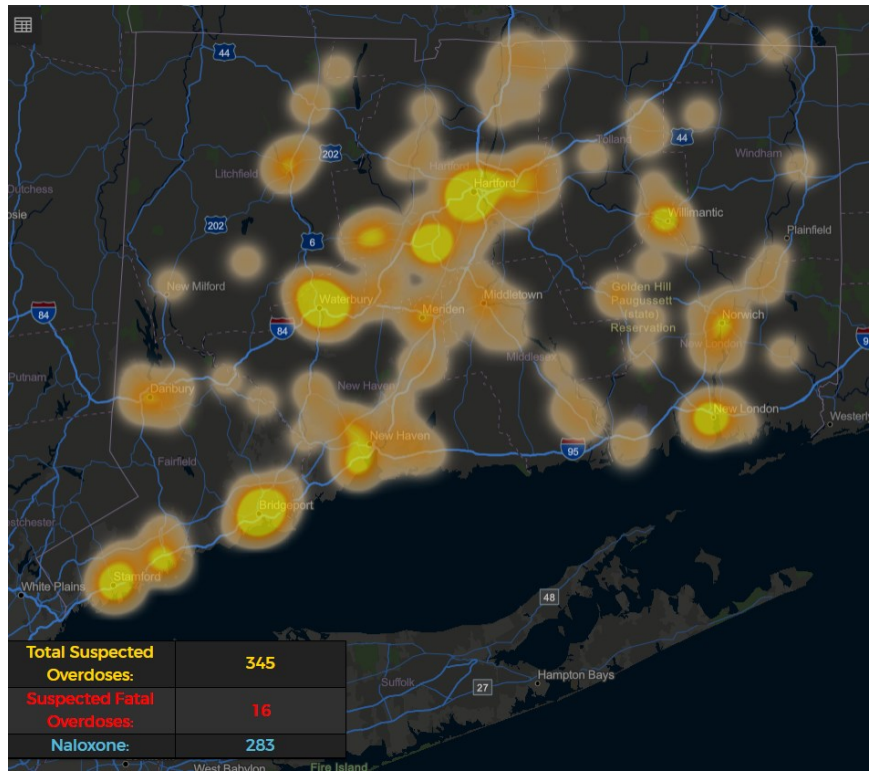
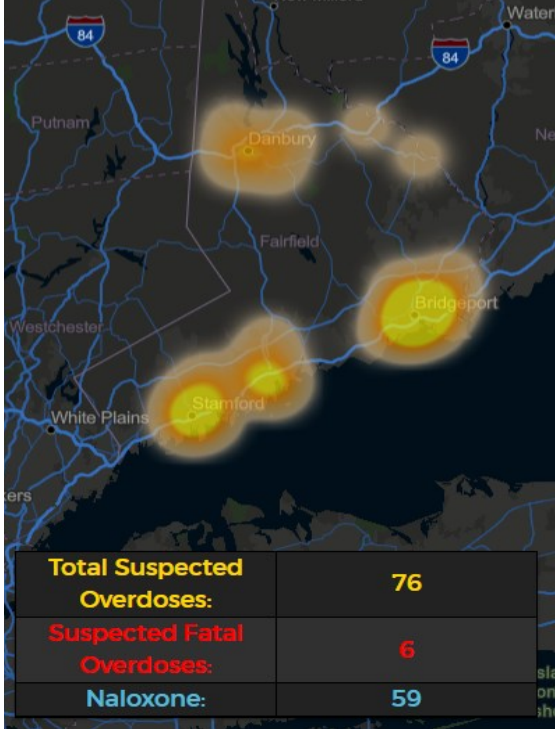


Connecticut Opioid Heat Map



In the month of April the State of Connecticut saw increased overdose activity in Fairfield and New Haven counties. Fairfield county pictured above, on the left. The heatmaps depicted, above show cumulative data for the month of April 2022.

EMS SWORD Reported Overdoses Ages 0-17, June 1, 2019-March 31, 2022

From June 1, 2019 to March 31, 2022 there were 77 EMS Sword reports of patients 17 and under who had suspected opioid overdoses. This represented only 00.58% of all EMS SWORD reported cases.

Sixteen of the patients were age 5 and under, 6 were between age 6 and 12, 14 between age 13 and 15, and 37 were age 16 or 17. Those aged 5 and under overdosed after getting into the supplies of relatives.

There were 42 males, 34 females and 1 unknown. 99.4% of all nonfatal overdoses were transported. There were 5 fatalities. All of these fatal patients were age 15 and over. (This does not include patients who may have died in the hospital.)

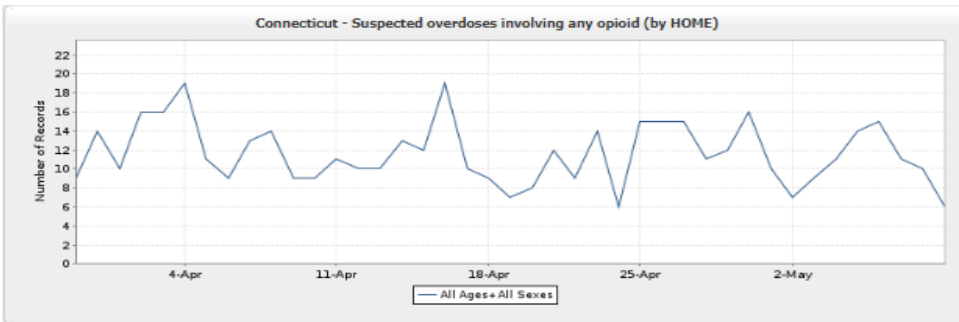
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Youth and Counterfeit Pills



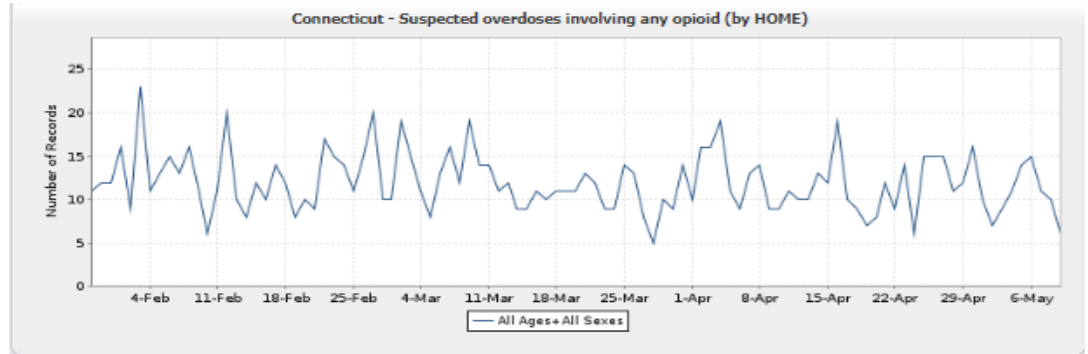
This month's data dive shows that overdoses are increasing in teenagers in Connecticut. Recent data dives have also showed an increasing number of overdoses attributed to prescription pills, which may include counterfeit pills containing fentanyl. Recent research published in the Journal of the American Medical Association, showed that while adolescent drug usage rates have remained stable,

cont. on page 3



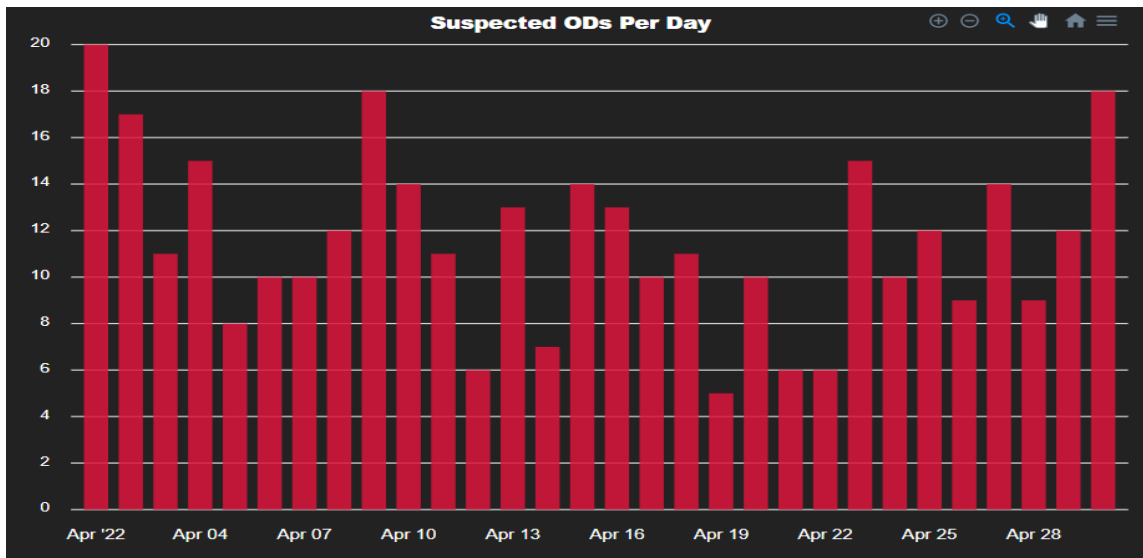
Left: < Total count of emergency department visits related to suspected overdoses with any opioid*. This data shows counts for **April 2022** for the state

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.

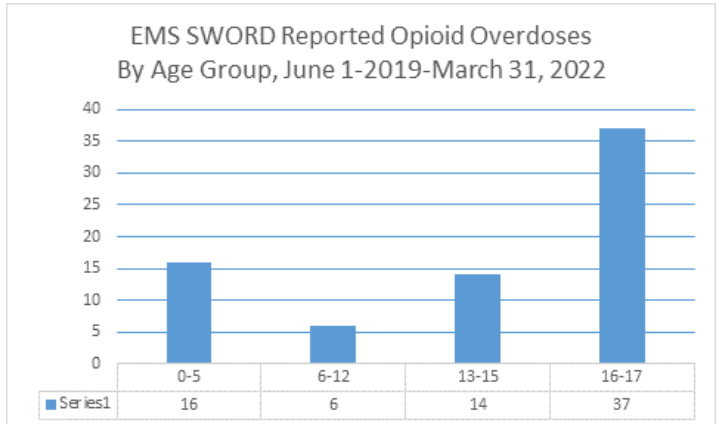
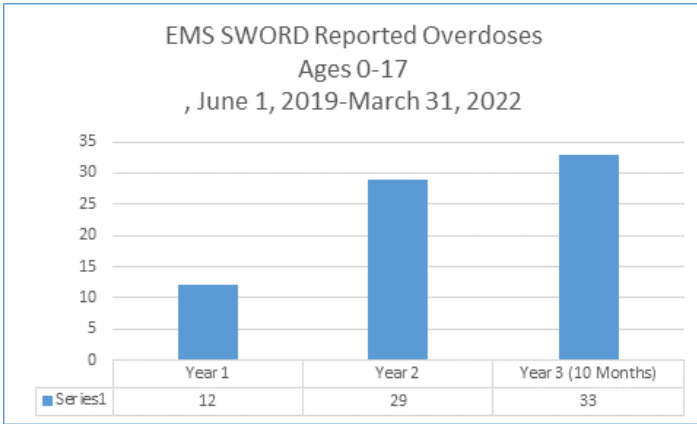


< Left: This graph represents EMS reported opioid overdoses by incident

SWORD Statewide Reporting April 2022

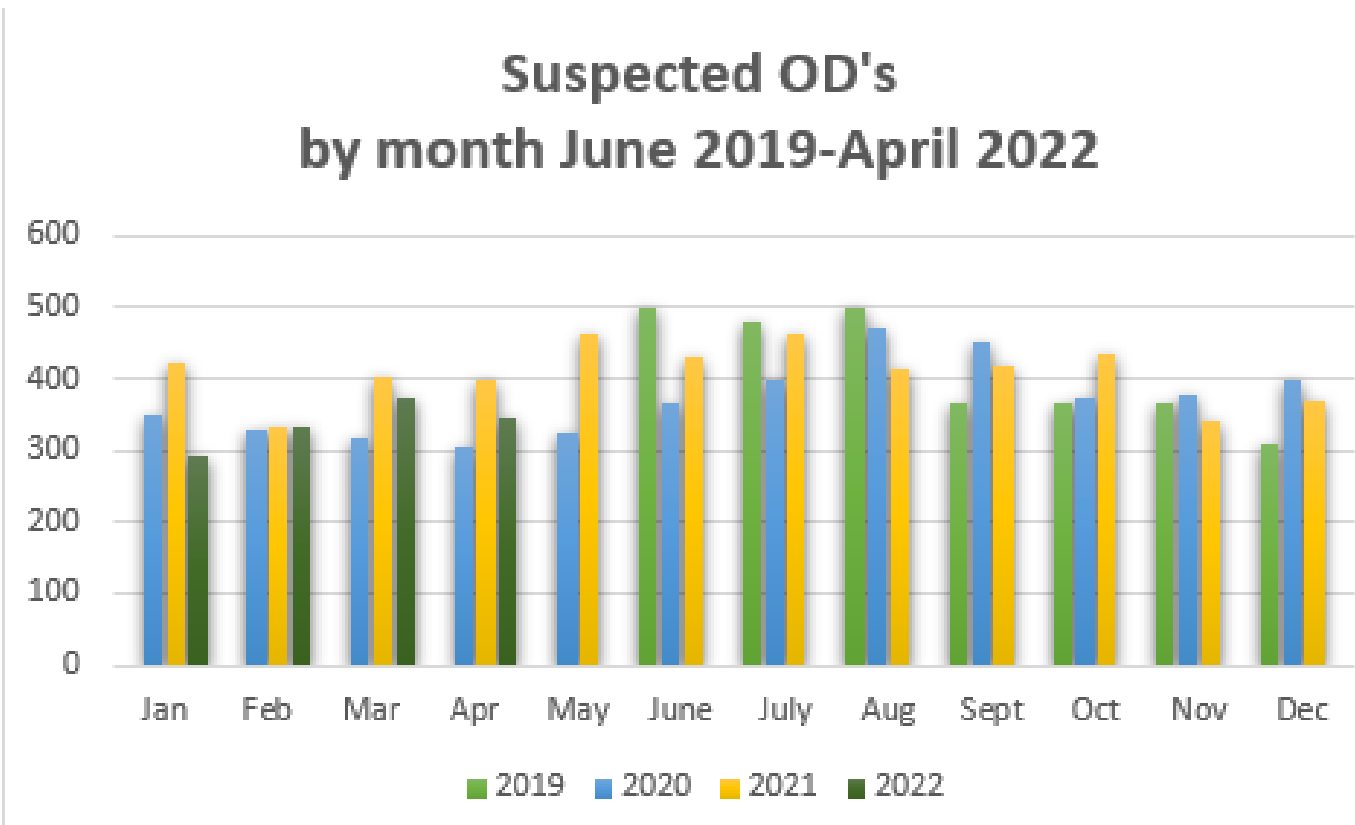
In the month of March 2022, there were 346 calls to the Connecticut Poison Control Center (CPCC) for SWORD. Of these calls, 329 were non-fatal and 17 resulted in fatalities. There were 284 total naloxone administrations: 161 non-fatal multiple doses of naloxone administered, 116 non-fatal single dose naloxone, and fifty-one (51) non-fatal with no naloxone administered. There was 1 (one) non-fatal with “unknown” naloxone administered. Of the 17 fatalities, six (6) received multiple doses of naloxone, one (1) received single dose, nine (9) with no naloxone administered, and 1 (one) was unknown.

The 346 cases involved suspected overdoses from all of our counties: Fairfield (77), Hartford (105), Litchfield (12), Middlesex (16), New Haven (76), New London (39), Tolland (7) and Windham (14).



Seventy percent of patients received naloxone. Naloxone was given by EMS in 54% of all cases, followed by Fire with 16%, police-14%, bystander 12%, hospital 3%,

While representing a small part of SWORD reported cases, the number of patients 0-17 has increased in each of the years we have tracked this category with 12 in year one, 29 in year 2 and 33 to date in year 3 with two months still to go.



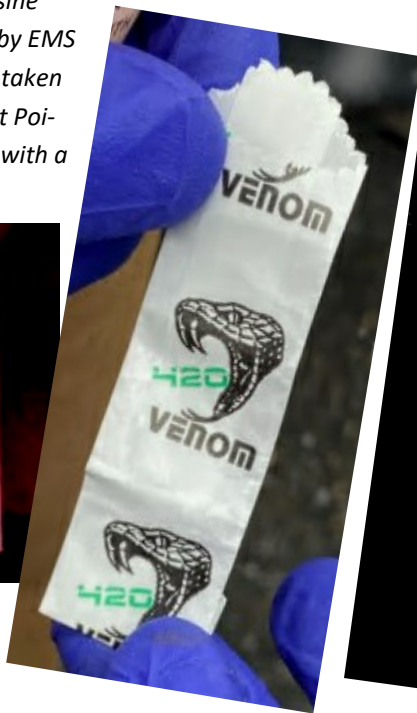
Youth and Counterfeit Pills cont. from pg. page 1

overdose deaths in this age group were the fastest rising age group, doubling between 2019 and 2020. According to Dr. Nora Volkow, the Director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, as reported by NPR, many adolescents seeking prescription pain pills are dying due counterfeit pills that contain fentanyl. Drug Enforcement Administration laboratory analyses reveal that two out of every five fake pills with fentanyl contain a potentially lethal dose.

Education about the dangers of counterfeit pills should be targeted at this age group, as well providing them information about where to obtain naloxone.

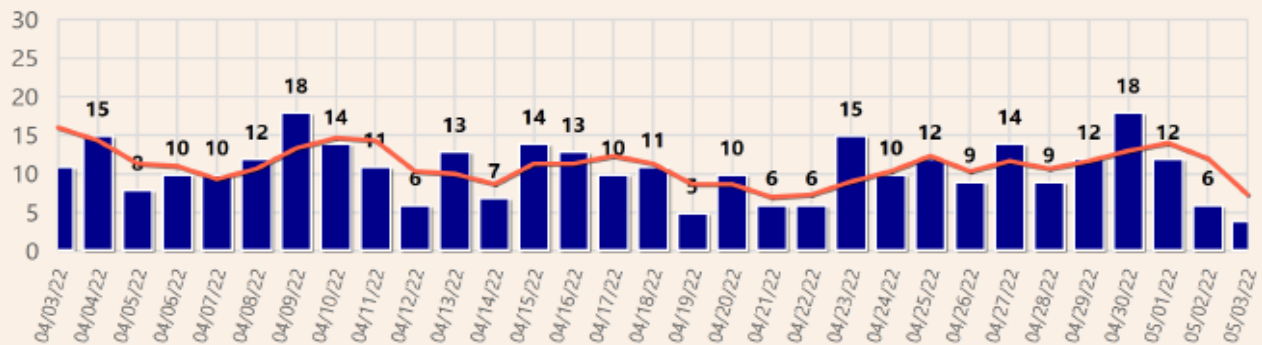
Glassine Bags

Featured, are a series of glassine bags that were encountered by EMS on scenes in CT. Photos were taken and forwarded to Connecticut Poison Control. Reporting starts with a call to: (800) 222-1222.



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.

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.

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



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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!

