

Emergency Medical Services Drug Overdose Trips: Georgia, March 2025

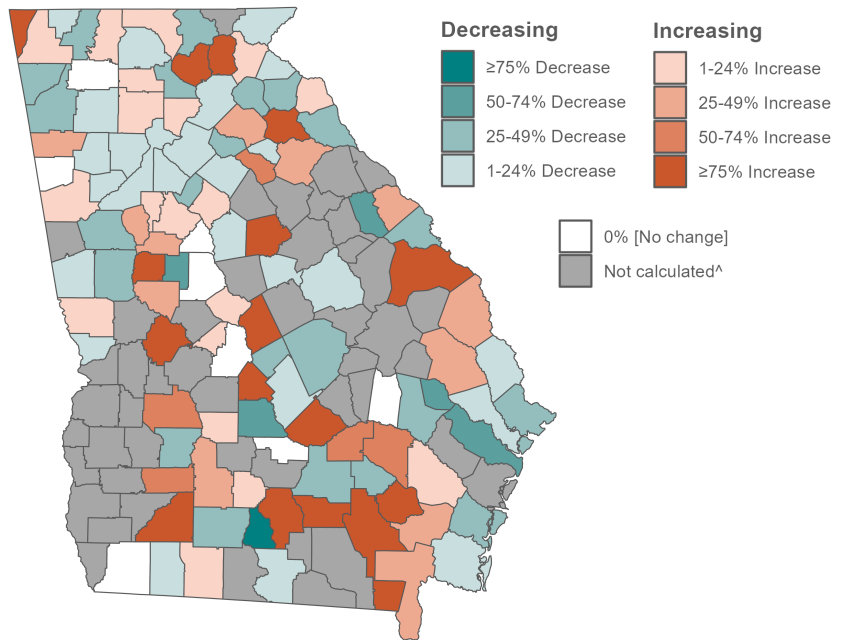
EMS Data Overview: This report was created with data from biospatial, which contains detailed Emergency Medical Services (EMS) trip narratives, patient demographic information, ICD-10 codes, and/or naloxone administration information obtained from various EMS agencies across the state. These data are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

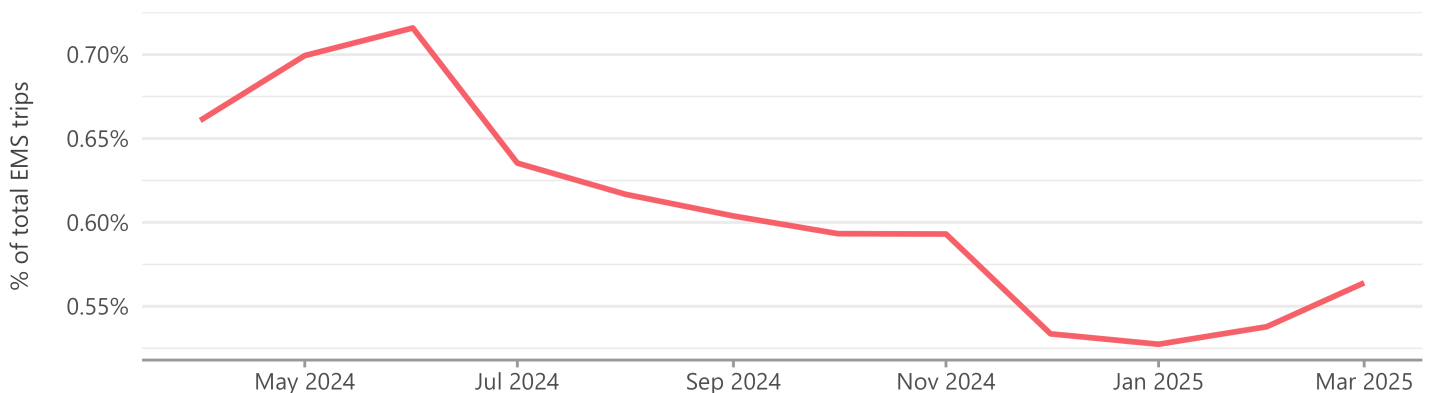
Key Findings

- Total EMS overdose trips showed a 14.7% increase from February (n=1,133) to March 2025 (n=1,299).
- Of 113 counties with 5 or more EMS overdose trips, 52 showed increases between the current and previous 3 month periods.
- Lumpkin, White, Berrien, and Twiggs Counties showed the greatest relative increases in overdose incidents.
- The proportion of EMS trips involving suspect overdoses increased to 0.56% in March.

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



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

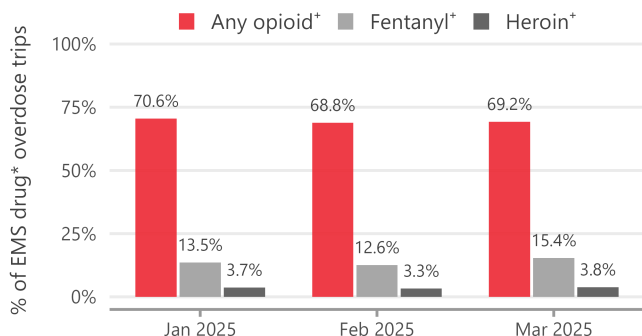
[‡]Drug Specific Categories are not mutually exclusive and include illicit and prescription drugs.

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.

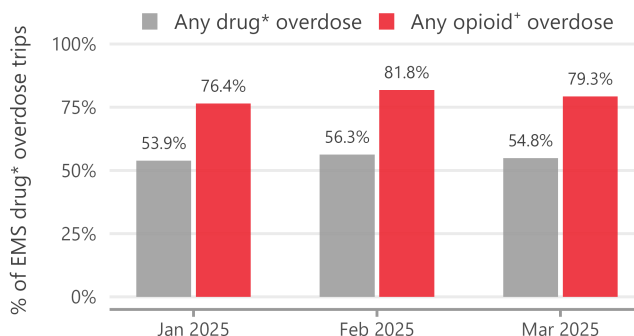
Note: Drug overdose EMS data is limited and based on accuracy of the patient incident report. Data is subject to change due to improvements to data quality. Data shown on this report may not depict the true burden of drug overdose in Georgia.

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Proportion of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips Involving Opioids*



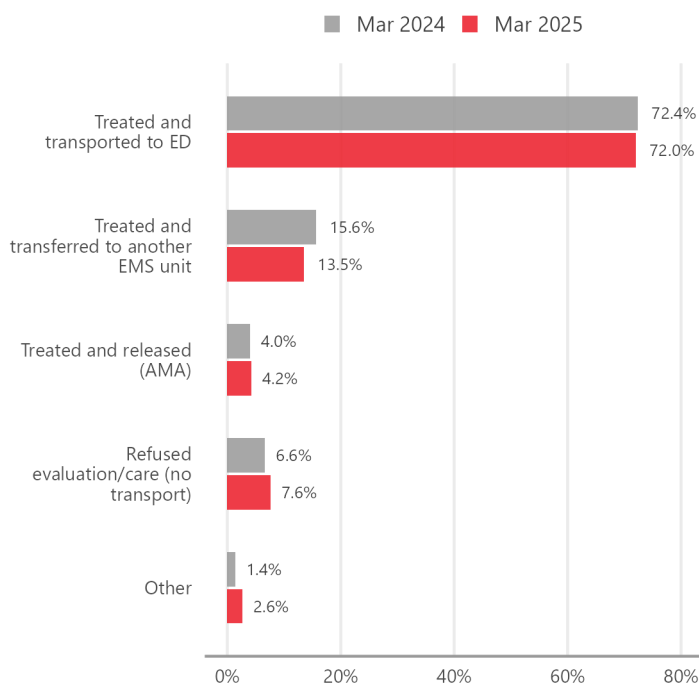
Proportion of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips with Naloxone Administered



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

EMS Trip Details	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Drug* Overdose	1,505	1,447	1,610	1,551	1,390	1,448	1,344	1,373	1,304	1,242	1,250	1,133	1,299
Opioid-involved*	1,098	1,036	1,140	1,148	999	990	936	967	877	854	882	780	899
Fentanyl-involved*	191	195	218	210	193	212	202	216	198	173	169	143	200
Heroin-involved*	80	54	68	69	57	49	51	54	55	47	46	37	49
Naloxone Administered	833	807	858	848	787	757	706	729	654	687	674	637	711

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



Key Findings

- Mirroring an increase in total overdose EMS trips, opioid-involved overdose trips increased 15.3% from the previous month.
- After several months of decreases, the number of suspect overdose trips involving fentanyl increased 39.9% from the previous month and 4.7% from the previous year.
- Naloxone was administered in 79.3% of suspected opioid overdose incidents, compared to 75.9% in March 2024.

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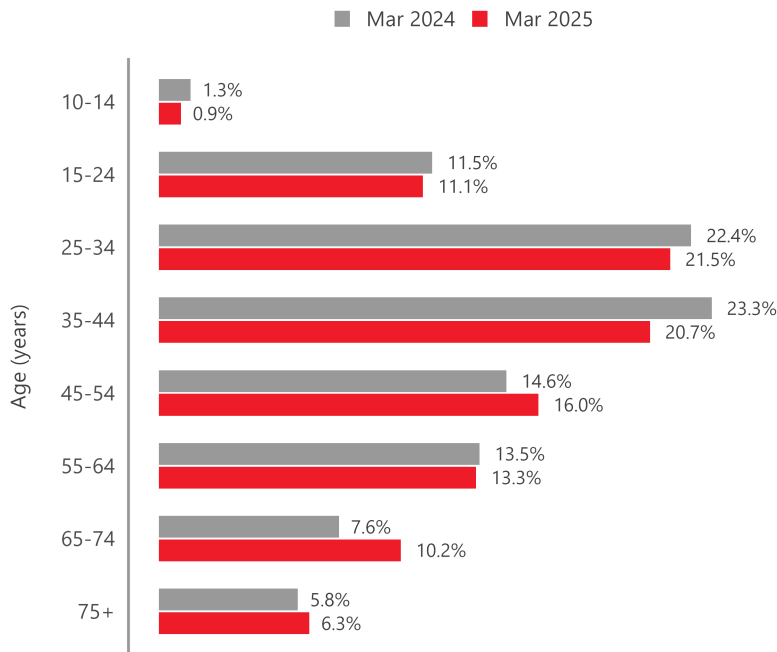
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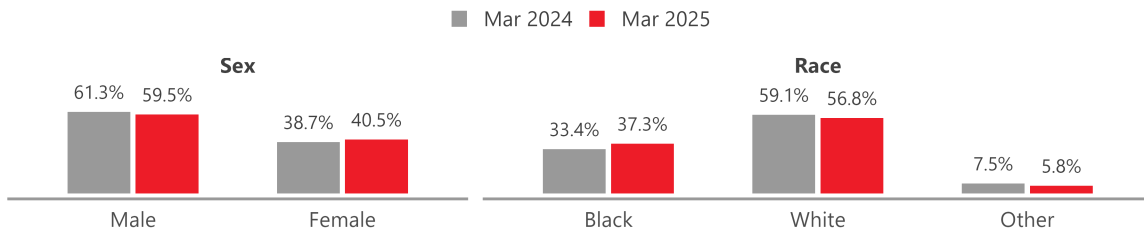
Percent of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips by Age Group



Rateⁱ of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips

	Mar 2024 Rate ⁱ (per 100,000 population)	Mar 2025 Rate ⁱ (per 100,000 population)
Overall	15.5	13.4
Sex		
Female	11.6	10.5
Male	19.6	16.4
Race		
Black	15.1	15.0
White	14.8	12.7
Other	14.5	10.8
Age Group (years)		
10-14	2.7	1.6
15-24	11.4	9.5
25-34	22.1	18.3
35-44	23.7	18.2
45-54	15.7	14.7
55-64	15.1	12.9
65-74	11.2	12.9
75+	13.0	12.1

Percent of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips by Sex and Race



Key Findings

- The count and rate of EMS trips declined among all age groups except for patients ages 65-74.
- Year over year, the number of overdose EMS trips among Black patients was unchanged, while trips among White patients decreased 14.5%.

Link(s) of interest:

[Drug and Alcohol Dependence: Naloxone distribution amidst shifting drug use patterns: Insights from a needs-based syringe services program](#)

[DEA: National Drug Threat Assessment 2025](#)

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