

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

Data Brief #1 January 2016

This Program is Multidisciplinary

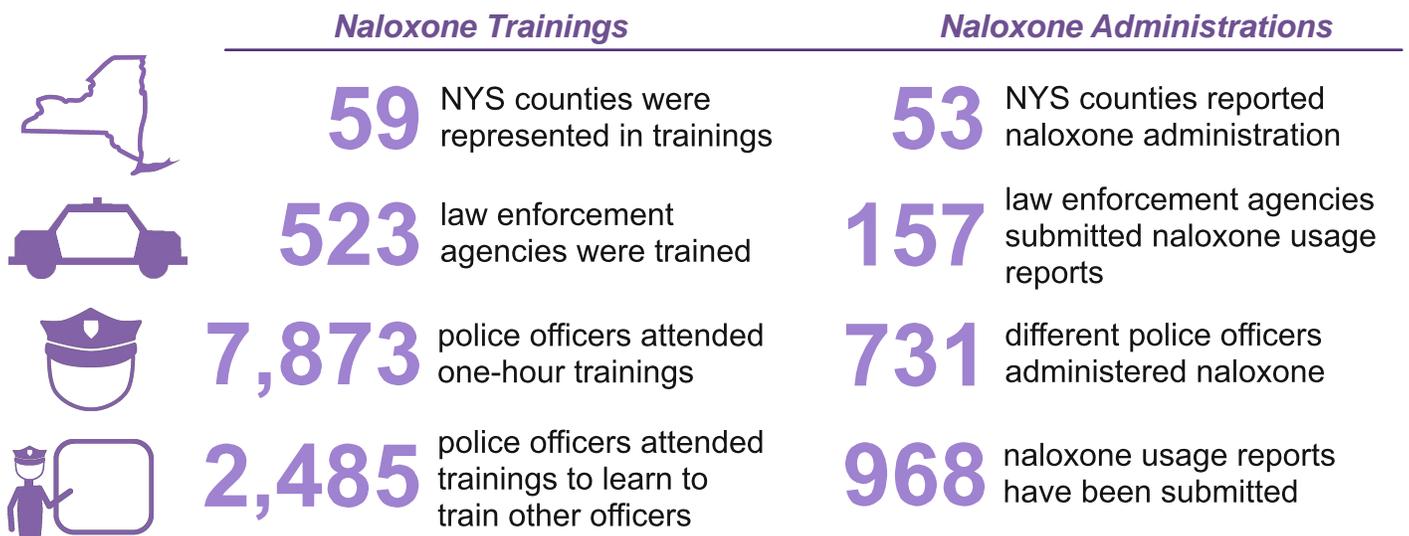
In 2014, the New York State AIDS Institute, the Division of Criminal Justice Services, the Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services, Albany Medical Center, and the Harm Reduction Coalition collaborated to develop and deliver a statewide program to train police and other law enforcement officers on how to administer the naloxone they would carry. The first law enforcement trainings began in April 2014. Below are some highlights of the program through November 2015.

Naloxone Saves Lives

Naloxone, also called *Narcan*[®], is a prescription medication used to reverse overdoses caused by heroin and prescription pain medications such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, and morphine.

89%
of those aided
by officers
lived

Thousands of Officers Have Been Trained to Administer Naloxone



Officer reversed an overdose less than **one hour** after receiving training.

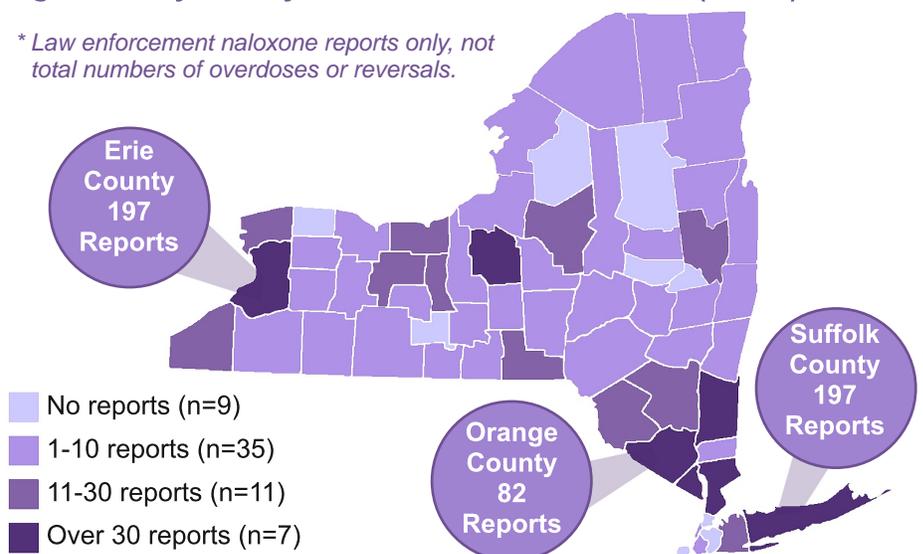
City of Newburgh
Police Department

Three counties account for 49% of the naloxone usage reports submitted through the program.

This map shows few reports for New York City (NYC) because it does not include naloxone reports from the New York City Police Department (NYPD).

Number of Naloxone Reports* Submitted by Law Enforcement Agencies, by County, from 6/1/2014 to 11/30/2015 (n=968)

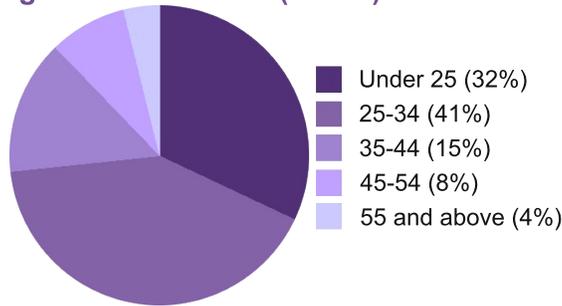
* Law enforcement naloxone reports only, not total numbers of overdoses or reversals.



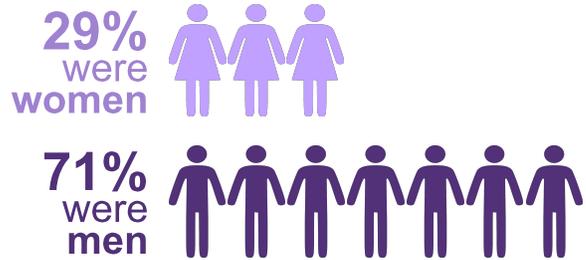
Officers are Administering Naloxone

During the first 20 months, newly trained law enforcement personnel administered naloxone to over 950 individuals. Of those who received naloxone, 71% were male and 73% were under 35 years of age. In 79% of cases, police administered naloxone for overdoses in which opioid use was reported.

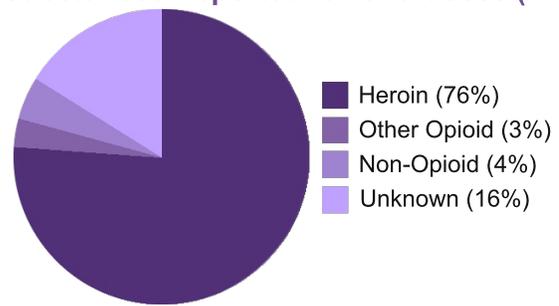
Age of Those Aided (n=926)



Gender of Those Aided (n=968)



Substances Reported for Overdoses (n=960)



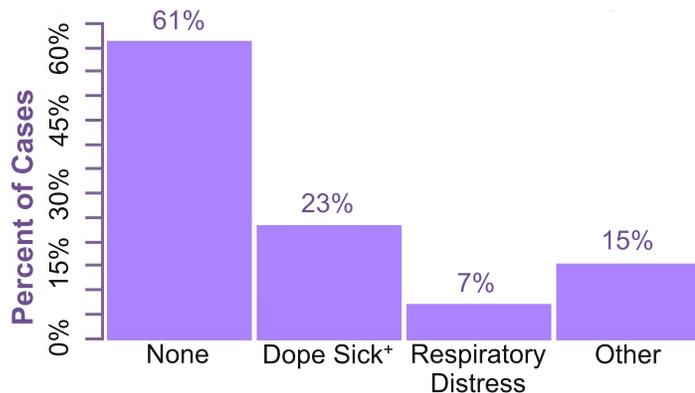
This Program is Safe and Effective

Police arrived over 6 minutes before EMS in 43% of cases. In nearly all cases, they administered either one or two doses of naloxone. Among those aided, 61% experienced no side effects.

Doses Administered Vary (n=968)



Effects of Naloxone on Those Aided (n=917)*



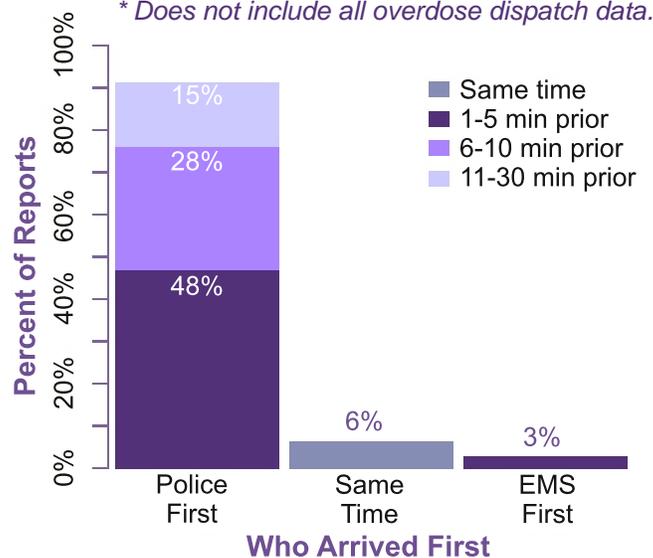
Effects of Naloxone

* Responses are not mutually exclusive.

⁺ Dope sick includes vomiting.

Differences in Arrival Times Between EMS and Law Enforcement (n=872)*

* Does not include all overdose dispatch data.



Trained law enforcement officers throughout New York State are

saving lives

with the naloxone they carry.



Department of Health

AIDS Institute

Contact: 1-800-541-AIDS

Website: www.health.ny.gov/overdose

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