

Biosurveillance Quarter 1: Overdose Data to Action in States (OD2A-S)

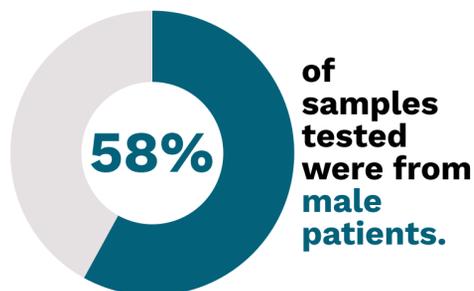
The OD2A-S Biosurveillance program supports collection and testing of leftover urine samples from patients presenting to the ED and ICU with a suspected overdose to monitor emerging drug trends.

122 samples

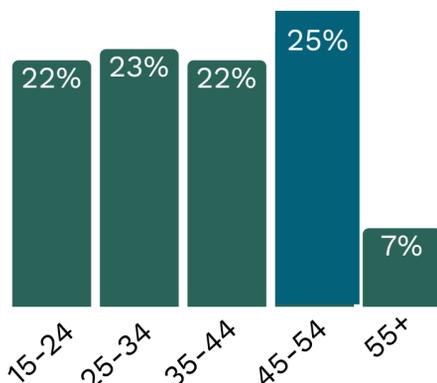
were collected between October 2024 and March 2025 from **two participating hospitals**: Mary Greeley and the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics (UIHC).

Patient Demographics

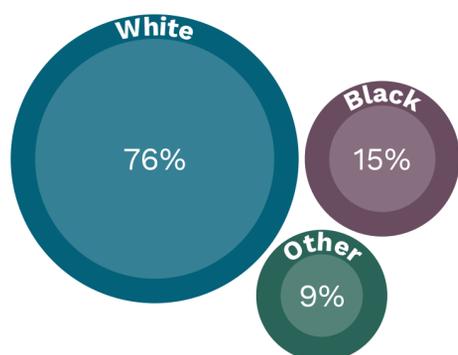
Basic demographic information from de-identified urine samples was collected to better understand population differences.



One fourth of samples were from patients aged 45-54.



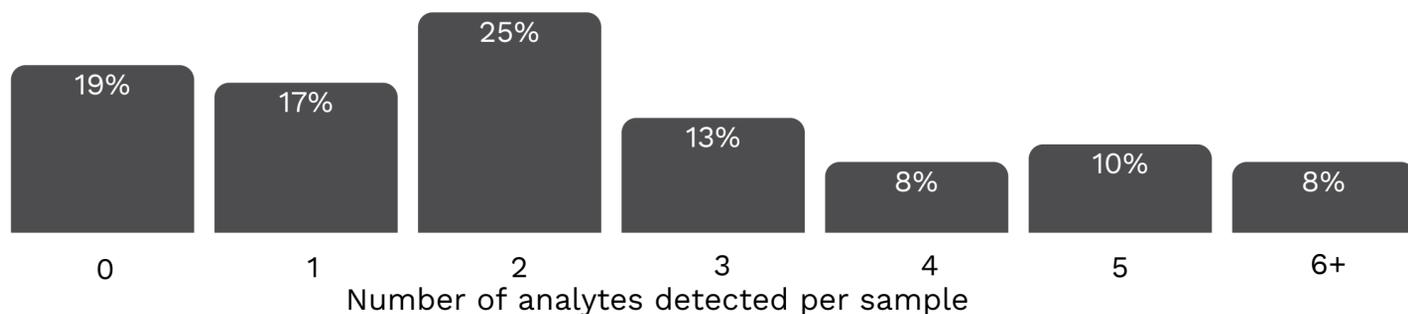
The majority of samples tested were from patients within the racial category of White.



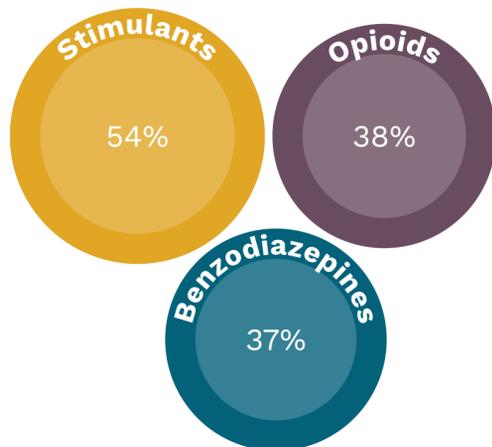
Detection Patterns

Leftover urine samples were sent to the State Hygienic Laboratory and tested for a panel of analytes as specified by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

64% of the samples tested positive for more than one analyte.



Distribution of substance classes: **Stimulants** were the most common substance class among samples.

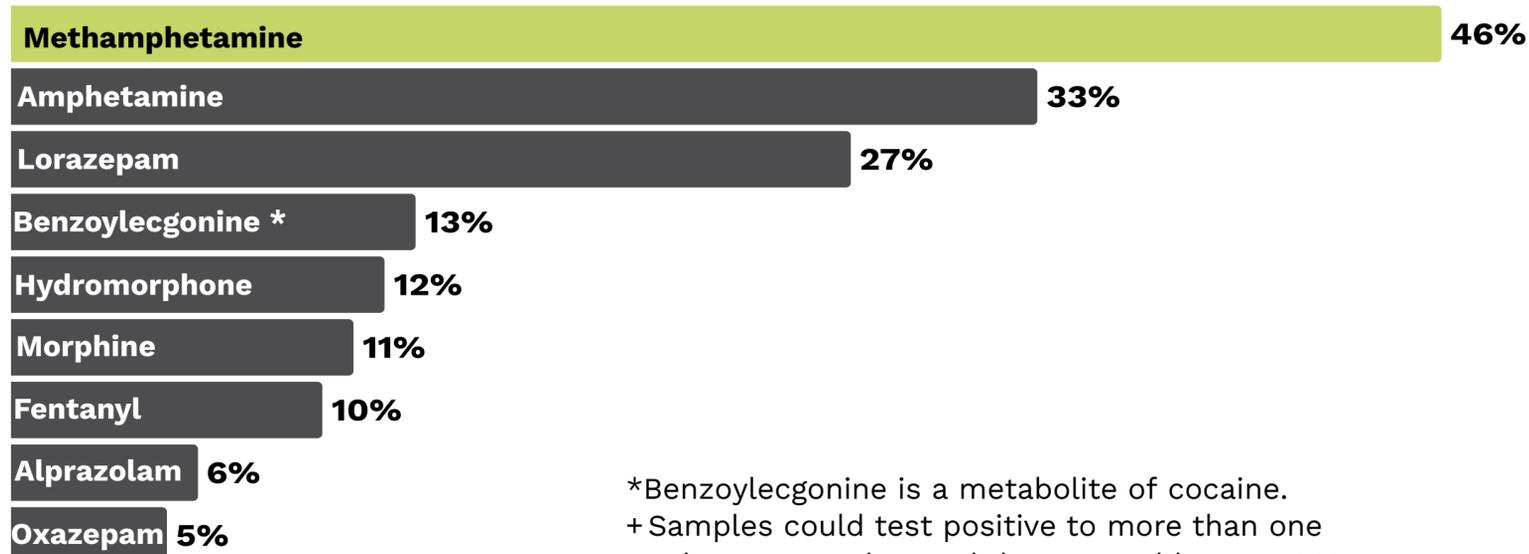


Substance class combination percentages: The most common substance class combination among samples was **opioids & stimulants**.



Most frequently detected analytes:

Almost half of the samples tested positive for **Methamphetamine**. +



*Benzoyllecgonine is a metabolite of cocaine.
+ Samples could test positive to more than one substance so the total does not add up to 100%.

Importance of Biosurveillance

Protecting the community: Early detection of emerging drug trends can prevent deaths.

Supporting patient care: Enhanced toxicology informs clinical practice.

Transforming insight into impact: Guides data driven prevention and treatment efforts.

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