

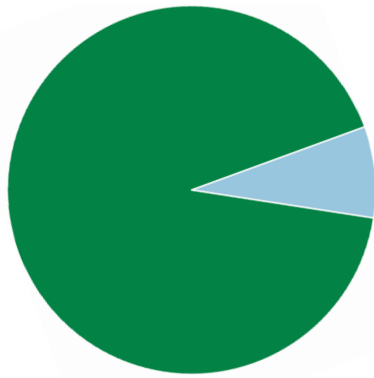
# 2021 Mountain State Assessment of Trends in Community Health (MATCH)

## FINDINGS ON SUBSTANCE USE

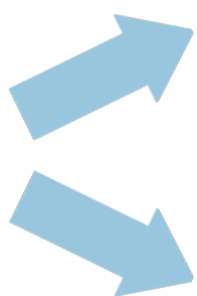
The MATCH survey asked West Virginia (WV) adults about their substance use, including use of opioids and related overdose.

### OPIOID USE

In the past 12 months,



8% of WV adults used prescription opioids.



Of those who used prescription opioids, more than half (52%) tried to cut down or stop use.

Of those who used prescription opioids, 9% used them not as prescribed.



81%  
relieve  
physical  
pain

When those who used prescription opioids not as prescribed (9%) were asked why they did so, they said:

42%  
relax or  
relieve  
tension

40%  
help with  
emotions

39%  
help with  
sleep

39%  
felt sick  
without  
it

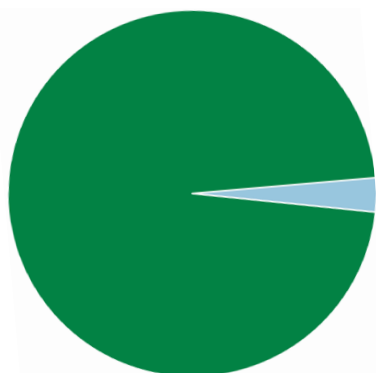
38%  
feel  
good or  
get high

increase or  
decrease the  
effect(s) of  
another drug

17%

## HEALTHCARE VISITS

In the past 12 months,



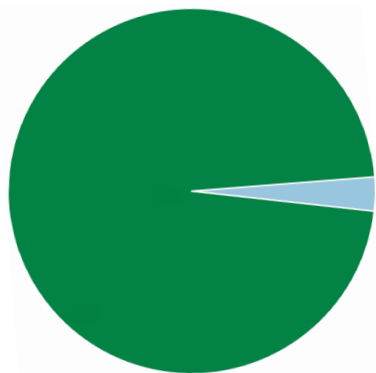
3% of WV adults needed to see a healthcare provider due to problems with alcohol or drug use.



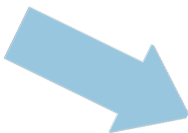
Of those individuals needing to see a healthcare provider due to problems with alcohol or drug use, nearly 2 in 3 (65%) saw a provider.

## OVERDOSE

WV implemented policies to help save lives, including increasing public access to naloxone, a drug that rapidly reverses an opioid overdose.



3% of WV adults reported having overdosed from illegal drugs or medications.



Of those who overdosed, nearly 2 in 3 (65%) needed immediate medical attention.



Of those who overdosed, more than 1 in 3 (38%) received naloxone for overdose treatment.

**Notes about MATCH:** Between August 2021 and February 2022, the MATCH survey was administered by WVU Health Affairs Institute and WV Department of Health and Human Resources to 88,004 adults across all WV counties, and 20% (16,185) responded. The preliminary results have been weighted and are representative of all WV adults. For more information, visit [WVMATCHSurvey.org](https://wwwMATCHSurvey.org).