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515 N. Julia Street
 Jacksonville Fire and Rescue
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CITY OF JACKSONVILLE • PROJECT SAVE LIVES STATUS REPORT

May 7, 2020

PROJECT MANAGEMENT TEAM

NAME	ORGANIZATION	AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY
David Castleman	Jacksonville Fire and Rescue	Contract Administration
Dr. Raymond Pomm	Gateway Community Services	Program Developer / Medical Director
Dr. Huson Gilberstadt	St. Vincent's Medical Center – Riverside	Chief Clinical Officer
Courtney Robinson	Gateway Community Services	Lead Care Coordinator
Rico Bodin	Gateway Community Services	Peer Support Specialist Coordinator
Mark Rowley	Jacksonville Fire and Rescue	Data & Reporting
Lori Bilello, PhD	UF College of Medicine – Jacksonville	Research and Analysis

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The purpose of the Opioid Epidemic Pilot 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 Support 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 Health System, Memorial Hospital and Orange Park Medical Center. UF Health, was an original partner and continues to aid in providing program research, analysis and evaluation.

PROJECT STATUS

Project Save Lives began on November 16, 2017. Below is the latest update through April 30, 2020:

DESCRIPTION	COUNT
TOTAL PATIENTS ELIGIBLE FOR PROGRAM PARTICIPATION	2037
NO PROGRAM CONTACT (Expired prior to services)	128
REFUSED ALL SERVICES (Includes hospital ICU patients and AMA's)	862
CONSENTED TO PROGRAM SERVICES	1047
PARTICIPANT DISENGAGED FROM SERVICES (no phone services, relocated, declined, etc.)	20
DEATH CAUSED BY OPIOIDS	6
PROGRAM COMPLETION (after 90 days)	722
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN SERVICES	299
INITIAL TRADITIONAL (Residential, Outpatient, Intensive Outpatient)	48
PEER SUPPORT SERVICES ONLY	251

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PROJECT OPERATIONS

When overdose patients arrive at a participating hospital emergency department, lifesaving stabilization is the priority. Once stabilized, patients are met by a Peer Support Specialist who is housed in the emergency department. The Peer Support Specialist works alongside the team of physicians and nurses to further aid in the treatment of withdrawal symptoms and offer specialized residential and/or outpatient services. Patients who elect to participate are provided transportation with the Peer Specialist directly to Gateway Community Center or another accepting provider. Patients who elect not to participate in immediate services are offered Nasal NARCAN at no cost and are closely followed by their Peer. This continued follow up and connection allows patients to enter treatment later, which may include an intensive outpatient or residential treatment program.

In addition to Peer Specialists being housed in emergency departments, Project Save Lives has hired additional Peer Specialists to fill the role of Peer Navigator. The Peer Navigator's role is to follow and support admitted patients (outside the emergency department) and to provide services in the maternity units, ensuring 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

In a two-year comparative analysis, JFRD reported a 52 percent decrease in overdose-related responses to those participants with Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) who, in 2018, enrolled in the program. The analysis was performed by comparing the number of JFRD responses to each participant 12-months prior to their enrolling into the program and 12-months after their enrollment (a two-year window). Since the program's inception, 51 percent of eligible participants have consented to services. Within this participant population, there have been six known opioid-related deaths reported by the Medical Examiner. To improve the veracity of data as related to drug-related deaths, a comparative study is currently being performed to identify and quantify any drug-related deaths between the program participant group and the non-participant group. This study is being conducted through a data use agreement with the Bureau of Vital Statistics at the Florida Department of Health (DOH).

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 (funds Peer Navigators).

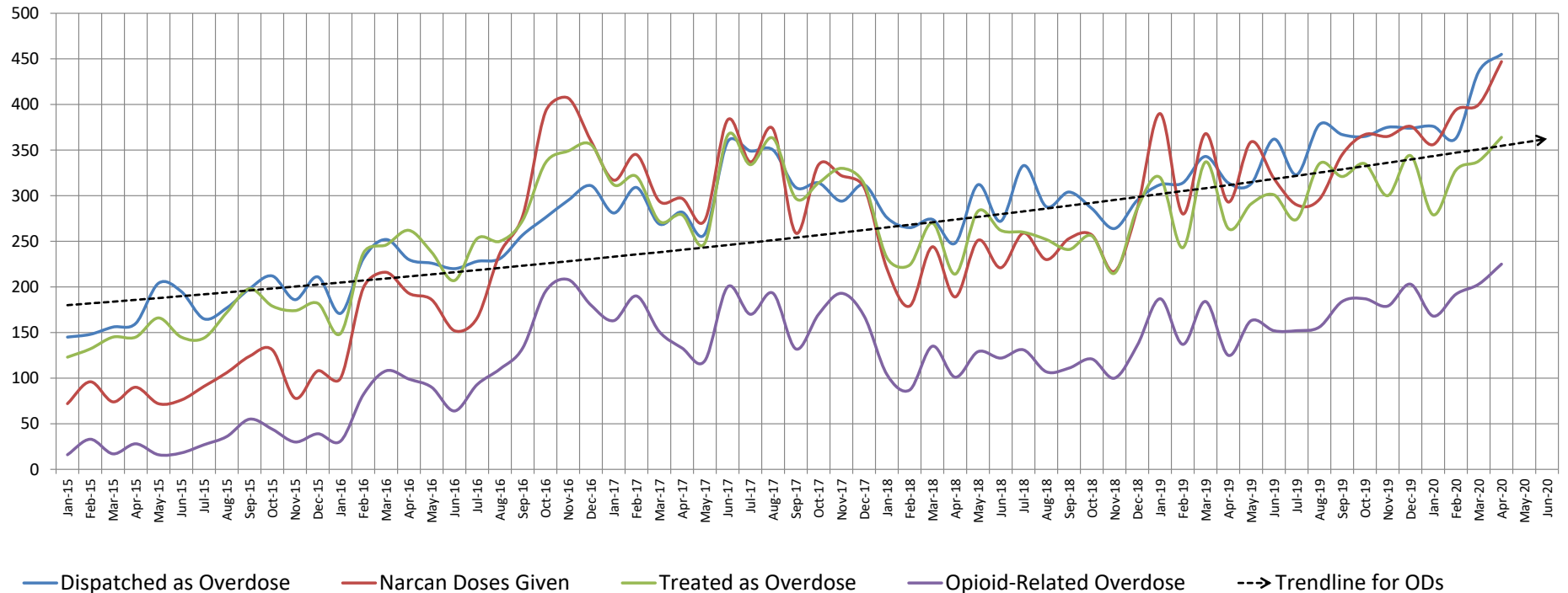
PROJECT EXPANSION

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 & Rescue Department: *Overdose Responses*



Source: Jacksonville Fire & Rescue Department, Jacksonville, FL, Assistant Chief Mark Rowley. A 9-1-1 Call Received as overdose and/or Narcan administration does not necessarily confirm an overdose or opioid use. 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 possible overdose. **Narcan Doses Given** = the count of Narcan administered, which may include repeat doses to same patient. **Treated as Overdose** = an incident in which the on scene paramedics assessed the victim and determined the victim was likely suffering from a known or suspected overdose event. **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 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	Narcan 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

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 or opioid use. 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 possible overdose. **Treated as Overdose** = an incident in which the on scene paramedics assessed the victim and determined the victim was likely suffering from a known or suspected overdose event. **Narcan Doses Given** = the count of Narcan administered, which may include repeat doses to same patient. **Opioid-Related Overdose** = incidents in which the on scene paramedic determined the incident was a known or suspected overdose event AND Narcan was administered. **Transported as Overdose** = incidents in which the on scene paramedics determined the incident was a known or suspected overdose event AND the patient was transported to the hospital. Each of the se definitions and events are independent of the other and are not mutually exclusive.