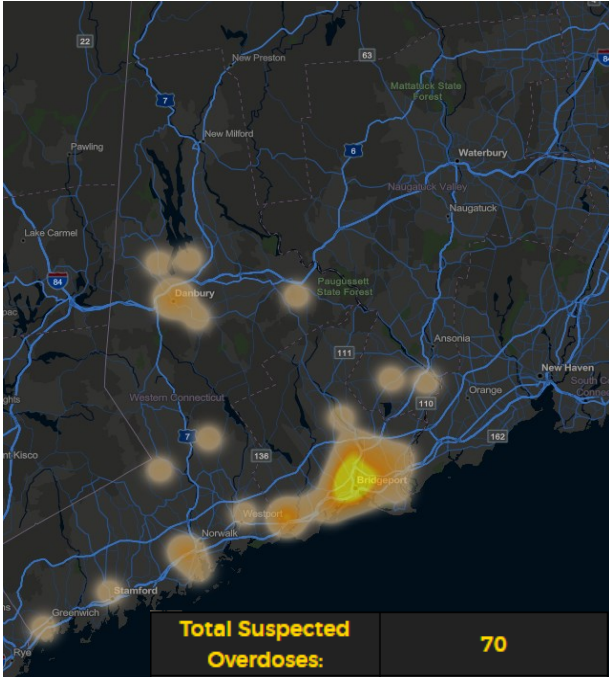
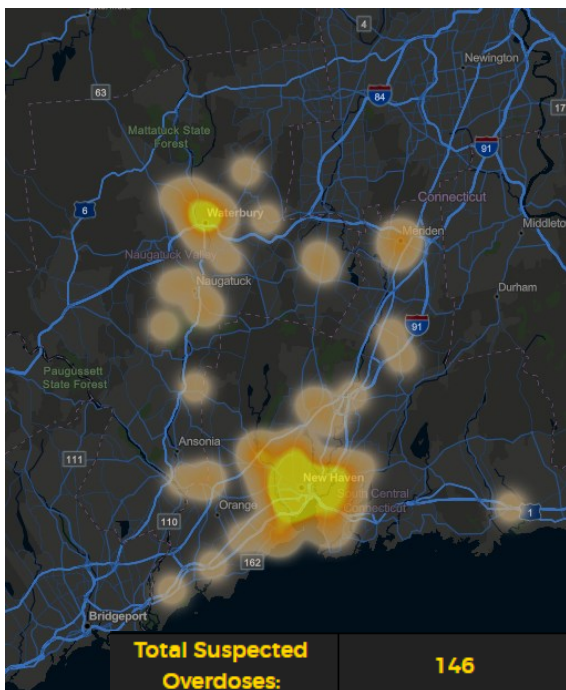




### Fairfield & New Haven Counties



Increased activity was noted in Fairfield County (above), and New Haven (below), as reflected in ODMAP when agency filter reflects: Connecticut Dept. of Public Health, Office of EMS. Data depicted provides results for March of 2024.



### Suspected Overdose Trends Among Patients 65 and over in Connecticut

Several months ago, we examined how suspected Connecticut opioid overdoses were steadily increasing in patients over 60 in line with national trends. This month we look more in depth at those who are overdosing who are 65 and over. We reviewed both SWORD suspected overdoses reported to the Connecticut Poison Control Center (CPCC) and Image Trend data collected from EMS PCR's from April 2024. We read all the narratives and eliminated those calls where naloxone was given as a rule out, but showed no effect, and the patients were presumed to be having a stroke, being septic or having another non overdose medical issue.

Of the 195 patients reported to CPCC, 8.6% of CPCC's patients were aged 65 and over while 10% of the 508 ImageTrend patients were of that age group. In SWORD Year 1 (June 2019-May 2020), patients 65 and over represented only 2.6% of all patients.)

The gender combinations were 71% male and 29% female for CPCC data and 78% male and 22% for image Trend.

When race was identified from Image Trend data, 51.7% of the suspected overdose patients were white, 31% were black and 17.2% were Hispanic.

Patients over 65 overdosed on prescription pills 37.5% of the time in CPCC and 39.3% in Image Trend data; the remaining overdoses were due to fentanyl, heroin, or methadone.

# CONGRATULATIONS

## to the SWORD Program

### on 5 years 5/31/2024

*Suspected Overdose Trends cont. from pg. 1*

Suspected overdoses occurred in a patient's residence 63.6 % of the time according to Image Trend data and 71.4% of the time in CPCC data.

When we compare these April 2024 data points from patients 65 and over and with overall population trends, we can speculate the following:

#### **Gender:**

Men 65 and over were more likely to overdose than women compared to the total overdose population in Image Trend data but were similar in SWORD data.

#### **Race:**

Patients 65 and over of the black race were at higher risk of overdose within this age group than within the population, and Hispanic people 65 and over were less likely to overdose. (February 2024 Image Trend data shows total overdose race numbers when recorded were White-50.3%, Black, 26.4% and Hispanic 23.3%

**Place of Overdose:** People 65 and over were more likely to overdose in their residences than the general population of overdose patients (58% of overdoses occur in residences - 2022-2023 SWORD Annual Report).

#### **Overdose Drug of Exposure:**

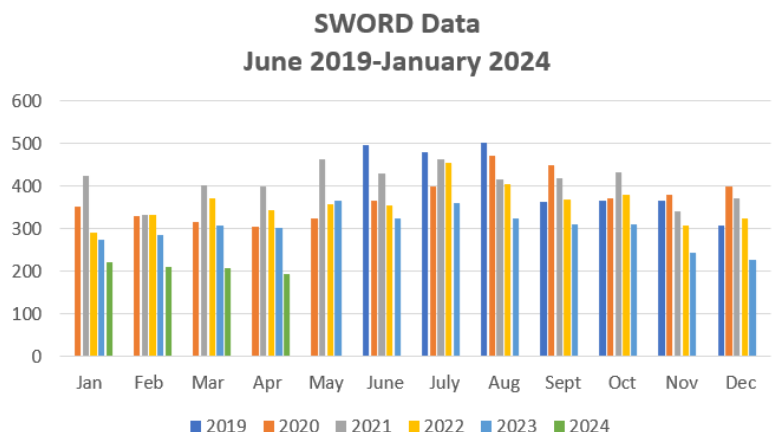
While people 65 and over overdosed on fentanyl/heroin more than on prescription pills, they overdosed on prescription pills at over twice the rate of the general overdose population (19% of all overdoses were on prescription pills according to the 2021-2022 SWORD Annual Report, the last year this statistic was totaled.).

#### **Conclusion:**

Overdoses are increasing among patients 65 and over. Overdoses in this population are most likely to occur in the place of residence and the rate of overdose on prescription pills versus heroin and fentanyl is higher in this population than the general population.

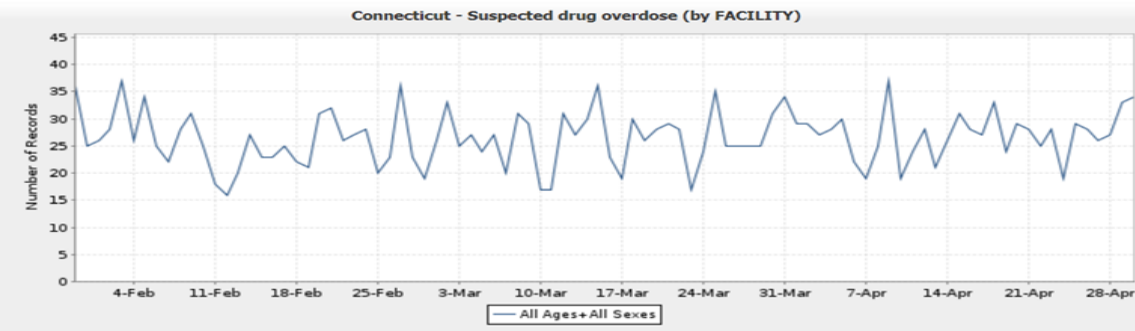
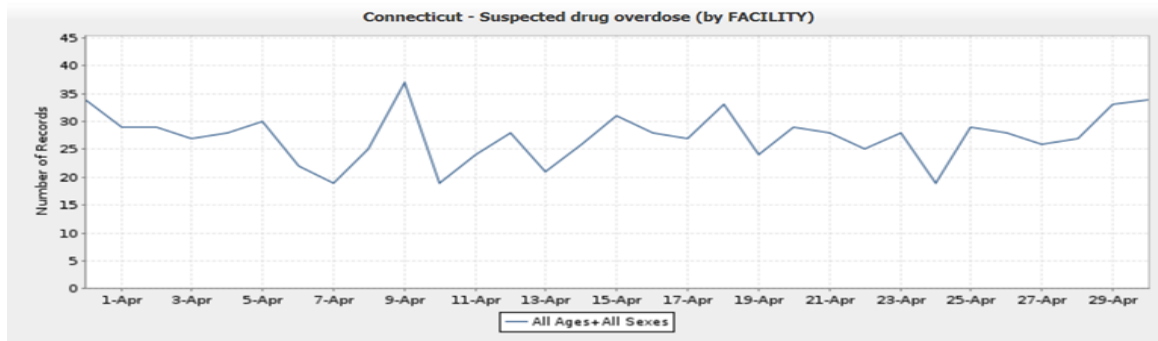
#### **Limitations:**

This was a limited data set involving 50 patients and should be retested with a larger population over a longer period.



**Right >:** Suspected all overdoses by Day, April of 2024

Information sourced from EpiCenter system, May 2024.

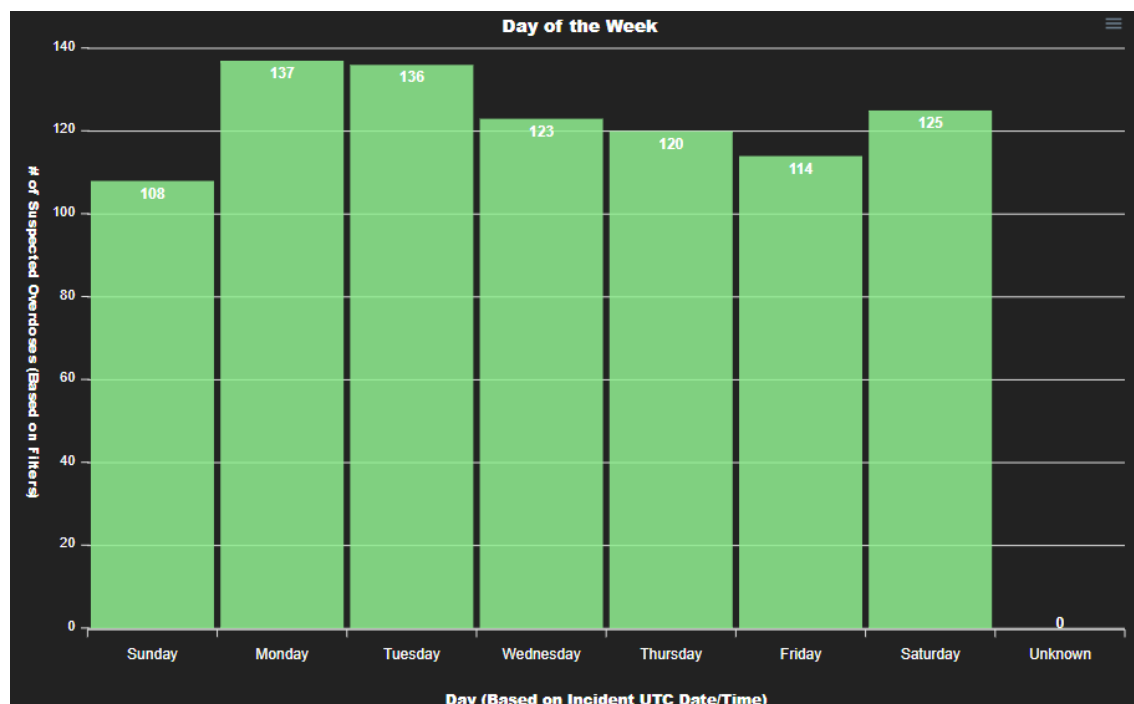


**< Left:** All overdoses by Day, February-April 2024.

Information sourced from EpiCenter system, May of 2024.

**Right >:** This graph represents EMS reported opioid overdoses by frequency of incident day during April 2024.

This graph was sourced from OD-MAP in May 2024.



## SWORD Statewide Reporting April 2024

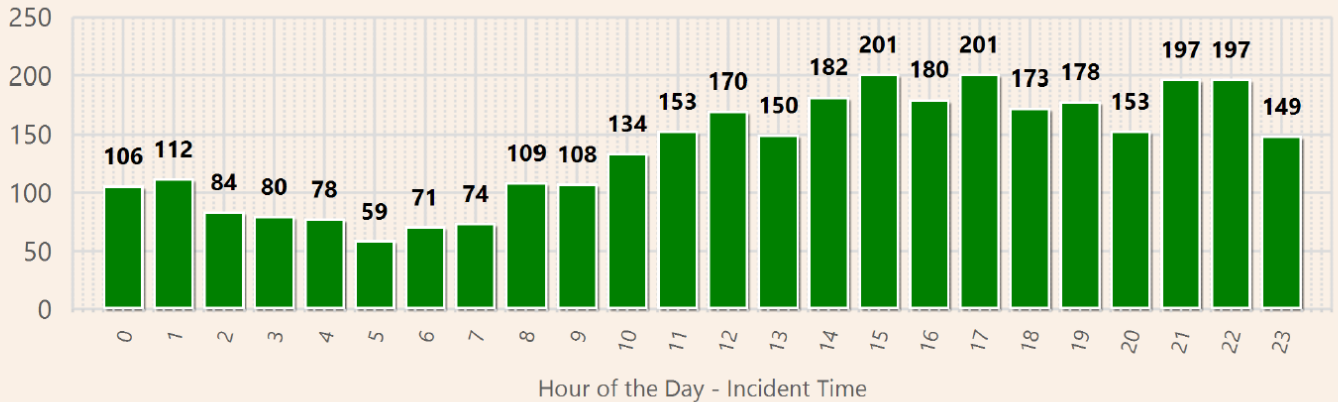
In the month of April 2024, there were 195 calls to the Connecticut Poison Control Center (CPCC) for SWORD. Of these calls, 185 were non-fatal and 10 were reported as fatalities. There were 173 total naloxone administrations: 110 non-fatal multiple doses of naloxone administered, 57 non-fatal single dose naloxone, 18 non-fatal with no naloxone administered and zero non-fatal naloxone administration unknown. Out of the 10 reported fatal overdoses there were a total of five fatal with multiple doses of naloxone administered, 1 fatal with a single dose of Naloxone administered, and four with no naloxone administered.

The numbers by county are as follows: Fairfield County 36, Hartford County 76, Litchfield County >11, Middlesex County >11, New Haven County 44, New London County 13, Tolland County >11, Windham County >11.

\* Numbers are subject to change

**ODMAP Suspected Overdose Submissions - All Data Submitted**

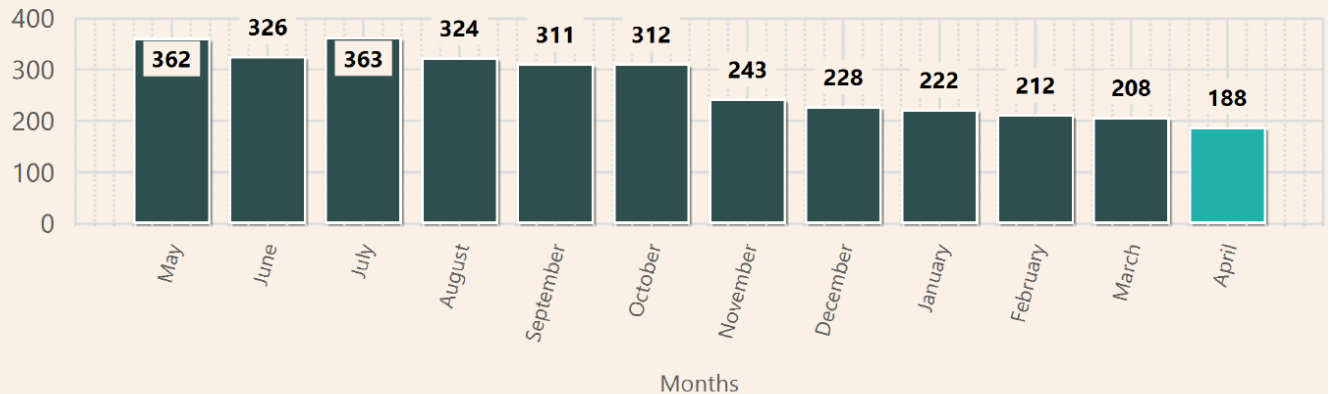
■ Per Hour of the Day



**Cumulative (June 2019—April 2024) Overdoses by the Hour of the Day**

**ODMAP Suspected Overdose Submissions - In the Last Year**

■ Entries Per Month



**ODMAP Suspected OD Submissions—In the Last Year by Month.**

Do you need help accessing ODMAP [Click here](#) to contact the ODMAP Helpdesk, or call (301) 489-1744



410 Capitol Ave  
Hartford, CT 06134  
860-509-7975

**Department of Public Health  
Office of Emergency Medical Services**

[Click here](#) to contact OEMS regarding the SWORD program,  
ODMAP, or feedback, [Click here](#) to check out the SWORD page on our



*Thank you for your participation!*