

Steering Committee

DuPage County Coroner Richard Jorgensen M.D.

DuPage County SheriffJohn Zaruba

DuPage County State's Attorney OfficeRobert Berlin

DuPage County Police Chief's Association

Chief Bradley Bloom Hinsdale Police Department

Chief Mark Field Wheaton Police Department

Chief Kent Williams Bartlett Police Department

DuPage County Health Department

Karen Ayala Executive Director

George DeTella DNP Project Director

The DuPage Narcan Program has a single mission objective:

Save Lives

Overview

"A drug that is highly successful in reversing heroin overdoses is being carried by some police agencies as a way to give quicker treatment before paramedics arrive"

USA TODAY 12:28 p.m. EST February 3, 2014

With more people dying from unintentional drug overdoses than car accidents, it is critically important to prevent drug abuse and consequently the number of drug overdoses.

In August, 2013, DuPage County leaders were faced with 11 deaths from the previous month being attributed to opiate overdoses.

The DuPage County Coroner and the DuPage County Police Chiefs met to discuss strategies surrounding the increase in opiate-related deaths. A secondary meeting that involved the Coroner, Police Chiefs, DuPage County Sheriff, DuPage County State's Attorney and DuPage County Health Department representatives was held to outline potential strategies.

In early September, 2013, this group again convened and decided to apply for program status from the Illinois Department of Substance Abuse (DASA). This status allows for the non-medical administration of Naloxone in the event of an opiate overdose. The Health Department accepted the roles of Program Director and Health Care Professional. The application was reviewed by DASA and subsequently approved as the DuPage Narcan Program (DNP). It is the first countywide overdose prevention program approved by DASA in the State of Illinois

DNP Timeline





OCTOBER, 2013

Funding:

The DuPage County Board of Health has provided the funding for this initiative.

Product Identification and Curriculum Development:

A strategic decision to use the inhalant product versus the intramuscular injection was made based on initial feedback and the comfort level of police. Once product identification was made then curriculum development could begin.

A team led by Health Department personnel researched and authored the curriculum and the current training program. This curriculum was vetted by the steering committee and subsequently approved by DASA.



Trainers:

Once the curriculum was approved by DASA, a core group of eight persons reviewed the curriculum and took part in a seminar resulting in the first group of DNP trainers.

In addition, a second team prepared and branded the training materials we currently use. A SharePoint platform was created for all active participants to ensure they would have access to current and consistent information for future trainings.

Pilot Agencies:

The DuPage Chiefs of Police Association (DCPA) has been a driving force behind this program. It prepared and disseminated a

templated General Order for participants, as well as providing education to countywide law enforcement entities.

Six agencies, representing 364 officers, requested and were approved by DASA for the initial training program. All agencies complete a program participation agreement prepared by the State's Attorney's office and then were scheduled for training Nov. 18, 2013.

There was a verbal commitment by these agencies that once their trainers completed the course they would in turn expedite the training of their officers. The target date was established as Jan. 1, 2014, for the initial 364 officers to be deployed to the street with Narcan.



Purchasing:

After extensive research we found a vendor that could provide both the Naloxone and Atomizer at a combined cost of \$16 per unit. Each program participant is issued two units.

In October, 1,000 units of Naloxone and atomizers were purchased for training. Each unit has a shelf life of two years, at which time replenishment must occur.

NOVEMBER, 2013

Training:

Fifteen staff representing six police departments were trained on Nov. 18, 2013, and issued 728 units of Naloxone and atomizers for their respective departments.

JANUARY, 2014

Program Assessment:

In early January, 2014, the steering committee convened to conduct an assessment to determine the success of the train the

trainer model. Of particular note was the accomplishment that six pilot agencies had trained their officers and deployed the lifesaving drug to the streets.

All feedback from the training survey and agency chiefs was positive.

Three additional training dates were established and completed during the next 60 days.

MARCH, 2014 - AUGUST, 2014

DNP Save #1:

On March 22, 2014, a DuPage County Sheriff's Officer administered Naloxone which represented the first save recorded by the DNP.

By September 30, 2014, there had been 23 recorded saves.

DNP Save Statistics

Gender



Male

Males represent 58% of Narcan Saves.

Females represent 42% of Narcan Saves.

Race



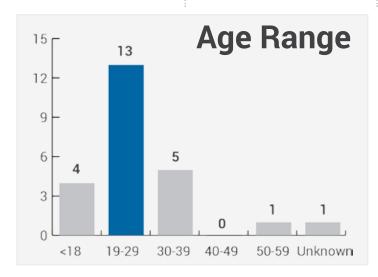
White

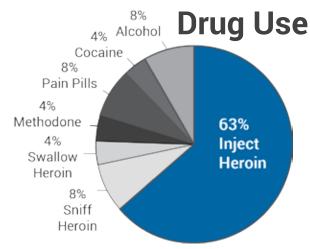
White Caucasins represent 79% of Narcan Saves.

Hispanic Latinos represent 21% of Narcan Saves.



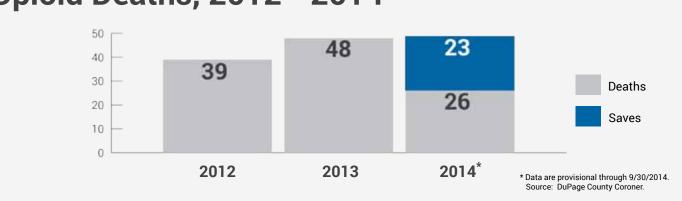
Trained personnel have been phased in between January and September, 2014. We anticipate all law enforcement officers to be fully deployed by December, 2014.





Death Statistics

Opioid Deaths, 2012 - 2014



Program Sites

"Because police are often first on the scene of an overdose, the administration strongly encourages local law enforcement agencies to train and equip their personnel with this lifesaving drug."

White House's Office of National Drug Control Policy

Program Participants

Total Participants	Law Enforcement Participants	Civilian Participants
1,742	1,699	43

Program Sites

Addison PD	Glendale Heights PD	Oak Brook PD
Aurora PD	Glen Ellyn PD	Roselle PD
Bartlett PD	Hanover Park PD	Villa Park PD
Bensenville PD	Health Department/ Public Defender	Warrenville PD
Bloomingdale PD	Hinsdale PD	Western Springs PD
Burr Ridge PD	Illinois State Police District 2	Westmont PD
Clarendon Hills PD	Itasca PD	West Chicago PD
Darien PD	Lemont PD	Wheaton PD
Downers Grove PD	Lisle PD	Willowbrook PD
DuPage County Sheriff	Lombard PD	Wood Dale
Elmhurst	Naperville PD	Woodridge

^{*} Carol Stream Police Department training 10/16/2014

In the News

"Many times police officers actually arrive prior to the EMS or the medical personnel arriving, it is critically important for that drug to be available as quickly as possible."

Karen Ayala, Executive Director, DuPage County Health Department

Television

ABC News Chicago:

Suburban police to begin carrying Narcan to reverse heroin overdoses.

Fox News:

DuPage County cops to be trained, equipped with heroin overdose antidote.

CBS News:

DuPage Narcan Program Saves Another Life From Heroin OD

BBC News

Heroin antidote Naloxone offers US hope against overdose.



Print

Daily Herald:

DuPage police learning to use drug to reverse heroin overdose.

DuPage Deputy Saves a Life with Narcan.

Police equipped with overdose reversal drug save two lives.

Chicago Tribune:

DuPage officers begin carrying drug to counteract heroin.

My Suburban Life:

DuPage County Health Department trains police on life-saving heroin reversal drug, despite dwindling funds.

Lombard police to carry Narcan in response to increased heroin use.

Naperville Sun:

Narcan offers DuPage County officers a new hope in the war against heroin.

Next Steps



The next steps are clear, expand the program and **SAVE MORE LIVES**.

Recent efforts to broaden DNP participation to law enforcement agencies outside of DuPage County continue and as noted by the addition of the Western Springs Police Department.

New efforts to sustain our training platform are ongoing as we modify and update our curriculum statistics and information.

All DNP saves are now plotted and tracked within the DuPage County GIS mapping system. This information, as well as outcome data recorded from each use/save, is shared with the steering committee as we develop a strategic

plan for future enhancements.

CONCLUSION

This annual report is intended to document achievements during the first year of the program. Staff associated with the DNP has worked diligently and realized operational status in an expedited timeframe without compromising integrity of the program.

An analysis of the DNP reveals two important points:

 Statistics presented in this report are from January, 2014, through September, 2014.
 It is expected that by December, 2014 all law enforcement officers will be trained and deployed.



2 The DNP recognizes a three-tier strategy:

Tier 1: DNP Saves Lives

Tier 2: Prescriber Education and Awareness

Tier 3: Public Education and Awareness

A multi-tiered approach is necessary with an issue as complex as opiate overdose.

The DNP intention is to analyze outcome data in January, 2015, (one year of availability of Narcan on the streets) and July, 2015, (one year of full implementation).

All feedback has been encouraging.

Discussions were held with several officers who administered Narcan while on duty. They offered supportive comments, such as:

"I felt comfortable and it was easy."

"It went as we were trained."

"The first dose did not work, however the second dose did... It was OK."

These comments, as well as training surveys, are used to determine the appropriateness of training.

OUR CONCLUSIONS:

- DNP-trained officers demonstrated competency in the administration of Narcan, even under adverse conditions.
- The DNP allows officers both the necessary training and equipment to meet the mission objective: SAVE LIVES.













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