NC Harm Reduction Coalition Monthly Updates

December 2019
Overview & Notes

• There have been updates to previous months’ data due to data quality checks and additional information obtained.

• These data **ONLY** reflect information collected by or reported to the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition and are not representative of all syringe exchange program activity in North Carolina.

• If you are aware of additional information, please contact the Injury and Violence Prevention Branch at substanceusedata@dhhs.nc.gov
Kits and Community Reversals
Naloxone Kits Distributed by the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, 8/1/2013 - 12/31/2019

128,044 kits distributed*

*297 kits distributed in an unknown location in North Carolina and 245 kits distributed to individuals living in states outside of North Carolina; includes 12,564 kits distributed to Law Enforcement Agencies and 3,265 kits distributed on the Cherokee Reservation.

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC)
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Naloxone Kits Distributed by the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, 2019

25,522 kits distributed*

*168 kits distributed to individuals living in states outside of North Carolina and 10 kits distributed in an unknown location in North Carolina; includes 383 kits distributed to Law Enforcement Agencies and 1,546 kits distributed on the Cherokee Reservation.

YTD: Year to Date
Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC)
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Opioid Overdose Reversals with Naloxone Reported to the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, 8/1/2013-12/31/2019

16,169 community reversals reported

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Reversals Reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>3,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>3,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC) Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Opioid Overdose Reversals with Naloxone Reported to the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, 8/1/2013 - 12/31/2019

16,169 community reversals reported*

*41 reversals in an unknown location in North Carolina, 305 reversals reported on the Cherokee Reservation, and 296 reversals using NCHRC kits in other states reported to NCHRC

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC)
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Opioid Overdose Reversals with Naloxone Reported to the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, 2019

3,165 community reversals reported*

*2 reversals in an unknown location in North Carolina, 174 reversals reported on the Cherokee Reservation, and 8 reversals using NCHRC kits in other states reported to NCHRC

YTD: Year to Date
Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC)
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Percent of Opioid Overdose Reversals* with 1, 2, or 3+ doses of Naloxone Administered, 2019

*Percentage based on reversals with known dosage amount. Use caution when interpreting this data as a large percentage of each months’ reversals had unknown dosage amounts.

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC)
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Percent of Opioid Overdose Reversals* with 1, 2, or 3+ doses of Naloxone Administered, 10/1/2016 - 12/31/2019

*Percentage based on reversals with known dosage amount. Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding. Use caution when interpreting this data as a large percentage of each months’ reversals had unknown dosage amounts.

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC)
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Fentanyl Testing

These slides reflect only the fentanyl test strip results that are reported to the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition. Participants are asked to report completed test results on a voluntary basis. Fentanyl testing procedures and the likelihood of false positives vary by the type of drug being tested.
Statewide Fentanyl Positive Test Strips by Year, 9/1/2017-2019

*Percent positive of those with a known result; total N does not reflect the total number of test strips distributed, but the total number of known test results.

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition
Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Fentanyl Test Strips Distributed by Test Site, 2019

Test Site and Percent with a Known Result*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Site</th>
<th>Known Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NCHRC Haywood</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCHRC Johnston</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCHRC Raleigh</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCHRC Vance</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCHRC Wilmington</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCHRC Collective</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steady Collective</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition
Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit

YTD is Year to Date
Law Enforcement
Total Number of NC Law Enforcement Agencies Carrying Naloxone, 1/1/2015-12/31/2019

259 LE Agencies Carrying Naloxone, 117 LE Agencies reporting reversals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Number of LE Agencies Carrying Naloxone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC)
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Counties with Law Enforcement Carrying Naloxone*

as of December 31, 2019

259 Law Enforcement Agencies covering 90 counties

*As reported by the NC Harm Reduction Coalition.
For the full list of known Law Enforcement Agencies carrying naloxone visit: http://www.nchrc.org/law-enforcement/us-law-enforcement-who-carry-naloxone/

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC)
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Opioid Overdose Reversals with Naloxone Reported by NC Law Enforcement Agencies, 1/1/2015-12/31/2019

1,897 total reversals reported by Law Enforcement*

Number of Reversals Reported

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reversals Reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*20 reversals with an unknown date included in total. Reversals are based on date report is received, which may not reflect the date the reversal occurred.

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC)
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
1,897 Law Enforcement reversals reported


Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC)
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Program & Policy Maps
Currently there are 31 active* SEPs covering 45 counties in NC

*There may be SEPs operating that are not represented on this map; in order to be counted as an active SEP, paperwork must be submitted to the NC Division of Public Health.

Source: North Carolina Division of Public Health, Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Counties with Fair Chance Hiring Ordinances*

as of December 31, 2019

6 counties and 6 municipalities with Fair Chance Hiring Ordinances

*Fair Chance Hiring policies, also known as Ban the Box, delay questions regarding a criminal record history until the applicant has first had a chance to show their qualifications and explain their criminal history to the employer.

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition
Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Counties with EMS Naloxone Take Home Programs for PWUD* as of December 31, 2019

26 active Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Naloxone Take Home Programs†

*Naloxone Take Home Programs provide naloxone to people who use drugs (PWUD) who refuse transport to the hospital after an overdose.
† 1 program covering the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Tribe

Source: The North Carolina Office of EMS (NC OEMS) and North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Counties with Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD)*
as of December 31, 2019

*LEAD is a pre-bookling diversion program that allows Law Enforcement Officers to redirect low-level offenders engaged in drug or sex work activity to community-based programs and services, instead of jail and prosecution.

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition
Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Counties with Post Overdose Response Programs*  
as of December 31, 2019

*The Post Overdose Response Programs (or Rapid Response Teams) offer support, recovery resources and links to substance use disorder treatment options, overdose prevention education, naloxone, case management, and referrals to syringe exchange programs.

18 active Post Overdose Response Programs

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition  
Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Counties with First Responder Syringe Exchange Programs as of December 31, 2019

3 active Fire/EMS Syringe Exchange Program

*First Responder Syringe Exchange Programs (SEPs) are operated by Fire and/or EMS and provide naloxone, recovery resources, syringes, and sterile injection supplies to those who need these services.

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition
Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Counties with Medications for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD)* in Jail Settings, as of December 31, 2019

6 counties provide access to MOUD in jail settings

*Providing access to MOUD (formerly known as MAT) in jail settings can reduce overdose risk, post-incarceration illicit opioid use, criminal behavior, and infectious disease (e.g. HIV, HCV) risk behaviors.

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition
Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit