

Emergency Medical Services Drug Overdose Trips: Georgia, April 2025

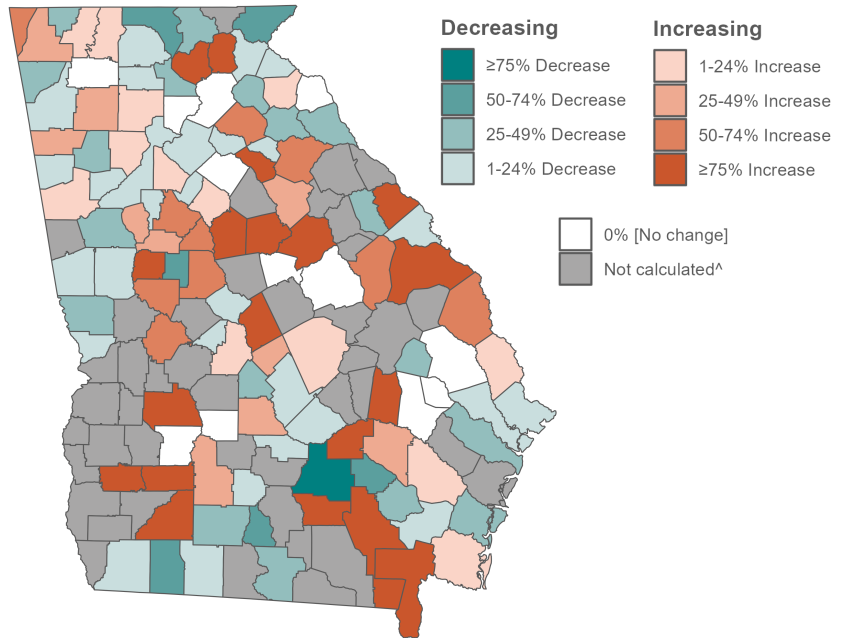
EMS Data Overview: This report was created with data from biospatial, which contains detailed Emergency Medical Services (EMS) trip narratives, patient demographic information, ICD-10 codes, and/or naloxone administration information obtained from various EMS agencies across the state. These data are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

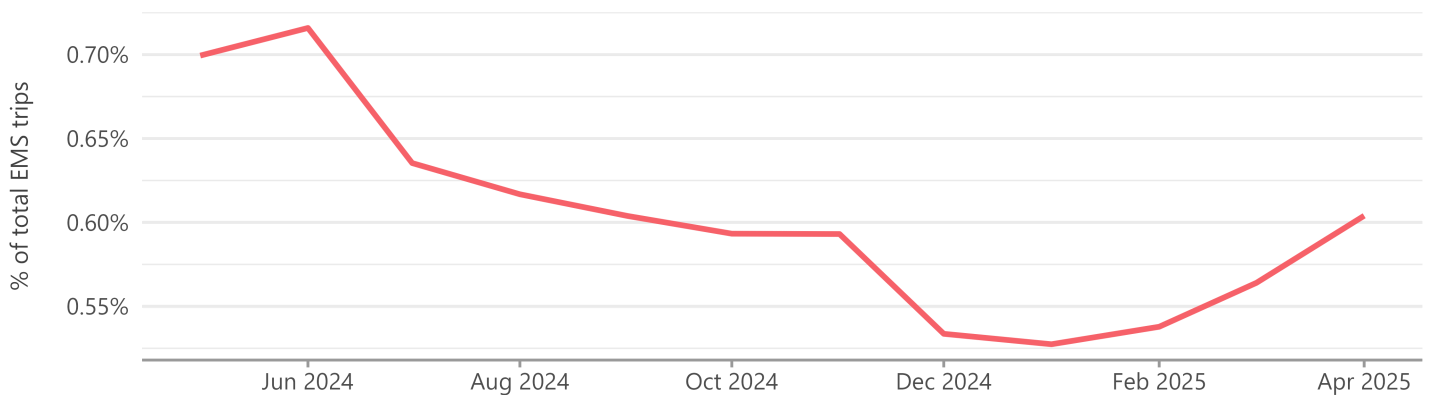
Key Findings

- Total EMS overdose trips showed a 6.4% increase from March (n=1,299) to February 2025 (n=1,382).
- Of 117 counties with 5 or more EMS overdose trips, 52 showed increases between the current and previous 3 month periods.
- Lumpkin, White, Sumter, Putnam, and Twiggs Counties showed the greatest relative increases in overdose incidents.
- The proportion of EMS trips involving suspect overdoses increased to 0.6% in March.

Percent Change[^] of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips, Georgia, Nov 2024 - Jan 2025 to Feb 2025 - Apr 2025



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

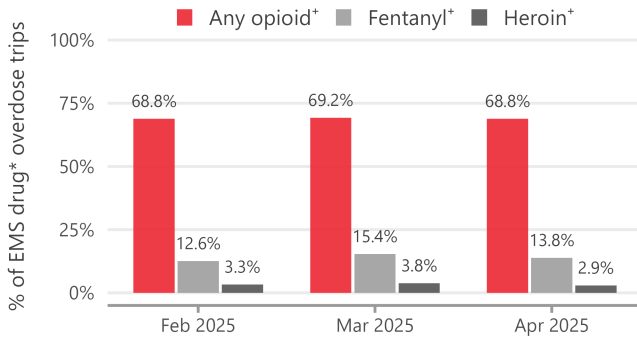
[‡]Drug Specific Categories are not mutually exclusive and include illicit and prescription drugs.

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.

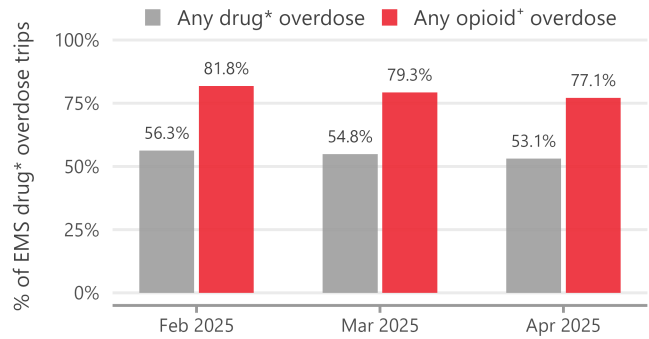
Note: Drug overdose EMS data is limited and based on accuracy of the patient incident report. Data is subject to change due to improvements to data quality. Data shown on this report may not depict the true burden of drug overdose in Georgia.

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Proportion of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips Involving Opioids*



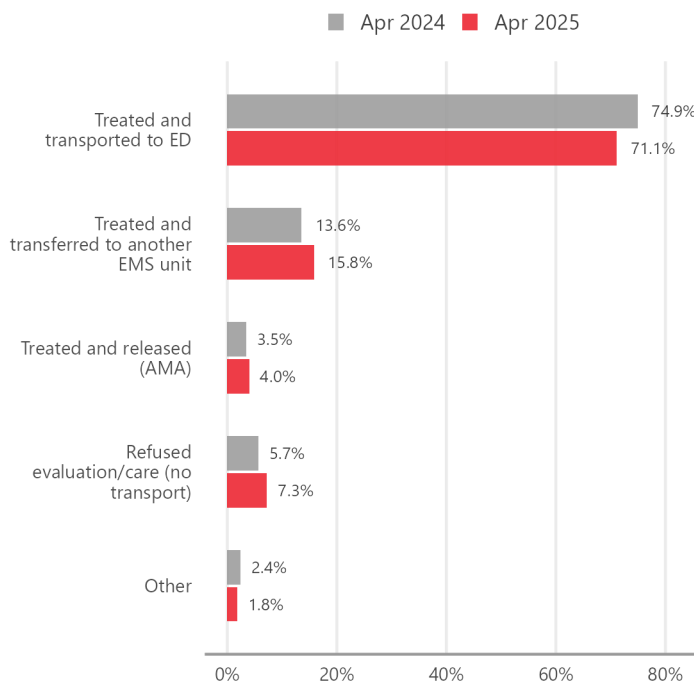
Proportion of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips with Naloxone Administered



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

EMS Trip Details	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25
Drug* Overdose	1,447	1,610	1,551	1,390	1,448	1,344	1,373	1,304	1,242	1,250	1,133	1,299	1,382
Opioid-involved*	1,036	1,140	1,148	999	990	936	967	877	854	882	780	899	951
Fentanyl-involved*	195	218	210	193	212	202	216	198	173	169	143	200	191
Heroin-involved*	54	68	69	57	49	51	54	55	47	46	37	49	40
Naloxone Administered	807	858	848	787	757	706	729	654	687	674	637	711	732

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



Key Findings

- Opioid-involved overdose EMS trips increased 5.8% from March but remained 8.2% lower than in April 2024.
- The number of overdose trips involving fentanyl decreased 4.5% from the previous month, while heroin-involved trips decreased 18.4%.
- Compared to the previous year, patients were less often treated and transported to the ED by the responding EMS unit.

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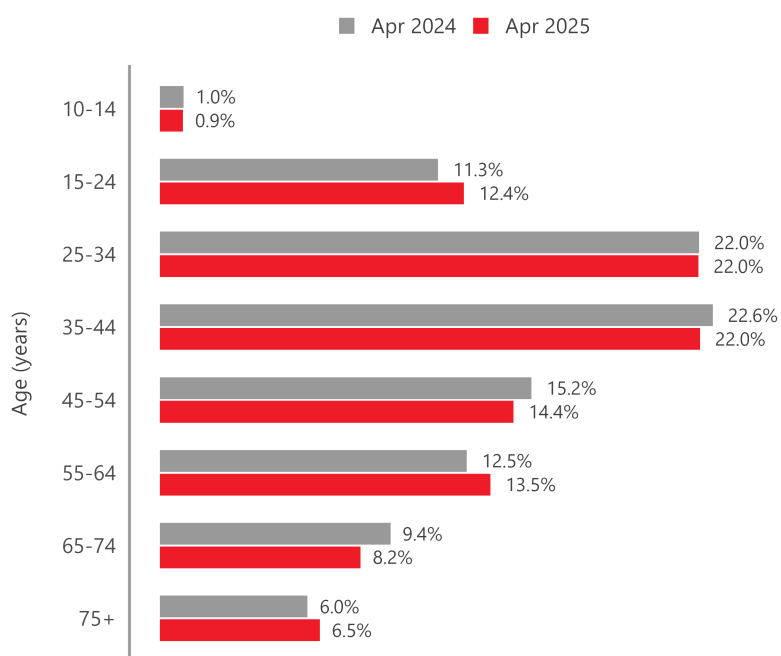
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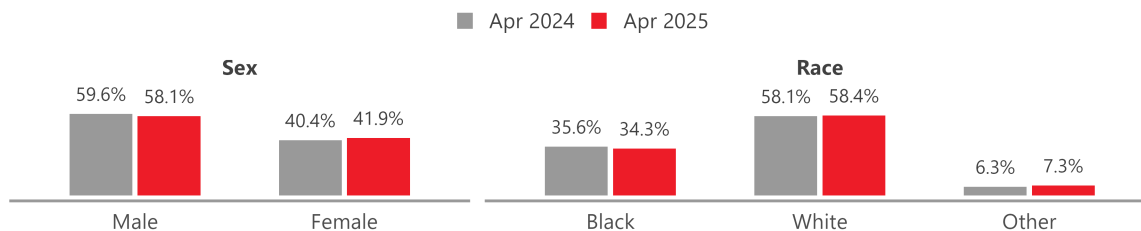
Percent of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips by Age Group



Rateⁱ of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips

	Apr 2024 Rate ⁱ (per 100,000 population)	Apr 2025 Rate ⁱ (per 100,000 population)
Overall	14.9	14.2
Sex		
Female	11.6	11.6
Male	19.8	17.0
Race		
Black	15.4	14.7
White	13.9	13.9
Other	12.2	13.4
Age Group (years)		
10-14	1.9	1.8
15-24	10.8	11.2
25-34	20.9	19.9
35-44	22.1	20.6
45-54	15.6	14.2
55-64	13.5	13.8
65-74	13.3	11.1
75+	12.9	13.3

Percent of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips by Sex and Race



Key Findings

- EMS overdose trip rates declined among Black patients, male patients, and for most age groups.
- Year over year, the number of overdose EMS trips among female patients remained stable, while trips among male patients decreased 7.0%.

Link(s) of interest:

[JAMA Network Open: Decline in US Drug Overdose Deaths by Region, Substance, and Demographics](#)

[SAMHSA: Drug Abuse Warning Network \(DAWN\) National Estimates From Drug-Related Emergency Department Visits, 2024](#)

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