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

State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System (SUDORS)

- Focus is on thorough surveillance
- 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 & SUDORS**

Overdose deaths with unintentional & undetermined manners of death

Funded by CDC

Managed by ASU

Similarities and dissimilarities between RODD and SUDORS
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