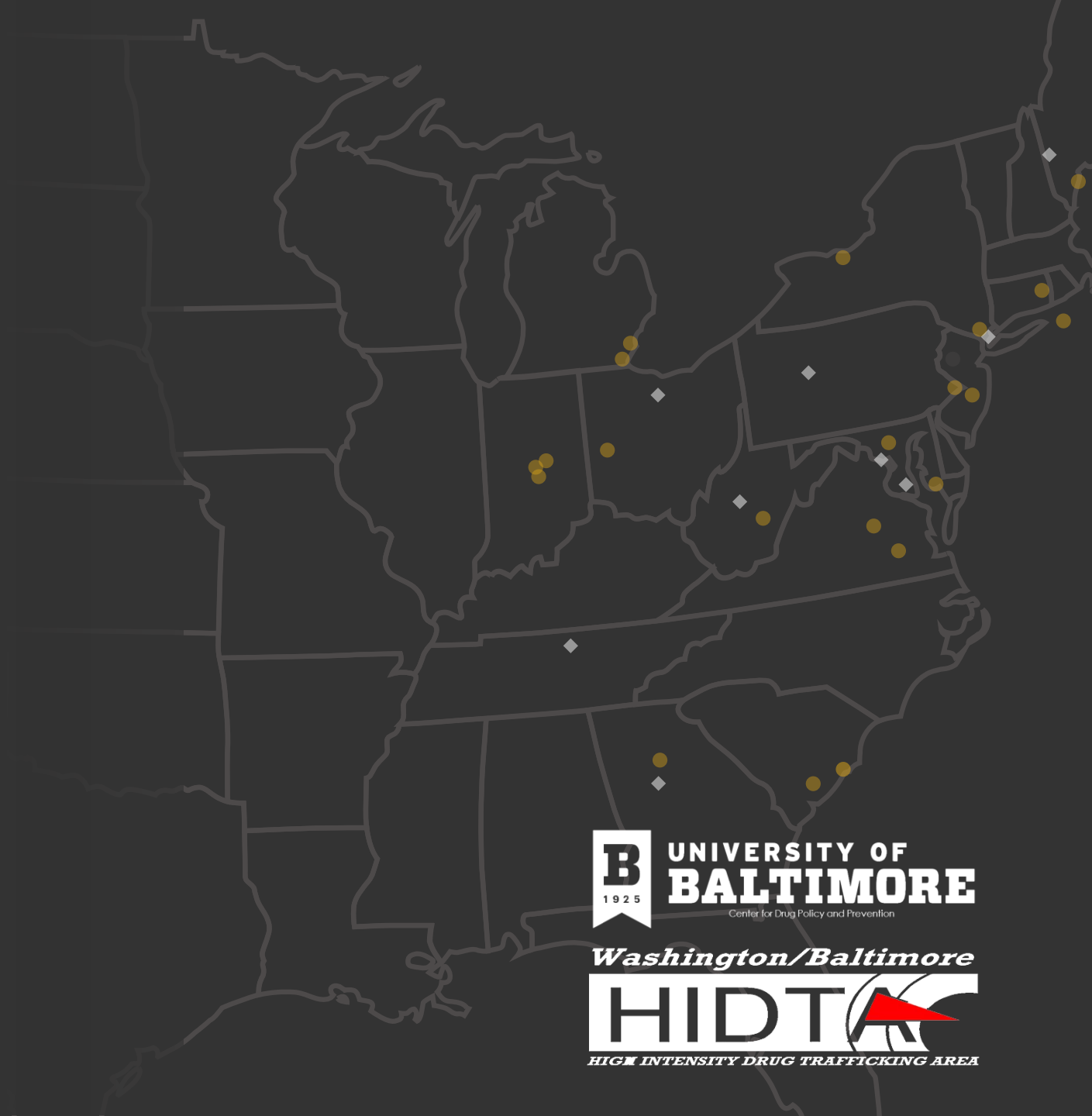


ODMAP

**OVERDOSE DETECTION
MAPPING APPLICATION PROGRAM**



Real-time Public Health and Safety Data Collaboration

- Public health data/solutions alone **cannot** “solve” the current epidemic
- Public safety data/solutions alone **cannot** “solve” 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

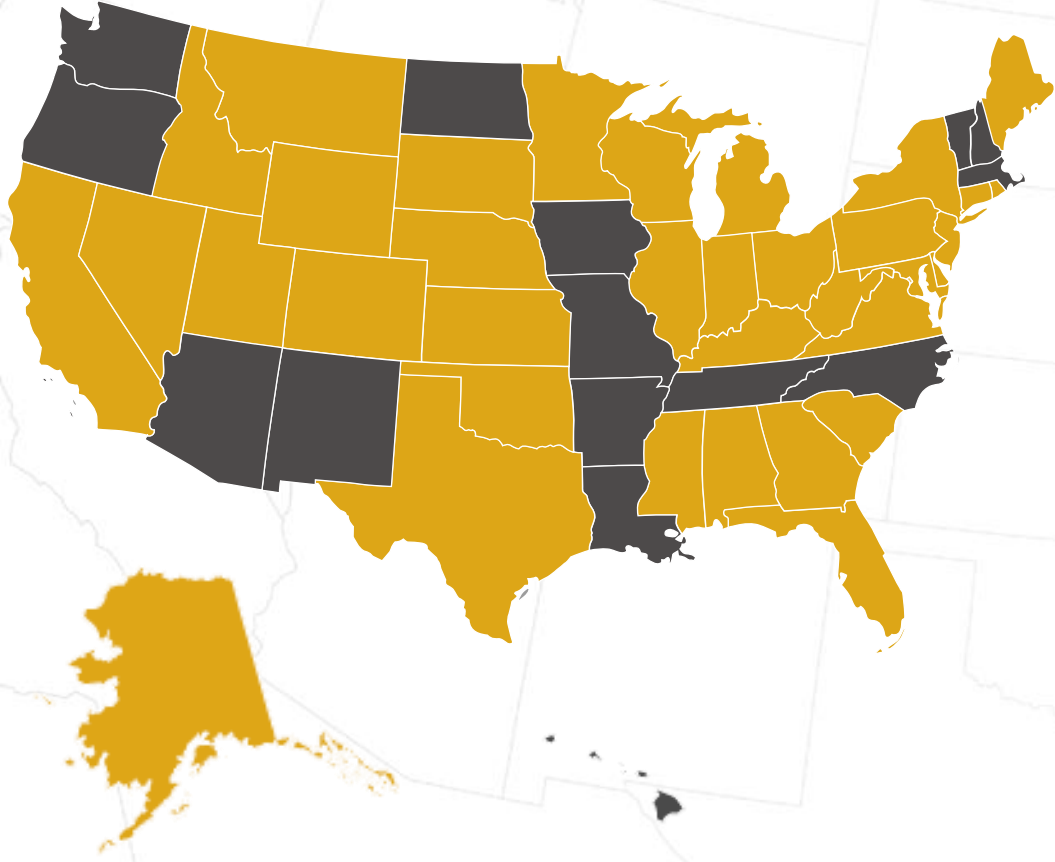


What is ODMAP?

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



Current ODMAP Engagement (April 2024)



- **Number of participating states:** 50, DC, and Puerto Rico
- **Number of participating agencies:** approx. 5,250
- **Number of ODMAP users:** approx. 36,400
- **Number of states with statewide implementation:** 37
- **Number of states with statewide APIs:** 28 in 26 States
- **Number of suspected overdoses entered:** over 2.7 million

ODMAP 101

How to engage with and use ODMAP

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

Overdose Event Data Entry Methods

The screenshot displays a data entry form for overdose events, organized into several sections:

- ENTER LOCATION:** Includes radio buttons for "Use My Devices Location" (selected) and "Use An Address". Below is an address field with an example: "Ex: 123 Anyroad, Anyplace, CA 12345". There are also fields for "Latitude" (Ex: 35.048230) and "Longitude" (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 of "Additional Suspected Drug" options 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 in **three** ways:

- Manual entry through the secure website (ODMAP is mobile friendly)
- ODFORM (for Case Explorer Users)
- Application Programming Interface (API)

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 (but not limited to):
 - **Suspected drug**
 - Transported to hospital
 - Naloxone left behind by

ODMAP Tools

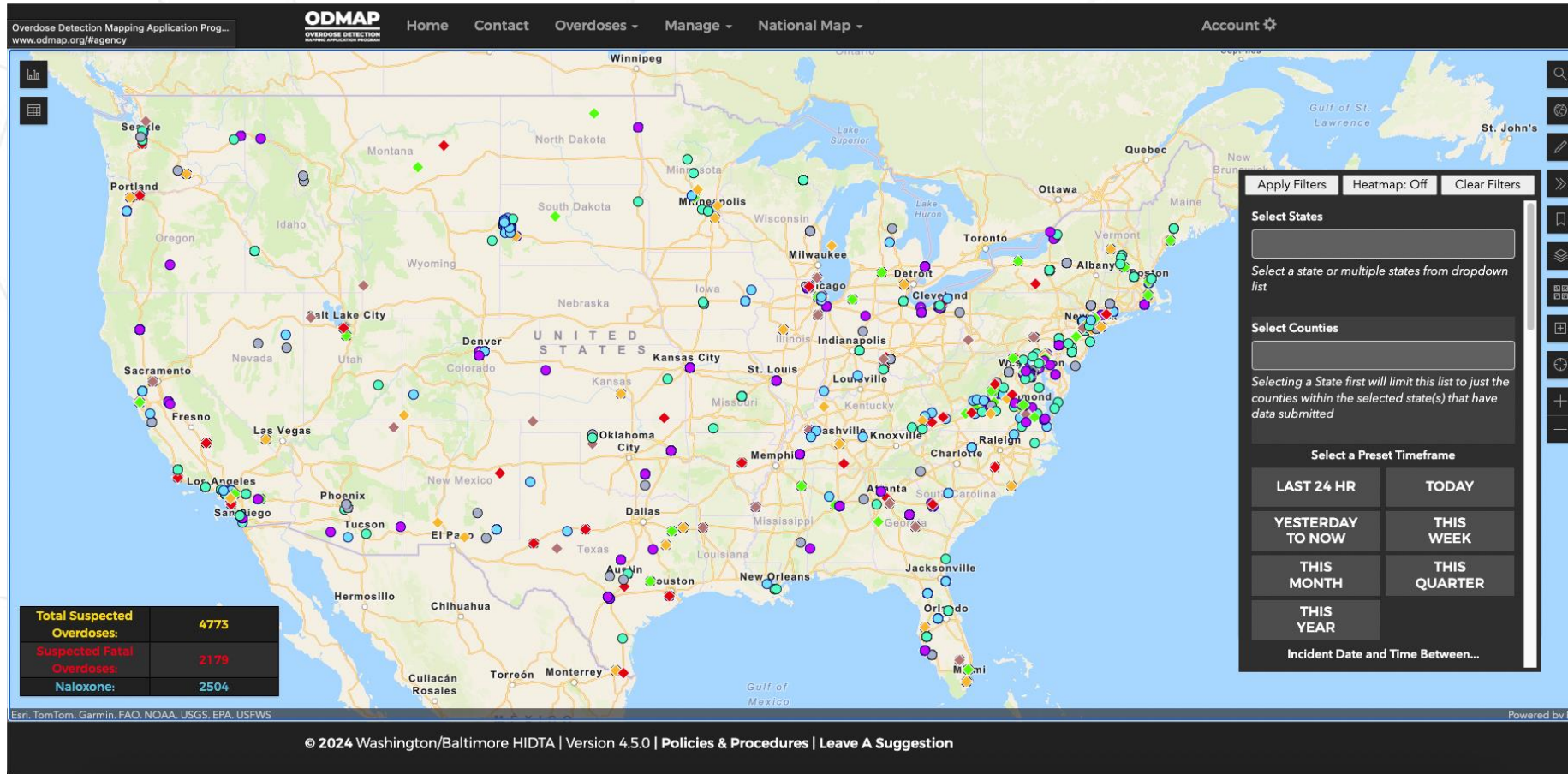
The National Map and Spike Alerts

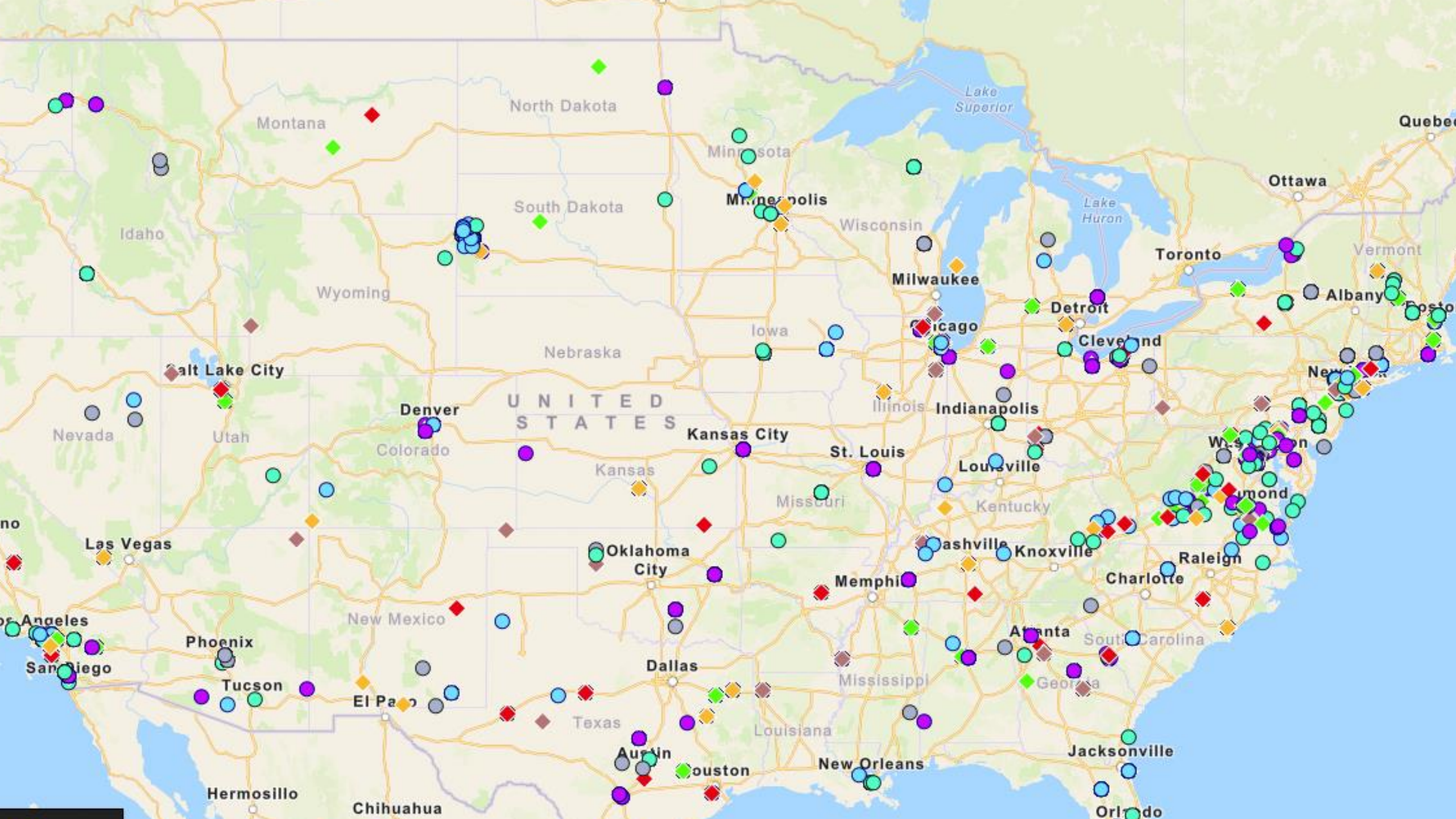
The data in this presentation is fictitious and for demonstration purposes only

ODMAP Features

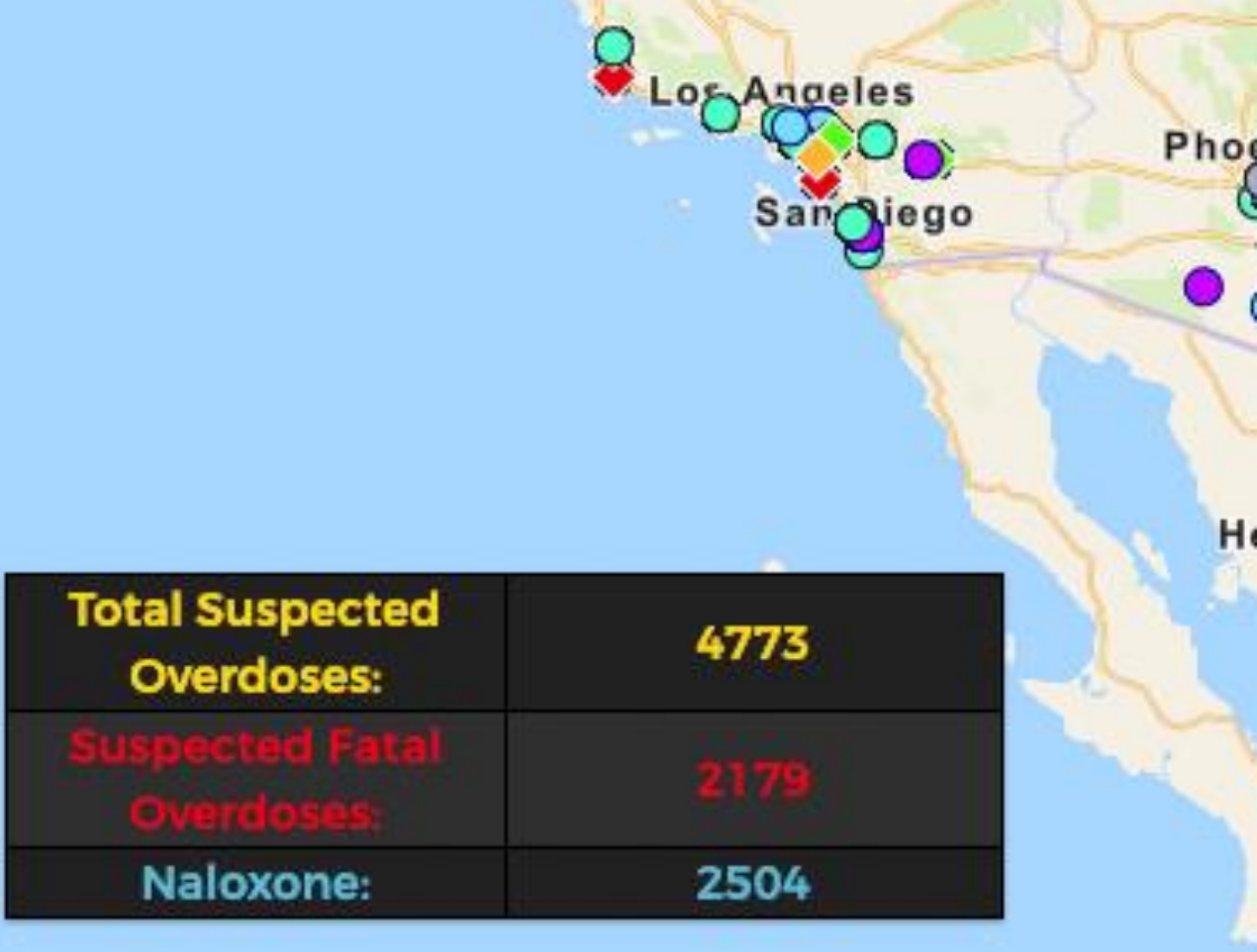
- ODMAP National Map
 - Cross jurisdiction suspected event information
 - Filters
 - Heat maps
 - Charts
- Spike, Overdose, and Statewide Alerts
- Adding personal data and Esri web layers
- **Multiple agencies** providing data for areas, capturing more suspected events

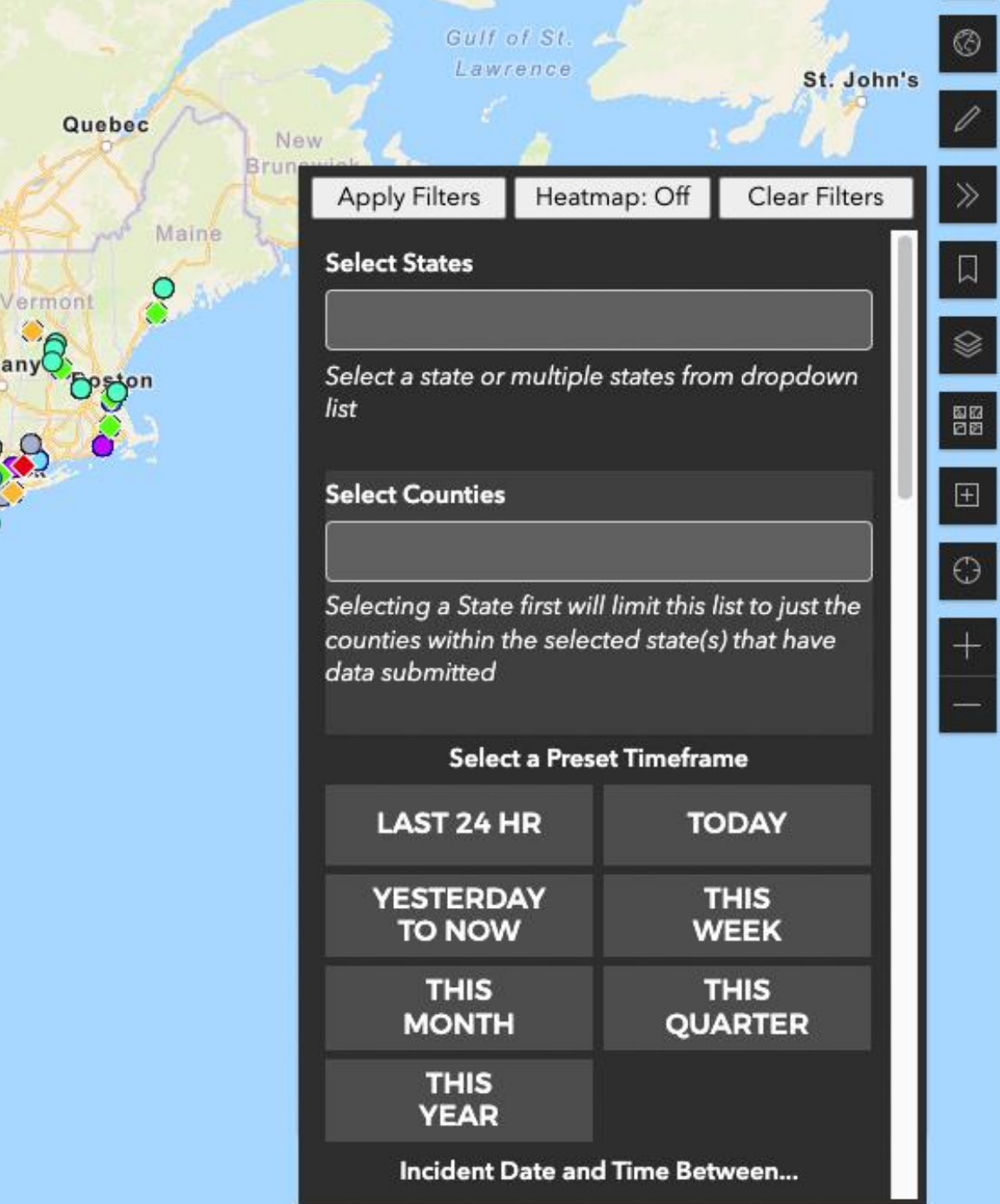
The National Map and Its Features





Default 24-hour summary statistics





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

- Date and times
- Location
- Type of drug(s)
- Agency name



St. John's

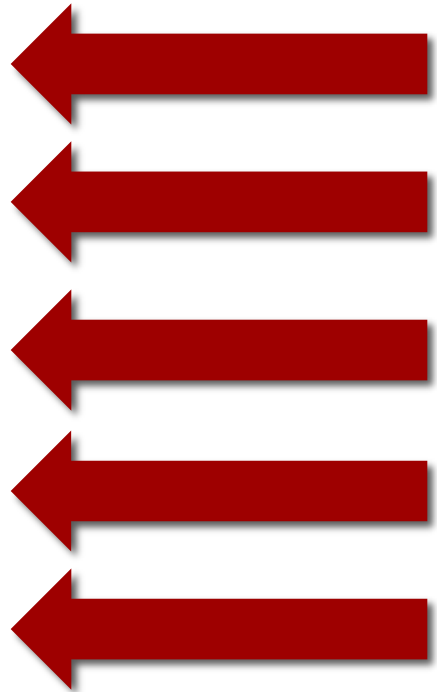
Heatmap: Off

Clear Filters

multiple states from dropdown

te first will limit this list to just the
the selected state(s) that have

ect a Preset Timeframe



Filter data set

Create a Bookmark

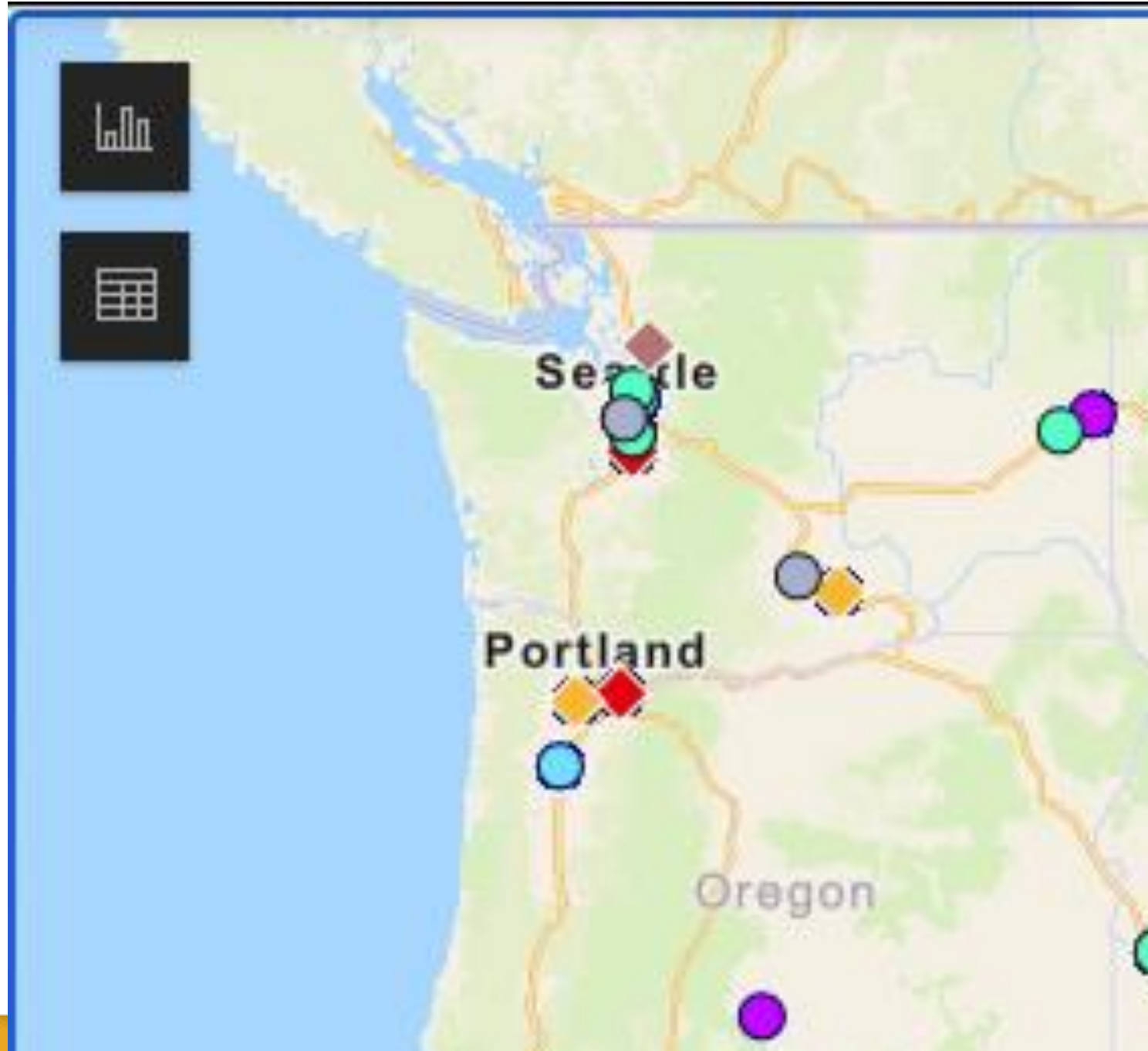
View legend and layers

Change the basemap

**Add your own data/Esri
Layer**

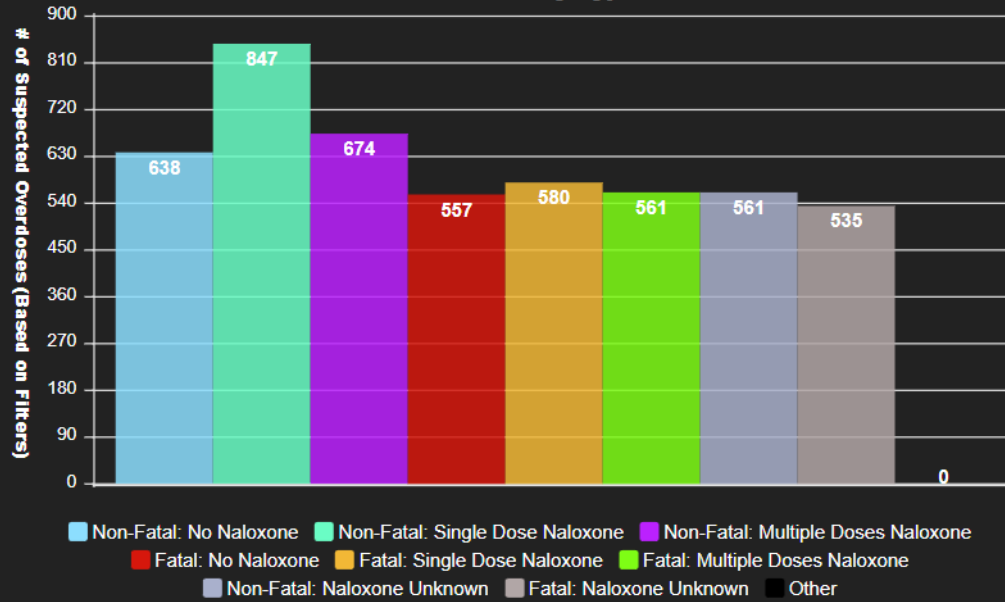
Built-in charts, including:

- Type
- Day of Week
- Hour of Day
- By day
- By month
- Multiple county/state line chart
- Grid for reviewing overdose information



- Overdoses By Type
- Day of Week
- Hour of Day
- Suspected ODs Per Day
- Suspected ODs Per Month
- County/State Line Chart

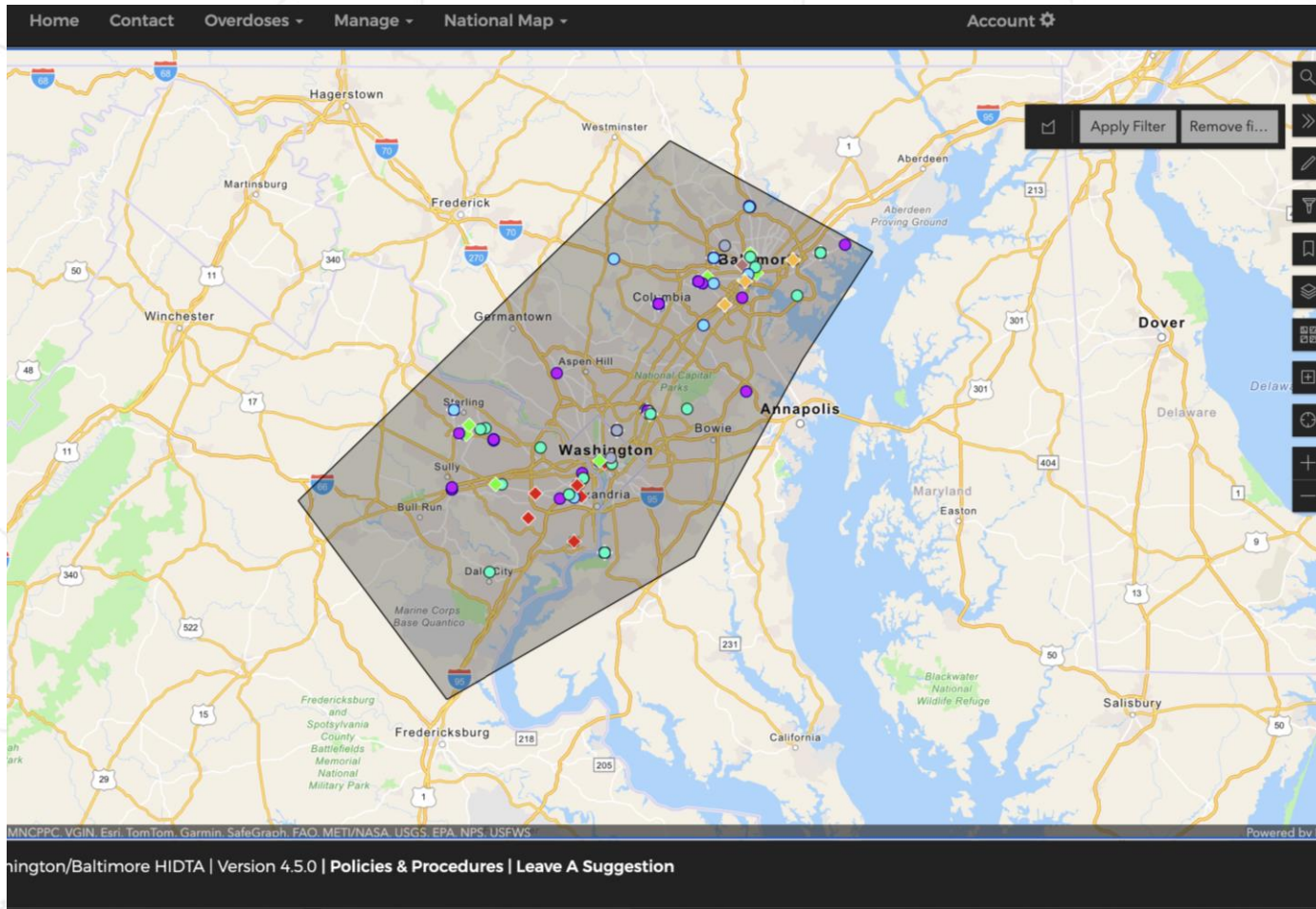
Overdoses by Type



North Pacific Ocean

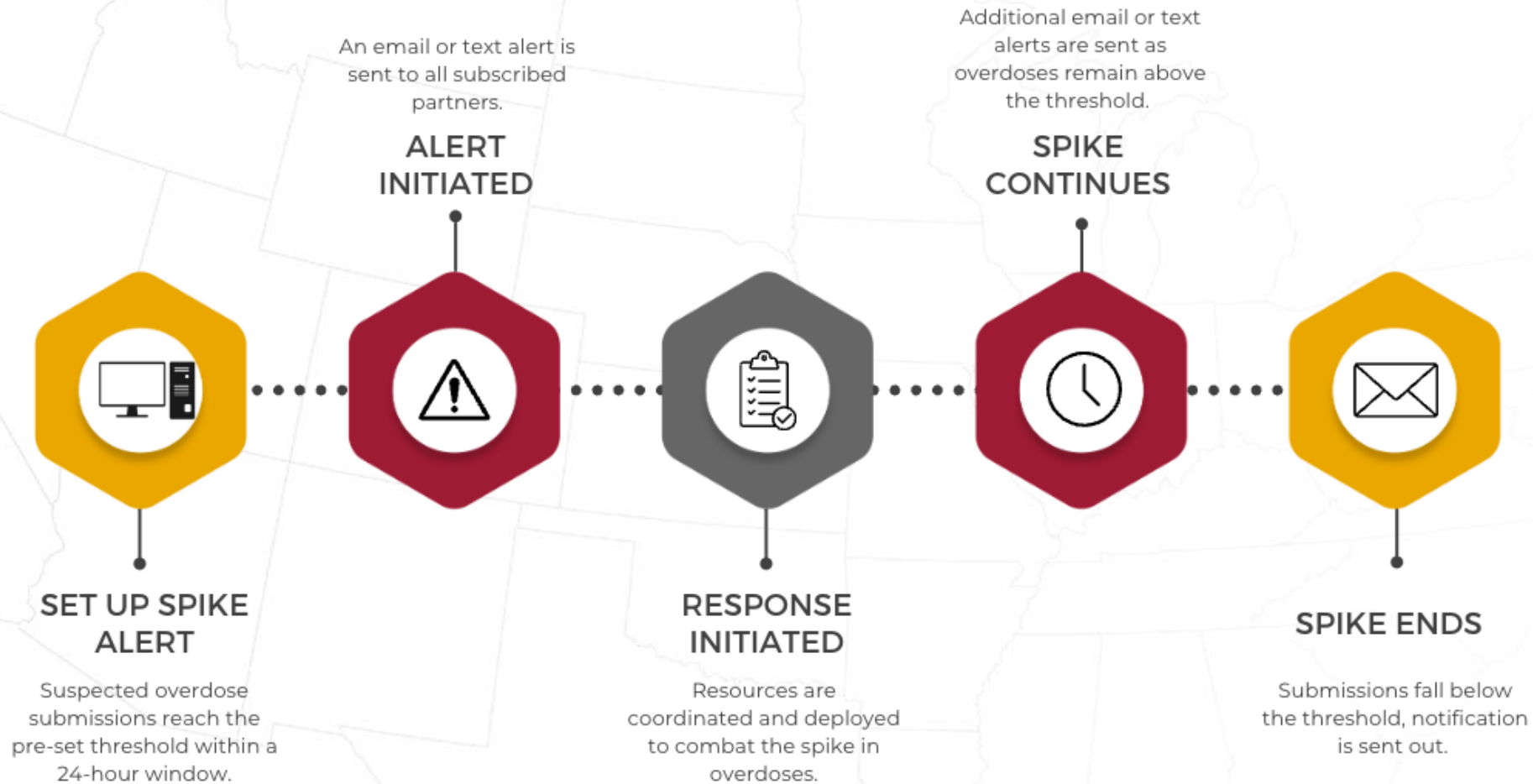
Total Suspected Overdoses:	4953
Suspected Fatal Overdoses:	2233
Naloxone:	2662

National Map and Its Features: Custom Shapes, Spikes, and Bookmarks




You can create your own custom shapes and use them as filters, save them as a bookmark, and use them for spike alerts

Spike Alert Process



Spike Alert Formats



To:

From:

Subject:

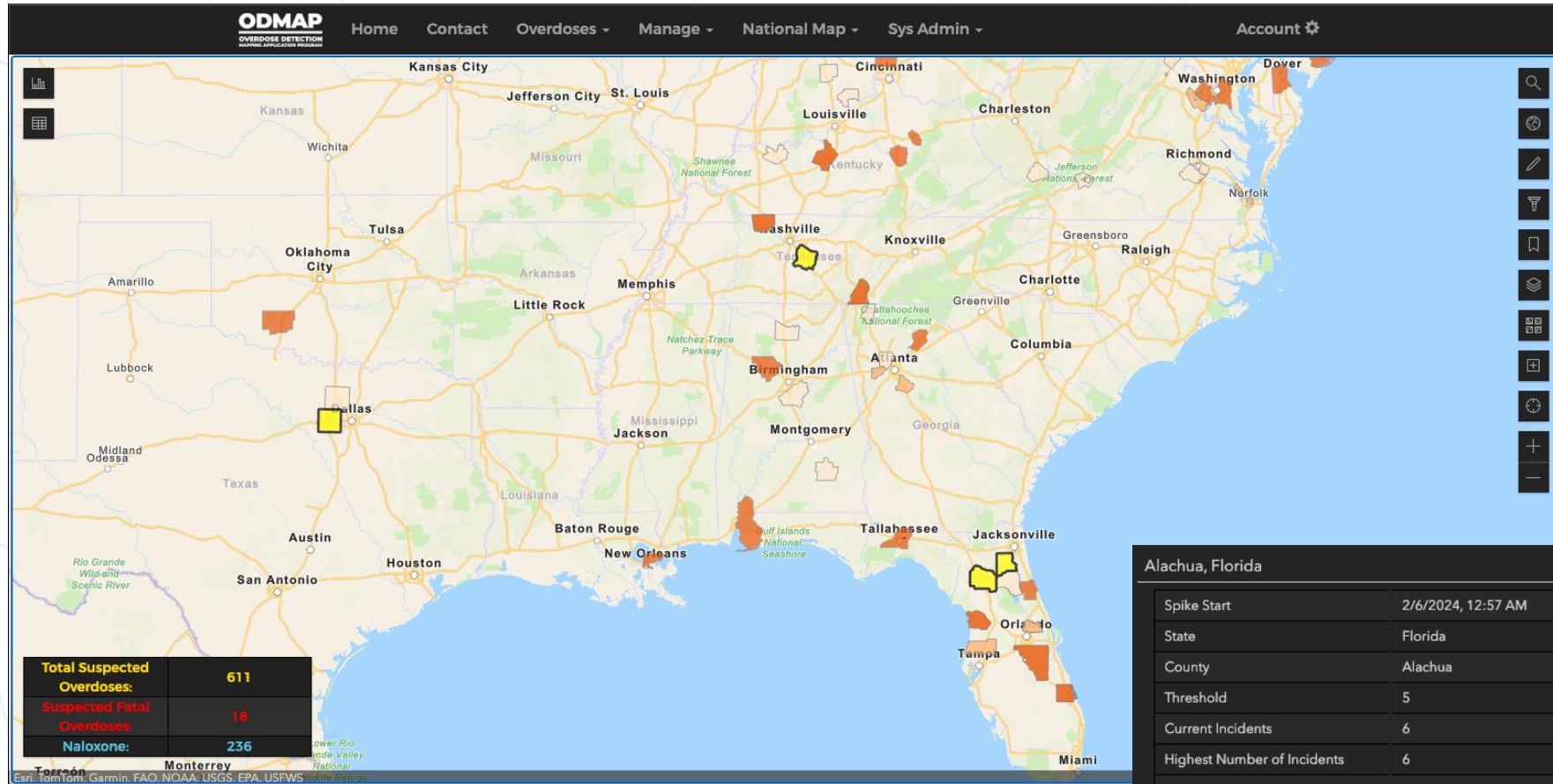
Baltimore County, Maryland is in a spike. There have been 3 total overdose incidents in the last 24 hours.

Currently, your spike alert threshold is 3 overdose incidents in 24 hours.

This spike alert was requested by the Washington/Baltimore HIDTA.



Recent and Current Spike Maps



Current Overdose Spikes
 Counties with Spikes

Recent Overdose Spikes
 Recent Spikes (0-3 days ago)
 Recent Spikes (3-5 days ago)
 Recent Spikes(5- 7 days ago)

Alachua, Florida

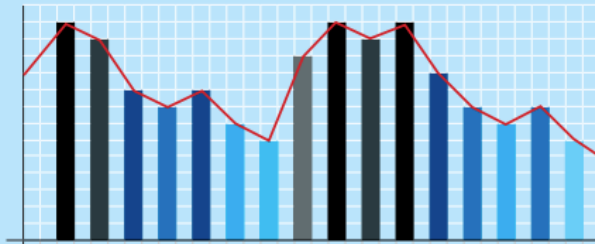
Spike Start	2/6/2024, 12:57 AM
State	Florida
County	Alachua
Threshold	5
Current Incidents	6
Highest Number of Incidents	6
Current Duration (Hours)	13.84
Expected End Time	2/6/2024, 8:57 AM

Zoom to 1 of 2

Spike Alert Resources

ODMAP OVERDOSE DETECTION MAPPING APPLICATION PROGRAM

OVERDOSE SPIKE RESPONSE FRAMEWORK



A companion guide for ODMAP stakeholders

WASHINGTON/BALTIMORE
HIDTA
HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS
JANUARY 2018

ODMAP SPIKE ALERTS



ODMAP Agency Administrators can create county-level Spike Alerts to notify them of overdose spikes based on the near real-time data being submitted to ODMAP. A county is determined to be in a "spike" if the total number of suspected overdoses meets or exceeds a pre-determined threshold within a rolling 24-hour period. Thresholds are calculated by ODMAP using the previous rolling 90-days of historical data submitted within a county. Agency Administrators can also set their own thresholds in the system. In addition to setting up Spike Alerts, Agency Administrators will also be responsible for managing the subscriber list.

Spike Alerts can be created for any county across the country. Establishing alerts for nearby counties provides agencies an opportunity to create an early warning system to increase preparedness for mobilizing resources to address spikes in near real-time.



Setting up a Spike Alert

To set up a Spike Alert, log in to ODMAP and then click on the "Manage" tab in the toolbar. Next, click "Alerts" in the drop-down and fill out the form to create each alert.

Custom messaging is also available to include in the Spike Alert emails. Individuals included in the subscriber list do not need to be ODMAP users, however, they do need to be part of a spike response and have a "need to know" as determined by the Agency Administrator.

Please see our [Spike Alert tutorial](#) on YouTube

Spike Alert Caveats

There are a few caveats to the Spike Alert feature:

- When a new data set is added, a county may see an increase in the number of alerts being sent out as the system is updating its recommended threshold.
- The threshold can automatically change based on incoming data, however, the system does not alert you if the threshold has changed.
- Due to the timing of overdoses being entered, it may appear that a Spike Alert ends right after the alert notification first is sent.

For more information, visit www.odmap.org
Or contact the ODMAP Team at odmap@wb.hidta.org

Polysubstance Features

ODMAP OVERDOSE DETECTION
Home Contact Overdoses Manage National Map

ODMAP Suspected Overdoses (Features: 19, Selected: 0)

Case ID	Suspected Drug	Other Drug Name	Additional Suspected Drug	Update Date	Is Multi
	Heroin		Fentanyl	10/11/2023, 3:35 PM	
	Heroin		Cocaine;Crack;Fentanyl	10/31/2022, 11:20 AM	
94316AB-3E1	Heroin		Fentanyl	11/2/2022, 11:07 AM	
	Heroin		Alcohol;Fentanyl	10/11/2023, 3:35 PM	
	Heroin		Fentanyl;Methamphetamine	10/11/2023, 3:35 PM	
	Heroin		Cocaine;Crack;Fentanyl	10/11/2023, 3:35 PM	
	Heroin		Fentanyl;Methamphetamine;Subc	10/11/2023, 3:35 PM	
	Heroin		Fentanyl	6/6/2023, 9:38 AM	1
	Heroin		Fentanyl;Methamphetamine	10/11/2023, 3:36 PM	
	Heroin		Fentanyl	3/22/2023, 9:53 AM	
	Heroin		Fentanyl	3/16/2023, 1:42 PM	
	Heroin		Fentanyl;Methamphetamine;Subc	10/11/2023, 3:36 PM	

Total Suspected Overdoses: 19
Suspected Fatal Overdoses: 3
Naloxone: 18

Manage National Map Account

Apply Filters Heatmap: Off Clear Filters

Select ZIP Codes

Primary Suspected Drug is any of:
Heroin

Additional Suspected Drug is any of:
Fentanyl

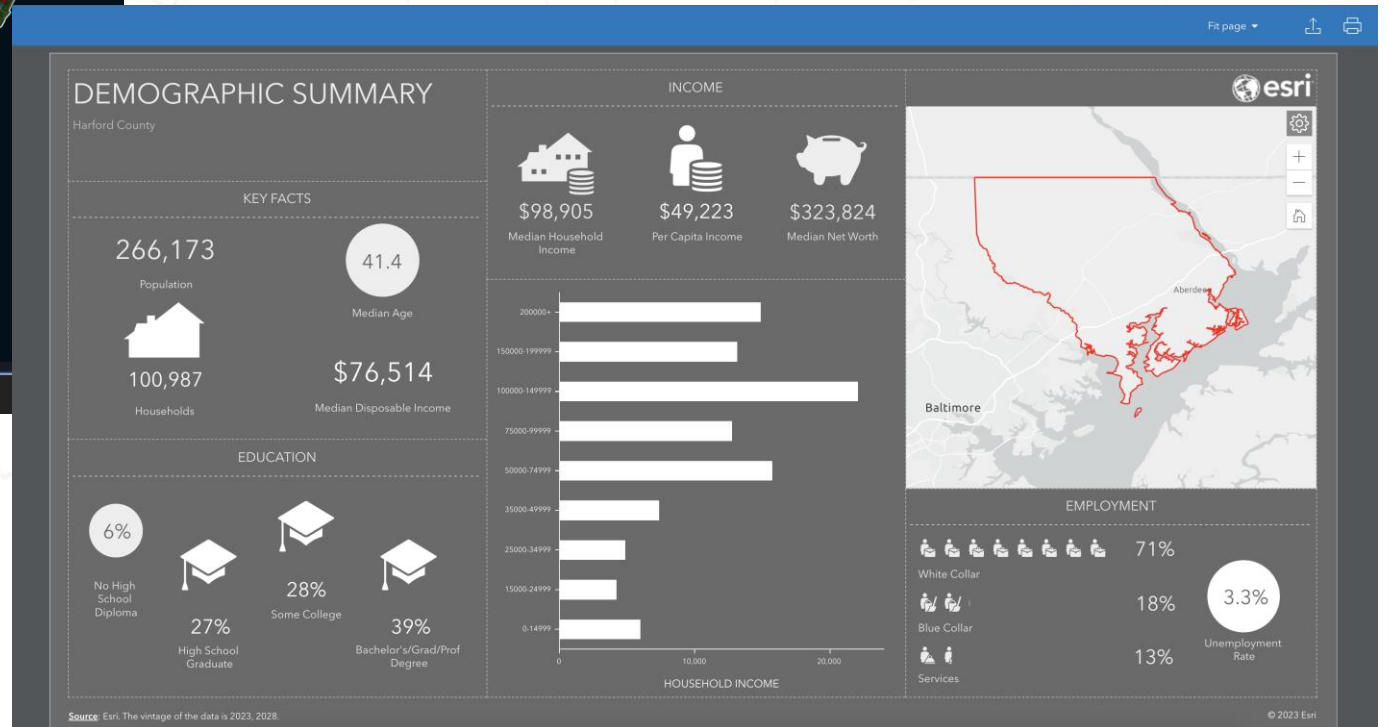
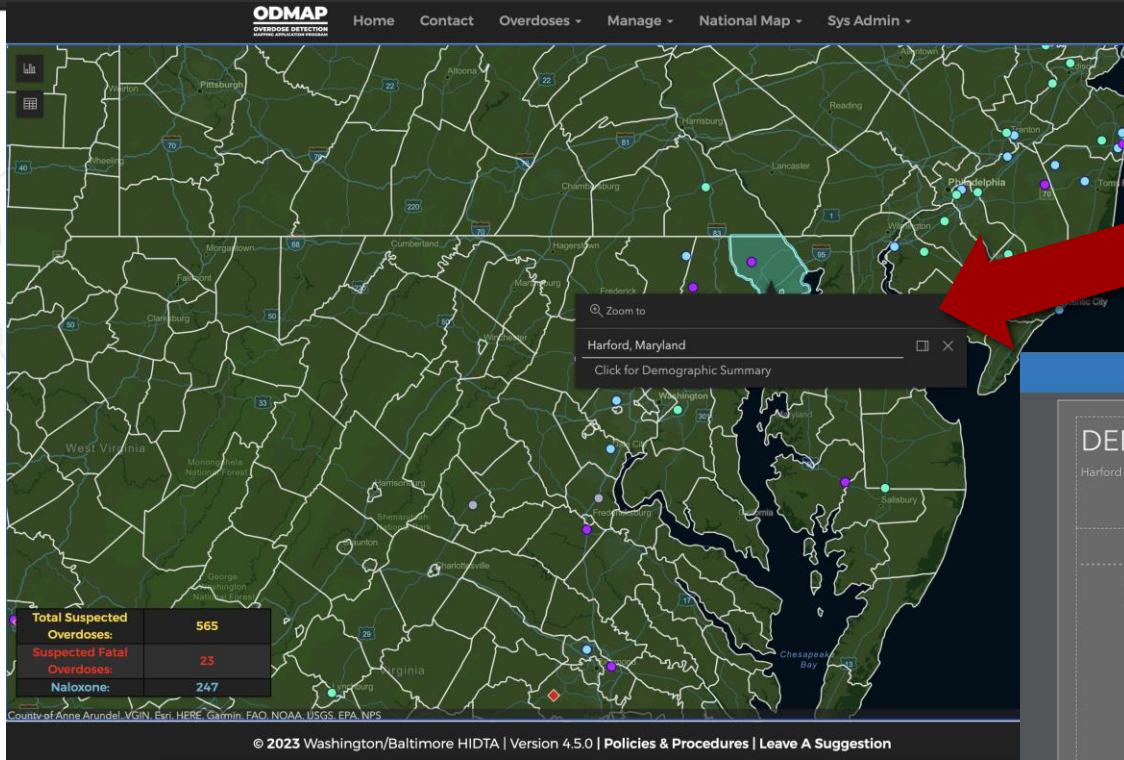
Select Agency

Suspected Overdose 10/31/2022, 1:00 AM

Username	jgalbraith@wb.hidta.org
Insert Date	10/31/2022, 11:20 AM
Submitted to CE	0
CE_CaselD	
Suspected Drug	Heroin
"Other" Suspected Drug Name	
Additional Suspected Drug	Cocaine;Crack;Fentanyl
Update Date	10/31/2022, 11:20 AM

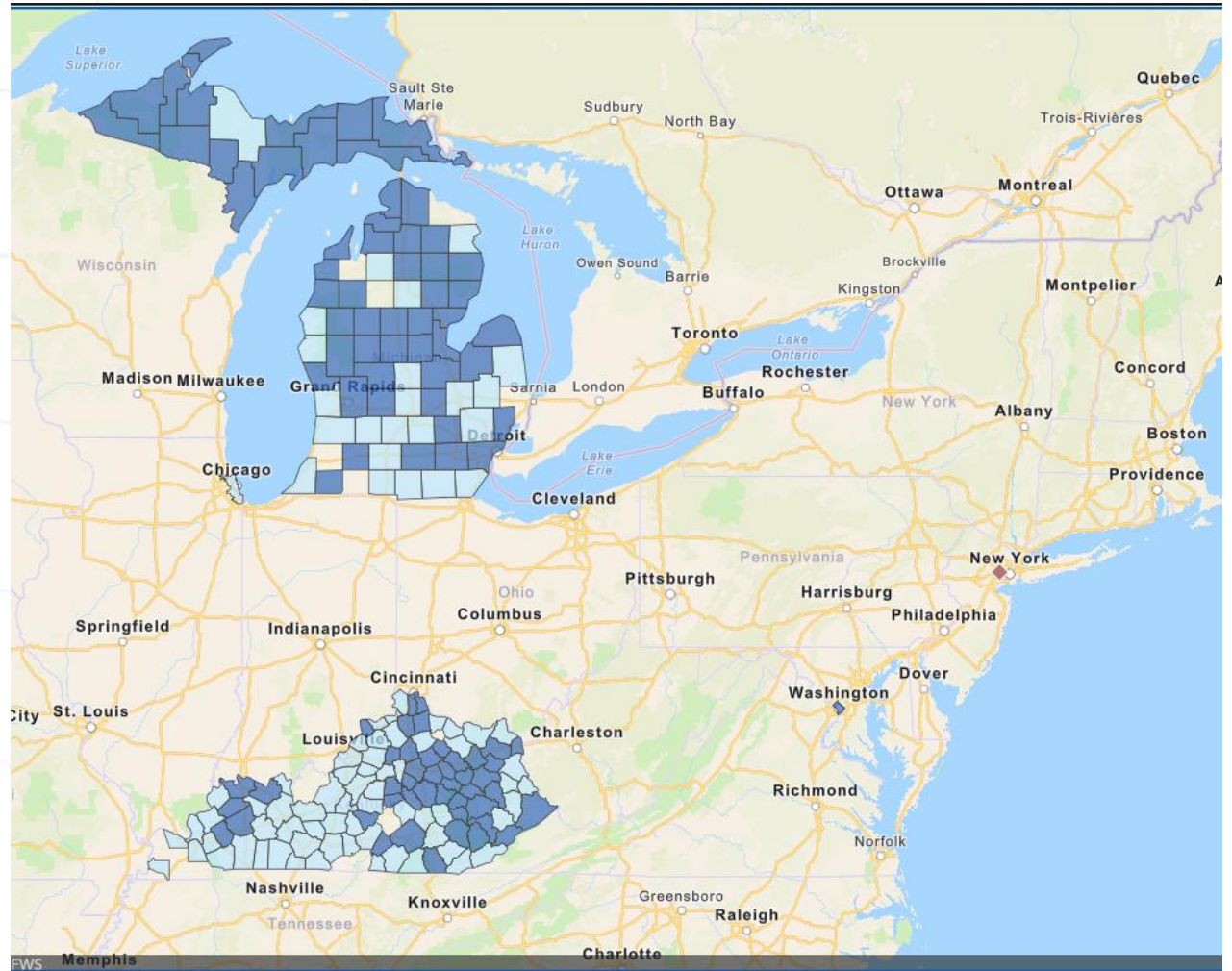
Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA

Demographics Layer

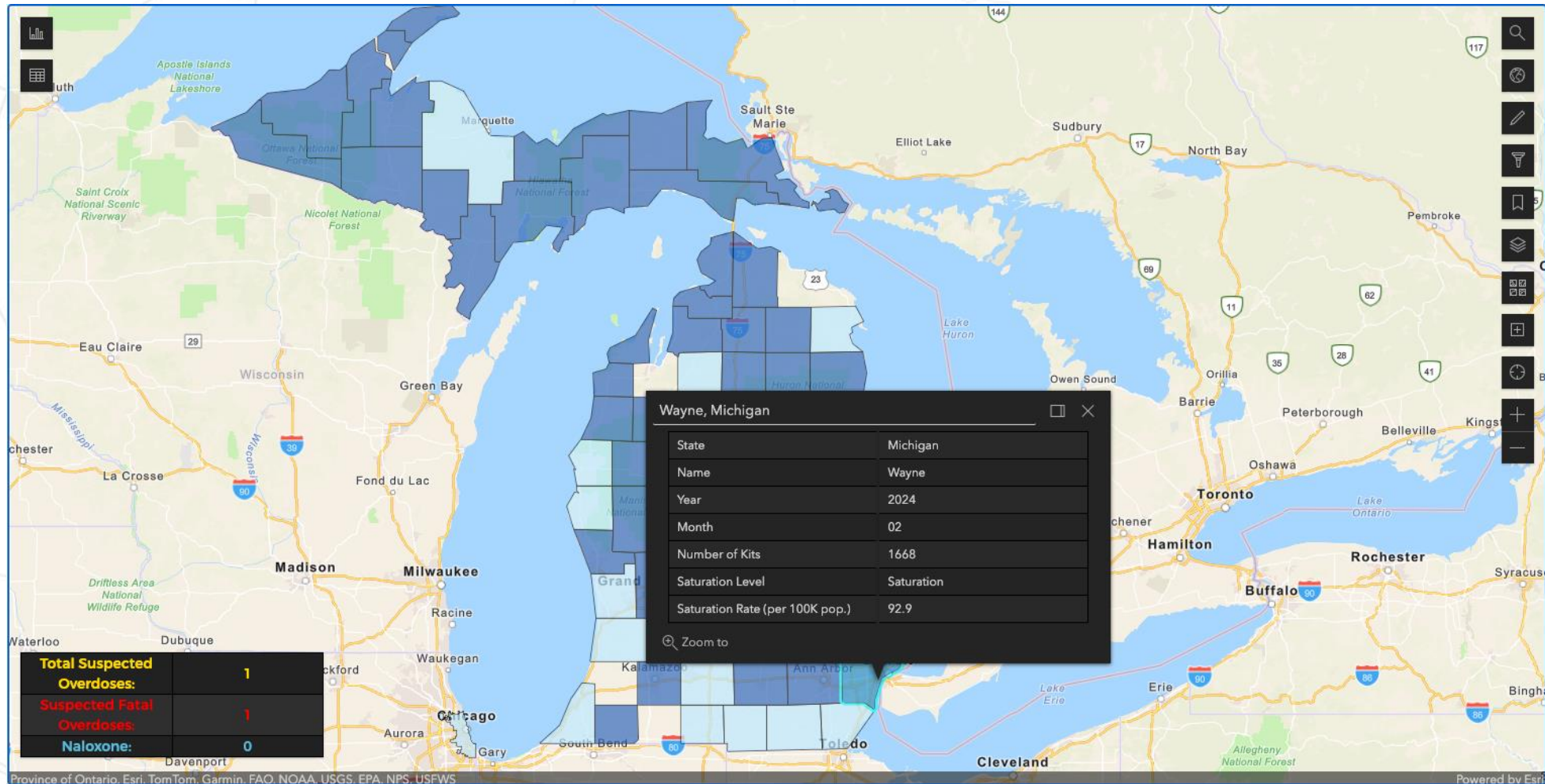


Naloxone Layer Project Overview

- Naloxone layer allows agencies to track naloxone availability and saturation at the county level
- Depicted via a color-coded choropleth map (right)
- Embedded new layer on ODMAP toolbar
- This works alongside overdose data and the Over the Counter (OTC) layer
- Locations currently include: DC, FL, KY, MI, MT, NM, SD, Chicago, and several counties



Naloxone Saturation Layer



ODMAP Spotlight Series

ODMAP Spotlight Series:

West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, Office of Drug Control Policy

Keep your community aware and prepared



BACKGROUND

The Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program (ODMAP), developed and managed by the Washington/Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (W/B HIDTA), has emerged as a crucial tool in the battle against the opioid crisis in West Virginia.

As of September 2023, there are 126 agencies and 443 users actively partnering with ODMAP in West Virginia. ODMAP is designed for real-time overdose data collection, visualization, and analysis. It plays a pivotal role in identifying overdose hotspots and proactively responding to emerging drug trends. ODMAP's Spike Alert feature empowers law enforcement personnel, health officials, and policymakers by providing timely information to address the opioid epidemic effectively.

ODMAP INTEGRATION

Currently, overdose events are entered manually at the scene of an overdose and by Emergency Medical Services (EMS). EMS data is uploaded every 24-hours through the ODMAP Application Programming Interface (API). The goal is to continue to use ODMAP and its near-realtime reporting capabilities to better inform both law enforcement and public health personnel of suspected overdose activity, sudden increases, or particularly lethal changes in the illicit drug supply.

In addition, ODMAP instruction and overview has been added to the West Virginia State Police (WVSP) Academy curriculum, where both basic officers and WVSP cadets receive comprehensive training on operations. This ensures that law enforcement personnel across the state are well-equipped to harness the power of Spike Alerts and other ODMAP features effectively.

Implementation of ODMAP in West Virginia is a collaboration among Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP), Department of Health and Human Resources's Office of Management and Information Services (MIS), the West Virginia Office of Emergency Medical Services (OEMS), and the Washington-Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (WB HIDTA).

ODMAP Spotlight Series:

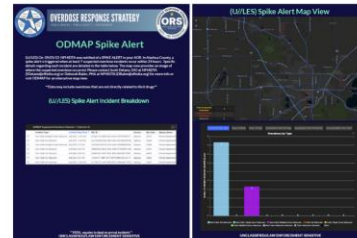
North Florida Spike Alert Bulletins

Keep your community aware and prepared



The North Florida High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (NF HIDTA) Investigative Support Center (ISC) Manager and the North Florida Overdose Response Strategy Team (NF ORS) are working together to create bulletins to send to local law enforcement agencies to raise awareness of suspected overdose in the NF HIDTA area of responsibility.

The NF ORS Team created a list of all law enforcement agencies and implemented their outreach strategy to form a stakeholder contact list. Every time ODMAP generates a spike alert for one of their counties, the NF ORS Team will create a spike alert bulletin. They include an image of the map for the county, an image of the graph with details of naloxone information, as well as a screenshot of a list that shows the incident type, date and time, zip code, and suspected drug type. The NF ORS Team always encourages others to contact them with any questions.



Bulletin example provided by NF HIDTA

Spike Alert Bulletin Process



ODMAP Spotlight Series:

Connecticut Department of Public Health

Keep your community aware and prepared



ODMAP INTEGRATION AND SPIKE RESPONSE

Since June 2019, Connecticut has relied on a manual reporting strategy due to the inception of the Statewide Opioid Reporting Directive. The current reporting model was legislated into action in 2019, where it requires EMS providers to report to the Connecticut Poison Control Center (CPCC) with every encounter that involves a non-fatal or fatal opioid overdose and includes reporting 12 data points as well as a brief description of the scene, which is recorded in both ODMAP's database and the ToxiCall database maintained by the CPCC.

In an effort to improve reporting rates and to build capacity into the program, the Connecticut Department of Public Health (CT DPH) and the Office of EMS (OEMS) sought to automate the reporting process. The automation tool was just developed, which will create a data bridge between the state data repository of Electronic Patient Care Reports (EPCRs) and ODMPA. The CT DPH is hopeful that the new automated reporting tool will help with reporting overdose events without having to manually enter data into ODMAP.

The CT DPH utilizes spike alerts within ODMAP to inform the deployment of resources within varied jurisdictions. The resources that are informed of spike alerts within ODMAP include volunteers and physical resources, which are deployed via vans and or Rovers. The unique aspect with the State of Connecticut is that the CT DPH and most local health departments across the state utilize spike alerts within ODMAP.

To: name@wb.hidta.org name@countyhealth.gov
From: omdap@wb.hidta.org
Subject: Hartford County, Connecticut Spike Alert

Hartford County, Connecticut is in a spike. There have been 3 total overdose incidents in the last 24 hours.

Currently, your spike alert threshold is 3 overdose incidents in 24 hours.

This spike alert was requested by the Connecticut Department of Health.

ODMAP in the Field

How do Agencies Use the Data in ODMAP to Drive
Decisions

I-81 Spike Alert Bulletins


Unclassified // For Official Use Only 01/30/2024, v.1

**I-81 Workgroup
Spike Alert
Bulletin**

Interstate I-81 Overdose Activity: Ongoing Spike Alert

The ODMAP system provides stakeholders with near real-time information on suspected overdoses. Spike alerts are issued when the number of overdoses in an area meets or exceeds a pre-determined threshold within a rolling 24-hour period.






This bulletin describe ODMAP spike alerts that have been issued for the **I-81 Roanoke and Salem Region** (shown below) beginning **Sunday, January 28, 2024, 10:14 AM EST**, with the most recent alert being ongoing as of **Tuesday, January 30, 2024, 11:30 AM EST**. In the **I-81 Roanoke and Salem Region**, a spike alert is activated when there are at least **four (4)** suspected overdoses within a rolling 24-hour period. Additional details regarding the overdose activity is available on the reverse page.



This Region includes the following Virginia localities: Roanoke County and the Cities of Roanoke and Salem.

The I-81 corridor is a highly interconnected drug trafficking route. Increased overdose activity in one region may quickly move north or south, and over time, into communities further off of the interstate. While not all spike alerts issued will move to other Regions along the corridor, situational awareness can aid in the timely identification of increased overdose activity and give communities additional time to prepare and deploy resources.

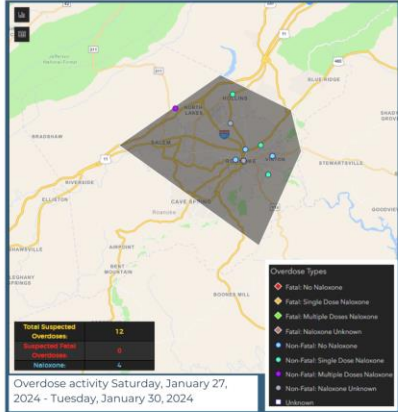
Spike Alert Bulletin Process

-  I-81 Regions and spike alerts set up on ODMAP
-  Points of contact identified and stakeholder list developed
-  Spike alert initiated by ODMAP
-  I-81 Workgroup members develop a Spike Alert Bulletin
-  Spike Alert Bulletin shared with partners

Ongoing Spike Alert Bulletin — Unclassified // For Official Use Only — Ongoing Spike Alert Bulletin


Ongoing Spike Alert Bulletin — Unclassified // For Official Use Only — Ongoing Spike Alert Bulletin

Spike Activity: Ongoing Spike Alert



Overdose activity Saturday, January 27, 2024 - Tuesday, January 30, 2024

SUSPECTED OVERDOSES			
Incident Type	Date/Time (EST)	County, State	Suspected Drug(s)*
Non-Fatal: Naloxone Unknown	01/27/24, 12:55 PM	Roanoke City, VA	Opioid; Heroin
Non-Fatal: Single Dose Naloxone	01/27/24, 4:19 PM	Roanoke Co., VA	Opioid; Heroin
Non-Fatal: No Naloxone	01/27/24, 10:19 PM	Roanoke Co., VA	None noted
Non-Fatal: Single Dose Naloxone	01/28/24, 6:27 AM	Roanoke City, VA	Opioid; Cocaine; Fentanyl
Non-Fatal: Naloxone Unknown	01/28/24, 8:29 AM	Roanoke City, VA	Opioid
Non-Fatal: No Naloxone	01/28/24, 5:07 PM	Roanoke City, VA	Opioid
Non-Fatal: No Naloxone	01/28/24, 7:57 PM	Roanoke City, VA	Opioid; Benzodiazepine; Methamphetamine
Non-Fatal: No Naloxone	01/29/24, 5:13 AM	Roanoke City, VA	Opioid; Methamphetamine
Non-Fatal: No Naloxone	01/29/24, 10:35 AM	Roanoke Co., VA	None noted
Non-Fatal: Naloxone Unknown	01/29/24, 4:23 PM	Roanoke City, VA	Opioid; Heroin
Non-Fatal: Single Dose Naloxone	01/29/24, 8:50 PM	Roanoke Co., VA	Opioid; Oxycodone
Non-Fatal: Multiple Dose Naloxone	01/29/24, 10:17 PM	Roanoke Co., VA	None noted



Overdose activity as of Tuesday, January 30, 2024

Contact Information

Please reach out with any questions, or to share information about factors that may be contributing to the current spike.

Maryland
DIO Brent Klutz: BKlutz@WB.HIDTA.org
PHA Sabrina Gattine: SGattine@CDCFoundation.org

Tennessee
PHA Kathleen Collins: KCollins@CDCFoundation.org

Virginia
DIO Rusty Hale: RHale@WB.HIDTA.org
PHA Emma Driscoll: EDriscoll@CDCFoundation.org

West Virginia
PHA Yolanda Sowards: YSowards@CDCFoundation.org

*Suspected Drug(s) is not a required field, therefore it is not always included. The drugs listed are based on initial impressions from responders and are not based on forensic testing.

Ongoing Spike Alert Bulletin — Unclassified // For Official Use Only — Ongoing Spike Alert Bulletin

Spike Alerts in the Field: Arlington County, VA



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



Arlington Addiction Recovery Initiative

July 3, 2023 · 🌐



WARNING

We have been alerted of possible fentanyl contaminated cocaine in our community. Please be careful and aware that many substances have been found to be contaminated with fentanyl in the past including cocaine and counterfeit pills (pills that look exactly like a real pill but are fake).

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Be prepared to respond to an opioid overdose by carrying Naloxone/Narcan. Naloxone can be obtained for free 24/7 by visiting Arlington County's Emergency Services Department located at 2120 Washington Blvd, Arlington (enter on the side of the building) or 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).
- Use fentanyl test strips to first test substances before using them. Obtain free test strips from the Emergency Services department as well.
- Connect with The Chris Atwood Foundation for peer support (call or text: 703-653-4221)
- 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, underage drinking) if they call for help for someone who is overdosing or they themselves are overdosing

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

