

What's new!

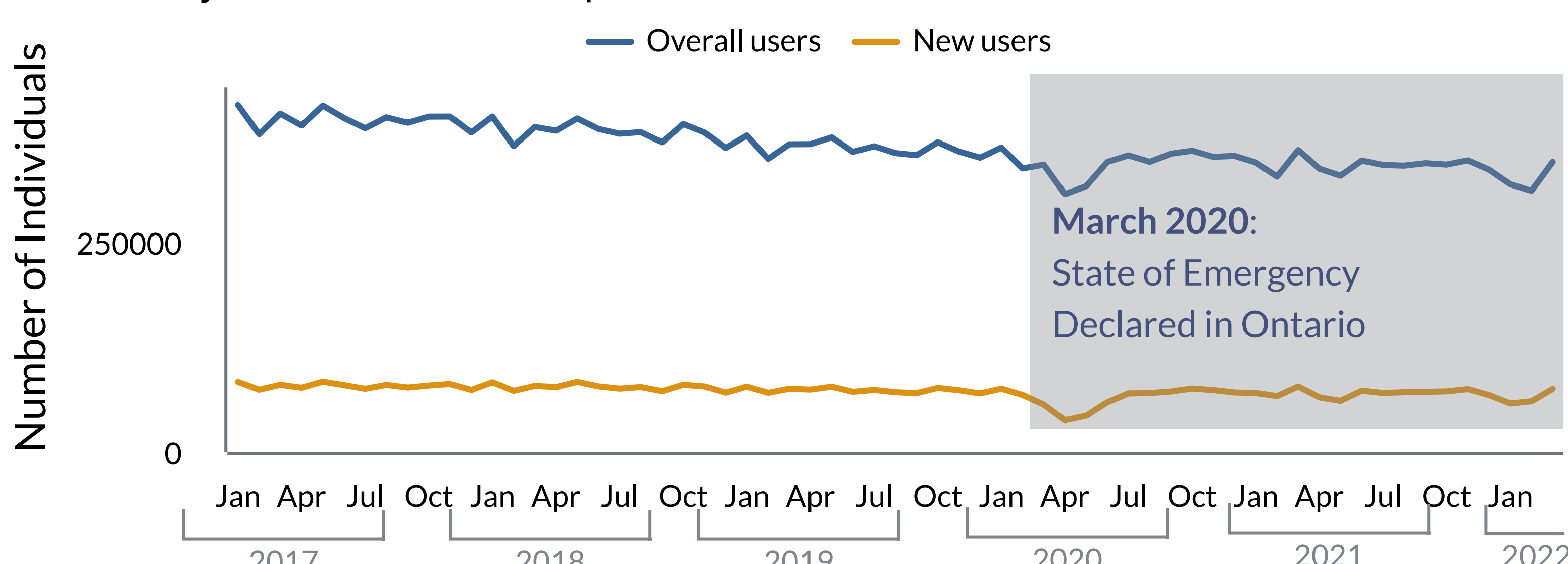
Since the ODPRN's initial launch of this tool in 2018, the landscape of the overdose crisis in Ontario has **shifted**, with an increasing recognition that the majority of opioid-related harms have been associated with the **unregulated opioid supply**, which is predominantly made up of **fentanyl**.

To better meet the needs of the current crisis, this tool has been **updated with new indicators** which focus less on the dispensing of opioids for pain and more on **opioids used for the treatment of opioid use disorder**, as well as **complications arising from opioid-related harms**.

The tool now has **FIVE** separate dashboards:

Opioids for Pain

Monthly Count of Opioids for Pain Overall and New Users in Ontario

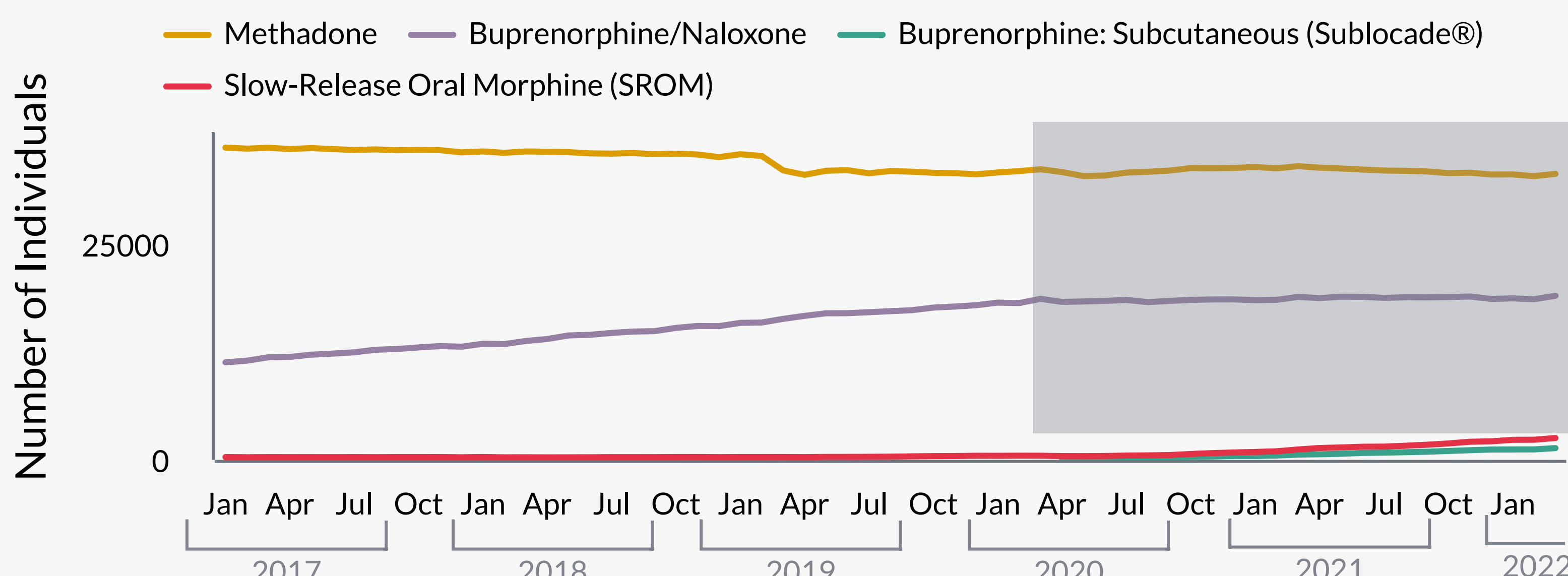


Opioid use for pain has declined during COVID-19. This is most apparent among **new users of opioids**. This may be due to fewer:

- Surgeries
- Emergency department and walk-in clinic visits
- Dental procedures

Opioid Agonist Therapy (OAT)

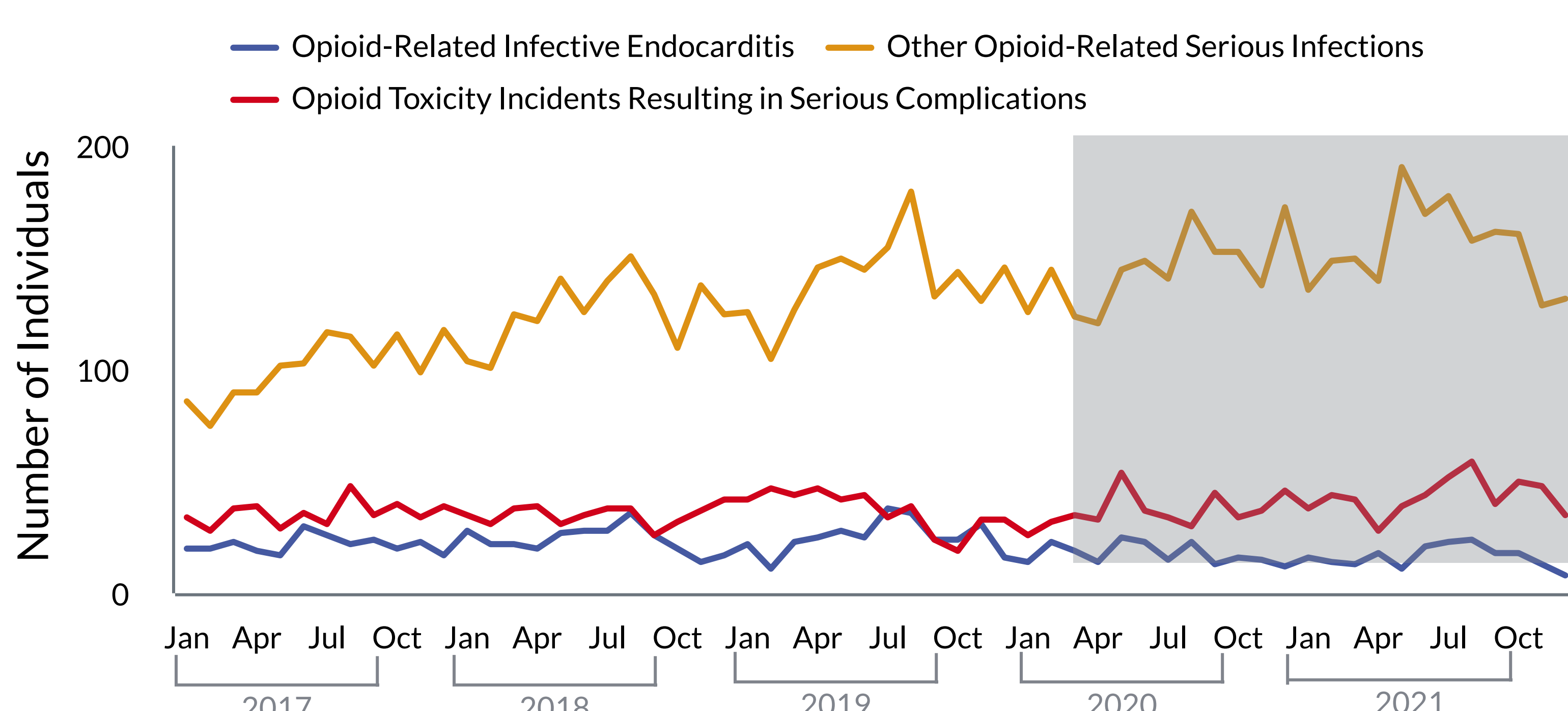
Monthly Count of OAT Individuals By Treatment Type in Ontario



This indicator includes **slow-release oral morphine (SROM)** prescribed for OAT, and further breaks down the **types of OAT dispensed**, including methadone, buprenorphine/naloxone, subcutaneous buprenorphine, implantable buprenorphine, and SROM.

Opioid-Related Harm

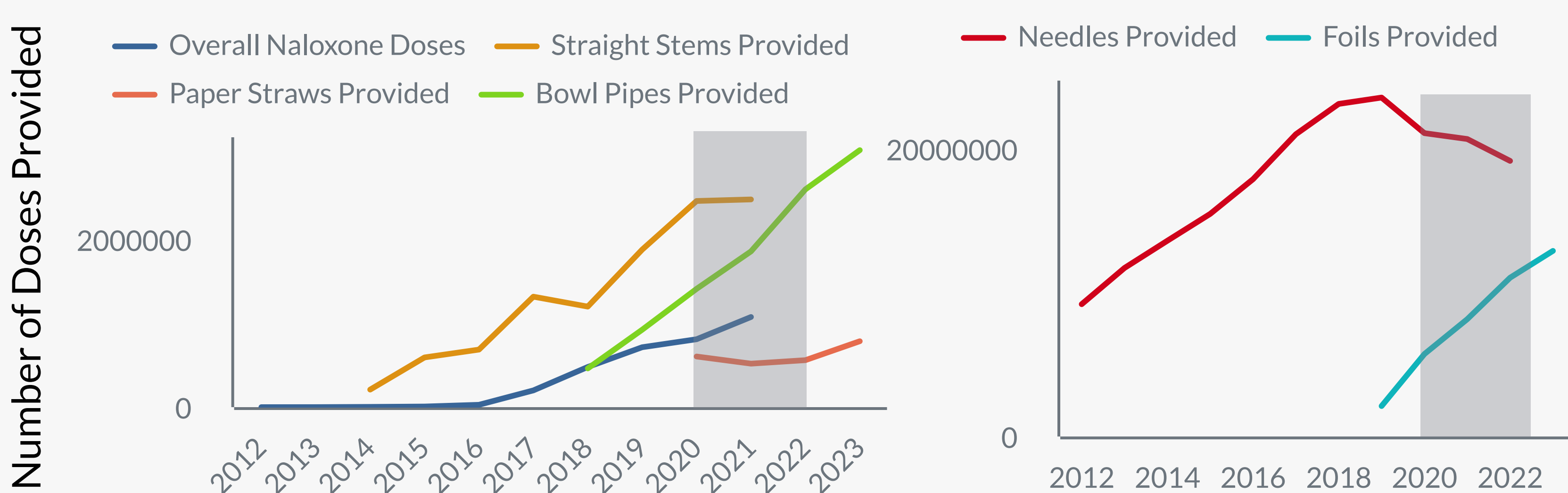
Monthly Count of Opioid-Related Harm Indicators in Ontario



This dashboard focuses on opioid-related harm, including the number and rate of healthcare encounters for **opioid-related infective endocarditis, invasive infections, and other serious complications associated with opioid toxicity** (including brain injuries, hospitalizations requiring intubation, and rhabdomyolysis).

Harm Reduction

Yearly Count of Harm Reduction Indicators in Ontario

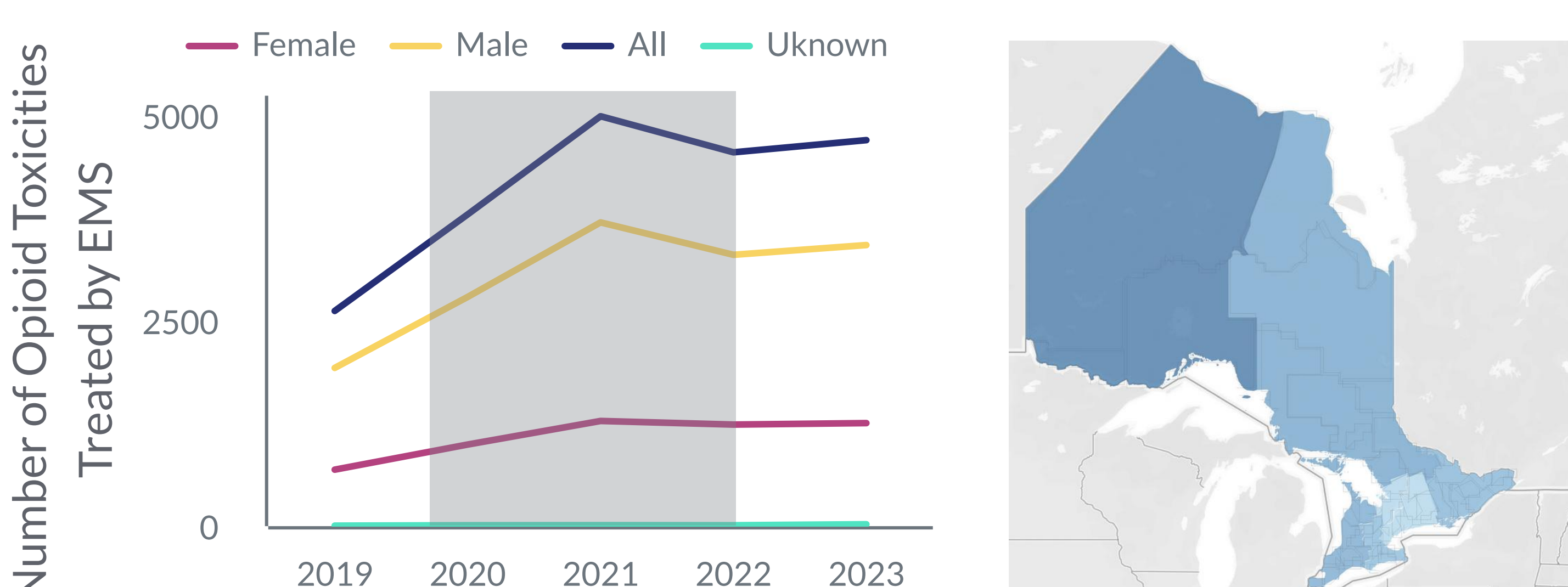


This dashboard focuses on harm reduction supplies, including **naloxone, needles, straight stems, foil, bowl pipes and paper straws**. These indicators provide data for **varying modes of drug use, including injection and/or inhalation**.

EMS Opioid Response



Yearly Count of Suspected Opioid Toxicities Treated by EMS in Ontario



This new dashboard offers valuable insights into the number of suspected **opioid toxicities requiring administration of naloxone by emergency medical services (EMS)** from 2019 to 2023, featuring indicators that analyze **age, gender, and geographic distribution by Ontario hospital base programs**.

As the overdose crisis continues to evolve, we hope these indicators will provide useful and timely information to policymakers and community members who are working to improve the lives of people who use drugs.