

# 3rd Annual Point-in-Time July 8-14 2019

# 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.

Slightly more men overdosed, with 14 males and 10 females and 3 cases where gender was not recorded.

The youngest age was 15 and the oldest was 66, with 16 of the overdoses being 21-39 year olds.

Monday and Tuesday had a slightly higher number of overdoses, with Thursday having the fewest.

Nearly one-third of the overdoses (10 total) happened between noon and 6 p.m.

When looking at race and ethnicity, 66.7% of the patients were White. Three were unknown, five were Alaska Native/American Indian and one was Asian/Pacific Islander.

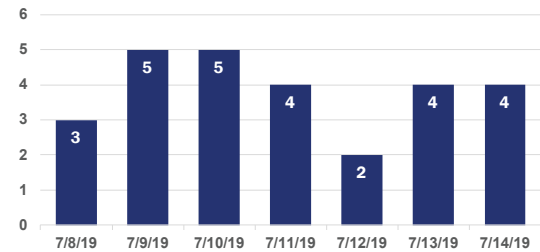
Of the 27 individuals who overdosed, 51.8% did not have 911 called in response to their medical emergency.

**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 27 overdoses were reported that appeared to be related to opioids. Unfortunately, 2 of those overdoses resulted in death.

Overdose Count by Date



### 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, 74% of the reported overdoses received naloxone or Narcan.

#### 20 lives saved

because naloxone was given during an overdose.

#### 12 patients

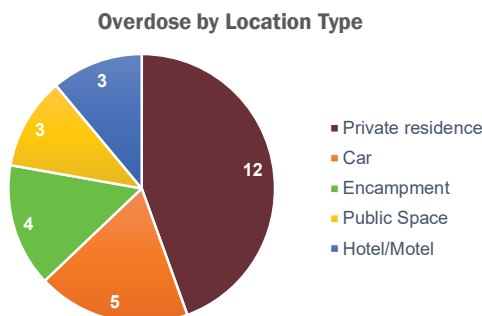
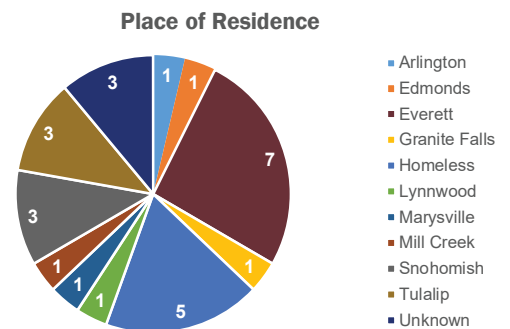
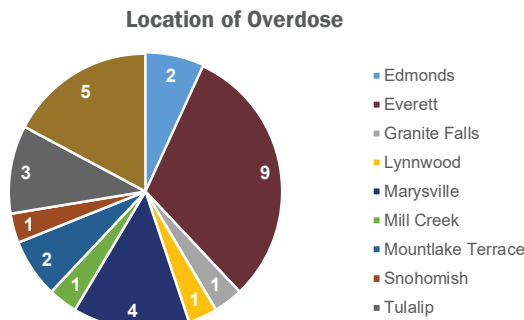
received naloxone or Narcan from police or EMS.

#### 8 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. Due to the reporting form, we are not able to differentiate between city limits and unincorporated areas of the county.



# SNOHOMISH OVERDOSE PREVENTION

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

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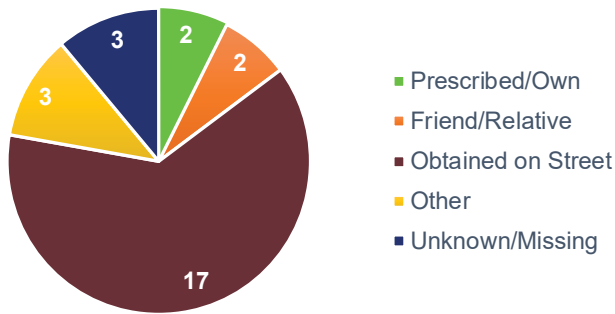
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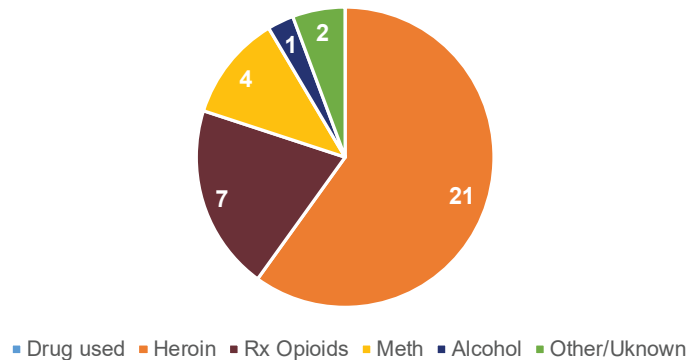
### TYPES AND SOURCE OF OPIOIDS USED

While toxicology results were only available for the two fatalities, reports revealed that overdoses were largely due to heroin. In a handful of other 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**



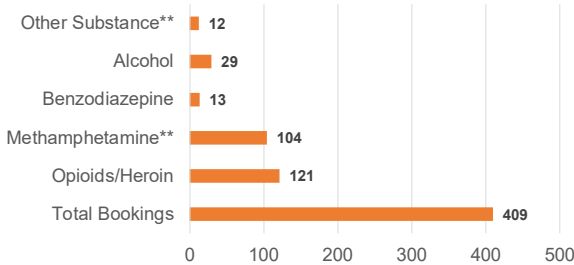
**Type of Drug(s) Used**



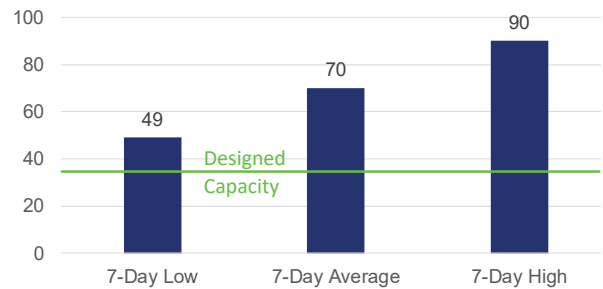
### SNOHOMISH COUNTY JAIL ACTIVITY

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**



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

**13** 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.

### HEPATITIS TESTING

Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver, with people who inject drugs at highest risk for contracting Hepatitis C. Most people infected with Hepatitis C don't know they have it, so the Snohomish Health District has increased testing for high risk individuals. From July 8-14:

**9** tests done at the county jail and syringe exchange

**2** people given results from labs done previous week, and referred for medical care

**1** person tested positive for Hepatitis C

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