

PH) CT EMS SWORD

Statewide Opioid Reporting Directive Newsletter

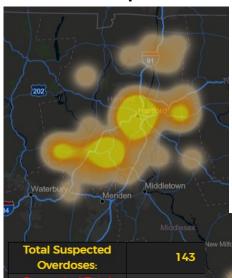
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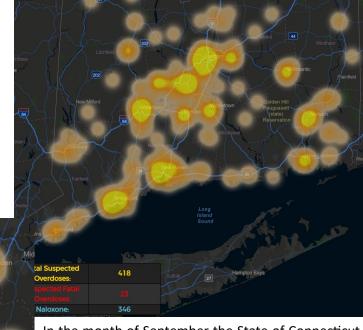
Naloxone:

Connecticut Opioid Heat Map



A Cocaine and Fentanyl awareness alert was generated by the Connecticut Overdose Response Strategy, which was geared toward EMS providers. The document was forwarded to service chiefs for distribution on October 20, 2021.

Naloxone:

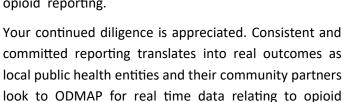


In the month of September the State of Connecticut saw increased overdose activity in Hartford & New Haven Counties. The heatmaps depicted, left, and above show cumulative data for the month of September 2021.

SWORD Spotlight

overdoses.

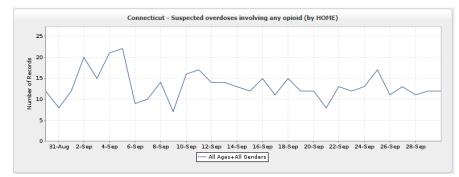
Kudos to Aetna Ambulance Service, and their continued commitment to quality improvements relating to opioid reporting.



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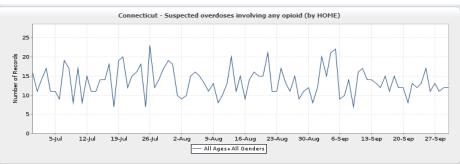
Counterfeit Pills & Other Trends



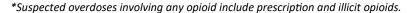


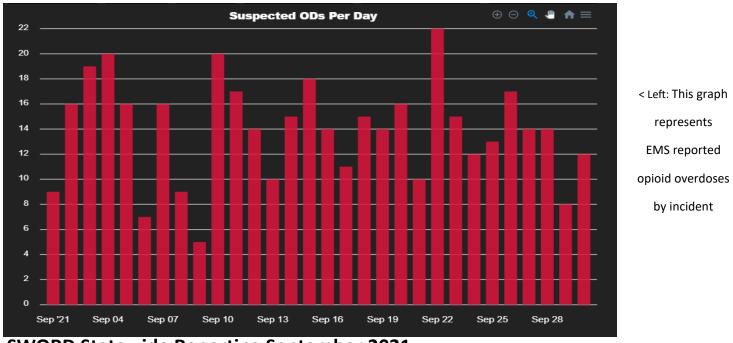
Left: < Total count of emergency department visits related to suspected overdoses with any opioid*. This data shows counts for **September 2021** for the state of Connecticut.

Right: > Total count of emergency department visits related to suspected overdoses with any opioid*. This data shows total counts for the **previous 90 days** for the state of Connecticut.



Data, above, represents the total count of emergency department visits (Syndromic Surveillance) related to prescription and illicit opioid drug overdoses. Data reflects overdoses based on town/city resident. It does not include non-resident overdoses. Data subject to change.





SWORD Statewide Reporting September 2021

In the month of September 2021, there were 418 calls to the Connecticut Poison Control Center (CPCC) for SWORD. Of these calls, 419 were non-fatal and 23 resulted in fatalities. There were 346 total naloxone administrations: 181 non-fatal multiple doses of naloxone administered, 155 non-fatal single dose naloxone, and 54 non-fatal with no naloxone administered. There were seven (5) non-fatal with "unknown" naloxone administered. Of the 23 fatalities, six (6) received multiple doses of naloxone, four (4) received single dose, and five (13) with no naloxone administered, and none (0) were unknown.

The 419 cases involved suspected overdoses from all of our counties: Fairfield (75), Hartford (143), Litchfield (15), Middlesex (22), New Haven (107), New London (43), Tolland (2), and Windham (12).

*Numbers subject to change

*TIP: Store the CPCC number in your cell for ease of use! 1-800-222-1222

Data a Deeper Dive

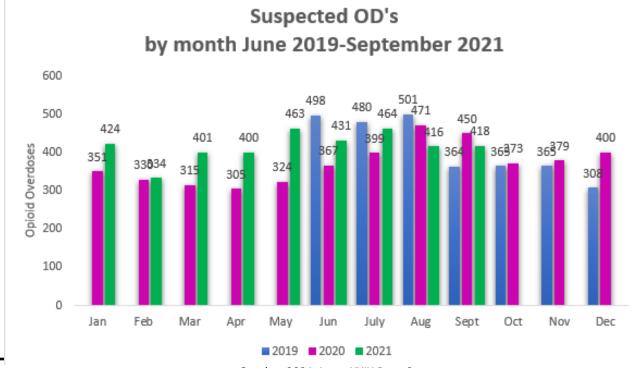
Counterfeit Pills & Other Trends cont.

In our July newsletter, we reported a small shift in opioid overdoses caused by powdered heroin/ fentanyl to overdoses attributable to prescription pills. We speculated this was caused by increasing numbers of counterfeit pills that rather than including the pharmaceutical ingredients were merely fentanyl with adulterants. Drug dealers are now increasingly pressing fentanyl into dies of legitimate pills such as oxycodone, Percocet and Xanax. Our EMS SWORD reports frequently contain cases of people buying these pills on the street and/ or online and suffering overdoses despite using their normal amount. The problem of course is without quality control, a counterfeit pill can easily contain everything from no active ingredient to several times a lethal dose. Each pill is a potential Russian Roulette bullet to the users head.

On September 27, 2021 the Drug Enforcement Administration issued a rare public safety alert on the increase of fake prescription pills containing fentanyl, which they said have been seized in every state in the union, including a recent large seizure in Connecticut of fake Oxycodone 30 mg pills.

"The United States is facing an unprecedented crisis of overdose deaths fueled by illegally manufactured fentanyl and methamphetamine," said Anne Milgram, Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration. "Counterfeit pills that contain these dangerous and extremely addictive drugs are more lethal and more accessible than ever before. In fact, DEA lab analyses reveal that two out of every five fake pills with fentanyl contain a potentially lethal dose. DEA is focusing resources on taking down the violent drug traffickers causing the greatest harm and posing the greatest threat to the safety and health of Americans. Today, we are alerting the public to this danger so that people have the information they need to protect themselves."

When encountering a suspected overdose involving prescription pills not purchased from a legitimate pharmacy, please advise your patients of the dangers of counterfeit pills, stress the need to never use alone and always have naloxone present. And remember to always report suspected opioid overdoses to SWORD by calling Connecticut Poison Control at 1-800-222-1222 or 860-679-3456 for those with out-of-state cell phones.



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ODMAP Suspected OD Submissions by day.

This graph shows total suspected overdoses called in each day during the time period.



Overdoses by the Hour of the Day

This graph shows the hour of the day suspected overdose incidents have occurred statewide since SWORD's inception in 6/2019.

Do you need help accessing ODMAP Click here to contact the ODMAP Helpdesk, or call (301) 489-1744



Department of Public Health Office of Emergency Medical Services

Click here to contact OEMS regarding the SWORD program,

ODMAP, or feedback, <u>Click here</u> to check out the SWORD page on our website

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



Thank you for your participation!