

# LIVE.LONG.DC. Data Presentations

April 28, 2021



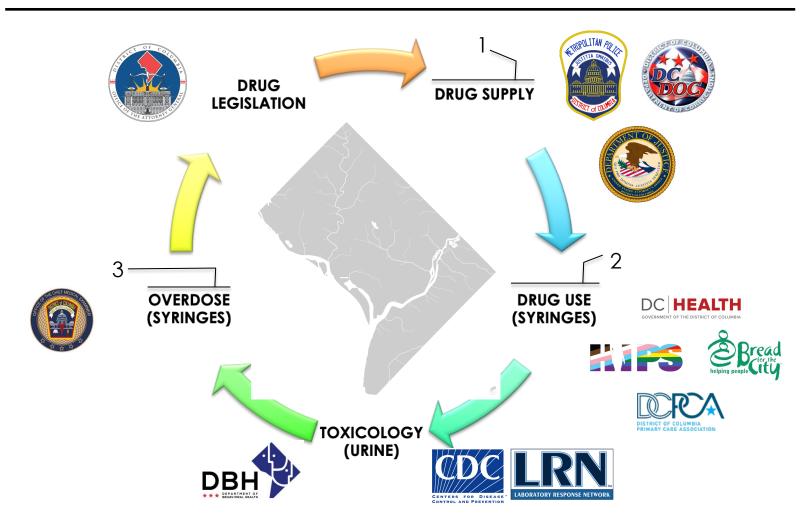


Forensic Science Laboratory | Public Health Laboratory | Crime Scene Sciences

# OPIOID STAKEHOLDER SUMMIT

APRIL 28, 2021

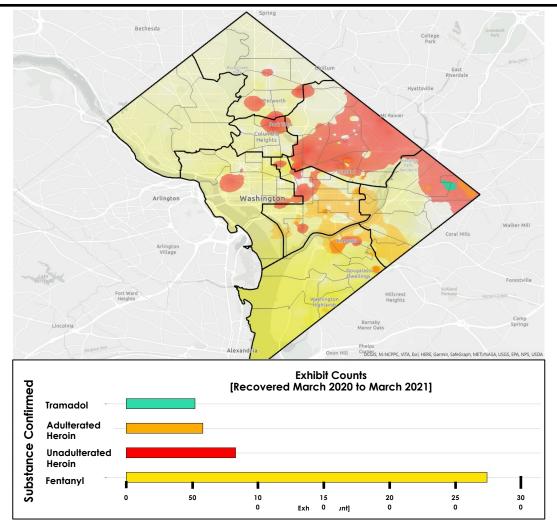
### DC DRUG SURVEILLANCE MODEL







### OPIOID DISTRIBUTION (1 YEAR)

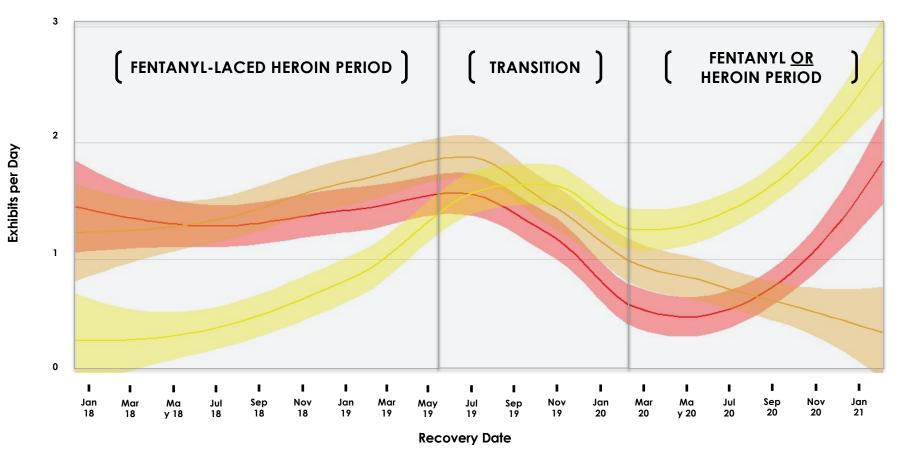






### OPIOID TRENDS (SINCE 2018)

Heroin, Fentanyl-Adulterated Heroin, and Fentanyl in Opioid Powder Exhibits





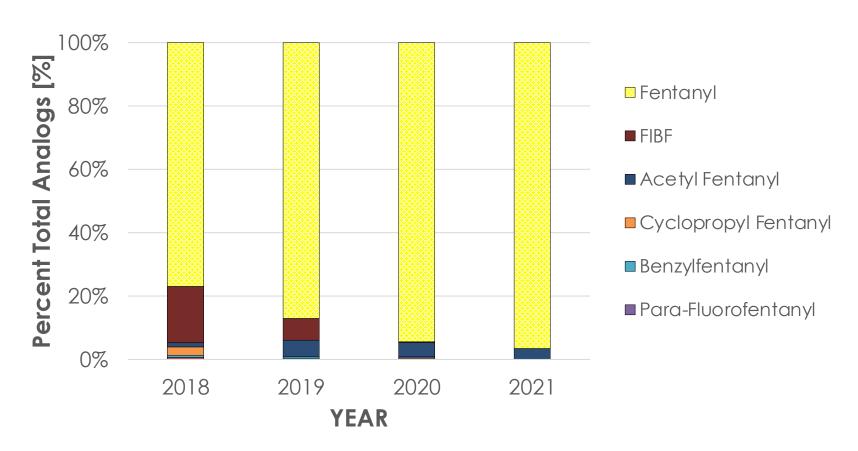


Heroin (no Fentanyl)

Heroin (with Fentanyl)

Fentanyl (no Heroin)

### OPIOID TRENDS\* (SINCE 2018)

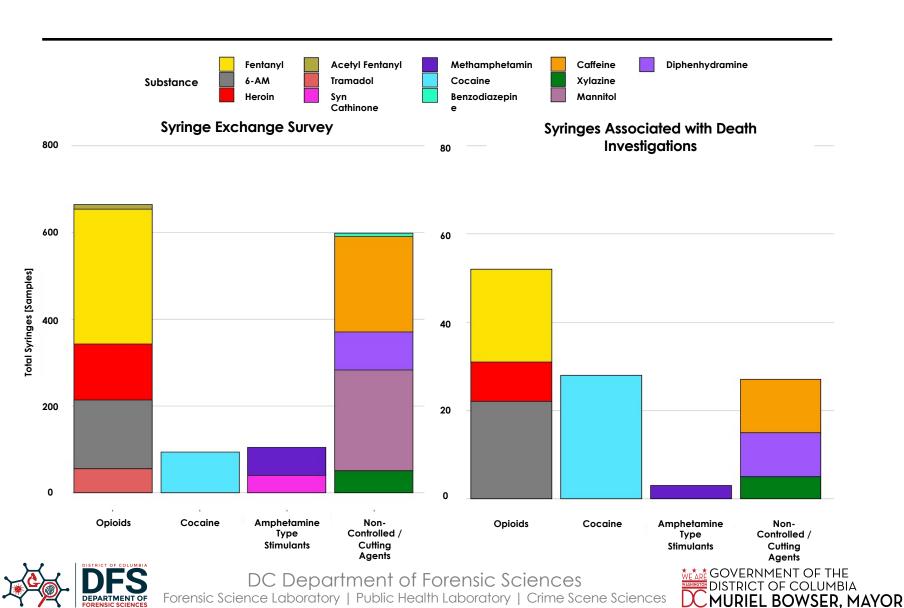


\*Excluding 4-ANPP, a precursor to fentanyl

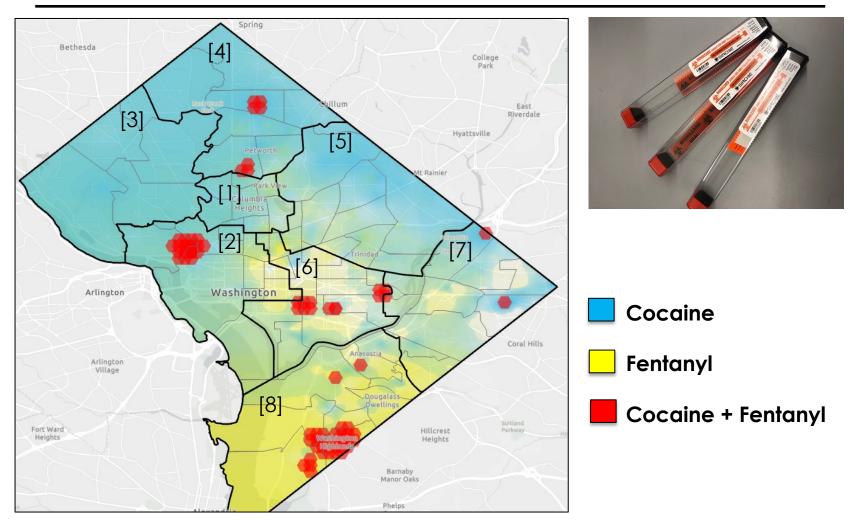




### **OVERDOSE SYRINGES**



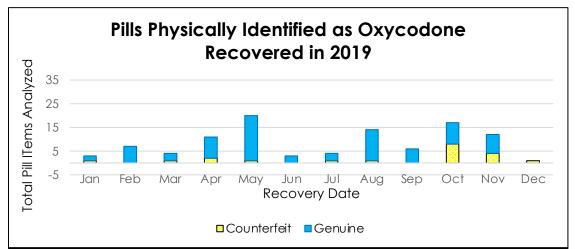
### DC SYRINGE SURVEILLANCE MODEL







### FENTANYL PILLS



zed	40	Pills Physically Identified as Oxycodone Recovered in 2020											
ms Anal	30 20 10 0	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May R	Jun ecove	Jul ry Dat	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
					<b>⊡</b> (	Counter	feit <b>=</b>	Genui	ne				

Year	Proportion of Pills Containin g Fentanyl	Counterfeit Oxycodone containing Fentanyl
FY19	0.97%	6.4%
FY20	17%	43%
FY21	13%	40%

**REAL** 



**FAKE!** 







### Live Long DC - Opioid Stakeholders Summit

4-28-21

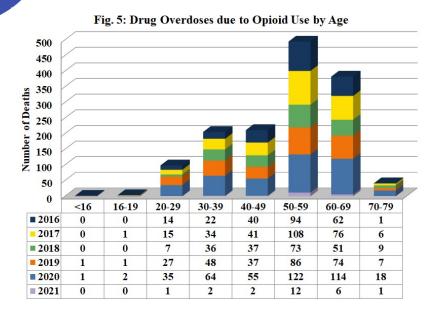


### Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

The DC Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) has investigated a total of 1443 opioid-related fatal overdose from January 2016 to January 31, 2020.



### **Demographic Figures**



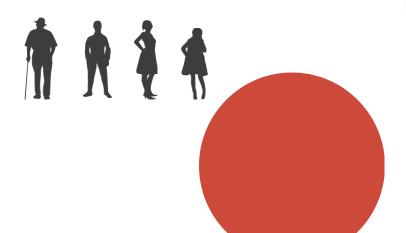


Figure 7: Percentage of Drug Overdoses due to Opioid Use by Gender and Year

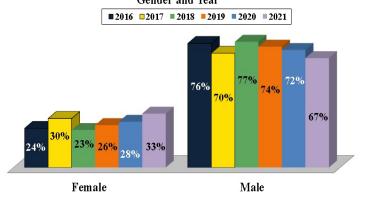
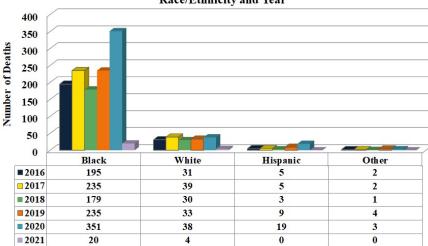


Fig. 6: Number of Drug Overdoses due to Opioid Use by Race/Ethnicity and Year



### AVERAGE NUMBER OF MONTHLY FATAL OVERDOSES DUE TO OPIOID USE

2017: 23 2018: 18 2019: 23 2020: 34 Jan 2021: 24

Fig. 1(b): Number of Drug Overdoses due to Opioid Use by Month and Year (N=1443) Number of Deaths Feb. Jan. Mar. Apr. May Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec. **★2016 (n=233)** -2017 (n=281) -2018 (n=213) -2019 (n=281) -2020 (n=411) -2021 (n=24) 

# TRENDS IN PRESCRIPTION OPIOIDS IN FATAL OVERDOSES

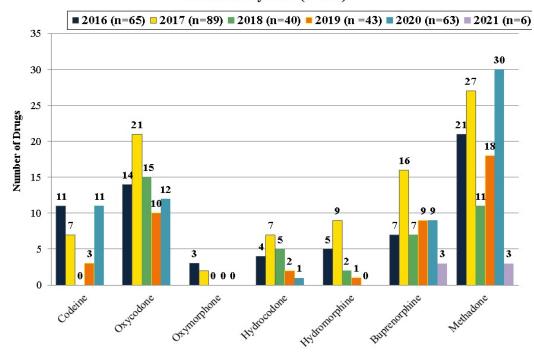
The number of prescription opioids found in opioid related overdoses has varied over the years of data collection, however methadone and oxycodone are currently the most prevalent prescription opioids identified.





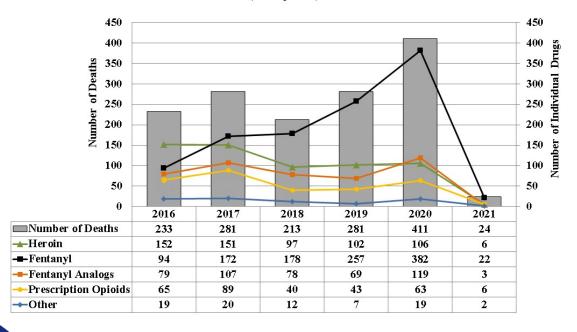


Fig. 4: Number of Prescription Opioids Contributing to Drug Overdoses by Year (n=306)



### TRENDS IN THE NUMBERS OF OPIOID DRUGS CONTRIBUTING TO FATAL OVERDOSES

Fig. 2: Total Number of Opioid Drugs Contributing to Drug Overdoses by Year (All Opioids)



Overall, the most prevalent opioid drugs identified were **fentanyl** followed by heroin and **fentanyl analogs**.

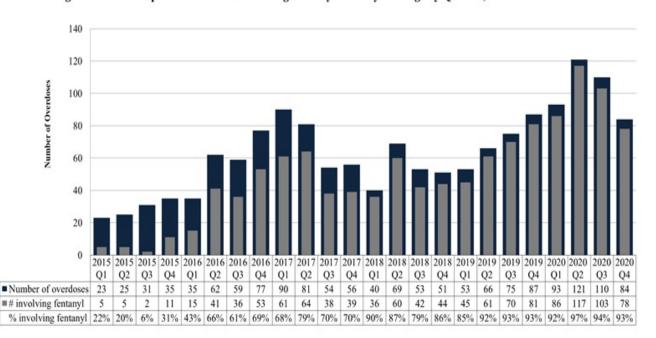
Fentanyl	2020 94%	2021 92%
Heroin	26%	25%
FA's	29%	13%



## FATAL OVERDOSES CONTAINING FENTANYL/FENTANYL ANALOGS



Fig. 3 Number of Opioid Overdoses Containing Fentanyl/Fentanyl Analogs by Quarter, 2015-2020

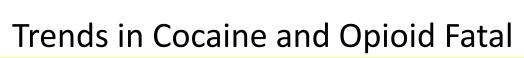


The percentage of cases containing fentanyl or a fentanyl analog:

2015: 20% → 2020: 94%



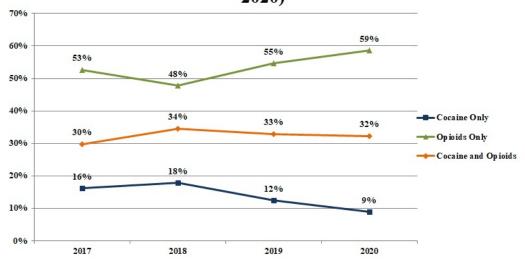
Thus far in 2021, fentanyl has been involved in 92% of the fatal overdoses.



Since 2018: - Opioid-only fatal overdose have steadily increased

- Cocaine-only fatal overdoses have decreased
- Cocaine and Opioid overdoses have remained steady but have significant increased in Black Males and Black Females

### Percent of Deaths due to Cocaine and Opioids (2017-2020)



Breakdown of Cocaine and Opioid Overdoses by Year, Race and Gender 2017-2020					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Black					
Male	55	61	62	75	
Female	32	17	31	50	
White					
Male	5	6	4	10	
Female	5	6	4	2	
Other					
Male	2	1	4	8	
Female	2	0	1	1	



78% of 2020 fatal opioid overdoses took place within a residence. 67% of those cases were within the decedent's household.

This may be driven by the pandemic and lock-down protocols, but also impacts the affect of the push for Naloxone availability to counter opioid abuse.

Location of Injury of Fatal ( Jan-Dec 20	-		
Residence	320		
Decedents residence	214		
Family members residence	10		
Friend/acquaintance residence	52		
Hospital/Nursing Home	2		
Hotel/Motel	7		
Unspecified residence	5		
Shelter/Halfway house	20		
Vacant residence	10		
Non-Residence*	86		
Unknown	5		
* non-residence includes street, bus stop, outside, park, alley/rear			

<sup>\*</sup> non-residence includes street, bus stop, outside, park, alley/rear of buildings, place of work, restaurant/shop

Location of Injury of Fatal Opioid Overdoses (Jan-Dec 2020)					
Residence	78%				
Decedents residence	67%				
Family members residence	3%				
Friend/aquantience residence	16%				
Hospital/Nursing Home	1%				
Hotel/Motel	2%				
Unspecified residence	2%				
Shelter/Halfway house	6%				
Vacant residence	3%				
Non-Residence*	21%				
Unknown	1%				
* non-residence includes street hus stop, outside mark allegy/rear					

<sup>\*</sup> non-residence includes street, bus stop, outside, park, alley/rear of buildings, place of work, restaurant/shop

# DC HEALTH

### **Opioid Overdose Surveillance**

Presenter: Kenan Zamore, MPH April 28, 2021

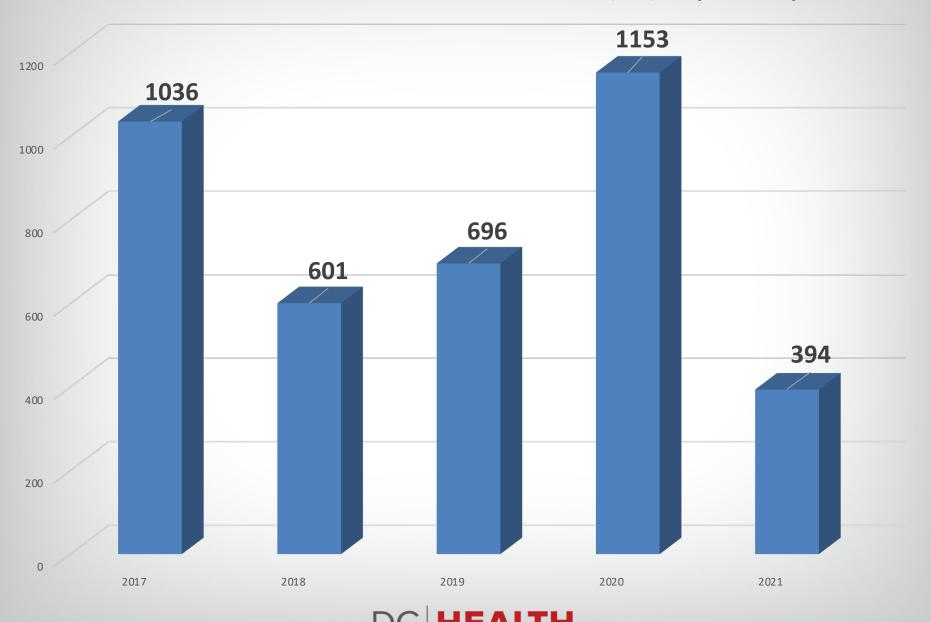


### **ED SURVEILLANCE**

- De-identified
- Based on a combination of chief complaint and discharge diagnosis
- Running count over time
- Can also look at patients with a history of opioid abuse presenting with another health issue



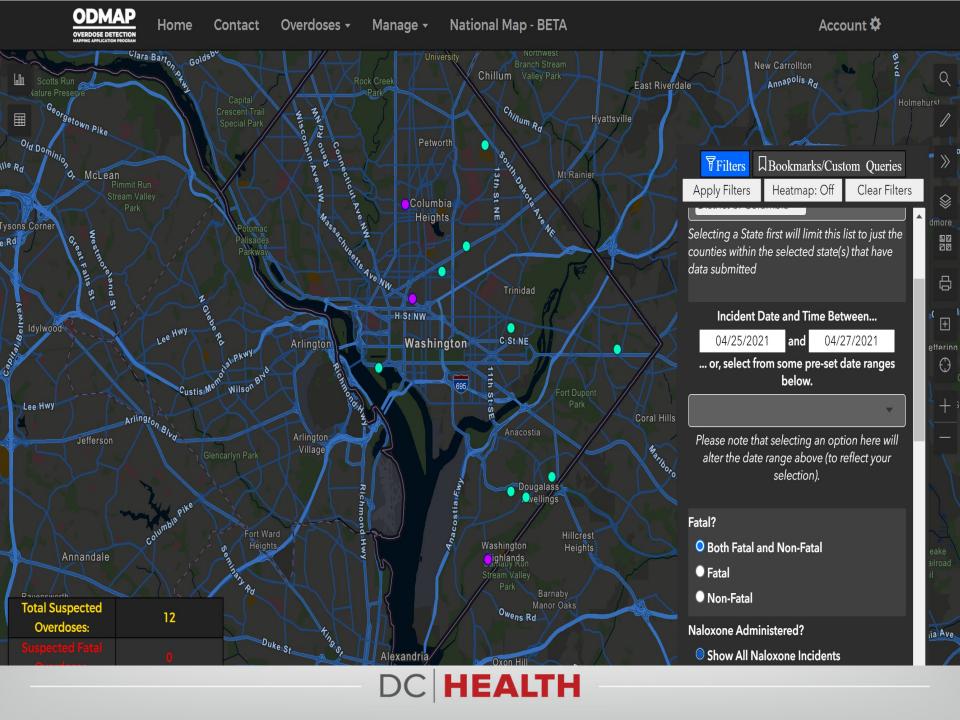
### Overdose-Related ED Encounters, 2017 to 4/25/21 (n=3,880)



### **SNAPSHOT**

- Average age 52 (Non-DC residents 45, Wards 2 and 3 are also younger at 43 for 2020. Ward 5 is the oldest at 54)
- Overall decline from 53 to 49 in average in (2021), driven largely by Ward
- Gender is consistent- 70% male, 30% female
- Historically from mostly Wards 5, 7 and 8, but since 2020, Ward 2 now accounts for 22%





### SIGNING UP FOR ODMAP

### New users go to:

- Odmap.hidta.org
- Click register new user
- Enter your information
- WTG8Y37 for agency code



### TYPICAL EMS TRANSPORT

#### 32% ON AVERAGE DECLINE TRANSPORT

- 49 years of age
- 88% African American
- 70/30 resident/ non-resident
- Rise in repeat overdoses during 2020



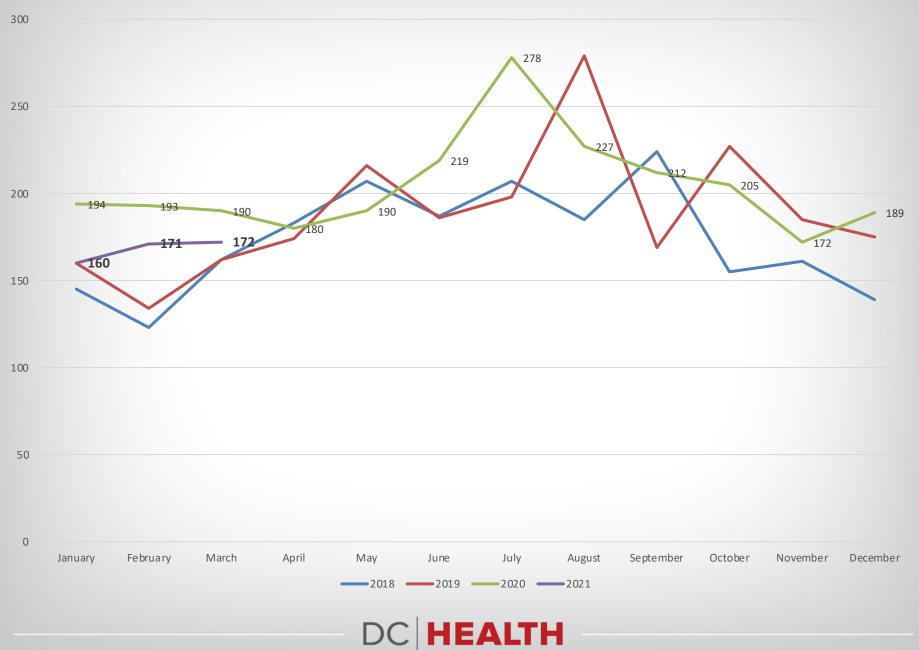
### REPEAT OVERDOSERS

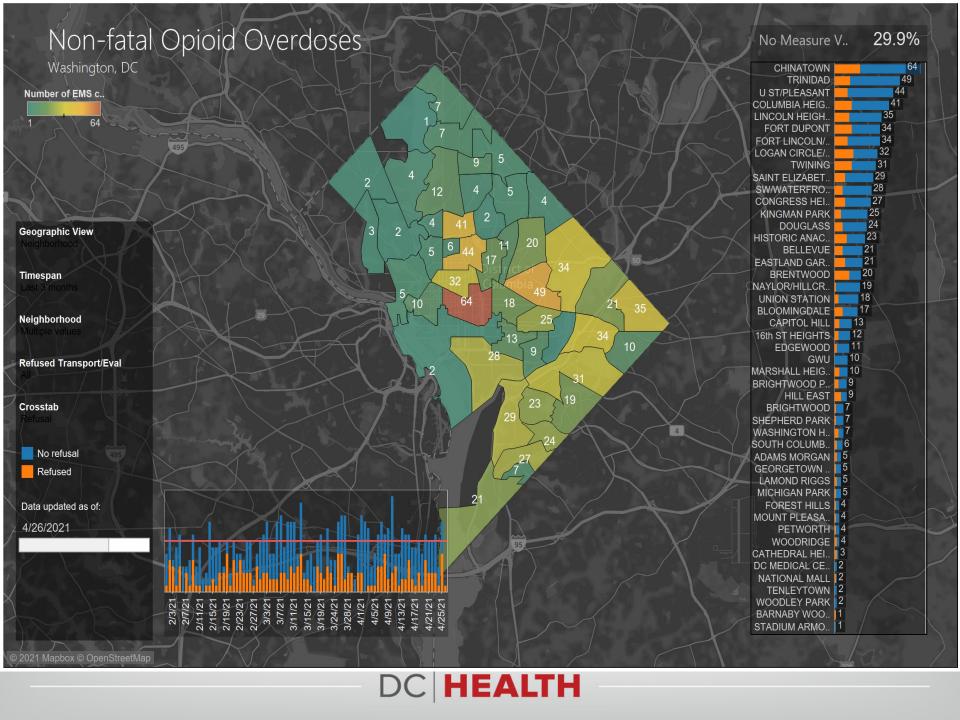
#### RISING PROPORTION OF OVERDOSES

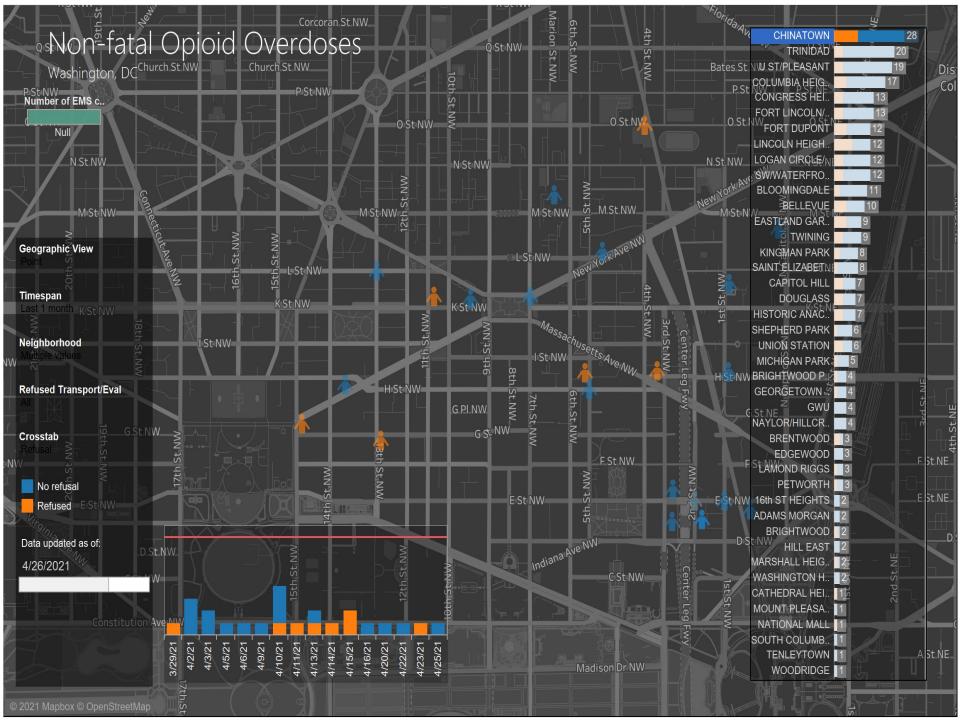
- ~20 % have had multiple overdoses in a 12 month period
- Max was 8 for 2020
- Average time in between events is about 3 months
- Shortest was one day
- Biggest predictor is location (known hotspot) and previous refusal



#### **FEMS Overdose Encounters, 2018 to 3/27/2021, n=7,295**







# DC SUDORS (STATE UNININTENTIONAL DRUG OVERDOSE REPORTING SYSTEM)

### COLLABORATION BETWEEN DC HEALTH AND OCME

### Looks at circumstances surrounding fatal overdoses

- Bystanders present in about 30% of deaths
- Most fatalities did not receive naloxone
- Toxicology is >95% fentanyl
- Poly-substance use is very common
- Most people die at home

