



# FR-CARA YEAR 2 REPORT

## PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration’s (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) awarded the Southern Nevada Health District (SNHD) with the First Responders-Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (FR-CARA) grant in September 2017. Through the FR-CARA project, SNHD widely distributes naloxone kits, a medication that can counter the effects of an opioid overdose, across Nevada to combat the growing impacts of the opioid crisis. The purpose of this program is to allow first responders and members of other key community sectors to receive naloxone trainings and naloxone kits, so they have the necessary tools to respond to a suspected opioid overdose. Each kit that is distributed includes one dose of intranasal naloxone, one pair of latex gloves, an instructional card, and a CPR face shield. Additionally, SNHD’s FR-CARA team values the importance of linking those who have overdosed to an appropriate treatment center; therefore, every naloxone kit has a referral to an Integrated Opioid Treatment and Referral Center. The project period for the FR-CARA project began in September 2017 and will continue until September 2021.

The FR-CARA activities are concentrated in, but not limited to, Clark County, NV. In the FR-CARA model, naloxone training is provided through presentations to first responders (e.g., EMS, Fire, and law enforcement) and lay responders (e.g., people who use opioids, friends and family of people who use opioids, and service providers). This report outlines the progress and outcomes of naloxone education and naloxone distribution through grant year 2, which began on October 1, 2018 and concluded on September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2019.

Total number of naloxone kits distributed	<b>8,828</b>
Number of naloxone kits distributed to first responders	<b>4,139</b>
Number of naloxone kits distributed to lay responders	<b>4,689</b>
Total number of trainings	<b>83</b>
Total number trained on naloxone	<b>2,196</b>
Total first responders trained on naloxone	<b>1,187</b>
Total lay responders trained on naloxone	<b>1,009</b>
Number of Recipients Completing a post-training survey	<b>638</b>

## REQUIRED MEASURES

1. The number of first responders and members of other key community sectors equipped with a drug or device approved or cleared under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for emergency treatment of known or suspected opioid overdose;
2. The number of opioid and heroin overdoses reversed by first responders and members of other key community sectors receiving training and supplies of a drug or device approved or cleared under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for emergency treatment of known or suspected opioid overdose;
3. The number of responses to requests for services by the entity or sub-grantee, to opioid and heroin overdose; and
4. The extent to which overdose victims and families receive information about treatment services and available data describing treatment admissions.

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To capture the required measures listed above, data are collected through:

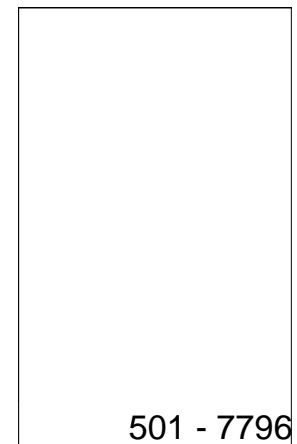
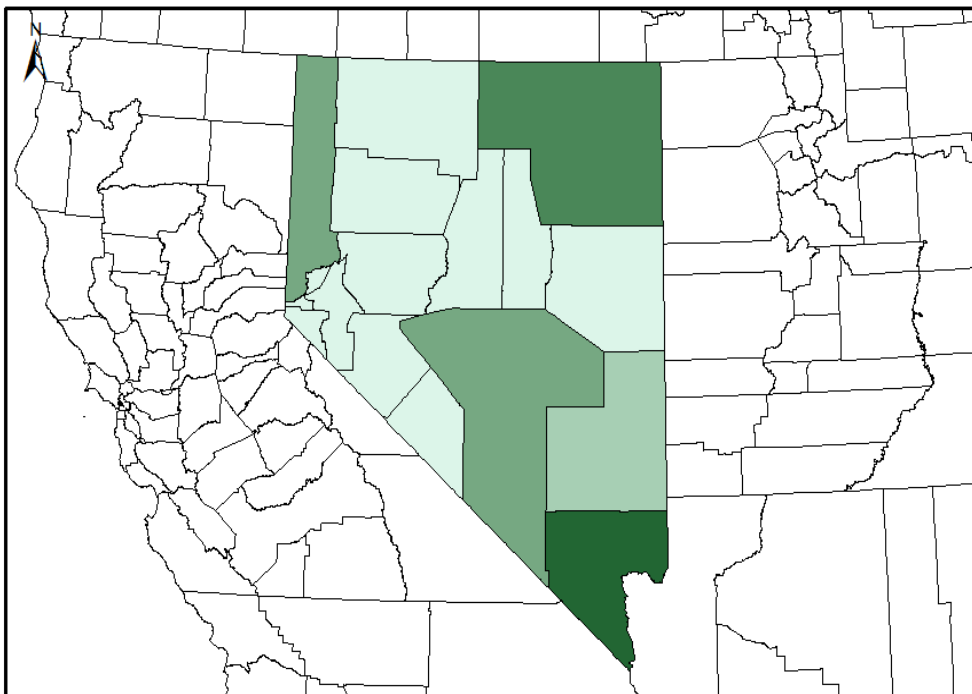
1. Post-training surveys, completed after attending a naloxone training.
2. Online refill surveys, completed whenever a replacement kit is issued (e.g., due to expiration, use in an overdose).
3. Training sign-in sheets, filled out for each naloxone training.
4. Naloxone distribution logs, filled out after the distribution of naloxone.

## NALOXONE DISTRIBUTION

### VOLUME TOTALS

Between October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018 and September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2019, the FR-CARA project distributed 8,828 naloxone kits to 2,196 individuals, including 1,187 first responders and 1,009 lay responders. Naloxone distribution to recipients by county is detailed in both Figure 1 and Table 2.

Figure 1: Grant Year 2 Naloxone Distribution by County





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## FIRST RESPONDERS

The 1,187 first responders that received naloxone and/or went through the overdose response and naloxone administration training included law enforcement personnel from the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department South East Command, Dept of Public Safety: Marshalls Unit, Dept of Public Safety: Parole and Probation, Las Vegas Paiute Police Department, Henderson Police Department, Mesquite Police Department, Clark County Drug Court, LVMPD Community Engagement Team, Dept of Public Safety: Marshalls Unit, Tonopah Drug Court, North Las Vegas Police Department, Reno Gaming Control Board, US Probation Office, Duckwater Tribal Police, FBI – Detectives, Venetian/Palazzo Security, Attorney General’s Office, Bureau of Land Management, Clark County School District Police Department, Caesar’s K-9 Unit and Response Team, Nye County Sherriff’s Office, Community Ambulance – Security Officers, and EMS personnel from Clark County Fire Department Rural, North American Rescue, Moapa Fire/Police Department, Beatty Fire Department, Rural EMS personnel, EMS Training Center, and Clark County Fire Department.

## LAY RESPONDERS

The 1,009 lay responders that received naloxone and/or went through the overdose response and naloxone administration training included individuals from Nye Communities Coalition, Chuck Minker Sports Complex, The Gay & Lesbian Center, Community Safety Forum at Mob Museum, Nevada State Association Alliance, Clark County Medical Society, Office of Senator Joe Hardy, Foundation for Recovery, Nevada Transportation Authority, Las Vegas Recovery Center, Canyon Ridge Church, City of Las Vegas, Holistic House, Mojave Counseling, Westcare, New Frontier, SilverSummit Health Plan, East Valley Family Services, Bristlecone Convention Center, FirstMed, Nye Community Coalition, Catholic Charities, Mission Treatment – Henderson, Coroner’s Office, West Charleston Library, St. Lutheran Social Services, Prism & American Heart Association, Fremont Street Experience, Mission Treatment – Las Vegas, Piercers Convention, Trac-B, College of Southern Nevada, New Leaf Counseling, Panaca Town Center, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department Volunteers, Crossroads of S. Nevada, Youth Offender Court, Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth, International Overdose Awareness Day, PACT Coalition, Las Vegas Rescue Mission, and Nevada Homeless Alliance.

Clark	7,796
Elko	500
Nye	262
Washoe	220
Lincoln	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,828</b>

## OUTCOMES OF OVERDOSE RESPONSE AND NALOXONE TRAINING

Among first responder and lay responder recipients, 638 (30%) recipients completed a post-training survey. The vast majority of recipients reported high levels of confidence to respond to an overdose (Figure 4). The majority of participants also reported high levels of confidence in understanding the Good Samaritan Law (Figure 6) and learning something new during the training (Figure 5). There lies an opportunity to improve the data collection of naloxone administration data through the online survey as it remains underutilized (Figure 7).

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Figure 2: Recipients of Naloxone Kits (n=2,196)

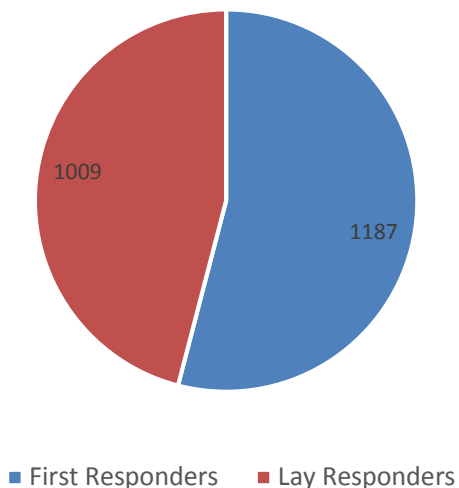


Figure 3: Number of Naloxone Kits Distributed through FR-CARA, 2018-2019

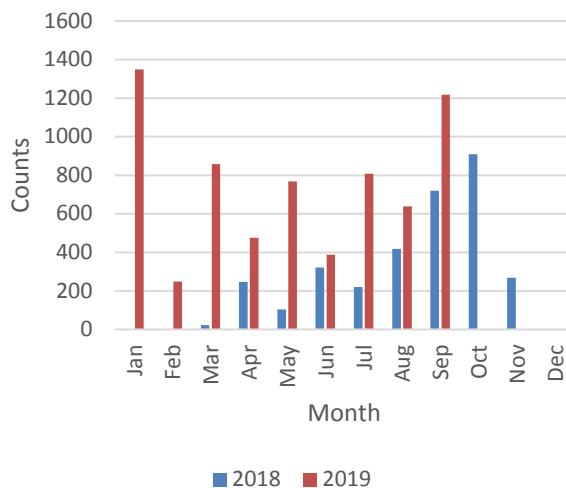


Figure 4: Confidence Level to Respond to an Overdose Following the Training (n=637)

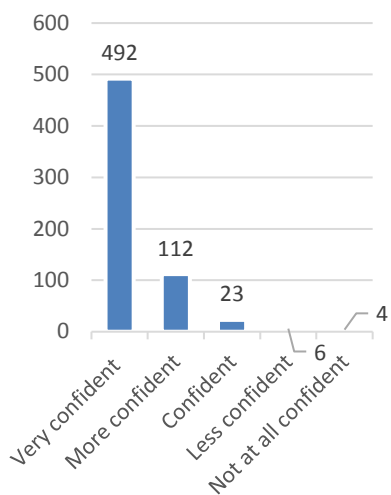
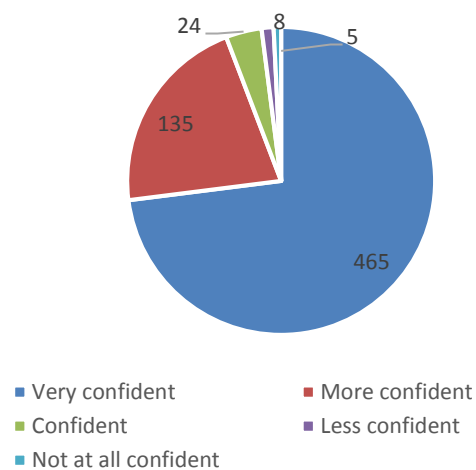


Figure 5: Confidence Level of Learning Something New During the Training (n= 637)



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Figure 6: Confidence Level of Understanding the Good Samaritan Law Following the Training (n=635)

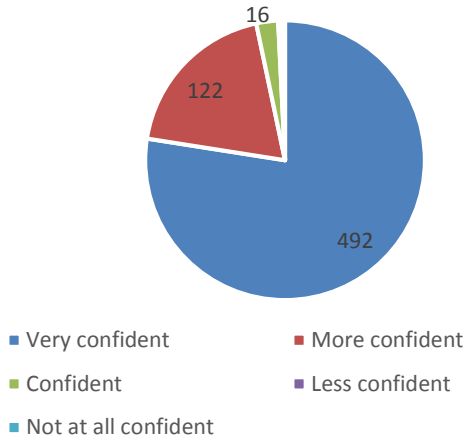
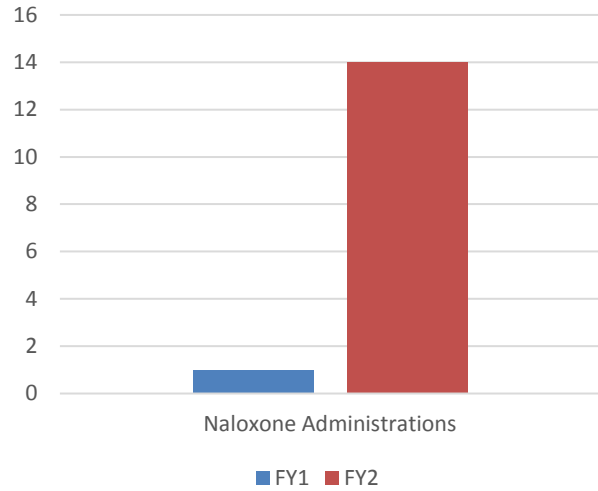


Figure 7: Number of Naloxone Administrations Reported Through Online Survey



## CONCLUSION

Naloxone training and distribution during grant year 2 has been considerable throughout Southern Nevada and demonstrates that leveraging SNHD, the local health district, for training and distribution has the capacity for widespread, regional reach. The presented data highlight opportunities for further expansion of naloxone training and distribution with additional first responder agencies, notably, the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department and casino security on the Las Vegas strip. Future work is needed to improve the collection of naloxone administration data through the online survey. In closing, the data captured through grant year 2 have shown that SNHD is meeting the requirements set out by SAMHSA and naloxone trainings and naloxone distribution increased considerably compared to the prior fiscal year.

Table 3: Key Conclusions from Grant Year 2

SNHD’s FR-CARA Project is effectively reaching first responders and lay responders throughout Nevada.
SNHD’S FR-CARA Project training efforts increased first responders and lay responders reported knowledge, skills, and confidence to prevent and intervene with opioid overdoses.
Grant year 2 represented a 330% increase in naloxone distribution and a 218% increase in total number trained compared to grant year 1.
Concentrating naloxone distribution through education presentations is an effective strategy to reach first responders and lay responders as well as to ensure they know how to recognize and respond to an opioid overdose.