

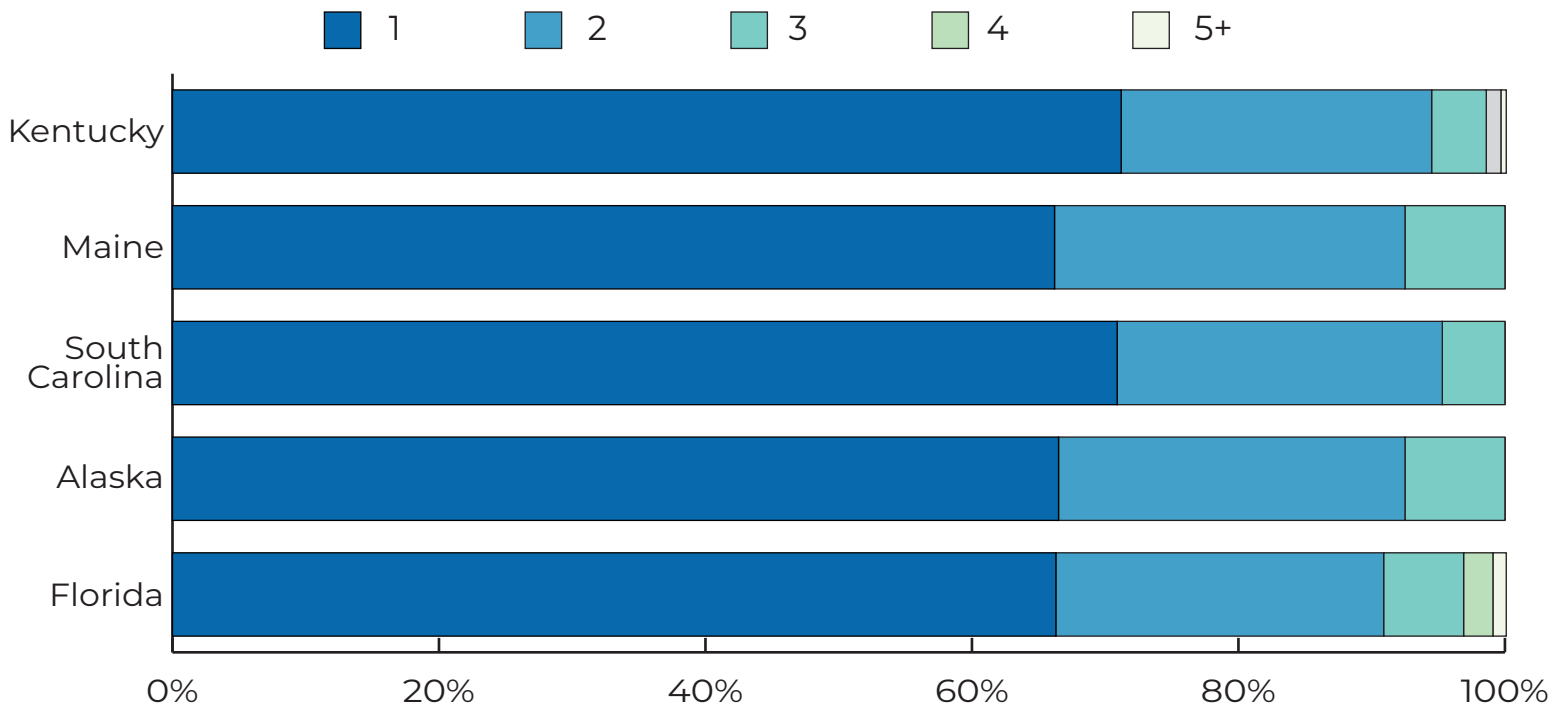
NDEWS Special Report

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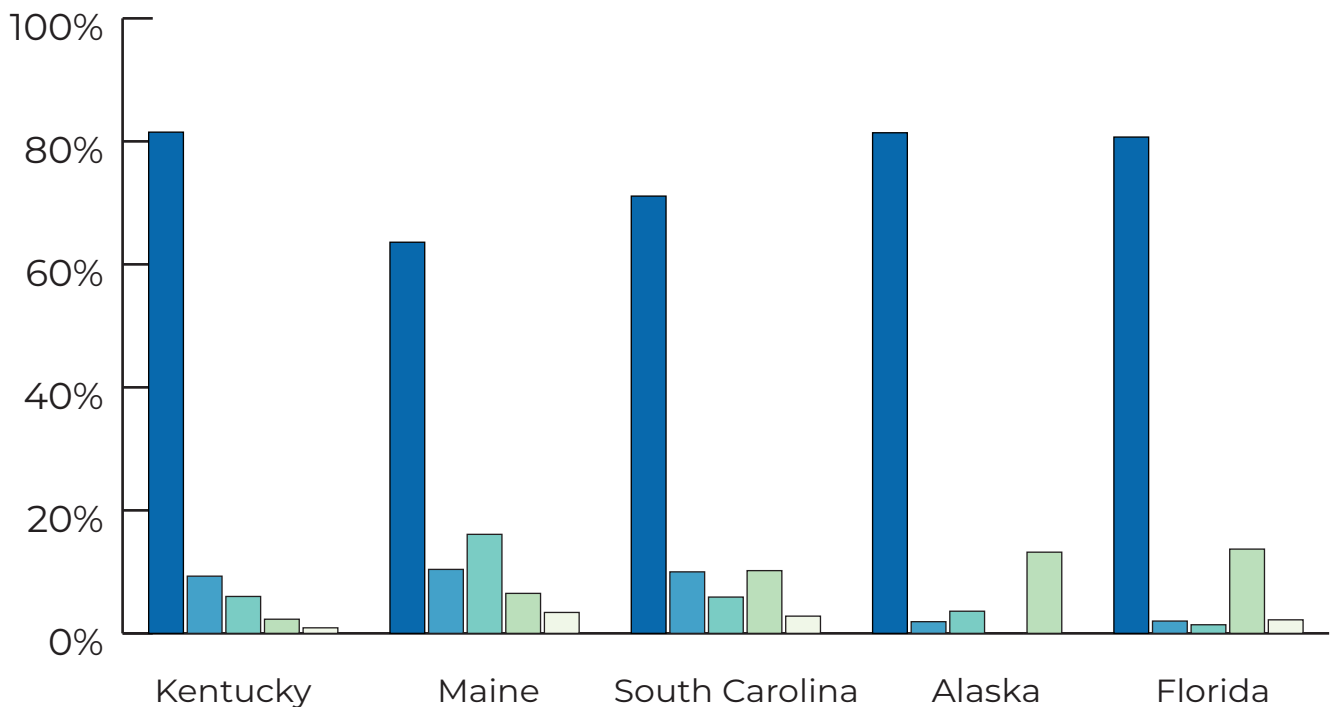
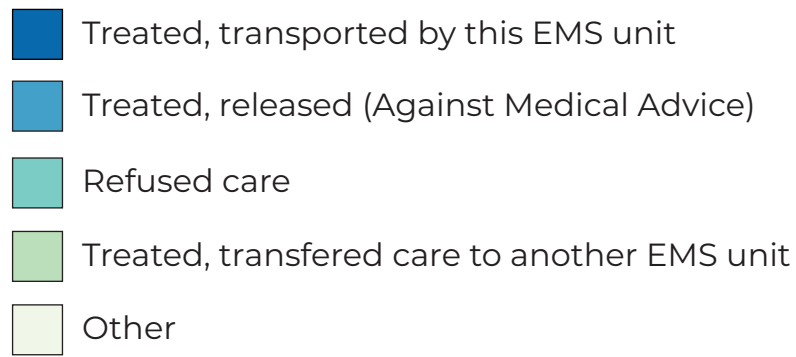
Naloxone utilization in nonfatal opioid overdose-related 911 dispatches

In this week's report, NDEWS highlights observations from biospatial detailing the utilization of naloxone among opioid-involved nonfatal overdoses. Among states with at least 75% coverage, the five with the highest rate of nonfatal opioid overdose dispatches per 10,000 population are shown below (Kentucky, Maine, South Carolina, Alaska and Florida). The stacked bar chart illustrates the frequency of each dose (unit) of naloxone administered per patient. Records with missing data for dose were excluded. The figure on page 2 details the incident patient disposition for each dispatch across these same states.

Frequency of doses of naloxone administered by EMS for nonfatal opioid overdose in states with the highest rate of EMS dispatches



Patient disposition for incident



Opioid-related dispatches were defined based on the Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance (ESOOS) criteria as defined by the state of Rhode Island, intended to detect incidents involving opioid overdose. States included in this report met or exceeded a 75% Underlying Event Coverage (UEC) during the surveillance period, indicating that biospatial has received at least 75% of the expected data for the given time and region.

27 states have state-wide partnerships with biospatial, and include Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.