

# West Virginia Office of Drug Control Policy

## Opioid Antagonist Report

2025



**WEST VIRGINIA OFFICE OF  
DRUG CONTROL POLICY**  
West Virginia Department of Human Services

Office of Drug Control Policy

Dr. Stephen Loyd, Director

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## **Executive Summary**

This 2025 report summarizes data on the distribution, dispensing, and administration of opioid antagonists, specifically naloxone, in West Virginia. The West Virginia Department of Human Services' Office of Drug Control Policy compiles this information in accordance with W. Va. Code §16-46-6(a)(3). It is important to note that naloxone is provided in two-dose kits for community distribution, whereas pharmacies dispense it as single doses.

The Bureau for Behavioral Health within the Department of Human Services, in collaboration with the University of Charleston, reported the distribution of 136,276 naloxone kits across the state in 2025. These kits were distributed to a wide range of community organizations statewide including quick response teams, community mental health centers and local health departments.

Of the total number of kits, 16,812 were distributed during West Virginia's Save-a-Life Day events in September as part of a larger multi-state initiative. This initiative, distinct from the state's own distribution efforts, spanned all 50 states for the second year and saw over 66,000 naloxone kits disseminated at 1,044 events.

In 2025, the West Virginia Board of Pharmacy reported naloxone dispensation in West Virginia from pharmacies totaled 15,663 doses, reflecting a 14.35% decrease from the 18,320 doses dispensed from pharmacies in 2024. The highest dispensation occurred in April with 1,532 doses, while December saw the lowest number at 1,027 doses.

In addition to community distribution, and pharmacy dispensation, Emergency Medical Services (EMS) personnel administered 2922 doses of naloxone as a result of a response to a suspected overdose. Naloxone kits were also distributed by EMS. Including 23 kits used in targeted EMS "leave-behind" programs, which encourage Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) personnel to leave naloxone at the location of a suspected overdose response.

## **Distribution of Opioid Antagonists**

### **University of Charleston Naloxone Data**

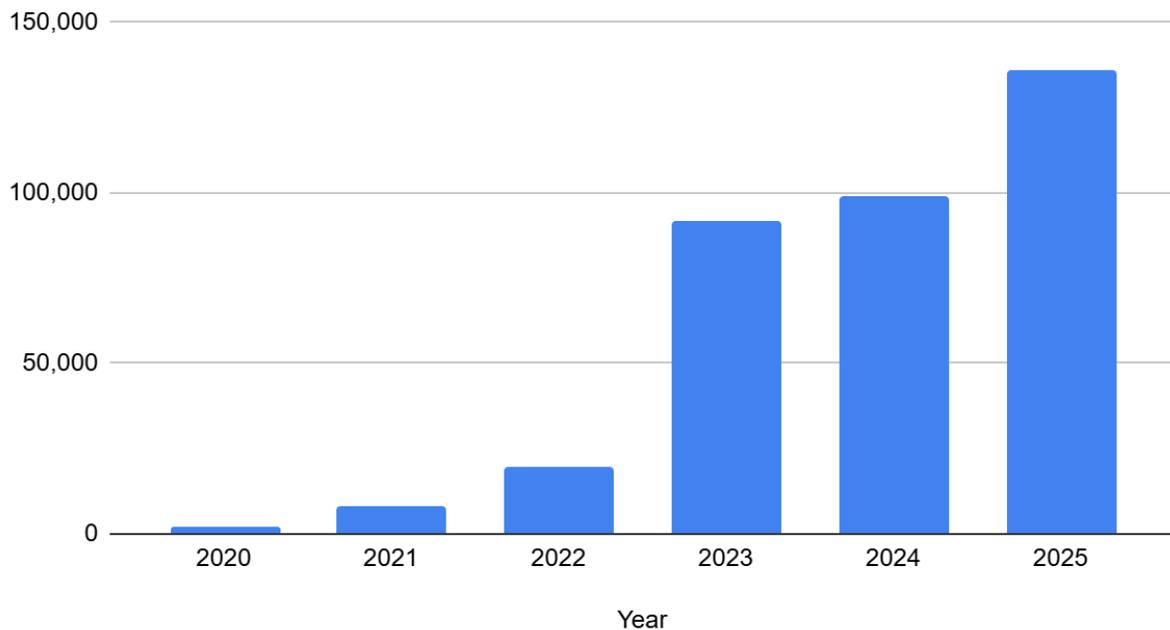
The Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) partners with the University of Charleston (UC) to provide funding to purchase naloxone. The funding comes from a variety of BBH sources, including the State Opioid Response (SOR) grant, the Substance Use Prevention, Treatment and Recovery Services block grant (SUPTR), and other Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) funded discretionary grants such as the First Responders-Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act Grants (FR-CARA). Naloxone is

provided free of charge to a variety of stakeholders such as medical professionals, treatment and recovery service providers, and community organizations. Each of these organizations must register with the UC to receive naloxone and must also be trained in the administration of naloxone prior to receiving kits. The number below represents the naloxone amounts distributed from UC: 136,276 naloxone kits were shipped for distribution in 2025.

These kits were distributed to the following third parties:

- Overdose Prevention Services
- Health Departments
- Correctional Facilities
- Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) Programs
- Crisis Stabilization Units
- Emergency Departments
- Quick Response Teams
- Prevention Coalitions
- Comprehensive Behavioral Health Care Centers
- First Responders including - Police, EMS, and Fire
- Treatment and Recovery Programs
- Community Members through Save-a-Life Day

Number of Kits Distributed (Including TEVA) vs. Year



## **Save-a-Life Day**

Save-a-Life Day (SAL) events and national participation grow every year. There were 16,812 kits of naloxone sent to community organizations and individuals across the state to distribute for SAL on or about September 25, 2025. The kits are reflected in the total number of distributions for 2025.

SAL days have been held in every county in West Virginia over the past four years. On September 25, 2025, all 50 states independently obtained resources and personnel to fund their individual participation in the largest day of naloxone distribution to date. Over 1,044 events from all 50 states took part, distributing over 66,479 naloxone kits nationwide.

## **Improving Naloxone Distribution**

Naloxone saturation refers to the widespread availability and distribution of naloxone, ensuring it is easily accessible to those who may encounter opioid overdoses. The Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program (ODMAP) Naloxone Saturation Layer allows participating agencies to access near real-time naloxone information within their communities. This tool enables them to track and compare naloxone distribution with suspected drug overdose events and spikes, allowing for targeted naloxone distribution to high-risk areas and populations. With plans for national expansion in 2025, the goal of naloxone saturation in a community is to increase the chances of timely intervention, enabling individuals to quickly administer naloxone and reverse the life-threatening effects of opioid overdoses, ultimately saving lives and reducing fatalities.

The naloxone saturation status is based on the most recent data submitted to ODMAP. Based on the initial regression model conducted in February 2024, naloxone saturation is indicated when there are 73.4 naloxone kits distributed per 100,000 population per month. This outcome will be updated as additional agencies are onboarded and more data is integrated into the model.

In West Virginia, naloxone distribution reporting is combined with naloxone dispensation data to populate the monthly ODMAP Naloxone Saturation Layer visible to law enforcement, other participating first responders, and public health officials.

To date, the ODMAP Naloxone Saturation Layer has been implemented in 13 states and jurisdictions:

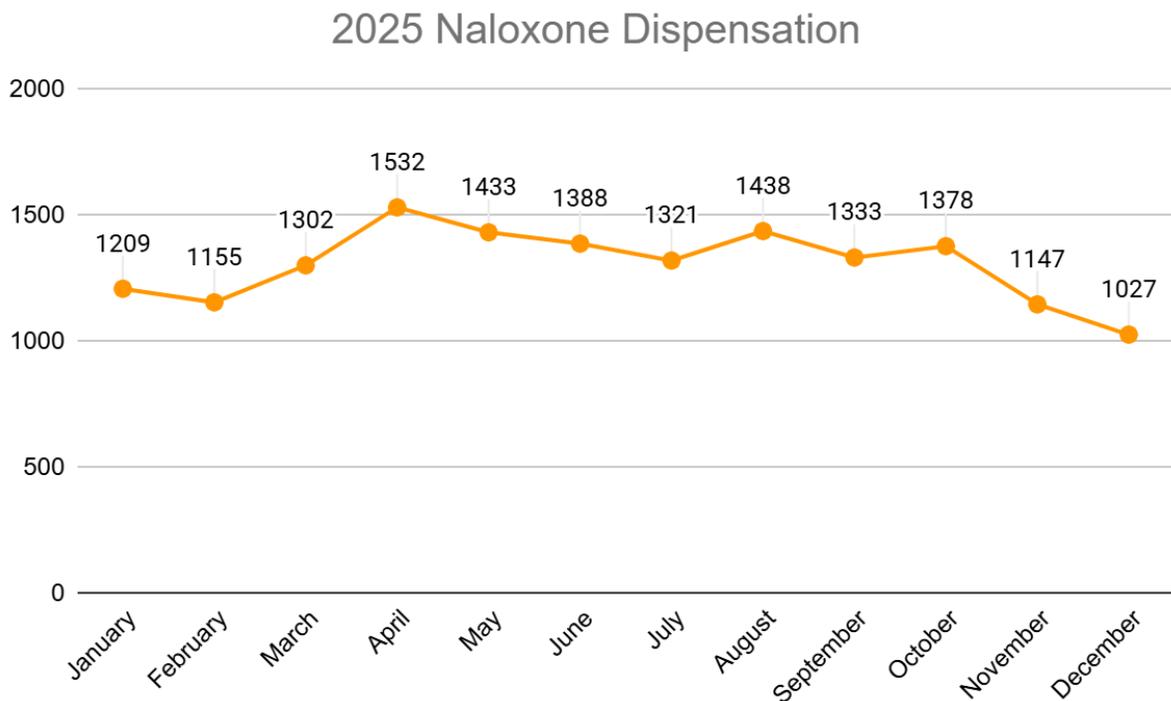
- Chicago
- DC
- Florida

- Kansas
- Kentucky
- Michigan
- Mississippi
- Nevada
- Oklahoma
- South Dakota
- Washington-Skagit County
- West Virginia
- Wisconsin-Brown County

## Dispensing of Opioid Antagonists

### West Virginia Board of Pharmacy Naloxone Data

Pharmacies and agencies use the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) to report dispensations of naloxone. The West Virginia Board of Pharmacy (BOP) then queries and compiles the data and makes monthly reports to the Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP). The resulting count represents the total number of naloxone doses dispensed throughout the year.



## **Naloxone Administration**

This report also includes data on naloxone administrations recorded by the Office of Emergency Medical Services (OEMS). OEMS naloxone data provide insight into the frequency and circumstances of overdose reversal efforts conducted by EMS personnel. During the reporting period of 2025, EMS providers administered naloxone a total of 2922 times. These data help contextualize overdose response patterns and inform training, supply planning, and protocol development across the emergency medical system.

## **Conclusion**

The ODCP, in partnership with multiple entities throughout the state, continues to strive for a robust data set to drive decision-making and rapid deployment of life-saving opioid antagonists in areas of immediate need and to all West Virginians.

The naloxone distribution and dispensing efforts in West Virginia during 2025 demonstrate a continued commitment to addressing the opioid crisis, with notable achievements such as the distribution of naloxone kits by the UC and significant community engagement through SAL.

With the help of our federal, state, and community partners, efforts will continue to focus on further expanding naloxone accessibility, refining distribution strategies, and enhancing data integration to support an even more responsive and effective public health strategy.