

Nevada State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System (SUDORS)

Source: SUDORS first began in Nevada in 2017 with funding from the CDC under the Enhanced State Opioid Overdose Surveillance (ESOOS), which provided more timely and comprehensive data on risk factors associated with opioid overdoses. Funding has since been rolled into the Overdose Data to Action (OD2A) grant beginning in fall of 2019 and currently captures all drug-related overdoses. SUDORS uses death certificates and coroner/medical examiner reports (including post-mortem toxicology testing results) to capture detailed information on toxicology, death scene investigations, route of drug administration, and other risk factors that may be associated with a fatal overdose. Data is reported to the CDC every 6 months, and shortly after states receive data on the cases abstracted in SUDORS and report out on the information to stakeholders as soon as possible.

Case Definitions: A death that occurred in Nevada and was assigned any of the following ICD-10 underlying cause-of-death codes on the death certificate: X40-44 (unintentional drug poisoning) or Y10-Y14 (drug poisoning of undetermined intent), with opioids listed as a contributing cause of death (T40.0-T40.4, T40.6); or a death classified as an opioid overdose death of unintentional or undetermined intent by the Medical Examiner/Coroner.

Strengths:

- Data are identified as SUDORS cases by trained abstractors who use information from the death certificate, coroner/medical examiner reports, and toxicology information.
- Data contain detailed information on the circumstances preceding death that is not available in mortality records.

Limitations:

- Data are delayed due to the time required to abstract data from multiple sources.
- Data completeness is dependent on information documented at time of death and therefore leads to large amounts of missing data.