

**2nd Annual
Point-in-Time
July 9-15
2018**

Opioids in Snohomish County:

A Point-in-Time Survey of Overdoses

Partners from across Snohomish County took part in a coordinated data collection project focused on opioid overdoses. The information shown below represents reports from local fire, police, EMS, hospitals, the syringe exchange and the medical examiner's office over seven days.

Overdoses were mostly men, with 34 males and 20 females and 3 cases where gender was not recorded.

The youngest age was 17 and the oldest was 73, with 21 of the overdoses being 21-30 year olds.

Saturday had the highest number of overdoses, with Thursday and Friday having the fewest.

Nearly one-third of the overdoses (17 total) happened between noon and 6 p.m.

When looking at race and ethnicity, 77% of the patients were White. Eight were unknown, and the remaining five were either Alaska Native American Indian or Hispanic/Latino.

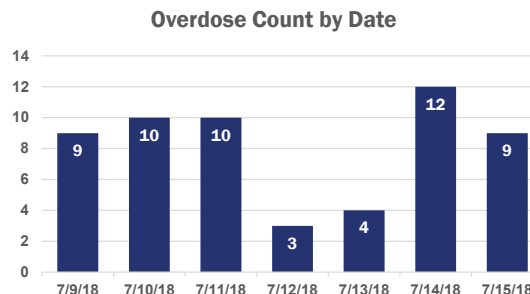
Of the 57 individuals who overdosed, 13% did not have 911 called in response to their medical emergency.

DISCLAIMER: The data included in this summary is based on voluntary reports received from partners, and should not be considered exhaustive or lab-confirmed.

OVERDOSES AND DEATHS

During the 7-day period, a total of 57 overdoses were reported that appeared to be related to opioids. Unfortunately, 2 of those overdoses resulted in death.

12 overdoses in one day reported on July 14, 2018.



USE OF NALOXONE/NARCAN

Naloxone, also known as Narcan, is an overdose reversal drug. It is not addictive, nor can it harm a person if used improperly. During this 7-day survey, 72% of the reported overdoses received naloxone or Narcan.

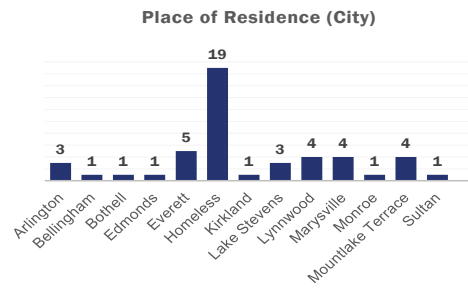
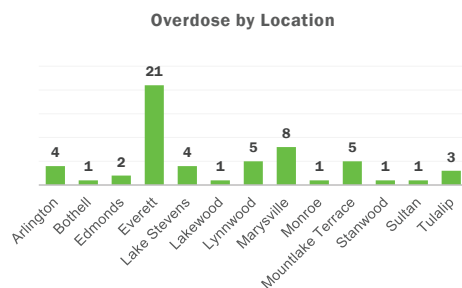
40 lives saved because naloxone was given during an overdose.

33 patients received naloxone or Narcan from police or EMS.

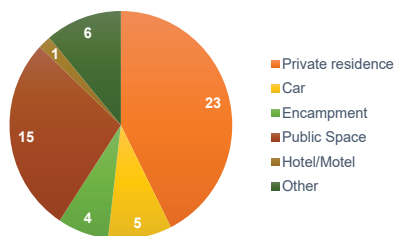
7 people were given naloxone by a friend, family member or bystander.

LOCATION AND CITY OF RESIDENCE

Data was gathered on the location of overdose, both type and city, as well as where the patient identified as place of residence. All but two patients were Snohomish County residents. Due to the reporting form, we are not able to differentiate between city limits and unincorporated areas of the county.



Overdose by Location Type



33% of overdose patients were homeless

SNOHOMISH OVERDOSE PREVENTION

A COMMUNITY COMING TOGETHER TO STOP
SNOHOMISH COUNTY'S OPIOID EPIDEMIC

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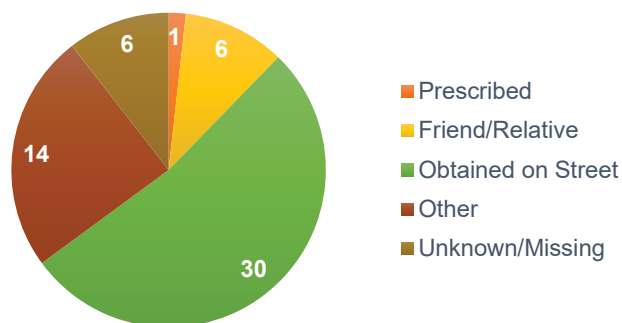
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TYPES OF OPIOIDS USED

While no toxicology sample results were available, reports revealed that overdoses were largely due to heroin. In a handful of cases, the overdoses appeared to include a combination of heroin and other drugs like methamphetamine, benzodiazepine, prescription opioids and alcohol.

Source of Drug(s) Used



SAFETY WARNING

Counterfeit Pills Laced with Fentanyl

Snohomish County has had an increase in overdoses from "Perc-30" pills being sold on the street. These counterfeit fentanyl-laced pills are dangerous and can cause a fatal overdose.



For more safety information, visit <http://snohomishoverdoseprevention.com/for-current-users>

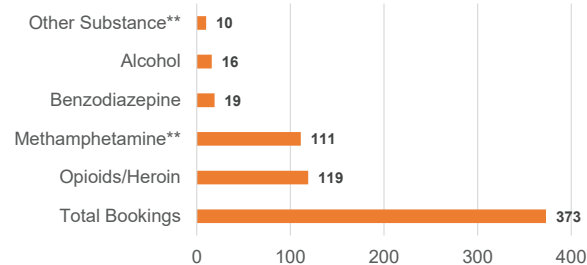
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Thanks to coordination with the emergency department at Providence Regional Medical Center Everett, Snohomish County Regional Drug and Gang Task Force, and AIDS Outreach/Snohomish County Syringe Exchange, the Snohomish Health District was alerted to a spike in overdoses involving counterfeit "Perc-30" pills being sold on the street for approximately \$30 per pill. At least one overdose during the 7-day period was the result of one of these fentanyl-laced pills bought on the street.

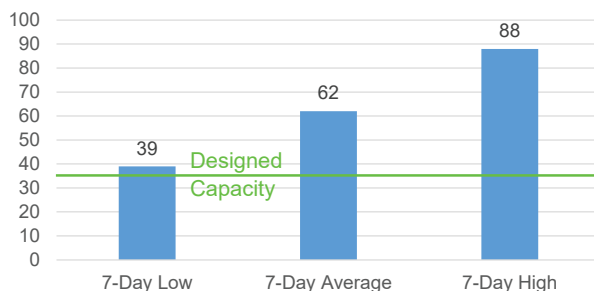
SNOHOMISH COUNTY JAIL ACTIVITY

In addition to overdose data received from local partners, information was collected by the Corrections Bureau within the Snohomish County Sheriff's Office. Just under 32% of new bookings during the 7-day period were inmates under opioid withdrawal watches.

Withdrawal Watches for Bookings at Snohomish County Jail



Inmates in Medical Detox/Housing and Overflow Beds



8 individuals were sent to the emergency room for medical clearance prior to booking.

11 bookings refused because of heroin or medication withdrawals.

Note: Methamphetamine and "Other Substances" are reported in addition to other drugs where withdrawal watch protocols are initiated. Withdrawal watch protocols are not used with these substances alone.

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