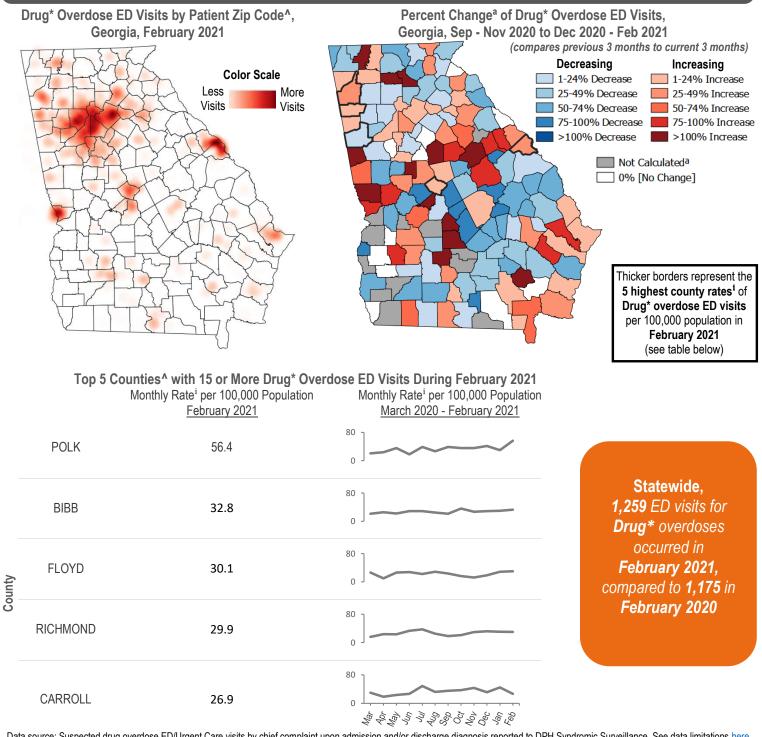
Syndromic Surveillance Drug Overdose Emergency Department Visits: Georgia, February 2021

<u>What is Syndromic Surveillance (SS)?</u> 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).



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.

¹Rate indicates visits per 100,000 persons using 2019 Census data as the denominator. Excluded rates for counties with <15 visits. ^aPercent change data by county excludes counties with less than 3 visits.

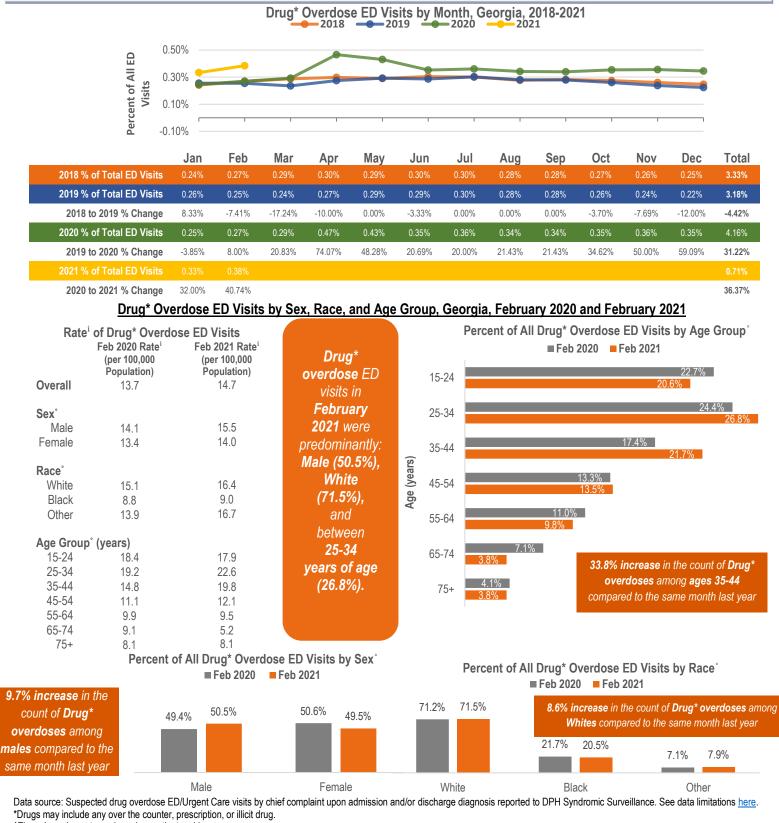
+Drug Specific Categories are not mutually exclusive and include illicit and prescription drugs. Specific drugs identified using the chief complaint and/or discharge diagnosis fields and are not meant to be comprehensive.

Note: All data excludes patients ≤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.

DPH

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



^Zip code and county are based on patient residence.

¹Rate indicates visits per 100,000 persons using 2019 Census data as the denominator. Excluded rates for counties with <15 visits.

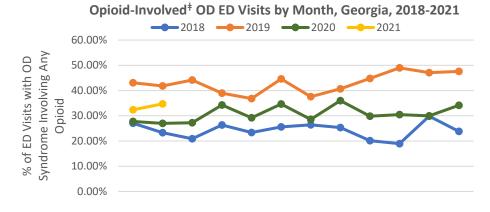
^aPercent change data by county excludes counties with less than 3 visits.

+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 <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.

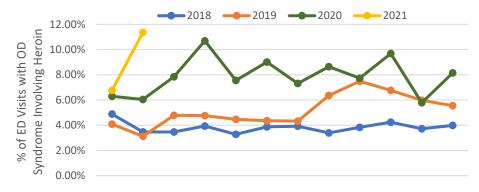
DH



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
2018	27.04%	23.31%	20.91%	26.36%	23.36%	25.56%	26.40%	25.30%	20.10%	18.94%	29.83%	23.83%	24.24%
2019	43.10%	41.82%	44.17%	38.93%	36.80%	44.60%	37.53%	40.66%	44.77%	48.99%	47.06%	47.58%	43.00%
% Change from 2018 to 2019	59%	79%	111%	48%	58%	74%	42%	61%	123%	159%	58%	100%	81%
2020	27.74%	26.98%	27.22%	34.29%	29.20%	34.63%	28.53%	36.00%	29.84%	30.44%	29.95%	34.16%	30.75%
% Change from 2019 to 2020	-36%	-35%	-38%	-12%	-21%	-22%	-24%	-11%	-33%	-38%	-36%	-28%	-28%
2021													33.53%
% Change from 2020 to 2021	17%	29%											23%

% Change from 2020 to 2021

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



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
2018	4.89%	3.47%	3.47%	3.93%	3.28%	3.87%	3.93%	3.40%	3.83%	4.24%	3.72%	3.99%	3.83%
2019	4.08%	3.12%	4.79%	4.76%	4.46%	4.36%	4.33%	6.36%	7.49%	6.76%	5.98%	5.55%	5.17%
% Change from 2018 to 2019	-16%	-10%	38%	21%	36%	12%	10%	87%	95%	60%	61%	39%	36%
2020	6.30%	6.04%	7.84%	10.69%	7.56%	9.01%	7.31%	8.64%	7.72%	9.68%	5.79%	8.15%	7.90%
% Change from 2019 to 2020	54%	94%	64%	125%	69%	107%	69%	36%	3%	43%	-3%	47%	59%
2021	6.76%	11.36%											9.06%
% Change from 2020 to 2021	7%	88%											48%
ink(s) of interest:													

Link(s) of interest

CDC, Opioid Overdose, Suspected Nonfatal Drug Overdoses during COVID-19

JAMA Psychiatry, Trends in US Emergency Department Visits for Mental Health, Overdose, and Violence Outcomes Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic

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.

¹Rate indicates visits per 100,000 persons using 2019 Census data as the denominator. Excluded rates for counties with <15 visits.

^aPercent 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 <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.

