

THEME: Transition

WINTER 2023: Volume 2, Issue 4

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## Evolution of Overdose Data to Action to Overdose Surveillance and Response

In 2019, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) began a new multi-year cooperative agreement, [Overdose Data to Action \(OD2A\)](#), to combat the increasing prescription opioid epidemic. The CDC funded 66 jurisdictions throughout the nation, including the County of San Diego (County). The goal of OD2A was to support jurisdictions to get higher quality, comprehensive, and timelier data about opioid prescribing, morbidity, and mortality, and to use the enhanced data to inform prevention. The County utilized five of the targeted strategies that were categorized as either surveillance or prevention efforts to meet this goal:

- **Surveillance**
  - Strategy 3: Implement Innovative Surveillance
- **Prevention**
  - Strategy 4: Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs
  - Strategy 5: State-local Integration
  - Strategy 6: Linkage to Care
  - Strategy 7: Providers and Health Systems Support

The preceding pages will summarize some of the work the County achieved under OD2A through the four-year funding cycle.



The image above illustrates the key strategies of the OD2A grant. Please view the next page for more information on the 5 key strategies.  
Image Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Unfortunately, the opioid epidemic has continued to increase throughout San Diego County as well as the nation. This epidemic is no longer stemming from prescription opioid misuse, but is now caused by illicit opioid distribution. As a result, illicit fentanyl was declared a public health crisis in San Diego County, in December 2022. Additionally, the Board of Supervisors authorized the Opioid Settlement Framework, which is funded by the Opioid Settlement Funds. One of several activities in the Board Letter was the creation of a cross-departmental program, which would build on the foundation established by the OD2A surveillance strategy. This expansion of the surveillance strategy includes all overdoses, not only just prescription opioid overdose. The Overdose Surveillance and Response (OSAR) program, was approved by the Board of Supervisors October 2022, with a launch in July 2023. This program is housed within the Epidemiology and Immunizations Services Branch of Public Health Services, of the County Health and Human Services Agency, and in collaboration with other HHSA departments, including Behavioral Health Services, Medical Care Services, and the Regions. In addition, OSAR will continue working with law enforcement, Emergency Medical Services, and the Medical Examiners Office. The OSAR program focuses on overdose surveillance, investigation, response, community engagement, and partnerships.

# OD2A Accomplishments

During the four years of the OD2A grant, 2019 through 2023, several accomplishments were made. The next couple of pages will share some of the highlights.

## Strategy 3: Innovative Surveillance

- Epidemiologist developed a surveillance program to routinely monitor near-real-time, emergency department (ED) data from 16 local hospitals and alert to data aberrations. A weekly trend report is also produced for stakeholders.
- An investigation team was developed which responds to overdose events in collaboration with BHS.
- The Drug Overdose Quarterly Report was created which presents syndromic surveillance ED data, mortality data from the California Vital Records Business Intelligence System (VRBIS), and non-fatal ED encounter and inpatient hospitalization discharge data from the California Department of Health Care Access and Information (HCAI).
- A yearly report was developed which focuses on the retrospective analysis of trends in mortality, hospitalization, and ED visits over the previous five years.

## Strategy 4: Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

- In partnership with Champions for Health and The Doctors Company, six academic detailing modules were created to help educate prescribers about safe opioid prescribing habits. Each module discussed a different topic, with the covered topics being Eliminating Stigma Through Clinical Understanding, Alternatives to Opioids for Pain, Safe Prescribing of Opioids and CNS Depressants, Recognition, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Substance Use Disorder, Eliminating Stigma Through Clinical Understanding of Substance Use Disorder, and CURES 2.0. Continuing medical education credits (CMEs) were available to prescribers completing each module, with the entire completed module series being worth 3.5 CME. In-person trainings were also provided at conferences, workshops, and grand rounds. Additionally, follow-up one-on-one sessions were offered to prescribers who had further questions. Through the academic detailing program, a total of 2,079 providers and students have been trained across the region. Post-training surveys indicated favorable outcomes and impact, such as reporting increased knowledge about “the neurobiology, psychology, and heritability of addiction to improve holistic treatment of opioid misuse” and plan to “implement strategies for recognizing Substance Use Disorder (SUD) and Opioid Use Disorder (OUD).”
- The OD2A website was launched in December 2022. By the end of August 2023, the website had been viewed almost 5,000 times. The site features webpages dedicated to [provider resources](#), such as the OD2A newsletter, information about CURES 2.0, and the CDC Opioid Guidelines Mobile App; [data and reports](#), such as quarterly data reports and the 5-year retrospective analysis report; [Naloxone access](#), such as Naloxone vending machine locations throughout the region; and [community resources](#), such as Syringe Services Programs and other local resources.
- The OD2A quarterly newsletter began to be produced and distributed in December 2022. A new one has been released each quarter since, with four issues distributed to date, including this edition. Each issue contains sections focused on surveillance and prevention activities, CURES updates, and prescribing patterns in San Diego County. Each issue has a theme topic. Themes so far have included OD2A Yields Results, Opioid Stewardship, Harm Reduction, and Naloxone Distribution. The OD2A quarterly newsletter has been successfully distributed each quarter to over 18 partner organizations, directly reaching thousands of local prescribers. Additionally, the newsletters have been made available on the OD2A website so audience members are able to view past newsletters at their leisure.
- The Healthcare Providers Survey was distributed to the local prescriber community. A total of 86 responses were received during the data collection period. The majority of respondents, 88%, stated that they felt that less than 25% of their patients taking prescription opioids misuse or abuse them. Of their patients taking prescription opioids, 80% of prescribers answered that less than 25% were co-prescribed naloxone. About a third of the respondents (36%) stated that they believed that their patients had no or limited ability to access treatment of opioid use disorders/substance use disorders. The results of this survey established a baseline for provider perceptions.

# OD2A Accomplishments

## Strategy 5: Integration of State and Local Prevention and Response Efforts

- Through the CoSD NDP, the County aims to reduce the impact of substance use by implementing overdose prevention with PWUD, service providers and other community members. The program aims to saturate the community with naloxone, a life-saving medication that reverses the effects of an opioid overdose through an array of activities including targeted outreach and training efforts, partnerships with community-based programs and the implementation of naloxone vending machines.
  - The overarching goal in the first year of expansion was to distribute 33,000 naloxone kits by June 30, 2023. The program exceeded this goal distributing a total of **36,234** naloxone kits into the hands of community members by June 30, 2023.
- The program's array of services including the implementation of 14 vending machines is unique from other naloxone distribution programs.
  - Placements of naloxone vending machines were informed and guided by overdose data resulting in the placement of machines in zip codes and regions with high rates of overdose.
  - Efforts to include at least one in each of the County's six Health and Human Services Agency (HHS) regions were prioritized and resulted in the placement of the nation's first naloxone vending machine on tribal land. This monumental achievement has fostered opportunities with tribal leaders to explore additional harm reduction interventions that can be offered to support a continuum of care for tribal communities. A total of 3 machines have been placed on tribal land. Machines are located on Pala, Rincon and Viejas reservations.
  - Four of the 16 machines have been placed at the following County Jail facilities: Los Colinas, Vista, George Bailey, and East Mesa County;
    - The aim of placing these machines at these facilities is to support overdose prevention among individuals leaving the facility; (studies have shown that incarcerated individuals are at high risk of overdose after being discharged from a facility).
  - To date, a total of **3,598** naloxone kits and **1,145** FTS have been distributed via the vending machines.
- The CoSD NDP program's successes are vital examples of ways we can increase awareness, educate, and enhance access to naloxone in ways that engage and support access for all individuals to save lives.

## Strategy 6: Establishing Linkages to Care

- Design and planning activities to implement the San Diego Relay program – a 24/7 nonfatal overdose response service delivered by peers in selected emergency departments (EDs) in San Diego County have successfully resulted in the completion of the Request for Proposals package (RFP) and is projected to launch in July 2024.
  - On March 1, 2023, a Request for Information (RFI) questionnaire was posted to the County's online procurement system (BuyNet), and a virtual meeting was facilitated on March 9, 2023, with the intent to gather feedback, inform the program's design, and identify any potential challenges to achieving program goals.
  - On June 29, 2023, a Clinical Design meeting was facilitated. Feedback from this meeting supported and guided program design efforts.
    - The final program design includes two main components: an initial ED interaction, and a 90-day period of continued peer navigation and support.
    - Program services will focus on fostering engagement, assessing immediate needs, providing overdose education and naloxone access, and supporting linkages to care and vital services.

## OD2A Accomplishments

### Strategy 7: Providers and Health Systems Support

- A San Diego County Opioid Stewardship Toolkit was created to orient San Diego County health system and Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) managers, pharmacy benefit managers (PBMs), and pharmacies and pharmacists to current issues within opioid stewardship, and to enable them to support their providers in selecting appropriate medications and modalities for pain control in their patients. The toolkit contains a variety of information, such as factors to consider for prescribing opioids, what to do with concerning prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) patient information, opioid stewardship implementation strategies, and ways to improve care.
- The County of San Diego launched the Provider and Health Systems Survey to assess prescribers' perceptions of prescription drug use and prescribing opioids. The survey received 86 responses during the data collection period. The majority of respondents, 88%, stated that they felt that less than 25% of their patients taking prescription opioids misuse or abuse them. Of their patients taking prescription opioids, 80% of prescribers answered that less than 25% were co-prescribed Naloxone. About a third of the respondents (36%) stated that they believed that their patients had no or limited ability to access treatment of opioid use disorders/substance use disorders. The results of this survey established a baseline for provider perceptions.
- The OD2A team has been collaborating with San Diego Health Connect (SDHC), the local, regional health information exchange, to connect SDHC to the CURES 2.0 portal. CURES 2.0 is the [“database of Schedule II, Schedule III, Schedule IV and Schedule V controlled substance prescriptions dispensed in California serving the public health, regulatory oversight agencies, and law enforcement.”](#) Connecting SDHC with CURES 2.0 will enable prescribers to better report opioid prescriptions, which will allow better opioid community surveillance and response and more targeted opioid stewardship tools to be created for prescribers.

## Naloxone and Fentanyl Test Strip Vending Machines

The County of San Diego is committed to preventing overdose and for this reason has invested in a broad range of work that prioritizes prevention, harm reduction and access to care for those impacted by the opioid crisis. At the core of this effort is the County of San Diego's Naloxone Distribution Program (NDP), which aims to get naloxone into the hands of everyone who needs it by making it as accessible as possible. One of the efforts to saturate the community with naloxone involves the implementation of naloxone vending machines. Each vending machine provides access, free-of-charge, to naloxone and/or fentanyl test strips (FTS) by completing a registration and brief (about 2 minutes), state required online training. Upon completion of the training, an individual receives a pin number that can be entered directly into the machine to access the naloxone and FTS. The vending machines can be found at the following locations:

#### ***McAlister Institute***

Address: 1180 Third Ave, Chula Vista  
Hours: Monday through Thursday, 9:00 am- 9:15 pm;  
Fridays 9:00 am -5:30 pm

#### ***T.H. E. C.I.R.C.L.E. by Epiphany***

Address: 5081 Logan Avenue, San Diego  
Hours: Monday through Friday, 10:00 am-5:00 pm

#### ***El Dorado***

Address: 1733 Euclid Ave, San Diego  
Hours: Monday through Friday, 5:30 am-2:00 pm; Saturdays & Sundays 6:30 am-10:30 am

#### ***Pala Reservation***

Address: 34884 Lilac Extension Rd, Pala  
Hours: 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

#### ***Rincon***

Address: 33750 Valley Center Rd, Valley Center  
Hours: 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

#### ***Yaytaanak Wellness Center***

Address: 1389 Browns Rd, Alpine  
Hours: 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

#### ***Acadia Health Fashion Valley Location***

Address: 7545 Metropolitan Dr, San Diego  
Hours: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 5:30 am- 2:00 pm;  
Wednesday 5:30 am-12:00 pm; Saturdays 7:00 am-10:00 am

#### ***Jane Westin Clinic***

Address: 1045 9th Ave, San Diego  
Hours: Monday through Friday, 8:00 am - 8:00 pm

#### ***Southern Indian Health***

Address: 36350 Church Rd, Campo  
Hours: Monday through Friday, 8:00 am-4:30 pm

#### ***Project Aware***

Address: 2733 Lemon Grove Ave, Lemon Grove  
Hours: Monday through Friday, 8:00 am-5:00 pm

#### ***Father Joe's Villages***

Address: 1501 Imperial Ave, San Diego  
Hours: 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

#### ***Acadia Health Oceanside Location***

Address: 1905 Apple St, Ste 3, Oceanside  
Hours: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 5:30 am-2:00 pm;  
Wednesday 5:30 am -12:00 pm; Saturdays 7:00 am-10:00 am

# Transition from OD2A to Overdose Surveillance and Response (OSAR) Program

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Overdose Data to Action (OD2A) framework focused on surveillance and response. This framework has transitioned and expanded through the Overdose Surveillance and Response (OSAR) program. This change provides a more comprehensive and strategic approach to the region-wide fight against prescription opioid misuse and illicit opioid use. The OSAR program was approved by the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors in October 2022. After an assessment of data resources, OSAR was launched in July 2023. Its foundation focuses on surveillance, investigation, and response, as well as incorporates community engagement and partnerships.

Two familiar OD2A products, the website and the newsletter, will transition to support the OSAR program. The products will have a new look but will contain the same valuable information, such as the latest opioid data updates, naloxone access, and more information for healthcare systems, prescribers, partners, and the community.

As part of the surveillance component, OSAR will continue to publish the two publicly available OD2A data reports: The Overdose Quarterly Report and the Annual Opioid-Related Overdoses & Encounters in San Diego County. The Overdose Quarterly Report provides an overview of fatal and non-fatal drug overdoses with a different topic featured each quarter. Previous topics include fentanyl, overdoses by race/ethnicity, and opioids mixed with stimulants. The Annual Opioid-Related Overdoses & Encounters in San Diego County is a 5-year retrospective analysis that examines trends related to fatal overdoses, nonfatal hospitalizations, and ED encounters. To view the latest reports, visit the Data and Reports page on the OD2A website, which will soon transition to the OSAR program's website.

One of the first efforts conducted under the OSAR program was the creation of an inventory of data sources at the local, state, and national levels to identify and strategically thread the data sources together to produce a quilted picture and timeline of overdose incidents in San Diego County. A comprehensive data dashboard is also under development and should be available in spring 2024. The dashboard will provide up-to-date data and metrics about overdoses throughout the region, which will provide for better monitoring.

Additionally, OSAR continues to monitor for opioid-related overdose events using data from local emergency departments, prehospital care records, and the Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program (ODMAP). Community partners, such as harm reduction organizations, law enforcement, and healthcare providers are also leveraged as key reporters.

The data is monitored daily to identify any potential geographic clusters and data spikes. The clusters and spikes can generate a case investigation. The investigation team reviews an initial case and any other cases that may seem associated, such as multiple cases in the same geographic area. Community partners, including law enforcement and hospitals, are typically contacted to gather more information. Depending on the results of the investigation, a field response may be deployed.

The Behavioral Health Services (BHS) department, in the County of San Diego Health and Human Services, leads the OSAR program's response and community engagement efforts. The team leverages data from the surveillance and investigation components to strategically respond to an overdose incident, especially if a cluster was detected. BHS works collaboratively with partners, including harm reduction agencies, to distribute naloxone in the area of the incident(s) and educates the community about the potential increased risk. Aside from cluster response, the community engagement team provides education and outreach throughout the county, including schools, colleges, and universities, about the harms of opioid misuse, where to access naloxone, and opioid treatment options.

The transition of OD2A to OSAR provides a robust, comprehensive understanding of overdose activity throughout the region. It also allows for a strategic response effort in collaboration with community partners. An example of a coordinated response to an overdose incident occurred when OSAR surveillance revealed a cluster of six individuals who had overdosed in an Oceanside Park after finding a bag of suspected fentanyl, in July 2023. In collaboration with a community partner, a local response team was deployed to educate and distribute naloxone in the affected area, potentially saving a number of lives.

The OSAR team continues to build on the foundation created by OD2A and supports the San Diego County community. More information, including updates, will be made available through the quarterly data updates.

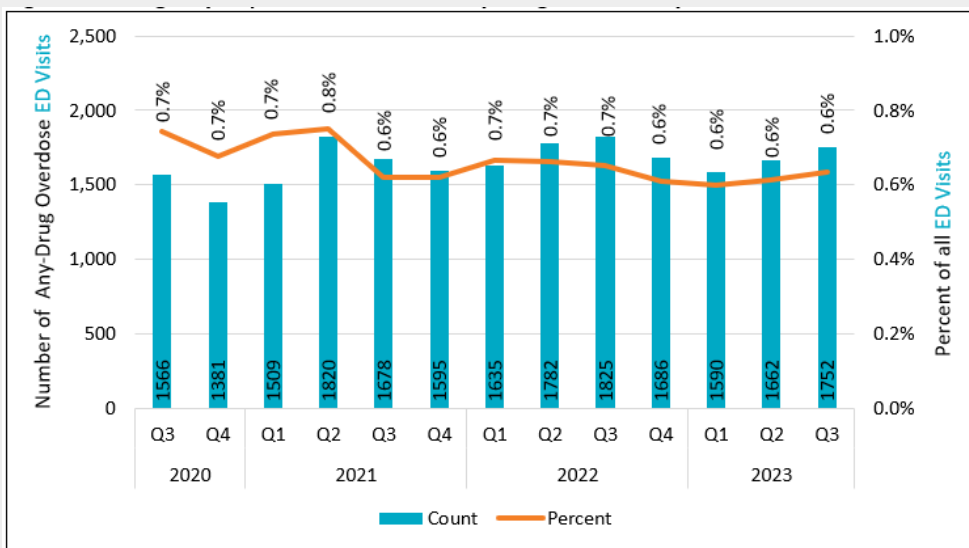


# Drug Overdose Surveillance in San Diego County

Strategy 3

The County of San Diego Epidemiology and Immunization Services Branch (EISB) conducts drug overdose surveillance using several data sources, including near-real-time, ED data from 16 local hospitals, suspected overdose surveillance data from ODMAP, prehospital care records, mortality data from the [California Vital Records Business Intelligence System](#) (VRBIS), and non-fatal ED encounter and inpatient hospitalization discharge data, from [California Department of Health Care Access and Information](#) (HCAI). EISB routinely monitors the near-real-time ED data through a weekly trend report and daily and weekly aberration detection protocols.

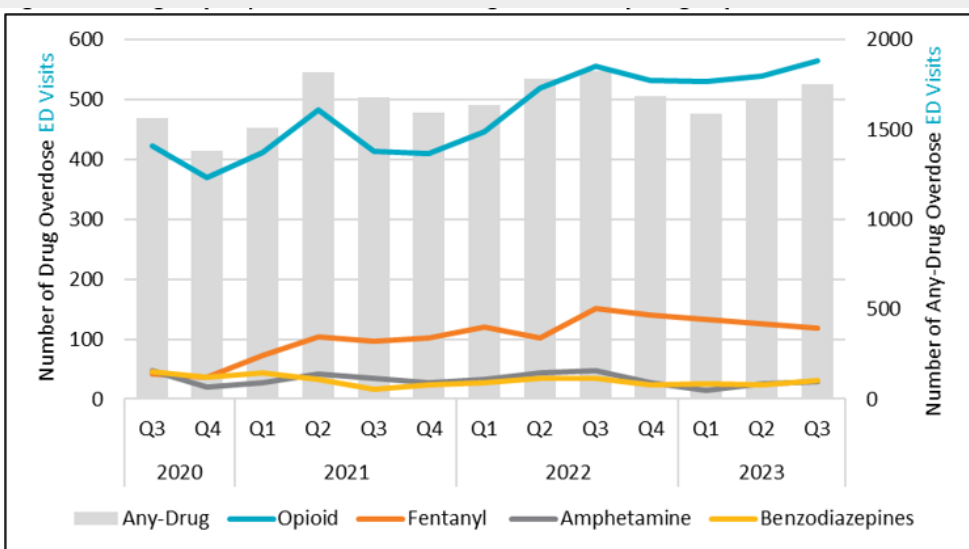
**Figure 1. Emergency Department Visits for Any-Drug Overdose by Year, Q3 2020 - Q3 2023**



**Figure 1** shows the number of any-drug overdose-related ED visits. The percentage of ED visits has stabilized at around 0.6% over the last several quarters.

*\*Calendar Year*

**Figure 2. Emergency Department Visits for Drug Overdose by Drug\* by Year, Q3 2020 - Q3 2023**



**Figure 2** displays the number of ED overdose visits by substance. The numbers of any-drug overdose and opioid overdose related ED visits increased by 12% and 34%, respectively from Q3 2020 to Q3 2023.

*\*Calendar Year*

\*Drugs are categorized based on key words in chief complaint data and ICD-10 diagnostic codes when available. They may not represent the final diagnosis. Categories are not mutually exclusive; a single ED visit may involve more than one drug category.

Source: Figure 1 & 2: Prepared by County of San Diego Epidemiology and Immunization Services Branch, 2023. Presented in the Drug Overdose Quarterly Report. The next issue of the quarterly report will be published in February 2024.

Each edition of the Drug Overdose Quarterly Report features a different topic. The ‘feature topic’ for the last report, issued in October 2023, was opioid and stimulant overdoses. The opioid and stimulant section of the report, as shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4 on this page, focused on mortality data from VRBIS, which is managed by the California Department of Public Health, and non-fatal ED and inpatient hospitalization discharge data from HCAI in San Diego County that involve both a stimulant and opioids.

**Figure 3. Age-Adjusted Stimulant and Opioid Overdoses Rates: Deaths, Hospitalization, and ED Visits, 2016-2021.**

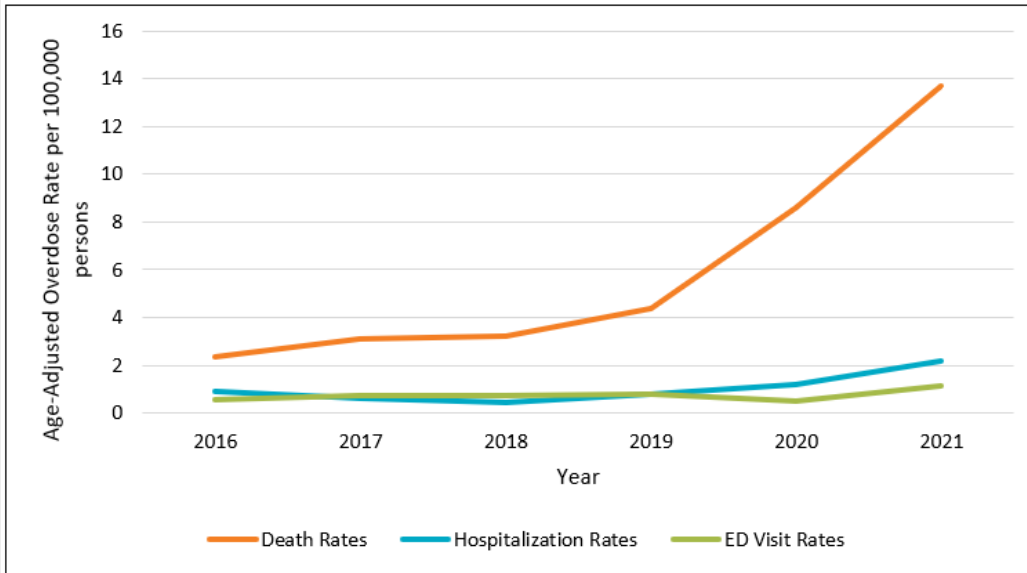


Figure 3 shows the rate of overdose deaths including both stimulants and opioids, which has been steadily increasing over the last six years. This pattern is not replicated in hospitalizations and ED visits, suggesting that the combination of opioids and stimulants results in more severe health outcomes.

**Figure 4. Opioid- and Stimulant- Related Overdose Deaths, 2016-2021.**

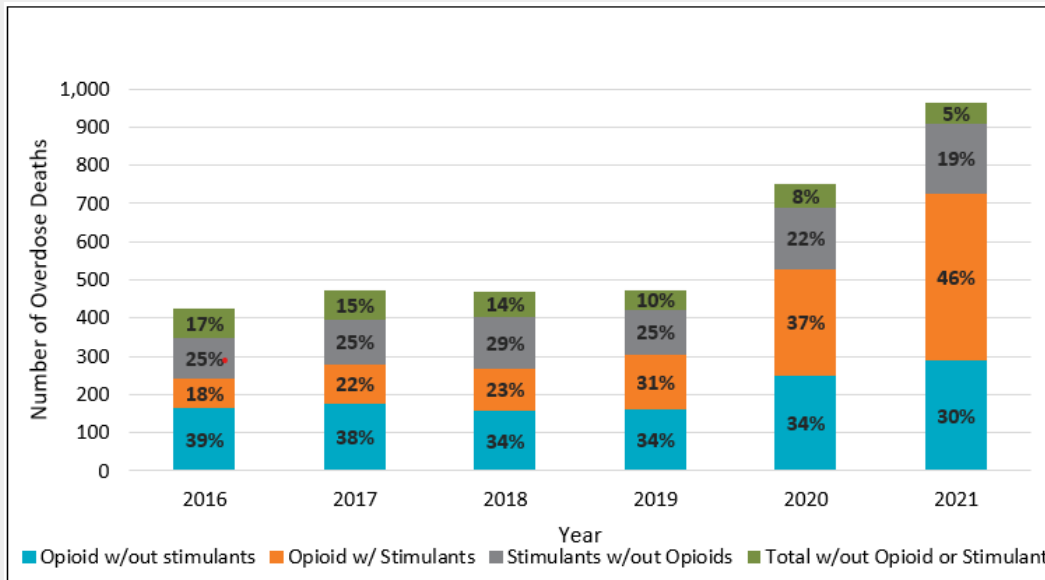


Figure 4 displays opioid- and stimulant- related overdose deaths. In 2021, 46% of all overdose deaths included both stimulants and opioids, a proportion that has increased steadily over the last six years.

Source: Figure 3 & 4: Prepared by County of San Diego Epidemiology and Immunization Services Branch, 2023. Presented in the Drug Overdose Quarterly Report. The next issue of the quarterly report will be published in February 2024.

Coming soon: [Overdose Surveillance Quarterly Report, Q4 2024](#)

## FREE Opioid Training Course with Continuing Education Credits Now Available Online

Strategy 4

The Public Health Services department, in the County of San Diego Health and Human Services Agency, has partnered with Champions for Health and The Doctor's Company to develop an Academic Detailing curriculum for health care professionals.

The curriculum is entitled *Innovations and Smart Approaches in Safe Prescribing*. It is comprised of a series of on-demand courses, free of charge. Course content includes eliminating internal bias regarding opioid use disorder, providing alternatives to opioids, safe prescribing of opioids, and treatment of substance use disorder. Other topics include opioid stewardship, benzodiazepine stewardship, opioid and benzodiazepine tapering, and naloxone instruction.

The modules are designed for medical providers, including nurses, nurse practitioners, physician assistants, physicians, pharmacists, dentists, and others who may benefit from this multidisciplinary review. Participants can obtain continuing medical education (CME) credit upon completion. These training tools can be accessed through the following links:

**Module 1:** Eliminating Stigma through Clinical Understanding (0.5 CME)

<https://thedoctors.cloud-cme.com/course/courseoverview?P=0&EID=3303>

**Module 2:** Alternatives to Opioids for Pain (0.5 CME)

<https://thedoctors.cloud-cme.com/course/courseoverview?P=0&EID=3304>

**Module 3:** Safe Prescribing of Opioids and CNS Depressants (0.75 CME)

<https://thedoctors.cloud-cme.com/course/courseoverview?P=0&EID=3305>

**Module 4:** Recognition, Diagnosis, and Treatment of SUD (0.5 CME)

<https://thedoctors.cloud-cme.com/course/courseoverview?P=0&EID=3306>

**Module 5:** Eliminating Stigma through Clinical Understanding for Pharmacists (0.75 CME)

<https://thedoctors.cloud-cme.com/course/courseoverview?P=0&EID=3307>

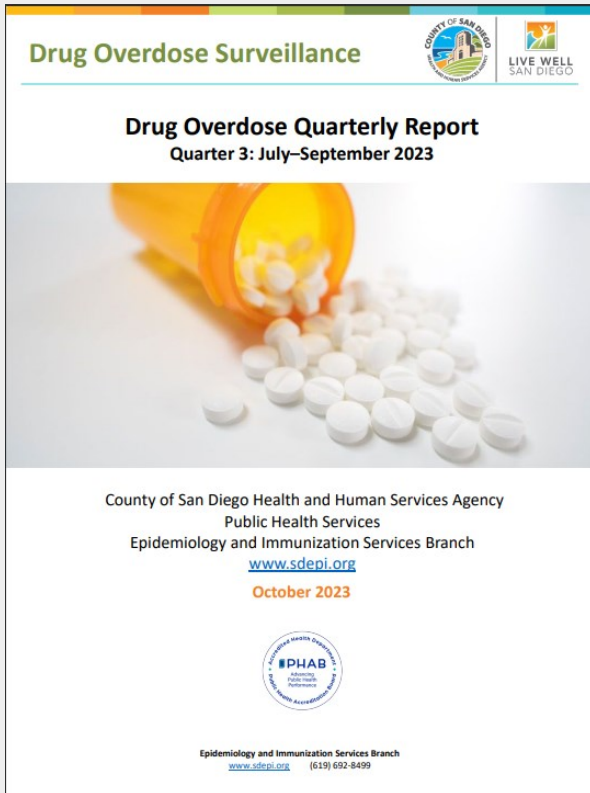
**Module 6:** Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES) (0.5 CME)

<https://thedoctors.cloud-cme.com/course/courseoverview?P=0&EID=3308>

Additional opioid stewardship resources can be found on the County's [Overdose Data to Action \(OD2A\) website](#), including [Naloxone access](#), such as Naloxone vending machine locations throughout the region; [community resources](#), such as Syringe Services Programs and other local resources; [provider resources](#), such as the OD2A newsletter, information about CURES 2.0, and the CDC Opioid Guidelines Mobile App; and [data and reports](#), such as quarterly data reports and the 5-year retrospective analysis report.

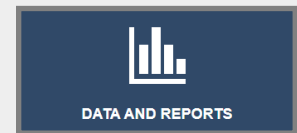
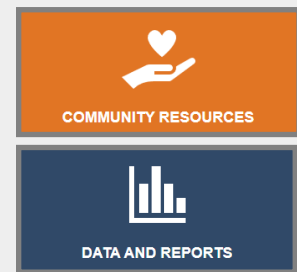


## Webpage Updates



The [October 2023 issue of the Overdose Quarterly Data Report](#), created by the County of San Diego Epidemiology and Immunization Services Branch, is available on the [OD2A webpage](#) in the [Data and Reports](#) section. The report includes data on drug overdoses by drug, opioid overdoses by sex, age, race/ethnicity, region of residence, and other demographics. Additionally, the October edition includes drug overdoses involving both stimulants and opioids overdoses by race/ethnicity is the issue's feature topic.

To access additional data, reports, and resources for the community and providers, please visit [www.SanDiegoCounty.gov/OD2A](http://www.SanDiegoCounty.gov/OD2A).



## Overdose Data To Action Surveillance & Prevention



### Surveillance Strategy

- **Innovative Surveillance Strategy:** Focus on new and innovative ways to collect data on drug misuse and overdose tailored to a community's needs. (Strategy 3)

### Prevention Strategies

- **Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs):** Better utilize prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) data to inform prescribing practices. (Strategy 4)
- **State and Local Integration:** Improve state and local prevention efforts to build more effective and sustainable surveillance and implement community-level interventions. (Strategy 5)
- **Linkage to Care:** Ensure people are connected to the care they need by leveraging systems and upstream prevention efforts. Such as, developing a system to track care connections to Medication Assisted Treatment for individuals experiencing nonfatal overdoses. (Strategy 6)
- **Provider and Health Systems Support:** Support healthcare providers and health systems with drug overdose prevention and response, including expanding the use of evidence-based prescribing and treatment practices. (Strategy 7)

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT OPIOID OVERDOSE PREVENTION IN  
SAN DIEGO COUNTY

PLEASE VISIT: [WWW.SANDIEGOCOUNTY.GOV/OD2A](http://WWW.SANDIEGOCOUNTY.GOV/OD2A)

FOR ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS, COMMENTS, OR SUGGESTIONS,

PLEASE EMAIL:

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The Public Health Services department, in the County of San Diego Health and Human Services Agency (HHS), in collaboration with HHS Behavioral Health Services department, would like to thank the medical community for their efforts and support during the opioid epidemic. While the County is seeing a decrease in the morphine milligram equivalent (MME) dosage and the overall number of opioids prescribed in San Diego County, the medical community must remain vigilant and persistent as the illicit opioid-related overdose numbers continue to climb. It is the intent of this OD2A grant to promote efforts in opioid surveillance, prevention, linkages to care, and treatment to reduce overdoses related to opioid prescription drugs, as well as reduce illicit opioid drug use.

***The Overdose Data to Action (OD2A)***

***Quarterly Newsletter***

is published by the Public Health Services Department, in the County of San Diego Health and Human Services Agency.

**Below is the Editorial Team:**

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Program Manager

This newsletter is produced as a result of funding from the CDC Overdose Data to Action (OD2A) grant with a focus on five surveillance & prevention strategies. These activities are implemented by Public Health Services (PHS) and Behavioral Health Services (BHS).

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