Naloxone Kits Distributed by the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, 8/1/2013- 5/31/2018

81,091 kits distributed*

*283 kits distributed in an unknown location in North Carolina and 18 kits distributed to individuals living in states outside of North Carolina; includes 8,941 kits distributed to Law Enforcement Agencies

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC), June 2018
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Opioid Overdose Reversals with Naloxone Reported to the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, 8/1/2013-5/31/2018

10,982 community reversals reported

Number of Reversals Reported

Year to Date (Jan-May)

Full Year

2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC), June 2018
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit

Opioid Overdose Reversals with Naloxone Reported to the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, 8/1/2013-5/31/2018

10,982 community reversals reported

Year to Date (Jan-May)

Full Year

2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC), June 2018
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Opioid Overdose Reversals with Naloxone Reported to the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, 8/1/2013-5/31/2018

10,982 community reversals reported*

*38 reversals in an unknown location in North Carolina and 194 reversals using NCHRC kits in other states reported to NCHRC

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC), June 2018
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Percent of Overdose Reversals* with 1, 2, or 3+ doses of Naloxone Administered, 10/1/2016-5/31/2018

Last month, 15% of reversals where dosage amount was reported (N=132) used 3 or more doses of naloxone.

*Percentage based on reversals with known dosage amount. Use caution when interpreting this data as a large percentage of each months’ reversals had unknown dosage amounts.

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC), June 2018
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Total Number of NC Law Enforcement Agencies Carrying Naloxone, 1/1/2015-5/31/2018

247 LE Agencies Carrying Naloxone, 102 LE Agencies reporting reversals

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC), June 2018
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Counties with Law Enforcement Carrying Naloxone*

as of May 31, 2018

247 Law Enforcement Agencies covering 90 counties

*As reported by the NC Harm Reduction Coalition.
For the full list of known Law Enforcement Agencies carrying naloxone visit: 

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC), June 2018
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Opioid Overdose Reversals with Naloxone Reported by NC Law Enforcement Agencies, 1/1/2015-5/31/2018

1,304 total reversals reported by Law Enforcement*

*20 reversals with an unknown date included in total. Reversals are based on date report is received, which may not reflect the date the reversal occurred.

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC), June 2018
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Opioid Overdose Reversals with Naloxone Reported by NC Law Enforcement Agencies*, 1/1/2015-5/31/2018

1,304 Law Enforcement reversals reported

*For the full list of know Law Enforcement Agencies carrying naloxone visit: http://www.nchrc.org/law-enforcement/us-law-enforcement-who-carry-naloxone/

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC), June 2018
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Currently there are 29 active* SEPs covering 34 counties in NC

*There may be SEPs operating that are not represented on this map; in order to be counted as an active SEP, paperwork must be submitted to the NC Division of Public Health.
Counties with Fair Chance Hiring Ordinances*

as of May 31, 2018

6 counties and 6 municipalities with Fair Chance Hiring Ordinances

*Fair Chance Hiring policies, also known as Ban the Box, delay questions regarding a criminal record history until the applicant has first had a chance to show their qualifications and explain their criminal history to the employer.

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, June 2018
Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Counties with EMS Naloxone Take Home Programs for IDUs* as of May 31, 2018

26 active Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Naloxone Take Home Programs†

*Naloxone Take Home Programs provide naloxone to Injection Drug Users (IDUs) who refuse transport to the hospital after an overdose.
† 1 program covering the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Tribe

Source: The North Carolina Office of EMS (NC OEMS) and North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, June 2018
Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Counties with Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD)* as of May 31, 2018

*LEAD is a pre-booking diversion program that allows Law Enforcement Officers to redirect low-level offenders engaged in drug or sex work activity to community-based programs and services, instead of jail and prosecution.

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, June 2018
Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
**Counties with Post Overdose Response Programs**

as of May 31, 2018

*The Post Overdose Response Programs (or Rapid Response Teams) offer support, recovery resources and links to substance use disorder treatment options, overdose prevention education, naloxone, case management, and referrals to syringe exchange programs.*

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**Source:** North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, June 2018

Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Counties with First Responder Syringe Exchange Programs as of May 31, 2018

*First Responder Syringe Exchange Programs (SEPs) are operated by Fire and/or EMS and provide naloxone, recovery resources, syringes, and sterile injection supplies to those who need these services.

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, June 2018
Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit
Fentanyl Positive Test Strips by Test Site, 9/1/2017-5/31/2018

Percent of tests positive for fentanyl

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Site</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Durham</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayetteville</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greensboro</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenville</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>12%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raleigh</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vance</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, June 2018
Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit