CDC’s Response to the Evolving Overdose Epidemic

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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.
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
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
Alleghany County, PA; Simulation period: 2020-2024

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

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

- 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

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

Opportunities for Community Engagement and Public Comment

Request and Establish an Opioid Workgroup

“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.”


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

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

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

Percent pending investigation: 0.25
* Underreported due to incomplete data

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
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Thank you.