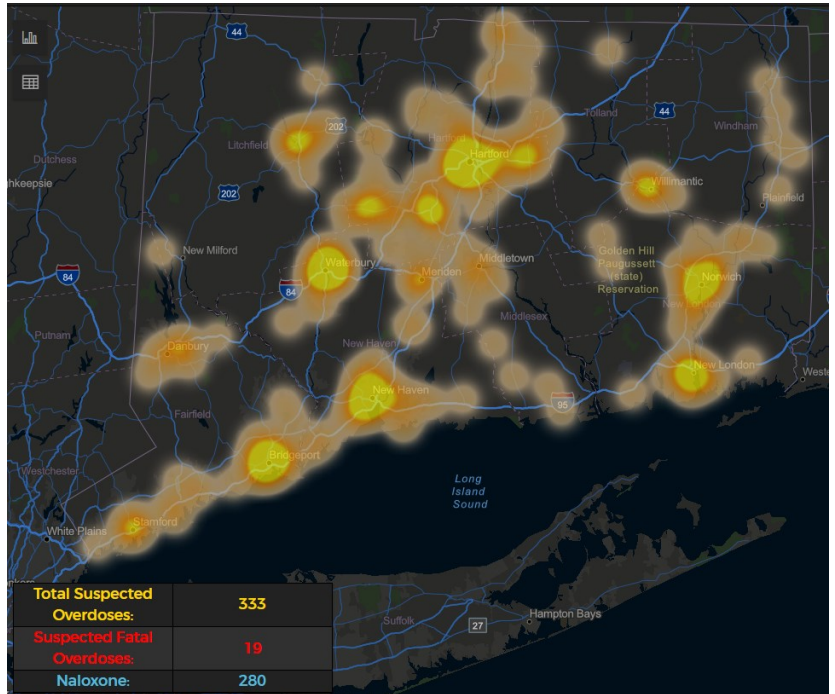
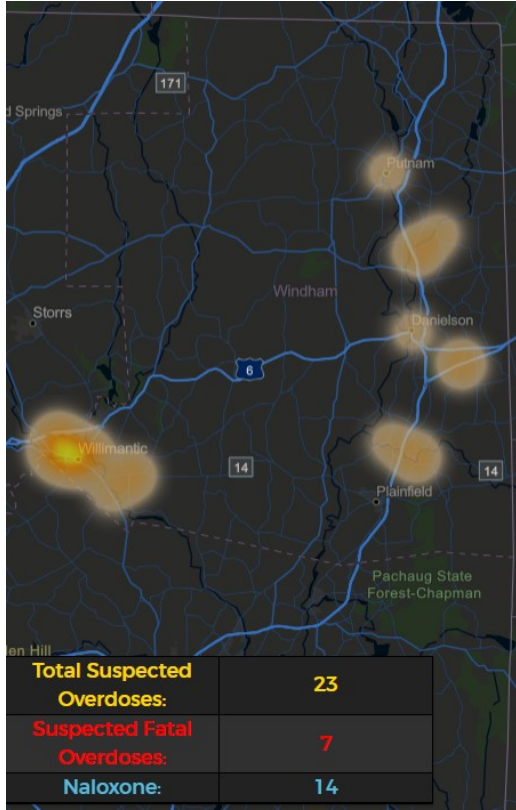
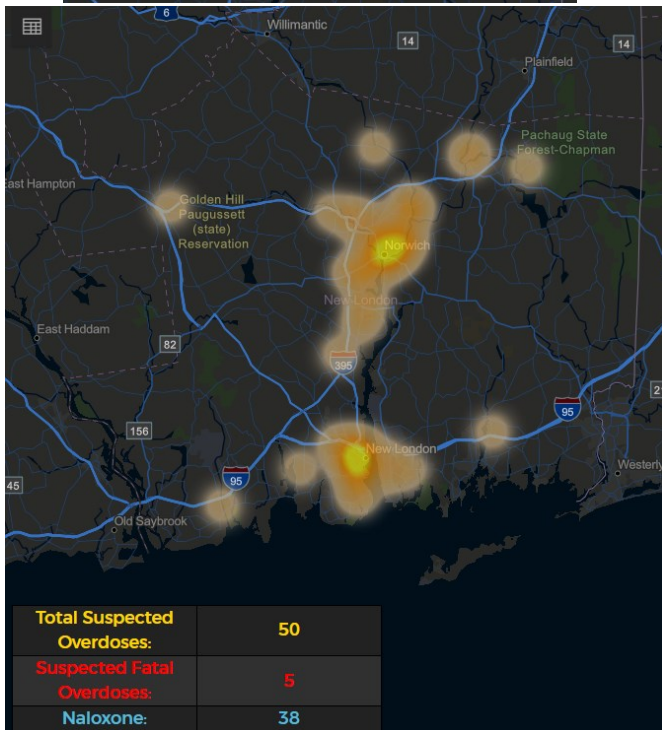


Connecticut Opioid Heat Map



In the month of February the State of Connecticut saw increased overdose activity in Windham and New London counties. Windham county is at top left, and New London county is at lower left. The heatmaps depicted, above show cumulative data for the month of February 2022.

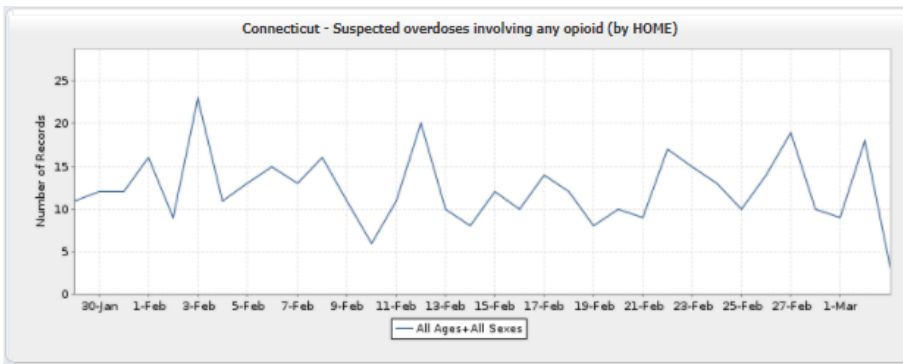


Multiple Overdose Incidents: An Overview from SWORD database June 1, 2019-February 22, 2022

Since SWORD began in June of 2019, SWORD has received reports of 283 multiple overdose incidents. These represent 2.7% of all reported overdose incidents. Note: Not all patients from each incident were reported.

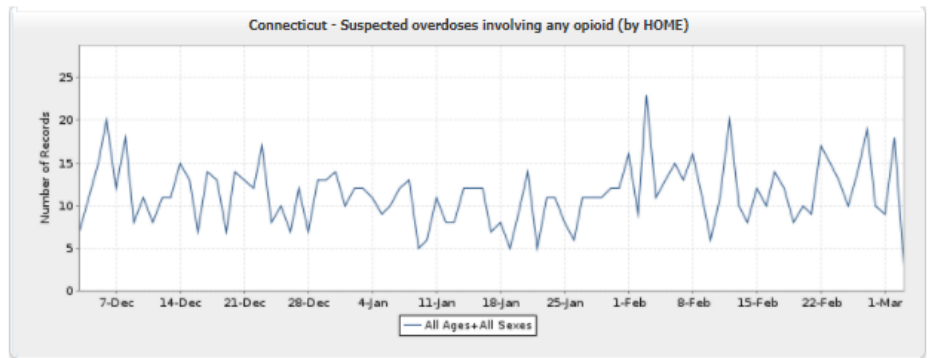
Multiple overdoses on a scene were 21% more likely to occur from 7 PM Friday to 7:00 PM Saturday than during any of the others days during the rest of the week.

While 66% of multiple overdose patients were male, females represented a greater portion of patients involved in multiple overdoses (33%) than females in single overdoses (26%).



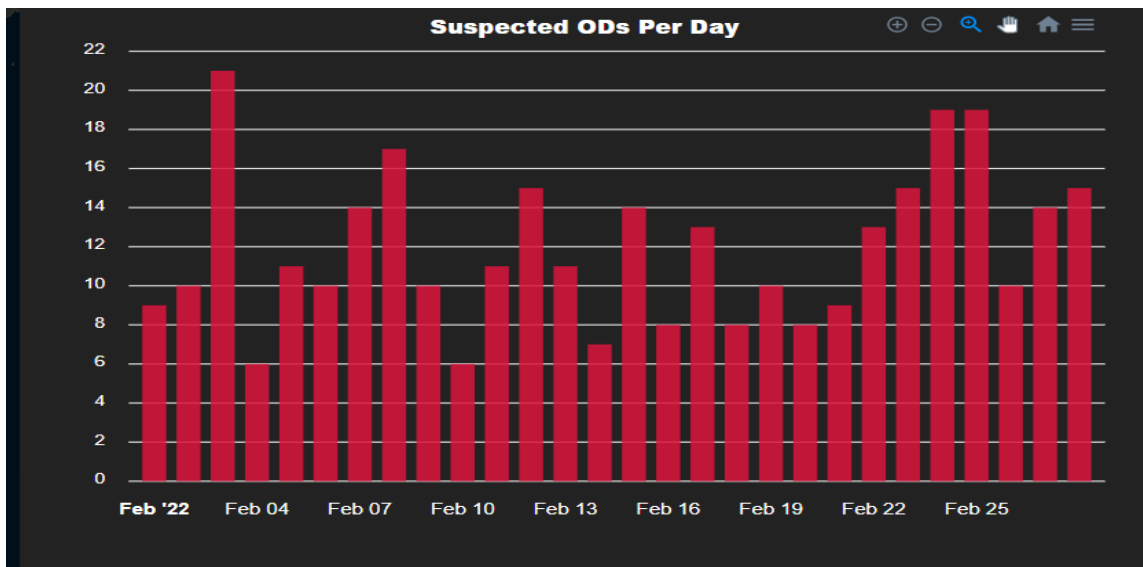
Left: < Total count of emergency department visits related to suspected overdoses with any opioid*. This data shows counts for February 2022 for the

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.

*Suspected overdoses involving any opioid include prescription and illicit opioids.



< Left: This graph represents EMS reported opioid overdoses by incident

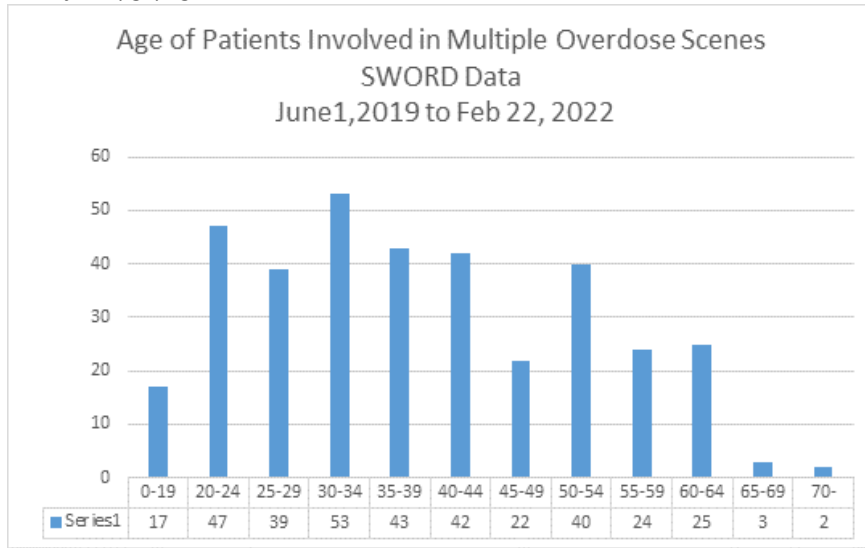
SWORD Statewide Reporting February 2022

In the month of February 2022, there were 333 calls to the Connecticut Poison Control Center (CPCC) for SWORD. Of these calls, 314 were non-fatal and 19 resulted in fatalities. There were 280 total naloxone administrations: 151 non-fatal multiple doses of naloxone administered, 121 non-fatal single dose naloxone, and 40 non-fatal with no naloxone administered. There were 2 (two) non-fatal with “unknown” naloxone administered. Of the 19 fatalities, six (6) received multiple doses of naloxone, two (2) received single dose, and one (1) with no naloxone administered, and x (x) were unknown.

The 333 cases involved suspected overdoses from all of our counties: Fairfield (54), Hartford (101), Litchfield (16), Middlesex (12), New Haven (81), New London (50), Tolland (5) and Windham (14).

*Numbers subject to change

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



Patients 24 and under represented a greater proportion of patients in multiple overdose situations (17.9%) than in single overdoses (7.4%).

13.4% of the multiple overdose scenes involved patients who used crack or cocaine.

10.6% of the multiple overdose scenes included a reported fatality versus 3.5% of all overdoses.

Police were more likely to administer naloxone at multiple patient incidents than bystanders (17% to 12%) where bystanders were more likely to administer naloxone than police at single overdose incidents (16% to 13%)

Conclusions

Multiple overdoses were more likely to occur on weekends, and occur proportionally more among younger people, and

females, than single overdoses. Multiple overdoses are more likely to involve fatalities. A significant number of multiple overdoses involve people who claim to have only used crack or cocaine.

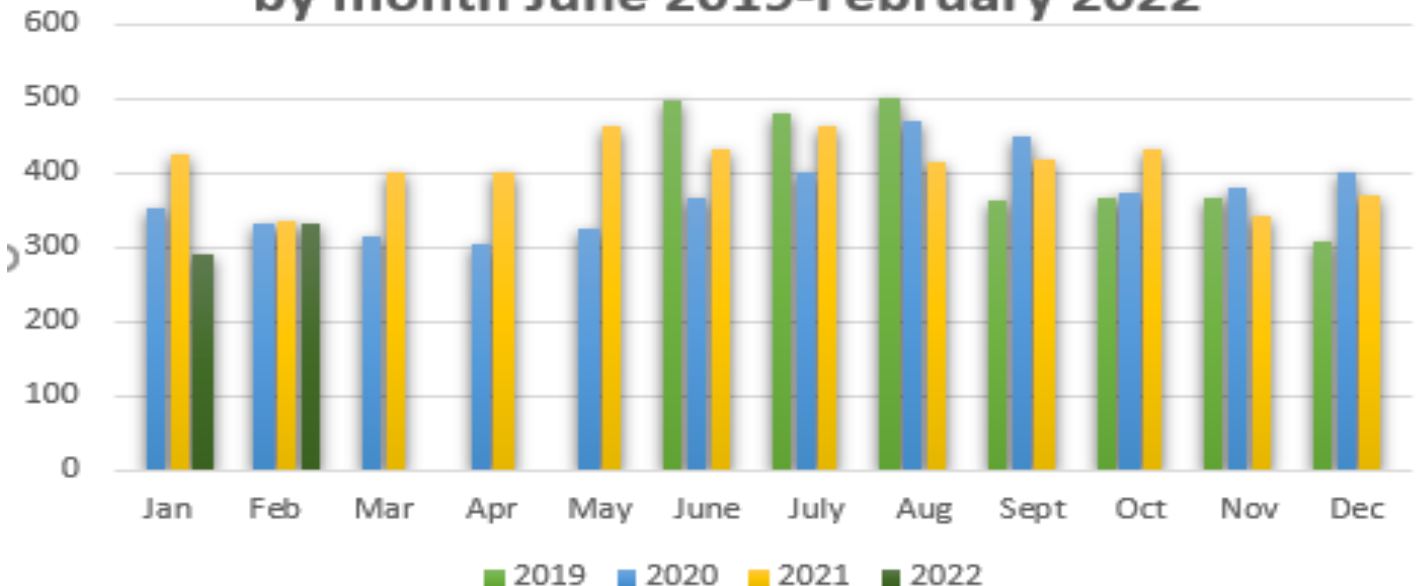
Limitations

Reflects only those multiple overdoses where EMS responded and the call was reported to SWORD. In many of the multiple overdose cases reports were not received on all of the patients.

Final Note:

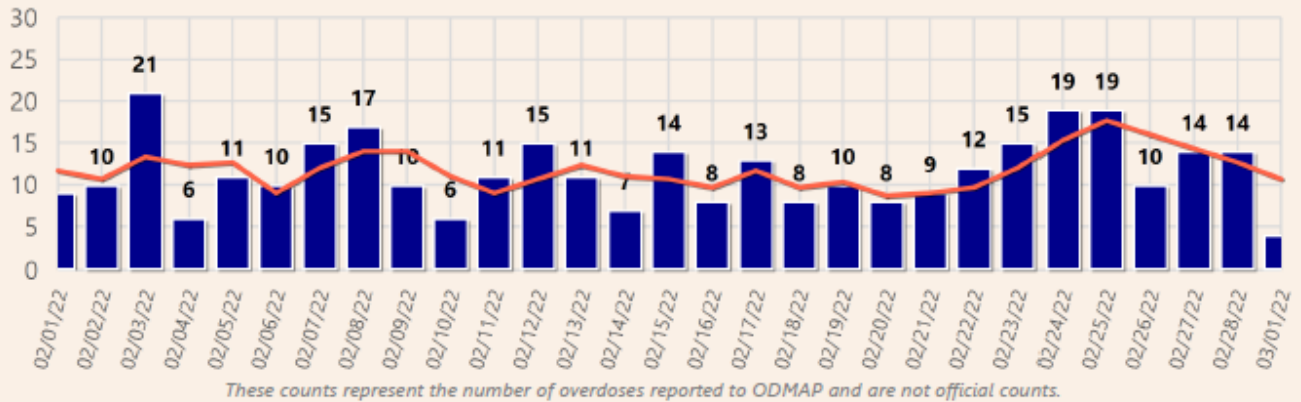
It is essential that EMS report multiple overdose incidents to SWORD as soon as possible and report all the individuals involved. Multiple overdoses may signal an outbreak of a dangerous batch or new product on the street.

Suspected OD's by month June 2019-February 2022



ODMAP Suspected Overdose Submissions - In the Last Month

■ Entries Per Day — 3-Day Moving Avg

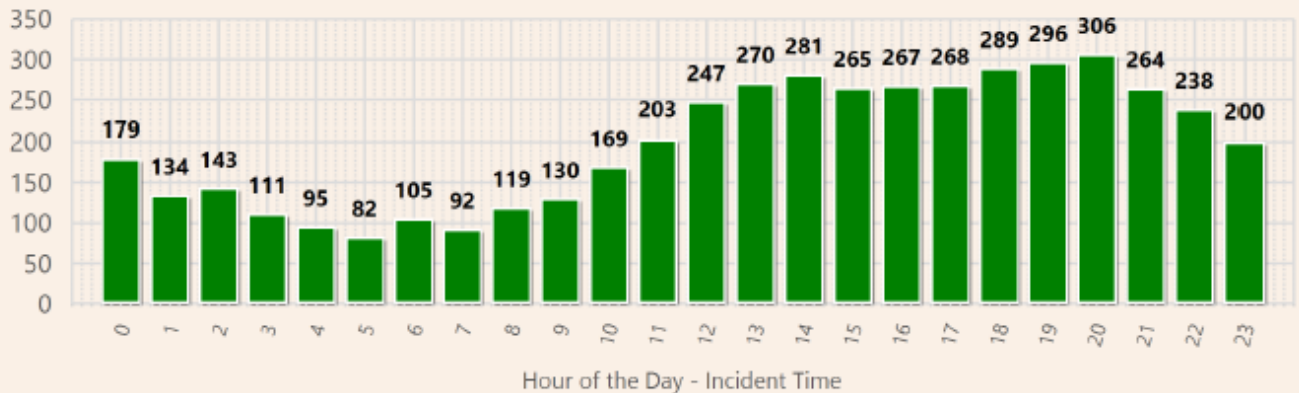


ODMAP Suspected OD Submissions by day.

This graph shows total suspected overdoses called in each day during the time period. The red line running

ODMAP Suspected Overdose Submissions - All Data Submitted

■ Per Hour of the Day



Cumulative (June—January, 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



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

Department of Public Health Office of Emergency Medical Services

[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!

