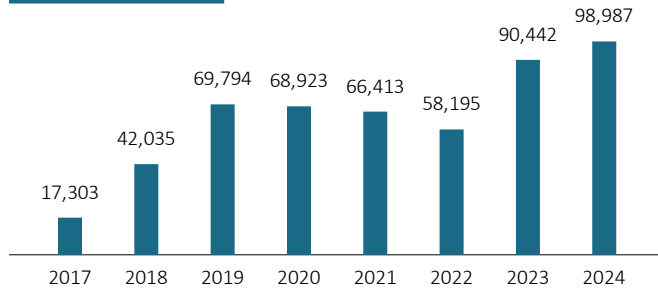


Introduction

SAMHSA helps lead the Nation's efforts to reduce overdose deaths. One strategy SAMHSA uses is to provide funding to communities to purchase and distribute FDA-approved opioid overdose reversal medications, including naloxone/Narcan; train individuals to administer them; and refer those experiencing overdose to treatment and other support services. Here we present data from two programs: Grants to Prevent Prescription Drug and Opioid Overdose-Related Deaths and the First Responders—Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act program. Activity level over time largely parallels the number of active grants.

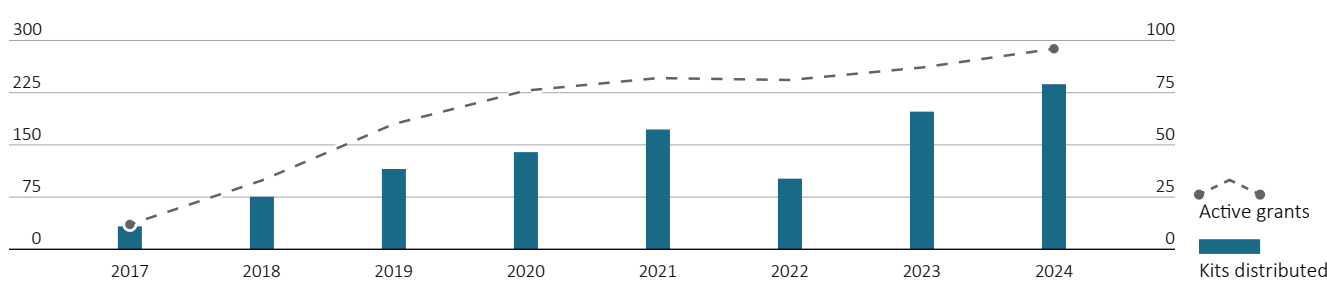
Total Trainees

512,092 people trained from 2017 to 2024



Opioid Overdose Reversal Medication Kits Distributed

Kits (in thousands)

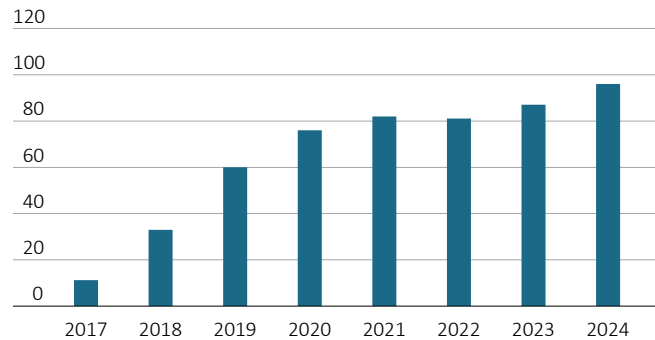


Includes only kits the grantees distributed to high-need community partner organizations using grant funds

Limitations of the data used for this profile

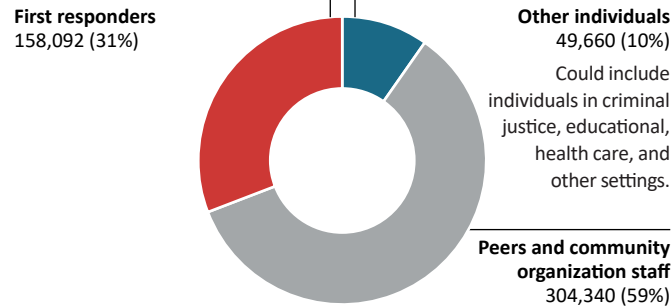
Data fluctuations cannot be directly attributed to a single cause, as numerous factors influence outcomes. Variability may result from changes in population dynamics, external environmental conditions, policy shifts, and other contextual influences. These complexities make it difficult to isolate specific drivers of change, emphasizing the need for a comprehensive analysis when interpreting data trends.

Number of Active Grants by Year

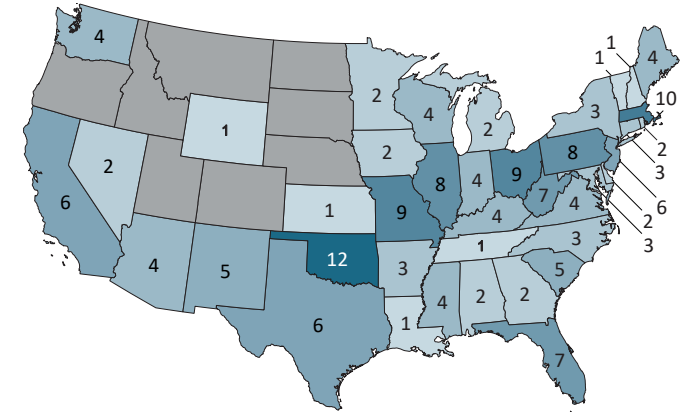


Naloxone Training

From 2017 to 2024



Grants by State and Territories



Alaska



Hawaii



Puerto Rico



Reported Opioid Overdose Reversal Medication Kits Used and Overdose Reversals

From 2017 to 2024

232,050

Naloxone kits used

93,015

Overdoses reversed



Naloxone administration use by peers and community organization staff is likely to be significantly underreported. Outcomes of most naloxone administration events are unknown.