



# ODMAP Quarterly Report

2023 Q3 (7/1/23-9/30/23)

Data collected 1/4/24

ODMAP, or the Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program, collects suspected overdose data and provides that data to public health and first responder entities. In Lake County, data is inputted by the California Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA) and the Lake County Sheriff’s Office. EMSA data for nonfatal overdoses is available in real time, while autopsy records for fatal overdoses are not available until 90 days following date of death.

During the third quarter of 2023, 70 total suspected overdoses were recorded in ODMAP. Of these overdoses, 14 were fatal. Naloxone, the opioid reversal drug, was used in response to 16 of these overdoses, all nonfatal.

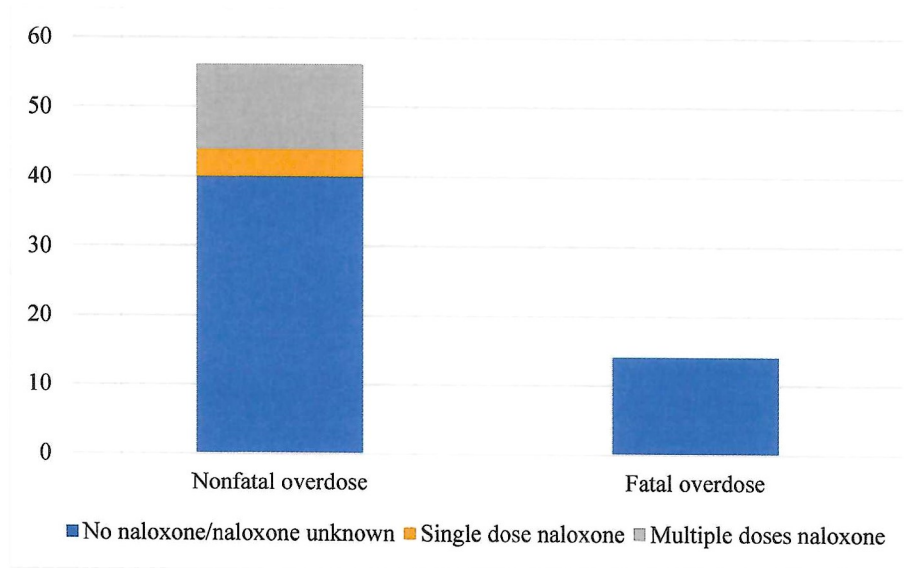


Figure 1. Suspected overdoses by type, 7/1/23 through 9/30/23.

Compared to quarter 2 of 2023 (4/1/23-6/30/23), there were three additional overdoses during this time period and four additional fewer fatal overdoses; there were four more overdoses but five fewer fatal overdoses compared to quarter 1 (1/1/23-3/31/23). The rate of overdose deaths in Q3 (80.8 deaths per 100,000 per year) was slightly lower than the rate for the first six months of 2023 (83.6 deaths per 100,000 per year). The projected overdose death rate for 2023, extrapolated from the first nine months of the year, is 82.8 deaths per 100,000, significantly lower than the 2022 overdose death rate of 114.1 deaths per 100,000.

Naloxone was successfully used to reverse 16 overdoses, five fewer than in quarter 2. Multiple doses of naloxone were needed to revive people experiencing overdose in most (75%) of cases. The majority of fatal overdoses (11 of 14, or 78.5%) were attributed to methamphetamine or methamphetamine mixed with fentanyl. One fatal overdose was attributed to fentanyl alone, one to alcohol and prescription drugs, and one to prescription drugs alone. Overdoses of fentanyl alone made up the plurality (48%) of nonfatal overdoses for which substance was recorded by EMS. Alcohol, benzodiazepines, fentanyl mixed with methamphetamine, oxycodone, and synthetic marijuana each contributed to two nonfatal overdoses, and Suboxone mixed with fentanyl, heroin, and methamphetamine alone to one nonfatal overdose each. Fentanyl was also involved in one nonfatal alcohol overdose and one nonfatal benzodiazepine overdose. (Suspected drug data was not available for 31 of the 56 reported nonfatal overdoses.)

ZIP code data for overdose reporting indicates that some locations experienced more overdoses than others. Hot spots for fatal overdoses for quarter 3 (i.e., locations where overdose rates eclipsed those of the county as a whole) included Clearlake, Clearlake Oaks, Lakeport, and Middletown. Lakeport, in particular, saw more fatal overdoses in quarter 3 (three fatal

overdoses) than it did in quarters 1 and 2 combined (zero fatal overdoses). Hidden Valley Lake had the highest fatal-to-nonfatal overdose rate, indicating that more overdoses were fatal compared to other areas. Middletown and Kelseyville also had relatively high fatal-to-nonfatal overdose rates (greater than 0.4). These areas should be targeted in efforts to reverse overdoses, e.g., through distribution of naloxone.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Overdoses</i>	<i>Fatal overdoses</i>	<i>Overdose deaths per 100,000 pop.</i>
Clearlake	28	6	35.8
Clearlake Oaks	4	1	30.8
Cobb	0	0	0
Kelseyville	6	2	15.8
Lakeport	14	3	26
Lower Lake	2	0	0
Lucerne	4	0	0
Middletown	3	1	28.2
Nice	3	0	0
Hidden Valley Lake	2	1	16.4
Upper Lake	4	0	0

*Figure 2. Overdoses and overdose death rates by location.*

ODMAP also provides insight into temporal clusters of overdoses. On August 14, for example, there occurred four fatal overdoses throughout the county. “Bad batch reports” function as a way to inform people of potentially contaminated or overly potent drug batches, equipping people who use drugs, harm reductionists, and paramedics with the tools they need to counter and prevent overdoses. Drug checking services, such as through FTIR machines, can indicate the substances present in a sample of a drug, providing an avenue to warn people of potentially contaminated drug supplies. This is especially pertinent given the increasing prevalence of counterfeit pills in the drug supply, which frequently contain illicit substances despite appearing identical to prescription pills. SafeRx Lake County is currently inquiring about accessing an FTIR machine and welcomes input from other agencies and organizations on drug checking.

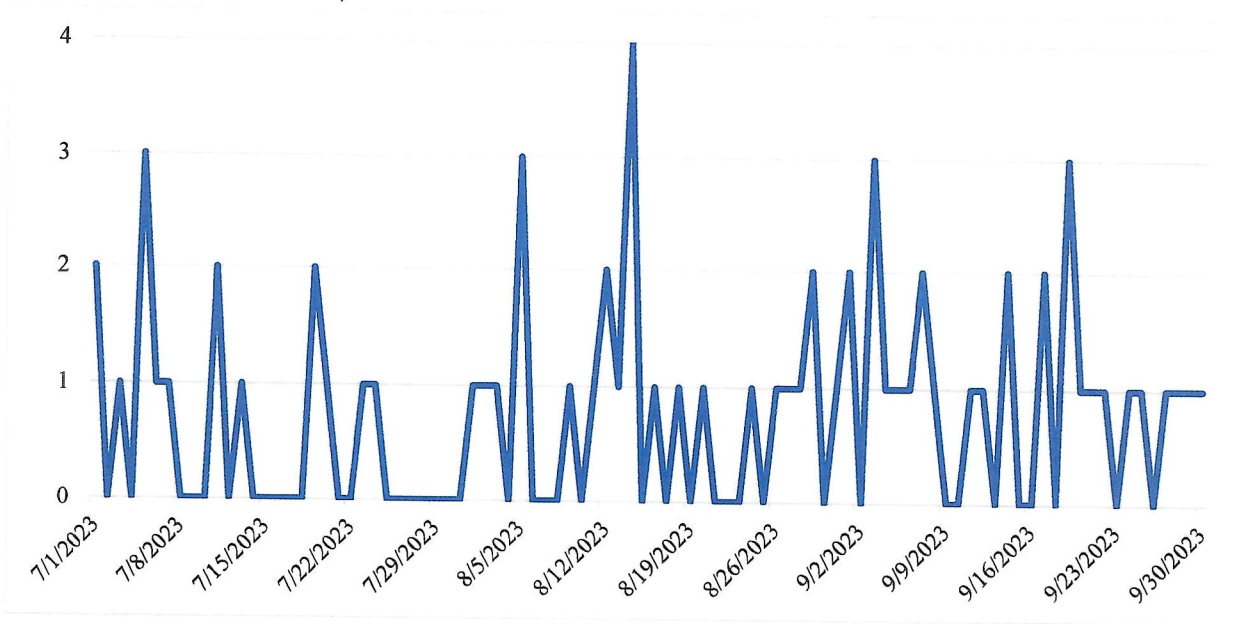


Figure 3. Suspected overdoses by date, 4/1/23 through 6/30/23.

It is critical to note that ODMAP data is incomplete, as the program’s contributors do not include bystanders who may have administered naloxone or otherwise reversed an overdose without reporting the incident to EMSA or law enforcement. To bridge this gap, SafeRx Lake County intends to distribute cards with links to an anonymous survey for individuals to report overdose reversals.