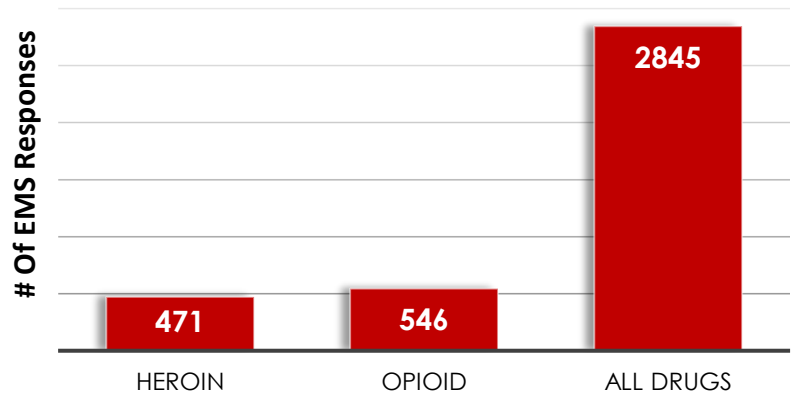


# West Virginia Emergency Medical Response for Unintentional Drug Overdose

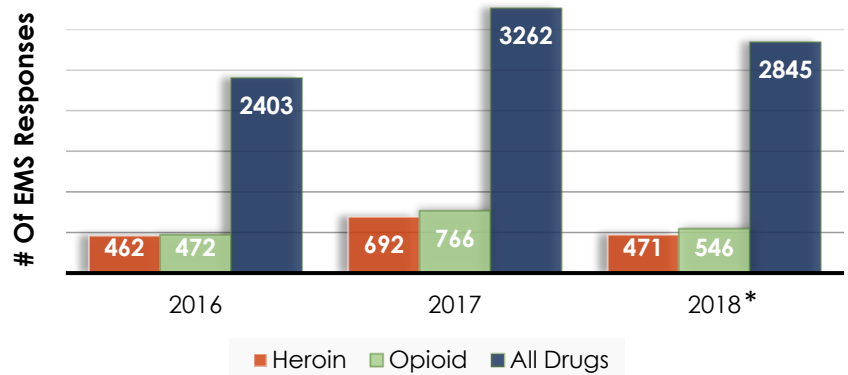
## Quarterly Surveillance Report (Jan-Mar 2018)

- For the purposes of this report, an Emergency Medical Service (EMS) response is defined as a call for an unintentional overdose by opioid, heroin, or any unspecified drug including opioid and heroin (“all drugs”) among West Virginia residents.
- Total count of EMS drug related response for Quarter 1 (Jan-Mar) 2018—Opioid: 546; Heroin: 471; All Drugs: 2845
- For Quarter 1 (Q1) 2017, there was a spike in EMS responses in all categories, compared to Q1 2016 and Q1 2018. In Q1 2017 there was a 35.8% increase in EMS response for “all drugs,” a 62.3% increase in EMS response for opioid, and a 50% increase in EMS response for heroin compared to 2016.
- EMS response for all types in Q1 2018 experienced an average decrease of 24.4% compared to Q1 2017.
- Males and the 25-34 year age group had the highest counts of EMS responses in all categories (opioid, heroin, “all drugs”) compared to females and other age groups in Q1 2018.

### Count of Drug Overdose EMS Responses by Type

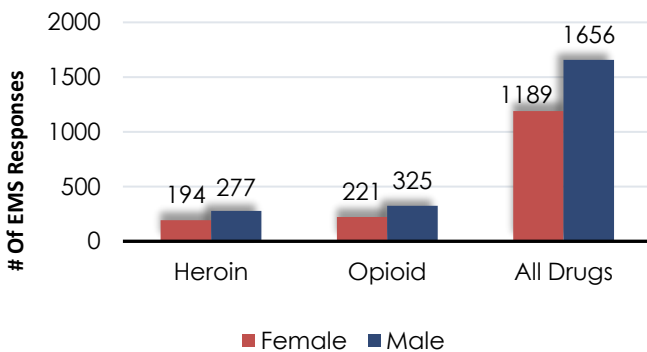


### 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter Count of Drug Overdose EMS Responses by Year

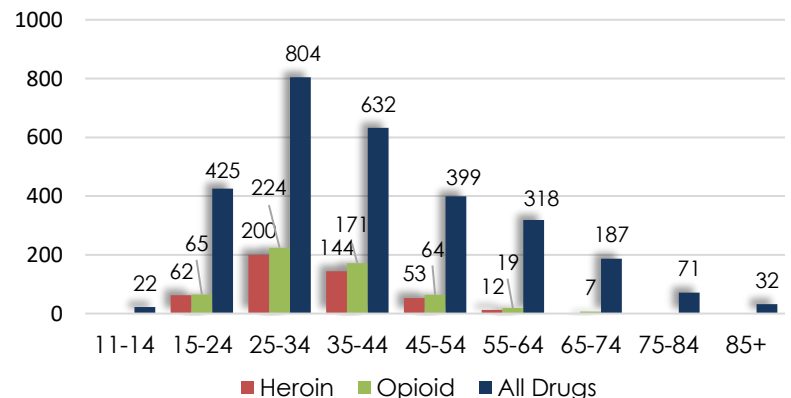


## Demographics of Drug Overdose EMS Responses Among WV Residents, Q1 2018

### Count of EMS Responses by Gender



### Count of EMS Responses by Age Group



<sup>1</sup> EMS data was retrieved from the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources Office of Emergency Medical Services (OEMS). Limitations: Case definitions are not definite and could change in the future.

\* To date