







Opioids - Fentanyl - Naloxone

Public Health Nurse



What are Opioids?

 Opioids are a family of drugs that treat pain and can cause sleepiness.

Prescription (legal) Opioids fall into 3 main categories:

- 1. Naturally occurring in opium: Codeine & Morphine
- Semi –Synthetic: hydromorphone (Dilaudid) & hydrocodone
- Synthetic: Demerol & Fentanyl

What are Opioids?

Non-Prescription Opioids:

- Heroin, illicit Fentanyl
- Sold on the streets
- Unregulated manufacturing
- Illicit fentanyl mixed with, or substituted for, other drugs



What is Fentanyl

- Used during surgeries
- Treatment of pain at end of life
- Highly addictive
- 2 types of Fentanyl: Prescription and Illicit

Prescription Fentanyl

- Must be ordered by a doctor and you get it at your pharmacy
- 100 times more toxic than Morphine





- Powder form of Fentanyl
- 14 different Fentanyl analogs
- Majority is made in China
- Varying toxicity levels
- Can be mixed into other street drugs or made to look like fake prescription pills



Sold as fake prescription medication

Percocet containing Fentanyl



- Other Street Drugs containing illicit Fentanyl
- Powder Fentanyl being sold as cocaine



A small dose can be lethal



Canada's Opioid Crisis

- A leading consumer of opioids in the world
- Ontario is the highest consumer in Canada
- British Columbia in 2016: 924 opioid related deaths: Public Health Emergency Called
- At least 5 provinces have confirmed the presence of illicit Fentanyl

Ontario's Opioid Crisis

- A leading cause of death in Ontario
- 2014: 674 Opioid deaths
- 2015: 735 Opioid deaths, 201 were from Fentanyl
- 463% increase in opioid deaths between 2000 - 2013

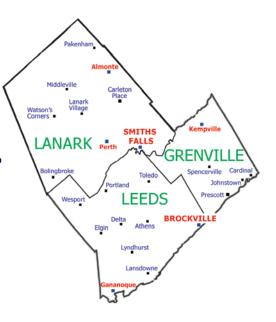
Opioid Use in the LGL

Commonly Misuse Opioids in the LGL

- Hydromorphone (Dilaudid)
- 2. Morphine
- 3. Fentanyl (Patches & Illicit)

Other Drugs Commonly Seen in LGL

- Marijuana
- Cocaine
- Crystal Meth



Opioid Overdoses in LGL

- Very difficult to get exact numbers
- Many people who experience an overdose never seek medical care
- We have received approx. 25 overdose reports since October 2016, highly under reported
- 20 Naloxone kits have been used successfully since Dec 2014
- Opioid Deaths 2010 2014: 24

Who is at high risk of an Opioid Overdose?

- Anyone can overdose: first time using, long term using, all age groups, all income levels
- No formula to tell us how much of a drug or combination of drugs will lead to an overdose
- People who take a break from use for whatever reason then return to use are at increased risk

"Downers" Overdose Signs & Symptoms

- Breathing is very slow, erratic or not at all
- Fingernails and or lips are blue
- Body is limp
- Deep snoring or gurgling sounds
- Vomiting
- Loss of consciousness
- Unresponsive to stimuli
- Pinpoint pupils





· Lips and nails are blue



 Person is not moving



· Person may be choking



· You can hear gurgling sounds or snoring



· Can't be woken up



· Skin feels cold and clammy



· Pupils are tiny



Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District **HEAL**

smartworks

smart gear

Smart Gear Needle Syringe Program

Non judgemental services and equipment distribution to PWIDs

2016 – 1500+ visits, 238,000+ needles out, 250 referrals



Revive Overdose Response Program

Distribution of Naloxone kits to eligible clients

220 kits distributed and 20 kits used successfully



Safer Inhalation Program

Distribution of equipment to those inhaling drugs

2016 – 1500 + kits, 2500+ stems, 500+ screens



Revive Program

- MOHLTC started the program in the Fall of 2013 in response to the increase numbers of accidental opioid overdoses in the Ontario
- Distribution of Narcan (Naloxone) Kits to people who are at high risk of overdosing



Narcan (Naloxone Hydrochloride)

- <u>Temporarily</u> removes opioid from receptor sites
- Only effective with opioids
- Works within 2-3minutes
- Stays in the body for 60-90 minutes
- Call 911 before administering



Narcan (Naloxone) Kits

- (2) 4mg/ 0.1mL Narcan Nasal Spray
- Pair of non-latex gloves
- Narcan Identifier Card
- 5 Step Instruction Pamphlet
- Rescue breather masks



Eligibility Criteria

- A Narcan (Naloxone) kit and training may be provided at the Leeds, Grenville & Lanark
 District Health Unit for someone who:
 - Is currently using opioids
 - Has a history of opioid dependency
 - Or is a family member or friend of a client who is currently using opioids

Where to get a Naloxone Kit

From the Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District Health Unit

- Free
- No Health Card required
- Available in Narcan
 Nasal Spray Kits
- Eligibility Criteria discussed
- Kits are provided with additional overdose prevention training!

From Local Pharmacies

- Free
- Health Card required
- Available in Naloxone Injectable Kits
- Eligibility criteria
 (Family member, friend or
 other person in a position to
 assist a person at risk of
 overdose from opioids)



Questions?



Thank you for your time and attention!

Health Unit Contact Information

Visit our website:

www.healthunit.org

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contact@healthunit.org

Call the Health ACTION Line:

1-800-660-5853

FACEBOOK: LGLHealthUnit TWITTER: @LGLHealthUnit SCAN LINK: www.healthunit.org





