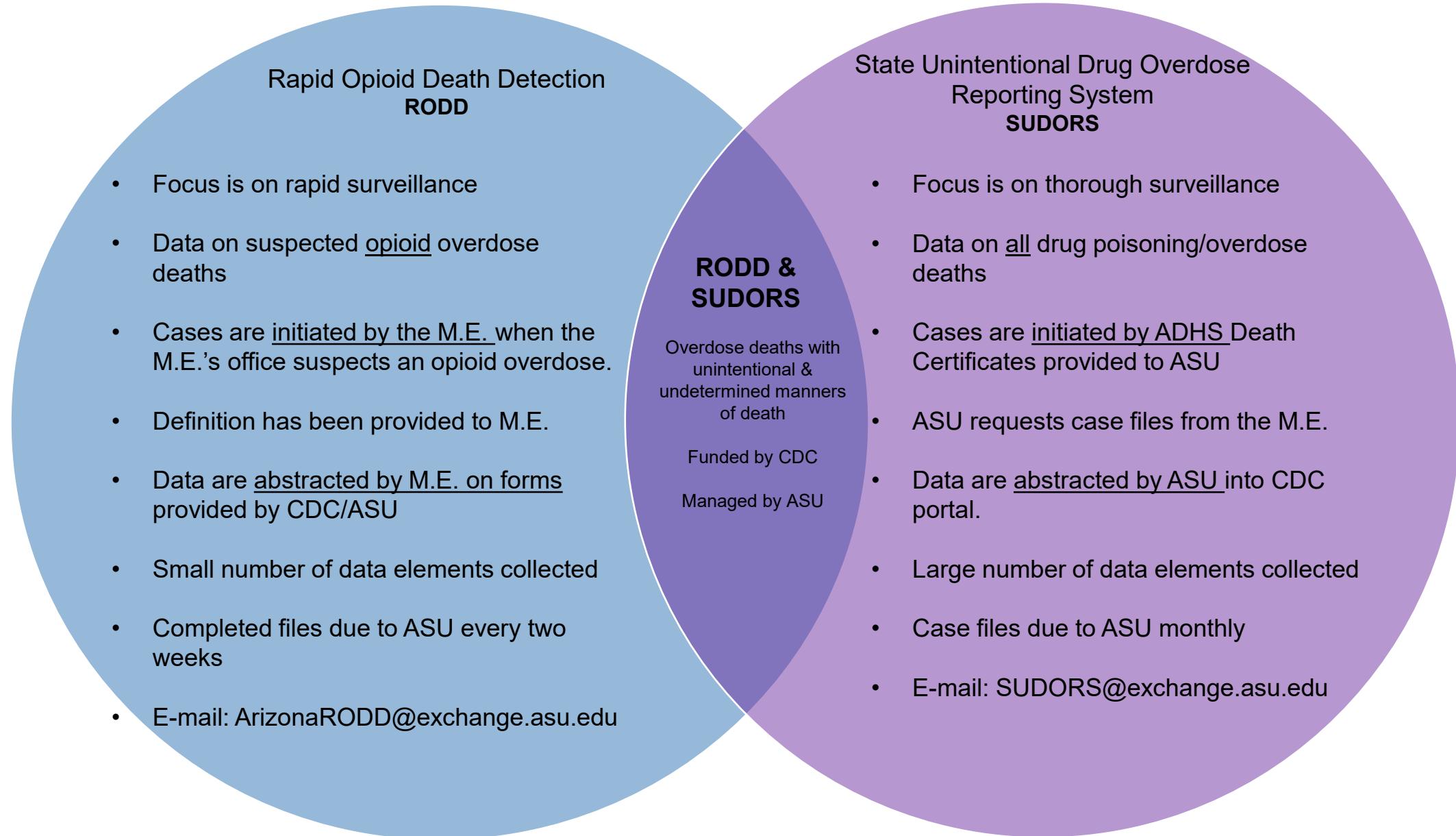


Similarities and dissimilarities between RODD and SUDORS



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