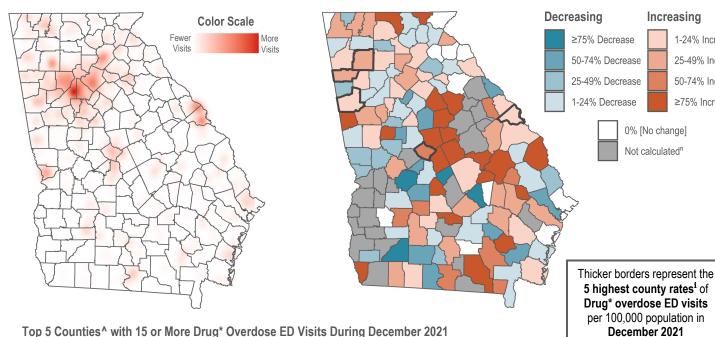
Syndromic Surveillance Drug Overdose Emergency Department Visits: Georgia, December 2021

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, December 2021

Percent Changeⁿ of Drug* Overdose ED Visits, Georgia, Jul 2021 - Sep 2021 to Oct 2021 - Dec 2021

(compares previous 3 months to current 3 months)



Top 5 Counties^ with 15 or More Drug* Overdose ED Visits During December 2021

County	Monthly Rate ⁱ per 100,000 Population Dec 2021	Monthly Rate ⁱ per 100,000 Population Jan 2021 - Dec 2021
Polk	44.2	70-
Carroll	37.7	70-
Bartow	35.1	70-
Bibb	33.6	70-
Richmond	32.4	70-

Statewide, 1,448 ED visits for **Drug*** overdoses occurred in December 2021, compared to 1,338 in December 2020.

(see table below)

Increasing

1-24% Increase

25-49% Increase 50-74% Increase

≥75% Increase

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.

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.



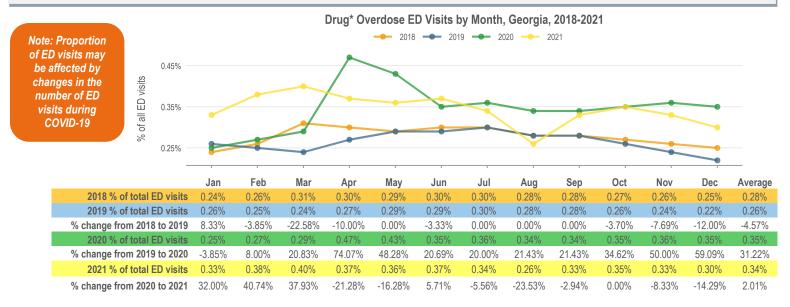
[^]Zip code and county are based on patient residence.

¹Rate indicates visits per 100,000 persons using 2020 Census data as the denominator. Excluded rates for counties with <15 visits.

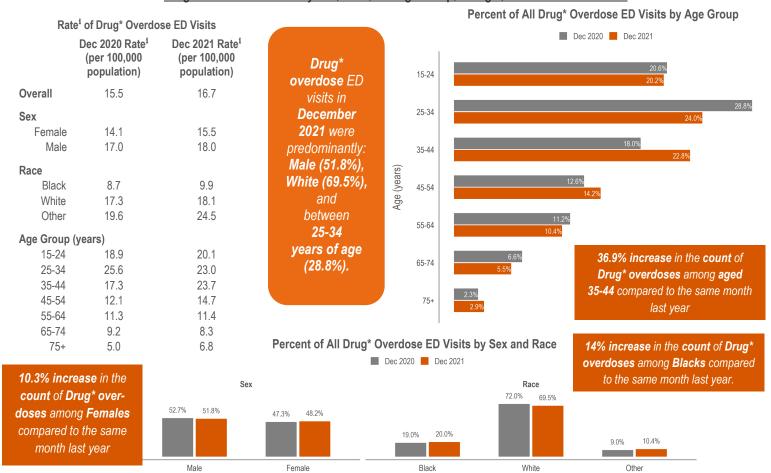
ⁿPercent change data by county excludes counties with less than 3 visits.

^{*}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, December 2021



Drug* Overdose ED Visits by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Georgia, Dec 2020 and Dec 2021



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.

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.

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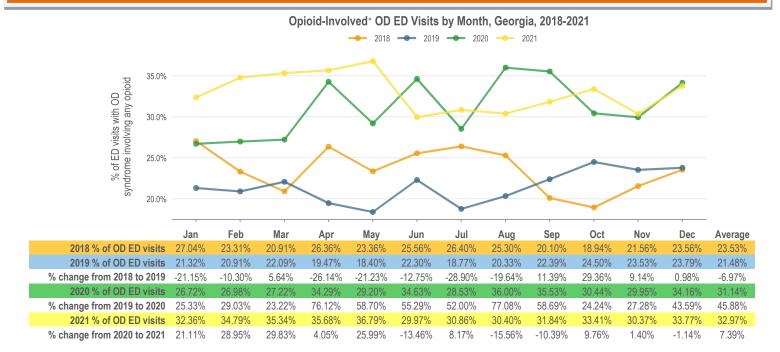
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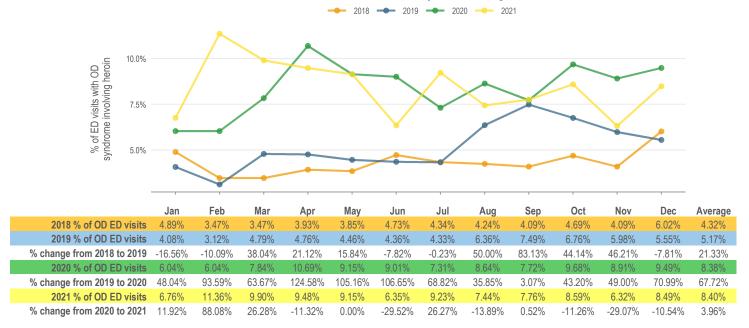
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Syndromic Surveillance Drug Overdose Emergency Department Visits: Georgia, December 2021



Heroin-Involved⁺ OD ED Visits by Month, Georgia, 2018-2021



Link(s) of interest:

Georgia Department of Public Health: 2021 Quarterly Drug Overdose Surveillance Report, Quarter 2

Preventative Medicine Reports article: Association between county-level sociodemographic characteristics and county-level differences in opioid dispensing

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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