

CDC's Response to the Opioid Overdose Epidemic

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Tuolumne County Opioid Safety Council Meeting

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Overview

- Epidemiology and Trends
- CDC's Response
- Examples from the Field
 - Data to Action
 - Working with Public Safety

Epidemiology & Trends

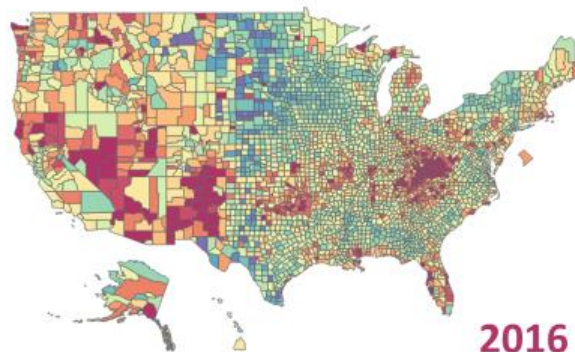
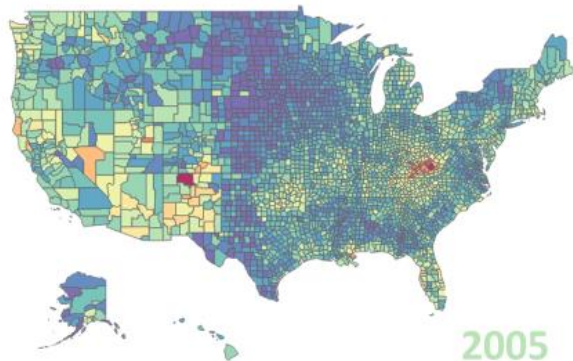
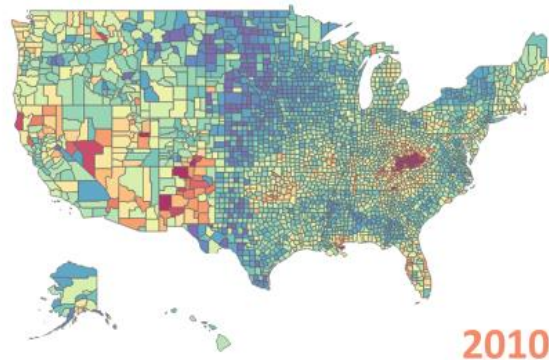
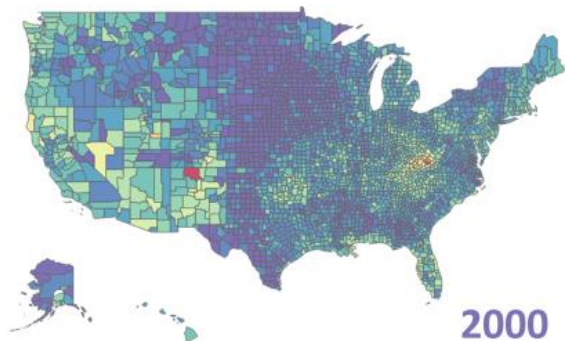
Sounding the alarm

- **2002:** Maine medical examiner report finds “rising problem with prescription drug abuse.”
- **2002:** North Carolina Epi Aid finds “prescription narcotics” accounted for 90% of increase in drug deaths, 1997-2001.
- **2004:** 11-state MMWR finds prescription opioid deaths outnumber heroin deaths during 1999-2000.
- **2006:** Seminal analysis using NVSS data declares “national epidemic of drug poisoning deaths began in the 1990s” with Rx opioids contributing to rise.
- **2008:** West Virginia Epi Aid confirmed opioid analgesics were causing deaths in absence of alcohol or illicit drugs.

Rapid Increase in Drug Overdose Death Rates by County

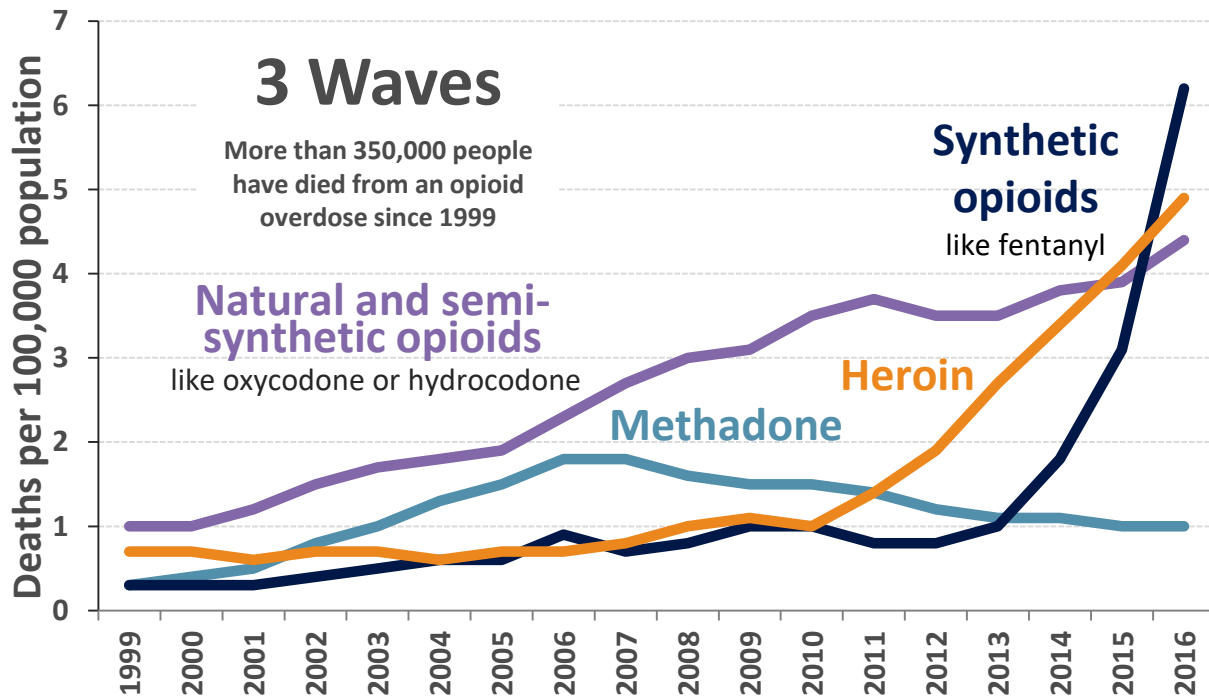
Estimated Age-adjusted
Death Rate per 100,000:

0-2	16.1-18
2.1-4	18.1-20
4.1-6	20.1-22
6.1-8	22.1-24
8.1-10	24.1-26
10.1-12	26.1-28
12.1-14	28.1-30
14.1-16	

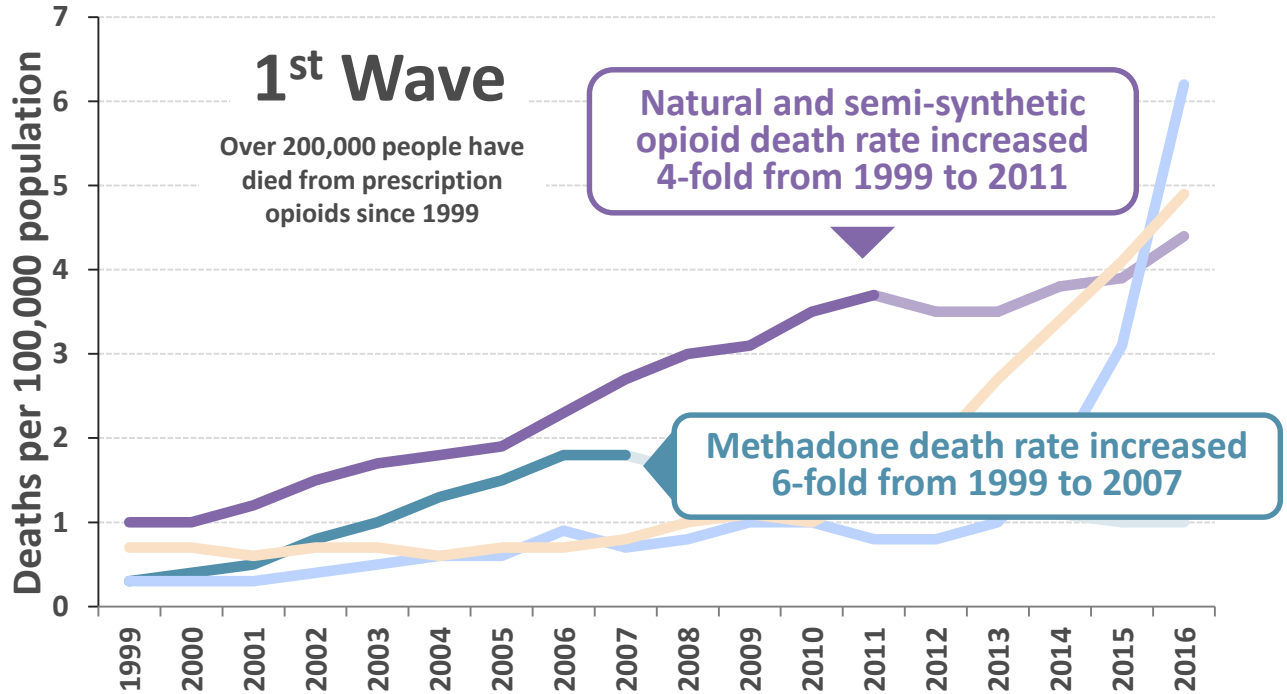


RISE IN OPIOID DEATHS

Overlapping, Entangled but Distinct Epidemics

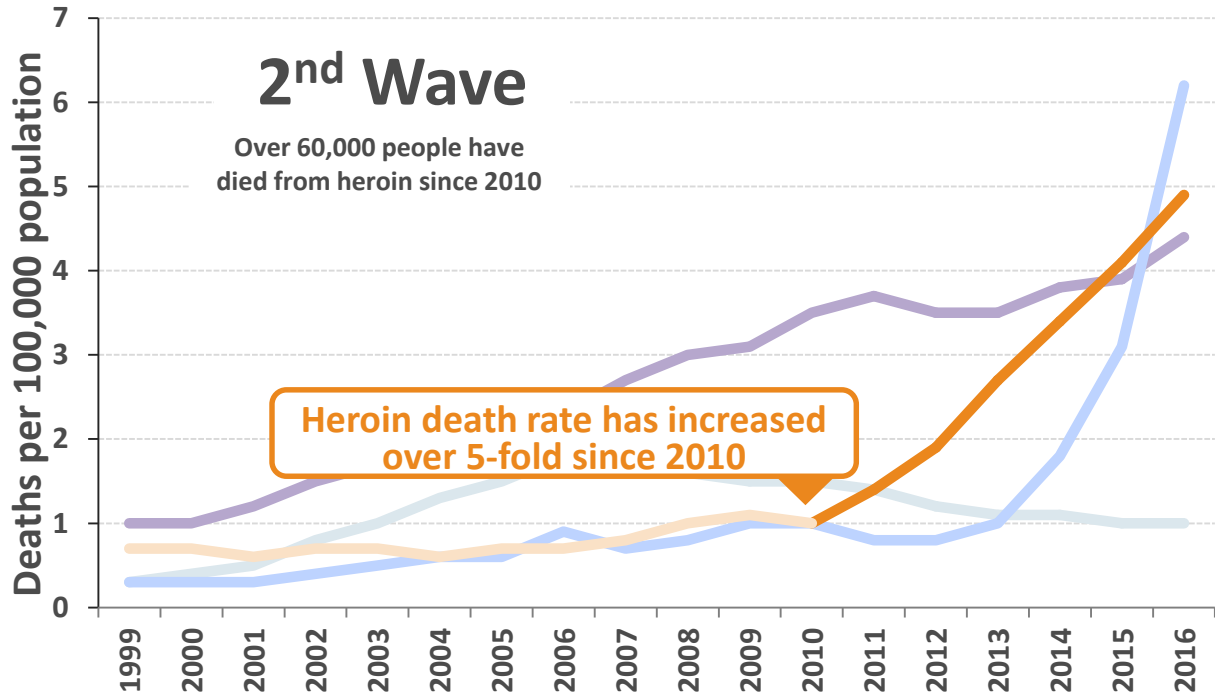


Rise in Prescription Opioid Deaths in the United States



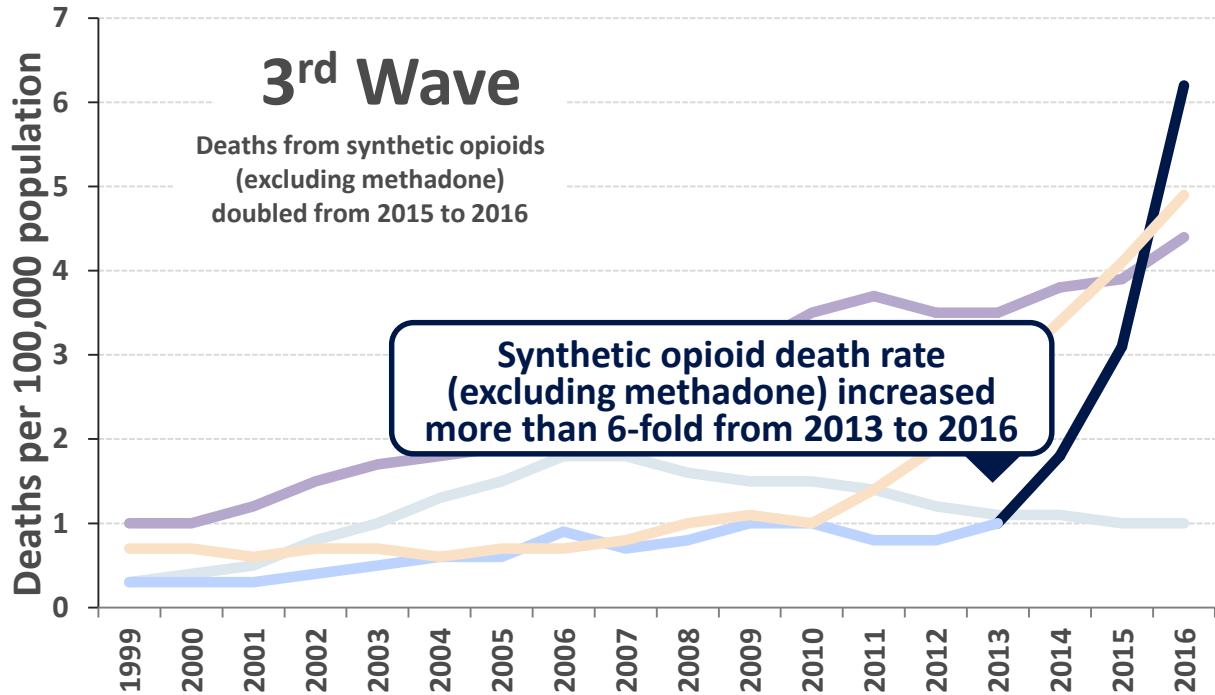
SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System Mortality File.

Rise in Heroin Deaths in the United States



SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System Mortality File.

Rise in Synthetic Opioid Deaths in the United States – Likely Illicit Fentanyl



SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System Mortality File.



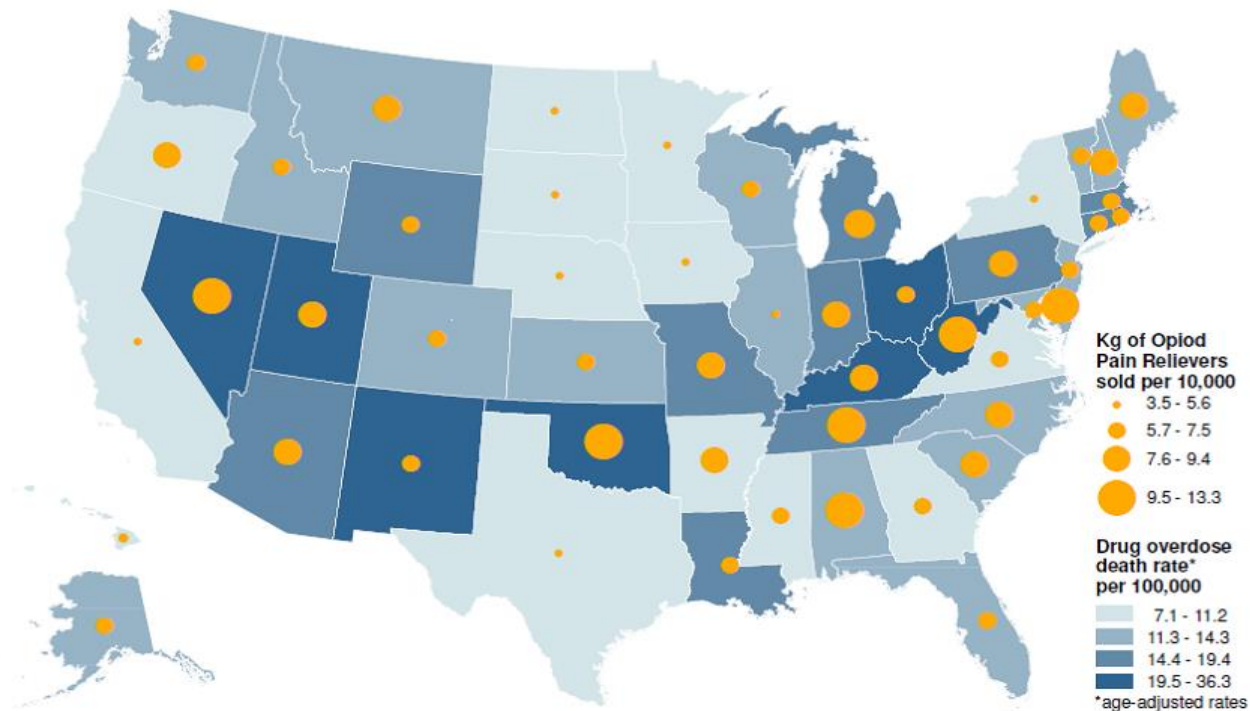
The amount of opioid
prescriptions dispensed has
QUADRUPLED
since 1999



but the pain that
Americans report remains
UNCHANGED



States with more opioid pain reliever sales tend to have more drug overdose deaths

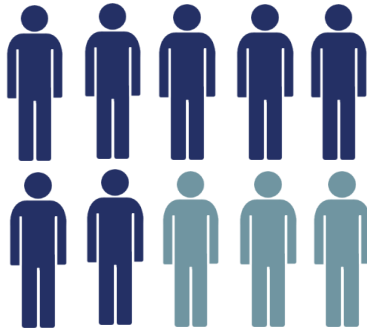


Death rate, 2013, National Vital Statistics System. Opioid pain reliever sales rate, 2013, DEA's Automation of Reports and Consolidated Orders System

Prescription opioid misuse is a major risk factor for heroin use



3 out of 4 people
who used heroin
in the past year
misused opioids
first

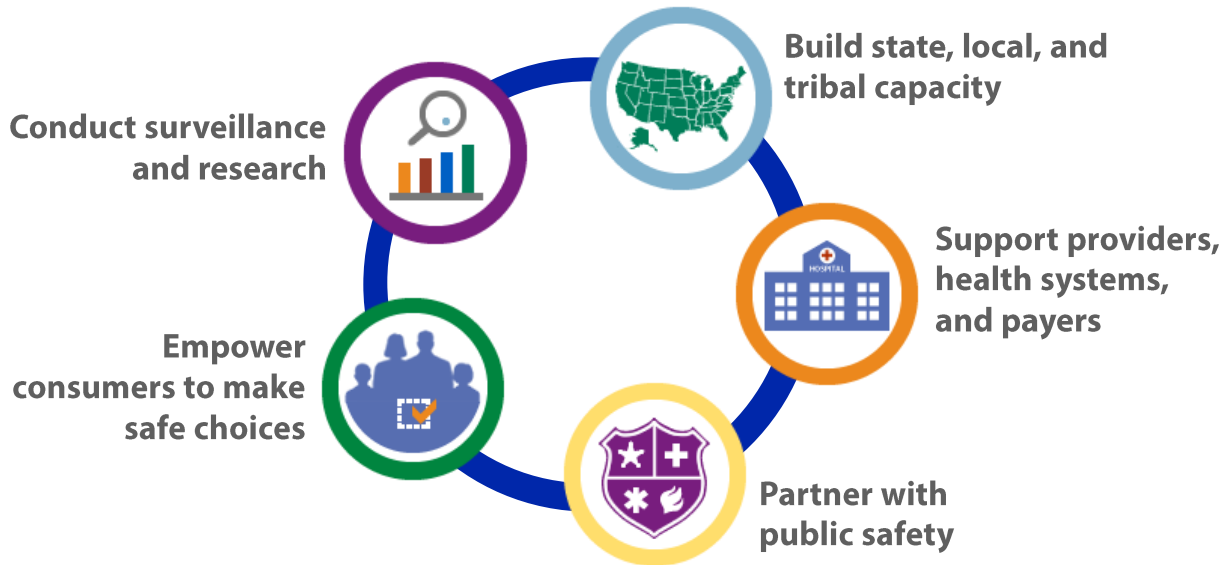


7 out of 10 people
who used heroin
in the past year
also misused
opioids in the past
year

CDC's Efforts to Address the Opioid Overdose Epidemic



Preventing Opioid Overdoses and Opioid-Related Harms





Conduct Surveillance and Research

- Make timely, high-quality data available to understand the problem and concentrate resources where they are needed most.



Build state, local, and tribal capacity

- Fund states to enhance PDMPs, provide technical assistance to understand and respond to overdose or prescribing trends, promote inter-state data sharing, and evaluate and implement best practices.



Support providers, health systems, and payers

- Provide the CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain, associated training resources & quality improvement plans, in addition to working with private/public insurers & pharmacy benefit managers



Partner with public safety

- Address current opioid overdose epidemic by engaging law enforcement and first responders, as well as track emerging threats like illicitly-manufactured fentanyl

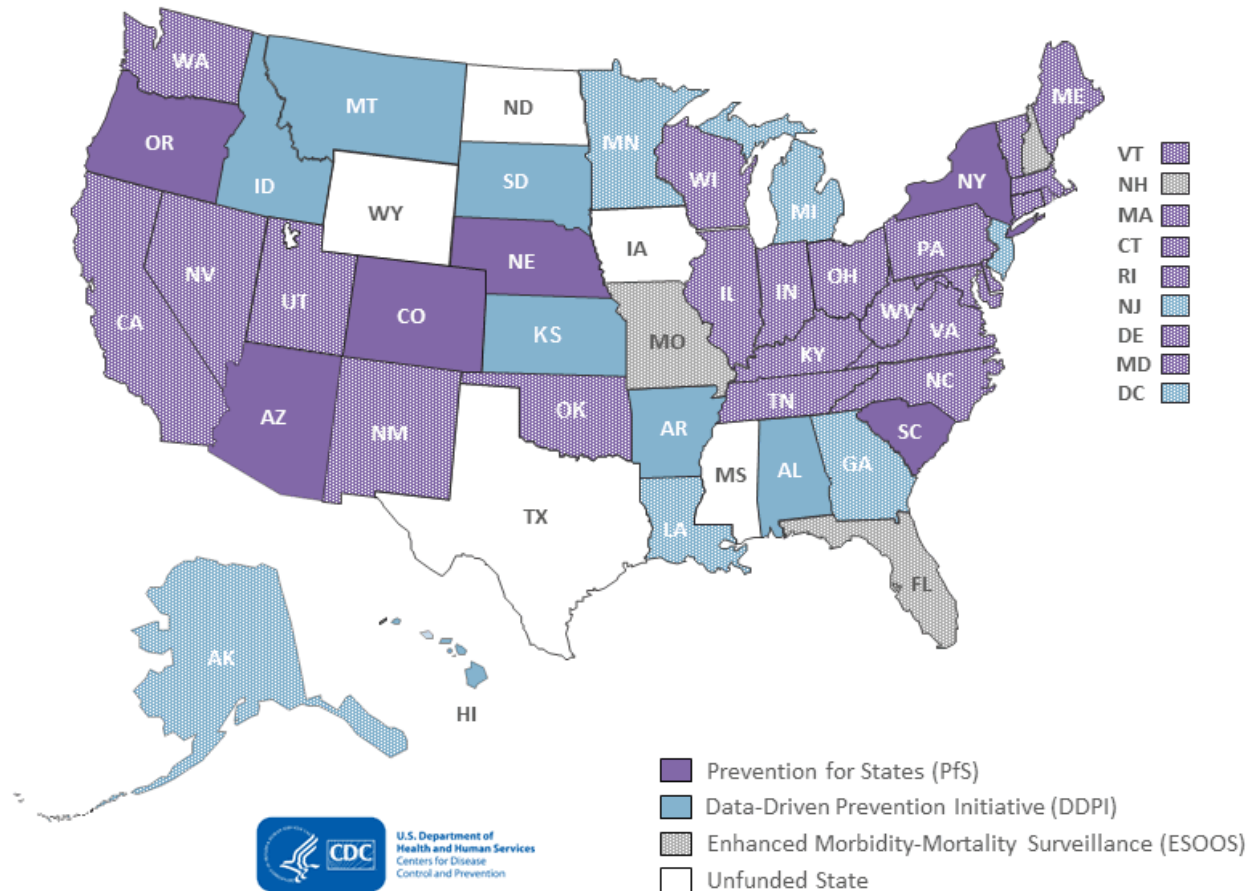


Empower consumers to make safe choices

- Raise awareness about the risks of prescription opioid misuse with consumers, particularly through the RxAwareness campaign.
 - Includes video, radio spot, social media, online ad, & billboard components



Overdose Prevention in States (OPIS)



Examples from the Field

Data to Action – Georgia counterfeit pill cluster

- June 5, 2017: GA ED notified GA Poison Center of 6 opioid overdoses & 1 death during the previous day
- GDPH epidemiologist informed partners, including other PH epis, GBI, HIDTA, local coroners, EMS & medical community
- Coordinated communication effort to notify public
- Medical record review & syndromic surveillance conducted using counterfeit Percocet cluster syndrome definition
- June 4-13, 2017: 27 cases identified (including 1 death)

<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/66/wr/mm6641a6.htm>

Data to Action – RxStat

- Uses existing local, state, and federal data to tailor targeted interventions
- Stages of development, practical suggestions, observations & examples
- Guidance for accessing, preparing, & analyzing similar datasets available in other jurisdictions

<http://www.pdmpassist.org/pdf/RxStat.pdf>

RxStat

A public health and
public safety collaboration
for responding to problem drug
use at the municipal/county level

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MANUAL

Working with Public Safety – Toolkits

- Presentations, fact sheets, pocket guides
- Education related to simple, cost-effective evidence-based interventions
- Basic tools for holding community forum & initiating evaluation

NALOXONE AND OVERDOSE PREVENTION
FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

TOOLKIT

developed by:
RI DMAT/MRC
Naloxone and Overdose Prevention
Education Program of Rhode Island



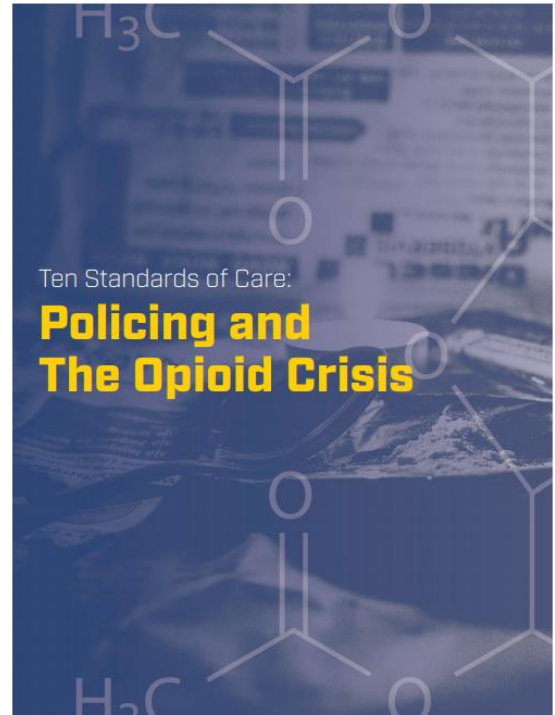
in collaboration with:
Drug Overdose Prevention and Rescue Coalition
First Responders Workgroup

nopeRI.org
June 25, 2014

<https://bjatta.bja.ojp.gov/sites/default/files/naloxone/Rhode%20Island%20LEO%20Toolkit.pdf>

Working with Public Safety – Toolkits

- Ten standards of care for law enforcement
- Promising models
- Metrics for measuring progress
- Examples:
 - Use naloxone
 - Educate on addiction & stigma
 - Support Good Samaritan Laws



[https://www.burlingtonvt.gov/sites/default/files/u585/Report
s/PolicingOpioidCrisis.pdf](https://www.burlingtonvt.gov/sites/default/files/u585/Report%20s/PolicingOpioidCrisis.pdf)

Working with Public Safety – Literature Resources

- Green TC, Zaller N, Palacios WR, et al. Law enforcement attitudes toward overdose prevention and response. *Drug and alcohol dependence*. 2013;133(2):677-684. doi:10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2013.08.018. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3947507/>
- Dahlem CH, King L, Anderson G, Marr A, Waddell JE, Scalera M. Beyond rescue: Implementation and evaluation of revised naloxone training for law enforcement officers. *Public Health Nurs*. 2017;34:516–521. <https://doi.org/10.1111/phn.12365>
- Donna Purviance, Bradley Ray, Abigail Tracy & Erik Southard (2017) Law enforcement attitudes towards naloxone following opioid overdose training, *Substance Abuse*, 38:2, 177-182. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08897077.2016.1219439>
- Paul A. Smyser & Jeffrey S. Lubin (2018) Surveying the opinions of Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police toward officers carrying and administering naloxone, *The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 44:2, 244-251. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00952990.2017.1339053>

Additional Resources

- CDC Opioid Overdose Prevention Website

<http://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose>

- CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain

<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/rr/rr6501e1.htm>

- CDC's RxAwareness Communication Campaign

<https://www.cdc.gov/rxawareness/index.html>

- HHS Prescription Drug & Heroin Overdose Epidemic

<http://www.hhs.gov/opioids>

For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

