

## Overdose reversal and other forms of harm reduction

This document provides additional detail on the key findings from the policy inventory (part 5 of the [Ohio Addiction Policy Inventory and Scorecard](#)), including the number of policy changes by year and subcategory related to overdose reversal and other forms of harm reduction.

For the full inventory of overdose reversal and other harm reduction policies from January 2013 to May 2018, see the [Detailed Policy Inventory](#). A complete list of specific policies, programs and services, including descriptions and links for more information, is also available in the [Detailed Policy Inventory](#).

### Trend

Table 1. Number of addiction-related policy changes in Ohio, by legislative session and year, Jan. 2013 – May 2018

General Assembly session	Year legislation was passed, rule enacted or other policy change was made	Overdose reversal	Other harm reduction	Total
130	2013 (includes SFY 2014-2015 budget)	3	0	3 (6%)
	2014 (includes 2014 Mid-Biennium review)	11	0	11 (21%)
131	2015 (includes SFY 2016-17 budget)	6	1	7 (13%)
	2016 (includes 2016 Mid-Biennium Review)	17	2	19 (36%)
132	2017 (includes SFY 2018-19 budget)	10	1	11 (21%)
	2018	1	1	2 (4%)

Source: HPIO review of Ohio legislation, regulation, GCOAT timeline and state agency websites

Download the complete "Ohio Addiction Policy Inventory and Scorecard: Overdose Reversal and Other Forms of Harm Reduction" at

<http://bit.ly/2RWMHjo>



## Overdose reversal policy changes

Table 2. Number of overdose reversal policy changes in Ohio, Jan. 2013 – May 2018

	Number of policy changes
<b>Appropriate use and access to prescription opioids</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>First responders:</b> Policies to purchase and distribute naloxone kits to and by emergency medical service agencies and other first responders for use in responding to drug overdoses	17
<b>Community programs:</b> Policies to purchase and distribute naloxone kits to and by the Ohio Department of Health, local health departments and other community-based programs, including Project DAWN sites	13
<b>Healthcare providers:</b> Policies that increase access to naloxone for individuals with OUD and their friends and family members, including prescribing naloxone, personally furnishing naloxone in outpatient settings and providing naloxone to patients upon discharge from the hospital	17
<b>Quick Response Teams</b> and other programs that support people as they transition from overdose reversal to treatment	1
<b>Public awareness:</b> Media campaigns and other efforts to increase public awareness/ reduce stigma related to naloxone	1
<b>Insurance coverage</b> of naloxone	1
<b>Immunity for Naloxone prescribing and dispensing and Good Samaritan laws</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Legal immunity:</b> Policies providing criminal, civil and/or dispensary immunity to providers, prescribers, first responders and laypeople who provide emergency help to people experiencing overdose	4
<b>Good Samaritan law:</b> Policies providing legal immunity to members of the public who seek emergency help for people experiencing overdose	1

Source: HPIO review of Ohio legislation, regulation, GCOAT timeline and state agency websites

## Other harm reduction policy changes

Table 3. Number of other harm reduction policy changes in Ohio, Jan. 2013 – May 2018

	Number of policy changes
<b>Screening and early intervention</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Syringe services programs:</b> Policies and programs intended to prevent infectious diseases, such as HIV, hepatitis and other injected drug use-associated diseases, including syringe services programs and safe injection sites	2
Hepatitis C and HIV screening	1
Drug checking, such as fentanyl test strips	0
Safe injection sites	0
Housing First	1
Drunk driving prevention, such as ignition interlock devices	1
E-cigarettes for current smokers	0