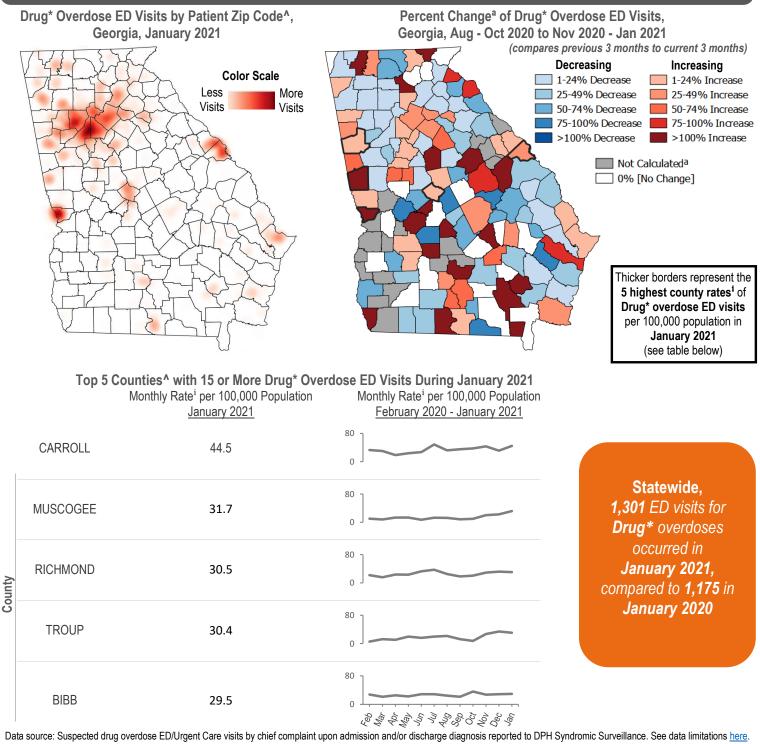
## Syndromic Surveillance Drug Overdose Emergency Department Visits: Georgia, January 2021

<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).



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

<sup>^</sup>Zip code and county are based on patient residence.

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

<sup>a</sup>Percent change data by county excludes counties with less than 3 visits.

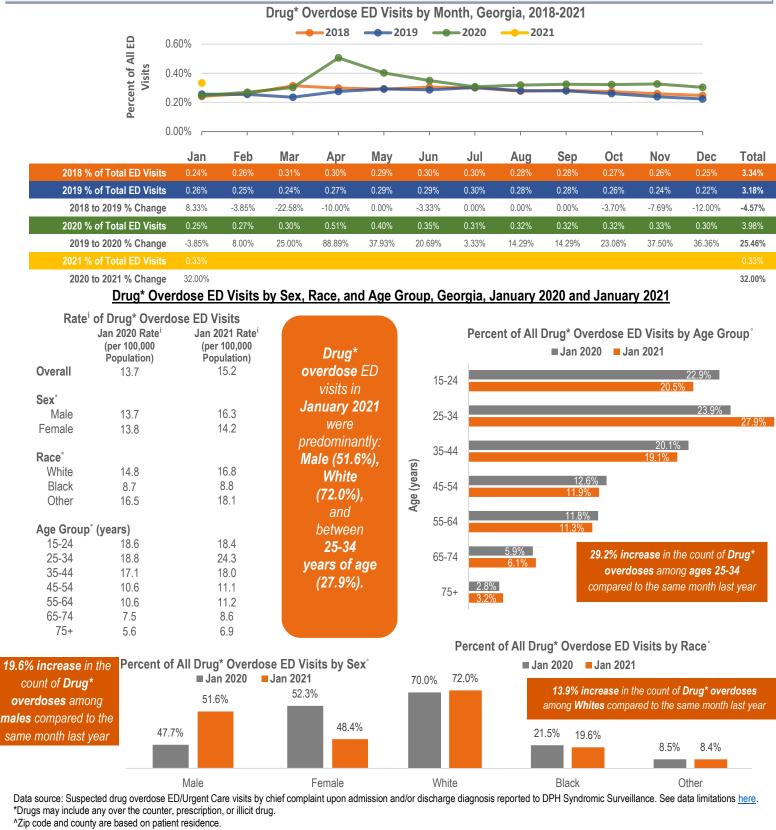
+Drug Specific Categories are not mutually exclusive and include illicit and prescription drugs. Specific drugs identified using the chief complaint and/or discharge diagnosis fields and are not meant to be comprehensive.

Note: All data excludes patients <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, January 2021



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

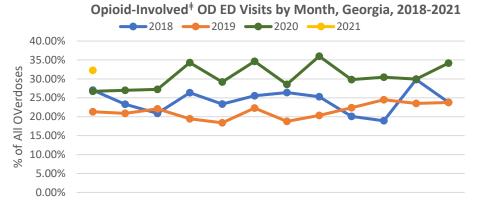
<sup>a</sup>Percent change data by county excludes counties with less than 3 visits.

+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 <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

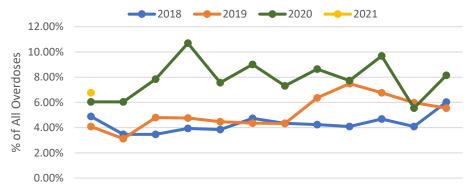


## % of Opioid-involved Overdose ED Visits

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
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	21.32%	20.91%	22.09%	19.47%	18.40%	22.30%	18.77%	20.33%	22.39%	24.50%	23.53%	23.79%	21.48%
% Change from 2018 to 2019	-21%	-10%	6%	-26%	-21%	-13%	-29%	-20%	11%	29%	-21%	0%	-10%
2020	26.72%	26.98%	27.22%	34.29%	29.20%	34.63%	28.53%	36.00%	29.84%	30.44%	29.95%	34.16%	30.66%
% Change from 2019 to 2020	25%	29%	23%	76%	59%	55%	52%	77%	33%	24%	27%	44%	44%
2021	32.28%												32.28%
% Change from 2020 to 2021	21%												21%

% Change from 2020 to 2021

Heroin-Involved<sup>†</sup> OD ED Visits by Month, Georgia, 2018-2021



## % of Heroin-Involved Overdose ED Visits

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
2018	4.89%	3.47%	3.47%	3.93%	3.85%	4.73%	4.34%	4.24%	4.09%	4.69%	4.09%	6.02%	4.32%
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%	16%	-8%	0%	50%	83%	44%	46%	-8%	21%
2020	6.04%	6.04%	7.84%	10.69%	7.56%	9.01%	7.31%	8.64%	7.72%	9.68%	5.55%	8.15%	7.85%
% Change from 2019 to 2020	48%	94%	64%	125%	69%	107%	69%	36%	3%	43%	-7%	47%	58%
2021													6.76%
% Change from 2020 to 2021	12%												12%

## Link(s) of interest:

Georgia Department of Public Health, Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Monthly Reports, March - June 2020

CDC MMWR, Trends and Geographic Patterns in Drug and Synthetic Opioid Overdose Deaths - United States 2013 - 2019

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.

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

<sup>a</sup>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 <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