The Opioid Epidemic: Overdose Data in NYC

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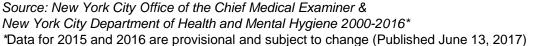
The burden of drug overdose

- Nationally, drug poisoning (overdose) deaths surpass those due to motor vehicle accidents
- More New Yorkers die from overdose than homicides, suicides, and motor vehicle crashes combined
- Drug overdose is a leading cause of premature death among NYC residents
- Overdose is the top cause of death for NYC residents age 25 to 34
- 80% of overdoses in NYC involve an opioid; opioidinvolved overdoses are preventable



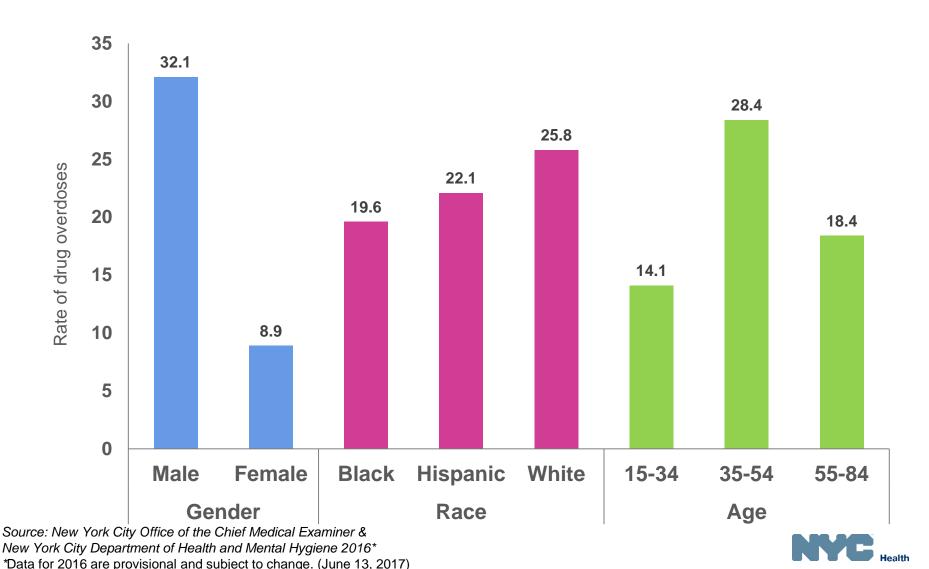
Unintentional drug poisoning deaths, NYC, 2000-2016*





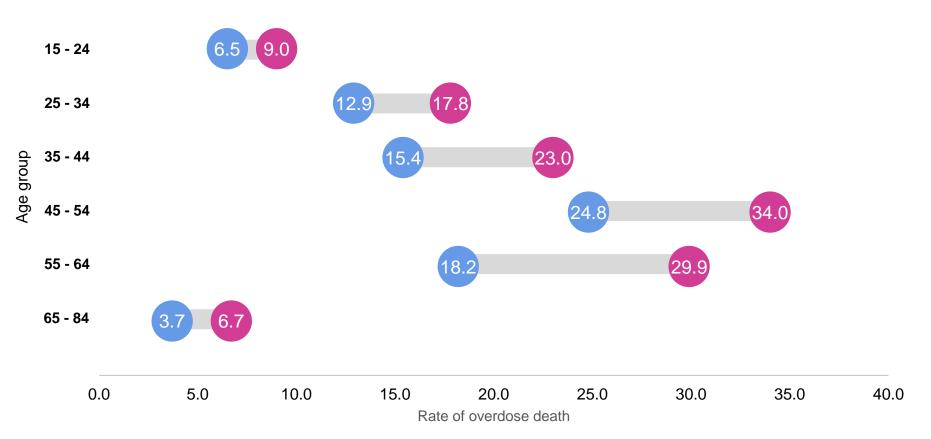


Rate of unintentional drug poisoning (overdose), by demographics, 2016*



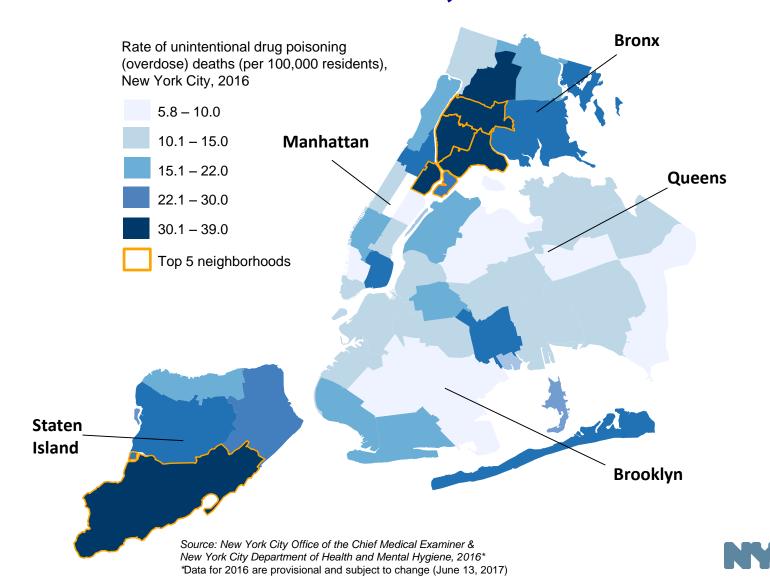
Large increases among age groups with high rates

Age-specific rate of overdose death, 2015 and 2016

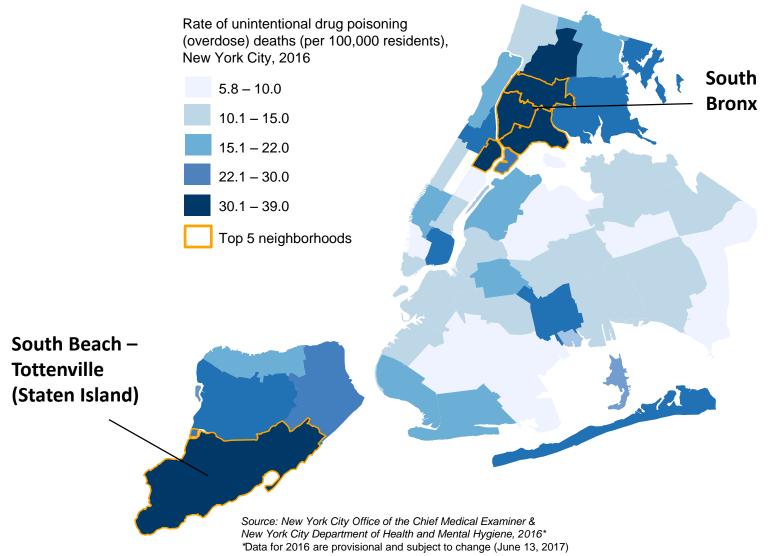




Rate of overdoses, by neighborhood of residence, 2016



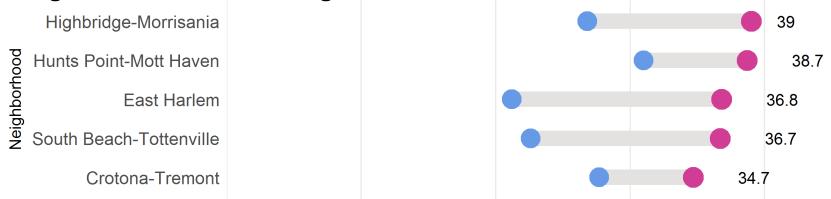
Rate of overdoses, by neighborhood of residence, 2016



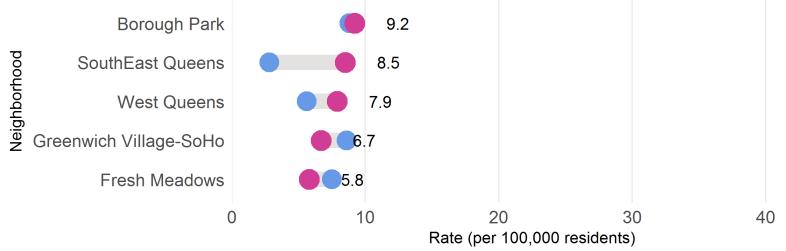


Large increases from 2015 to 2016 among neighborhoods with endemically high rates

Neighborhoods with five highest overdose rates, 2015 - 2016



Neighborhoods with five lowest overdose rates, 2015 - 2016





FENTANYL IN NEW YORK CITY



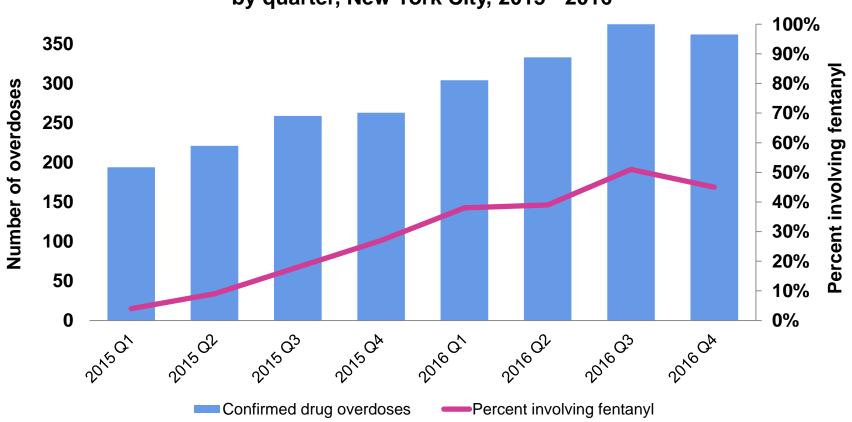
Fentanyl in NYC drug supply

- Fentanyl: potent synthetic opioid analgesic that is short acting
 - Potency 50-100 times greater than morphine
- Non-pharmaceutical fentanyl
 - Not patches or lollipops
 - Produced in illicit laboratories
- Showing up in heroin, as well as cocaine, and street pills (e.g., marked as Xanax® or opioid analgesics)
 - Cut in and/or pressed prior to purchase
- Persons who use typically cannot detect it by sight, taste, or smell



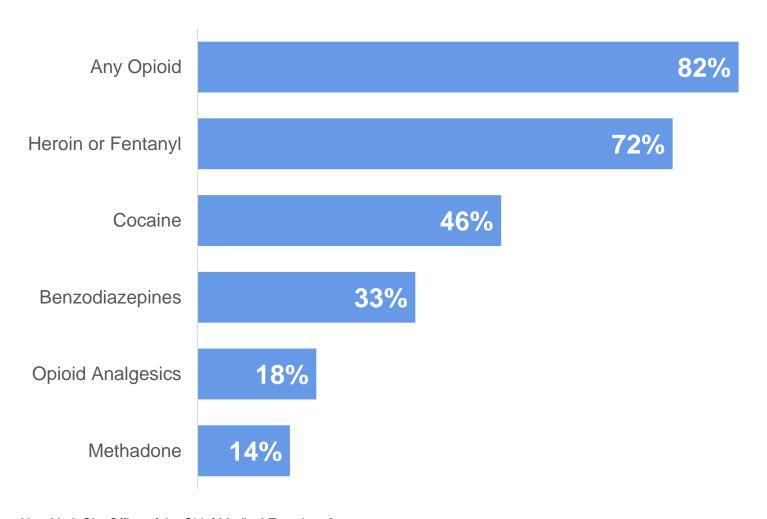
Increase in fentanyl driving increases in overdose deaths





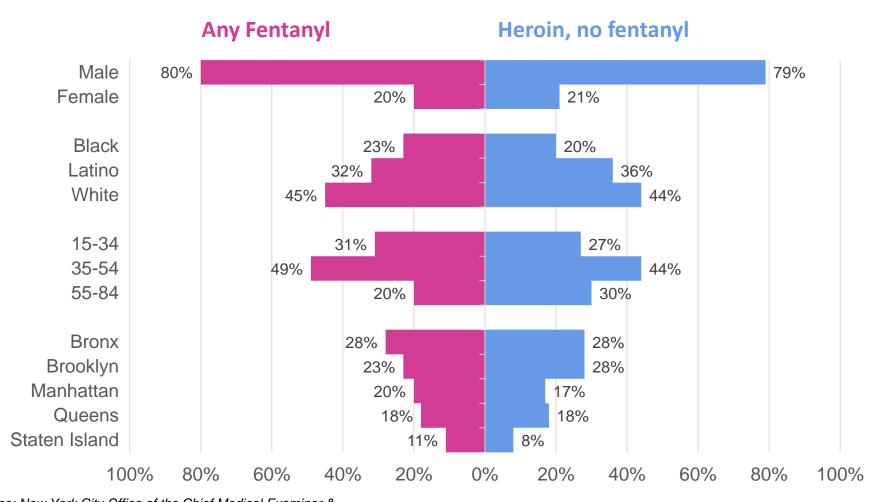


Heroin or fentanyl involved in nearly all opioid overdoses in 2016





Demographic profiles of decedents with fentanyl the same as heroin w/o fentanyl



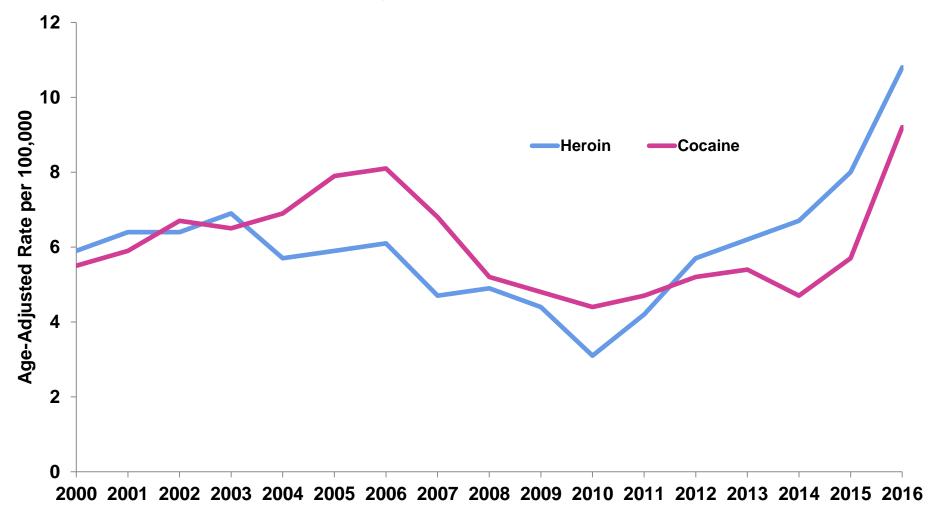


INCREASE IN COCAINE-INVOLVED OVERDOSES



Rate of unintentional drug poisoning deaths by drug type, NYC 2000-2016*

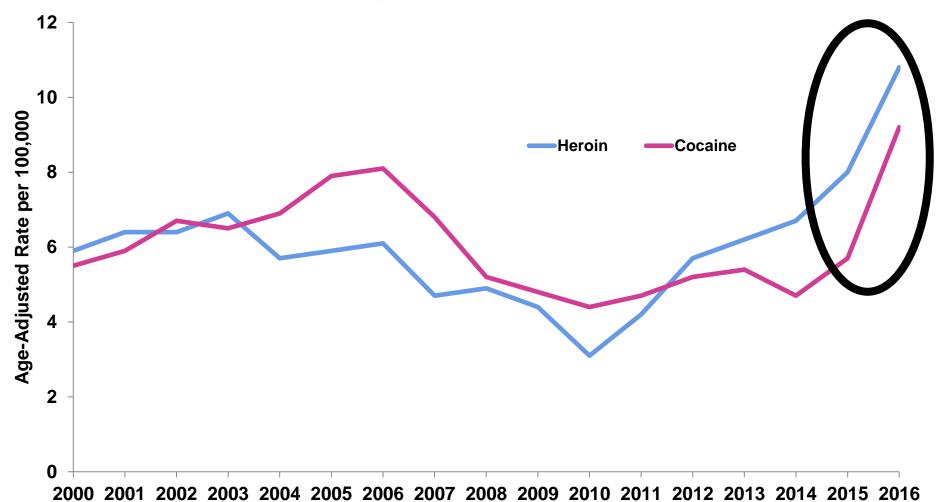
(Drugs not mutually exclusive)

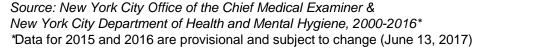




Rate of unintentional drug poisoning deaths by drug type, NYC 2000-2016*

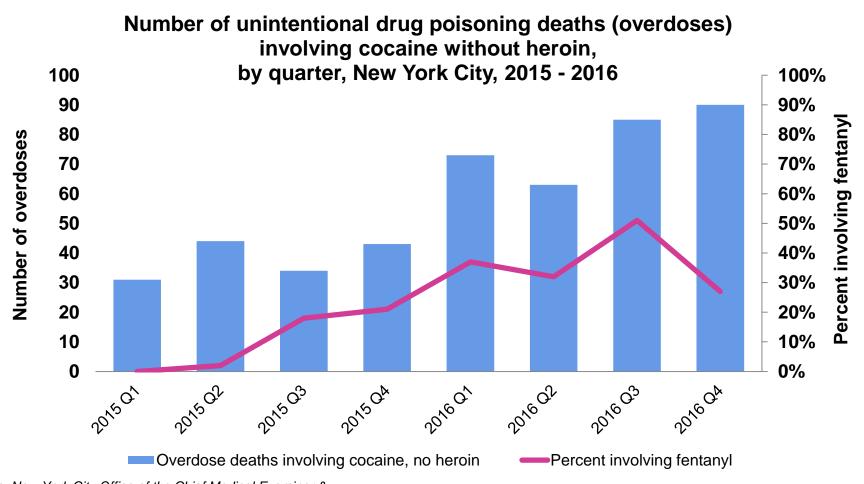
(Drugs not mutually exclusive)







Fentanyl increasingly present in cocaineinvolved overdoses





Thank you!

Questions?





The Opioid Epidemic: Responses to Overdose in NYC

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New York City's response: HealingNYC

- \$38M per year investment announced by the Mayor in March 2017
- Goal: decrease opioid overdose deaths by 35 percent over 5 years
- 12 overall strategies
- Collaborative effort among multiple agencies





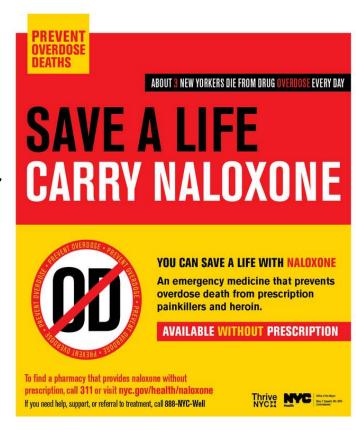
DOHMH-led strategies

- 1. Naloxone expansion
- 2. Rapid Assessment and Response (RAR)
- 3. Relay: Non-fatal overdose response system
- 4. Public awareness campaigns
- 5. Judicious opioid prescribing
- 6. Buprenorphine access



Naloxone expansion

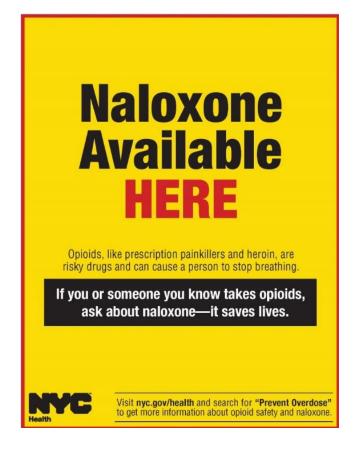
- Reach high risk populations
- Equip more public safety officers
- Encourage organizations to register as opioid overdose prevention programs
- Raise public awareness
- Goal: Distribute 100,000 naloxone kits annually





Naloxone expansion

- Naloxone available via standing order (no prescription needed)
 - NYC Health Commissioner provides standing order to pharmacist to dispense naloxone
 - All major chain pharmacies carry naloxone
- Goal: Expand the number of independent pharmacies participating in the standing order





Rapid Assessment and Response (RAR)

- Method of quickly gathering data and information from stakeholders in response to a time-sensitive problem
- Informed by infectious disease/outbreak investigation models
- Investigations targeted to specific geographies and/or demographic groups
- Process includes: mapping, interviews, surveys, observation, site visits, and canvassing
- Disseminate findings to key stakeholders and coordinate response strategies with public safety and other partners



Examples of public health rapid response

- Health alert flyering in targeted communities
- Targeted distribution of naloxone
- In-person visits to service providers
 - Provide data on fentanyl and mortality
 - Distribute fentanyl awareness materials
 - Encourage non-registered community based organizations to enroll as opioid overdose prevention programs



Find out where to get naloxone



Relay: NYC DOHMH nonfatal overdose response system

- The occasion of a nonfatal overdose is an opportunity for intervention
- Relay program model based on pilot program in Rhode Island
- Partner with emergency departments (ED) in NYC hospitals located in high-risk neighborhoods
- 10 hospitals over 3 years
- Launched in June of 2017





Relay: NYC DOHMH nonfatal overdose response system

- Wellness Advocates (trained peer workers) dispatched to partner EDs 24/7 to engage individuals after a non-fatal overdose
- Participants will be offered
 - Overdose risk reduction counseling
 - Opioid overdose rescue training and naloxone
 - Follow-up, referrals, and navigation to harm reduction, drug treatment, or other services
- Provide follow-up engagement for up to 90 days
- More than 91 participants engaged to date



Raise public awareness

"I saved a life" campaign launched in May 2017







Thank you! Questions?

To request copies of our educational material, posters, or ads, please contact Cindy Moy at cmoy2@health.nyc.gov

