Data Unit 2017 Full-year Report

Community Overdose Action Team (COAT)

Period: January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017

Montgomery County, Ohio

Community Overdose Action Team

Working Together To Combat Opioid Overdoses

Our goal is to reduce the number of fatal overdoses.

COAT Data Sharing Committee Members:

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

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Dr. Matthew Juhascik - Montgomery County Coroner's Office

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Dr. Sara Paton - Public Health - Dayton & Montgomery County/ Wright State University

Ashley Seybold - Public Health - Dayton & Montgomery County

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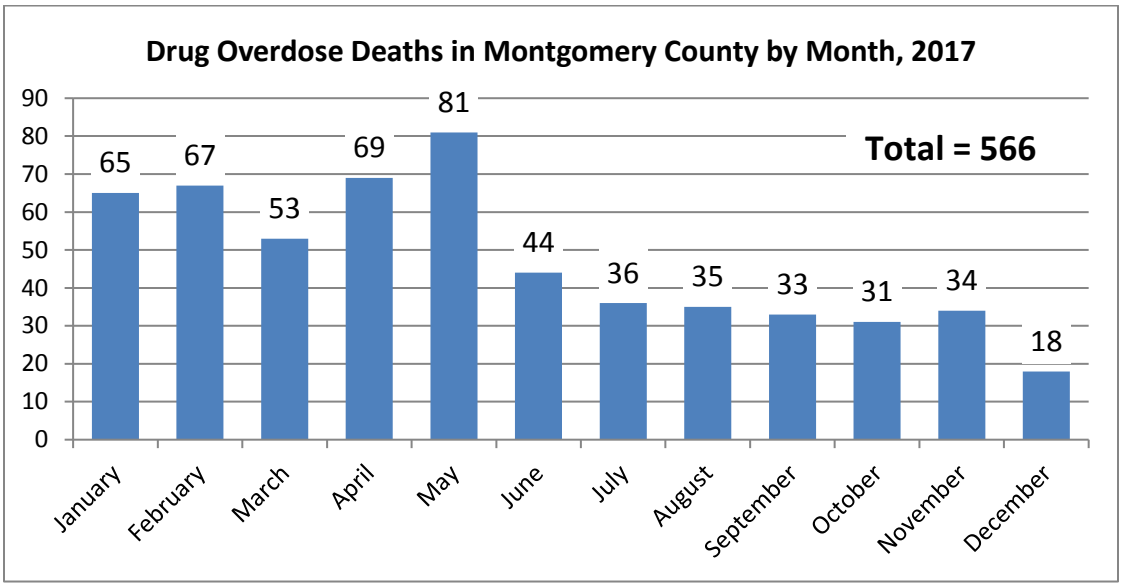
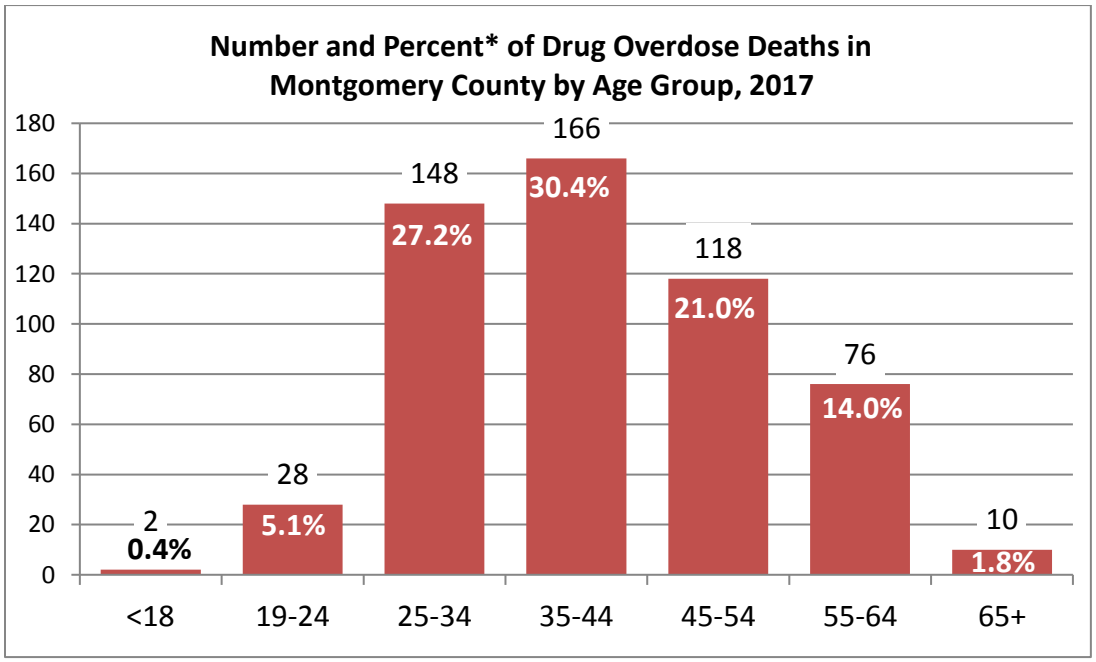
Drug Overdose Deaths that Occurred in Montgomery County, OH (Montgomery County Coroner), 2017:

Drug overdose deaths included in this report occurred in Montgomery County (including overdose deaths of non-Montgomery County residents and excluding overdose deaths of Montgomery residents who died outside of the county). There were 566 drug overdose deaths in 2017.

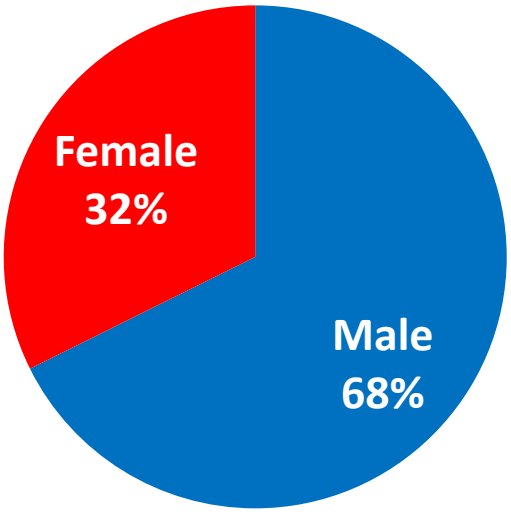




*Due to rounding, percentages do not sum to 100%.

A total of 566 drug overdose deaths were recorded in Montgomery County in 2017. The highest percentage of drug overdose deaths occurred in the age group 35 to 44 years (30.4%). Seventy-nine (78.6%) percent of 2017 drug overdose deaths occurred among individuals aged 25 to 54 years.

Drug Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Sex, 2017



Of the 566 drug overdose deaths, 383 (68%) were male, and 183 (32%) were female.

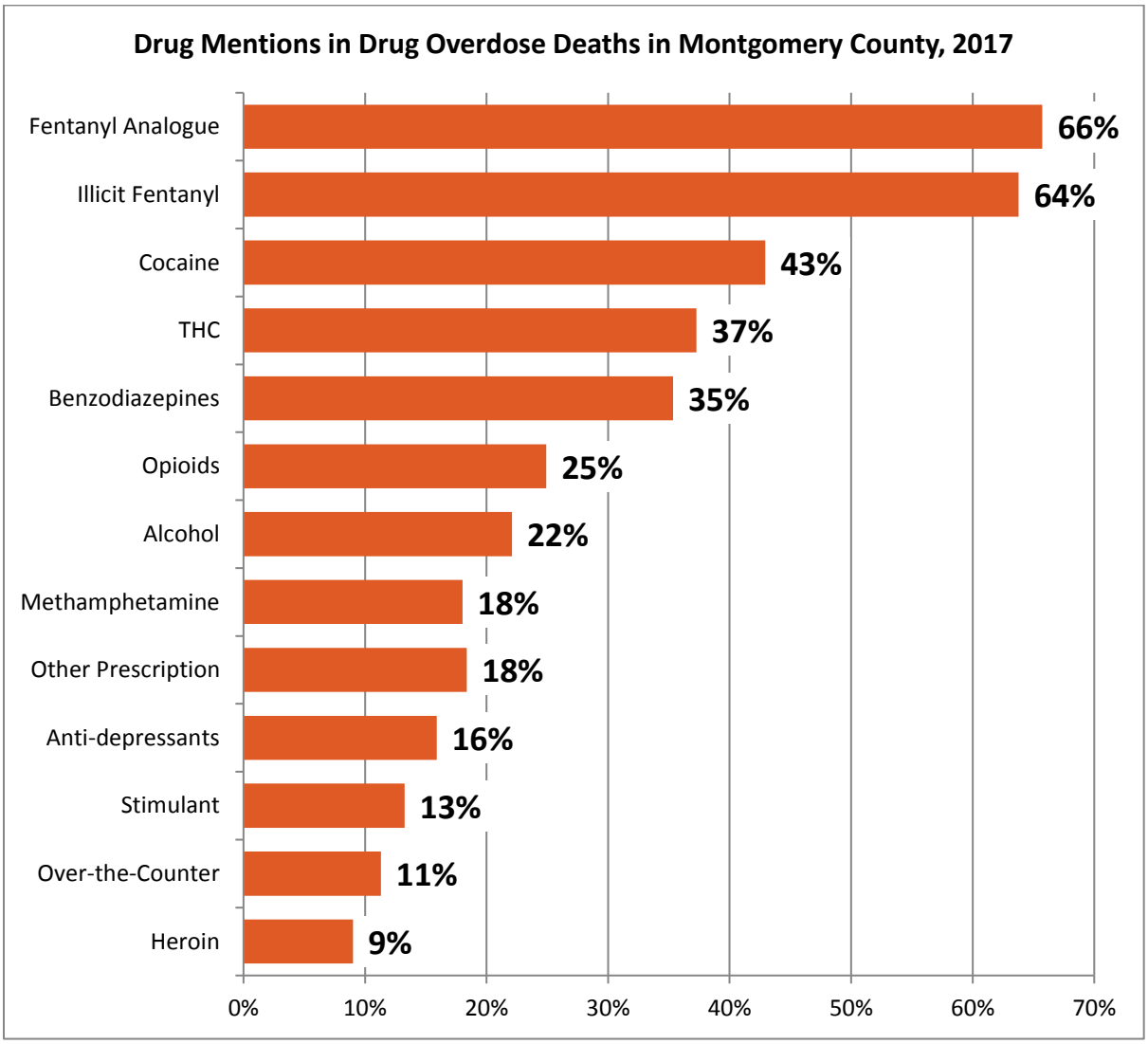
Number and Percent of Drug Overdose Deaths in Montgomery County by Race, 2017

Race	Number	Percent*
White	465	82.2%
Black	88	15.5%
Native American	4	0.7%
Asian American	1	0.2%
Hispanic	1	0.2%
Other	7	1.2%

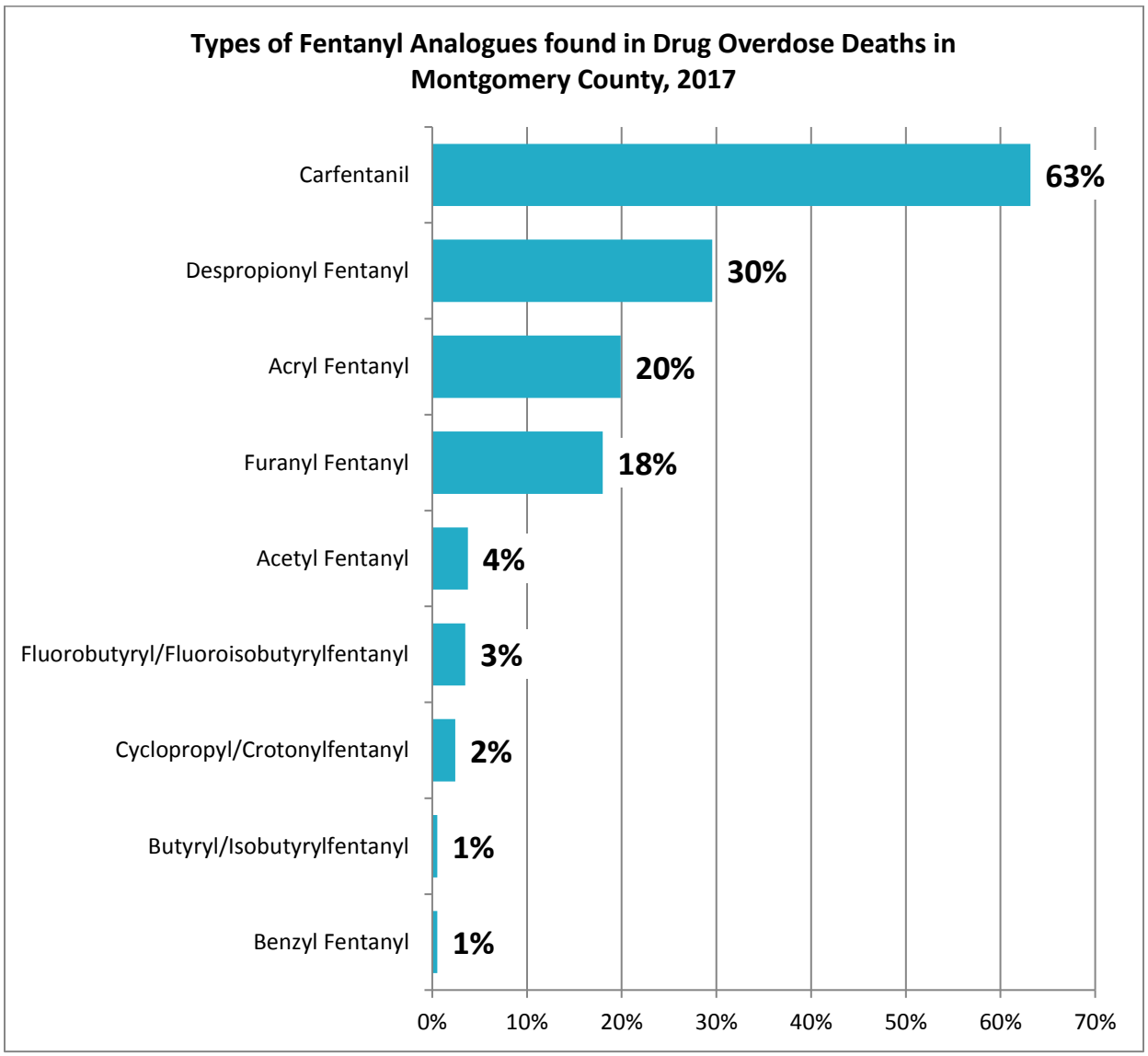
*Due to rounding, percentages do not sum to 100%.

Whites accounted for eighty-two (82.2%) percent of drug overdose deaths in 2017. Eighty-eight (88) of the 566 drug overdose deaths were among Blacks (15.5% of the total). The ratio of White to Black drug overdose victims is 5.3, meaning for every Black person who died of a drug overdose, there were 5.3 White people who died of a drug overdose.

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, 66% had fentanyl analogues in their system; these are drugs with a similar chemical structure as fentanyl and the most common drug mention in 2017. Illicit fentanyl was the second most common type of drug mention during autopsies of overdose death victims. Sixty-four (64%) percent of those dying from an overdose had illicit fentanyl in their system.

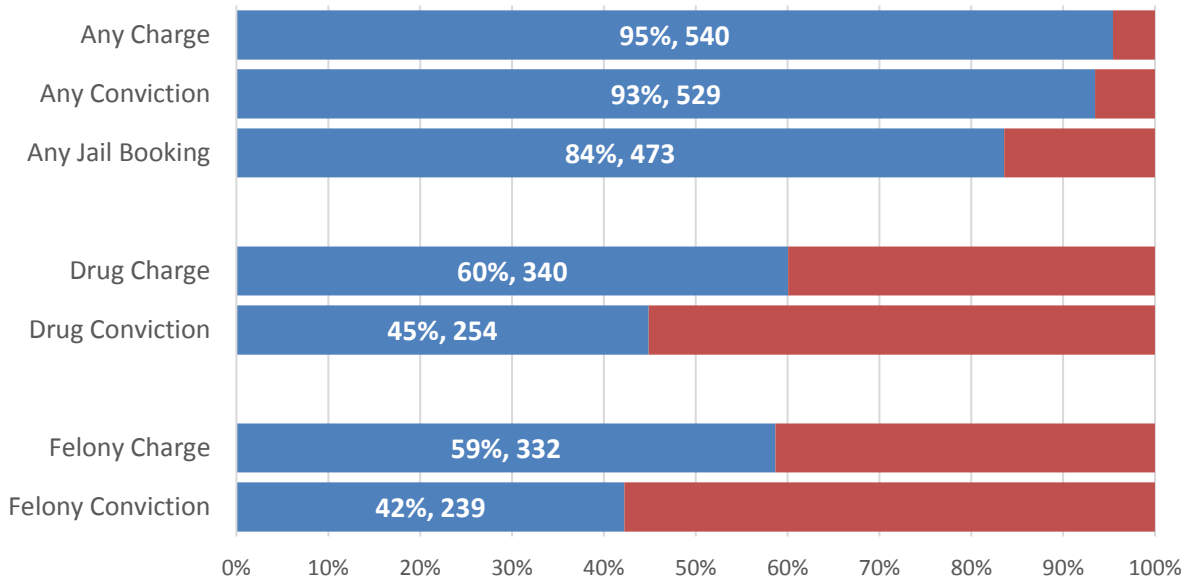


Carfentanil (found in 63% of the deaths containing a fentanyl analogue) was the most common fentanyl analogue found during drug overdose autopsies. Despropionyl fentanyl was found in 30% of the autopsies that contained a fentanyl analogue.

Criminal History - Montgomery County (JusticeWeb):

This section presents law enforcement data on the individuals who died of a drug overdose in Montgomery County during 2017. Note that all agencies do not report data to JusticeWeb.

Lifetime Cases and Convictions in Overdose Deaths
Montgomery County, 2017
(566 cases; Includes data reported to JusticeWeb)



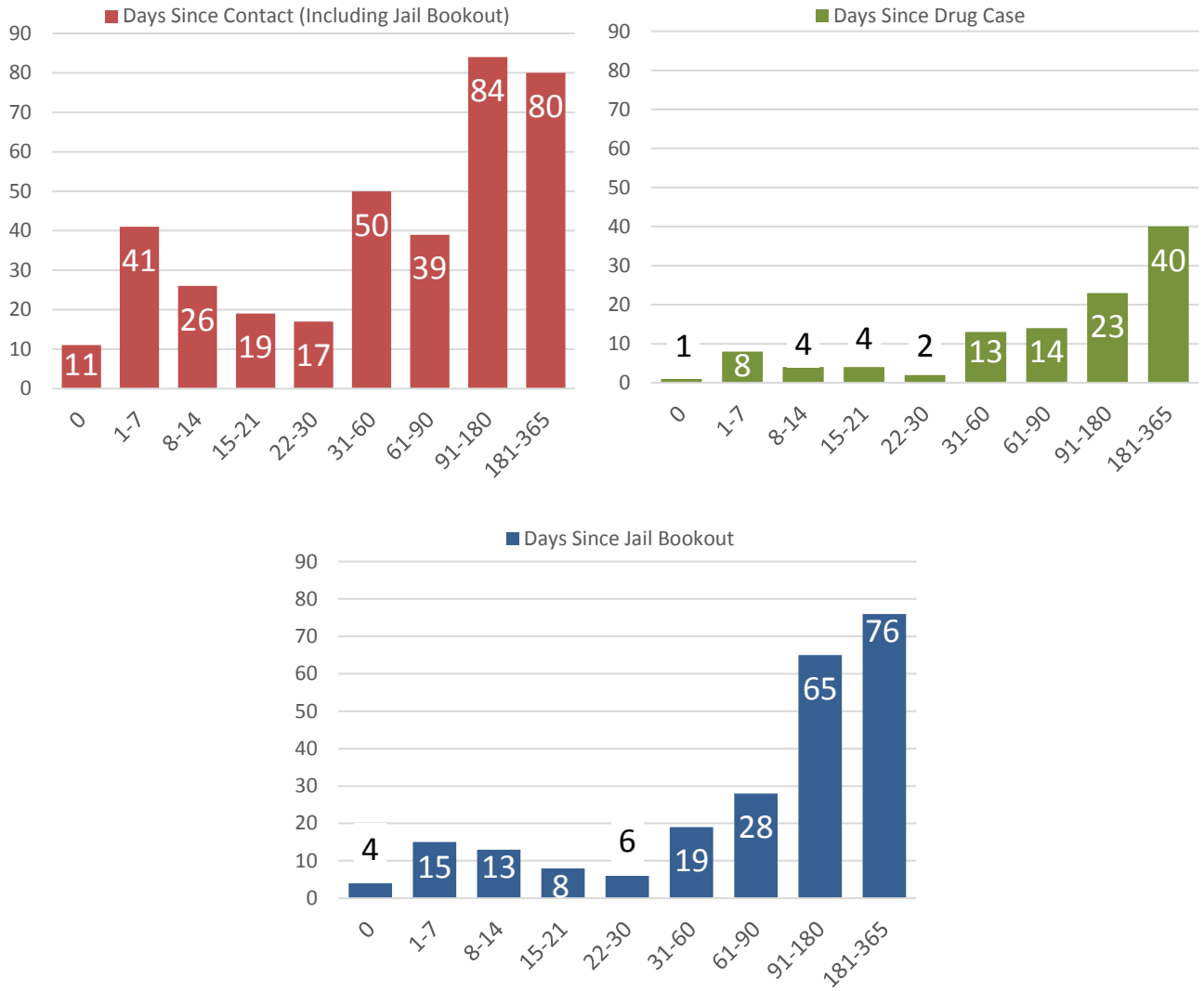
Number of Lifetime Drug Charges in Overdose Deaths
Montgomery County, 2017

Charges	Individuals	Percent
0	226	40%
1	128	23%
2	71	13%
3	41	7%
4	34	6%
5	15	3%
6	18	3%
7	13	2%
8+	20	4%
Total	**566**	**100%**

Over half (60%) of those who died from a drug overdose had previously been charged with a drug-related crime. Of the 340 individuals who were ever charged with a drug-related crime, 62% (212) had more than one charge.

While around 60% of those who died from a drug overdose had a prior drug-related charge, 95% had been charged with any crime.

Days Between Law Enforcement Contact and Overdose Deaths in the Year Prior to Death
Montgomery County, 2017

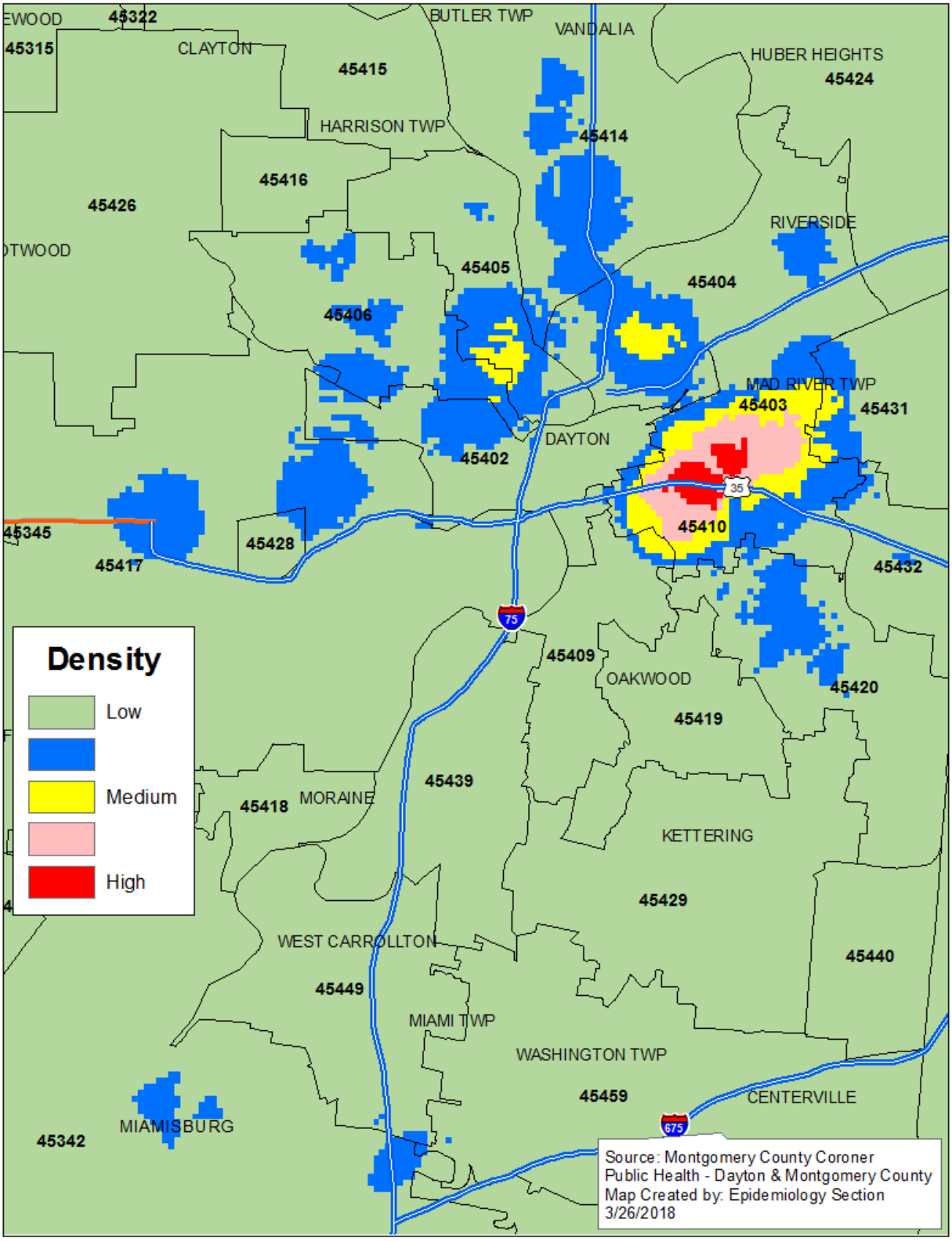


**Above charts show only those with contact in year prior to death. See page 8 for lifetime cases and convictions.*

One hundred fourteen (114) individuals died within 30 days of their last contact with law enforcement. Of those who died within 30 days of law enforcement contact, 10% (11) died within one day and 35% (41) died between one and seven days later.

Within the year prior to death, 65% (367 of 566) of individuals had contact with law enforcement, including jail bookout. Thirty percent (109 of 367) of those with contact in last year had a drug charge during that time.

Density of Overdose Deaths by Incident Location
Montgomery County, 2017



Drug Overdose Emergency Department Visits (EpiCenter):

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.

Top 10 Ohio Counties with the Highest Number of Overdose Emergency Department visits by Home Location, 2017		
Rank	**County**	**Number of Visits**
	All of Ohio	35,568
1	Cuyahoga	4,267
2	Montgomery	3,920
3	Franklin	3,594
4	Summit	2,753
5	Butler	2,153
6	Hamilton	1,995
7	Stark	1,352
8	Lucas	1,038
9	Clark	858
10	Greene	802

Top 10 Ohio Counties with the Highest Rates of Overdose Emergency Department visits by Home Location, 2017		
Rank	**County**	**Rate (per 100,000)**
	All of Ohio	302.6
1	Fayette	868.3
2	Montgomery	737.9
3	Clark	636.6
4	Ross	602.6
5	Butler	570.3
6	Highland	560.1
7	Preble	552.8
8	Gallia	549.7
9	Summit	509.5
10	Marion	500.8

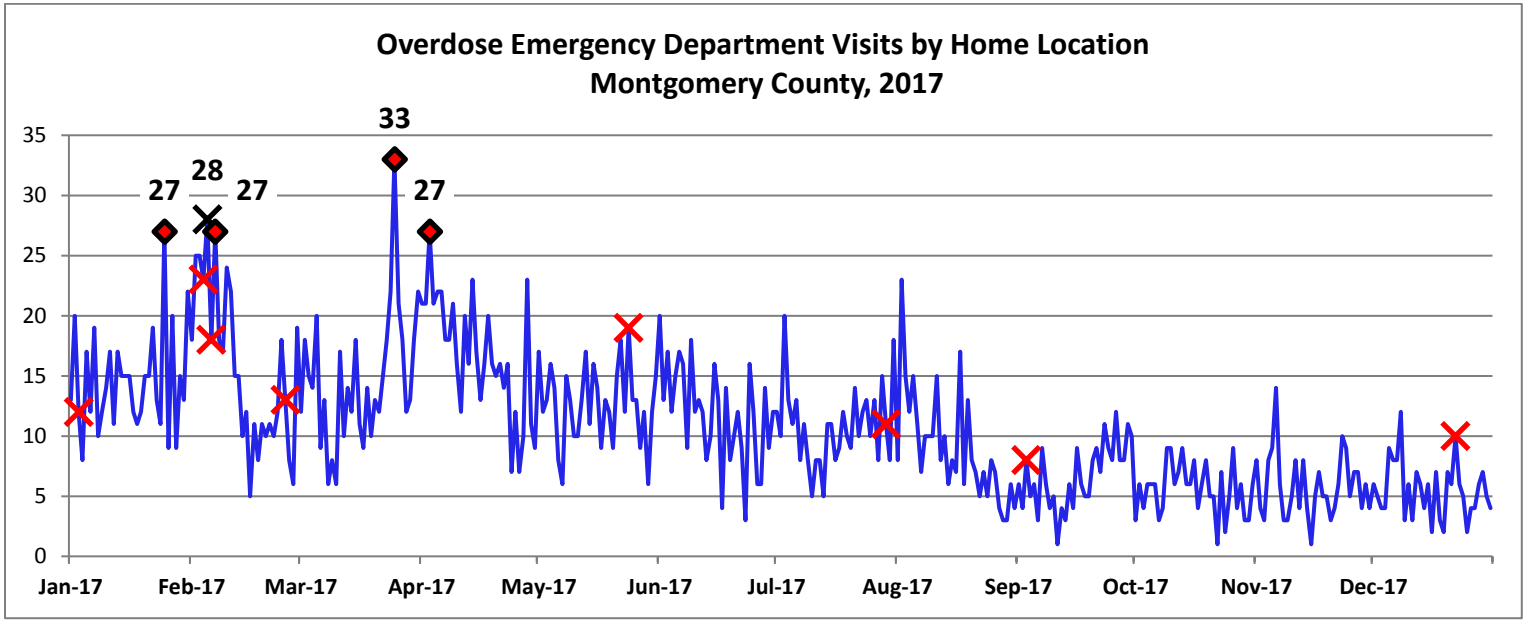
Montgomery County ranks 2nd (of 88 counties) for the highest rate of drug overdose (OD) visits to emergency departments (ED). Three of the top ten counties with the highest rates of OD ED visits are located in West Central Ohio (Montgomery, Clark, and Preble Counties).

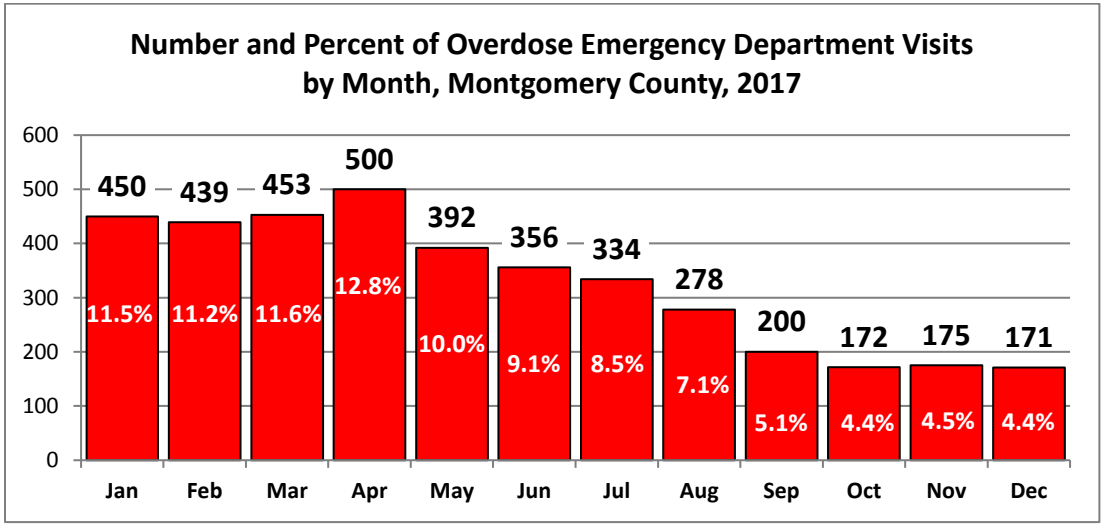
◆ =Top 3 peak for # of visits in 1 day

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 2017, there were 3,920 overdose ED visits made by Montgomery County residents.

This is an average of 10.7 visits per day.

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 10 additional anomalies issued when looking at visits by facility location (not shown in charts).

The number of visits remained relatively constant throughout the first quarter, peaking in April at 500 visits (12.8% of visits in 2017), then trending down to a low of 171 in December.

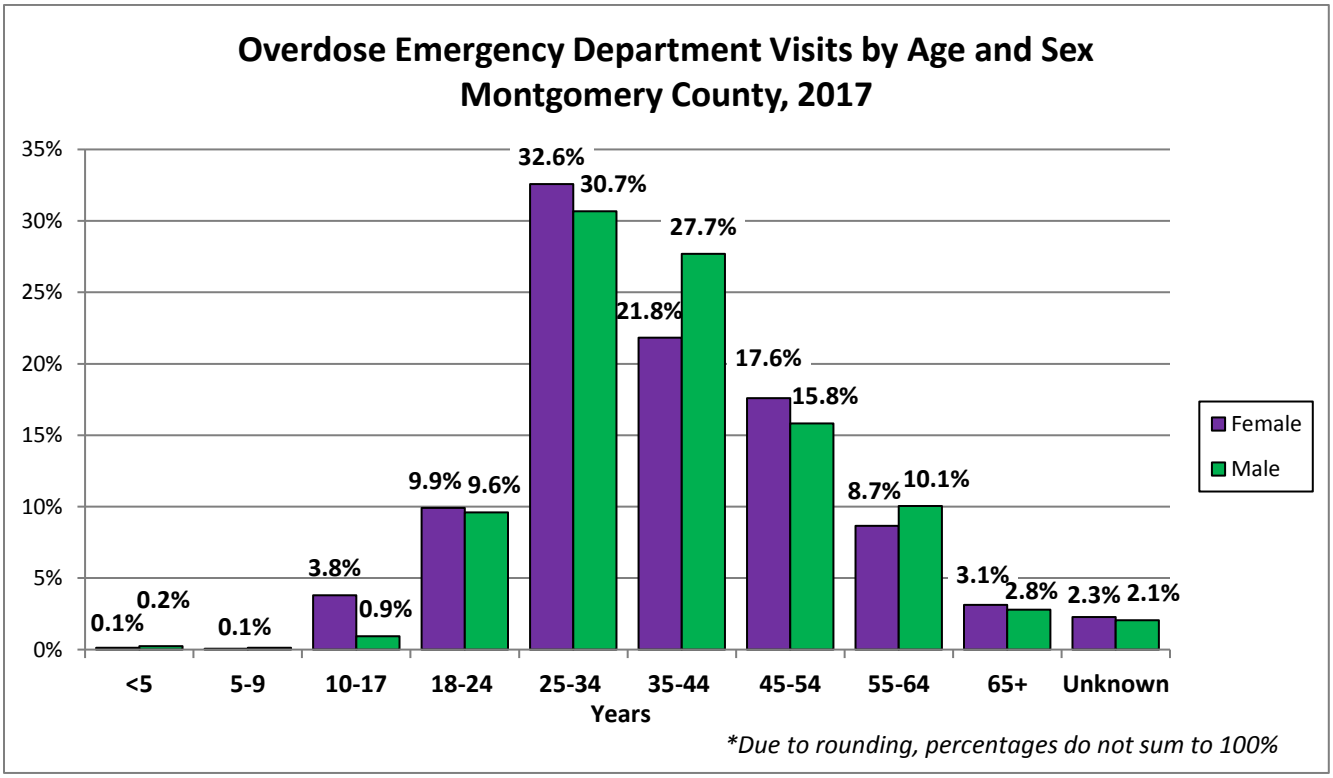
Hospital and County of Overdose Emergency Department Visits Made by Montgomery County Residents, 2017

Facility	Count	Percent	County
Miami Valley Hospital	1,549	39.5%	Montgomery
Good Samaritan Hospital	762	19.4%	Montgomery
Grandview Medical Center	601	15.3%	Montgomery
Kettering Medical Center	290	7.4%	Montgomery
Sycamore Medical Center	221	5.6%	Montgomery
Indu and Raj Soin Medical Center	107	2.7%	Greene
Huber Health Center Urgent Care	83	2.1%	Montgomery
Southview Medical Center	61	1.6%	Montgomery
Miami Valley Hospital South	58	1.5%	Montgomery
Good Samaritan North Health Center	36	0.9%	Montgomery
Dayton Children's Hospital	33	0.8%	Montgomery
Atrium Medical Center	25	0.6%	Butler
Kettering Health Network Emergency - Franklin	24	0.6%	Warren
Upper Valley Medical Center	19	0.5%	Miami
Kettering Health Network Emergency - Preble County	7	0.2%	Preble
Springfield Regional Medical Center	7	0.2%	Clark
Greene Memorial Hospital	6	0.2%	Greene
University of Cincinnati Medical Center	4	0.1%	Hamilton
Fort Hamilton Hospital	3	0.1%	Butler
Riverside Methodist Hospital	3	0.1%	Franklin
Atrium Health Center Mason	2	0.1%	Warren
Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center - Liberty Campus	2	0.1%	Butler
Ohio State University Hospital and The James Cancer Center	2	0.1%	Franklin
West Chester Hospital	2	0.1%	Butler
TriHealth Bethesda Arrow Springs	1	0.0%	Warren
Dayton Children's Hospital South Campus	1	0.0%	Montgomery
Englewood Family Medicine	1	0.0%	Montgomery
Fairfield Hospital	1	0.0%	Hamilton
Fayette County Memorial Hospital	1	0.0%	Fayette
Grant Medical Center	1	0.0%	Franklin
Holzer Medical Center - Meigs	1	0.0%	Meigs
McCullough-Hyde Memorial Hospital	1	0.0%	Butler
Mercy Health - Mt. Orab Medical Center	1	0.0%	Brown
O'Bleness Hospital	1	0.0%	Athens
Mery Health	1	0.0%	Hamilton
Neuroscience Institute - KHN	1	0.0%	Montgomery
UH St. John Medical Center	1	0.0%	Cuyahoga
Grand Total	**3,920**	**100%**	

Miami Valley Hospital had the highest percentage of Montgomery County resident overdose visits to their ED (39.5% of all visits). Six percent (5.7% or 223 visits) of Montgomery County resident overdose ED visits were made to hospitals outside of Montgomery County.

Overdose Emergency Department Visits per Patient
Montgomery County, 2017

# of Visits	# of Patients	Percent
1	2,409	80.8%
2	377	12.6%
3	109	3.7%
4	40	1.3%
5	26	0.9%
6	10	0.3%
7	4	0.1%
8	3	0.1%
9	2	0.1%
10	1	0.1%
Total	**2,981**	**100%**



There was a total of 2,981 Montgomery County residents who visited an ED for a drug overdose in 2017. Of the 2,981 residents, 572 (19.2%) visited an ED for an overdose more than once.

Sixty-three (63%) percent of overdose ED visits were male, 36.8% were female. Patients ages 25 to 54 years accounted for 73% of overdose ED visits in 2017.

Top 10 Montgomery County Zip Codes for Overdose by Home Location
Emergency Department Visits by Percent of Visits, 2017

Rank*	Zip Code	City	Number of Visits	Percent of Visits
1	45417	Dayton	473	12.1%
2	45403	Dayton	373	9.5%
3	45410	Dayton	255	6.5%
4	45404	Dayton	253	6.5%
5	45424	Huber Heights	220	5.6%
6	45420	Dayton	213	5.4%
7	45405	Dayton	211	5.4%
8	45342	Miamisburg	203	5.2%
9	45414	Dayton/Northridge	198	5.1%
10	45402	Dayton	187	4.8%

*Ranking based on number/percent of all ED visits

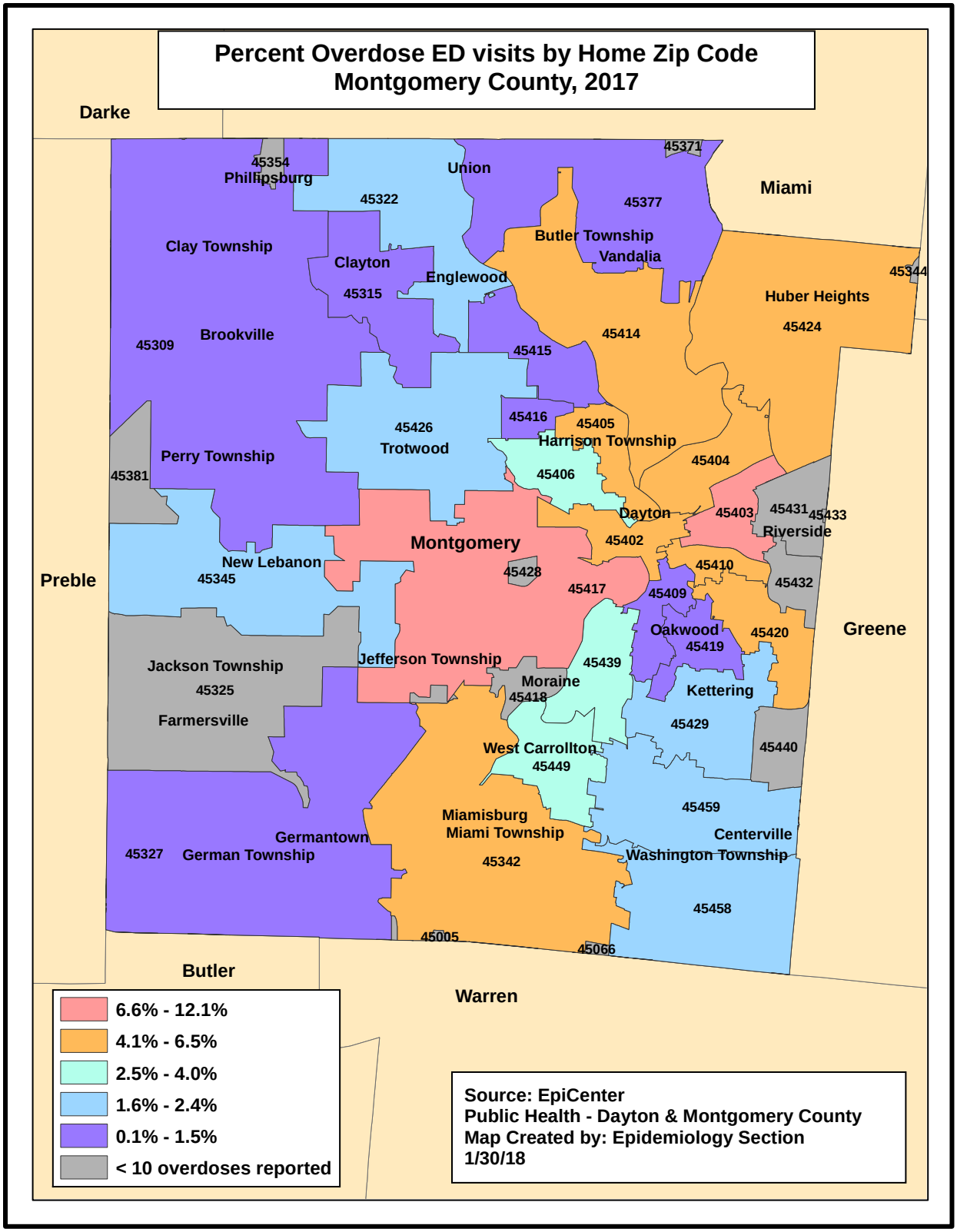
Zip code 45417 had the highest number of overdose ED visits (473 visits or 12.1% of all Montgomery County resident visits).

Top 10 Montgomery County Zip Codes for Overdose by Home Location
Emergency Department Visits by Rate of Visits, 2017

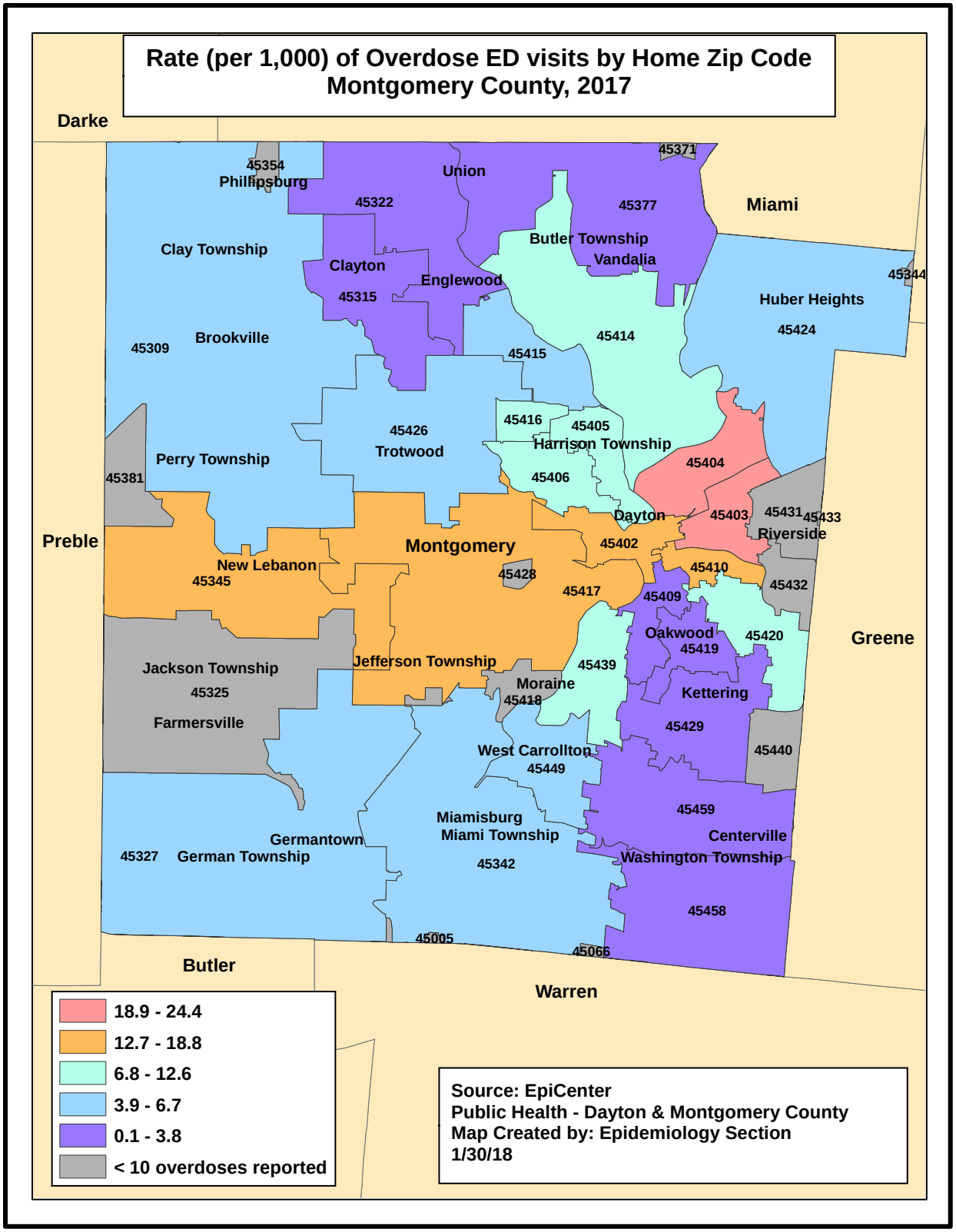
Rank*	Zip Code	City	Number of Visits	Rate†
1	45404	Dayton	253	24.4
2	45403	Dayton	373	23.7
3	45402	Dayton	187	18.8
4	45410	Dayton	255	16.1
5	45345	New Lebanon	94	15.5
6	45417	Dayton	473	15.5
7	45439	Moraine	128	12.6
8	45405	Dayton	211	12.1
9	45414	Dayton/Northridge	198	9.6
10	45420	Dayton	213	8.5

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

Zip code 45404 had the highest rate (24.4 per 1,000) of overdose ED visits. Zip code 45417 falls to 6th when taking its population into account.



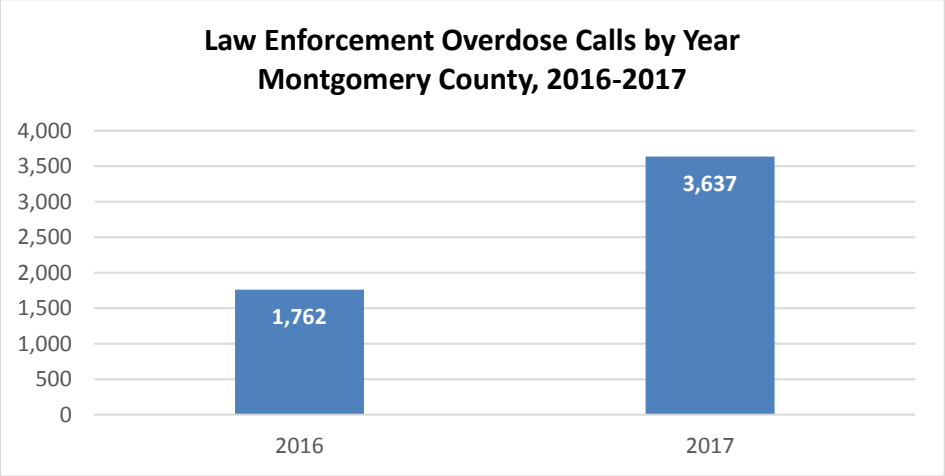
Note: 45417 includes a men's homeless shelter whose residents may be included in the above rates
45428 contains the Dayton Veteran's Administration Medical Center

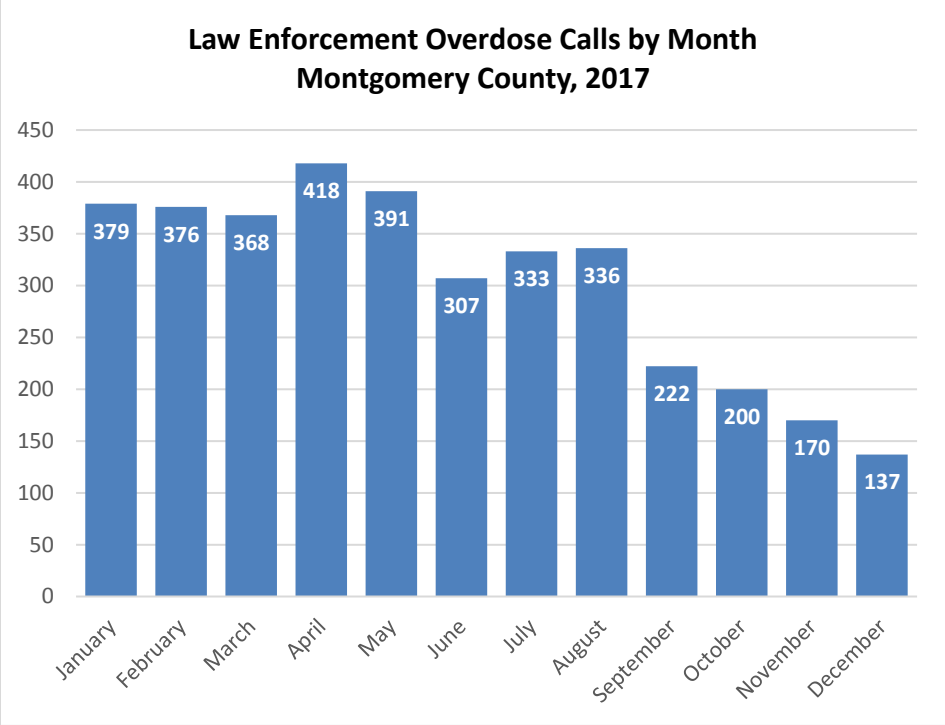


Note: 45417 includes a men's homeless shelter whose residents may be included in the above rates
45428 contains the Dayton Veteran's Administration Medical Center

Drug Overdose Law Enforcement Calls

Overdose related dispatches shown below include unintentional overdoses on illicit substances only. Excluded calls include overdoses on other substances and attempted suicides. Data provided by the Montgomery County Sheriff's Department.





Overdose Calls by Jurisdiction Montgomery County, 2017

Jurisdiction	Overdose Calls
Dayton	1,894
Trotwood	288
Harrison Twp	251
Riverside	240
Huber Heights	124
Miamisburg	114
Jefferson Twp	112
Miami Twp	91
Vandalia	71
West Carrollton	71
New Lebanon	69
Butler Twp	55
Kettering	45
Centerville	34
Washington Twp	33
Clayton	25
Germantown	21
Moraine	20
Courts & Jail	16
Brookville	14
Clay Twp	13
Englewood	11
Phillipsburg	5
Perry Twp	5
German Twp	4
Union	3
MetroParks	2

The number of law enforcement dispatches to overdoses more than doubled between 2016 to 2017, from 1,762 to 3,637. The number of calls per month is shown in the table above; April had the highest number of overdose-related calls at 418. This number declined in the last months of 2017 to a low of 137 calls in December. Dayton Police Department responded to 1,894 dispatches, the most of any jurisdiction. Trotwood, Harrison Township, and Riverside responded to more than 200 dispatches each.

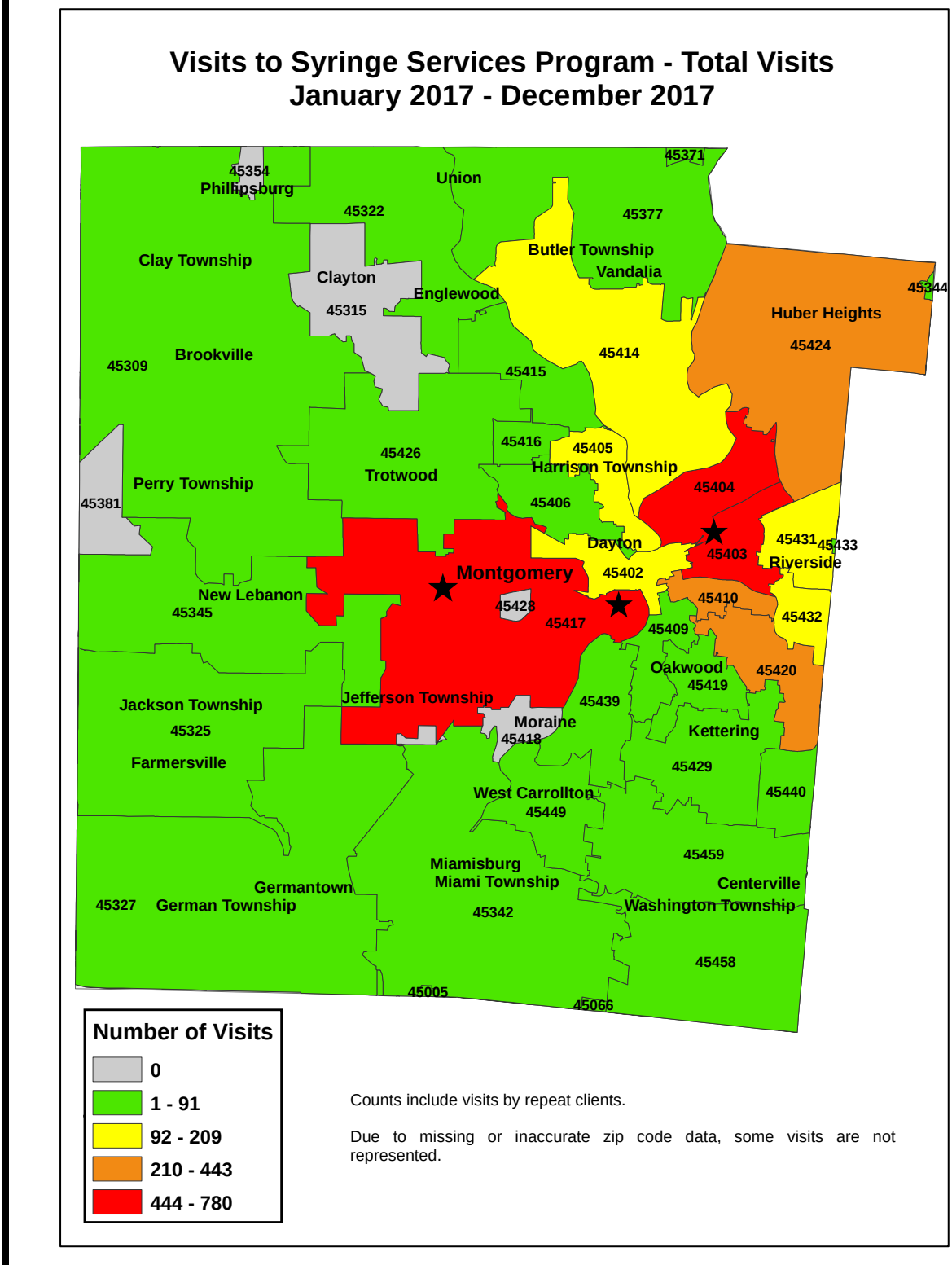
Harm Reduction Initiatives

Syringe Services (CarePoint)

Montgomery County's syringe exchange program, CarePoint, began on April 17, 2015, and is operated by Public Health - Dayton & Montgomery County. Expanding since its inception, the Syringe Services Program currently distributes at three separate locations. Hours of operation are as follows: Tuesdays from 12:00 pm to 5:00 pm at the Vogel Health Center, Thursdays from 9:00 am to 3:30 pm at Mt. Olive Baptist Church, and Fridays from 9:00 am to 3:30 pm at the Life Enrichment Center (LEC).

CarePoint (Syringe Services) Encounters by Type and Location, 2017				
Type of Encounter	**Total**	**Life Enrichment Center**	**Mt. Olive**	**Vogel**
New Client	513	327	28	158
Repeat Client	4,403	3,203	75	1,125
Exchange for Other	29	21	0	8
Total Encounters (%)	**4,945 (100%)**	**3,551 (71.8%)**	**103 (2.1%)**	**1,291 (26.1%)**

CarePoint (Syringe Services) Exchanges and Distributions by Location, 2017				
Exchange/Distribution	**Total**	**Life Enrichment Center**	**Mt. Olive**	**Vogel**
Syringes Exchanged	125,383	96,041	1,004	28,338
Condoms Distributed	10,999	8,024	14	2,961
Lube Distributed	3,989	2,912	2	1,075
Alcohol Pads Distributed	30,136	21,111	10	9,015
Cotton Balls Distributed	2,929	2,130	1	798
Ointment Distributed	14,288	9,929	2	4,357
Cookers Distributed	12,112	8,938	7	3,167
Tourniquets Distributed	4,759	3,293	1	1,465

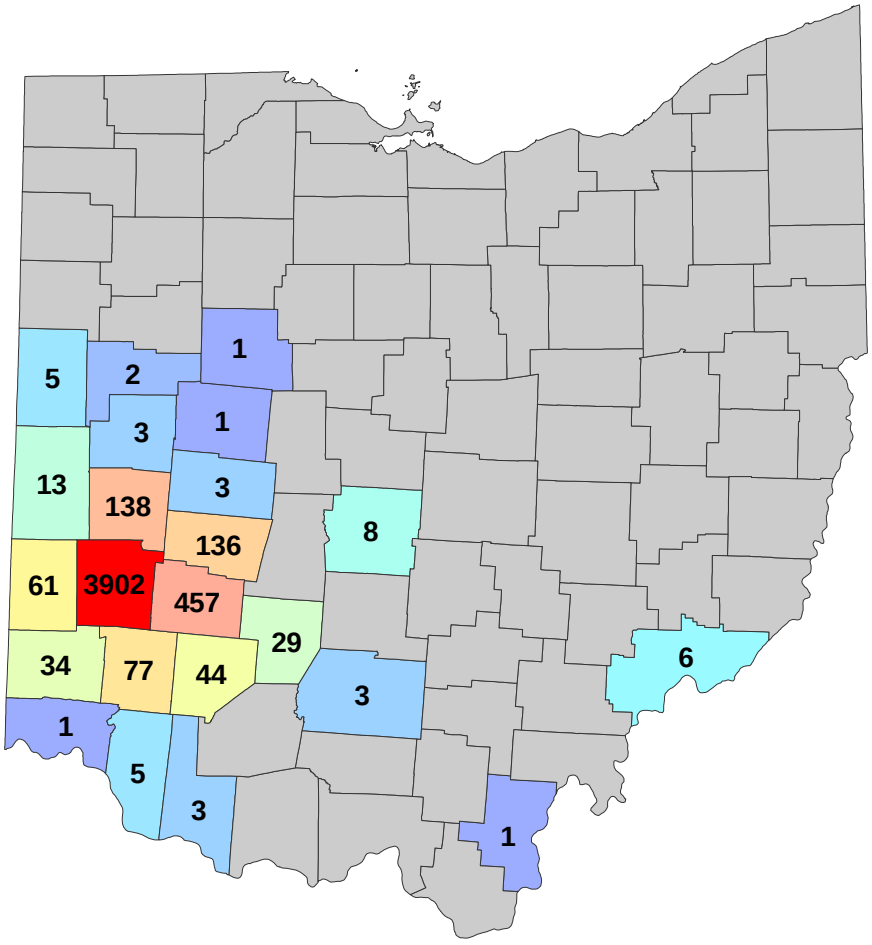


Note: ★ Syringe Services Locations

45417 includes a men's homeless shelter whose residents may be included in the above counts

45428 contains the Dayton Veteran's Administration Medical Center

Visits to Syringe Services Program by County
January 2017 - December 2017



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

Naloxone Distribution and Overdose Reversals

Naloxone Kits Distributed by Project DAWN and Syringe Services, 2017	
Location	**Kits Distributed**
Project DAWN	2,873
Syringe Services	823
Life Enrichment Center	*533*
Vogel	*226*
Addiction Services	*58*
Public Health	*6*
Dayton PD	60

Agencies Carrying Naloxone Montgomery County, 2017			
	# Agencies Carrying Naloxone	**# Total Agencies**	**% Agencies Carrying Naloxone**
Law Enforcement	24	29	83%
Fire Department (Non-EMS Vehicles)	5	24	21%
Total	32	53	60%

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

Overdose Reversals with Naloxone Montgomery County, 2017		
Quarter	**Reversals With Project DAWN Naloxone Kits***	**Doses Administered by Emergency Medical Services****
January-March	33	832
April-June	39	1,162
July-September	15	794
October-December	7	415
Total	**94**	**3,203**

**Includes overdoses reported to Project DAWN at time of Naloxone kit refill.*

***Includes doses administered by EMS agencies reported to Ohio Emergency Medical Services.*

CarePoint (Syringe Services) seeks to reduce the number of lethal overdoses through the provision of overdose prevention education and distribution of home overdose reversal kits. These kits contain Naloxone and are issued to individuals who complete the authorized training. In 2017, CarePoint distributed 823 Naloxone kits and refilled 612.

Project DAWN (Deaths Avoided With Naloxone) provides community members with training and take-home doses of naloxone to use in case of an opioid overdose. In 2017, 2,873 kits were distributed by Project DAWN and trained 2,935 individuals, reversing 94 overdoses.

In addition, 24 law enforcement agencies and 5 fire departments' non-EMS vehicles now carry naloxone.

Note: For the purposes of this report, we will refer to Narcan® Nasal Spray by its generic name Naloxone.

Drug Seizure

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, 2017

Drug	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	July-Sep	Oct-Dec	Total
Cocaine/Crack (grams)	2,126	575	298	984	3,983
Heroin/Fentanyl (grams)	6,723	1,005	461	1,167	9,356
Marijuana (processed)	10,076	6,016	7,429	38,716	62,237
Marijuana (plants)	40	900	879	15	1,834
Methamphetamine (grams)	6,678	549	263	7,820	15,310
Opioids (pills)	0	0	110	0	110
Xanax (pills/bars)	0	0	44 pills, 75 bars	28 pills	72 pills, 75 bars
Ecstasy (pills)	0	0	270	0	270
LSD (Doses)	0	0	25	0	25

Miami Valley Bulk Smuggling Task Force Drugs Removed or Forfeited, 2016-2017

Drug	2016	2017	Change
Marijuana (grams)	854,871	363,573	↓57%
Fentanyl (grams)	1,228	33,850	↑2,656%
Cocaine/Crack (grams)	30,148	26,185	↓13%
Methamphetamine (grams)	3,847	15,721	↑308%
Heroin (grams)	7,645	2,277	↓70%
Opioids (pills)	426	1,800	↑323%

Dayton Police Department Narcotics Drug Seizures, 2017

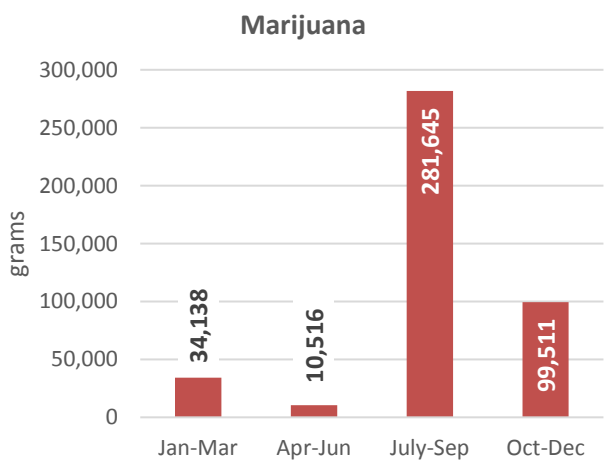
Drug	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	July-Sep	Oct-Dec	Total
Cocaine/Crack (grams)	518	1,132	246	27,262	29,158
Heroin (grams)	5,757	6,048	1,404	3	13,212
Methamphetamine (grams)	5,535	17,072	14,164	683	37,454
Fentanyl (grams)	1,913	3,103	17,233	263	22,512
Pharmaceuticals (dosage unit)	337	154	19	0	510
Drop Box (lbs)	34	65	30	119	248
Other Drugs (grams)	7,133	4,471	3,000	2,307	0

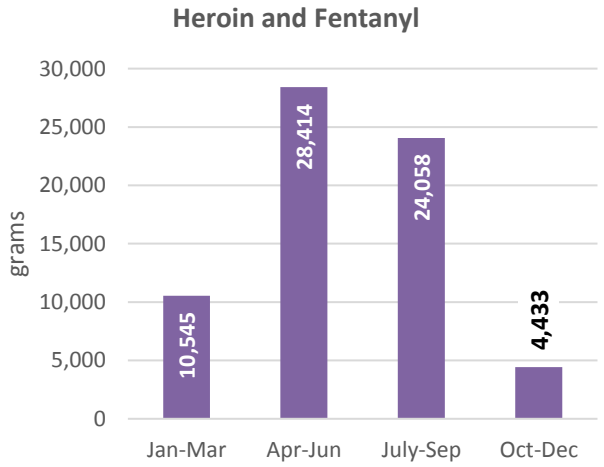
Drugs Seized, 2017

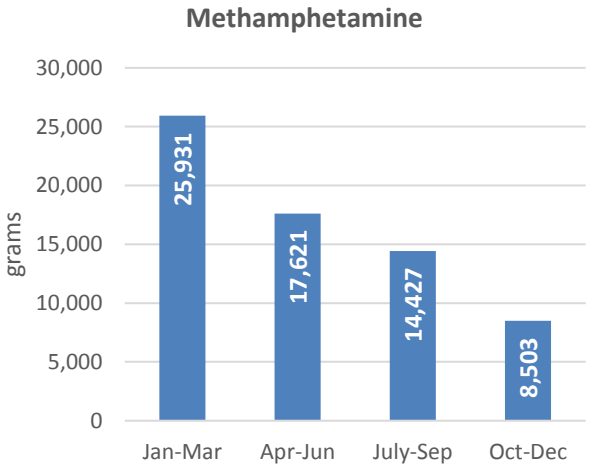
Drugs seized by law enforcement provide a snapshot of drugs present in the community. In 2017, the Miami Valley Bulk Smuggling Task Force, R.A.N.G.E., and Dayton Police Department's Narcotics Bureau seized a combined 425,810 grams of Marijuana, 67,450 grams of Heroin and Fentanyl, 66,482 grams of Methamphetamines, and 59,326 grams of Cocaine and Crack Cocaine.

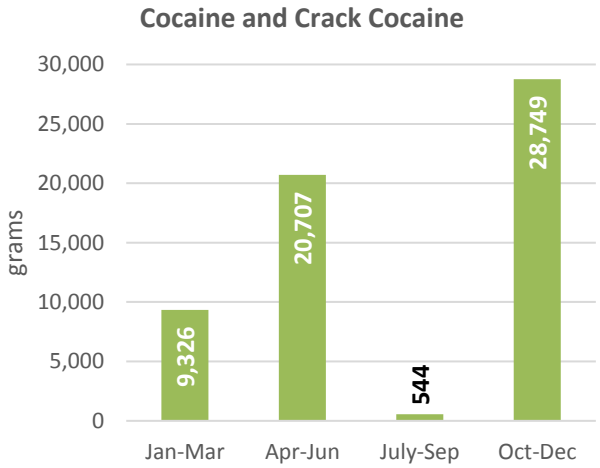
In 2017, the majority of Marijuana was seized in July through September. Heroin and Fentanyl seizures were concentrated in April through September. The quarter with the greatest amount of grams of Cocaine (Crack included) seized was October through December, while seizure of Methamphetamines gradually declined throughout the year.

Drug Seizures by Quarter, 2017
Miami Valley Bulk Smuggling Task Force, Regional Agencies Narcotics and Gun Enforcement, & Dayton Police Department's Narcotics Bureau, Combined









Miami Valley Regional Crime Laboratory

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

Between 2010 and 2017, the MVRCL tested 35,995 drug samples. During that time, Heroin and Cocaine appeared most frequently. The most common combination samples were Heroin/Cocaine and Heroin/Fentanyl.

In 2017, the MVRCL tested 4,946 samples. Methamphetamine and Cocaine were the most common single-substance samples. Heroin/Fentanyl and Fentanyl/Acrylfentanyl were the most common mixed-substance samples.

Miami Valley Regional Crime Laboratory
Samples Tested, 2010-2017

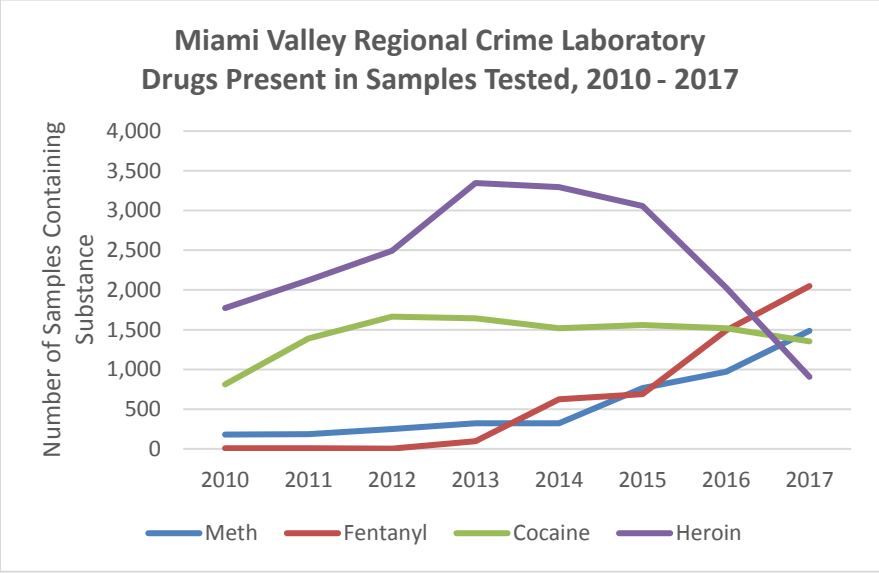
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Heroin	1,622	1,825	2,320	3,106	2,781	2,375	1,191	322	**15,542**
Cocaine	662	1,091	1,493	1,462	1,271	1,219	1,264	1,082	**9,544**
Methamphetamine	180	185	249	321	323	739	925	1,389	**4,311**
Fentanyl	8	6	3	38	328	295	670	450	**1,798**
Heroin/Cocaine	149	299	171	181	218	280	149	45	**1,492**
Heroin/Fentanyl	0	0	0	59	265	314	486	261	**1,385**
Carfentanil	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	416	**441**
Heroin/Fentanyl/Cocaine	0	0	0	0	30	60	88	59	**237**
Furanyl fentanyl	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	45	**143**
Acrylfentanyl	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	123	**126**
Fentanyl/Acrylfentanyl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	**110**
Carfentanil/Fentanyl	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	102	**108**
Other Drug or Combination	0	0	0	0	3	47	166	542	**758**
Total Samples Tested	**2,621**	**3,406**	**4,236**	**5,167**	**5,219**	**5,329**	**5,071**	**4,946**	**35,995**

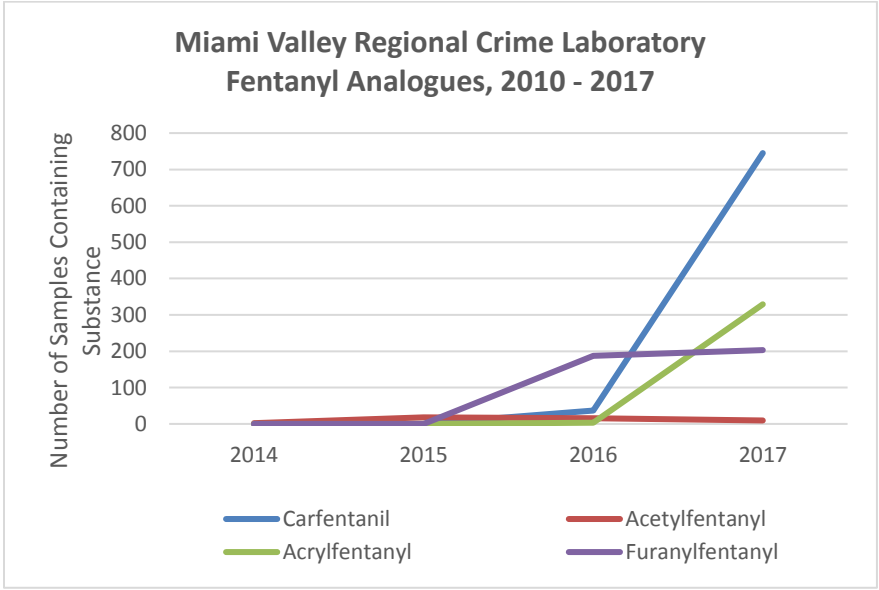
Note: The Crime Laboratory did not begin testing for Fentanyl until the second half of 2014.

While the table on the previous page includes samples with substances found in combination, the charts below show the number of samples containing each substance; combination samples are counted multiple times to include each present substance.

The number of samples including Heroin increased from 1,771 in 2010 to 3,346 in 2013, before declining from 3,058 to 906 between 2015 and 2017. Cocaine increased slightly from 811 to 1,664 between 2010 and 2012 before remaining stable through 2017. Fentanyl and Methamphetamine both increased during the latter half of the period.

Fentanyl analogues first appeared in 2014; Furanylfentanyl increased from appearing in zero samples in 2015 to 187 in 2016. Carfentanil dramatically increased in 2017, from appearing in 37 samples to 745 in one year.





Prescription Opioids

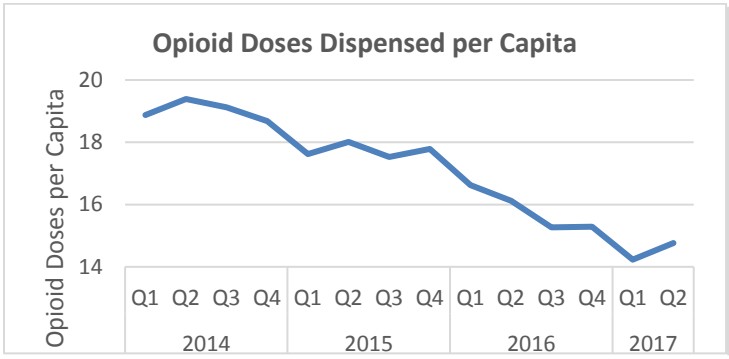
Prescriptions by Quarter

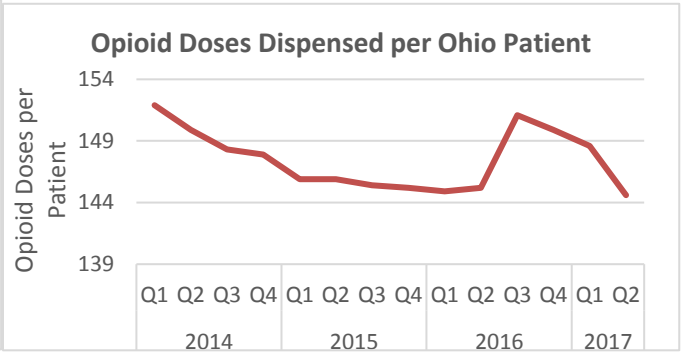
Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System (OARRS)

The Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System (OARRS) was created by the State of Ohio Board of Pharmacy. OARRS allows prescribers and pharmacies to monitor opioid prescriptions and address overprescribing and "doctor shopping" in the state of Ohio.

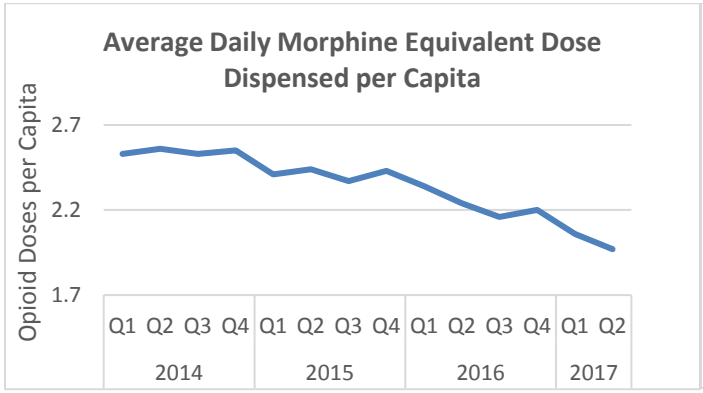
Opioid Doses and Morphine Equivalent Doses (MED) per Patient and per Capita
Montgomery County, 2014 - June 2017

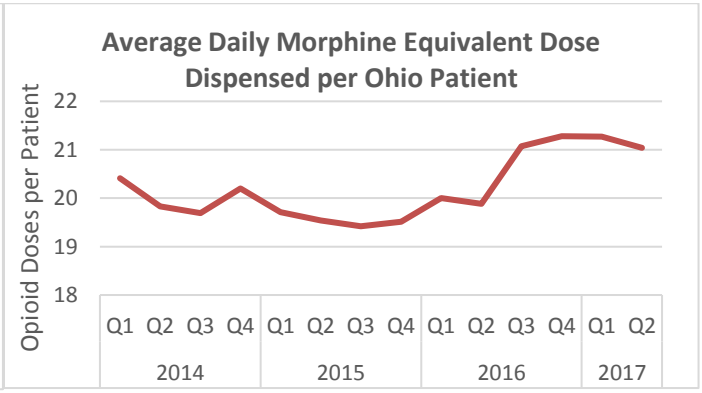
		2014				2015				2016				2017	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Opioid Doses	per capita	18.9	19.4	19.1	18.7	17.6	18.0	17.5	17.8	16.6	16.1	15.3	15.3	14.2	14.8
	per patient	151.9	149.9	148.3	147.9	145.9	145.9	145.4	145.2	144.9	145.2	151.1	149.9	148.6	144.6
Average Daily MED	per capita	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0
	per patient	20.4	19.8	19.7	20.2	19.7	19.5	19.4	19.5	20.0	19.9	21.1	21.3	21.3	21.0





The number of Opioid doses dispensed per capita has decreased consistently since 2014. The number of Opioid doses prescribed per patient decreased through mid-2016 until increasing in Quarter 3 of 2016. Doses dispensed returned to Quarter 2 2016 levels by Quarter 2 2017.





The average daily number of Morphine Equivalent Doses (MED) per capita declined between 2014 and mid-2017. The average daily MED dispensed per patient declined through Quarter 3 2015, then increased until Quarter 3 2016 before beginning to stabilize through 2017.

Treatment

Alcohol, Drug Addiction & Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Treatment Data

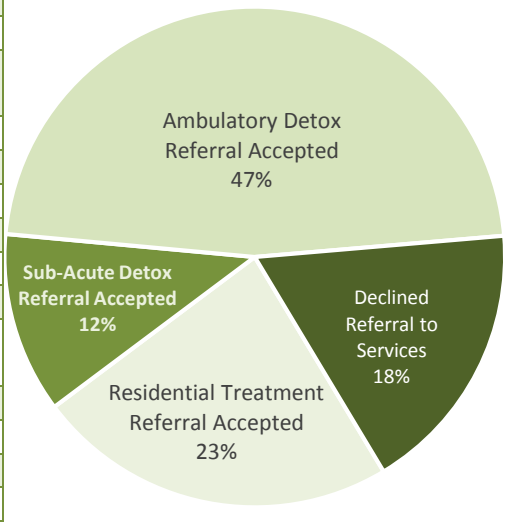
Through Montgomery County's Alcohol and Drug Continuum of Care Expansion, opiate overdose patients at local emergency departments who have been medically cleared can be referred to Samaritan Behavioral Health, Inc (SBHI). If the patient requests immediate treatment, they have an Opiate Intervention Services (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.

Opiate Intervention Services (OIS) Treatment Options	
Treatment Option	**Information**
Residential Treatment	Providers include: Nova House, Beckett Springs, Morningstar, Access Hospital, Woodhaven, 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, 2017					
	Total	*Jan-Mar*	*Apr-Jun*	*Jul-Sep*	*Oct-Dec*
Total OIS Phone Contacts/Inquiries	**512**	65	76	111	260
Denied OIS due to Benzo use or Medical Issues	**79**	32	25	13	9
Intake Appointments	**278**	42	52	76	108
Residential Treatment	**58**	15	8	9	26
Sub-Acute Detox	**29**	4	5	15	5
Ambulatory Detox	**117**	19	17	27	54
Received Information	**26**	2	13	1	10
Declined Referral to Services	**44**	1	6	24	13
Declined due to Benzo use or Medical Issues	**4**	1	3	0	0
Accepted Referral	**204**	38	30	51	85
Appointment within 48 hours	**164**	30	24	36	74
% Appt w/in 48 hours	**80%**	79%	80%	71%	87%
No Shows Called	**147**	28	25	56	38

Outcome of Opiate Intervention Services Intake Appointment



In 2017, OIS had 512 phone contacts or inquiries and 278 in-person intake/walk-in appointments. Of the 278 appointments, 47% (117) accepted referrals to Ambulatory Detox, 23% (58) to Residential Treatment, and 12% (29) to Sub-Acute Detox. Eighteen percent (44) declined referral to services at the appointment.

Of the 204 patients accepting referral to services, 80% (164) 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 by Quarter

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.

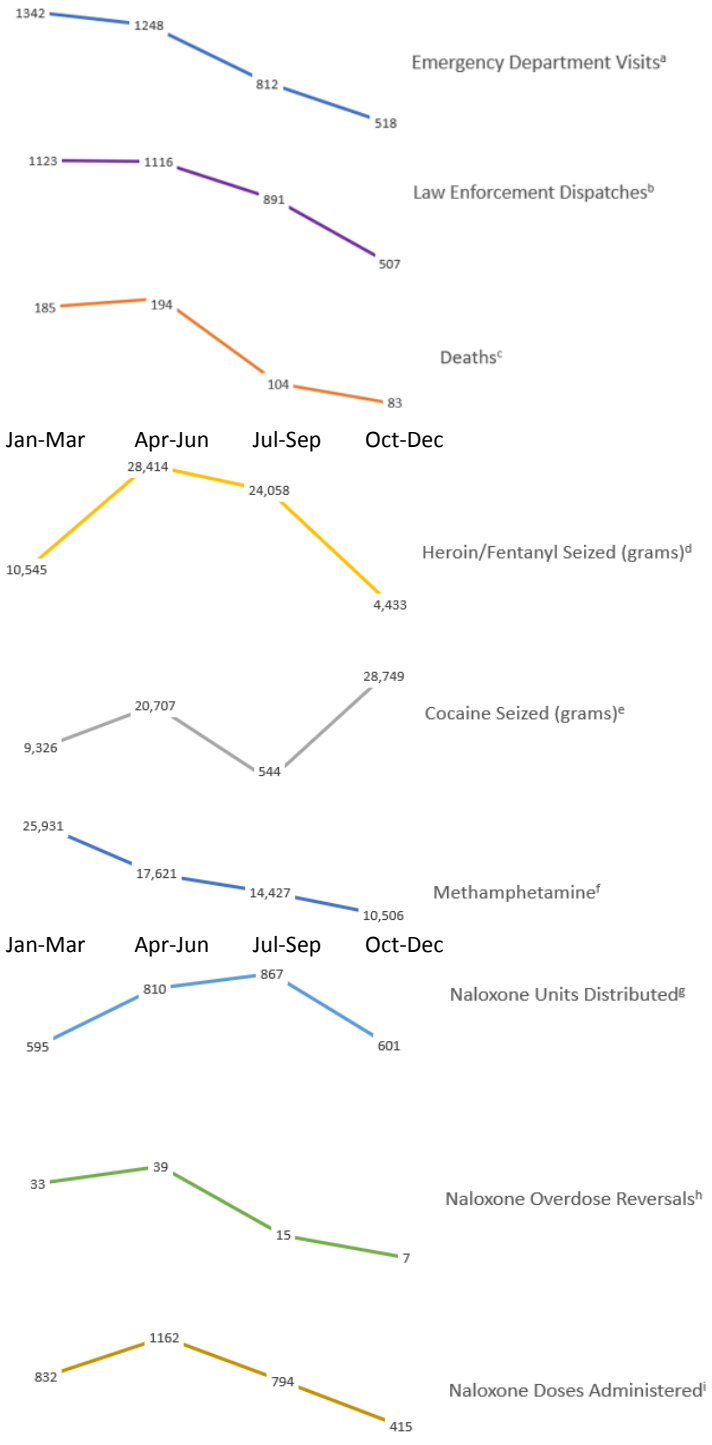
Overdoses, as measured by emergency department visits, law enforcement dispatches, and deaths, decreased over the course of 2017.

Law enforcement seizure of Heroin and Fentanyl peaked in the second quarter of 2017, before decreasing through December.

Seizures of **Cocaine** were highest in Quarters 2 and 5, and seizures of **Methamphetamine** gradually declined throughout 2017.

Naloxone distribution increased for the first three quarters before declining in October-December.

Naloxone reversals and **Naloxone doses administered** increased in the second quarter and then declined through the rest of 2017.



a. EpiCenter Syndromic Surveillance
b. Montgomery County Sheriff's Department
c. Montgomery County Coroner's Office
d. Total grams of Heroin and Fentanyl seized, as reported by Miami Valley Bulk Smuggling Task Force, Regional Agencies Narcotics and Gun Enforcement Task Force, and Dayton Police Department (DPD)
e. Total grams of Cocaine and Crack Cocaine seized, as reported by Miami Valley Bulk Smuggling Task Force, R.A.N.G.E, and DPD
f. Total grams of Methamphetamines seized, as reported by Miami Valley Bulk Smuggling Task Force, R.A.N.G.E, and DPD
g. Naloxone units distributed by Project DAWN; Montgomery County ADAMHS
h. Naloxone reversals reported at time of refill; Project DAWN
i. Naloxone doses administered by EMS providers; Ohio Emergency Medical Services

Addendum

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

- Homeland Security Investigation
- Montgomery County Sheriff's Office
- Clark 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