

Peel Opioid Strategy Responding to Opioid-Use in our Community

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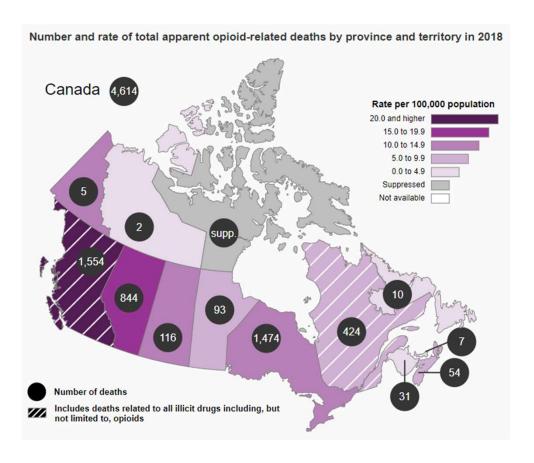
January 24, 2020
Peel Police Services Board Meeting

Outline

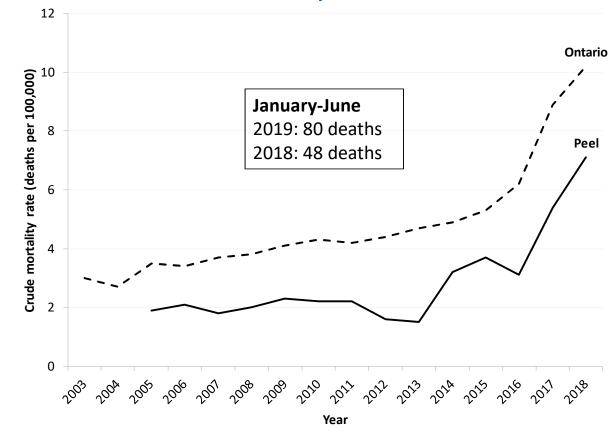
- Need for Action: Opioid-Related Harms
- Peel Opioid Strategy: A Local Response
- Peel Supervised Consumption Site Study Findings
- Next Steps

Opioid-related deaths

- 13,900 opioid related deaths in Canada from Jan. 2016 to Jun. 2019.
- In 2019, life expectancy in Canada stopped increasing for the first time in 40 years due to the opioid crisis.
- 94% of opioid-related deaths were unintentional.
- In Peel, there were 316 opioid related deaths from Jan. 2016 to Jun. 2019.



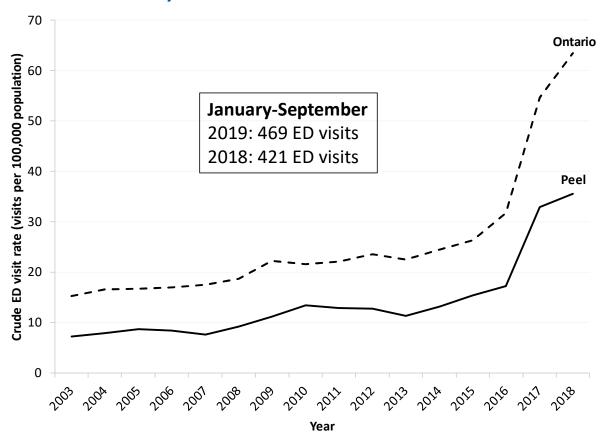
Opioid-related overdose deaths, Peel and Ontario, 2003-2019



Note: Data for 2019 should be considered preliminary and is subject to change.

Source: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (Public Health Ontario). Interactive Opioid Tool. Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2018. Available from: http://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/DataAndAnalytics/Pages/Opioid.aspx

Opioid-related overdose emergency department visits, Peel and Ontario, 2003-2019



Note: Data for 2019 should be considered preliminary and is subject to change.

Source: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (Public Health Ontario). Interactive Opioid Tool. Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2018. Available from: http://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/DataAndAnalytics/Pages/Opioid.aspx

Deaths from accidental opioid-related overdoses in Peel, 2017-2019

25 to 44 years-old Male White Fentanyl or some Use through a Lives in a private form of it directly non-injection contributed to dwelling method death Overdosed at home, alone

Peel Opioid Strategy: A Local Response

Opioid strategy for Peel: Preventing and reducing harms related to opioid use In alignment with Federal, Provincial and related Regional strategies **Enforcement Prevention** and Justice **Harm Reduction Treatment** (Public Health) (Law Enforcement (Public Health) (Healthcare Sector) & Justice System) Supported by: Surveillance and health status data Urgent response planning and coordination Policy and advocacy

Harm reduction – reducing negative consequences for people who use drugs

Increase awareness of harm reduction

Increase
opportunities for
people with
lived/living
experience

Increase accessibility of support services

Advance action on harm reduction priorities



Peel Works Needle Exchange Program

Mobile vans and fixed sites providing various services such as:

- Naloxone kits and overdose prevention and response training
- New needles and drug use equipment
- Containers for safe disposal of used needles and equipment
- Safer drug use information
- Referral to community agencies for support and treatment



Peel Supervised Consumption Site Study Findings

What are Supervised Consumption Services (SCS)?

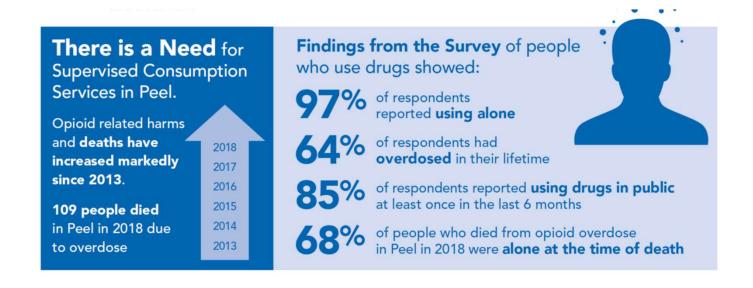


- Health facilities that help prevent overdose deaths
- Individuals bring pre-obtained drugs or substances
- Ability to use under hygienic conditions
- Supervision from trained personnel
- Provide linkages to health and social services

Evidence for Supervised Consumption Services

- SCS are life-saving interventions that:
 - Decrease the number of opioid-related deaths
 - Decrease the transmission of infectious diseases like HIV and Hepatitis C
 - Increase uptake of treatment for addiction
- SCS have also been shown to:
 - Decrease public drug use and drug litter
 - Be cost-effective by decreasing rates of infection, reducing the number of paramedic calls, ED visits and hospitalizations.
- SCS have not been shown to increase crime
- SCS do not increase drug loitering or lead to initiation of drug use

Findings



Findings



Establishing a location(s) for SCS should be driven by local data and need, along with community consultation

Community consultation

to increase acceptability should occur.

The **most common concerns** reported by respondents to the general community survey around having supervised consumption services in Peel were:

More people who use drugs in the area

52%

More drug trafficking in the area

47%

Decreased property values

46%

Impact on the neighbourhood

45%

Personal safety concerns

42%

The **most commonly reported benefits** of supervised consumption services by general community survey respondents were:

- Reduced risk of injury and/or death from overdose (52%);
- Connecting users and their families to health and social services (49%);
- Reducing the risk of HIV and Hepatitis C transmission (48%);
- Less public drug use (45%); and
- Less used needles in public (43%).



Next steps:

- **Build on** existing Peel Opioid Strategy work to advance additional **cross-sector interventions** to help address the opioid crisis.
 - Convene a planning and implementation group to facilitate community consultations and stakeholder discussions regarding next steps related to the operation of supervised consumption services in Peel.
- Obtain commitment from key stakeholders for a broader drug strategy.
- Continue advocacy to support coordinated efforts at all levels of government to address the opioid crisis.