



# Rapid Opioid Alert and Response (ROAR)

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# On an Average Day in the United States

1

- More than **650,000 opioid prescriptions** are dispensed.<sup>1</sup>

2

- **3,900 people** initiate nonmedical use of prescription opioids.<sup>2</sup>

3

- **580 people** initiate heroin use.<sup>2</sup>

4

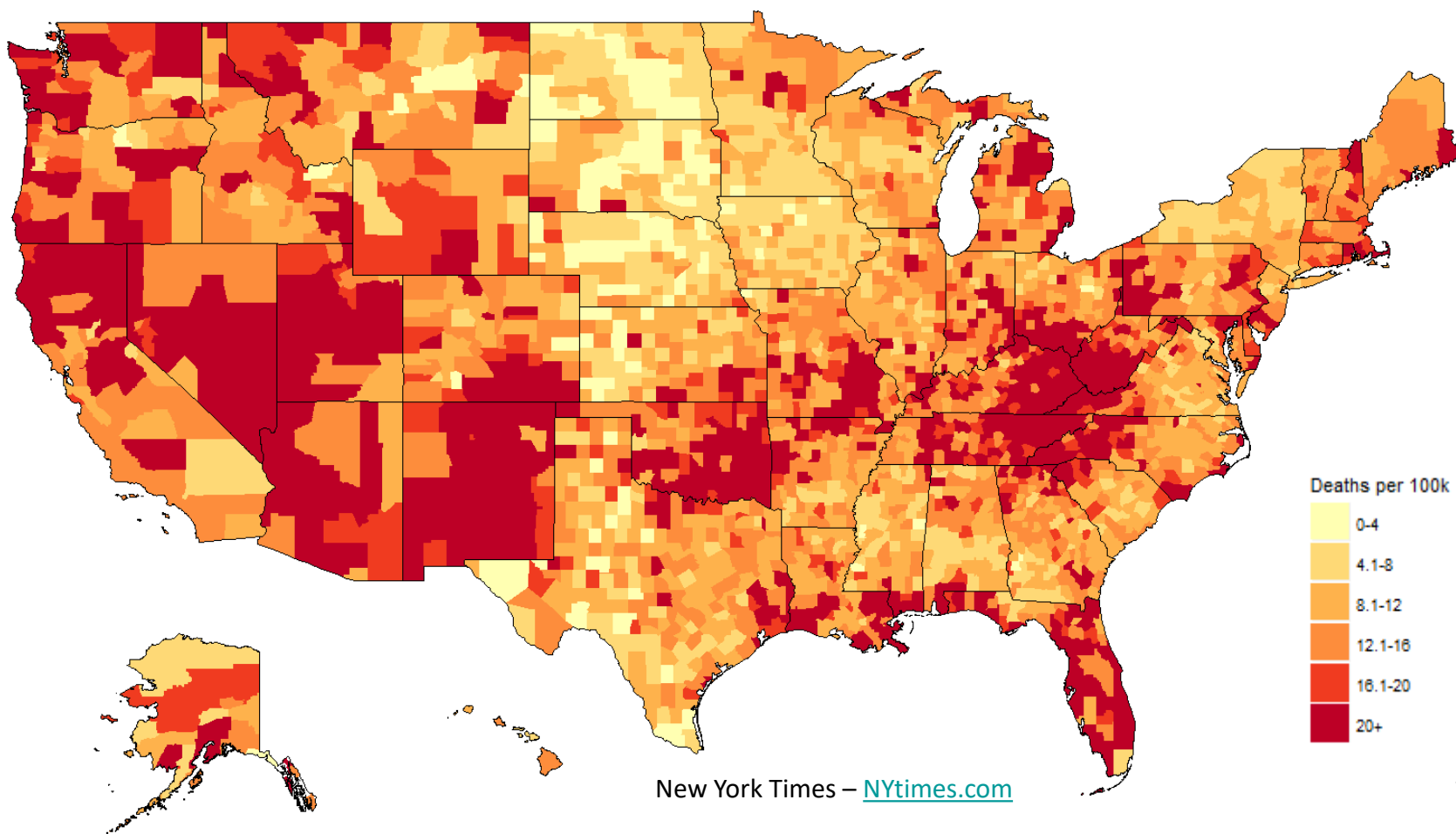
- **115 people** die from an opioid-related overdose\*

**Note:** \*Opioid-related overdose include those involving prescription opioids and illicit opioids such as heroin.

**Source:** IMS Health National Prescription Audit<sup>1</sup> /SAMHSA National Survey on Drug Use and Health<sup>2</sup> /CDC National Vital Statistics System<sup>3</sup>

# The Growing Drug Overdose Epidemic

2014



# Prevention

## Build strengths and provide protection

- **Family**

- ✓ Teachings
- ✓ Family roles and rules
- ✓ Knowledge of ancestors

- **Community**

- ✓ Social connections

- **Individual**

- ✓ Spirituality

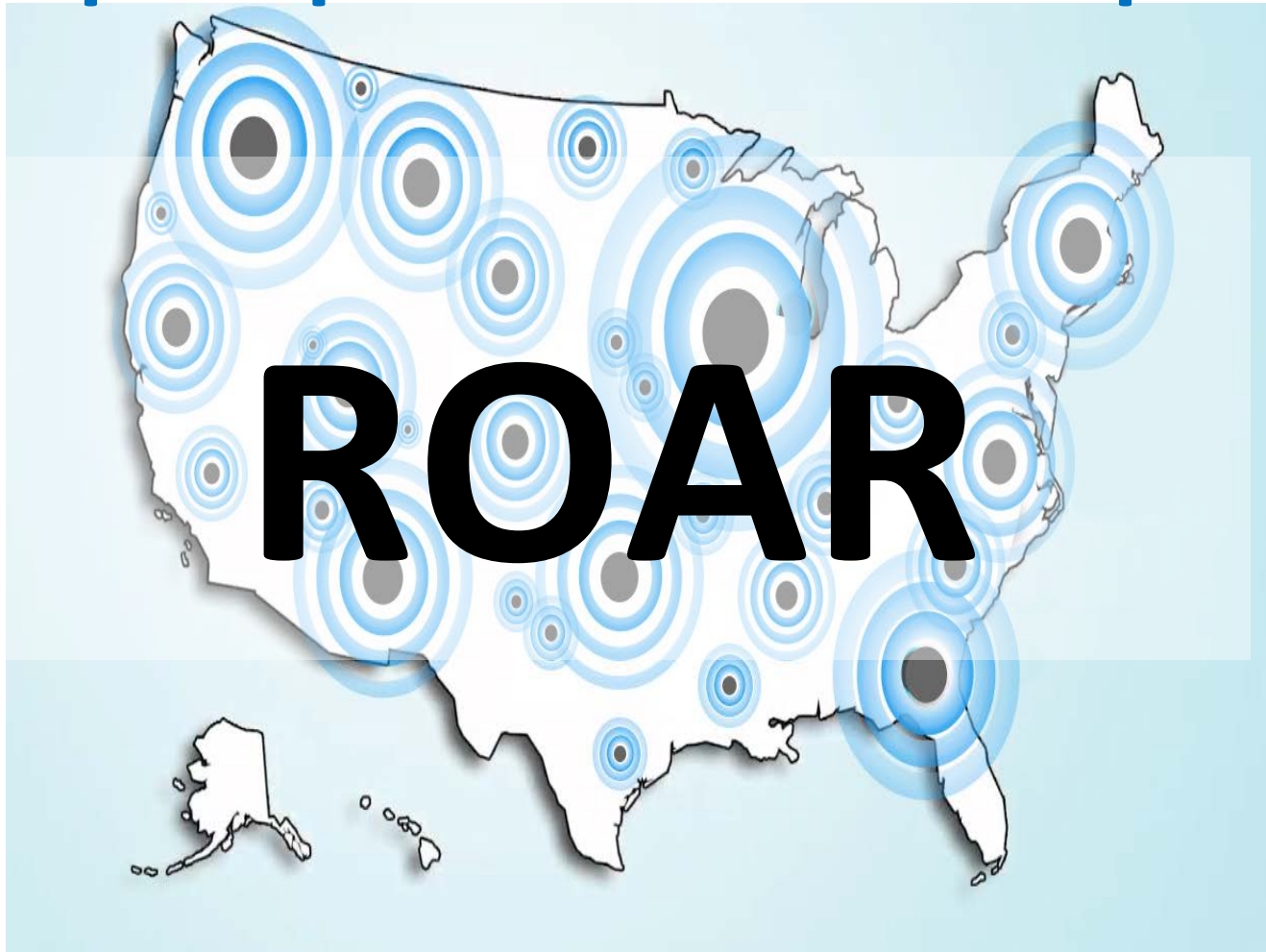


# Treatment

- **Medications**
  - ✓ Buprenorphine
  - ✓ Methadone
  - ✓ Naltrexone
- **Counseling**
- **Psychosocial support**



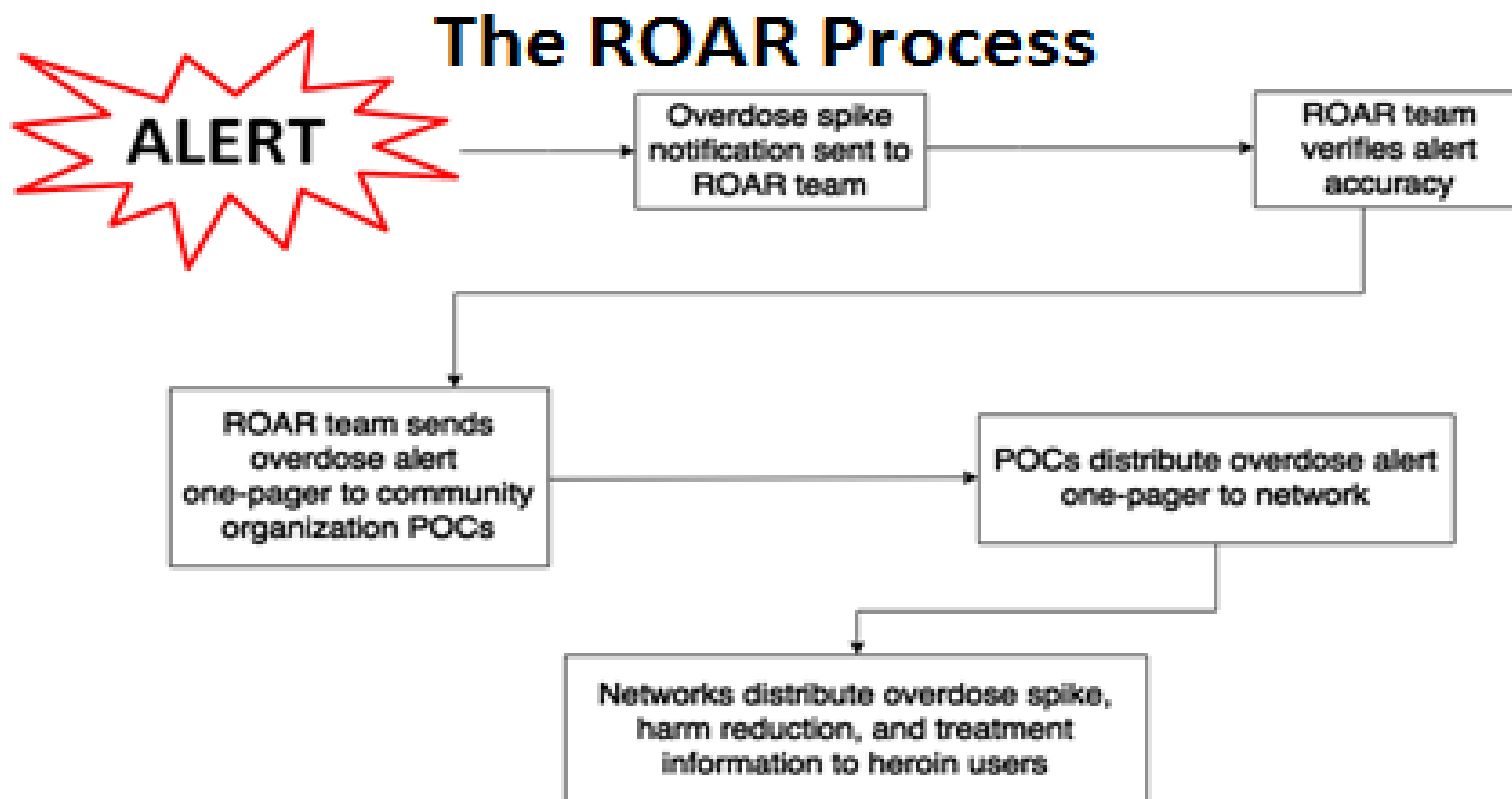
# Rapid Opioid Alert and Response



Prevent death from opioid overdose by linking  
heroin users to life-saving resources

# Rapid Opioid Alert and Response (ROAR)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pyVyomtking&feature=youtu.be&list=PLrI7E8KABz1EINJV8p1VahKK0nEDVkgBQ>



# ROAR Alert: Baltimore City



**Behavioral Health System**  
Baltimore

## Alert: Drug Overdoses

Baltimore, MD (June 3, 2016) Behavioral Health System Baltimore is alerting the community that there has been an increase in opioid overdoses. Opioids include drugs such as heroin, methadone, fentanyl, percocets and oxycodins.

### Signs of overdose:

- Person is not responsive
- Fingertips or lips turn blue or grey
- Breathing is slow, shallow or stops
- Gurgling or snoring noises

### What do I do if I see an opioid overdose?

- If you have naloxone, give the person naloxone.
- Call 911 and perform rescue breathing
- If no response after 2-3 minutes, give a second dose of naloxone
- If you have to leave at any time, even for a minute to call 911, lay the person in the recovery position: put them slightly on the left side so that the body is supported by a bent knee with the person's face turned to the side and bottom arm reaching out to stabilize the position

### Where can I get free naloxone?

Dontdie.org has a calendar of all public naloxone distribution. Naloxone is also available in the following places:

From your doctor or nurse practitioner

- Fibus Pharmacy (2101 Garrison Blvd, in Walbrook Junction) every Monday from 10am to 1pm
- Every other Thursday at Penn North Community Resource Center (1610 N. Carey, intersection of Carey and Cumberland) from 1 pm to 4 pm
- All needle exchange sites. Calendar at dontdie.org

### How can I lower my risk of overdose?

- Keep naloxone with you and inform others where it is
- If you haven't used in a while, start slowly. People are at a high risk for overdose after leaving jail or prison, hospitalization, or coming out of treatment
- Avoid mixing substances
- Be aware that drugs vary widely in purity and strength
- Don't use alone. If you must use alone, let people know where you are, and never lock the door
- Check up on each other
- Seek treatment

### Where can I get treatment for substance use disorder?

Call the Baltimore City Crisis Information and Referral line 24 hours a day: 410-433-5175

**For any questions, call Natanya Robinowitz at Behavioral Health System  
Baltimore: 443-615-7792**





## Public Health Success Story

The Erie County Health Department in New York utilizes ODMAP as a tool to identify treatment referrals. The Health Departments Peer Recovery Specialist goes to the overdose victim's home with a police officer and discusses treatment options. In the first 90 days of this program, 47% of referrals remain connected to care after 30 days.



***Thank you!***

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