

Emergency Medical Services Drug Overdose Trips: Georgia, September 2024

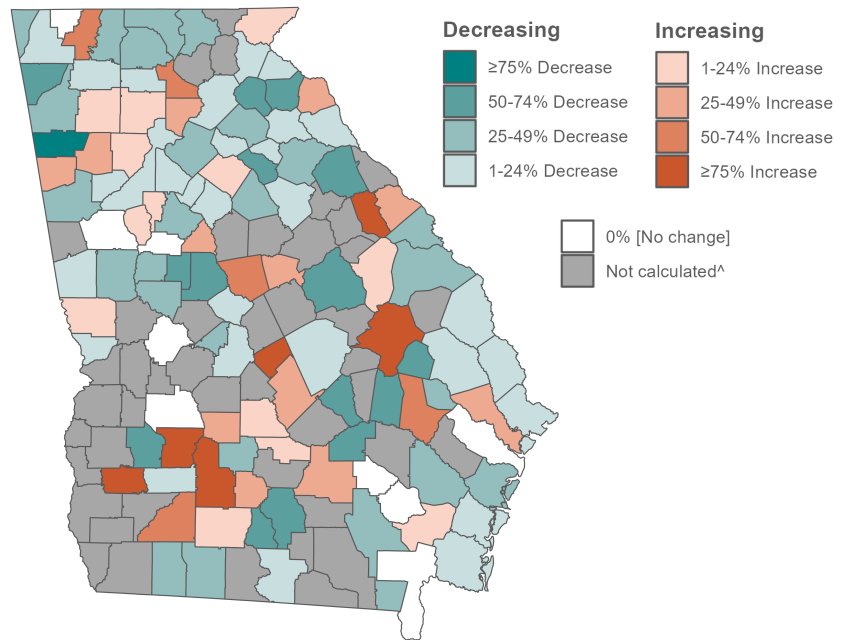
EMS Data Overview: This report was created with data from biospatial, which contains detailed Emergency Medical Services (EMS) trip narratives, patient demographic information, ICD-10 codes, and/or naloxone administration information obtained from various EMS agencies across the state. These data are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

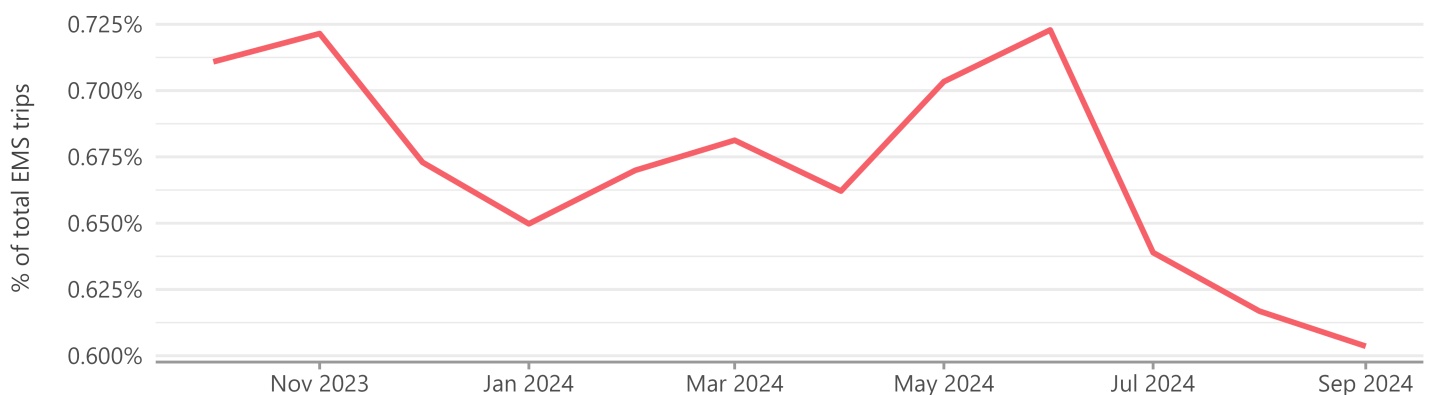
Percent Change[^] of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips,
Georgia, Apr 2024 - Jun 2024 to Jul 2024 - Sep 2024

Key Findings

- Total EMS overdose trips decreased by 7.4% from August (n=1,429) to September 2024 (n=1,323).
- Of 114 counties with 5 or more EMS overdose trips, 70 showed decreases between the current and previous 3 month periods.
- The proportion of EMS trips involving suspect overdoses continued to decline, falling to 0.60% in September 2024.



EMS Drug* Overdose Trips as a Percent of Total EMS Trips
Georgia, Oct 2023 - Sep 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 2023 Census data as the denominator.

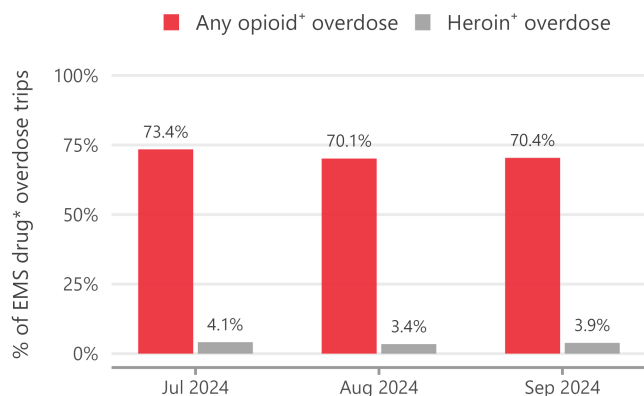
*Drug Specific Categories are not mutually exclusive and include illicit and prescription drugs.

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.

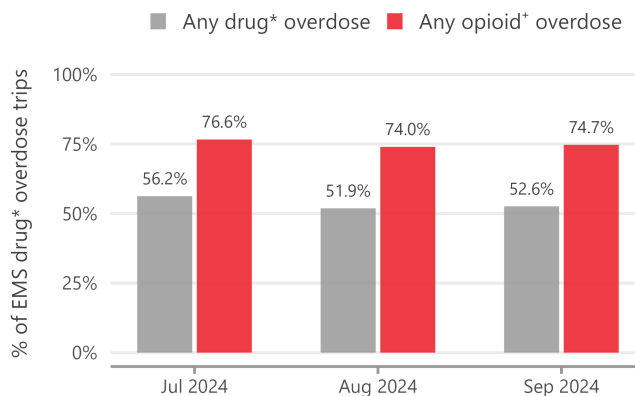
Note: Drug overdose EMS data is limited and based on accuracy of the patient incident report. Data is subject to change due to improvements to data quality. Data shown on this report may not depict the true burden of drug overdose in Georgia.

Emergency Medical Services Drug Overdose Trips: Georgia, September 2024

Proportion of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips Involving Opioids*



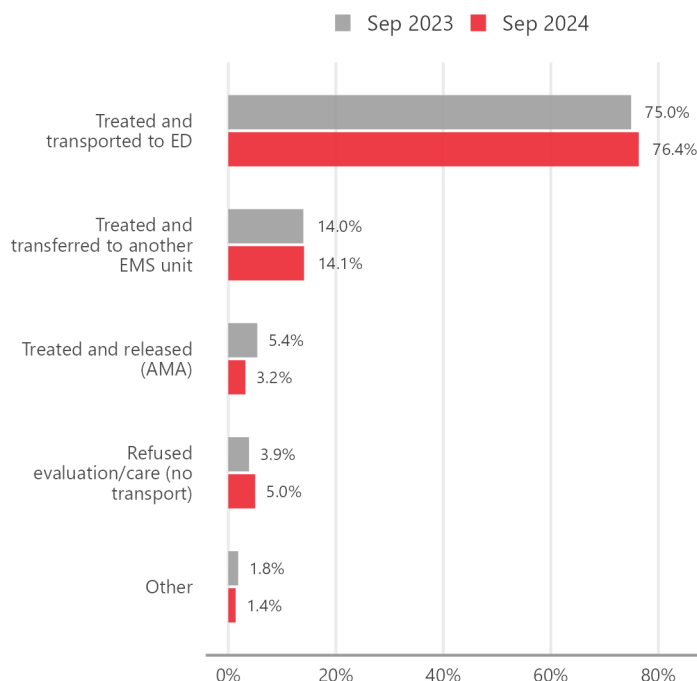
Proportion of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips with Naloxone Administered



Drug* Overdose EMS Trips, Georgia, September 2023—September 2024

EMS Trip Details	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24
Drug* Overdose	1,634	1,555	1,507	1,565	1,474	1,416	1,502	1,432	1,598	1,538	1,381	1,429	1,323
Opioid-involved*	1,196	1,167	1,115	1,181	1,093	1,043	1,126	1,041	1,162	1,164	1,014	1,002	931
Heroin-involved*	105	108	94	96	96	85	79	54	68	68	57	49	51
Naloxone Administered	909	878	826	864	811	754	827	800	852	841	776	741	694

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



Key Findings

- The number of opioid-involved overdose EMS trips declined 7.1% from the previous month.
- The proportion of overdose EMS trips involving suspect opioid-involved incidents increased slightly to 70.4%.
- The number of suspect heroin-involved overdose trips declined 51.4% over the past twelve months.
- While the number of incidents with naloxone administration decreased 6.7% from the previous month, this represents an increase in the proportion of trips from 51.9% to 52.6%.

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.

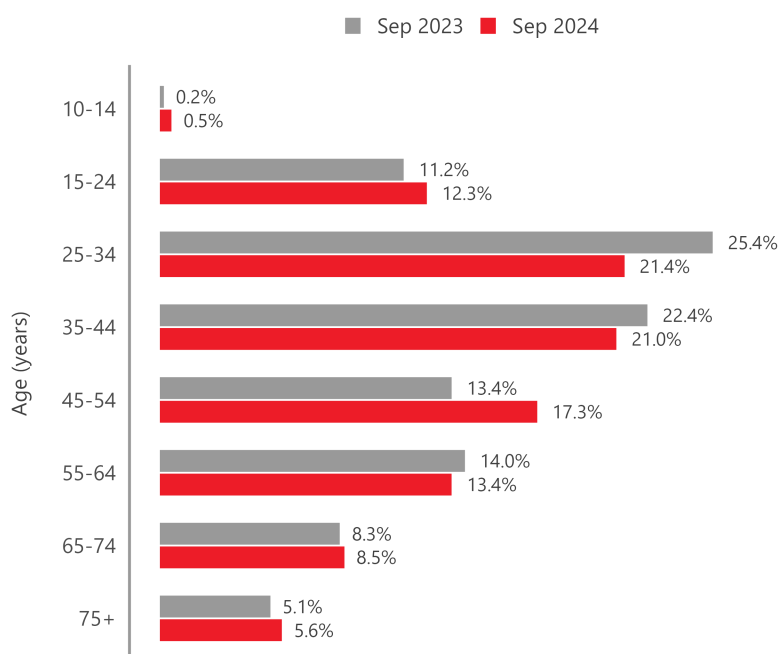
*Drug Specific Categories are not mutually exclusive and include illicit and prescription drugs.

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.

Emergency Medical Services Drug Overdose Trips: Georgia, September 2024

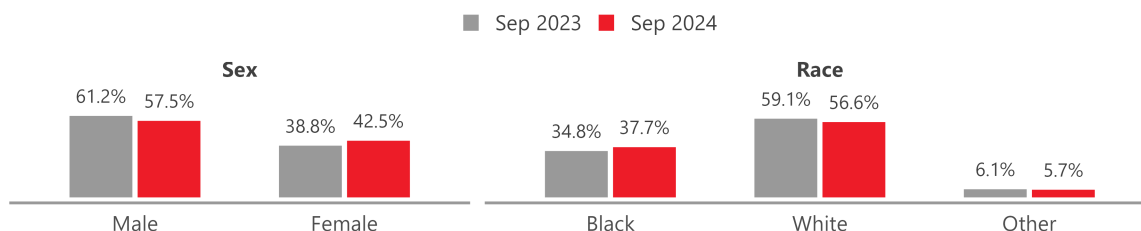
Percent of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips by Age Group



Rateⁱ of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips

	Sep 2023 Rate ⁱ (per 100,000 population)	Sep 2024 Rate ⁱ (per 100,000 population)
Overall	16.8	13.6
Sex		
Female	12.7	11.2
Male	21.2	16.1
Race		
Black	18.7	15.4
White	16.1	12.8
Other	12.9	11.2
Age Group (years)		
10-14	0.4	1.0
15-24	12.0	10.6
25-34	27.2	18.5
35-44	24.8	18.8
45-54	15.6	16.3
55-64	17.0	13.2
65-74	13.2	11.0
75+	12.3	11.0

Percent of EMS Drug* Overdose Trips by Sex and Race



Key Findings

- Compared to last year, the number of overdose EMS trips declined for all age groups except for those aged 10-14 and 45-54. Trips increased 133% and 4.6% among these age groups, respectively.
- The number of overdose EMS trips among Black female patients increased 9.6% from September 2023. In the same time period, trips among Black male patients and White patients of all sexes declined.

Link(s) of interest:

[JAMA Network Open: Layperson-Administered Naloxone Trends Reported in Emergency Medical Service Activations, 2020-2022.](#)

[Pediatrics: Naloxone Dispensing to Youth Ages 10-19: 2017-2022.](#)

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 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.