



Overdose Prevention Program

Quarterly Report

Through a hub-and-spoke model of nearly 100 community partners, the Overdose Prevention Program has expanded access to naloxone and drug checking supplies across all 67 counties, helping save lives and prevent overdoses.

Overdose Reversals Reported

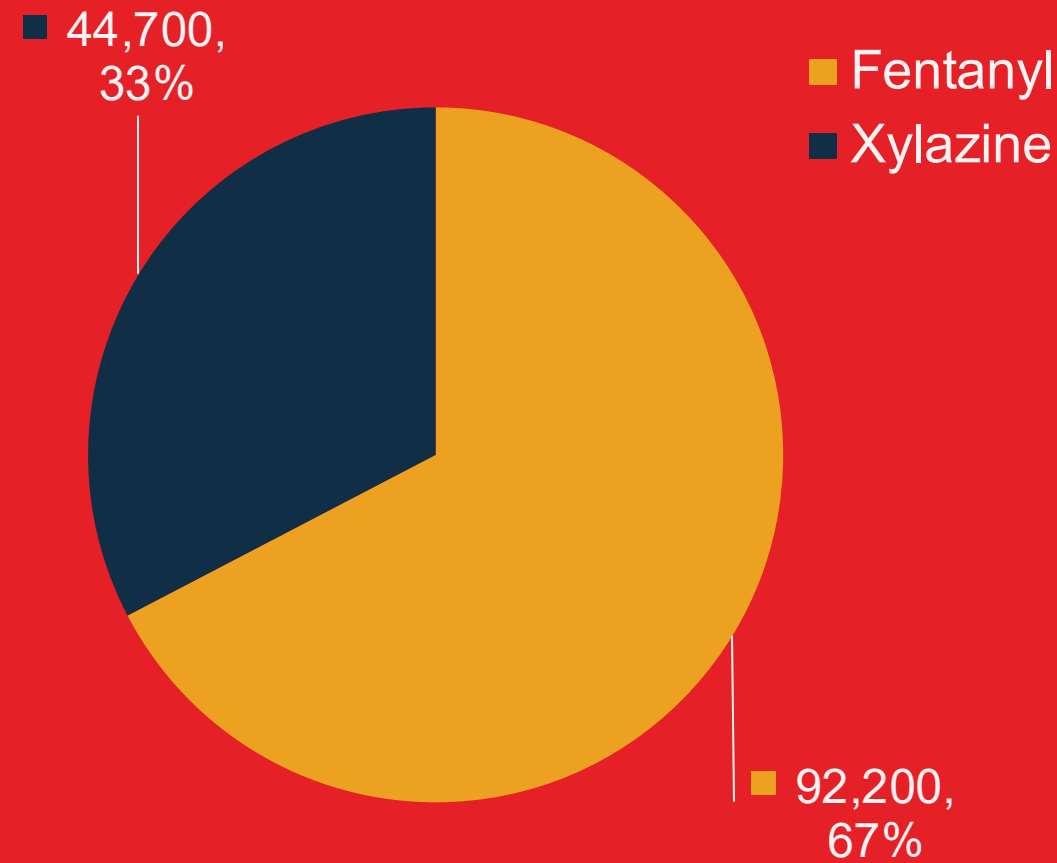
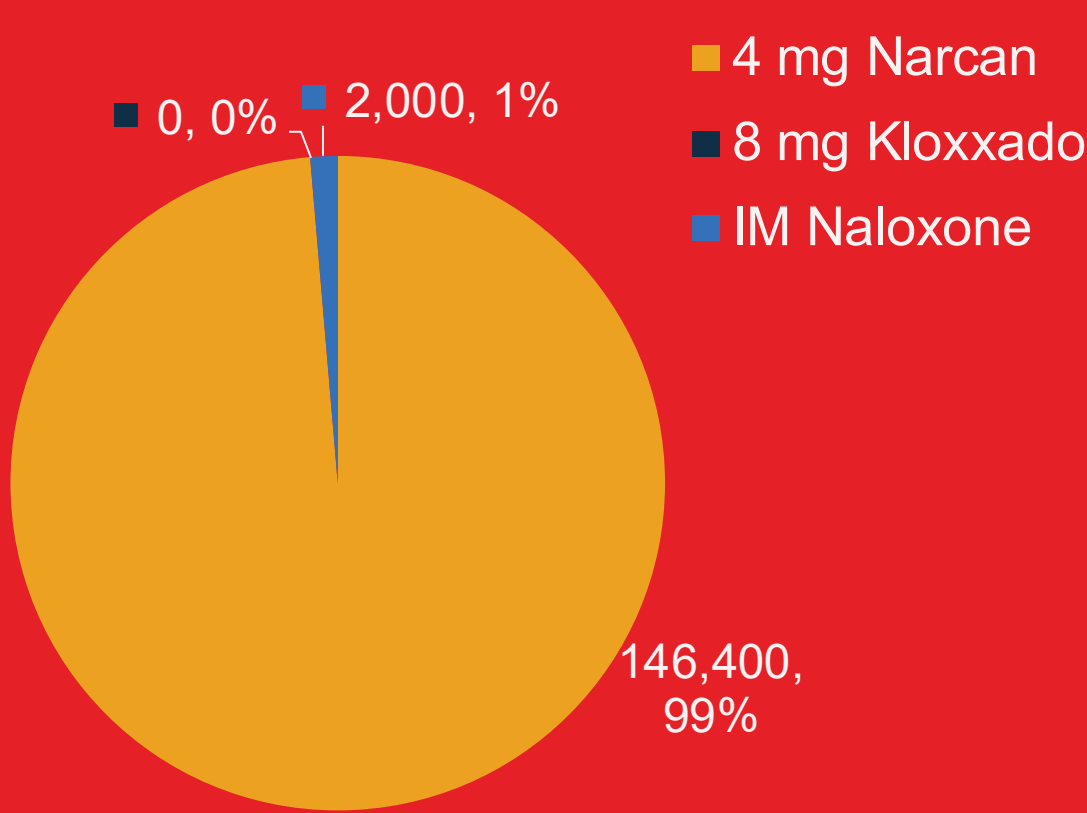
From 335 survey responses

1,555

Key Metrics at a Glance

Naloxone Distributed
148,400 doses

Test Strips Distributed
136,900 strips



Partner Highlights & Feedback

- What Partners Are Seeing:** Bystanders are reversing overdoses with naloxone. Test strips support safer use, stigma is decreasing, and demand for supplies continues to grow.
- Why It Matters:** Low-barrier access is expanding reach, especially in rural and underserved areas, while strengthening community response and partnerships.
- What Partners Want Next:** More supply options (3 mg naloxone, medetomidine test strips), along with expanded education, outreach, and training support.

Partner Survey Response Rate



Feedback from the Field

“ This program has allowed expansion of access... reaching all areas of the county.”

“ People have reported less stigma.”

“ More than 50 overdoses were reversed in the past three months...”

Q2 Recommendations

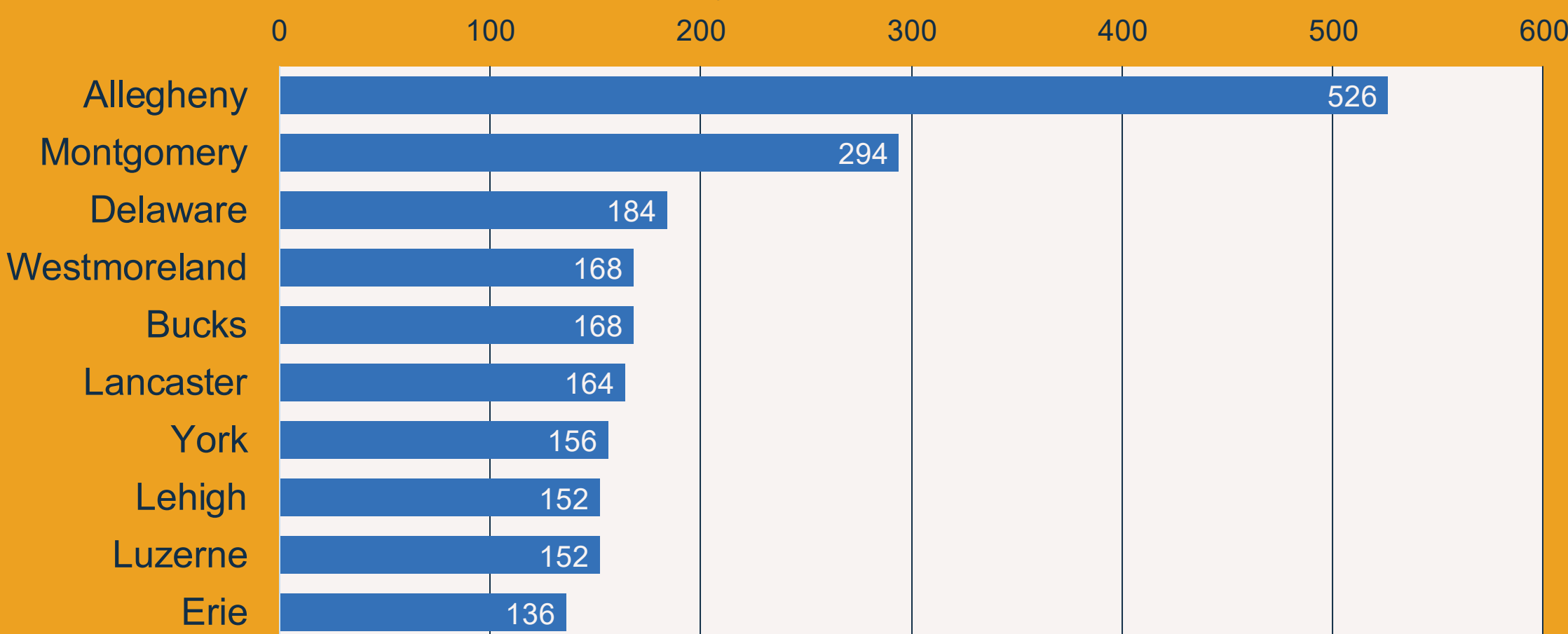
- Add medetomidine testing strips
- Increase education & outreach
- Expand naloxone formulation options (e.g., 3mg nasal naloxone)

The program is trusted, lifesaving, and essential.

Partners consistently value the program’s simplicity, reliability, and supplies, noting its direct impact on saving lives and reducing stigma.

NEXT Distro Mailing Program

Top 10 Counties Receiving Mail-Based Naloxone by Total Doses from January 1, 2026 – March 31, 2026



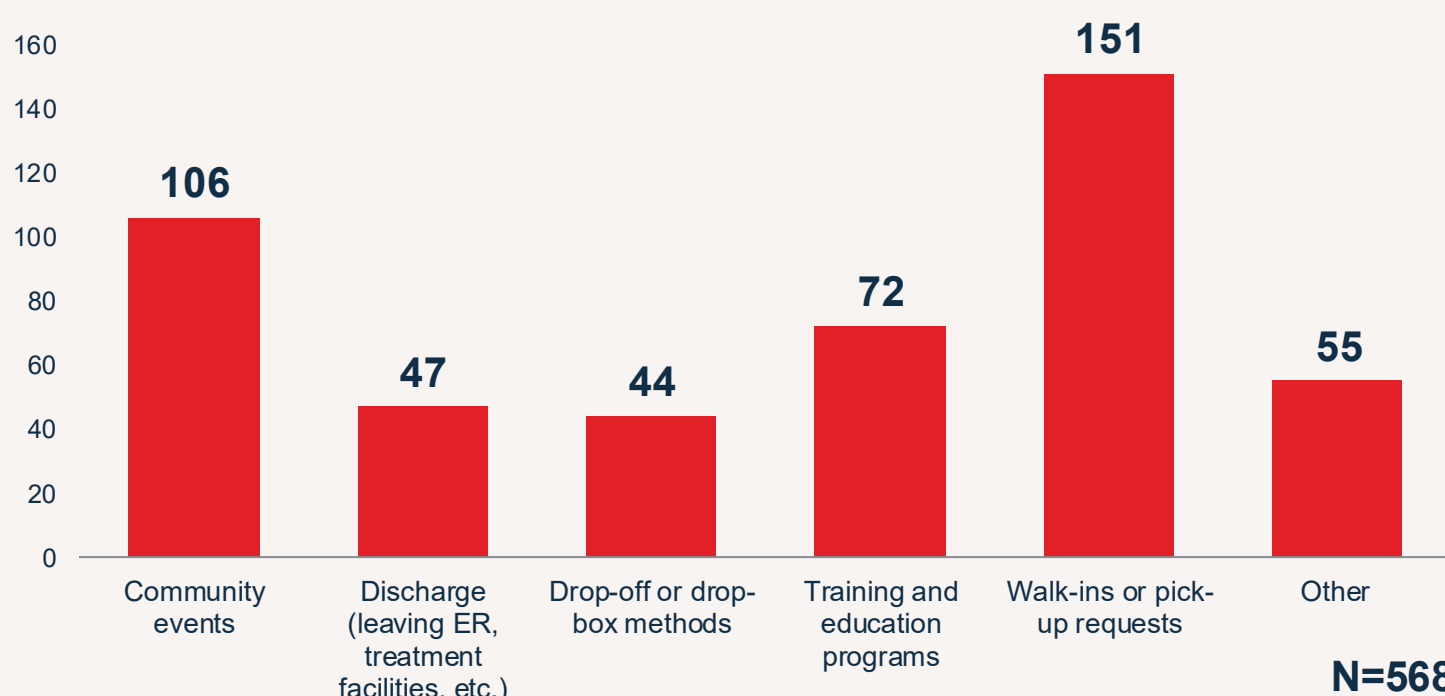
4,246 Naloxone doses distribution through the mailing program

Gaps remain in mail-based supply distribution in Cameron, Fulton, and Mifflin Counties.

Naloxone Supply Distribution Method

The most common distribution method reported was **walk-in or pick-up requests**, followed by **community events**.

Other distribution methods not shown in figure include mail-based, mobile units, referrals, and vending machines.



N=568