

ODMAP Suspected Overdose Submissions - In the Last Month

■ Entries Per Day — 3-Day Moving Avg

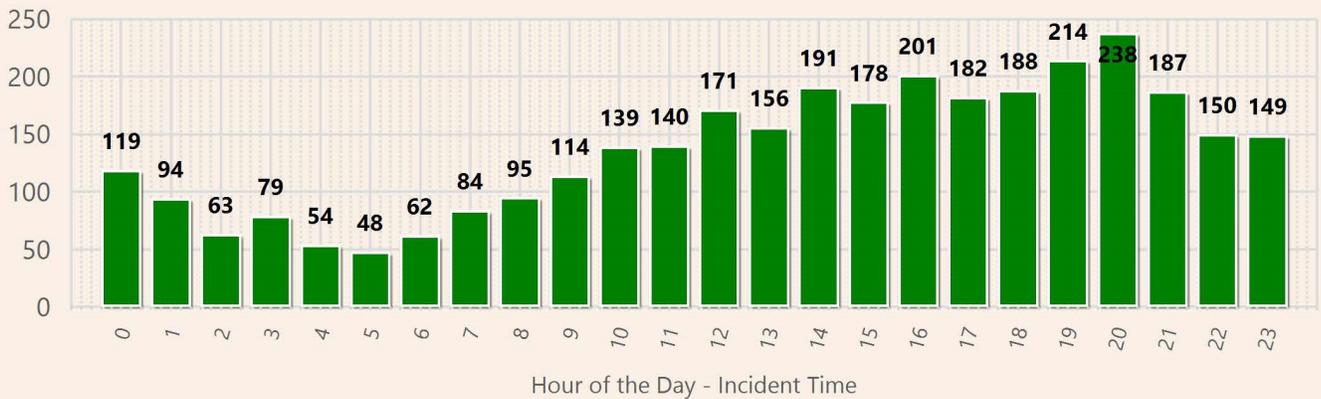


January, 2020 ODMAP Suspected OD Submissions by day.

This graph shows total suspected overdoses called in each day during the time period. The red line running horizontally shows a 3-day moving average of call-ins.

ODMAP Suspected Overdose Submissions - All Data Submitted

■ Per Hour of the Day



Cumulative (June—January 31, 2020) Overdoses by the Hour of the Day

This graph shows the hour of the day suspected overdose incidents have occurred statewide since the SWORD program began on June 1, 2019.

Note: All data in this newsletter comes from reports made by CT EMS and can be viewed in ODMAP Level 2

Persons With Opioid Use Disorder Overdose Repeatedly Fact or Fiction?

Opioid overdoses kill 130 Americans every day and cost the nation \$179 billion a year in health and public safety costs, lost wages, and productivity. Citing the high costs of providing care to opioid overdose victims, recently an Ohio town considered prohibiting emergency responders from administering naloxone to people who have overdosed multiple times. Using the EMS reported SWORD database of opioid overdoses, we examined the number of patients who overdosed multiple times during a seven-month period to determine how frequently multiple overdose in the same person occurred in Connecticut.

During the seven-month period between June 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019, there were 2,909 reported non-fatal opioid overdoses involving 2,536 persons. There were two-hundred and eighty-three (283) persons (11.16%) recorded as overdosing multiple times. There were two-hundred and twenty-six (226) persons (8.91%) who overdosed twice. Thirty-seven (37) persons (1.46%) overdosed three times, eleven (11) persons (0.43%) overdosed four times, six (6) persons (0.24%) overdosed five (5) times, two (2) persons (0.08%) overdosed six (6) times and one (1) person (0.04%) overdosed seven (7) times. The data does not include patients who overdosed and EMS failed to report the case, and those cases when a patient overdosed and 911 was not called. It also does not take into account any overdoses that occurred before or after the study period.

Most people who overdosed on opioids during this seven-month period had only one reported overdose. The assumption that opioid users overdose repeatedly appears false. Clarifying this stigmatizing inaccuracy is important in understanding opioid overdose and directing resources towards addressing it.

Do you need help accessing ODMAP Level 1 (Spike Alert Level) or Level 2 (Map Level)?

[Click here to contact the ODMAP Helpdesk](#), or call (301) 489-1744



Department of Public Health
Office of Emergency Medical Services

410 Capitol Ave
Hartford, CT 06134
860-509-7975



[Click here](#) to contact OEMS regarding the SWORD program , ODMAP, or feedback

[Click here](#) to check out the SWORD page on our website

Thank you for your participation!

