Fentanyl in Leeds, Grenville and Lanark:

A Presentation to the Municipal Drug Strategy Coordinator's Network of Ontario

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Fentanyl misuse is a serious public health problem

Fentanyl deaths are a Canada-wide 'disaster'

Mysterious narcotic is hundreds of times more powerful than heroin

By Aleksandra Sagan, CBC News Posted: Aug 10, 2015 5:00 AM ET | Last Updated: Aug 10, 2015 4:36 PM ET

Fentanyl patches stolen from downtown pharmacy, Toronto police warn

Second large theft of the powerful painkiller in recent weeks

CBC News Posted: Aug 28, 2015 9:22 AM ET | Last Updated: Aug 28, 2015 3:51 PM ET

3 nabbed in Smiths Falls drug bust

BY DOUG HEMPSTEAD, OTTAWA SUN

FIRST POSTED: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 01, 2015 11:38 PM EST | UPDATED: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 01, 2015 11:42 PM EST



Fentanyl now leading cause of opioid deaths in Ontario

KAREN HOWLETT AND ANDREA WOO

TORONTO and VANCOUVER — The Globe and Mail Published Sunday, Feb. 21, 2016 9:25PM EST Last updated Sunday, Feb. 21, 2016 10:41PM EST

What is fentanyl?

- Synthetic opioid prescribed to treat severe pain
 - Available in patch and powder form
 - Increasing availability of bootleg fentanyl
- Fentanyl is high risk for misuse and overdose
 - 100X stronger than morphine
 - 40X stronger than heroin



Fentanyl misuse

 Available primarily as prescription fentanyl patches (personal misuse, sold or stolen patches)

Users are extracting and injecting gel from patches,
 smoking, chewing, and eating patches

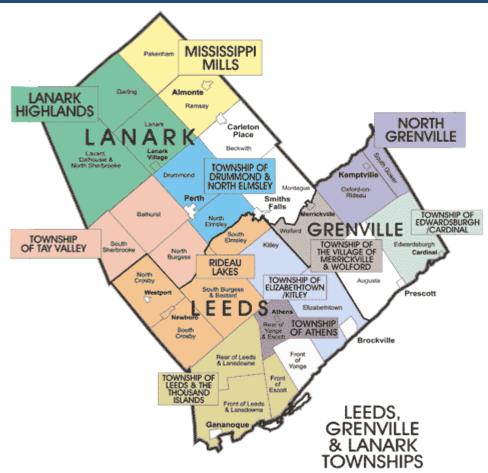
Used patches may contain
 60-80% of original dose

 Drug may not be evenly distributed on patch



Fentanyl in Leeds, Grenville & Lanark

 Ten possible fentanylrelated deaths in tri-county area over 18 months*



*Information as of August 31, 2015

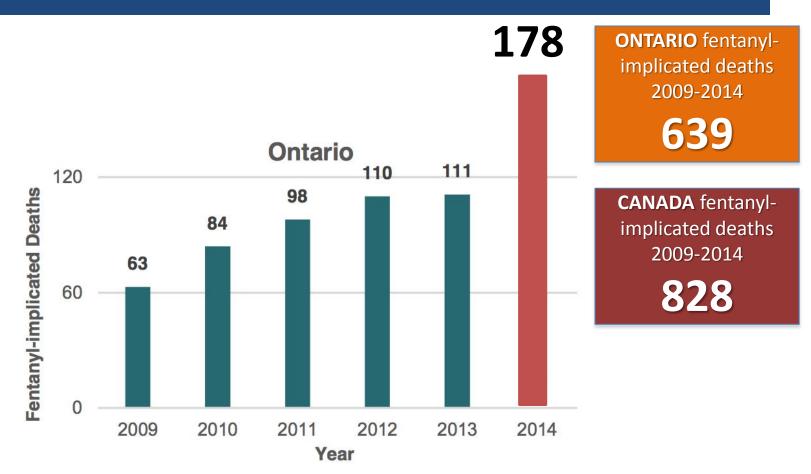
Fentanyl in Leeds, Grenville & Lanark

- 'Revive' opioid overdose program (recruiting since Nov 2014)
 - -81.2% using fentanyl*
 - -23% had an overdose on fentanyl*



*Information as of August 31, 2015
Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District HEALTH UNIT

Fentanyl – Scope of the Problem



Fentanyl-implicated deaths in Ontario between 2009-2014

Fentanyl – Scope of the Problem

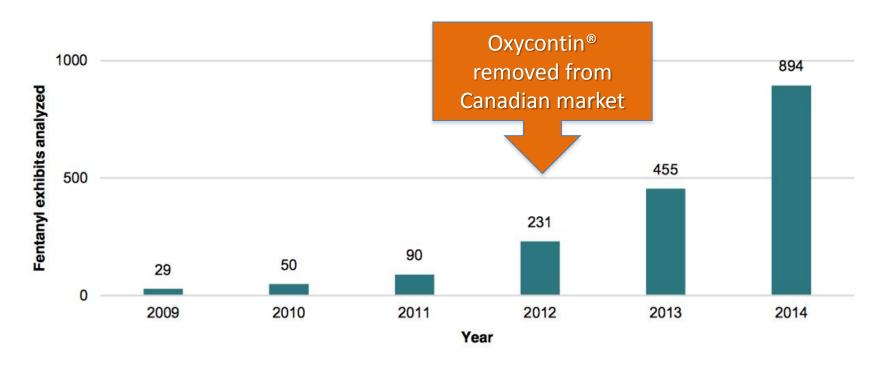
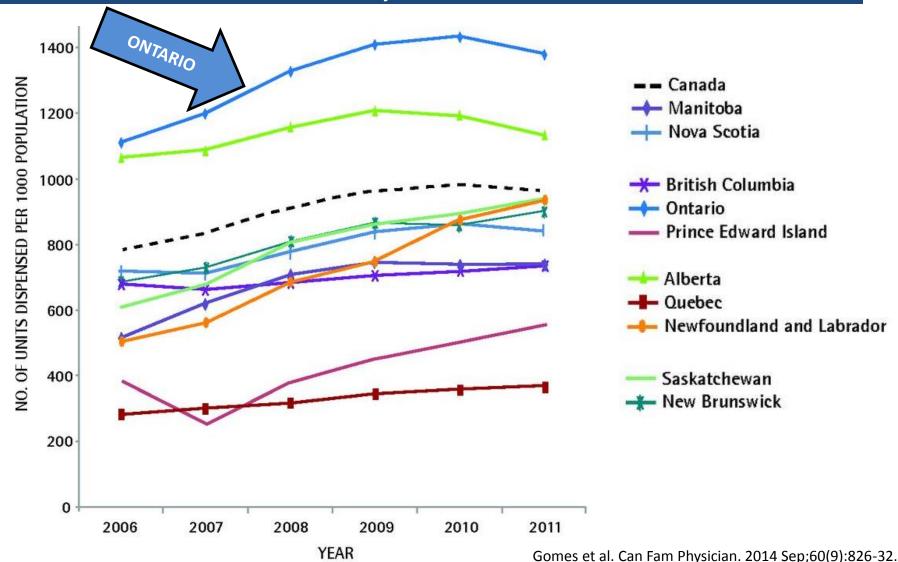
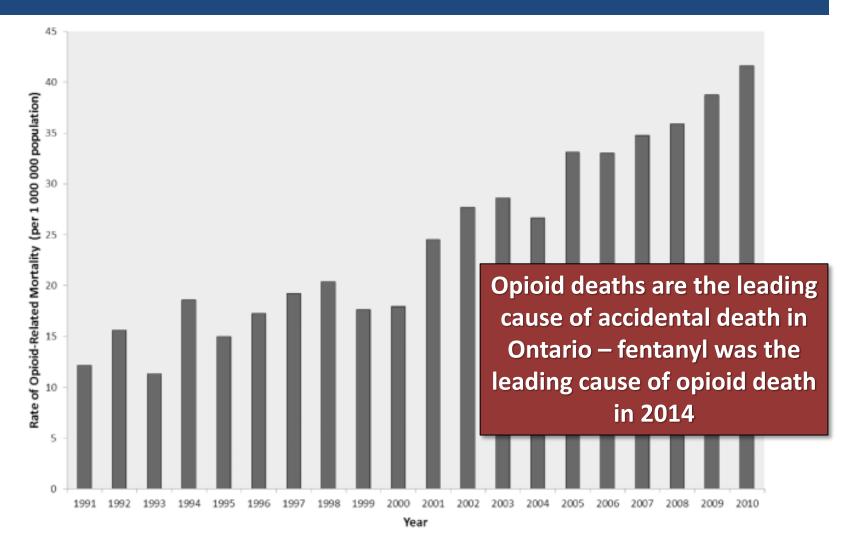


Figure 1. Number of fentanyl seizures analyzed by Health Canada's Drug Analysis Service

High-dose opioid prescriptions in Canada, 2006-2011

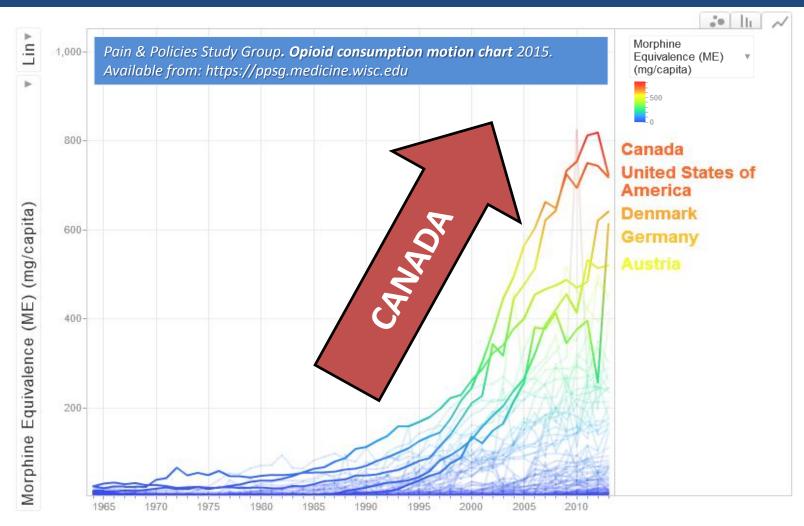


Opioid deaths in Ontario, 1991-2010



Global trends in opioid use

in milligrams morphine equivalence per capita, by country, from 1965 to 2013*



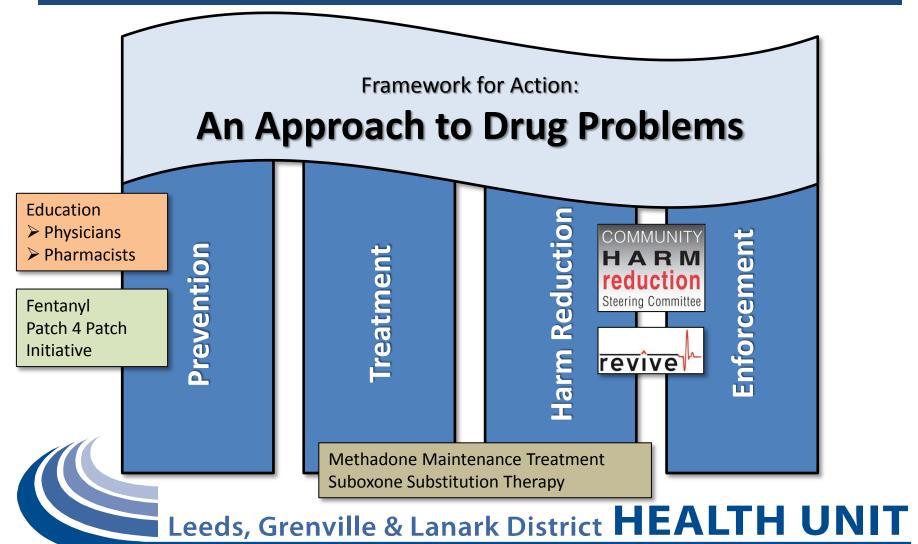
Morphine equivalence based on six principal opioids used to treat moderate to severe pain: fentanyl, hydromorphone, methadone, morphine, oxycodone, and pethidine.

Goals of a local 'Fentanyl Harm Reduction Initiative'

- Working with healthcare providers, law enforcement, and community members to increase awareness of the problem and collaborate on an initiative
- Decrease fentanyl misuse, overdoses, and fentanyl-related deaths in the Leeds, Grenville and Lanark community

Four Pillars Drug Strategy

MacPherson, D. A framework for action: A four-pillar approach to drug problems in Vancouver. April 2001.



Your Partner in Public Health

Fentanyl Patch 4 Patch Initiative

Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police. Patch4Patch Initiative. November 2014.

Fentanyl patch return program

- Physicians, pharmacies, and patients collaborate to promote safe use and disposal of patches
- Patients return their used patches before receiving their next refill
- Other jurisdictions have had some success in preventing prescription diversion
- Some local physicians and pharmacists already using this strategy

'Revive' program

- Naloxone is an emergency treatment to reverse opioid overdose
- Having an opioid user, friend, or family member trained to give naloxone at the time of overdose can save a life
- Naloxone take-home kits and training are available through the Health Unit 'Revive' program
 - www.healthunit.org/harmreduction/revive.html

'Revive' program

- ->50% 'Revive' participants reported witnessing opioid overdose
- -10.4% naloxone kits used
- Nine opioid overdoses have been reversed with since November 2014



Summary and Discussion

- Fentanyl misuse is a local problem contributing to a growing and important provincial and national public health issue
- We have a shared responsibility in addressing fentanyl misuse, overdoses, and fentanyl-related deaths in our community
- Tackling fentanyl deaths within the broader context of opioid prescribing practices and opioid addiction in Ontario requires a comprehensive and collaborative strategy

Thank you