

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

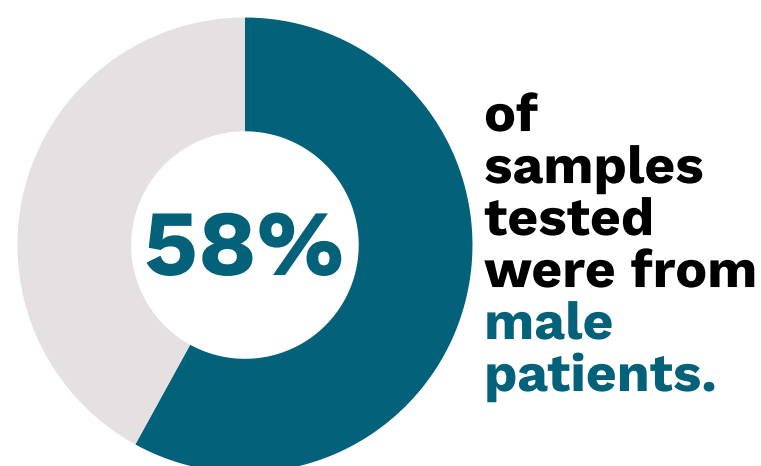
The OD2A-S Biosurveillance program supports collection and testing of leftover urine samples from patients presenting to the ED and ICU with a suspected overdose to monitor emerging drug trends.

**122 samples**

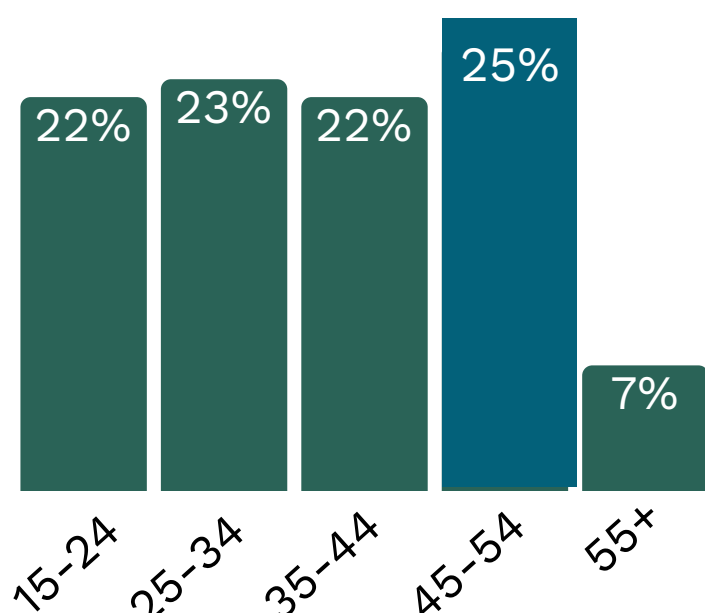
were collected between October 2024 and March 2025 from **two participating hospitals**: Mary Greeley and the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics (UIHC).

## Patient Demographics

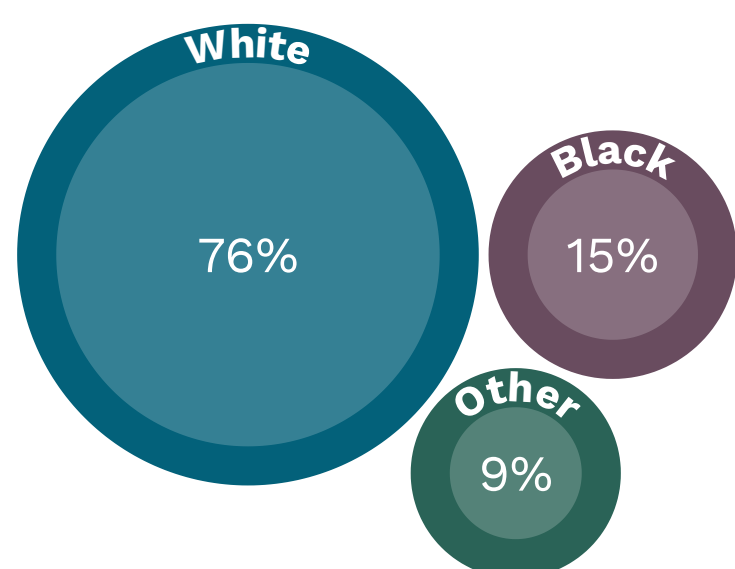
Basic demographic information from de-identified urine samples was collected to better understand population differences.



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



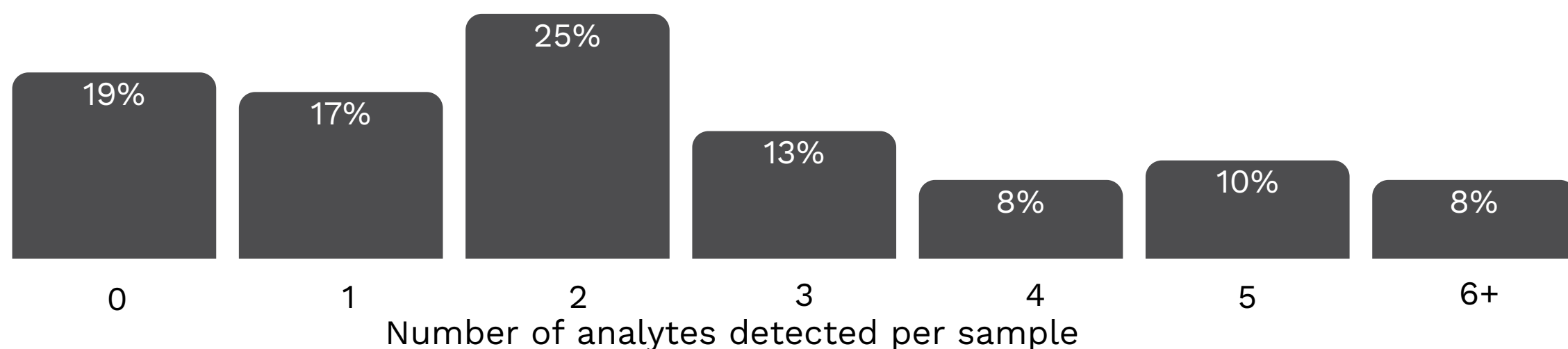
The majority of samples tested were from patients within the racial category of White.



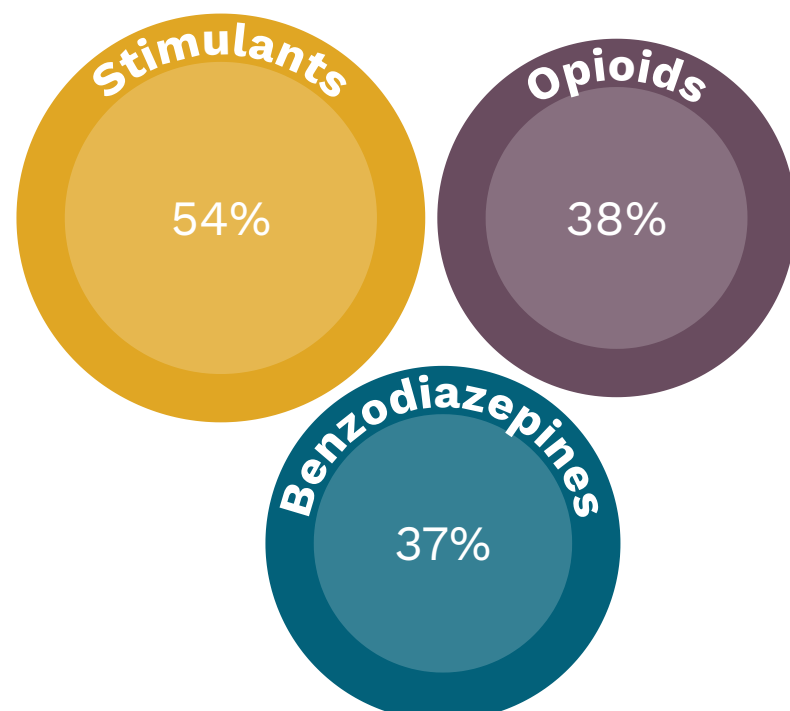
## Detection Patterns

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.

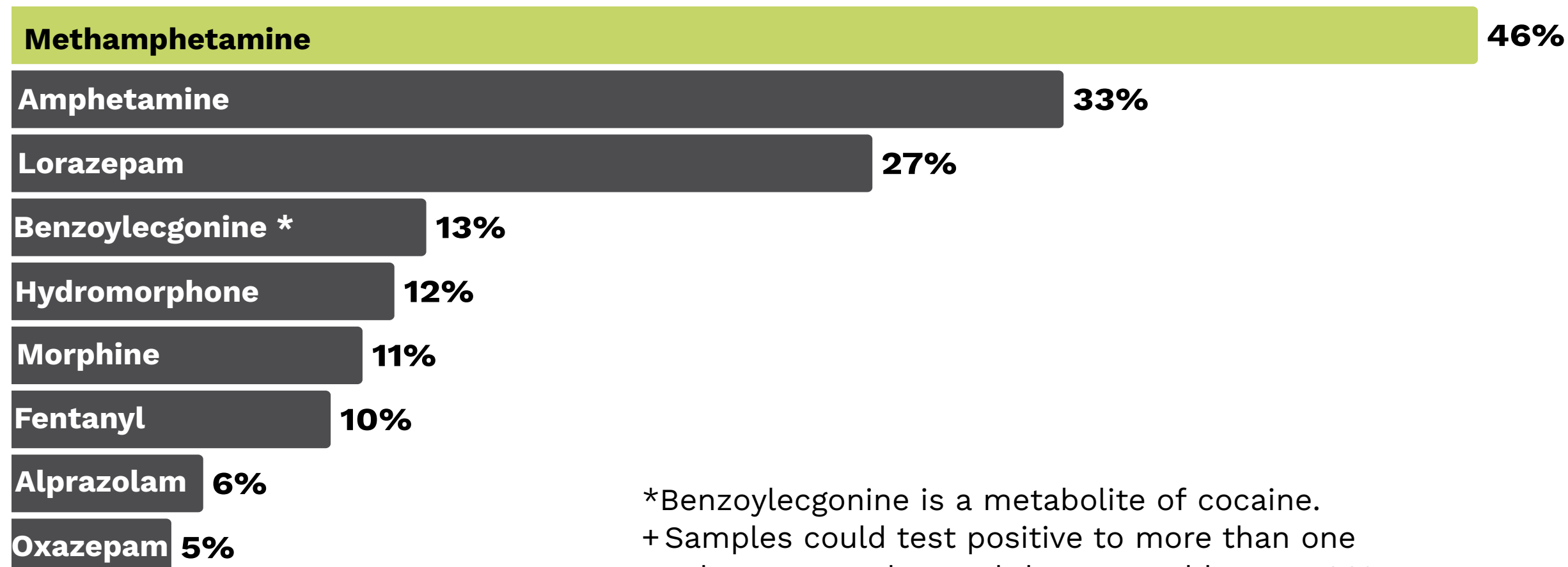


Substance class combination percentages: The most common substance class combination among samples was **opioids & stimulants**.



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.