

Opioid Use Disorder Treatment CHARLESTON COUNTY

Uninsured Adults

1 in 4

or 26% of **uninsured** adults in South Carolina with opioid use disorder **received any form of treatment** in a timely manner in 2025.



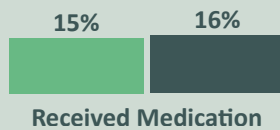
Cascade of Care Framework

Promoted by the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Cascade of Care framework can help structure local and state efforts to combat the opioid epidemic by identifying key targets, interventions, and quality indicators across populations and settings to reduce deaths.*

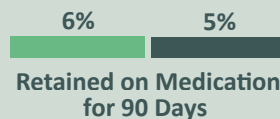


Medication

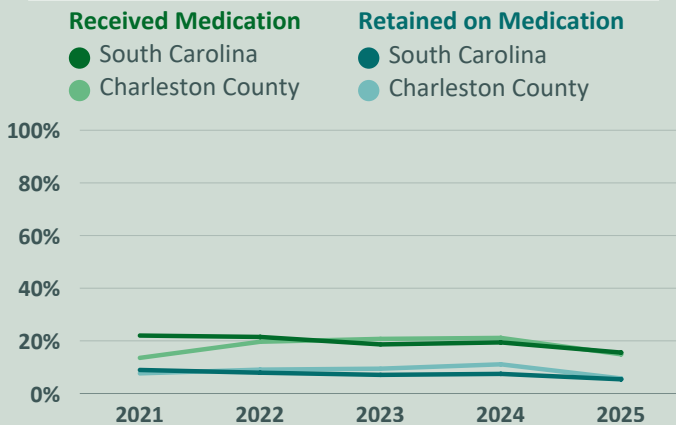
● Charleston County in 2025 ● South Carolina in 2025



After an OUD diagnosis, 85% of uninsured adults did not start medication.



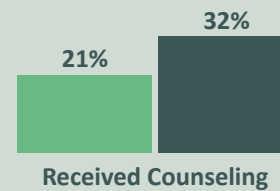
Of those who did start medication, 62% did not stay on it for at least 90 days.



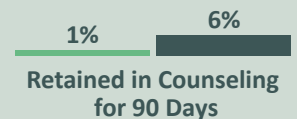
Includes three FDA-approved medications for Opioid Use Disorder: Methadone, Naltrexone, and Buprenorphine

Counseling

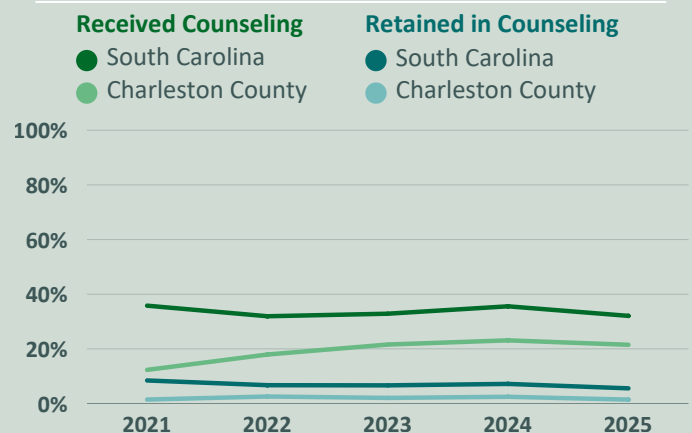
● Charleston County in 2025 ● South Carolina in 2025



After an OUD diagnosis, 79% of uninsured adults did not start counseling.



Of those who did start counseling, 93% did not stay in it for at least 90 days.



The Data

County and state data represent uninsured adults ages 18-64 with a new diagnosis of opioid use disorder who met selected cascade targets. To count as a "new" diagnosis, the person could not have had any opioid use disorder diagnosis or treatment in the two months before, giving us a fresh window to see whether treatment happened. Detailed information regarding the study population and the methods used to create these estimates, as well as additional data, can be found on our [website](https://addictioncenterofexcellence.sc.gov/data). Scan the QR code below.



Learn more about the data, strategies for improvement, and technical assistance at addictioncenterofexcellence.sc.gov/data

Support & Resources

The [South Carolina Center of Excellence in Addiction](https://addictioncenterofexcellence.sc.gov) provides: [technical assistance](#), [training and education](#), and [data analysis](#). [South Carolina's Guide to Approved Uses for Investing Opioid Settlement Funds](#) provides information of how you can implement approved strategies for spending opioid settlement funds in your county.

*Source: Williams, A. R. et al. (2019) 'Development of a Cascade of Care for responding to the opioid epidemic', *The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 45(1), pp. 1–10. doi: 10.1080/00952990.2018.1546862. Created by [McClam Consulting](#) and the Big Data Health Science Center at the University of South Carolina. This work was made possible with the generous support of the South Carolina Opioid Recovery Fund.

Opioid Use Disorder Treatment CHARLESTON COUNTY

Medicaid Enrolled Adults

1 in 3

or 32% of **Medicaid** enrolled adults in South Carolina with opioid use disorder **received any form of treatment** in a timely manner in 2025.



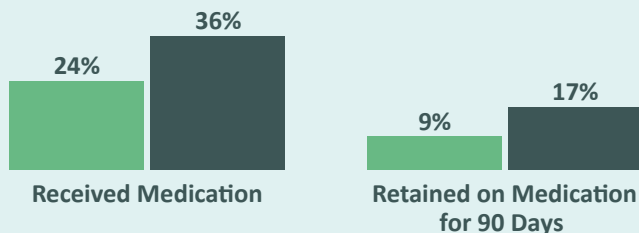
Cascade of Care Framework

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Medication

● Charleston County in 2025 ● South Carolina in 2025



After an OUD diagnosis, 76% of Medicaid enrolled adults did not start medication.

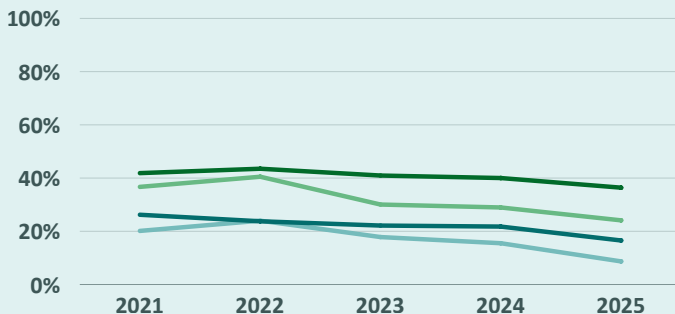
Of those who did start medication, 64% did not stay on it for at least 90 days.

Received Medication

● South Carolina
● Charleston County

Retained on Medication

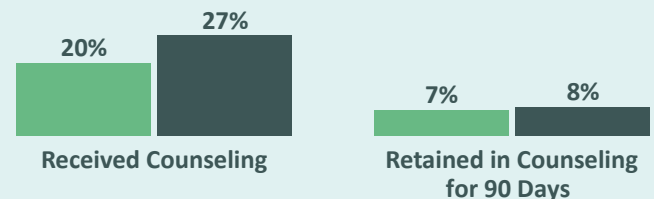
● South Carolina
● Charleston County



Includes three FDA-approved medications for Opioid Use Disorder: Methadone, Naltrexone, and Buprenorphine

Counseling

● Charleston County in 2025 ● South Carolina in 2025



After an OUD diagnosis, 80% of Medicaid enrolled adults did not start counseling.

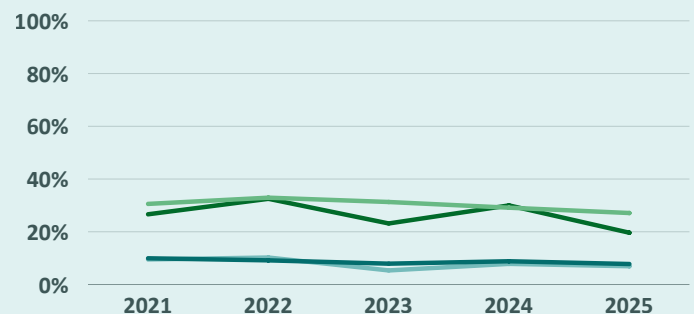
Of those who did start counseling, 65% did not stay in it for at least 90 days.

Received Counseling

● South Carolina
● Charleston County

Retained in Counseling

● South Carolina
● Charleston County



The Data

County and state data represent Medicaid enrolled adults ages 18-64 with a new diagnosis of opioid use disorder who met selected cascade targets. To count as a "new" diagnosis, the person could not have had any opioid use disorder diagnosis or treatment in the two months before, giving us a fresh window to see whether treatment happened. Detailed information regarding the study population and the methods used to create these estimates, as well as additional data, can be found on our [website](https://addictioncenterofexcellence.sc.gov/data). Scan the QR code below.



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