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 naloxone. Below are some highlights of the program through February 2020.

AIDS Institute, Division of Criminal Justice, Albany Medical Center, Harm Reduction Coalition, Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services

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 2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Naloxone Trainings</th>
<th>Naloxone Administrations</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYS counties were represented in trainings</td>
<td>NYS counties reported naloxone administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>628</td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law enforcement agencies were trained</td>
<td>Law enforcement agencies submitted usage reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,406</td>
<td>5,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers attended one hour trainings</td>
<td>Officers administered naloxone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,002</td>
<td>8,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers were certified to train other officers</td>
<td>Usage reports have been submitted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Naloxone Reports Submitted by Law Enforcement Agencies, by County, from April 2014 to February 2020 (n=8,930)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Reports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>1,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffolk</td>
<td>856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Brief #5 July 2020

“Aided was laying on the ground blue in color and unconscious... Administered 2 doses of 4mg Narcan. Aided then became conscious and alert.”

Officer, New York City Police Department

Erie and Suffolk counties accounted for 25% 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 nearly 9,000 individuals. Of those who received naloxone, 69% were male and 62% were under 35 years of age. In 66% of cases, police administered naloxone for overdoses in which opioid use was reported or suspected.

Ages of Those Aided (n=8,414)

- Under 25 (20%)
- 25-34 (42%)
- 35-44 (20%)
- 45-54 (10%)
- 55 and Above

Gender of Those Aided (n=8,916)

- 30% were women
- 69% were men
- 3% were unknown/missing

Substances Reported for Overdoses (n=8,901)

- Opioid (66%)
- Non-Opioid (5%)
- Both (7%)
- Unknown (22%)

66% of substances were reported to be heroin.

Differences in Arrival Times Between EMS and Law Enforcement (n=8,004)

- 85% Same time
- 13% 11-30 min prior
- 6% 6-10 min prior
- 4% 1-5 min prior

Police First EMS First Same Time

Post Naloxone Symptoms*

- These are responder observations after administering naloxone. In some cases, they may not be due to the naloxone administration.

- *Symptoms are not mutually exclusive so totals may not equal 100%.

- **Dope sick includes vomiting, sweating, shivering, nausea, runny nose, watery eyes, and/or muscle aches.

- ***Other includes primarily lethargy, respiratory distress, disorientation, and/or seizures.

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