

EMS Naloxone Administration Trends in Texas

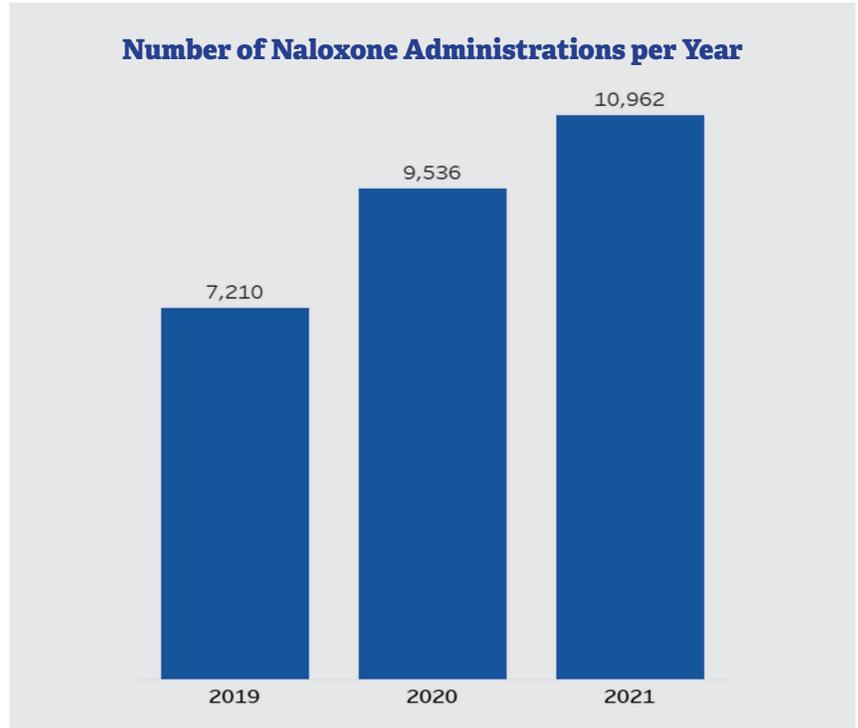
2019–2021

Emergency Medical Service Naloxone Administration

Using the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Registry data for Texas, trends in naloxone (also known as the brand name Narcan) administration by EMS personnel can be assessed. Naloxone is a medication to prevent and counter adverse effects of opioid poisoning.

Naloxone administrations have increased in number from 2019–2021, with a percent increase of 32.26% and 14.95%, between 2019–2020 and 2020–2021, respectively.

Increases in administrations of naloxone may be related to an increase in opioid overdose incidence or increased awareness and access to naloxone by EMS personnel.

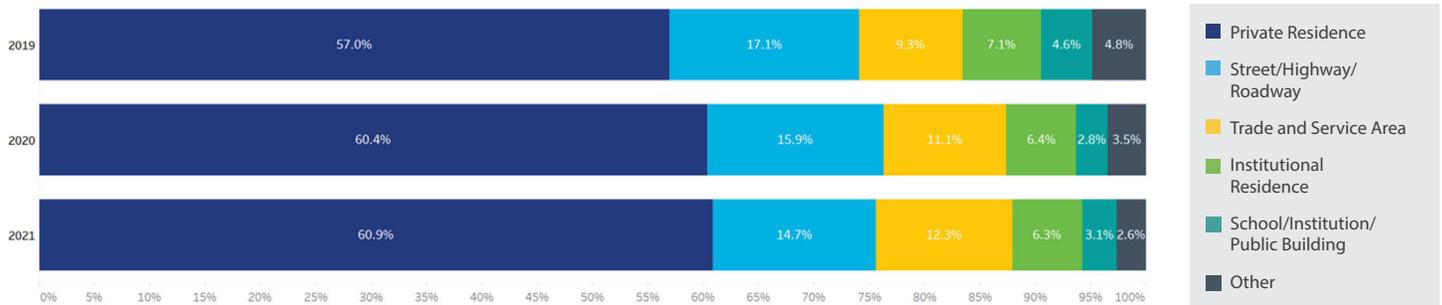


Top Five Locations Naloxone is Administered by EMS

Most naloxone administrations occur in a private residence. Of public spaces, street/highway/roadway has the highest percentage of naloxone administration.

The administrations occurring in a school/institution/public building decreased between 2019 and 2020 and then increased in 2021. Additionally, administrations in trade and service areas have increased while institutional residences and roadways have decreased over time.

Percentage of Naloxone Administration per Incident Location

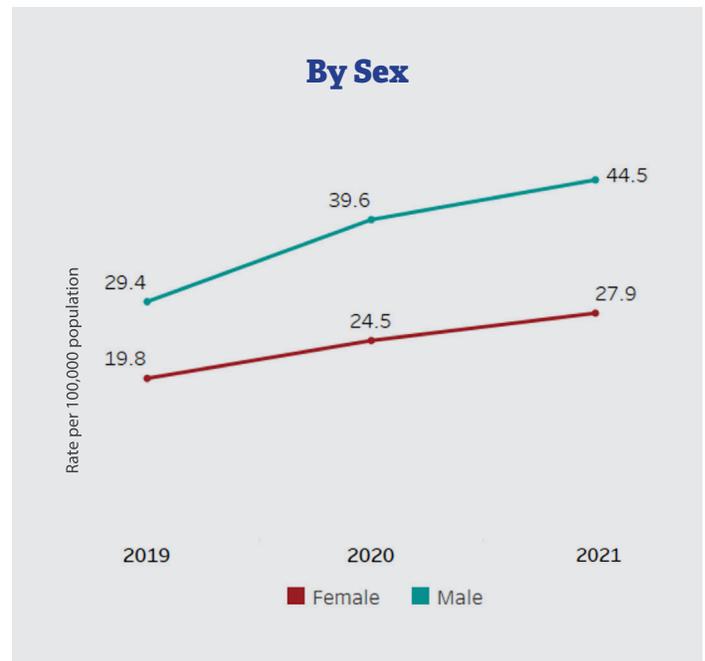
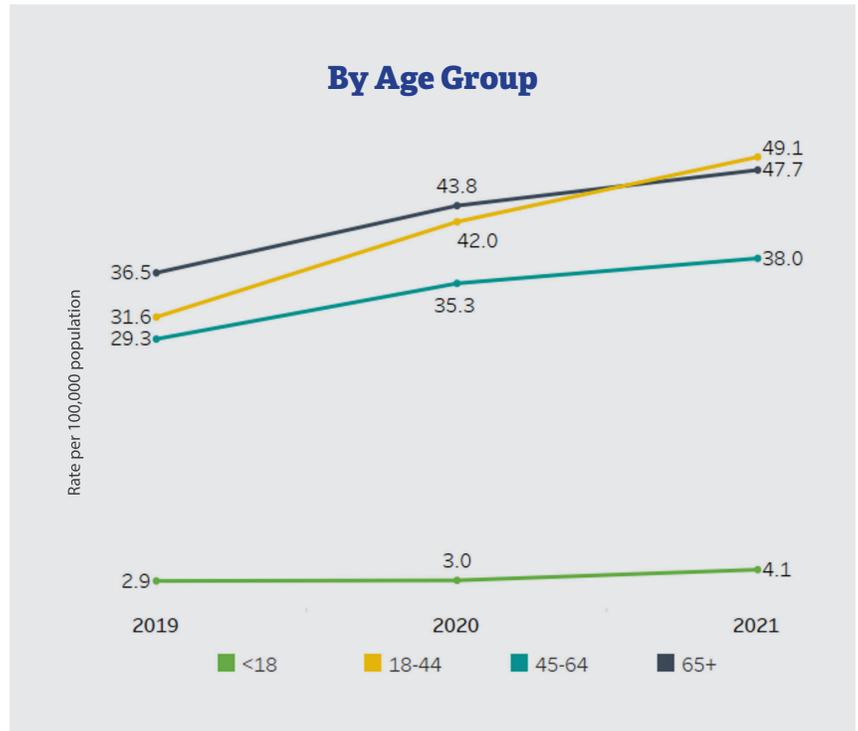


* Note: Medication Codes used for data analysis: Medication Given = "Narcan" or "Naloxone"; RxNorm Code = 7242. ICD 10 Codes used for data analysis: Y92.0-10 Place of occurrence of the external cause, Other: Includes Farm, Industrial and Construction Area, Sports and Athletics Area, Wilderness Area, Unspecified, Not Recorded.
 Data Description - Naloxone/Narcan Administration: Emergency Medical Services Registry, Office of Injury Prevention, Texas Department of State Health Services. Population: Rates are calculated using the Vintage 2018 Population Projections from Texas Demographics Center 1.0 Migration Scenario Projections: <https://demographics.texas.gov/Data/TPEPP/Projections/>. Demographic groups that meet suppression criteria for low values are not shown.

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2019–2021

Rates of naloxone administration per 100,000 population have increased across all demographic groups between 2019–2021. In 2021, the average age of an individual administered naloxone by EMS personnel was 44 years of age, which is a decrease from the average age of 45 in 2019. Among age groups, those younger than 18 have the lowest rate of naloxone administrations. Individuals 18–44 years of age have the greatest rate increase between 2019–2021 and, in 2021, had the highest rate of naloxone administrations. Non-Hispanic Black individuals had the highest rates of naloxone administration, with non-Hispanic White individuals with the second highest rate. These trends are consistent across all years (2019–2021). Compared to females, males had much higher rates of naloxone administration.



* Note: Medication Codes used for data analysis: Medication Given = "Narcan" or "Naloxone"; RxNorm Code = 7242. ICD 10 Codes used for data analysis: Y92.0-10 Place of occurrence of the external cause. NH = Non-Hispanic. NH Other: Includes American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Data Description - Naloxone/Narcan Administration: Emergency Medical Services Registry, Office of Injury Prevention, Texas Department of State Health Services. Population: Rates are calculated using the Vintage 2018 Population Projections from Texas Demographics Center 1.0 Migration Scenario Projections: <https://demographics.texas.gov/Data/TPEPP/Projections/>. Demographic groups that meet suppression criteria for low values are not shown.