

Overdose Spike Alert Toolkit

3:00PM EST | November 16th, 2021 | 2021 SyS Symposium

Moderators:

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Sydney Fox, MPA – The Overdose Response Strategy (ORS)



Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists

Introduction

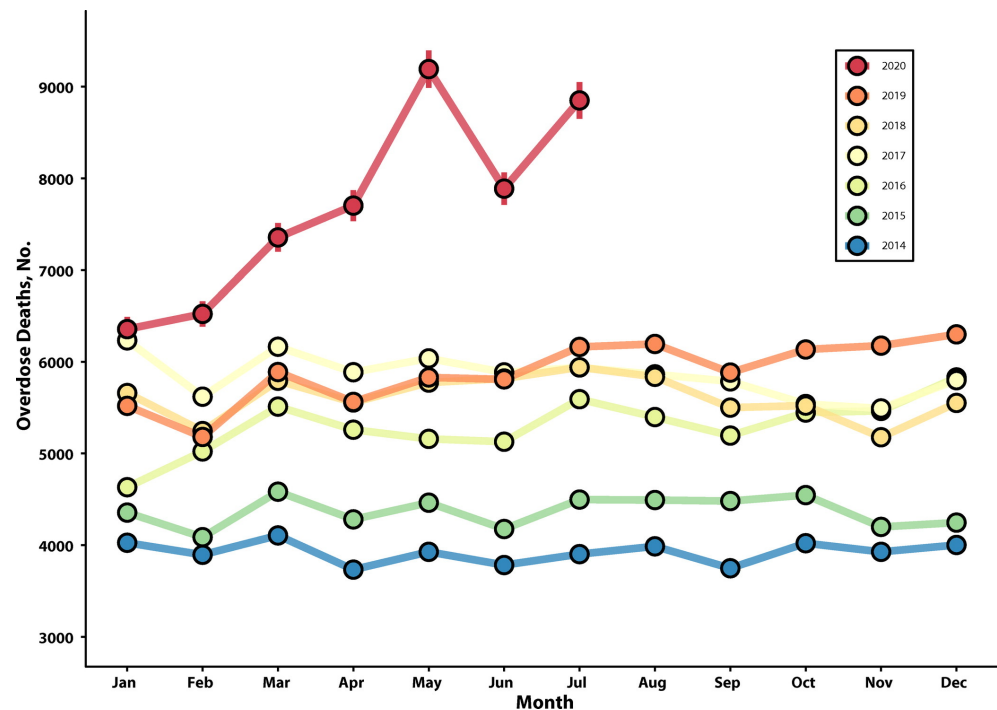


Overdose Spike Alerts Defined:

- Overdose spikes or clusters occur when a statistically significant number of overdoses occur in a defined area.

FIGURE 1— Monthly Overdose Deaths From January 2014 to July 2020: United States

Note. Overdose deaths in the United States are shown by month, from January 2014 to July 2020. For values in 2020, 95% prediction intervals are shown, recovered using the algorithm described in this analysis. This figure reveals that May 2020 was the deadliest month for overdose death in the United States in recent history, elevated above May 2019 by about 60%.



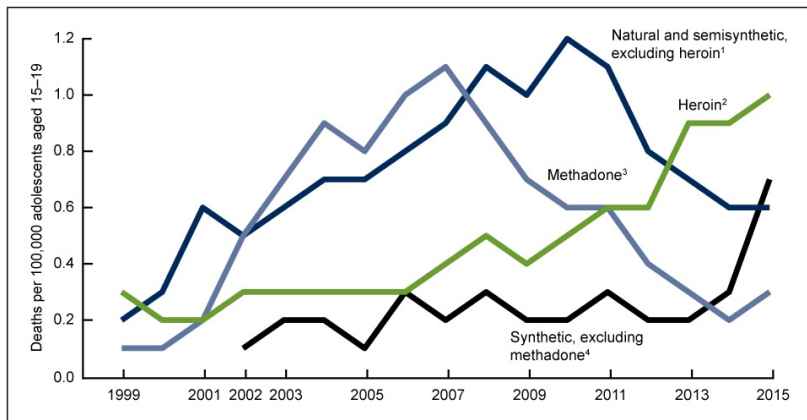
Introduction



Overdose Spike Alerts Defined:

- Jurisdictions create alert protocols to notify designated partners of this important community change and set appropriate response actions

Figure 4. Drug overdose death rates for adolescents aged 15–19, by type of opioid drug involved: United States, 1999–2015



¹Significant increasing trend for 1999–2010; significant decreasing trend for 2010–2015; $p < 0.05$.

²Significant increasing trend for 1999–2015; $p < 0.0001$.

³Significant increasing trend for 1999–2007; significant decreasing trend for 2007–2014; rate for 2015 significantly higher than for 2014; $p < 0.05$.

⁴Significant increasing trend for 2002–2015; $p < 0.05$; too few cases in 1999–2001 to compute a reliable rate.

NOTES: Drug overdose deaths are identified with *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* underlying cause-of-death codes X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, and Y10–Y14. Drug overdose deaths involving heroin include code T40.1 (2015 $N = 208$); natural and semisynthetic opioids, excluding heroin include code T40.2 (2015 $N = 136$); methadone include code T40.3 (2015 $N = 53$); and synthetic opioids, excluding methadone include code T40.4 (2015 $N = 143$). Deaths might involve more than one drug, so categories are not exclusive. Trends may have been affected by improvement in the reporting of specific drugs for drug overdose deaths during the reporting period; see Data source and methods. Access data table for Figure 4 at: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db282_table.pdf#4.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality.

Responding to the Heroin Epidemic



PREVENT People From Starting Heroin

Reduce prescription opioid painkiller abuse.
Improve opioid painkiller prescribing practices and identify high-risk individuals early.



REDUCE Heroin Addiction

Ensure access to Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT).
Treat people addicted to heroin or prescription opioid painkillers with MAT which combines the use of medications (methadone, buprenorphine, or naltrexone) with counseling and behavioral therapies.



REVERSE Heroin Overdose

Expand the use of naloxone.
Use naloxone, a life-saving drug that can reverse the effects of an opioid overdose when administered in time.

SOURCE: CDC Vital Signs, July 2015

Toolkit Purpose:

CSTE Overdose Spike Alert Toolkit provides jurisdictions with guidance and resources to develop and maintain overdose spike alerting protocols as appropriate, including:

- How to indentify and prepare
- How to investigate
- How to respond
- How to evaluate

Toolkit Development:

Diverse group of 45 advisors in STLT jurisdictions collaborated to determine key toolkit topics and develop content, who shared their:

- Methodologies
- Experiences
- Results
- Conclusions/Recomendations

Toolkit Overview



- Toolkit Sections
 - Identify and Prepare
 - Define the Outbreak
 - Develop a Case Definition
 - Investigate
 - Example Investigations
 - Respond
 - Response Templates
 - Evaluate
 - Additional supplements for Health Equity
- Toolkit to be released late 2021



Discussion



Steps Following the Alert



- AFTER the How can jurisdictions follow up a spike alert notification

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Alerting Examples



- Please describe the alerting process in your jurisdiction
- Highlight the following aspects:
 - How do you determine when a cluster/spike event is detected?
 - What follow-up do you do once a cluster/spike event is detected?



Toolkit Evolution



Looking Ahead



- If you already have an overdose spike alert protocol, how can you be supported to maintain alerting
- How can the toolkit be improved, updated in future revisions?

Homework





Thank you!

Moderator: Krystal Collier

Moderator: Dave Swenson

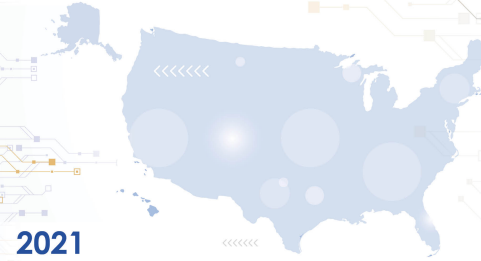
Moderator: Sydney Fox

CSTE Staff Lead: Danielle Boyd

National Syndromic Surveillance Program

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Resources that Advance the Science and
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2021

Syndromic Surveillance Symposium

Week of November 15, 2021



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