This graph shows substance use-related ED visits by substance type, focusing on the most common illicit substances and alcohol. Methamphetamine (33.7%) was the most common type of substance involved in substance use-related ED visits.
Patients aged 26 to 45 accounted for 62.5% of methamphetamine-related ED visits, and patients over age 45 comprised 24.7%, the second largest proportion of these visits.

More than two-thirds of methamphetamine-related ED visits involved male patients (71.8%); less than one third (28.1%) of the visits involved female patients.

This graph shows the percentage of methamphetamine-related ED visits to total ED visits by community type. In this graph, the denominator is total ED visits within each community type. Methamphetamine-related ED visits were a higher proportion of total ED visits in urban (1.5%) and suburban (1.4%) communities as compared to rural (0.4%) communities.

More than two-thirds (67.6%) of methamphetamine-related ED visits resulted in the patient’s release from the ED, such as departing the ED for home or receiving a referral for substance use and/or psychiatric treatment. Remaining dispositions included admission to the hospital (12.6%), transfer to another facility (8.8%), and other outcomes (11%) such as left against medical advice.