

Reduce Overdose Risk With OD Insights®

Save time and improve outcomes with actionable insights available in clinical workflows

Each year, an estimated 45,000 lives could be saved if individuals with substance use disorder (SUD) had access to timely, proactive treatment.¹

To make more seamless, high-quality care a reality and turn the tide on the opioid epidemic, providers need access to the right patient data during pivotal care moments. OD Insights® provides visibility and awareness into patients' non-fatal drug overdose history to further enable informed prescribing practices that may help aid patients toward recovery.

What Is OD Insights?

OD Insights is an innovative solution that identifies non-fatal overdose events. This vital data is seamlessly integrated directly in the patient report wherever providers access the prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP), including within existing clinical workflows. Empowered with actionable data, clinicians gain a clear view of a patient's overdose history during pivotal care moments, such as before making prescribing decisions.

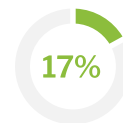
Did You Know?

2.8-6.2x

more costly to care for patients with behavioral health conditions including substance use disorder²

68,000

drug overdose deaths in 2023¹



of those with a history of overdose experienced a subsequent overdose³



of those deaths had at least one potential opportunity for intervention¹

Patient, Test 58
[Refine Search](#)

Date of Birth: 12/13/1966
Recent Address:
[View Linked Records \(1\)](#)

[Contact the Bamboo Health Knowledge/Help Center](#)

NarxCare®

Report generated on **03/28/2025**. Report Date Range: 03/29/2023 - 03/28/2025

PDF Report
Share
Export

UNINTENTIONAL OVERDOSE RISK SCORE MODEL

BELOW AVERAGE
000

NARX SCORES

NARCOTICS 000
ACTIVE RX 0

SEDATIVES 000
ACTIVE RX 0

STIMULANTS 000
ACTIVE RX 0

KEY CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO OVERDOSE RISK SCORE MODEL

History of MOUD use (excluding Buprenorphine dispensations for pain management*) No

Number of high-risk dispensations in most recent year 0

Gender most frequently reported by pharmacies is male No

Age most frequently reported by pharmacies 0

Number of pharmacies where narcotics/sedatives were filled in most recent year 0

Benzo - Narcotics overlap 0 Days

Other Health Information

Non-Fatal Drug Overdose Events

Event History
1Y 2Y ALL

10/24/2023 21:15 **STATE UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS**
CITY ST | 43202-4500
Opium - accidental (unintentional) T400X1A
Heroin - undetermined T401X4A
Other narcotics - accidental (unintentional) T40691A
Other drugs - undetermined T50994A

[Resources \(2\)](#)

How Does OD Insights Work?

Non-fatal overdose data is collected when patients are admitted to hospitals and other care settings. This information is then securely sent to Bamboo Health to match the non-fatal overdose event data with other patient data received from the prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP). These non-fatal overdose data elements are surfaced in a PDMP tile and made visible to authorized users to help make more informed clinical decisions. By incorporating this critical data, the solution allows providers to view a patient's overdose history at the point of care via Patient Reports to support informed prescribing practices as part of a multi-dimensional response to the ongoing opioid epidemic. All data is private and only accessible to authorized PDMP users.

Ready to Gain Deeper Insight to Help Prevent Overdoses?



Improve patient outcomes with OD Insights



Identify early indicators of SUD risk, helping to reduce downstream healthcare costs



Reduce controlled substance dependence and usage in your state



Identify patients who have experienced a non-fatal overdose



Evaluate risks more effectively to enable safer prescribing practices

To learn more about how your state can improve non-fatal overdose rates, [read more](#) about our controlled substances solution suite or [contact us](#).

¹cdc.gov/overdose-prevention/data-research/facts-stats/sudors-dashboard-fatal-overdose-data.html

²jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen/fullarticle/2799220

³jamanetwork.com/journals/jamainternalmedicine/article-abstract/2820177