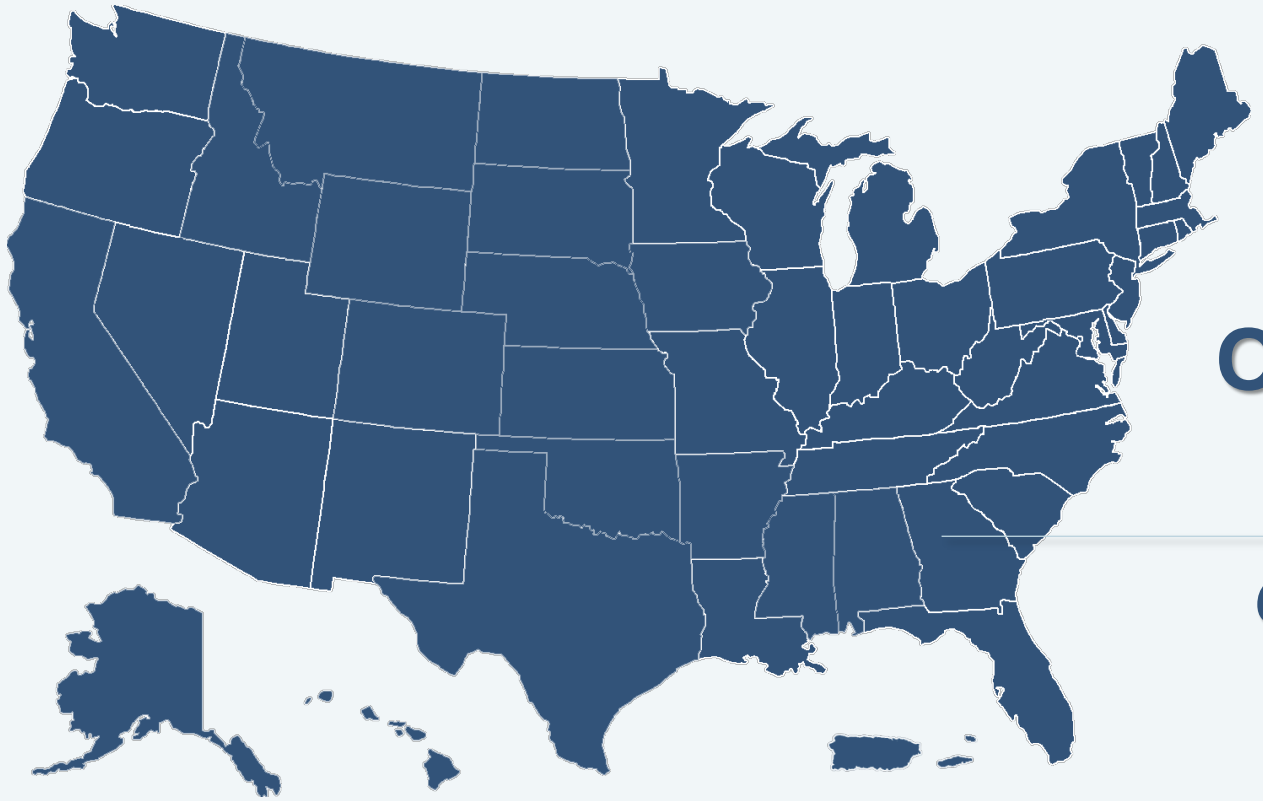
Aug. 25, 2022



Tools for Collaborative Overdose Prevention and Response

Christina Galardi, SC Public Health Analyst

OVERDOSE RESPONSE STRATEGY | PUBLIC HEALTH | PUBLIC SAFETY | PARTNERSHIP

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What is the Overdose Response Strategy (ORS)?

The Overdose Response Strategy is an unprecedented and unique collaboration between public health and public safety, created to help local communities reduce drug overdoses and save lives by sharing timely data, pertinent intelligence and innovative strategies.

Topics for Discussion

Highlights of overdose prevention and response tools:

1. Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program (ODMAP)
2. Overdose Fatality Review (OFR)

Different Perspectives

Aggregate

Case-Level

What is ODMAP?

ODMAP is a **free**, web-based tool that provides near **real-time surveillance** of suspected overdose events to **support public safety and public health** efforts to mobilize an **immediate response** to overdose events

ODMAP
OVERDOSE DETECTION
MAPPING APPLICATION PROGRAM

ODMAP in South Carolina

- Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) Bureau of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) integrated data statewide on non-fatal suspected overdoses with EMS response, starting in June 2021
  - 13,000+ data points entered in the first year
- Agencies registered to use ODMAP doubled
  - Coroners, law enforcement, fire departments, EMS, 911 dispatch, county alcohol and drug authorities, hospitals, state agency partners

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ODMAP Tools

The National Map and Spike Alerts

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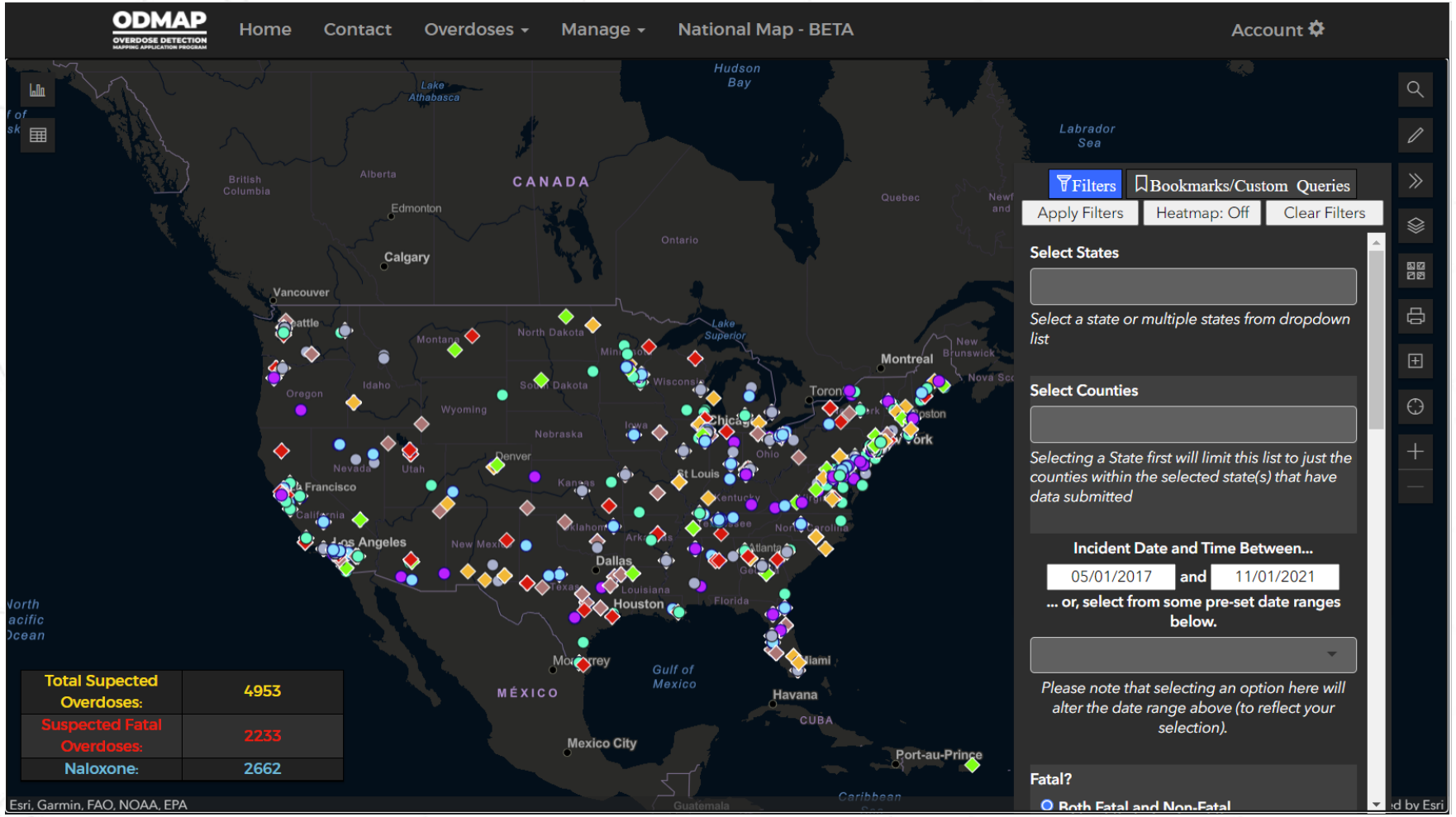
National Map and Its Features



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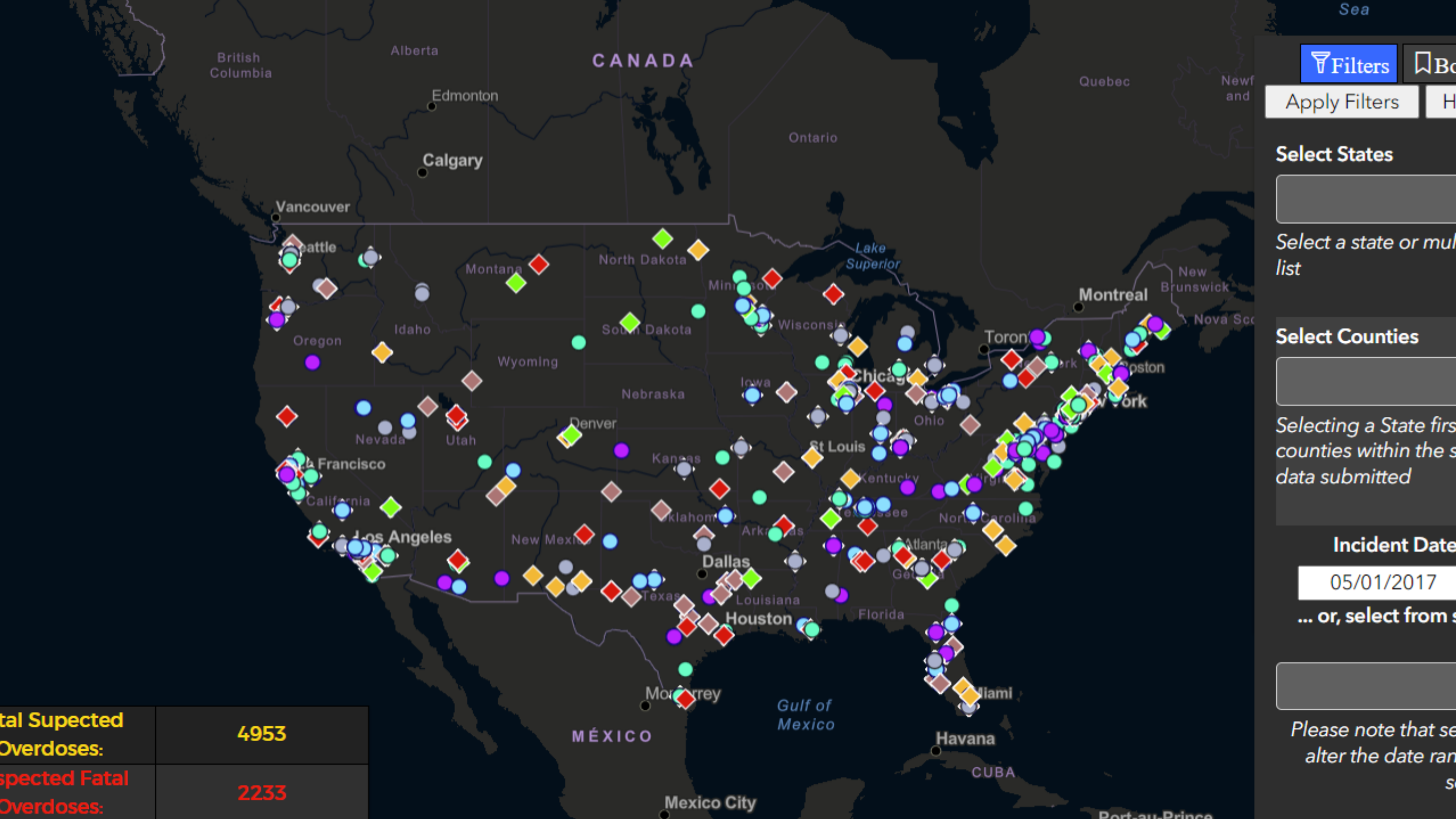

tal Supected Overdoses:	4953
spected Fatal Overdoses:	2233

Filters | Bo

Apply Filters | H

Select States

Select a state or mul list

Select Counties

Selecting a State firs counties within the s data submitted

Incident Date

05/01/2017

... or, select from s

Please note that se alter the date ran s

Default 24-hour Summary Statistics

Total Supected Overdoses:	4953
Suspected Fatal Overdoses:	2233
Naloxone:	2662

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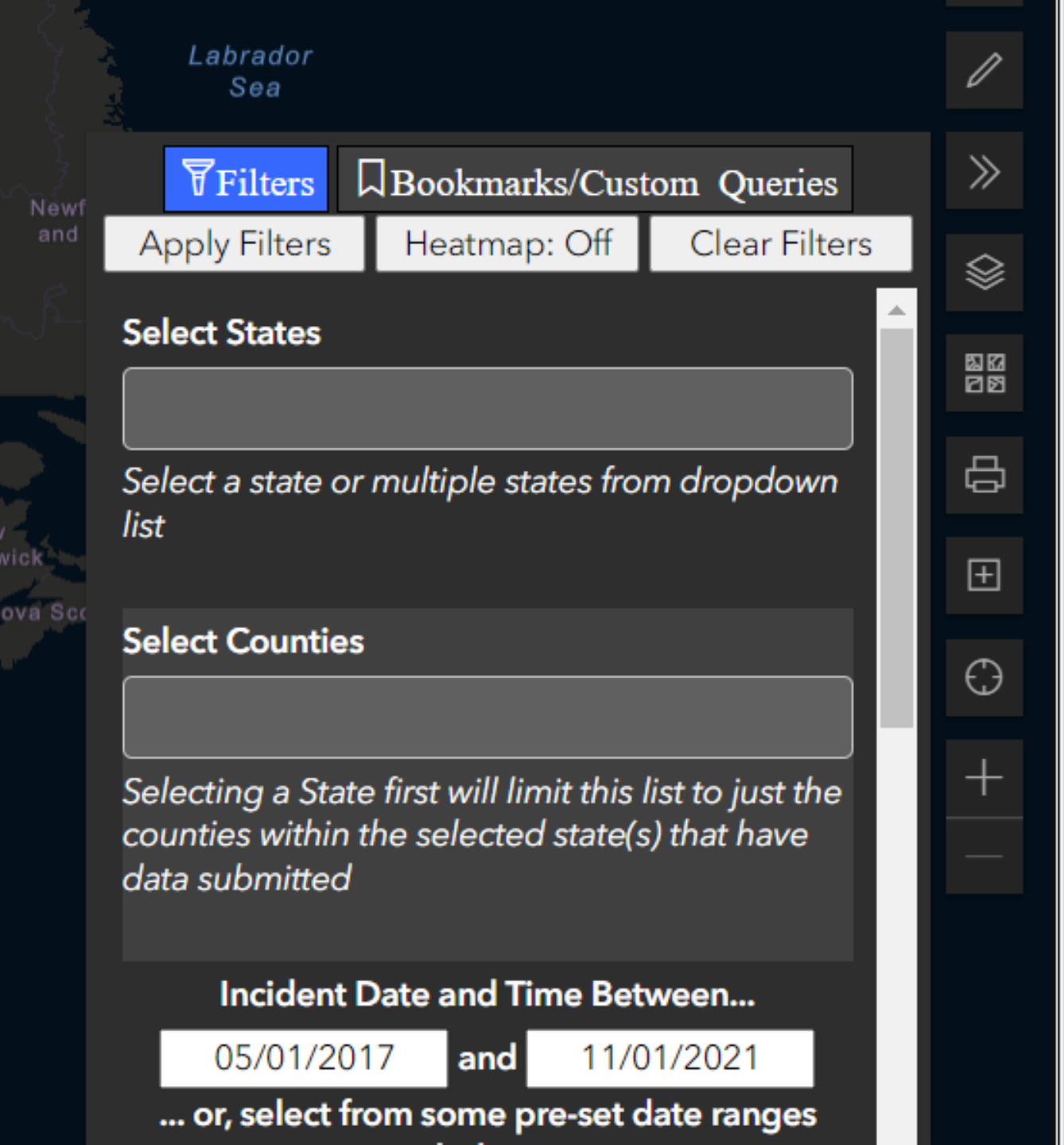

Built-in filters to do deep dives into ODMAP data, including:

- Dates
- Location
- Type of drug

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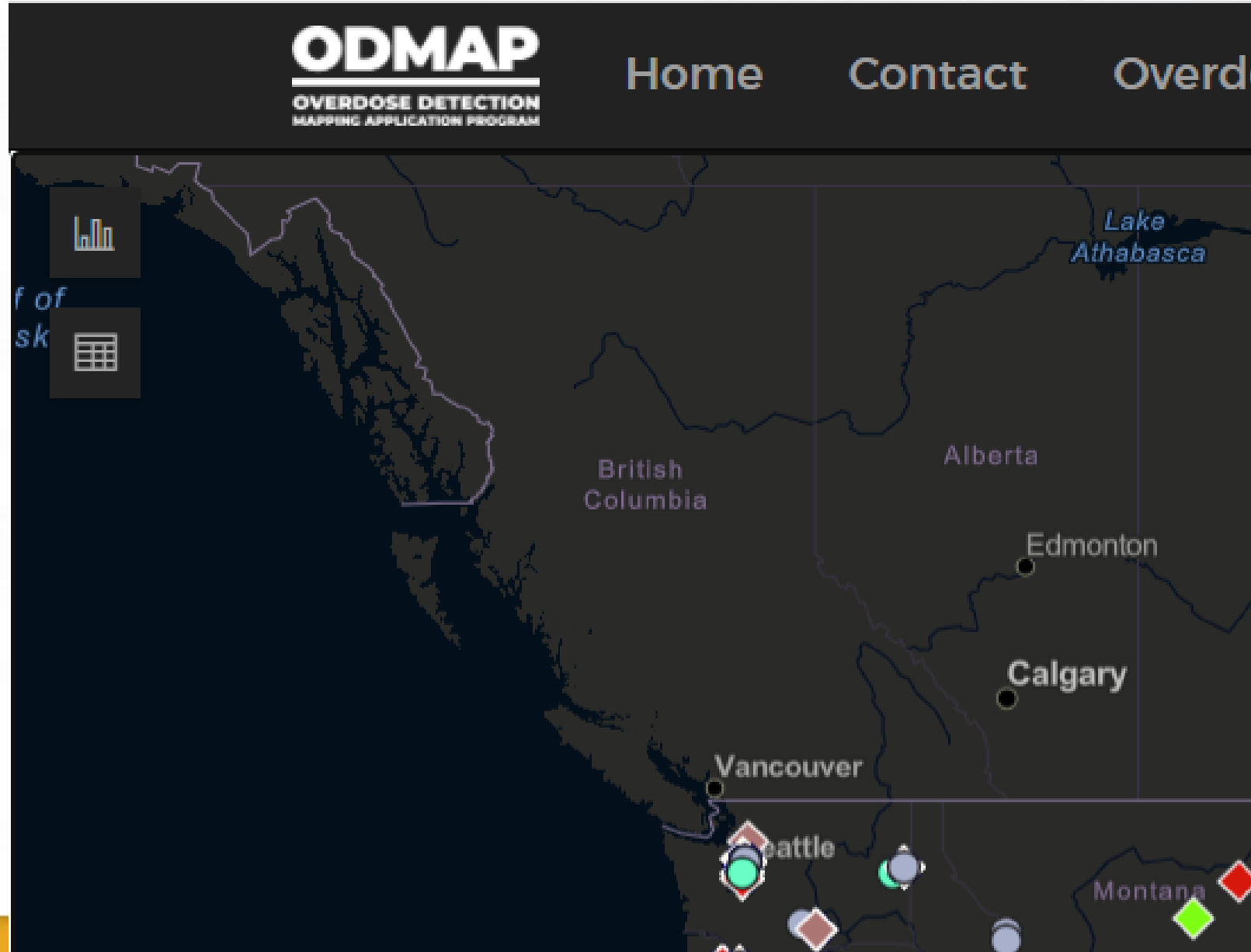
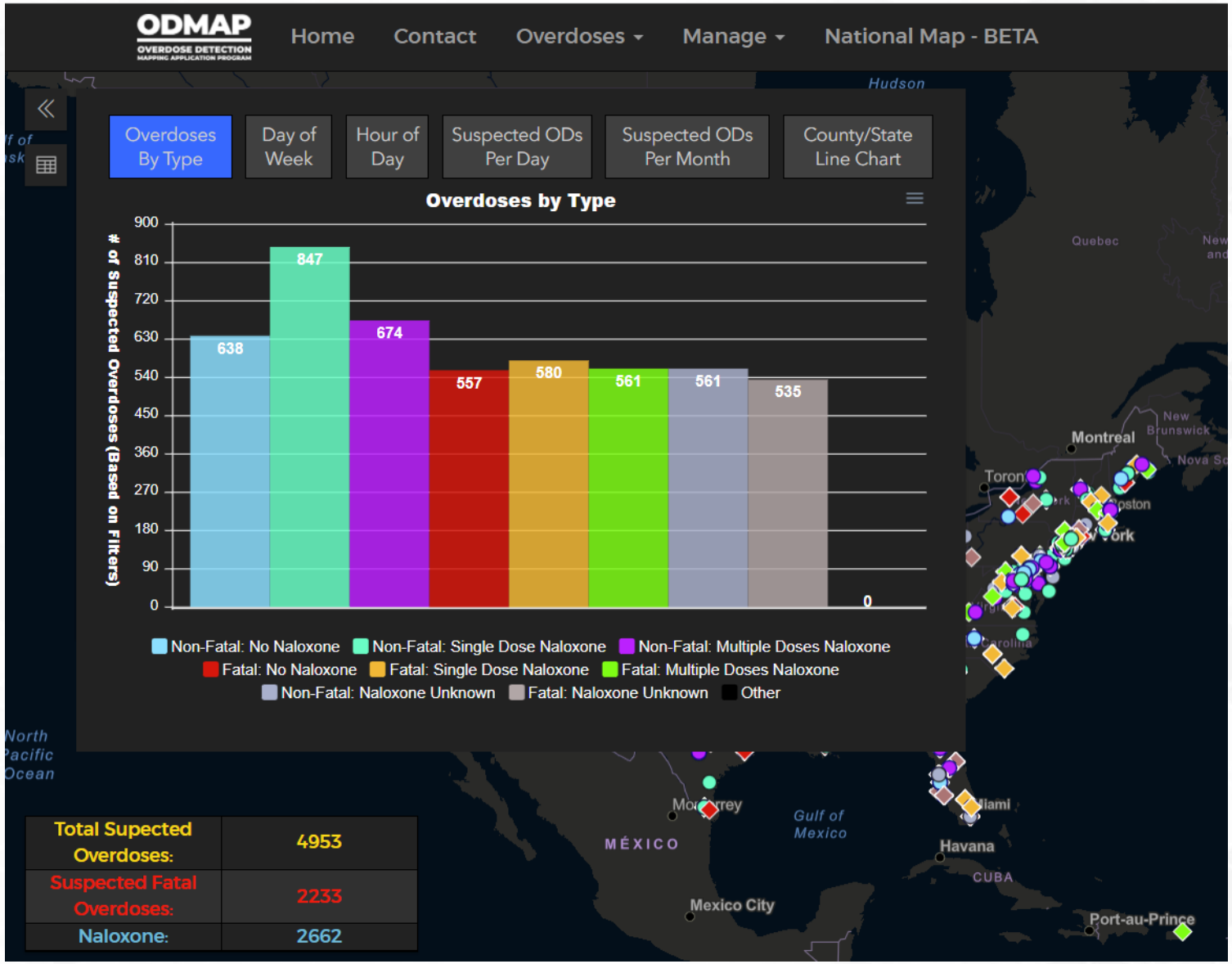
Built-in charts, including:

- Outcome
- By day/month
- County line comparison chart





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ODMAP Features

- ODMAP National Map
  - Cross jurisdiction suspected event information
  - Filters
  - Heat maps
  - Charts
- Spike, overdose, and statewide alerts
- Adding personal data and Esri web layers
- **Multiple agencies** providing data for areas, capturing more suspected events

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Spike Alerts

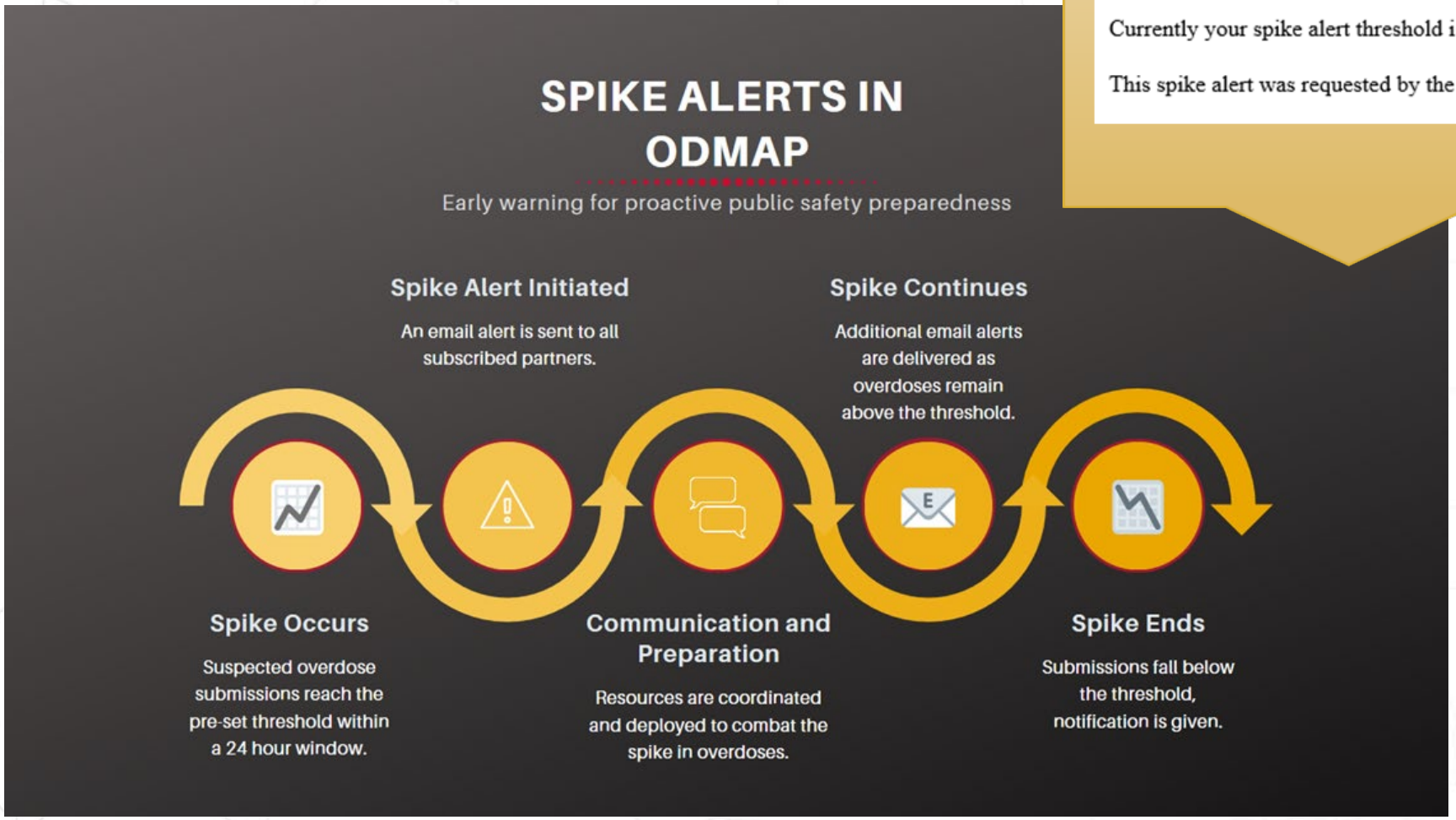
odmap@wb.hidta.org | Kehoet@chesterfield.gov; laubachr@chesterfield.gov;

Henrico, Virginia Spike Alert

Henrico, Virginia is in a spike. There have been 4 total overdose incidents in the last 24 hours.

Currently your spike alert threshold is 3 overdose incidents in 24 hours.

This spike alert was requested by the Chesterfield County Police Department.



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Spike Alert Response Teams/Protocols

- Agencies create a tailored spike response program to ensure there is a quick response to increases or spikes in overdoses
- Should include public health, law enforcement, EMS, hospitals, and adjacent agencies (i.e. medical examiners/coroners and hospitals)
- Can set up spikes for any threshold on ODMAP, so agencies can be alerted based on their agency's prevention/response program

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Outreach Teams

- Agencies can use ODMAP to identify cases in their specified jurisdiction
- Once an overdose is identified, they will connect with the reporting agency and implement their follow-up protocol
- Specific case information comes from the agency itself, not ODMAP

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ODMAP Account Management

If your agency doesn't have an account yet:

Why Overdose Fatality Review (OFR)?

- Overdose deaths are preventable
- Interventions exist to reduce risk of overdose and death
- Improvements to timing, response, and intervention can be identified

What is fatality review?

- **Goal**: to prevent future similar deaths
- Provides a platform for compiling information to understand the circumstances surrounding a death
- Case review allows for confidential information to be shared within a protected space

Data | Coalition | Prevention

Common OFR Team Members

Coroner's office	Sheriff's office	Solicitor's office	Mental health department	Fire department
EMS	Police department	Behavioral health agency	Hospital	Local provider or pharmacist
Probation, pardon, and parole services	Drug court	Housing authority	Social services	Public health department

Guest attendees may be identified for specific case

Meeting Best Practices

- Meetings are closed to the public
- Meet monthly for consistency and progress toward implementing recommendations
- Meeting duration 90–120 min
- Review 2–3 cases (30–60 min each)
- Select cases based on themes (geography, population, substance, known system interactions)
- 3+ essential data sources from death investigation, public safety, health care, behavioral health

Planning Your OFR Meeting. 2020, Sept. 2. O'Brien, M. and Heinen, M.

Case Summary

- Goal is to create a timeline of events to identify opportunities for prevention and intervention
- Cases are selected and members are provided baseline information
- Members are requested to review for potential contact with the agency and prepare summary of information

Planning Your OFR Meeting. 2020, Sept. 2. O'Brien, M. and Heinen, M.

OFR Discussion Questions

- *What is the problem?*
- *What were risk or protective factors?*
  - *Ex: neighborhood, social support, access to services, employment, housing, health status, education, trauma, criminal activity*
- *What are the missing opportunities?*
- *What are the system gaps?*
- *What can be done to improve the prevention strategy, service delivery, or intervention?*
- *How would this be implemented and in what settings?*

Facilitate Your OFR Meeting. 2020, Sept. 2. O'Brien, M. and Heinen, M.

Data Discussed

- Demographics
- Cause of death, drugs at scene, death investigation/ toxicology, overdose interventions
- Recent life stressors
- Health care access
- History: mental health, substance use, trauma, criminal justice, social services, education
- Recommendations

Collect Your Data. 2020, Oct. O'Brien, M. and Heinen, M.

Possible OFR Outcomes—Individual Level

- Increased knowledge of substance use disorder and nature of drug overdose in their jurisdiction
- Increased self-efficacy to participate in an OFR
- Increased understanding and awareness of agency's role in prevention of overdoses and support for individuals with substance use disorders (SUD)
- Increased self-efficacy to develop, implement, and monitor recommendations
- Increased ability among OFR members to identify overdose risk and protective factors and missed opportunities for prevention and intervention

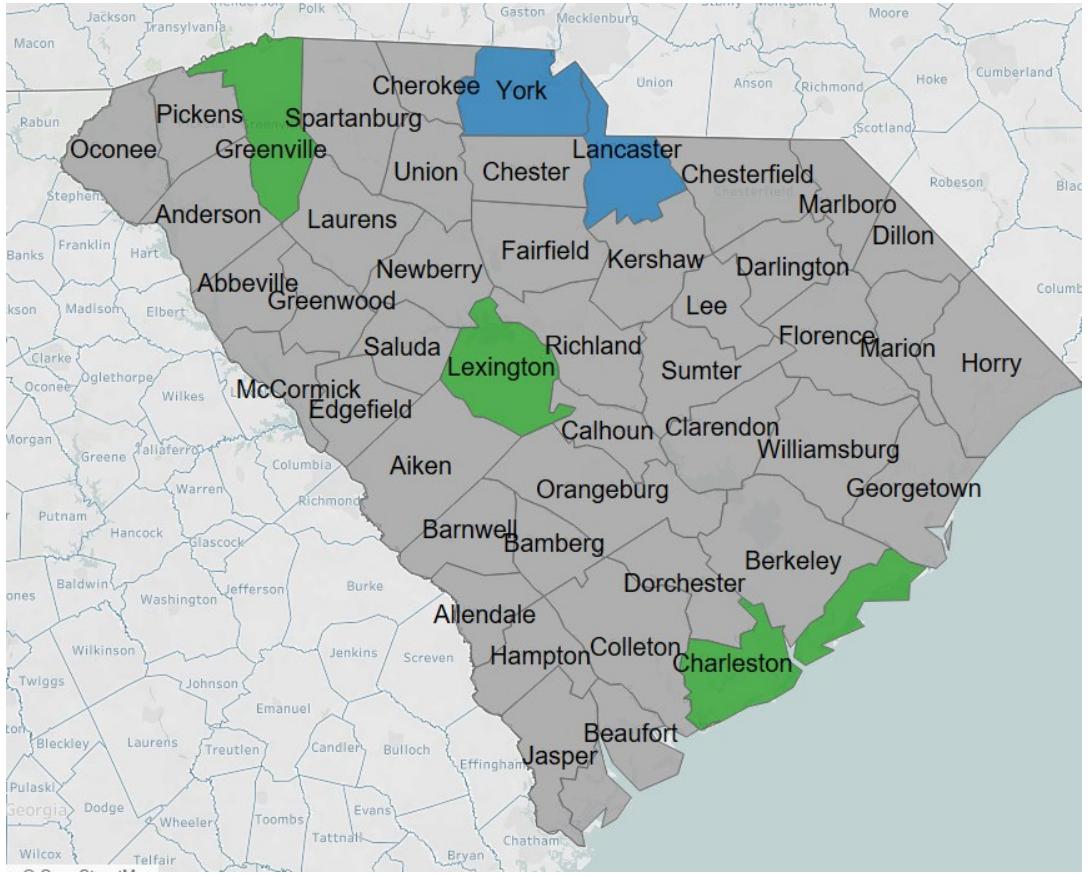
Possible OFR Outcomes—Community and Systems Level

- Increased identification of service and systems needs of populations at-risk for SUD and overdoses
- Improved coordination and collaboration between agencies and community conditions to prevent future overdose deaths, as well as leveraging existing resources
- Implemented policies and programs that further improve community responses and organizational capacity and increase funding for OFRs
- Improved outreach and service delivery to at-risk populations
- Reduced stigma against individuals who use drugs among all agencies and community members involved with the OFR process
- Increased shared accountability to monitor local substance use and overdose death data, implement recommendations, and assess and monitor implemented activities
- Improved data related to missed opportunities for prevention and intervention at the community level
- Improved investigation of overdose deaths

Possible OFR Outcomes—Long Term

- Decreased rate of opioid misuse, opioid use disorder, and nonfatal overdose
- Decreased drug overdose death rates, including prescription and illicit opioid-involved overdose death rates

OFR in South Carolina



Counties participating in OFR

- Enforcement/Investigation-Oriented
- Prevention-Oriented
- Not Currently Conducting OFR

OFR in Lexington County

- Meeting monthly since April 2021
- Led by coroner's office with participants representing 10+ local agencies
- Presentations on trends in overdoses and local services in addition to case reviews
- Ongoing recommendation development and prioritization
- Evaluation of outcomes among individual members and community/systems change

Highest Priority Gaps/Needs

Over the first six months, members identified 16 gaps/needs and ranked top priorities based on the cases reviewed and ability to impact overdose deaths:

- Individuals are not always connected with treatment services after engaging with agencies like EMS, law enforcement, hospital (10 votes)
- Individuals may not have insurance or financial resources to cover treatment services (8 votes)
- Substance use may start in adolescence and should be addressed early (7 votes)
- Children with family members experiencing incarceration or substance use are at higher risk for substance use and other negative health outcomes (7 votes)
- Patients experience repeat drug-related admissions (7 votes)

Recommendations Generated

- ❑ Develop resource list for treatment and other services and identify which are sliding scale/low-cost options, different ages
- ❑ Expand/replicate Mobile Crisis program to address substance use response
- ❑ Leverage mental health center RV, community paramedic program, and other resources for mobile outreach
- ❑ Expand Medicaid to increase treatment access
- ❑ Explore options for EMS to pilot transport to other locations
- ❑ Seek grant/funding for regional stabilization center
- ❑ Work with all schools in district to implement assessment and referral to treatment
- ❑ Share information with OFR members on Handle with Care model (referrals to school resources from law enforcement/first response for children after trauma in the home)

Benefits

- Overdoses involve multiple touchpoints; this is an opportunity to share information across multiple agencies at once
- Open space for other agencies to learn from your perspective–trends, family conversations–and you to learn from theirs
- Think tank for relationship building and problem solving

Public Health and Safety Team Cycle

Questions?

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For more information on ODMAP, visit odmap.org
For more information on OFR, visit https://www.cossapresources.org/Tools/OFR