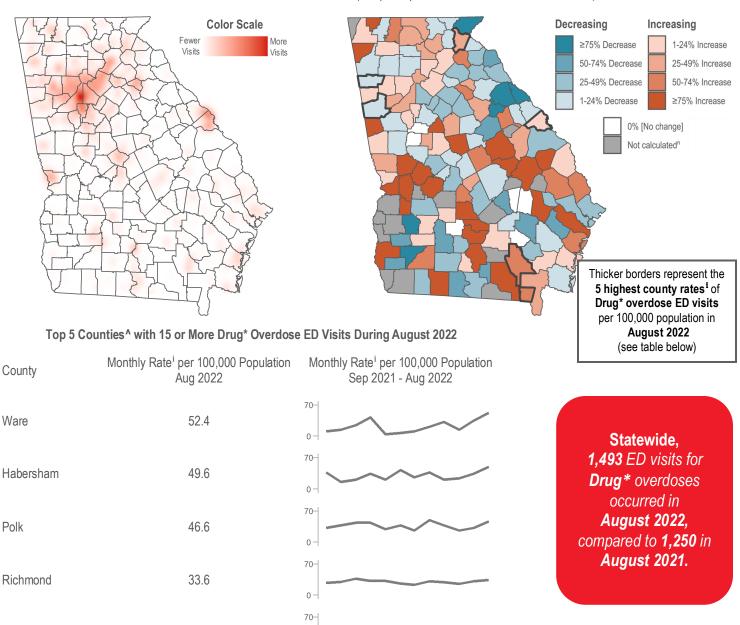
Syndromic Surveillance Drug Overdose Emergency Department Visits: Georgia, August 2022

What is Syndromic Surveillance (SS)? SS 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 SS data within the State Electronic Notifiable Disease Surveillance System (SendSS).

Drug* Overdose ED Visits by Patient Zip Code^, Georgia, August 2022

Percent Changeⁿ of Drug* Overdose ED Visits, Georgia, Mar 2022 - May 2022 to Jun 2022 - Aug 2022

(compares previous 3 months to current 3 months)



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.

0 -

31.6

Note: All data excludes patients ≤14 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: SS data is not the same as emergency department discharge data; drug overdose SS data is limited and based on accuracy of chief complaint and/or discharge diagnosis and what is reported to DPH SS. 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.



Carroll

[^]Zip code and county are based on patient residence.

Rate indicates visits per 100,000 persons using 2020 Census data as the denominator. Excluded rates for counties with <15 visits.

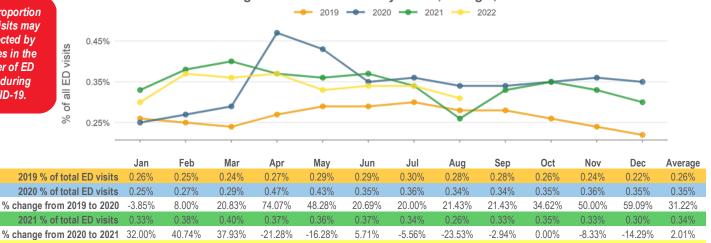
ⁿPercent change data by county excludes counties with less than 3 visits.

^{*}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.

Syndromic Surveillance Drug Overdose Emergency Department Visits: Georgia, August 2022

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

Drug* Overdose ED Visits by Month, Georgia, 2019-2022



Drug* Overdose ED Visits by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Georgia, August 2021 and August 2022

0.34%

-8.11%

0.34%

0.00%

0.31%

19.23%

0.33%

-8.33%

Rateⁱ of Drug* Overdose ED Visits

0.30%

0.37%

-2.63%

0.36%

-10.00%

0.37%

0.00%

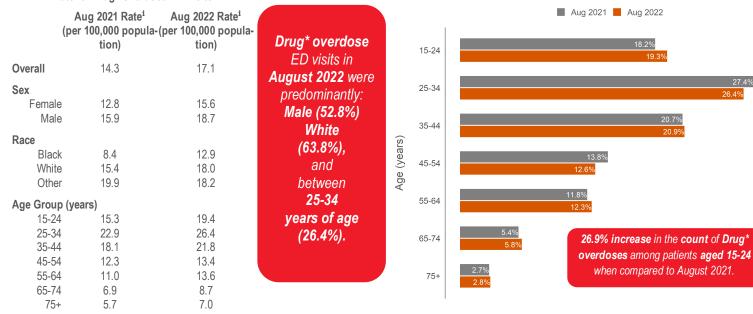
2022 % of total ED visits

% change from 2021 to 2022 -9.09%

Percent of All Drug* Overdose ED Visits by Age Group

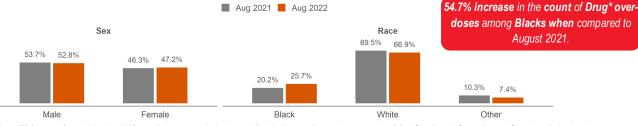
0.34%

-2.37%



21.8% increase in the count of Drug* overdoses among Females when

compared to August 2021



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

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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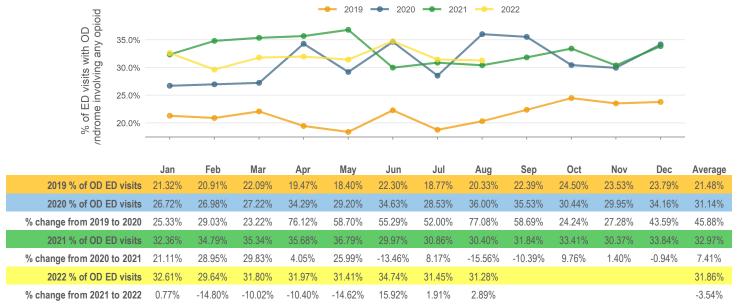
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 $[\]ensuremath{^{\text{n}}\text{Percent}}$ change data by county excludes counties with less than 3 visits.

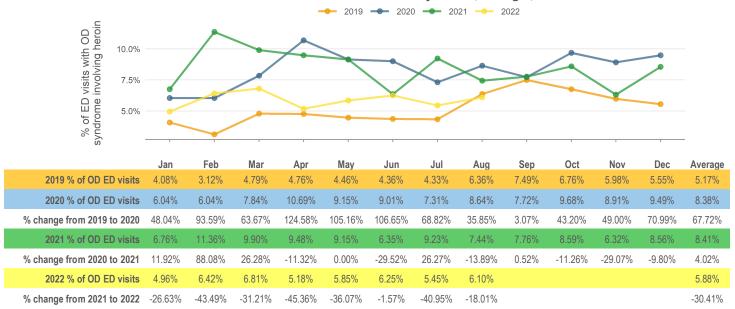
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Syndromic Surveillance Drug Overdose Emergency Department Visits: Georgia, August 2022





Heroin-Involved OD ED Visits by Month, Georgia, 2019-2022



Link(s) of interest:

Georgia Department of Public Health, 2022 Quarterly Drug Overdose Surveillance Reports, Quarter 1

CDC DOSE Dashboard: Nonfatal Overdose Data

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.

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