

Central Florida Public Health and Safety Quarterly Digest



Welcome back to the new 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 in this material. 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.

Please follow this link to complete a short survey regarding this resource!

https://qualtricsxmgt7qxn93.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_3F1hsfgbB42LbDw

Table of Contents:

About the Overdose Response Strategy (ORS) and the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA)
News from the ORS
Treatment and Prevention Quick Links
Resources and Toolkits
Public Health and Safety News
Data Trends
Resources and Links

About



The Overdose Response Strategy

The Overdose Response Strategy (ORS) is a nationally coordinated, cross-sector collaboration 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.**](#)

News from the Overdose Response Strategy

OVERVIEW OF THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC EXAMINING OVERDOSE TRENDS FROM A NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LENS

Drug overdose mortality in the United States has sharply increased over the past several decades, rising from fewer than 10,000 deaths in 1980 to a peak exceeding 100,000 deaths between 2021 and 2023 (Figure 1).^{1,2}

Recent provisional data reflect a shift in this trajectory, with overdose deaths declining in 2024.³ Preliminary data for 2025 estimates approximately 70,000 overdose deaths.³ Despite these recent declines, overdose mortality remains elevated relative to historical levels, with deaths approximately four times higher than in the year 2000.²

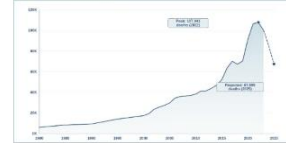
2025 YEAR IN REVIEW

Overdose Mortality Trends

A closer look at 2025 reveals a notable turning point in overdose trends in the United States. Monthly overdose deaths declined from more than 6,000 cases in January to fewer than 3,500 by July. Overall, provisional data on drug overdose mortality in 2025 reflect a decrease of roughly 30 percent since 2023 (Figure 2).³

Preliminary data for 2025 estimates there were approximately 70,000 overdose deaths.³ Despite these recent declines, overdose mortality remains elevated relative to historical levels, with deaths approximately four times higher than in the year 2000.²

FIGURE 1: DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS, UNITED STATES, 1980-2025



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality, Completed Monthly File 1979-1999; Mortality 1999-2020; National Drug Indicators, Number of Drug Overdose Deaths (January 4, 2025). CDC WONDER Online Database, Accessed January 22, 2025.

FIGURE 2: DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS BY MONTH, UNITED STATES, 2025



Source: Provisional Data, January-July 2025 - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Provisional Mortality, CDC WONDER Online Database, Accessed 2025, December 22, 2025. <https://www.cdc.gov/wonder/datarequest.html>

Illicit Drug Supply Trends

Epidemiologic and toxicology data observed throughout the year indicate ongoing changes in the illicit drug supply at both regional and national levels.

In February 2025, fentanyl-involved overdose death rates rose sharply along the West Coast of the U.S. (Figure 3), marking a regional deviation from earlier national declines observed throughout 2023 and much of 2024.⁴ This increase may reflect the later and evolving infiltration of fentanyl into western drug markets.⁴ Mid-year developments further reflected shifts in the drug supply landscape.

In July, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issued an alert on 7-hydroxymibtrazine (7-OH), a potent and addictive opioid associated with significant health risks.⁵ By September, the primary co-occurring substances in fentanyl drug samples had shifted. While xylazine was previously the predominant adulterant, medetomidine emerged as the leading co-occurring substance—accounting for nearly 79 percent of fentanyl samples in the Mid-Atlantic region by the end of the third quarter of 2025.⁶

FIGURE 3: DRUG SUPPLY AND OVERDOSE TIMELINE, 2025



IMPACT BY REGION

Building on these national trends, patterns in overdose risk and the illicit drug supply continue to vary across regions in 2025 (see map on pages 6-7).^{4,17} Although overdose mortality declined across regions, this does not necessarily indicate reduced drug availability or risk. These changes may reflect shifts in drug supply composition, patterns of use or increased access to treatment and overdose prevention services. These current trends should be interpreted with a critical lens to better understand which substances are shaping local drug markets and influencing community-level outcomes, including overdose rates, polysubstance use and the effectiveness of overdose prevention and response efforts.

The ORS Annual Report describes the current state of the overdose epidemic, outlines the program's key strategies from 2025 and highlights major accomplishments, activities and success stories of our teams.

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



News from the Overdose Response Strategy



Funded by the Office of National Drug Control Policy and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Trends, Analysis & Threats

Overdose Response Strategy Webinar Series

This webinar series 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 \$11,000,000 with 100 percent funded by CDC/HHS. 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.

ORS TRENDS, ANALYSIS & THREATS (TAT) WEBINARS

The ORS Trends, Analysis & Threats webinars are a bi-monthly series delivering briefings on current and emerging drug trends from experts with leading forensic and toxicology labs. These webinars are open to any interested professionals throughout the country working in public safety, public health or other disciplines to prevent overdoses.

Register for the series of webinars here: [ORS Trends, Analysis, & Threats Mailing List](#)

UPCOMING SCHEDULE

☒	September 2, 2026 at 2:00 PM EST
☒	November 4, 2026 at 2:00 PM EST
☒	January 6, 2027 at 2:00 PM EST
☒	March 3, 2027 at 2:00 PM EST

Prevention and Treatment Quick Links



Find Treatment and Recovery Resources

- ❖ [Find Substance Use Treatment](#)
- ❖ [SAMHSA Treatment Search](#)
- ❖ [Find Local Services through DCF](#)
- ❖ [Floridians for Recovery](#)



Find Prevention Resources

- ❖ [Prevention](#)
- ❖ [ADAPT - High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas](#)



Specific Links for First Responders and Military

- ❖ [American Addiction Centers for First Responders](#)
- ❖ [First Responders Rehab & Trauma Treatment Center in Florida | FHE](#)
- ❖ [Veterans Crisis Line](#)

Resources and Toolkits



New Funding and Other Opportunities

- ❖ **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

Public Health and Safety News

At a Glance



Legislative Bills HR1266 (The Combatting Xylazine Act), HR7970 (The STOP Nitazenes Act) and the HR8005 (The Stop Pills That Kill Act) all head to the House floor for a vote, potentially in September.



In July 2026, The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) Office of Data and Research, released: *Wastewater Analytics: A Powerful Window into Shifting Drug Use Trends.*



On June 25, 2026 the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) published: *Notes from the Field: Drug Overdose Deaths in Hotels and Motels – United States, 2022-2024*



The Millennium Health Signals Report, Volume 8.1: *Fentanyl Concentrations Surge to All-Time Highs in the West Following National Fentanyl "Supply Shock" in 2024.*



On July 1, 2026, "the DEA released its intention to temporarily **schedule 7-hydroxymitagynine (7-OH) and three related substances into Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA).**



In January 2026, The Center for Forensic Science Research & Education (CSFRE) released the Public Alert: *Increase in Fatal Overdoses Linked to Novel Synthetic Opioid N-propionitrile chlorphine (cychlorphine).*

Public Health and Safety News

Legislative Update

On Tuesday, July 21, the House Energy and Commerce Committee favorably reported out the following pieces of legislation to fight the fentanyl and synthetic drug crisis. These pieces of legislation now head to the House floor for a vote, potentially in September.

HR1266 – The Combatting Xylazine Act: Would schedule xylazine as a Schedule III substance and give the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) tools that will allow the DEA to track xylazine through the closed system of distribution, while allowing farmers, ranchers, and wildlife personnel the ability to continue using it as is.

HR7970 – The STOP Nitazenes Act: This would class-wide schedule nitazenes, a powerful synthetic opioid, which has found to have no medical use. DEA has either temporarily or permanently scheduled 21 nitazenes, but drug traffickers continue to create new nitazenes, skirting the law.

HR8005 – The Stop Pills That Kill Act: This would serialize pill presses and their critical parts, increase penalties for those importing or exporting pill presses when they are knowingly going to be used to make dangerous counterfeit pills, and requires the establishment and implementation of a plan to address the synthetic drug threat. This plan must include specific ways education and prevention will be increased.

[Addiction Policy Forum](#)

Public Health and Safety News

Drug Trends and Research

In July 2026, The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) Office of Data and Research, released: *Wastewater Analytics: A Powerful Window into Shifting Drug Use Trends.*

The newsletter was touted as the first-ever data report from the ONDCP on Wastewater-Based Drug Testing, and builds on the goals outlined in the first chapter of the 2026 National Drug Control Strategy: “Defining Current and Emerging Threats.”

“Wastewater-based drug monitoring provides near real-time data to support timely responses to the evolving drug crisis. ONDCP’s Wastewater-Based Drug Epidemiology analyses span more than 100 counties and cover about 18% of the U.S. population. Although these analyses are not nationally representative, they are the largest effort to date, making them the most extensive wastewater drug-monitoring initiative in the nation. The project measures more than 20 drugs quantitatively and detects the presence of over 500 substances, offering robust, data-driven insights into emerging drug trends. This inaugural newsletter highlights key findings from these data. Throughout this document, the text includes parent drug names, while the graphs and tables display the substance that was measured, whether a metabolite or the parent drug itself. This approach ensures consistency in interpretation while accurately reflecting the analytical methods used. Additional information about the methodology for collecting, testing, and analyzing the wastewater samples can be found in the accompanying Supplement.”

The analysis concludes:

- Wastewater data across sampled sites show national and regional declines in fentanyl, cocaine, and methamphetamine between January and April 2026.
- At the state level, fentanyl’s highest concentrations were in Washington State, cocaine’s highest were in Texas, and methamphetamine’s highest were in Western states, with Colorado and Nevada topping the list (April 2026).
- In April 2026, Texas accounted for three of the top five counties with elevated cocaine concentrations, indicating localized drivers.
- Medetomidine, para-fluorofentanyl, carfentanil, and acetyl fentanyl appeared in every U.S. census region in 2026, signaling potential emerging and re-emerging threats.”

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

[Office of National Drug Control Policy \(2026\)](#)

Public Health and Safety News

Drug Trends and Research

On June 25, 2026 the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) published: *Notes from the Field: Drug Overdose Deaths in Hotels and Motels – United States, 2022-2024*

“Summary

What is already known about this topic?

In 2024, at least 2,327 drug overdose deaths that were unintentional or of undetermined intent occurred in hotels and motels. Location-specific overdose data might help guide distribution of overdose prevention resources.

What is added by this report?

During 2022–2024, at least 9,651 drug overdose deaths occurred in U.S. hotels and motels; more than one half (56.2%) occurred in the same county where the decedent lived. A potential bystander (a person who was physically nearby and had an opportunity to intervene) was present for 34.7% of deaths, but a timely response was delayed or did not occur in 63.5% of these deaths. Substance use by the bystander was a reason for 29.7% of nonresponses or delayed responses.

What are the implications for public health practice?

Enhancing drug overdose prevention strategies in hotels and motels, including providing information about local treatment options and opioid overdose reversal medication distribution and education, might help prevent overdose deaths in these settings.”

Stewart A, Dinwiddie A, Wisdom A, Gilson T. *Notes from the Field: Drug Overdose Deaths in Hotels and Motels – United States, 2022–2024*. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2026;75:311–313. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7524a2>

Public Health and Safety News

Drug Trends and Research - Novel Psychiatric Substances (NPS)

The Millennium Health Signals Report, Volume 8.1: *Fentanyl Concentrations Surge to All-Time Highs in the West Following National Fentanyl “Supply Shock” in 2024.*

“Key Findings

- In the West, xylazine and heroin detections spiked in 2024 as fentanyl concentrations fell, but reversed as fentanyl concentrations rose dramatically through early 2025; fentanyl concentrations then surged to all-time highs from late 2025 through mid 2026
- In the Eastern regions, fentanyl concentrations also declined in 2024 but the increases in heroin and xylazine detection were less pronounced; decreases in fentanyl detection rates and concentrations have largely persisted through mid 2026

Key Takeaways

- Urine Drug Testing (UDT) data revealed real-time changes in fentanyl concentrations and the detection of other drugs that are consistent with a fentanyl “supply shock” hypothesis
- In the West, the striking increases in fentanyl concentrations from late 2024 through early 2025 paralleled rising overdose mortality rates; the increases observed during the first half of 2026 suggest that overdose deaths have risen again in the West
- After fentanyl concentrations declined in the Eastern regions, they remained below January 2024 levels, consistent with flattened overdose death rates
- Collectively, these findings suggest that UDT data provide invaluable, timely information about rapid shifts in the illicit opioid supply and/or drug use patterns that carry important implications for overdose mortality trends across the country”

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

[Millennium Health \(2026\)](#)

Public Health and Safety News

Drug Trends and Research - Novel Psychiatric Substances (NPS)

On July 1, 2026, “the DEA released its intention to temporarily schedule 7-hydroxymitagynine (7-OH) and three related substances into Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). Prior to DEA issuing this notice, the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) confirmed synthetic 7-OH, and the three related substances have no accepted medical use and a high potential for abuse.

Once the temporary scheduling orders take effect, the manufacture, distribution, sale, and possession of covered 7-OH substances will become subject to criminal, civil, and administrative provisions of the Controlled Substances Act.

7-OH is a psychoactive substance with opioid-like effects and similar risks. In its botanical form, 7-OH is found in trace amounts in the *Mitragyna speciosa* plant, a tropical evergreen tree indigenous to Southeast Asia that is commonly used in religious or communal ceremonies.

This temporary scheduling action does not apply to botanical kratom products that contain naturally occurring 7-OH below the specified threshold. Instead, it targets synthesized products and those containing elevated concentrations of 7-OH as outlined in the temporary scheduling order. DEA believes these substances pose an imminent threat to public safety given their effects are highly unpredictable.”

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

[United States Drug Enforcement Administration \(2026\)](#)

Public Health and Safety News

Drug Trends and Research - Novel Psychiatric Substances (NPS)

In January 2026, The Center for Forensic Science Research & Education (CSFRE) released the Public Alert: *Increase in Fatal Overdoses Linked to Novel Synthetic Opioid N-propionitrile chlorphine (cychlorphine)*.

“Background

Synthetic opioids are chemically manufactured drugs, often having unknown potency and adverse effects. Synthetic opioids can be sold alone but are frequently mixed with more traditional opioids (e.g., fentanyl, heroin) and other substances in unregulated drug markets creating risks and danger for people who use recreational drugs. Synthetic opioids are commonly distributed in powder or tablet form. The United States has observed an alarming increase in deaths linked to synthetic opioids; Europe, Oceania, and other regions continue to observe increases as well. Primary adverse effects associated with synthetic opioid use are sedation and respiratory depression, which can lead to death if untreated with naloxone and/or other measures.

Summary

N-Propionitrile chlorphine belongs to an emergent subclass of novel synthetic opioids often referred to as “orphine analogues” (or more simply “orphines”) and bears structural similarity to other benzimidazolones (e.g., brorphine, chlorphine). The orphine analogues first emerged in recreational drug markets in 2020 with the proliferation of brorphine (a drug first synthesized and published on in 2018). This novel opioid subclass continues to diversify, with at least six analogues confirmed in recent years. N-Propionitrile chlorphine was first detected at the Center for Forensic Science Research and Education (CFSRE) in mid-2024. In vitro pharmacology data show this drug to be approximately 10x more potent than fentanyl. The positivity of N-propionitrile chlorphine, specifically in fatal drug overdoses, has increased since mid-2025.”

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

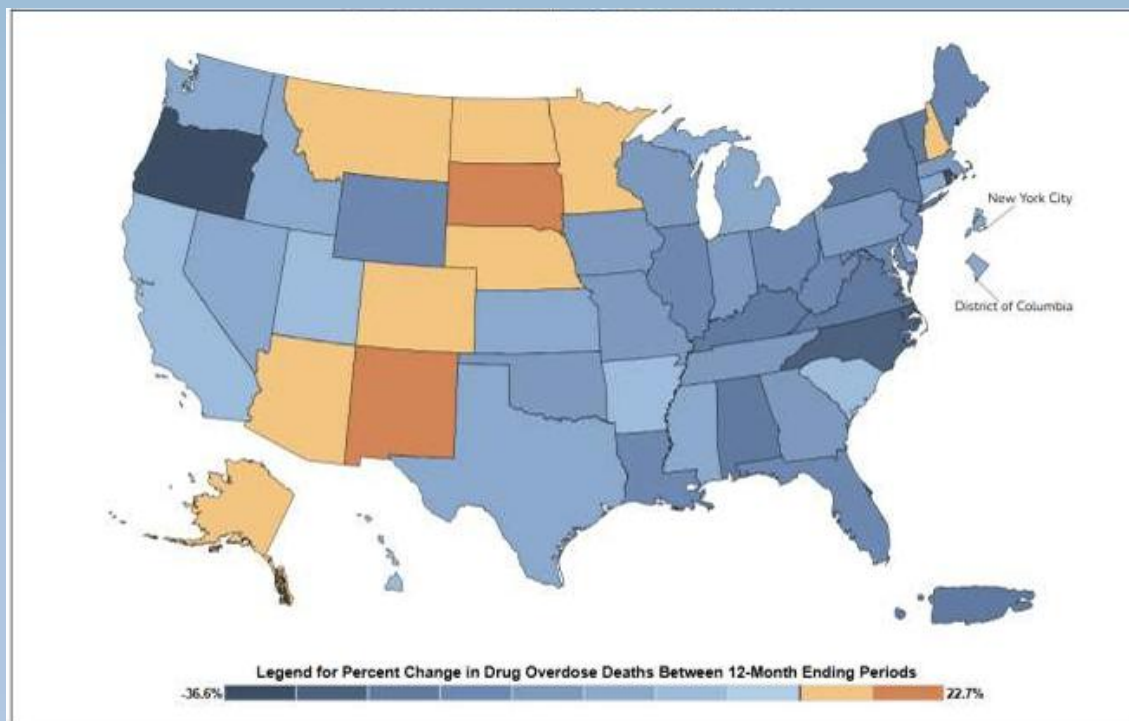
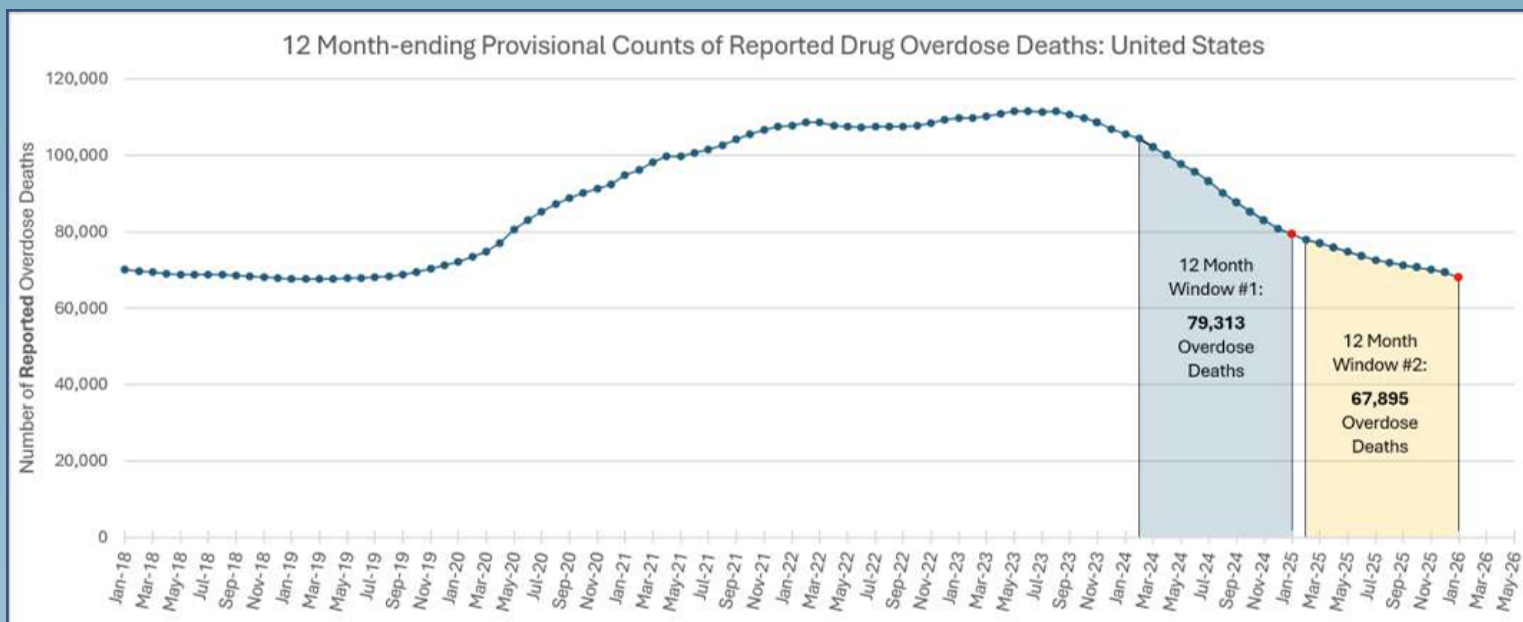
[The Center for Forensic Science & Research \(2026\)](#)

National Overdose Data Trends

Overdose Mortality

Based on data available for analysis on : June 7th, 2026

12 Month-ending Provisional Counts of Reported Drug Overdose Deaths: United States, Jan 2025 – Jan 2026, All Ages



Percent Change for
United States

-14.4

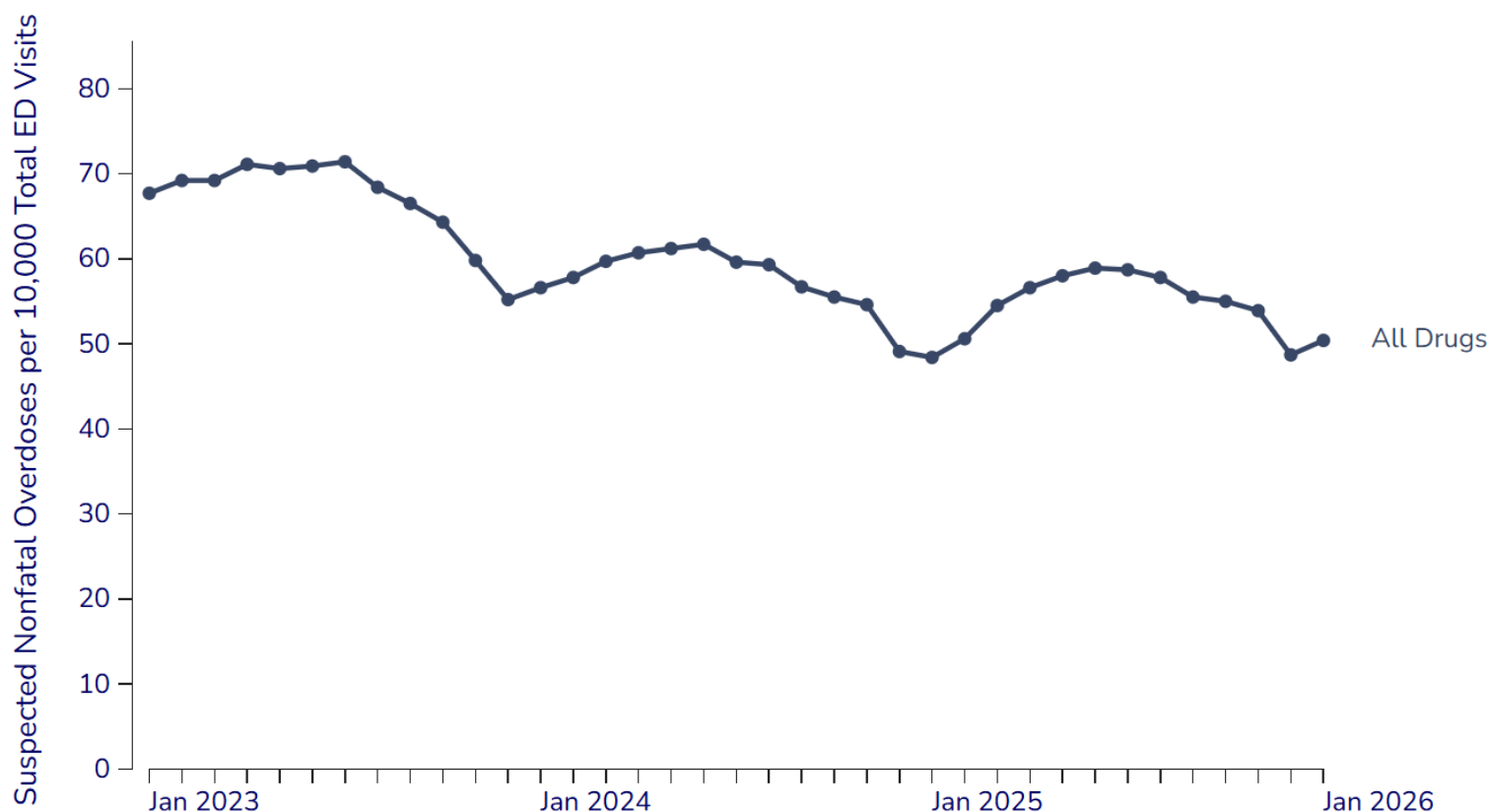


National Center for Health Statistics, Provisional Drug Overdose Death Counts (2026)

National Overdose Data Trends

Emergency Department Visits

Suspected Nonfatal Overdose Emergency Department Visits, All Drugs, per 10,000, Participating Jurisdictions, January 2023 – January 2026



54.3

Monthly Suspected
Nonfatal Overdose
Visits for all drugs
Per 10,000 total ED visits

↑ 0.4%

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

47

Jurisdictions
Participating
Funded states with reported
data

CDC Drug Overdose Surveillance and Epidemiology (DOSE) System: Nonfatal Overdose Syndromic Surveillance (2026)

Florida Overdose Data Trends

Overdose Mortality

The Medical Examiners Commission of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement have released the “Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons by Florida Medical Examiners” 2025 interim report.

Highlights Include (January-June 2024:2025 comparison for all of Florida)

- Total drug-related deaths (5,587) decreased by 19 percent (1,340 less).
- 2,133 opioid-related deaths were reported, which is a 32.5 percent decrease (1,028 less). The opioids were identified as either the cause of death or merely present in the decedent.
- 1,350 opioid-caused deaths were reported, which is a 42 percent decrease (970 less).
- 1,402 individuals (990 less, 41 percent decrease) died with at least one prescription drug in their system that was identified as the cause of death. These drugs may have been mixed with other prescription drugs, illicit drugs and/or alcohol.
- The most frequently occurring drugs found in decedents were ethyl alcohol (2,333), cannabinoids (1,403), benzodiazepines (1,366, including 413 alprazolam occurrences), fentanyl (1,330), cocaine (1,259), methamphetamine (861) and amphetamine (811).
- The drugs that caused the most deaths were fentanyl (1,110), cocaine (843), methamphetamine (597), ethyl alcohol (395), benzodiazepines (277, including 150 alprazolam deaths), amphetamine (208) and fentanyl analogs (164). Fentanyl analogs (85 percent), heroin (84 percent), fentanyl (83.5 percent), xylazine (73 percent), methamphetamine (69 percent), cocaine (67 percent), cathinones (57 percent) and mitragynine (54 percent) were the major drugs listed as causing death in more than 50 percent of the deaths in which these drugs were found.

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

[Florida Department of Law Enforcement Medical Examiner’s Commission \(2026\)](#)

Central Florida Overdose Trends

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 (2026).
- '-' 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.

Central Florida Overdose Trends

2025 Overview: **Total for Official CFHIDTA Counties***, Adults (18 years and older)



20,645

All-Drug ED Visits

Florida total: 51,805



6,663

Opioid ED Visits

Florida total: 15,414



34,536

EMS Responses – All Suspected OD

Florida total: 81,187



10,417

EMS Responses - Opioids

Florida total: 21,506



5,752

EMS Naloxone Administration

Florida total: 13,871

*Official CFHIDTA Counties: Brevard, Hillsborough, Manatee, Orange, Osceola, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Seminole and Volusia

Data provided by the Florida Department of Health (2026)

Central Florida Overdose Trends

2025 Overview: **All Central Florida Counties***, Adults (18 years and older)



23,563

All-Drug ED Visits

Florida total: 51,805



7,406

Opioid ED Visits

Florida total: 15,414



39,396

EMS Responses – All Suspected OD

Florida total: 81,187



10,417

EMS Responses - Opioids

Florida total: 21,506



6,596

EMS Naloxone Administration

Florida total: 13,871

*All CFHIDTA Counties: Brevard, Citrus, DeSoto, Hardee, Hernando, Hillsborough, Lake, Manatee, Orange, Osceola, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Sarasota, Seminole, Sumter and Volusia

Data provided by the Florida Department of Health (2026)

Central Florida Overdose Trends

2026 Overview: Quarters 1 and 2, **Total for Official CFHIDTA Counties***, Adults (18 years and older)



10,099

All-Drug ED Visits

Florida total: 24,845



3,102

Opioid ED Visits

Florida total: 7,021



15,822

EMS Responses – All Suspected OD

Florida total: 36,844



3,606

EMS Responses - Opioids

Florida total: 8,361



2,567

EMS Naloxone Administration

Florida total: 5,956

*Official CFHIDTA Counties: Brevard, Hillsborough, Manatee, Orange, Osceola, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Seminole and Volusia

Data provided by the Florida Department of Health (2026)

Central Florida Overdose Trends

2026 Overview: Quarters 1 and 2, **All Central Florida Counties***, Adults (18 years and older)



11,572

All-Drug ED Visits

Florida total: 24,845



3,437

Opioid ED Visits

Florida total: 7,021



17,905

EMS Responses – All Suspected OD

Florida total: 36,844



4,155

EMS Responses - Opioids

Florida total: 8,361



2,955

EMS Naloxone Administration

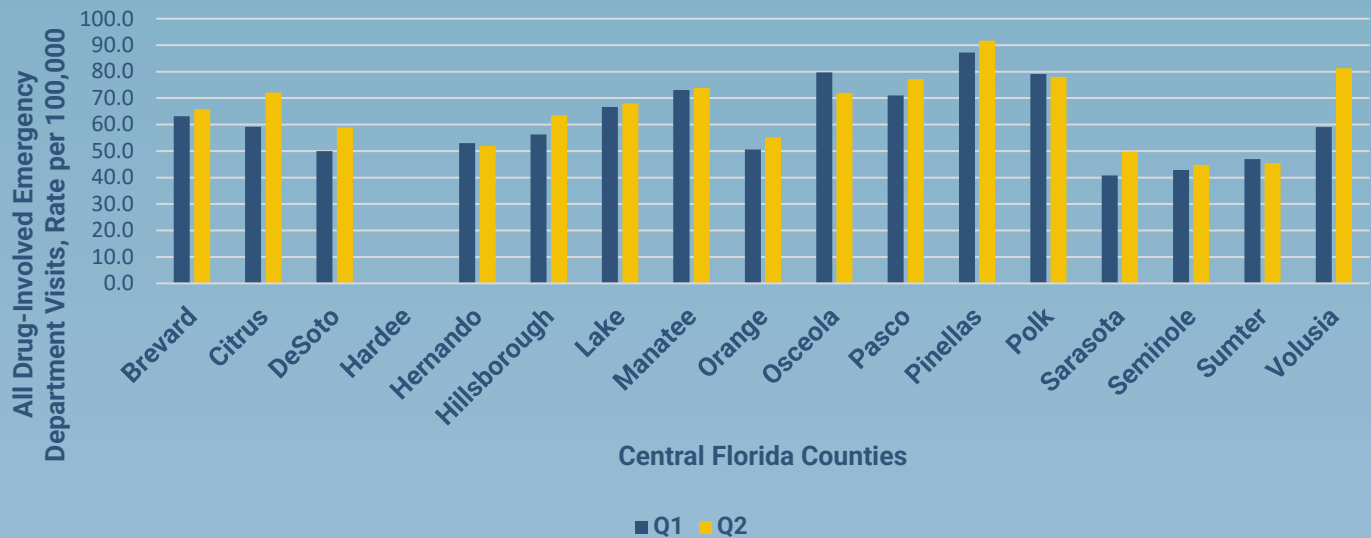
Florida total: 5,956

*Official CFHIDTA Counties: Brevard, Citrus, DeSoto, Hardee, Hernando, Hillsborough, Lake, Manatee, Orange, Osceola, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Sarasota, Seminole, Sumter and Volusia

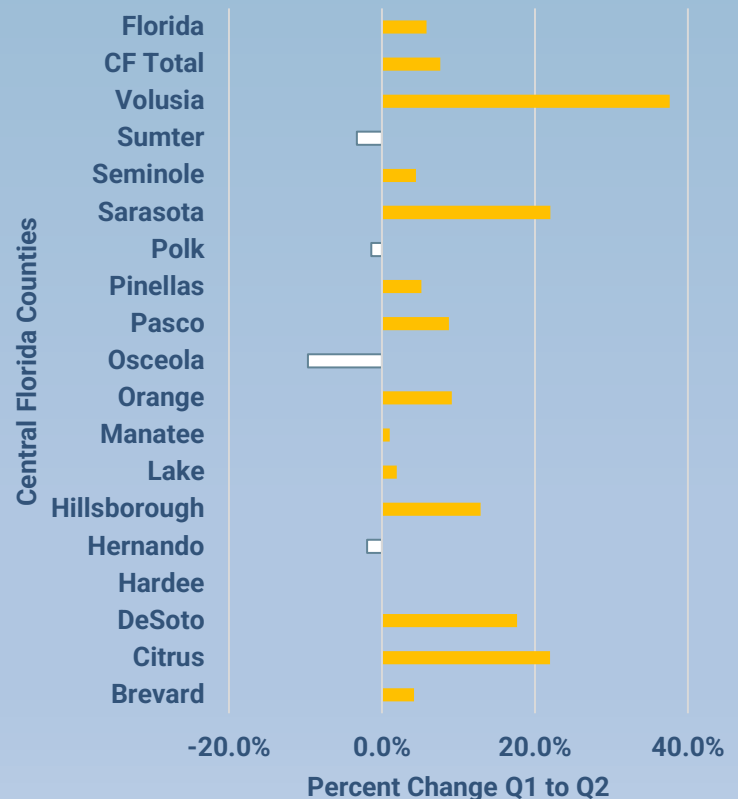
Data provided by the Florida Department of Health (2026)

Central Florida Overdose Trends

All Drug-involved Emergency Department Visits for Central Florida Counties for Quarters 1 (Jan-Mar) and 2 (Apr-Jun), 2026. Rate per 100,000, Adults (18 years and older)



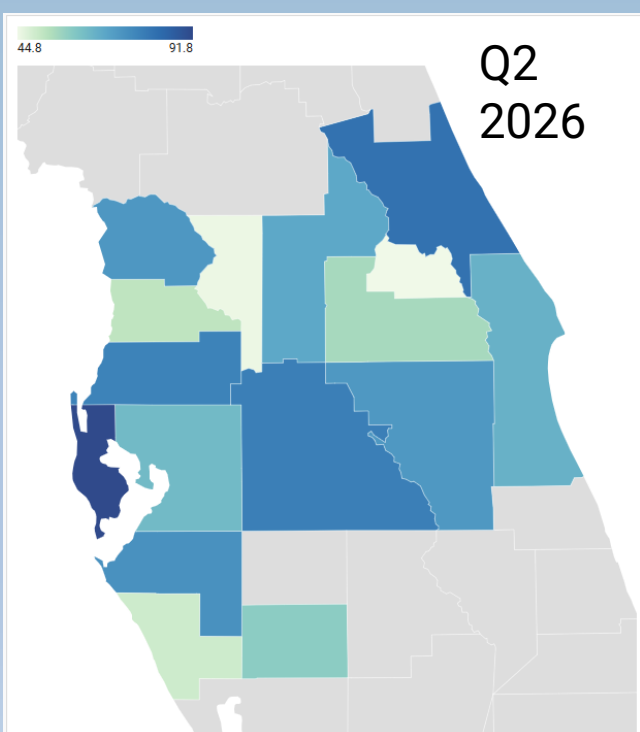
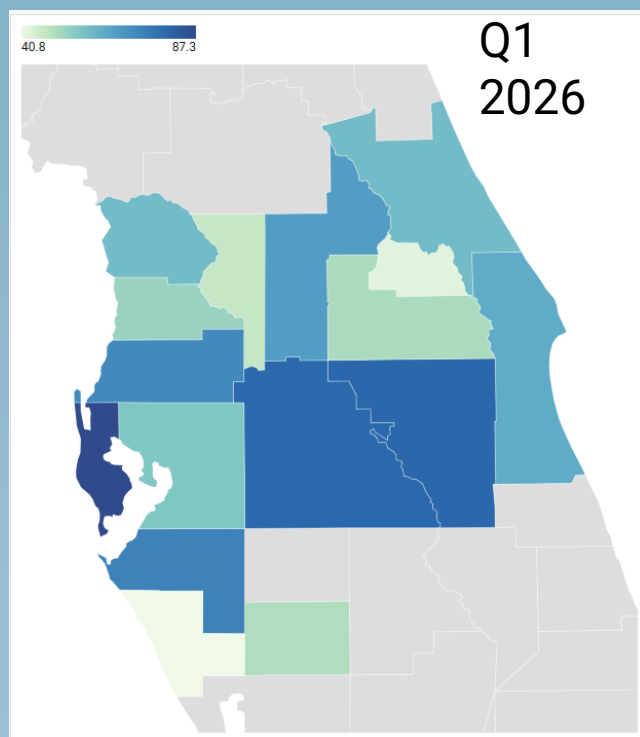
County	Q1	Q2	Percent Change
Brevard	63.1	65.8	4.2%
Citrus	59.2	72.2	22.0%
DeSoto	50.0	58.9	17.6%
Hardee			
Hernando	53.0	51.9	-1.9%
Hillsborough	56.2	63.5	12.9%
Lake	66.7	68.0	2.0%
Manatee	73.1	73.8	1.0%
Orange	50.6	55.2	9.1%
Osceola	79.8	72.0	-9.7%
Pasco	71.0	77.2	8.8%
Pinellas	87.3	91.8	5.1%
Polk	79.2	78.1	-1.4%
Sarasota	40.8	49.8	22.0%
Seminole	42.9	44.8	4.5%
Sumter	47.0	45.5	-3.3%
Volusia	59.1	81.3	37.6%
CF Total	62.5	67.3	7.6%
Florida	50.6	53.6	5.8%



Data provided by the Florida Department of Health (2026)

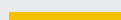
Central Florida Overdose Trends

All Drug-involved Emergency Department Visits for Central Florida Counties for Quarters 1 (Jan-Mar) and 2 (Apr-Jun), 2026. Rate per 100,000, Adults (18 years and older)



+7.6%

change from Q1 to Q2 2026

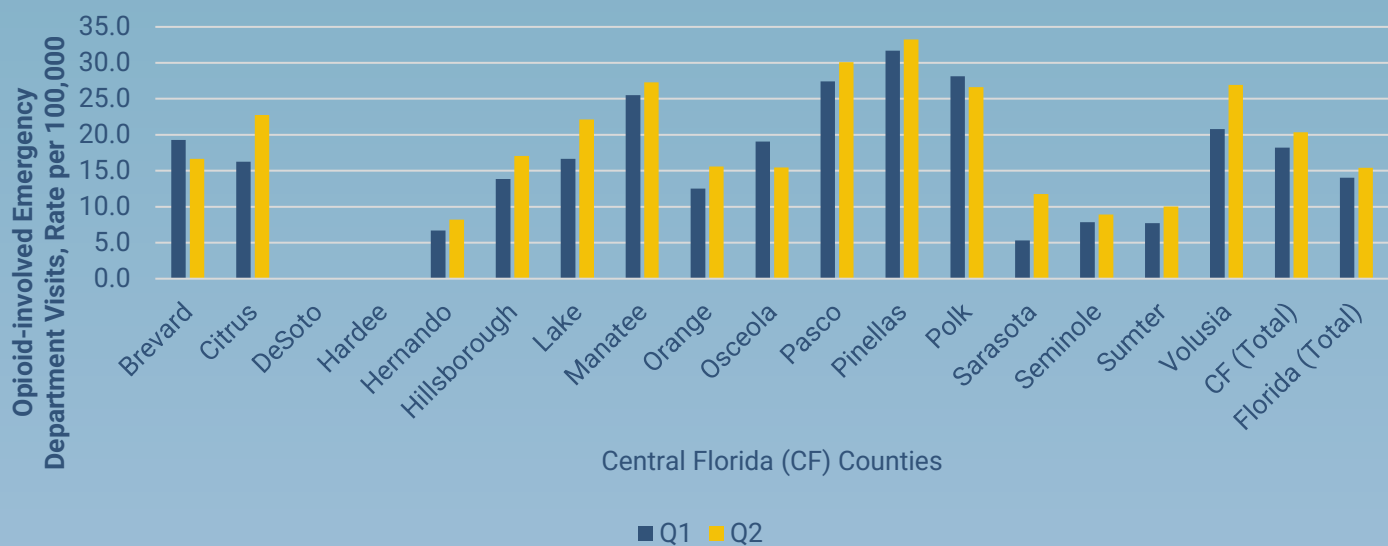


CFHIDTA-area total across all reporting counties, per the Q1 and Q2 2026 Data Snapshot totals.

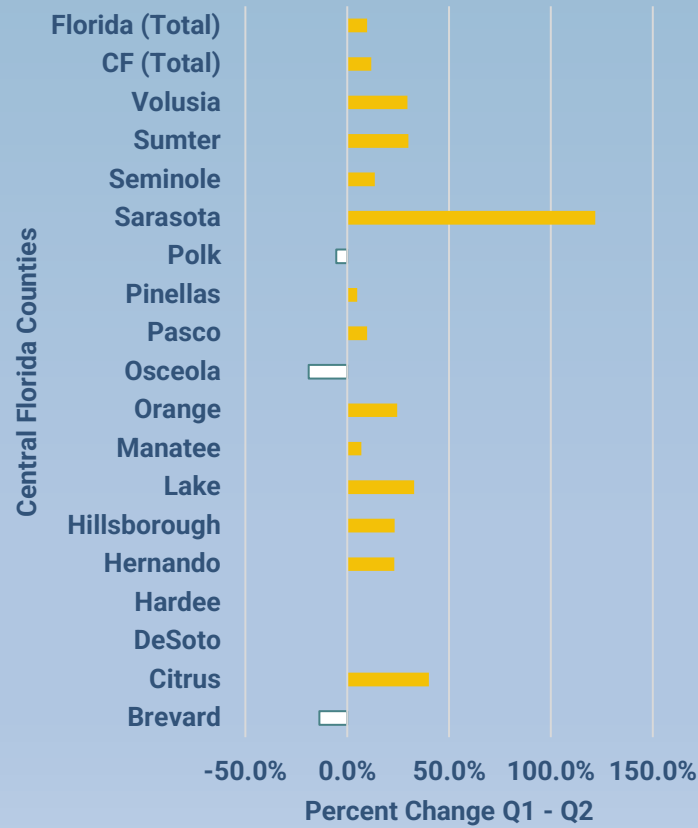
Data provided by the Florida Department of Health (2026)

Central Florida Overdose Trends

Opioid-Involved Emergency Department Visits for Central Florida Counties for Quarters 1 (Jan-Mar) and 2 (Apr-Jun), 2026. Rate per 100,000, Adults (18 years and older)



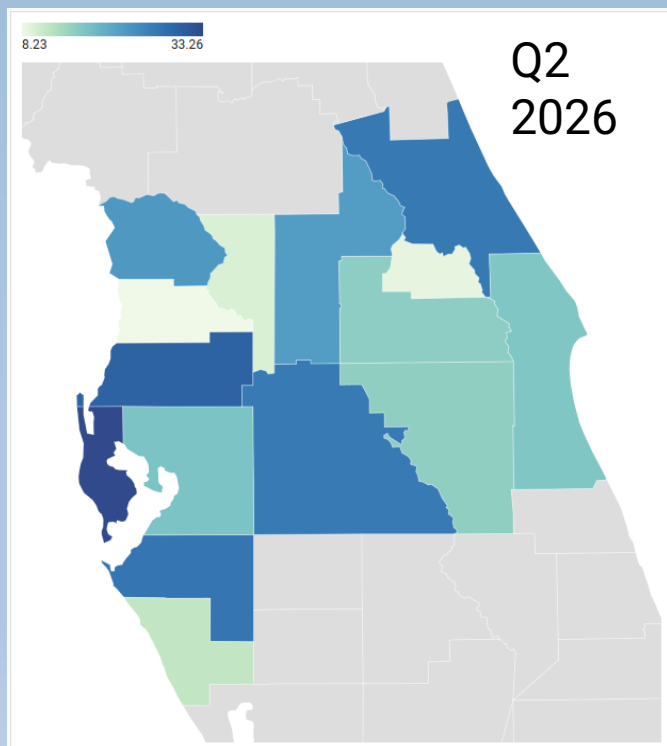
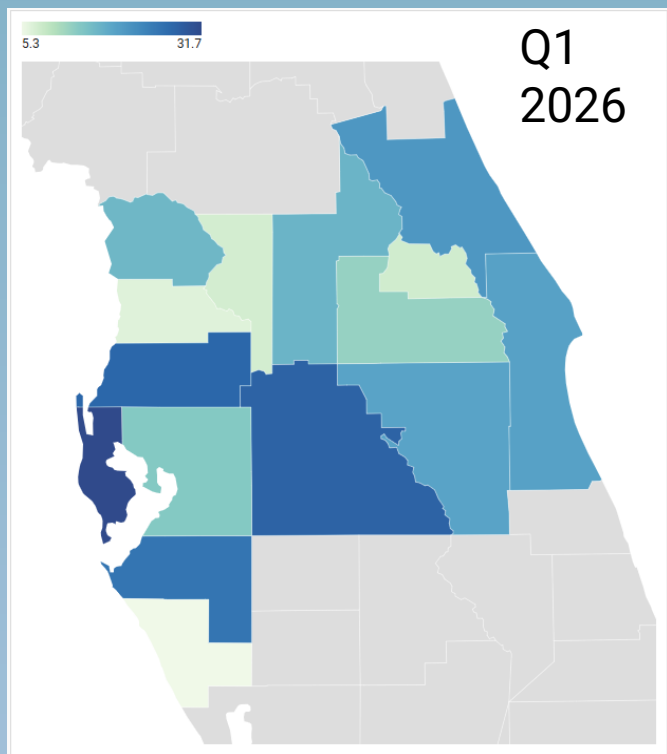
County	Q1	Q2	Percent Change
Brevard	19.3	16.6	-13.7%
Citrus	16.3	22.8	40.0%
DeSoto			
Hardee			
Hernando	6.7	8.2	23.1%
Hillsborough	13.8	17.1	23.3%
Lake	16.7	22.1	32.8%
Manatee	25.5	27.3	6.9%
Orange	12.5	15.6	24.6%
Osceola	19.0	15.4	-18.9%
Pasco	27.4	30.1	9.7%
Pinellas	31.7	33.3	4.9%
Polk	28.1	26.6	-5.4%
Sarasota	5.3	11.8	121.7%
Seminole	7.9	8.9	13.5%
Sumter	7.7	10.0	30.0%
Volusia	20.8	26.9	29.6%
CF (Total)	18.2	20.4	11.8%
Florida (Total)	14.0	15.4	9.7%



Data provided by the Florida Department of Health (2026)

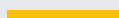
Central Florida Overdose Trends

Opioid-Involved Emergency Department Visits for Central Florida Counties for Quarters 1 (Jan-Mar) and 2 (Apr-Jun), 2026. Rate per 100,000, Adults (18 years and older)



+11.8%

change from Q1 to Q2 2026

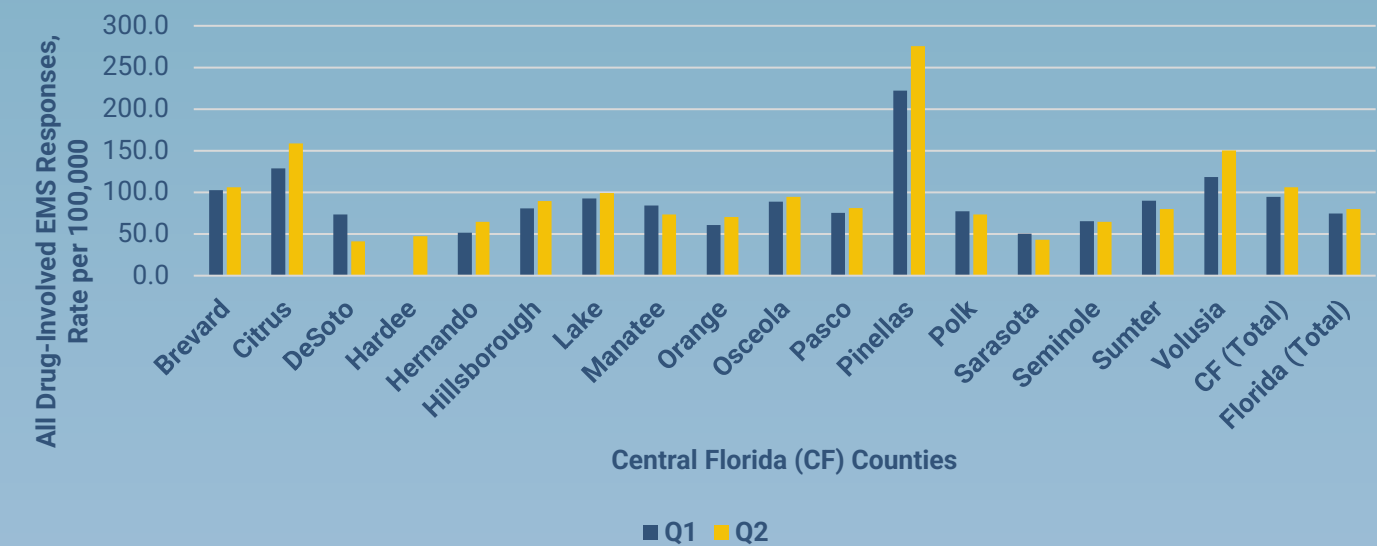


CFHIDTA-area total across all reporting counties, per the Q1 and Q2 2026 Data Snapshot totals.

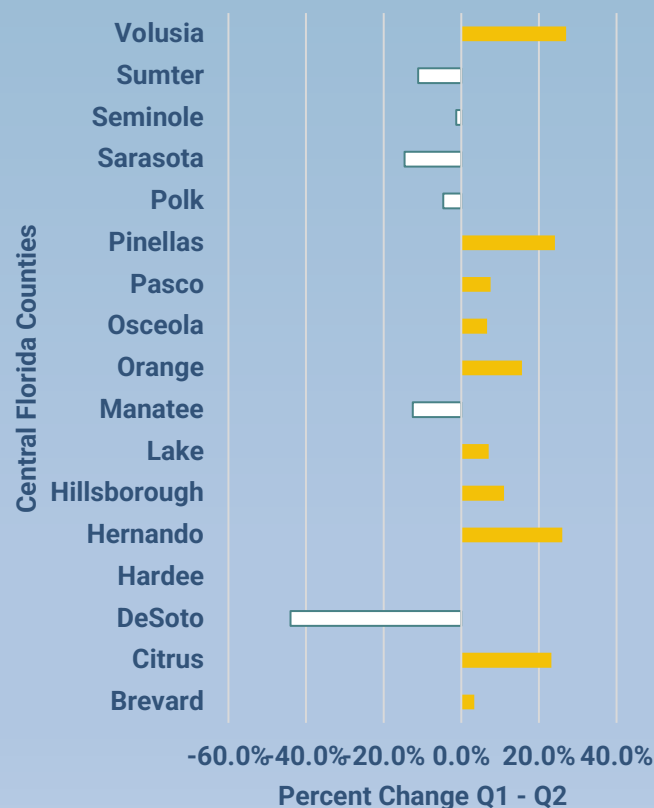
Data provided by the Florida Department of Health (2026)

Central Florida Overdose Trends

All Drug-Involved Emergency Services Responses for Central Florida Counties for Quarters 1 (Jan-Mar) and 2 (Apr-Jun), 2026. Rate per 100,000, Adults (18 years and older)



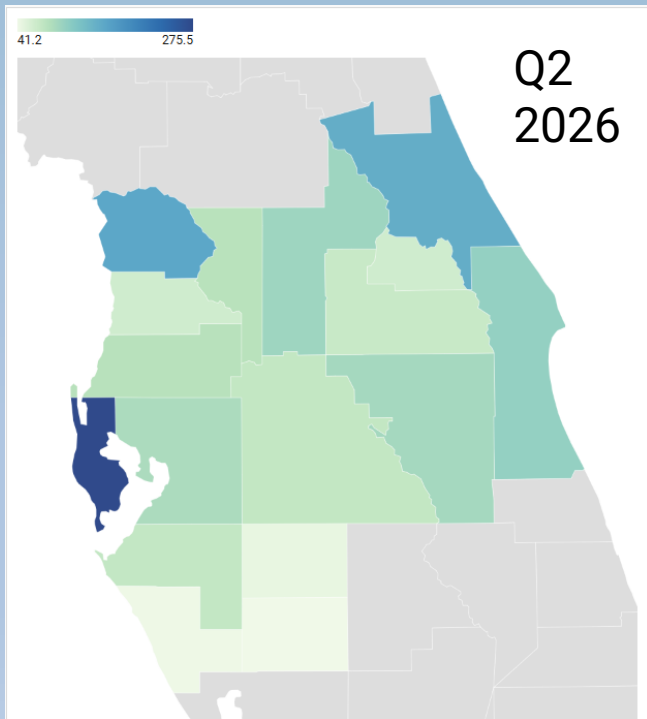
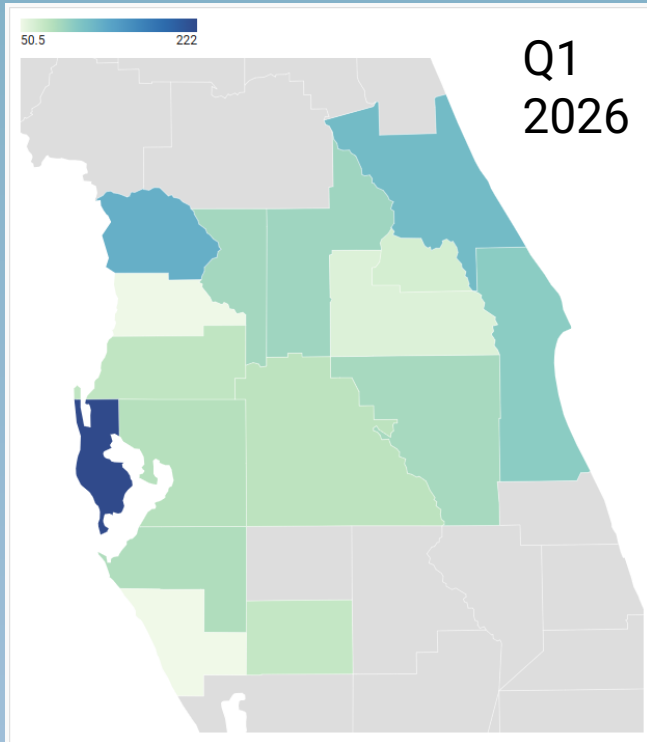
County	Q1	Q2	Percent Change
Brevard	102.7	106.2	3.4%
Citrus	128.7	158.6	23.2%
DeSoto	73.6	41.2	-44.0%
Hardee		47.4	
Hernando	51.4	64.8	26.0%
Hillsborough	80.9	89.8	11.0%
Lake	92.7	99.2	7.0%
Manatee	84.1	73.6	-12.5%
Orange	60.8	70.4	15.6%
Osceola	88.8	94.7	6.7%
Pasco	75.5	81.2	7.5%
Pinellas	222.0	275.5	24.1%
Polk	77.2	73.7	-4.6%
Sarasota	50.5	43.1	-14.6%
Seminole	65.4	64.6	-1.3%
Sumter	90.2	80.2	-11.1%
Volusia	118.3	150.3	27.0%
CF (Total)	94.8	106.2	12.0%
Florida (Total)	74.6	79.9	7.1%



Data provided by the Florida Department of Health (2026)

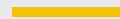
Central Florida Overdose Trends

All Drug-Involved Emergency Services Responses for Central Florida Counties for Quarters 1 (Jan-Mar) and 2 (Apr-Jun), 2026. Rate per 100,000, Adults (18 years and older)



+12.0%

change from Q1 to Q2 2026

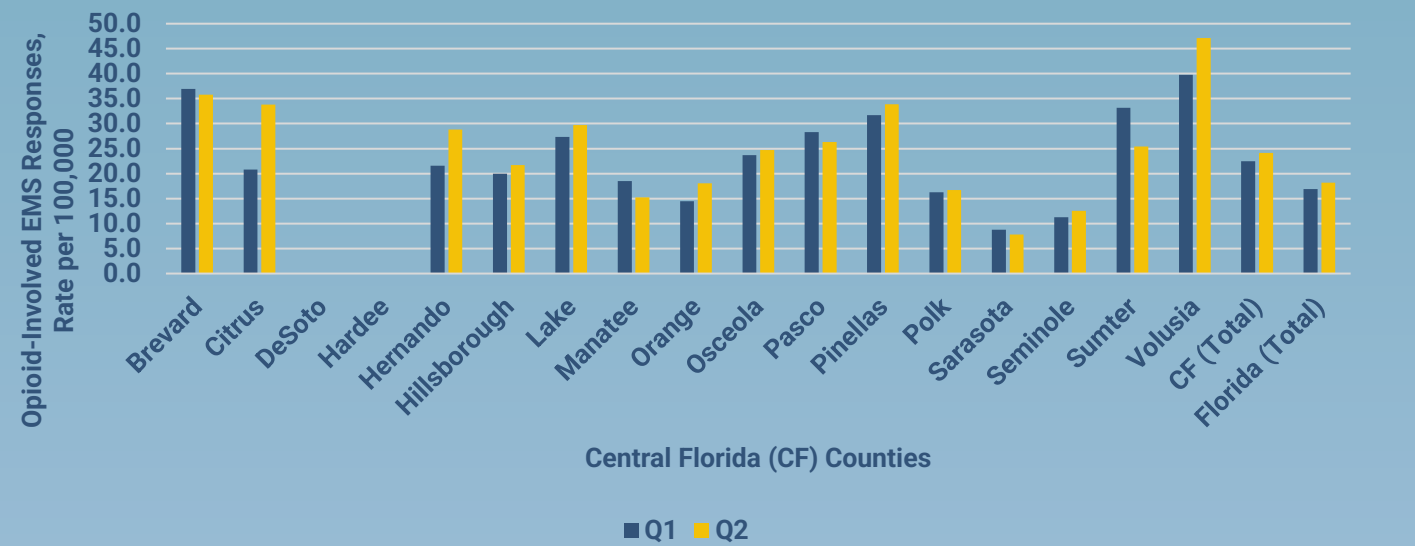


CFHIDTA-area total across all reporting counties, per the Q1 and Q2 2026 Data Snapshot totals.

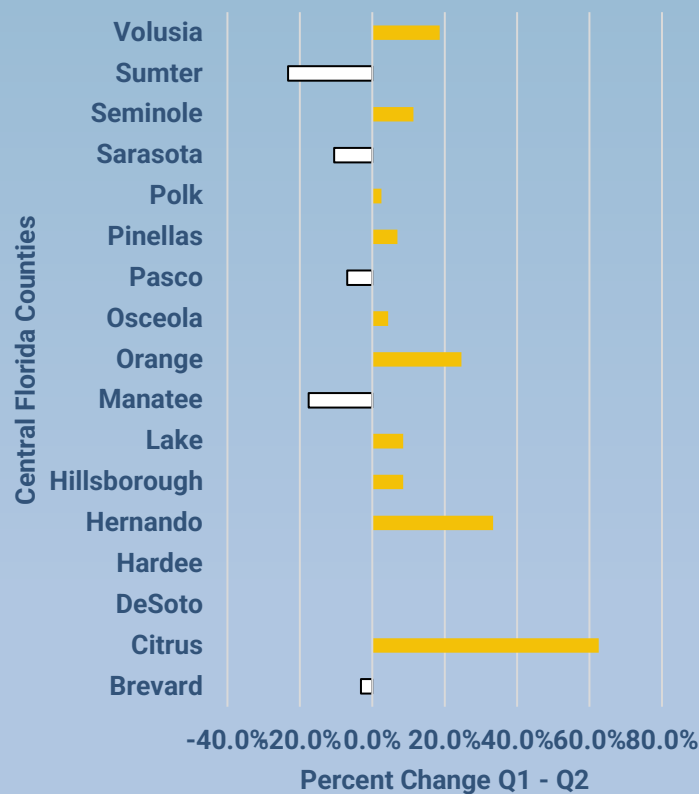
Data provided by the Florida Department of Health (2026)

Overdose Data Trends - Central Florida

Opioid-Involved Emergency Services Responses for Central Florida Counties for Quarters 1 (Jan-Mar), and 2 (Apr-Jun), 2026. Rate per 100,000, Adults (18 years and older)



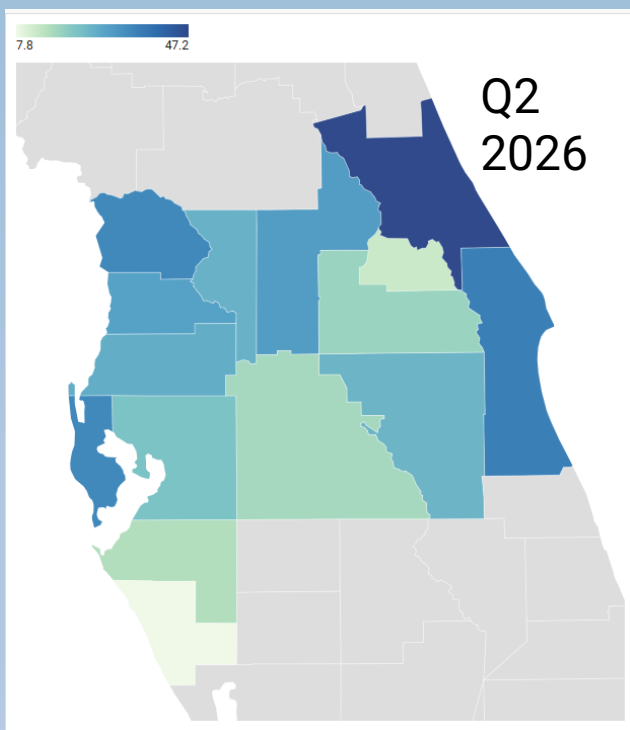
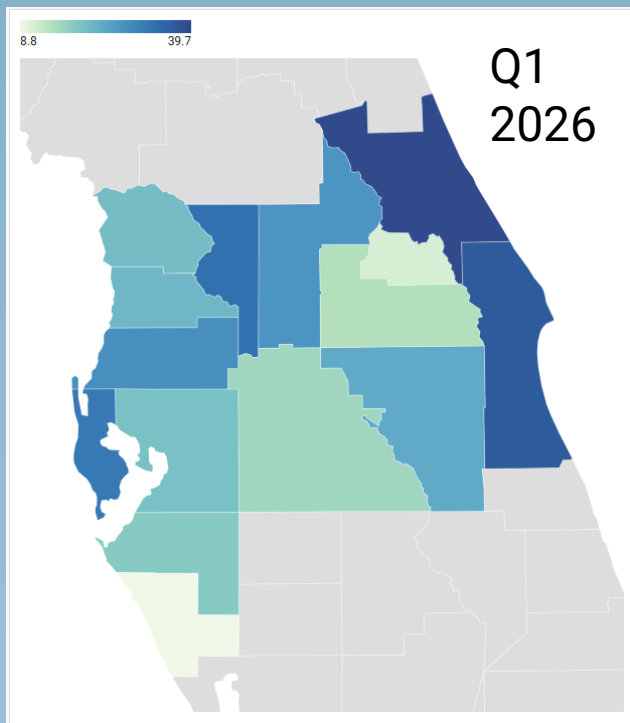
County	Q1	Q2	Percent Change
Brevard	36.9	35.8	-3.1%
Citrus	20.8	33.8	62.5%
DeSoto			
Hardee			
Hernando	21.6	28.8	33.3%
Hillsborough	20.0	21.7	8.6%
Lake	27.3	29.7	8.6%
Manatee	18.5	15.3	-17.6%
Orange	14.5	18.0	24.6%
Osceola	23.7	24.7	4.3%
Pasco	28.3	26.3	-6.9%
Pinellas	31.7	33.9	6.9%
Polk	16.3	16.7	2.5%
Sarasota	8.8	7.8	-10.5%
Seminole	11.3	12.5	11.3%
Sumter	33.1	25.4	-23.3%
Volusia	39.7	47.2	18.6%
CF (Total)	22.5	24.2	7.4%
Florida (Total)	16.9	18.2	7.5%



Data provided by the Florida Department of Health (2026)

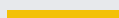
Central Florida Overdose Trends

Opioid-Involved Emergency Services Responses for Central Florida Counties for Quarters 1 (Jan-Mar), and 2 (Apr-Jun), 2026. Rate per 100,000, Adults (18 years and older)



+7.4%

change from Q1 to Q2 2026



CFHIDTA-area total across all reporting counties, per the Q1 and Q2 2026 Data Snapshot totals.

Data provided by the Florida Department of Health (2026)

Resources - Quick Links

- 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 Qualtrics survey https://qualtricsxmg7qxn93.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_3F1hsfgebB42LbDw
- Read the ORS 2025 Annual Report <https://orsprogram.org/2025-annual-report/>
- Find Treatment <https://findtreatment.gov/>
- SAMHSA Opioid Treatment Program Directory <https://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/locators/opioid-treatment-program-directory>
- Find Local Services from the Florida Department of Children and Families <https://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/locators/opioid-treatment-program-directory>
- Floridians for Recovery <https://www.floridiansforrecovery.org/>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Overdose Prevention Resources https://www.cdc.gov/overdose-prevention/?CDC_AAref_Val=https://www.cdc.gov/opioids/data/index.html
- HIDTA ADAPT <https://www.hidta.org/adapt/>
- American Addiction Centers First Responder Addiction Treatment <https://americanaddictioncenters.org/rehab-guide/firefighters-first-responders>
- Shatterproof First Responder and Veteran Program <https://fherehab.com/services/first-responders/>
- Veterans Crisis Line <https://www.veteranscrisisline.net/>
- 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>
- Addiction Policy Forum: <https://www.addictionpolicy.org/post/house-energy-and-commerce-committee-advances-legislation-to-address-addiction-and-overdose-prevention>
- HR1266 – The Combatting Xylazine Act: <https://www.congress.gov/index.php/bill/118th-congress/house-bill/1839/text>
- HR7970 – The STOP Nitazines Act: <https://www.congress.gov/117/bills/hr7970/BILLS-117hr7970ih.pdf>
- HR8005 – The Stop Pills That Kill Act: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/8005>
- Wastewater Analytics: A Powerful Window into Shifting Drug Use Trends https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/ONDCP-Wastewater-Newsletter-Issue-1-July-2026_FINAL.pdf



- Notes from the Field: Drug Overdose Deaths in Hotels and Motels – United States, 2022–2024
https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/75/wr/mm7524a2.htm?s_cid=mm7524a2_w
- Millenium Health Signal Report
<https://www.millenniumhealth.com/signalsreport/>
- DEA to Temporarily Schedule 7-OH and Related Substances to Protect Public Safety <https://www.dea.gov/press-releases/2026/07/01/dea-temporarily-schedule-7-oh-and-related-substances-protect-public>
- INCREASE IN FATAL OVERDOSES LINKED TO NOVEL SYNTHETIC OPIOID N-PROPIONITRILE CHLORPHINE (CYCHLORPHINE)
https://www.cfsre.org/images/content/reports/public_alerts/Public_Alert_N-Propionitrile_Chlorphine_013026.pdf
- National Center for Health Statistics Provisional Overdose Drug Deaths
<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/drug-overdose-data.htm>
- DOSE-SYS Dashboard: Nonfatal Overdose Syndromic Surveillance Data
<https://www.cdc.gov/overdose-prevention/data-research/facts-stats/dose-dashboard-nonfatal-surveillance-data.html>
- 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/470217e5-02a3-418c-ac29-d43cd0c44f2b/73aabf56-e6e5-4330-95a3-5f2a270a1d2b/2025-MEC-Interim-Drug-Report-FINAL.pdf?language=en>

Please scan this QR code to complete a survey about this resource!



Thank you for reading!

BRITTANY BROWN	BBROWN@CFHIDTA.ORG
PAUL MAXWELL	PMAXWELL@CFHIDTA.ORG