



OVERDOSE RESPONSE STRATEGY

PUBLIC HEALTH | PUBLIC SAFETY | PARTNERSHIP



♦ Jan 2026, No. 3

Central Florida Public Health and Safety Quarterly Digest

About

Welcome back to the Central Florida Public Health and Safety Quarterly Digest.

Our goal is to continue to provide a continuum of resources for substance use and overdose. Throughout this digest, you will find resources for treatment, prevention, recovery, naloxone distribution, public health and public safety data and other helpful links.

The contents of this digest are for informational purposes only.

This publication is supported in-part by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as part of a financial assistance award totaling \$17,000,000, with 100 percent funded by CDC/HHS. A portion of this funding supported the project described above. The contents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement by, CDC/HHS, the U.S. Government, or the CDC Foundation

Have a question or need help finding a resource? Connect with Brittany Brown at bbrown@cfhidta.org or Paul Maxwell at pmaxwell@cfhidta.org.

Please note: All links will be printed in full on the last page for your convenience.

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The Overdose Response Strategy

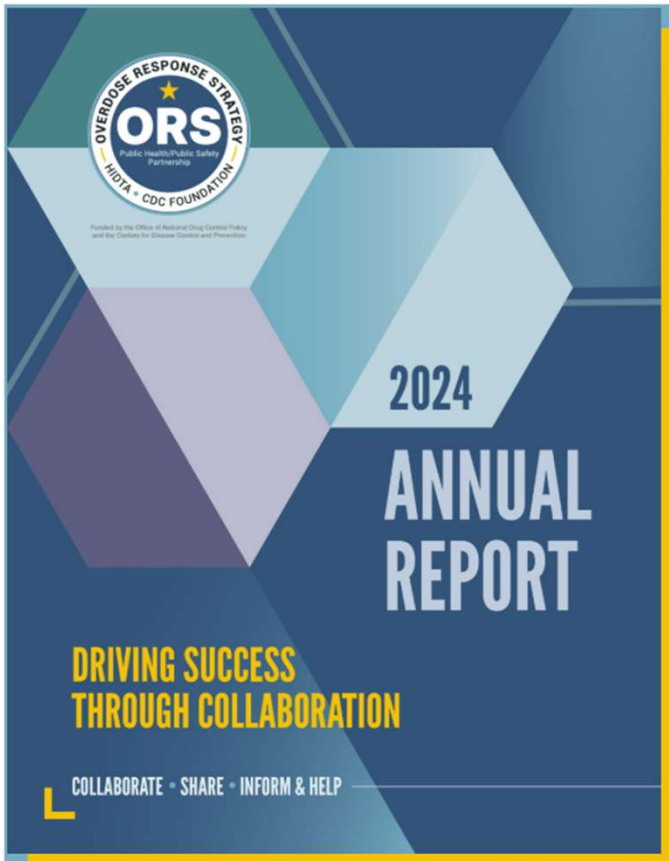
The Overdose Response Strategy (ORS) is an unprecedented and unique public health-public safety partnership between the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) through their support of the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program and the CDC Foundation. At its core, the ORS is an example of a cross-agency, interdisciplinary collaboration with a single mission of reducing overdose deaths and saving lives across the United States. For more information, visit [ORS Program](#).

The Central Florida High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)

The Central Florida HIDTA (CFHIDTA) program is a part of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) created by Congress with The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. It provides assistance to Federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies operating in areas determined to be critical drug-trafficking regions of the United States.

The purpose of the program is to reduce drug trafficking and production in the United States. For more information on the CFHIDTA, please visit [Central FL HIDTA](#).

For more information on the National HIDTA program, please visit [HIDTA Program](#).



The ORS Annual Report describes the current state of the overdose epidemic, outlines the program's key strategies from 2024 and highlights major accomplishments, activities and success stories of our teams.

You can read the full report [here](#).

2026 ORS Annual Conference has been announced!

The 2026 ORS Annual Conference will be held in St. Louis, MO on May 12th – 15th, 2026.

Please visit orsprogram.org for more information.

The Overdose Response Strategy (ORS) hosts a **Trends, Analysis and Threats (TAT)**, a bimonthly (every other month) webinar series delivering briefings on current and emerging drug trends from experts with leading forensic and toxicology labs. The call is open to any interested professionals throughout the country working in public safety, public health, or other disciplines to prevent overdoses. The call is scheduled for the First Wednesday, every other month, 2:00 to 3:00 pm. (ET).

You can register for the call [here](#).

To submit questions or topics of interest, contact ors-tat@nhac.org.



In July, the Florida Public Health Analysts (PHA) were selected to present at the ESRI Conference in San Diego, California: “Modernization of Data: Overdose Response Strategy and Florida Sheriff’s Association Medicated Assisted Treatment and Overdose Prevention Toolkit.”

Pictured on the left (L-R): Jasmin Sibai (SFLHIDTA PHA), Brittany Brown (CFHIDTA PHA), Deborah Babin (NFHIDTA PHA), and Ali Burrell (ODMAP Program Manager).

Resources and Toolkits

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has released “PLACES: Local Data for Better Health” which includes an interactive map, a data portal, and a comparison report. The latest PLACES model-based estimates are generated using 2023 data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), U.S. Census 2020 Population Count, and the American Community Survey 2019-2023:

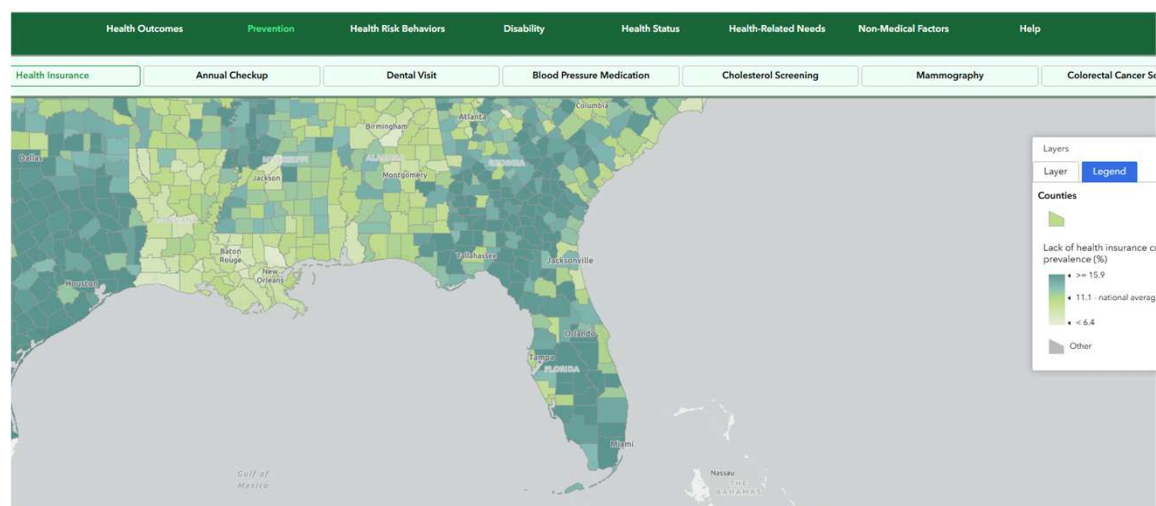
The interactive map allows you to visualize various social determinants of health, health outcomes, health status, and health risk behaviors at the county, place, census tract, and ZXTA levels.

Intended users of the PLACES Interactive Map includes:

- Public Health Officials and Policymakers
- Research and Academics
- Hospitals, Healthcare Providers, Organizations and Systems
- Health Insurance Plans
- Community and Rural Health Agencies
- Emergency Preparedness and Response Officials
- National non-governmental and community-based organizations
- General Public

“This tool is particularly valuable for tailoring public health strategies to the unique needs of different communities, thereby supporting targeted interventions aimed at improving health outcomes across the country.” –BRFSS December 5, 2025 Newsletter

While this tool does not specifically address substance use or overdoses, it could still be a useful tool for understanding your community better. An example of Health Insurance status by county is below.

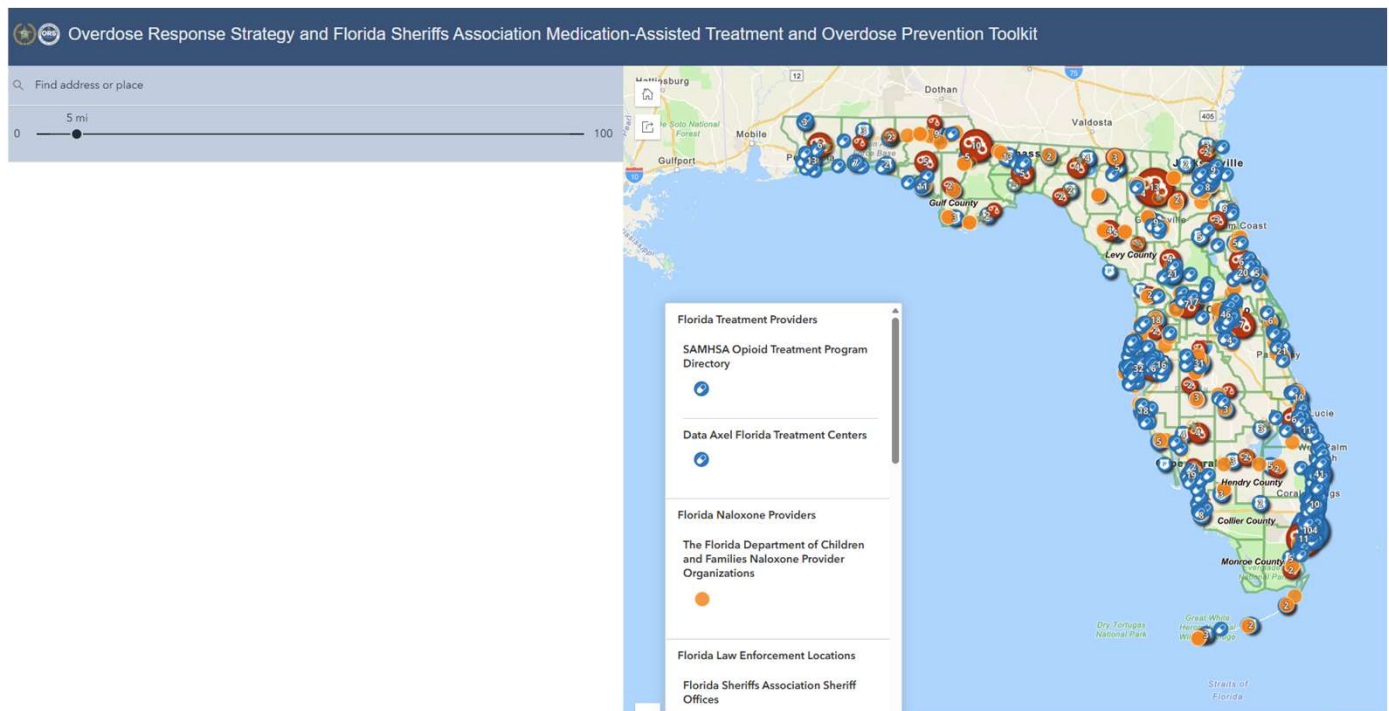


CDC Interactive PLACES Map

Resources and Toolkits

The Florida Overdose Response Strategy (ORS) created our own map together with the Florida Sheriff's Association and the Florida Department of Children and Families to bridge gaps in siloed Medication-Assisted Treatment and overdose prevention services across Florida, enhancing near real-time information sharing to save lives from drug overdoses. The map can be used to identify treatment centers and naloxone providers throughout Florida. You can allow the map to use your location, or you can input a different location and search within a specific radius.

We hope to continue to add useful features like social services programs, Anonymous meeting locations, job core locations and more. This map also allows you to print out a list of the services within the desired radius, which could be especially helpful for those leaving correctional facilities.



[Overdose Response Strategy and Florida Sheriff's Association Medication-Assisted Treatment and Overdose Prevention Toolkit](#)

New Funding and Other Opportunities

[Alcohol and Other Substance Use Research Education Programs for Health Professionals \(R25 Clinical Trial Not Allowed\)](#)

NIH | Deadline: May 26, 2026

[Substance Use/Substance Use Disorder Dissertation Research Award](#)

PAR-25-347 | NIDA | Deadline: June 16, 2026

[Device-Based Treatments for Substance Use Disorders](#)

PAR-25-023 | NIDA | Deadline: August 13, 2026

[NIDA Mentored Clinical Scientist Development Program Award in Substance Use and Substance Use Disorder Research](#)

PAR-24-089 | NIDA | Deadline: November 13, 2026

[Accelerating the Pace of Substance Use Research Using Existing Data \(R01 Clinical Trial Not Allowed\)](#)

NIH | Deadline: December 4, 2027

[2026 National Sheriff's Association Winter Conference](#) |

January 31- February 4, 2026

[NAADAC Black Community Summit Free Virtual Event](#): Feb 5-6, 2026

[RXSUMMIT](#) Nashville, TN April 6-9th 2026

[NATCON 2026](#) April 27-29, 2026 They are offering a chance to win free registration [HERE](#)

[NADEC 26 Conference](#) National Alliance for Drug Endangered Children (NADEC) Las Vegas, NV | May 5–7, 2026

[2026 NACCHO360 Annual Conference](#) Louisville, KY July 14-17, 2026 in person and virtually

Quick Links

- [Find Substance Use Treatment](#)
- [Veterans Crisis Line](#)
- [SAMHSA Treatment Search](#)
- [Find Local Services through DCF](#)
- [Prevention](#)
- [Floridians for Recovery](#)
- [FL Health Charts](#)
- [DEA Drug Information](#)

Specific Links for First Responders

- [American Addiction Centers for First Responders](#)
- [Serve and Protect – Facilitating Trauma Services for Public Safety and First Responders](#)

Overdose Fatalities

The Medical Examiners Commission of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement released their annual “Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons by Florida Medical Examiners” 2024 report.

“Highlights Include (as compared to 2023)

- Total drug-related deaths decreased by 14 percent (2,111 less).
- 5,378 opioid-related deaths were reported, which is a 26 percent decreased (1,857 less). The opioids were identified as either the cause of death or merely present in the decedent.
- 3,726 opioid-caused deaths were reported, which is a 32 percent decrease (1,750) less.
- 6,631 (22 percent decrease, 1, 830) individuals died with one or more prescription drugs in their system. The drugs were identified as either the cause of death or merely present in the decedent. These drugs may have also been mixed with illicit drugs and/or alcohol. While fentanyl is a prescription drug, data indicates that at least 85 percent of fentanyl occurrences were illicitly obtained.
- The *most frequently occurring drugs* found in decedents were ethyl alcohol (5,185), fentanyl (3,667), benzodiazepines (3,024, including 986 alprazolam occurrences), cocaine (2,951), cannabinoids (2,766), methamphetamine (2,129), amphetamine (1,995), oxycodone (868), gabapentin (868), fentanyl analogs (696), morphine (554), cathinones (517) and xylazine (458).
- *Drugs that caused the most deaths* were fentanyl (3,224), cocaine (1,920), methamphetamine (1,500) ethyl alcohol (972), benzodiazepines (665, including 382 alprazolam deaths), fentanyl analogs (603) amphetamine (566) and cathinones (370).”

For additional highlights and to read the full report, you can find it [here](#).

[Florida Department of Law Enforcement Medical Examiner's Commission](#)

Novel Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

In local news, in August 2025, the DEA Orlando HIDTA Task Force seized over 100,000 tablets of protonitazene. This was the largest one-day seizure of protonitazene in the nation for the DEA. The Orlando DEA and the United States Attorney's Office will hold a press conference in January 2026 with more details.

In December 2021, The Center for Forensic Science Research and Education (CFSRE) released an alert entitled, "New Synthetic Opioid Protonitazene Increasing in Prevalence" as "Nitazenes" Gain Traction Across the United States and Canada. The summary of the article states, "Protonitazene is a new, potent synthetic opioid bearing structural resemblance to etonitazene, a synthetic opioid that is nationally and internationally controlled. Protonitazene is dissimilar in structure to synthetic opioids typically encountered in forensic casework (e.g. fentanyl, heroin); however, protonitazene is a structural isomer of isotonitazene, requiring increased analytical specificity during toxicological analysis. *In vitro* pharmacological data suggest that this new opioid exhibits potency similar to other recently emergent "nitazene" opioids and is approximately three times more potent than fentanyl."

"Recommendations for Public Health:

- Implement surveillance for rapid identification of drug overdose outbreaks.
- Engage local poison control centers and clinicians to assist with treatment of affected patients.

Recommendations for Clinicians:

- Become familiar with the signs and symptoms associated with synthetic opioid (e.g. sedation, respiratory depression)
- Naloxone should be administered to reverse critical respiratory depression and repeated naloxone administration may be necessary. Be aware that clinical conditions may change rapidly and unpredictably after naloxone administration due to precipitation of withdrawal.
- Be mindful that illicit drugs have limited quality control, containing undeclared substances that impact the expected clinical effects or findings.

Recommendations for Medical Examiners and Coroners:

- Test for new synthetic opioids and their biomarkers in suspected opioid overdose cases.

You can read the full CFSRE alert [here](#).

Additionally, The National Library of Medicine *National Center for Biotechnology Information* published, "A Comprehensive Narrative Review of Protonitazene: Pharmacological Characteristics, Detection Techniques, and Toxicology". Click [here](#) to access the article.

[The Center for Forensic Science Research & Education](#)
[National Library of Medicine](#)

Novel Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

BTMPS also referred to as (bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate or Tinuvin 770

In May of 2025, The Center for Forensic Science Research and Education (CFSRE) released an alert entitled "An Update on the Presence of BTMPS in the Drug Supply and the Discovery of Tetramethylfentanyl-related Substances." The report states, "BTMPS is an industrial chemical that began appearing in June 2024 in the recreational opioid supply as an adulterant alongside fentanyl. BTMPS is used as a light stabilizer and was initially evaluated for use in plastic materials."

According to a briefing released by the Department of Homeland Security entitled, "BTMPS: An Industrial Additive in the Illicit Drug Supply", "BTMPS spread quickly through the U.S. drug supply, from Jun to Dec 2024; it went from initial detection to all but 3 states reporting detection. Unlike other adulterants commonly found in the U.S. drug market, BTMPS is likely coming from Mexico and not an adulterant added to the drug supply in the U.S. BTMPS is being used to replace other precursor chemicals because fentanyl analogs derived from it are being detected."

The briefing also highlights accounts from people who use drugs that report "the taste and odor of BTMPS to be a strong, pervasive odor resembling bug spray, plastic, or a rubbery or synthetic fishy smell."

Notes for Medical Professionals:

- There are only a few published studies available to make human toxicity estimates.
- BTMPS is an L-type Ca^{2+} -channel blocker. Calcium channel blockers affect muscle cells, reduce heart rates, and lower blood pressure.
- In rat studies, BTMPS damaged the outer membrane of heart cells and caused excessive contraction in heart cells, breakdown of certain areas of heart cells, and changes in heart tissue that are similar to damage caused by levels of stress hormones.

You can read the CSFRE public alert [here](#).

You can read the Department of Homeland Security Science and Technology briefing [here](#)

BTMPS has been found in Central Florida in Orange, Seminole, Osceola, Pasco, Polk Hillsborough, Volusia Counties, and throughout the state of Florida.

[The Center for Forensic Science Research & Education](#)
[U.S. Department of National Security Science and Technology](#)

Novel Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

The Center for Forensic Science Research & Education (CFSRE) has released their Q3 2025 novel psychoactive substance (NPS) trend report.

- Benzodiazepines continued to rise in detections during death investigations and ER admissions; and is most often used with opioids
- NPS opioids remain a major driver of fatal and non-fatal overdoses; co-occurrence with fentanyl and its analogs persist.
- Stimulants and hallucinogens continue to be linked to ER visits and intoxication events (nightlife/festival settings). Tracking shows high turnover with new cathinones and substituted phenethylamines emerging.
- Synthetic cannabinoids remain a persistent problem with constant emergence of new metabolites and analogs, especially in corrections populations.

You can find the full report [here](#)

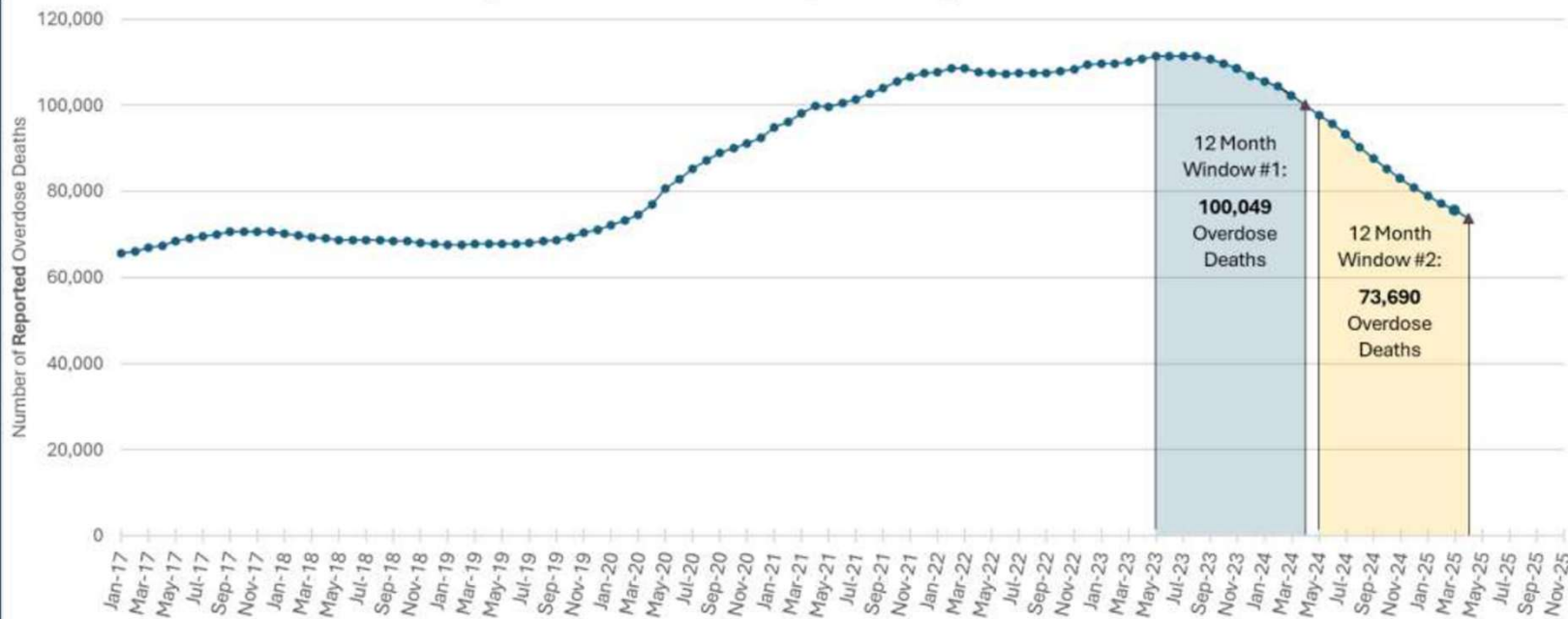
[The Center for Forensic Science Research & Education](#)
[National Library of Medicine](#)

Overdose Data Trends – National Data Snapshot

Overdose Mortality

Based on data available for analysis on : September 7, 2025

Figure 1 12 Month-ending Provisional Counts of Reported Drug Overdose Deaths: United States, Jan 2017-May 2025, All Ages



According to the National Center for Health Statistics, “Provisional Overdose Death Counts” report, the United States began seeing an overall decrease in overdose deaths starting around May 2023 with a 12-month count of 100,049 overdose deaths. The subsequent 12-month window (May 2024-May 2025) reported a 26.3 percent decrease in overdose deaths with 73,690 being reported.

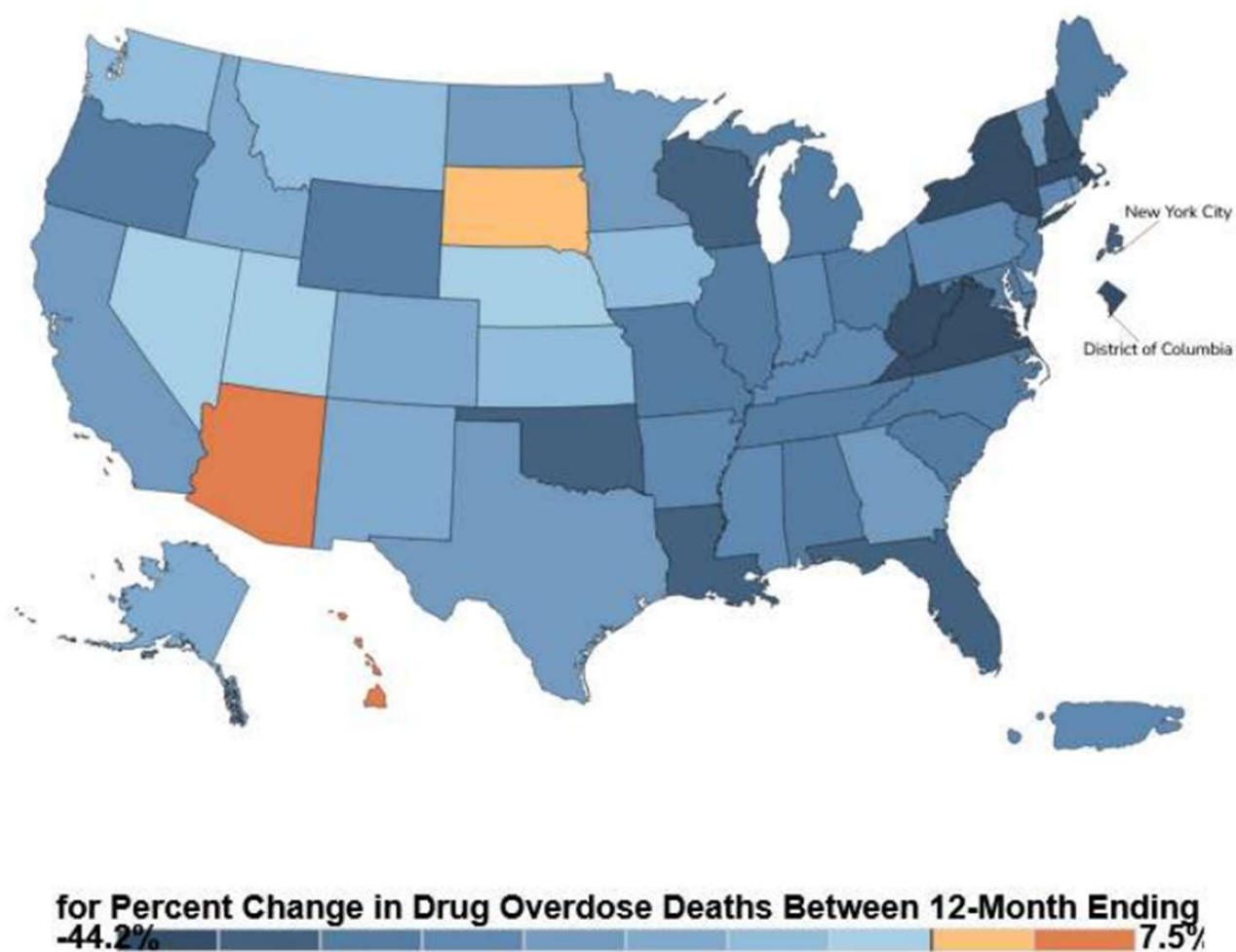
[National Center for Health Statistics, Provisional Drug Overdose Death Counts](#)

Overdose Data Trends – National Data Snapshot

Overdose Mortality

Based on data available for analysis on : September 7, 2025

Figure 2 Percent Change in Reported 12 Month-ending Count of Drug Overdose Deaths, by Jurisdiction: April 2024 to April 2025, All Ages



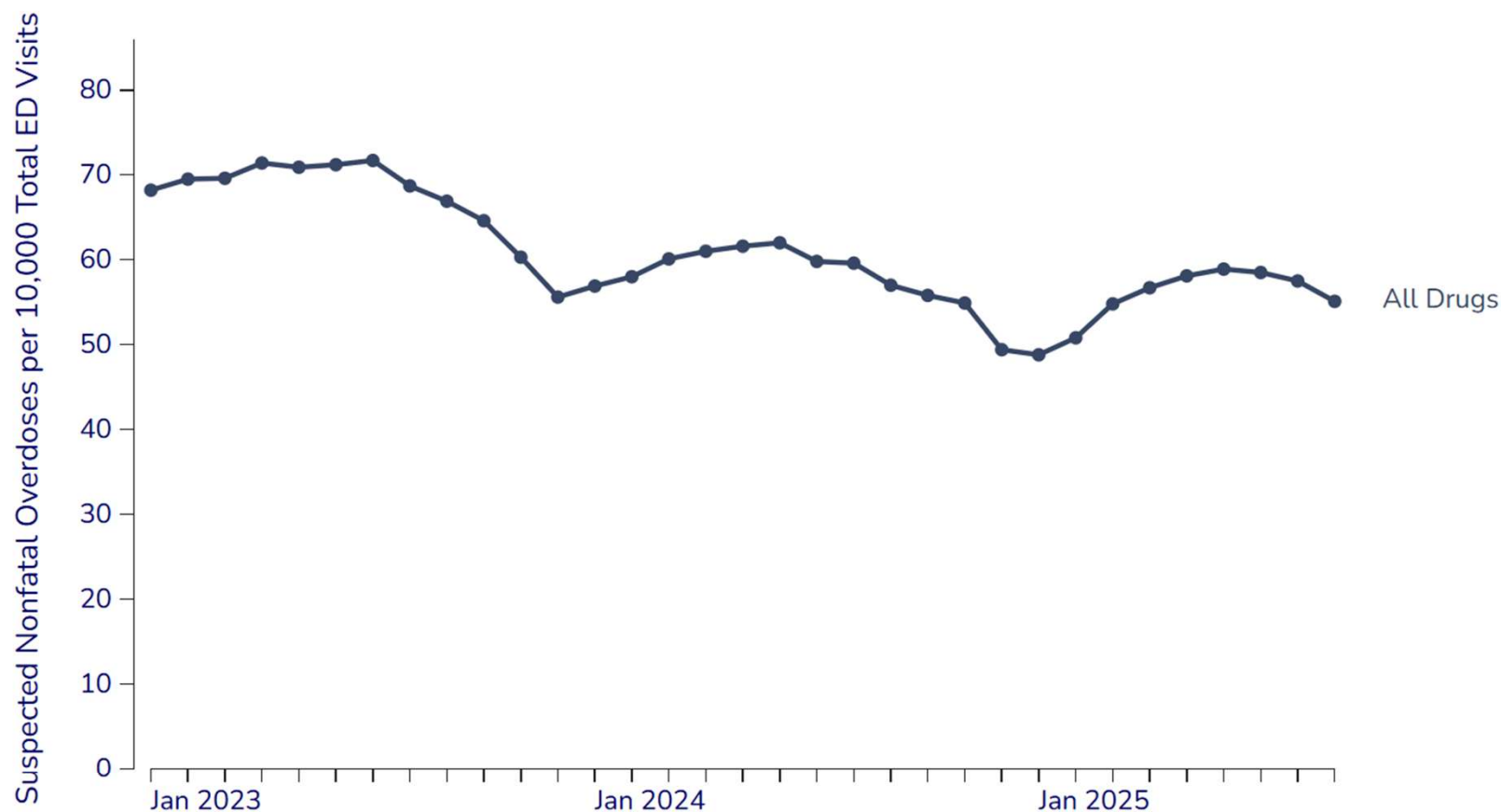
[National Center for Health Statistics, Provisional Drug Overdose Death Counts](#)

National Overdose Data Snapshot

Trends in Emergency Department Visits

January 2023 through August 2025

Figure 3 Suspected Nonfatal Overdose per 10,000 ED Visits, All Drugs, Participating Jurisdictions, January 2023 – September 2025



55.1

Monthly Suspected
Nonfatal Overdose
Visits for All Drugs
Per 10,000 total ED visits

↓ 4.2%

Decrease in
Suspected Nonfatal
Overdose Visits for
All Drugs
Per 10,000 total ED visits
from the prior month

45

Jurisdictions
Participating
Funded states with reported
Data

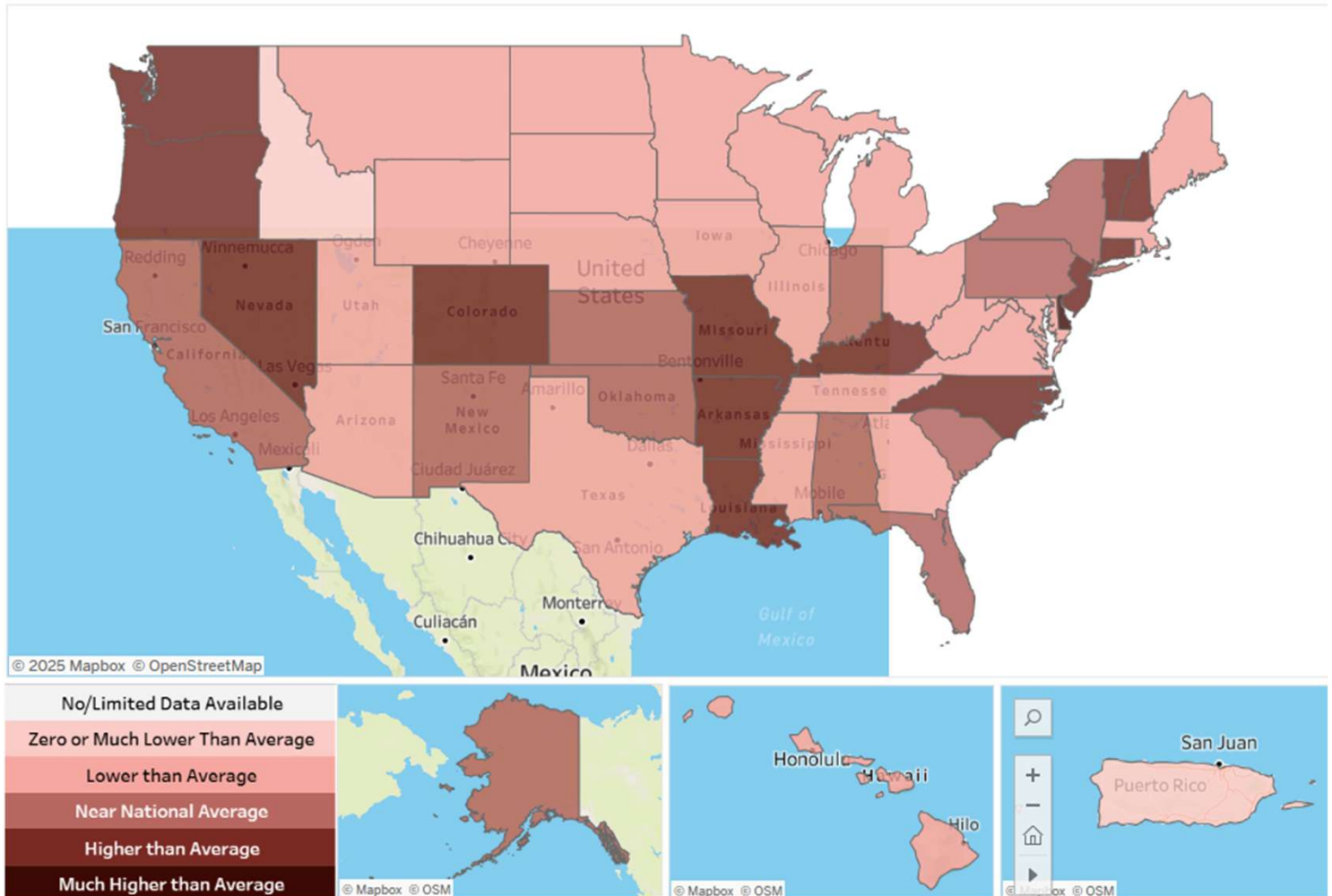
[CDC Drug Overdose Surveillance and Epidemiology \(DOSE\)
System: Nonfatal Overdose Syndromic Surveillance](#)

Overdose Data Trends – National Data Snapshot

Trends in Emergency Medical Services (911 Calls)

December 2024 through November 2025

Figure 4 Rate of Nonfatal Overdoses per 100, 000 Population, Comparison of All Participating Jurisdictions by State to National Average, All Drugs, 12-month period December 1, 2024-November 30, 2025



**Number / Rate
Nonfatal
Overdoses:**
648,006 or 199.8
(-4.1%)

**Number of
Naloxone
Administrations:**
169,506 (-35.7%)

**Percent of Patients
Receiving
Naloxone:**
26.2% (-4.4%)

**Patients Not
Transported:**
16.5% (-2.5%)

[National EMS Information System \(NEMSIS\)](#)

Notes on the Data

- This information was pulled from the Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-Based Epidemics (ESSENCE-FL) surveillance system (2025) and the Florida Emergency Medical Services Tracking and Reporting System (EMSTARS) Surveillance System (2025).
- ‘-’ Denotes suppressed values for counts less than 10

Data Considerations for ESSENCE-FL:

- 1) The opioid overdose query is designed to capture all opioid overdoses, but, due to data limitations, cannot always distinguish between an overdose and a history of drug dependence.
- 2) ED data are provisional and may change as new information is received.
- 3) Individual hospitals report data to ESSENCE-FL in different ways, which can affect the number of overdoses captured by the system.

Data Considerations for EMSTARS:

- 1) Syndromic data are provisional and may change as new information is received.
- 2) Individual providers report data to EMSTARS in different ways, which can affect the number of responses to overdose captured by the system.
- 3) There are two EMS providers in Pinellas County that respond to all EMS calls. While this is helpful for understanding the burden of overdose response on EMS systems in the county, use caution when estimating the number of overdoses occurring in this county.

The summary data that is presented below is provided to me by the Florida Department of Health on a quarterly basis. Unfortunately, I am not able to provide on-demand data or respond to any data requests.

Overdose Data Trends for Central Florida Counties

Figure 5 All Drug-Involved Emergency Department Visits for Central Florida Counties for Quarters 1 (Jan-Mar), 2 (Apr-Jun), and 3(Jul-Sept) 2025. Rate per 100,000, Adults (18 years and older)

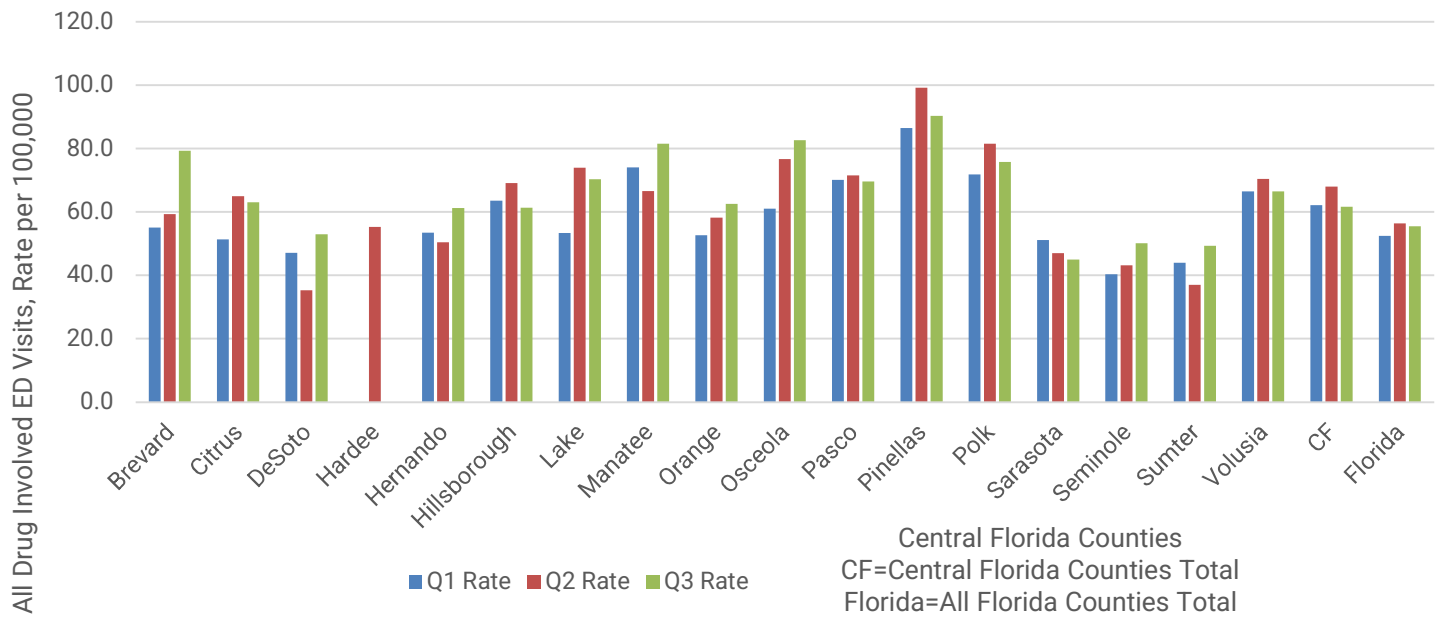


Table 1 All Drug-Involved Emergency Department Visits for Central Florida Counties for Quarters 1 (Jan-Mar), 2 (Apr-Jun), and 3 (Jul-Sept) 2025. Rate per 100,000, Adults (18 years and older), with Percent Change

County	Q1 Count	Q2 Count	Q3 Count	Q1 Rate	Q2 Rate	Q3 Rate	Percent Change: Q1-Q2	Percent Change: Q2-Q3
Brevard	334	360	481	55.1	59.3	79.3	7.8%	33.6%
Citrus	79	100	97	51.4	65.0	63.1	26.6%	-3.0%
DeSoto	16	12	18	47.1	35.3	53.0	-25.0%	50.0%
Hardee	--	14	--	--	55.3	--	--	-100.0%
Hernando	104	98	119	53.5	50.4	61.2	-5.8%	21.4%
Hillsborough	928	1009	895	63.6	69.1	61.3	8.7%	-11.3%
Lake	205	284	270	53.4	74.0	70.3	38.5%	-4.9%
Manatee	296	266	326	74.1	66.5	81.6	-10.1%	22.6%
Orange	752	832	894	52.6	58.2	62.5	10.6%	7.5%
Osceola	237	298	321	61.0	76.7	82.6	25.7%	7.7%
Pasco	394	402	391	70.1	71.5	69.6	2.0%	-2.7%
Pinellas	829	951	866	86.4	99.2	90.3	14.7%	-8.9%
Polk	521	591	549	71.9	81.5	75.7	13.4%	-7.1%
Sarasota	222	204	195	51.2	47.0	44.9	-8.1%	-4.4%
Seminole	190	203	236	40.4	43.1	50.1	6.8%	16.3%
Sumter	57	48	64	43.9	37.0	49.3	-15.8%	33.3%
Volusia	368	390	368	66.5	70.5	66.5	6.0%	-5.6%
Central Florida	5532	6062	5494	62.1	68.0	61.7	9.6%	-9.4%
Florida	12492	13439	13217	52.4	56.4	55.4	7.6%	-1.7%

Data provided by the Florida Department of Health (2025)

Overdose Data Trends for Central Florida Counties

Figure 6 Opioid-Involved Emergency Department Visits for Central Florida Counties for Quarters 1 (Jan-Mar), 2 (Apr-Jun), and 3 (Jul-Sept) 2025. Rate per 100,000, Adults (18 years and older)

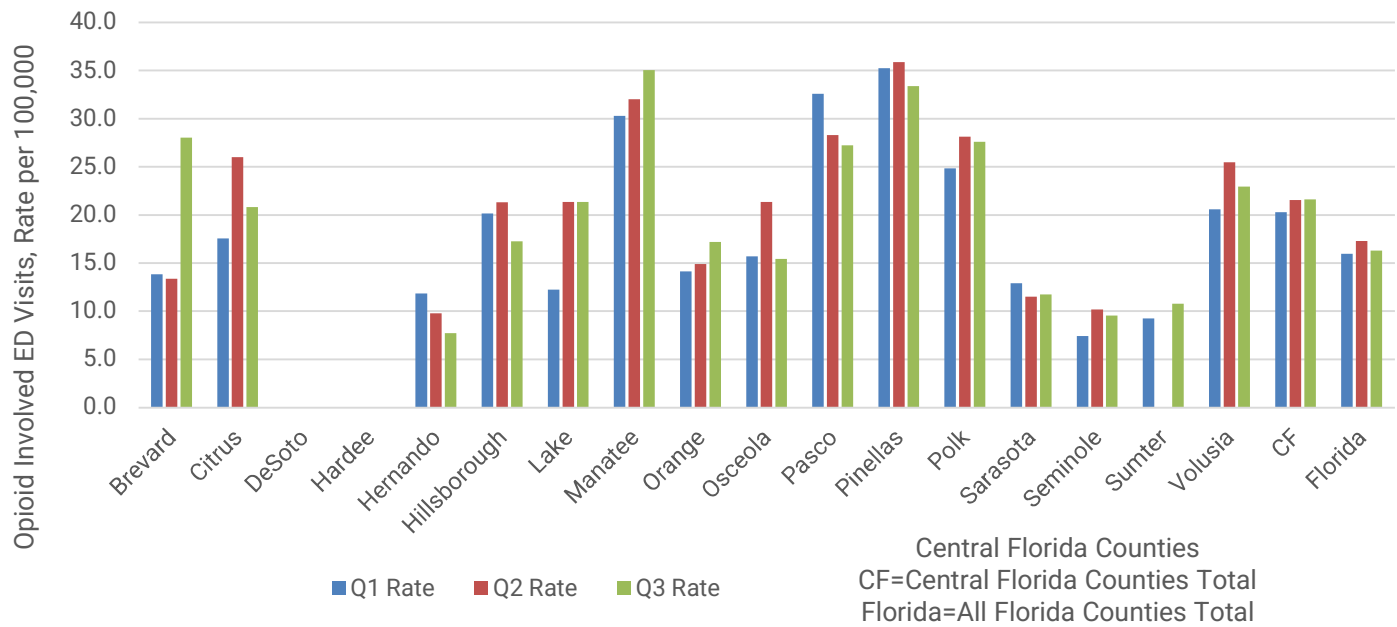


Table 2 Opioid-Involved Emergency Department Visits for Central Florida Counties for Quarters 1 (Jan-Mar), 2 (Apr-Jun), and 3 (Jul-Sept) 2025. Rate per 100,000, Adults (18 years and older)

County	Q1 Count	Q2 Count	Q3 Count	Q1 Rate	Q2 Rate	Q3 Rate	Percent Change: Q1-Q2	Percent Change: Q2-Q3
Brevard	84	81	170	13.8	13.4	28.0	-3.6%	109.9%
Citrus	27	40	32	17.6	26.0	20.8	48.1%	-20.0%
DeSoto	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hardee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hernando	23	19	15	11.8	9.8	7.7	-17.4%	-21.1%
Hillsborough	294	311	252	20.1	21.3	17.3	5.8%	-19.0%
Lake	47	82	82	12.2	21.4	21.4	74.5%	0.0%
Manatee	121	128	140	30.3	32.0	35.0	5.8%	9.4%
Orange	202	213	246	14.1	14.9	17.2	5.4%	15.5%
Osceola	61	83	60	15.7	21.4	15.4	36.1%	-27.7%
Pasco	183	159	153	32.6	28.3	27.2	-13.1%	-3.8%
Pinellas	338	344	320	35.2	35.9	33.4	1.8%	-7.0%
Polk	180	204	200	24.8	28.1	27.6	13.3%	-2.0%
Sarasota	56	50	51	12.9	11.5	11.8	-10.7%	2.0%
Seminole	35	48	45	7.4	10.2	9.6	37.1%	-6.3%
Sumter	12	--	14	9.2	--	10.8	--	--
Volusia	114	141	127	20.6	25.5	22.9	23.7%	-9.9%
Central Florida	1808	1919	1926	20.3	21.5	21.6	6.1%	0.4%
Florida	3807	4121	3887	16.0	17.3	16.3	8.2%	-5.7%

Data provided by the Florida Department of Health (2025)

Overdose Data Trends for Central Florida Counties

Figure 7 All Drug-Involved Emergency Services Responses for Central Florida Counties for Quarters 1 (Jan-Mar) 2(Apr-Jun), and 3 (Jul-Sept), 2025. Rate per 100,000, Adults (18 years and older)

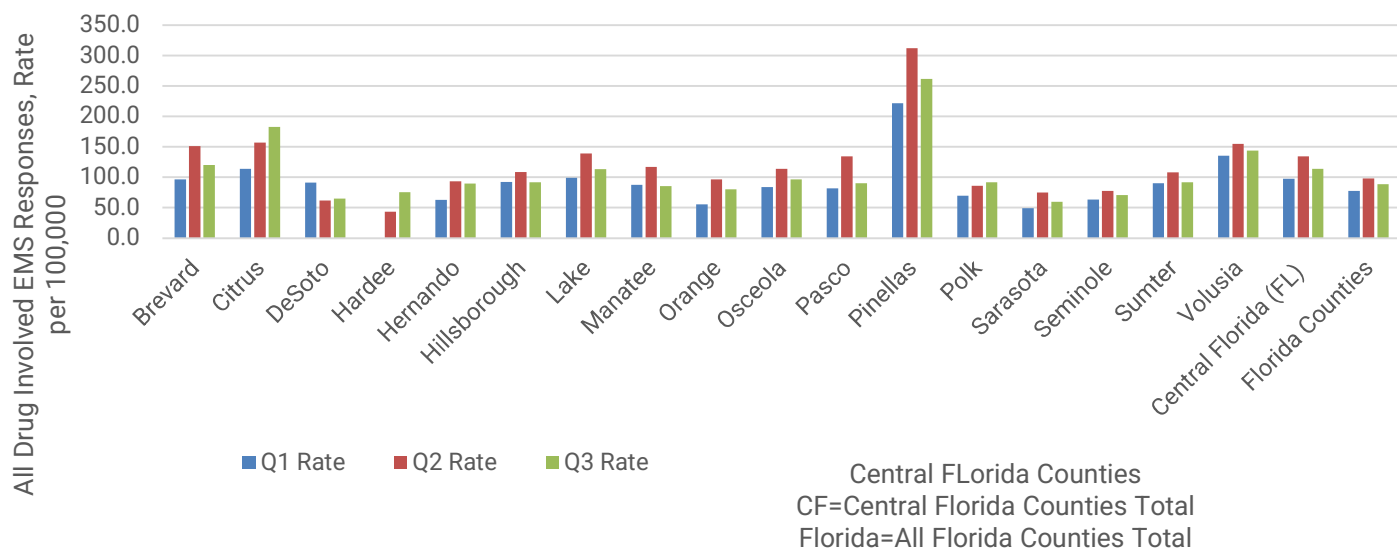


Table 3 All Drug-Involved Emergency Services Responses for Central Florida Counties for Quarters 1 (Jan-Mar), 2 (Apr-Jun), and 3 (Jul-Sept) 2025. Rate per 100,000, Adults (18 years and older)

Florida Counties	Q1 Count	Q2 Count	Q3 Count	Q1 Rate	Q2 Rate	Q3 Rate	Percent Change: Q1-Q2	Percent Change: Q2-Q3
Brevard	585	917	727	96.4	151.2	119.8	56.8%	-20.7%
Citrus	175	241	281	113.8	156.7	182.7	37.7%	16.6%
DeSoto	31	21	22	91.2	61.8	64.8	-32.3%	4.8%
Hardee	--	11	19--	--	43.4	75.0--	--	72.7%
Hernando	122	181	174	62.7	93.1	89.5	48.4%	-3.9%
Hillsborough	1347	1583	1338	92.3	108.4	91.7	17.5%	-15.5%
Lake	379	533	434	98.7	138.8	113.0	40.6%	-18.6%
Manatee	350	466	340	87.6	116.6	85.1	33.1%	-27.0%
Orange	792	1380	1143	55.4	96.5	79.9	74.2%	-17.2%
Osceola	325	441	375	83.6	113.5	96.5	35.7%	-15.0%
Pasco	458	755	506	81.5	134.4	90.1	64.8%	-33.0%
Pinellas	2124	2993	2508	221.5	312.1	261.5	40.9%	-16.2%
Polk	503	621	663	69.4	85.6	91.4	23.5%	6.8%
Sarasota	213	325	259	49.1	74.9	59.7	52.6%	-20.3%
Seminole	297	365	331	63.1	77.5	70.3	22.9%	-9.3%
Sumter	117	140	119	90.2	107.9	91.7	19.7%	-15.0%
Volusia	748	856	796	135.1	154.6	143.8	14.4%	-7.0%
Central Florida	8656	11938	10116	97.1	134.0	113.5	37.9%	-15.3%
Florida	18414	23396	21027	77.2	98.1	88.2	27.1%	-10.1%

Data provided by the Florida Department of Health (2025)

Overdose Data Trends for Central Florida Counties

Figure 8 Opioid-Involved Emergency Services Responses for Central Florida Counties for Quarter 1 (Jan-Mar), 2025. Rate per 100,000, Adults (18 years and older)

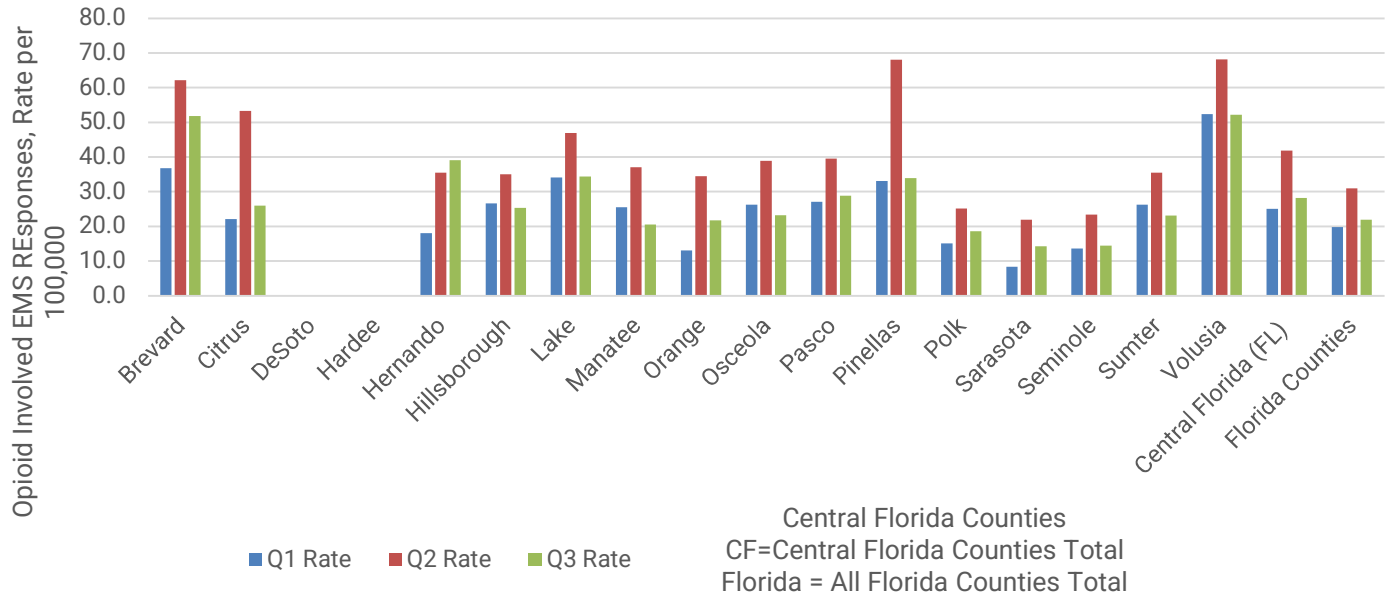


Table 6 Opioid-Involved Emergency Services Responses for Central Florida Counties for Quarter 1 (Jan-Mar), 2025. Rate per 100,000, Adults (18 years and older)

Florida Counties	Q1 Count	Q2 Count	Q3 Count	Q1 Rate	Q2 Rate	Q3 Rate	Percent Change: Q1-Q2	Percent Change: Q2-Q3
Brevard	223	377	314	36.8	62.1	51.8	69.1%	-16.7%
Citrus	34	82	40	22.1	53.3	26.0	141.2%	-51.2%
DeSoto	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hardee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hernando	35	69	76	18.0	35.5	39.1	97.1%	10.1%
Hillsborough	388	511	369	26.6	35.0	25.3	31.7%	-27.8%
Lake	131	180	132	34.1	46.9	34.4	37.4%	-26.7%
Manatee	102	148	82	25.5	37.0	20.5	45.1%	-44.6%
Orange	187	493	310	13.1	34.5	21.7	163.6%	-37.1%
Osceola	102	151	90	26.2	38.9	23.2	48.0%	-40.4%
Pasco	152	222	162	27.1	39.5	28.8	46.1%	-27.0%
Pinellas	317	653	325	33.1	68.1	33.9	106.0%	-50.2%
Polk	109	182	135	15.0	25.1	18.6	67.0%	-25.8%
Sarasota	36	95	62	8.3	21.9	14.3	163.9%	-34.7%
Seminole	64	110	68	13.6	23.4	14.4	71.9%	-38.2%
Sumter	34	46	30	26.2	35.5	23.1	35.3%	-34.8%
Volusia	290	377	289	52.4	68.1	52.2	30.0%	-23.3%
Central Florida	2231	3726	2510	25.0	41.8	28.2	67.0%	-32.6%
Florida	4723	7368	5216	19.8	30.9	21.9	56.0%	-29.2%

Data provided by the Florida Department of Health (2025)

Resources

- Visit the Overdose Response Strategy Website at www.orsprogram.org
- Visit the Central Florida HIDTA Website at www.cfhidta.org
- Visit the National HIDTA Program Website at www.hidtaprogram.org
- Register for the ORS Trends, Analysis, & Threats Mailing List at <https://lp.constantcontactpages.com/sl/h6NVyph/orstat>
- Visit the CDC PLACES map here <https://cdcfor maps.arcgis.com/apps/instant/nearby/index.html?appid=1182c06913214301826c78860024380b&sliderDistance=5>
- Visit the Florida ORS MATOP map here <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/22c7182a162d45788dd52a2362f8ed65>
- Read the Florida Department of Law Enforcement Medical Examiners Commission “Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons by Florida Medical Examiners” report at <https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/getContentAsset/e40836c6-de78-4b77-9dd5-ec3e6ad5ed2d/73aabf56-e6e5-4330-95a3-5f2a270a1d2b/2024-Annual-Drug-Report-FINAL.pdf?language=en>
- Alcohol and Other Substance Use Research Education Programs for Health Professionals (R25 Clinical Trial Not Allowed): [PAR-23-240: Alcohol and Other Substance Use Research Education Programs for Health Professionals \(R25 Clinical Trial Not Allowed\)](#)
- Substance Use/Substance Use Disorder Dissertation Research Award: <https://grants.gov/search-results-detail/357974>
- Device-Based Treatments for Substance Use Disorders: <https://grants.gov/search-results-detail/355380>
- NIDA Mentored Clinical Scientist Development Program Award in Substance Use and Substance Use Disorder Research: <https://grants.gov/search-results-detail/351679>
- Accelerating the Pace of Substance Use Research Using Existing Data (R01 Clinical Trial Not Allowed): <https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/rfa-files/RFA-DA-26-055.html>
- 2026 National Sheriff’s Association Winter Conference: <https://nsawinter2026.voicehive.com/v2/page/WelcomePage>
- NAADAC Black Community Summit Free Virtual Event: <https://www.naadac.org/engagement-in-the-black-community-summit>
- RXSUMMIT: https://www.hmpgloblevents.com/rx-summit/rates?hmpid=bHdpbHNvbkJjZGNmb3VuZGF0aW9uLm9yZW==&utm_medium=email&utm_source=OG_RxSummit&utm_content=3032366373
- NATCON 2026: https://www.abstractscorecard.com/cfp/submit/login.asp?EventKey=VPVAQE EU&mkt_tok=NzczLU1KRi0zNzkAAAGdgj7sq56mkNLFideDG66F1rWBI7ilpaTDe ISGJtsF75vgpxmBMZoYMMMeASiV4k4y0DSLZMY1VtQE1TI3c1CI6uSqDQdYHt2Xc3IX7YwkMbcX2xkA
- NADEC 26 Conference: <https://www.nationaldec.org/nadec26>
- 2026 NACCHO360 Annual Conference: <https://www.nacchoannual.org/home>

- Read the Florida Department of Law Enforcement Medical Examiners Commission “Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons by Florida Medical Examiners” report at <https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/getContentAsset/e40836c6-de78-4b77-9dd5-ec3e6ad5ed2d/73aabf56-e6e5-4330-95a3-5f2a270a1d2b/2024-Annual-Drug-Report-FINAL.pdf?language=en>
- Read CFSRE’s “New Synthetic Opioid Protonitazene Increasing in Prevalence as “Nitazenes” Gain Traction Across the United States and Canada” briefing at https://www.cfsre.org/images/content/reports/public_alerts/2021.12.10.Public-Alert_Protonitazene_NPS-Discovery_121021.pdf
- Read Verbeek J, Brinkman DJ. A Comprehensive Narrative Review of Protonitazene: Pharmacological Characteristics, Detection Techniques, and Toxicology. Basic Clin Pharmacol Toxicol. 2025;137(2):e70078. doi:10.1111/bcpt.70078 at <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC12239055/>
- Review the CFSRE’s Public Alert from May 2025 entitled “An Update on the Presence of BTMPS in the Drug Supply and the Discovery of Tetramethylfentanyl-related Substances” at https://www.cfsre.org/images/content/reports/public_alerts/Public_Alert_BT_MPS_and_TMF_Related_Substances_052025.pdf
- Download the Department of Homeland Security Science and Technology briefing on “BTMPS: An Industrial Additive in the Illicit Drug Supply” at <https://www.dhs.gov/science-and-technology/publication/btmeps-industrial-additive-illicit-drug-supply-fact-sheet>
- Read the Center for Forensic Science and Research “NPS Discovery Q3 2025 Trend” Report at https://www.cfsre.org/images/trendreports/2025_Q3_CFSRE_NPS_Discovery_Trend_Reports.pdf
- Review the National Center for Health Statistics National Vital Statistics System “Provisional Drug Overdose Death Counts” Dashboard at <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/drug-overdose-data.htm#:~:text=12%20Month%2Dending%20Provisional%20Number%20and%20Percent%20Change%20of%20Drug%20Overdose%20Deaths>
- Review the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Overdose Prevention “DOSE-SYS Dashboard: Nonfatal Overdose Syndromic Surveillance Data” at <https://www.cdc.gov/overdose-prevention/data-research/facts-stats/dose-dashboard-nonfatal-surveillance-data.html>
- Review the NEMESIS “Drug Overdose Surveillance Dashboard” at <https://nemsis.org/drug-overdose-surveillance-dashboard/>

Resources: Quick Links

- Find Treatment at <https://findtreatment.gov/>
- Veteran Crisis Line <https://www.veteranscrisisline.net/>
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Opioid Treatment Program Directory <https://dpt2.samhsa.gov/treatment/>
- Florida Department of Children and Families Florida Get Help – Find Local Services <https://www.myflfamilies.com/SAMH-Get-Help>
- Floridians for Recovery <https://www.floridiansforrecovery.org/>
- Florida Health Charts
<https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/ChartsDashboards/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=SubstanceUse.Overview>
- Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Drug Information
<https://www.dea.gov/drug-information>
- American Addiction Centers First Responder Addiction Treatment
<https://americanaddictioncenters.org/rehab-guide/firefighters-first-responders>
- Serve & Protect <https://www.serveprotect.org/>

Thank you for reading!

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