

Overdose Response Strategy

The National Response to the Overdose Epidemic



OVERDOSE RESPONSE STRATEGY | PUBLIC HEALTH | PUBLIC SAFETY | PARTNERSHIP



**FINAL
FOUR**
MINNESOTA

**Total Overdose Deaths in the U.S.
(April 2020 – April 2021)**

100,306+

(A 28.5% INCREASE- The LARGEST increase in a 12-month period)

www.cdc.gov

What is the Overdose Response Strategy (ORS)?

The Overdose Response Strategy is an unique collaboration between public health and public safety, created to help local communities reduce drug overdoses and save lives by sharing timely data, pertinent intelligence and innovative strategies.

ORS Mission Statement

The mission of the Overdose Response Strategy is to help communities reduce fatal and non-fatal drug overdoses by connecting public health and public safety agencies, sharing information, and supporting evidence-based interventions.

The ORS allows us to...



COLLABORATE across public health and public safety sectors

By creating opportunities to...



SHARE data, insights, and trends we are seeing related to drug overdose in our communities

We use that information to...

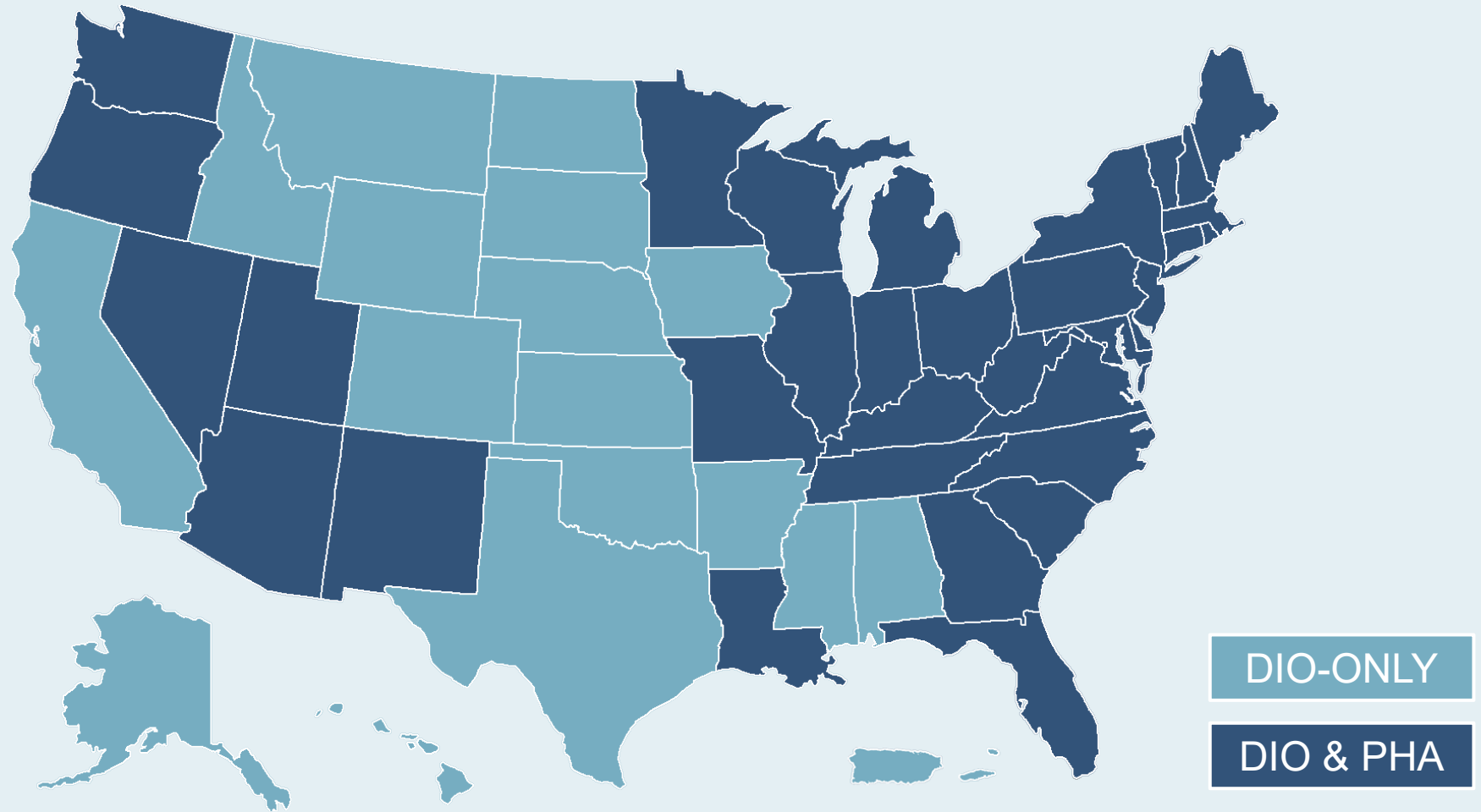


INFORM AND HELP local communities develop local solutions to reduce overdoses and save lives

ORS Program Strategies

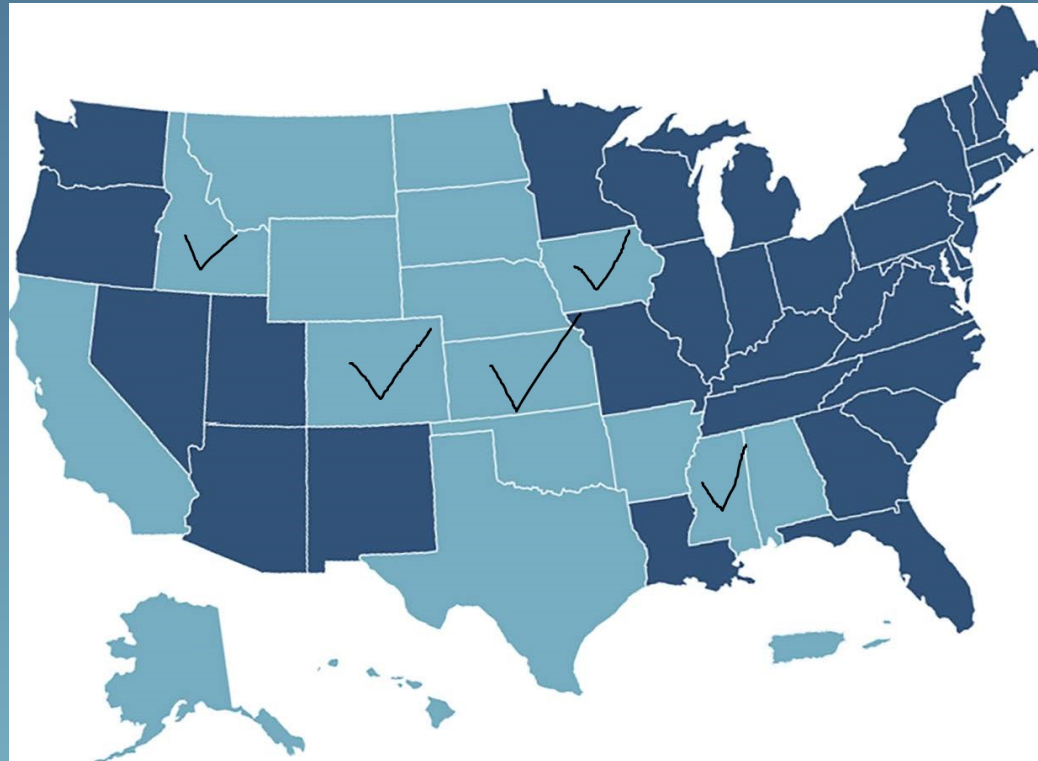
- 1** Share **data systems** to inform rapid and effective community overdose prevention efforts.
- 2** Support immediate, **evidence-based response** efforts that can directly reduce overdose deaths.
- 3** Design and use promising strategies at the **intersection of public health and public safety**.
- 4** Use effective and efficient **primary prevention** strategies that can reduce substance use and overdose long term.

ORS Program Scope & Reach – PHA/DIO Map



ORS Going Forward

The ORS plans to have a DIO/PHA Team in each state by the end of 2022.



Missouri ORS Projects

- Bringing multiple partners together to create a Statewide Dashboard Project that will share both public safety and public health data
- Assist with planning local Town Hall Meetings to discuss gaps in our current system and how to fill those gaps
- Distribute spike alerts to both public safety and public health partners to help reduce overdoses
- Connect partners/stakeholders and share resources
- Make connections to assist with Narcan sustainability and distribution statewide
- ODMAP – Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program

ODMAP - PURPOSE

The purpose of the ODMAP surveillance program is to provide near real-time surveillance of known and suspected overdose events occurring nationwide that can be monitored electronically by law enforcement, public health, and other select government agencies , thereby increasing their ability to identify and respond to sudden increases or spikes in overdose events.

ODMAP - GOALS

- To provide real-time surveillance of known and suspected overdose events occurring in Missouri using a specialized program
- To collect geocoded addresses of known and suspected overdose events which are entered or automated from a system through the ODMAP API to create digital maps participating agencies can use to identify overdose occurrences and spikes in near real time.
- To provide liaison, coordination and resource assistance in the collection, exchange, dissemination and analysis of ODMAP data for participating agencies.
- To enable participating agencies to develop effective strategies for addressing overdose incidents occurring in their jurisdictions.
- To enhance the development of regional strategies designed to prevent the spread of substance use disorders resulting in overdose incidents.



Spike in Overdoses in the Greater Kansas City Area Linked to Fentanyl

April 2021

Midwest HIDTA Bulletin #2021-01

(U) Overview

(U) Preliminary data from the Buchanan County Emergency Medical Services and the Buchanan County Health Department recorded 63 overdoses in the St. Joseph, Missouri/Buchanan County area in March 2021.¹ This is twice the number of drug overdoses reported for March 2020. According to both law enforcement and public health sources, nearly all of the overdoses are suspected to involve fentanyl, a synthetic opioid 50 to 100 times more potent than morphine.

(U) Details

(U) According to the Kansas City DEA Northland Task Force, counterfeit oxycodone “M 30” pills (see Figure 1) and powder heroin containing unknown amounts of fentanyl are responsible for the rash of overdoses. Law enforcement has identified local drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) with ties to several cities in and around the Kansas City metropolitan area of distributing these drugs. Investigators believe the source of supply for these local DTOs resides in Kansas City, MO. Counterfeit oxycodone pills and heroin containing fentanyl are also believed to be responsible for overdoses in Excelsior Springs, MO; Gladstone, MO; Kearney, MO; Liberty, MO; Platte City, MO; Riverside, MO; Atchison, KS; and Leavenworth, KS. Law enforcement sent samples of the seized counterfeit pills and heroin to a regional crime laboratory for analysis and are awaiting the results.

(U) Figure 1: Counterfeit oxycodone pills



Source: DEA

(U) Investigative reports from local law enforcement suggest the users purchasing drugs from the local DTOs were aware that they contained fentanyl. Information from both social media and investigative findings suggests these users gathered in groups to consume the drugs, while one or more individuals watched over the group with a supply of naloxone ready in the event of an overdose.

(U) Anyone with information relating to this investigation or to the aforementioned drug types may contact the Kansas City DEA Northland Task Force at Northland@Midwest-HIDTA.org.

Missouri ORS Team

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Missouri ORS

THANK YOU!

*A Little Progress Each Day Adds
up to BIG Results!*

*Success is the Sum of our
Combined Efforts!*