

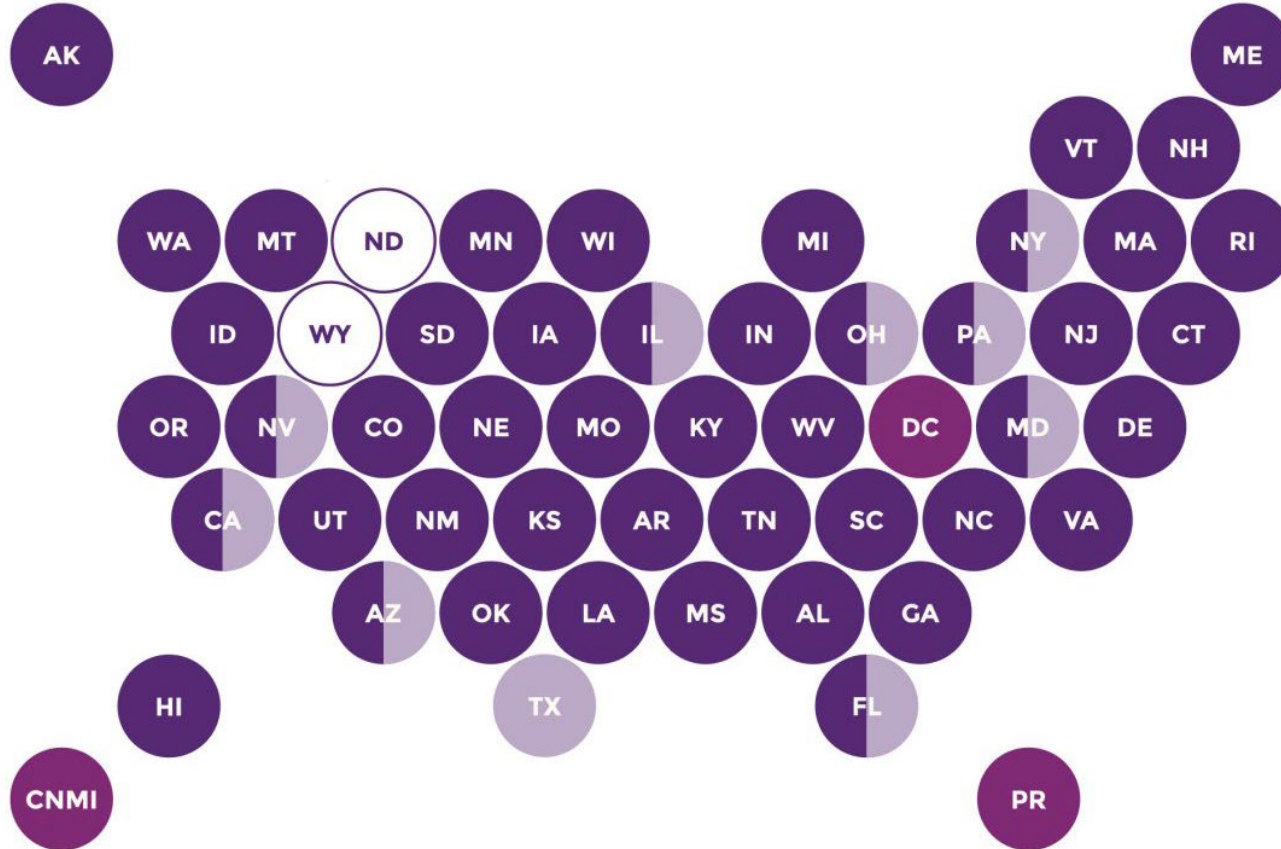
CDC's Response to the Evolving Overdose Epidemic

Deb Houry, MD, MPH

Director, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control



Overdose Data to Action (OD2A)



Surveillance Strategies

- Morbidity Data
- Mortality Data
- Innovative Surveillance Strategies

Prevention Strategies

- Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs)
- State and Local Integration
- Linkage to Care
- Provider and Health Systems Support
- Partnerships with Public Safety and First Responders
- Empowering Individuals
- Innovative Prevention Strategies
- Peer-to Peer-Learning

LEVEL OF JURISDICTION FUNDING

- State
- City/County
- District/Territory
- Did Not Receive OD2A Funding



SUDORS

State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System

- **More Comprehensive:** Detailed information about deaths and their circumstances from death certificates, medical examiner/coroner reports, and toxicology results – allowing us to look at more specific drugs and analogs rather than broader categories.
- **Expanded Drugs:** All drug overdose deaths – not just opioid involved.
- **Faster Data:** Incentivize data submissions to as rapidly as 6-11 months after death.
- **Increased Capacity:** More funding to ME/Cs.
- **Early Signal:** Preliminary counts of opioid-involved deaths from clinical and scene evidence one month after death (OPTIONAL).

**OD2A
Mortality**

Getting more timely, comprehensive, localized, and actionable data





DOSE

Drug Overdose Surveillance and Epidemiology System

- **Faster Data:** Incentivize data submissions to as rapidly as every 2 weeks.
- **Greater Coverage:** ED data with greater coverage (>75% of visits).
- **Expanded Drugs:** Suspected all drug, opioid, heroin, stimulant overdoses required.
- **More Comprehensive Sources:** Leverage both syndromic data (24-48 hours) and hospital billing/claims data (3-4 weeks). Syndromic data from the National Syndromic Surveillance Program (NSSP) or local syndromic system.

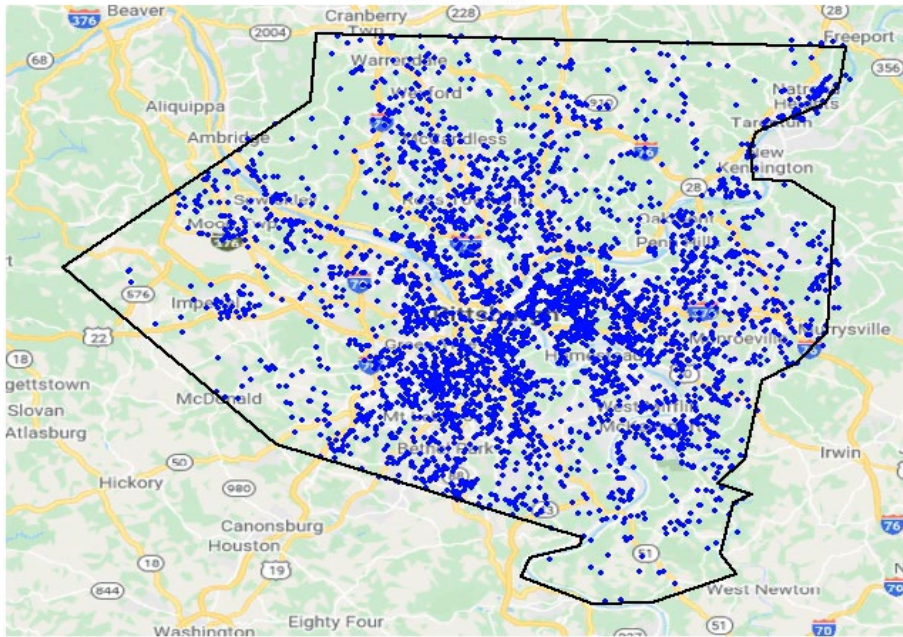
**OD2A
Morbidity**

Getting more timely, comprehensive, localized, and actionable data



Using Modeling to Determine the Impacts of Naloxone and/or Medication for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD) Interventions

Opioid Use Disorder and Opioid Overdose Death
Allegheny County, PA; Simulation period: 2020-2024



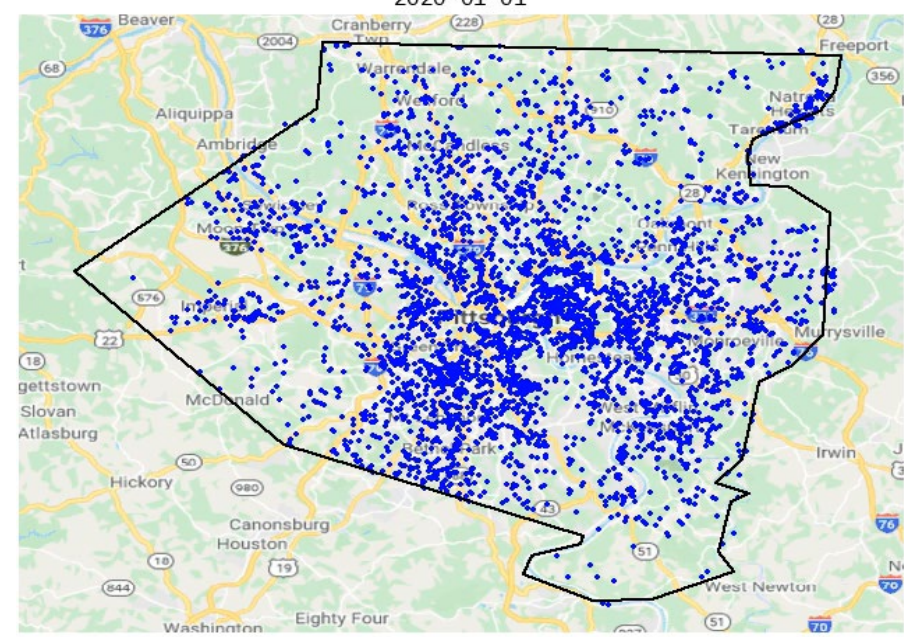
Opioid Use Disorder

Overdose Death

Baseline simulation period

- 68,324 +/- 79 cases of opioid use disorder
- 2,407 +/- 22 overdose deaths
(mean +/- S.E.M.)

Opioid Use Disorder and Opioid Overdose Death
Allegheny County, PA; Simulation period: 2020-2024



Opioid Use Disorder

Overdose Death

75% increase in naloxone and 75% increase in MOUD over the simulation period

- 66,949 +/- 66 cases of opioid use disorder (-2% change)
- 2,315 +/- 8 overdose deaths (-4% change)

Improving Partnerships with Public Safety

Of the 66 states and jurisdictions OD2A awarded, more than 50 included public health/public safety partnership activities.



Improved data availability, use, and sharing



Post-overdose outreach



Reducing harms among criminal justice involved populations



Education and training for public safety and first responders



Overdose education and naloxone distribution

Opioid Rapid Response Program

Mitigating drug overdose risks among patients experiencing disrupted access to prescribers

Training

Increase Workforce Capacity

Preparedness

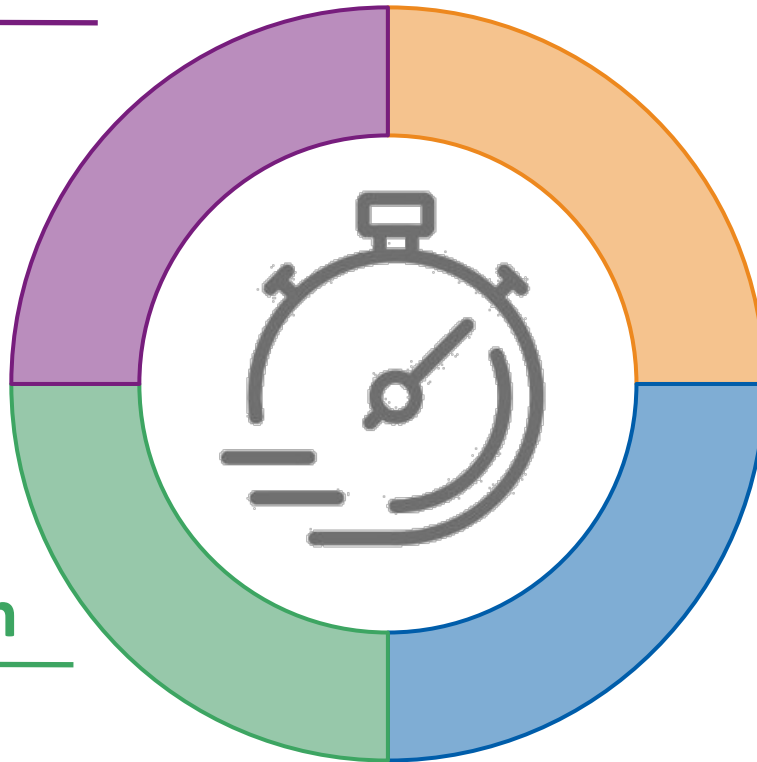
Build State Capabilities

Communication

Establish Trusted Contacts

Deploy Resources

Enhance State and Local Capacity



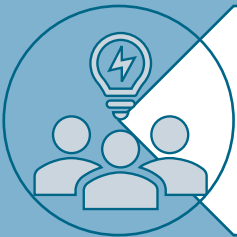
GUIDELINE FOR PRESCRIBING OPIOIDS FOR CHRONIC AND ACUTE PAIN



Review of Five Systematic Reviews



Opportunities for Community Engagement
and Public Comment



Request and Establish an Opioid
Workgroup

Release of a final updated Guideline is anticipated to occur in 2022.

“CDC will revisit this guideline as new evidence becomes available to determine when evidence gaps have been sufficiently closed to warrant an update of the guideline.”

Dowell D, Haegerich TM, Chou R. CDC guideline for prescribing opioids for chronic pain—United States, 2016. MMWR Recomm Rep. 2016;65(RR-1):1-49.

CDC RX Awareness Campaign

There is hope.
Recovery is possible.

Real stories from real people

Phase 2 - Launched July 2020



Tele



Jeni



David



Britton

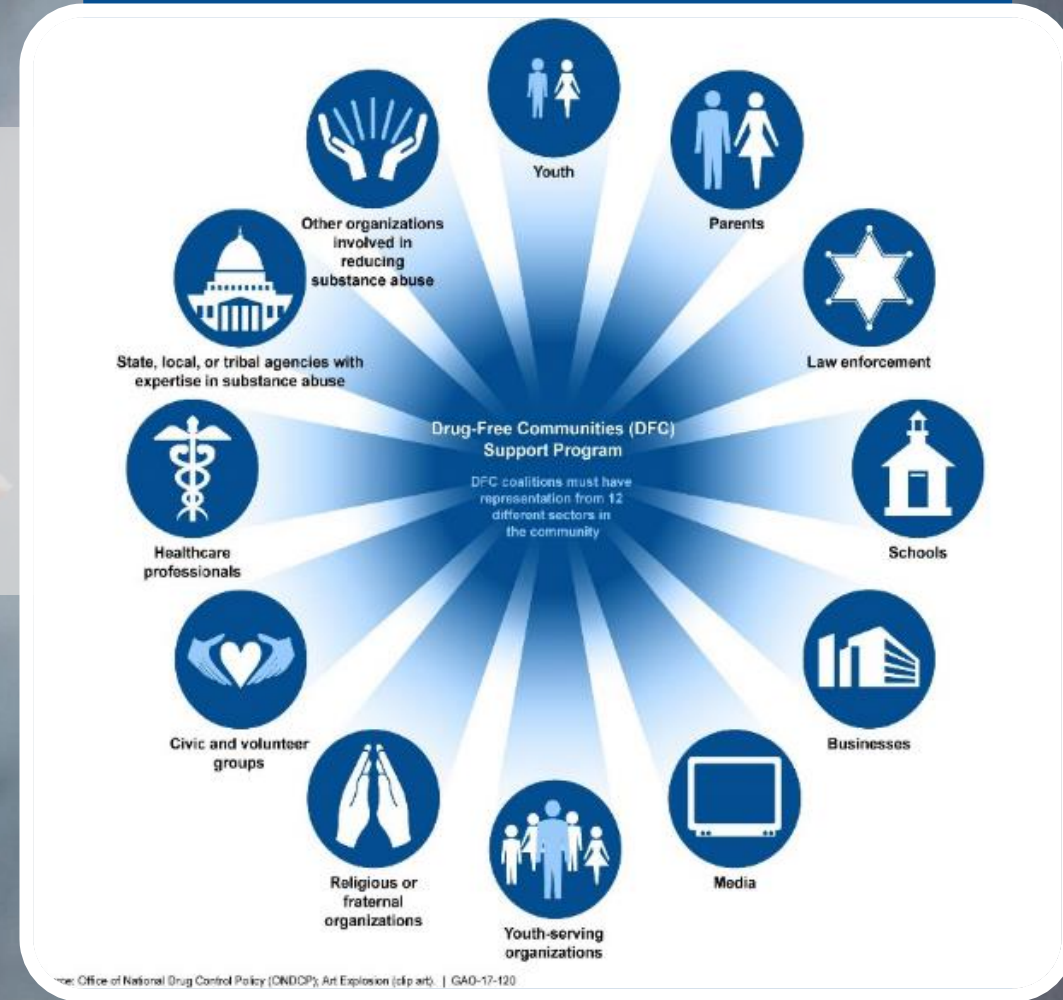


Tessa

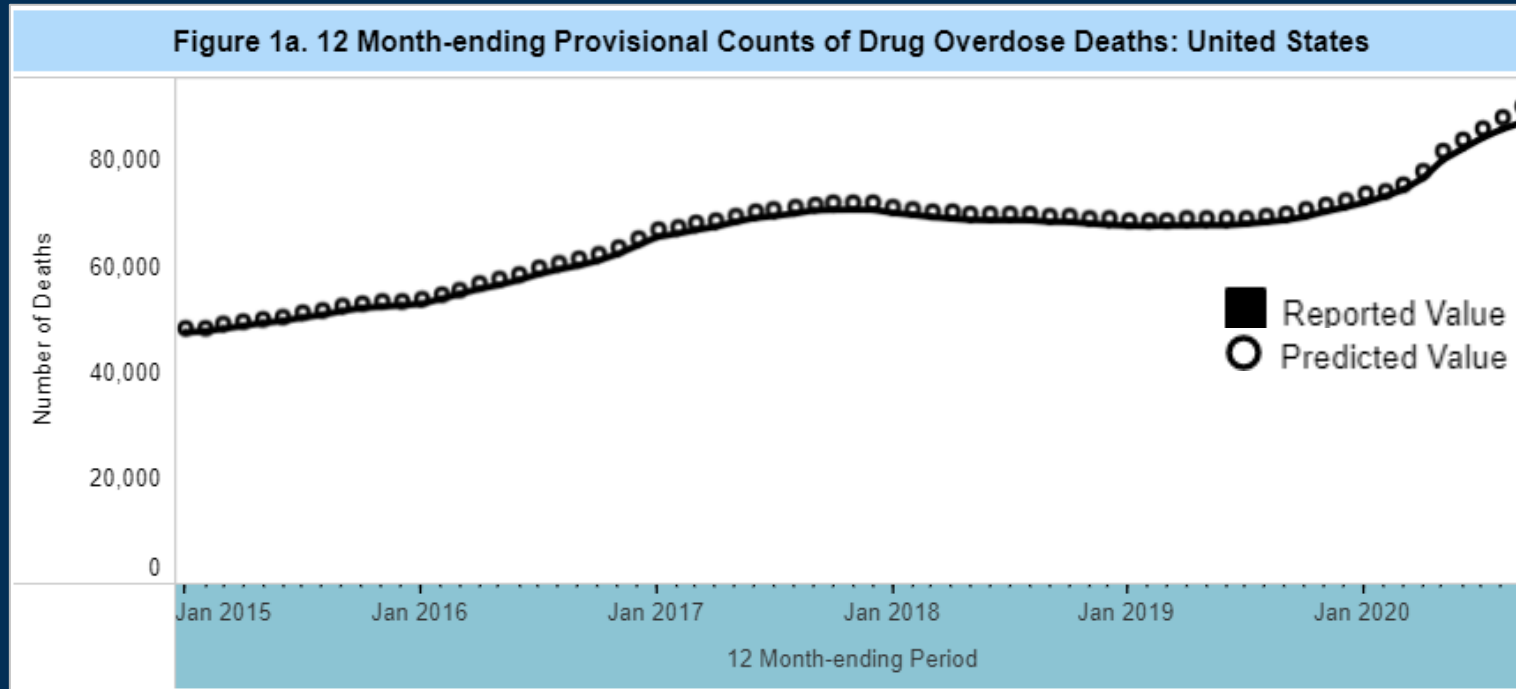
DRUG FREE COMMUNITIES

700+ COMMUNITY COALITIONS

Preventing and reducing substance use among youth 18 and younger



Provisional Counts of Drug Overdose Deaths in the United States: 12-Month Ending September 2020



87,203 reported number of deaths
90,237 predicted number of deaths

Percent pending investigation: 0.25
* Underreported due to incomplete data

28.8% ▲
change in the 12-
month ending
September 2020

“The COVID-19 pandemic has **profoundly worsened the overdose crisis in the U.S. and magnified disparities** in access to health care, social services and other basic needs experienced by people who use drugs and people with substance use disorders.”

[National Council for Behavioral Health](#). 2021

Putting Data to Action to Address the Evolving Drug Overdose Epidemic

Conducting research and surveillance to understand the evolving drug overdose epidemic

Assessing capacity for, and providing training on, jail-based overdose education and naloxone distribution

Providing resources for healthcare administrators

Enhancing awareness of the risks of opioids through campaigns (i.e. RxAwareness)

Providing multi-sector trainings and education on overdose prevention toolkits

Enhancing technical assistance to states, reprioritizing activities, and expanding federal funding to allow purchase of Fentanyl Test Strips

Highlighting the FRED modeling tool through an educational webinar and podcast

Supporting grantee's innovations to implement overdose prevention during COVID-19 (e.g. telehealth, virtual family interventions, drive-through naloxone)

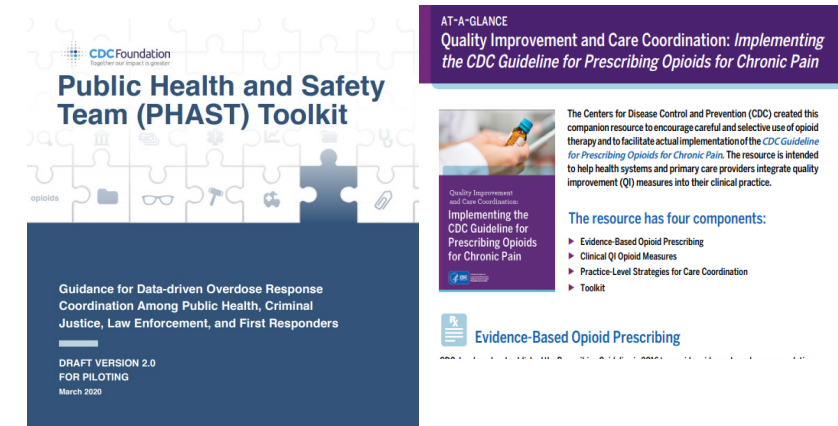
... and more



Processes and Systems to Support Healthcare Providers and Patients

Federal Grantees May Now Use Funds to Purchase Fentanyl Test Strips

New Guidance Aims to Reduce Drug Overdose Deaths



RESOURCES: [Public Health and Safety Teams \(PHAST\) Toolkit](#) | [CDCfoundation](#); [Rx Awareness](#) | [CDC](#); [Federal Grantees May Now Use Funds to Purchase Fentanyl Test Strips](#) | [CDC](#); [The NACCHO Podcast Series: Podcast from Washington: The FRED Overdose Simulator Tool](#); [Resources for Healthcare Administrators](#) | [CDC](#)



Recent Releases

- Increase in Fatal Drug Overdoses Across the United States Driven by Synthetic Opioids Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic. Health Advisory Notice. December 2020.
- Comparing actual and forecasted numbers of unique patients dispensed select medications for opioid use disorder, opioid overdose reversal, and mental health, during the COVID-19 pandemic, United States, January 2019 to May 2020. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*. February 2021.
- Trends and Geographic Patterns in Drug and Synthetic Opioid Overdose Deaths — United States, 2013–2019. MMWR. February 2021.
- Continued Increases in Overdose Deaths Related to Synthetic Opioids: Implications for Clinical Practice | Emergency Medicine. JAMA. February 2021.
- Trends in US Emergency Department Visits for Mental Health, Overdose, and Violence Outcomes Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic | Psychiatry and Behavioral Health. JAMA. February 2021.





Thank you.



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The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.