

OPIOID MORTALITY SURVEILLANCE REPORT

ANALYSIS OF OPIOID-RELATED DEATHS

IN ONTARIO BETWEEN JULY 2017 AND JUNE 2018

Over the past decade, there has been an increase in the number of both fatal and non-fatal opioid-related toxicity events across Ontario. Pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical opioids, as well as other non-opioid substances have contributed to these deaths.

Between July 2017 and June 2018, there were 1,337 confirmed opioid-related deaths in Ontario, Canada, the majority of which were accidental (N=1,209, 90.4%).

AMONG ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

SUBSTANCES INVOLVED

Fentanyl and fentanyl analogues contributed to nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of deaths.

Other non-opioid substances directly contributed to death:



cocaine



methamphetamine



alcohol



benzodiazepines

DEMOGRAPHICS

$\frac{3}{4}$ were male

Over $\frac{1}{2}$ were individuals between the ages of 25 and 44

Lived in:

74% a private residence

62% large urban centres

32% areas with high material deprivation



Employment status:

47% unemployed

18% employed

33% unknown

31% of those employed worked in the construction industry



CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING DEATH

Nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ were alone at time of incident

$\frac{3}{5}$ of incidents occurred in the person's own home

Almost $\frac{1}{2}$ involved a resuscitation attempt



Over $\frac{1}{5}$ had naloxone administered



FOR MORE INFORMATION

Read the Opioid Mortality Surveillance Report

www.odprn.ca/opioidmortality/

www.publichealthontario.ca/opioidmortality