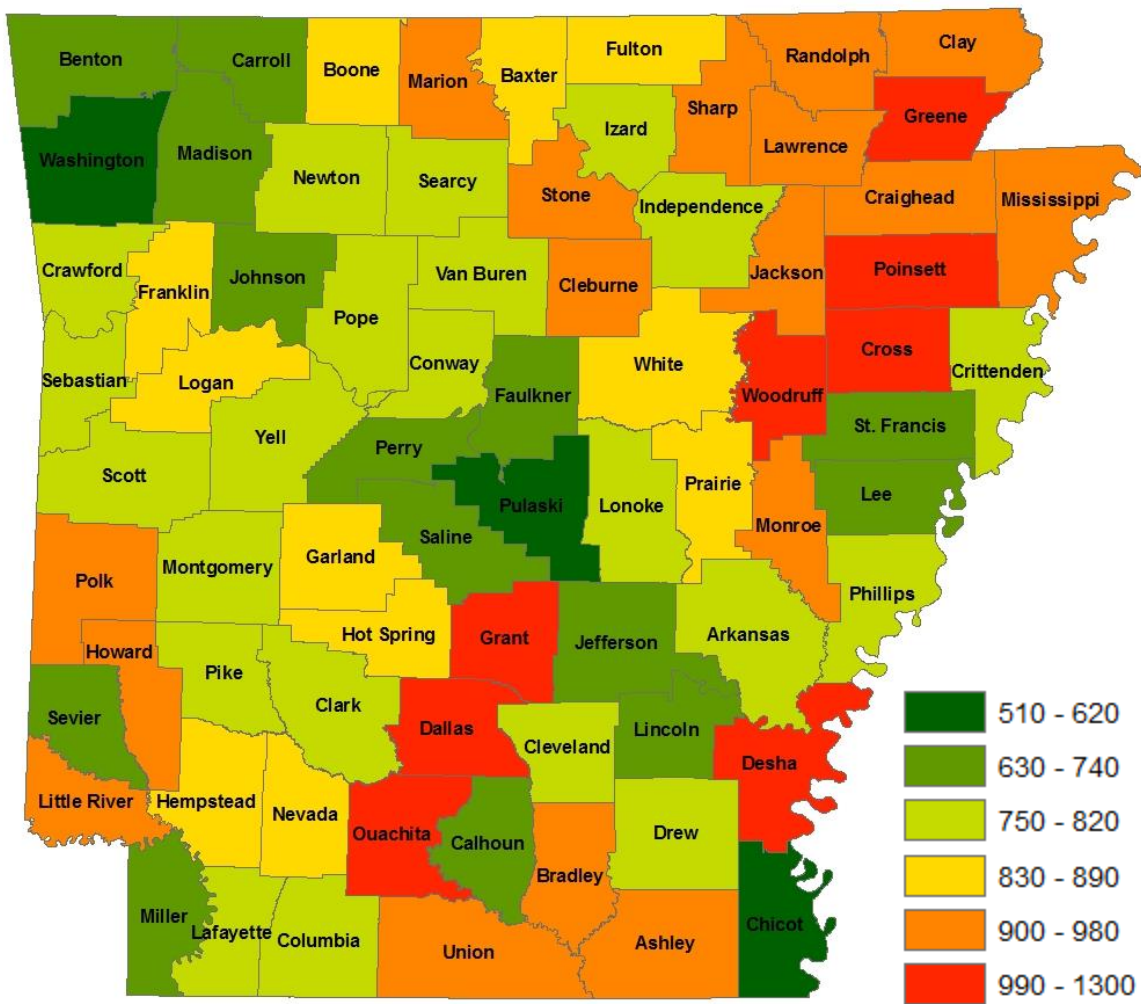
This map shows how many people filled prescriptions for oxymorphone in each of Arkansas' 75 counties. The numbers in the legend are rates calculated by dividing the number of prescriptions by the county population. Using rates makes it easier to compare counties with large and small populations. The rates have been multiplied by 10,000 to make the numbers easier to understand.

Tramadol Quantity Dispensed Per Capita in 2014



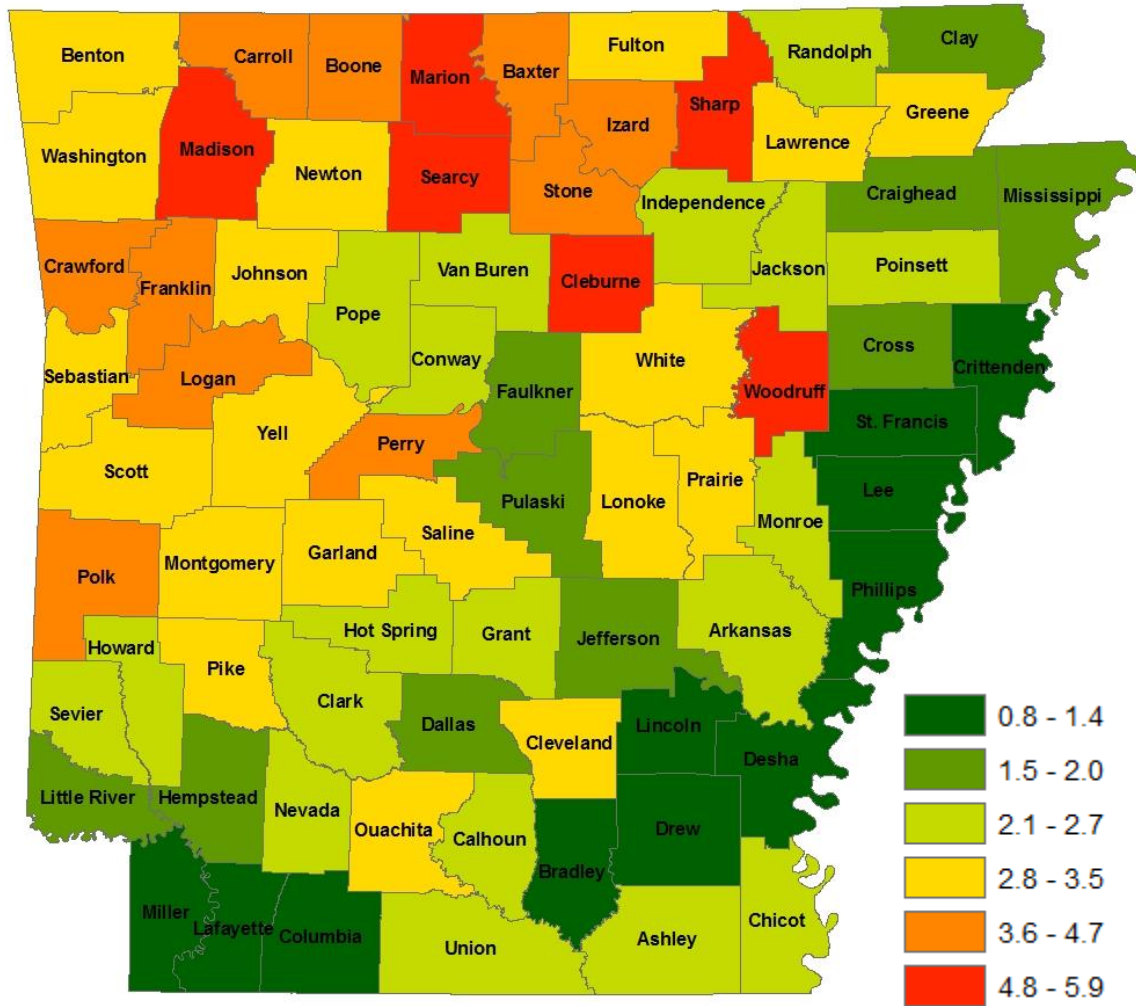
This map shows the number of tramadol doses dispensed divided by the county population. Green counties had fewer doses dispensed than red counties. For example, in Pulaski County about 4,000,000 doses were dispensed, and the county population is about 390,000, so $4,000,000/390,000=10.3$ doses per person in 2014. In Grant County, on the other hand, about 630,000 doses were dispensed, and the county population is about 18,000. As follows, $630,000/18,000=35$ doses per person in 2014, which is more than three times higher than Pulaski County.

Tramadol Recipients Per 10,000 in 2014



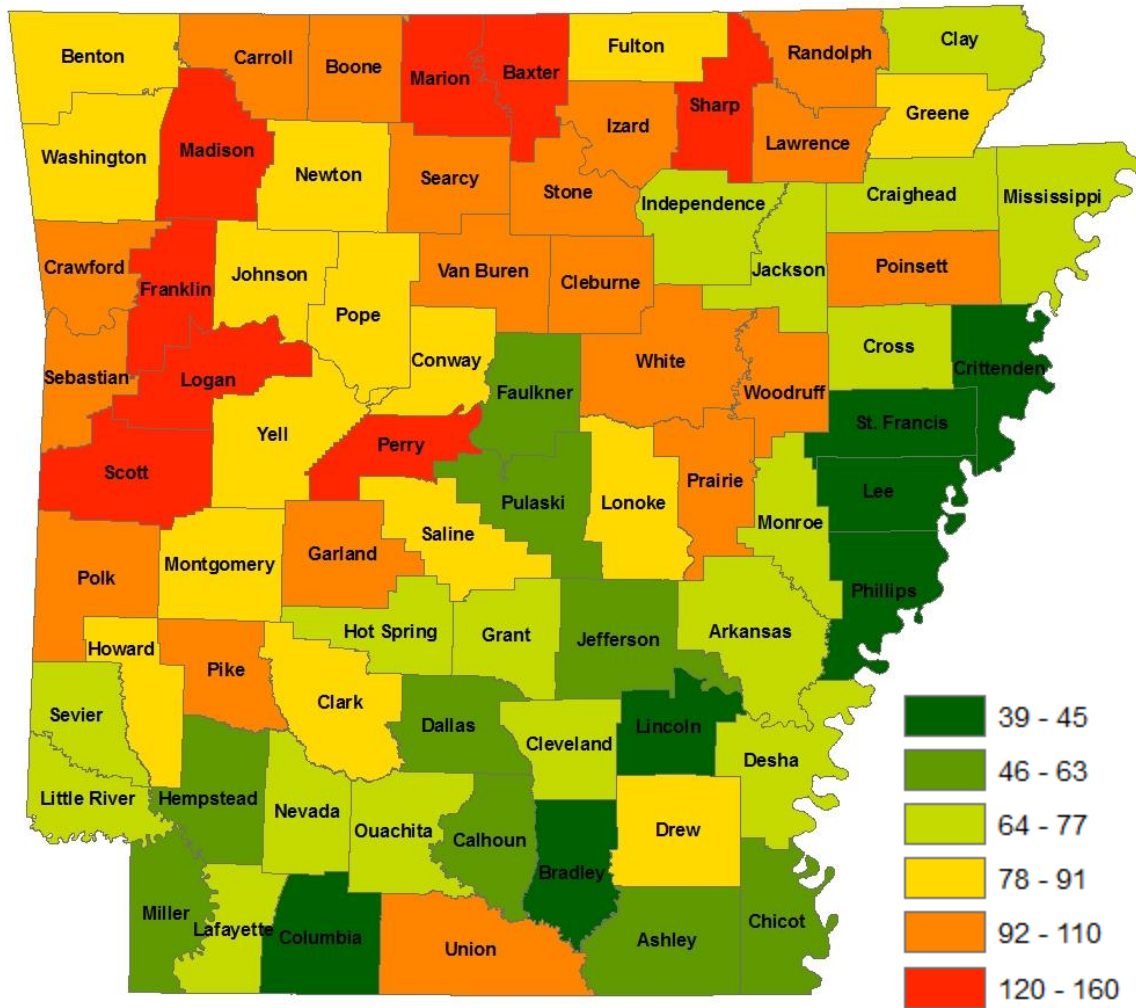
This map shows the number of different people who filled tramadol prescriptions in 2014 divided by the county population. By comparison, green counties had fewer people filling prescriptions while red counties had more people filling prescriptions. The quotients have been multiplied by 10,000 to create whole numbers. In Chicot County, for example, 570 people filled prescriptions, and the population is about 11,000, so $(570/11,000) * 10,000 = 518$ per 10,000 residents in 2014. Woodruff County, on the other hand, had 720 people who filled prescriptions, and a population of about 7,000, so $(720/7,000) * 10,000 = 1,029$ per 10,000 residents in 2014, which is almost twice as many as Chicot County.

Morphine Quantity Dispensed Per Capita in 2014



This map shows the number of morphine doses dispensed divided by the county population. Green counties had fewer doses dispensed than red counties. For example, in Lincoln County, about 18,300 doses were dispensed, and the county population is about 14,000, so $18,300/14,000=1.3$ doses per person in 2014. In Madison County, on the other hand, about 77,000 doses were dispensed, and the county population is about 15,700, so $77,000/15,700=4.9$ doses per person in 2014, which is almost four times higher than Lincoln County.

Morphine Recipients per 10,000 in 2014



This map shows the number of different people who filled morphine prescriptions in 2014 divided by the county population. Green counties had relatively few people filling prescriptions and red counties had many people filling prescriptions. The quotients have been multiplied by 10,000 to create whole numbers. In Crittenden County, for example about 220 people filled prescriptions and the population was about 50,000 so $(220/50,000) * 10,000 = 44$ per 10,000 residents in 2014. Pike County, on the other hand, had about 115 people fill prescriptions, and the population is about 11,000, so $(115/11,000) * 10,000 = 105$, which is more than twice as many as Crittenden County.