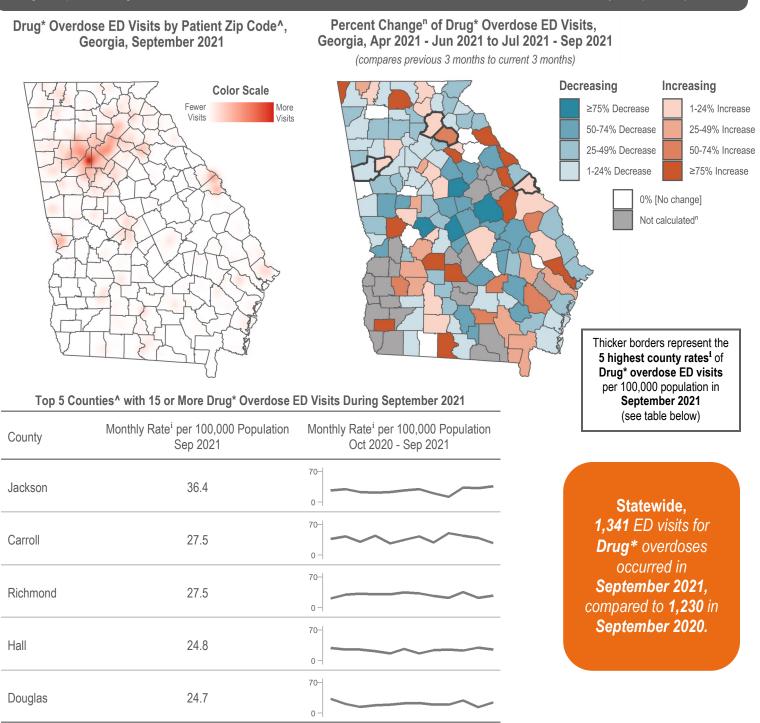
## Syndromic Surveillance Drug Overdose Emergency Department Visits: Georgia, September 2021

<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.

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

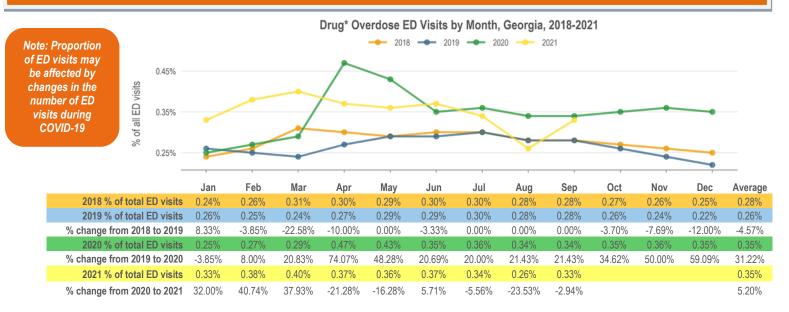
<sup>n</sup>Percent change data by county excludes counties with less than 3 visits.

\*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.

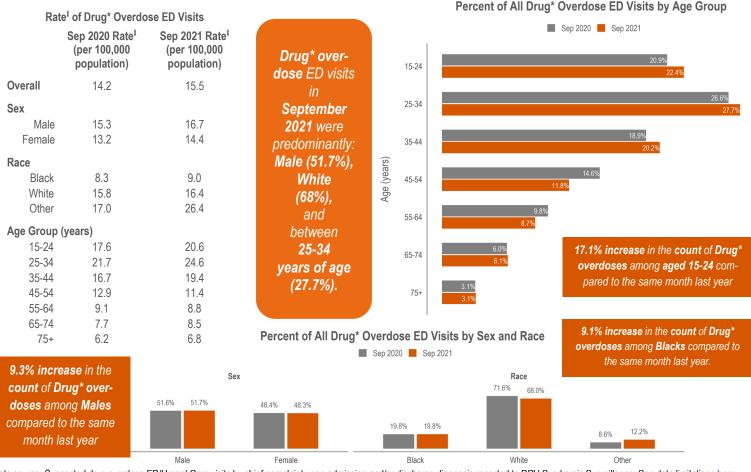
Note: All data excludes patients <14 years of age. Counts represent the number of ED visits instead of the number of patients, therefore, patients with repeat visits may have been counted more than once.

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.





Drug\* Overdose ED Visits by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Georgia, Sep 2020 and Sep 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.

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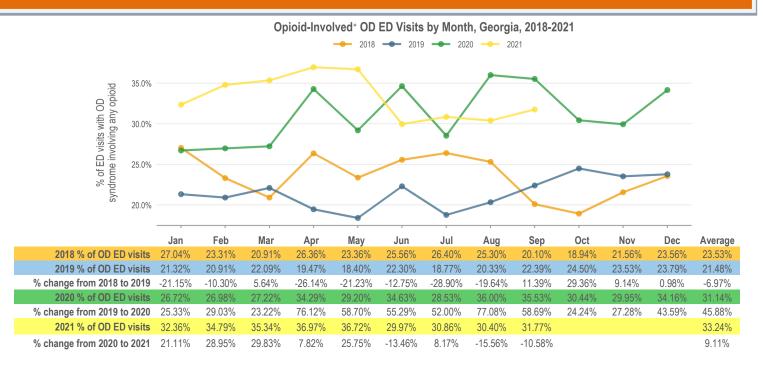
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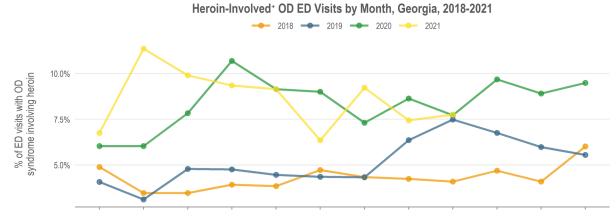
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DPH/

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





	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
2018 % of OD ED visits	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 % of OD ED visits	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	-16.56%	-10.09%	38.04%	21.12%	15.84%	-7.82%	-0.23%	50.00%	83.13%	44.14%	46.21%	-7.81%	21.33%
2020 % of OD ED visits	6.04%	6.04%	7.84%	10.69%	9.15%	9.01%	7.31%	8.64%	7.72%	9.68%	8.91%	9.49%	8.38%
% change from 2019 to 2020	48.04%	93.59%	63.67%	124.58%	105.16%	106.65%	68.82%	35.85%	3.07%	43.20%	49.00%	70.99%	67.72%
2021 % of OD ED visits	6.76%	11.36%	9.90%	9.35%	9.15%	6.35%	9.23%	7.44%	7.76%				8.59%
% change from 2020 to 2021	11.92%	88.08%	26.28%	-12.54%	0.00%	-29.52%	26.27%	-13.89%	0.52%				10.79%

## Link(s) of interest:

Georgia Department of Public Health, 2021 Quarterly Drug Overdose Surveillance Report, Quarter 1

CDC MMWR, Notes from the Field: Illicit Benzodiazepines Detected in Patients Evaluated in Emergency Departments for Suspected Opioid Overdose — Four States, October 6, 2020–March 9, 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.

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

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

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