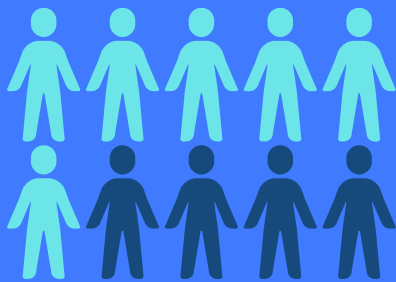


Quetiapine, or Seroquel, is a second generation antipsychotic used for many different mental health conditions. Evidence exists of misuse and overdoses involving quetiapine. Using Tennessee's (TN) State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System (SUDORS), the characteristics and circumstances surrounding quetiapine's involvement in fatal drug overdoses from 2019 to 2022 are described below.

What is QUETIAPINE?



Quetiapine-involved fatal overdoses increased 60% from 2019 to 2020, but have remained relatively consistent since.



6 out of 10 were Female

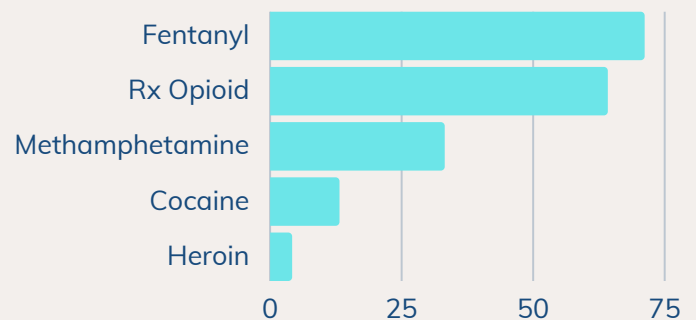
Demographic Trends

White Females between the ages of 35 and 54 accounted for a large proportion of quetiapine-involved fatal overdoses. Most (70%) lived in an urban area.

Co-occurring Substances

Most quetiapine-involved fatal overdoses had co-occurring substances* found on toxicology. Fentanyl and prescription (Rx) opioids were the most prevalent.

*Co-occurring substances are not mutually exclusive



Mental Health

Evidence suggests that 45% of quetiapine-involved fatal overdoses had history of a mental health condition, while only 14% were receiving current treatment. Additionally, 7 out of 10 had a history of substance use disorder.**

**This data may be underreported and/or based on witness testimony

Going Forward...

The unique characteristics of quetiapine-involved fatal overdoses should be considered to help inform outreach. Continued monitoring and access to naloxone and fentanyl test strips are crucial for prevention efforts going forward.