Helping Communities Respond Effectively to Overdoses: The
Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program

Access to near real-time fatal and nonfatal overdose data can help public safety and public health agencies mobilize prevention and intervention responses. The Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program (ODMAP) is a tool that can enable communities to develop tailored interventions targeting specific geographic areas or high-risk individuals.

What Is ODMAP?

ODMAP is a free, Web-based, mobile-friendly software platform to support reporting and surveillance of suspected fatal and nonfatal overdoses. The Washington/Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) launched ODMAP in 2017.
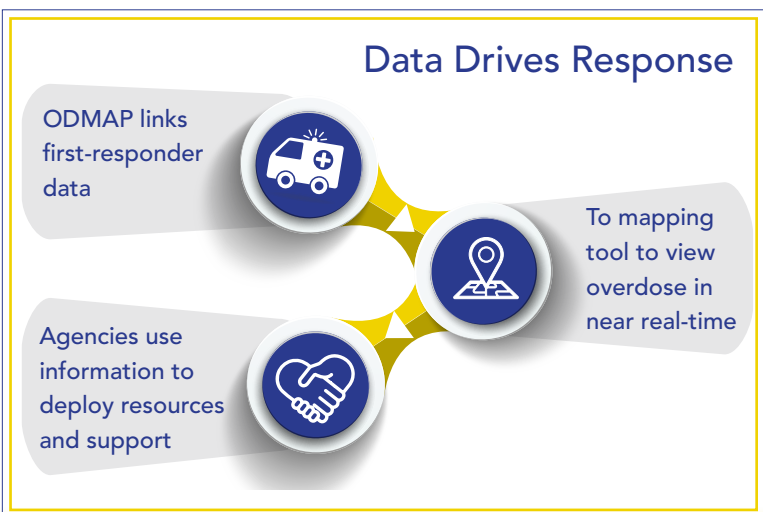
The goal of ODMAP is to provide near real-time data to public safety and public health agencies, enabling them to mobilize responses to overdoses as quickly as practically possible. ODMAP displays overdose data within and across jurisdictions to help agencies identify spikes and clusters.

ODMAP is available only to state, local, federal and tribal agencies serving the interests of public safety and health as part of their official mandate, including licensed first responders and hospitals.

Data Drives Response

ODMAP links first-responder data

Agencies use information to deploy resources and support

To mapping tool to view overdose in near real-time

How Can ODMAP Benefit Communities?

ODMAP provides public safety and public health agencies with the opportunity to respond to a crisis as it occurs. Enabling public safety and public health practitioners to input data about suspected overdoses in near real-time, ODMAP facilitates the sharing of data with stakeholders to implement a range of rapid-response activities.

- **Provide spike alerts**—Near real-time data can serve as a warning system for overdoses to help communities mobilize resources; as such, it can minimize fatalities by warning the public of bad batches and preparing first responders and hospitals. Alerts can also be sent to neighboring counties as early warnings.

- **Deploy overdose responses**—Information can be used to deploy overdose outreach/response teams to provide services and support to overdose victims.

- **Target community resources**—Information can be used to target naloxone distribution, prevention education efforts, and other programming to areas most affected by overdoses.

- **Secure community resources**—Data can support strategic planning and resource allocation decisions.

ODMAP

How Is Information Captured in ODMAP?

Data is entered into the system in two primary ways.

Registered ODMAP users can directly enter data via phone, tablet, or computer, so long as there is internet connectivity.

Information on suspected overdoses can be shared via existing information systems using an application program interface (API). An API is a software intermediary that allows programs to interact with each other to share data, reducing manual and duplicate data entry.

- **Required Information:** ODMAP requires users to enter four fields: (1) date/time of suspected overdose; (2) approximate overdose location (using address, latitude/longitude, or "my device's location"); (3) fatal or nonfatal overdose; and (4) naloxone administration if applicable.

- **Optional Information:** Users can enter additional information such as case number; victim's age and sex; primary and additional suspected drugs; hospital transport; multiple victim overdose incident; and identity of responder who administered naloxone.

> More than 3,000 agencies in 49 states participate in ODMAP, including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico

How Is ODMAP Data Displayed?

Once data is uploaded into the ODMAP platform, it is displayed as an interactive map designed to assist strategic analysis, syndromic surveillance, and response. The dashboard allows users to display and filter data by location, time, fatal or nonfatal overdose, and other parameters. ODMAP also allows users to import agency data, including CSV, KML, shape files, and open source ArcGIS data.

How Is ODMAP Data Protected?

ODMAP data is considered controlled unclassified information (CUI) and is released only to authorized personnel who have a need and a right to know in the performance of public safety and public health functions. ODMAP does not collect personally identifiable information (PII) or personal health information (PHI).

All addresses entered into the system are converted to geocoded locations and are not retained. The zoom is restricted so that users cannot view precise locations.

Visit: **http://odmap.org**   Email: **odmap@wb.hidta.org**

Visit the COSSAP Resource Center at **www.cossapresources.org**.

About BJA

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