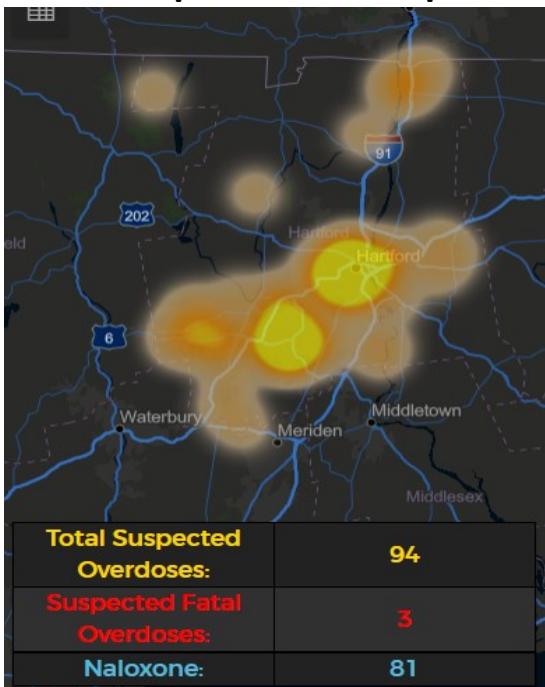
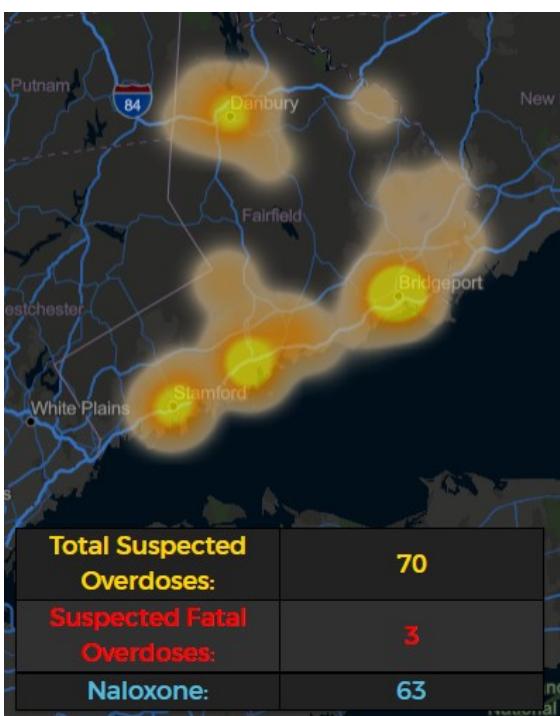


Connecticut Opioid Heat Map



Once again, in the month of November, the State of Connecticut saw increased overdose activity in Hartford & Fairfield counties. Hartford & Fairfield counties pictured above & below. The heatmaps depicted, above show cumulative data for the month of December 2022.



Patients Requiring EMS Sedation for Combativeness Post Naloxone

Introduction

Nausea, vomiting, and agitation are not uncommon reactions for some patients put into precipitated withdrawal by naloxone. In a previous review of SWORD data we found 33.5% of patients revived with a single intranasal dose of naloxone suffered some of these side effects. Lay people may express fear of giving naloxone to an overdosed person out of concern that resuscitated patients may become violent. We examined how common it was for people resuscitated with naloxone during a 911 call to display sufficient combativeness to warrant sedation by EMS. We hypothesized that the number would be far lower than those who suffer side effects.

Methods

We reviewed all SWORD reported 911 calls during the 12-month period December 1, 2021 through November 30, 2022 who received naloxone, and sorted out those who were noted to have received a benzodiazepine or other sedation. We excluded those calls where benzodiazepines were given for seizures. Only those calls which stated the patient required sedation for combativeness or agitation were recorded.

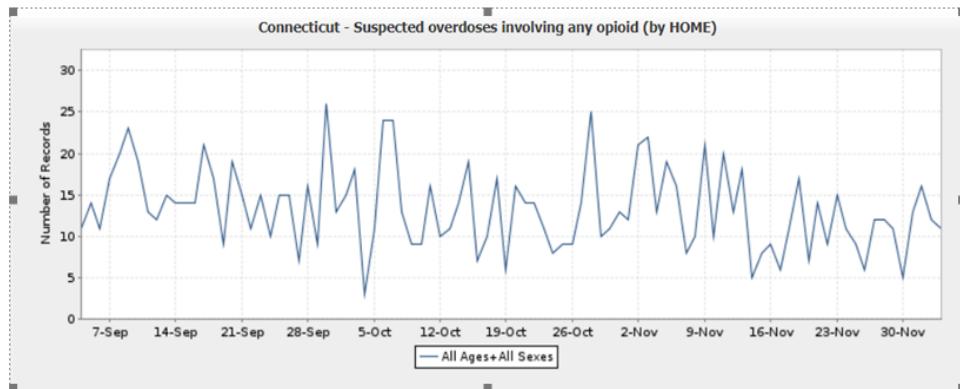
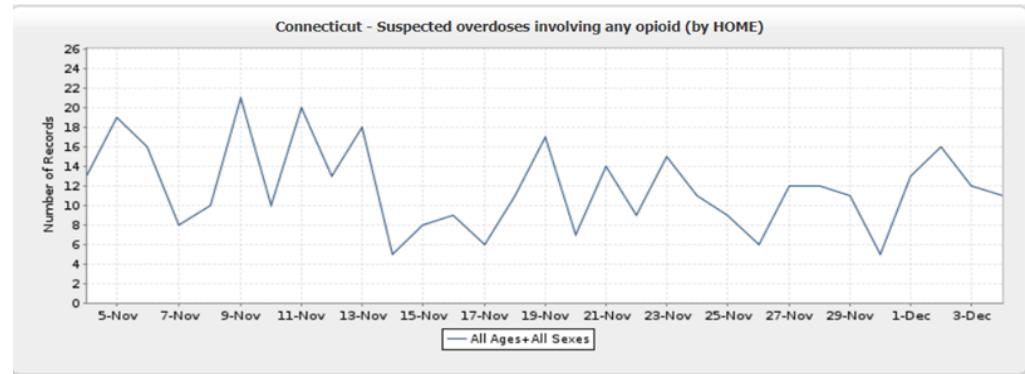
Results

Naloxone was given to 3,693 patients during this period. Only 18 (0.049%) required sedation by EMS crews. One out of every 205 naloxone resuscitations that were reported to SWORD produced combativeness severe enough to require sedation by EMS. While some additional patients may have required sedation later in the ED, the data to access that number was incomplete.

cont. on page 3

Right: > Suspected Overdoses Involving Any Opioid, totaled by day, for the previous 30 days:

Information sourced from EpiCenter system, December 2022.

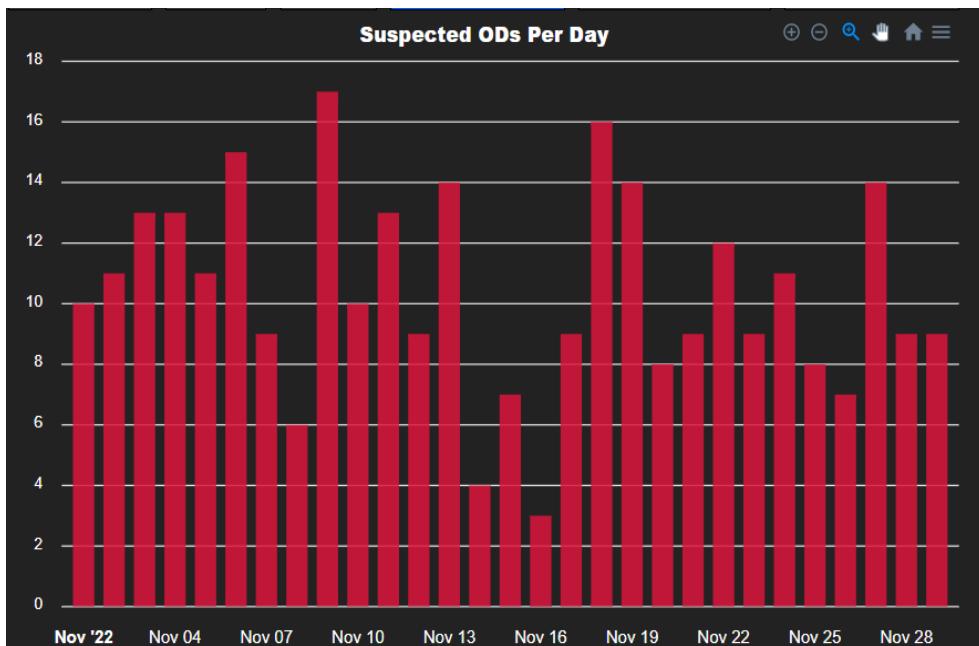


Left: < Suspected overdoses involving any opioid by day previous 3 months, moving average in red.

Information sourced from EpiCenter system, December 2022.

Right >: This graph represents EMS reported opioid overdoses by incident day during November, 2022.

This graph was sourced from ODMAP in December 2022.



SWORD Statewide Reporting September 2022

In the month of September 2022, there were 308 calls to the Connecticut Poison Control Center (CPCC) for SWORD. Of these calls, 291 were non-fatal and 17 were reported as fatalities. There were 255 total naloxone administrations: 152 non-fatal multiple doses of naloxone administered, 103 non-fatal single dose naloxone, and 35 non-fatal with no naloxone administered. Of the 17 fatalities, 9 received multiple doses of naloxone, three received a single dose, and five with no naloxone administered, and one was recorded as naloxone unknown.

The 308 cases involved suspected overdoses from all of our counties: Fairfield 70, Hartford 94, Litchfield 9, Middlesex 12, New Haven 85, New London 22, Tolland six, and Windham 10.

*Numbers subject to change

Combativeness Post Naloxone from pg. 1

Of the 18 who required sedation, 14 had received 4 or more milligrams of Naloxone intranasally (3 received naloxone IV and was one was unknown. Six patients received 8 milligrams or more of Naloxone IN. Thirteen of the patients were male, 5 female. Ages ranged from 18 to 60 with an average age of 36 and a median age of 32.5. The first naloxone doses were given by EMS (5), Fire (5), Police (4) and Bystander (4). All patients sedated received Midazolam. One also received Ketamine and 1 also received Haldolol.

Limitations

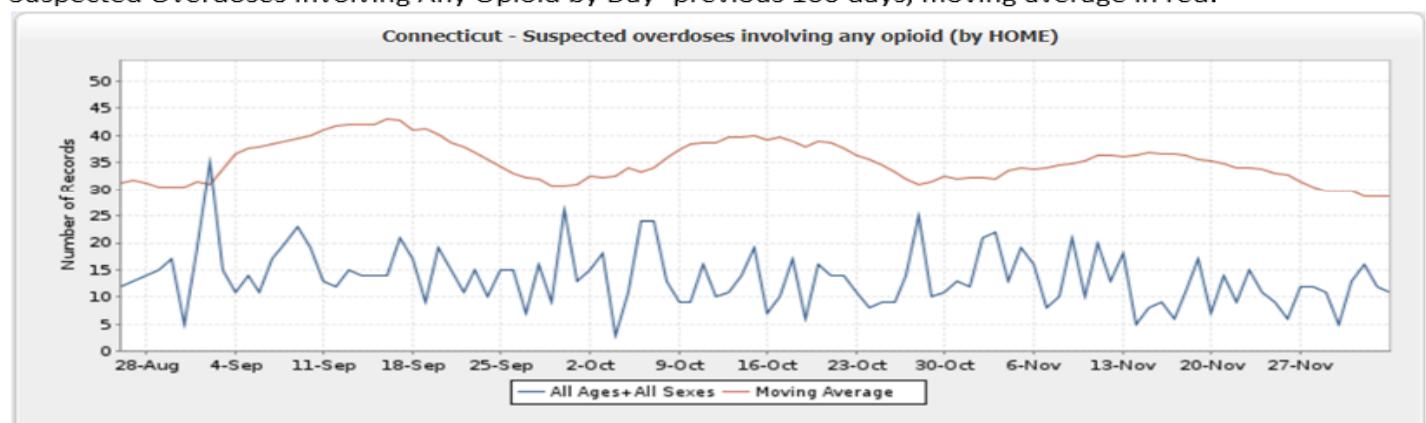
Only includes 911 calls reported to the Connecticut Poison Control Central as part of the SWORD initiative. Does not include patients who may have later received sedation in the ED.



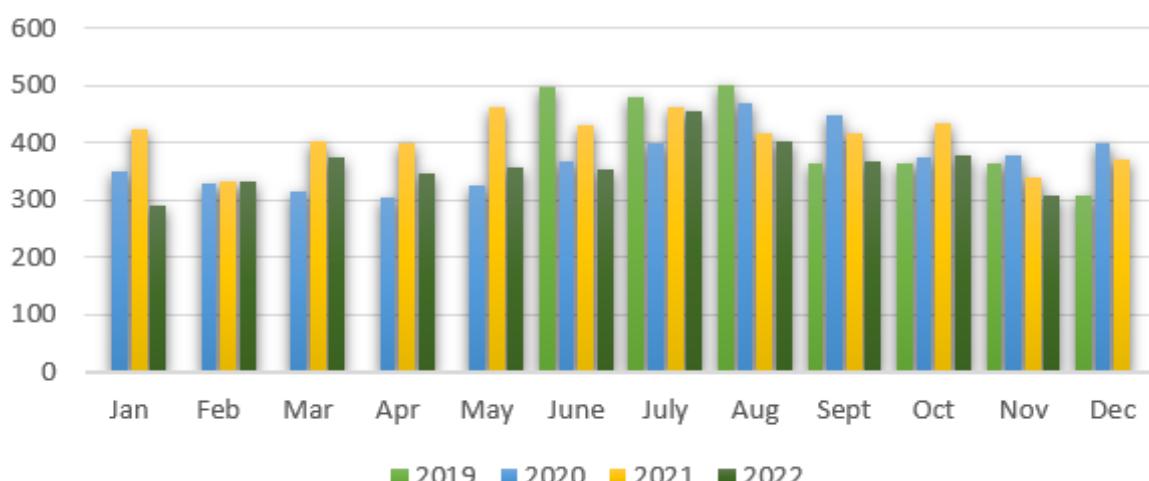
Conclusion

Combativeness post naloxone-resuscitation requiring sedation by EMS is a rare event.

Suspected Overdoses Involving Any Opioid by Day- previous 100 days, moving average in red:

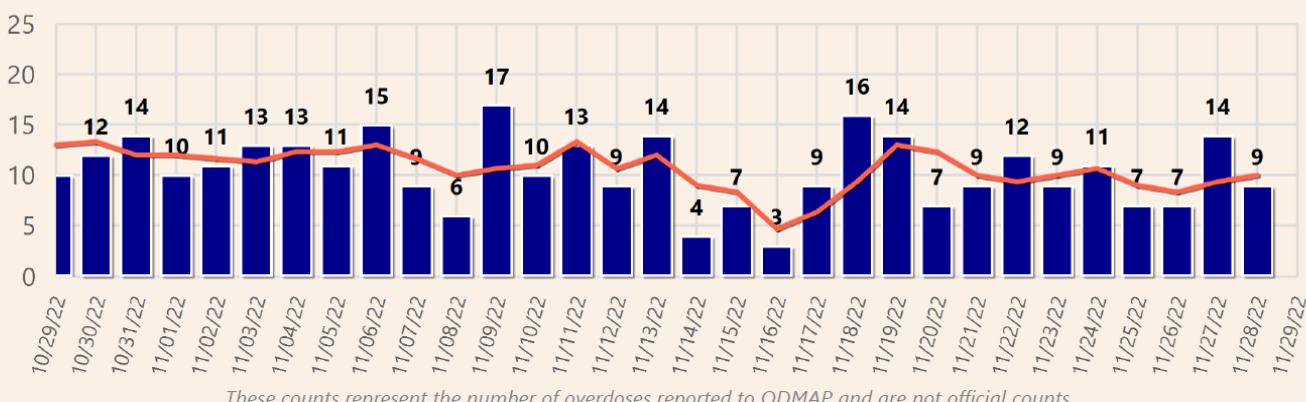


Suspected OD's by month June 2019-November 2022



ODMAP Suspected Overdose Submissions - In the Last Month

■ Entries Per Day ■ 3-Day Moving Avg

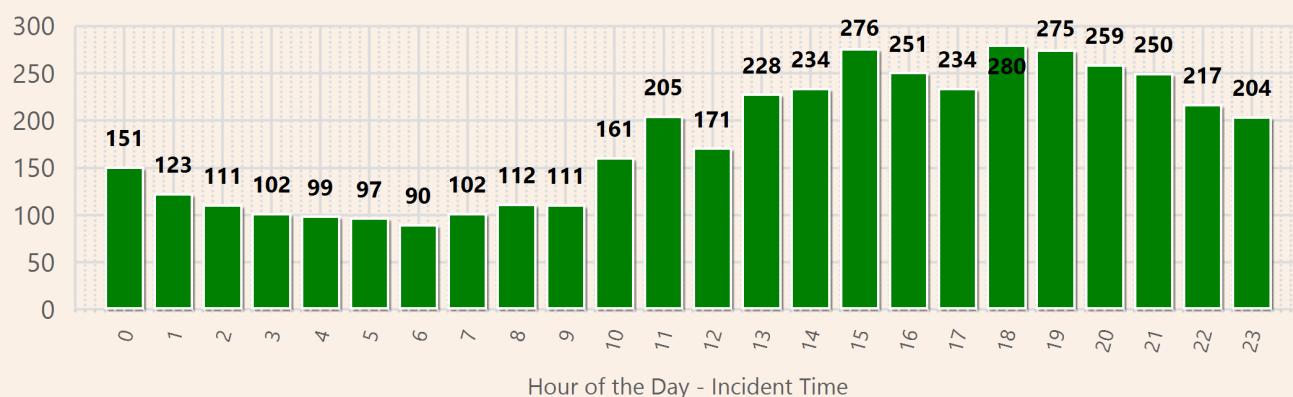


These counts represent the number of overdoses reported to ODMAP and are not official counts.

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 2019–October 2022) 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.

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



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[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!

