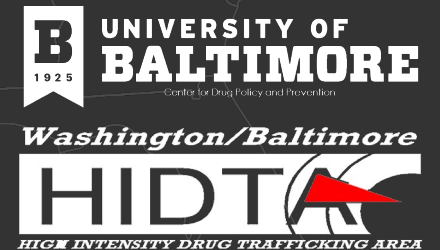
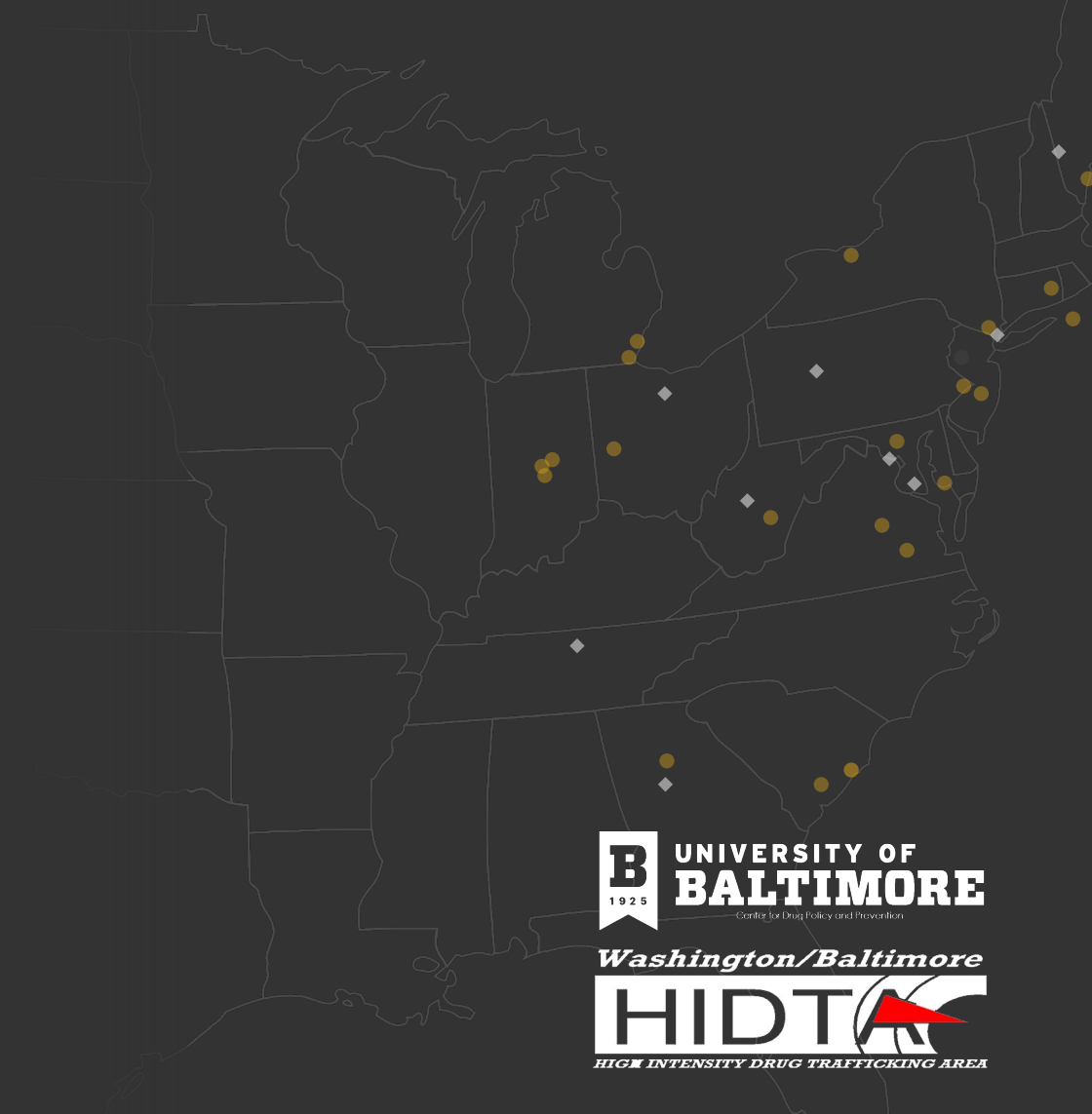


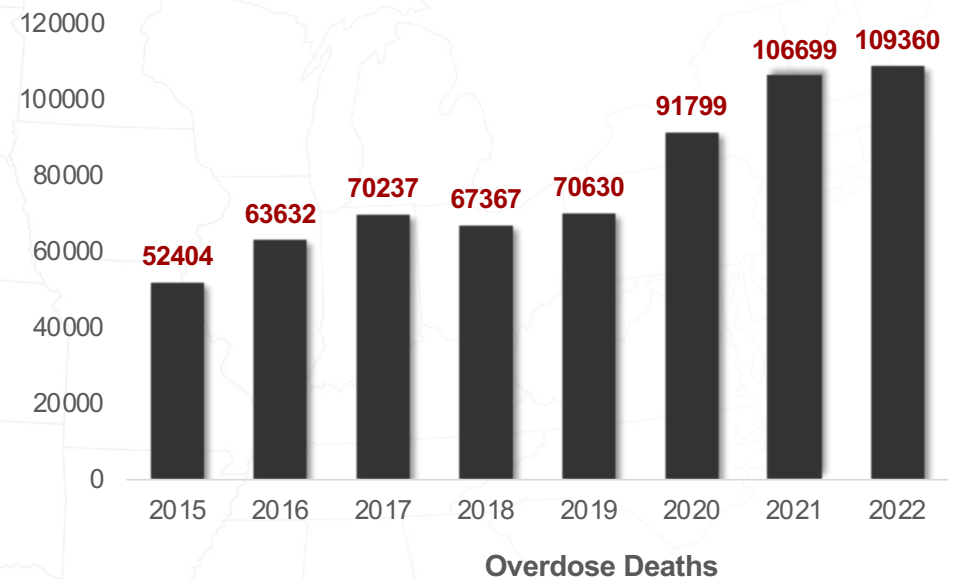
ODMAP

**OVERDOSE DETECTION
MAPPING APPLICATION PROGRAM**



The Severity of the Problem

- For the first time, in 2021, it was estimated that over 100,000 persons died of a drug-related death
- This is only the number of deaths and does not capture the number of persons who overdosed or the number of persons who currently use/misuse drugs
- This is not a new epidemic; it continues to change over time



Real-time Public Health and Safety Data Collaboration

- Public health data/solutions alone **cannot** “solve” the current epidemic
- Public safety data/solutions alone **cannot** “solve” 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

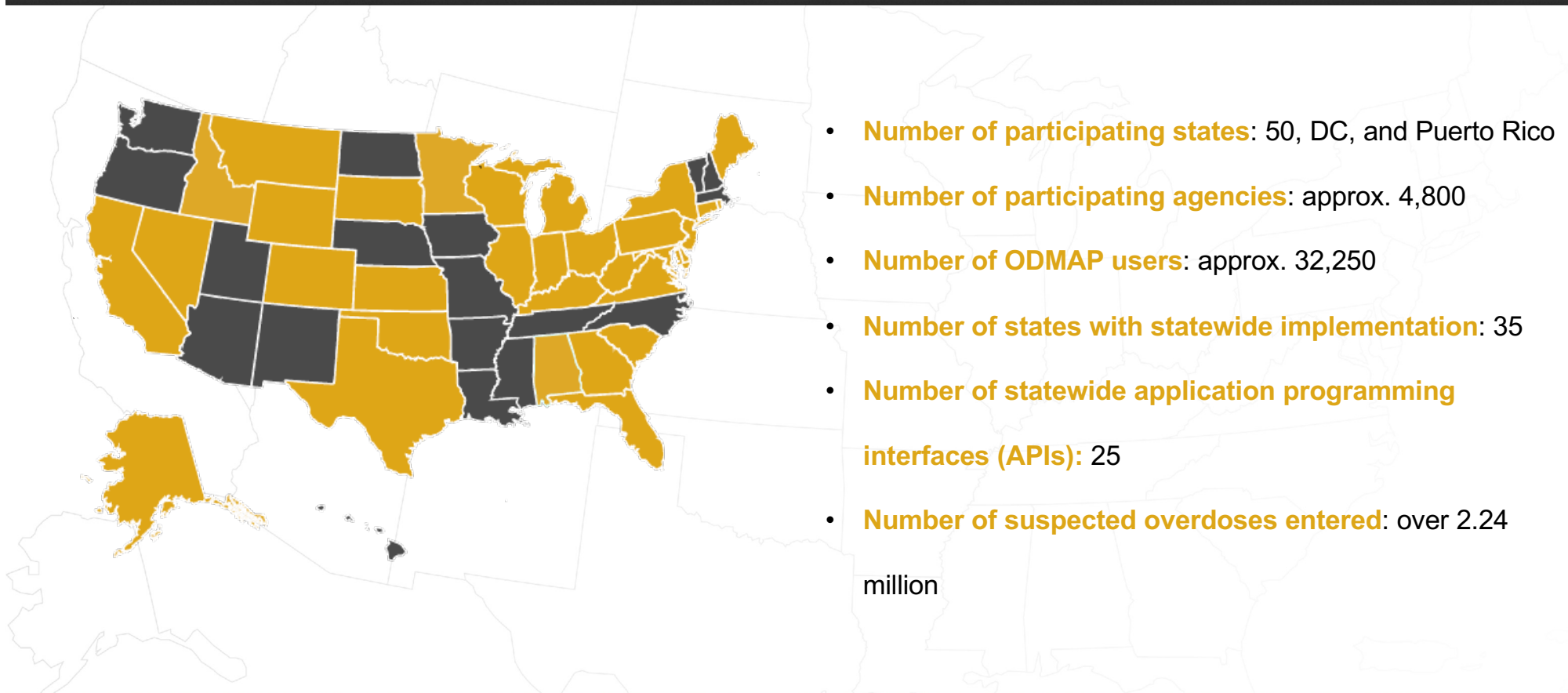


What is ODMAP?

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



Current ODMAP Engagement (November 2023)



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 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", "Use An Address", and "Use Coordinates". The "Use An Address" section has a text field for "Address (include State, City & Zipcode)" with an example "Ex: 123 Anyroad, Anyplace, CA 12345". The "Use Coordinates" section has fields for "Latitude" (Ex: 35.048230) and "Longitude" (Ex: 117.0985405).
- CASE INFORMATION:** Contains dropdown menus for "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". It also features a list for "Additional Suspected Drug" with options: Alcohol, Benzodiazepine, Cocaine, Crack, and Fentanyl.
- NON-FATAL OVERDOSES:** A grid of 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:** A grid of 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 Case Explorer Users)
- Application Programming Interface (API)

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 (but not limited to):
 - **Suspected drug**
 - Transported to hospital
 - Naloxone left behind by

Real-time Data Collection through APIs

- An API allows for the **direct, automated integration** of the two software systems
- ODMAP utilizes a REST (Representational State Transfer) API, combined with a 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 requires some set up at the beginning but does not require any changes to an agencies current data entry protocol

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)

ODMAP Tools

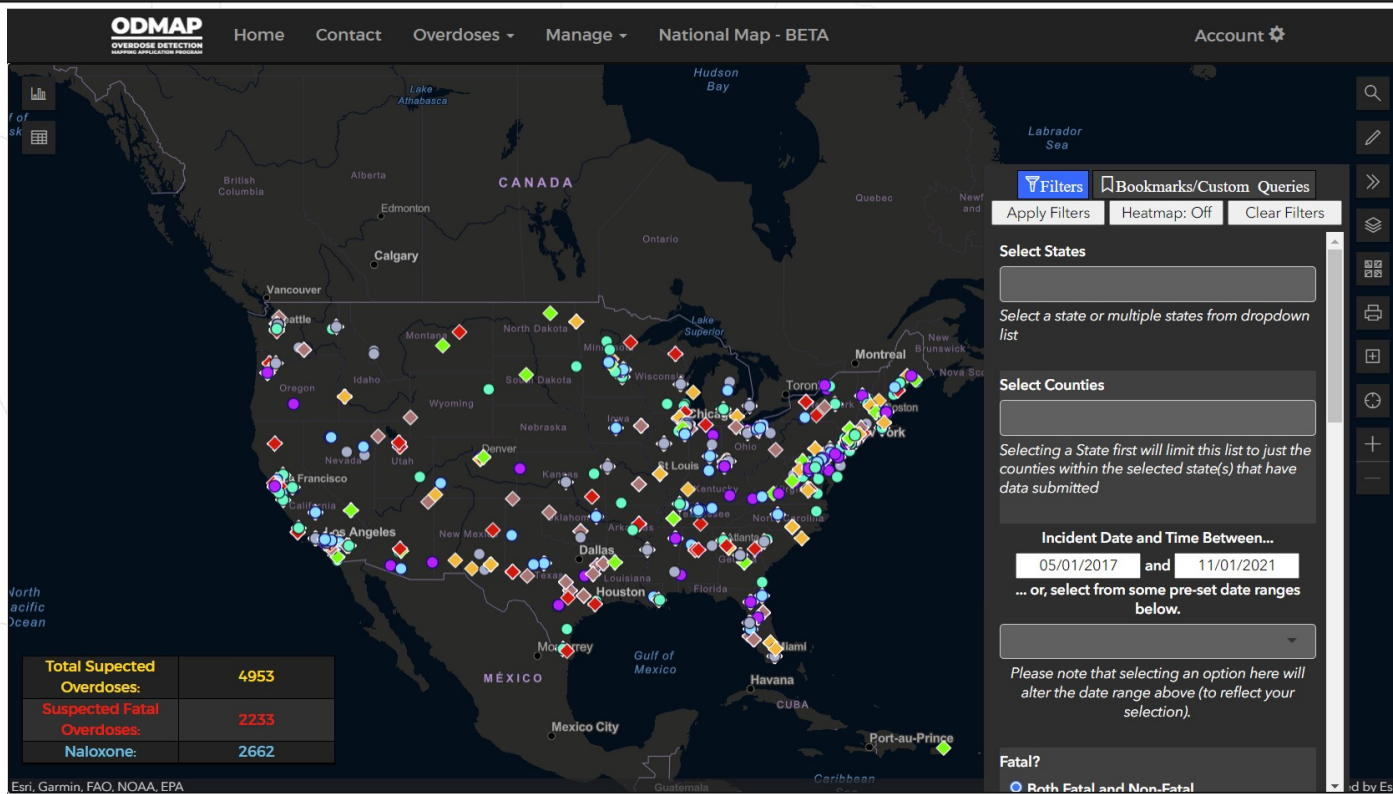
The National Map and Spike Alerts

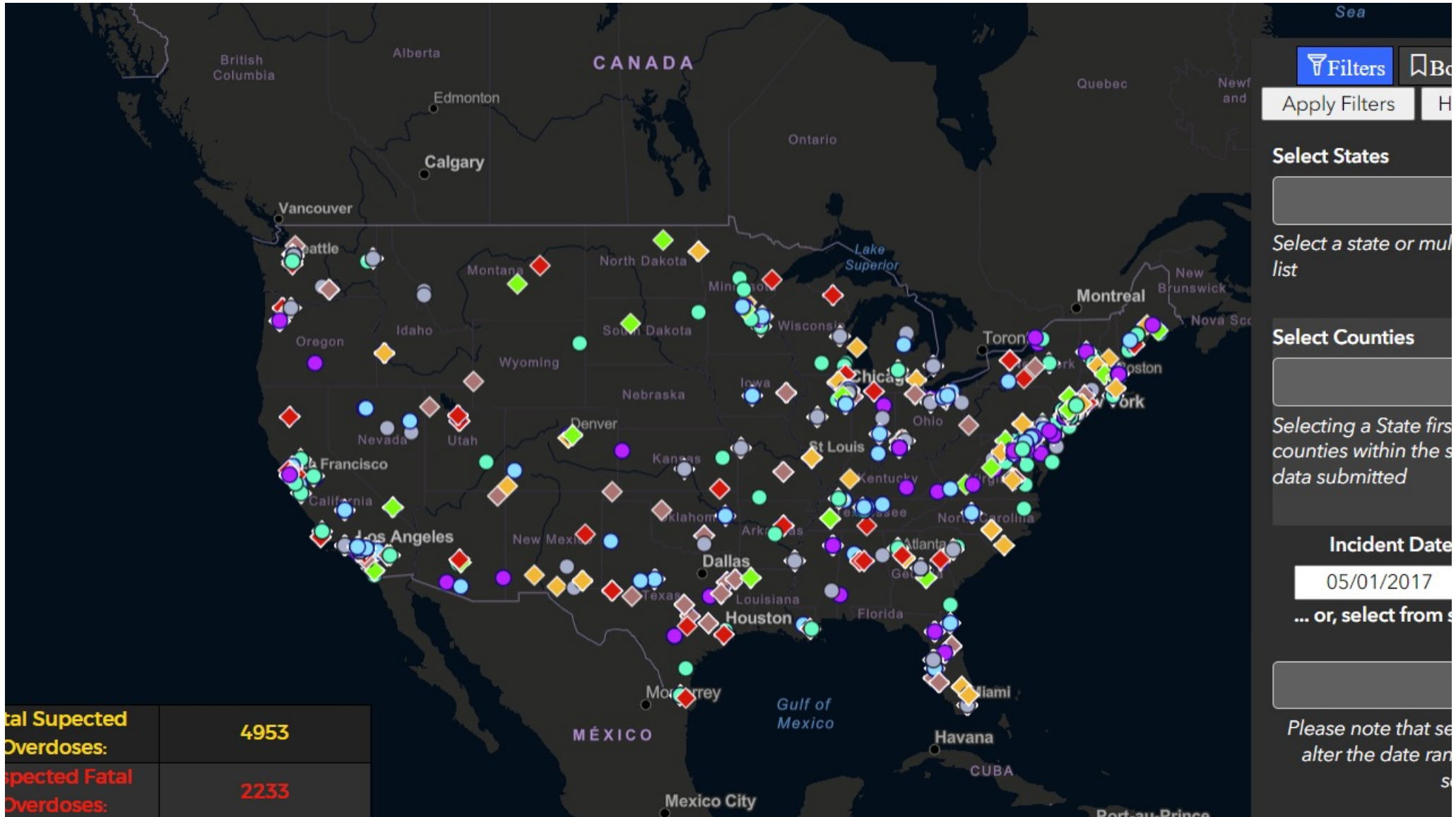
ODMAP
OVERDOSE DETECTION
MAPPING APPLICATION PROGRAM

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

National Map and Its Features





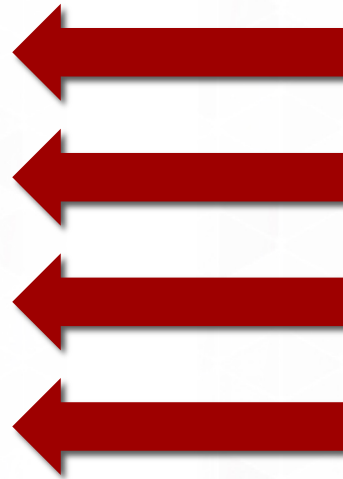
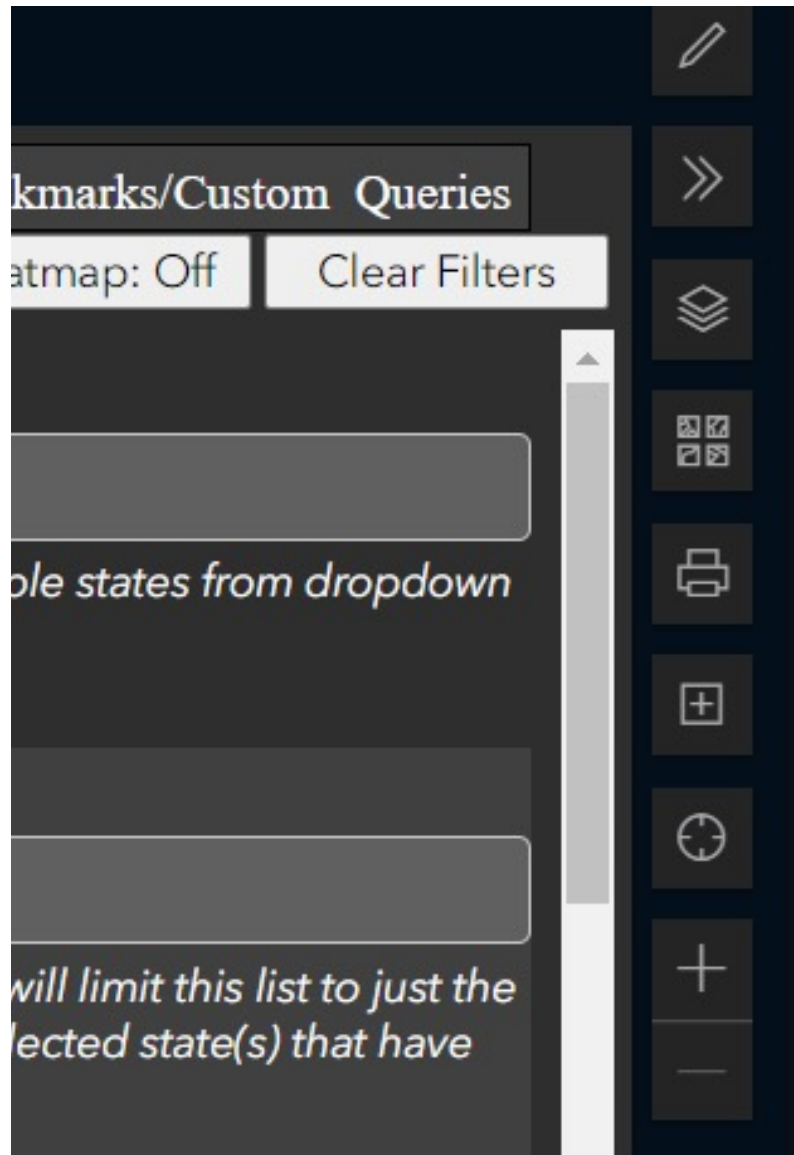
Default 24-hour summary statistics



The screenshot shows the ODMAP web application interface. At the top, there is a map of the Labrador Sea. Below the map, there is a navigation bar with a 'Filters' button (highlighted in blue) and a 'Bookmarks/Custom Queries' button. Below the navigation bar, there are three buttons: 'Apply Filters', 'Heatmap: Off', and 'Clear Filters'. The main panel is titled 'Select States' and contains a dropdown menu. Below the dropdown menu, there is a text prompt: 'Select a state or multiple states from dropdown list'. Below this, there is another dropdown menu titled 'Select Counties'. Below the county dropdown menu, there is a text prompt: 'Selecting a State first will limit this list to just the counties within the selected state(s) that have data submitted'. At the bottom of the panel, there is a section titled 'Incident Date and Time Between...' with two date input fields: '05/01/2017' and '11/01/2021', separated by the word 'and'. Below the date fields, there is a text prompt: '... or, select from some pre-set date ranges'. On the right side of the interface, there is a vertical toolbar with several icons: a pencil, a double arrow, a stack of layers, a grid of squares, a printer, a plus sign, a clock, another plus sign, and a minus sign.

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

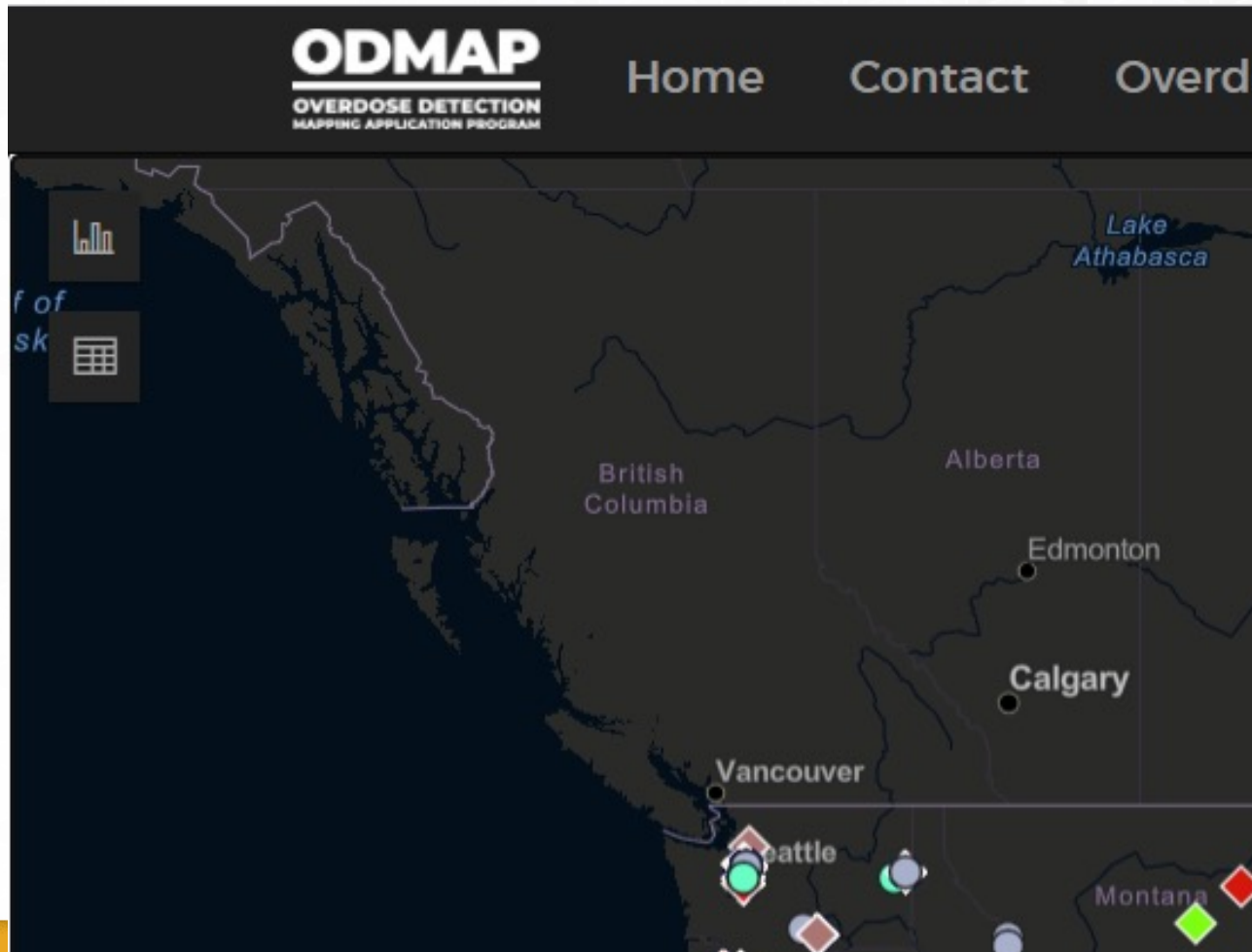
- Date and times
- Location
- Type of drug

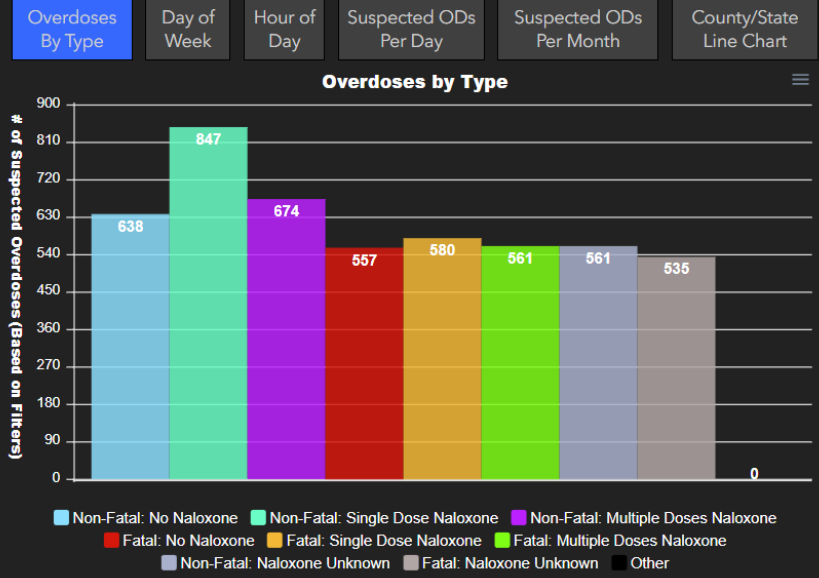


- View the map legend
- Change the look of the map
- Print your Map
- Add your own data or ESRI Layer

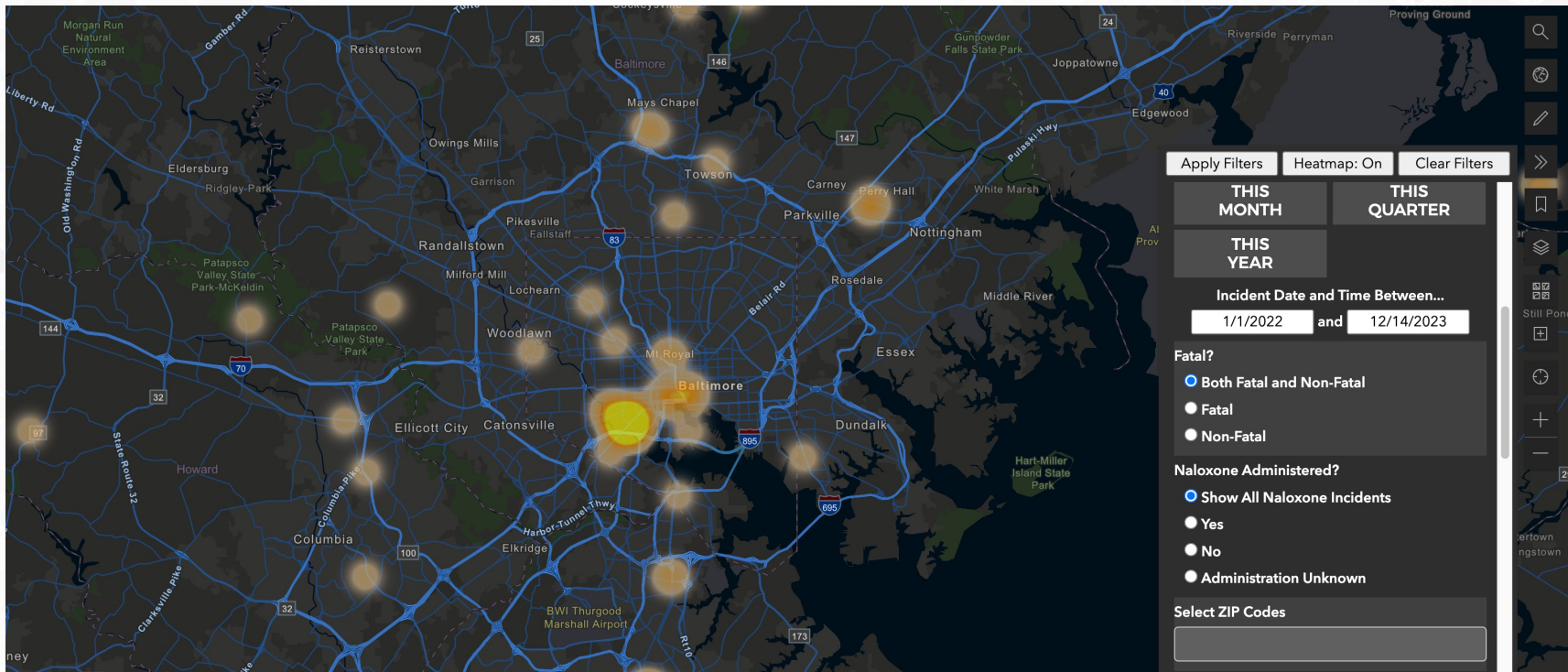
Built-in charts, including:

- Type
- Day of Week
- Hour of Day
- By day
- By month
- Multiple county/state line chart
- Grid for reviewing overdose information





| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Total Suspected Overdoses: | 4953 |
| Suspected Fatal Overdoses: | 2233 |
| Naloxone: | 2662 |



ODMAP
OVERDOSE DETECTION
 MAPPING APPLICATION PROGRAM

ODMAP
OVERDOSE DETECTION
NATIONAL MAP

Home Contact Overdoses Manage National Map

ODMAP Suspected Overdoses (Features: 19, Selected: 0)

| Case ID | Suspected Drug | Other Drug Name | Additional Suspected Drug | Update Date | Is Multi |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------|
| | Heroin | | Fentanyl | 10/11/2023, 3:35 PM | |
| | Heroin | | Cocaine;Crack;Fentanyl | 10/31/2022, 11:20 AM | |
| 94316AB-3E1 | Heroin | | Fentanyl | 11/2/2022, 11:07 AM | |
| | Heroin | | Alcohol;Fentanyl | 10/11/2023, 3:35 PM | |
| | Heroin | | Fentanyl;Methamphetamine | 10/11/2023, 3:35 PM | |
| | Heroin | | Cocaine;Crack;Fentanyl | 10/11/2023, 3:35 PM | |
| | Heroin | | Fentanyl;Methamphetamine;Subc | 10/11/2023, 3:35 PM | |
| | Heroin | | Fentanyl | 6/6/2023, 9:38 AM | 1 |
| | Heroin | | Fentanyl;Methamphetamine | 10/11/2023, 3:36 PM | |
| | Heroin | | Fentanyl | 3/22/2023, 9:53 AM | |
| | Heroin | | Fentanyl | 3/16/2023, 1:42 PM | |
| | Heroin | | Fentanyl;Methamphetamine;Subc | 10/11/2023, 3:36 PM | |

Total Suspected Overdoses: 19
Suspected Fatal Overdoses: 3
Naloxone: 18

Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA

Manage National Map Account

Apply Filters Heatmap: Off Clear Filters

Select ZIP Codes

Primary Suspected Drug is any of:
Heroin

Additional Suspected Drug is any of:
Fentanyl

Please note that primary suspected drug is an optional field and is not always entered. Suspected drugs are based on field reports and not on official toxicology.

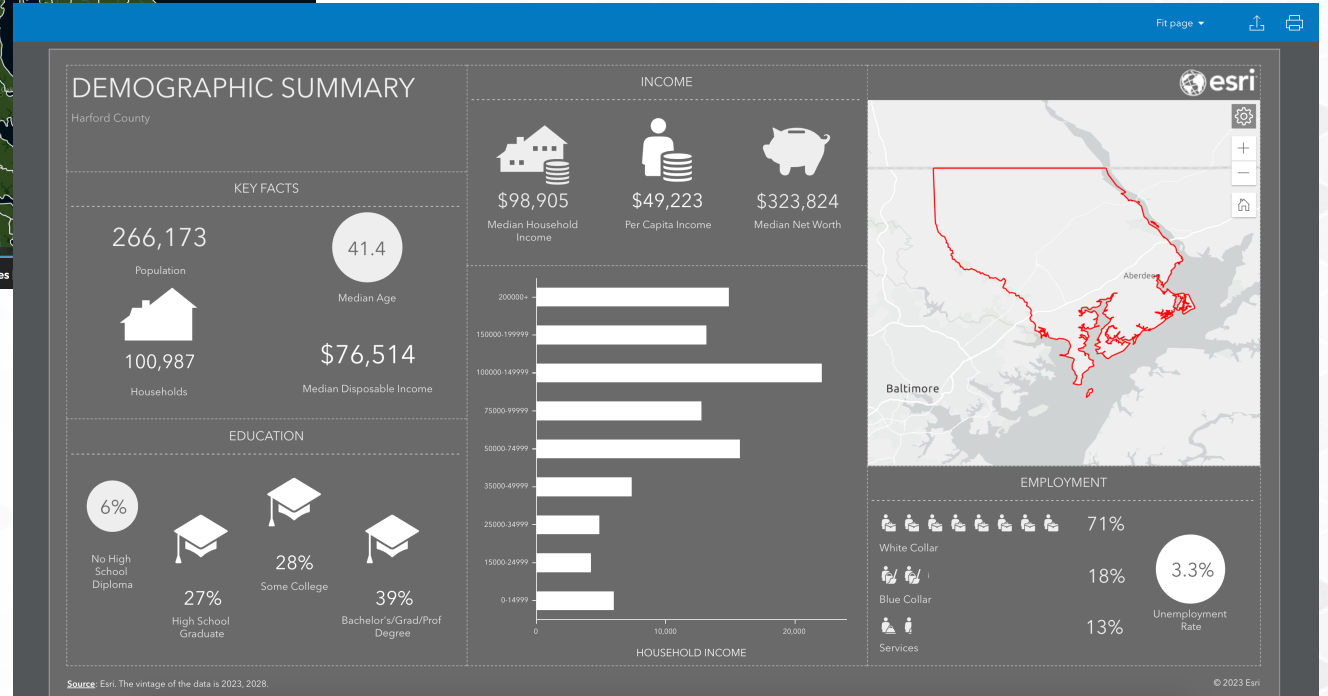
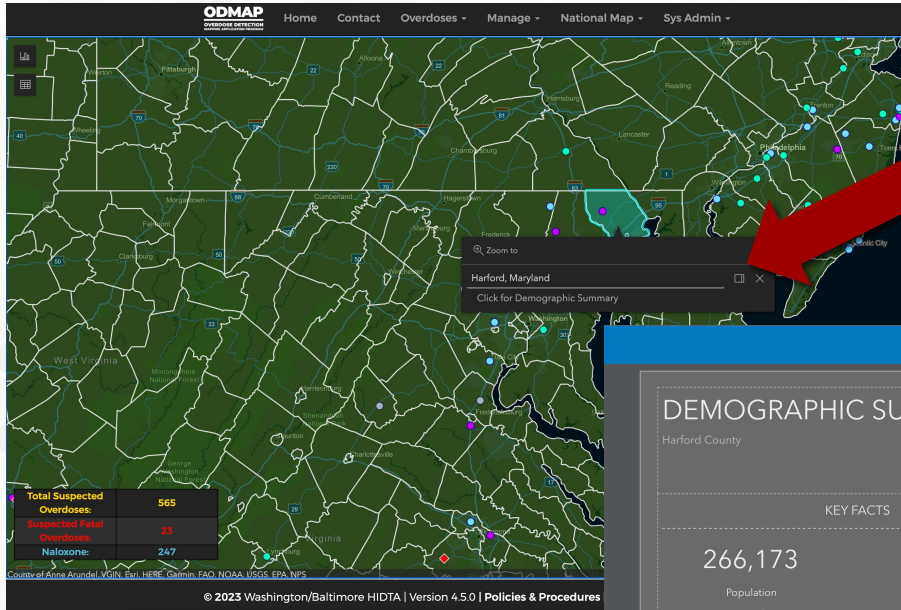
Please note that additional suspected drug is an optional field and is not always entered. Suspected drugs are based on field reports and not on official toxicology.

Select Agency

Suspected Overdose 10/31/2022, 1:00 AM

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Username | jgalbraith@wb.hidta.org |
| Insert Date | 10/31/2022, 11:20 AM |
| Submitted to CE | 0 |
| CE_CaseID | |
| Suspected Drug | Heroin |
| "Other" Suspected Drug Name | |
| Additional Suspected Drug | Cocaine;Crack;Fentanyl |
| Update Date | 10/31/2022, 11:20 AM |

by Esri



ODMAP
OVERDOSE DETECTION
MAPPING APPLICATION PROGRAM

Home Contact Overdoses Manage National Map Account

National Map
Custom Bookmarks
ODMAP Training

Apply Filters Heatmap: Off Clear Filters

Select States
Select a state or multiple states from dropdown list

Select Counties
Selecting a State first will limit this list to just the counties within the selected state(s) that have data submitted

Select a Preset Timeframe

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| LAST 24 HR | TODAY |
| YESTERDAY TO NOW | THIS WEEK |
| THIS MONTH | THIS QUARTER |
| THIS YEAR | |

Incident Date and Time Between...

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Total Suspected Overdoses: | 18 |
| Suspected Fatal Overdoses: | 10 |
| Naloxone: | 5 |

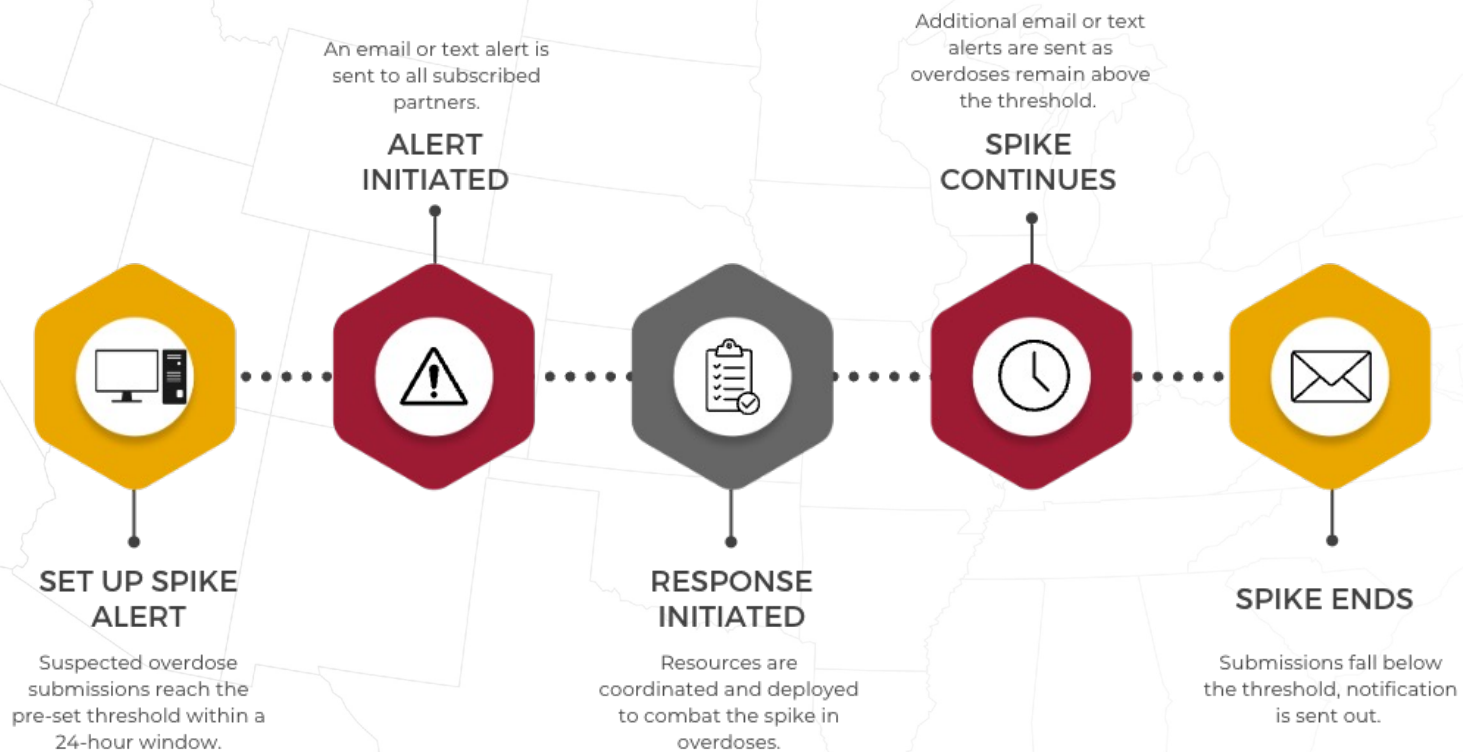
Baltimore County Government, County of Anne Arundel, VGIN, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS
Powered by Esri

Policies & Procedures | Leave A Suggestion | Washington/Baltimore HIDTA

<https://odmaptest.hidta.org/NationalMap/Index/7f1010ac-0e9e-4b99-9238-52256b0fb20b#>

You can create your own custom shapes and use them as filters, save them as a bookmark, and use them for spike alerts

Spike Alert Process



Spike Alert Formats

To: name@wb.hidta.org name@countyhealth.gov

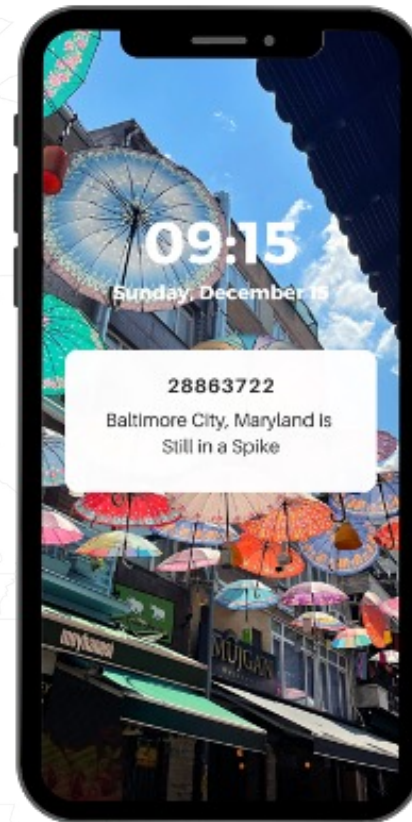
From: odmap@wb.hidta.org

Subject: Baltimore County, Maryland Spike Alert

Baltimore County, Maryland is in a spike. There have been 3 total overdose incidents in the last 24 hours.

Currently, your spike alert threshold is 3 overdose incidents in 24 hours.

This spike alert was requested by the Washington/Baltimore HIDTA.



ODMAP OVERDOSE DETECTION MAPPING APPLICATION PROGRAM

Home Contact Overdoses Manage National Map Account

Baldwin, Alabama

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Spike Start | 10/25/2023, 9:24 AM |
| State | Alabama |
| County | Baldwin |
| Threshold | 3 |
| NumIncidents | 3 |
| Total Number of Incidents | 3 |
| Current Duration (Hours) | 6.53 |
| Expected End Time | 10/25/2023, 5:24 PM |

Zoom to

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Total Suspected Overdoses: | 0 |
| Suspected Fatal Overdoses: | 0 |
| Naloxone: | 0 |

Overdose Types

- Fatal: No Naloxone
- Fatal: Single Dose Naloxone
- Fatal: Multiple Doses Naloxone
- Fatal: Naloxone Unknown
- Non-Fatal: No Naloxone
- Non-Fatal: Single Dose Naloxone
- Non-Fatal: Multiple Doses Naloxone
- Non-Fatal: Naloxone Unknown
- Unknown

SOI TEST LAYER

Current Overdose Spikes

Current Spikes

FDEP, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS

Powered by Esri

ODMAP
OVERDOSE DETECTION
MAPPING APPLICATION PROGRAM

Home Contact Overdoses Manage National Map Account

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Total Suspected Overdoses: | 0 |
| Suspected Fatal Overdoses: | 0 |
| Naloxone: | 0 |

FDEP, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS

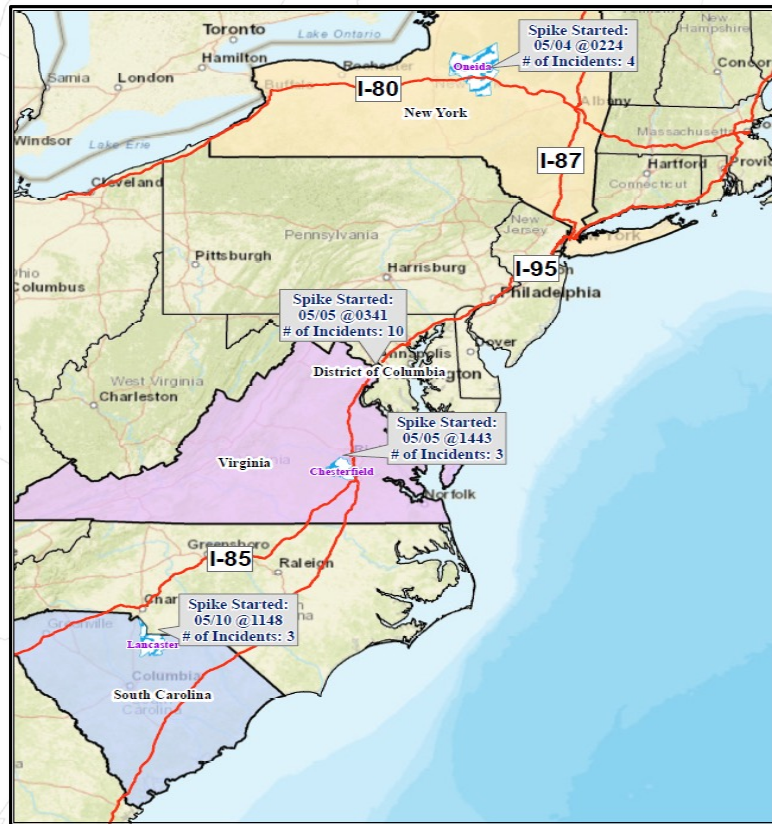
© 2023 Washington/Baltimore HIDTA | Version 4.2.2 | Policies & Procedures | Leave A Suggestion

Powered by Esri

ODMAP
OVERDOSE DETECTION
MAPPING APPLICATION PROGRAM



Spike Alert Analysis: East Coast



May 4th to May 10th

Oneida County, NY

Spike Started: 05/04 at 0224, 4 Overdoses

Washington, DC

Spike Started: 05/05 at 0341, 10 Overdoses

Chesterfield County, VA

Spike Started: 05/05 at 1443, 3 Overdoses

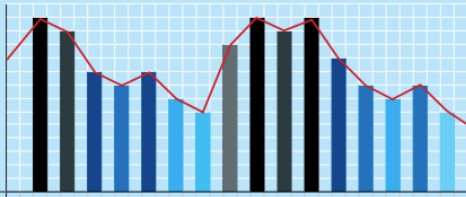
Lancaster County, SC

Spike Started: 05/10 at 1148, 3 Overdoses

ODMAP Spike Alert Resources

ODMAP
OVERDOSE DETECTION
MAPPING APPLICATION PROGRAM

OVERDOSE SPIKE RESPONSE FRAMEWORK



A companion guide for ODMAP stakeholders


WASHINGTON/BALTIMORE
HIDTA
HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS
JANUARY 2018

ODMAP SPIKE ALERTS

ODMAP
OVERDOSE DETECTION
MAPPING APPLICATION PROGRAM

ODMAP Agency Administrators can create county-level Spike Alerts to notify them of overdose spikes based on the near real-time data being submitted to ODMAP. A county is determined to be in a "spike" if the total number of suspected overdoses meets or exceeds a pre-determined threshold within a rolling 24-hour period. Thresholds are calculated by ODMAP using the previous rolling 90-days of historical data submitted within a county. Agency Administrators can also set their own thresholds in the system. In addition to setting up Spike Alerts, Agency Administrators will also be responsible for managing the subscriber list.

Spike Alerts can be created for any county across the country. Establishing alerts for nearby counties provides agencies an opportunity to create an early-warning system to increase preparedness for mobilizing resources to address spikes in near real-time.



Spike Occurs
Suspected overdose submissions reach the pre-set threshold within a 24-hour window.

Communication & Preparation
Resources are coordinated and deployed to combat the spike in ODs.

Spike Continues
Additional email alerts are delivered as ODs remain above the threshold.

Spike Ends
Submissions fall below the threshold, notification is given.

An email alert is sent to all subscribed partners.

Currently, your spike alert threshold is 3 overdose incidents in 24 hours.

The spike alert was triggered by the Washington/Baltimore HIDTA.

odmap@wb.hidta.org
Morris, New Jersey is in a spike. There have been 3 total overdose incidents in the last 24 hours.

Setting up a Spike Alert

To set up a Spike Alert, log in to ODMAP and then click on the "Manage" tab in the toolbar. Next, click "Alerts" in the dropdown and fill out the form to create each alert.

Custom messaging is also available to include in the Spike Alert emails. Individuals included in the subscriber list do not need to be ODMAP users, however, they do need to be part of a spike response and have a "need to know" as determined by the Agency Administrator.

Please see our [Spike Alert tutorial](#) on YouTube

Spike Alert Caveats

There are a few caveats to the Spike Alert feature:

- When a new data set is added, a county may see an increase in the number of alerts being sent out as the system is updating its recommended threshold.
- The threshold can automatically change based on incoming data, however, the system does not alert you if the threshold has changed.
- Due to the timing of overdoses being entered, it may appear that a Spike Alert ends right after the alert notification first is sent.

For more information, visit www.odmap.org
Or contact the ODMAP Team at odmap@wb.hidta.org

Rev 05-22 odmap.org

ODMAP in the Field

How do Agencies Use the Data in ODMAP to Drive Decisions

Spike Alerts in the Field: Arlington County, VA

- On June 28, 2021, a spike alert was triggered for Arlington County, Virginia
- Public safety and health officials reached out to neighboring counties to identify scope of the spike
- Two other Northern Virginia counties reported higher than normal overdoses over the past weekend
- Arlington County stakeholders drafted a community alert and posted information on their coalition Facebook page, it included:
 - Information on the presence of Fentanyl
 - Local resources
 - Information on the local Safe Reporting of an Overdose Law



Arlington Addiction Recovery Initiative

June 28 · 🌐

...

WARNING: There is a lethal batch of fentanyl in our region. There have been at least 15 deaths in the region (6 in Arlington alone) in the last two weeks due to this bad batch of Fentanyl

The fentanyl has been showing up in pressed pills (benzodiazepines and pain meds), marijuana and standalone fentanyl.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Request free NARCAN through the mail at narcan@arlingtonva.us
- Purchase naloxone/NARCAN from a pharmacy (no prescription required), most insurances cover it with a co-pay (Medicaid plans cover in full with no copay)
- Connect with [The Chris Atwood Foundation](#) (call or text: 703-653-4221) and request Fentanyl test strips to practice harm reduction
- Practice harm reduction: Go slow, try a small amount first, never use alone, always have narcan nearby, and use the Never Use Alone Hotline (<https://neverusealone.com>)
- In the event of an overdose, call for help. The Safe Reporting of Overdose Law is in place to offer protection from prosecution: no individual is subject to arrest or prosecution for any substance related crimes (other substances, paraphernalia, public intoxication, under age drinking) if they call for help for someone who is overdosing or they themselves are overdosing

Spike Alert Response Teams/Protocols

- Agencies create a tailored spike response program to ensure there is a quick response to increases or spikes in overdoses
- Should include public health, law enforcement, EMS, hospitals, and adjacent agencies (i.e. medical examiners/coroners and hospitals)
- Can set up spikes for any threshold on ODMAP, so agencies can be alerted based on their agency's prevention/response program

ODMAP in the Field: Spotlight Series

ODMAP Spotlight Series:

West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, Office of Drug Control Policy



Keep your community aware and prepared

BACKGROUND

The Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program (ODMAP), developed and managed by the Washington/Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (WB/HIDTA), has emerged as a crucial tool in the battle against the opioid crisis in West Virginia.

As of September 2023, there are 126 agencies and 443 users actively partnering with ODMAP in West Virginia. ODMAP is designed for real-time overdose data collection, visualization, and analysis. It plays a pivotal role in identifying overdose hotspots and proactively responding to emerging drug trends. ODMAP's Spike Alert feature empowers law enforcement, personnel, health officials, and policymakers by providing timely information to address the opioid epidemic effectively.

ODMAP INTEGRATION

Currently, overdose events are entered manually at the scene of an overdose and by Emergency Medical Services (EMS). EMS data is uploaded every 24-hours through the ODMAP Application Programming Interface (API). The goal is to continue to use ODMAP and its near-realtime reporting capabilities to better inform both law enforcement and public health personnel of suspected overdose activity, sudden increases, or particularly lethal changes in the illicit drug supply.

In addition, ODMAP instruction and overview has been added to the West Virginia State Police (WVSP) Academy curriculum, where both basic officers and WVSP cadets receive comprehensive training on operations. This ensures that law enforcement personnel across the state are well-equipped to harness the power of Spike Alerts and other ODMAP features effectively.

Implementation of ODMAP in West Virginia is a collaboration among Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP), Department of Health and Human Resources's Office of Management and Information Services (MIS), the West Virginia Office of Emergency Medical Services (OEMS), and the Washington-Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (WB/HIDTA).

ODMAP Spotlight Series:

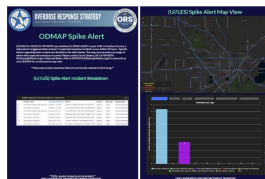
North Florida Spike Alert Bulletins



Keep your community aware and prepared

The North Florida High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (NF/HIDTA) Investigative Support Center (ISC) Manager and the North Florida Overdose Response Strategy Team (NF/ORS) are working together to create bulletins to send to local law enforcement agencies to raise awareness of suspected overdose in the NF/HIDTA area of responsibility.

The NF/ORS Team created a list of all law enforcement agencies and implemented their outreach strategy to form a stakeholder contact list. Every time ODMAP generates a spike alert for one of their counties, the NF/ORS Team will create a spike alert bulletin. They include an image of the map for the county, an image of the graph with details of naloxone information, as well as a screenshot of a list that shows the incident type, date and time, zip code, and suspected drug type. The NF/ORS Team always encourages others to contact them with any questions.



Bulletin example provided by NF/HIDTA

Spike Alert Bulletin Process



ODMAP Spotlight Series:

Connecticut Department of Public Health



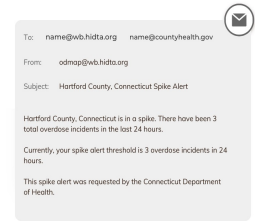
Keep your community aware and prepared

ODMAP INTEGRATION AND SPIKE RESPONSE

Since June 2019, Connecticut has relied on a manual reporting strategy due to the inception of the Statewide Opioid Reporting Directive. The current reporting model was legislated into action in 2019, where it requires EMS providers to report to the Connecticut Poison Control Center (CPCC) with every encounter that involves a non-fatal or fatal opioid overdose and includes reporting 12 data points as well as a brief description of the scene, which is recorded in both ODMAP's database and the ToxCall database maintained by the CPCC.

In an effort to improve reporting rates and to build capacity into the program, the Connecticut Department of Public Health (CT DPH) and the Office of EMS (OEMS) sought to automate the reporting process. The automation tool was just developed, which will create a data bridge between the state data repository of Electronic Patient Care Reports (EPCR's) and ODMAP. The CT DPH is hopeful that the new automated reporting tool will help with reporting overdose events without having to manually enter data into ODMAP.

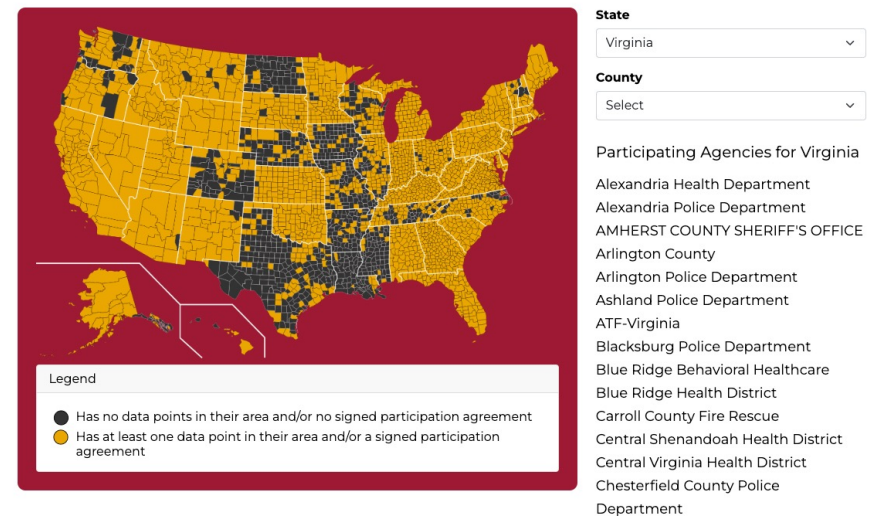
The CT DPH utilizes spike alerts within ODMAP to inform the deployment of resources within varied jurisdictions. The resources that are informed of spike alerts within ODMAP include volunteers and physical resources, which are deployed via vans and or Rovers. The unique aspect with the State of Connecticut is that the CT DPH and most local health departments across the state utilize spike alerts within ODMAP.



How to Get Started

- Determine if your agency is already an approved agency
 - If they are, sign up as a new user at odmap.hidta.org using your agency code
 - If they are not, complete the agency request form at odmap.org
- To determine if you are an approved agency, you can visit odmap.org and look at our list of approved agencies

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES



Questions and Contact Information

Ali Burrell, ODMAP Program Manager

aburrell@wb.hidta.org or 410-662-2355

