

Supplemental Online Content

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Supplement 1. Definitions and characteristics of data published on State and District government websites to identify responses to suspected drug overdose

This supplemental material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

Supplementary Materials: Definitions and characteristics of data published on State and District government websites to identify responses to suspected drug overdose

Indicator Characteristic	Definition
State Publishes Data Type	<p>At least one indicator was published for the following data types:</p> <p>Pre-Hospital Care Setting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>First Responder</u>: Drug overdose responses by law enforcement or EMS. These could include responses to 911 calls, ambulance runs, or naloxone administrations. • <u>Other Community</u>: Drug overdose responses by poison control centers or naloxone administrations delivered by a community grant program, layperson, or bystander prior to EMS responding. <p>Health Care Setting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>ED Visits</u>: Drug overdoses that result in a visit to an emergency department. • <u>Inpatient</u>: Drug overdoses that result in an inpatient hospitalization. • <u>Other</u>: Drug overdoses that resulted in health care utilization more broadly. This could include aggregate counts of hospitalizations (ED and Inpatient) or Medicaid claims indicating treatment for a drug overdose or poisoning.
Drug Type*	<p><u>Any Drug</u>: Drug overdoses involving any or all types of drugs.</p> <p><u>Opioids</u>: Drug overdoses involving any opioid.</p> <p><u>Other Non-Opioids</u>: Drug overdoses involving other non-opioid drugs, such as amphetamines, benzodiazepines, or cocaine.</p>
Naloxone Delivery	<p>States reported a number of different indicators related to naloxone delivery. These included naloxone administrations generally, as well as naloxone administrations that resulted in a reversal, life saved, or improved symptoms. Data on naloxone delivery was reported from first responders and community grant programs.</p>
Drug Involvement*	<p><u>Suspected</u>: Indicators that were based on syndromic surveillance or general naloxone administrations.</p> <p><u>Clinical Impression</u>: Indicators that were based on hospital discharge records or naloxone administrations that resulted in a reversal, life saved, or improved symptoms.</p> <p><u>Toxicologic Confirmation</u>: Indicators that reported drug involvement from toxicology testing.</p>
Specified as Nonfatal	<p>Drug overdoses specified either as nonfatal or if they published detailed patient the outcome information that enabled us to differentiate the outcome as fatal or nonfatal (e.g., naloxone reversal, treated and released, dead on scene).</p>
Reporting Characteristics	Definition

Static Report	Standalone reports that published data at one point in time. The year of the most recent data point published was recorded rather than the date the report was published.
Interactive Dashboard	Dashboards that are continually updated over time and enable users to interact and manipulate parameters of various indicators.
Real-Time Reporting	Data that is updated or reported within 2 weeks of the overdose response.
Available Stratifications	Definition
Demographics*	Indicators that were stratified by age, sex, race, or ethnicity.
Geographic Granularity	The most granular geographic unit that states reported estimates on drug overdose responses.
Cross Cutting Characteristics	Definition
Deduplication Efforts	<p><u>Any Deduplication</u>: States that reported that overdose responses were unique or deduplicated within a specific care setting (e.g., ED visits that resulted in an inpatient hospitalization) or between care settings.</p> <p><u>Deduplication Across Pre-Hospital and Hospital Care Settings</u>: States that reported that overdose responses were unique or deduplicated between pre-hospital and hospital care settings.</p>

Notes: *Counts are not mutually exclusive within this data characteristic.