

# Opioids in Snohomish County:

## A Point-in-Time Survey of Overdoses from July 17-23, 2017

Partners from across Snohomish County took part in a first of its kind data collection focused on opioid overdoses. The information shown below represents reports from local fire, police, EMS, hospitals and clinics over seven days.

Overdoses were evenly split amongst genders, with 18 females and 19 males.

The youngest age was 16 and the oldest was 52, with half of the overdoses being 21-30 year olds.

Monday had the highest number of overdoses, with Thursday and Sunday having the fewest.

Nearly half of the overdoses (16 total) happened between noon and 6 p.m.

When looking at race, 73% of the patients were White. Five were unknown, and the remaining five were either Alaska Native/American Indian, Black, or Hispanic/Latino.

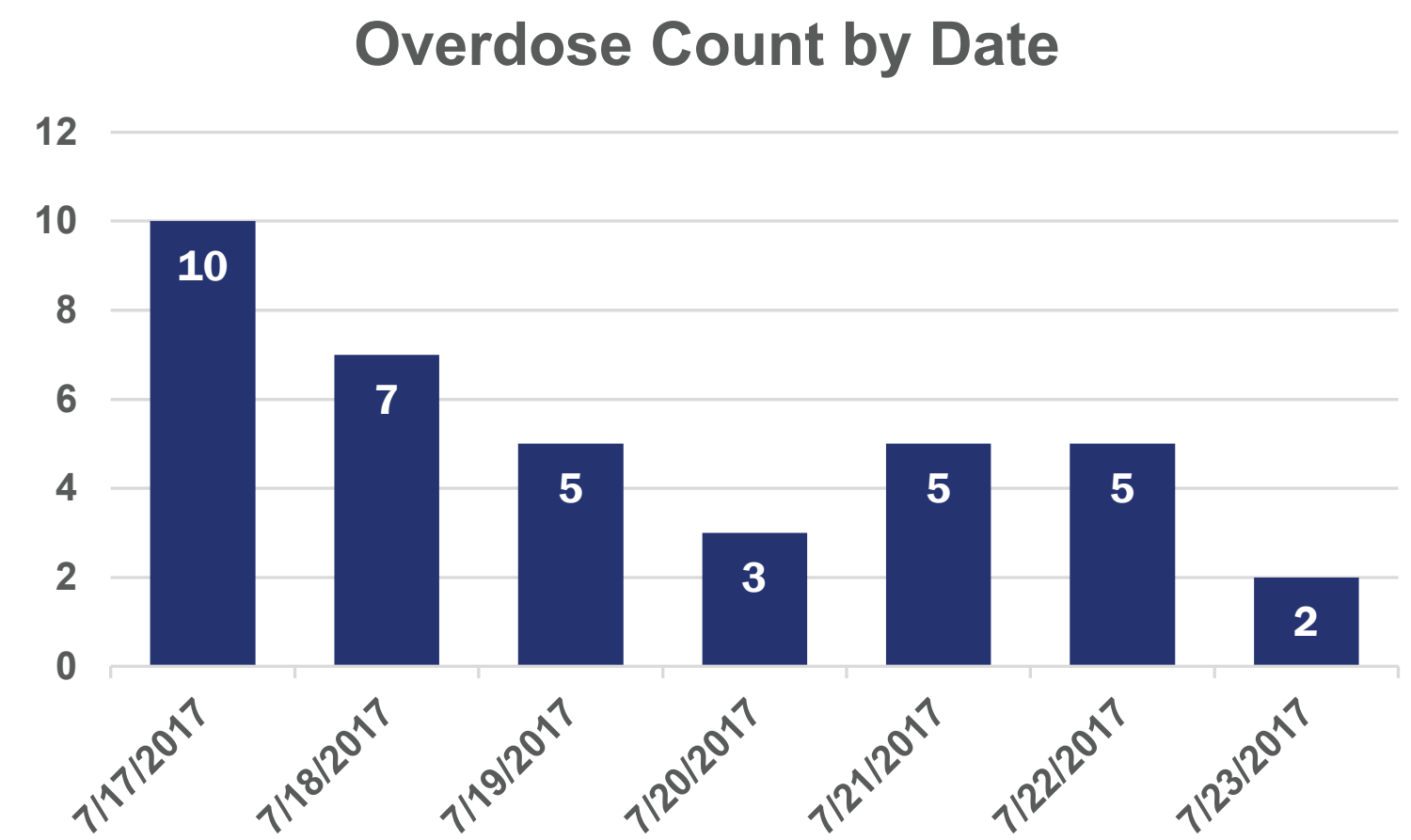
Of the 37 individuals who overdosed, 38% did not have 911 called in response to their medical emergency. This is likely because of increased community training and availability of naloxone.

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 37 overdoses were reported that appeared to be related to opioids. Unfortunately, 3 of those overdoses resulted in death.

**10 overdoses in one day** reported on July 17, 2017.



### 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, 70% of the reported overdoses appeared to have been given naloxone or Narcan.

**24 lives saved** because naloxone was given during an overdose.

**11 patients** received naloxone or Narcan from police or EMS.

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

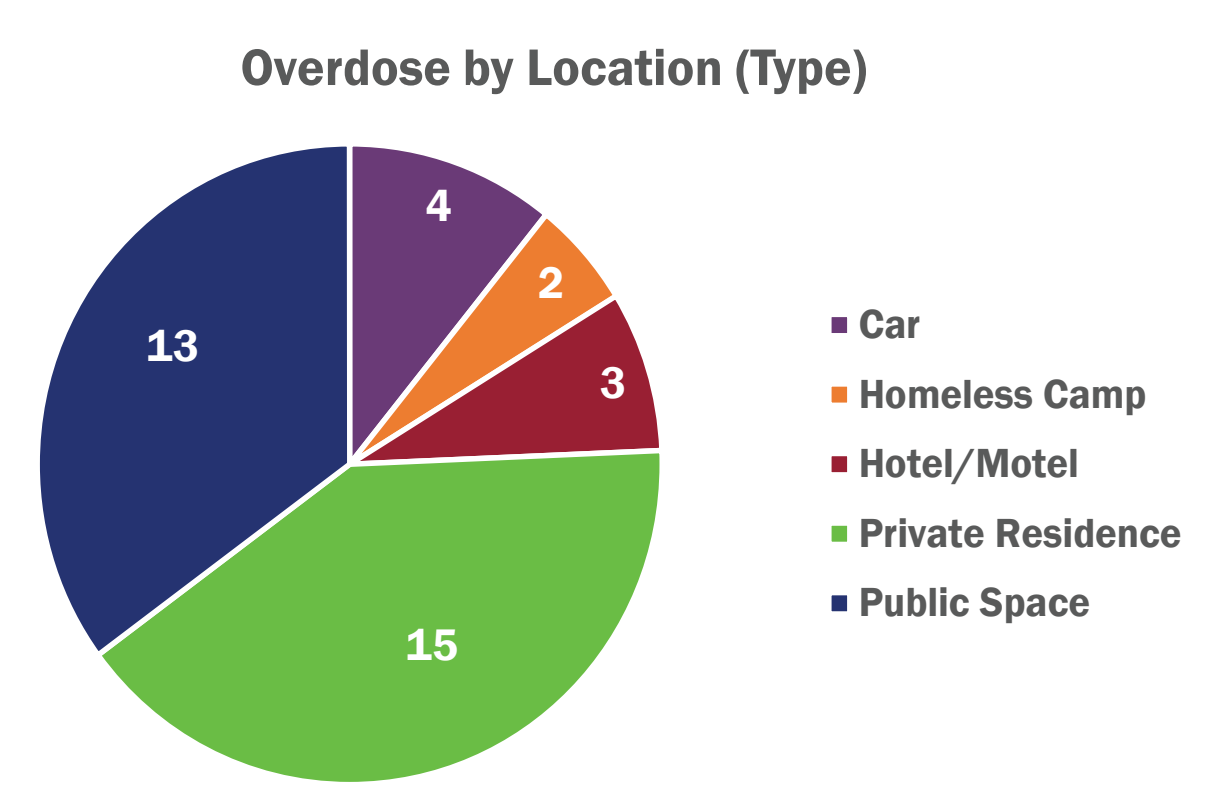
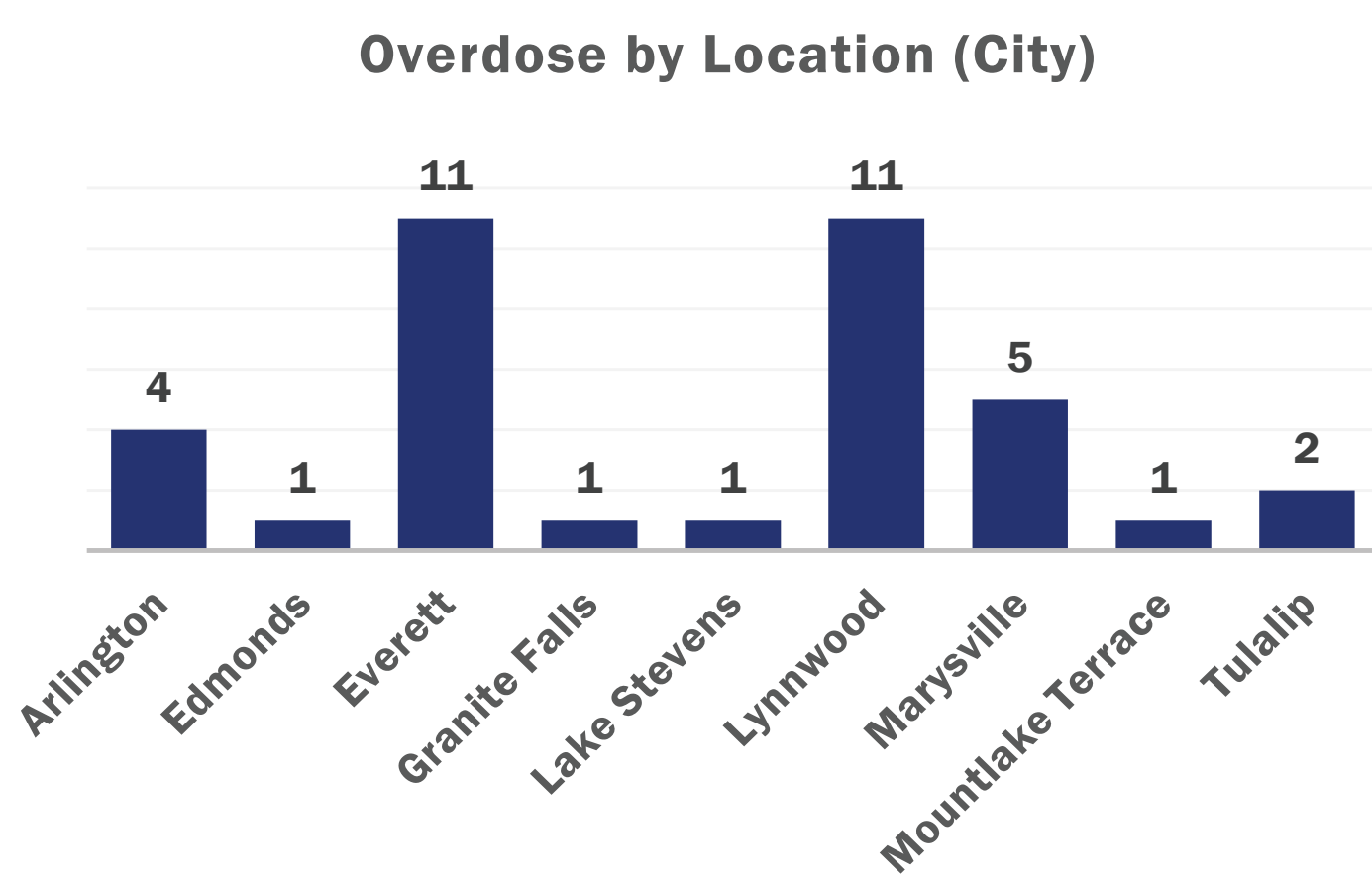
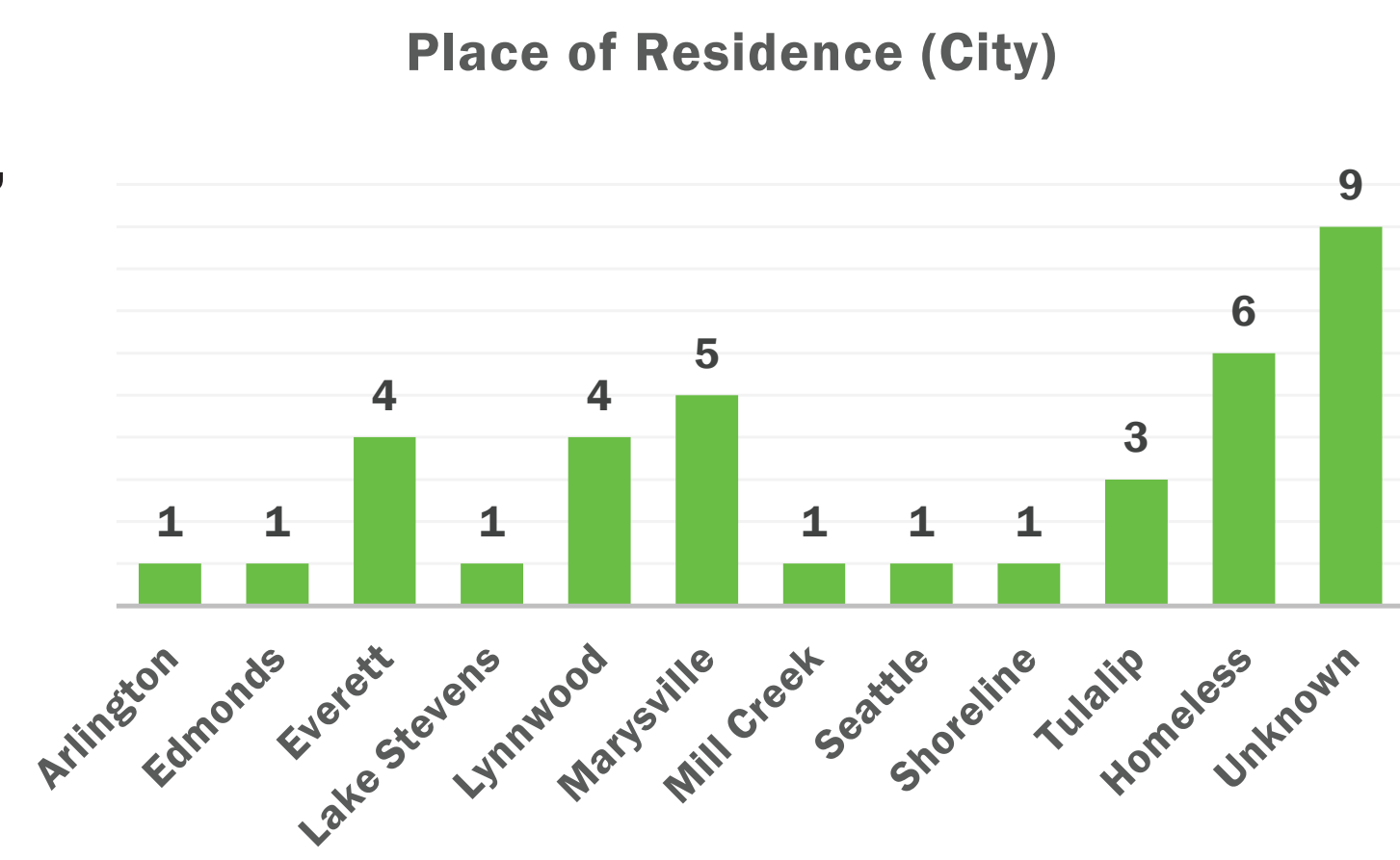
### TYPES OF OPIOIDS USED

While no toxicology reports were analyzed, overdoses were predominantly due to heroin. In a handful of cases, the overdoses appeared to include a combination of heroin and other drugs like crack, cocaine, Xanax, prescription opioids and alcohol.

*“Only been injecting a few months; smoking before that. Dope was strong. Only used a little but ‘went out’.”*  
**One patient’s account**

### 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.



# SNOHOMISH OVERDOSE PREVENTION

**A COMMUNITY COMING TOGETHER TO STOP SNOHOMISH COUNTY’S OPIOID EPIDEMIC**