

Emergency Medical Services Drug Overdose Trips: Georgia, June 2025

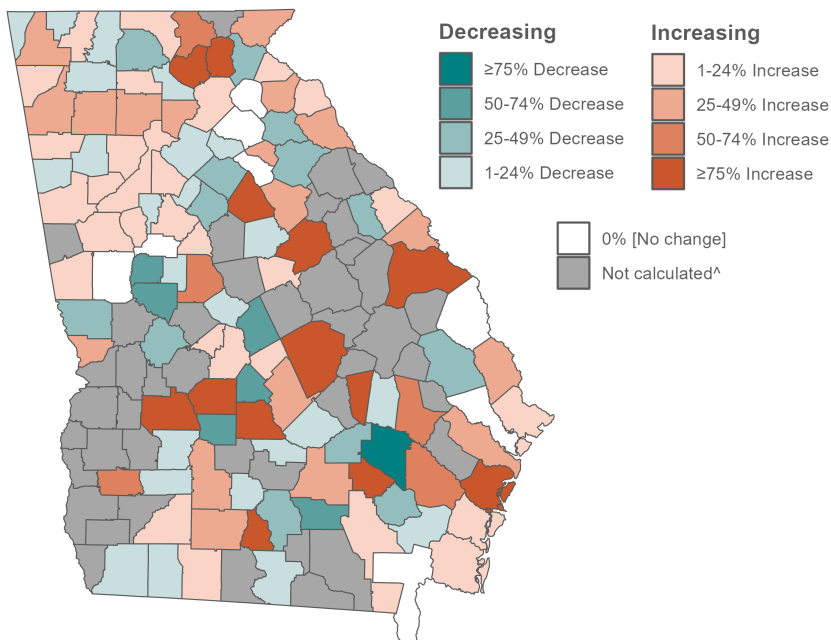
EMS Data Overview: This report was created with data from biospatial, which contains detailed Emergency Medical Services (EMS) trip narratives, patient demographic information, ICD-10 codes, and/or naloxone administration information obtained from various EMS agencies across the state. These data are generally available in biospatial within 24 hours of the patient's EMS trip. This report can be used to monitor trends in drug overdoses and detect overdoses that may not present to the emergency department (ED). Due to EMS data limitations, drug overdose (OD) related EMS trips are considered suspect overdoses.

Note: EMS overdose reports prior to November 2023 should not be compared to reports after November 2023 as the overdose case definitions have changed.

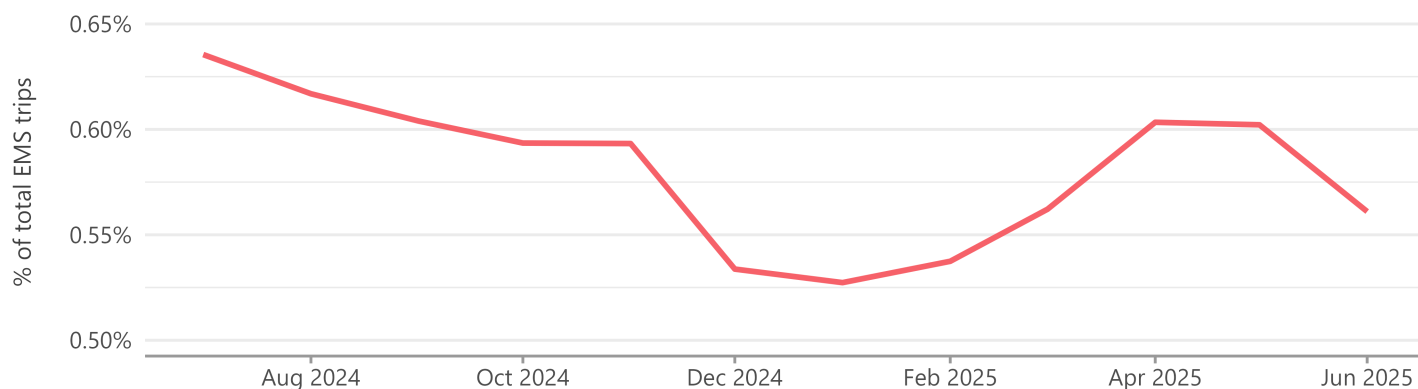
Key Findings

- Total EMS overdose trips showed a 10.8% decrease from May (n=1,416) to June 2025 (n=1,263).
- Of 117 counties with 5 or more EMS overdose trips, 65 showed increases between the current and previous 3 month periods.
- Montgomery, Dooly, Morgan, Wilcox, and Sumter Counties showed the greatest relative increases in overdose trips.
- The proportion of EMS trips involving suspect overdoses decreased from 0.60% to 0.56%.

Percent Change[^] of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips, Georgia, Jan 2025 - Mar 2025 to Apr 2025 - Jun 2025



EMS Drug* Overdose Trips as a Percent of Total EMS Trips Georgia, Jul 2024 - Jun 2025



Data source: See [case definitions](#) and [data limitations](#) here.

[^]Percent change data by county excludes counties with fewer than 5 incidents.

*Drugs may include any over the counter, prescription, or illicit drug.

[†]Rate indicates trips per 100,000 persons using 2023 Census data as the denominator.

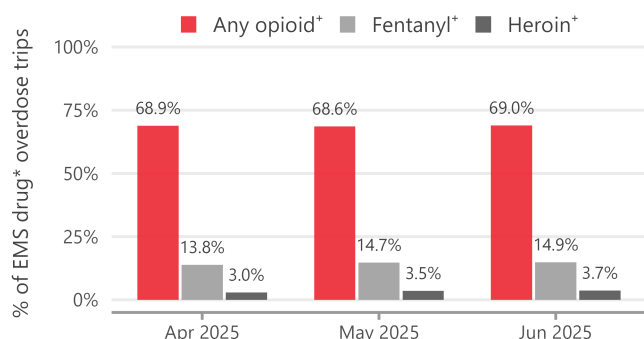
*Drug Specific Categories are not mutually exclusive and include illicit and prescription drugs.

Note: All data excludes patients ≤10 years of age. Counts represent the number of EMS trips instead of the number of patients, therefore, patients with repeat trips may have been counted more than once.

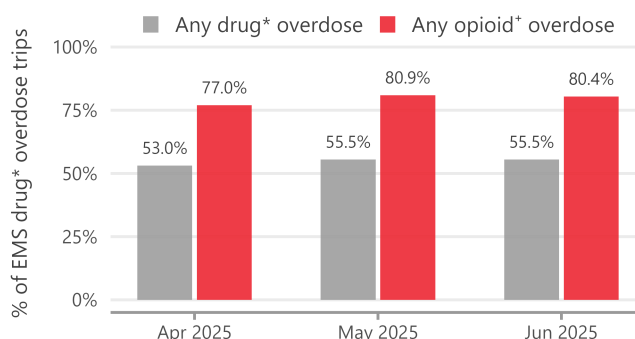
Note: Drug overdose EMS data is limited and based on accuracy of the patient incident report. Data is subject to change due to improvements to data quality. Data shown on this report may not depict the true burden of drug overdose in Georgia.

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Proportion of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips Involving Opioids*



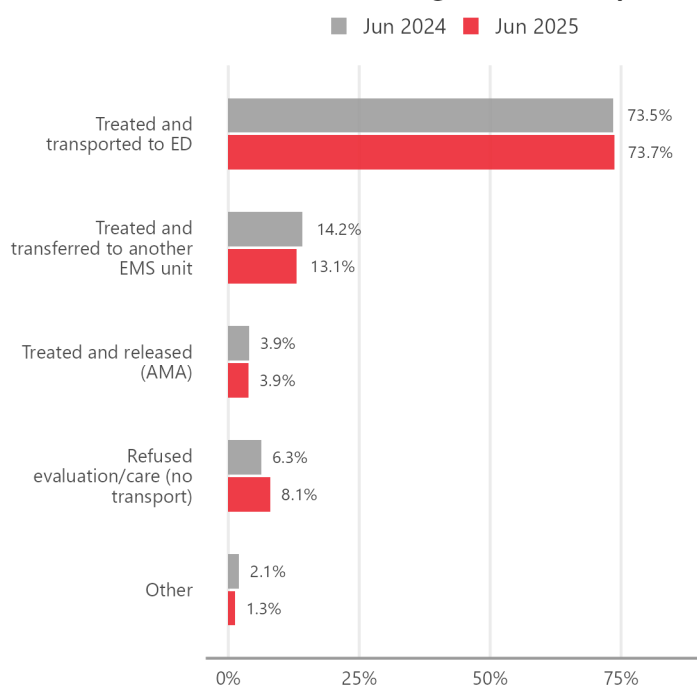
Proportion of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips with Naloxone Administered



Drug* Overdose EMS Trips, Georgia, June 2024—June 2025

EMS Trip Details	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25
Drug* Overdose	1,550	1,390	1,448	1,344	1,373	1,304	1,242	1,250	1,133	1,298	1,384	1,416	1,263
Opioid-involved*	1,148	999	990	936	966	877	854	882	780	898	953	971	872
Fentanyl-involved*	210	193	212	202	216	198	173	169	143	200	191	208	188
Heroin-involved*	69	57	49	51	54	55	47	46	37	49	41	50	47
Naloxone Administered	848	787	757	706	729	654	687	674	637	711	733	786	701

Patient Disposition as a Percentage of Total EMS Drug* Overdose Trips



Key Findings

- The count of opioid-involved overdose EMS trips decreased 10.2% from the previous month, representing 69% of total overdose trips.
- Fentanyl-involved overdose trips comprised 14.8% of total overdose trips, up slightly from 13.5% in June 2024.
- Compared to June 2024, the proportion of overdose trips where patients declined care increased to 8.1%, while the proportion treated and transported directly to the ED remained stable.

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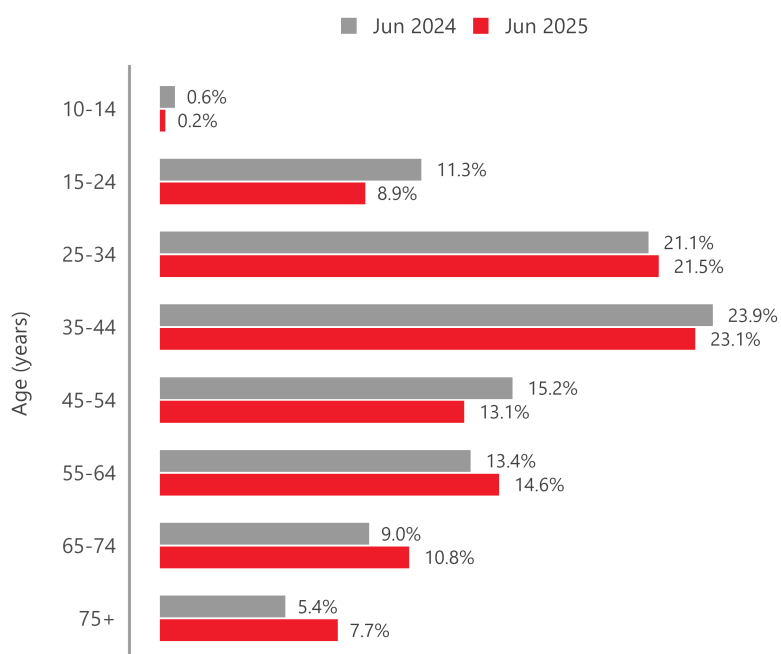
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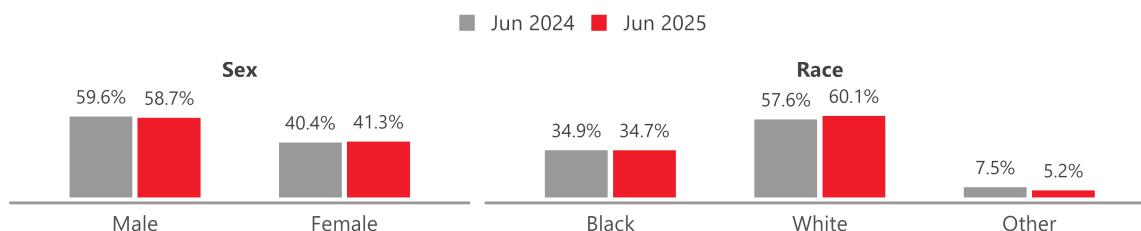
Percent of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips by Age Group



Rateⁱ of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips

	Jun 2024 Rate ⁱ (per 100,000 population)	Jul 2025 Rate ⁱ (per 100,000 population)
Overall	16.0	13.0
Sex		
Female	12.5	10.4
Male	19.6	15.7
Race		
Black	16.2	13.6
White	14.9	13.0
Other	15.0	9.7
Age Group (years)		
10-14	1.4	0.4
15-24	11.5	7.4
25-34	21.4	17.8
35-44	25.1	19.8
45-54	16.8	11.8
55-64	15.5	13.7
65-74	13.7	13.3
75+	12.4	14.4

Percent of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips by Sex and Race



Key Findings

- Compared to June 2024, the rate of overdose EMS trips decreased for all age groups except for those aged 75 and older. Rates decreased most sharply for patients aged 35-44.
- While the number of overdose trips fell across all demographic categories, the year-over-year decline was greater among Black patients (16.2%) than among White patients (12.3%).

Link(s) of interest:

[JAMA Network Open: Disparities in Treatment and Referral After an Opioid Overdose Among Emergency Department Patients](#)

[CDC MMWR: Trends in Suspected Fentanyl-Involved Nonfatal Overdose Emergency Department Visits, by Age Group, Sex, and Race and Ethnicity -- United States, October 2020-March 2024](#)

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