

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

Data Brief #2 June 2017

In 2014, several agencies in New York State* 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 April 2017.





* AIDS Institute, Division of Criminal Justice Services, 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.

88%
of those aided
by officers
lived

Naloxone Numbers at a Glance (April 2014 - April 2017)

	<i>Naloxone Trainings</i>	<i>Naloxone Administrations</i>
	60 NYS counties were represented in trainings	60 NYS counties reported naloxone administration
	620 law enforcement agencies were trained	232 law enforcement agencies submitted usage reports
	10,223 officers attended one-hour trainings	2,036 officers administered naloxone
	3,091 officers were certified to train other officers	3,191 usage reports have been submitted

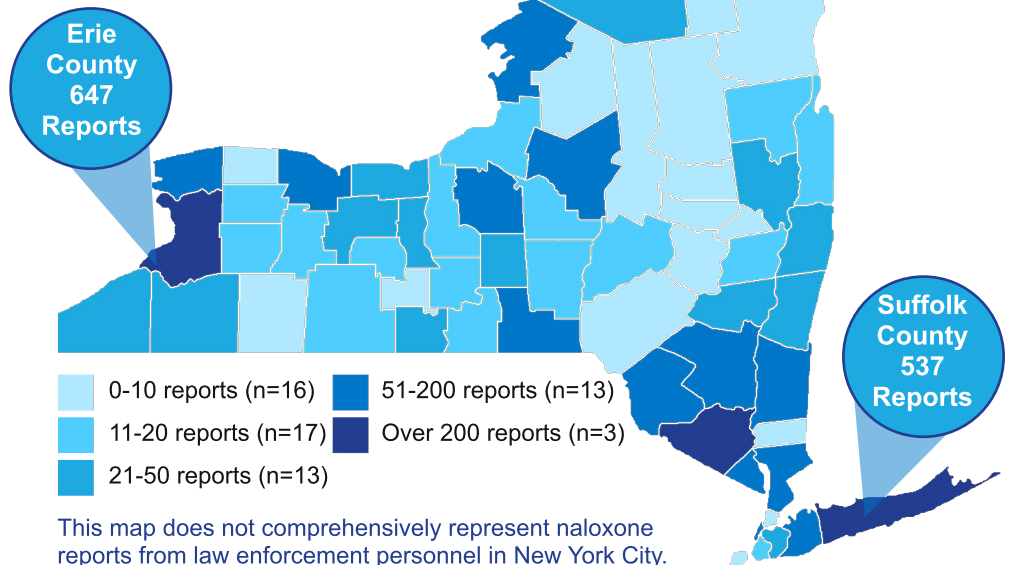
I administered one dose of naloxone to an unresponsive subject.

The victim became alert within two minutes.

Officer, Buffalo City Police Department

Number of Naloxone Reports* Submitted by Law Enforcement Agencies, by County, from 6/1/2014 to 4/30/2017 (n=3,191)

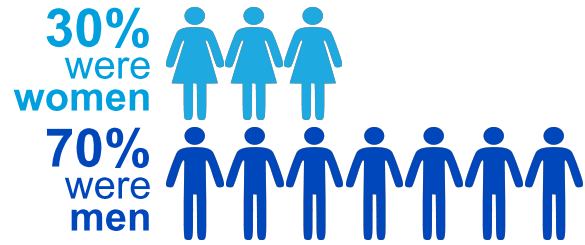
* Law enforcement naloxone reports only, not total numbers of overdoses or reversals.



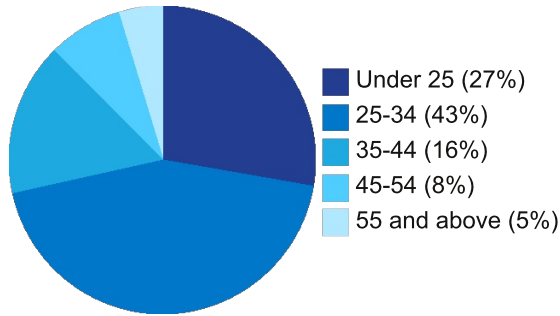
Erie and Suffolk counties account for 37% of the usage reports submitted through the program.

Since the program began, newly trained law enforcement personnel administered naloxone to over 3,000 individuals. Of those who received naloxone, 70% were male and 70% were under 35 years of age. In 79% of cases, police administered naloxone for overdoses in which opioid use was reported or suspected.

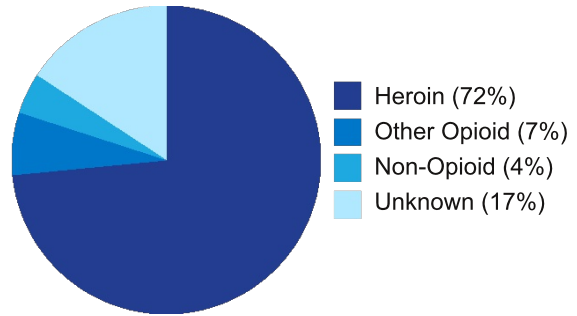
Gender of Those Aided (n=3,180)



Ages of Those Aided (n=3,035)



Substances Reported for Overdoses (n=3,176)



This Program is Safe and Effective

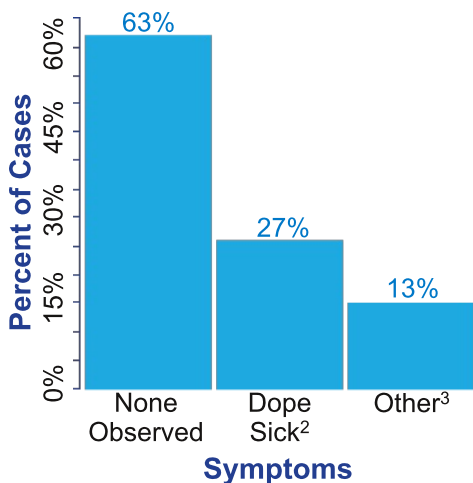
Officers arrived 6 minutes or more before EMS in 42% of cases. In most cases, they administered either one or two doses of naloxone. Among those aided, 63% experienced no side effects.

Doses Administered Vary (n=3,191)



Post-Naloxone Symptoms¹ (n=2,973)

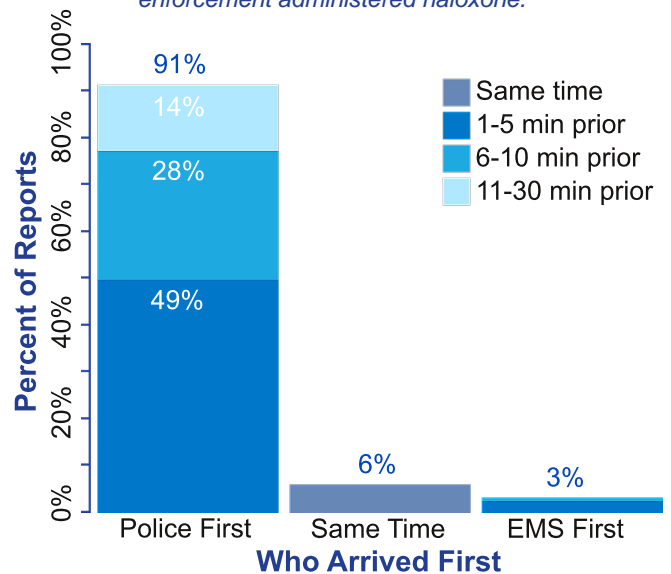
These are responder observations after administering naloxone. In some cases, they may not be due to the naloxone administration.



- 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.

Differences in Arrival Times Between EMS and Law Enforcement (n=2,931)*

* Includes only dispatch data where law enforcement administered naloxone.



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



Department of Health

AIDS Institute

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