Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality

## Data Spotlight

**Drug Abuse Warning Network** 

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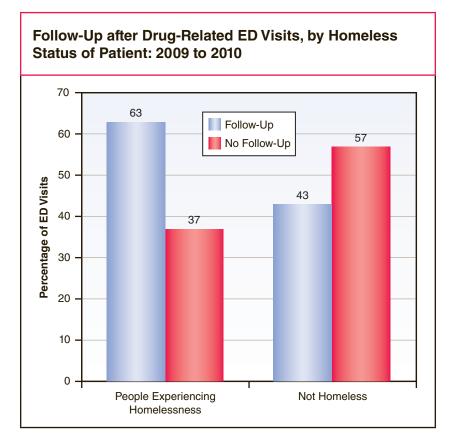
## Drug-Related Emergency Department Visits and the Follow-Up Care of Patients Experiencing Homelessness

Emergency departments (EDs) serve as a critical gateway for persons experiencing homelessness to access care for both acute and chronic physical and mental illness. Adults experiencing homelessness who have substance-related problems are markedly more likely than those who are not homeless to obtain medical care through costly ED services. In 2009 and 2010, almost two thirds (63 percent) of the 106,495 drug-related ED visits by adult patients experiencing homelessness resulted in follow-up care at the ED hospital or other health facility or referral to a substance abuse treatment program (Figure). In contrast, 43 percent of ED visits by adults who

were not homeless resulted in follow-up care.

While EDs provide first-line emergency treatment and referral to follow-up care, both patients and staff might be better served through enhanced outreach and engagement strategies targeted at the at-risk homeless population. Service providers, prevention specialists, health care providers, and others interested in learning more about the resources that SAMHSA offers will find a variety of materials and information at http://homeless.samhsa.gov/.

Machlin, S., & Chowdhury, S. (2011, March). Expenses and characteristics of physician visits in different ambulatory care settings, 2008 (Statistical Brief #318). Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. [Available at http://www.meps.ahrq.gov/mepsweb/data\_files/ publications/st318/stat318.pdf].



Source: The Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) is a public health surveillance system that monitors drug-related hospital emergency department visits and drug-related deaths to track the impact of drug use, misuse, and abuse in the United States.

