

The New York State Opioid Overdose and Intranasal Naloxone Program for Law Enforcement

Data Brief #5 July 2020

In 2014, several agencies in New York State¹ collaborated to train police and other law enforcement officers statewide on how to administer naloxone. Below are some highlights of the program through February 2020.





¹AIDS Institute, Division of Criminal Justice, Albany Medical Center, Harm Reduction Coalition, Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services

88%
of those aided
by officers
lived

Naloxone Saves Lives

Naloxone, also called Narcan®, is a prescription medication used to reverse overdoses caused by heroin, prescription pain medications (such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, and morphine), and other opioids.

Naloxone Numbers at a Glance (April 2014-February 2020)

	<i>Naloxone Trainings</i>	<i>Naloxone Administrations</i>
	60 NYS counties were represented in trainings	62 NYS counties reported naloxone administration
	628 Law enforcement agencies were trained	434 Law enforcement agencies submitted usage reports
	12,406 Officers attended one hour trainings	5,835 Officers administered naloxone
	4,002 Officers were certified to train other officers	8,930 Usage reports have been submitted

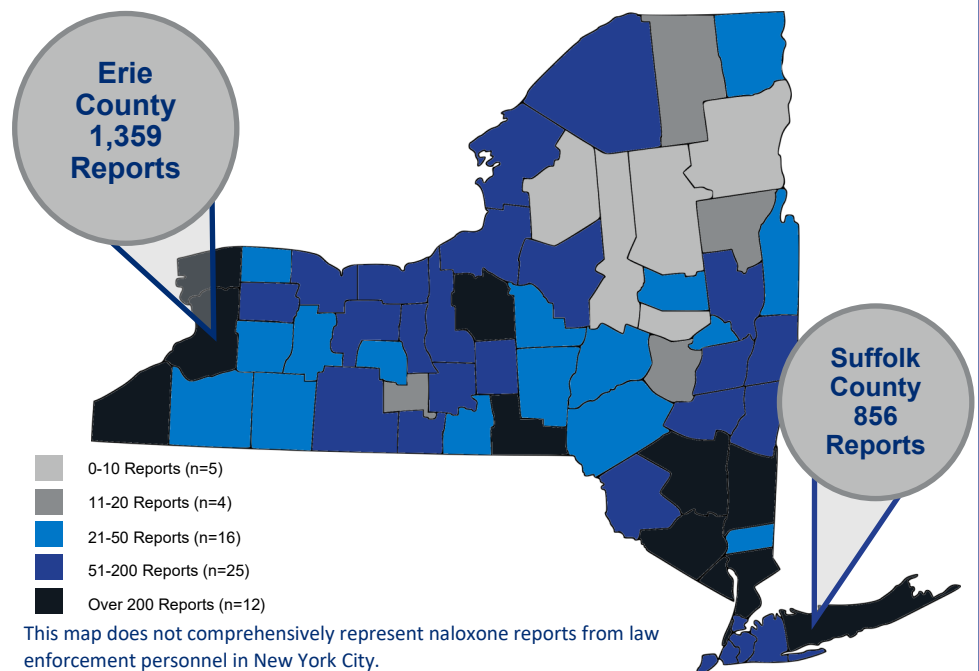
“Aided was laying on the ground blue in color and unconscious... Administered 2 doses of 4mg Narcan. Aided then became conscious and alert.”

Officer, New York City Police Department

Erie and Suffolk counties accounted for 25% of the usage reports submitted through the program

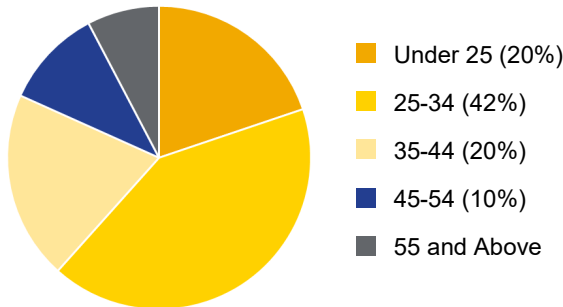
Number of Naloxone Reports² Submitted by Law Enforcement Agencies, by County, from April 2014 to February 2020 (n=8,930)

²Law enforcement naloxone reports only, not total numbers of overdoses or reversals



Since the program began, trained law enforcement personnel administered naloxone to nearly 9,000 individuals. Of those who received naloxone, 69% were male and 62% were under 35 year of age. In 66% of cases, police administered naloxone for overdoses in which opioid use was reported or suspected.

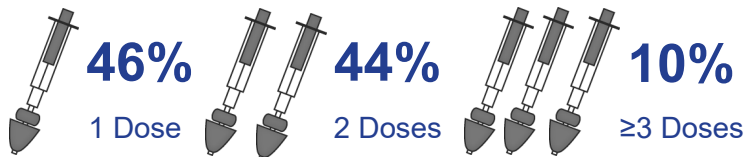
Ages of Those Aided (n=8,414)



This Program is Safe and Effective

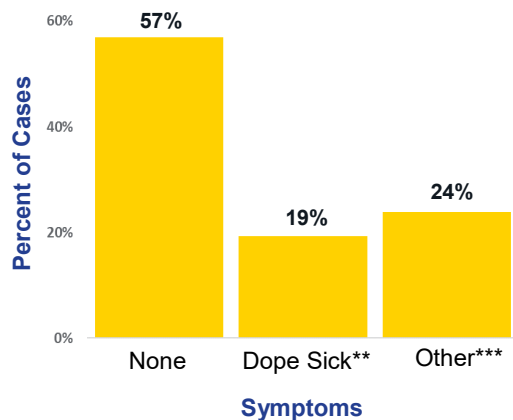
Officers arrived 5 minutes or less before EMS in 45% of cases. In most cases, they administered either one or two doses of naloxone. Among those aided, nearly 57% experienced no side effects.

Doses Administered Vary (n=8,911)



Post Naloxone Symptoms*

These are responder observations after administering naloxone. In some cases, they may not be due to the naloxone administration.



*Symptoms are not mutually exclusive so totals may not equal 100%.

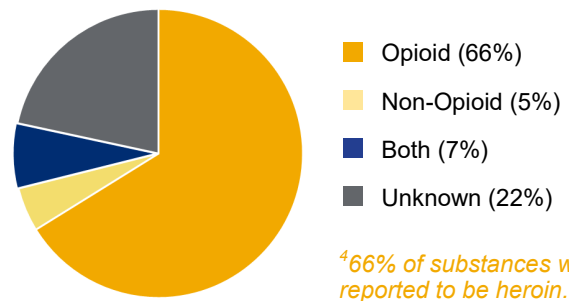
**Dope sick includes vomiting, sweating, shivering, nausea, runny nose, watery eyes, and/or muscle aches.

***Other includes primarily lethargy, respiratory distress, disorientation, and/or seizures.

Gender of Those Aided³ (n=8,916)

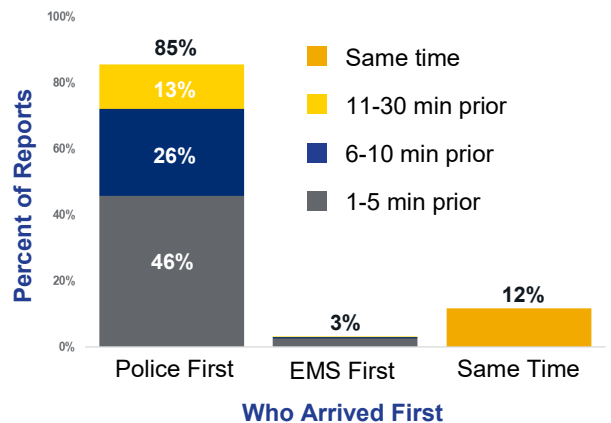


Substances Reported for Overdoses⁴ (n=8,901)



Differences in Arrival Times Between EMS and Law Enforcement⁵ (n=8,004)

⁵Includes only dispatch data where law enforcement administered naloxone.



Trained law enforcement officers throughout New York State are **saving lives** with the naloxone they carry.



Department of Health

AIDS Institute

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