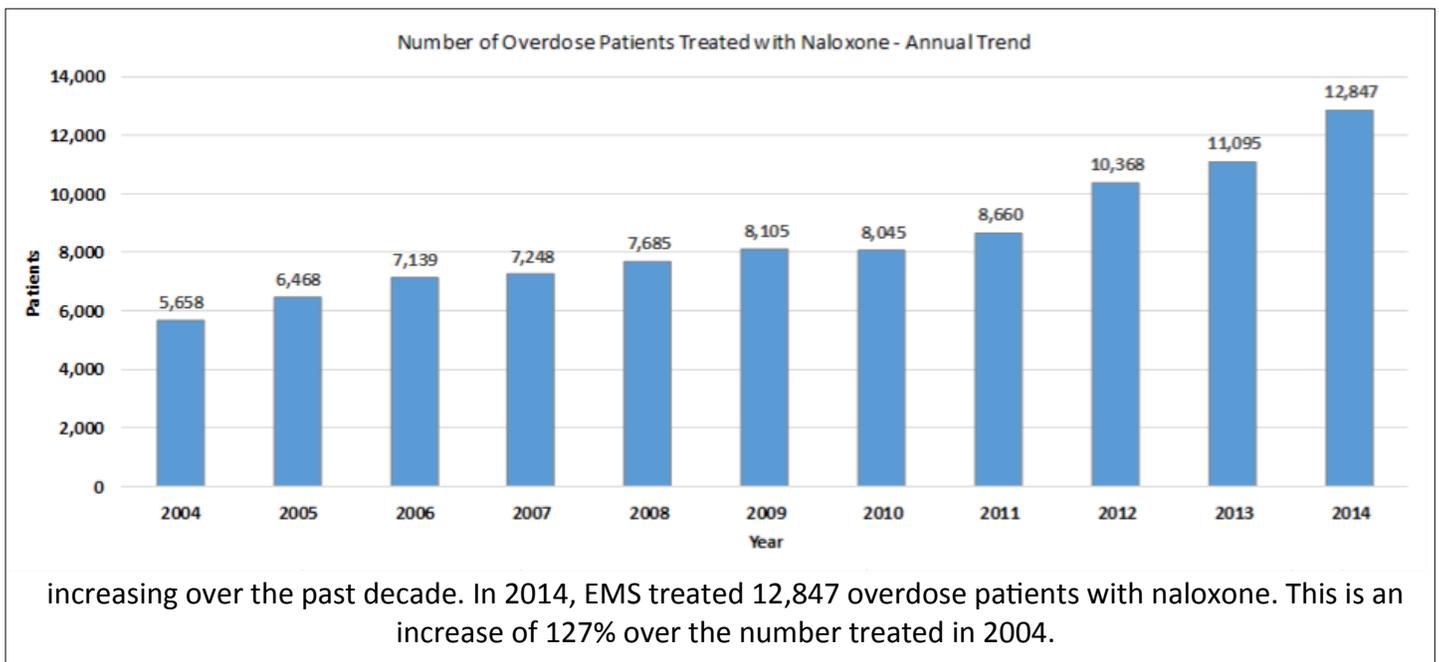




## ADMINISTRATION OF NALOXONE BY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES IN OHIO - 2014

The Ohio Department of Public Safety's Division of Emergency Medical Services collects data on all emergency runs made by emergency medical services (EMS) in Ohio. The EMS Incident Reporting System (EMSIRS) collects around 1.1 million records each year. Operating since 2002, EMSIRS has over 14 million records, which are used for system oversight, medical research and disease surveillance.

Included in EMSIRS are records of overdoses treated by EMS. The data collected by EMSIRS can also tell us about who overdoses, where the overdose happens and when the overdose happens.



More information about EMS administration of naloxone to overdose patients can be found on our website, [ems.ohio.gov](http://ems.ohio.gov), in the Data Center section. Information there includes quarterly administration statistics, as well as the Naloxone Epidemiological Report that prompted the change in the EMS scope of practice (see page 2).

For additional information about EMS use of naloxone or to request more specific data, contact the EMS Office of Research and Analysis at [EMSdata@dps.ohio.gov](mailto:EMSdata@dps.ohio.gov) or (800) 233-0785.





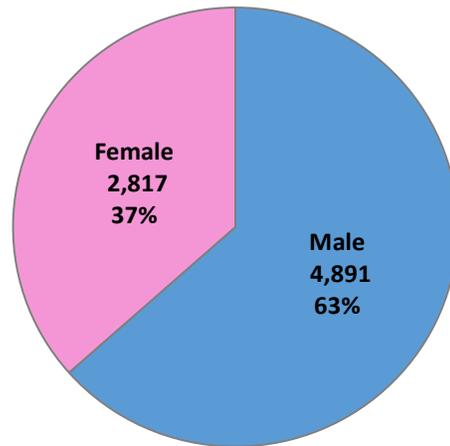
### Who is Giving Naloxone?

Naloxone, the medication used to reverse opiate overdoses, has been a standard part of a paramedic’s life-saving drug box for decades. Over the years, countless lives have been saved by quick administration of naloxone by emergency medical services (EMS).

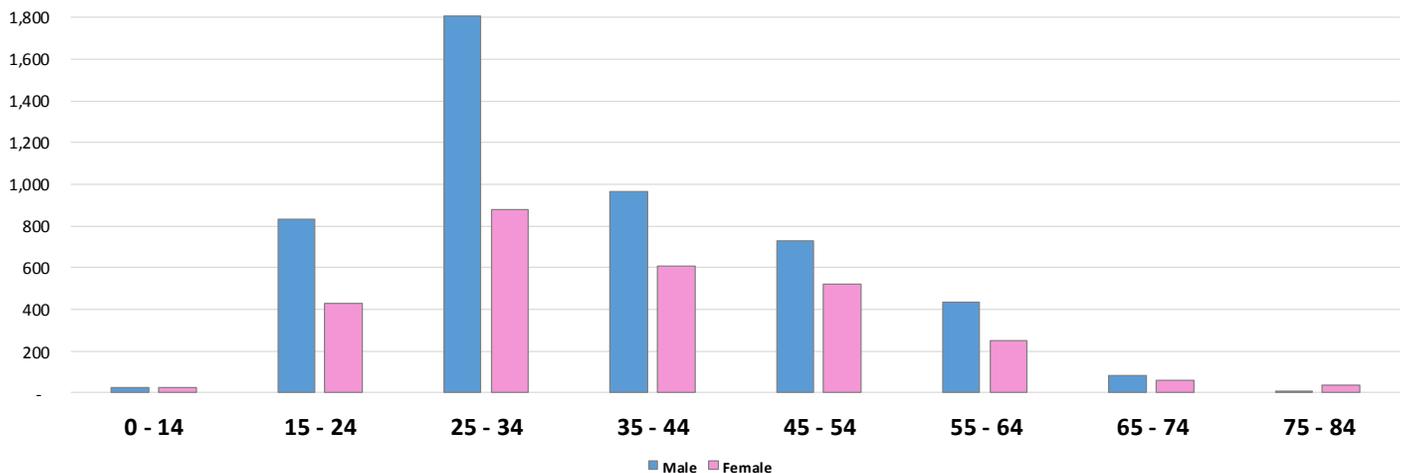
The recent and dramatic increase in opiate overdoses caused a close examination of the EMS scope of practice. It was discovered that limiting the use of naloxone to EMS providers with the highest level of EMS training was depriving many Ohioans of this life-saving medication, especially in rural areas. In November 2013, the EMS scope of practice was changed to allow all levels of EMS providers to give naloxone. This change resulted in a nearly 10% increase in the number of EMS agencies providing naloxone to their citizens.

### Who is Treated with Naloxone?

Men make up 63% of all overdoses treated by EMS with naloxone. Men between the ages of 25 and 34 years old are 23% of this population, while older adults - men and women between the ages of 35 and 54 - make up 25% of all overdose patients treated by EMS with naloxone.



Age by Sex of Overdose Patients Treated by EMS with Naloxone - 2014

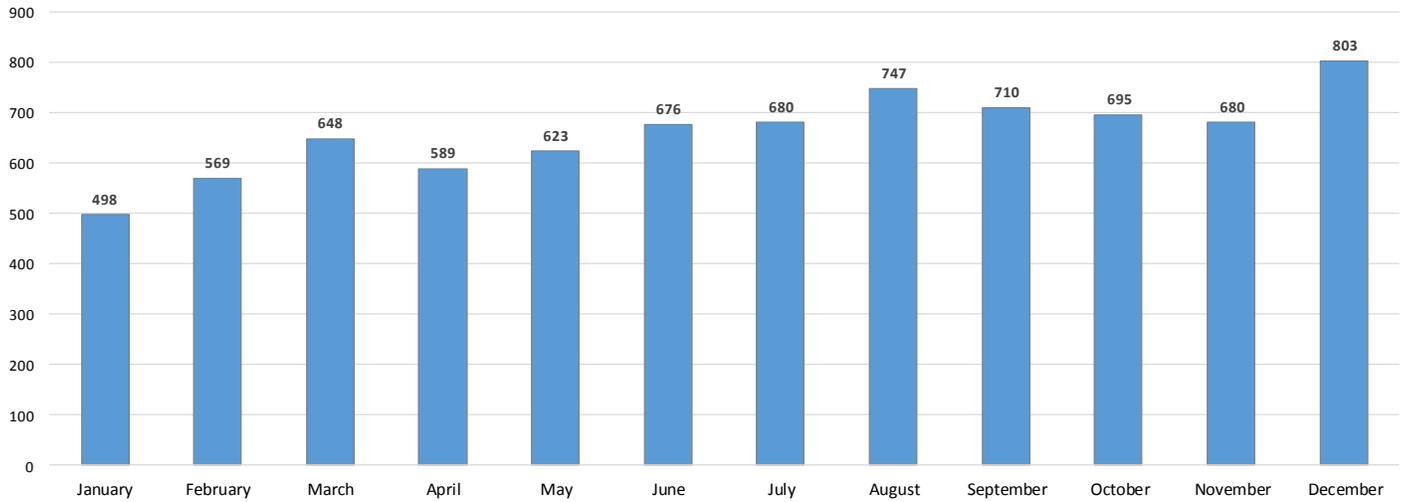




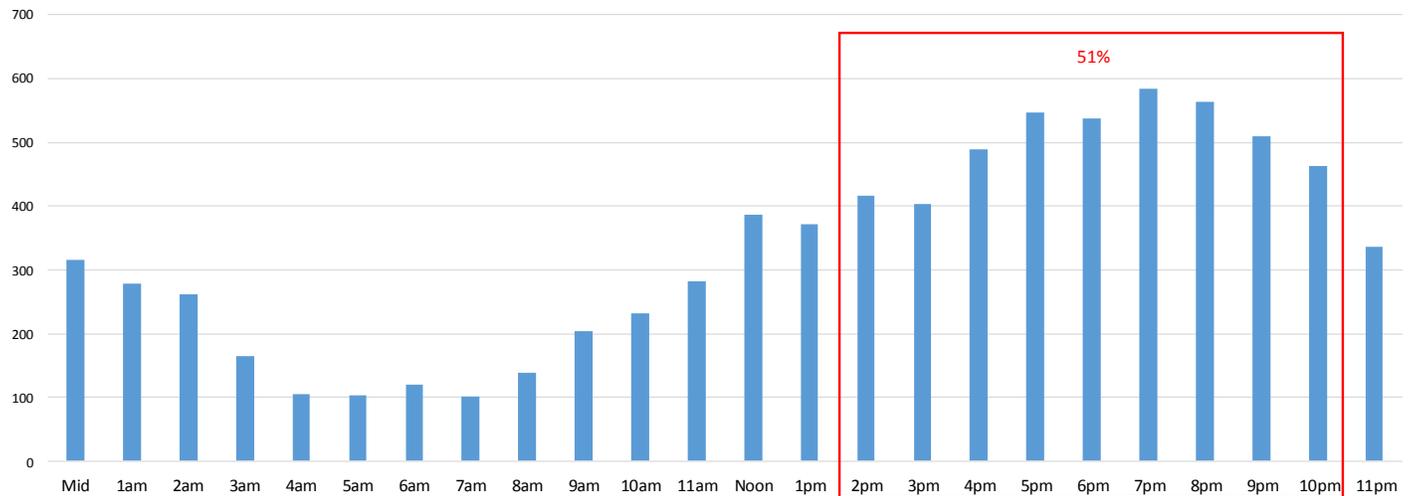
### When is Naloxone Given to Overdose Patients by EMS?

Opiate overdoses can happen at any time of the day or night, and at any time of the year. But close examination of the data in EMSIRS shows certain patterns in the dates and times of naloxone use.

Overdose Patients Treated by EMS with Naloxone by Month - 2014



Overdose Patients Treated by EMS with Naloxone by Time of Day - 2014

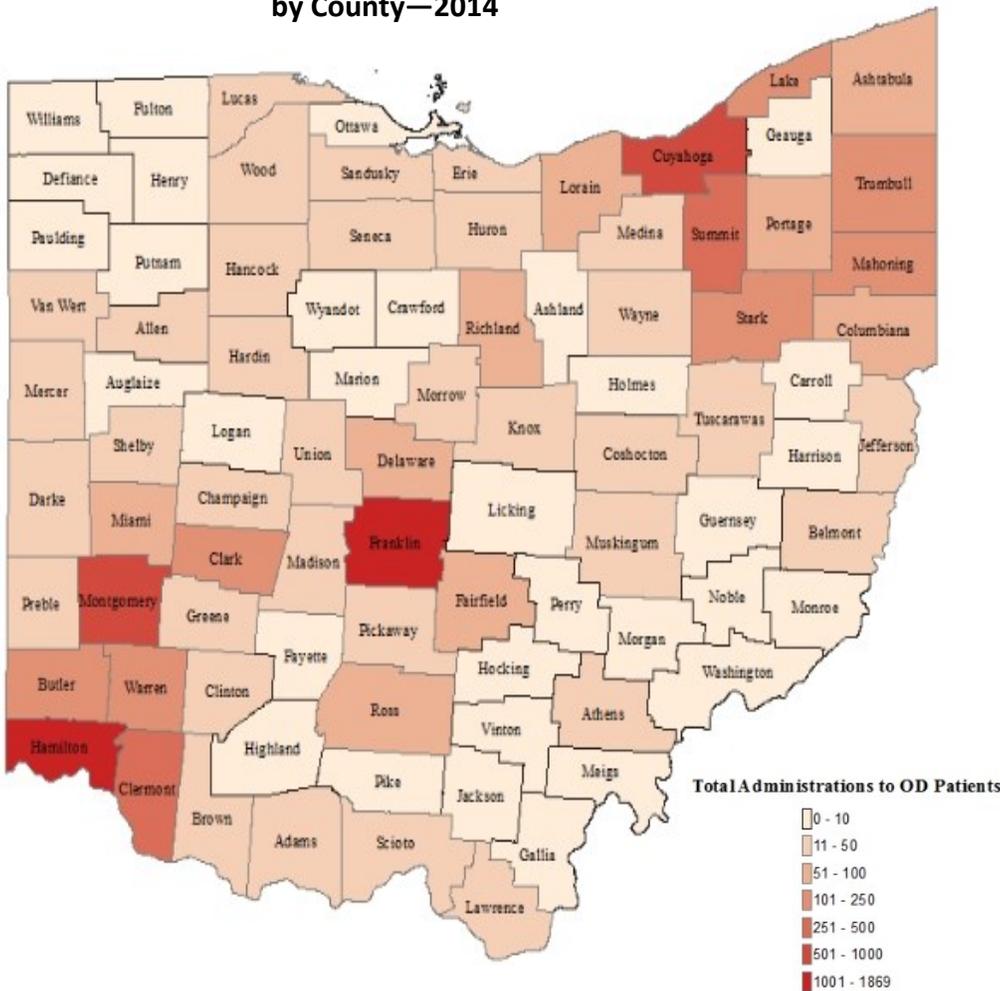


51% of all overdoses treated with naloxone by EMS happened in the 8-hour period from 2:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.



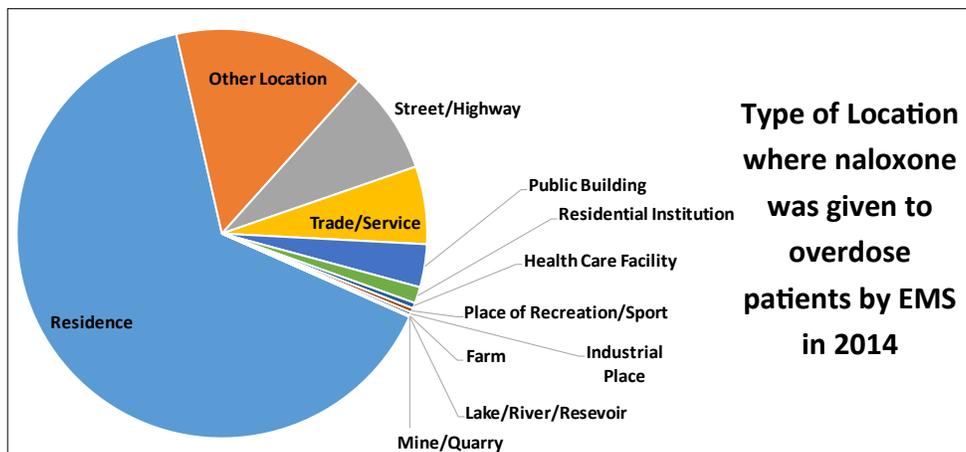
## Where was Naloxone Given to Overdose Patients by EMS in 2014?

### Naloxone Administrations to Overdose Patients by County—2014



### Top 20 Zip Codes for Rate of Naloxone Given to Overdose Patients by EMS - Rate per 1,000 People

Zip Code	Area	Rate
45202	Cincinnati	8.65
44702	Canton	8.55
45204	Cincinnati	8.03
43222	Columbus	8.01
45205	Cincinnati	7.07
45214	Cincinnati	6.75
43721	Brownsville	6.71
44503	Youngstown	5.88
45225	Cincinnati	5.86
43005	Bladensburg	5.75
45001	Addyston	4.95
45378	Verona	4.91
43215	Columbus	4.61
45216	Elmwood Place	4.60
43203	Columbus	4.44
43136	Lithopolis	4.35
45131	Higginsport	4.20
43529	Hoytville	3.91
43077	Unionville Center	3.88
44114	Cleveland	3.64
45120	Felicity	3.54



### Type of Location where naloxone was given to overdose patients by EMS in 2014