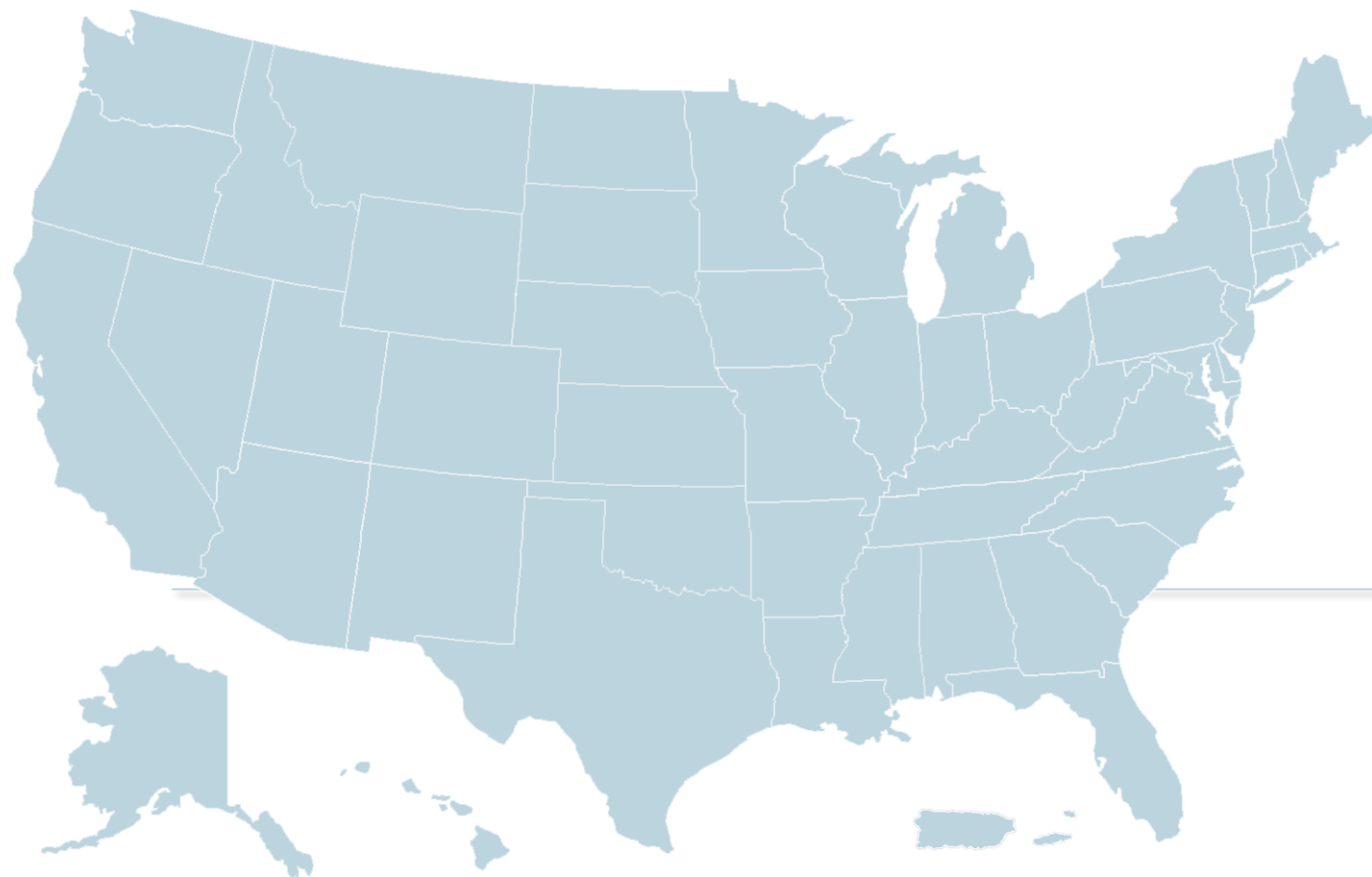




Using ODMAP for Overdose Interventions Across Public Health and Public Safety

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Overdose Response Strategy

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Objectives

- Provide a brief overview of the Overdose Response Strategy as a public health and public safety collaboration
- Provide a brief overview of the Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program (ODMAP) as a tool for supporting near real-time suspected overdose surveillance data

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.

OVERDOSE RESPONSE STRATEGY

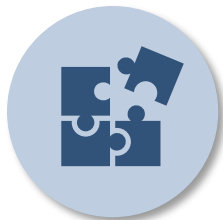
PUBLIC HEALTH | PUBLIC SAFETY | PARTNERSHIP



COLLABORATE across public health and public safety sectors



SHARE data, insights, and trends we are seeing related to drug overdose in our communities



INFORM AND HELP local communities develop local solutions to reduce overdoses and save lives

Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program (ODMAP) Overview

- 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
 - Providing **near real-time surveillance** of suspected overdose events
 - Providing participating agencies with data to **identify** suspected overdose **occurrences** and **spikes** in near real-time
 - Enabling participating agencies to **develop effective strategies** for addressing overdose incidents occurring in their jurisdictions
 - Enhancing the development of **regional strategies** designed to **prevent the spread** of substance use disorders resulting in overdose incidents

All agencies must sign a Participation Agreement

- Federal, State, Local, and Tribal
 - Law Enforcement/Criminal Justice Personnel (including medical examiners/coroners)
 - Public Health Personnel
- Licensed First Responders (Fire/EMS)
- Hospitals with Emergency Departments
 - Excludes associated researched units commonly seen with universities

ODMAP Required Fields

ENTER LOCATION

☒ Use My Devices Location

☐ Use An Address

Address (include State, City & Zipcode)

Ex: 123 Anyroad, Anyplace, CA 12345

☐ Use Coordinates

Latitude

Ex: 35.048230

Longitude

Ex: 176.0985405

CASE INFORMATION

Case Number

Age

Gender

Select ▼

Primary Suspected Drug

Select ▼

Victim Was Taken to the Hospital

Select ▼

Part of Multiple Overdose Victim Incident

Select ▼

Motor Vehicle Involved

Select ▼

Naloxone Administered By

Select ▼

Additional Suspected Drug

Alcohol
Benzodiazepine
Cocaine
Crack
Fentanyl

NON-FATAL OVERDOSES

Naloxone Administration Unknown

Naloxone Not Administered

Single Dose (2mg IN or 0.4mg IV) Naloxone Administered

Multiple Doses (>2mg IN or >0.4mg IV) Naloxone Administered

FATAL OVERDOSES

Naloxone Administration Unknown

Naloxone Not Administered

Single Dose (2mg IN or 0.4mg IV) Naloxone Administered

Multiple Doses (>2mg IN or >0.4mg IV) Naloxone Administered

Incident Location Information

☒ Use An Address

Address (Include State, City & Zipcode)

9991 Substation Rd, Greenbelt, Maryland, USA

☐ Use Coordinates

Latitude Longitude

Incident Date Incident Time



This location is correct.
Submit this location

ODMAP as a tool for sharing data systems and promoting collaboration

- ODMAP is a tool for engagement and can inform overdose prevention and response activities at the local level
- Can be components of Overdose Data to Action (OD2A) Strategy 8 or Public Health and Safety Team (PHAst)
- Data can come from multiple sources
 - In your jurisdiction: What are the data sources? Which agencies can put data into action?
- COSSAP ODMAP Demonstration Sites, Guidance on Rural and Tribal Populations

Targeted Interventions in Overdose Response

- Targeted overdose education and naloxone distribution (OEND) among people at high risk of experiencing or witnessing overdose
 - Ex: Leave behind programs, distribution to laypersons, vending machines, NaloxBoxes, mail-based distribution, mobile units
- MOUD:
 - Access to providers, mobile MOUD units, support services
- Good Samaritan Laws:
 - Promote messaging/awareness of GSL among law enforcement and PWUD
- Criminal Justice Settings
 - Increase OEND and MOUD during incarceration and upon release
- Syringe Service Programs
- Fentanyl test strip distribution
- Promote awareness of/increase connection to:
 - Safe stations
 - Post overdose outreach
 - Crisis Intervention Teams
 - Peer support services
 - Social support services
- Make available first responder supports
- Integrate ODMAP spike response with rapid response strategies

Translating data to action

- Good information is VERY important, but information sharing must be a regular practice
 - Information needs to get into the hands of those who can translate into meaningful interventions
- Include multidisciplinary partners to best appropriate local solutions
 - Nothing about us without us
- Close the feedback loop on data entry to demonstrate effective use and continue learning with your community

Questions?

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OVERDOSE RESPONSE STRATEGY | PUBLIC HEALTH | PUBLIC SAFETY | PARTNERSHIP

