

# Maine Naloxone Distribution Initiative

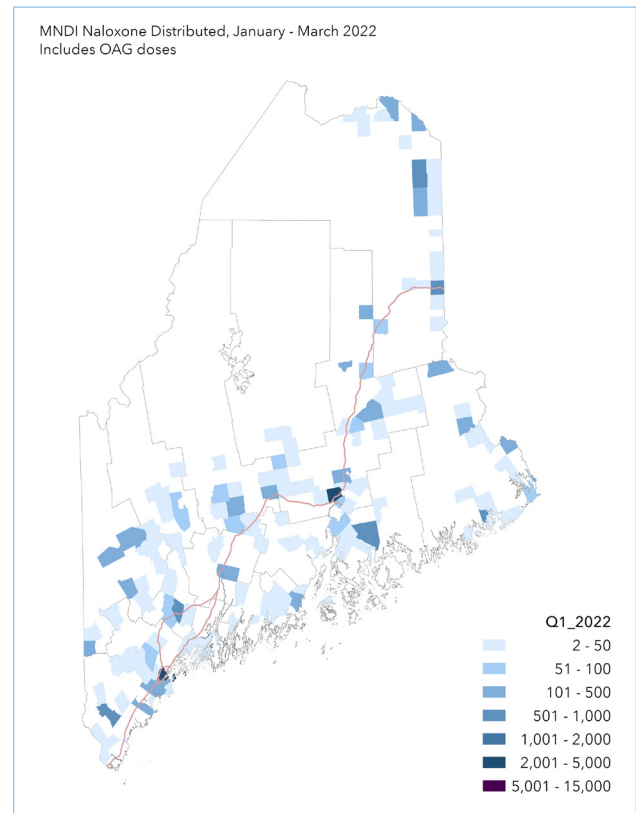
## Project-To-Date Totals through March 31, 2022

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In July 2019, the Maine Naloxone Distribution Initiative (MNDI) launched an overdose education, prevention, and naloxone distribution project. Public health and harm reduction partners, known as Tier 1 Distributors, began distributing state-supplied naloxone rescue kits across Maine to clinicians, community partners, and end users. This brief provides information on naloxone distribution and reported overdose reversals by the Tier 1 organizations comprising the MNDI from the initiation of the project through March 2022, with a particular emphasis on the first quarter of 2022. Additionally, subcategories of naloxone distribution from Tier 1 organizations to the Overdose Prevention Through Intensive Outreach Naloxone and Safety (OPTIONS) initiative and syringe services/access programs in 2021 as well as EMS Naloxone Leave Behind Program are provided.

Tier 1 organizations include Bangor Public Health (BPH), Portland Public Health (PPH), MaineGeneral Health (MG), and Maine Access Points (MAP). BPH serves the Aroostook, Downeast, and Penquis public health districts, PPH serves Cumberland and York, and MG serves Central, Midcoast, and Western. MAP distributes naloxone statewide with a particular focus on rural regions. Data from the Office of the Attorney General’s (OAG) law enforcement administered naloxone program have also been included to provide an overview of the combined public health, harm reduction, and public safety efforts in Maine.

Fatal drug overdoses increased in 2021 and that trend has continued in the first quarter of 2022. Currently, there is no comprehensive way to fully enumerate the total of nonfatal overdoses as this metric relies on voluntary reporting. Thus, it is difficult to quantify the full efficacy of naloxone distribution efforts during this troubling period. The distribution and reported reversal data tables and figure in this report offer conservative estimates of the lives saved through public health, harm reduction, and safety efforts, which prevented the number of drug deaths from potentially being much higher.



**Figure 1:** Number of naloxone doses distributed by the Maine Naloxone Distribution Initiative from January through March 2022

Additional resources, data, and visualizations are available at the Maine Drug Data Hub:  
<https://mainedrugdata.org/>.

## Public Health—Tier 1 Distributors

During the first quarter of 2022 (January–March):

**20,462** doses of naloxone have been distributed  
**533** overdose reversals have been voluntarily reported.

From July 2019 through March 2022 (MNDI project-to-date totals):

**160,916** doses of naloxone have been distributed  
**3,926** overdose reversals have been voluntarily reported.

## Public Safety—Law Enforcement Agencies

During the first quarter of 2022 (January–March):

**892** doses of naloxone have been distributed  
**58** overdose reversals have been voluntarily reported.

From July 2019 through March 2022:

**12,694** doses of naloxone have been distributed  
**841** overdose reversals have been voluntarily reported.

**Table 1** Doses of naloxone distributed by Tier 1 distributors and OAG

	2019	2020	2021	Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022	Total
BPH	1,768	10,550	15,180	840	2,758	1,650	32,746
PPH (IN)	3,792	8,640	12,240	1,560	646	840	27,718
PPH (IM)	0	0	0	0	30	0	30
MG	2,550	5,870	13,312	558	762	1,356	24,408
MAP (IM)	3,486	19,561	32,590	2,282	2,438	3,088	63,445
MAP (IN)	510	3,599	6,806	792	630	232	12,569
OAG	2,034	3,914	5,854	172	356	364	12,694
Total	14,140	52,134	85,982	6,204	7,620	7,530	173,610

Notes: (1) Unit is doses for all values. (2) IM = intramuscular; IN = intranasal. All values are IN unless otherwise indicated. (3) MAP distribution initially included state-supplied and nonstate-supplied naloxone. (4) 2019 data is for July through December only. (5) A revision has been made to BPH March 2021 and PPH April 2021, and MG October, November, and December 2021.

**Table 1.1** Doses of naloxone distributed by Tier 1 distributors to OPTIONS liaisons (subcategory of total distribution)

	2021	Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022	Total
BPH	1,100	24	0	0	1,124
PPH	570	0	72	72	714
MG	1,940	96	264	216	2,516
TOTAL	3,610	120	336	288	4,354

Notes: (1) Unit is doses for all values.

**Table 1.2** Doses of naloxone distributed by Tier 1 distributors through syringe services/access programs (subcategory of total distribution)

	2021	Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022	Total
BPH	5,130	0	0	504	5,634
PPH	4,968	436	364	420	6,188
MG	4,012	0	48	72	4,132
MAP	19,356	2,102	2,328	2,178	25,964
TOTAL	33,466	2,538	2,740	3,174	41,918

Notes: (1) Unit is doses for all values. (2) A revision has been made to BPH March 2021 and PPH April 2021. (3) 2020 data is March through December only. (4) Missing data for January 2021 for PPH.

**Table 1.3** Doses of naloxone distributed by Tier 1 distributors to EMS Naloxone Leave Behind Program (subcategory of total distribution)

	Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022	Total
BPH	0	184	0	184
PPH	24	74	16	114
MG	0	0	128	128
TOTAL	24	258	144	426

Notes: (1) Unit is doses for all values. (2) The EMS Leave Behind Program was launched in January of 2022. T1s are to provide EMS agencies across the state with kits of naloxone to provide to anyone who has refused EMS transport.

**Table 2** Number of overdose reversals voluntarily reported to Tier 1 distributors (by individuals or Tier 2 distributors) and overdose reversals reported by OAG law enforcement agencies through the ODMAP reporting tool

	2019	2020	2021	Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022	Total
BPH	17	289	834	38	50	83	1311
PPH	28	304	299	35	35	29	730
MG	1	87	224	13	20	30	375
MAP	29	521	715	91	47	60	1,463
OAG	65	380	338	19	16	23	841
OD-ME app	0	31	14	1	1	0	47
Total	140	1,612	2,424	197	169	225	4,767

Notes: (1) Reversal totals are conservative estimates as not all reversals are reported. (2) OD-ME app is a mobile phone app developed in 2020 to support naloxone administration. (3) Overdose reversal figures may increase as backdated Tier 2 distributor and OAG incident reports are received. (4) 2019 data is July through December only. (5) Law enforcement agencies that receive naloxone from the OAG and report reversals through ODMAP are now being included. ODMAP reversal data has been added from July 2019 to present.