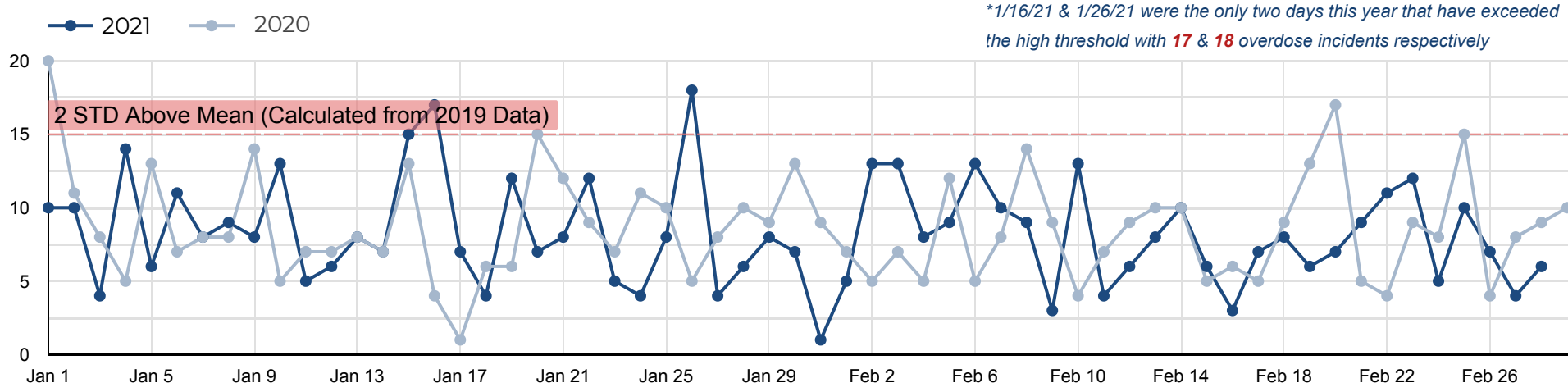


Figure 1 Daily Comparison of Suspected Opioid Overdose Data (January 1st, 2020- February 28th, 2021)



All overdose incidence rates are monitored using 9-1-1 patient records made available in near real-time data from FirstWatch®, a data platform capturing all patient care report data within the emergency medical service system.

Comparison to Previous Month(s)

Opiate Overdose 2021
487
 ↓ -5.4%

Overdose Fatality 2021
22
 0.0%

Figure 2 Suspected Opioid Overdose & Fatality by Age Group

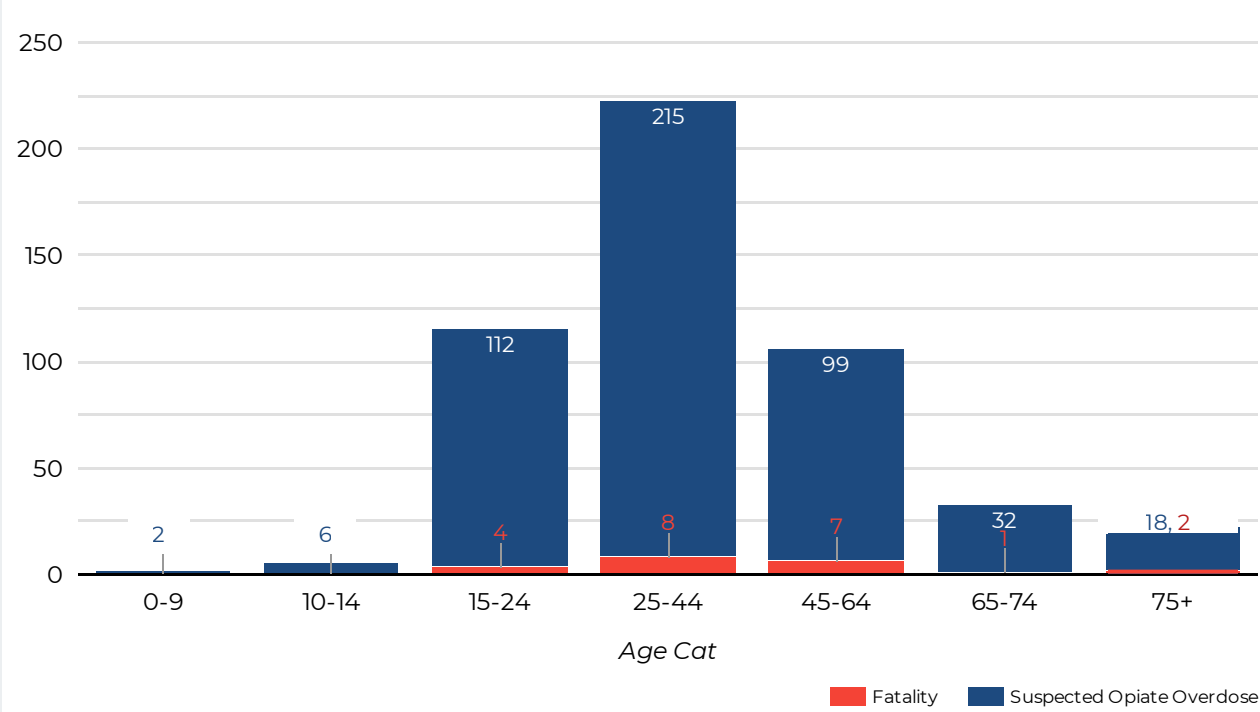
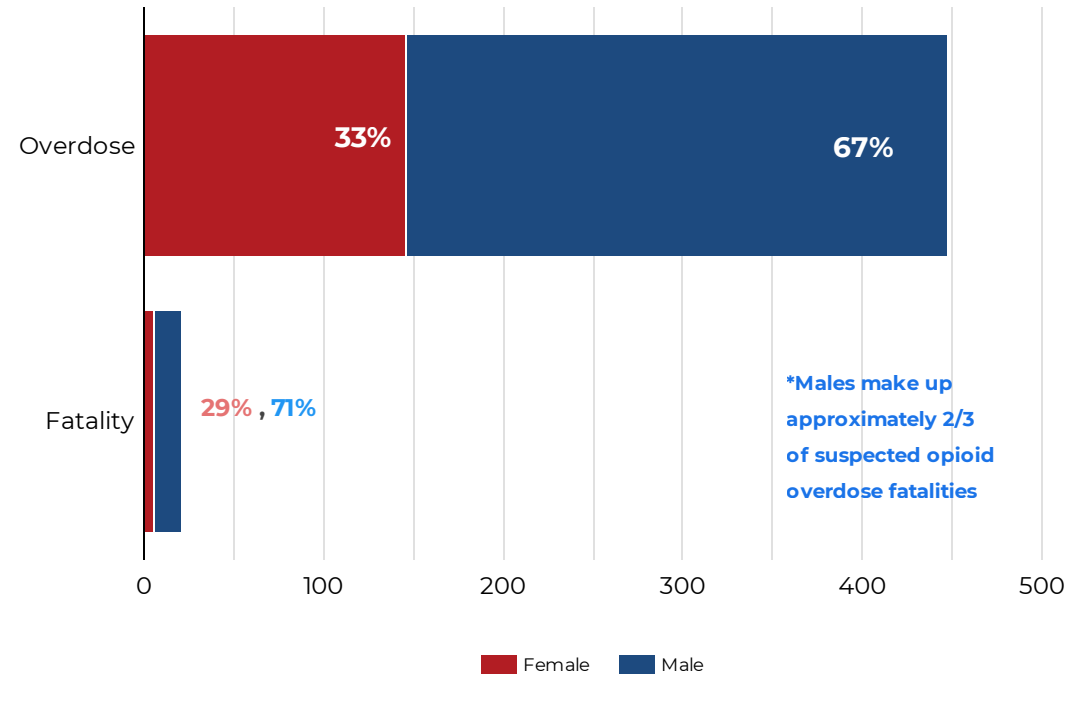


Figure 3 Suspected Opioid Overdose & Fatality by Gender



All Suspected Drug Overdose EMS Incidents (Jan-Feb 2021)

All Drug Overdoses (Jan-Feb 2021)

642

↓ -15.5%

Drug Overdose Fatality (Jan-Feb 2021)

31

↓ -3.1%

Figure 4 All Suspected EMS Overdose Records by City

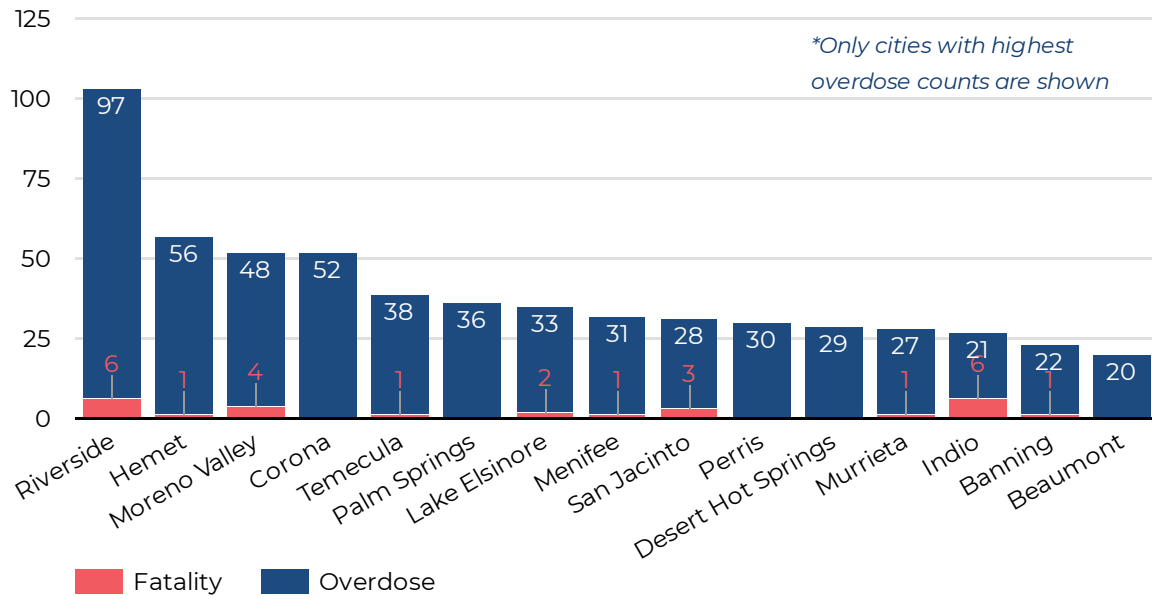


Figure 5 All Suspected EMS Overdose Records (Cumulative)

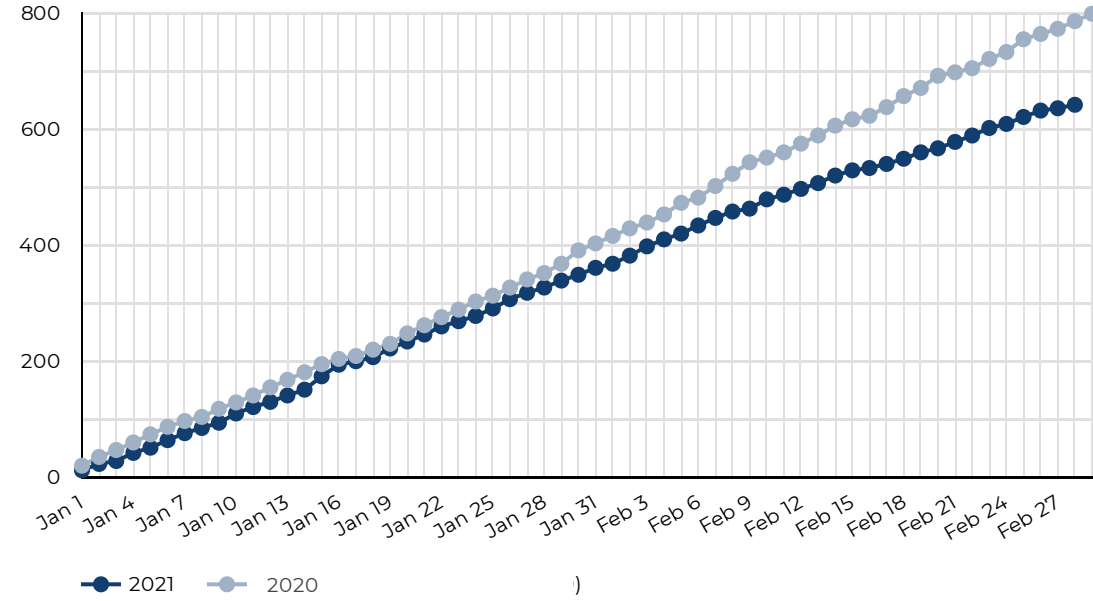


Figure 6 Type of Drug Mentioned in Overdose Calls

Overdose records where no drug specifically mentioned (N=149) and infrequent drug mentions are not included in this chart (N=109)

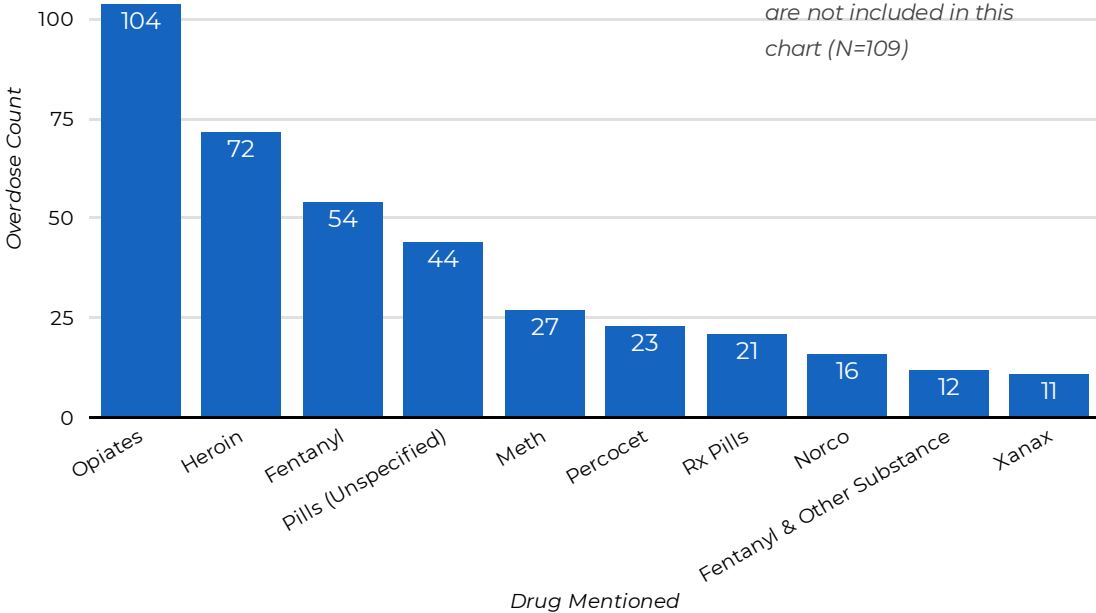
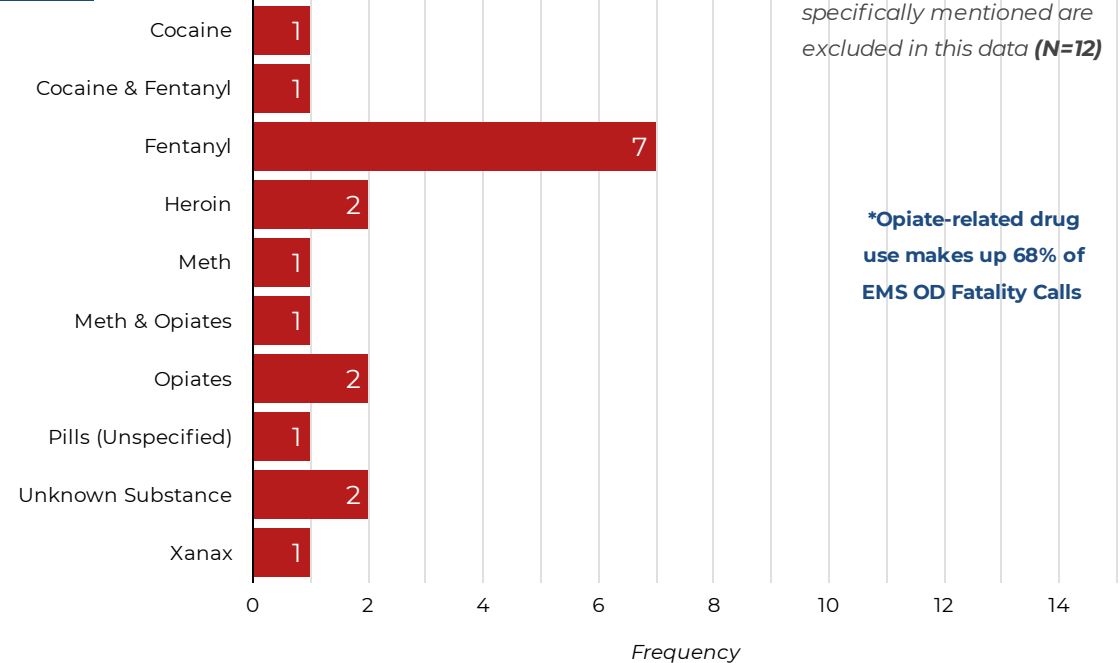


Figure 7 Type of Drug Mentioned in Fatal Overdose Calls

Fatality records where no drug specifically mentioned are excluded in this data (N=12)



***All drug categories in Figure 6 and 7 are mutually exclusive**

Homelessness & 5150 Status in All EMS Overdose Records (January 1st, 2021- February 28th, 2021)

Homeless Overdose Records 2020

85

Homeless Overdose Fatality

6

5150 Overdose Records 2020

46

5150 Overdose Fatality

0

According to California Welfare and Institutional Code (WIC), 5150 enables law enforcement and designated medical professionals to place individuals posing imminent risk to self or others on involuntary 72-hour hold. From 1/1/2021-1/31/2021, Riverside County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) providers responded to approximately **23** WIC-5150 emergency and non-emergency transport overdose calls in the first two months of 2021.

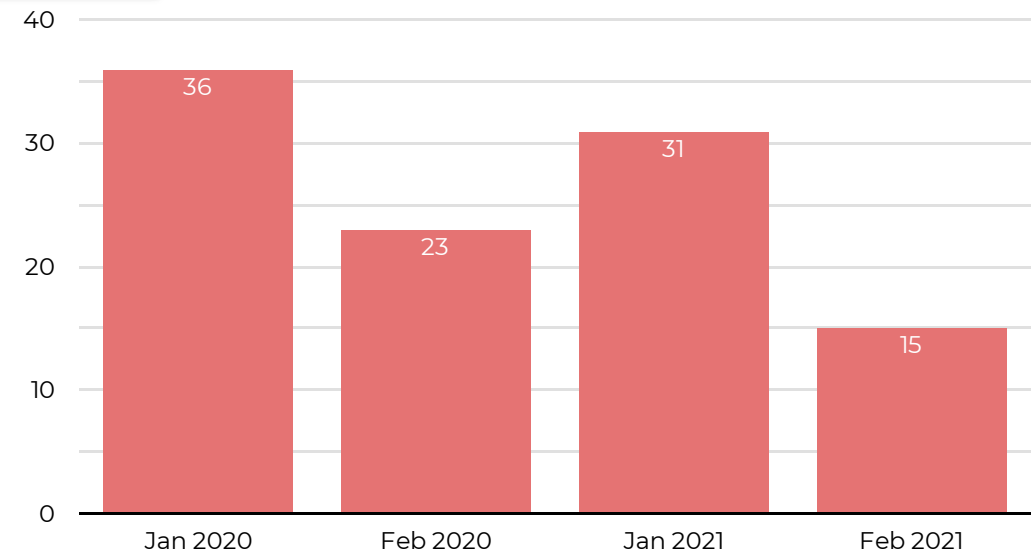
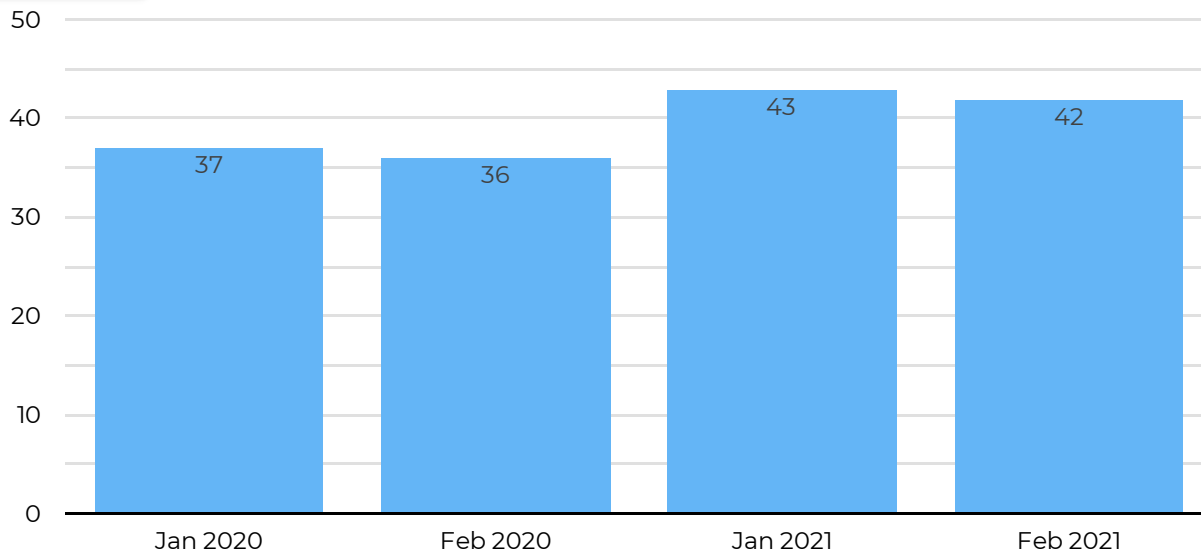
Homelessness is an important factor for resource allocation and understanding all factors that can lead to overdose in the EMS system. Homeless status is established and self-reported by patient to EMS provider and noted in electronic patient care records that display patient as homeless. There are two fields within the record "Patient Home Address"="Homeless" or a checkbox, "Is patient homeless" marked "Yes" to indicate homeless patient status. The data displays all overdose records that involve a patient with homeless status.

Homeless Overdose Patient Count by Month

5150 Overdose Patient Count by Month

Figure 8

Figure 9

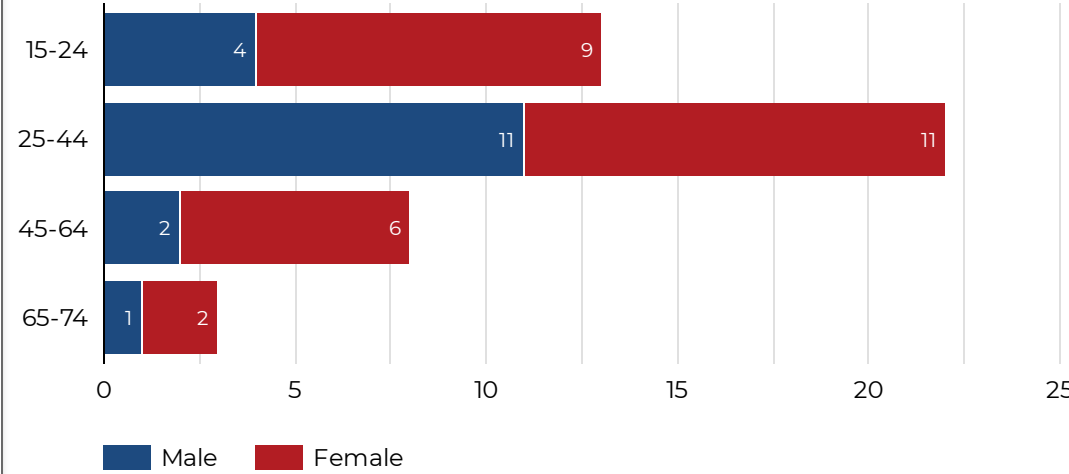
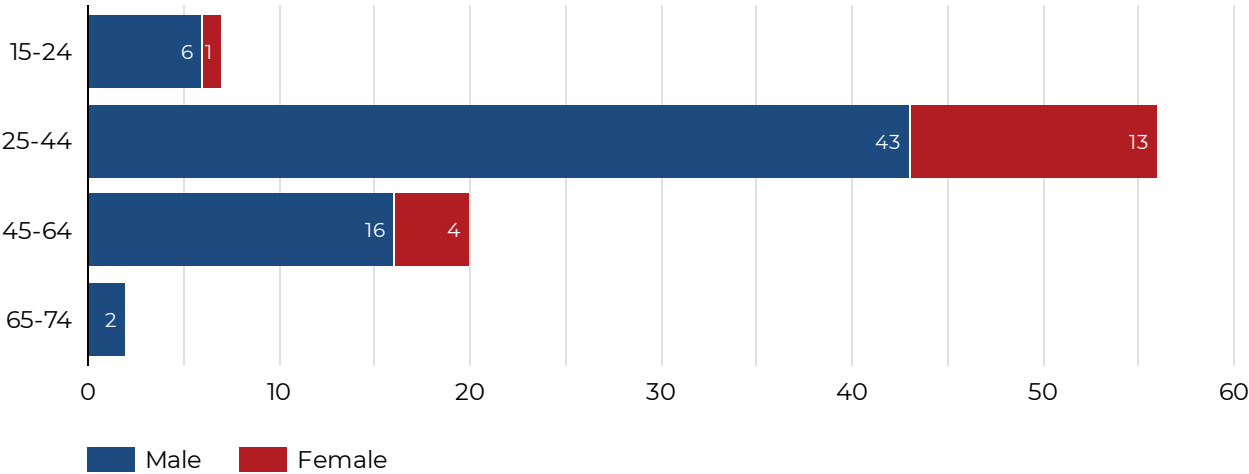


Homeless Overdose Patient Count by Age Group

5150 Overdose Patient Count by Gender & Age Group

Figure 10

Figure 11



Suspected Opiate Overdose Treatment Compliance (January 1st, 2021- February 28th, 2021)

In order to get an in depth look at all overdose data, it is important to understand the willingness of patients that are seen and treated by EMS providers to comply with provider recommendations. This provides context and highlights potential obstacles in overdose treatments.

The following data represents patients that go against medical advice (AMA), thereby refuse treatment, or transport to a designated healthcare facility for further treatment. Patients encountered that were determined to be deceased when EMS units arrived are denoted as DOA.

Treated & Transported
438

Treated & No Transport
17

Refused Treatment & Transport
9

DOA
22

Figure 12A-B: Count & Proportion of Patients Treated/Transported/Refused for Suspected Opioid Overdose Incidents

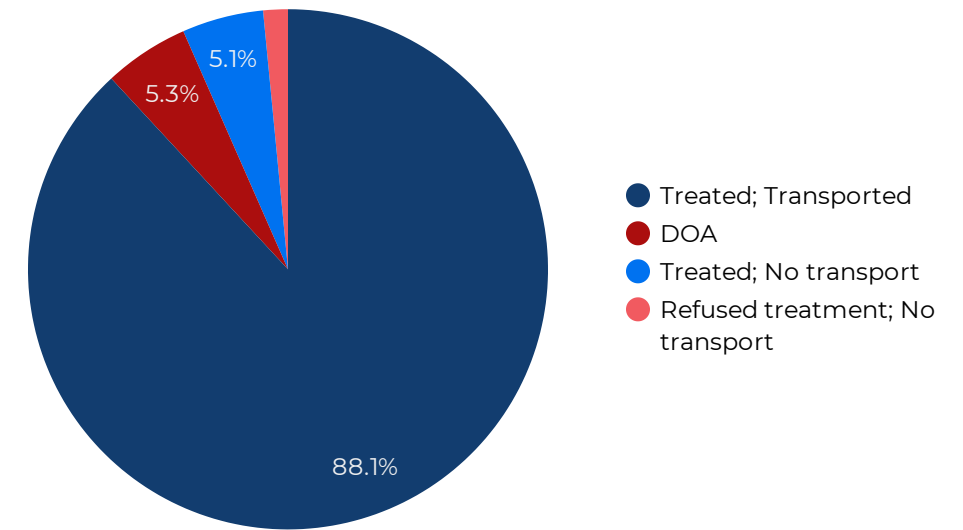
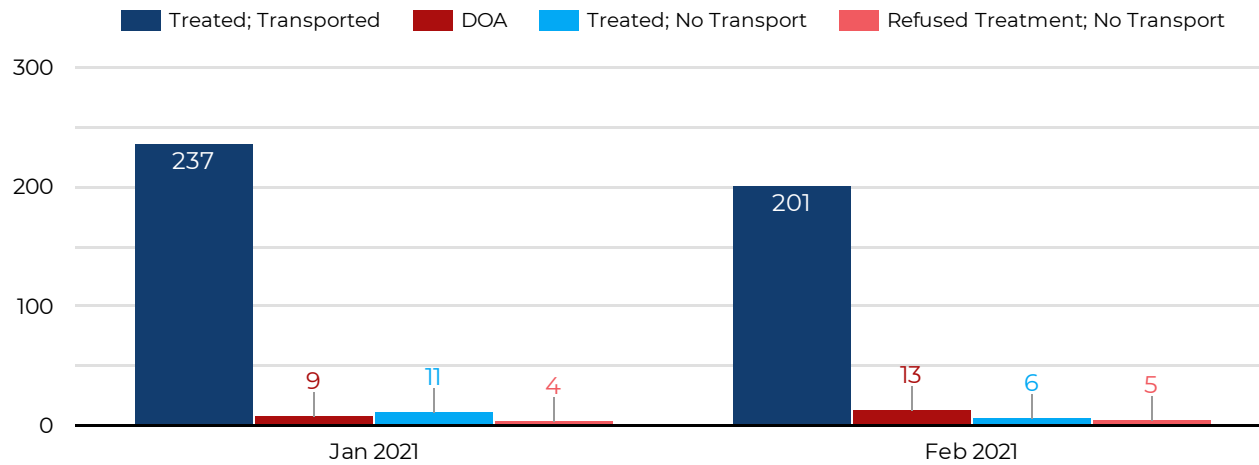


Figure 13: Patients Treated/Transported/Refused for Suspected Opioid Overdose Incidents by Age Group

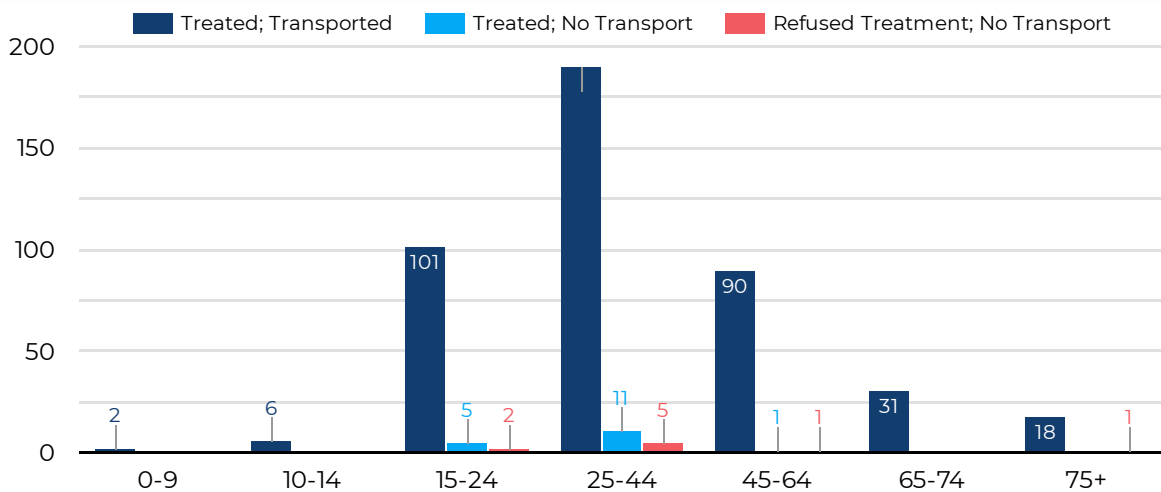
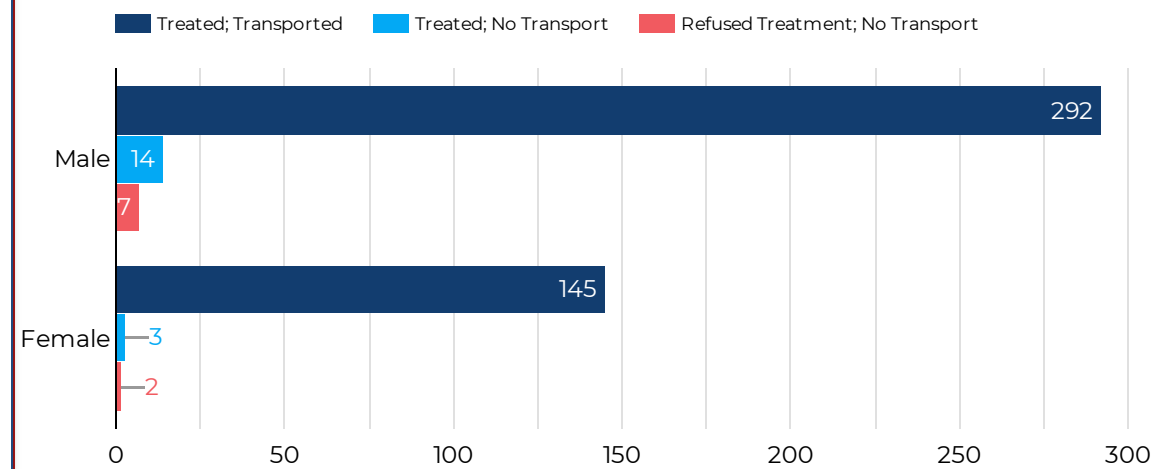


Figure 14: Patients Treated/Transported/Refused by Gender



Narcan Administration in Suspected EMS Opioid Overdose Calls (Jan-Feb 2021)

Narcan Administered in EMS Incident

338

No Narcan Administered

149

Naloxone, aka Narcan, is the name of a generic drug that temporarily reverses the effects of an opioid overdose. First responders in our community have been trained to use narcan when they encounter an overdose while responding to an emergency incident. Understanding its efficacy in suspected EMS overdose incidents can help guide response activities and inform health care providers offering treatment services.

Narcan Administration in All Suspected Opioid Overdose Calls (15A) & Overdose Fatality Calls (15B)

Figure 15A

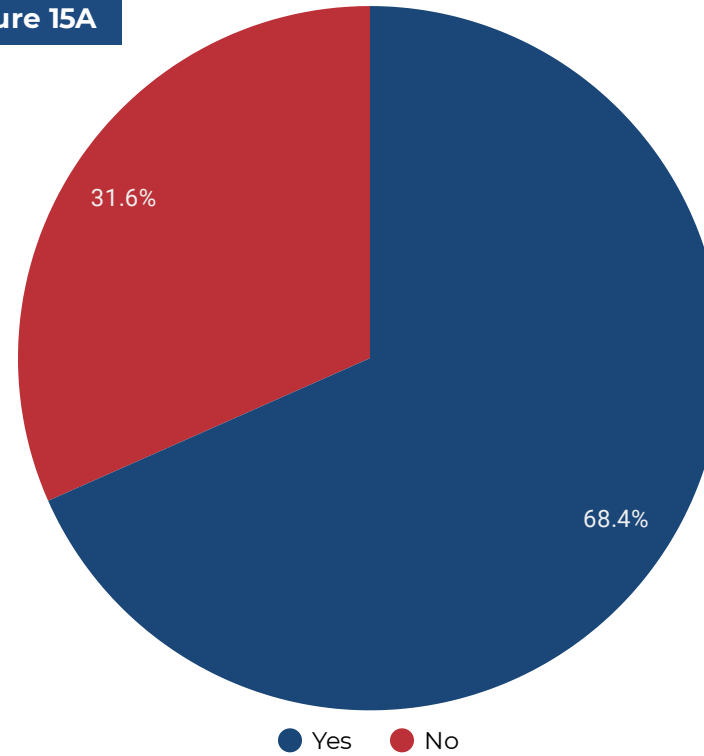
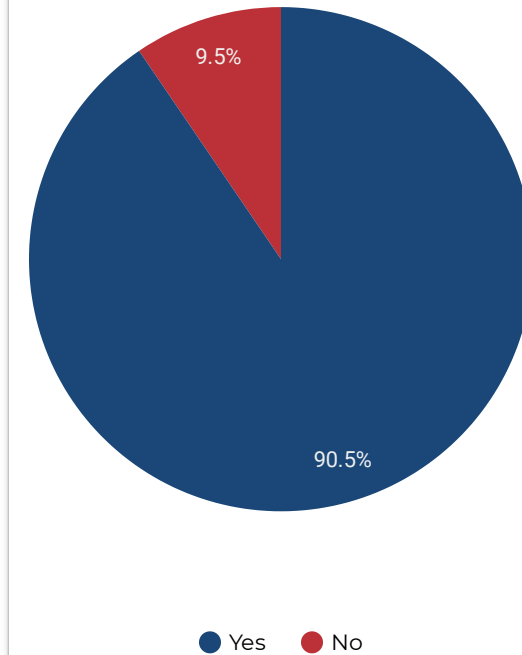
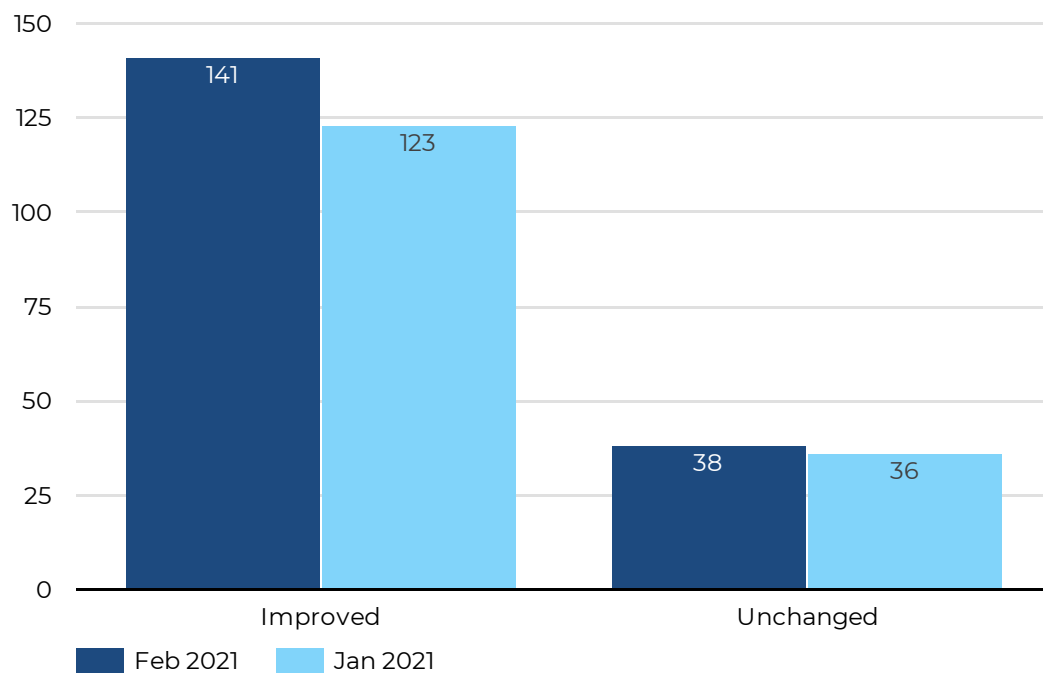


Figure 15B



Patient Response to Narcan Administration

Figure 16



% Patient Response to Narcan Administration

Figure 17

