



ODMAP: A Public Health Tool

**Community Level Strategies:
Confronting the Opioid Epidemic
April 16, 2019**

Overview

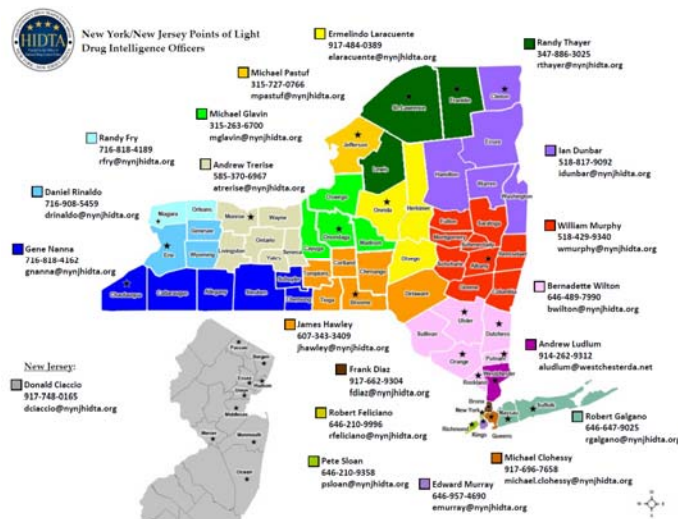
- Background
 - What is HIDTA?
 - What is ORS?
- What is ODMAP?
 - How does it work?
- How ODMAP can help?
 - Develop **public health** and **public safety** partnerships
 - Collect data to inform program and policy decisions
 - Reduce fatal and non-fatal overdose

What is “HIDTA”?

- Program of the **Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)**
- Currently 29 **High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)** programs in 50 states, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and District of Columbia
- Initiated in 1988 with the purpose of reducing drug trafficking and production in the U.S.

New York/New Jersey HITDA

- New York State is part of the **NY/NJ HIDTA**
- NY HIDTA-designated counties are marked with a star (★) on the map
- All NY counties are served by an assigned **Drug Intelligence Officer (DIO)**
- A **Public Health Analyst (PHA)** is assigned to NYS



Overdose Response Strategy (ORS)

- Public health and public safety partnership to address overdose crisis
- Provides support from ONDCP and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for innovation and research at local, state, and regional levels
- ORS Mission: to reduce fatal and non-fatal opioid overdose rates by improved information sharing across agencies and supporting evidence-based interventions

ORS 2019 Goals

- Promote and support data sharing systems that allow public health, law enforcement, and others to respond quickly and effectively to prevent opioid overdose deaths.
- Promote and support strategic, evidence-based responses to generate immediate reductions in the number of overdose-related fatalities.
- Promote and support the design, implementation and evaluation of novel and promising strategies at the intersection of public health and public safety that aim to reduce overdose.
- Promote and support efforts to prevent opioid misuse and overdose.

Raise Your Hand If...

- You've **heard** of "ODMAP"
- Your agency has a **Participation Agreement** for ODMAP
- Your agency is **entering or viewing data** in ODMAP
- Your agency has a **response protocol** in use with ODMAP

What is ODMAP?

- ODMAP: **Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program**
- Developed by the **Washington/Baltimore HIDTA (W/B)**
- Available to use free of charge for tracking overdose in "real-time"
- Agencies may sign a Participation Agreement with W/B, then create accounts for secure access to submit and/or review data
 - Simple interface to submit data
 - Easy to view map and summary statistics
 - Customizable spike alerts

How ODMAP Works

- First responders or designated staff enter suspected overdose events into a database using a simple one-click interface to indicate:
 - whether a suspected overdose incident was **fatal or non-fatal**
 - whether or not **naloxone** was administered and, if so, whether one or multiple doses were given (also includes category for naloxone unknown)
- Location of the overdose is automatically geocoded by default
 - Address or latitude/longitude can be entered manually
- Additional fields: gender, age, suspected drug(s) involved, taken to hospital, multiple victim incident, case number

ODMAP Data Access

- All data are stored on secure HIDTA server
 - Access is restricted to approved personnel only
- Level 1 users can search and manage their own records, see all detail for data submitted by their agency
- Level 2 users can see limited detail for all data points entered by all users across the system
 - Date, time, approximate location of overdoses, primary suspected drug (if available), multiple victims, user and agency entering data
 - Case number, gender, and age are NOT available to view on the map

Data Entry – Level 1 Users

- Level 1 users can access the ODMAP interface from a smartphone or any web-connected device and log in
- Level 1 users indicate whether
 - the incident was fatal or non-fatal
 - naloxone was administered;
 - enter other case info if known
- Level 1 data is submitted to a central database and is mapped to an approximate location

The screenshot shows the ODMAP interface for data entry. It is divided into three main sections: 'ENTER LOCATION', 'CASE INFORMATION', and 'NON-FATAL OVERDOSES'/'FATAL OVERDOSES'.

ENTER LOCATION: Includes options for 'Use My Device Location', 'Use An Address', and 'Use Coordinates'. The 'Use An Address' section has a text input for 'Address (include State, City & Zipcode)' and a 'Latitude'/'Longitude' section with input fields.

CASE INFORMATION: Includes fields for 'Case Number', 'Age', 'Gender', 'Primary Suspected Drug', 'Victim Was Taken to the Hospital', 'Additional Suspected Drug', and 'Part of Multiple Overdose Victim Incident'.

NON-FATAL OVERDOSES: Features four buttons: 'Naloxone Administration Unknown', 'Naloxone Not Administered', 'Single Dose (2mg IM or 8.1mg IV) Naloxone Administered', and 'Multiple Doses (2mg IM or 8.1mg IV) Naloxone Administered'.

FATAL OVERDOSES: Features four buttons: 'Naloxone Administration Unknown', 'Naloxone Not Administered', 'Single Dose (2mg IM or 8.1mg IV) Naloxone Administered', and 'Multiple Doses (2mg IM or 8.1mg IV) Naloxone Administered'.

Level 1 Data Management

The screenshot shows the ODMAP interface for data management. It includes a search criteria section and a search results table.

Search Criteria: Includes dropdowns for 'Overdose Type' (Fatal Naloxone Not Administered), 'Suspected Drug' (Heroin), and 'Gender' (Select). It also has input fields for 'Case Number', 'Date Range', and 'Age Range', along with 'Update Data in Grid' and 'Export to Excel' buttons.

Search Results: A table with the following data:

Username	Insert Date	Incident Date	Overdose Type	Drug	Gender	Age	Case Number	Address	Submitted To CE
bewalsh7@gmail.com	01/24/2018 07:56 AM	01/24/2018 07:56 AM	Fatal Naloxone Not Administered	Fentanyl	Unknown	6	9633	4606 Highway 50 E. Linn, Missouri, USA	

ODMAP Data Management Table:

Username	Insert Date	Incident Date	Incident Type	Address	Case Number	Submitted To CE
mike@mdthrechnology.com	02/14/2018 03:57 PM	02/14/2018 03:57 PM	Fatal Naloxone Not Administered	View Point		Edit Delete
mike@mdthrechnology.com	02/14/2018 03:42 PM	02/14/2018 03:42 PM	Fatal Naloxone Not Administered	View Point	0970990	Edit Delete
rboland@wb.hidta.org	01/26/2018 08:10 PM	01/26/2018 08:10 PM	Fatal Naloxone Not Administered	View Point		Edit Delete
rboland@wb.hidta.org	01/26/2018 08:05 PM	01/26/2018 08:02 PM	Fatal Naloxone Not Administered	View Point	WH-1234	Edit Delete

Customized Spike Alerts

- Level 1 users can set **customized spike alerts** that trigger an email to selected recipients when the specified OD threshold is reached

Spike Alert Management

Create Spike Alert

State: County: Threshold:

Subscribers

Enter the email address you wish to subscribe here, separated by a semi-colon (;).

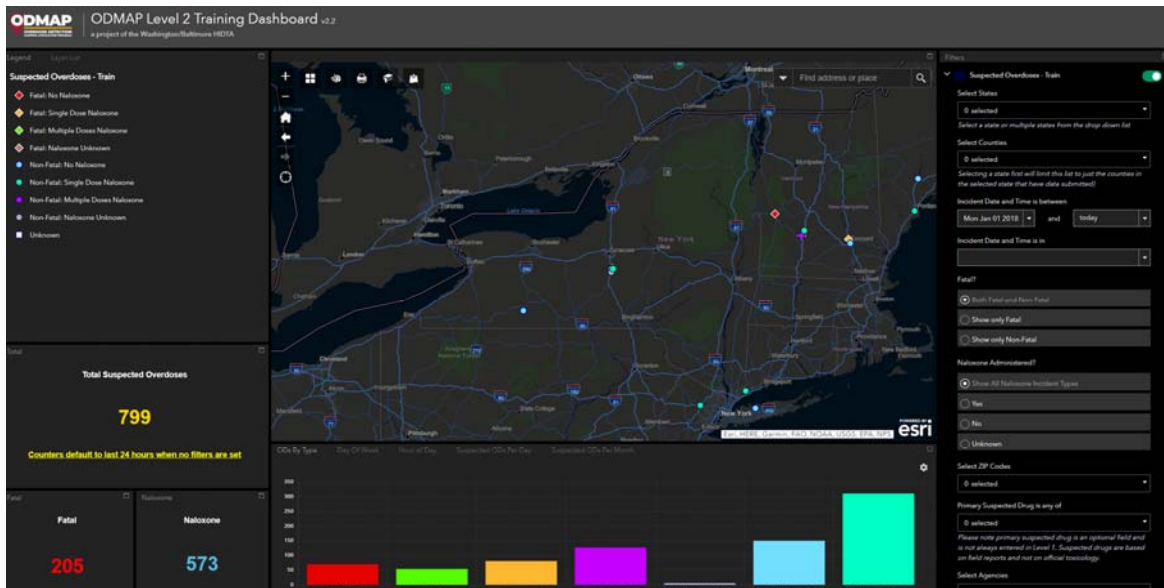
Spike Alerts

State	County	Threshold	Number of Incidents	In A Spike

Spike Alert History

State	County	Threshold	Max. Number of Incidents	Start	End	Last Sent

Data View – Level 2 Users



Potential Opportunities

- ODMAP data can help decision-makers **develop strategies and target resources** to lower risk and reduce overdose
- Planning process around implementing the ODMAP tool involves **relationship building, collaboration**
 - Encourage local partnerships
 - Share expertise and best practices, evidence-based as possible
 - Engage local community, identify needs
 - Develop local response protocol appropriate for your community

Potential Opportunities (cont.)

- Data collected in **ODMAP** can be used for
 - identification of **overdose spikes**.
 - automatic **alert messaging** to local stakeholders and community members.
 - post-overdose follow-up for **care coordination**.
 - targeting deployment of **harm reduction services/supplies**.
- **How might your community benefit?**

Potential Challenges

- Caution is advised **against** using ODMAP data to identify trends or draw aggregate conclusions
- Data entry protocols vary across jurisdiction
 - Agencies may decide to include all drugs, or only suspected opioid overdoses
 - All data points may not be entered in “real time”
 - Some agencies may enter only fatal overdoses
- Comparing data across jurisdictional boundaries is **not recommended**
 - Utilization is not evenly distributed across the state or counties

Potential Challenges (cont.)

- Deduplication of incidents
 - Steps are taken by W/B HIDTA to deduplication incidents by time/place
 - May be an issue in population-dense areas or across multiple reporting tools
- Approximate location may raise concern about identification, especially in sparsely populated areas
- Concerns re: HIPAA and/or personally identifiable information (PII)
 - ODMAP is non-health data system
 - Limited access to data minimizes risk
 - Barriers to sharing information between agencies for follow-up
- **What concerns might your agency have about ODMAP?**

ODMAP Demonstration

- Note – training site does not contain live data
- Live sites for registered users only:
 - Level 1 log-in: <https://odmap.hidta.org>
 - Level 2 log-in: <https://odmapl2.hidta.org>

Questions?

- To learn more or to get started:
 - Visit <http://www.odmap.org>
 - Contact NY/NJ HIDTA Drug Intelligence Officers (DIOs)
 - Dan Rinaldo (drinaldo@nynjhidta.org or 716-908-5459)
 - Jim Hawley (jhawley@nynjhidta.org or 607-343-3409)