



Overdose Detection Mapping Application (ODMap)

CENTRAL VALLEY CALIFORNIA
HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREA

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Overview

The current epidemic and the history of ODMAP

The Severity of the Problem

- Between **September 2020** and **September 2021**, it is estimated that **104,288** people died of a drug related death (**99,543** confirmed deaths)¹
 - A 15.9% increase from the previous 12-month time period (September 2019 - September 2020)
- This is only the number of deaths and does not capture the number of persons who overdosed or the number of persons who are currently using drugs
- The epidemic is not new, but it adapts over time
- As we now know, over 107,000 people died from overdose in 2021

1. Ahmad FB, Rossen LM, Sutton P. Provisional drug overdose death counts. National Center for Health Statistics. 2022.

Real-time Public Health and Safety Data Collaboration

- Public health data/solutions alone **cannot** address the current epidemic
- Public safety data/solutions alone **cannot** address the current epidemic
- Retroactive data alone **cannot** drive life-saving decisions
- Collaboration **and** real-time data helps save lives and drive short- and long-term decisions

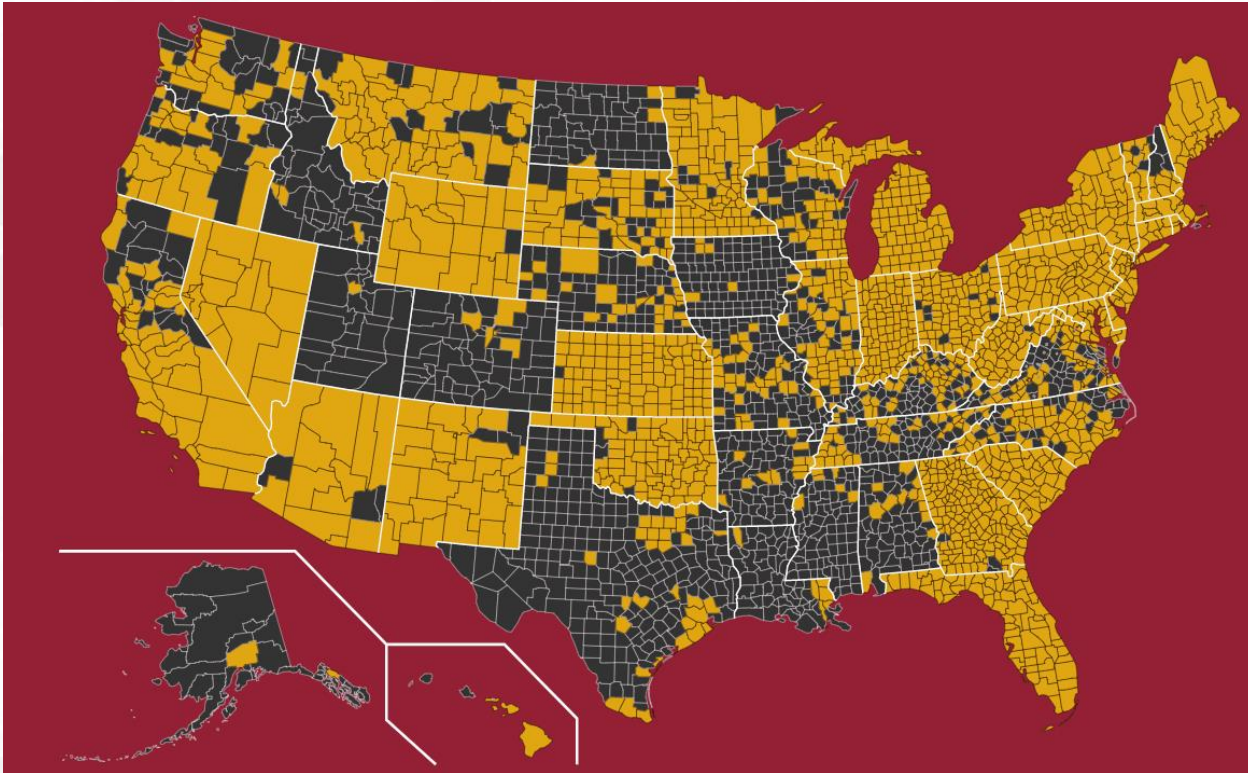


What is ODMAP?

ODMAP is a **free**, web-based tool that provides near **real-time surveillance** of suspected overdose events to **support public safety and public health** efforts to mobilize an **immediate response** to overdose events



ODMAP National Engagement



ODMAP has participating agencies
in **all 50 states**, the **District of
Columbia**, and **Puerto Rico**.

ODMAP Program Goals

- Provide **near real-time surveillance** of suspected overdose events
- Provide participating agencies with data to **identify** suspected overdose **occurrences** and **spikes** in near real-time
- Enable participating agencies to **develop effective strategies** for addressing overdose incidents occurring in their jurisdictions
- Enhance the development of **regional strategies** designed to **prevent the spread** of substance use disorders resulting in overdose incidents

ODMAP 101

How to engage with and use ODMAP

ODMAP Agency Eligibility

- Federal, state, local, and tribal
 - Law enforcement/criminal justice personnel (including medical examiners/coroners)
 - Public health personnel
- Licensed first responders (Fire/EMS)
- Hospitals with emergency departments
 - Excludes associated researched units commonly seen with universities
- All agencies **must sign** a participation agreement prior to gaining access, it outlines the ODMAP policies and procedures

Overdose Event Data Points Collected by ODMAP

- Each case entry **must** include:
 - Date and time
 - Location
 - Outcome (fatal/non-fatal)
 - Naloxone administration
- Agencies can add additional information, including:
 - Suspected drug
 - Demographics
 - Transported to hospital

Overdose Event Data Entry Methods

The screenshot displays the ODMAP data entry interface, which is organized into several sections:

- ENTER LOCATION:** Includes radio buttons for "Use My Devices Location" (selected) and "Use An Address". Below is a text field for "Address (include State, City & Zipcode)" with an example "123 Anyroad, Anyplace, CA 12345". There are also radio buttons for "Use Coordinates" with input fields for "Latitude" (example: 35.048230) and "Longitude" (example: 176.0985405).
- CASE INFORMATION:** Contains several dropdown menus: "Case Number", "Age", "Gender", "Primary Suspected Drug", "Victim Was Taken to the Hospital", "Part of Multiple Overdose Victim Incident", "Motor Vehicle Involved", and "Naloxone Administered By". A list of "Additional Suspected Drug" options includes Alcohol, Benzodiazepine, Cocaine, Crack, and Fentanyl.
- NON-FATAL OVERDOSES:** Features four buttons: "Naloxone Administration Unknown", "Naloxone Not Administered", "Single Dose (>2mg IN or >0.4mg IV) Naloxone Administered", and "Multiple Doses (>2mg IN or >0.4mg IV) Naloxone Administered".
- FATAL OVERDOSES:** Features four buttons: "Naloxone Administration Unknown", "Naloxone Not Administered", "Single Dose (>2mg IN or >0.4mg IV) Naloxone Administered", and "Multiple Doses (>2mg IN or >0.4mg IV) Naloxone Administered".

Suspected overdose cases can be entered into the ODMAP system in **three** ways:

- Manual entry through the secure website (ODMAP is mobile friendly)
- ODFORM (for select law enforcement agencies only)
- Application Programming Interface (API)

Real-time Data Collection through APIs

- An API allows for the **direct, automated integration** of the two software systems
- ODMAP utilizes a Representational State Transfer (REST) API, combined with a JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) payload to transfer data between both systems
- This is a combination of modern technology that is **developer friendly** and **compatible** with **nearly all** programming languages
- The API **does not require future updates** as it is “backwards compatible”
- For specific questions, reach out to Ali Burrell aburrell@wb.hidta.org

ODMAP and HIPAA

- ODMAP is not considered a system of record– it collects location, date/time, fatality status, and naloxone administration
- The information captured by ODMAP is not considered PHI– the location is translated into a geo-located point where an overdose occurred without any other information about a person
- W/B HIDTA and ODMAP do not retain any address information within the platform or on the server (they are deleted)
- ODMAP Zoom function is restricted to a zoom Level ID: 15 (scale of 1:18055.95)

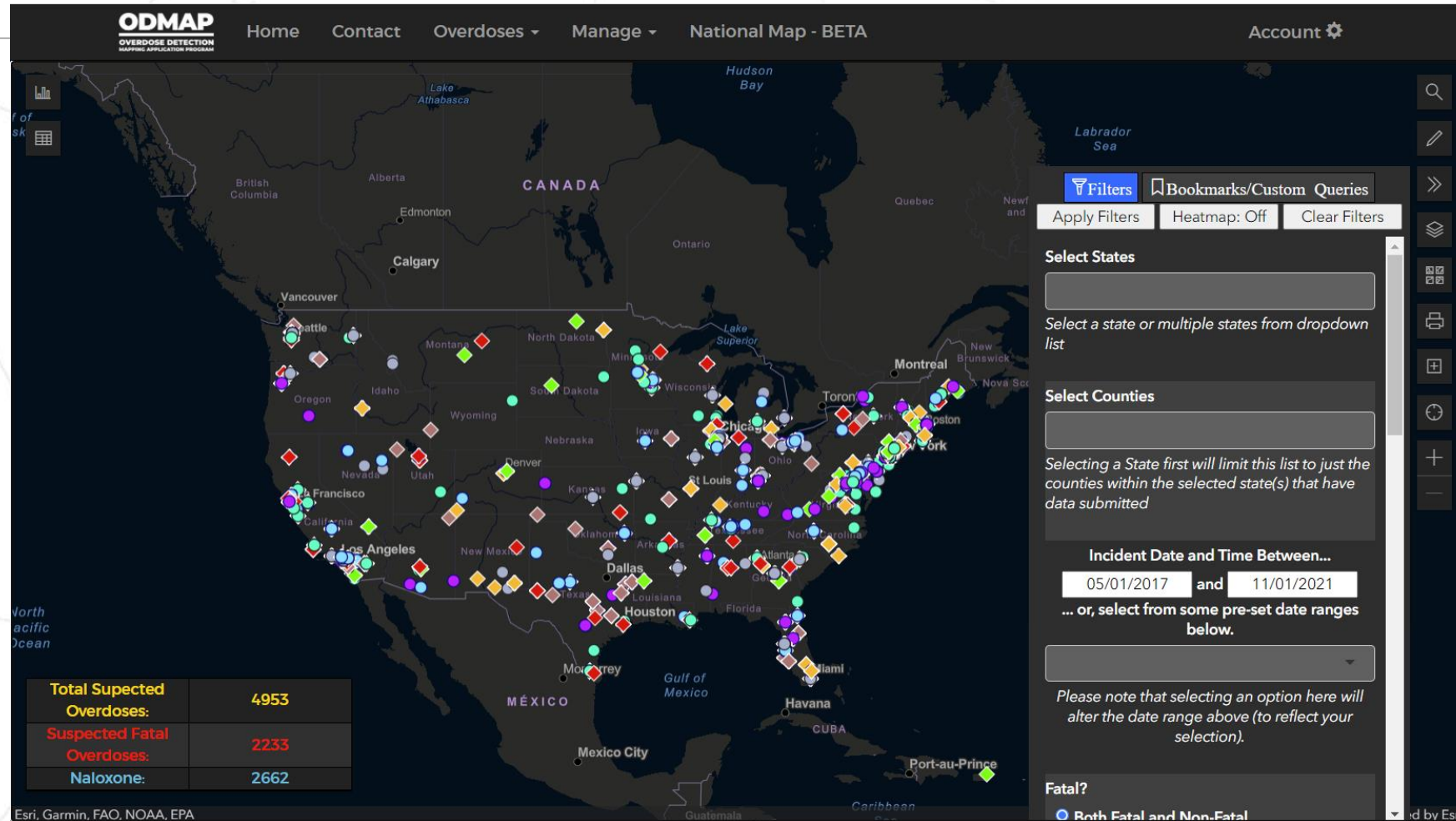
Data Sharing

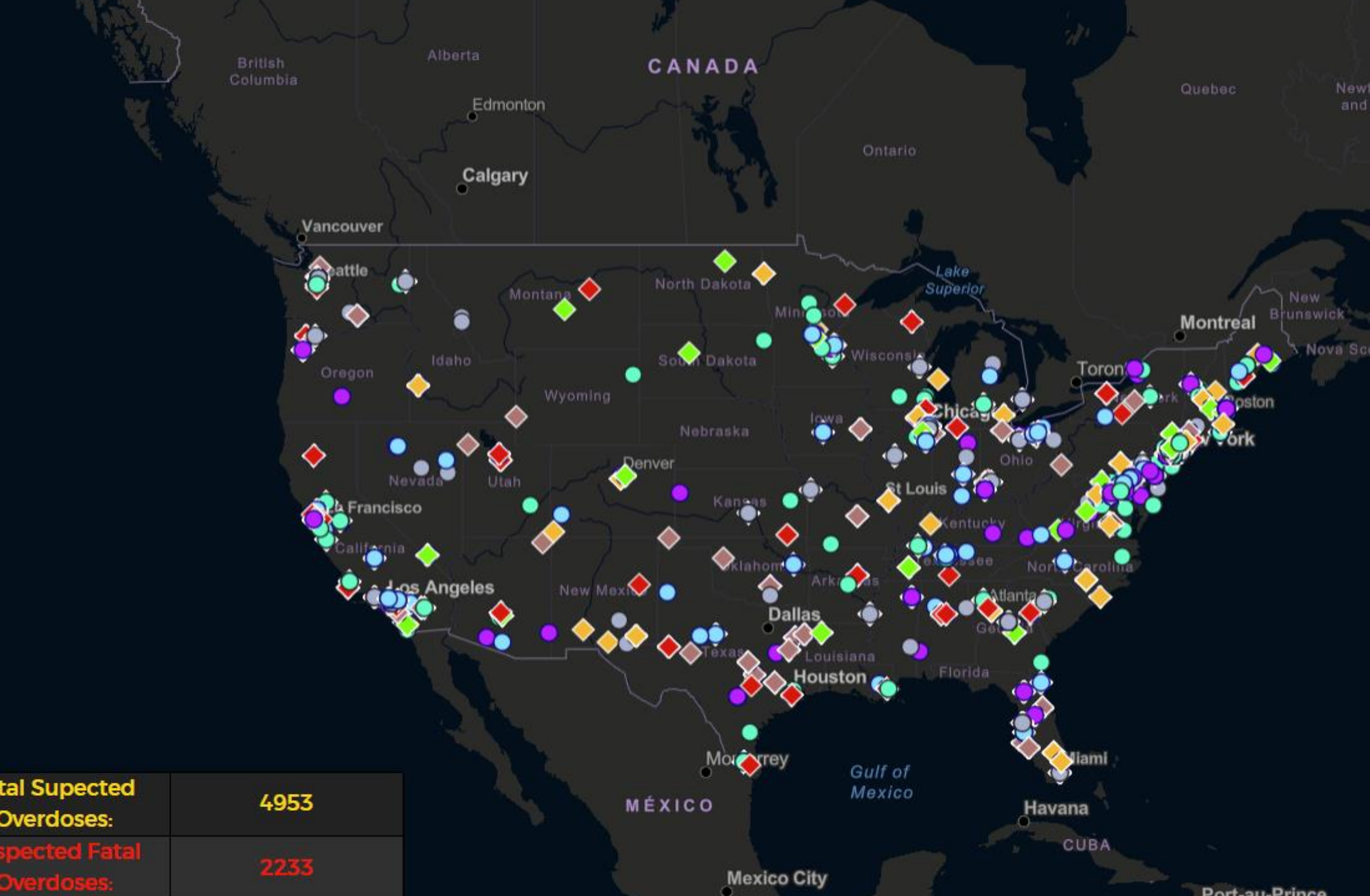
- Follow the need-to-know rule
 - ODMAP is NOT meant for the general public/media
- Restrict access to images, especially with individual points
- When in doubt, reach out to the data owners
- ODMAP is not intended to be a system of record
- For specific questions, reach out to Ali Burrell aburrell@wb.hidta.org

ODMAP Tools

The National Map and Spike Alerts

National Map and Its Features





Filters

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Apply Filters

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Select States

Select a state or multiple states from the list

Select Counties

Selecting a State first will filter counties within the state for data submitted

Incident Date

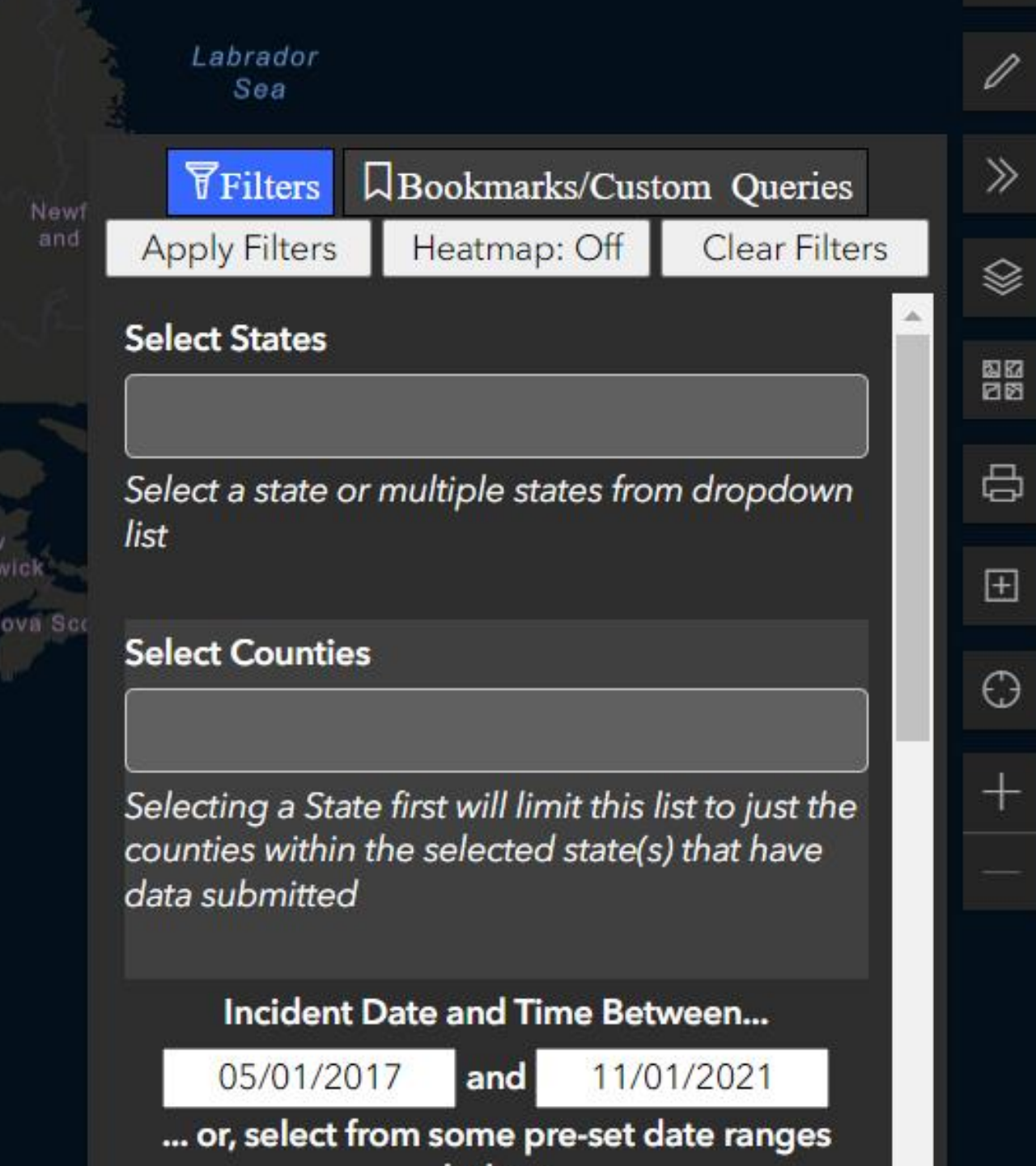
... or, select from a date range

Please note that selecting a date range will alter the date range of the data

Suspected Fatal Overdoses:	4953
Suspected Fatal Overdoses:	2233

Default 24-hour Summary Statistics



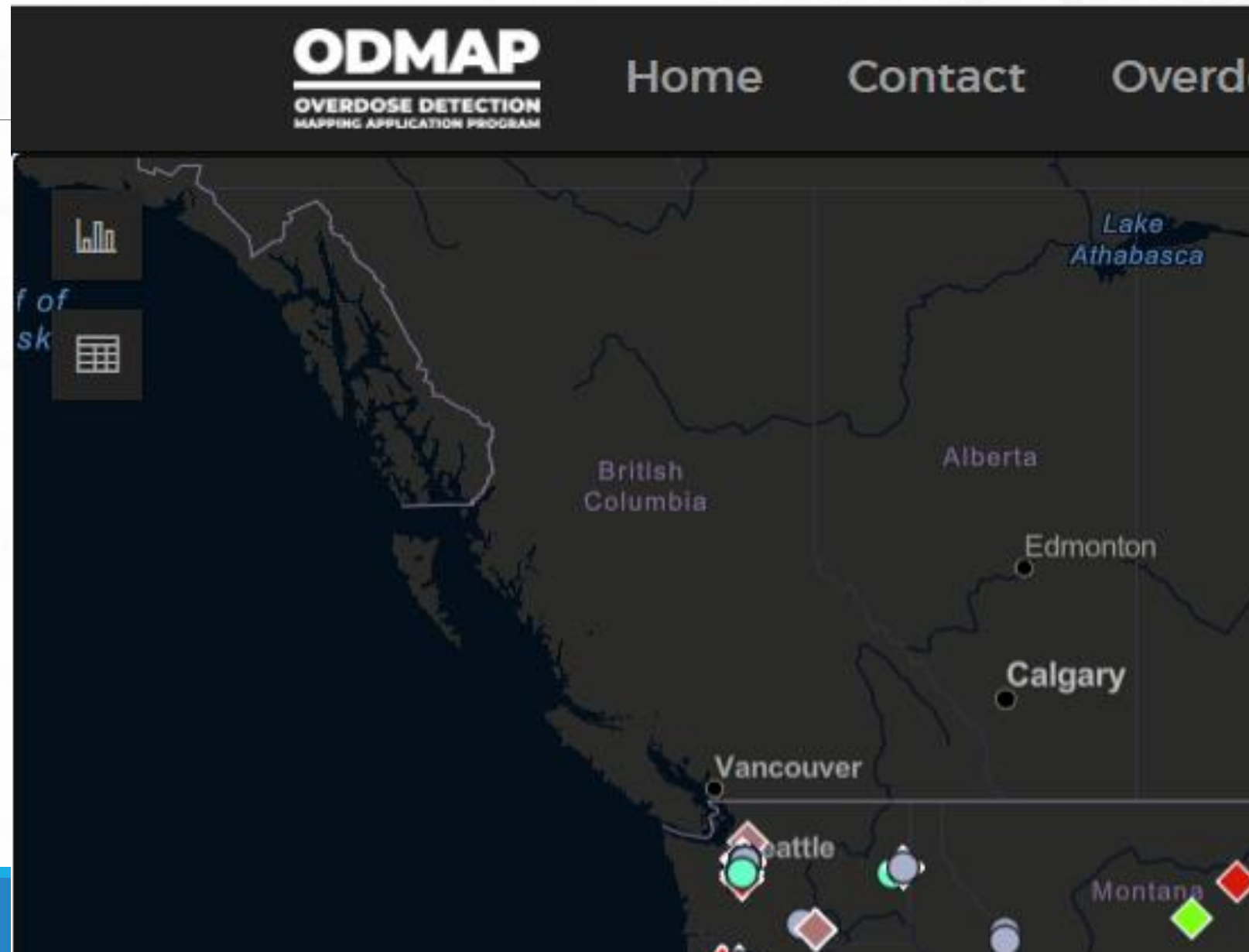


Built-in filters to do deep dives into ODMAP data, including:

- Dates
- Location
- Type of drug

Built-in charts, including:

- Outcome
- By Day/Month
- County/Line Comparison Chart



ODMAP Features

- ODMAP National Map
 - Cross jurisdiction suspected event information
 - Filters
 - Heat maps
 - Charts
- Spike, Overdose, and Statewide Alerts
- Adding personal data and Esri web layers
- **Multiple agencies** providing data for areas, capturing more suspected events

Spike Alerts

SPIKE ALERTS IN ODMAP

Early warning for proactive public safety preparedness



odmap@wb.hidta.org

Kehoet@chesterfield.gov; laubachr@chesterfield.gov;

Henrico, Virginia Spike Alert

Henrico, Virginia is in a spike. There have been 4 total overdose incidents in the last 24 hours.

Currently your spike alert threshold is 3 overdoses in 24 hours.

This spike alert was requested by the Chesterfield County Police Department.

Duplicate Entry Notification

Overdose Incident - Possible Duplicate

Possible duplicate overdose point(s) already submitted:

- Name: Aliese Alter
Agency: W/B HIDTA
Email: aalter@wb.hidta.org
Phone: 301-489-1754

Do you want to submit this point anyway?

Yes, Submit this location

No, Return to Main Page

Once a user clicks on the box verifying the point is the correct one, the system will check for any existing overdoses that are within **285 feet and 1 hour** of the overdose they are attempting to save.

If there are any matches, the system will return a warning message with the contact info from the other user(s) and asks if they want to still submit the point.

Yes, Submit this location | No, Return to main page



Click YES Submit this location if not a duplicate entry

Questions?

Thank you for attending the ODMAP presentation

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