

## Emergency Medical Services Drug Overdose Trips: Georgia, April 2024

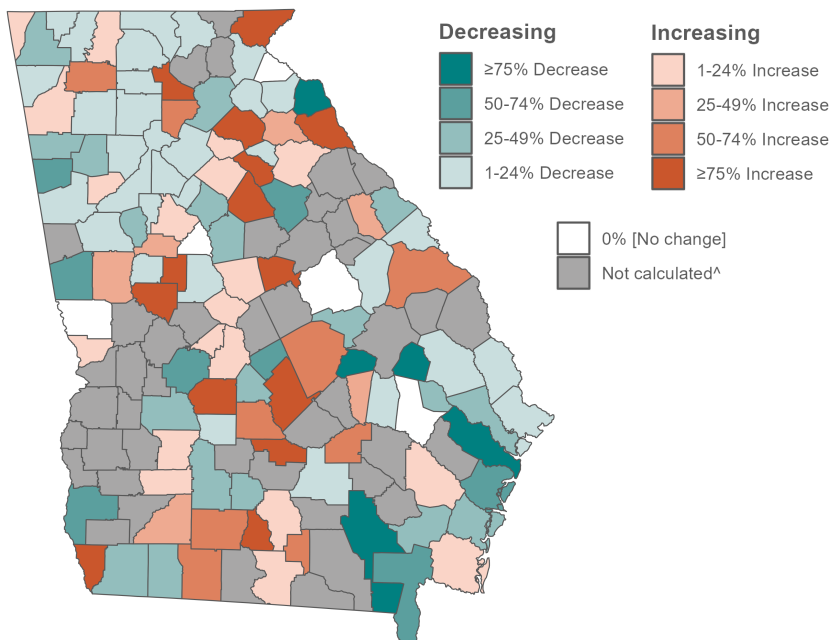
**EMS Data Overview:** This report was created with data from biospatial, which contains detailed Emergency Medical Services (EMS) trip narratives, patient demographic information, ICD-10 codes, and/or naloxone administration information obtained from various EMS agencies across the state. These data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

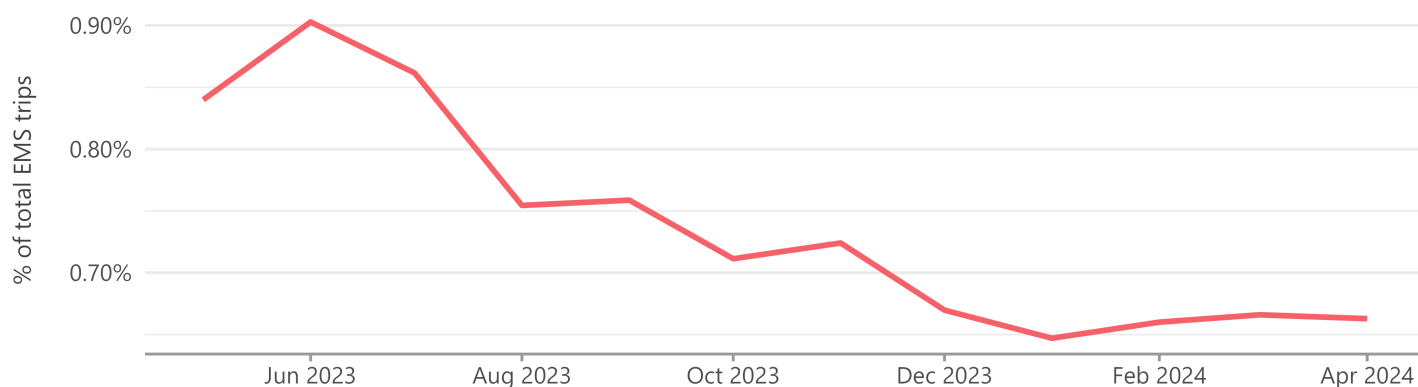
Percent Change<sup>^</sup> of EMS Drug\* Overdose Trips,  
Georgia, Nov 2023 - Jan 2024 to Feb 2024 - Apr 2024

### Key Findings

- Total EMS overdose trips decreased by 2.1% from March (n=1,410) to April 2024 (n=1,380).
- Of 116 counties with 5 or more EMS overdose trips, 63 showed decreases between the current and previous 3 month periods.
- EMS overdose trips as a proportion of total EMS trips remained stable at 0.66% in April 2024.



EMS Drug\* Overdose Trips as a Percent of Total EMS Trips  
Georgia, May 2023 - Apr 2024



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 2022 Census data as the denominator.

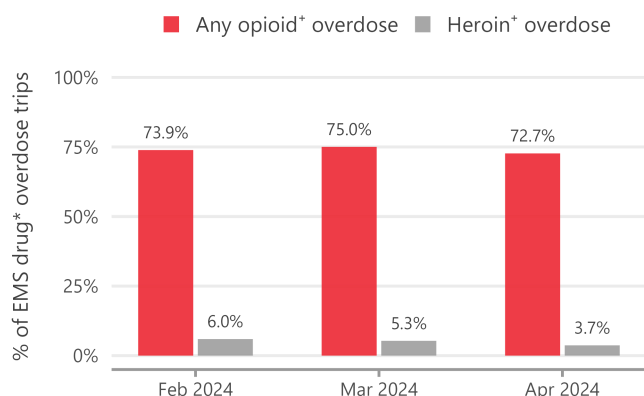
\*Drug Specific Categories are not mutually exclusive and include illicit and prescription drugs.

**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.

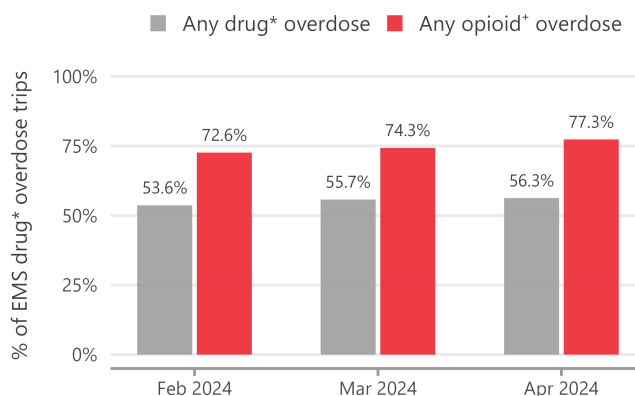
**Note:** Drug overdose EMS data is limited and based on accuracy of the patient incident report. Data is subject to change due to improvements to data quality. Data shown on this report may not depict the true burden of drug overdose in Georgia.

# Emergency Medical Services Drug Overdose Trips: Georgia, April 2024

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



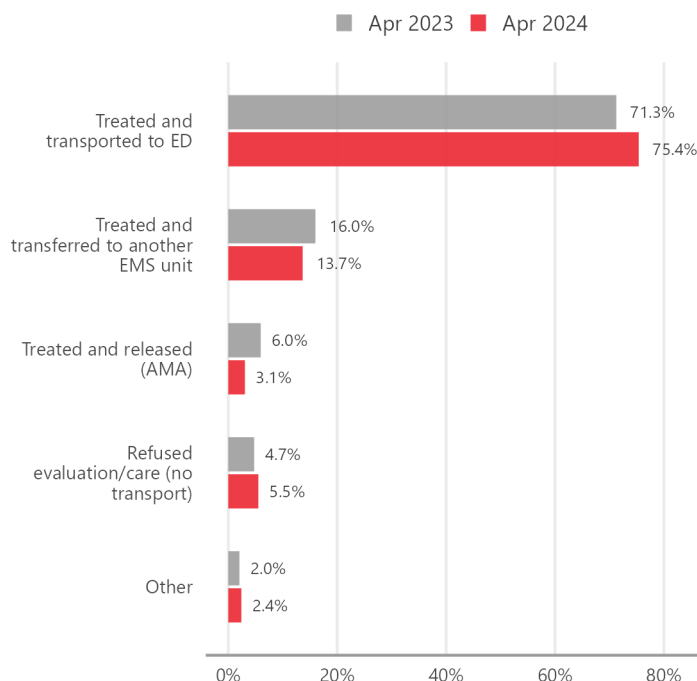
Proportion of EMS Drug\* Overdose Trips with Naloxone Administered



Drug\* Overdose EMS Trips, Georgia, April 2023—April 2024

EMS Trip Details	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24
Drug* Overdose	1,815	1,933	1,962	1,902	1,732	1,633	1,553	1,495	1,521	1,424	1,344	1,410	1,380
Opioid-involved*	1,339	1,445	1,481	1,398	1,255	1,195	1,165	1,104	1,146	1,052	993	1,058	1,003
Heroin-involved*	147	159	184	160	125	105	108	90	95	91	80	75	51
Naloxone Administered	1,001	1,126	1,103	1,059	945	908	877	818	843	784	721	786	775

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



## Key Findings

- The number of opioid-involved overdose EMS trips decreased 5.2% from the previous month.
- Opioid-involved trips as a proportion of total overdose EMS trips decreased to 72.3%, up from 73.8% in April 2023.
- Naloxone was administered at 77.3% of suspect opioid-involved overdose incidents, the highest level since May 2023.
- Compared to the previous year, a higher proportion of patients were treated and transported directly to the ED in April 2024.

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 2022 Census data as the denominator.

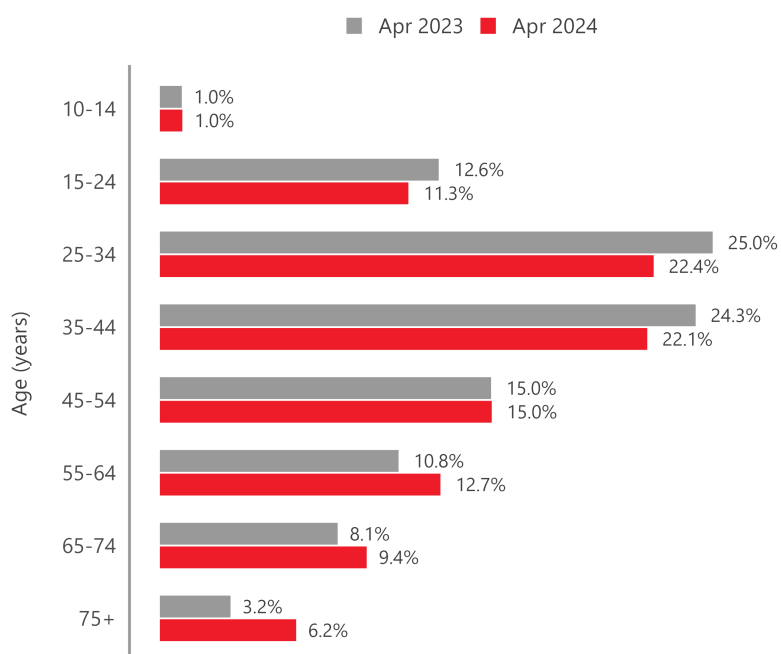
\*Drug Specific Categories are not mutually exclusive and include illicit and prescription drugs.

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, April 2024

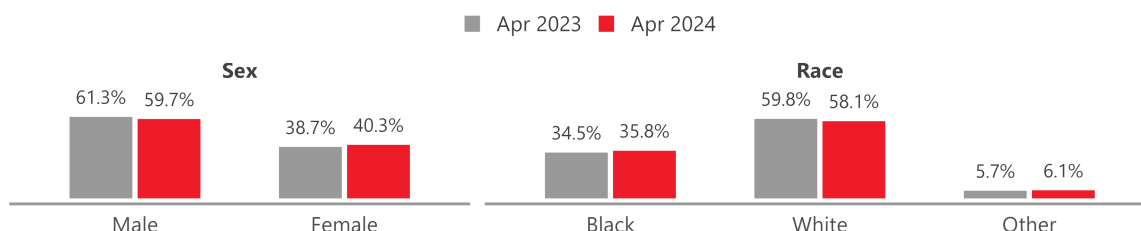
Percent of EMS Drug\* Overdose Trips by Age Group



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

	Mar 2023 Rate <sup>i</sup> (per 100,000 pop- ulation)	Mar 2024 Rate <sup>i</sup> (per 100,000 pop- ulation)
<b>Overall</b>	18.9	14.3
<b>Sex</b>		
Female	14.2	11.2
Male	23.8	19.1
<b>Race</b>		
Black	19.1	15.0
White	18.2	13.3
Other	15.6	11.6
<b>Age Group (years)</b>		
10-14	2.5	1.9
15-24	15.0	10.1
25-34	30.0	20.4
35-44	30.4	21.0
45-54	19.5	14.8
55-64	14.7	13.1
65-74	14.7	13.0
75+	8.9	13.1

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



## Key Findings

- Patients aged 65 and over represented 15.6% of EMS overdose trips, compared to 11.3% in the previous year.
- Compared to April 2023, the number of EMS overdose trips declined 21.8% among Black patients and 27.0% among White patients.
- The proportion of overdose trips occurring among female patients increased 1.6 percentage points from April 2023.

### Link(s) of interest:

[Injury Prevention: Estimating the ratio of fatal to non-fatal overdoses involving all drugs, all opioids, synthetic opioids, heroin or stimulants, USA, 2010–2020.](#)

[JAMA Network Open: Evaluation of Strategies to Enhance Community-Based Naloxone Distribution Supported by an Opioid Settlement](#)

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

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

<sup>\*</sup>Drugs may include any over the counter, prescription, or illicit drug.

<sup>i</sup>Rate indicates trips per 100,000 persons using 2022 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.