

CDC & Kratom (Mitragynine)

How CDC tracks overdose data,
toxicology, and public health signals



SURVEILLANCE & REPORTING

CDC publishes findings from poison centers and overdose data to identify trends and emerging risks

SUDORS SYSTEM

Collects standardized data from death certificates, medical examiners, and toxicology reports

PUBLIC HEALTH ROLE

Issues guidance for clinicians, coroners, and first responders on emerging substances

KEY CDC CLARIFICATIONS

CDC distinguishes between substances detected on toxicology and those involved in death

- “Detected” means present — it does not necessarily indicate causation
- SUDORS is designed for signal detection and prevention, not to determine cause alone

KRATOM IN CDC DATA


- ✓ Appears in overdose surveillance systems
- ✓ Frequently involves polysubstance exposure
- ✓ Commonly co-detected with opioids (e.g., fentanyl)
- ✓ Presence in overdose data signals public health risk —even in polysubstance cases

KRATOM DETECTED IN OVERDOSE DEATHS (2020–2024)

2020: 866
2021: 1,016
2022: 1,017
2023: 1,151
2024: 995

KRATOM DETECTED IN OVERDOSE DEATHS REPORTED TO CDC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS

Sources
CDC. SUDORS.
CDC/MMWR. Kratom
exposures & overdose reports.

 www.antikratom.org