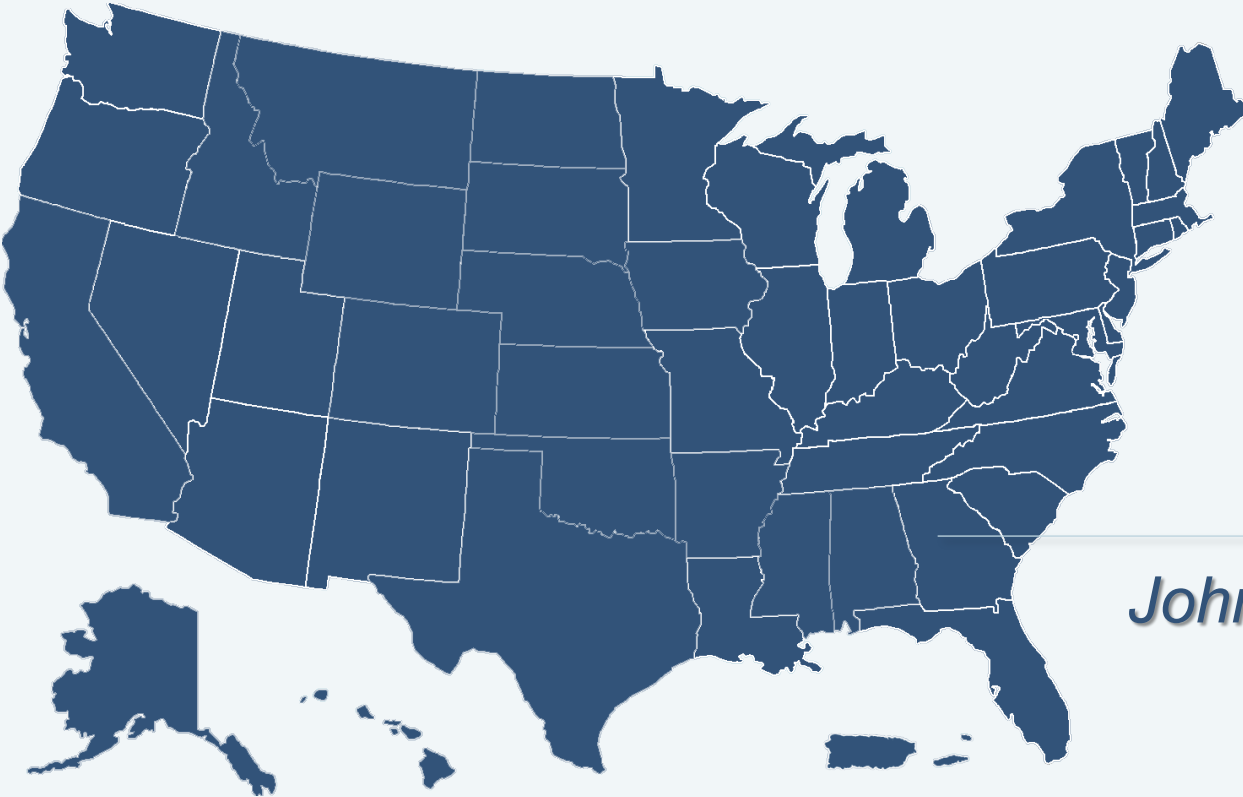


Feb. 7, 2023



ODMAP Overview

*John Saager, Drug Intelligence Officer,
Atlanta-Carolinas HIDTA*

*Danika Bass, Opioid Initiatives
Facilitator, DHEC*



Agenda

1. Introductions/Roll Call (5 min)
2. Introduction to ODMAP and ODMAP Overview (10 min)
3. ODMAP Tools and Demonstration Overview (10 min)
4. Examples from the Field and Using the Data (10 min)
5. ODMAP Live Demo (15 min)
6. Q&A (10 min)

Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program (ODMAP)

Group poll—who has:

- An ODMAP account for your agency?
- Entered data?
- Viewed data?
- Taken action based on the data?

Federal Acknowledgement

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ORS Mission Statement

The mission of the Overdose Response Strategy is to help communities reduce fatal and non-fatal drug overdoses by connecting public health and public safety agencies, sharing information, and supporting evidence-based interventions.

ODMAP as a tool for sharing data systems

- Help to understand the problem
- Use to mobilize and prioritize resources
- Facilitate collaboration and coordination within a community
- Develop strategic plans for preventing and responding to addressing overdoses
- Collaboration and real-time data helps save lives and drive short- and long-term decisions

Overview

The current epidemic and the history of ODMAP

OVERDOSE RESPONSE STRATEGY | PUBLIC HEALTH | PUBLIC SAFETY | PARTNERSHIP



The Severity of the Problem

- Nationally, between **September 2020** and **September 2021**, it is estimated that **104,288** people died of a drug related death (**99,543** confirmed deaths)¹
 - A 15.9% increase from the previous 12-month time period (September 2019 - September 2020)
- SC Department of Health and Environmental Control reported a 53% increase in fatal overdose deaths from 2019 to 2020²
 - CDC provisional data predicts more than 2,000 overdose deaths in South Carolina in 2021¹
- This is only the number of deaths and does not capture the number of persons who overdosed or the number of persons who are currently using drugs
- The epidemic is not new, but it adapts over time

1. Ahmad FB, Rossen LM, Sutton P. Provisional drug overdose death counts. National Center for Health Statistics. 2022.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/drug-overdose-data.htm>

2. SC DHEC. Drug Overdose Deaths. 2020. https://scdhec.gov/sites/default/files/media/document/Drug%20overdose%20report_2020_V1.pdf

Real-time Public Health and Safety Data Collaboration

- Public health data/solutions alone **cannot** address the current epidemic
- Public safety data/solutions alone **cannot** address the current epidemic
- Retroactive data alone **cannot** drive life-saving decisions
- Collaboration **and** real-time data helps save lives and drive short- and long-term decisions



Source: ODMAP

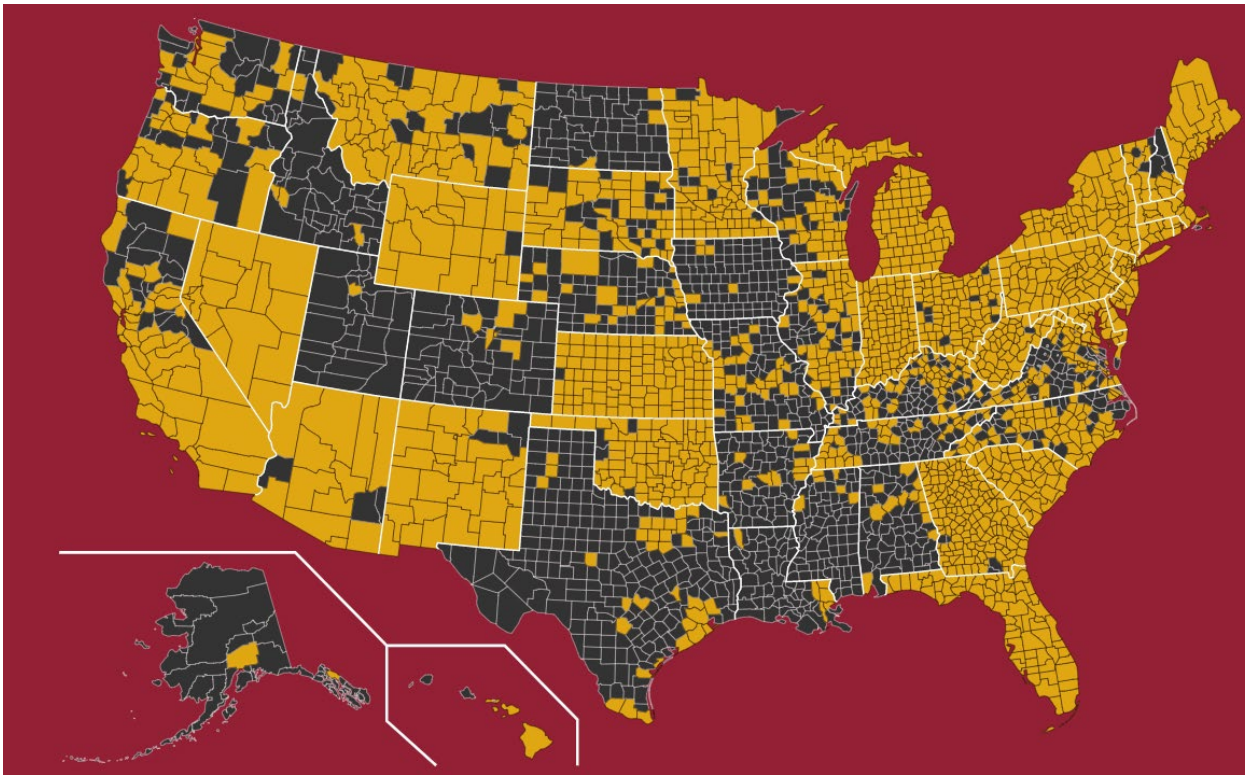
What is ODMAP?

•ODMAP is a **free**, web-based tool that provides near **real-time surveillance** of suspected overdose events to **support public safety and public health** efforts to mobilize an **immediate response** to overdose events



Source: ODMAP

ODMAP National Engagement



Source: ODMAP

ODMAP has participating agencies
in **all 50 states**, the **District of
Columbia**, and **Puerto Rico**.

ODMAP in South Carolina

- DHEC Bureau of EMS integrated data statewide on non-fatal suspected overdoses with EMS response, starting in June 2021
 - 13,000+ data points entered in the first year
- Agencies registered to use ODMAP doubled
 - Coroners, law enforcement, fire departments, EMS, 911 dispatch, county alcohol and drug authorities, hospitals, state agency partners

ODMAP Program Goals

- Provide **near real-time surveillance** of suspected overdose events
- Provide participating agencies with data to **identify** suspected overdose **occurrences** and **spikes** in near real-time
- Enable participating agencies to **develop effective strategies** for addressing overdose incidents occurring in their jurisdictions
- Enhance the development of **regional strategies** designed to **prevent the spread** of substance use disorders resulting in overdose incidents

ODMAP 101

How to engage with and use ODMAP

OVERDOSE RESPONSE STRATEGY | PUBLIC HEALTH | PUBLIC SAFETY | PARTNERSHIP



ODMAP Agency Eligibility

- Federal, state, local, and tribal
 - Law enforcement/criminal justice personnel (including medical examiners/coroners)
 - Public health personnel
- Licensed first responders (Fire/EMS)
- Hospitals with emergency departments
 - Excludes associated researched units commonly seen with universities
- All agencies **must sign** a participation agreement prior to gaining access, it outlines the ODMAP policies and procedures

ODMAP and HIPAA

- ODMAP is not considered a system of record– it collects location, date/time, fatality status, and naloxone administration
- The information captured by ODMAP is not considered PHI– the location is translated into a geo-located point where an overdose occurred without any other information about a person
- W/B HIDTA and ODMAP do not retain any address information within the platform or on the server (they are deleted)
- ODMAP Zoom function is restricted to a zoom Level ID: 15 (scale of 1:18055.95)

Data Sharing

- Follow the need-to-know rule
 - ODMAP is NOT meant for the general public/media
- Restrict access to images, especially with individual points
- When in doubt, reach out to the data owners
- ODMAP is not intended to be a system of record
- For specific questions, reach out to Ali Burrell
aburrell@wb.hidta.org

ODMAP Tools

The National Map and Spike Alerts

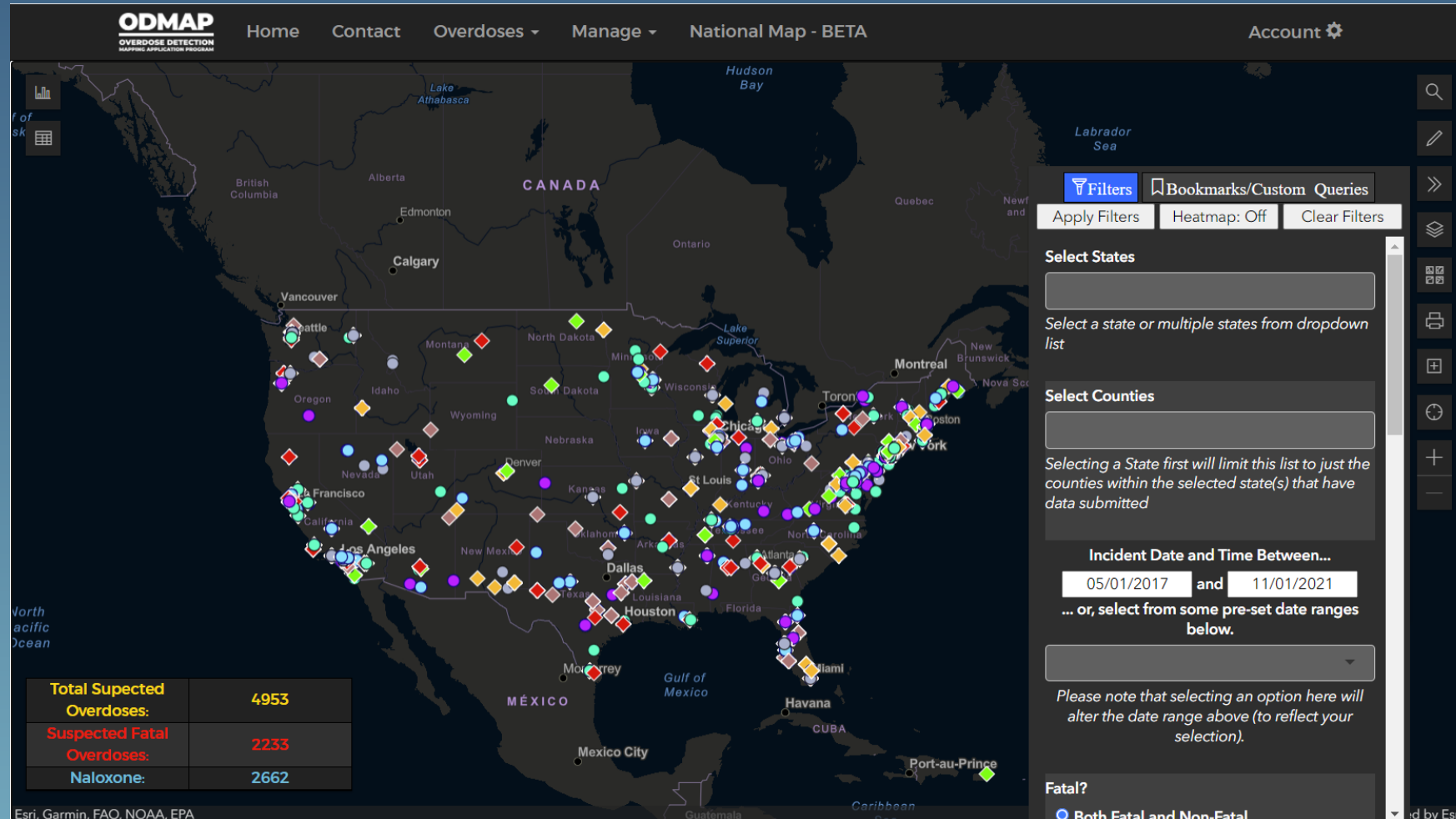
OVERDOSE RESPONSE STRATEGY | PUBLIC HEALTH | PUBLIC SAFETY | PARTNERSHIP



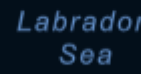
ODMAP Features

- ODMAP National Map
 - Cross jurisdiction suspected event information
 - Filters
 - Heat maps
 - Charts
- Spike, Overdose, and Statewide Alerts
 - Adding personal data and Esri web layers
- **Multiple agencies** providing data for areas, capturing more suspected events

National Map and Its Features



Graphics are representative and do not contain actual data
Source: [ODMAP](#)



Filters

Apply Filters

Select States

Select a state list

Select Counties

Selecting a state will show counties with data submitted

Incident Date

... or, select a date range

Please note: this view will only show data after the selected date

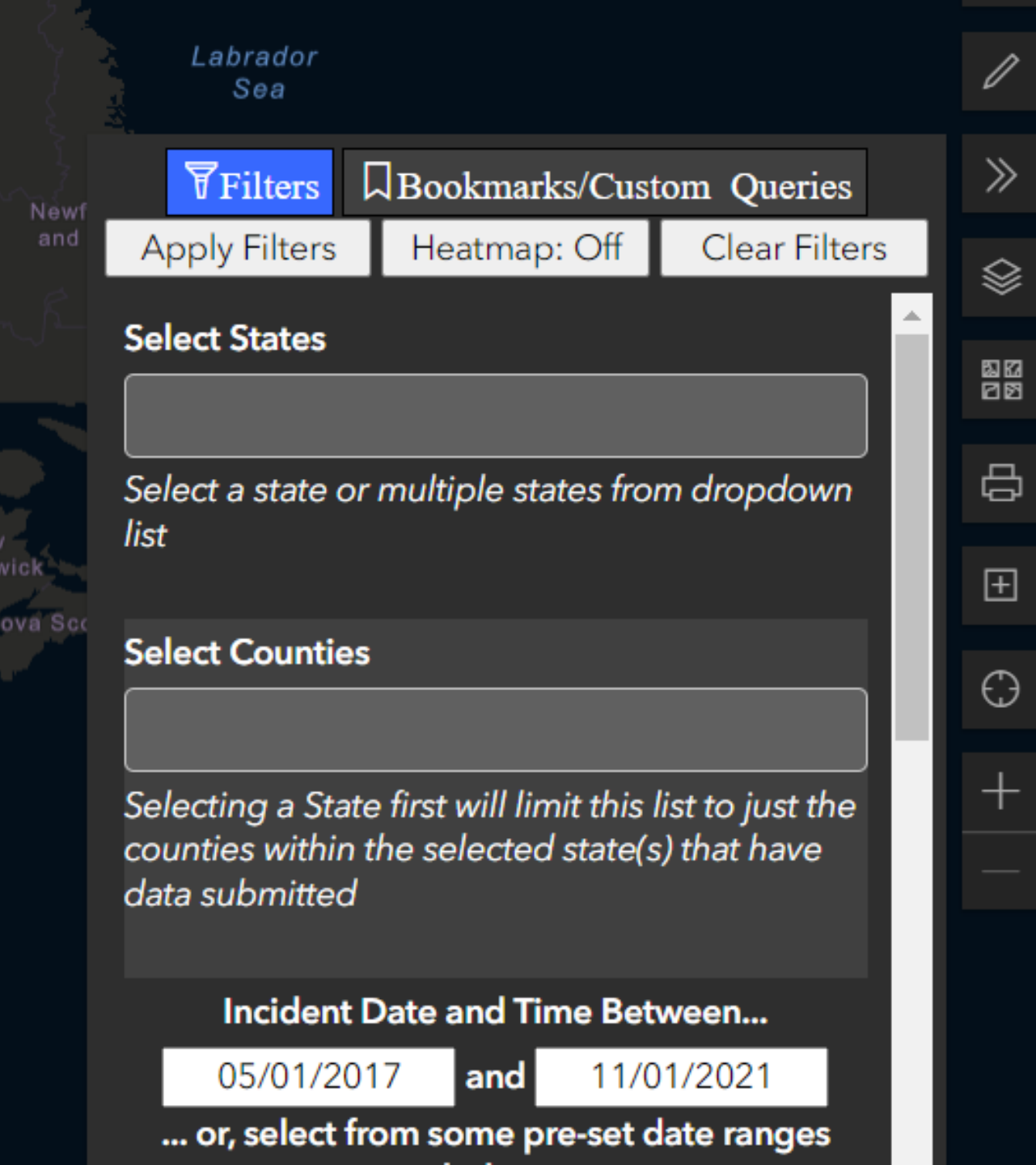
Total Suspected Overdoses:

4953

Default 24-hour Summary Statistics



Graphics are representative and do not contain actual data
Source: [ODMAP](#)

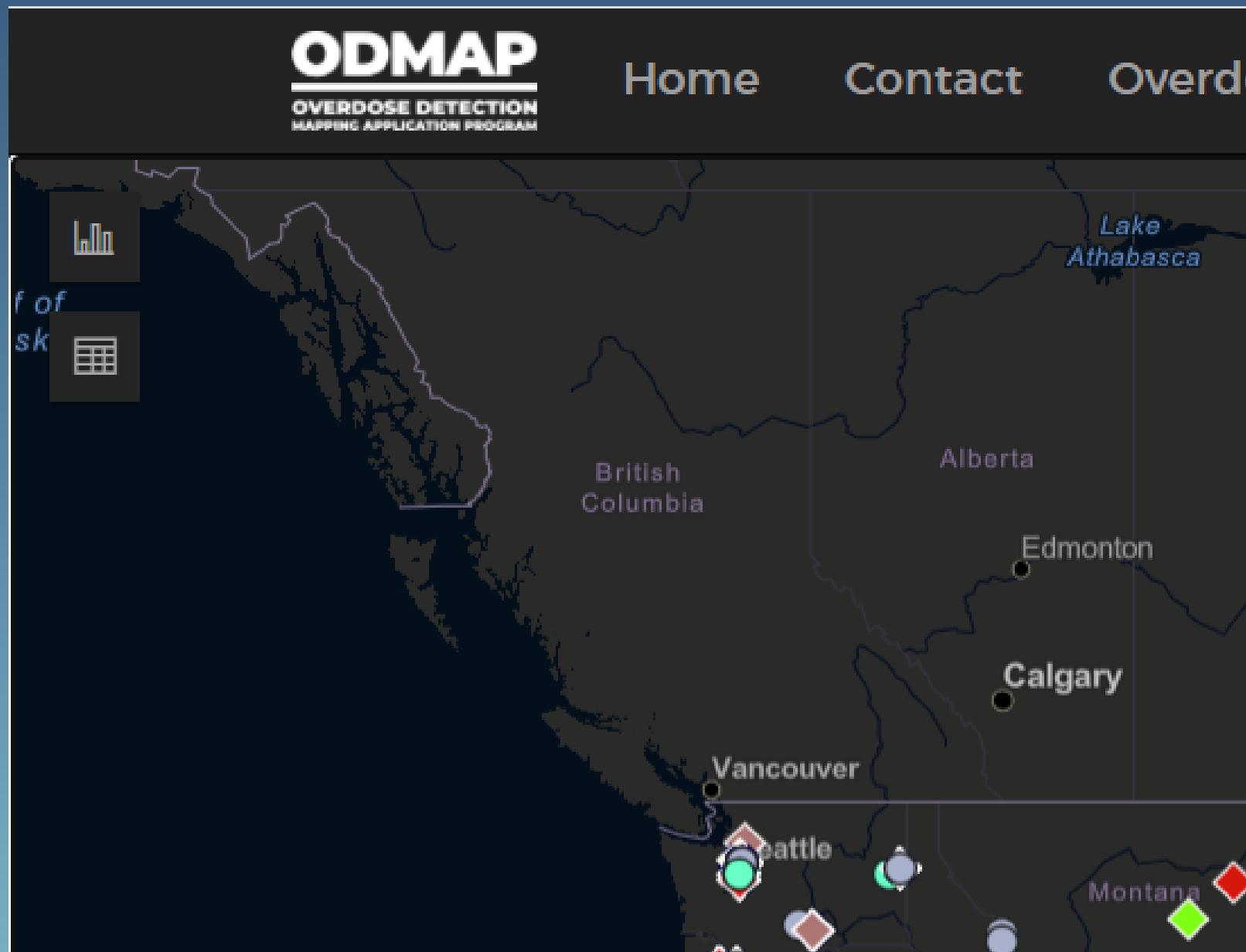


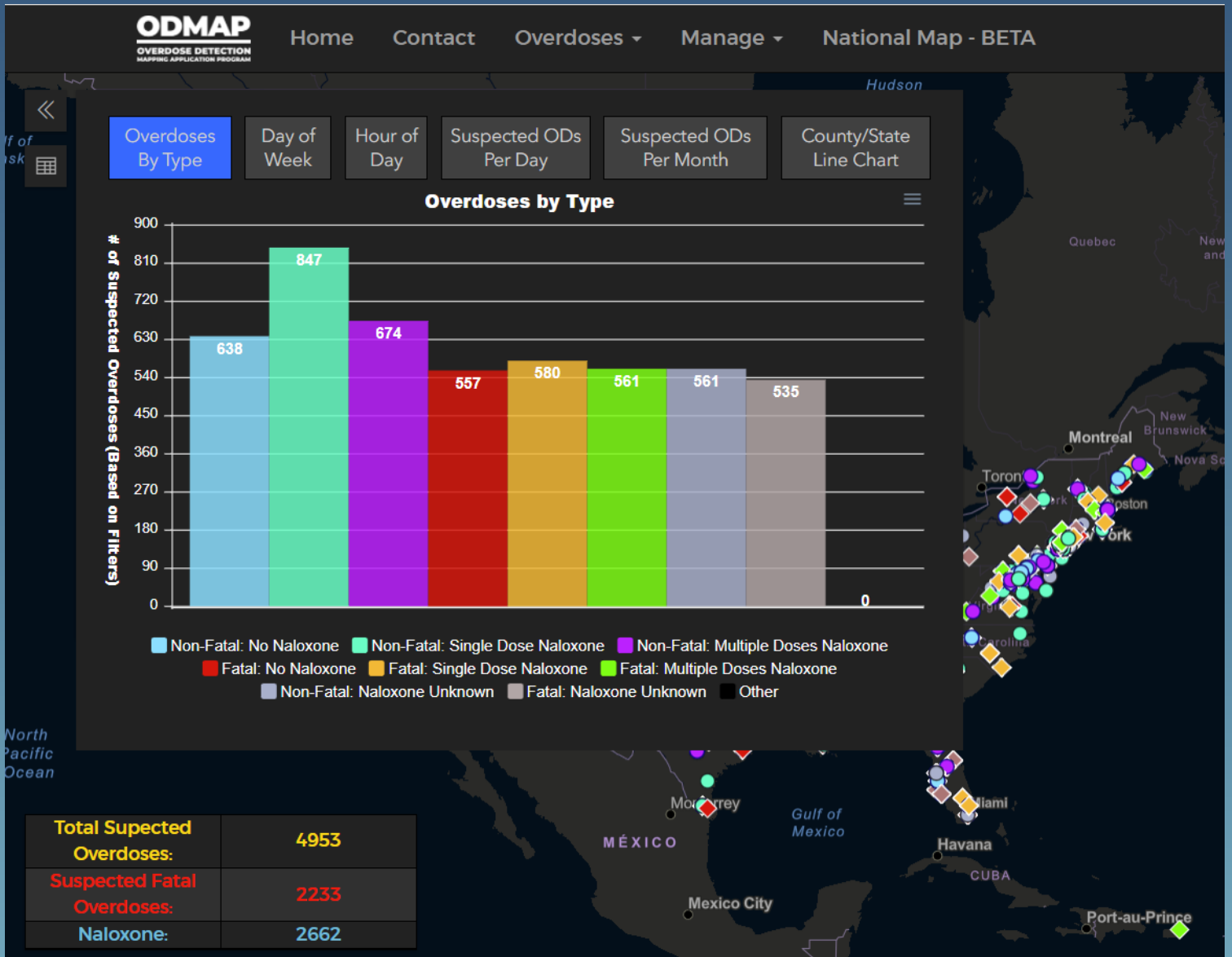
Built-in filters to do deep dives into ODMAP data, including:

- Dates
- Location
- Type of drug

Built-in charts, including:

- Outcome
- By Day/Month
- County/Line Comparison Chart

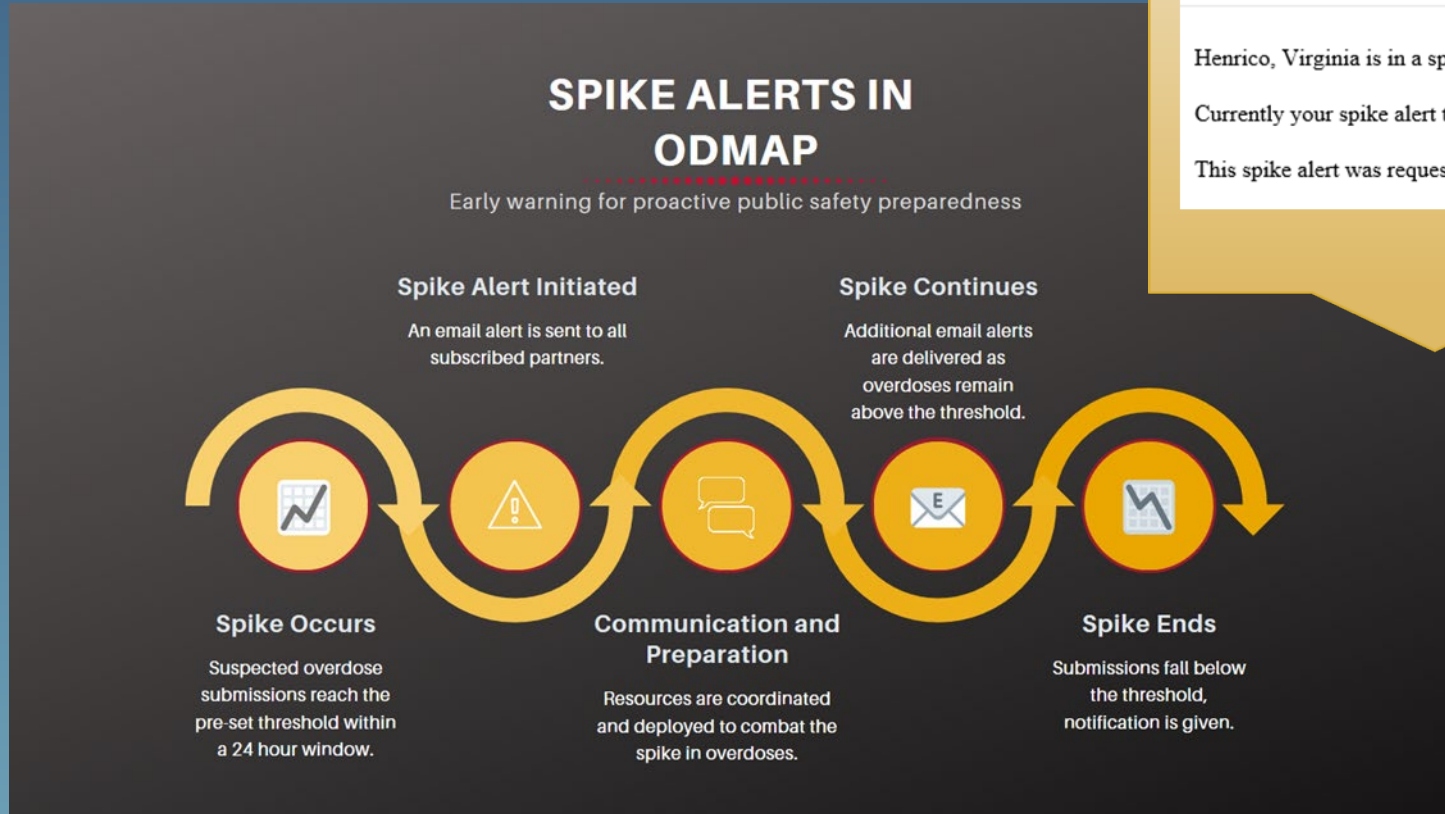




Graphics are representative and do not contain actual data

Source: ODMAP

Spike Alerts



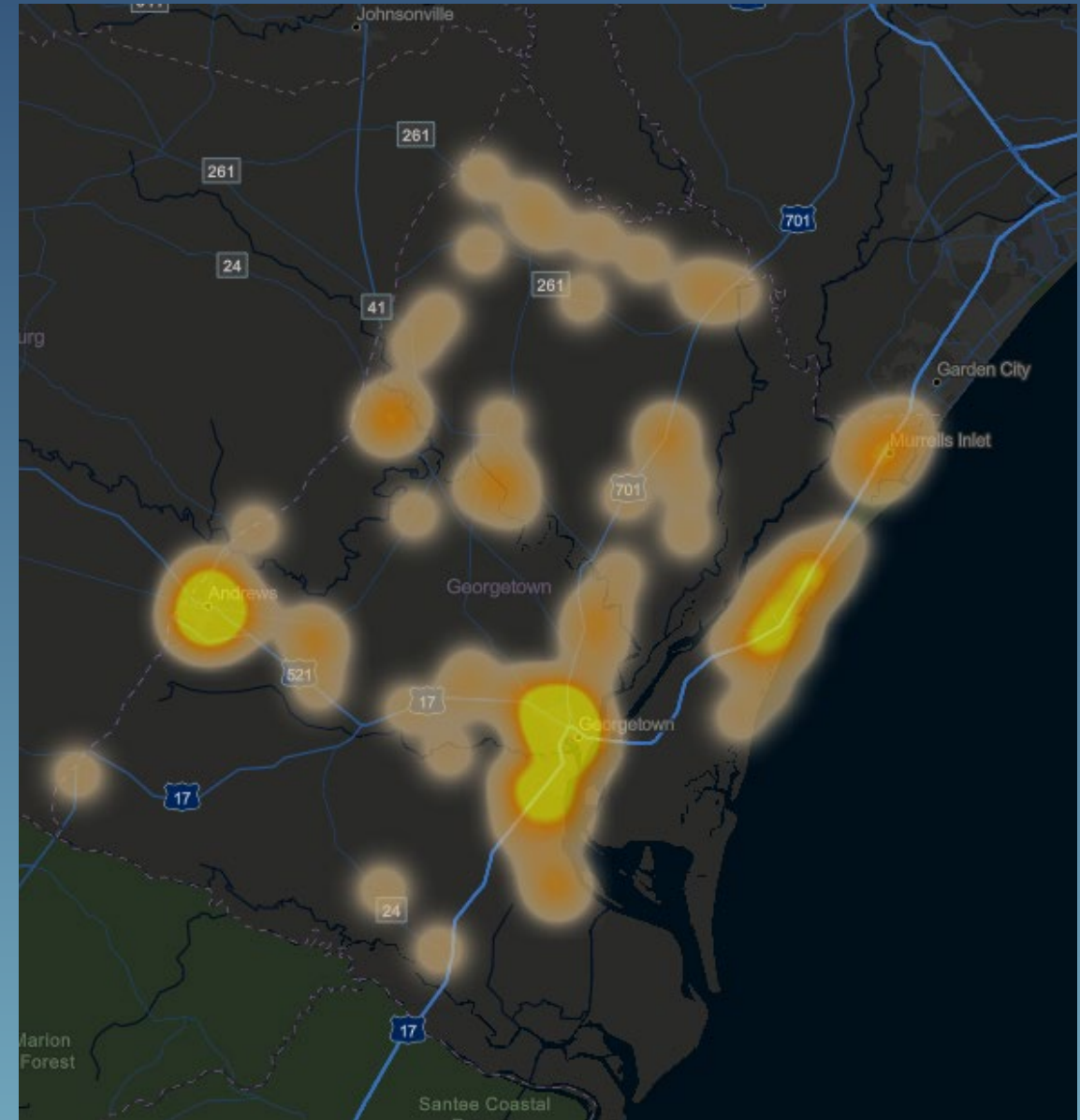
odmap@wb.hidta.org | Kehoet@chesterfield.gov; laubachr@chesterfield.gov;
Henrico, Virginia Spike Alert

Henrico, Virginia is in a spike. There have been 4 total overdose incidents in the last 24 hours.
Currently your spike alert threshold is 3 overdoses in 24 hours.
This spike alert was requested by the Chesterfield County Police Department.

Source: ODMAP

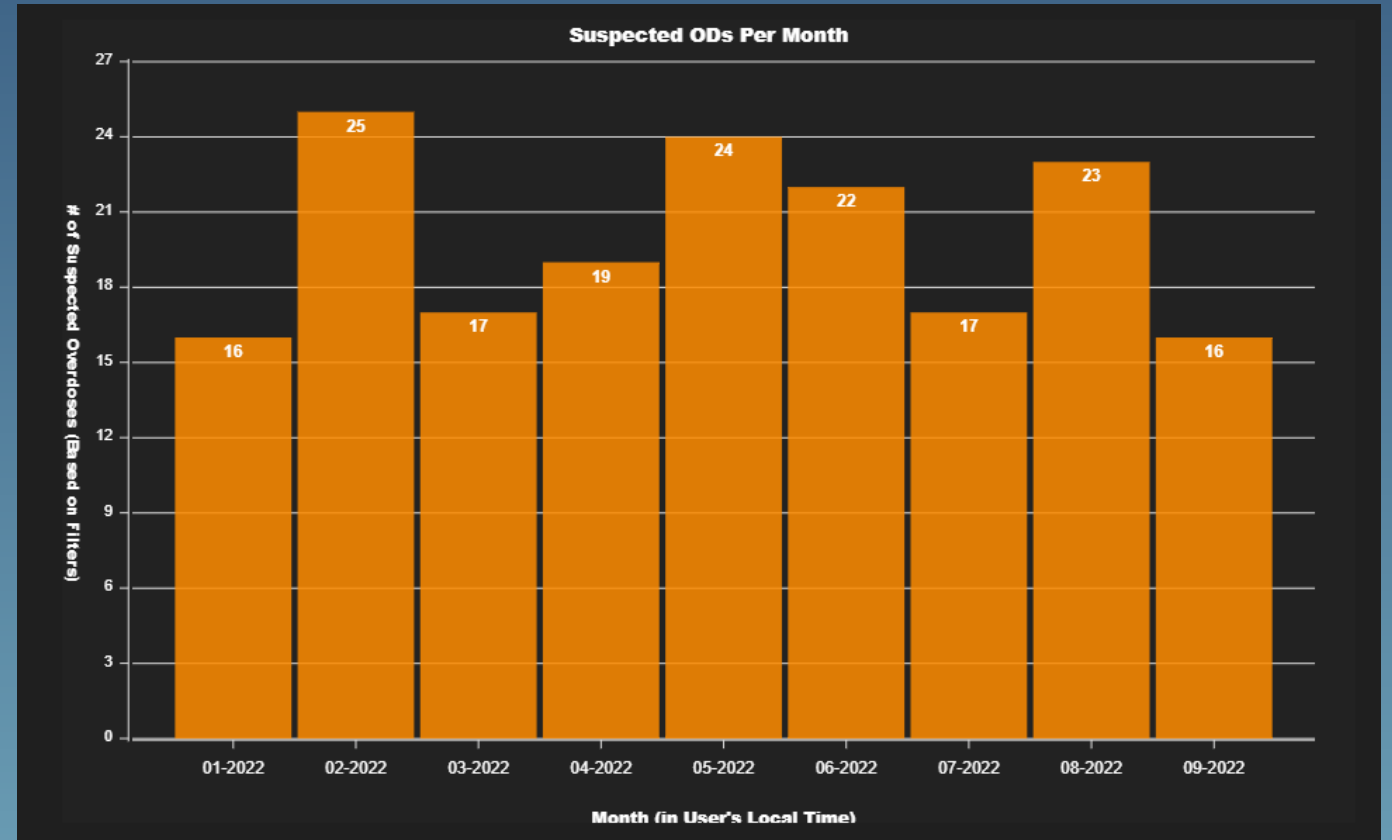
Georgetown County Jan.-Sept. 2022

*For official use - need to know
only. Sensitive information not to
be recorded or redistributed.*



Georgetown County Jan.-Sept. 2022

For official use - need to know only. Sensitive information not to be recorded or redistributed.



Source: [ODMAP](#)

ODMAP Data Entry

OVERDOSE RESPONSE STRATEGY | PUBLIC HEALTH | PUBLIC SAFETY | PARTNERSHIP



Overdose Event Data Entry Methods

The screenshot displays the ODMAP data entry interface, which is organized into several sections:

- ENTER LOCATION:** Includes radio buttons for "Use My Devices Location" (selected) and "Use An Address". Below is a text field for "Address (include State, City & Zipcode)" with an example "Ex: 123 Anyroad, Anyplace, CA 12345". Another radio button is for "Use Coordinates", with separate text fields for "Latitude" (example: "Ex: 35.048230") and "Longitude" (example: "Ex: 176.0985405").
- CASE INFORMATION:** Contains several dropdown menus: "Case Number", "Age", "Gender", "Primary Suspected Drug", "Victim Was Taken to the Hospital", "Part of Multiple Overdose Victim Incident", "Motor Vehicle Involved", and "Naloxone Administered By". A list box for "Additional Suspected Drug" includes "Alcohol", "Benzodiazepine", "Cocaine", "Crack", and "Fentanyl".
- NON-FATAL OVERDOSES:** A section with four buttons: "Naloxone Administration Unknown", "Naloxone Not Administered", "Single Dose (>2mg IN or >0.4mg IV) Naloxone Administered", and "Multiple Doses (>2mg IN or >0.4mg IV) Naloxone Administered".
- FATAL OVERDOSES:** A section with four buttons: "Naloxone Administration Unknown", "Naloxone Not Administered", "Single Dose (>2mg IN or >0.4mg IV) Naloxone Administered", and "Multiple Doses (>2mg IN or >0.4mg IV) Naloxone Administered".

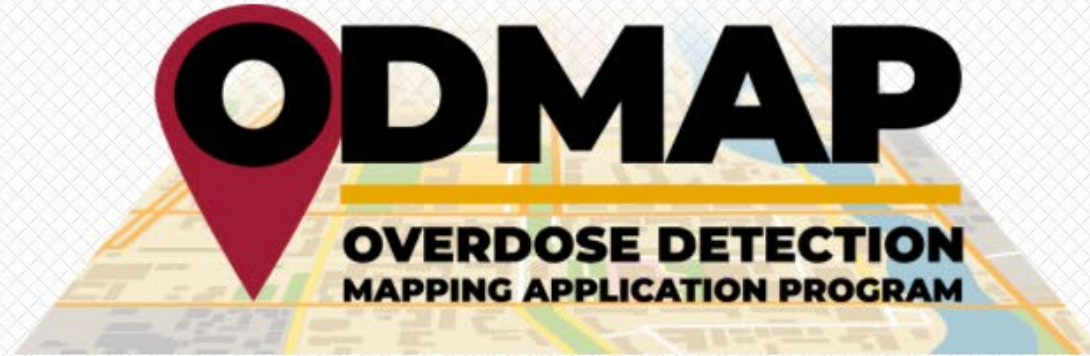
Suspected overdose cases can be entered into the ODMAP system by:

- Manual entry through the secure website (ODMAP is mobile friendly)
- Application Programming Interface (API)

Source: [ODMAP](#)

Overdose Event Data Points Collected by ODMAP

- Each case entry **must** include:
 - Date and time
 - Location
 - Outcome (fatal/non-fatal)
 - Naloxone administration
- Agencies can add additional information, including:
 - Suspected drug
 - Demographics
 - Transported to hospital



Log In

Use your registered account to log in

Email

The Email field is required.

Password

The Password field is required.

Remember me?

Log In

Register as a New User

Forgot your Password?

Federated Organization?

Link Accounts

ENTER LOCATION

Use My Devices Location

Use An Address

3 options for entering location

Address (Include State, City & Zipcode)

Ex: 123 Anyroad, Anyplace, CA 12345

Use Coordinates

Latitude

Ex: 35.048230

Longitude

Ex: 176.0985405

CASE INFORMATION

Case Number

Age

Gender

Primary Suspected Drug

Select

Select

Select

Select

Victim Was Taken to the Hospital

Select

Part of Multiple Overdose Victim Incident

Select

Motor Vehicle Involved

Select

Naloxone Administered By

Select

Additional Suspected Drug

Alcohol
Benzodiazepine
Cocaine
Crack
Fentanyl

This section is optional but demographic information and suspected drug type are strongly encouraged to help inform drug trends.

One-click selection
Do this last

NON-FATAL OVERDOSES

Naloxone
Administration Unknown

Naloxone
Not Administered

Single Dose (2mg IN or 0.4mg IV)
Naloxone Administered

Multiple Doses (>2mg IN or >0.4mg IV)
Naloxone Administered

FATAL OVERDOSES

Naloxone
Administration Unknown

Naloxone
Not Administered

Single Dose (2mg IN or 0.4mg IV)
Naloxone Administered

Multiple Doses (>2mg IN or >0.4mg IV)
Naloxone Administered

Source: ODMAP

Confirming Entry Point

Incident Location Information

Use An Address

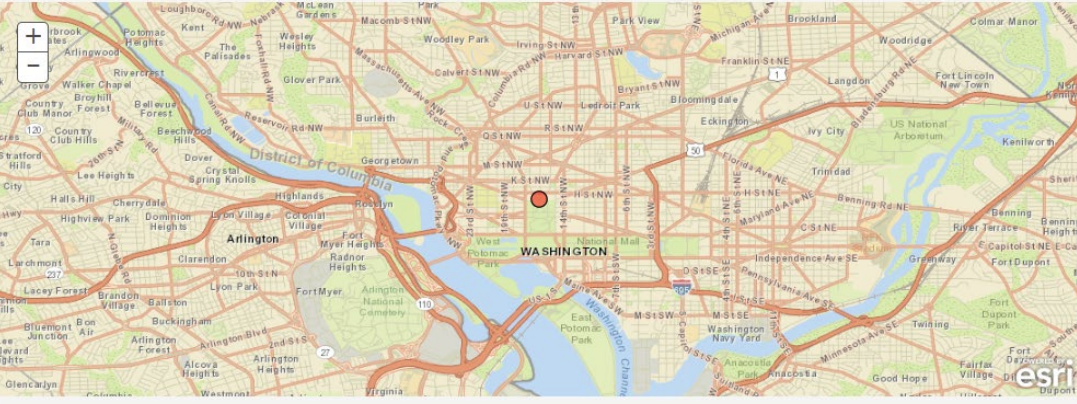
Address (include State, City & Zipcode)

1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW, Washington, District of Columbia, USA

Use Coordinates

Latitude: 38.8987234975101 Longitude: -77.0365306503108

Incident Date: 07/09/2019 Incident Time: 08:30



- Once you make final selection of overdose type and naloxone administration information it will take you to this page to confirm entry point.
- Clicking the “Map it” Button allows the user to view the location before submitting.
- The date and time fields automatically show the current date/time only if a user has used *current location*. If an address or coordinates are entered the date/time fields are blank.
- The user may edit the date and time prior to submitting the incident.

Source: ODMAP

Duplicate Entry Notification

Overdose Incident - Possible Duplicate

Possible duplicate overdose point(s) already submitted:

- Name: Aliese Alter
Agency: W/B HIDTA
Email: aalter@wb.hidta.org
Phone: 301-489-1754

Do you want to submit this point anyway?

Yes, Submit this location | No, Return to Main Page

Once a user clicks on the box verifying the point is the correct one, the system will check for any existing overdoses that are within **285 feet and 1 hour** of the overdose they are attempting to save.

If there are any matches, the system will return a warning message with the contact info from the other user(s) and asks if they want to still submit the point.



Click YES Submit this location if not a duplicate entry

Source: ODMAP

ODMAP in the Field

How agencies use the data in ODMAP to drive decisions

OVERDOSE RESPONSE STRATEGY | PUBLIC HEALTH | PUBLIC SAFETY | PARTNERSHIP



Spike Alerts in the Field: Arlington County, VA

- On June 28, 2021, a spike alert was triggered for Arlington County, Virginia
- Public safety and health officials reached out to neighboring counties to identify scope of the spike
- Two other Northern Virginia counties reported higher than normal overdoses over the past weekend
- Arlington County stakeholders drafted a community alert and posted information on their coalition Facebook page, it included:
 - Information on the presence of Fentanyl
 - Local resources
 - Information on the local Safe Reporting of an Overdose Law



Arlington Addiction Recovery Initiative

June 28 · 🌐



WARNING: There is a lethal batch of fentanyl in our region. There have been at least 15 deaths in the region (6 in Arlington alone) in the last two weeks due to this bad batch of Fentanyl

The fentanyl has been showing up in pressed pills (benzodiazepines and pain meds), marijuana and standalone fentanyl.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Request free NARCAN through the mail at narcan@arlingtonva.us
- Purchase naloxone/NARCAN from a pharmacy (no prescription required), most insurances cover it with a co-pay (Medicaid plans cover in full with no copay)
- Connect with [The Chris Atwood Foundation](#) (call or text: 703-653-4221) and request Fentanyl test strips to practice harm reduction
- Practice harm reduction: Go slow, try a small amount first, never use alone, always have narcan nearby, and use the Never Use Alone Hotline (<https://neverusealone.com>)
- In the event of an overdose, call for help. The Safe Reporting of Overdose Law is in place to offer protection from prosecution: no individual is subject to arrest or prosecution for any substance related crimes (other substances, paraphernalia, public intoxication, under age drinking) if they call for help for someone who is overdosing or they themselves are overdosing

Source: WBHIDTA

Spike Alert Response Teams/Protocols

- Agencies create a tailored spike response program to ensure there is a quick response to increases or spikes in overdoses
- Should include public health, law enforcement, EMS, hospitals, and adjacent agencies (i.e. medical examiners/coroners and hospitals)
- Can set up spikes for any threshold on ODMAP, so agencies can be alerted based on their agency's prevention/response program

Outreach Teams

- Agencies can use ODMAP to identify cases in their specified jurisdiction
- Once an overdose is identified, they will connect with the reporting agency and implement their follow-up protocol
- Specific case information comes from the agency itself, not ODMAP



Additional Resources in Utilizing the Data

Translating data to action

OVERDOSE RESPONSE STRATEGY | PUBLIC HEALTH | PUBLIC SAFETY | PARTNERSHIP



Targeted Interventions in Overdose Response

- Targeted overdose education and naloxone distribution (OEND) among people at high risk of experiencing or witnessing overdose
 - Ex: Leave behind programs, distribution to laypersons, vending machines, NaloxBoxes, mail-based distribution, mobile units
- Medications for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD):
 - Access to providers, mobile MOUD units, support services
- Good Samaritan Laws (GSL):
 - Promote messaging/awareness of GSL amongst law enforcement and people who use drugs (PWUD)
- Criminal justice settings
 - Increase OEND and MOUD during incarceration and upon release
- Syringe service programs
- Fentanyl test strip distribution
- Promote awareness of/increase connection to:
 - Safe stations
 - Post overdose outreach
 - Crisis Intervention Teams
 - Peer support services
 - Social support services
- Make available first responder supports
- Integrate ODMAP spike response with rapid response strategies

Source: CDC Evidence Based Strategies for Preventing Overdose

Q&A



Public Health and Safety Team Cycle



Source: Public Health and Safety Team Toolkit

Discussion Questions

- How can ODMAP tools support your work?
 - How will you enhance information from ODMAP with other data?
- What are next steps for your organization and this group for using ODMAP?
 - What is the priority? What is the low hanging fruit?



ODMAP Account Management

If your agency doesn't have an account yet:



ODMAP Account Management

If you have an existing account:

- To reset your ODMAP password, click “forgot your password?” for a link to be sent to your email box
- If your account has been deactivated due to inactivity OR you need to change the administrator for your agency account, email mjohnson5@wb.hidta.org

For other account questions, contact the [ODMAP Help Desk](#):

Phone: (301) 489-1744

Hours: 8:30 AM - 4:30 PM Eastern, Monday to Friday

Email: odmap@wb.hidta.org

ODMAP Account Management

To add a new user to your existing agency account:

1. Agency Administrator shares the Agency Code with the new user (found in Manage → User Accounts → Agency Details)
2. New user completes registration using the agency code: <https://odmap.hidta.org/Account/Register>
3. Agency Administrator approves registration request in ODMAP account

| Unapproved Users | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|-------|-------|---------------------|--------|
| First Name | Last Name | Email | Phone | National Map Access | Reason |
| | | | | Yes | |

|

Contact Us!

Support Team for ODMAP Users in SC



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Atlanta-Carolinas HIDTA

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ODMAP Lead
DHEC

bassdl@dhec.sc.gov

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