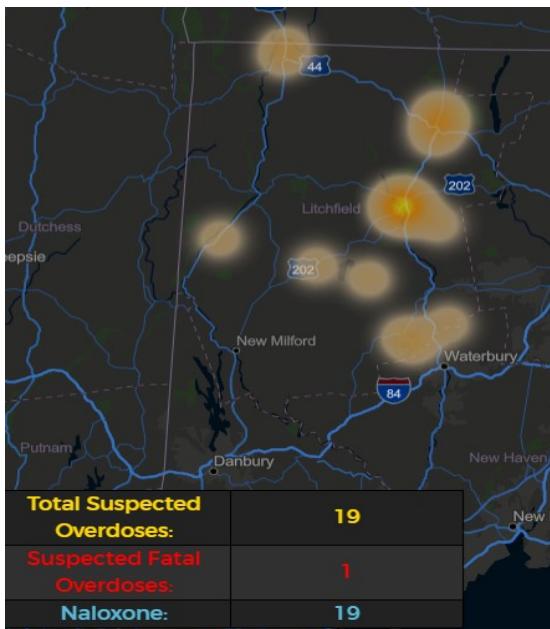


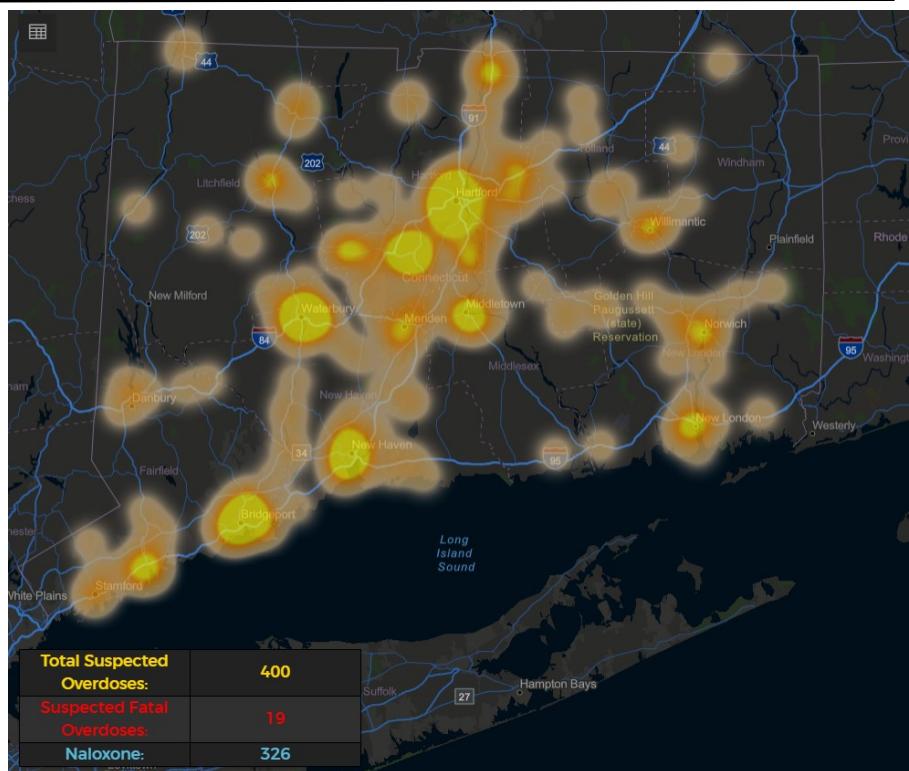
May 2021, Issue XXIV

CT Opioid Heat Map

In the month of April the State of Connecticut saw increased activity in Litchfield and New Haven Counties. The heatmaps depicted, at right, and below show cumulative data for the month of April 2021.



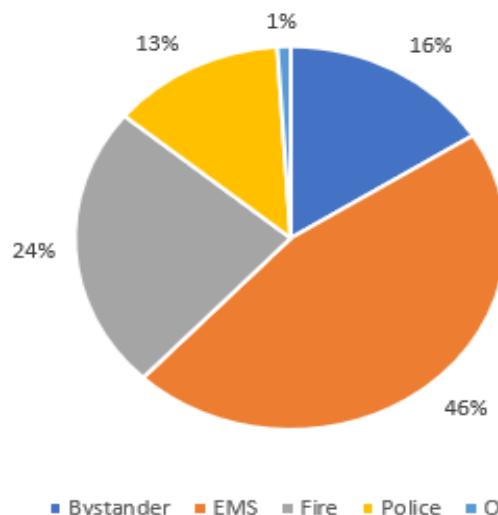
Above > Litchfield County Heat Map, for April 2021



Prehospital Naloxone

Administration in Connecticut

Connecticut Prehospital Naloxone Administration
First Dose-Nonfatal Overdoses after 911 Activation
Nov 30. 2019-April 26.2021

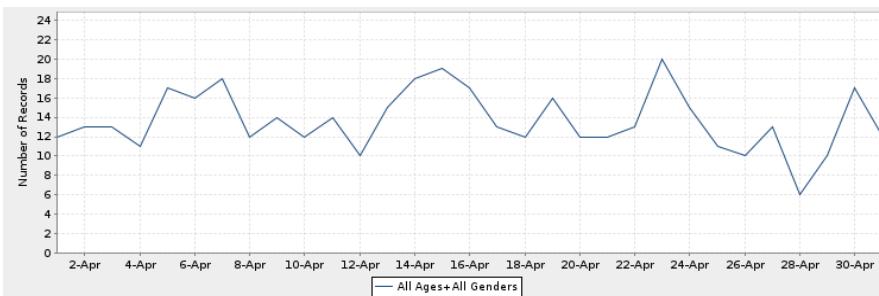


SWORD Spotlight

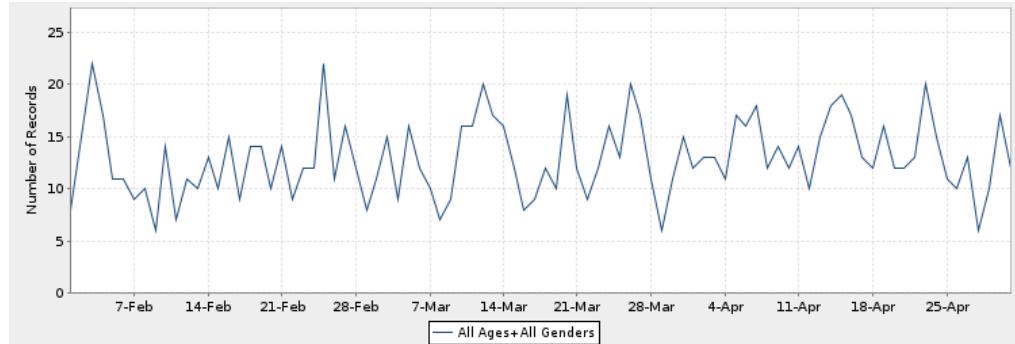
Kudos to AMR-New Haven, Middlesex Hospital Medics, and American Ambulance Service, who all achieved 100% reporting of overdoses in the month of March.



Your continued diligence is appreciated. Consistent and committed reporting translates into real outcomes as local public health entities and their community partners look to ODMAP for real time data relating to opioid overdoses.

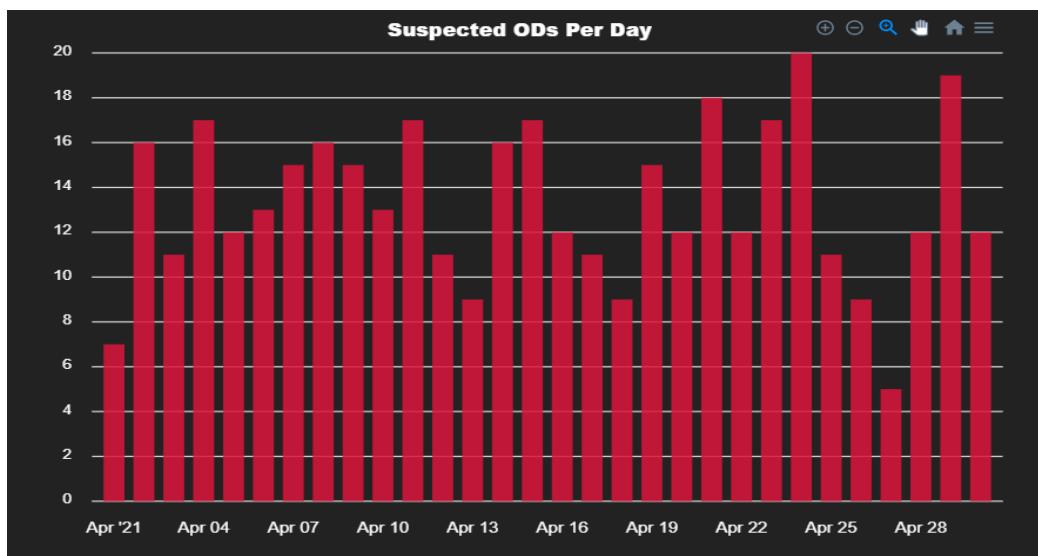


Right: > Total count of emergency department visits related to suspected overdoses with any opioid*. This data shows total counts for the previous 90 days for the state of Connecticut.



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 day during April, 2021.

SWORD Statewide Reporting April 2021

In the month of April 2021, there were 400 calls to the CT Poison Control Center (CPCC) for SWORD. Of these calls, 380 were non-fatal and 19 resulted in fatalities. There were 326 total naloxone administrations: 169 non-fatal multiple doses of naloxone administered, 149 non-fatal single dose naloxone, and 62 non-fatal with no naloxone administered. There were one (1) non-fatal with "unknown" naloxone administered. Of the 19 fatalities, six (6) received multiple doses of naloxone, three (3) received single dose, and eleven (11) with no naloxone administered. The gender breakdown for the state is: Male (296); Female (96), and (8) unknown.

The 400 cases involved suspected overdoses from all of our counties: Fairfield (67), Hartford (147), Litchfield (19), Middlesex (18), New Haven (95), New London (35), Tolland (8), and Windham (10). The age breakdown of the patients is as follows: 0 to 18 years of age (4); 19 to 24 years of age (26); 25 to 34 years of age (120); 35 to 44 years of age (99); 45 to 54 years of age (66); 55 to 64 years of age (59); 65 years of age and older (18); age unknown (8).

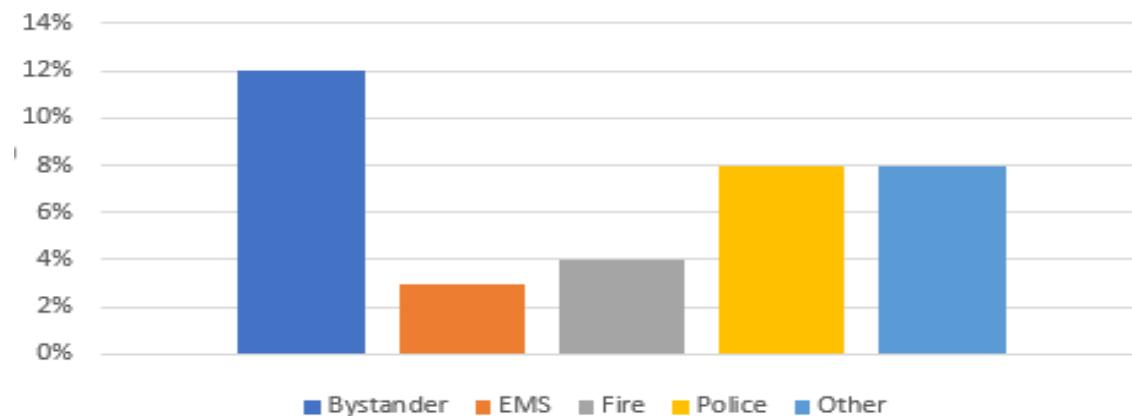
*Numbers subject to change

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

Data a Deeper Dive

Prehospital Naloxone Administration in Connecticut

Percent of Non-fatal Overdoses Given Naloxone after 911 Activation who were Not Transported to Hospital November 30, 2019-April 26, 2021



cont. from pg. 1

Background:

In 2020, a record high 1374 people in Connecticut died from overdose. One of the main strategies to prevent opioid overdose death is the distribution of naloxone to bystanders and first responder (police and fire) agencies. This data review examines who first administered naloxone on suspected nonfatal opioid overdose calls that triggered a 911 medical response and on what percentage of those calls the patient was subsequently not transported to the hospital.

Methods:

The Connecticut SWORD project requires emergency medical system (EMS) providers to report all suspected opioid overdoses to the Connecticut Poison Control Center (CPCC) in real time. A pre-determined series of ten questions are systematically answered for each case. Questions include: Who gave first dose of naloxone? (Police, Fire, EMS, Bystander, Other). Disposition – Transport (Yes or No). We retrospectively examined answers to these question for the period of November 30, 2019 to April 26, 2021 (17 months).

Results:

A total of 5048 suspected nonfatal overdoses were reported to the CPCC in which 911 was activated and the patient received prehospital naloxone during the study

period. Of these 2354 (46%) were administered by EMS, 1213 by Fire (24%), 637 by Police (13%), 793 (16%) by bystander and 51 (1%) by other (may include staff of medical clinics).

Naloxone was given in 248 cases (5%) were the patient was subsequently not transported to the hospital. Twelve percent (99) of patients who received naloxone from bystanders/other, 8% (33) who received it from police, 4% (43) from Fire and 3% (72) from EMS were not transported to the hospital.

Conclusions:

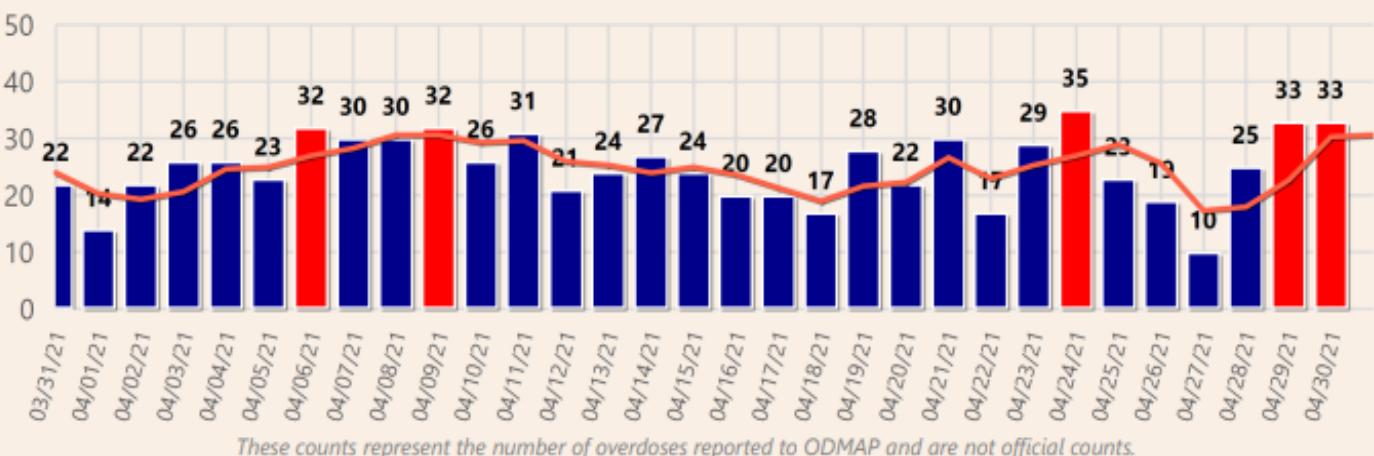
17 percent of all naloxone administrations in Connecticut are given by community naloxone (bystanders plus other). 37% of first naloxone doses were administered by police and fire responders. Patients who were revived with community naloxone and by first responders were less likely to be transported to the hospital than those who first received naloxone from EMS.

Limitations:

Data does not include those cases where naloxone was given and 911 was not activated and those cases where 911 was activated, but responders did not report the call to the CPCC.

ODMAP Suspected Overdose Submissions - In the Last Month

Entries Per Day 3-Day Moving Avg

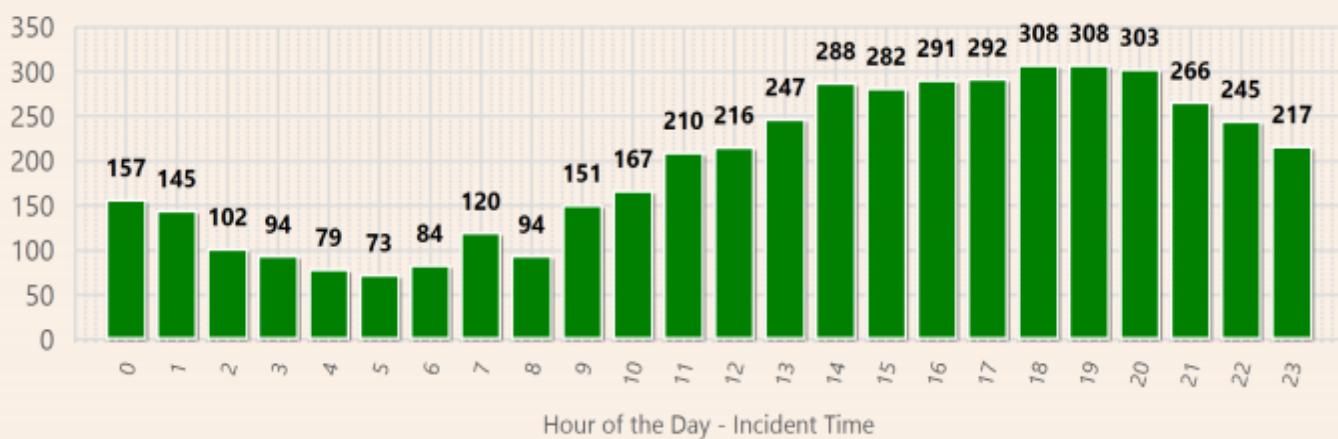


ODMAP Suspected OD Submissions by day.

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

ODMAP Suspected Overdose Submissions - All Data Submitted

Per Hour of the Day



Cumulative (June—April, 2021) Overdoses by the Hour of the Day

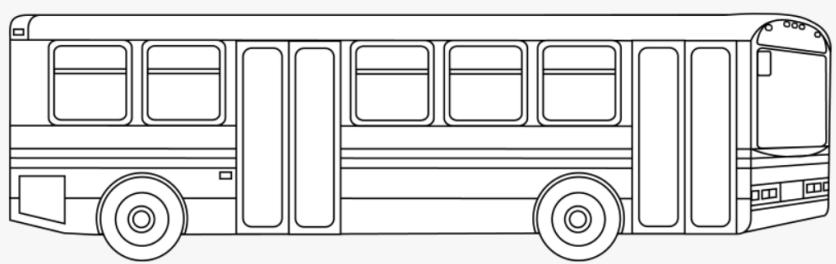
This graph shows the hour of the day suspected overdose incidents have occurred statewide since the SWORD program began on June 1, 2019.

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

New Haven Health Dept. Public Transit Ad Campaign

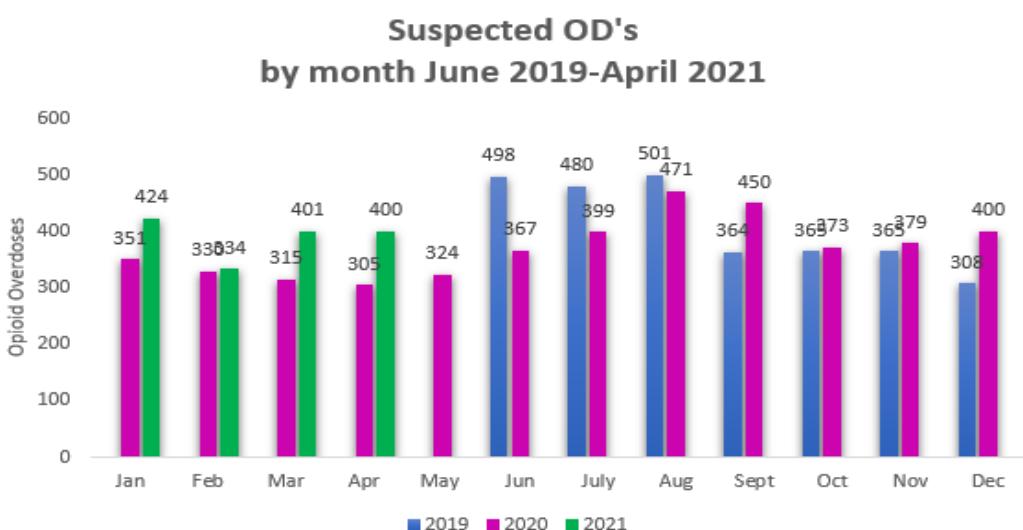
Starting in June, 2021 the New Haven Health Dept. will be running an ad campaign on New Haven City buses, which focuses on spreading harm reduction messages relating to fentanyl and naloxone awareness. Both messages will run in English and Spanish.

The campaign is scheduled to run on eight different buses for twelve weeks. The campaign will be installed on buses that run along New Haven routes, which have been identified as overdose hot spots. A hot spot is an



area that is known to have heightened overdose activity.

The fentanyl message will specifically reference the dangers of fentanyl contamination within street drugs. The naloxone message will sport the slogan “anyone can overdose, anyone can save a life,” and provide information about how people can access naloxone.



Above: > This graph shows the total suspected overdoses (fatal and non-fatal) called into CPCC by month since June 2019

(These numbers were transcribed from the ODMAP database system 5/7/2021)

The Statewide Reporting Directive began across the State on June 1, 2019

Glassine Bags



Glassine heroin bags of Back Off were recently photographed in CT.

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



Connecticut Department of Public Health

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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!

