

## Naloxone Distribution Project Update

In support of statewide efforts to combat the growing number of opioid overdose deaths in California, the 2016-17 Budget allocated a total of \$3 million on a one-time basis to the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to support Naloxone distribution grants. The goal of the funding is to save lives by distributing the drug naloxone to high risk communities across the state as quickly and efficiently as possible. Naloxone works by blocking opioid receptors in the brain, immediately reversing the effects of opioids including the respiratory depression, extreme drowsiness, slowed breathing, and loss of consciousness that can lead to death. Naloxone can be given by a non-medical bystander to a person experiencing an opioid overdose.



After discussions with the California Conference of Local Health Officers, interviews with 20 local health officers, and discussions with stakeholders, CDPH has determined that the most efficient way to distribute these funds is to purchase Narcan® (naloxone in a nasal spray) and offer each local health department (LHD) the opportunity to apply for an allocation of naloxone. Narcan® nasal spray will be purchased in bulk by CDPH at a negotiated rate of \$75.00 per box of two doses.

On March 24, CDPH released a Request for Applications (RFA) directed at all 61 LHDs (the 58 counties and the cities of Berkeley, Pasadena and Long Beach). LHDs are the only eligible applicants at this time. Local Health Departments are in the best position to understand the needs of their communities and to distribute naloxone to organizations that can get it where it is needed most. All 61 LHDs will have the opportunity to acquire naloxone, but those with greatest need will receive more. Allocation amounts are based on county-level data on the number of opioid related overdose deaths and emergency room visits and according to an evidence-based distribution formula from the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). LHDs may choose to receive limited funds (no more than 5% of the total award) to cover appropriate administrative costs.

In order to be eligible to receive naloxone, LHDs must first conduct outreach to and identify for distribution of naloxone entities within their health jurisdiction which regularly interact with persons at greatest risk of an opioid overdose, including entities that have a naloxone distribution system already in place. Priority will be given to Harm Reduction Programs. Harm Reduction Programs are focused on limiting the risks and harms associated with unsafe drug use, which is linked to serious adverse health consequences, including HIV transmission, viral hepatitis, and death from overdose. LHDs will report to CDPH data on distribution efforts and outcomes.

Prescription medication misuse and overdose is a national epidemic, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). When it comes to unintentional injury deaths in the U.S., more people die from prescription medication overdoses than in motor vehicle crashes. In 2014 in the U.S., more than 28,000 people died from opioid overdose, with 14,000 of those deaths involving prescription opioids. As the most populous state in the country, the raw number of individuals in California affected by improper prescribing and misuse is substantial, with rates varying significantly across counties, and even within counties. California's highest opioid overdose rates are in several rural northern California counties. For example, Lake and Shasta Counties have prescription opioid related death rates that are two to three times higher than the national average. San Francisco, Orange, and San Diego have higher than state average rates, accounting for a greater total number of deaths. For state and local data on opioid mortality, morbidity and prescribing rates, please visit the California Opioid Overdose Surveillance Dashboard at [pdop.shinyapps.io/ODdash\\_v1/](http://pdop.shinyapps.io/ODdash_v1/).

For more information about how CDPH is addressing the prescription drug overdose epidemic, please visit [cdph.ca.gov/programs/SACB/Pages/PrescriptionDrugOverdoseProgram.aspx](http://cdph.ca.gov/programs/SACB/Pages/PrescriptionDrugOverdoseProgram.aspx).

## Naloxone Grant Program – Local Health Department Allocations

Counties	Funding Available for		Funds Available for
	Narcan Product	Number of Doses	Admin Costs or Additional Narcan Product
Alameda	\$76,600	2,042	\$3,830
Alpine	\$10,125	270	\$506
Amador	\$10,125	270	\$506
Butte	\$20,200	538	\$1,010
Calaveras	\$10,125	270	\$506
City of Berkeley	\$10,125	270	\$506
City of Long Beach	\$10,125	270	\$506
City of Pasadena	\$10,125	270	\$506
Colusa	\$10,125	270	\$506
Contra Costa	\$61,600	1,642	\$3,080
Del Norte	\$10,125	270	\$506
El Dorado	\$10,125	270	\$506
Fresno	\$62,600	1,670	\$3,130
Glenn	\$10,125	270	\$506
Humboldt	\$25,600	682	\$1,280
Imperial	\$17,000	454	\$850
Inyo	\$10,125	270	\$506
Kern	\$74,600	1,990	\$3,730
Kings	\$11,000	294	\$550
Lake	\$11,600	310	\$580
Lassen	\$10,125	270	\$506
Los Angeles	\$387,700	10,338	\$19,385
Madera	\$12,400	330	\$620
Marin	\$15,000	400	\$750
Mariposa	\$10,125	270	\$506
Mendocino	\$11,400	304	\$570
Merced	\$16,600	442	\$830
Modoc	\$10,125	270	\$506
Mono	\$10,125	270	\$506
Monterey	\$29,600	790	\$1,480
Napa	\$10,125	270	\$506
Nevada	\$10,125	270	\$506
Orange	\$233,200	6,218	\$11,660
Placer	\$23,000	614	\$1,150
Plumas	\$10,125	270	\$506
Riverside	\$148,300	3,954	\$7,415
Sacramento	\$103,600	2,762	\$5,180
San Benito	\$10,125	270	\$506
San Bernardino	\$108,300	2,888	\$5,415
San Diego	\$248,300	6,622	\$12,415
San Francisco	\$97,600	2,602	\$4,880
San Joaquin	\$68,200	1,818	\$3,410
San Luis Obispo	\$25,700	686	\$1,285
San Mateo	\$24,800	662	\$1,240
Santa Barbara	\$33,100	882	\$1,655
Santa Clara	\$47,900	1,278	\$2,395
Santa Cruz	\$36,000	960	\$1,800
Shasta	\$31,600	842	\$1,580
Sierra	\$10,125	270	\$506
Siskiyou	\$10,125	270	\$506
Solano	\$27,900	744	\$1,395
Sonoma	\$40,400	1,078	\$2,020
Stanislaus	\$42,100	1,122	\$2,105
Sutter	\$10,125	270	\$506
Tehama	\$10,125	270	\$506
Trinity	\$10,125	270	\$506
Tulare	\$32,400	864	\$1,620
Tuolumne	\$10,125	270	\$506
Ventura	\$85,800	2,288	\$4,290
Yolo	\$10,500	280	\$525
Yuba	\$10,125	270	\$506