

# Emergency Medical Services Drug Overdose Trips: Georgia, September 2025

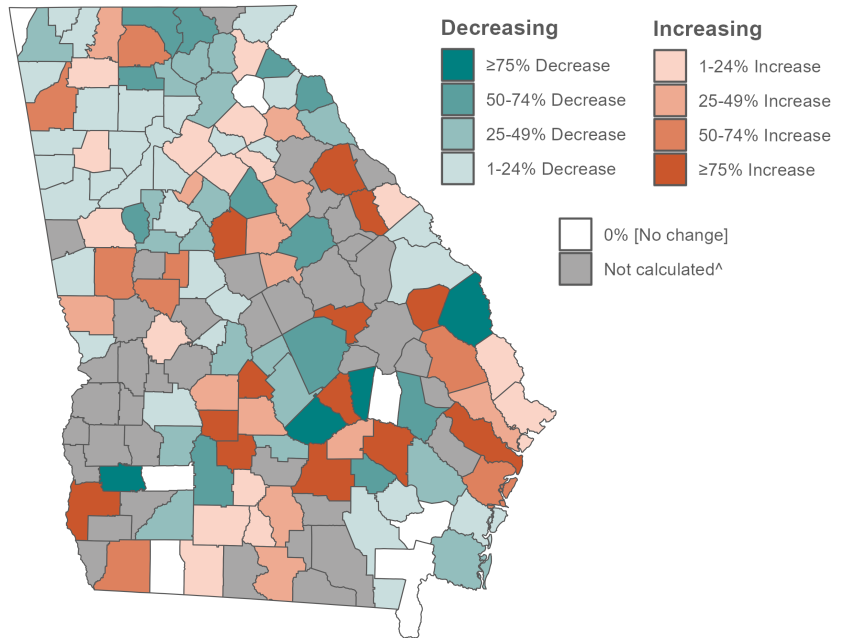
**EMS Data Overview:** This report was created with data from biospatial, which contains detailed Emergency Medical Services (EMS) trip narratives, patient demographic information, ICD-10 codes, and/or naloxone administration information obtained from various EMS agencies across the state. These data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

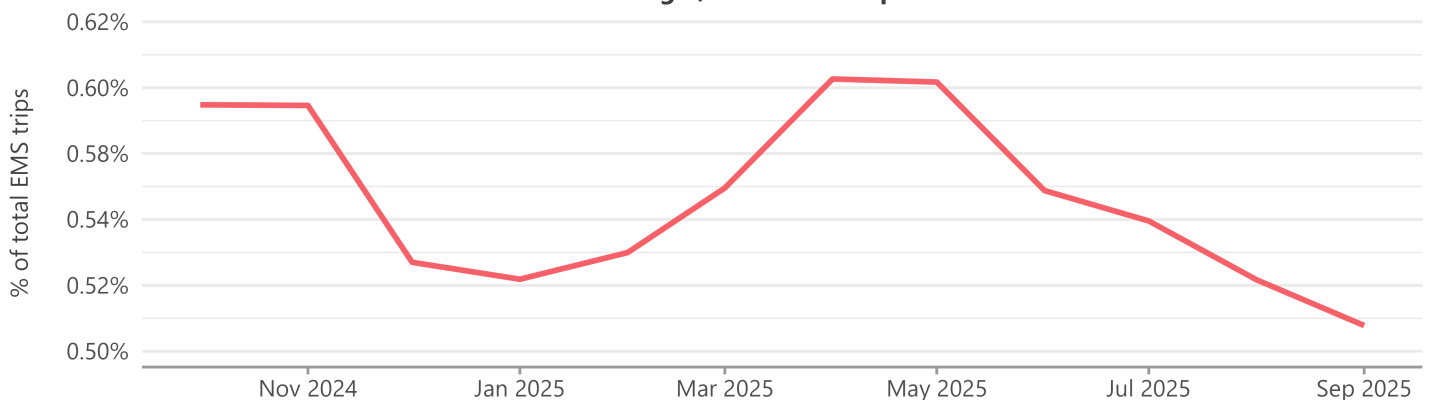
## Key Findings

- Total EMS overdose trips showed a 5.5% decrease from August (n=1,250) to September 2025 (n=1,181).
- Of 120 counties with 5 or more EMS overdose trips, 63 showed decreases between the current and previous 3 month periods.
- Turner, Appling, Jenkins, and Johnson Counties showed the greatest relative increases in overdose trips.
- The proportion of EMS trips involving suspect overdoses decreased to 0.51%.

Percent Change<sup>^</sup> of EMS Drug\* Overdose Trips, Georgia, Apr 2025 - Jun 2025 to Jul 2025 - Sep 2025



EMS Drug\* Overdose Trips as a Percent of Total EMS Trips Georgia, Oct 2024 - Sep 2025



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

<sup>^</sup>Percent change data by county excludes counties with fewer than 5 incidents.

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

<sup>†</sup>Rate indicates trips per 100,000 persons using 2024 Census data as the denominator.

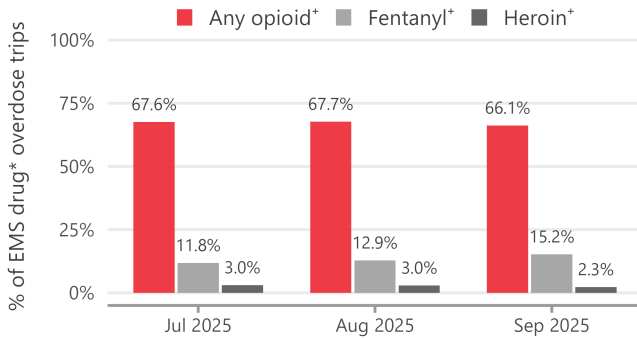
<sup>‡</sup>Drug Specific Categories are not mutually exclusive and include illicit and prescription drugs.

*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.

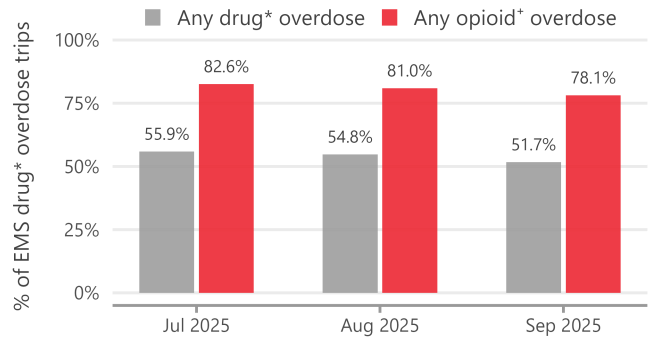
*Note:* Drug overdose EMS data is limited and based on accuracy of the patient incident report. Data is subject to change due to improvements to data quality. Data shown on this report may not depict the true burden of drug overdose in Georgia.

# Emergency Medical Services Drug Overdose Trips: Georgia, September 2025

Proportion of EMS Drug\* Overdose Trips Involving Opioids\*



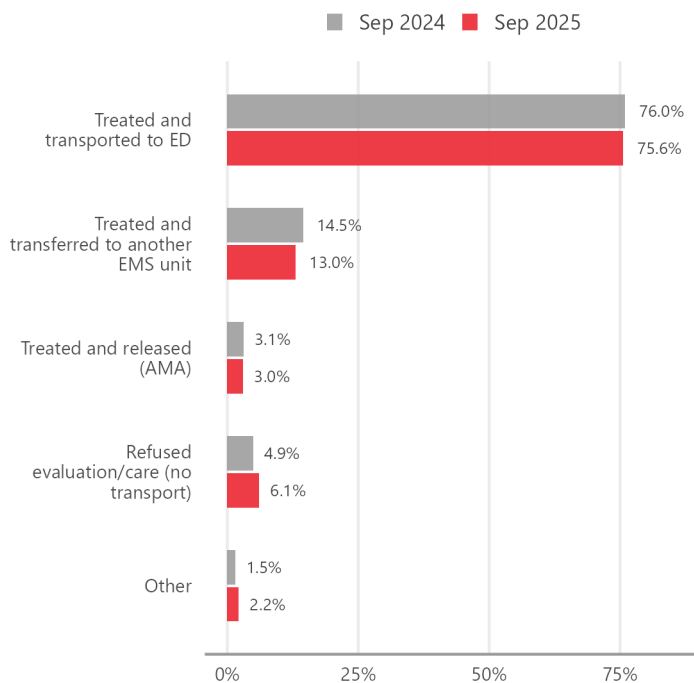
Proportion of EMS Drug\* Overdose Trips with Naloxone Administered



Drug\* Overdose EMS Trips, Georgia, September 2024—September 2025

EMS Trip Details	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25
Drug* Overdose	1,344	1,373	1,304	1,242	1,250	1,133	1,298	1,384	1,416	1,263	1,295	1,250	1,181
Opioid-involved*	936	966	877	854	882	780	898	953	971	872	875	846	781
Fentanyl-involved*	202	216	198	173	169	143	200	191	208	188	153	161	180
Heroin-involved*	51	54	55	47	46	37	49	41	50	47	39	37	27
Naloxone Administered	706	729	654	687	674	637	711	733	786	701	723	685	610

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



## Key Findings

- Both the count and proportion of overdose EMS trips involving any opioid continued to decrease from the higher levels seen in May and June 2025.
- Fentanyl-involved overdose EMS trip counts rose 11.8% from the previous month, with 15.2% of overdose trips in September 2025 mentioning fentanyl.
- The proportion of opioid-involved overdose trips with naloxone administration dipped to 78.1%.

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 2024 Census data as the denominator.

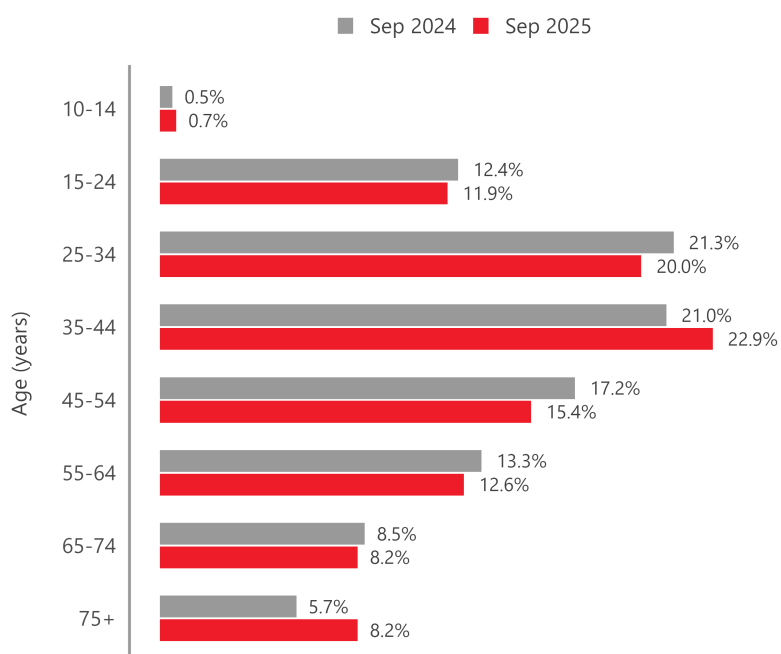
\*Drug Specific Categories are not mutually exclusive and include illicit and prescription drugs.

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.

# Emergency Medical Services Drug Overdose Trips: Georgia, September 2025

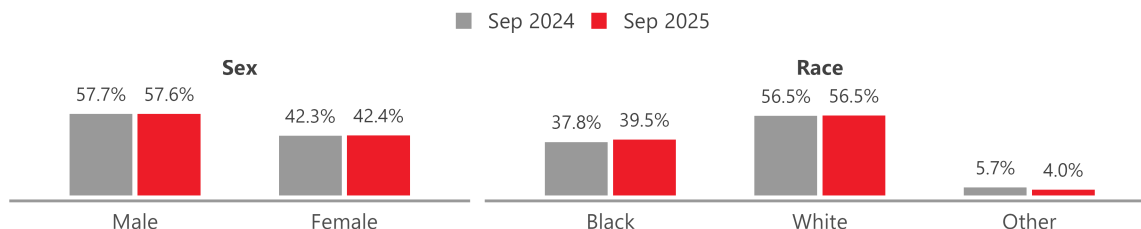
Percent of EMS Drug\* Overdose Trips by Age Group



Rate<sup>i</sup> of EMS Drug\* Overdose Trips

	Sep 2024 Rate <sup>i</sup> (per 100,000 population)	Sep 2025 Rate <sup>i</sup> (per 100,000 population)
<b>Overall</b>	13.6	12.0
<b>Sex</b>		
Female	11.1	9.8
Male	16.1	14.2
<b>Race</b>		
Black	15.5	14.4
White	12.9	11.4
Other	10.6	5.9
<b>Age Group (years)</b>		
10-14	1.0	1.1
15-24	10.8	9.1
25-34	18.5	15.3
35-44	18.7	18.0
45-54	16.4	12.9
55-64	13.2	11.0
65-74	10.9	9.3
75+	10.6	13.6

Percent of EMS Drug\* Overdose Trips by Sex and Race



## Key Findings

- Year over year, the rate of overdose EMS trips remained elevated for those aged 75 and older, while patients aged 45-54 showed the greatest decline.
- Compared to September 2024, the proportion of EMS trips involving Black patients increased, while proportions among male, female, and white patients remained stable.

### Link(s) of interest:

[JAMA Network Open: Naloxone Use, 911 Calls, and Emergency Visits after Nonfatal Overdose](#)

[The Lancet Regional Health -- Americas: Why have overdose deaths decreased? Widespread fentanyl saturation and decreased drug use among key drivers](#)

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

<sup>^</sup>Percent change data by county excludes counties with fewer than 5 incidents.

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

<sup>i</sup>Rate indicates trips per 100,000 persons using 2024 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.