

# 50 State Survey – Opioid Overdose Data Collection

## Executive Summary

### Purpose

In response to a growing opioid overdose epidemic, Governor Ducey declared a state of emergency on June 5, 2017, and directed the Arizona Department of Health Services to, among other initiatives, require that law enforcement and EMS agencies report suspected opioid overdose, suspected opioid overdose deaths, and naloxone administration within 24 hours of occurrence. The Bureau of EMS and Trauma System created an electronic reporting tool and made that available to all law enforcement and EMS agencies in Arizona. In an effort to better understand, and where feasible, replicate what other states have implemented to reduce the impact of opioid overdose, the Bureau of EMS and Trauma system created a short survey and requested that the National Association of State Emergency Medical Services Officials distribute the survey to all states.

### Methodology

Arizona department of health services developed a 9 question survey that was distributed by NASEMSO via SurveyMonkey® to all state agencies. A total of 28 respondents completed the survey.

### Results

- All of the survey respondents indicate their state mandates them to submit all data pertaining to general EMS medical calls to the EMS database.
  - ⊕ All ground and air ambulance agencies are under this mandate.
  - ⊕ These agencies also submit possible drug overdose data.
- Florida, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, and Utah are the only survey respondents to indicate their state has a specific opioid overdose data collection tool.
- About 80% or more of the survey respondents indicate that their state permits the following individuals to administer naloxone:
  - ⊕ Layperson
  - ⊕ Family/friend of I.V. drug user
  - ⊕ Law enforcement
    - \* Over half of the respondents indicate their state has already implemented an opioid recognition and treatment training for law enforcement personnel.
  - ⊕ EMT (or equivalent)
  - ⊕ AEMT (or equivalent)
  - ⊕ Paramedic (or equivalent)

For <u>general EMS medical</u> calls, which types of agencies are mandated to submit data to the EMS database in your state? (select all that apply)	
	Percent
ALS Ground Ambulances	96.4%
BLS Ground Ambulances	<b>100.0%</b>
Air Ambulances	96.4%
First Response (non-transport) EMS	39.3%
Law Enforcement	3.6%

For <u>possible drug overdose</u> calls, which types of agencies are mandated to submit data to the EMS database in your state? (select all that apply)	
	Percent
ALS Ground Ambulances	96.4%
BLS Ground Ambulances	<b>100.0%</b>
Air Ambulances	96.4%
First Response (non-transport) EMS	42.9%
Law Enforcement	7.1%

How often must EMS agencies submit data to the state EMS database?	
	Percent
Real-time	10.7%
Daily	14.3%
Weekly	3.6%
Other	75.0%

Does your state have a specific opioid overdose data collection tool?	
	Percent
Yes	<b>*14.3%</b>
No	85.7%

\* Out of the participants who completed the survey, Florida, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, and Utah are the only states to have a specific overdose data collection tool.

First Responders who are permitted to administer naloxone in your state. (select all that apply)	
	Percent
Layperson	82.1%
Community health worker (or equivalent)	75.0%
Family/friend of I.V. drug user	89.3%
Law enforcement	92.9%
EMR (or equivalent)	75.0%
EMT (or equivalent)	89.3%
AEMT (or equivalent)	89.3%
Paramedic (or equivalent)	100.0%
Schools	4.17%
Physicians, Physicians Assistants, Nurse Practitioners, and Pharmacists	8.33%
Other	12.5%

Has your state implemented opioid recognition and treatment training for law enforcement personnel?	
	Percent
Yes	50.0%
No	32.1%
Unknown	17.9%