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515 N. Julia Street  
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# CITY OF JACKSONVILLE • PROJECT SAVE LIVES STATUS REPORT

February 10, 2021

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT TEAM

NAME	ORGANIZATION	AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY
David Castleman, MPA	Jacksonville Fire and Rescue Department	Contract Administration
Dr. Raymond Pomm, MD	Gateway Community Services	Program Medical Director
Dr. F. Huson Gilberstadt, MD, FACEP	St. Vincent's / Ascension Health	Chief Clinical Officer
Courtney Robinson, LMHC	Gateway Community Services	Lead Care Coordinator
Rico Bodin, MS, MCAP	Gateway Community Services	Peer Coordinator
Mark Rowley, BSN, RN	Jacksonville Fire and Rescue Department	Data & Reporting
Dr. Lori Bilello, PhD, MBA, MHS	UF College of Medicine – Jacksonville	Research and Analysis

## PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The purpose of the Opioid Epidemic Project dubbed "Project Save Lives" is to establish a program within Duval County that provides specialized, coordinated, and seamless services for the treatment of drug addiction and substance misuse, thereby reducing dependence on drugs and alcohol and reducing drug-related deaths. The targeted services are provided by healthcare providers and include but are not limited to stabilization and treatment for withdrawal, connection to a Peer Specialist, medication assisted treatment and seamless transfer to detox/recovery services. Program services are currently provided through a partnership with the City of Jacksonville, Jacksonville Fire and Rescue Department, Gateway Community Services, St. Vincent's/Ascension Health, Memorial Hospital, Orange Park Medical Center, Baptist Health and UF Health.

## PROJECT OPERATIONS

When overdose patients arrive at a participating hospital emergency department (ED), lifesaving stabilization is the priority. Once stabilized, patients are met by a Peer Specialist who is housed in the ED. The Peer Specialist establishes a rapport with the patient and works as part of the multidisciplinary healthcare team to aid in the early recognition and treatment of withdrawal symptoms. The Peer Specialist also offers recovery services as appropriate. Patients who elect to participate are provided transportation directly to Gateway Community Center or another local provider. Patients who refuse services are closely followed by a Peer and are offered Nasal NARCAN®. The continued follow up and connection encourages patients to enter treatment later. In addition to Peer Specialists being housed in the ED, the program also places Peers in the hospital and maternity units, functioning as Peer Navigators. This ensures that mothers and families of newborns with neonatal abstinence syndrome are provided a *Plan of Safe Care* to advance personal and family recovery and resiliency.

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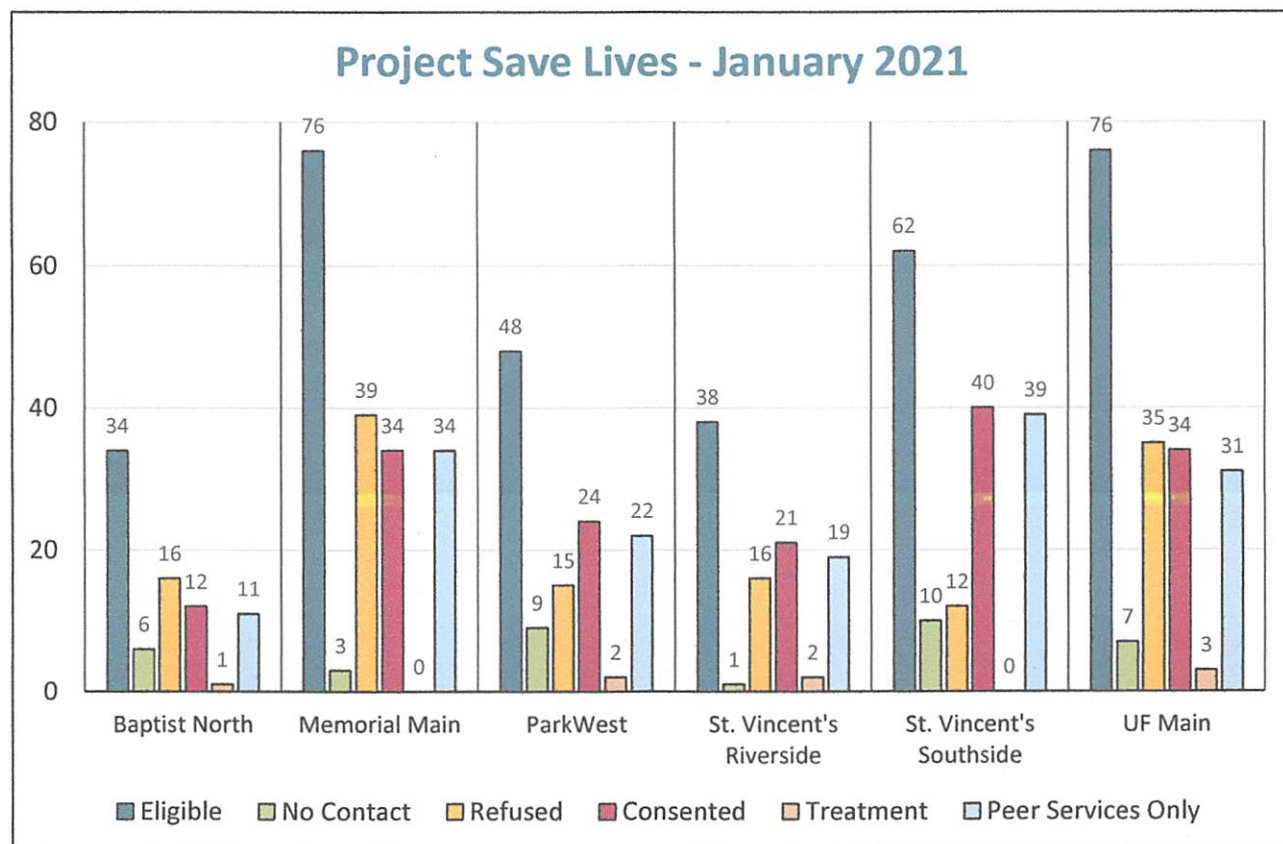
## PROJECT STATUS

Project Save Lives began on November 16, 2017. Below is the activity for January 2021 and program totals.

DESCRIPTION	HOSPITAL						JAN 2021 TOTAL	PROGRAM TOTAL
	BN	MM	PW	RS	SS	UF		
<b>PATIENTS ELIGIBLE FOR SERVICES</b>	34	76	48	38	62	76	<b>334</b>	<b>4917</b>
NO PROGRAM CONTACT	6	3	9	1	10	7	36	453
REFUSED ALL SERVICES	16	39	15	16	12	35	133	2160
<b>CONSENTED TO SERVICES</b>	12	34	24	21	40	34	<b>165</b>	<b>2304</b>
TRADITIONAL TREATMENT	1	0	2	2	0	3	8	434
PEER SERVICES ONLY	11	34	22	19	39	31	156	1862
<b>DRUG-RELATED DEATHS</b>								<b>8</b>

BN = Baptist North, MM = Memorial Main, PW = ParkWest, RS = St. Vincent's Riverside, SS = St. Vincent's Southside, UF = UF Main

## PROJECT MONTHLY ACTIVITY





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## PROJECT OUTCOMES

Initial analysis revealed a 52% decrease in JFRD's overdose responses to program participants who accepted services in 2018. The analysis was performed by comparing the number of JFRD overdose responses to each participant for 12-months prior to accepting program services and 12-months post-services. The same analysis was conducted for participants who accepted services in 2019. The post analysis for the 2019 participant group ran through June 2020 (during the COVID-19 pandemic). While JFRD experienced a 27% spike in overdose calls to the general public, overdose responses to participants of Project Save Lives decreased by 28%. To better understand program outcomes, a comparative analysis was conducted in March 2020 between the program participant group and the non-participant group. The analysis was conducted by reviewing death records from the Florida Department of Health Vital Statistics Office, which demonstrated that persons who accept services from Project Save Lives had a lower death rate than persons who refused services. To date, there have been eight known drug-related deaths among program participants.

## PROJECT FUNDING AND LEGISLATION

Project Save Lives is funded in part by the City of Jacksonville and by each participating hospital. The City's FY 2020/21 budget includes a line item request for \$1,160, 999. The program also receives funding from the Florida Department of Health in Duval County's Overdose Data to Action grant (for Peer Navigators).

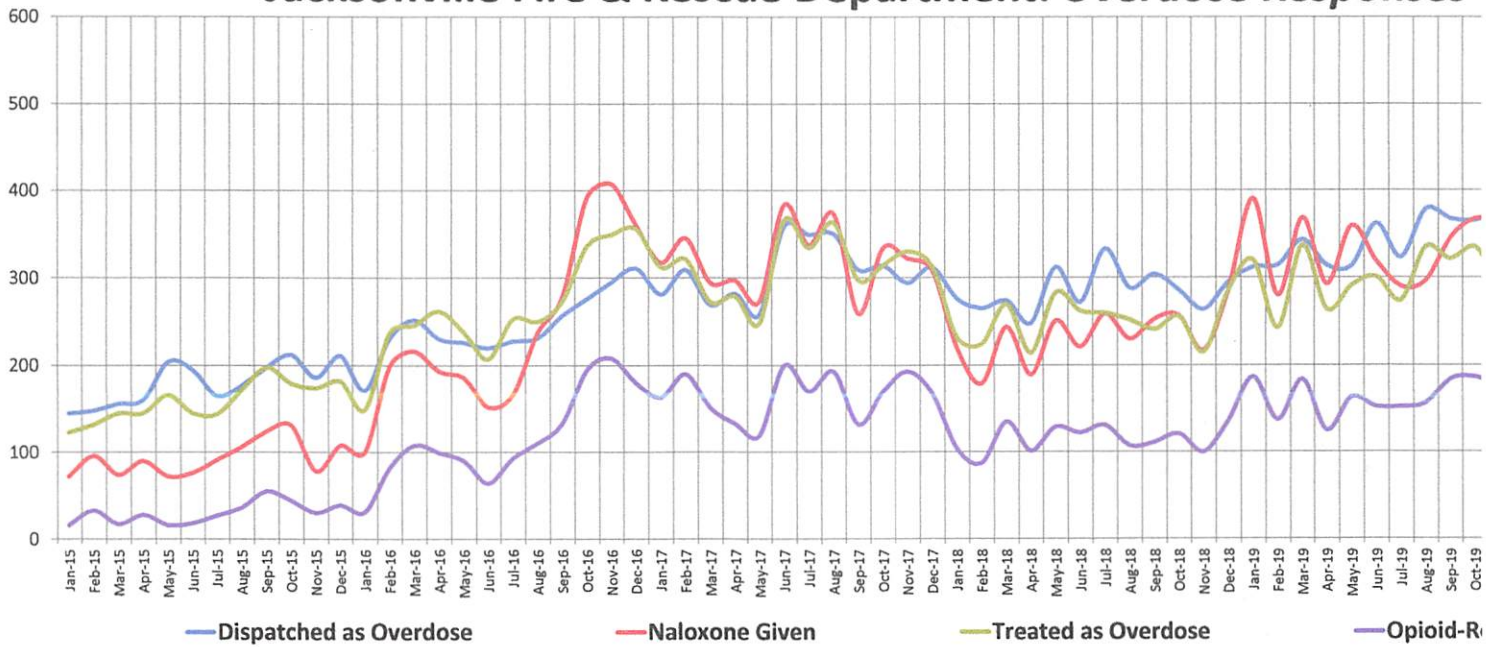
## PROJECT EXPANSION

The program is now operating in six Jacksonville emergency departments (EDs): St. Vincent's Riverside, St. Vincent's Southside, Memorial Hospital, Park West, Baptist North and UF Health Main.

DSC/mr

Please note: Florida has a very broad public records law. Most written communications to or from government officials regarding government business are public records and may be subject to public disclosure upon request.

## Jacksonville Fire & Rescue Department: Overdose Responses



Source: Jacksonville, Florida Fire & Rescue Department, Asst. Chief Mark Rowley. A 9-1-1 Call Received as overdose and/or Narcan administration does not necessarily confirm an overdose, opioid use or opioid misuse. Definitions: **Dispatched as Overdose** = incidents in which the victim was suffering from a known or suspected overdose. **Treated as Overdose** = an incident in which the on scene paramedics assessed the victim and determined the cause to be a known or suspected overdose. **Naloxone Doses Given** = the count of naloxone doses administered to a patient. **Opioid-Related Overdose** = incidents in which the patient was treated as overdose AND naloxone was administered. **Transported as Overdose** = incidents in which the patient was treated as overdose AND the patient was transported to a hospital. All metrics are independent of the other and are not mutually exclusive.

### Jacksonville Fire & Rescue Department - Overdose Responses

Series	Month	Dispatched as Overdose	Treated as Overdose	Naloxone Doses Given	Opioid-Related Overdose	Transported as Overdose
1	Jan-15	145	123	72	16	113
2	Feb-15	148	132	96	33	118
3	Mar-15	156	145	74	17	138
4	Apr-15	160	145	90	28	134
5	May-15	204	166	72	16	148
6	Jun-15	195	145	76	18	136
7	Jul-15	165	144	91	27	128
8	Aug-15	177	172	106	36	163
9	Sep-15	198	198	124	55	180
10	Oct-15	212	179	131	44	161
11	Nov-15	186	174	78	30	153
12	Dec-15	211	182	108	39	169
13	Jan-16	171	149	100	31	144
14	Feb-16	231	237	199	82	230
15	Mar-16	252	246	216	108	235
16	Apr-16	230	262	193	99	249
17	May-16	226	238	186	90	225
18	Jun-16	220	207	152	64	194
19	Jul-16	228	253	166	93	238
20	Aug-16	231	250	237	110	254
21	Sep-16	257	273	278	133	256
22	Oct-16	276	336	392	195	326
23	Nov-16	295	349	407	208	340
24	Dec-16	311	356	360	180	326
25	Jan-17	281	312	317	163	293
26	Feb-17	309	321	345	190	310
27	Mar-17	269	272	294	151	248
28	Apr-17	282	279	297	133	271
29	May-17	258	248	273	119	238
30	Jun-17	359	366	383	200	353
31	Jul-17	349	334	337	170	311
32	Aug-17	350	363	373	193	348
33	Sep-17	309	297	259	132	277
34	Oct-17	314	314	334	170	300
35	Nov-17	294	330	322	193	310
36	Dec-17	312	313	309	168	294
37	Jan-18	276	232	220	104	217
38	Feb-18	265	224	179	87	205
39	Mar-18	274	270	244	135	259
40	Apr-18	248	214	189	101	195
41	May-18	312	283	251	129	266
42	Jun-18	272	262	221	122	244
43	Jul-18	333	260	259	131	247
44	Aug-18	288	252	230	107	239
45	Sep-18	304	241	253	111	220
46	Oct-18	286	256	257	121	236
47	Nov-18	264	215	217	100	196
48	Dec-18	295	286	286	136	263
49	Jan-19	312	320	390	187	302
50	Feb-19	314	243	280	137	225
51	Mar-19	343	337	368	184	311
52	Apr-19	314	264	293	125	240
53	May-19	313	291	359	163	272
54	Jun-19	362	301	319	152	277
55	Jul-19	323	274	290	152	255
56	Aug-19	378	335	296	156	310
57	Sep-19	367	321	345	184	296
58	Oct-19	365	335	367	187	306
59	Nov-19	375	300	365	179	282
60	Dec-19	374	344	376	203	324
61	Jan-20	376	279	356	168	257
62	Feb-20	363	328	394	192	300
63	Mar-20	436	338	400	203	317
64	Apr-20	455	364	447	225	335
65	May-20	464	424	510	249	396
66	Jun-20	472	396	508	268	371
67	Jul-20	483	385	473	243	358
68	Aug-20	445	380	521	247	357
69	Sep-20	405	303	367	182	282
70	Oct-20	414	365	436	227	336
71	Nov-20	355	267	343	151	245
72	Dec-20	382	278	347	159	251
73	Jan-21	406	293	300	173	274

Source: Jacksonville, Florida Fire & Rescue Department., Asst. Chief Mark Rowley. A 9-1-1 Call Received as overdose and/or Narcan administration does not necessarily confirm an overdose, opioid use or opioid misuse. Definitions: Dispatched as Overdose = a 9-1-1 call in which the caller stated that the victim was suffering from a known or suspected overdose. Treated as Overdose = an incident in which the on scene paramedics assessed the victim and determined the cause to be a known or suspected overdose. Naloxone Doses Given = the count of naloxone administered, which may include repeat doses to same patient. Opioid-Related Overdose = incidents in which the patient was treated as overdose AND naloxone was administered. Transported as Overdose = incidents in which the patient was treated as overdose AND the patient was transported to a hospital. Each of these definitions and events are independent of the other and are not mutually exclusive.