Data Unit 2018 Annual Report

Community Overdose Action Team (COAT)

Period: January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018

Montgomery County, Ohio

Community Overdose Action Team

Working Together To Combat Overdoses and Drug Abuse

Our goal is to reduce the number of fatal overdoses.

Data Unit Overview

With representatives from agencies across Montgomery County, the goal of the Data Unit is to enhance efforts to monitor drug use and drug-related morbidity and mortality. Activities include providing data to COAT branches, sharing data between agencies, updating members on data sources and activities, and producing a six month and annual Data Report.

COAT Data Sharing Unit Members:

Caresse Boyd - Public Health - Dayton & Montgomery County

Dr. Robert Carlson - Wright State University's Center for Interventions, Treatment, and Addictions Research (CITAR)

Lt. Matthew Dickey - Dayton Police Department

Shawn Dunlavy - Montgomery County

Dawn Ebron - Public Health - Dayton & Montgomery County

Sylvia Ellison - Wright State University

Josh Gratsch - Ascend Innovations Inc.

Susan Herzfeld - Public Health - Dayton & Montgomery County

Dr. Matthew Juhascik - Montgomery County Coroner's Office

Bruce Langos - Montgomery County Sheriff's Office

Dr. Sara Paton - Wright State University

Ashley Seybold - Public Health - Dayton & Montgomery County

Andrew Sokolnicki - Montgomery County ADAMHS

Bob Stoughton - Montgomery County/University of Dayton

Kyle Wallace - Public Health - Dayton & Montgomery County

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Executive Summary

The 2018 Community Overdose Action Team (COAT) Data Report provides an overview of overdose trends in the community. This report also includes data regarding prevention, treatment, harm reduction, and criminal justice efforts of COAT members and community agencies.

Data Sources Include:

Montgomery County Alcohol, Drug Addiction & Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) * CarePoint Syringe Services
Dayton Metropolitan Medical Response System * Dayton Police Department Narcotics Bureau
EpiCenter Syndromic Surveillance * Montgomery County Coroner's Office * JusticeWeb
Miami Valley Bulk Smuggling Task Force * Montgomery County Regional Dispatch
Regional Agencies Narcotics and Gun Enforcement (R.A.N.G.E.) Task Force

Number of Overdoses

Between 2017 and 2018, the **number of overdoses decreased** according to the following four indicators:

Law Enforcement Overdose Calls	**↓54%**	(3,637 to 1,686)
Overdose Emergency Department Visits	**↓53%**	(3,920 to 1,845)
Naloxone Doses Administered by EMS	**↓50%**	(3,203 to 1,586)
Drug Overdose Deaths	**↓49%**	(566 to 289)

The rate of overdose **emergency department (ED) visits** in Montgomery County decreased more than in 85 of 87 other Ohio counties.

Rate of Overdose Emergency Department Visits with County Ranking (88 Total)

2017	2018
2nd highest	**14th highest**

Demographic Changes

There were some demographic shifts in overdose deaths between January – October 2017 and January – October 2018*. The percent who were **female increased by 28%** from 32% to 41%, while the percent who were **Black increased by 57%** from 14% to 22%.

**Data for November and December were preliminary at the time of this report.*

		Jan – Oct 2017	Jan – Oct 2018	Change
Sex	**Female**	32%	41%	↑
	Male	68%	59%	↓
Race	**Black**	14%	22%	↑
	White	83%	74%	↓
	Other	2%	4%	-

Substances

Carfentanil, an extremely potent analogue of fentanyl, was involved in 44.8% of deaths between January and October of 2017. From January – October 2018, the percent of deaths involving **Carfentanil declined by 86%** to 6.1%.

Deaths Involving Carfentanil

Jan-Oct 2017	*Jan-Oct 2018*	*Change*
44.8%	**6.1%**	**↓86%**

Law Enforcement **seizures of methamphetamine increased** and **opioid prescriptions per capita decreased** between 2017 and 2018.

Grams of Methamphetamine Seized

2017	*2018*	*Change*
68,485	**256,766**	**↑275%**

Opioid Prescriptions Per Capita

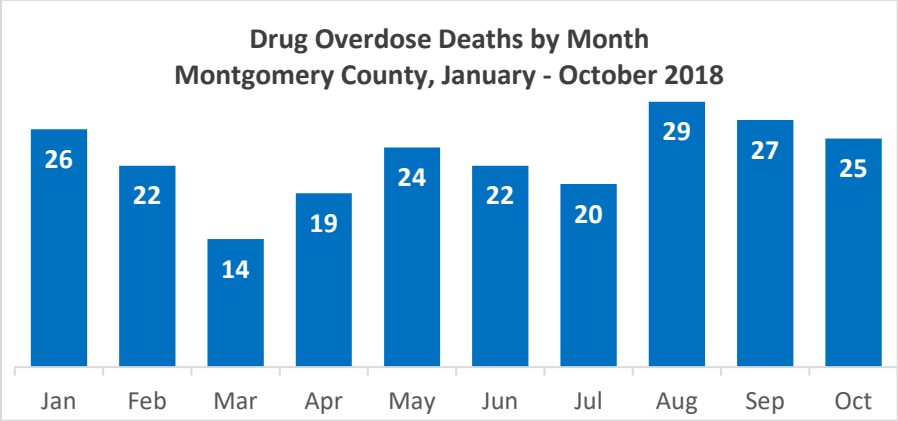
Q1-Q3 2017	*Q1-Q3 2018*	*Change*
14.4	**11.5**	**↓20%**

Drug Overdose Deaths

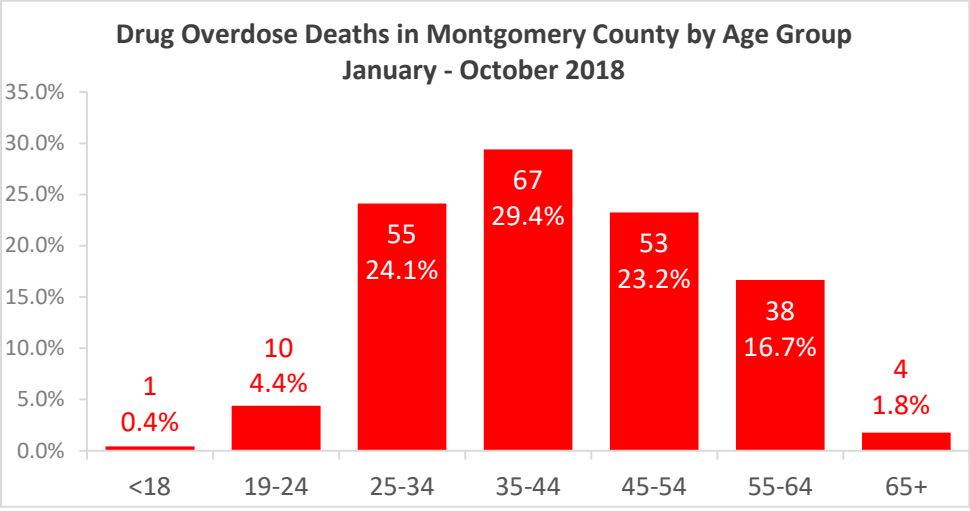
There were **228 confirmed drug overdose deaths** between January and October 2018; this is a **56% decrease** from 514 during the same period in 2017. Deaths after October are considered preliminary. While preliminary totals are available, the Coroner's Office has not finalized their investigation for all cases in these months. Because they provide Public Health – Dayton & Montgomery County with final death data only after finalizing all investigations, cases that occurred after October are not incorporated in this report.

Drug overdose deaths in this report include residents and non-residents of Montgomery County who died in Montgomery County. This report does not include residents who died outside of Montgomery County. Overdose death data are provided by the Montgomery County Coroner's Office.

Overdose Deaths by Month

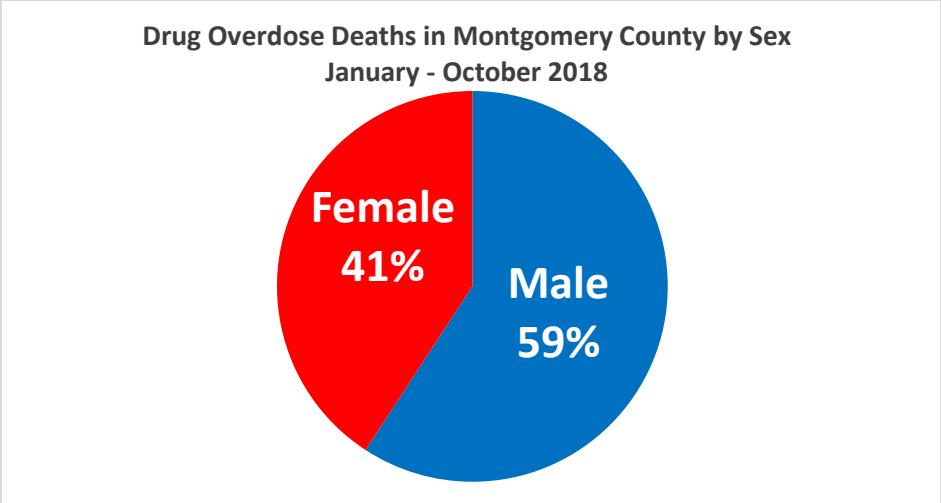


Demographics

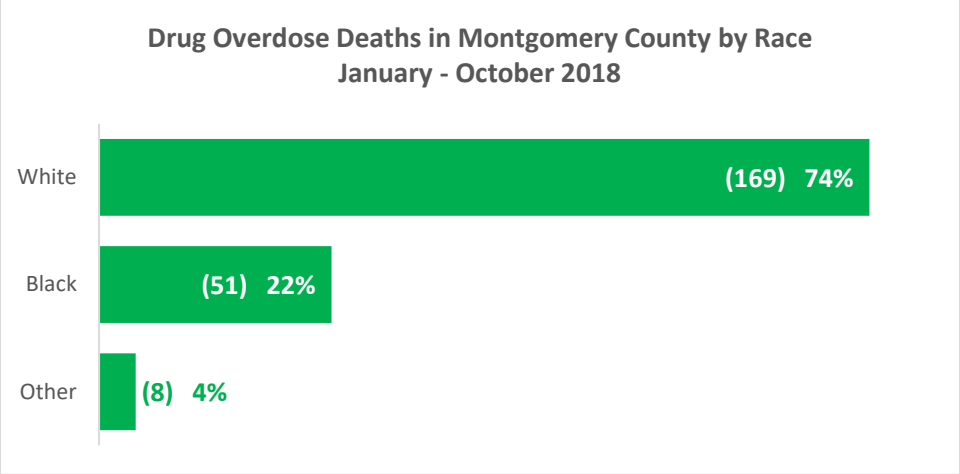


*Due to rounding, percentages do not sum to 100%.

The highest percentage of drug overdose deaths occurred in the age group **35 to 44 years** (29%). Seventy-seven percent of drug overdose deaths occurred among individuals aged 25 to 54 years.



Forty-one percent (93 of 228) of individuals who died of a drug overdose were **female**. This is an **increase** from January – October 2017, when females accounted for 32% (162 of 514) of drug overdose deaths.



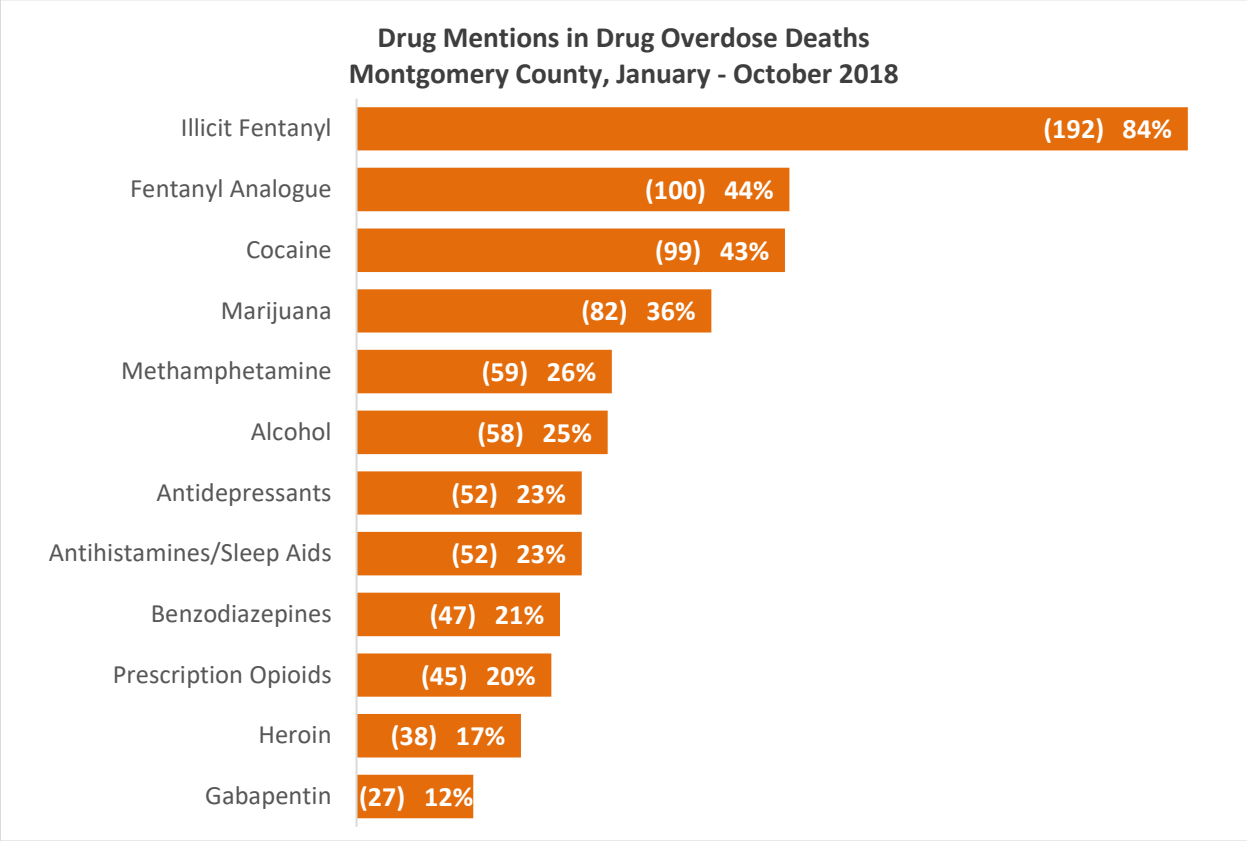
Whites accounted for seventy-four percent of drug overdose deaths between January – October 2018. Fifty-one (51) of the 228 drug overdose deaths were among **Blacks** (22% of the total). The **percent who were Black increased by 57%** from 14% between January – October 2017. The ratio of White to Black drug overdose victims is 3.3, meaning for every Black person who died of a drug overdose, there were 3.3 White people who died of a drug overdose. From January – October 2017, this ratio was 5.8.

Demographic Shift Toward Black Women

The percent of individuals who died of a drug overdose who were **Black women increased** from 3.9% (20 of 514 total) between January – October 2017 to 8.3% (19 of 228 total) between January – October 2018.

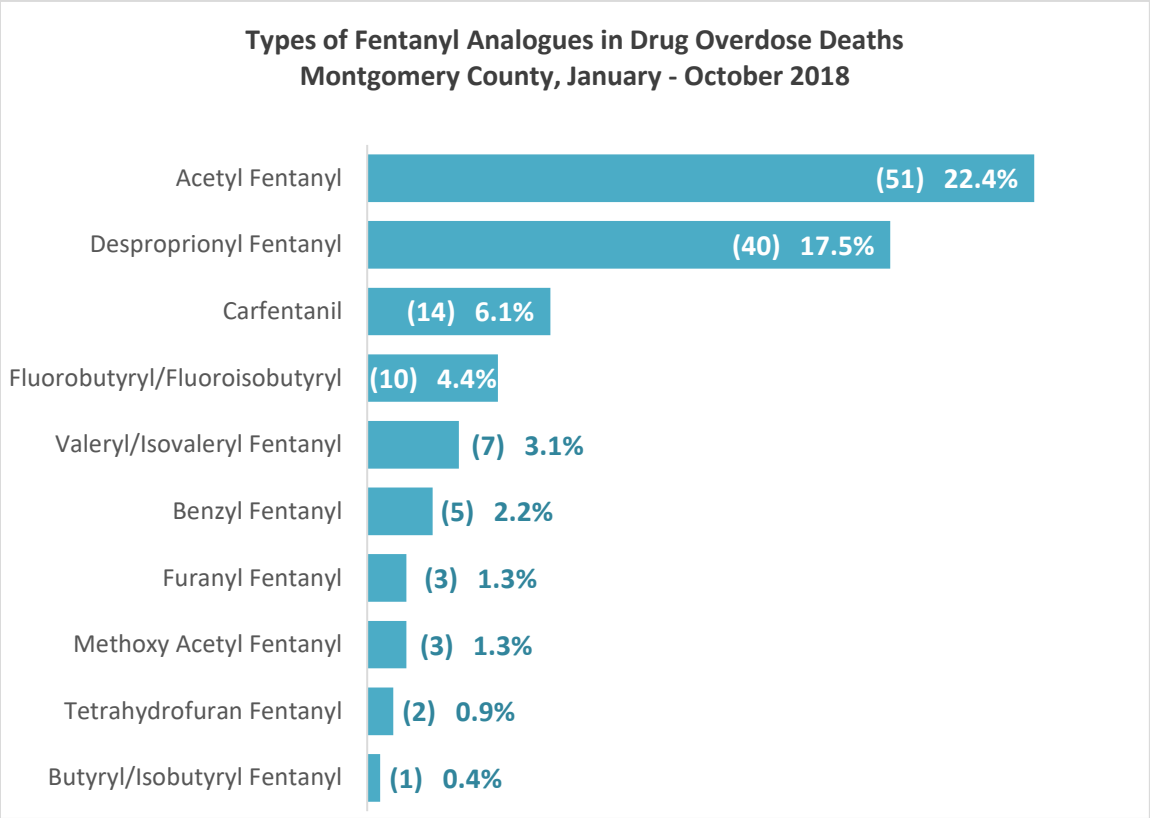
Drug Types

Definition of a Drug Mention
A drug "mention" means a specific drug was found in a bodily system of an individual who died, but the particular drug was not necessarily the sole cause of death. The presence of multiple drugs in a person's system can result in more than one mention for that individual.



Of those who died from a drug overdose, 84% had **illicit fentanyl** in their system. This was the most common drug from January – October 2018. **Fentanyl analogues** (drugs with a similar chemical structure to fentanyl) and **cocaine** were the second and third most common drug mentions, present in 44% and 43% of overdose deaths respectively. From January – October 2017, illicit fentanyl was present in 63% of deaths and fentanyl analogues were present in 68% of overdose deaths.

Fentanyl Analogues



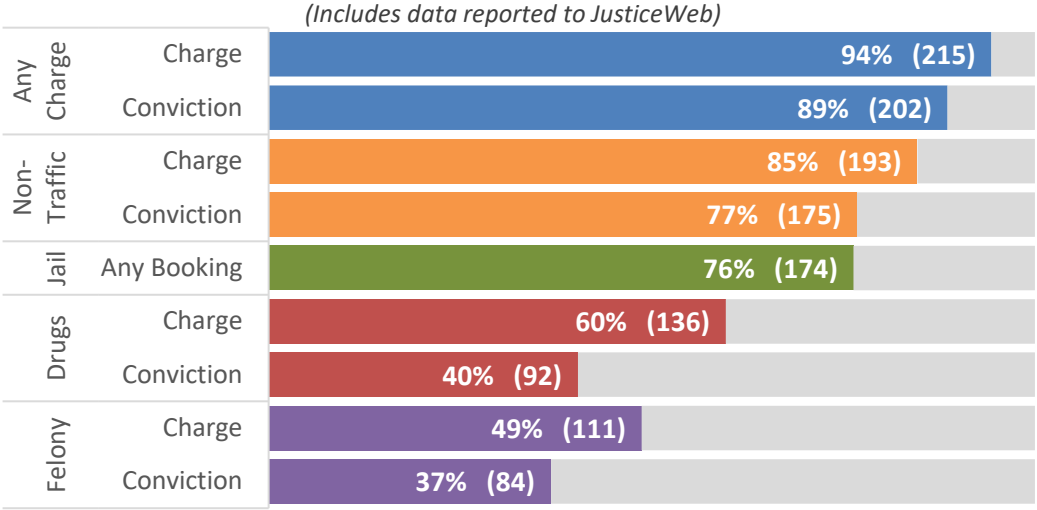
Acetyl fentanyl (found in 22.4% of deaths between January and October) was the most common fentanyl analogue found during drug overdose autopsies, followed by **desproprionyl fentanyl** (found in 17.5% of deaths).

Carfentanil, the most common fentanyl analogue in 2017, was found in 6.1% of deaths between January – October 2018. This is a decline from January – October 2017, when carfentanil was present in 44.8% of overdose deaths.

Criminal History

This section presents law enforcement data on the individuals who died of a drug overdose in Montgomery County during January – October 2018. These data are collected from JusticeWeb, a portal that aggregates information from criminal justice agencies in and around Montgomery County. Note that criminal justice involvement with agencies in other areas who do not report to JusticeWeb will not appear below.

Lifetime Cases and Convictions in Overdose Deaths
Montgomery County, January - October 2018
(Includes data reported to JusticeWeb)



Ninety-four percent of individuals who died of an overdose had **any lifetime contact** with the criminal justice system. **Eighty-five percent** had a charge for **a non-traffic offense**. Between January – October 2017 and the same period of 2018, the percent of individuals with a **felony charge decreased** from 58% to 49%.

Number of Lifetime Drug Charges in Overdose Deaths
Montgomery County, January – October 2018

Charges	Individuals	Percent
0	92	40%
1	49	21%
2	23	10%
3	20	9%
4	8	4%
5	0	0%
6	8	4%
7	6	3%
8+	22	10%
Total	**228**	**100%**

*Due to rounding, percentages do not sum to 100%.

Of the 228 individuals who died of a drug overdose between January – October 2018, **60% (136 of 228) had a drug-related charge**, and **38% (87) had more than one drug charge**.

Days Between Criminal Justice Contact* and Overdose Deaths
Montgomery County, January – October 2018

Time Between Last Contact and Death	Any Contact		Release From Jail		Drug Contact	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Ever	215	94%	174	76%	136	60%
Within 1 Year	124	54%	82	36%	50	22%
Within 1 Month	34	15%	24	11%	13	6%
Within 1 Week	17	7%	9	4%	8	4%

*Contact includes a charge, court appearance, or release from jail.

While 94% of individuals had any charge with the criminal justice system, 54% (124) had a charge, court appearance, or release from jail within **one year** of death, 15% (34) had such contact within **one month** of death, and 7% (17) had contact within **one week** of death.

Between January – October of 2017, 67% had contact with the criminal justice system within one year, 20% within one month, and 10% within one week of death.

Most Common Prior Criminal Charges in Drug Overdose Deaths
Montgomery County, January – October 2018

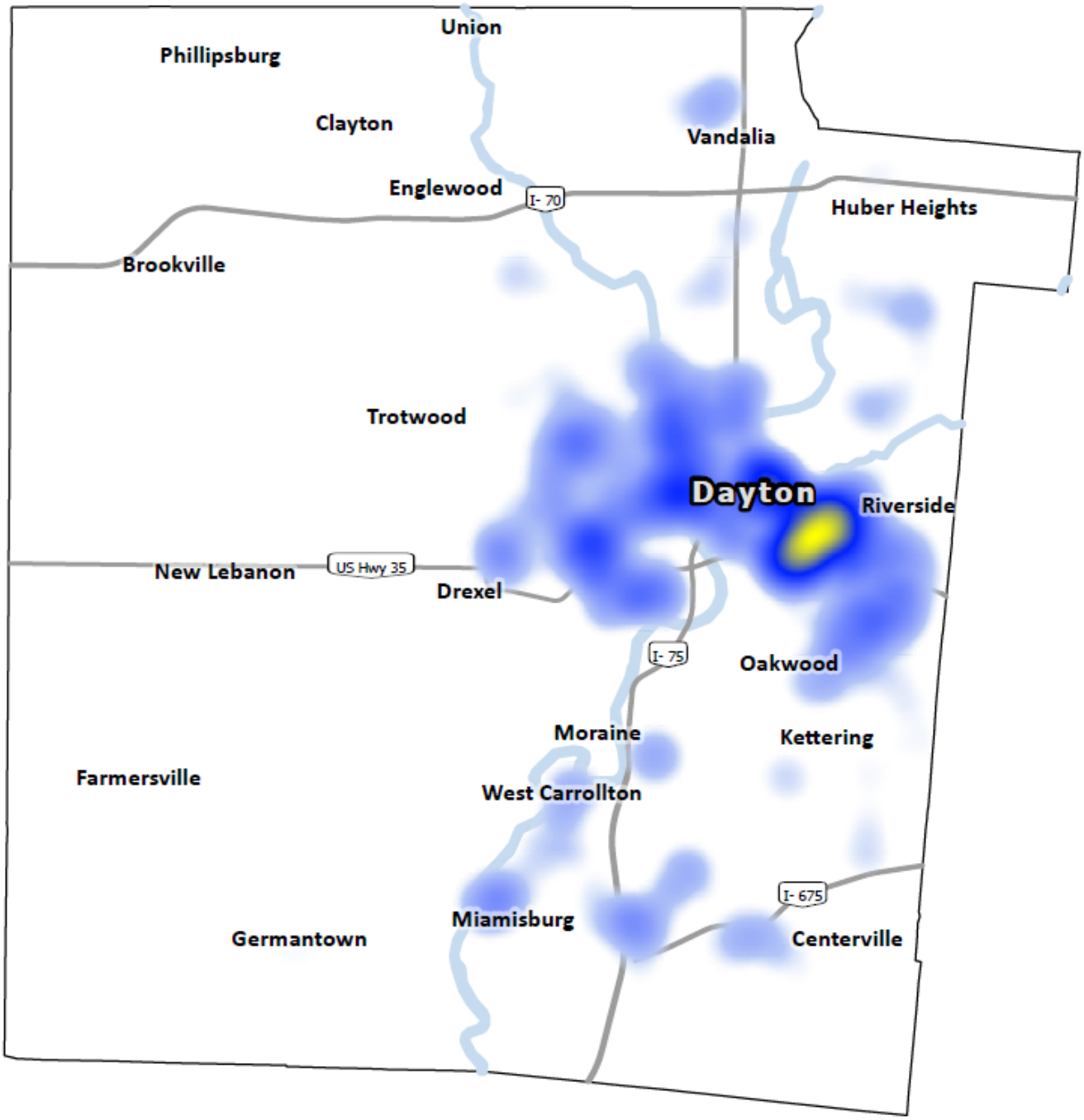
Charges	Individuals	Percent
Drug Charges	136	60%
Robbery/Theft	94	41%
Disorderly Conduct	70	31%
OVI*	68	30%
Assault	59	26%
Public Intoxication	55	24%
Domestic Violence	53	23%
Trespassing	36	16%
Open Container	34	15%
Weapons Charges	28	12%
Criminal Damaging	28	12%

* Operating a Vehicle under the Influence of Alcohol and/or Drugs

Sixty percent (136 of 228) of individuals who died of an overdose had a prior **Drug Charge**. The next most common criminal charges were **Robbery/Theft** (41%), **Disorderly Conduct** (31%), **OVI** (30%), **Assault** (26%), **Public Intoxication** (24%), and **Domestic Violence** (23%).

Incident Location

Density of Drug Overdose Deaths by Incident Location Montgomery County, January - October 2018



Source: Montgomery County Coroner's Office Drug Overdose Death Data

This map shows areas with a high density of incident locations for drug overdose deaths. The largest cluster appears in **East Dayton**.

Drug Overdose Emergency Department Visits

Data regarding drug overdose emergency department visits come from EpiCenter, Ohio's syndromic surveillance system. Drug-related visits were counted as overdoses if descriptions specifically stated the terms "OD" or "overdose." References to suicidal ideations or intentional self-harm or to everyday drugs such as Tylenol or insulin, excluded drug-related visits from overdose counts. Numbers in this section represent an estimate and may not reflect the true number of drug overdoses due to variability in visit descriptions and the inconsistent use of ICD codes.

Emergency Department Visits by County

Top 10 Ohio Counties with the Highest Number of Overdose Emergency Department visits by Home Location, 2018		
Rank	**County**	**Number of Visits**
	All of Ohio	**32,076**
1	Cuyahoga	3,682
2	Franklin	3,445
3	Hamilton	2,564
4	Summit	2,192
5	Montgomery	1,845
6	Butler	1,553
7	Lucas	1,234
8	Stark	841
9	Lorain	839
10	Mahoning	685

Top 10 Ohio Counties with the Highest Rates of Overdose Emergency Department visits by Home Location, 2018		
Rank	**County**	**Rate (per 100,000)**
	All of Ohio	276.3
1	Marion	523.8
2	Fayette	467.6
3	Scioto	465.7
4	Clark	435.4
5	Ross	431.8
6	Butler	413.4
7	Summit	404.9
8	Clinton	394.1
9	Huron	379.5
10	Jefferson	366.7
14	Montgomery	346.8

Montgomery County ranks **5th** (of 88 counties) for the **highest number** of drug overdose (OD) visits to emergency departments (ED) and **14th** (of 88 counties) for the **highest rate** of such visits. Montgomery County's ranking has **decreased since 2017**, when it was ranked second for the highest rate of visits with 737.9 visits per 100,000 residents.

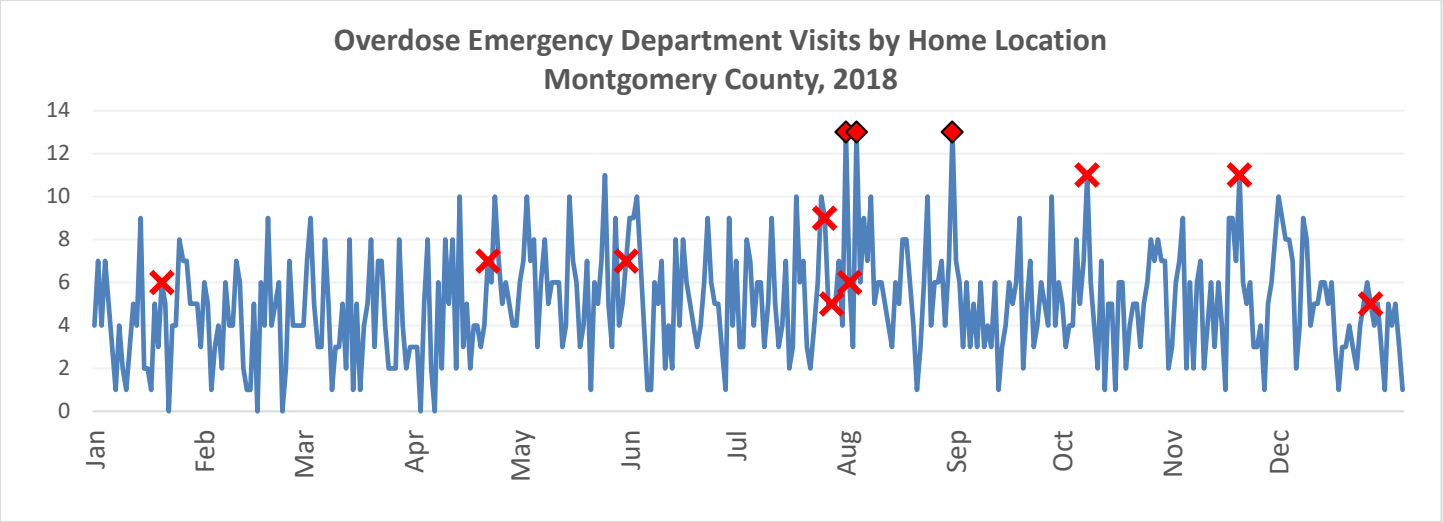
Emergency Department Visits by Montgomery County Residents

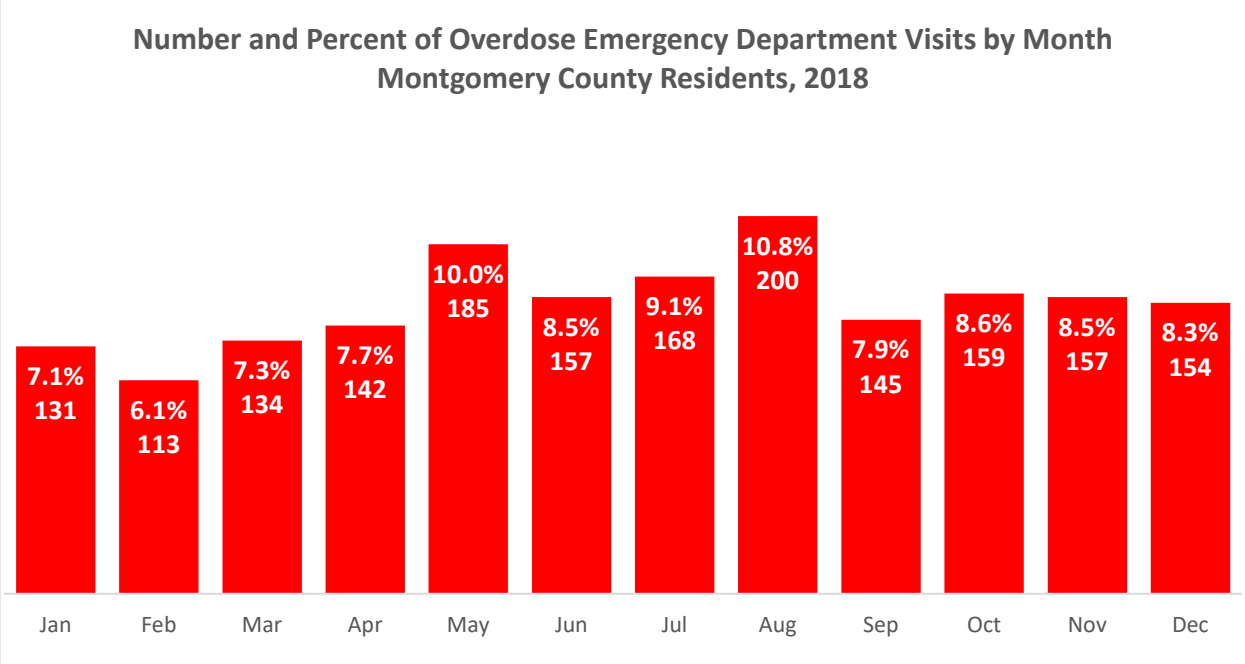
◆=Top 3 peak for # of total drug-related visits in 1 day

X=EpiCenter anomaly

X=EpiCenter anomaly & peak

An **anomaly** is an alert generated by the system when the number of visits exceeds the threshold. The **threshold** is a value determined by the system based on historical data, above which is considered unusually high.





During 2018, there were 1,845 overdose ED visits made by Montgomery County residents. This is a 53% decrease from 2017 during which there were 3,920 visits. This is an average of 5.1 visits per day in 2018.

There were 9 incidents in which the predicted and threshold values for the number of Montgomery County resident drug-related ED visits were breached (indicated by 'X' mark in the figure above), triggering an anomaly by the system. There were five additional anomalies issued when looking at visits by facility location (not shown in chart).

The number of visits increased between January and August before declining and remaining stable during the rest of the year. In 2018, the month with the highest number of overdose visits was August with 200 visits.

Visits by Facility

Hospital and County of Overdose Emergency Department Visits
Montgomery County Residents, 2018

Facility	Count	Percent	County
Miami Valley Hospital	650	35.2%	Montgomery
Grandview Medical Center	351	19.0%	Montgomery
Kettering Medical Center	175	9.5%	Montgomery
Good Samaritan Hospital (Dayton, OH)	148	8.0%	Montgomery
Sycamore Medical Center	135	7.3%	Montgomery
Good Samaritan North Health Center	86	4.7%	Montgomery
Soin Medical Center	61	3.3%	Greene
Huber Health Center Urgent Care	46	2.5%	Montgomery
Southview Medical Center	42	2.3%	Montgomery
Miami Valley Hospital South	38	2.1%	Montgomery
Dayton Children's Hospital	23	1.2%	Montgomery
Atrium Medical Center	16	0.9%	Butler
Greene Memorial Hospital	11	0.6%	Greene
Kettering Health Network Emergency - Franklin	10	0.5%	Warren
Upper Valley Medical Center	10	0.5%	Miami
Kettering Health Network Emergency - Preble County	8	0.4%	Preble
Fort Hamilton Hospital	4	0.2%	Butler
Springfield Regional Medical Center	4	0.2%	Clark
Grant Medical Center	3	0.2%	Franklin
University of Cincinnati Medical Center	3	0.2%	Hamilton
West Chester Hospital	3	0.2%	Butler
Unknown	2	0.1%	Unknown
Bethesda North Hospital	2	0.1%	Hamilton
Dayton Children's Hospital South Campus	2	0.1%	Montgomery
Bethesda Arrow Springs	1	0.1%	Warren
Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center - Liberty Campus	1	0.1%	Butler
Clermont Hospital	1	0.1%	Clermont
Clinton Memorial Hospital	1	0.1%	Clinton
Fairfield Hospital	1	0.1%	Butler
Fayette County Memorial Hospital	1	0.1%	Fayette
Highland District Hospital	1	0.1%	Highland
McCullough-Hyde Memorial Hospital	1	0.1%	Butler
Ohio State University Hospital and The James Cancer Center	1	0.1%	Franklin
Rookwood Medical Center	1	0.1%	Hamilton
University of Toledo Medical Center	1	0.1%	Lucas
West Hospital	1	0.1%	Hamilton
Grand Total	**1,845**	100%	

*Due to rounding, percentages do not sum to 100%.

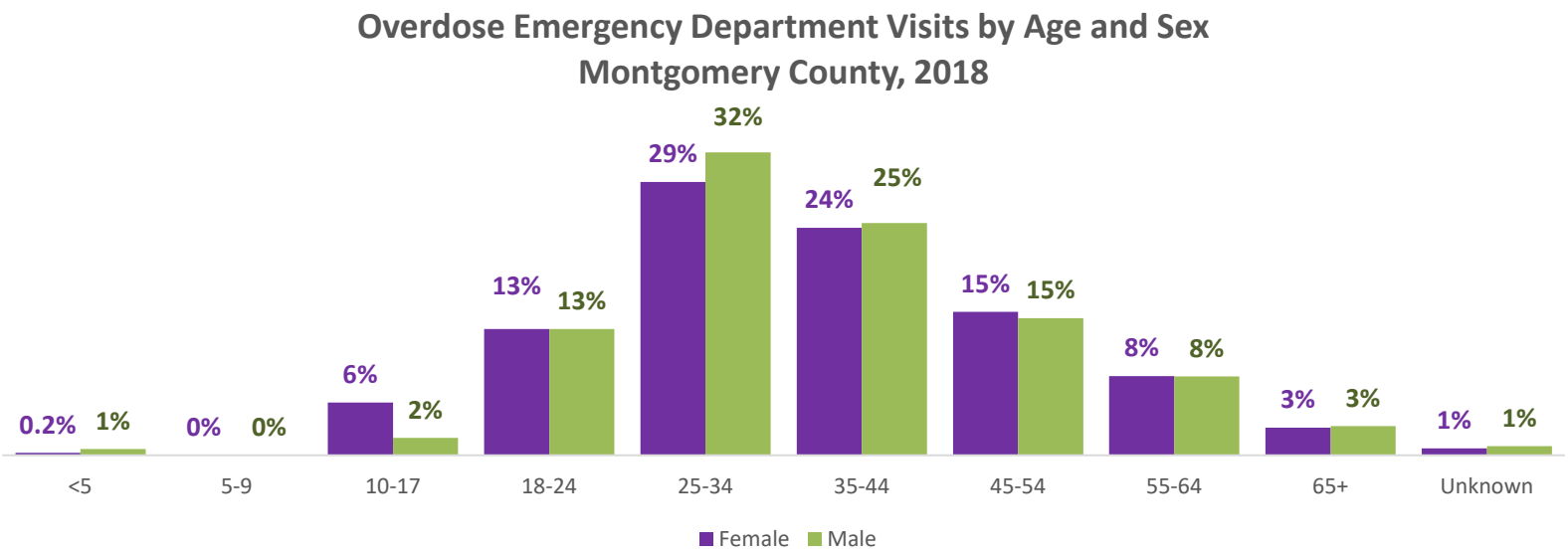
Miami Valley Hospital had the highest percentage of Montgomery County resident overdose visits to their Emergency Department (35.2% of all visits). Eight percent (8.1% or 149 visits) of Montgomery County resident overdose ED visits were made to hospitals outside of Montgomery County.

Overdose Emergency Department Visits per Patient
Montgomery County Residents, 2018

# of Visits	# of Patients	Percent
1	1,432	89.8%
2	121	7.6%
3	28	1.8%
4	9	0.6%
5	3	0.2%
6 or more	2	0.1%
Total	1,595	100%

There were 1,595 Montgomery County residents who visited an ED for a drug overdose in 2018 for a total of 1,845 visits. Of the 1,595 residents, 163 or **10.2% visited an ED for an overdose more than once**. This is a **decrease from 2017**, when 19.2% visited more than once.

Age and Sex



*Due to rounding, percentages do not sum to 100%.

Fifty-six (56%) percent of overdose Emergency Department visits were **male**. The percent who were **male declined by 13%** from 63% in 2017.

Patients ages **25 to 54** years accounted for 70% of overdose ED visits in 2018.

Home Zip Code

Top 10 Montgomery County Zip Codes for Overdose by Home Location
Emergency Department Visits by Percent of Visits, 2018

Rank*	Zip Code	City	Number of Visits	Percent of Visits
1	45424	Huber Heights	154	8.3%
2	45417	Dayton	152	8.2%
3	45410	Dayton	133	7.2%
4	45403	Dayton	129	7.0%
5	45342	Miamisburg	113	6.1%
6	45402	Dayton	101	5.5%
7	45405	Dayton	100	5.4%
7	45420	Dayton/Kettering	96	5.2%
9	45414	Northridge	92	5.0%
10	45406	Dayton	85	4.6%

*Ranking based on number/percent of all ED visits

Zip code **45424** had the **highest number** of overdose ED visits (154 visits or 8.3% of all Montgomery County resident visits). In 2017, the zip code with the highest number of overdose visits was 45417.

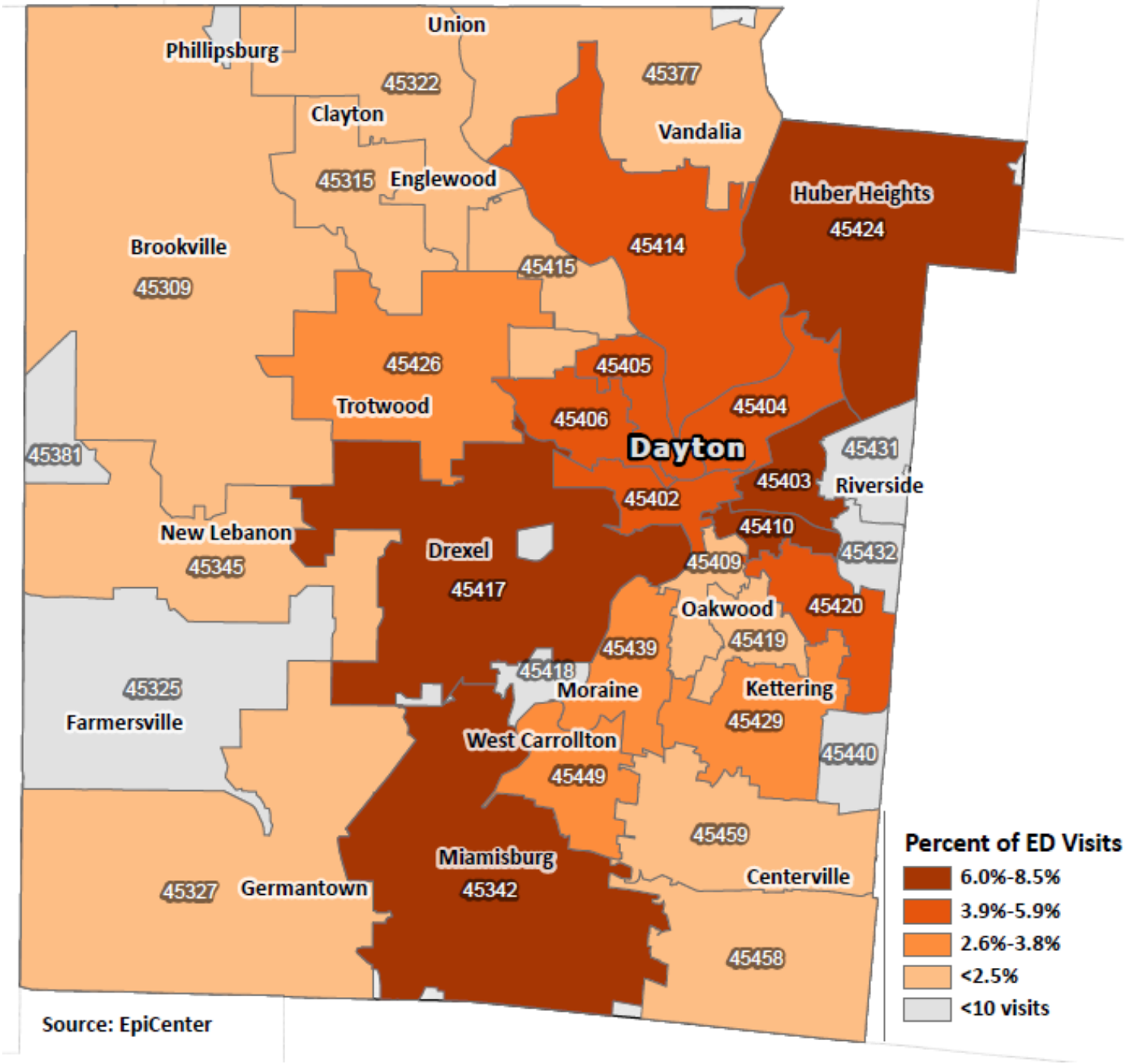
Top 10 Montgomery County Zip Codes for Overdose by Home Location
Emergency Department Visits by Rate of Visits, 2018

Rank*	Zip Code	City	Number of Visits	Rate†
1	45402	Dayton	101	10.6
2	45410	Dayton	133	8.7
3	45403	Dayton	129	8.5
4	45404	Dayton	84	7.9
5	45439	Moraine/Kettering	62	6.1
6	45405	Dayton	100	5.8
7	45345	New Lebanon	32	5.3
8	45417	Dayton	152	5.0
9	45414	Northridge	92	4.5
10	45406	Dayton	85	4.3

*Ranking based on rate of ED visits
†Rate per 1,000 population

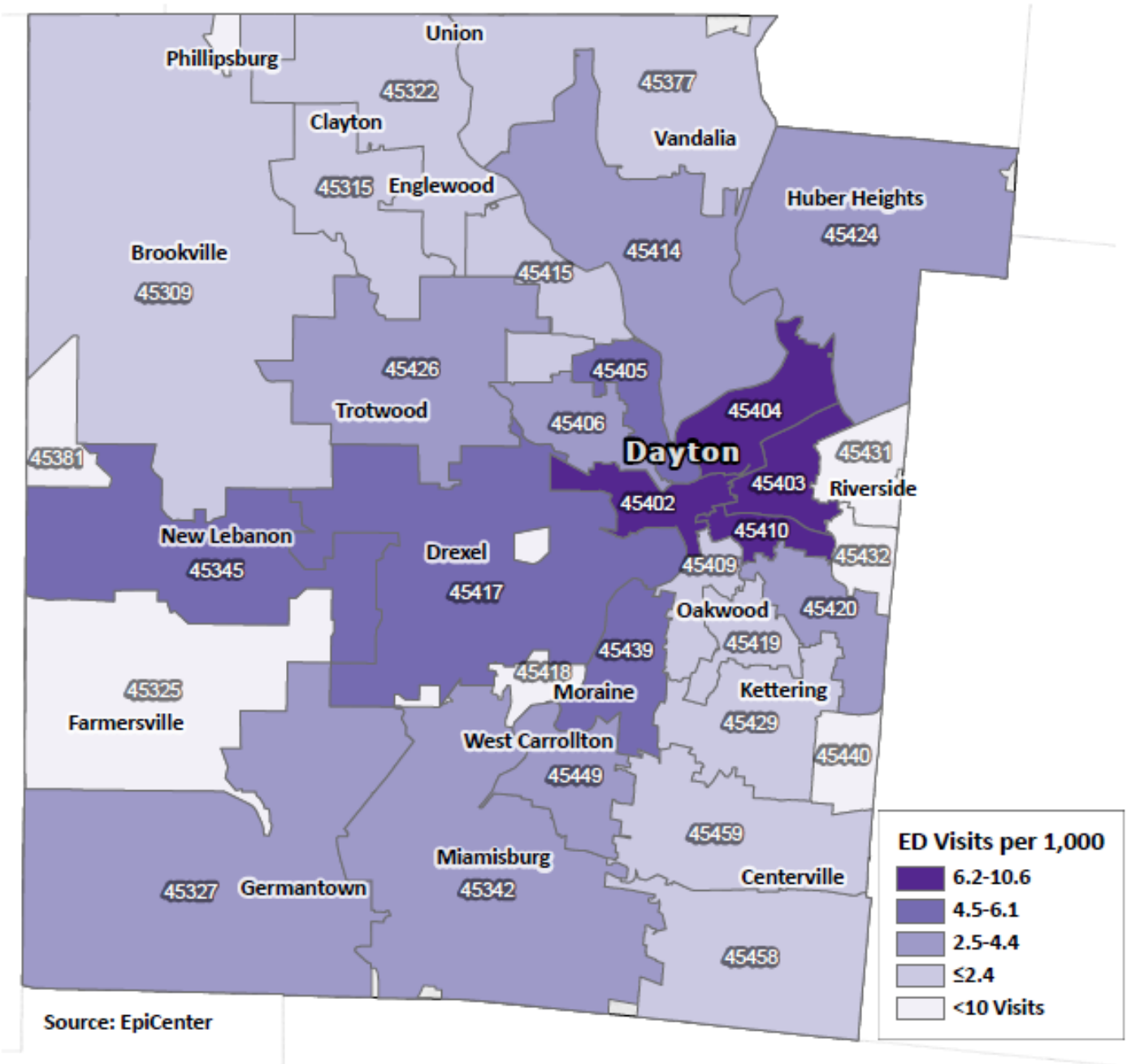
Zip code **45402** had the **highest rate** (10.6 per 1,000) of overdose ED visits. Zip code 45424 falls to 16th when taking its population into account with a rate of 3.0 per 1,000. In 2017, zip code 45404 had the highest rate of visits.

Percent of Overdose Emergency Department Visits by Home Zip Code
Montgomery County, 2018



Note: 45417 includes a men's homeless shelter whose residents may be included in the above rates
45428 contains the Dayton Veteran's Administration Medical Center

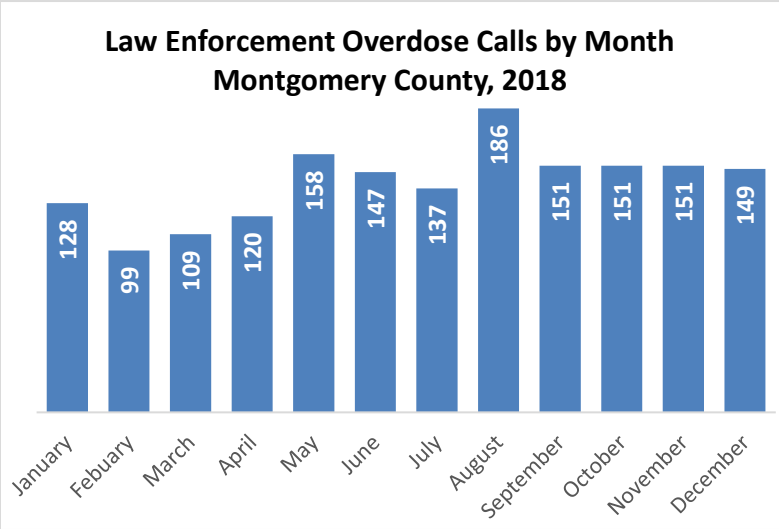
Rate (per 1,000) of Overdose Emergency Department Visits by Home Zip Code
Montgomery County, 2018

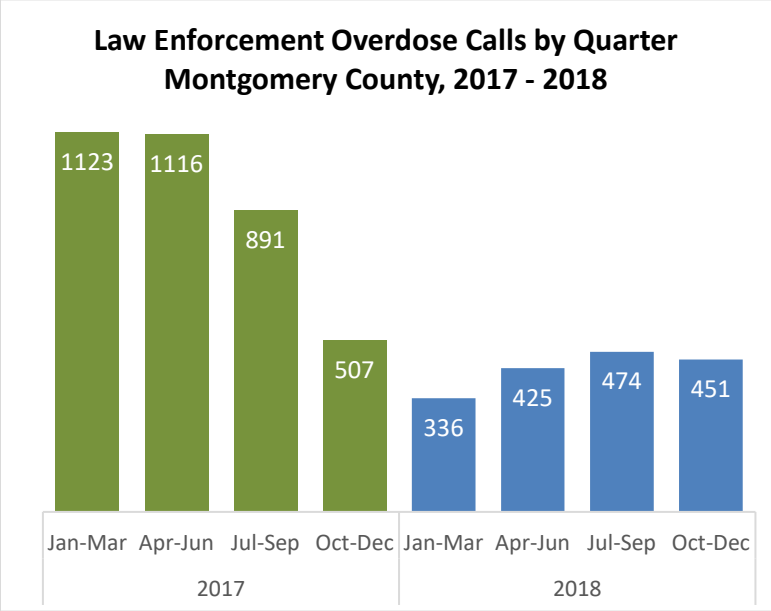


Note: 45417 includes a men's homeless shelter whose residents may be included in the above rates
45428 contains the Dayton Veteran's Administration Medical Center

Drug Overdose Law Enforcement Calls

Overdose-related dispatches shown below include unintentional overdoses involving illicit substances. Overdoses involving other substances and attempted suicides are excluded. Data provided by the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office Regional Dispatch Center.





Overdose Calls by Jurisdiction Montgomery County, 2018

Jurisdiction	Overdose Calls
Dayton	936
Harrison Twp	126
Riverside	97
Trotwood	78
Kettering	67
Vandalia	62
Huber Heights	61
Miami Twp	54
Miamisburg	39
West Carrollton	39
Jefferson Twp	20
Washington Twp	18
Butler Twp	17
Clayton	12
Centerville	12
New Lebanon	11
Germantown	9
Courts & Jail	7
Clay Twp	5
Moraine	4
Oakwood	4
Brookville	3
Phillipsburg	1
Perry Twp	1
German Twp	1
Union	1
MetroParks	1

There were **1,686 calls** for service for overdoses in 2018. This is a **54% decrease** from 3,637 in 2017. The number of calls per month is shown in the chart above.

In 2018, **August** had the highest number of overdose-related calls at 186. In 2017, April had the highest number of calls at 418.

Dayton Police Department responded to 936 dispatches, the most of any jurisdiction. **Harrison Township** responded to 126 calls and **Riverside** responded to 97.

Harm Reduction Initiatives

Syringe Services (CarePoint)

The CarePoint Syringe Services program began on April 17, 2015. The program currently operates at three separate locations: Life Enrichment Center (LEC), Vogel Health Center, and CarePoint Mobile Unit near East End Community Services*. Services at the Mt. Olive Baptist Church ended on March 31, 2018.
**Services at the East End Mobile site began in January 2019 and are not included in this report.*

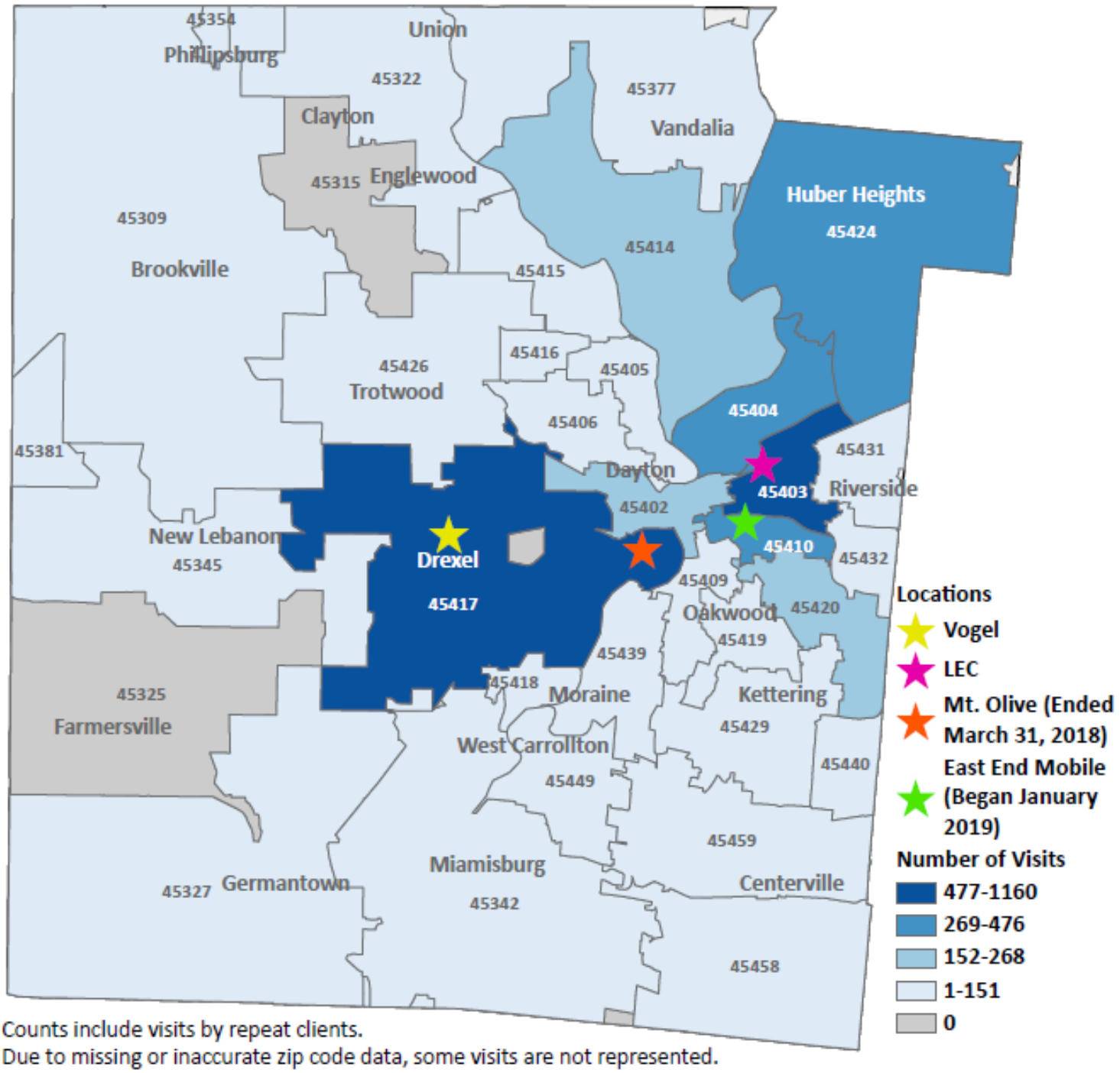
CarePoint (Syringe Services) Visits by Type and Location, 2018				
Type of Encounter	**LEC**	**Mt. Olive***	**Vogel**	**Total**
New Client	209	9	91	309
Repeat Client	3,344	27	1,929	5,300
Exchange for Other	34	0	8	42
Total Encounters (%)	**3,587 (63%)**	**36 (1%)**	**2,028 (36%)**	**5,651 (100%)**

*Mt. Olive syringe services ended 3/31/18.

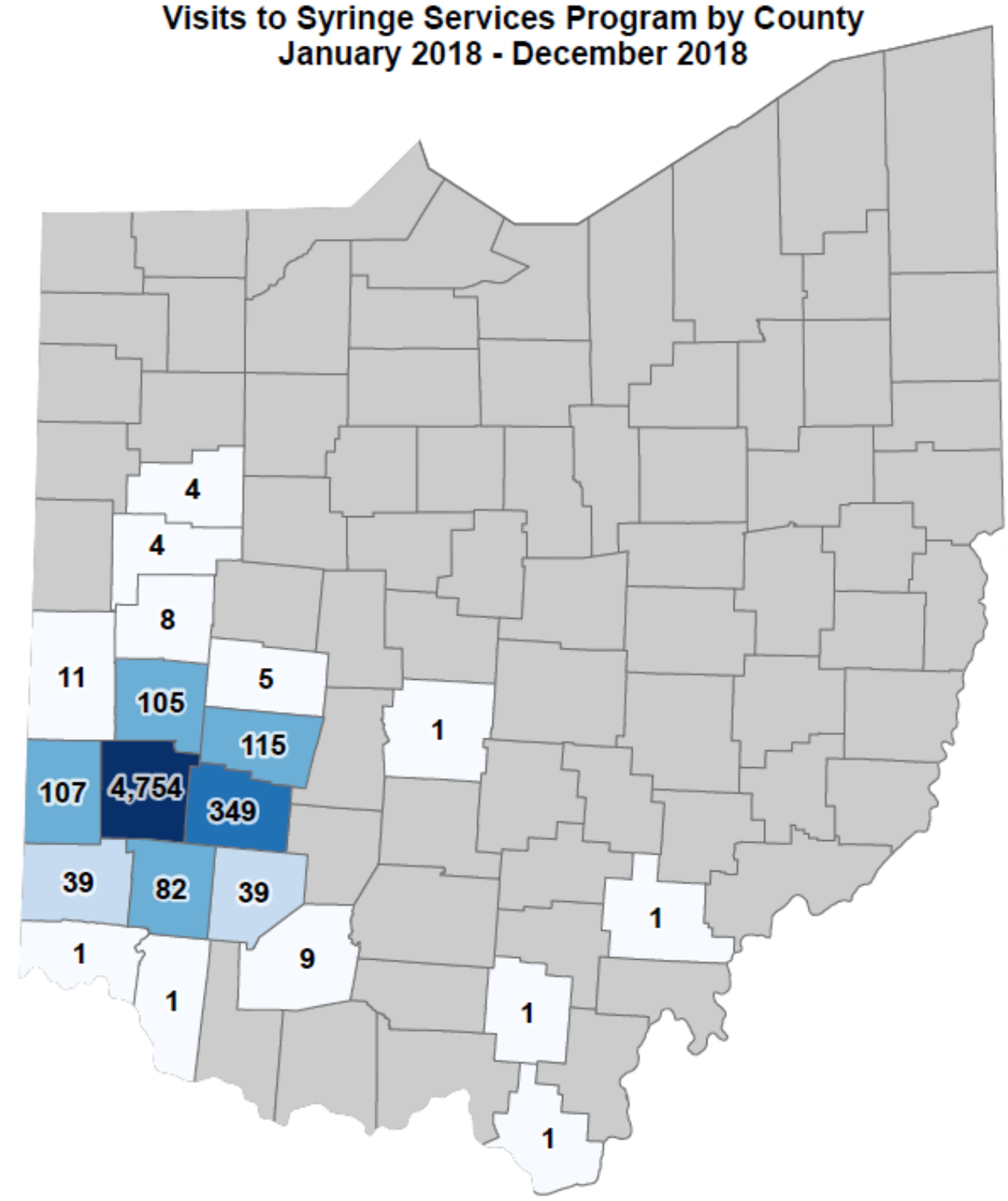
CarePoint (Syringe Services) Exchanges and Distributions by Location, 2018				
Exchange/Distribution	LEC	Mt. Olive*	Vogel	Total
Syringes Exchanged	129,265	512	77,206	206,983
Condoms Distributed	22,906	0	12,901	35,807
Lube Distributed	12,748	0	6,940	19,688
Alcohol Pads Distributed	50,658	0	30,439	81,097
Cotton Balls Distributed	3,140	0	1529	4,669
Ointment Distributed	28,683	0	15,277	43,960
Cookers Distributed	16,209	0	9,042	25,251
Tourniquets Distributed	4,958	0	3,001	7,959

*Mt. Olive syringe services ended 3/31/18.

Visits to Syringe Services Program - Total Visits
January 2018 - December 2018



Counts include visits by repeat clients.
Due to missing or inaccurate zip code data, some visits are not represented.



*Due to inaccurate or missing zip code data, some visits are not represented.

Naloxone Distribution and Overdose Reversals

Naloxone Kits Distributed to the Public January 2018 – December 2018		
Location	**Kits Distributed**	**Refills**
Addiction Services Outreach Team	160	0
GROW Teams	29	0
PHDMC Medication Assisted Treatment	22	0
Project DAWN	3,273	374
Syringe Services	440	883

In 2018, Montgomery County agencies **distributed 3,924** Naloxone kits and **refilled 1,257**.

Agencies Carrying Naloxone Montgomery County, January 2018 – December 2018			
Agency Type	**# Agencies Carrying Naloxone**	**# Total Agencies**	**% Agencies Carrying Naloxone**
Law Enforcement	25	29	86%
Fire Department (Non-EMS Vehicles)	7	24	29%
Total	32	53	60%

Note: In addition, two municipal court buildings, the Juvenile Court and one probation department carry Naloxone.

Twenty-five (25) law enforcement agencies and **7 fire departments' non-EMS vehicles** now carry Naloxone in Montgomery County.

Overdose Reversals with Naloxone Montgomery County, January 2018 – December 2018		
Quarter	**Reversals With Project DAWN Naloxone Kits***	**Doses Administered by Emergency Medical Services****
January-March	4	387
April-June	9	392
July-September	31	442
October-December	39	365

**Source: ADAMHS. Includes overdoses reported to Project DAWN at time of Naloxone kit refill.*
***Source: Ohio Emergency Medical Services.*

EMS agencies in Montgomery County **administered 1,586 doses** of Naloxone in 2018. This is a **decrease of 50%** from 3,203 in 2017. Kits provided by Project DAWN are reported to have **reversed 83 overdoses**.

Law Enforcement Drug Seizures and Forfeitures

The Regional Agencies Narcotics and Gun Enforcement (R.A.N.G.E.) Task Force includes twelve law enforcement agencies in Montgomery and Clark Counties and works to combat drug abuse and trafficking.

Miami Valley Bulk Smuggling Task Force includes nine agencies who operate a tip line and intercept smuggled drugs in the Dayton Area.

Dayton Police Department's (DPD) Narcotics Bureau drug seizures are also listed below.

Regional Agencies Narcotics and Gun Enforcement (R.A.N.G.E.) Task Force Drug Seizures, 2018

Drug	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Total
Cocaine/Crack (grams)	1,886	42	314	272	2,514
Heroin/Fentanyl (grams)	1,747	1,978	482	311	4,518
Methamphetamine (grams)	5,086	3,460	5295	17,507	31,348
Marijuana (grams)	30,297	72,982	38,157	29,755	171,191
Marijuana (plants)	0	15	102	71	188
Opioids (pills)	1,500	10	84	714	2,308
Xanax (pills)	1,000	500	740	690	2,930
Ecstasy (pills)	511	0	55	60	626

Miami Valley Bulk Smuggling Task Force Drugs Removed or Forfeited 2016 – 2018

Drug	2016	2017	2018
Cocaine/Crack (grams)	30,148	26,185	36,304
Heroin (grams)	7,645	2,277	31,382
Fentanyl (grams)	1,228	33,850	53,715
Methamphetamine (grams)	3,847	15,721	120,628
Marijuana (grams)	854,871	363,573	141,648
Opioids (pills)	426	1,800	1,415

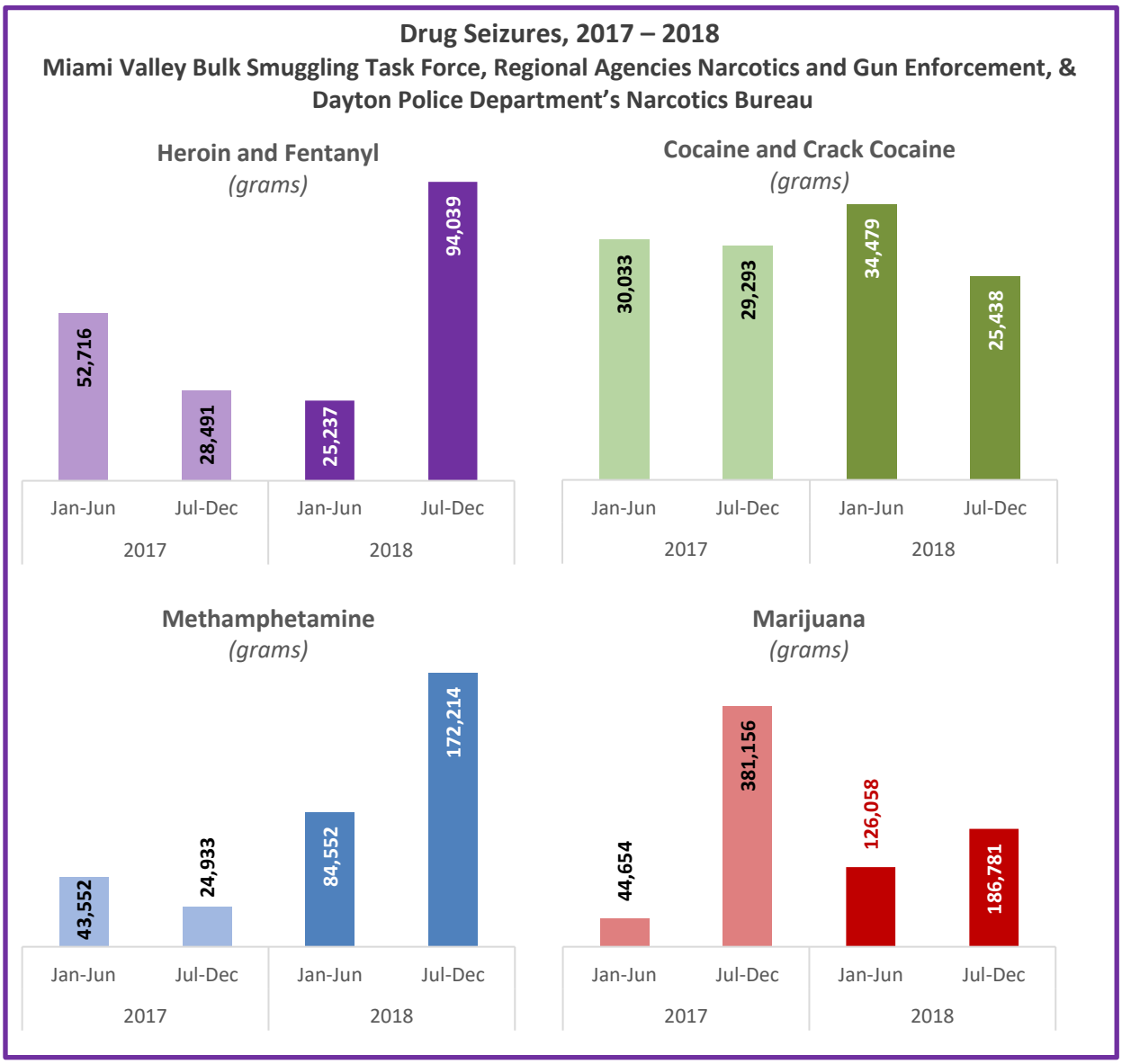
Dayton Police Department Narcotics Drug Seizures, 2018

Drug	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Total
Cocaine/Crack (grams)	2,012	6,037	12,681	369	21,099
Heroin (grams)	285	445	5,418	82	6,230
Fentanyl (grams)	4,670	11,279	4,075	3,407	23,431
Methamphetamine (grams)	104	60,297	22,900	21,489	104,790
Pharmaceuticals (dosage unit)	165	1,037	14	0	1,216
Drop Box (lbs)	54	219	60	62	395
Other Drugs (grams)	37,621	3,805	77,874	5,682	124,262
Marijuana (plants)	0	0	100	100	200

Drugs Seized

Drugs seized by law enforcement provide a snapshot of drugs present in the community. In 2018, the Miami Valley Bulk Smuggling Task Force, R.A.N.G.E., and Dayton Police Department's Narcotics Bureau seized a combined 312,839 grams of Marijuana, 256,766 grams of Methamphetamine, 119,276 grams of Heroin and Fentanyl, and 59,917 grams of Cocaine and Crack Cocaine.

Seizures of Methamphetamine and Heroin/Fentanyl increased in the second half of 2018. In July-December, the number of grams of Methamphetamine seized was higher than the prior eighteen months combined. Following a decline from 2017 through the first half of 2018, the number of grams of Heroin and Fentanyl seized increased dramatically between July – December 2018.



Miami Valley Regional Crime Laboratory

The Miami Valley Regional Crime Laboratory (MVRCL) handles approximately 8,000 cases per year for 70 law enforcement agencies.

Between 2010 and 2018, the MVRCL tested 40,563 drug samples. During that time, Heroin and Cocaine appeared most frequently. The most common combination samples were Heroin/Cocaine and Heroin/Fentanyl.

In 2018, the MVRCL tested 5,624 samples. Methamphetamine and Cocaine were the most common single-substance samples. Heroin/Fentanyl and Fentanyl/Acrylfentanyl were the most common mixed-substance samples. These were also the most common samples in 2017.

Miami Valley Regional Crime Laboratory
Samples Tested, 2010-2018

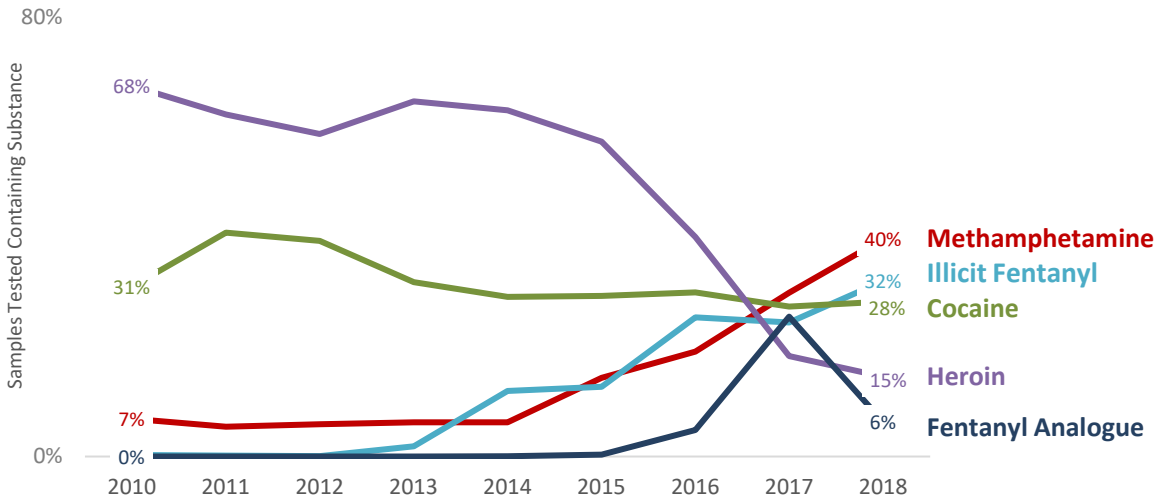
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2010-2018
Heroin	1,622	1,825	2,320	3,106	2,781	2,375	1,191	322	234	**15,776**
Cocaine	662	1,091	1,493	1,462	1,271	1,219	1,264	1,082	1,299	**10,843**
Methamphetamine	180	185	249	321	323	739	925	1,389	2,123	**6,434**
Fentanyl	8	6	3	38	328	295	670	450	682	**2,480**
Heroin/Fentanyl	0	0	0	59	265	314	486	261	365	**1,750**
Heroin/Cocaine	149	299	171	181	218	280	149	45	19	**1,511**
Carfentanil	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	416	7	**448**
Heroin/Fentanyl/Cocaine	0	0	0	0	30	60	88	59	108	**345**
Acetylfentanyl/Fentanyl	0	0	0	0	0	7	15	5	253	**280**
Furanyl fentanyl	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	45	*2*	**145**
Acrylfentanyl	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	123	1	**127**
Carfentanil/Fentanyl	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	102	5	**113**
Fentanyl/Acrylfentanyl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0	**110**
Fentanyl/Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	**106**
Fentanyl/Tramadol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	**95**
Other Drug or Combination	0	0	0	0	3	40	151	537	325	**1,056**
Total Samples Tested	**2,621**	**3,406**	**4,236**	**5,167**	**5,219**	**5,329**	**5,071**	**4,946**	**5,624**	**41,619**

Note: The Crime Laboratory did not begin testing for Fentanyl and its analogues until the second half of 2014. The Crime Laboratory also tests Marijuana samples, but these have not been found to include opioids.

The percent of samples including **Heroin decreased** between 2015 and 2018. The percent including **Illicit Fentanyl increased** between 2013 and 2018, while the percent including **Fentanyl Analogues increased between 2015 and 2017 before declining in 2018**.

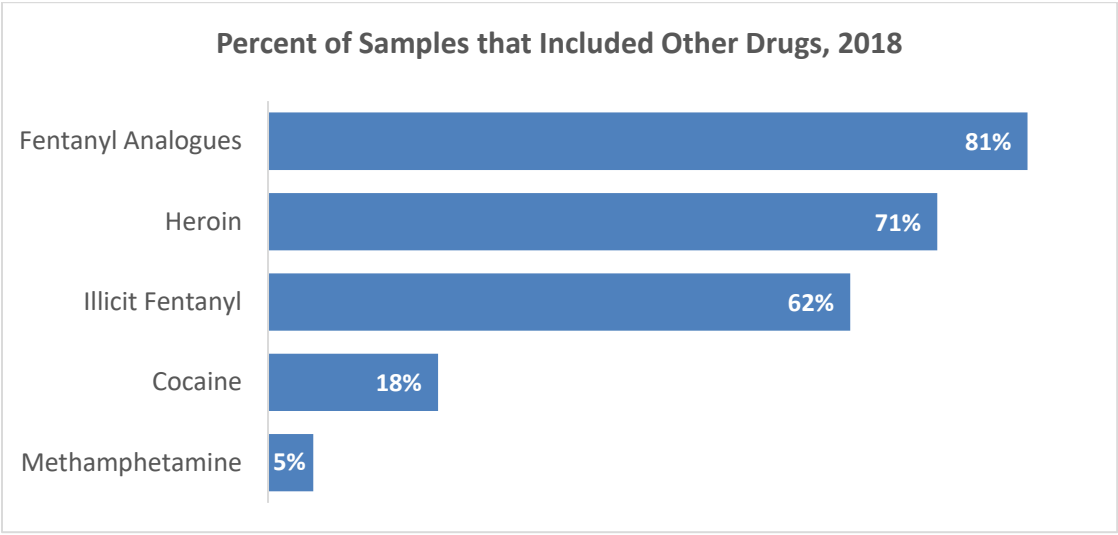
The percent of samples including **Cocaine remained stable** between 2013 and 2018. **Methamphetamine increased** between 2013 and 2018.

Drugs Present in Samples Tested, 2010-2018



Twenty-two percent (21.5%) of drug samples contained more than one substance. This number was higher in samples containing opioids; 81% of samples containing Fentanyl Analogues also contained another substance. Of samples containing Cocaine, 18% also included another substance. **Only 5% of samples with Methamphetamine also included another substance**.

Percent of Samples that Included Other Drugs, 2018

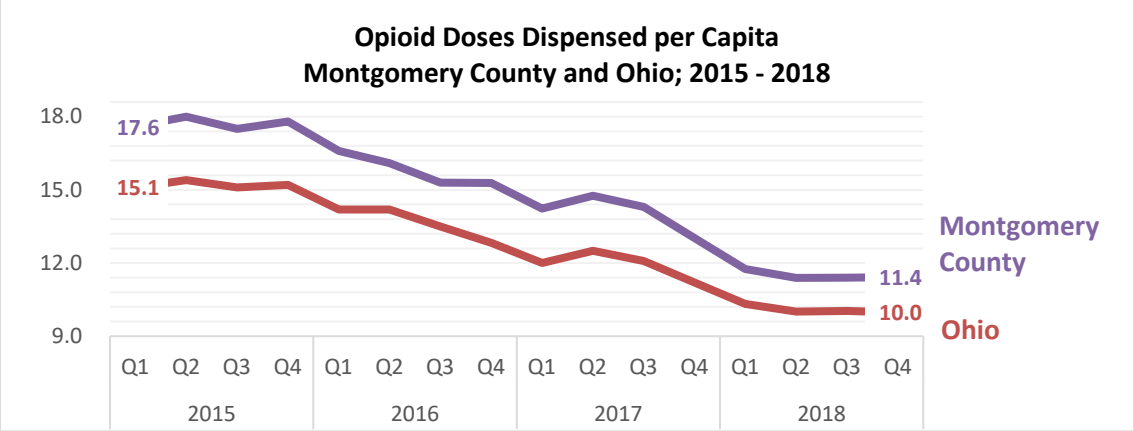


Prescription Opioids

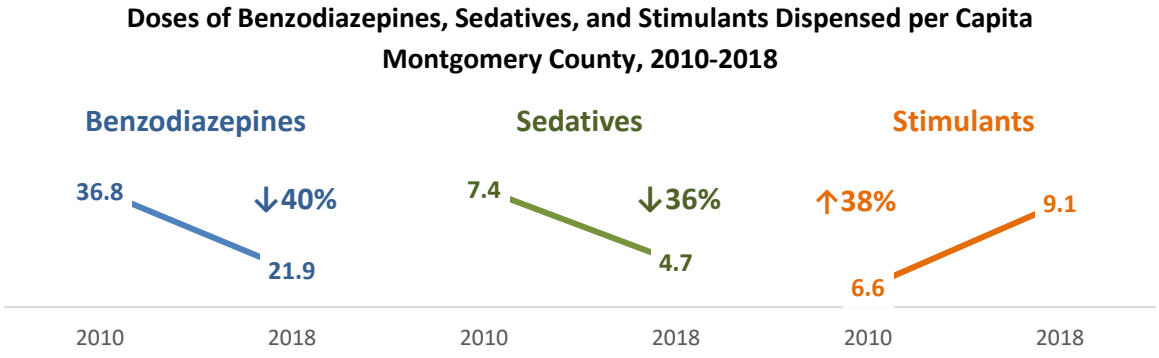
Prescriptions by Quarter

Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System (OARRS)

The Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System (OARRS) allows prescribers and pharmacies to monitor opioid prescriptions and address overprescribing and "doctor shopping" in the state of Ohio. The charts below represent the number of doses dispensed per capita; this is the total number of doses sold to patients at pharmacies divided by the total population.



Between 2015 and 2018, the rate of opioids dispensed per capita was **higher in Montgomery County** than in the State of Ohio. The number of opioid doses dispensed per capita has **decreased** consistently since 2015 in both Montgomery County and Ohio, with a **slight increase in Quarter 2 of 2017** for both the county and state.



While the number of doses dispensed of opioids, benzodiazepines, and sedatives per capita decreased between 2010 and 2018, the number of **stimulants dispensed per capita increased by 38%.**

Treatment

Through Montgomery County's Alcohol, Drug Addiction & Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) funded Opioid Intervention Services expansion, opioid overdose patients at local emergency departments who have been medically cleared can be referred to Samaritan Behavioral Health, Inc (SBHI). If the patient requests immediate treatment, they have an Opiate Intervention Services (OIS) intake appointment and discuss treatment options with SBHI nursing staff. Patients may also self-refer to OIS.

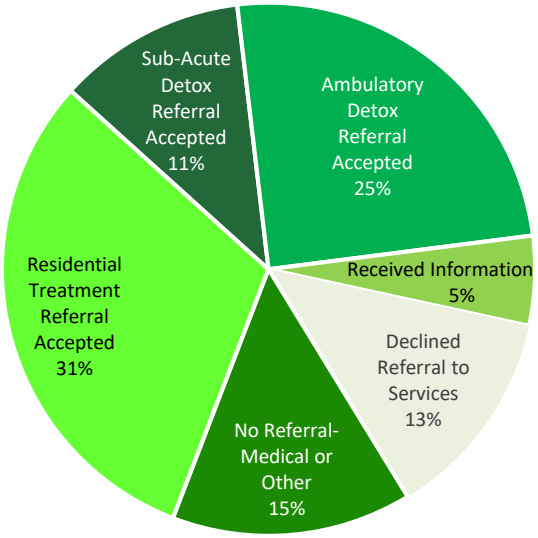
If the patient accepts a treatment option, they enter one of the four programs listed below. If they do not accept treatment at this point, they receive a follow-up call from OIS staff within 48 hours. Information on patients treated, as well as those who refused treatment, is presented below. Treatment data were provided by ADAMHS.

Opiate Intervention Services (OIS) Treatment Options	
Treatment Option	**Information**
Residential Treatment	Providers include: Nova House, Beckett Springs, Morningstar, Access Hospital, Woodhaven, Eastway, VA Center, and Women's Recovery Center
Sub-acute Detoxification	Suboxone/Subutex/Methadone Out-patient Treatment; Multiple Providers, including Promise to Hope, Miami Valley Hospital
Ambulatory Detoxification	Withdrawal Management- Vivitrol injections at Samaritan Behavioral Health
Outpatient Intake Appointment	Required if opiate treatment is ruled out and it is determined treatment for a different drug of addiction or mental health diagnosis is necessary. Scheduled within 48 hours.

Opiate Intervention Services Contacts, Intake Appointments, and Outcomes, 2018

	Jan-Mar	*Apr-Jun*	*Jul-Sep*	*Oct-Dec*	Total
Total OIS Phone Contacts/Inquiries	156	126	129	111	**522**
Denied OIS due to Benzodiazepine use or Medical Issues	3	1	0	1	**5**
Intake Appointments	89	81	104	75	**349**
Residential Treatment	20	19	43	26	**108**
Sub-Acute Detox	10	7	9	14	**40**
Ambulatory Detox	27	23	20	17	**87**
Received Information	0	7	9	3	**19**
Declined Referral to Services	14	16	11	4	**45**
Declined due to Benzodiazepine use or Medical Issues	6	0	0	3	**9**
No Referral (other reasons)	12	9	12	9	**42**
Accepted Referral	57	49	81	60	**247**
Appointment within 48 hours	47	44	59	46	**195**
% Appt w/in 48 hours	82%	90%	73%	77%	**79%**
No Shows Called within 7 days	15	5	12	9	**41**

Outcome of Opiate Intervention Services Intake Appointment, 2018



In 2018, OIS had **522 phone contacts** or inquiries and **349 in-person** intake/walk-in appointments. Of the 349 appointments, 31% (108) accepted referrals to **Residential Treatment**, 25% (87) to **Ambulatory Detox**, and 11% (40) to **Sub-Acute Detox**. Eighteen percent (45) declined referral to services at the appointment and 15% (51) did not receive a referral because of benzodiazepine use, medical issues, or other reasons.

Of the 247 patients accepting referral to services, **79% (196) were given appointments within 48 hours**. Follow-up contact was attempted within seven days with those who accepted referrals to services and provided telephone numbers but who failed to attend treatment.

Overdose and Intervention Trends, 2017 – 2018

Overdose and intervention data presented in prior sections of this report have been condensed to show how these trends aligned with one another over the course of 2017 and 2018.

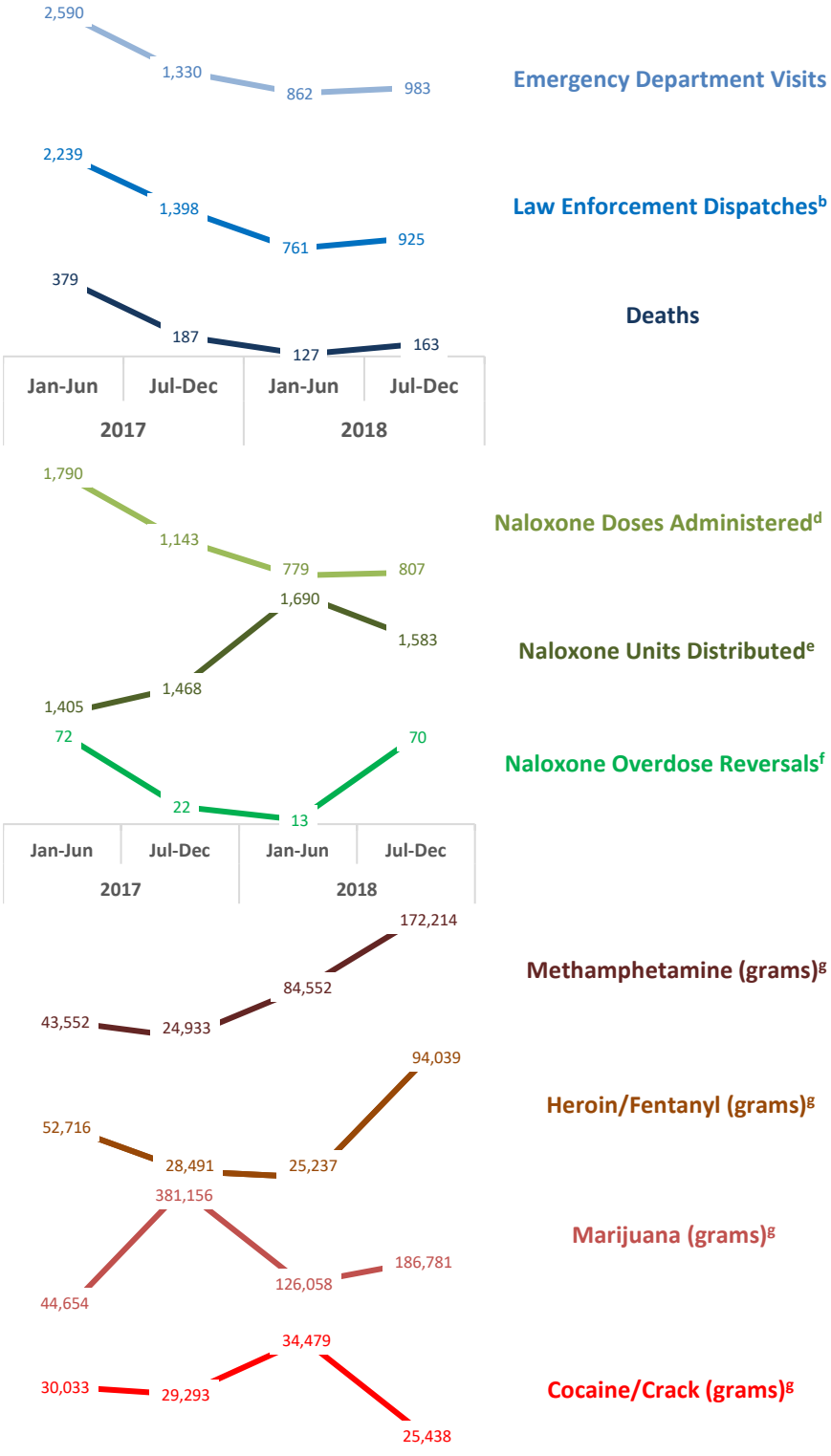
Overdoses, as measured by emergency department visits, law enforcement dispatches, and deaths, **decreased between 2017 and the first half of 2018**, with a **slight increase in July – December of 2018**.

Naloxone doses administered and overdose reversals decreased between January 2017 and June 2018, **before increasing** in the second half of 2018. Naloxone **units distributed increased** between January 2017 and June 2018, **before declining** in the second half of 2018.

Law enforcement seizure of Methamphetamine increased dramatically between July 2017 and December 2018.

Seizures of **Heroin and Fentanyl** declined between January 2017 and June 2018 but **increased steadily in the second half of 2018.**

Seizures of **Marijuana** peaked in the **second half of 2017**, while seizures of **Cocaine** peaked in the **first half of 2018**.



a. EpiCenter Syndromic Surveillance
b. Montgomery County Sheriff's Office
c. Montgomery County Coroner's Office
d. Ohio EMS
e. Naloxone units distributed by Project DAWN; Montgomery County ADAMHS
f. Naloxone reversals reported at time of refill; Project DAWN
g. Total grams of drug seized, as reported by Miami Valley Bulk Smuggling Task Force, Regional Agencies Narcotics and Gun Enforcement Task Force, and Dayton Police Department (DPD)

Addendum

R.A.N.G.E. Agencies Include

- Homeland Security Investigation
- Montgomery County Sheriff's Office
- Clayton Police Department
- Dayton Police Department
- Englewood Police Department
- Five Rivers MetroParks Law Enforcement Department
- Franklin Police Department
- Germantown Police Department
- Jackson Township Police Department
- Miami Township Police Department
- Ohio State Highway Patrol

Miami Valley Bulk Smuggling Task Force Agencies Include:

- Montgomery County Sheriff's Office
- The Ohio State Highway Patrol
- Miami Township Police Department
- Butler Township Police Department
- Montgomery County RANGE Task Force
- Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation
- Homeland Security Investigations
- Drug Enforcement Administration
- Montgomery County Prosecutor's Office