ODMAP

OVERDOSE DETECTIONMAPPING APPLICATION PROGRAM

Addressing the Overdose Epidemic in Near Real-Time through Collaboration and GIS

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Objective

To inform the audience about the Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program (ODMAP), its functionality, benefits, and highlight how it can be used to work in tandem with overdose prevention, reduction, and preparedness efforts



Acknowledgements

I would like to acknowledge that the work presented here was developed and is managed on the traditional lands of the Piscataway and Susquehannock Peoples.

We, the ODMAP team, also gratefully acknowledge the Native Peoples on whose ancestral homelands we gather, as well as the diverse and vibrant Native communities who make their home here today.

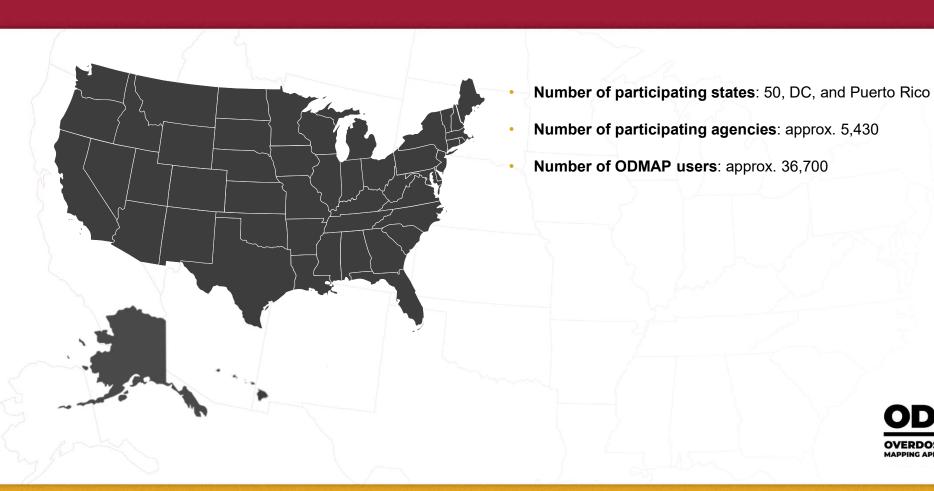


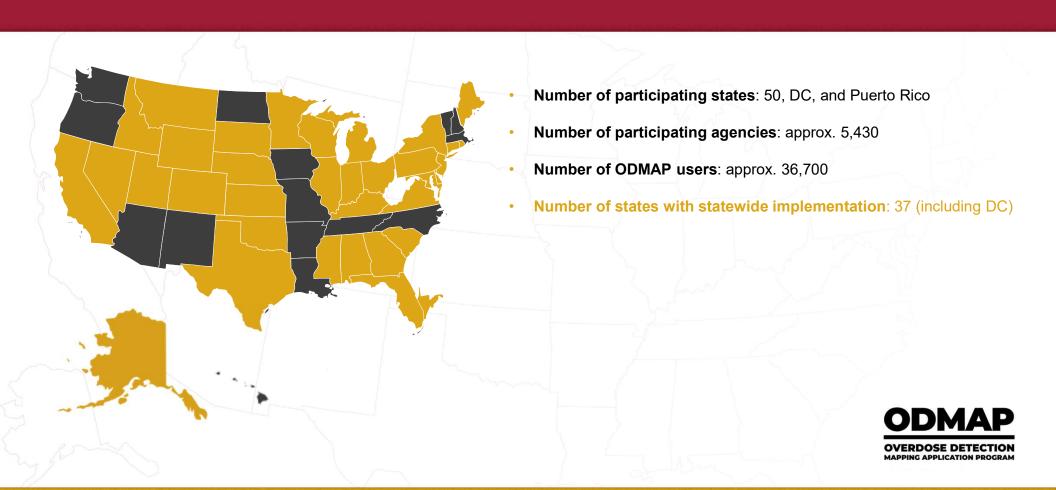
What is ODMAP?

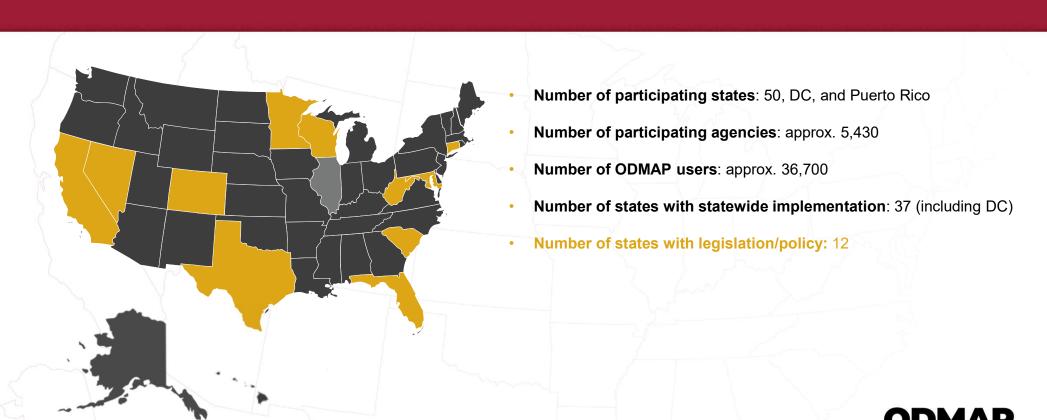
ODMAP is a free, web-based tool that provides near real-time suspected overdose data to support public safety and public health efforts to mobilize an immediate response to overdose events

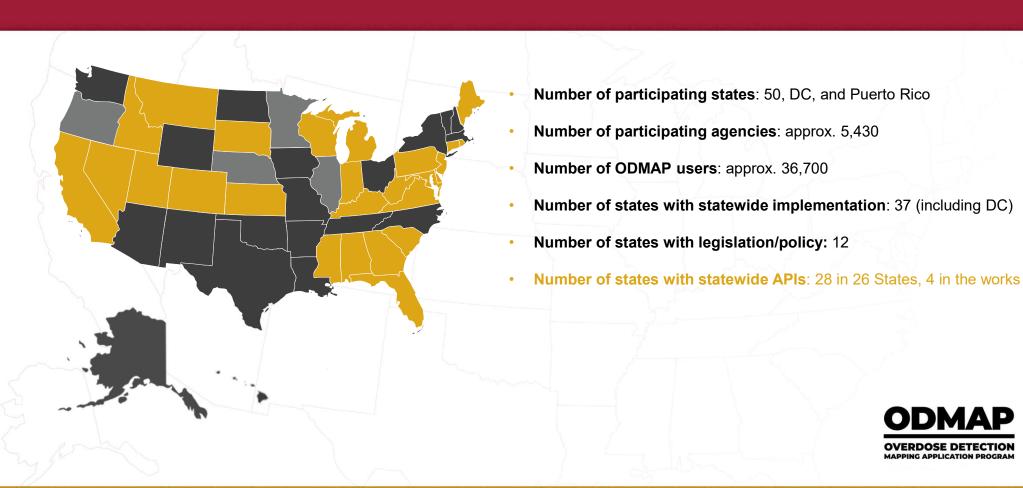










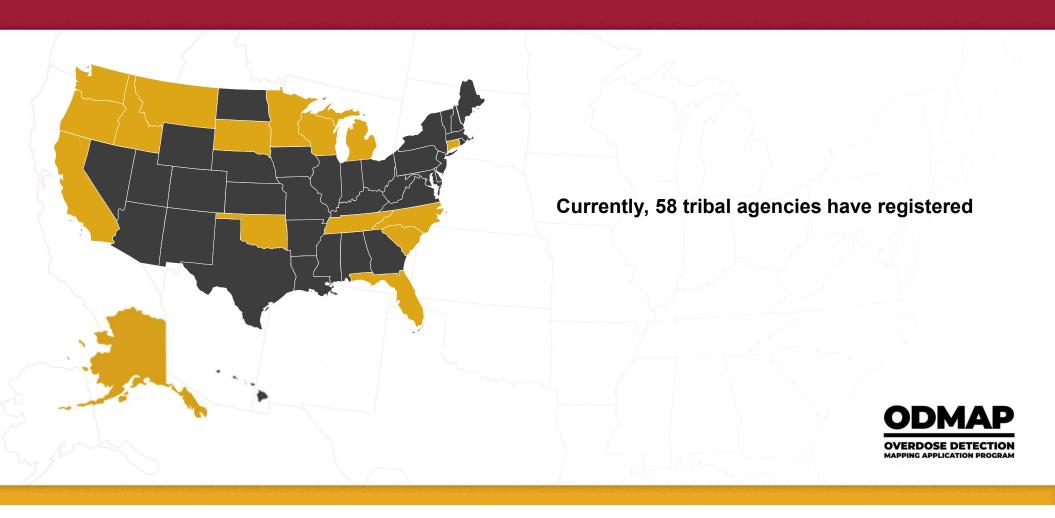


ODMAP Engagement (June 2025)



- Number of participating states: 50, DC, and Puerto Rico
- Number of participating agencies: approx. 5,430
- Number of ODMAP users: approx. 36,700
- Number of states with statewide implementation: 37 (including DC)
- Number of states with legislation/policy: 12
- Number of states with statewide APIs: 28 in 26 States
- Number of suspected overdoses entered: approx. 3 million





Current List of Agencies

- Absentee Shawnee Tribal Police Department
- Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium
- Bay Mills Police Department
- Big Valley Band Of Pomo Indians
- Blackfeet Drug Task Force
- Blackfeet EMS
- Blackfeet Fire & Rescue
- Blackfeet Homeland Security
- Blackfeet Law Enforcement Services
- Blackfeet Tribal Health
- Bois Forte Ambulance
- California Rural Indian Health Board, Inc.
- Catawba Nation Department of Behavioral Health
- Catawba Nation Tribal Police Department
- Cherokee Tribal EMS
- Chickasaw Nation Public Health and Research
- Choctaw Nation Dept of Public Health
- Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes Health Dept
- Crow Tribe
- Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe Police Department

- Flathead Tribal Police
- Fort Belknap Law Enforcement Services
- Fort Belknap Tribal Health Department
- Fort Hall Police Department
- Fort Peck Department of Law & Justice
- Fort Peck Tribal Health Department
- Great Plains Tribal Epidemiology Center
- Greenville Rancheria
- lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel Police Department
- Indian Health Council, Inc.
- Inner-Tribal Treatment
- Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma Police Department
- Leech Lake EMS
- Little Shell Tribal Health
- Marimn Health Clinic
- Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Court
- Mdewakanton Public Safety
- Miccosukee Police Department
- Mille Lacs Band Tribal Police
- Mohegan Tribal Fire Department

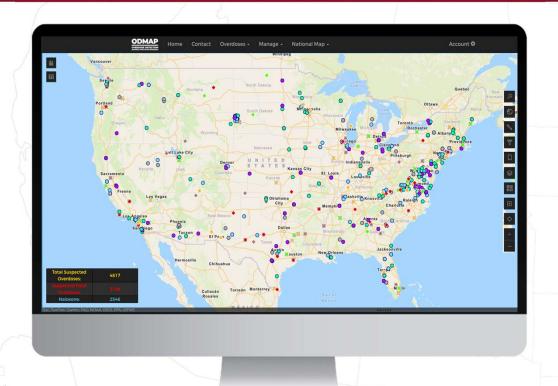
- Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board
- Oneida Nation of Wisconsin
- Red Lake Department of Public Safety
- Rocky Boy Health Center
- Rocky Boy Police Department
- Rocky Mountain Tribal Leaders Council TEC
- Sac and Fox Nation Police Department
- Seminole Police Department
- Seneca-Cayuga Nation Fire & EMS
- · Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate
- Spokane Tribal Police
- Tulalip Tribes
- Tule River Future Generations
- Tule River Indian Health Center, Inc.
- United South and Eastern Tribes, Inc.
- White Eagle health center
- White Earth (Ojibwe) Reservation Ambulance Service
- Yurok Tribe

ODMAP Eligibility and Data Points

- ODMAP is available to all local, state, Federal, and tribal public safety and health agencies, government agencies, first responders, and and emergency departments
- Each case entry must include:
 - Date and Time
 - Location
 - Outcome (fatal/non-fatal)
 - Naloxone Administration
- Agencies can add additional information, including:
 - Suspected drug
 - Age and gender
 - Transported to hospital
 - Naloxone left behind by



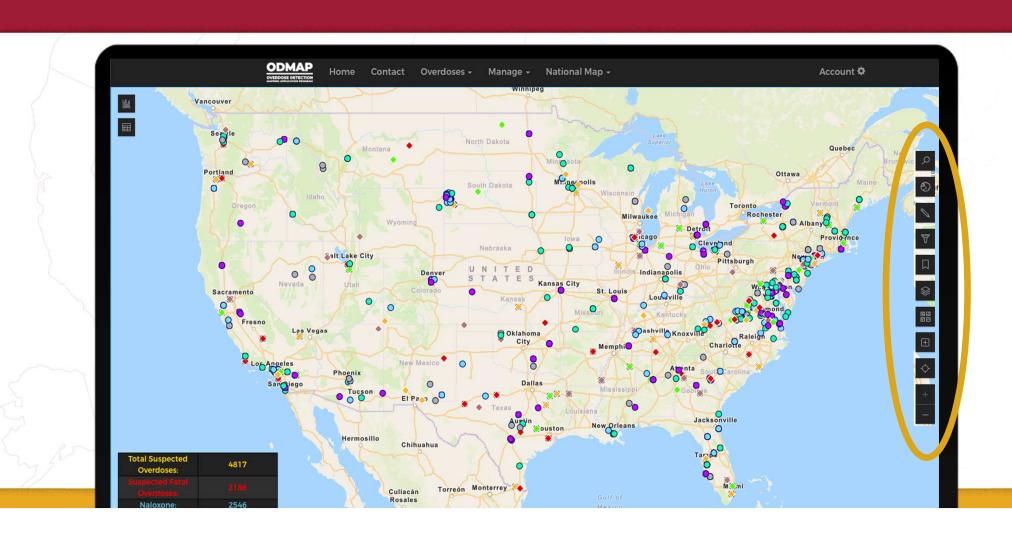
ODMAP National Map

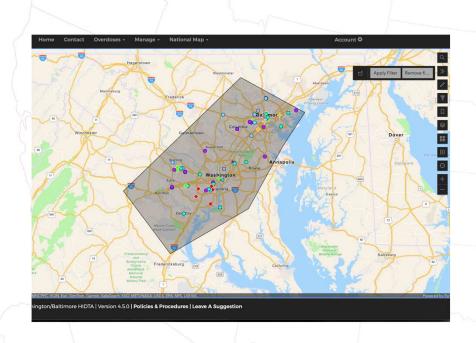


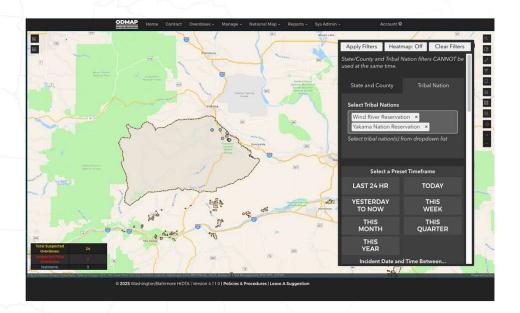
- Data is displayed on Esri web maps
- View any overdose incident across the country
- Built in analytics and charts
- Use filters based on available data points
- Create your own custom shapes and bookmarks
- Use additional layers for a deeper data dive



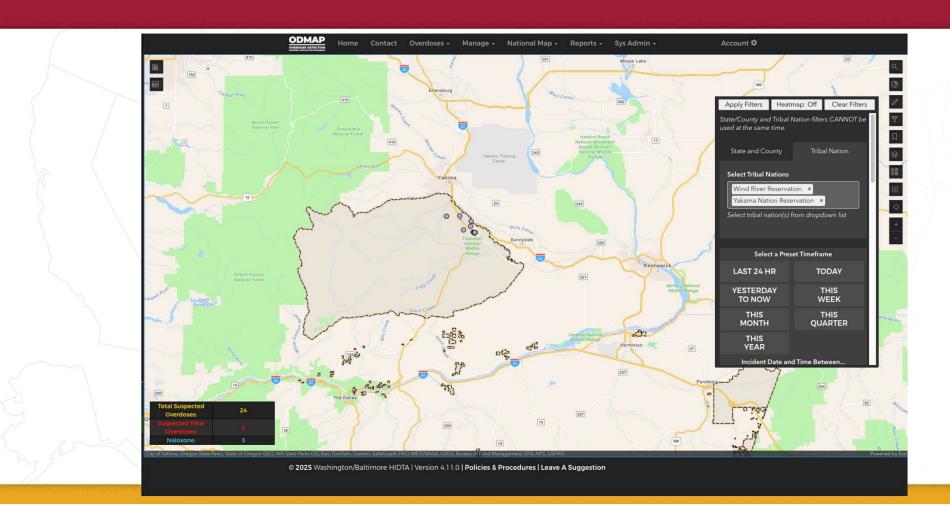
ODMAP National Map, cont.

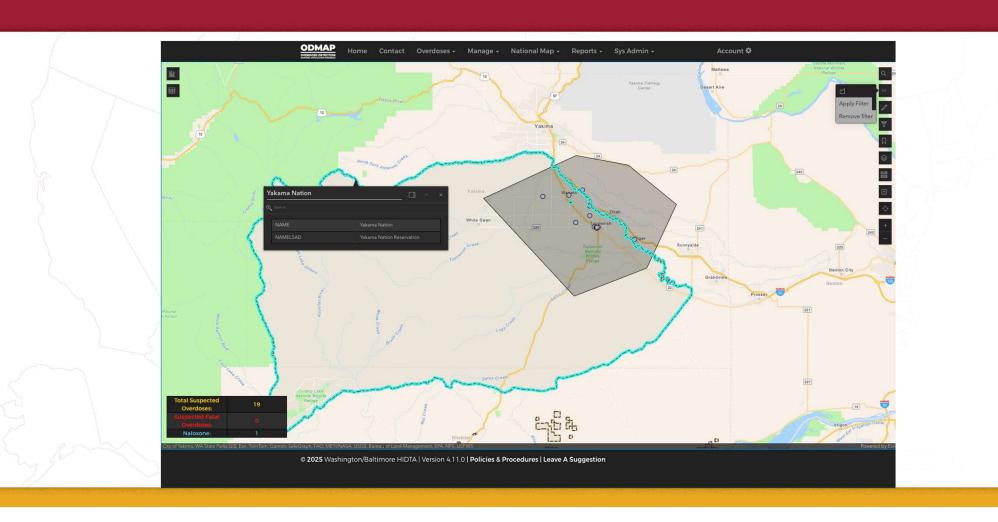












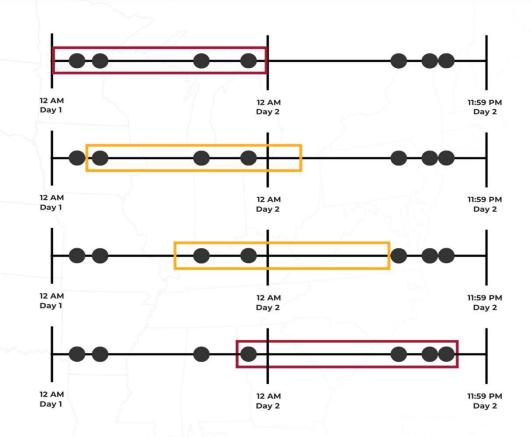


Optimize the Layers for Enhanced Insights

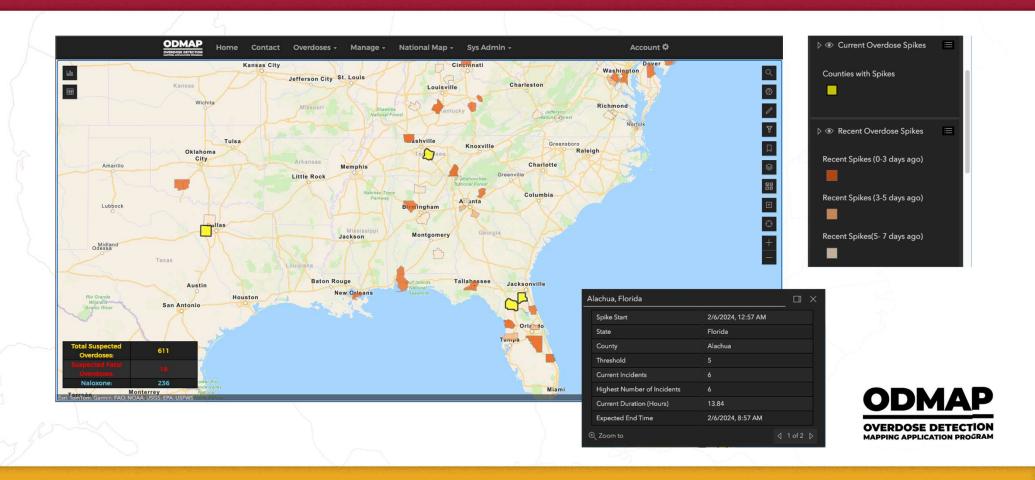
- ODMAP has developed a number of layers that are embedded in the system for user:
 - County demographics
 - Naloxone saturation layer
 - Spike alert maps
 - Tribal reservation boundaries and data filters
- ODMAP allows users to upload their own data sets, which are then mapped using lat/long on the National Map
- There is also an option to overlay an agency's existing Esri map or added items published in the Living Atlas (ex. naloxone distribution sites, police districts, or hospitals)
- Users can reorder or toggle on/off layers in the toolbar

Spike Alerts

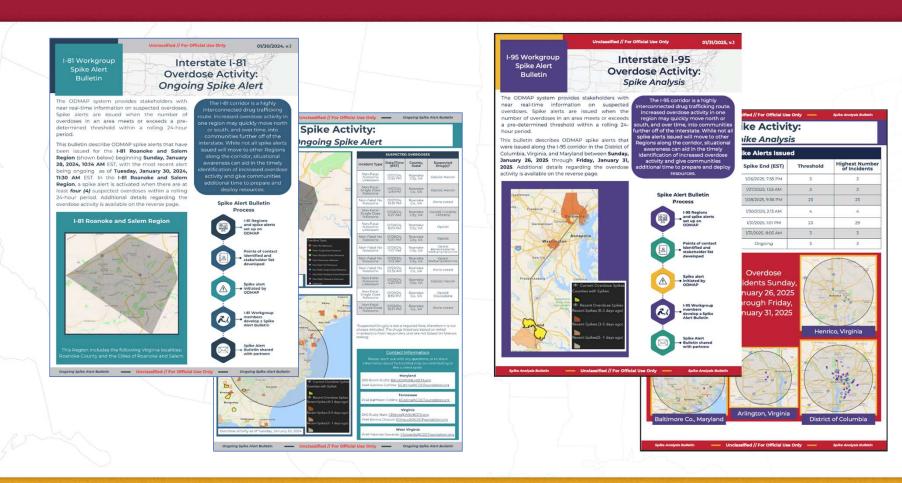
- ODMAP spike alerts are based on a rolling 24-hour basis, which means that the time of each individual incident determines when a spike alert is triggered.
- Spike alerts may not be triggered if an event was entered into ODMAP more than 24-hours after the incident occurred because it is outside of the rolling 24-hour window



Recent and Current Spike Maps



Data to Action: I-81 and I-95 Spike Alert Bulletins



Data to Action: Outreach Teams

- Agencies can use ODMAP to identify cases in their specified jurisdiction
- Once an overdose is identified, they will connect with the reporting agency and implement their follow-up protocol
- Specific case information comes from the agency itself, not ODMAP

Data to Action: Social Media Alerts



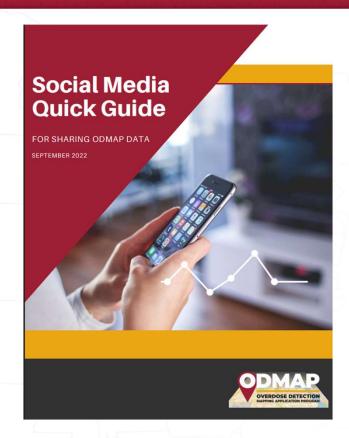
Arlington Addiction Recovery Initiative

WARNING: There is a lethal batch of fentanyl in our region. There have been at least 15 deaths in the region (6 in Arlington alone) in the last two weeks due to this bad batch of Fentanyl

The fentanyl has been showing up in pressed pills (benzodiazepines and pain meds), marijuana and standalone fentanyl.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- · Request free NARCAN through the mail at narcan@arlingtonva.us
- Purchase naloxone/NARCAN from a pharmacy (no prescription required), most insurances cover it with a co-pay (Medicaid plans cover in full with no copay)
- Connect with The Chris Atwood Foundation (call or text: 703-653-4221) and request Fentanyl test strips to practice harm reduction
- Practice harm reduction: Go slow, try a small amount first, never use alone, always have narcan nearby, and use the Never Use Alone Hotline (https://neverusealone.com)
- In the event of an overdose, call for help. The Safe Reporting of Overdose Law is in place to offer protection from prosecution: no individual is subject to arrest or prosecution for any substance related crimes (other substances, paraphernalia, public intoxication, under age drinking) if they call for help for someone who is overdosing or they themselves are overdosing



ODMAP Demo

We will demo the ODMAP platform and highlight the different features

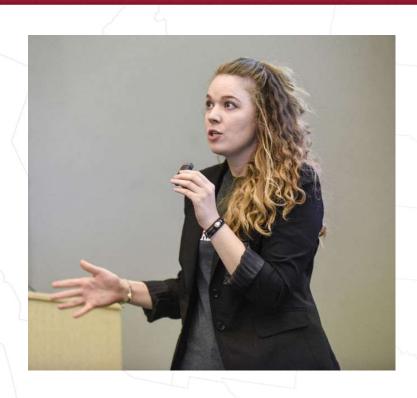


What's Next for ODMAP

- Updated features based on reservation boundaries:
 - Spike alerts (without having to draw your own layer)
 - Spike alert maps
 - Demographics layer
- Predictive Analytics (at the county level)
 - Forecasting
 - Upstream alerts



Contact Information



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ODMAP Website

www.odmap.org

