



## DPHHS ODMAP User Manual

---

### What is ODMAP?

Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program (ODMAP) uses a web service accessible through a smart phone or computer to allow first responders to report fatal and non-fatal overdose incidents. The location, date, and time of the incidents are transmitted to the Washington/Baltimore HIDTA secure map server and plotted on an electronic map. The electronic map allows participating agencies to visualize overdose incidents. ODMAP data can be filtered using location, date, time, incident type and user information to give participating agencies the ability to identify overdose spikes not only in their jurisdiction, but also in other jurisdictions.

The purpose of ODMAP is to provide near real-time surveillance of known and suspected overdose events occurring nationwide that can be monitored electronically by law enforcement, public health, and other select government agencies, thereby increasing their ability to identify and respond to sudden increases or spikes in overdose events.

### Where does Montana ODMAP data come from?

1. **EMS patient care data entry via API:** Montana has an application programming interface (API) between ODMAP and the state EMS reporting system. Any EMS ePCR submitted to the state EMS repository meeting the state's opioid overdose syndrome definition is automatically entered into the ODMAP system. This prevents the burden of double data entry for EMS providers.
2. **Law enforcement entry into ODMAP:** Participating LE agencies are instructed to enter the non-fatal overdose if any of the following are true:
  - LE administered naloxone (regardless of whether EMS was on scene)
  - If EMS was not on scene
  - If EMS was on scene, but the API does not enter the case within 48 hours
3. **Hospital Emergency Department entry into ODMAP:** Participating EDs are instructed to enter overdose cases where the patient arrives by private vehicle.

Additional organizations, including Tribal entities, are currently in the process of gaining the ability to submit data to ODMAP to provide more complete data on overdoses in Montana.

### What access will I receive as a ODMAP user under DPHHS?

Participation in ODMAP is open to federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement and criminal justice personnel, public health personnel, fire departments and EMS. Furthermore, there are two types of ODMAP users. **Users under the DPHHS organization are Level II.**

1. **Level I** participants are granted authority to submit known and suspected overdose event data using the ODMAP App. (Level I are typically fire department, EMS, and law enforcement)



2. **Level II** participants are those granted access to the electronic map, which allows them to view all reported known and suspected overdose event data, and filter event data to identify overdose spikes, patterns, and trends. Level II does not have access to read/write overdose event data.

## **What are the terms of ODMAP data use and security?**

**As a DPHHS User of ODMAP, you agree to the following terms of data use:**

- All information contained in ODMAP is the property of the submitting agency.
- ODMAP data is considered by HIDTA to be controlled unclassified information (CUI) and is released only to authorized personnel who have a need and a right to know in the performance of public safety and public health functions.
- ODMAP is not intended to be an official repository of original records or to be a substituted for one. ODMAP is solely a mapping tool that displays known or suspected overdose event location data.
- The accuracy of the location data is subject to the technical limitations of location services on the user's mobile devices as well as the technical limitations and accuracy of the mapping data, software, and base maps.
- ODMAP overdose events shall be treated as unconfirmed, but suspected overdose incidents based on the trained judgment of the ODMAP user who submitted the event.
- ODMAP data is not to be used in statistical reports, research projects, public facing publications, or for official enumeration of overdose events.
- ODMAP data are suitable for informational purposes in the support of public health and safety functions only.
- ODMAP is not an intelligence sharing database. ODMAP contains no Personally Identifiable Information (PII), nor can it contain any PII based on the input parameters.
- All addresses entered into the system are converted to geocoded locations and are not retained. The zoom is restricted so that users cannot view precise locations.
- DPHHS Users are NOT permitted to share or display images or screenshots captured from within ODMAP.
- Each person with access must have their own account and may not share accounts.
- Never access the electronic map of ODMAP or save any output from ODMAP on a public computer. Only access ODMAP on a computer that has security measures and a web browser with up-to-date anti-virus software.

## **Spike alerts**

ODMAP allows for spike alerts, with communications sent to specified users if the number of overdoses in a defined geographic region exceeds a specified threshold in a 24-hour period. Currently, spike alerts are set for the following areas:

- Statewide
- Cascade County
- Flathead County
- Gallatin County



**MONTANA  
EMS, TRAUMA SYSTEMS &  
INJURY PREVENTION PROGRAM**

- Hill County
- Lake County
- Lewis and Clark County
- Missoula County
- Roosevelt County
- Silver Bow County
- Yellowstone County
- All Opioid Education and Naloxone Distribution Program (OENDP) Regions

Following notification of a spike, an epidemiologist (Sandra Biller, [Sandra.biller@mt.gov](mailto:Sandra.biller@mt.gov)) will follow up to provide more information and support decision-making on whether or not a true overdose spike is occurring. If it is determined that there is an overdose spike, the overdose spike response plan should be followed.

ODMAP only allows for a 24-hour period to detect overdose spikes. Users concerned about potential overdose spikes not alerted by ODMAP should consult with Sandra Biller, Epidemiologist ([Sandra.biller@mt.gov](mailto:Sandra.biller@mt.gov)) to verify and confirm the information.