

Emergency Medical Services Drug Overdose Trips: Georgia, May 2025

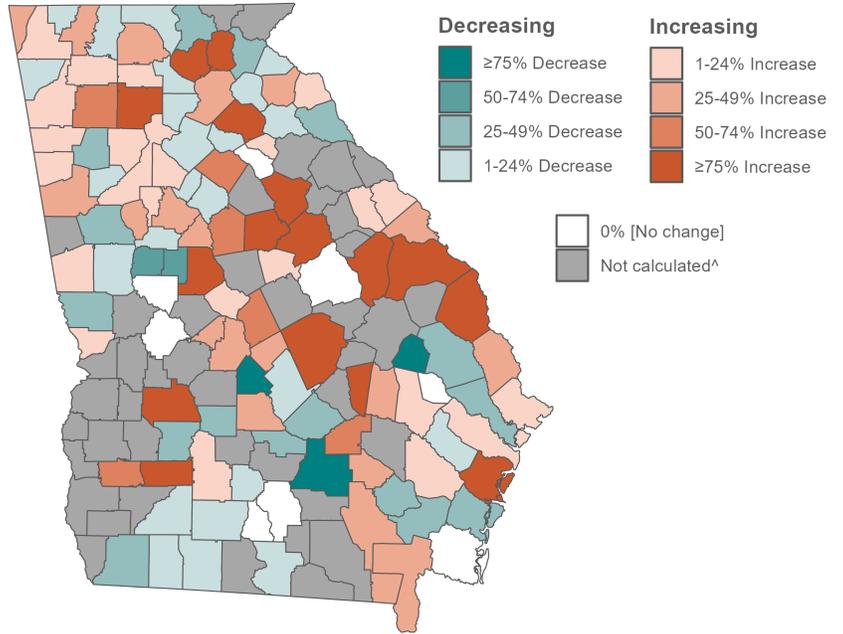
EMS Data Overview: This report was created with data from biospatial, which contains detailed Emergency Medical Services (EMS) trip narratives, patient demographic information, ICD-10 codes, and/or naloxone administration information obtained from various EMS agencies across the state. These data are 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.

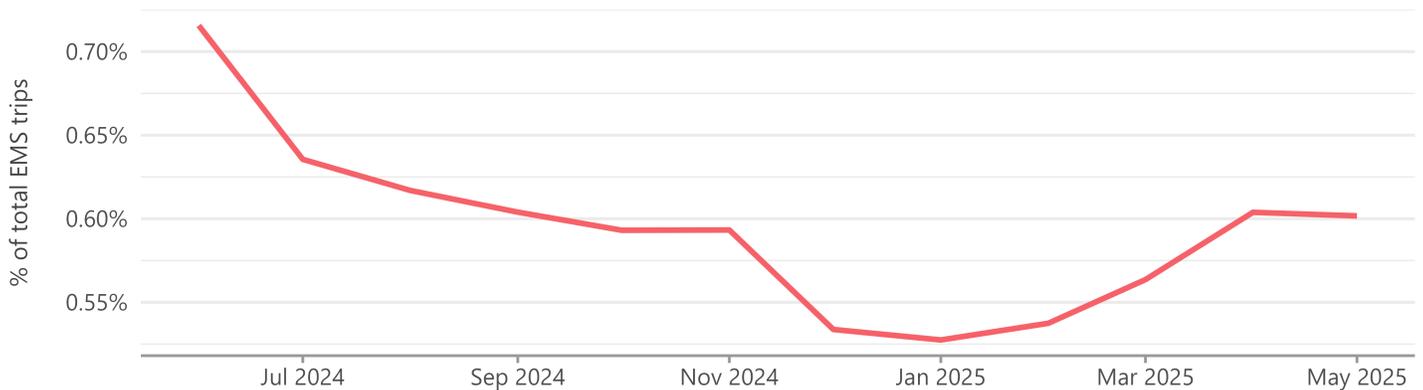
Key Findings

- Total EMS overdose trips showed a 2.1% increase from April (n=1,382) to May 2025 (n=1,411).
- Of 117 counties with 5 or more EMS overdose trips, 64 showed increases between the current and previous 3 month periods.
- Jefferson, Lumpkin, White, McIntosh, and Sumter Counties showed the greatest relative increases in overdose trips.
- Compared to the previous month, the proportion of EMS trips involving suspect overdoses was relatively stable at 0.60%.

Percent Change[^] of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips, Georgia, Dec 2024 - Feb 2025 to Mar 2025 - May 2025



EMS Drug* Overdose Trips as a Percent of Total EMS Trips Georgia, Jun 2024 - May 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.

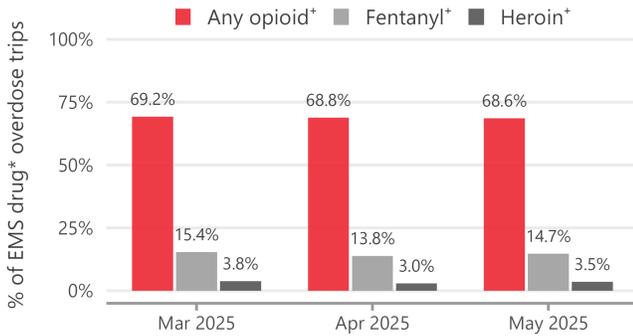
[‡]Drug Specific Categories are not mutually exclusive and include illicit and prescription drugs.

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.

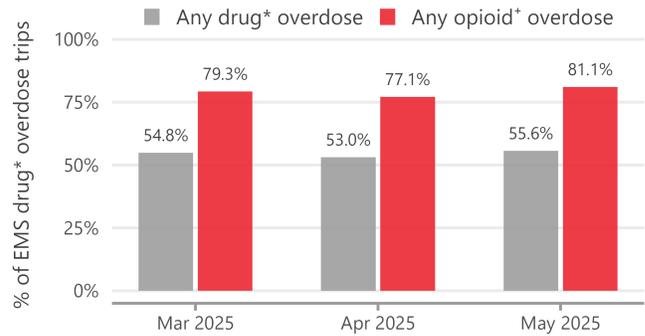
Note: Drug overdose EMS data is limited and based on accuracy of the patient incident report. Data is subject to change due to improvements to data quality. Data shown on this report may not depict the true burden of drug overdose in Georgia.

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Proportion of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips Involving Opioids*



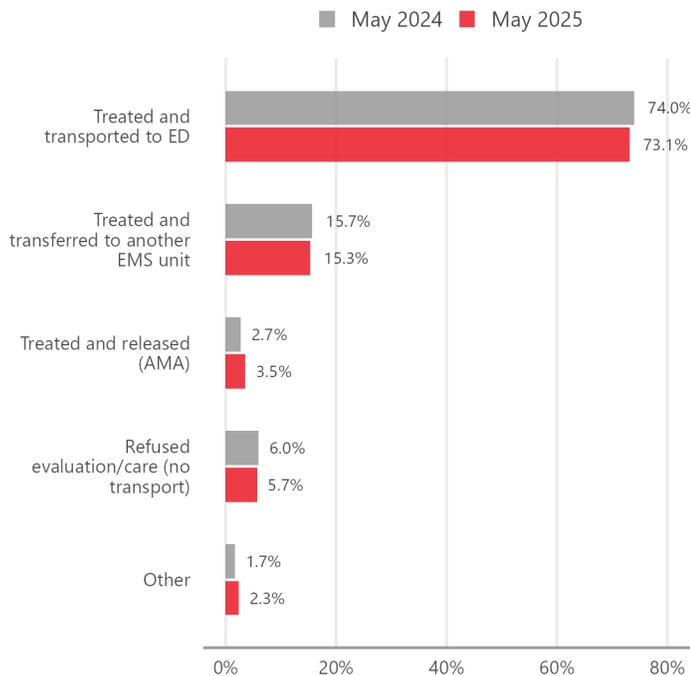
Proportion of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips with Naloxone Administered



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

EMS Trip Details	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25
Drug* Overdose	1,610	1,550	1,390	1,448	1,344	1,372	1,304	1,242	1,250	1,132	1,298	1,382	1,411
Opioid-involved*	1,140	1,148	999	990	936	966	877	854	882	779	898	951	968
Fentanyl-involved*	218	210	193	212	202	216	198	173	169	143	200	191	208
Heroin-involved*	68	69	57	49	51	54	55	47	46	37	49	41	50
Naloxone Administered	858	848	787	757	706	729	654	687	674	637	711	732	785

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



Key Findings

- The count of opioid-involved overdose EMS trips rose 1.8% from the previous month but was 15.1% lower than in May 2024.
- The proportion of overdose trips involving opioids showed little change from April to May (68.8% vs. 68.6%).
- Compared to April 2025, the proportion of total overdose trips and opioid-involved overdose trips with naloxone administration increased by 2.6 and 4.0 percentage points, respectively.

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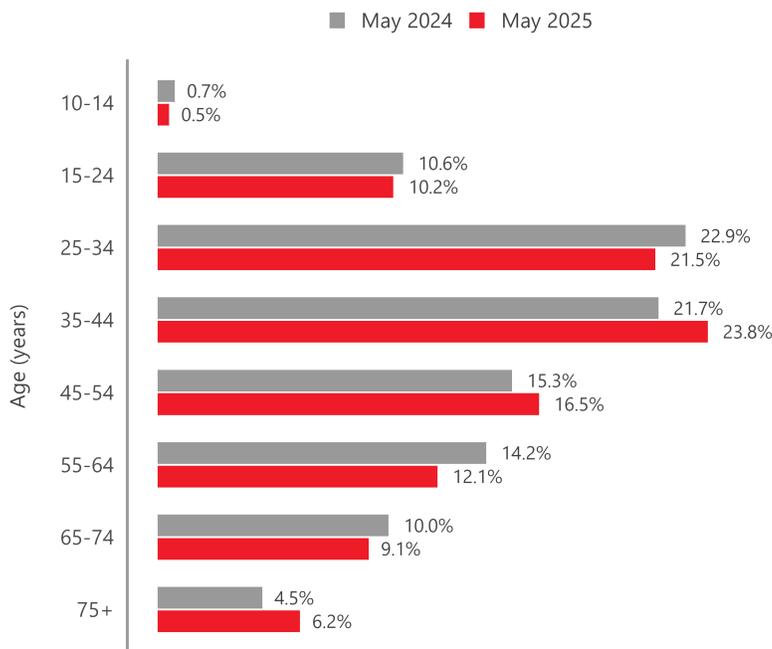
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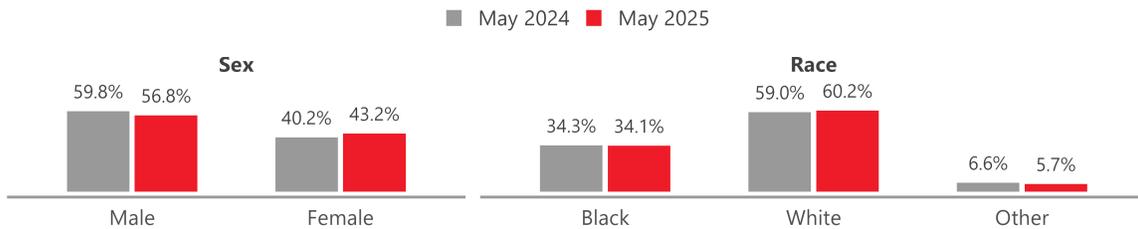
Percent of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips by Age Group



Rateⁱ of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips

	May 2024 Rate ⁱ (per 100,000 population)	May 2025 Rate ⁱ (per 100,000 population)
Overall	16.6	14.5
Sex		
Female	12.9	12.2
Male	20.4	17.0
Race		
Black	16.7	14.9
White	15.9	14.6
Other	13.8	10.7
Age Group (years)		
10-14	1.6	1.0
15-24	11.2	9.5
25-34	24.1	19.9
35-44	23.7	22.8
45-54	17.6	16.6
55-64	17.0	12.7
65-74	15.8	12.6
75+	10.8	12.9

Percent of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips by Sex and Race



Key Findings

- Compared to May 2024, the rate of overdose EMS trips declined for all age groups except for those aged 75 and older.
- The proportion of EMS trips involving female patients increased by 3 percentage points compared to the previous year.

Link(s) of interest:

[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](#)

[JAMA: US Drug Overdose Deaths Dropped Nearly 27% Last Year](#)

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