

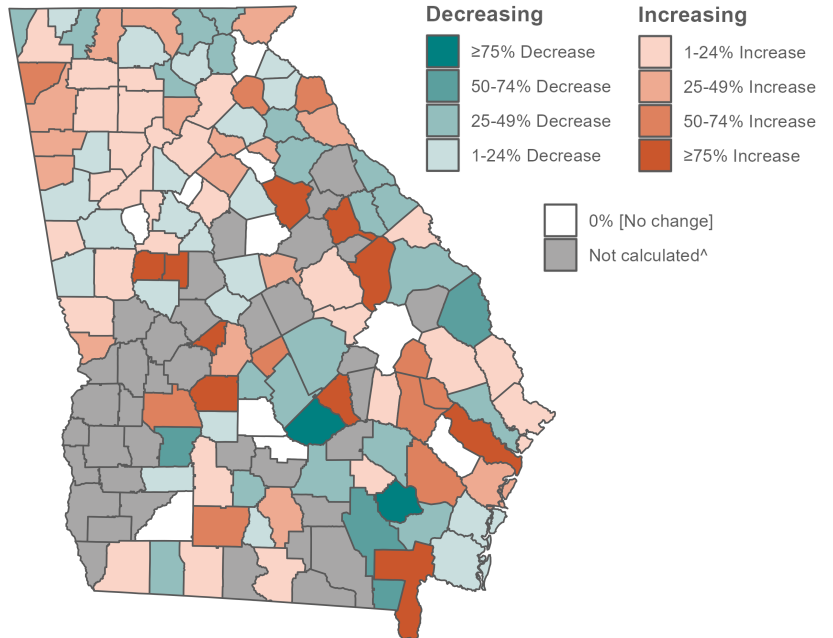
Emergency Medical Services Drug Overdose Trips: Georgia, June 2023

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.

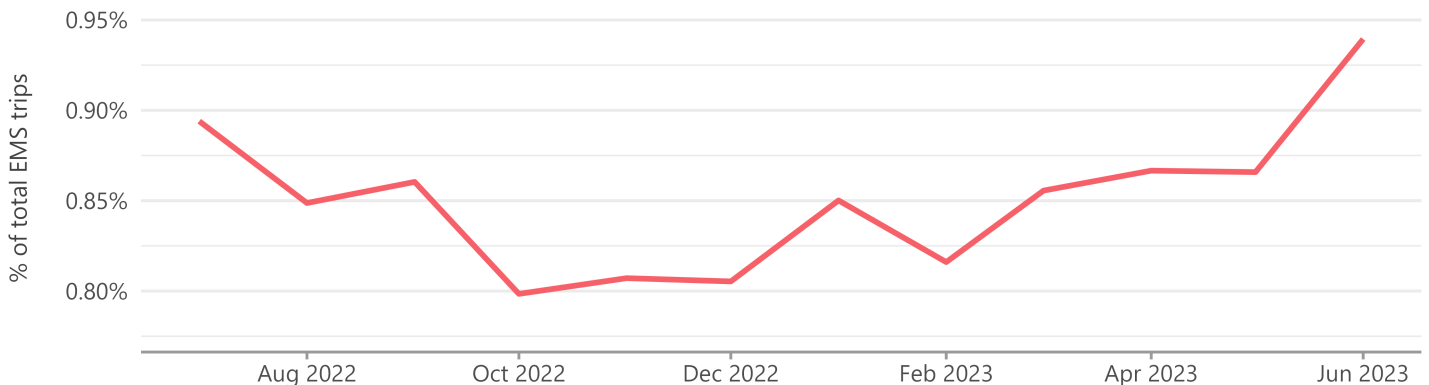
Percent Change[^] of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips, Georgia, Jan 2023 - Mar 2023 to Apr 2023 - Jun 2023

Key Findings

- Of counties with 5 or more EMS trips, the majority (n=64) showed an increase in trips between the previous and current 3 month periods.
- Total EMS overdose trips decreased by 1.6% from May (n=2,044) to June 2023 (n=2,012).
- Although EMS overdose trips decreased in June 2023, they represented a greater proportion of total EMS trips (0.94% vs. 0.87% in May).



EMS Drug* Overdose Trips as a Percent of Total EMS Trips Georgia, Jul 2022 - Jun 2023



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 2021 Census data as the denominator.

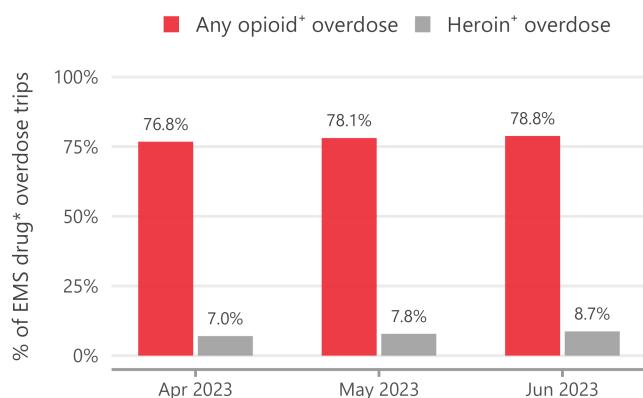
[‡]Drug Specific Categories are not mutually exclusive and include illicit and prescription drugs.

Note: All data excludes patients ≤15 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.

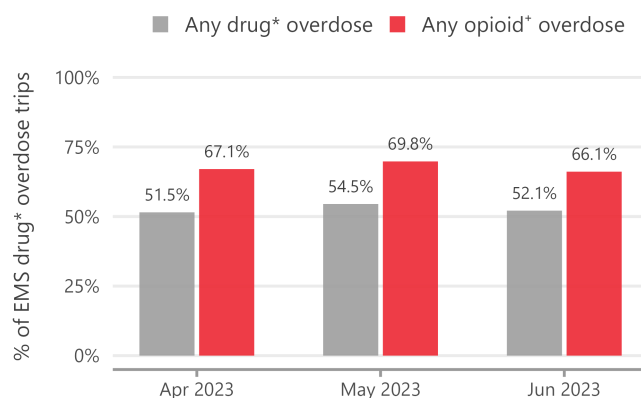
Note: Drug overdose EMS data is limited and based on accuracy of the patient incident report. Data is subject to change due to improvements to data quality. Data shown on this report may not depict the true burden of drug overdose in Georgia.

Emergency Medical Services Drug Overdose Trips: Georgia, June 2023

Proportion of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips Involving Opioids*



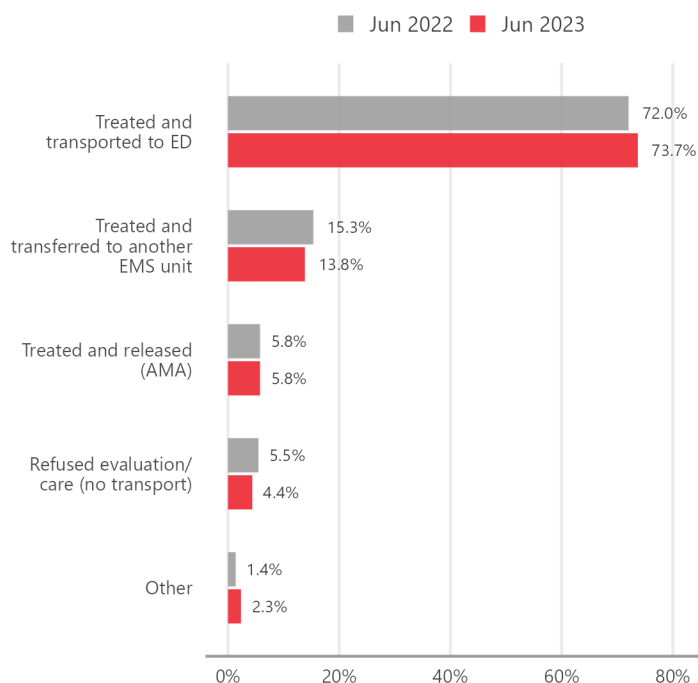
Proportion of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips with Naloxone Administered



Drug* Overdose EMS Trips, Georgia, June 2022—June 2023

EMS Trip Details	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23
Drug* Overdose	2,028	2,119	1,992	1,937	1,819	1,771	1,829	1,961	1,678	1,966	1,903	2,044	2,012
Opioid-involved*	1,623	1,690	1,591	1,533	1,446	1,370	1,449	1,509	1,315	1,518	1,461	1,596	1,586
Heroin-involved*	287	225	242	193	186	185	171	183	155	152	134	160	175
Naloxone Administered	1,141	1,213	1,109	1,041	998	922	971	1,020	883	988	979	1,114	1,048

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



Key Findings

- Compared to June 2022, the number of opioid-involved overdose EMS trips decreased by 0.8% in June 2023.
- Heroin-involved overdose EMS trips increased 9.4% from the previous month.
- The proportion of opioid-involved overdose EMS trips where naloxone was administered fell 3.7 percentage points compared to May 2023.
- The proportion of trips where a patient was transported directly to the ED decreased 4.9% from May to June 2023.

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 2021 Census data as the denominator.

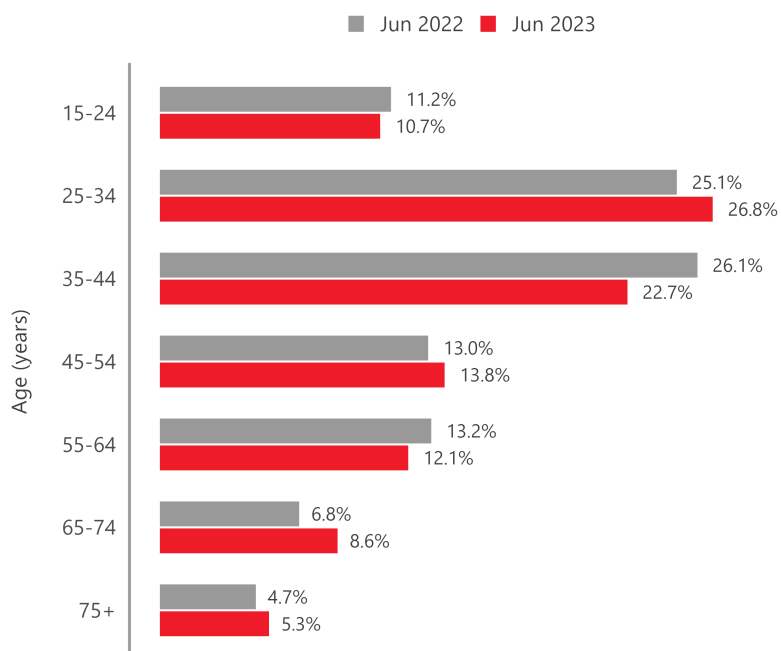
*Drug Specific Categories are not mutually exclusive and include illicit and prescription drugs.

Note: All data excludes patients ≤15 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, June 2023

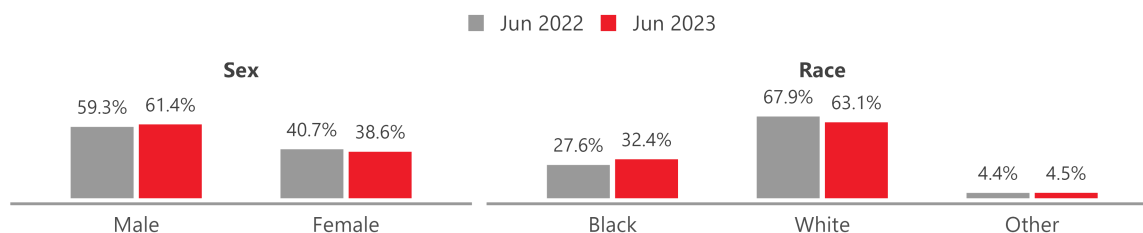
Percent of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips by Age Group



Rateⁱ of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips

	Jun 2022 Rate ⁱ (per 100,000 population)	Jun 2023 Rate ⁱ (per 100,000 population)
Overall	22.9	22.7
Sex		
Female	18.0	17.0
Male	28.0	28.9
Race		
Black	18.8	21.9
White	24.6	22.7
Other	14.0	14.2
Age Group (years)		
15-24	15.1	14.3
25-34	33.5	35.6
35-44	36.5	31.5
45-54	18.6	19.6
55-64	19.6	17.8
65-74	13.7	17.3
75+	15.6	17.6

Percent of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips by Sex and Race



Key Findings

- Overdose EMS trips among Blacks fell 8.6% compared to the previous month but were 16.6% higher year-over-year.
- Compared to June 2022, the number of overdose EMS trips among people ages 65 and over increased by 21.1%.
- The greatest decline in drug overdose EMS trip rates was seen among people ages 35-44.

Link(s) of interest:

[CDC Nonfatal Overdose Dashboards; The Fentalog Study: A Subset of Nonfatal Suspected Opioid-Involved Overdoses with Toxicology Testing](#)

[JAMA Network Open: Use of Medication for Opioid Use Disorder Among Adults With Past-Year Opioid Use Disorder in the US, 2021](#)

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.

ⁱRate indicates trips per 100,000 persons using 2021 Census data as the denominator.

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

Note: All data excludes patients ≤15 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.