

HB 2833 STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

House Committee On Behavioral Health and Health Care

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Meeting Dates: 1/30

WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:

Directs Oregon Health Authority (OHA) to develop and maintain electronic system to collect information regarding administration of opioid overdose reversal drugs and opioid overdose deaths. Requires specified individuals in law enforcement, emergency response, health care and education sectors to report information to system. Takes effect on 91st day following adjournment sine die.

FISCAL: May have fiscal impact, but no statement yet issued.

REVENUE: May have revenue impact, but no statement yet issued.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:

No amendment.

BACKGROUND:

Opioids are a broad group of drugs that target the body's opioid receptors to provide relief from pain. Opioid drugs can be derived from the poppy plant (e.g. morphine) or synthesized in a laboratory (e.g. fentanyl). According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), since 1999 over 932,000 people have died from a drug overdose with over 75 percent of those deaths involving an opioid. This has resulted in a federal public health emergency declaration that has remained in place since October 2017. In Oregon, opioid overdose deaths have steadily increased with 280 deaths in 2019, 472 deaths in 2020, and 745 deaths in 2021.

Opioid antagonist medications, such as naloxone, can reverse opioid overdoses. According to the CDC, only one naloxone prescription is dispensed for every 70 high-dose opioid prescription, with rural counties three times more likely to be ranked as low dispensing of naloxone as metropolitan areas.

House Bill 2833 would direct the Oregon Health Authority to develop and maintain an electronic system to collect information regarding the administration of opioid overdose reversal drugs and opioid overdose deaths and requires specified individuals to report information to the system.