Similarities and dissimilarities between RODD and SUDORS

Rapid Opioid Death Detection RODD

- Focus is on rapid surveillance
- Data on suspected opioid overdose deaths
- Cases are initiated by the M.E. when the M.E.'s office suspects an opioid overdose.
- Definition has been provided to M.E.
- Data are abstracted by M.E. on forms provided by CDC/ASU
- Small number of data elements collected
- Completed files due to ASU every two weeks
- E-mail: ArizonaRODD@exchange.asu.edu

SUDORS

RODD & SUDORS

Overdose deaths with unintentional & undetermined manners of death

Funded by CDC

Managed by ASU

Focus is on thorough surveillance

State Unintentional Drug Overdose

Reporting System

- Data on all drug poisoning/overdose deaths
- Cases are initiated by ADHS Death Certificates provided to ASU
- ASU requests case files from the M.E.
- Data are abstracted by ASU into CDC portal.
- Large number of data elements collected
- Case files due to ASU monthly
- E-mail: SUDORS@exchange.asu.edu

RODD Definition

- A case is defined as a suspected opioid overdose death by scene investigation, hospital reports, a known history of illicit opioid use and misuse, autopsy examination or the preliminary toxicology results:
- Scene investigation by medicolegal death investigators provides evidence of suspected opioid overdose
 - Evidence of IV drug use (e.g., needles, syringes, spoons, tourniquet, crushed tablets)
 - Evidence of Illicit drugs (e.g., used or full stamp bags, powder, crystals)
 - Other drug paraphernalia (e.g., pipes, straws, razorblades, etc.)
 - · Evidence of prescription opioid use
 - Pills not stored in prescription vials or mixed in vials
 - Presence of naloxone
 - Physical signs or witness report of opioid toxidrome (e.g., decreased respirations/loud snoring, unresponsiveness)
 - Bystander/witness report of drug use
 - · History of substance use
- Hospital reported to the ME's office that the death was a suspected opioid overdose based on signs and symptoms, and preliminary toxicology testing indicating opioids
- There is a known history of illicit opioid use and misuse
- Autopsy examination findings by the ME indicate suspected overdose and the findings include:
 - Pulmonary/cerebral edema
 - Bladder distention
 - Fresh track marks
 - Injections sites not due to medical intervention
 - Foam cone
- Preliminary toxicology results (if available in <1 month)
 - Hospital drug screen present for opioids
 - Presence of one or more opioids
 - Metabolites in toxicology screening (e.g., 6-acetylmorphine (6-AM)/6-monoacetylmorphine (6-MAM))
 - Morphine
 - Fentanyl/Fentanyl analog/Fentanyl metabolite
 - Codeine
 - Oxycodone