The New York State Opioid Overdose and Intranasal Naloxone Program for Law Enforcement

In 2014, several agencies in New York State* collaborated to train police and other law enforcement officers statewide on how to administer the naloxone they would carry. Below are some highlights of the program through February 2018.

*NYS counties were represented in trainings

88% of those aided by officers lived

Naloxone Saves Lives

Naloxone, also called Narcan®, is a prescription medication used to reverse overdoses caused by heroin, prescription pain medications (such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, and morphine), and other opioids.

Naloxone Numbers at a Glance (April 2014 - February 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Naloxone Trainings</th>
<th>Naloxone Administrations</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NYS counties were represented in trainings</td>
<td>NYS counties reported naloxone administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>law enforcement agencies were trained</td>
<td>law enforcement agencies submitted usage reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>officers attended one-hour trainings</td>
<td>officers administered naloxone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>officers were certified to train other officers</td>
<td>usage reports have been submitted</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Number of Naloxone Reports* Submitted by Law Enforcement Agencies, by County, from 6/1/2014 to 2/28/2018 (n=4,682)

* Law enforcement naloxone reports only, not total numbers of overdoses or reversals.

Erie County 804 Reports

Suffolk County 725 Reports

0-10 reports (n=13) 51-200 reports (n=17)
11-20 reports (n=10) Over 200 reports (n=4)
21-50 reports (n=19)

Officer, New Windsor Town Police

Erie and Suffolk counties account for 33% of the usage reports submitted through the program.

This map does not comprehensively represent naloxone reports from law enforcement personnel in New York City.
Since the program began, trained law enforcement personnel administered naloxone to over 4,500 individuals. Of those who received naloxone, 71% were male and 66% were under 35 years of age. In 76% of cases, police administered naloxone for overdoses in which opioid use was reported or suspected.

**Ages of Those Aided (n=4,454)**
- Under 25 (23%)
- 25-34 (43%)
- 35-44 (18%)
- 45-54 (9%)
- 55 and above (6%)

**This Program is Safe and Effective**
Officers arrived 5 minutes or less before EMS in 52% of cases. In most cases, they administered either one or two doses of naloxone. Among those aided, 63% experienced no side effects.

**Doses Administered Vary (n=4,351)**
- 46% 1 dose
- 45% 2 doses
- 9% ≥3 doses

**Post-Naloxone Symptoms1 (n=4,351)**
These are responder observations after administering naloxone. In some cases, they may not be due to the naloxone administration.

1. Symptoms are not mutually exclusive, so totals may not equal 100%.
2. Dope sick includes vomiting, sweating, shivering, nausea, runny nose, watery eyes, and/or muscle aches.
3. Other includes primarily lethargy, respiratory distress, disorientation, and/or seizures.

**Gender of Those Aided (n=4,659)**
- 29% were women
- 71% were men

**Substances Reported for Overdoses (n=4,654)**
- Heroin (69%)
- Other Opioid (7%)
- Non-Opioid (4%)
- Unknown (19%)

**Differences in Arrival Times Between EMS and Law Enforcement (n=4,319)**
*Includes only dispatch data where law enforcement administered naloxone.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of Reports</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>80%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police First</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMS First</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Same Time</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6%</td>
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</table>

**Trained law enforcement officers throughout New York State are saving lives with the naloxone they carry.**

Contact: 1-800-541-AIDS
Website: www.health.ny.gov/overdose
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