

New Hampshire Drug Monitoring Initiative

New Hampshire Information & Analysis Center

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December 2022 Report



24 January 2023

Purpose: The NH Drug Monitoring Initiative (DMI) is a holistic strategy to provide awareness and combat drug distribution and misuse. In line with this approach the DMI will obtain data from various sources (to include, but not limited to, Public Health, Law Enforcement, and EMS) and provide monthly products for stakeholders as well as situational awareness releases as needed.

Drug Environment Report—UNCLASSIFIED

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[⇒] Population data source: <u>2021 Census | State Data Center | NH Office of Strategic Initiatives</u>

**The data in the last two columns provides a snapshot comparison be tween the current OCME Drug Death Update and the update at the same point the previous year. These two columns should not be compared to any previous DMI versions or viewed to show a trend overtime.

Overdose Death Data									
	2018	2019	2020	2021 Death Update As of 9/2021	2022 Death Update As of 9/2022				
Total Overdose Deaths	471	415	417	201	230				
Deaths Involving Opioids	420	372	357	143	158				
Deaths Involving Cocaine	65	79	58	20	30				
Deaths Involving Meth	22	52	59	27	54				
Deaths Pending Toxicology	N/A	N/A	N/A	83	105				

Previous versions of the Drug Environment Report can be found at: https://www.dhhs.nh.gov

The monthly online DMI viewer can be found at: https://nhvieww.maps.arcgis.com

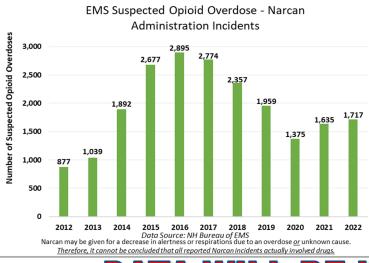
Year/month overview charts are based on annual estimates from the above website. County charts are based on a 2021 estimated population of each county.

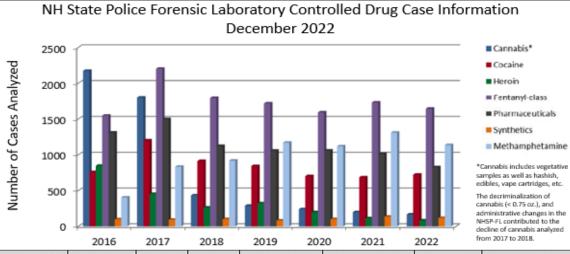
[⇒] If your agency is looking for further breakdowns than what is in this document please contact the NHIAC.

New Hampshire's Drug Environment Summary: UPDATED

• National reports of xylazine-involved overdose deaths are increasing. Xylazine is not an opioid, so does not respond to NARCAN. The trend of fentanyl cut with xylazine presents an increased risk to life due to the widespread reliance on NARCAN as a primary tool to prevent drug overdose deaths. NH's overdose death projection for 2021 and 2022 indicates a possible correlation to xylazine, but this has not yet been confirmed by laboratory testing.

December 2022 Data Summary							
	EMS Narcan Administration Incidents	Treatment Admissions	Opioid Related Emergency Department Visits				
Percent Change from November to December	-4%	☆ 7%	-5%				
County w/ Highest Incidence	Sullivan	Hillsborough	Coos				
Age Group w/ Highest Incidence	30-39	N/A	30-39				



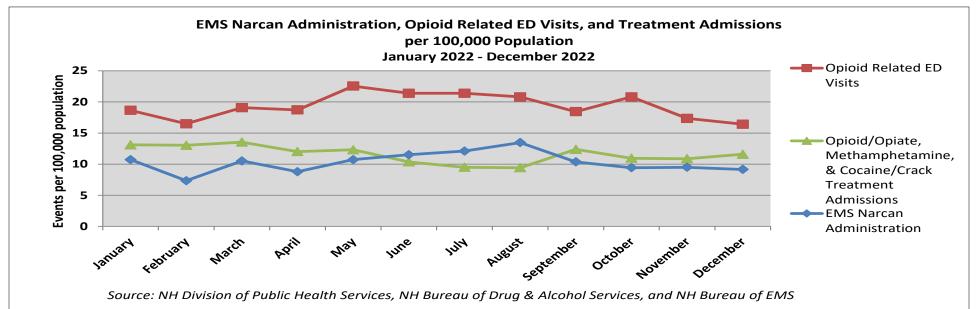


Year	Cannabis*	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl-class	Pharmaceuticals	Synthetics	Methamphetamine
2016	2,173	759	847	1,547	1,311	99	404
2017	1,799	1,201	453	2,202	1,499	93	834
2018	433	913	264	1,794	1,123	101	919
2019	289	843	322	1,718	1,058	83	1,169
2020	240	702	199	1,593	1,060	101	1,118
2021	199	685	114	1,731	1,011	136	1,310
2022 (thru Dec 31)	167	722	84	1,644	827	118	1,136
Dec 2022	20	54	4	117	57	7	83

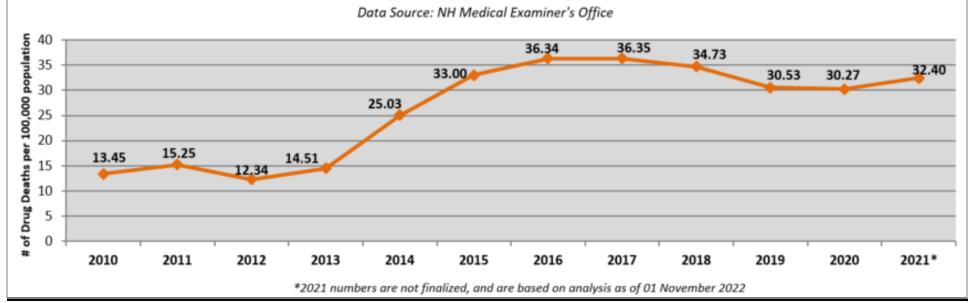
DATA WILL BE UPDATED WHEN AVAILABLE

2020 Overdose Deaths								
Percent Change: All Overdose Deaths (2019 to 2020)	Percent Change: Opioid Deaths (2019 to 2020)	Percent Change: Meth Deaths (2019 to 2020)	Percent Change: Cocaine Deaths (2019 to 2020)	County w/ Most Deaths Per Capita	Age Group w/ Most Deaths			
1 0.48%	-4%	13 %	-27%	Strafford	30-39 Year Olds			

Overview: Trends for Narcan, ED Visits, Treatment Admissions, and Overdose Deaths:



Drug Overdose Deaths By Year



Office of the Chief Medical Examiner Drug Overdose Death Report 2022 Drug Overdose Death Numbers

Right click on the paper clip and select "Open File" to view additional data.

Current as of: 16 September 2022



Drug Deaths by Year						
2011	201					
2012	163					
2013	198					
2014	342					
2015	444					
2016	486					
2017	490					
2018	471					
2019	415					
2020	417					

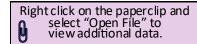
Drug	Number	NH Overdose Deaths from Jan 1 to Aug 16, 2022
Cocaine ± other drugs ¹	6	140 - 133
Fentanyl ± other drugs²	135	120
Fentanyl, cocaine ± other drugs ³	21	100
Fentanyl ,methamphetamine ± other drugs ⁴	34	80
Fentanyl, methamphetamine, cocaine ±		60 —
other drugs⁵	2	40 34
Methamphetamine ± other drugs ⁶	5	20 9 14
Methamphetamine, cocaine ± other drugs ⁷	1	5 1 6 2 3
Other opioid ± other drugs ⁸	9	
Other drugs ⁹	14	Leaftered Harden Hooder the Break Hooder the Break Cooking Cooking Cooking Course of the drop the Cooking Cook
Unknown drugs	3	fertes festering, when went, "Illusty, Othe "Study, Illusty, So
Pending toxicology	105	, who designed the state of the
Total	335	4. 06.

¹cocaine alone or in combination with other drugs excluding fentanyl and methamphetamine ²fentanyl alone or in combination with other drugs excluding cocaine and methamphetamine ³fentanyl and cocaine alone or in combination with other drugs excluding methamphetamine ⁴fentanyl and methamphetamine alone or in combination with other drugs excluding cocaine ⁵fentanyl and methamphetamine and cocaine alone or in combination with other drugs ⁶methamphetamine alone or in combination with other drugs excluding cocaine and fentanyl ⁷methamphetamine and cocaine alone or in combination with other drugs excluding fentanyl ⁸other opioids alone or in combination with other drugs excluding cocaine, fentanyl and methamphetamine

other drugs excluding cocaine, fentanyl and methamphetamine and other opioids

EMS Drug Overdose/Abuse Incidents:

Data Source: NH Bureau of Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

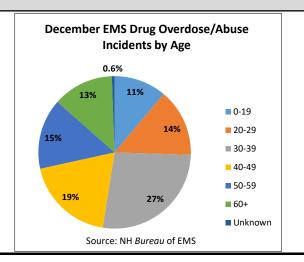


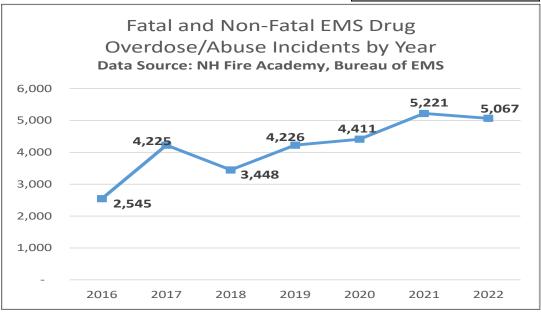
Analyst Notes:

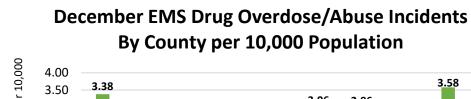
- EMS Drug Overdose/Abuse incidents increased 4% from November to December.
- In December, Strafford County saw the highest Drug Overdose/Abuse incidents per capita with 3.58 incidents per 10,000 population. Belknap County was second highest with 3.38 per 10,000 population.
- The age group with the largest number of Drug Overdose/ Abuse incidents was 30-39, representing 27% of all Drug Overdose/Abuse incidents in December.
- More males than females experienced a Drug Overdose/ Abuse incident in December.

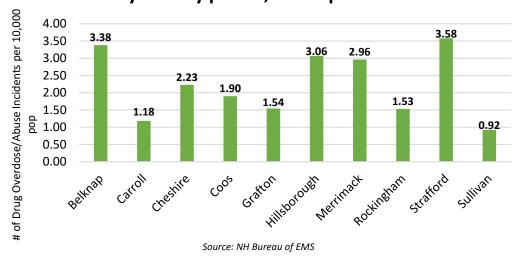
IMPORTANT DATA NOTES

- Data represents cases where EMS providers indicated one or more diagnoses of medication abuse/overdose. Incidents reflect both non-fatal and fatal drug overdose/abuse.
- The continued decrease in the number of EMS Drug Overdose/Abuse Incidents by Year for 2019 and 2020 is attributable to a records management system upgrades and early stages of the COVID-19 Pandemic.
- The November 2021 DMI was the first inclusion of this dataset.



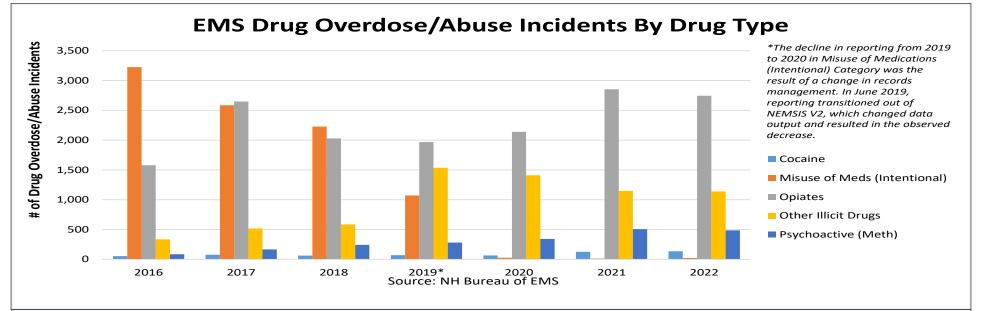


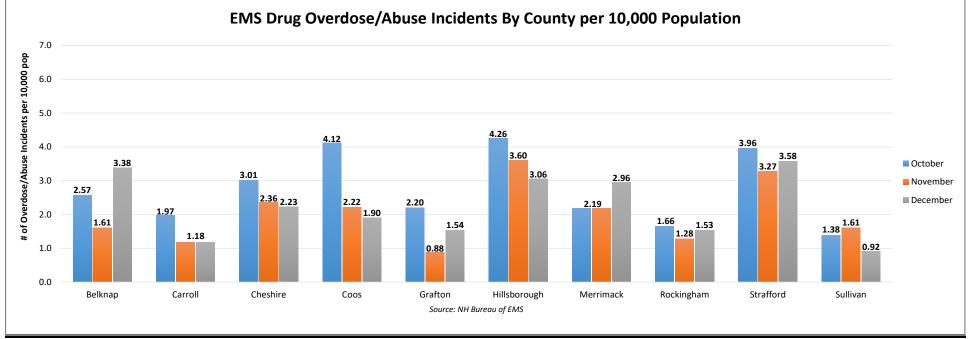


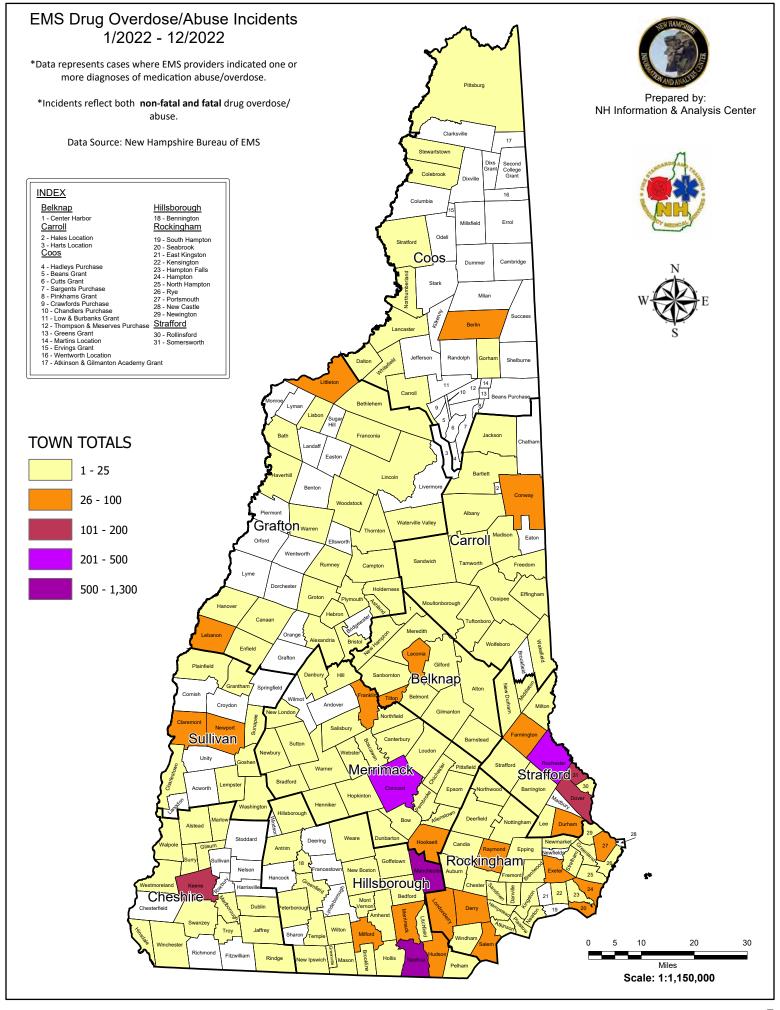


EMS Drug Overdose/Abuse Incidents (Continued):

Data Source: NH Bureau of Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

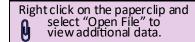






EMS Narcan Administration Incidents:

Data Source: NH Bureau of Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

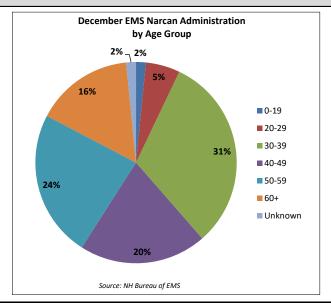


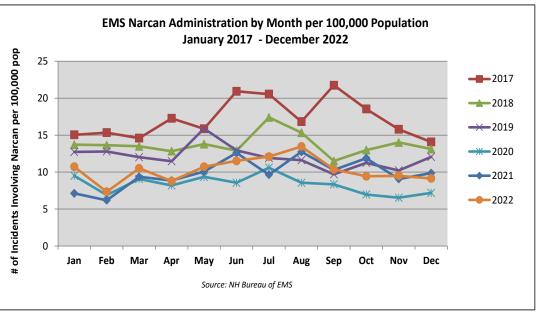
Trends:

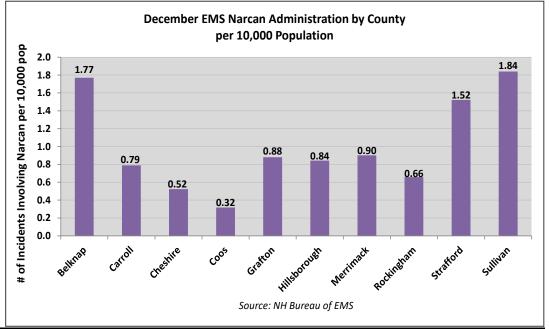
- EMS Narcan administration incidents decreased by 4% from November to December.
- In December, Sullivan County had the highest EMS Narcan administration incidents per capita with 1.84 incidents per 10,000 population. Belknap county was second with 1.77 incidents per 10,000 population.
- The age group with the largest number of EMS Narcan administration incidents was 30-39, representing 31% of all EMS Narcan administrations in December.

IMPORTANT DATA NOTES

- Narcan data in this report involves the number of incidents where Narcan was administered, NOT the number of doses of Narcan during a certain time period. Multiple doses may be administered during an incident.
- Narcan may be given for a decrease in alertness or respirations due to an overdose <u>or</u> unknown cause. <u>Therefore, it cannot be concluded</u> <u>that all reported Narcan incidents actually involved drugs</u>.

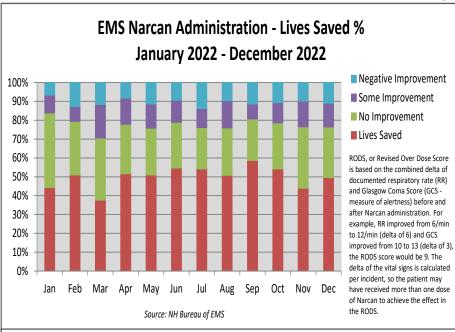






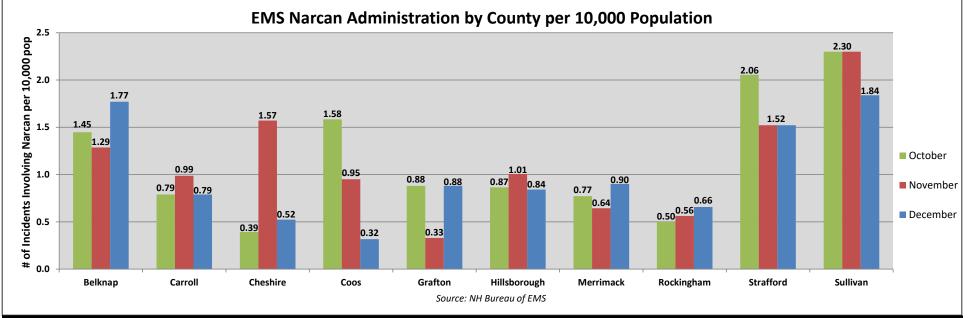
EMS Narcan Administration Incidents (Continued):

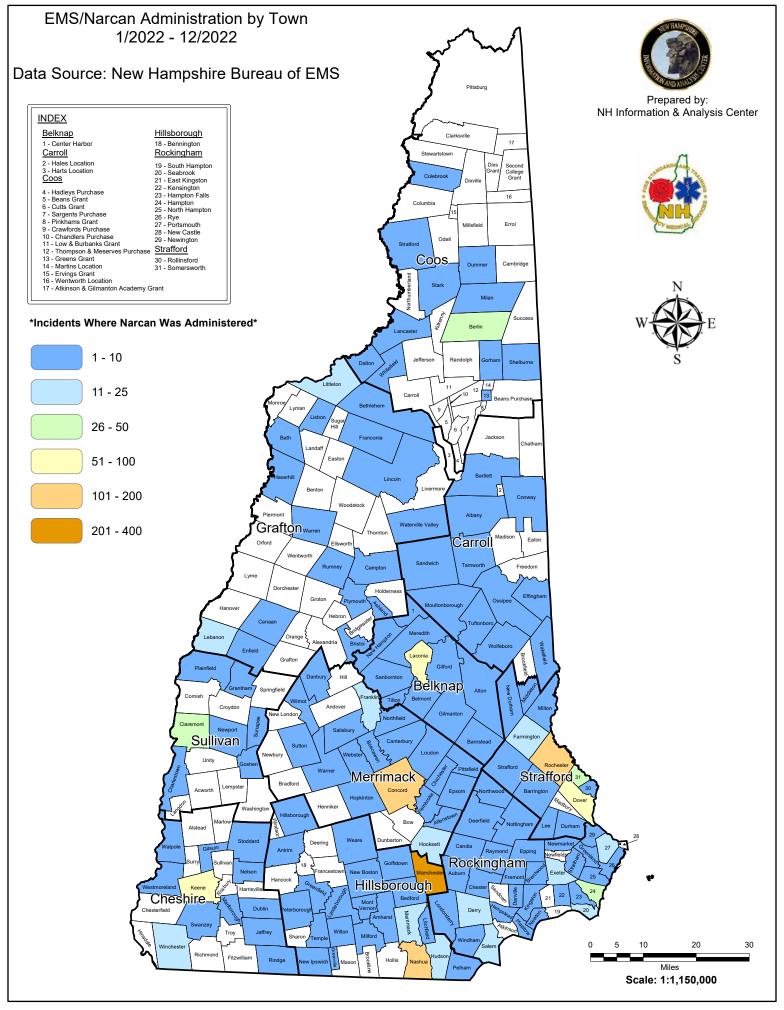
Data Source: NH Bureau of Emergency Medical Services (EMS)



EMS Narcan Administration - Lives Saved												
	2022											
Source: NH Bureau of EMS	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
RODS Outcome												
Lives Saved RODS Score of 8+	66	52	55	63	76	88	79	95	88	71	58	63
Some Improvement RODS Score of 1-7	14	8	26	17	19	19	18	27	12	14	18	16
No Improvement RODS Score of 0	59	29	48	32	37	39	46	47	33	32	43	34
Negative Improvement Negative RODS Score	10	13	17	10	17	15	25	18	17	14	13	14
Total	149	102	146	122	149	160	168	187	144	131	132	127

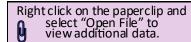
RODS, or Revised Over Dose Score is based on the combined delta of documented respiratory rate (RR) and Glasgow Coma Score (GCS - measure of alertness) before and after Narcan administration. For example, RR improved from 6/min to 12/min (delta of 6) and GCS improved from 10-13 (delta of 3), the RODS score would be 9. The delta of the vital signs is calculated per incident, so the patient may have received more than one dose of Narcan to achieve the effect in the RODS.





Opioid Related Emergency Department Visits:

Data Source: NH Division of Public Health Services

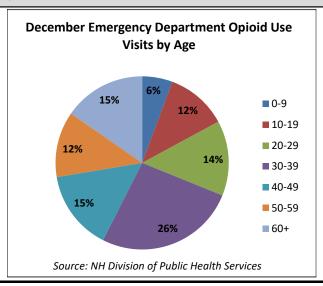


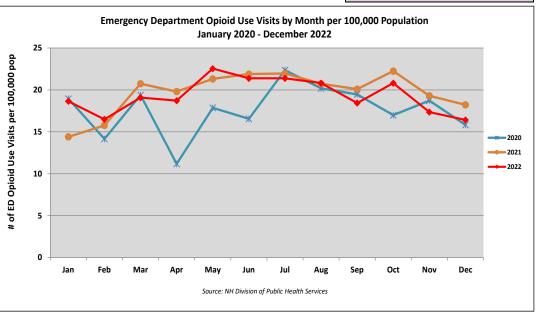
Trends:

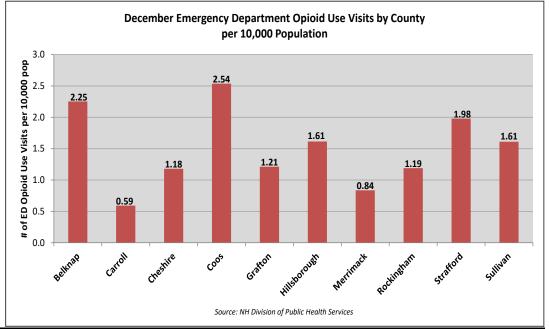
- Opioid related ED visits decreased by 5% from November to December.
- In December, residents from Coos County had the most opioid related ED visits per capital with 2.54 visits per 10,000 population. Belknap County was second with 2.25 visits per 10,000 population.
- In December, the age group with the largest number of opioid related ED visits was 30-39 year olds with 26%.

*** IMPORTANT DATA NOTES***

- The data being reported starting January 2020 has different collection criteria than previous months/years. Due to the new collection criteria, the data is no longer comparable to previous data.
- County represents where the opioid use patient resides.
- These data include data on suspected overdoses categorized as "all drug," "all opioid," "heroin," and "all stimulant." This report uses key words and ICD-10 associated overdose codes that CDC has defined as tailored to nonfatal opioid overdoses.
- These data are now collected using criteria the CDC established for their Overdose Data to Action (OD2A) grant "making this report more transparent."

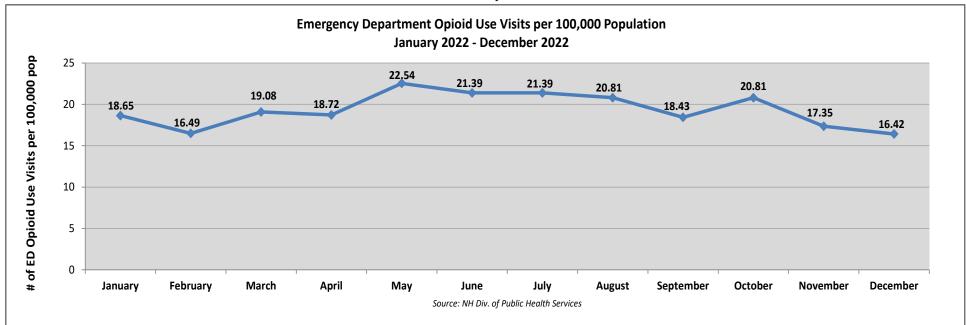


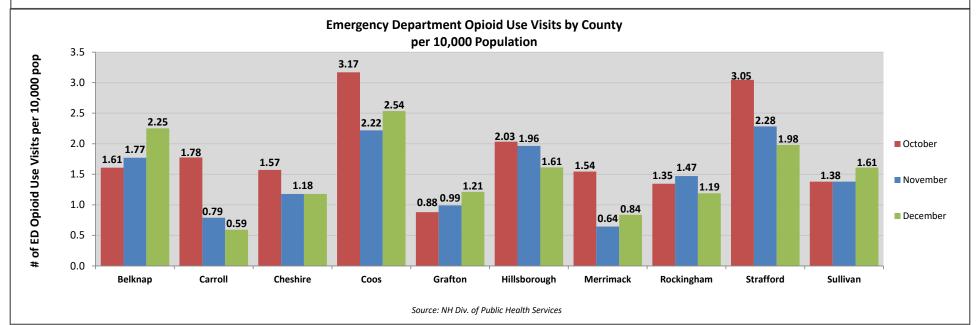




Opioid Related Emergency Department Visits (Continued):

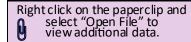
Data Source: NH Division of Public Health Services





Treatment Admissions:

Data Source: NH Bureau of Drug & Alcohol Services

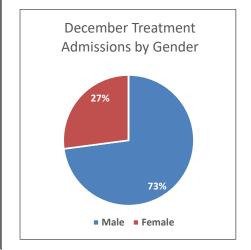


Trends:

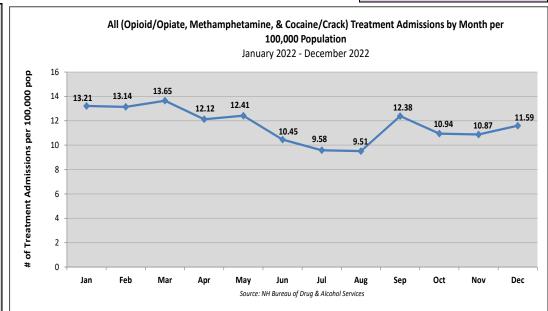
- Opioid/Opiate, Methamphetamine, & Cocaine/Crack treatment admissions increased 5% from November to December.
- In December, residents from Hillsborough County had the highest admission per capita rate for opioid/opiate treatment, with 1.12 admissions per 10,000 population.
- More males than females were admitted to state funded treatment facilities in December for Opioid/Opiate, Methamphetamine, & Cocaine/Crack use.
- Methamphetamine treatment admissions decreased 38% from November to December.
- Cocaine/Crack treatment admissions decreased 24% from November to December.
- Heroin/Fentanyl treatment admissions increased by 4% from November to December.

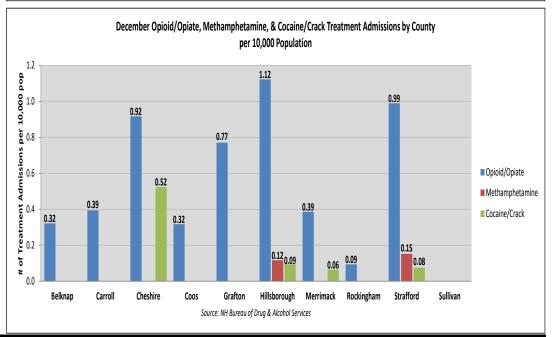


- County represents where the patient resides.
- These data represent treatment admissions to state funded facilities.
- These data have decreased due to numerous factors. The Affordable Care Act has been fully implemented, resulting in increased access to affordable health insurance and coverage for substance use disorder treatment in NH. New Hampshire



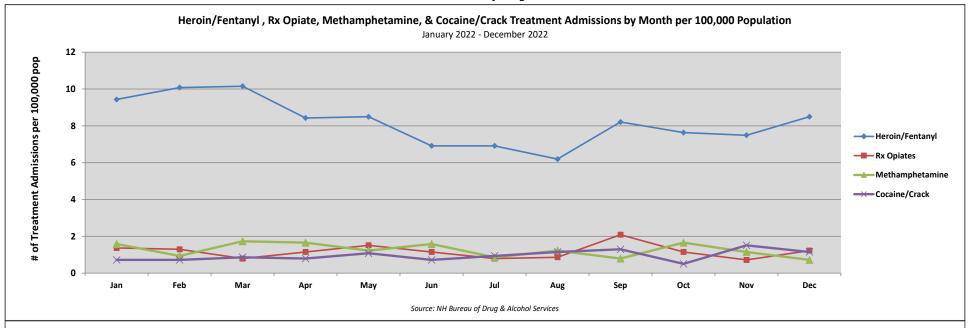
expanded its Medicaid program, which also provided increased opportunities for substance use disorder treatment in the state. Substance use disorder treatment in the state has increased sharply in response to these policies which has shifted clients served by State of New Hampshire contracted treatment providers to other payment models and facilities.

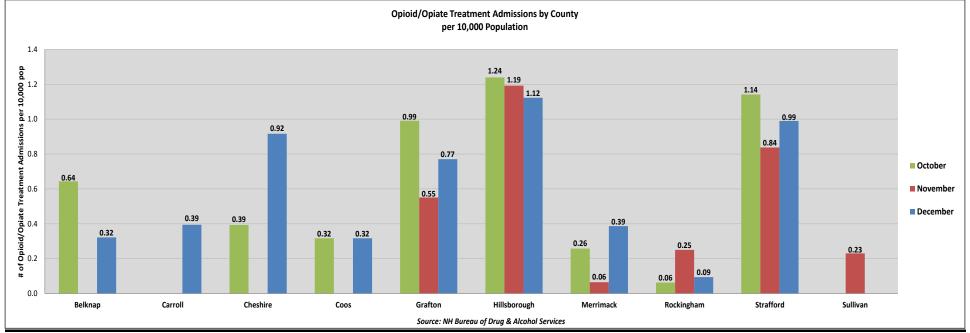




Treatment Admissions (Continued):

Data Source: NH Bureau of Drug & Alcohol Services





Situational Awareness:



NEW HAMPSHIRE SAFE STATIONS

Manchester Safe Station Began 5/4/2016 & Ended 10/4/2021 Nashua Safe Station Began 11/17/2016 & Ended 6/30/2020

9	
Total Number of Safe Station Visits: Manchester	8,197
Total Number of Safe Stations Visits: Nashua	3,717
Total Number of Safe Stations Visits	11,914

'It's Kind of Russian Roulette': How an Animal Tranquilizer is Adding New Risks to Street Drugs in New Hampshire

Nate Weddle has struggled with heroin addiction for years. He first came to Manchester about four years ago to live in a sober house, and did well there. But moving out on his own was harder than he thought. Since then, he's gone back and forth between relapse and recovery. "I'm typically proud to be in recovery," he said. "But unfortunately I'm on the flip side of it now."

Lately, he's noticed that some heroin has an unusual effect on him. It'll knock him out immediately, and he won't wake up for hours. Weddle, who is 33, has been living on the street, where passing out suddenly can be dangerous. He's woken up to find his stuff stolen. Strange skin wounds have also appeared on his hand and arm, in places he wasn't injecting. The round, scabby sores looked almost like cigarette burns.

"And over time, they actually grew in size and got bigger," he said. Health workers are seeing similar symptoms in people across New Hampshire, and they suspect the cause is a substance called xylazine — an animal tranquilizer that's increasingly finding its way into street drugs across the country.

Source: https://www.capeandislands.org (20 Jan 2023)

A full list of Substance Use Disorder Treatment Facilities and Recovery Support Services can be found by calling 211.