



# UNDERSTANDING ODMAP



**Kentucky Public Health**  
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

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**PEER 2 PEER:**

INFORMATION FOR PEER SUPPORT SPECIALISTS, CARE NAVIGATORS,  
AND OTHERS DEDICATED TO SUPPORTING RECOVERY

## THE BIG PICTURE

- Knowing when and where drug overdose events have occurred is very useful to overdose prevention and response efforts.
- ODMAP is a free, web-based tool that allows public safety and public health officials to track drug overdose events in their communities in near real time.
- ODMAP access is available only to public safety, public health, and some health care organizations. Other organizations can receive summary information through partnerships with organizations with ODMAP access.

**ODMAP is a simple, web-based mapping tool** that allows public safety and public health organizations to report and track suspected drug overdose events in near real time so that responses to sudden increases in overdose events can be mobilized. ODMAP is a free public service from the Washington/Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area. Drug overdose data from nearly all Kentucky emergency medical service providers are automatically integrated into ODMAP. Naloxone use reports from Kentucky law enforcement officers that are submitted through KY OPS, Kentucky's electronic law enforcement reporting system, are also automatically added to ODMAP.

Direct access to ODMAP is available only to government agencies that provide public safety or public health services, hospitals, and government-affiliated public safety organizations such as volunteer fire departments and private EMS agencies.

*Please see reverse.*

ODMAP provides the date, time, and approximate location for overdose events, whether the overdose was fatal or not, and whether naloxone was used to try to reverse the overdose.

ODMAP data are displayed on a map so that system users can easily see when and where overdose events have occurred. In addition to overdose incidents, different map layers allow users to view related data such as the general availability of naloxone in the community and recent overdose spikes. Knowing where and when overdoses have occurred allows officials to plan more effective and timely overdose prevention and response efforts.

Another major feature of ODMAP is the ability to set overdose spike alerts for a particular area. An "overdose spike" is when an unusually high number of overdose events occur in a particular area within a relatively short period of time. Local ODMAP administrators can set spike notification levels for their community. If the number of overdose events within a defined time period exceeds the spike alert level, ODMAP will notify the local administrator. When an overdose spike occurs, organizations can activate their spike response plans, take steps to identify the cause of the sudden increase in overdose events, and try to prevent additional overdoses from occurring.

To learn more about ODMAP, visit the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center's ODMAP information page at [kiprc.uky.edu/education/odmap](http://kiprc.uky.edu/education/odmap). You can also learn more at [www.odmap.org](http://www.odmap.org). To submit a request to have your organization approved as an ODMAP user agency, complete the online request form at [www.odmap.org/agencyaccess/request-form](http://www.odmap.org/agencyaccess/request-form).

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Please help us improve our services by completing a brief survey. Scan the QR code below to access the survey.



Peer 2 Peer is a product of the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, a partnership between the University of Kentucky College of Public Health and the Kentucky Department for Public Health (DPH). For more information, visit [www.kiprc.uky.edu](http://www.kiprc.uky.edu). This project is supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as part of cooperative agreement 1 NU17CE010186 totaling \$5.4 million with 0% financed with nongovernmental sources. The contents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement by, CDC, HHS, or the U.S. government. For more information, please visit [CDC.gov](http://CDC.gov).