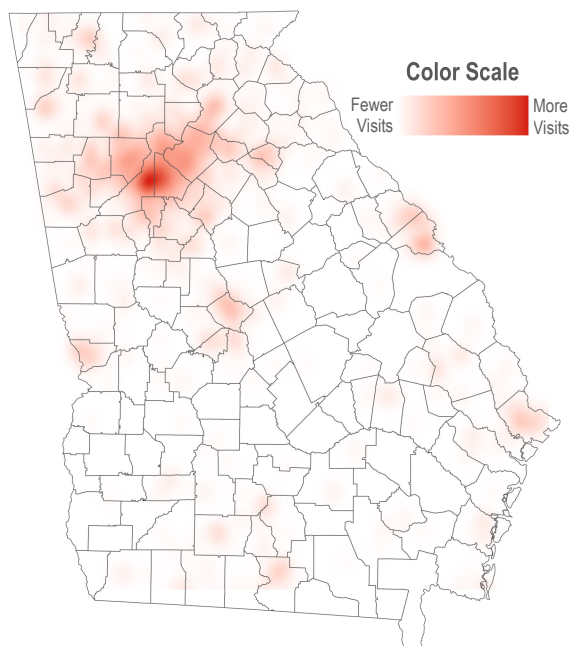


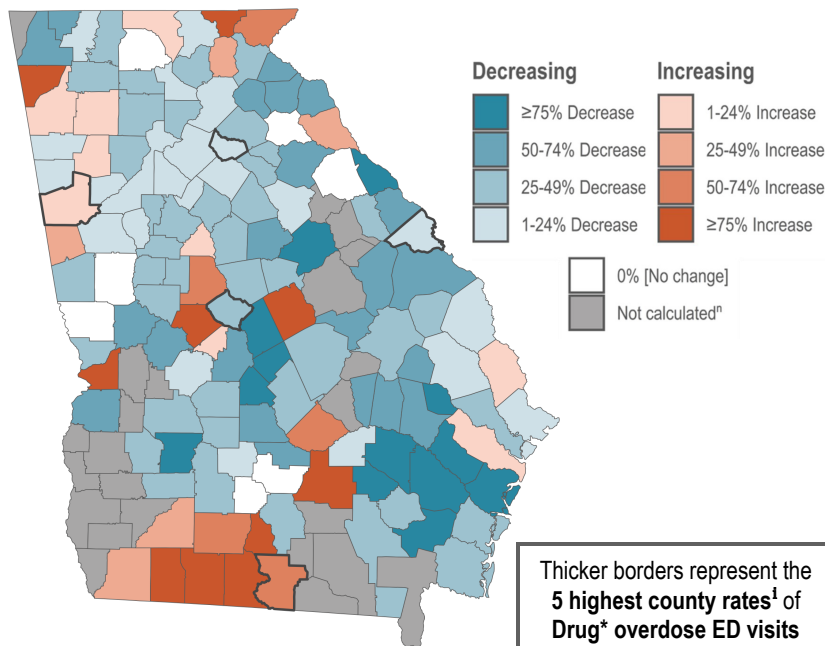
Syndromic Surveillance Drug Overdose Emergency Department Visits: Georgia, January 2025

What is Syndromic Surveillance (SyS)? SyS is used as an early detection method for potential clusters or outbreaks, by tracking suspected drug overdose-involved emergency department (ED) visits based on the patient's chief complaint upon admission and/or discharge diagnosis. Participating Georgia hospitals and urgent care facilities share these SyS data within the State Electronic Notifiable Disease Surveillance System (SendSS).

Drug* Overdose ED Visits by Patient Zip Code*, Georgia, January 2025



Percent Change* of Drug* Overdose ED Visits, Georgia, Aug 2024 - Oct 2024 to Nov 2024 - Jan 2025
(compares previous 3 months to current 3 months)



Top 5 Counties^ with 15 or More Drug* Overdose ED Visits During January 2025

County	Monthly Rate ⁱ per 100,000 Population Jan 2025	Monthly Rate ⁱ per 100,000 Population Feb 2024 - Jan 2025
Carroll	27.0	
Barrow	26.0	
Bibb	25.0	
Lowndes	20.1	
Richmond	20.1	

Thicker borders represent the **5 highest county ratesⁱ of Drug* overdose ED visits per 100,000 population in January 2025** (see table below)

**Statewide,
1,335 ED visits for
Drug* overdoses
occurred in
January 2025,
compared to 1,799 in
January 2024.**

Data source: Suspected drug overdose ED/Urgent Care visits by chief complaint upon admission and/or discharge diagnosis reported to DPH Syndromic Surveillance. See data limitations [here](#).

*Drugs may include any over the counter, prescription, or illicit drug.

^Zip code and county are based on patient residence.

ⁱRate indicates visits per 100,000 persons using 2023 Census data as the denominator. Excluded rates for counties with <15 visits.

*Percent change data by county excludes counties with less than 3 visits.

*Drug Specific Categories are not mutually exclusive and include illicit and prescription drugs. Specific drugs identified using the chief complaint and/or discharge diagnosis fields and are not meant to be comprehensive.

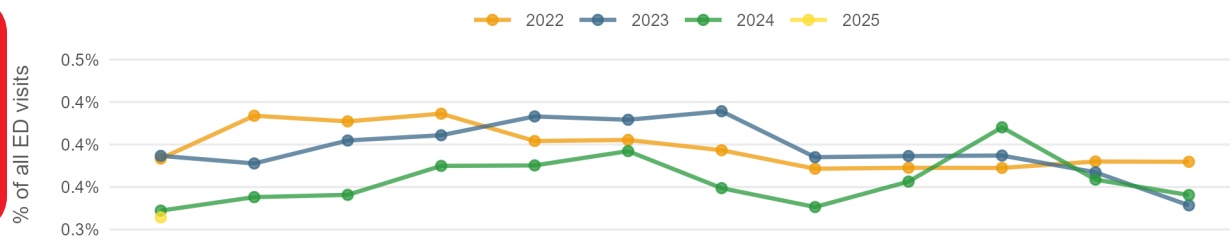
Note: All data excludes patients ≤9 years of age. Counts represent the number of ED visits instead of the number of patients, therefore, patients with repeat visits may have been counted more than once.

Note: SyS data is not the same as emergency department discharge data; drug overdose SyS data is limited and based on accuracy of chief complaint and/or discharge diagnosis and what is reported to DPH SyS. Data is subject to change due to the current number of participating facilities and/or improvements to data quality. Data shown on this report may not depict the true burden of drug overdose in Georgia.

Syndromic Surveillance Drug Overdose Emergency Department Visits: Georgia, January 2025

Drug* Overdose ED Visits by Month, Georgia, 2022-2025

Note: Proportion of ED visits may be affected by changes in the number of ED visits during COVID-19.



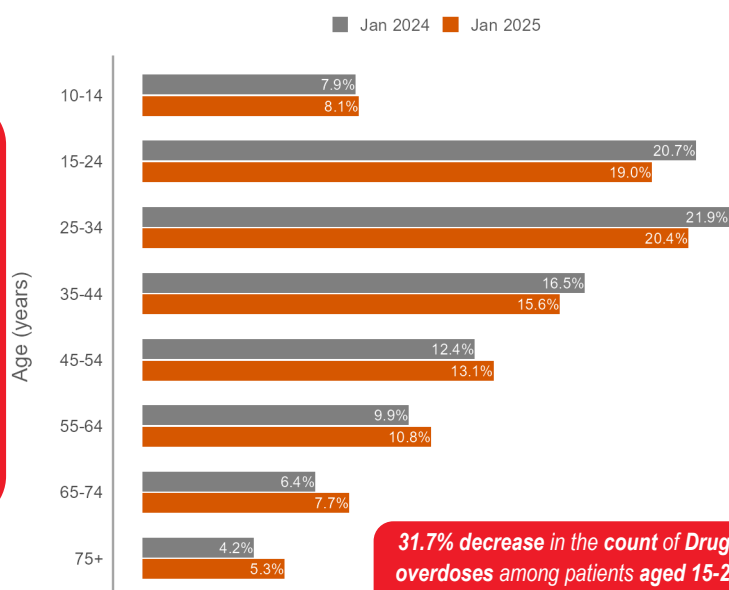
Drug* Overdose ED Visits by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Georgia, January 2024 and January 2025

Rate¹ of Drug* Overdose ED Visits

	Jan 2024 Rate ¹ (per 100,000 population)	Jan 2025 Rate ¹ (per 100,000 population)
Overall	18.6	13.8
Sex		
Female	18.8	13.6
Male	18.3	13.9
Race		
Black	17.0	11.7
White	17.2	13.8
Other	18.8	9.7
Age Group (years)		
10-14	19.6	14.8
15-24	24.5	16.7
25-34	25.8	17.8
35-44	20.1	14.1
45-54	15.9	12.5
55-64	13.3	10.7
65-74	11.4	10.1
75+	11.1	10.5

Drug* overdose ED visits in January 2025 were predominantly: **Female (51.0%), White (56.3%), and between 25-34 years of age (20.4%).**

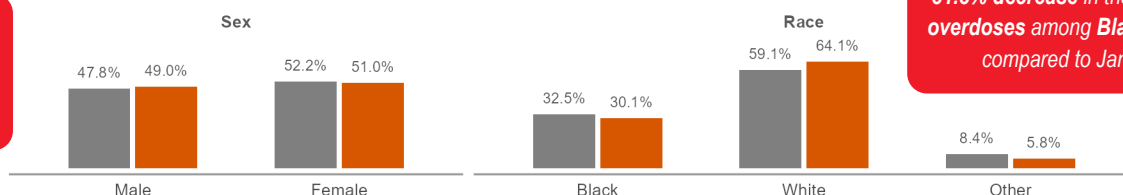
Percent of All Drug* Overdose ED Visits by Age Group



31.7% decrease in the count of Drug* overdoses among patients aged 15-24 when compared to January 2024.

Percent of All Drug* Overdose ED Visits by Sex and Race

27.5% decrease in the count of Drug* overdoses among Females when compared to January 2024.



31.3% decrease in the count of Drug* overdoses among Black patients when compared to January 2024.

Data source: Suspected drug overdose ED/Urgent Care visits by chief complaint upon admission and/or discharge diagnosis reported to DPH Syndromic Surveillance. See data limitations [here](#).

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¹Zip code and county are based on patient residence.

¹Rate indicates visits per 100,000 persons using 2023 Census data as the denominator. Excluded rates for counties with <15 visits.

²Percent change data by county excludes counties with less than 3 visits.

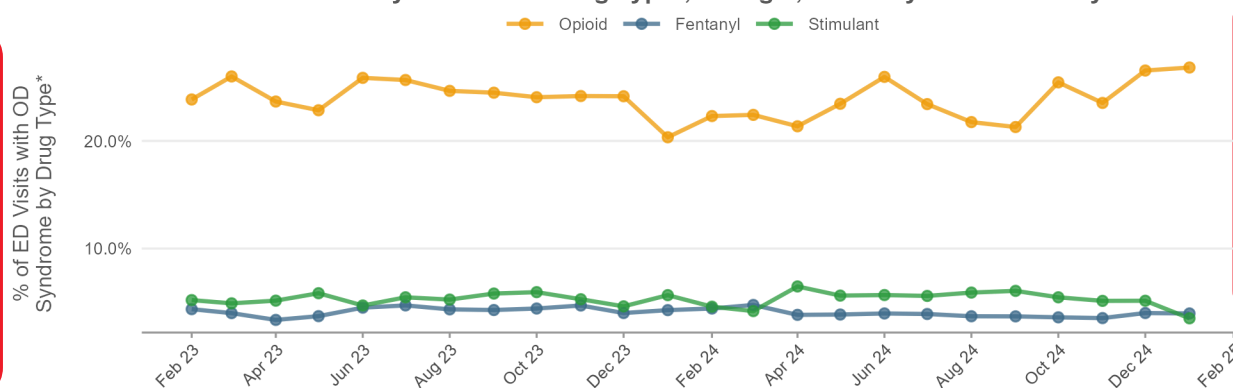
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Syndromic Surveillance Drug Overdose Emergency Department Visits: Georgia, January 2025

OD ED Visits by Month and Drug Type*, Georgia, February 2024 - January 2025



53.9% decrease in the count of drug overdose visits mentioning any stimulant when compared to January 2024.

Note: Due to limitations with drug testing in EDs, Fentanyl and Stimulant categories are likely under-represented.

% of ED Visits with OD Syndrome Involving Any Opioid, Georgia, 2021—2024

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
2022 % of OD ED visits	23.8%	21.4%	23.0%	24.3%	23.1%	26.1%	23.7%	24.0%	21.5%	20.9%	22.7%	24.0%	23.2%
2023 % of OD ED visits	22.6%	23.8%	26.0%	23.7%	22.9%	25.9%	25.7%	24.7%	24.5%	24.1%	24.2%	24.2%	24.4%
% change from 2022 to 2023	-5.4%	11.2%	13.2%	-2.7%	-1.2%	-1.1%	8.2%	2.8%	14.0%	15.0%	6.3%	0.6%	5.1%
2024 % of OD ED visits	20.3%	22.3%	22.4%	21.4%	23.5%	26.0%	23.4%	21.8%	21.3%	25.4%	23.5%	26.5%	23.1%
% change from 2023 to 2024	-9.8%	-6.4%	-13.7%	-9.7%	2.6%	0.3%	-8.7%	-11.8%	-13.0%	5.7%	-2.7%	9.9%	-4.8%
2025 % of OD ED visits	26.8%												26.8%
% change from 2024 to 2025	31.8%												31.8%

% of ED Visits with OD Syndrome Involving Fentanyl, Georgia, 2021—2024

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
2022 % of OD ED visits	1.3%	1.2%	2.3%	2.7%	2.7%	2.3%	2.7%	3.2%	2.5%	2.6%	2.4%	3.2%	2.4%
2023 % of OD ED visits	3.9%	4.4%	4.0%	3.4%	3.7%	4.5%	4.7%	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%	4.7%	4.0%	4.2%
% change from 2022 to 2023	192.9%	273.0%	76.2%	25.1%	38.8%	99.0%	73.6%	35.1%	70.6%	70.9%	96.9%	25.6%	89.8%
2024 % of OD ED visits	4.3%	4.4%	4.8%	3.8%	3.9%	4.0%	3.9%	3.7%	3.7%	3.6%	3.5%	4.0%	4.0%
% change from 2023 to 2024	8.5%	1.2%	18.8%	14.0%	4.1%	-12.0%	-16.9%	-14.8%	-13.9%	-18.4%	-24.8%	-0.0%	-4.5%
2025 % of OD ED visits	4.0%												4.0%
% change from 2024 to 2025	-7.2%												-7.2%

% of ED Visits with OD Syndrome Involving a Stimulant, Georgia, 2021—2024

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
2022 % of OD ED visits	5.0%	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%	5.6%	6.6%	5.3%	5.4%	5.0%	4.3%	5.9%	4.3%	5.3%
2023 % of OD ED visits	5.4%	5.2%	4.9%	5.2%	5.8%	4.7%	5.5%	5.3%	5.8%	6.0%	5.3%	4.6%	5.3%
% change from 2022 to 2023	7.4%	-3.8%	-10.4%	-8.5%	5.3%	-29.1%	2.5%	-2.3%	15.7%	38.5%	-10.2%	8.3%	1.1%
2024 % of OD ED visits	5.7%	4.6%	4.2%	6.5%	5.6%	5.7%	5.6%	5.9%	6.1%	5.5%	5.1%	5.2%	5.5%
% change from 2023 to 2024	5.7%	-11.7%	-14.6%	25.5%	-3.7%	20.6%	2.4%	12.4%	4.2%	-8.1%	-3.0%	11.3%	3.4%
2025 % of OD ED visits	3.5%												3.5%
% change from 2024 to 2025	-37.9%												-37.9%

Link(s) of interest:

[CDC MMWR, Notes from the Field: Geo-Temporal Trends in Fentanyl Administration Routes Among Adults Reporting Use of Illegally Manufactured Fentanyl When Assessed for Substance-Use Treatment — 14 U.S. States, 2017–2023](#)

[Injury Prevention, Non-fatal Drug Overdose Surveillance Using Hospital Discharge Data: a Comparison Between the Drug Overdose Surveillance and Epidemiology \(DOSE\) system and the Healthcare Cost and Utilisation Project, 18 states, 2018 - 2020](#)

Data source: Suspected drug overdose ED/Urgent Care visits by chief complaint upon admission and/or discharge diagnosis reported to DPH Syndromic Surveillance. See data limitations [here](#).

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