

DAVID S. CASTLEMAN
 CHIEF OF RESCUE
 Office (904) 630-7055
 E-Mail: DavidS@coj.net



515 N. Julia Street
 Jacksonville Fire and Rescue
 Jacksonville, FL 32202

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE • PROJECT SAVE LIVES STATUS REPORT

July 20, 2020

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 opioid addiction and misuse, thereby reducing dependence on opioid drugs and reducing opioid-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 residential and/or outpatient services. This program and its services are currently provided through a partnership with the City of Jacksonville, Jacksonville Fire and Rescue Department (JFRD), Gateway Community Services, St. Vincent's/Ascension Health, Memorial Hospital, Orange Park Medical Center, Baptist Health and UF College of Medicine.

PROJECT STATUS

Project Save Lives began on November 16, 2017. Below is the latest update through the month of June 2020:

DESCRIPTION	JUNE 2020	PROGRAM TOTAL
TOTAL PATIENTS ELIGIBLE FOR PROGRAM PARTICIPATION	310	2666
NO PROGRAM CONTACT (Expired or admitted prior to services)	28	213
REFUSED ALL SERVICES (Includes hospital ICU patients and AMA's)	167	1172
CONSENTED TO PROGRAM SERVICES	115	1281
DEATH CAUSED BY OPIOIDS	0	6
TRADITIONAL SERVICES (Residential, Outpatient, Intensive Outpatient)	12	357
PEER SERVICES	103	918

DAVID S. CASTLEMAN
CHIEF OF RESCUE
Office (904) 630-7055
E-Mail: DavidS@coj.net



515 N. Julia Street
Jacksonville Fire and Rescue
Jacksonville, FL 32202

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 that 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 of withdrawal symptoms and advocate for their treatment. The Peer Specialist also offers recovery services (residential and/or outpatient) as appropriate. Patients who elect to participate are provided transportation directly to Gateway Community Center or another accepting provider. Patients who refuse services are closely followed by their Peer and some are given NARCAN[®] Nasal Spray. This continued follow up and connection encourages patients to enter treatment later. In addition to Peer Specialists working in the EDs, Project Save Lives has placed Peers in the hospitals and maternity units, functioning as Peer Navigators. This ensures that mothers and families of newborns with neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS) are provided with a *Plan of Safe Care* to advance personal and family recovery and resiliency.

PROJECT OUTCOMES

Year to date, 57 percent of eligible participants have consented to services. In a two-year comparative analysis, JFRD reported a 52 percent decrease in overdose-related responses to those participants who, in 2018, enrolled in the program. The analysis was performed by comparing the number of JFRD responses to each participant for a period of 12-months prior to their enrolling into the program and 12-months after their enrollment (a two-year window). There have been six known drug-related deaths among the program participants. To better understand how the program is reducing drug-related deaths, a comparative analysis was conducted in March 2020 between the program participant group and the non-participant group. The analysis, conducted by reviewing death records from the Florida Department of Health Vital Statistics Office, demonstrated that persons who accept services from Project Save Lives had a lower death rate than persons who refused services.

PROJECT FUNDING AND LEGISLATION

Project Save Lives is funded in part by the City of Jacksonville and by each participating hospital. The City's proposed FY 2019/20 budget includes a line item request for \$1,191,423. 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 five Jacksonville emergency departments (EDs): St. Vincent's Riverside, St. Vincent's Southside, Memorial Hospital, Park West and Baptist North. Contractual agreements have been signed for expansion into UF Health - Main ED. However, due to the Coronavirus/COVID-19 pandemic, and in order to minimize further strain on the hospital and community partners involved, expansion into UF Health is on hold.

DSC/mr

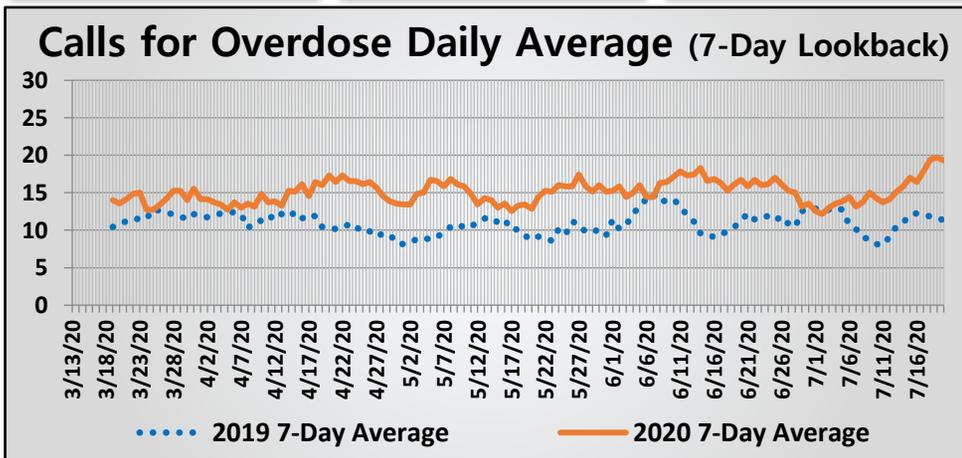
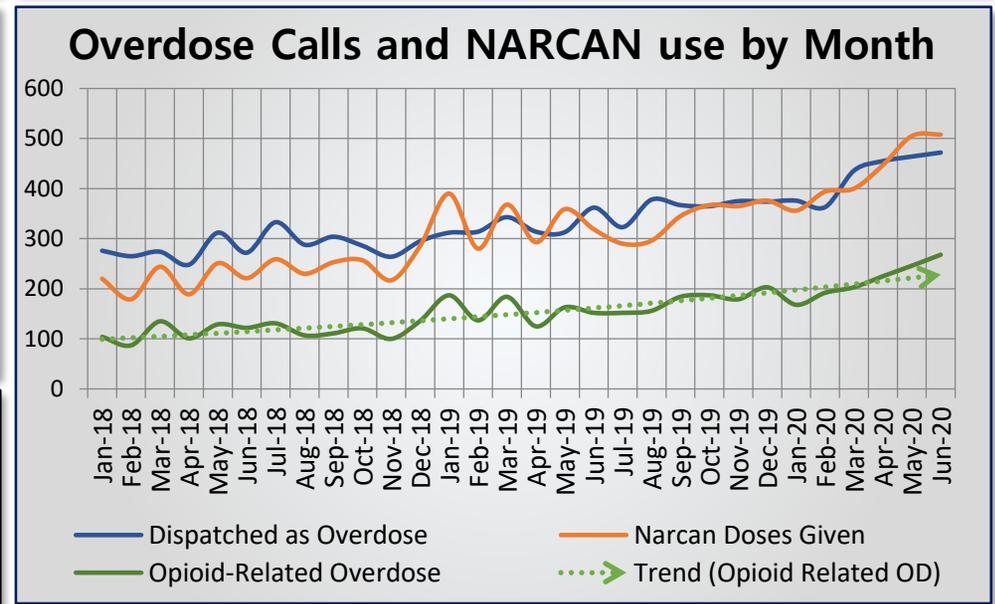
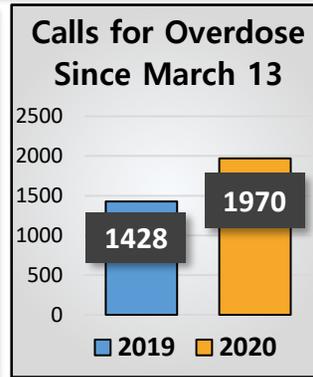
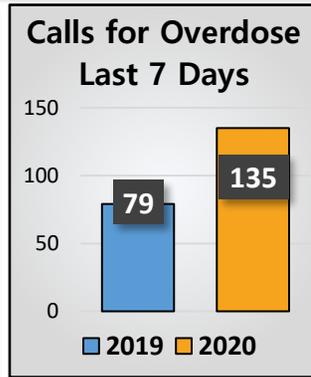
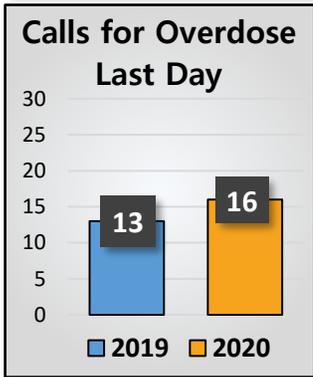
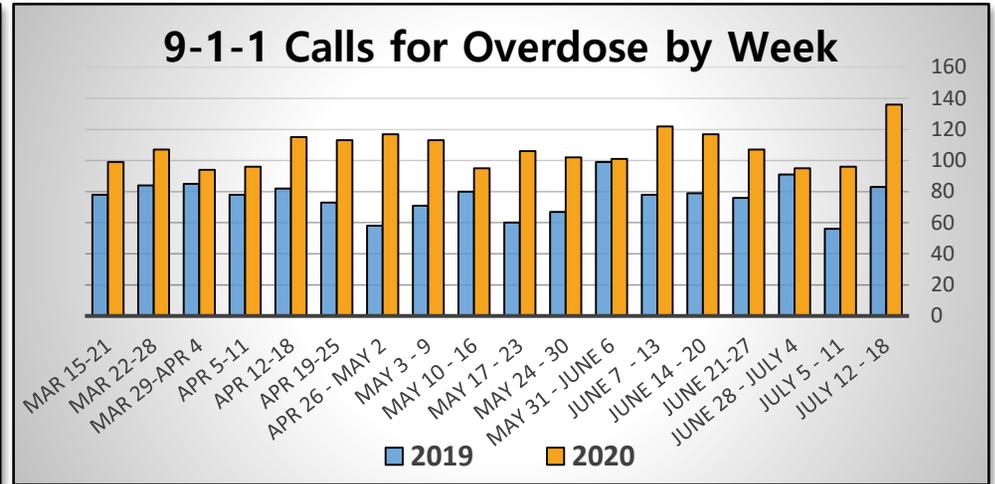
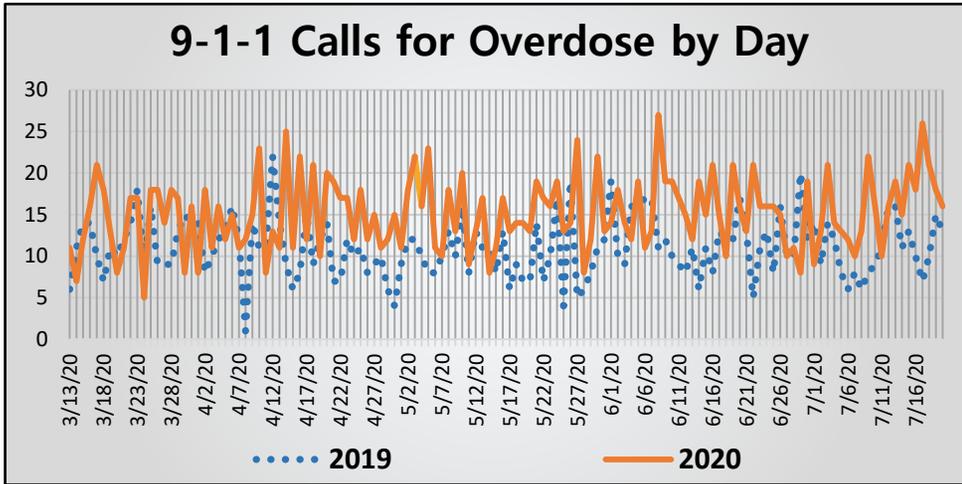
Please note: Florida has a very broad public records law. Most written communications to or from government officials regarding government business are public records and may be subject to public disclosure upon request.



Jacksonville Fire and Rescue Department

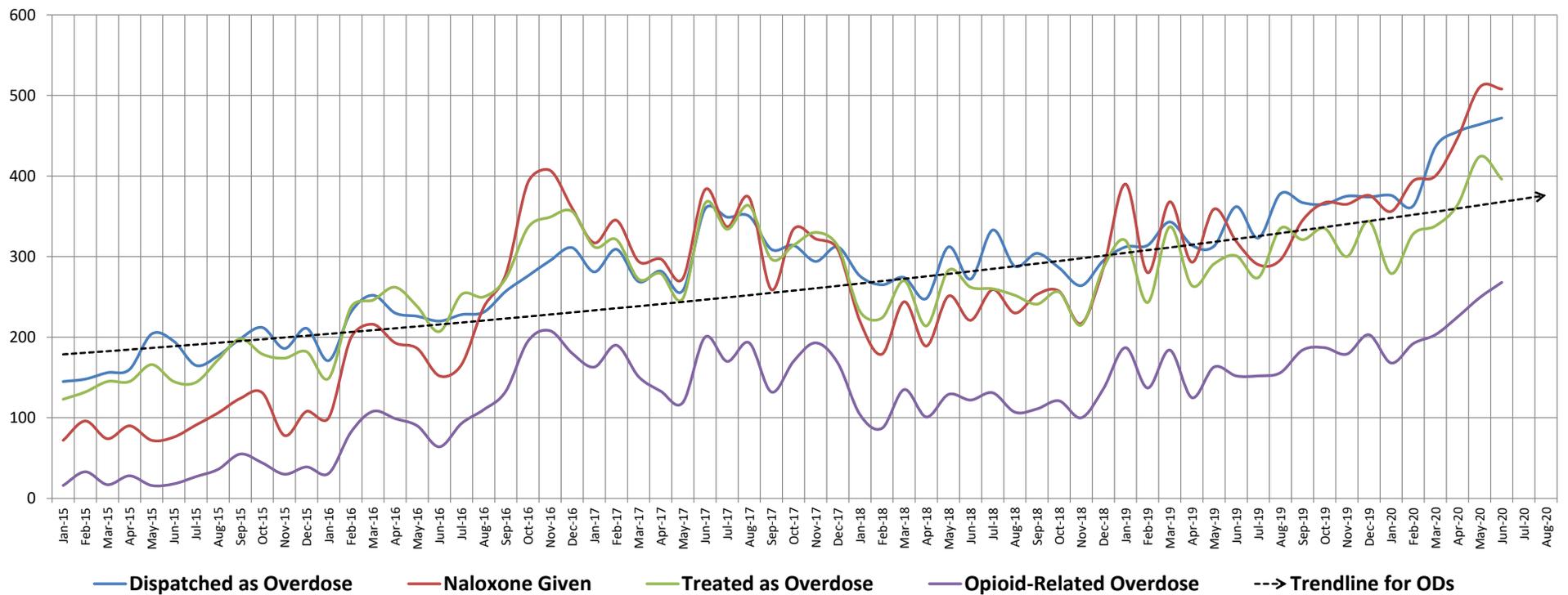
Response to Overdose Incidents

Last Updated on 7/21/2020 at 08:00 AM



Source: Jacksonville Fire & Rescue Department, City of Jacksonville, Florida. Definitions: **Dispatched as Overdose** = a 9-1-1 call was received in which the caller stated that the victim was suffering from a known or suspected overdose. **Narcan Doses Given** = the count of Narcan administered. **Opioid-Related Overdose** = incidents in which the on scene paramedic determined the incident was a known or suspected overdose event AND Narcan was administered. Each of these events are independent of the other and are not mutually exclusive. A 9-1-1 Call Received as overdose and/or Narcan administration does not necessarily confirm an overdose or opioid use.

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** = 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.

Jacksonville Fire & Rescue Department - Overdose Responses

Month	Dispatched as Overdose	Treated as Overdose	Naloxone Doses Given	Opioid-Related Overdose	Transported as Overdose
Jan-15	145	123	72	16	113
Feb-15	148	132	96	33	118
Mar-15	156	145	74	17	138
Apr-15	160	145	90	28	134
May-15	204	166	72	16	148
Jun-15	195	145	76	18	136
Jul-15	165	144	91	27	128
Aug-15	177	172	106	36	163
Sep-15	198	198	124	55	180
Oct-15	212	179	131	44	161
Nov-15	186	174	78	30	153
Dec-15	211	182	108	39	169
Jan-16	171	149	100	31	144
Feb-16	231	237	199	82	230
Mar-16	252	246	216	108	235
Apr-16	230	262	193	99	249
May-16	226	238	186	90	225
Jun-16	220	207	152	64	194
Jul-16	228	253	166	93	238
Aug-16	231	250	237	110	254
Sep-16	257	273	278	133	256
Oct-16	276	336	392	195	326
Nov-16	295	349	407	208	340
Dec-16	311	356	360	180	326
Jan-17	281	312	317	163	293
Feb-17	309	321	345	190	310
Mar-17	269	272	294	151	248
Apr-17	282	279	297	133	271
May-17	258	248	273	119	238
Jun-17	359	366	383	200	353
Jul-17	349	334	337	170	311
Aug-17	350	363	373	193	348
Sep-17	309	297	259	132	277
Oct-17	314	314	334	170	300
Nov-17	294	330	322	193	310
Dec-17	312	313	309	168	294
Jan-18	276	232	220	104	217
Feb-18	265	224	179	87	205
Mar-18	274	270	244	135	259
Apr-18	248	214	189	101	195
May-18	312	283	251	129	266
Jun-18	272	262	221	122	244
Jul-18	333	260	259	131	247
Aug-18	288	252	230	107	239
Sep-18	304	241	253	111	220
Oct-18	286	256	257	121	236
Nov-18	264	215	217	100	196
Dec-18	295	286	286	136	263
Jan-19	312	320	390	187	302
Feb-19	314	243	280	137	225
Mar-19	343	337	368	184	311
Apr-19	314	264	293	125	240
May-19	313	291	359	163	272
Jun-19	362	301	319	152	277
Jul-19	323	274	290	152	255
Aug-19	378	335	296	156	310
Sep-19	367	321	345	184	296
Oct-19	365	335	367	187	306
Nov-19	375	300	365	179	282
Dec-19	374	344	376	203	324
Jan-20	376	279	356	168	257
Feb-20	363	328	394	192	300
Mar-20	436	338	400	203	317
Apr-20	455	364	447	225	335
May-20	464	424	510	249	396
Jun-20	472	396	508	268	371

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.