

Data Update

Greene County Drug-Free Coalition

December 12, 2019

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Greene County
Drug-Free Coalition



Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

Greene County

Data Sources & Disclaimers

- The Ohio data provided in this presentation is from the Ohio Department of Health 2018 Overdose Report, published Dec 2019. This report has the final total counts for overdose deaths through the end of 2018. It is available at: <https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/violence-injury-prevention-program/media/2018-ohio-drug-overdose-report>
- The Greene County death and ER Visit Data is from Greene County Public Health.
- There is up to a 6 month lag-time in the processing of death certificate files so any numbers for deaths reported in 2019 should be taken as **provisional**. This is especially true for the months of July-December as we may not have received reports for all deaths that occurred in the last 6 months.
- EpiCenter data on ER visits is provided in near real-time so numbers are accurate.

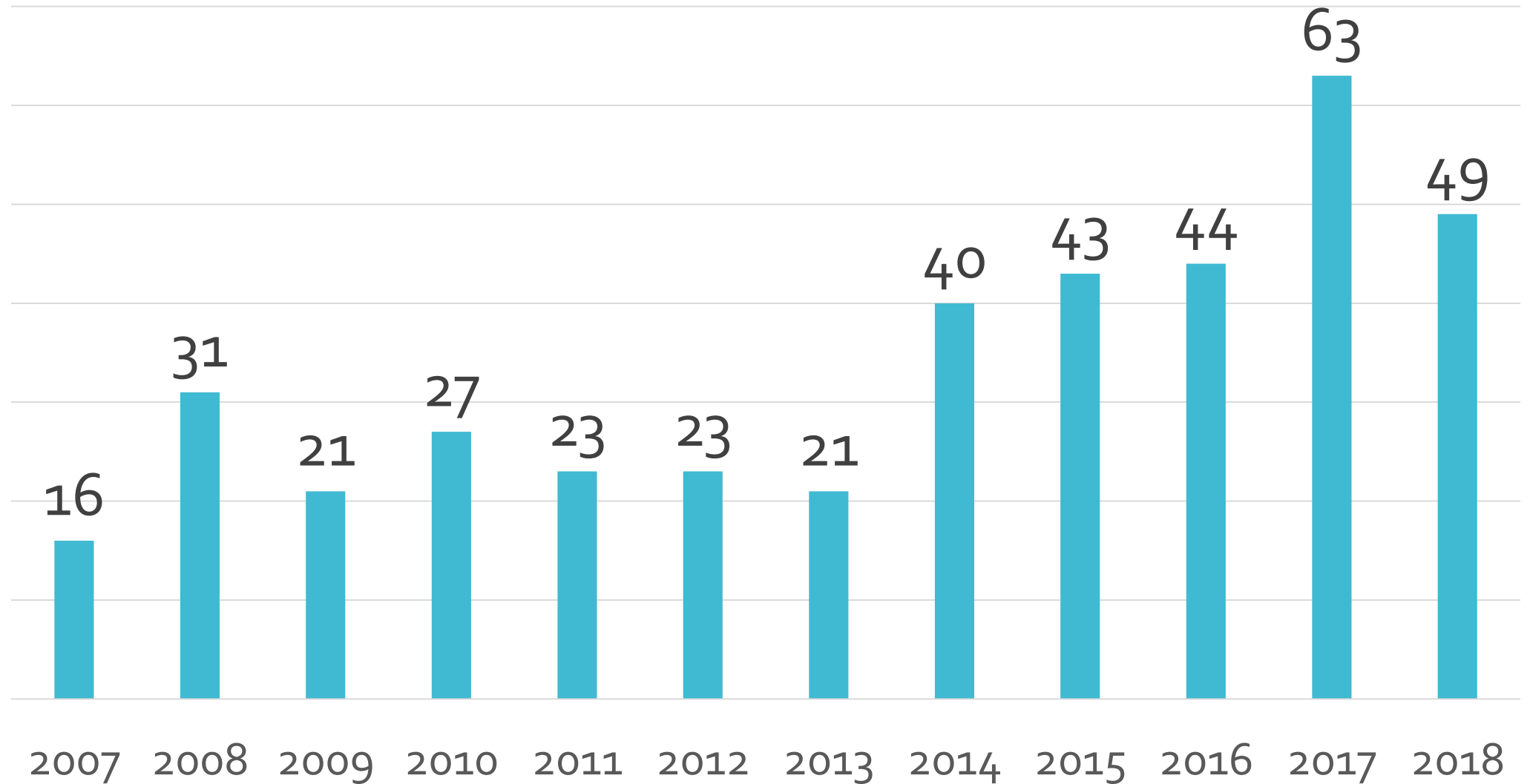
Collective Impact

Bold Goal

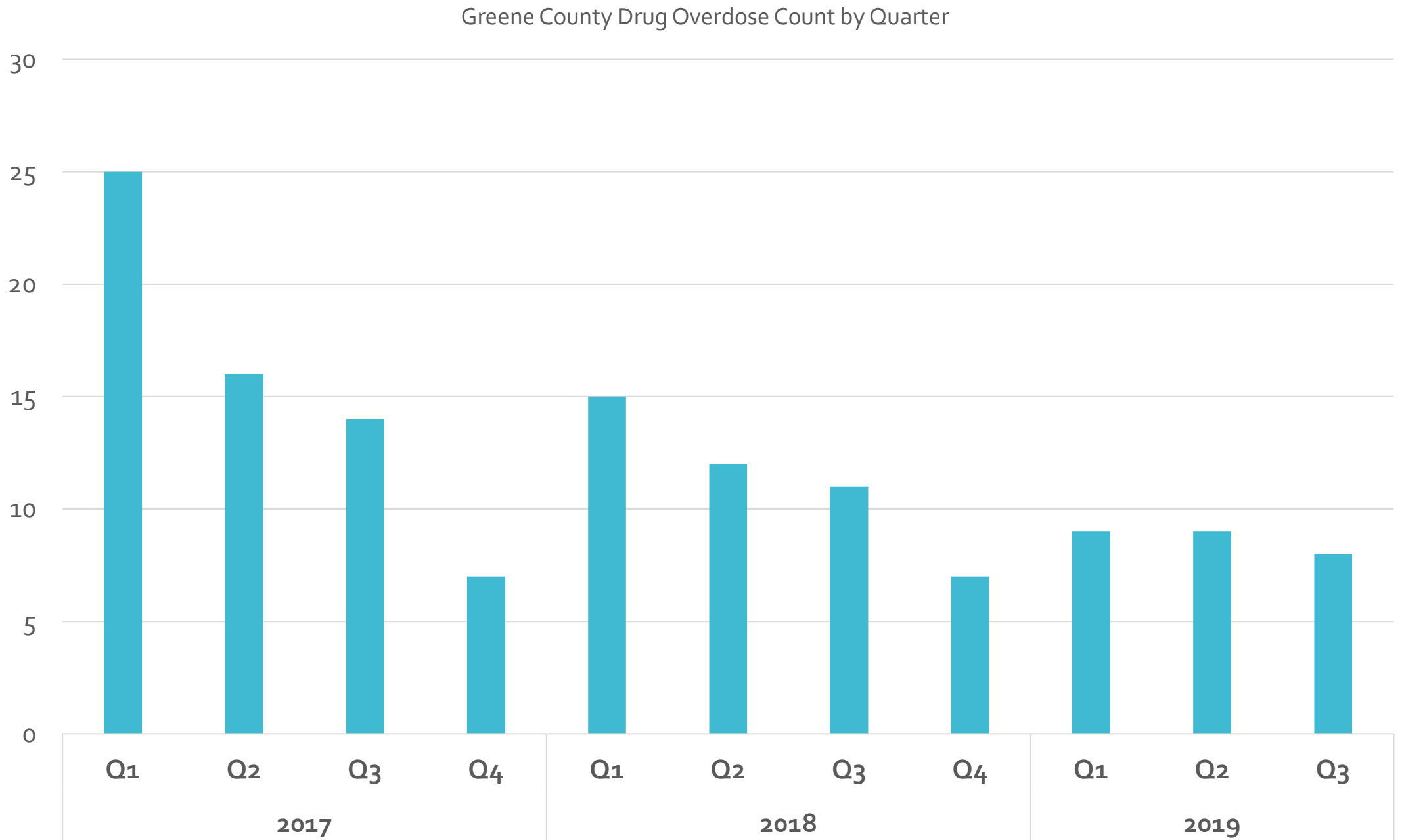
- The goal is to reduce drug overdose deaths by 50% when compared to 2017 data.
- In 2017 there were 63 unintentional drug overdose deaths, so if we meet our goal, by 2025 we would expect to see 31 or fewer deaths per year.



Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths, Greene County, OH 2007-2018



Greene County Data - by Quarter

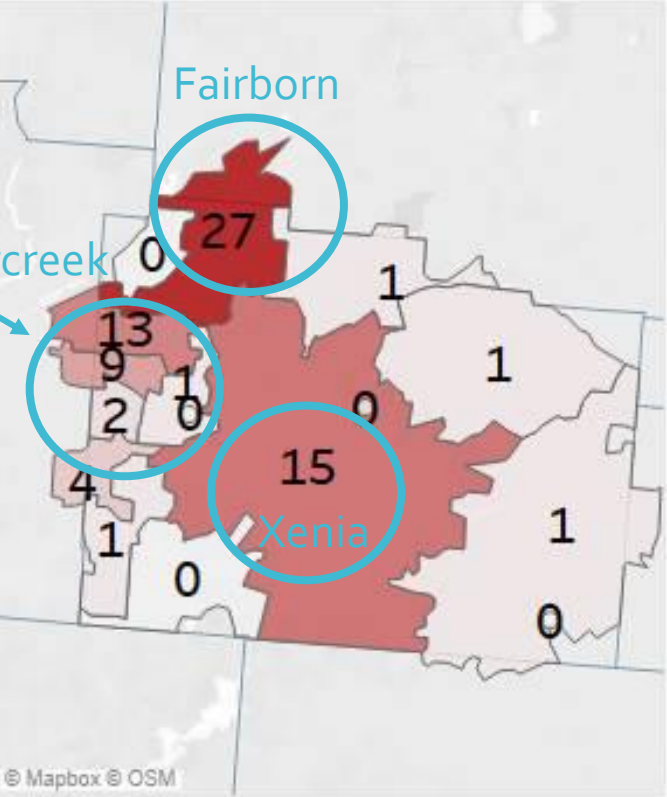


Location

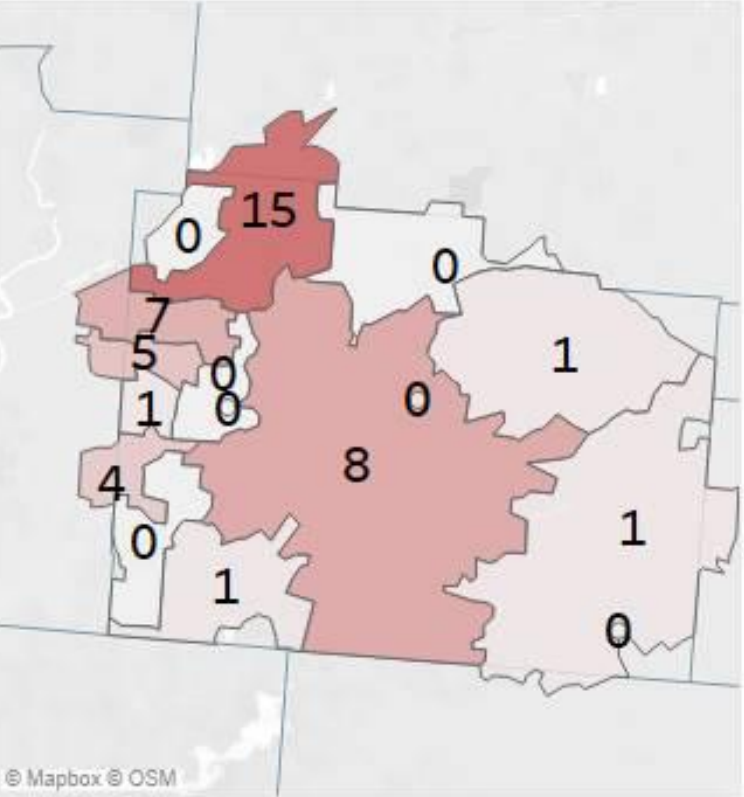
Where is it happening?

ED interactions for suspected drug overdose by resident ZIP code

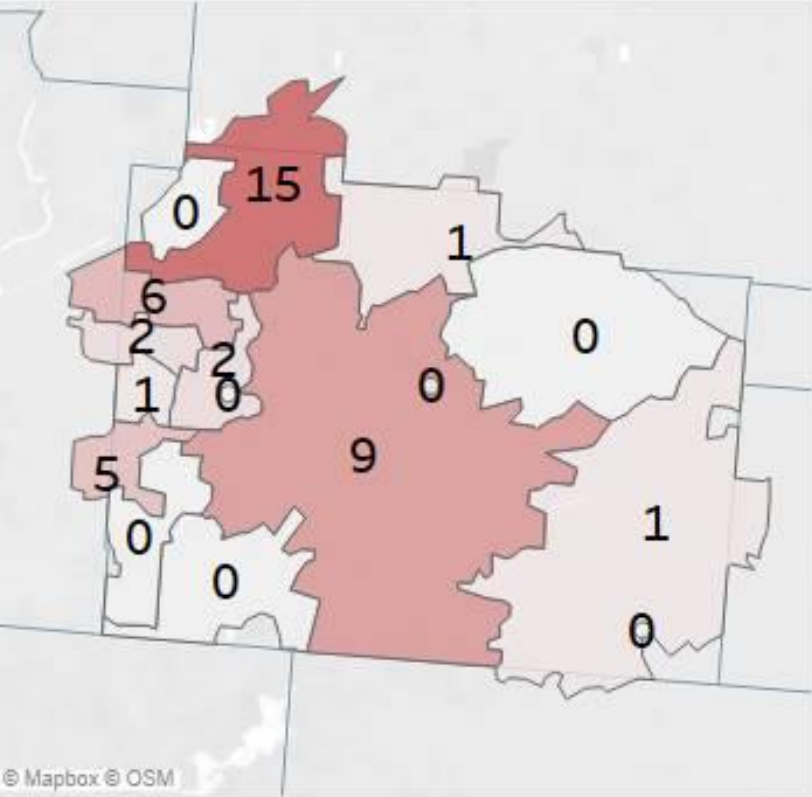
August 2019



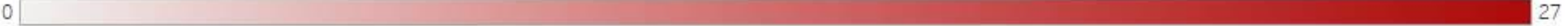
September 2019



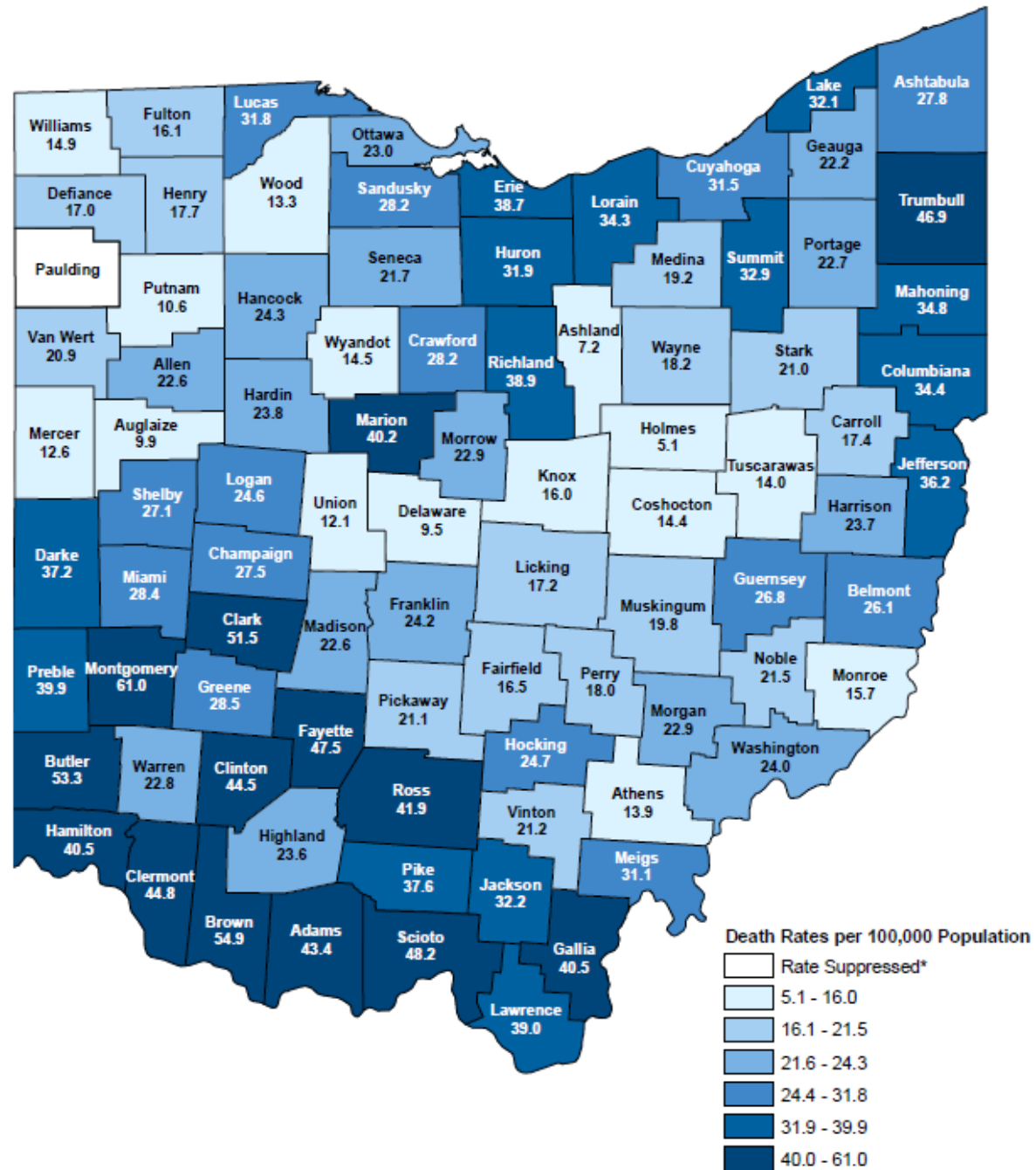
October 2019



September



1. Montgomery
2. Brown
3. Butler
4. Clark
5. Scioto
- ...
32. Greene

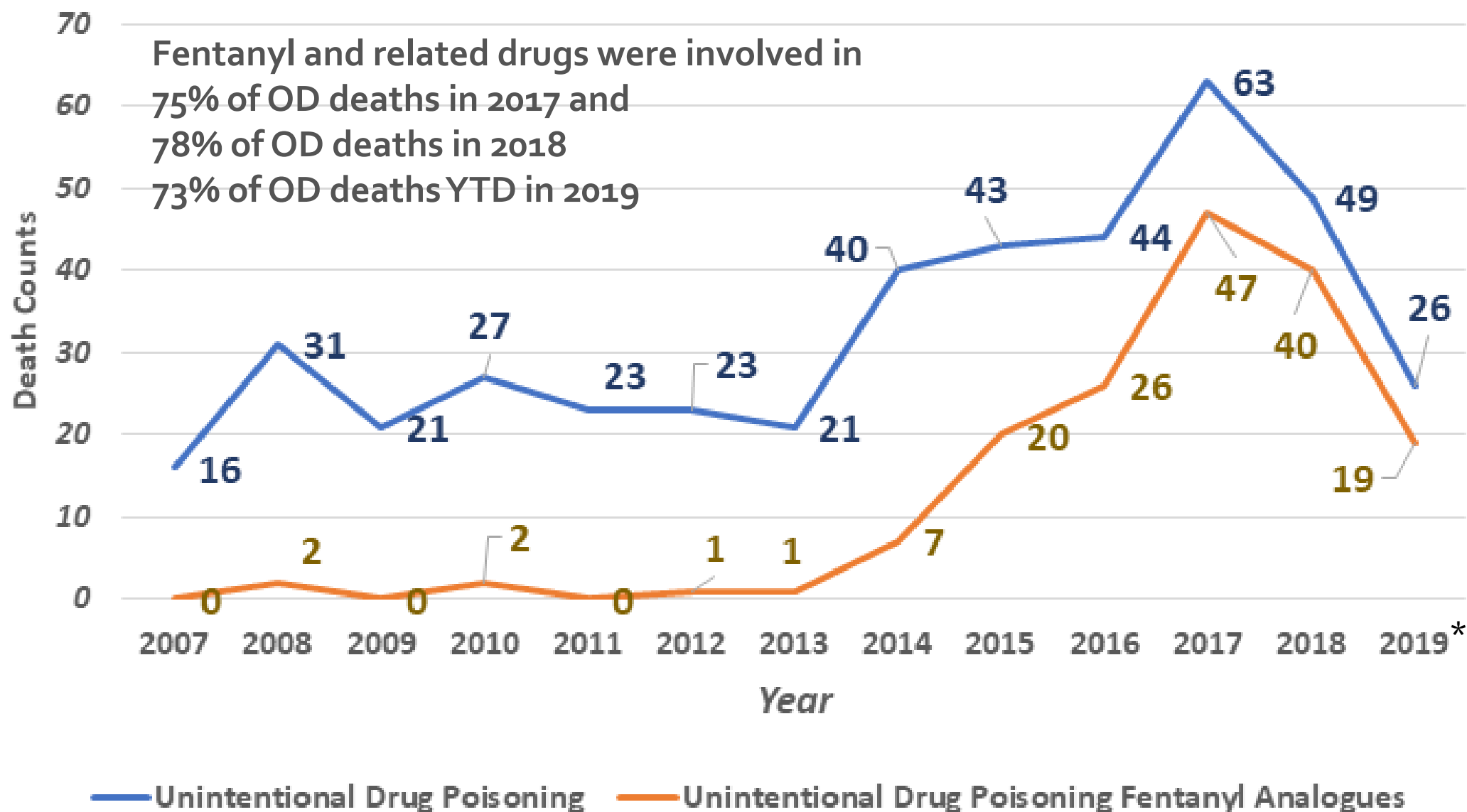


Driving Forces

Fentanyl

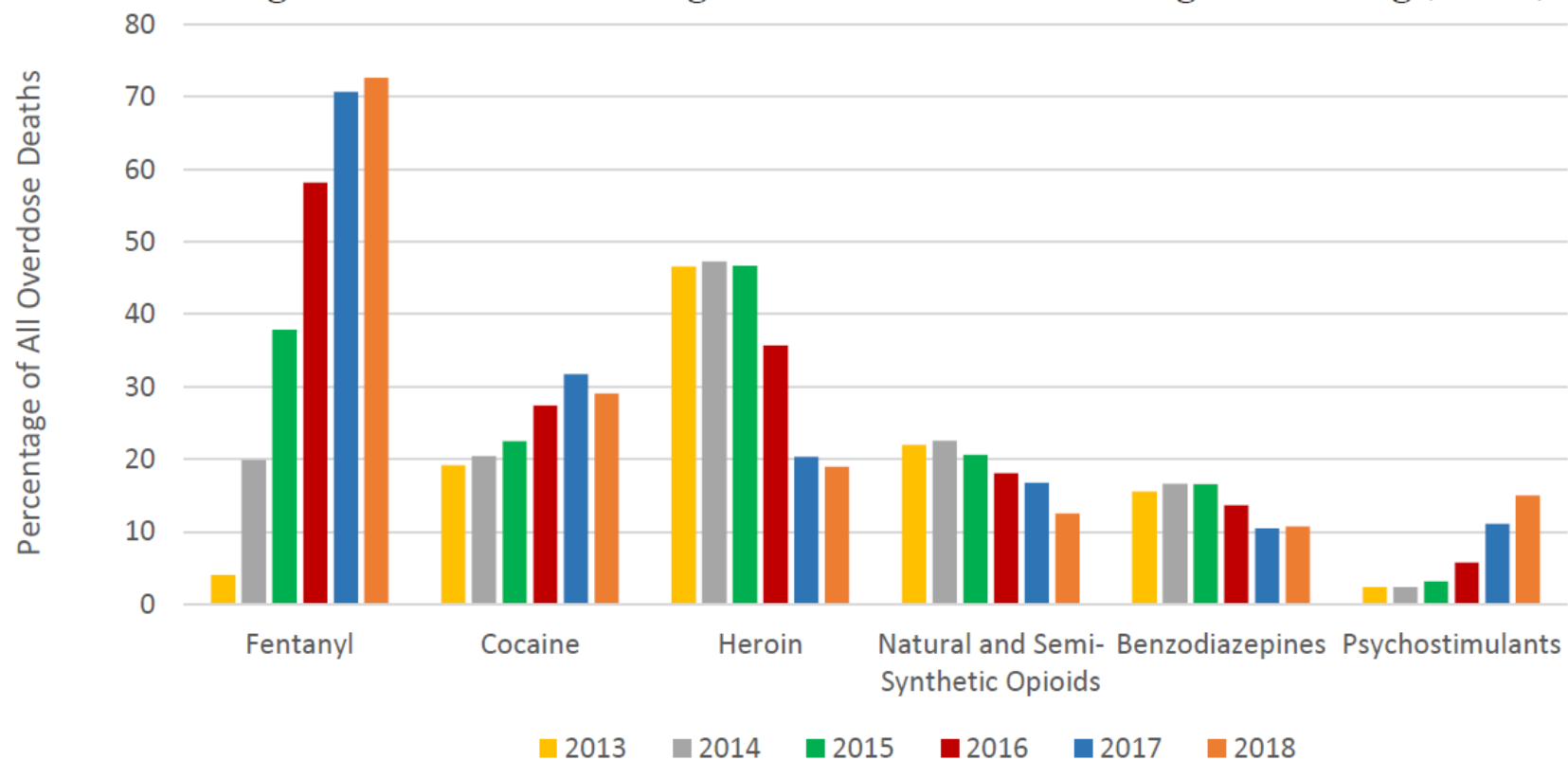
Greene County Resident Deaths from Drug Poisoning

*(as of 10/28/2019)



Drugs Involved in OD Death

Figure 9. Percentage of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Select Drugs, Ohio, 2013-2018



Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics. Analysis: ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Section. Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44). Fentanyl includes fentanyl and fentanyl analogs (e.g. carfentanyl). Psychostimulants include methamphetamine and other psychostimulants with potential for abuse (ICD-10 code T43.6). Natural and Semi-Synthetic Opioids (e.g. oxycodone, hydrocodone) correspond to code T40.2. Multiple drugs are usually involved in overdose deaths. Individual deaths may be reported in more than one category.

Who Responds to an Overdose?

First Responders



first responders



“The single greatest predictor for surviving an overdose is if it occurs within the line of sight of another human being.”

Stigma kills.

Isolation kills.

Harm Reduction Efforts

Project DAWN

Safe Trade Syringe Exchange

Providing OEND to PWUD

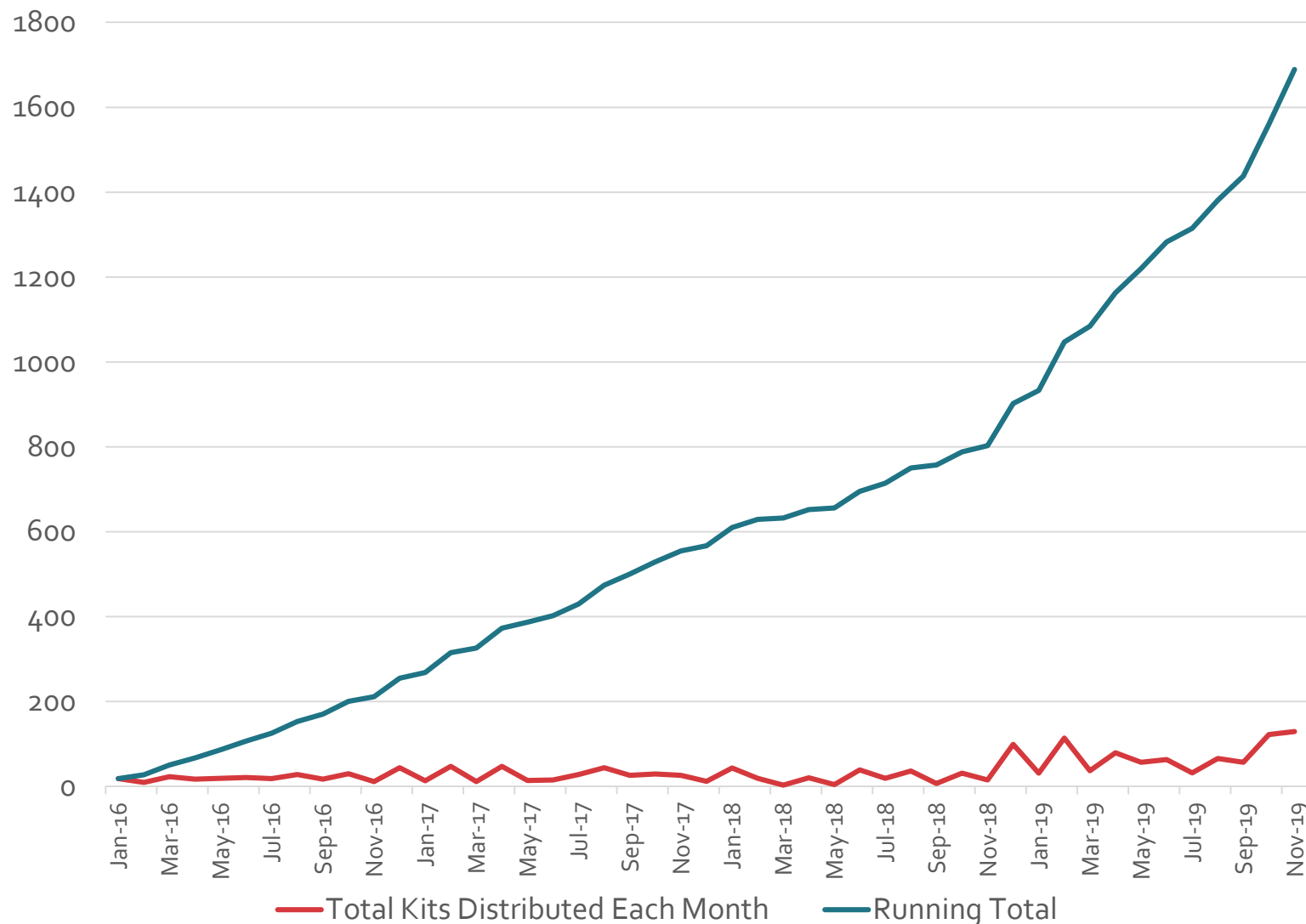
Opiate Education and Naloxone Distribution (OEND)

People who use drugs (PWUD)

- PWUD are most likely to be the “little f” first responders to an overdose
- PWUD can administer naloxone and reverse an overdose
- “Opioid overdose death rates were reduced in communities where OEND was implemented. [...] training potential bystanders to prevent, recognize, and respond to opioid overdoses, OEND is an effective intervention.”
- PWUD are connected to networks of people who are at extremely high risk of overdose

Project DAWN

Project DAWN Kits distributed in Greene County Jan 2016 to Nov 2019



1689 kits distributed!

Since Oct 2018 we have increased the average number of kits distributed each month from 23 to 36.

From Jan 2018- Nov 2019 there have been 87 known reversals!

Project DAWN



2016

- 255 kits

2017

- 312 kits

2018

- 335 kits
- Dec – GCPH starts distributing

2019

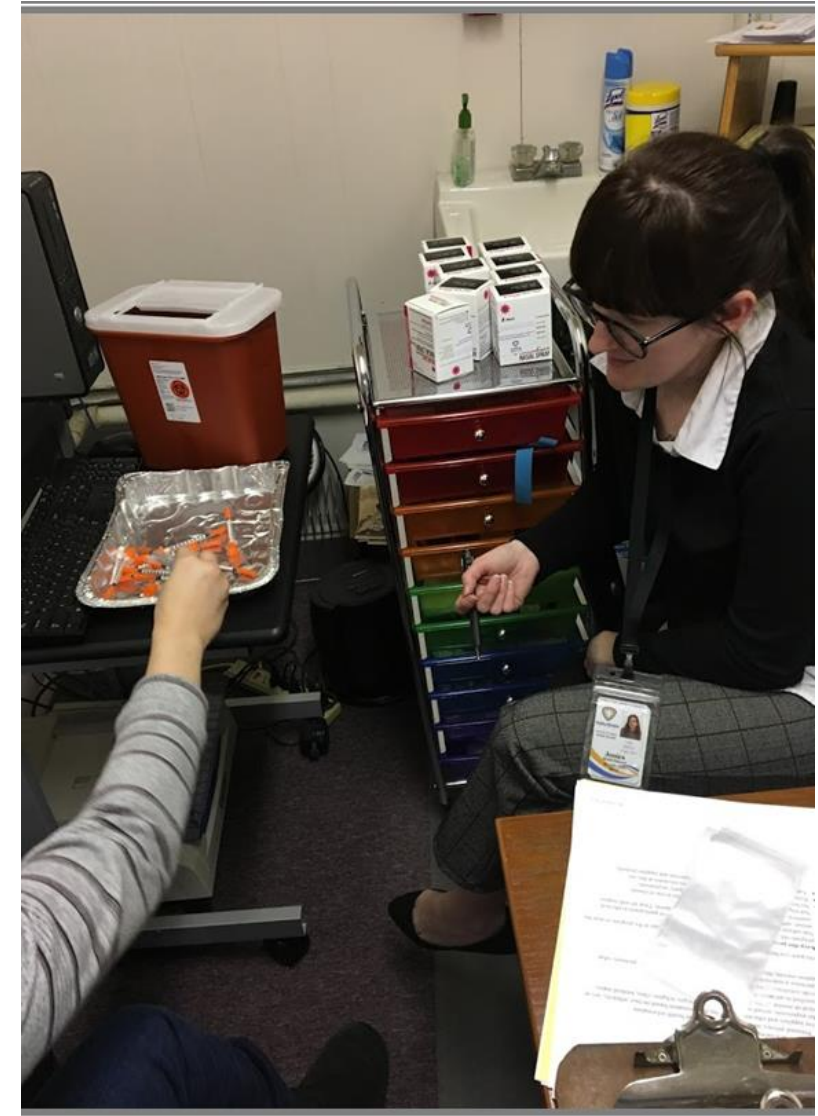
- 787 kits
- July - INAI grant from SAMHSA/ODH
- Oct - DeCoach starts distributing

Safe Trade

Opened in Fairborn in Nov 2017
Every Friday 1-4pm

Started distributing naloxone in Dec 2018

Opened second location in Xenia, Ohio in
June 2019
Every Weds 1-4pm



Fentanyl Test Strips



58 new
clients signed
up YTD
in 2019

388
Naloxone kits
distributed



12,460
syringes
exchanged since
January 2018

Take Aways

Overall, number of overdose deaths is decreasing

- In 2018, 3,764 Ohioans died from unintentional drug overdoses, which as was a 22% decrease from 2017.
- In 2018, 49 Greene County residents died from unintentional drug overdoses, which was a 22% decrease from 2017.

Take Aways

Fentanyl is still a major factor in drug overdose deaths

- Illicitly manufactured fentanyl continues to be involved in nearly three-quarters of overdose deaths and is involved in poly-substance deaths involving psychostimulants (meth) and cocaine.
- Fentanyl was involved in nearly 73% of overdose deaths in 2018, often in combination with other drugs.
- In 2018, fentanyl was involved in nearly 80% of all heroin-related overdose deaths, 74% of all cocaine-related overdose deaths, and 67% of all psychostimulant/methamphetamine-related overdose deaths.
- **Recommendation is for all drug users to carry Narcan because of cross-contamination in the drug supply.**

Take Aways

Stimulant Use is Increasing

- The number of unintentional overdose deaths involving psychostimulants/methamphetamine increased 5% in 2018 while deaths involving all other drug categories declined.
- Indicated Prevention strategies for people who use substances may need to expand to address the use of non-opiate drugs.

Questions?

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