Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program (ODMAP)

Source: Nevada has been working to implement the HIDTA's Overdose Data Mapping Application Program (ODMAP). ODMAP is a system designed to provide vital information to relevant stakeholders in real time. Spike alerts can be set-up to notify an agency by email, if the total overdoses in an area exceeds a pre-determined threshold within a 24-hour period. Spike alerts can be established for an agency's own county, as well as nearby or neighboring counties. By establishing spike alerts for nearby counties, the program can serve as an early warning feature; if a spike in overdoses occurs in a neighboring area, officials can anticipate a spike in their area and prepare.

Case Definitions:

Incidents are logged either by first responders on scene or by analysts some time later. Four fields are required: 1) date/time of suspected overdose; 2) approximate overdose location; 3) fatal or nonfatal overdose; and 4) naloxone administration if applicable. Users can enter additional information such as case number; victim's age and sex; primary and additional suspected drugs; hospital transport; multiple victim overdose incident; and identity of responder who administered naloxone.

Strengths:

- In theory, should be able to provide suspected overdoses in near real-time by trained first responders.

Limitations:

- Most counties in Nevada do not report into ODMAP.
- Most counties that do report, do not report in a timely manner, sometimes weeks or over a month after the overdose incident. This makes it difficult to detect spikes in the ODMAP platform