

Quarterly Drug Overdose Surveillance Update | 1st Quarter 2023

Overdose Response Program - Metro Public Health Department of Nashville/Davidson County

The objective of this report is to provide education and increase awareness in Davidson County about the local drug overdose epidemic.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Notable Trends

Suspected Fatal Drug Overdoses

The annual number of fatal drug overdoses in Davidson County has increased each year from 2016 through 2022. During first quarter 2023, there were 142 (93 completed and 49 pending) suspected drug overdose deaths that occurred in the county.

Fentanyl: Fentanyl, a synthetic opioid, was detected in approximately seventy-five percent of overdose-related toxicology reports in first quarter 2023. Fentanyl is a primary contributor to overdose deaths in Davidson County. Other frequently detected substances among suspected overdose deaths in first quarter 2023 were cocaine and methamphetamine.

Demographics: Males accounted for the largest percentage of suspected drug overdose deaths at seventy percent during first quarter 2023. In regard to age group, the largest percentage of deaths occurred among 45-54 year olds (29%).

Suspected Nonfatal Drug Overdose-Related Emergency Department (ED) Visits (Syndromic Surveillance)

The annual number of suspected drug overdose-related ED visits captured by syndromic surveillance (definition on page 3) peaked during 2020 and have remained relatively stable in the years since then. Syndromic surveillance captured 499 suspected drug overdose-related ED visits during first quarter 2023. This represents a 5% decrease when compared to first quarter 2022.

Drug/Substance Category: The top three drug/substance categories reported for overdose-related ED visits during first quarter 2022 were non-heroin opioids (75%), heroin (20%), and stimulants (5%). There appears to be a continued shift away from heroin and towards synthetic opioids.

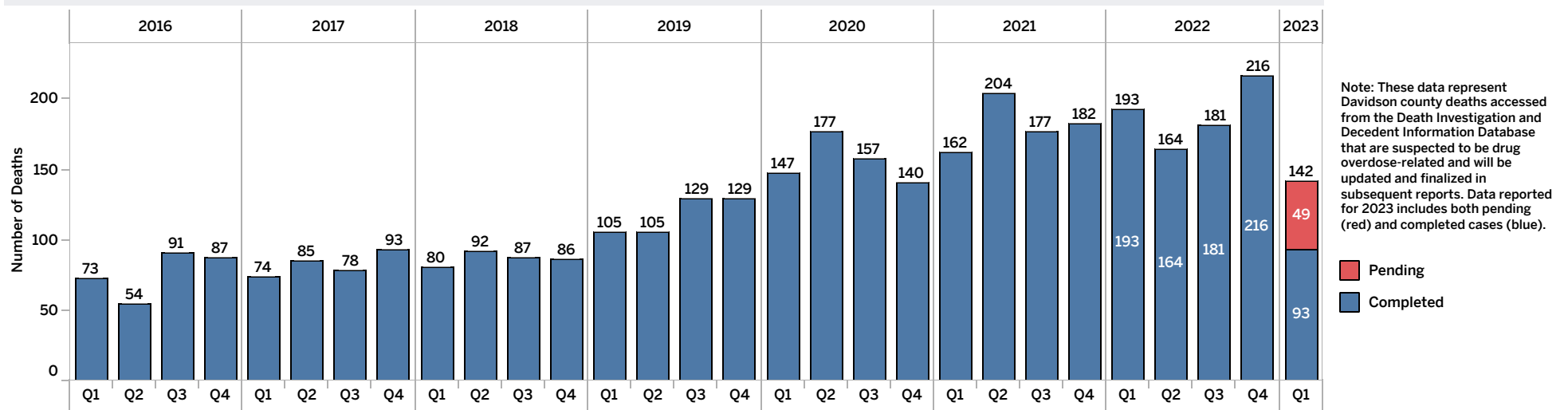
Demographics: During first quarter 2023, approximately two-thirds of drug overdose-related ED visits in Davidson County were among males, and 32% of drug overdose-related ED visits occurred among individuals 25-34 years old.

Suspected Drug Overdoses Requiring Response by Nashville Fire Department Emergency Medical Services (NFD-EMS)

The annual number of suspected drug overdoses requiring NFD-EMS response increased from 2016 through 2020 and have remained relatively stable since then. There were 1,328 suspected drug overdoses requiring NFD-EMS response during first quarter 2023, representing a 4% increase compared to first quarter 2022.

Demographics: Males accounted for the largest percentage of NFD-EMS responses, and people in the 25-34 year old age group accounted for 31% of responses.

Suspected Fatal Drug Overdoses by Quarter, 2016-2023 - Davidson County, TN



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Overdose Response Program - Metro Public Health Department of Nashville/Davidson County

Suspected Fatal Drug Overdoses

2023 | January 1- March 31

Notable Trends

Overdose Deaths: The annual number of fatal drug overdoses in Davidson County has increased each year from 2016 through 2022. During first quarter 2023, there were 142 suspected drug overdose deaths (93 completed and 49 pending) that occurred in the county.

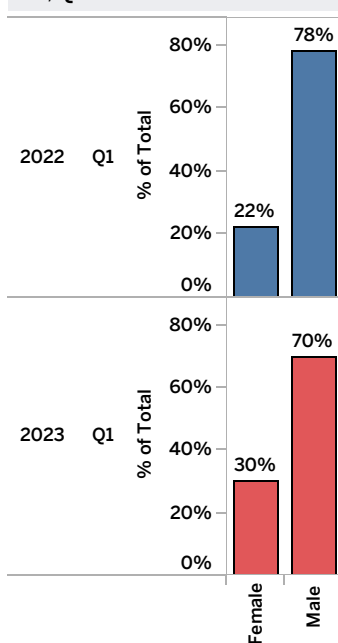
Fentanyl: Approximately 75.3% percent of overdose-related toxicology reports in first quarter 2023 have detected fentanyl. Fentanyl is a synthetic opioid that has contributed to the increased number of drug overdose deaths in Davidson County.

Polysubstance Epidemic: The most frequently detected substances in first quarter 2023 were fentanyl, cocaine, and methamphetamine. There has been an increase in the percentage of suspected overdoses in which cocaine was detected this quarter compared to first quarter 2022.

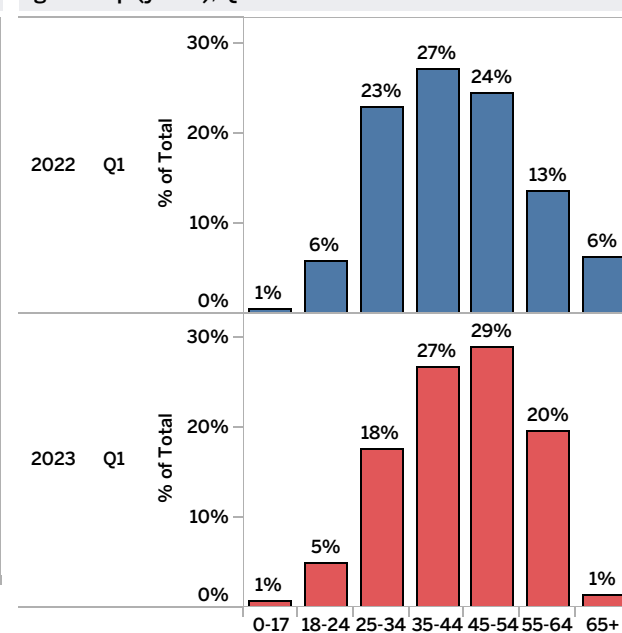
Emerging Substances: Emerging substances include xylazine and fluorofentanyl. Xylazine has been increasingly detected among suspected overdose deaths in the last three years.

Demographics: Males (70%) and White individuals (70%) accounted for the majority of overdose deaths in first quarter 2023. The 45-54 year old age group (29%) comprised the age group with the most overdose deaths. This is a shift from first quarter 2022 where the 35-44 year old age group comprised the majority of overdose deaths at 27%.

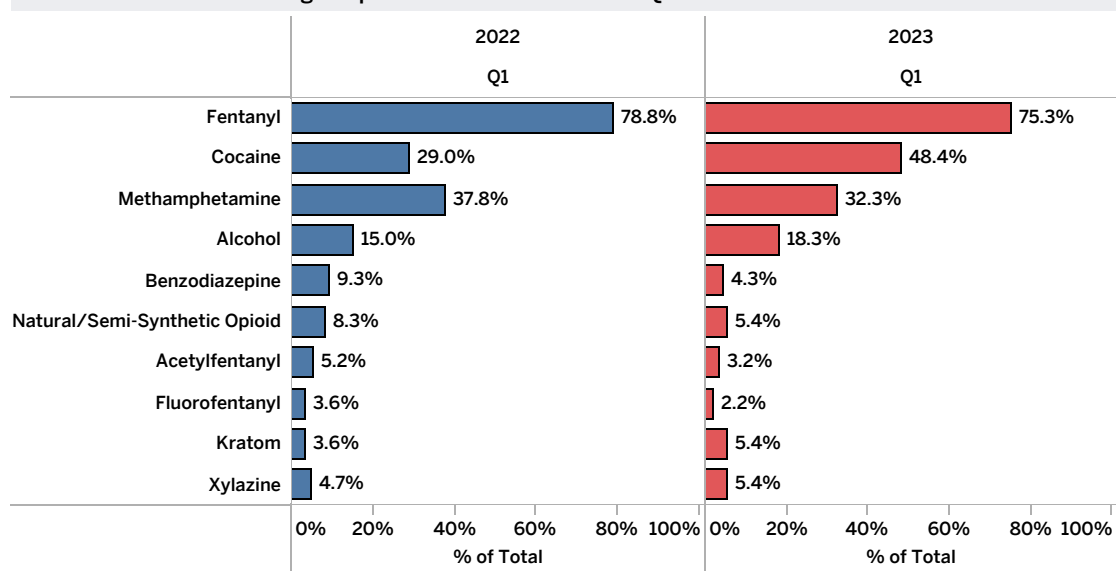
Sex, Q1 2022-2023



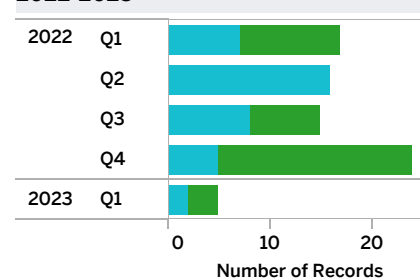
Age Group (years), Q1 2022-2023



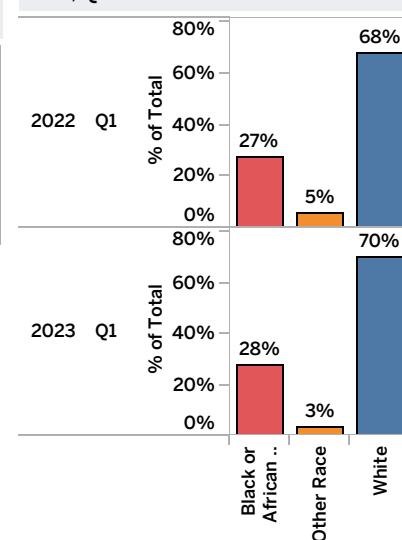
Substances Detected among Suspected Overdose Deaths in Quarter 1 of 2022 and 2023



Fentanyl Analog Detection by Quarter, 2022-2023



Race, Q1 2022-2023



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Suspected Nonfatal Drug Overdose-Related ED Visits (Syndromic Surveillance)

2023 | January 1- March 31

Notable Trends

Overdose-related ED Visits: The annual number of suspected drug overdose-related ED visits captured by syndromic surveillance (definition below) peaked during 2020 and have remained relatively stable in the years since then. During first quarter 2023, there were 499 suspected drug overdose-related ED visits captured by syndromic surveillance, representing a 5% decrease when compared to first quarter 2022.

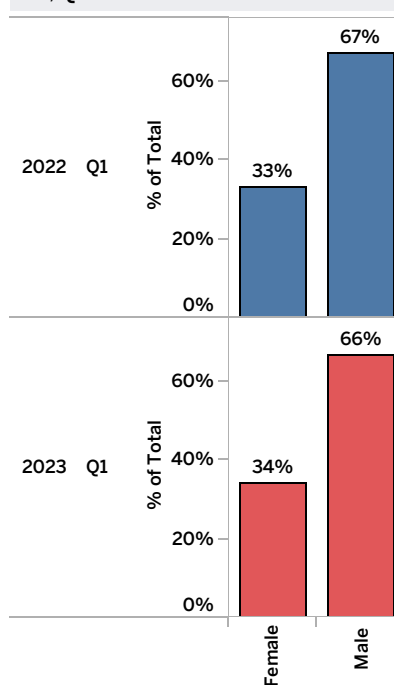
Drug/Substance Category: Seventy-five percent of overdose-related ED visits in first quarter 2023 involved non-heroin opioids followed by heroin (20%) and stimulants (5%). This finding indicates a continued shift away from heroin and towards synthetic opioids.

Demographics: Approximately two-thirds of drug overdose-related ED visits in Davidson County during first quarter 2023 were among males. By age group, 32% of drug overdose-related ED visits occurred among individuals 25-34 years old. Among race groups, the majority of ED visits were among White individuals at 60% followed by Black individuals at 30%.

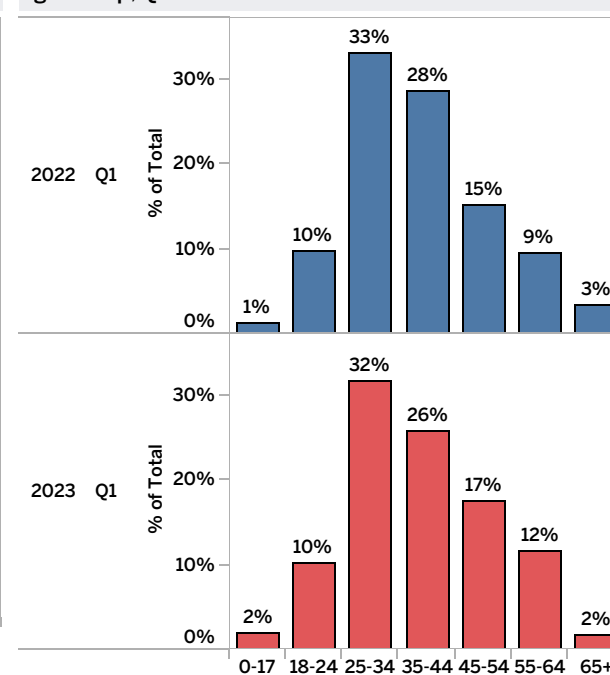
What is Syndromic Surveillance?

Data collected in syndromic surveillance consists of de-identified information from various health care facilities regarding chief complaints, diagnosis codes, and patient characteristics. These data are reported either to state and local health departments or Health Information Exchanges, which then contribute data to the national syndromic surveillance platform for assistance in identifying early trends in diseases and conditions.

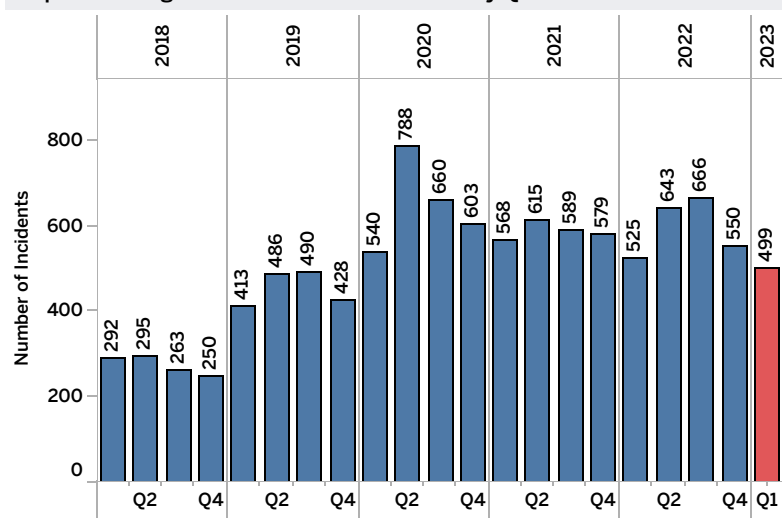
Sex, Q1 2022-2023



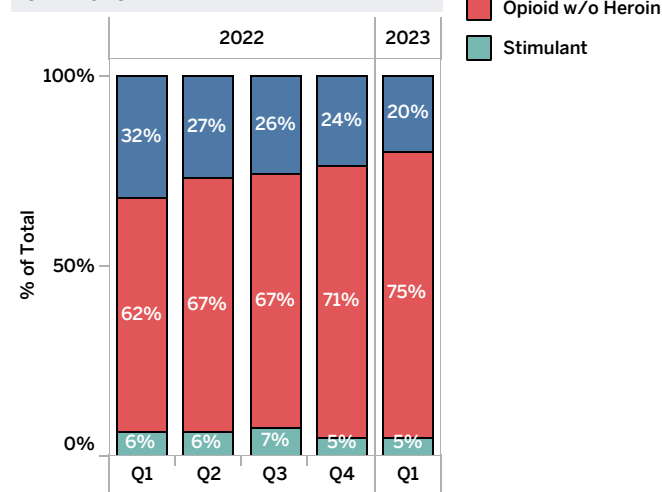
Age Group, Q1 2022-2023



Suspected Drug Overdose-Related ED Visits by Quarter - 2018-2023

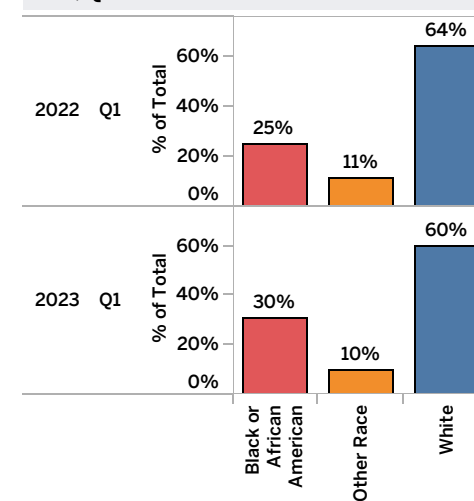


Drug/Substance Category by Quarter, 2022-2023



■ Heroin
■ Opioid w/o Heroin
■ Stimulant

Race, Q1 2022-2023



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Suspected Drug Overdoses Requiring NFD-EMS Response

2023 | January 1 - March 31

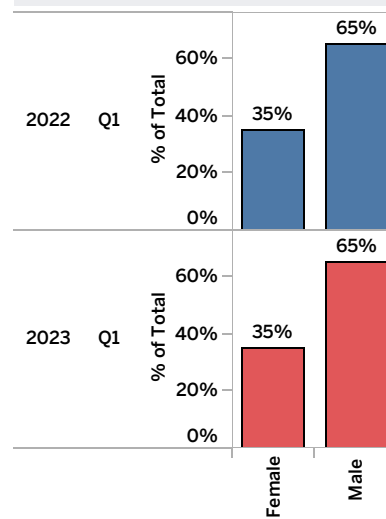
Notable Trends

Suspected Overdoses Requiring NFD-EMS Response: The annual number of suspected drug overdoses requiring NFD-EMS response increased from 2016 through 2020 and have remained relatively stable since then. During the first quarter of 2023, there were 1,328 suspected drug overdoses requiring NFD-EMS response, representing a 4% increase compared to first quarter 2022 where 1,279 incidents were reported during the first quarter.

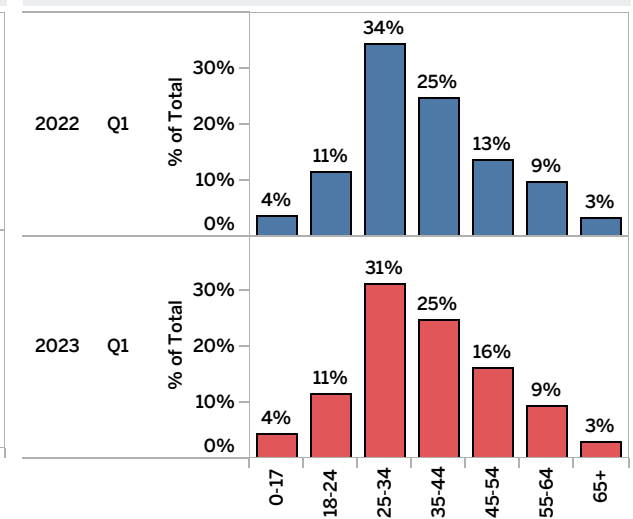
Demographics: Nearly two-thirds of NFD-EMS responses to suspected drug overdoses in Davidson County were among males during first quarter 2023. This trend has remained consistent over the last several years. By age group, 31% of all suspected drug overdoses occurred among individuals 25-34 years old. White individuals accounted for 55%, and Black individuals accounted for 35% of NFD-EMS responses during this time period.

Naloxone Administration: During first quarter 2023, naloxone was administered in 47% of drug overdose incidents to which NFD-EMS responded; during first quarter 2022, naloxone was administered in 56% of such incidents.

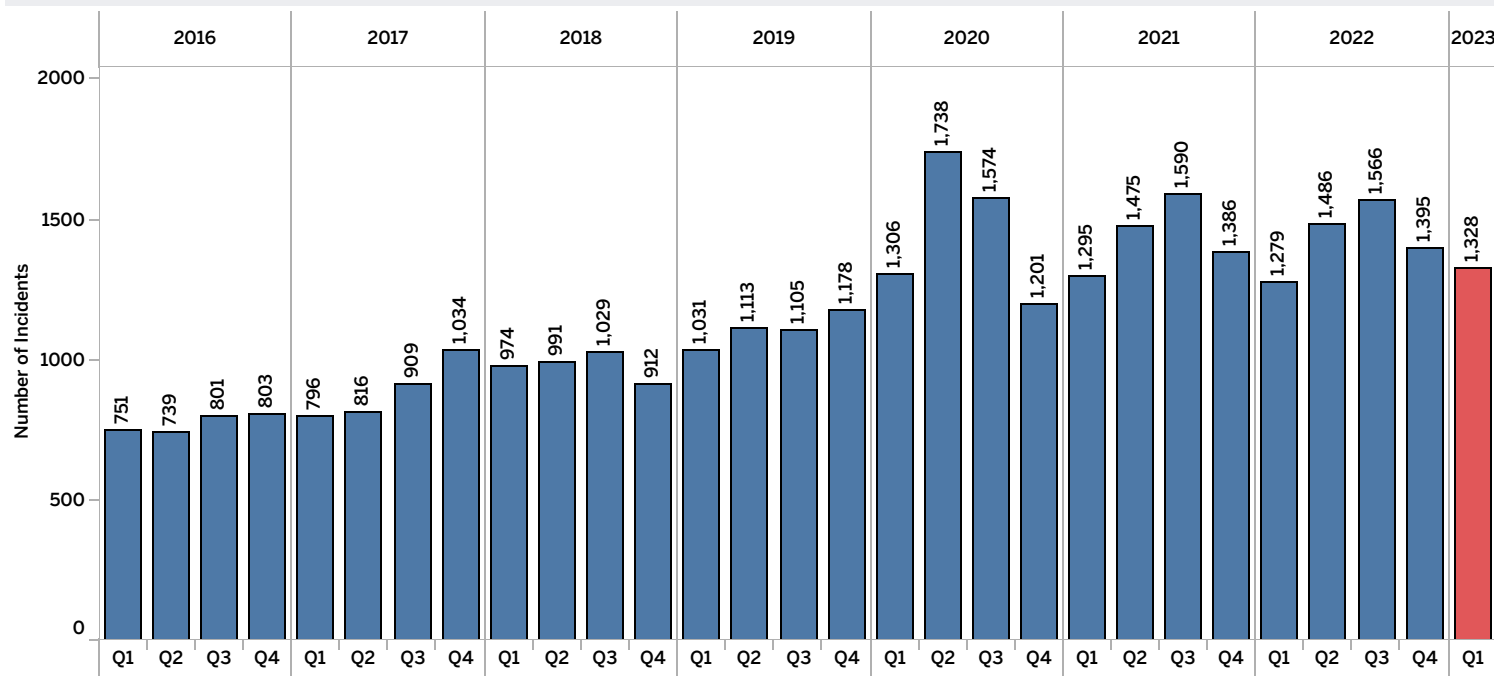
Sex, Q1 2022-2023



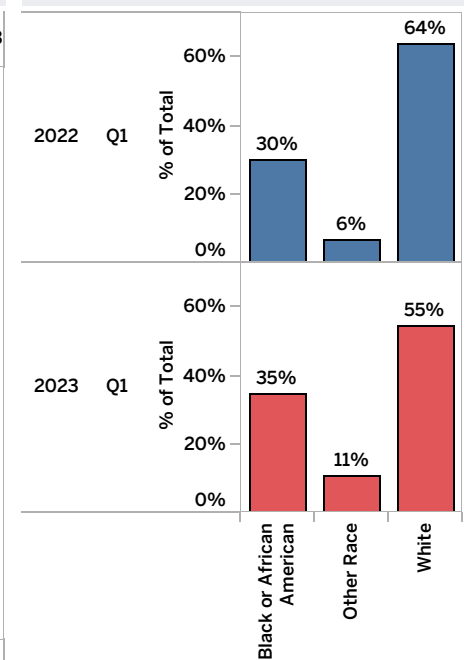
Age Group (years), Q1 2022-2023



Suspected Drug Overdoses Requiring NFD-EMS Response by Quarter - 2016-2023



Race, Q1 2022-2023



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Footnotes and Supplemental Information

****If you have information on unusual overdose activity, please contact the Overdose Response Program****

Opioid.Response@nashville.gov | 615-340-0498

Technical Notes

Data for the most recent quarter, January 1 through March 31 of 2023, remain preliminary and may be adjusted in later months. Percent change where the cumulative total is less than 20 were not included due to the instability of calculations.

Suspected Fatal Drug Overdoses

- **Data represent deaths accessed from the Death Investigation and Decedent Information (DIDI) database on 4/5/2023 that are suspected to be drug overdose-related. These deaths have occurred within Davidson County, and cases are included in this total regardless of resident status.** This mortality indicator demonstrates the overall burden on first response, healthcare, and forensic science in addition to the overall magnitude of the overdose epidemic. Counts reported for this metric will likely differ from overdose death counts provided by other agencies that report deaths only among county residents.

Suspected Nonfatal Drug Overdose-Related ED Visits

- Nonfatal drug overdose data were extracted from ESSENCE-TN on 4/14/2023. Syndromic surveillance identifies suspected overdose-related ED visits via chief complaint and discharge diagnosis codes. These incidents are considered suspected and do not include laboratory and/or clinical confirmation.

- Nonfatal drug overdose ED visits were captured by syndromic surveillance (ESSENCE-TN) at the following hospitals: Nashville General Hospital, Saint Thomas Midtown Hospital, Saint Thomas West Hospital, TriStar Centennial Medical Center, TriStar Skyline Medical Center, TriStar Southern Hills Medical Center, TriStar Summit Medical Center, Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Vanderbilt Childrens Hospital, and TriStar Century Farms ER.

- Data was obtained through a query of ESSENCE-TN using the Chief Complaint Discharge Diagnosis (CCDD) Categories: CDC Opioid Overdose Version 2 and CDC Stimulant Overdose Version 3. The CCDD field is used to query diagnosis codes and chief complaint free text.

Suspected Drug Overdoses Requiring NFD-EMS Response

- Suspected drug overdose data were provided by the Nashville Fire Department EMS Database on 4/4/2023.

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Resources for the Public

Community Overdose Response Team

For those seeking treatment for drug addiction, the Community Overdose Response Team (CORT) can help. CORT is a free and confidential resource to help find drug and alcohol treatment for individuals who are at risk of an overdose. The service is offered free of charge regardless of health insurance status. The team works with an individual to determine the appropriate level of care (e.g., detox, residential, or outpatient treatment, etc.).

To make a referral or learn more about this resource for our community, call CORT at 615-687-1701.

Tennessee REDLINE

The purpose of the Tennessee REDLINE is to provide accurate, up-to-date alcohol, drug, problem gambling, and other addiction information and referrals to all citizens of Tennessee at their request even if you do not have health insurance.

- Phone: 1.800.889.9789 (toll free 24 hours/7 days)
- Website: <https://www.tn.gov/opioids/treatment/how-to-get-help.html>

Additional Information

Naloxone Training

- STARS Nashville, Call 615-393-6980 or visit <https://starsnashville.org/rops/>.
- Red Cross <https://www.redcross.org/>

Overdose Signs

- Person is not responsive
- Fingertips or lips turn blue or grey
- Breathing is slow, shallow, or has stopped
- Person is gurgling or making snoring noises

What can you do if you see an opioid overdose?

- Call 911
- If you have naloxone, give the person naloxone and perform rescue breathing
- If no response after 2-3 minutes, give a second dose of naloxone
- Do not leave the person alone (help will arrive)
- If the person starts to breathe or becomes more alert, lay the person in the recovery position: put the person slightly on the left side so that their body is supported by a bent knee with their face turned to the side and bottom arm reaching out to stabilize the position

SPIKE Auto Text Program

Metro Public Health Department is collaborating with Partnership to End Addiction to implement the SPIKE Auto Text Program in Davidson County. The program will alert you when spikes in drug overdoses occur locally.

Text SPIKE to 855-9-OD-KNOW (855-963-5669) and follow the steps to get messages on your phone when overdose spikes occur. This service is FREE. You can learn more at <https://drugfree.org/spike/>.

Overdose Response Program – Drug Overdose Information

- Website: <https://www.nashville.gov/departments/health/drug-overdose-information>
- Contains various resources in English, Spanish, and Arabic.



SPIKE Alerts by Text
Information that can save lives
Get alerts about overdoses in your community



Partnership to End Addiction is working with organizations in your community to alert you when spikes in drug overdoses occur locally. This knowledge can help you take action to engage and protect your loved ones struggling with addiction.

Why it matters: Spike alerts can prompt families and community members to:

- 1 Have discussions about seeking treatment and/or using substances more safely
- 2 Protect people you care about by getting naloxone and learning how to use it
- 3 Talk to friends or loved ones who are not using substances about the risks of use
- 4 Advocate for and support efforts in your community to prevent overdoses

Text SPIKE to
855-9-OD-KNOW
(855-963-5669)

and follow the steps to
get messages on your
phone when overdose
spikes occur.

How it works: Health and law enforcement officials can release a "spike alert" to the media in response to a pattern of drug overdoses within a community. Partnership to End Addiction's SPIKE Alerts by Text program informs you when these alerts are issued.



Learn more:
drugfree.org/spike
or scan QR code to sign up now

Partnership to End Addiction is a nonprofit working to transform how our nation addresses addiction. Learn more at drugfree.org.

