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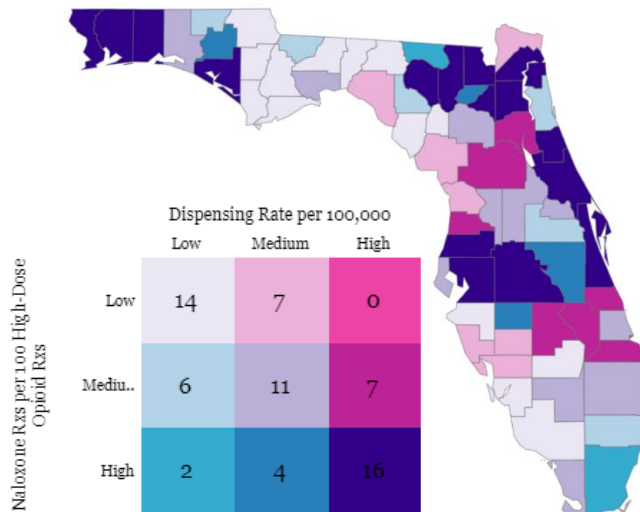
## Pharmacy-Based Naloxone Dispensing in Broward County

Naloxone (also known as Narcan®) is a medication used to reverse the effects of an opioid overdose by restoring normal respiration to a person experiencing breathing difficulty, or not breathing at all. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that naloxone be prescribed when risk factors for overdose are present; such risk factors include: a history of overdose, substance use disorder, prescribing of high-dose opioids, and simultaneous use of prescribed opioids and benzodiazepines (e.g., Xanax®).

The latest data from the CDC show that in Broward County, the naloxone dispensing rate is 137.4 per 100,000 population. This rate ranks among the lowest in the state. Comparatively, the naloxone dispensing rate in Palm Beach County is in the mid-range (206.7), while the rate in Miami-Dade County is in the low-range (113.6).

According to the CDC, the naloxone dispensing rate per prescribed high-dose opioid in Broward County is in the mid-range with a rate of 1.1 naloxone prescriptions for every 100 high-dose opioid prescriptions. This is comparable to a rate of 1.2 in Palm Beach County, however the rate in Miami-Dade County (2.0) is in the high-range category.

**Pharmacy-Based Naloxone Dispensing**  
Florida 2018



Although numbers of first-time heroin users and first-time prescription opioid misusers continues to decline, illicitly manufactured fentanyl analogues and polysubstance use involving opioids remain ongoing problems in the county. Increasing naloxone distribution is one effective way of preventing overdose deaths and a key component of the public health response to the opioid epidemic. Continued and increased expansion of naloxone distribution in the county will likely enhance existing efforts, including reduced prescribing of opioids, linkage to medication assisted treatment among individuals seeking medical care for overdose, and public health and law enforcement partnerships.

Source: Guy Jr, G.P., Haegerich, T.M., Evans, M.E., Losby, J.L., Young, R., & Jones, C.M. (2019). Vital signs: Pharmacy-based naloxone dispensing – United States, 2012–2018. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 68(31), 679. doi.org/10.15585.mmwr.mm6831e1  
Map: Florida Drug-Related Outcomes Surveillance and Tracking System. [https://public.tableau.com/views/FloridaDrug-RelatedOutcomesSurveillanceandTrackingSystem/Naloxone?%3Aembed=y&%3A%20display\\_count=no&%3AshowVizHome=no](https://public.tableau.com/views/FloridaDrug-RelatedOutcomesSurveillanceandTrackingSystem/Naloxone?%3Aembed=y&%3A%20display_count=no&%3AshowVizHome=no)

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