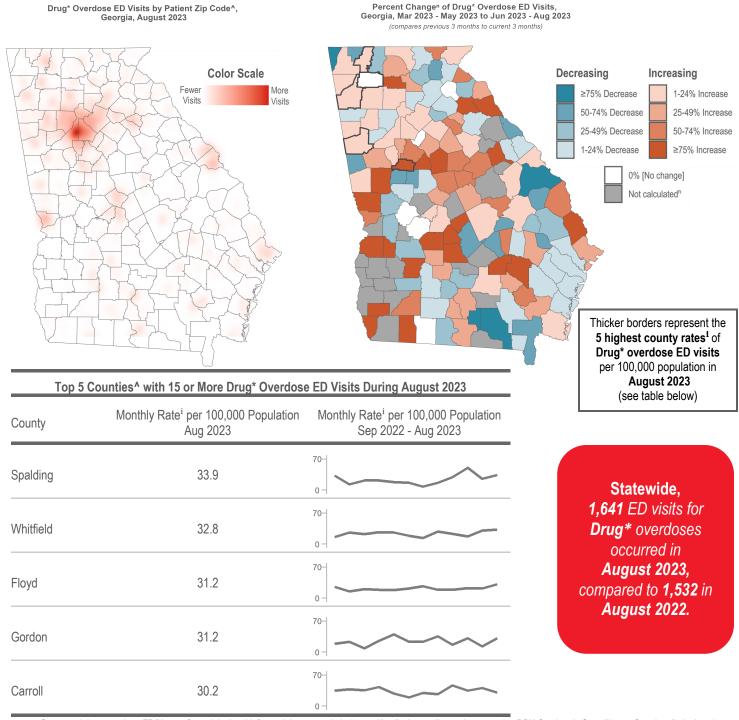
Syndromic Surveillance Drug Overdose Emergency Department Visits: Georgia, August 2023

What is Syndromic Surveillance (SyS)? SyS 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 SyS 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.

Note: All data excludes patients ≤9 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: SyS data is not the same as emergency department discharge data; drug overdose SyS data is limited and based on accuracy of chief complaint and/or discharge diagnosis and what is reported to DPH SyS. 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 2022 Census data as the denominator. Excluded rates for counties with <15 visits.

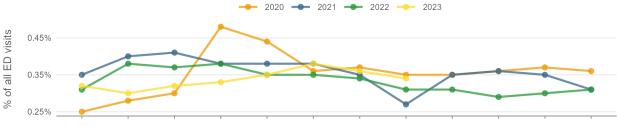
ⁿPercent change data by county excludes counties with less than 3 visits.

^{*}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 2023

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, 2020-2023



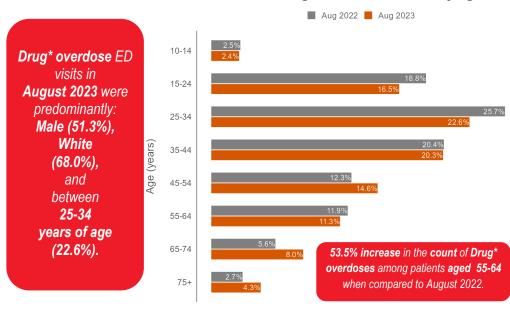
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
2020 % of total ED visits	0.25%	0.28%	0.30%	0.48%	0.44%	0.36%	0.37%	0.35%	0.35%	0.36%	0.37%	0.36%	0.36%
2021 % of total ED visits	0.35%	0.40%	0.41%	0.38%	0.38%	0.38%	0.35%	0.27%	0.35%	0.36%	0.35%	0.31%	0.36%
% change from 2020 to 2021	40.00%	42.86%	36.67%	-20.83%	-13.64%	5.56%	-5.41%	-22.86%	0.00%	0.00%	-5.41%	-13.89%	3.59%
2022 % of total ED visits	0.31%	0.38%	0.37%	0.38%	0.35%	0.35%	0.34%	0.31%	0.31%	0.29%	0.30%	0.31%	0.33%
% change from 2021 to 2022	-11.43%	-5.00%	-9.76%	0.00%	-7.89%	-7.89%	-2.86%	14.81%	-11.43%	-19.44%	-14.29%	0.00%	-6.26%
2023 % of total ED visits	0.32%	0.30%	0.32%	0.33%	0.35%	0.38%	0.36%	0.34%					0.34%
% change from 2022 to 2023	3.23%	-21.05%	-13.51%	-13.16%	0.00%	8.57%	5.88%	9.68%					-2.54%

Drug* Overdose ED Visits by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Georgia, August 2022 and August 2023

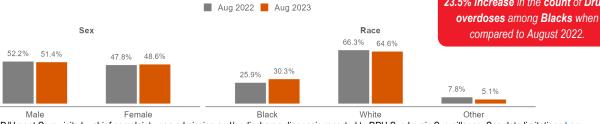
Percent of All Drug* Overdose ED Visits by Age Group

	Aug 2022 Rate ⁱ (per 100,000 population)	Aug 2023 Rate ⁱ (per 100,000 population)				
Overall	17.3	18.6				
Sex						
Female	16.0	17.4				
Male	18.7	19.7				
Race						
Black	13.1	16.2				
White	18.2	18.7				
Other	18.4	12.0				
Age Group	(years)					
10-14	5.3	5.5				
15-24	37.2	34.9				
25-34	26.1	24.5				
35-44	21.6	23.0				
45-54	13.5	17.1				
55-64	13.7	13.8				
65-74	8.6	13.3				
75+	6.5	10.9				

Rateⁱ of Drug* Overdose ED Visits



8.9% increase in the count of Drug* overdoses among females when compared to August 2022.



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

Note: All data excludes patients ≤9 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

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



23.5% increase in the count of Drug*

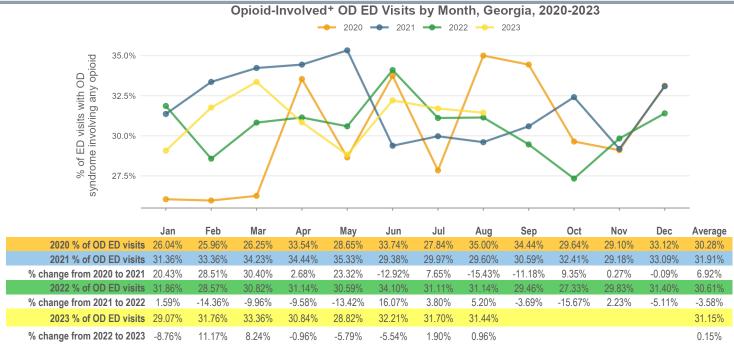
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Rate indicates visits per 100,000 persons using 2022 Census data as the denominator. Excluded rates for counties with <15 visits.

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

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Syndromic Surveillance Drug Overdose Emergency Department Visits: Georgia, August 2023



Heroin-Involved⁺ OD ED Visits by Month, Georgia, 2020-2023



Link(s) of interest:

Georgia Department of Public Health, Drug Overdose Emergency Medical Service (EMS) Monthly Reports, June – July 2023

CDC MMWR, Drug Overdose Deaths with Evidence of Counterfeit Pill Use – United States, July 2019 – December 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 ≤9 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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