

Monroe County Opioid Overdose Dashboard

USER GUIDE

Introduction

The goal of the Monroe County Opioid Overdose Dashboard is to track non-fatal opioid overdoses and fatalities that are potentially due to overdose across Monroe County. All questions regarding this dashboard and the data it contains should be directed to the Monroe County Department of Public Health at 585 753-5555 or MCHealth@monroecounty.gov.

Data Sources

Non-fatal opioid overdoses: National Emergency Medical Services Information System (NEMSIS)

- NEMSIS is a national system used to uniformly collect, maintain and share data from Emergency Medical Service (EMS) providers.
- Greater than 99% of EMS providers in Monroe County report this data to New York State, which reports it to the [Office of National Drug Control Policy](#).

Fatalities Potentially Due to Overdose: Monroe County Department of Public Health (MCDPH)

- The Monroe County Department of Public Health/Office of the Medical Examiner investigates all reported deaths in Monroe County that are subject to its jurisdiction, including certain deaths that are not attended by a physician and deaths that might not be due to natural causes.
- As of January 1, 2023, MCDPH now tests all cases, in which a testable urine specimen is available, for the presence of fentanyl. All positive results are included in the potential opioid overdose death count.
- These results are solely to establish either the presence or absence of fentanyl in urine at the time of specimen collection. This information should NOT be used as a predictor of overdose deaths; that information will only be available at the conclusion of each individual case investigation when quantitative toxicology studies are reviewed in the context of each case's circumstances.

Dashboard Elements

Heat Map: Location of Opioid Overdose Incidents

- The map shows the locations where EMS providers responded to an opioid overdose incident in Monroe County.
- This might not represent the home addresses of the overdose victims.

Non-Fatal Opioid Overdoses by Week, Month and YTD

- This count represents the number of overdoses that occurred, not the number of individuals who overdosed.
- Individuals will be counted more than once if they have repeated overdoses.

Fatalities Potentially Due to Overdose

- This is considered a preliminary finding, not the final determination of cause of death.
- Due to the nature of this testing method and the inherent lack of confirmatory testing performed, there is the potential for false negative and false positive results.
- Fentanyl might be present without causing death (for example, a patient may receive fentanyl during medical treatment prior to death).

Overdose Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Age and Sex

- Represents a 12-month rolling rate of opioid overdose in each group.
- Population estimates are those included in the *Monroe County Health Profile*, published by Common Ground Health and last updated in September 2020.

Naloxone Administration

- This is reported by the EMS providers and reflects known naloxone administration.
- Each percentage reflects the proportion of all naloxone doses administered by individuals in the given category.
- Naloxone may be administered more than once to some individuals during an overdose incident.