

#### NC Harm Reduction Coalition Monthly Updates

December 2019

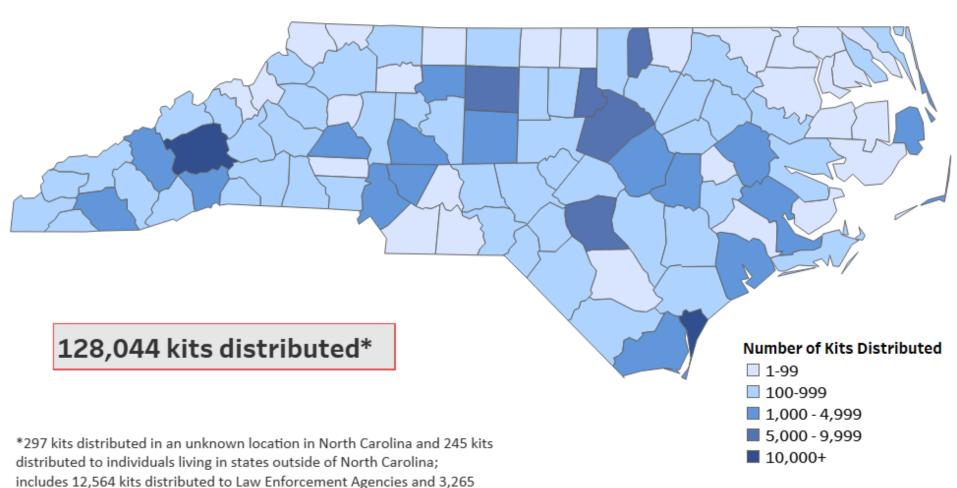
#### **Overview & Notes**

- There have been updates to previous months' data due data quality checks and additional information obtained.
- These data <u>ONLY</u> reflect information collected by or reported to the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition and are not representative of all syringe exchange program activity in North Carolina
- If you are aware of additional information, please contact the Injury and Violence Prevention Branch at substanceusedata@dhhs.nc.gov

#### **Kits and Community Reversals**



# Naloxone Kits Distributed by the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, 8/1/2013 - 12/31/2019



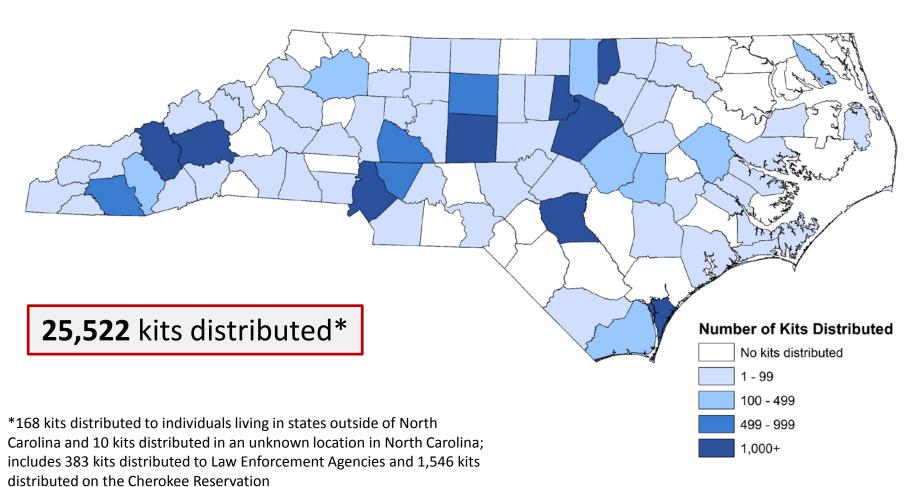
Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC) Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit

kits distributed on the Cherokee Reservation.





## Naloxone Kits Distributed by the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, 2019

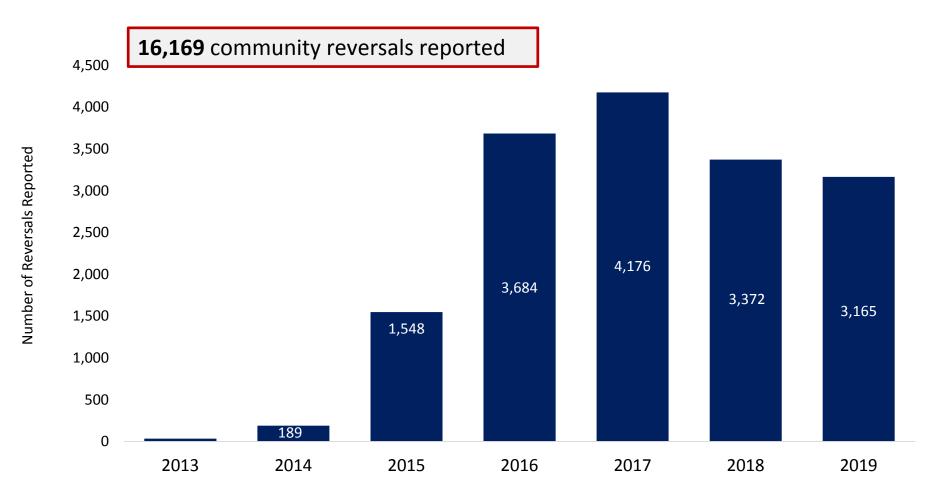


YTD: Year to Date





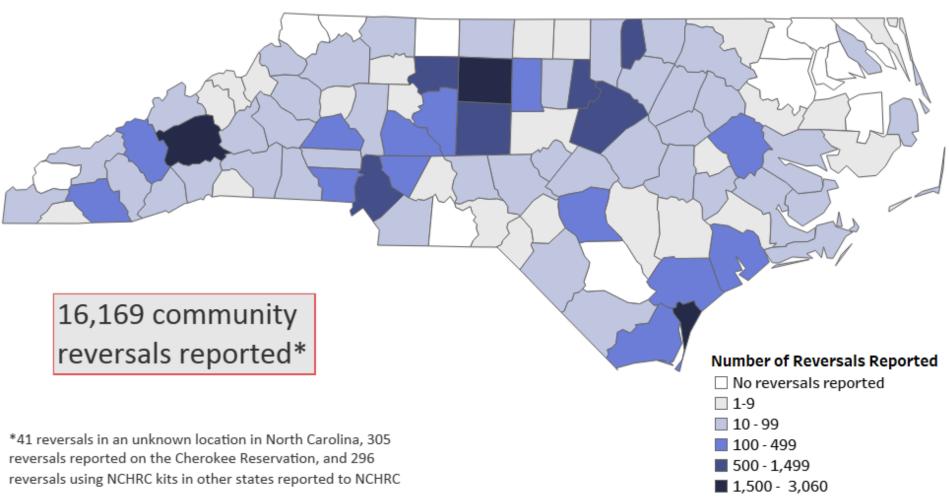
## Opioid Overdose Reversals with Naloxone Reported to the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, 8/1/2013-12/31/2019







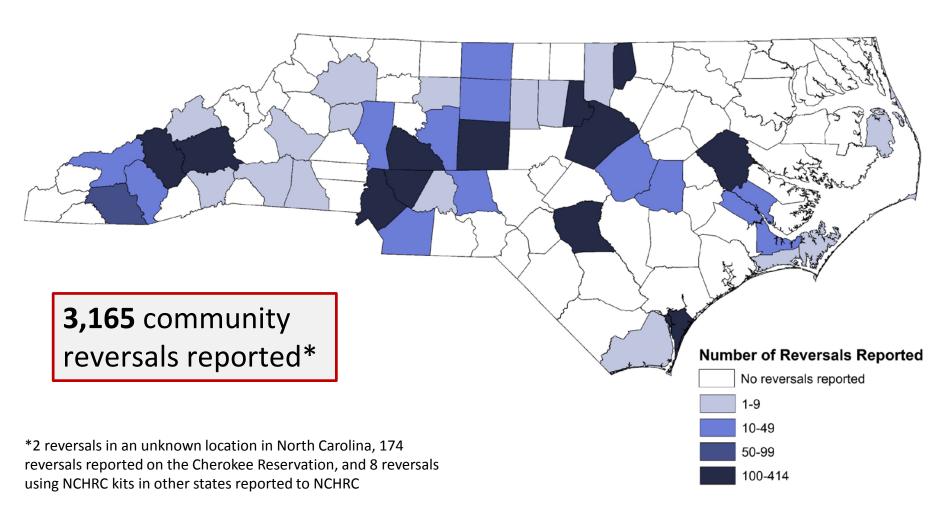
# Opioid Overdose Reversals with Naloxone Reported to the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, 8/1/2013 - 12/31/2019







# Opioid Overdose Reversals with Naloxone Reported to the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, 2019

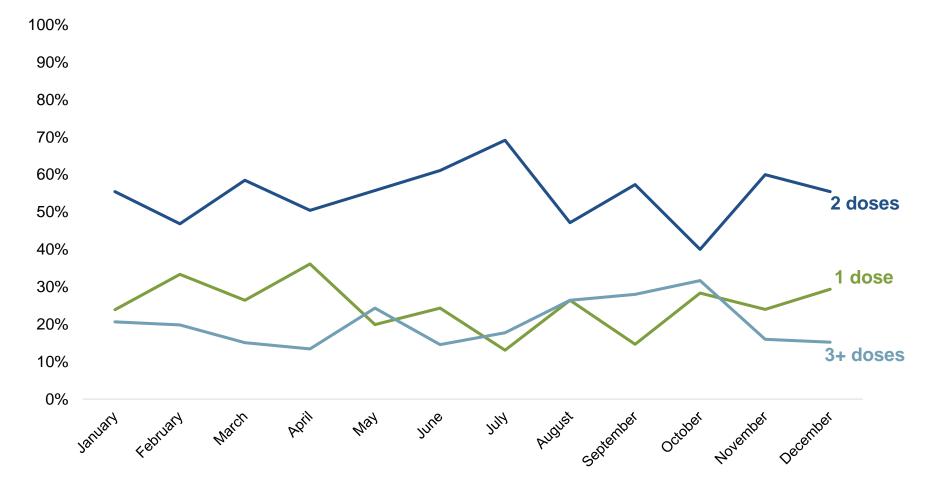


YTD: Year to Date





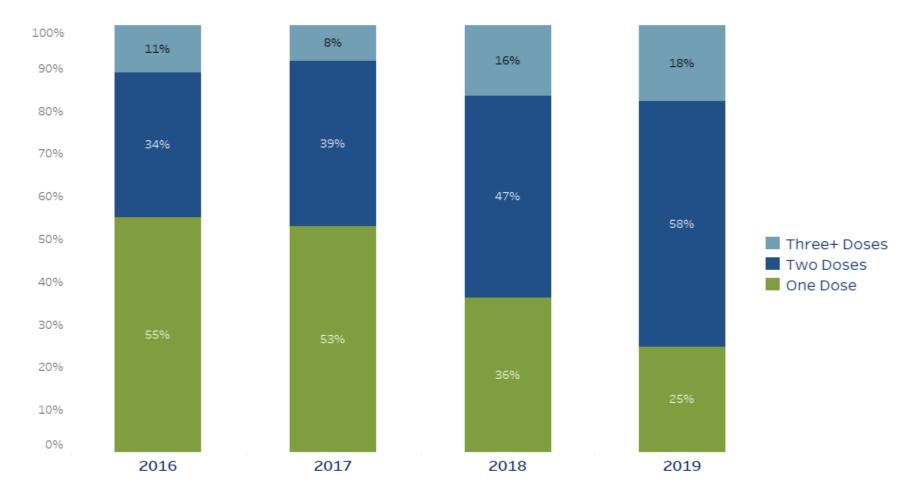
### Percent of Opioid Overdose Reversals\* with 1, 2, or 3+ doses of Naloxone Administered, 2019



<sup>\*</sup>Percentage based on reversals with known dosage amount. Use caution when interpreting this data as a large percentage of each months' reversals had unknown dosage amounts.



### Percent of Opioid Overdose Reversals\* with 1, 2, or 3+ doses of Naloxone Administered, 10/1/2016 - 12/31/2019



<sup>\*</sup>Percentage based on reversals with known dosage amount. Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding. Use caution when interpreting this data as a large percentage of each months' reversals had unknown dosage amounts.

#### **Fentanyl Testing**

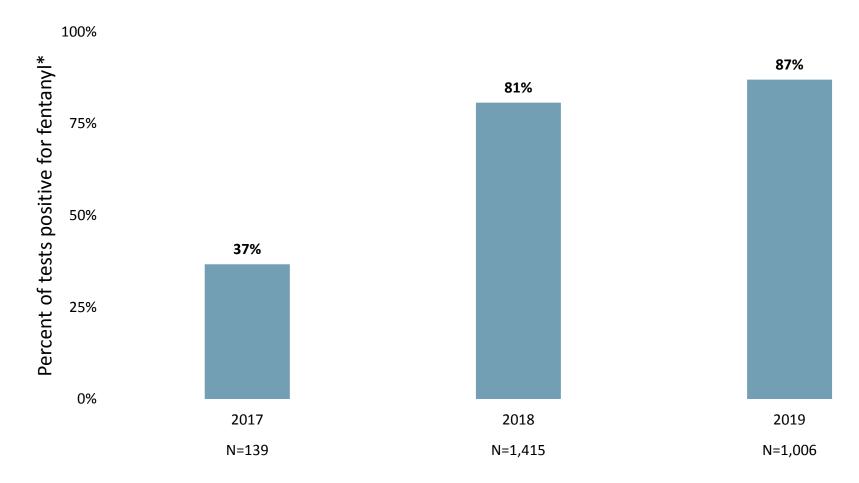
These slides reflect only the fentanyl test strip results that are *reported* to the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition.

Participants are asked to report completed test results on a voluntary basis.

Fentanyl testing procedures and the likelihood of false positives vary by the type of drug being tested.



#### **Statewide Fentanyl Positive Test Strips by Year,** 9/1/2017-2019

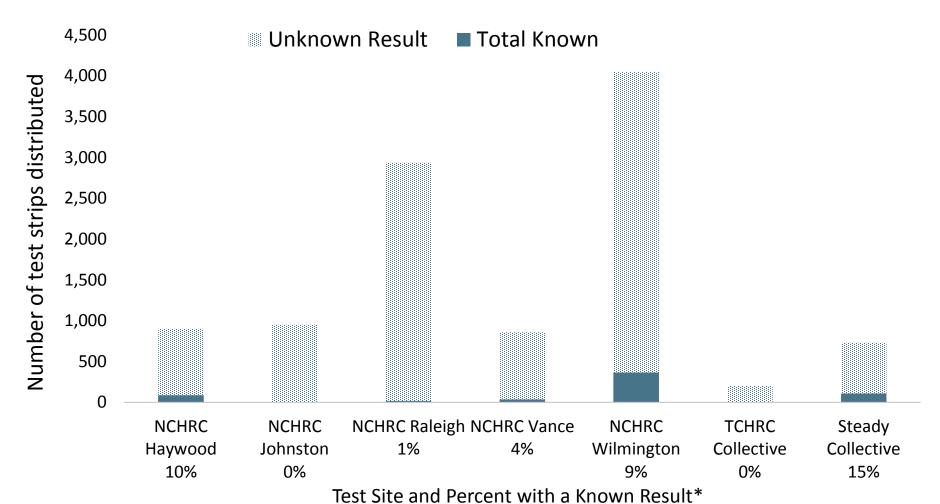


<sup>\*</sup>Percent positive of those with a known result; total N does not reflect the total number of test strips distributed, but the total number of known test results.





#### Fentanyl Test Strips Distributed by Test Site, 2019



YTD is Year to Date

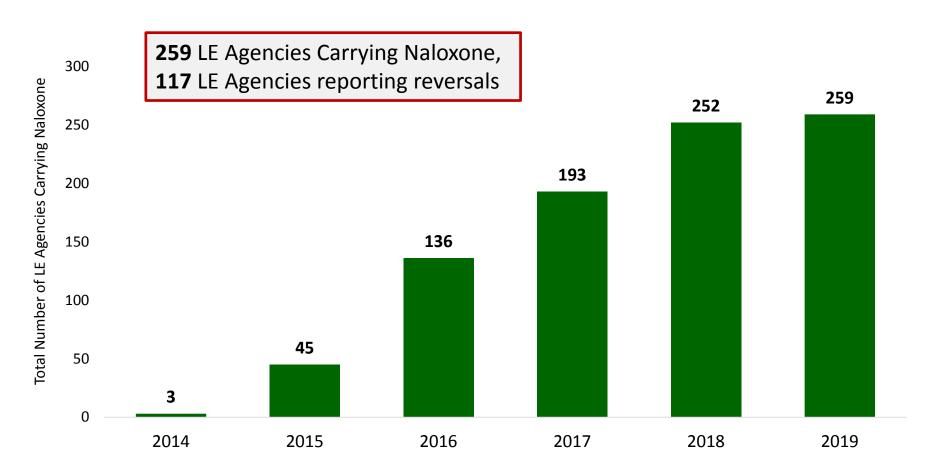




#### Law Enforcement



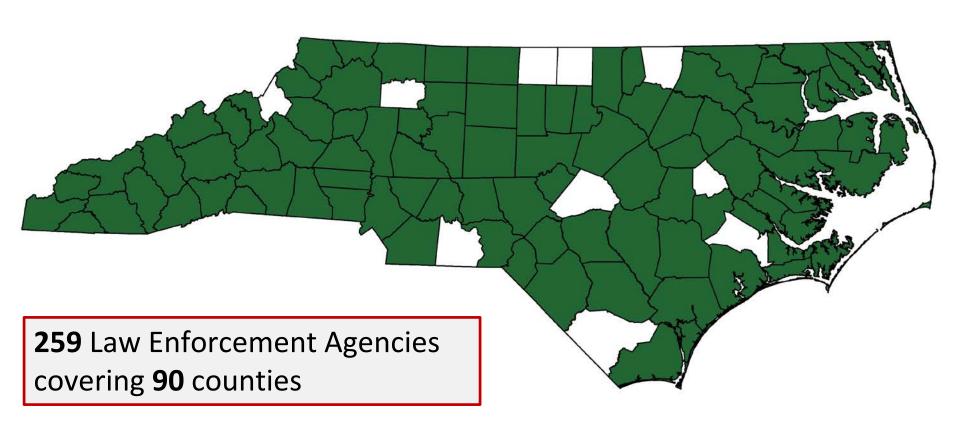
# **Total Number of NC Law Enforcement Agencies Carrying Naloxone,** 1/1/2015-12/31/2019







# Counties with Law Enforcement Carrying Naloxone\* as of December 31, 2019

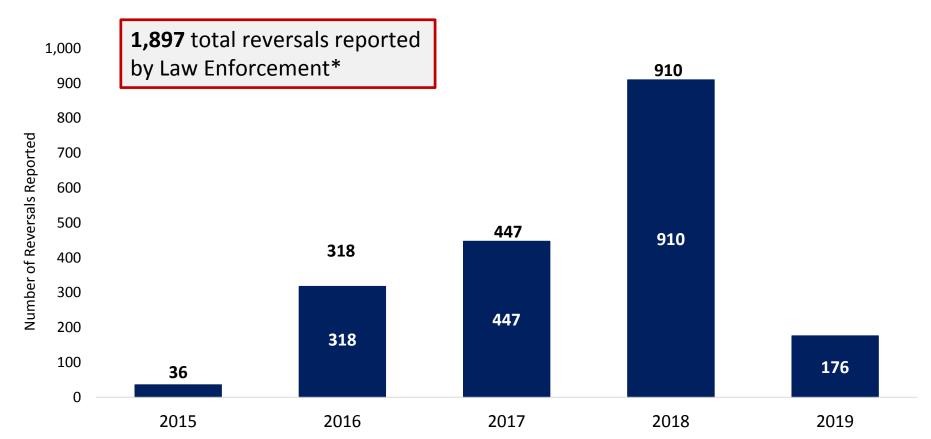


<sup>\*</sup>As reported by the NC Harm Reduction Coalition.
For the full list of known Law Enforcement Agencies carrying naloxone visit:
http://www.nchrc.org/law-enforcement/us-law-enforcement-who-carry-naloxone/





# Opioid Overdose Reversals with Naloxone Reported by NC Law Enforcement Agencies, 1/1/2015-12/31/2019

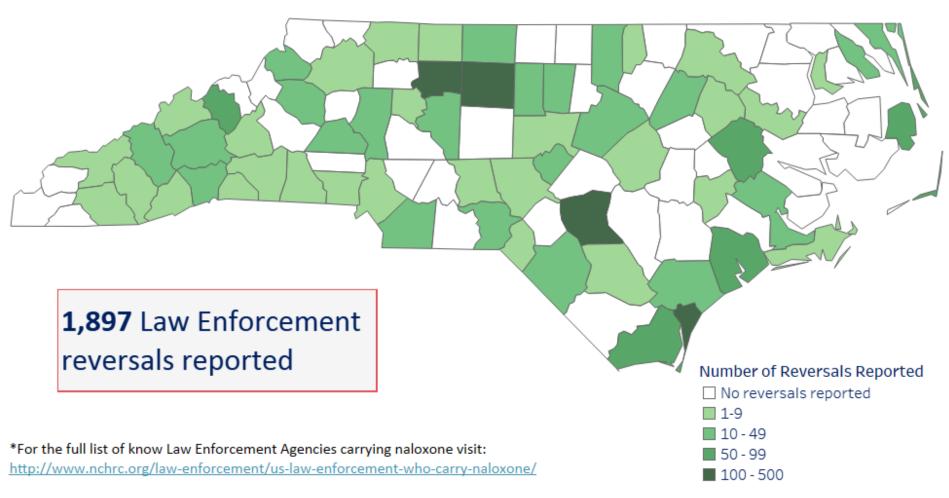


<sup>\*20</sup> reversals with an unknown date included in total. Reversals are based on date report is received, which may not reflect the date the reversal occurred.





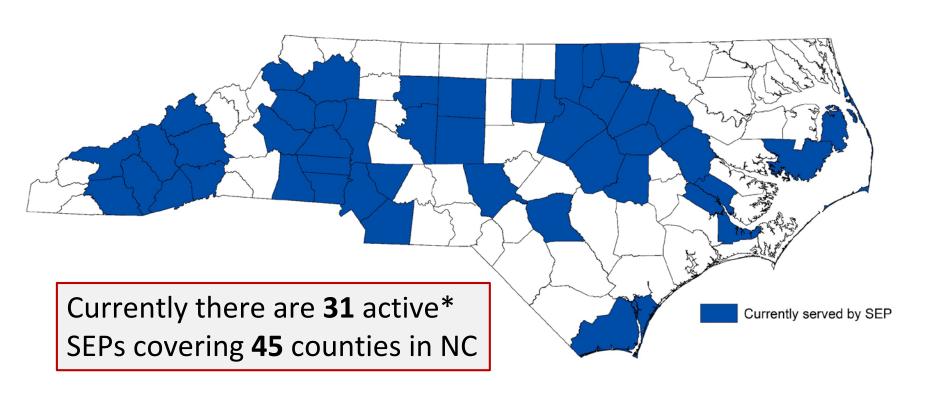
# Opioid Overdose Reversals with Naloxone Reported by NC Law Enforcement Agencies\*, 1/1/2015 - 12/31/2019



#### **Program & Policy Maps**



### Counties currently served by Syringe Exchange Programs (SEPs) as of December 31, 2019



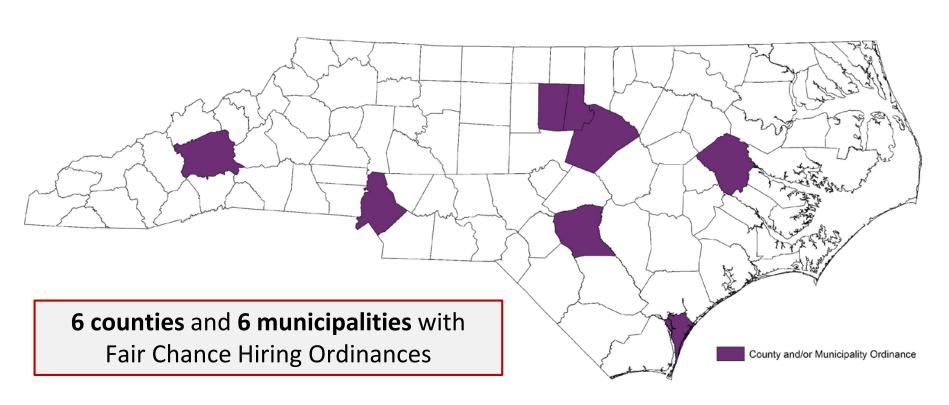
<sup>\*</sup>There may be SEPs operating that are not represented on this map; in order to be counted as an active SEP, paperwork must be submitted to the NC Division of Public Health.

Source: North Carolina Division of Public Health, Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit





## Counties with Fair Chance Hiring Ordinances\* as of December 31, 2019

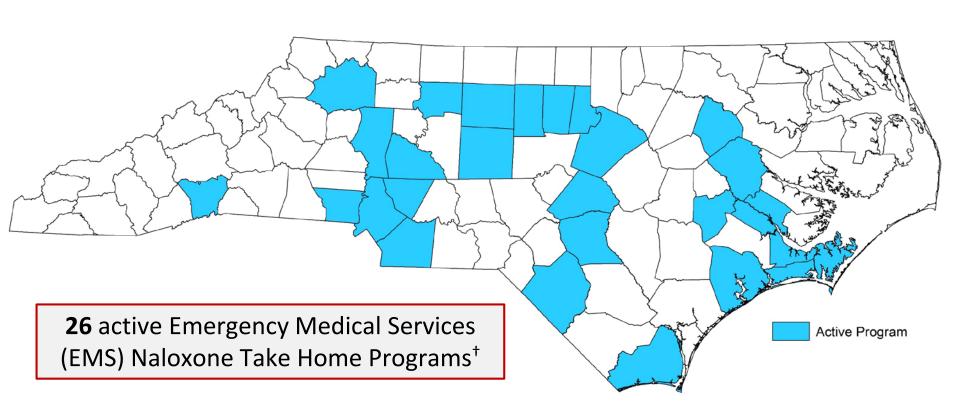


<sup>\*</sup>Fair Chance Hiring policies, also known as Ban the Box, delay questions regarding a criminal record history until the applicant has first had a chance to show their qualifications and explain their criminal history to the employer.





### Counties with EMS Naloxone Take Home Programs for PWUD\* as of December 31, 2019



<sup>\*</sup>Naloxone Take Home Programs provide naloxone to people who use drugs (PWUD) who refuse transport to the hospital after an overdose.

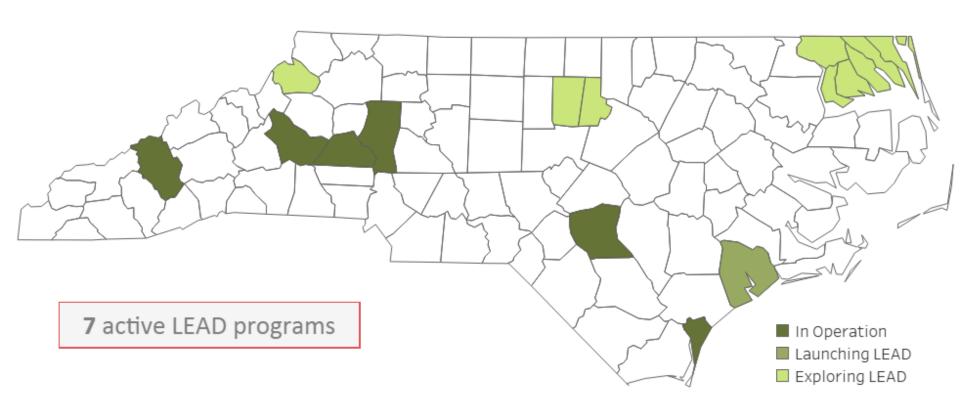
Source: The North Carolina Office of EMS (NC OEMS) and North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> 1 program covering the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Tribe



# Counties with Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD)\* as of December 31, 2019



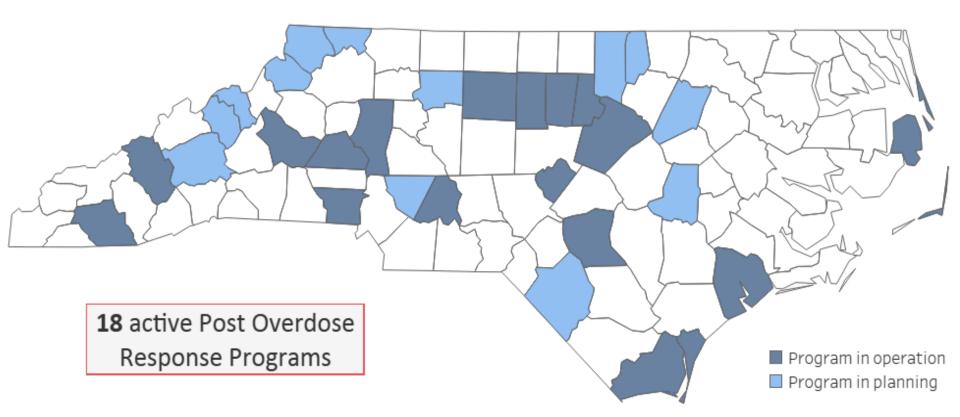
<sup>\*</sup>LEAD is a pre-booking diversion program that allows Law Enforcement Officers to redirect low-level offenders engaged in drug or sex work activity to community-based programs and services, instead of jail and prosecution.





#### Counties with Post Overdose Response Programs\*

as of December 31, 2019

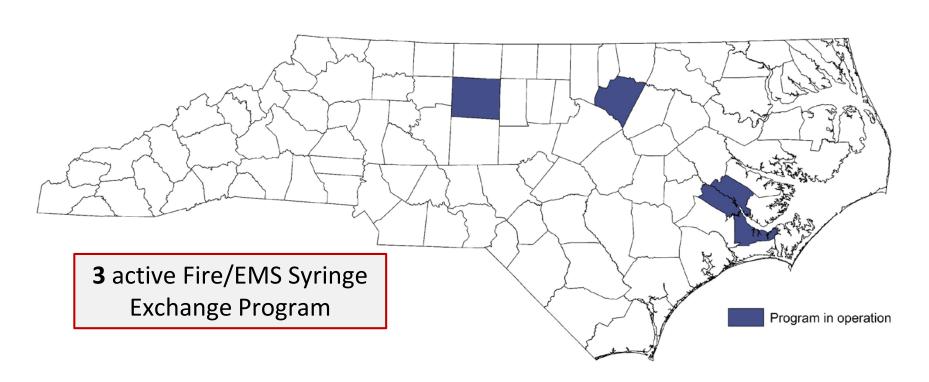


\*The Post Overdose Response Programs (or Rapid Response Teams) offer support, recovery resources and links to substance use disorder treatment options, overdose prevention education, naloxone, case management, and referrals to syringe exchange programs.





### Counties with First Responder Syringe Exchange Programs as of December 31, 2019

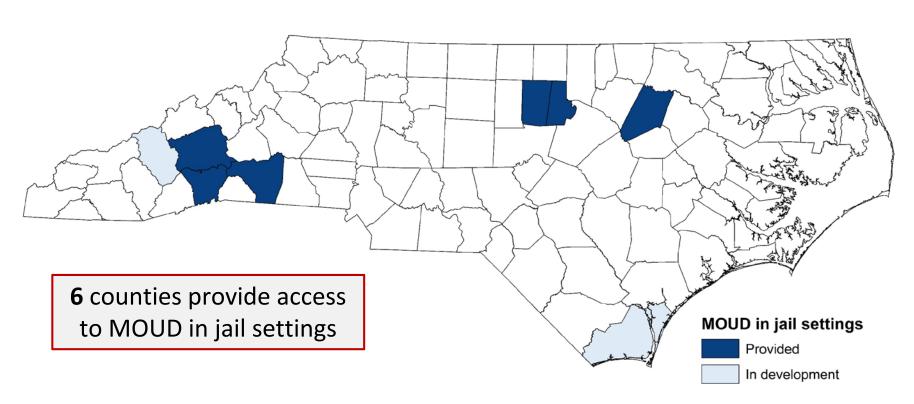


<sup>\*</sup>First Responder Syringe Exchange Programs (SEPs) are operated by Fire and/or EMS and provide naloxone, recovery resources, syringes, and sterile injection supplies to those who need these services.





### Counties with Medications for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD)\* in Jail Settings, as of December 31,2019



<sup>\*</sup>Providing access to MOUD (formerly known as MAT) in jail settings can reduce overdose risk, post-incarceration illicit opioid use, criminal behavior, and infectious disease (e.g. HIV, HCV) risk behaviors.

