

CT EMS SWORD

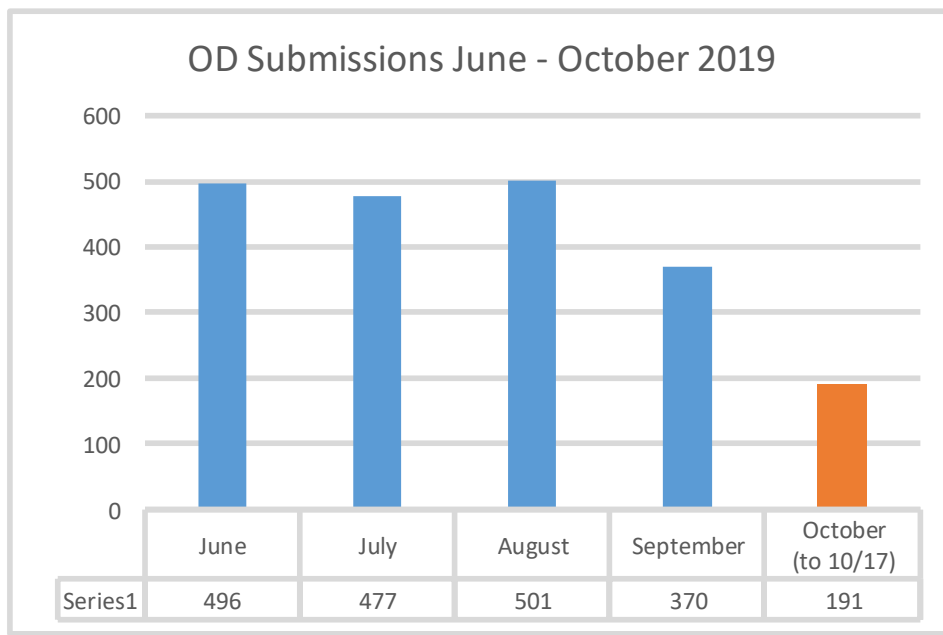
Statewide Opioid Reporting Directive Newsletter

October 2019, Issue V

SWORD Statewide Reporting September 2019

In the month of September, there were 370 calls into the CT Poison Control Center (CPCC), which was down from August's report of 501 calls. Of these calls, 350 were non-fatal and 20 resulted in fatalities. There were 308 total naloxone administrations: 176 non-fatal multiple doses of naloxone administered, 120 non-fatal single dose naloxone, and 53 non-fatal with no naloxone administered. One non-fatal with "unknown" naloxone administered. Of the 20 fatalities, 8 received multiple doses of naloxone, 4 were given a single dose, and 8 with no naloxone administered. The gender breakdown for the state is: Male (270); Female (97).

The 370 cases involved suspected overdoses from all of our counties: Fairfield (79), Hartford (146), Litchfield (28), Middlesex (12), New Haven (76), New London (22), Tolland and Windham (7). The age breakdown of the patients is as follows: 0– 24 years of age (30); 25 to 34 years of age (109); 35 to 44 years of age (80); 45 to 54 years of age (73); 55 to 64 years of age (64); 65 years of age and older (15).



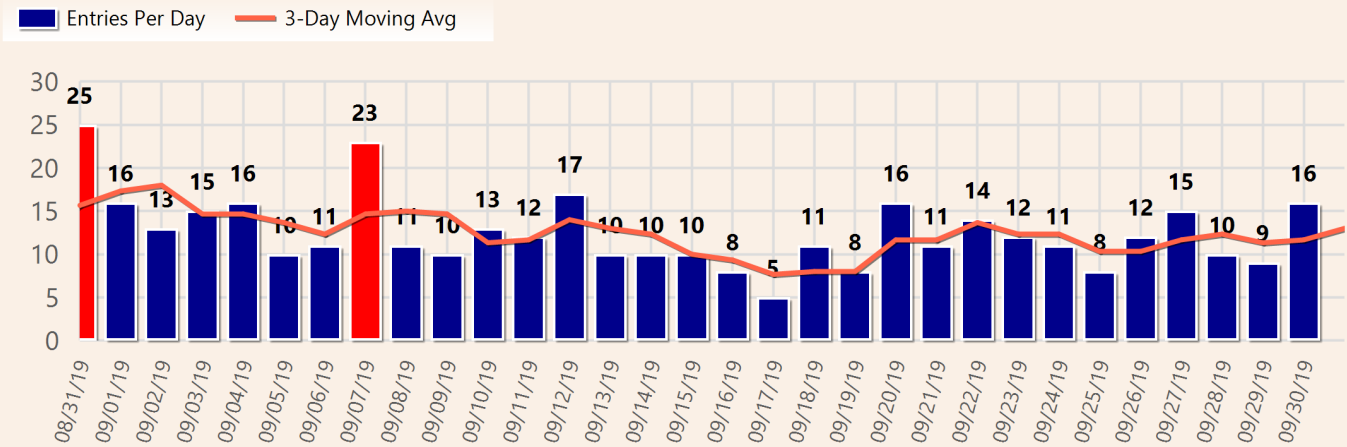
This graph shows the total suspected overdoses called into CPCC by month since SWORD project beginning June 1, 2019

KUDOS: Alex Limos, Bob Soucey, Daniel Potter, Heather Lee, James Gates, Peter Ceasar, and Michael Kerr and all who have called in SWORD cases to the CPCC.

Keep up the great work!

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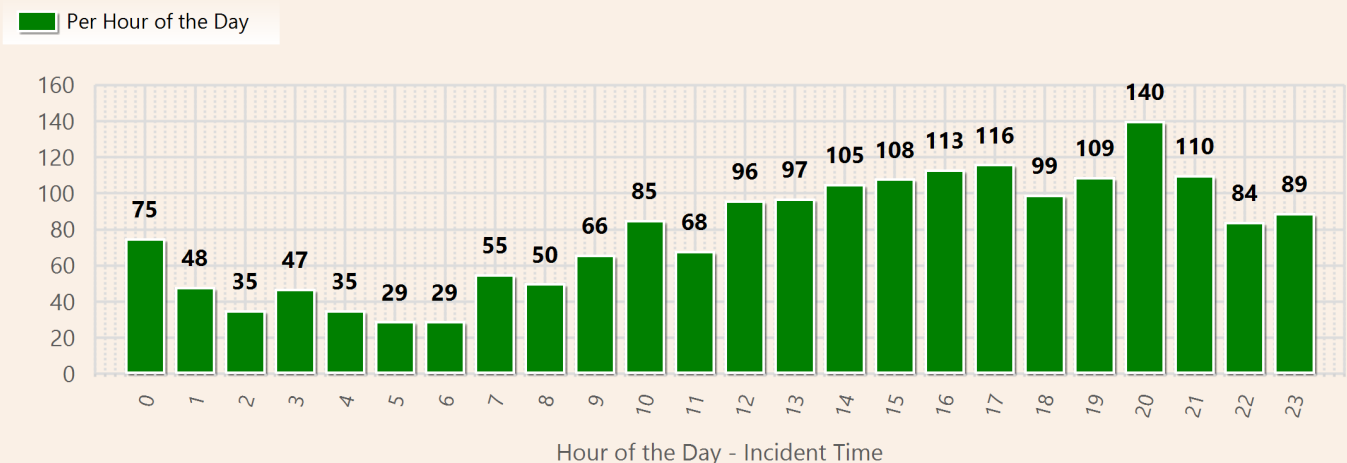
ODMAP Suspected Overdose Submissions - In the Last Month



September ODMAP Suspected OD Submissions by day, 9/1/19—9/30/19

This graph shows total suspected overdoses called in each day during the time period. Days highlighted (vertically) in red show the day(s) having the highest number of suspected overdose call-ins in the current month. The red line running horizontally shows a 3-day moving average of call-ins.

ODMAP Suspected Overdose Submissions - All Data Submitted



Cumulative (June—September 30, 2019) 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 comes from reports made by CT EMS and can be viewed in ODMAP Level 2

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ODMAP Access for EMS, Fire Departments, Hospitals, Law Enforcement and Local Health

The Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program (ODMAP) provides near real-time suspected overdose surveillance data across jurisdictions to support public safety and public health efforts to mobilize an immediate response to a sudden increase, or spike in overdose events. It links first responders and relevant record management systems to a mapping tool to track overdoses to stimulate real-time response and strategic analysis across jurisdictions. ODMAP is available to tribal, local, state and federal government entities serving the interests of public

safety and/or public health. ODMAP is also available to licensed first responder agencies and hospitals. The ODMAP will be available once your agency has signed a participation agreement.

Upon Level 2 access, your agency may view real-time overdose data. The [Overdose Spike Response Framework](#) is a resource that can guide development of a local Overdose Response Plan.

Agencies need to 1) Request [Agency Access](#) 2) Decide an Agency Administrator (who can set alerts) and then the Agency Admin can 3) Create Level 2 users (which will provide access to the map).



“Vigilante 13” pictured with positive fentanyl test strip above

Over the last month, EMS crews have reported multiple sightings of the heroin brand “Vigilante 13”, which was responsible for many non-fatal overdoses in Hartford, West Hartford, East Hartford, Manchester, and Norwich. Reporting heroin bags is important. The information is shared with public health and safety officials and harm reduction groups, enabling them to better target resources. Law enforcement seeks the source of bad batches, while people with substance use disorder are warned to either stay away from these brands, or to make certain they do not use alone and have naloxone present. If present, responders are urged to safely take a photo of the identified heroin bag and other paraphernalia at the scene and email this to poisoncontrol@uchc.edu with the CPCC case number given when the reported overdose is called in.



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[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!