

OPIATE CRISIS

QUARTERLY REPORT

QUARTER 3 (JUL-SEP), 2016
FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO

DRUG OVERDOSE EPIDEMIC

Central Ohio is experiencing a drug epidemic. This quarterly report provides a snapshot of the most up-to-date data on drug overdose treatment and infectious disease in Franklin County.

HARM REDUCTION PROGRAM

Columbus Public Health, in collaboration with other community partners, has launched a Harm Reduction Program, an initiative to lessen the impact of addiction to heroin and other opiates. This partnership is working to save lives, help people recover and stop the spread of disease through drug abuse prevention education, counseling, testing, and giving access to syringes and naloxone. These efforts are expected to have many positive impacts such as lowering rates of blood borne diseases like HIV and Hepatitis C; keeping used syringes off the streets; and connecting people in crisis with substance use services. More information can be found at www.columbus.gov/harm.

In Franklin County, there was a **343% increase** in residents who died from unintentional drug overdoses from 2003 to 2015.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (EMS) PATIENTS

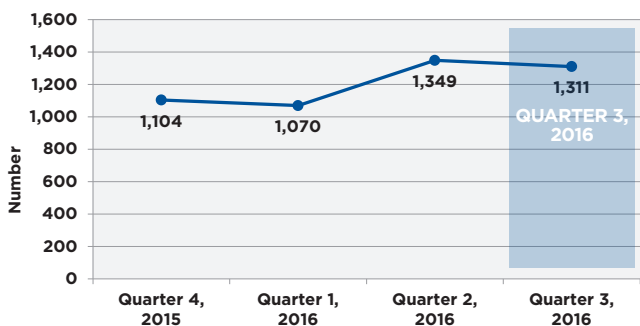
This section includes data of patients seen by EMS in Franklin County for drug poisoning/drug ingestion.

DRUG OVERDOSES & NALOXONE

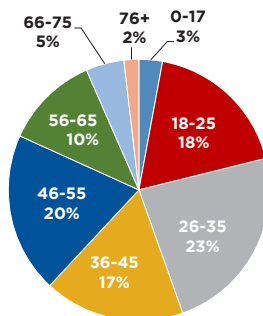
Overdoses can have serious complications if untreated. Naloxone is a medicine that is given to counteract an overdose. During Quarter 3 of 2016, Columbus Fire EMS* gave over **1,200 doses of naloxone**.

*Columbus Fire EMS data only. Not inclusive of all EMS systems in Franklin County.

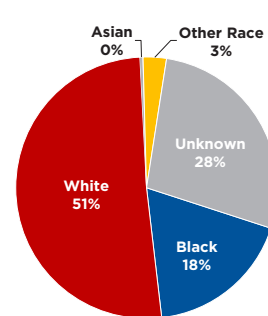
PATIENTS WITH DRUG OVERDOSE SEEN BY EMS BY QUARTER (N=4,834)



BY AGE GROUP Quarter 3, 2016 (N=1,311)



BY RACE Quarter 3, 2016 (N=1,311)

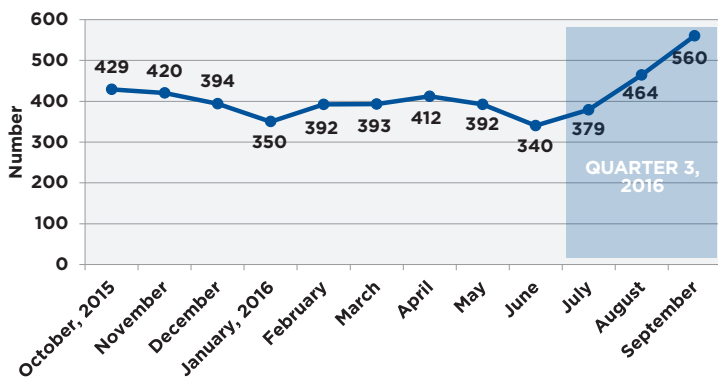


EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT (ED) VISITS

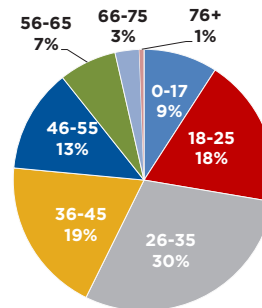
This section includes data for patients who presented in Franklin County EDs with chief complaints that mention overdose**. In Quarter 3 of 2016, 84 (6.0%) out of 1,403 ED visits for drug overdose were heroin related.

**Overdose: Drug-related complaints that mention overdose, detox, or withdrawal.

OVERDOSES IN ED BY MONTH (N=4,925)



BY AGE GROUP Quarter 3, 2016 (N=1,403)



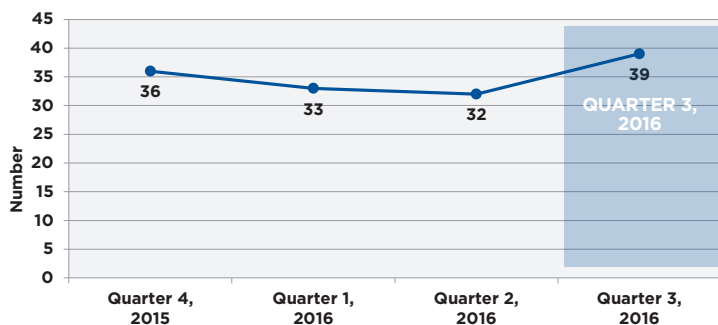
HEROIN RELATED OVERDOSES

In Quarter 3 of 2016, there were **84 heroin related overdose ED visits** (out of 1,403 total overdose ED visits).

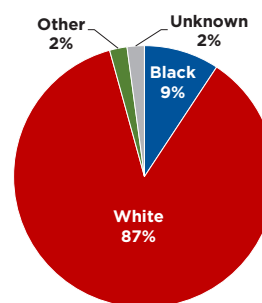
NEONATAL ABSTINENCE SYNDROME (NAS)

This section includes babies born in Franklin County with a diagnosis of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS). NAS is a set of symptoms associated with the abrupt withdrawal of opioids and other drugs when infants are born to mothers who were taking these substances.

BABIES DIAGNOSED WITH NAS BY QUARTER (N=140)



BY RACE† Quarter 3, 2016 (N=140)



†Race of mother

SYMPTOMS OF NAS

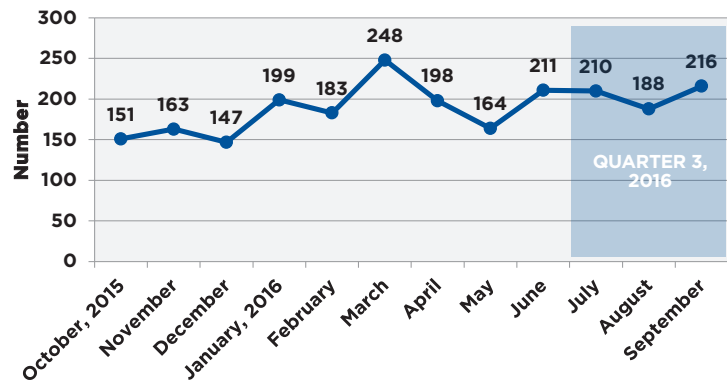
Babies diagnosed with NAS may experience low birth weight, breathing problems, seizures, feeding difficulties, tremors, excessive crying, and other negative health outcomes.

SYRINGE USE & THE SPREAD OF DISEASE

People who inject drugs without a clean syringe are at risk for Hepatitis C and other infections. The number of Hepatitis C cases in Franklin County is increasing.

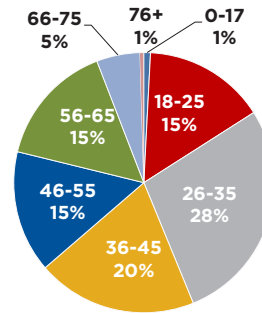
HEPATITIS C CASES BY MONTH

(N=2,278)



BY AGE GROUP

Quarter 3, 2016 (N=614)




SYRINGE ACCESS PROGRAM

Quarter 3, 2016

 **338,056** clean syringes distributed

 **1,272** total client visits

 **46%** requested treatment consult

 **315** naloxone kits requested

ABOUT THE DATA:

All current and historical figures are preliminary and subject to change as new/updated information are received. All data are received by facility location with the exception of hepatitis data, which is received by county of residence.

Opioid dispensing data were reported by the the State Ohio Board of Pharmacy via the Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System Quarterly Count Data Tables.

EMS data were reported by the Ohio Department of Public Safety EMS. Data includes EMS patients with a primary or secondary impression of poisoning/drug ingestion.

Columbus Fire EMS data were received from Columbus Division of Fire. Number of doses given does not reflect the number of patients treated, as some patients require multiple doses of naloxone.

Current and preliminary hospital emergency department data were downloaded from Ohio's syndromic surveillance system (EpiCenter). Data includes patients who presented in emergency departments and select acute-care facilities for drug-related complaints that mention overdose, detox, and/or withdrawal.

Current and preliminary Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome data were received from facilities in Franklin County. Data includes Franklin County resident babies with a clinical diagnosis or admitting chief complaint of NAS, drug or alcohol withdrawal (ICD-9 779.5, 292.0, 291, 81). Data from two facilities were removed due to incomplete data

Syringe Access Program data were received from Safe Point.

Current and preliminary hepatitis data (2015 and after) are downloaded from the Ohio Disease Reporting System by date of report to CDC.

Analysis is completed by the Office of Epidemiology at Columbus Public Health. Only patients with complete data were included in analyses.

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COLUMBUS PUBLIC HEALTH