



## PROGRAM SUMMARY

### THE PROBLEM

Between January 2021 and January 2022, it is estimated 107,375 people died of a drug-related overdose death, a 12.5% increase from the previous same 12-month period<sup>1</sup>. Despite increased surveillance efforts throughout the epidemic, a gap in cross-jurisdictional, near real-time data collection and analysis methodology for fatal and non-fatal overdose events remained until the development of the Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program (ODMAP).

### THE CONCEPT

ODMAP enables users to collect data on both suspected fatal and non-fatal overdoses, in near real-time, across jurisdictions, to mobilize a cohesive, data-driven, collaborative overdose response in their communities. Overdose events are added to the National Map, allowing agencies to look at overdoses across the country that impact their area of responsibility.

### CURRENT OVERVIEW

As of February 2023, over 4,400 agencies in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico are utilizing the system, and more than 1.64 million suspected overdoses have been entered. Due to the success of the program, ODMAP has a community of over 28,500 users. ODMAP has evolved significantly, with 30 statewide strategies across the country, including 22 active statewide application programming interfaces (APIs) pushing real-time data.

### HOW IT WORKS

ODMAP users (ex. public health, law enforcement, fire/EMS, and medical examiner/coroner) enter suspected overdose data into the system. There are four required data points to submit a suspected overdose: 1) date/time of the incident, 2) location of the incident, 3) outcome (fatal/non-fatal), and, 4) whether or not naloxone was administered.

Agencies are encouraged to enter additional information, such as if there are multiple overdose victims or if they were transported to the hospital. No Protected Health Information (PHI) is collected on the victim or location.

ODMAP users can be granted access to a secure server to view the National Map, which features filtering tools for analytical purposes. Additionally, users can elect to receive email notifications when an overdose spike, defined specifically for each county, occurs within a 24-hour period. The spike notification system is designed to help public health and public safety entities mobilize a response to affected areas including treatment and prevention strategies.

ODMAP is a mobile-friendly tool, capable of being used in the field on any mobile device or data terminal. Agencies can also connect their local Record Management System (RMS) to ODMAP via an API.

Agencies sign a teaming agreement and can upload data and view the map in near real-time once they have completed the agency application process and have been approved. If your agency is interested in joining ODMAP, please click here complete the form.

1. Ahmad FB, Rossen LM, Sutton P. Provisional drug overdose death