

LGLDHU Drug Overdose Summary (2017-2022)

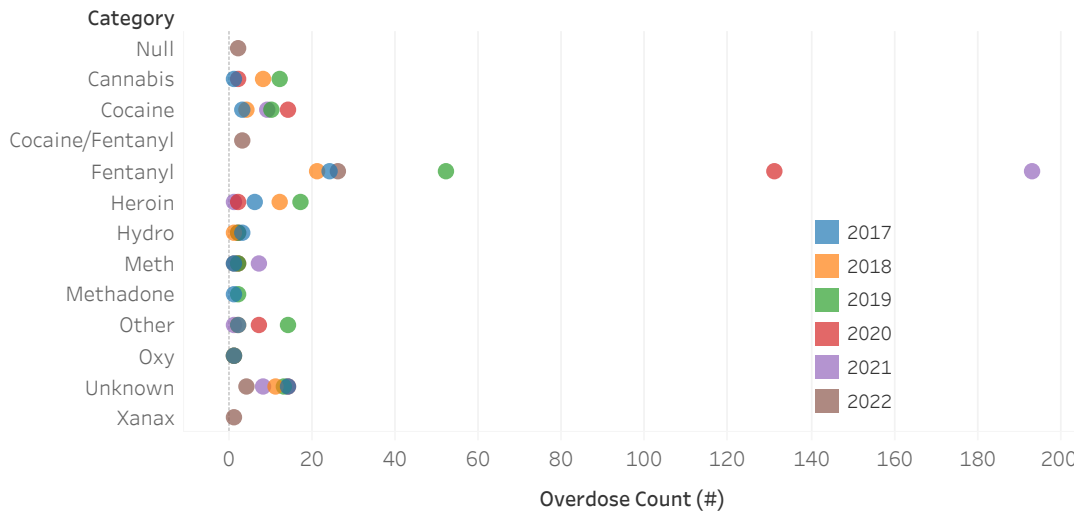
Updated: September 2022

Source: LGLDHU Opioid Overdose Reporting Tool



Figure 1: Annual Overdoses in LGLDHU by Year and Drug Category

Source: LGLDHU Overdose Monitoring Tool



This dashboard includes data from the provincial *Opioid Overdose Reporting Tool* and is updated monthly for LGLDHU.

While most drug category overdoses have been variable year-over-year in LGLDHU, fentanyl has demonstrated a consistently increasing trend in yearly drug overdoses since 2018 (Fig 1, Fig 2).

Since 2019, drug overdose counts in LGLDHU have exhibited a seasonal trend; peaking during the summer months and again around December/January (Fig 3).

Figure 2: Annual Overdose Trend in LGLDHU by Year and Drug Category

Source: LGLDHU Overdose Monitoring Tool

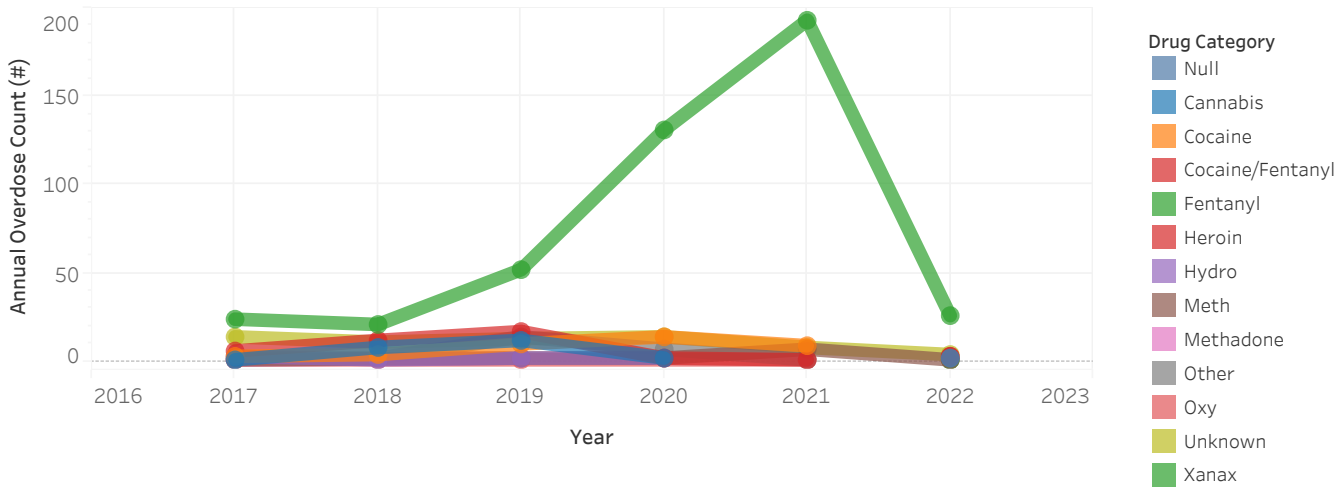
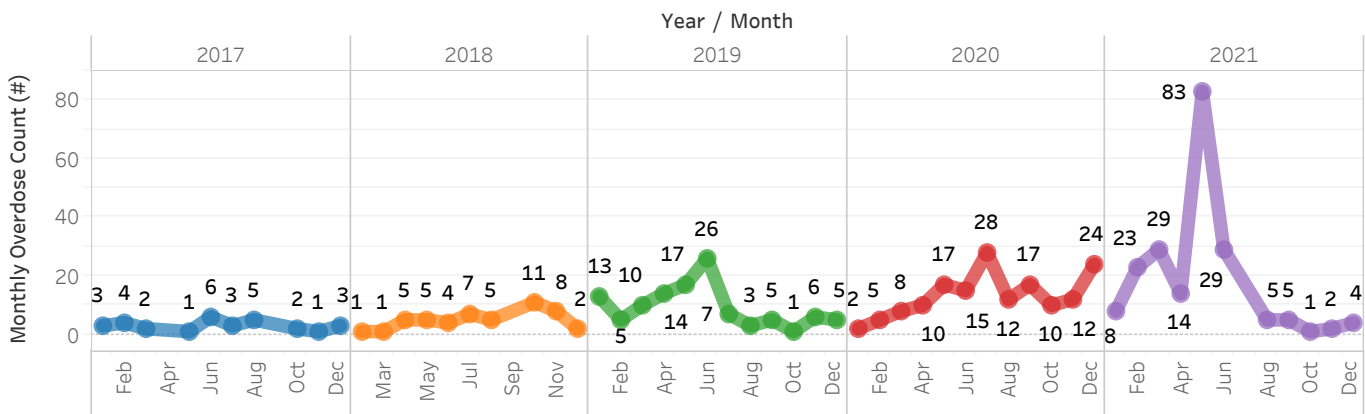


Figure 3: Annual Overall Overdose Trend in LGLDHU by Year and Month

Source: LGLDHU Overdose Monitoring Tool



LGLDHU Drug Overdose Summary (2017-2021)

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Source: LGLDHU Opioid Overdose Reporting Tool



Table 1: Summary Overdose Outcomes by Drug Category (2017-2021)

Source: LGLDHU Overdose Monitoring Tool

Category	Outcome						Row Total	
	Fatal		Non-fatal		Unknown		Count (#)	Percent o..
	Count (#)	Percent o..	Count (#)	Percent o..	Count (#)	Percent o..	Count (#)	Percent o..
Fentanyl	29	51.8%	417	68.4%	1	16.7%	447	66.5%
Unknown	11	19.6%	52	8.5%	1	16.7%	64	9.5%
Heroin	3	5.4%	34	5.6%	1	16.7%	38	5.7%
Cocaine	5	8.9%	32	5.2%	3	50.0%	40	6.0%
Other	1	1.8%	25	4.1%			26	3.9%
Cannabis			23	3.8%			23	3.4%
Meth	1	1.8%	12	2.0%			13	1.9%
Hydro	1	1.8%	7	1.1%			8	1.2%
Methadone			3	0.5%			3	0.4%
Cocaine/Fenta..			3	0.5%			3	0.4%
Xanax			1	0.2%			1	0.1%
Oxy	3	5.4%	1	0.2%			4	0.6%
Null	2	3.6%					2	0.3%
Column Total	56	100.0%	610	100.0%	6	100.0%	672	100.0%

As indicated in Table 1, there have been 672 total drug-related overdoses and deaths reported to the *Opioid Overdose Reporting Tool* in LGLDHU since 2017.

Fentanyl overdoses represented the largest proportion of all recorded overdoses and deaths in LGLDHU since 2017 with a combined total of 66.5%.

There have been 447 Fentanyl-related overdoses reported in LGLDHU since 2017, which includes 29 deaths.

The large number of drugs categorized as "unknown" could increase the number of fentanyl-related overdoses and deaths if they were correctly categorized.

Table 2 stratifies the overall count data from Table 1 by year. Both drug-related overdoses and overdose deaths have risen each year in LGLDHU since 2017.

Although we are missing much data from 2022, 2021 had a greater number of drug overdoses and a higher number of deaths in LGLDHU compared to 2020.

Fentanyl continues to be the drug most often reported to cause an overdose or death in LGLDHU.

Table 2: Annual Overdose Outcomes by Year and Drug Category

Source: LGLDHU Overdose Monitoring Tool

Outcome	Category	Year						Row To..
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Unknown	Cocaine		1		2			3
	Fentanyl					1		1
	Heroin		1					1
	Unknown		1					1
	Sub Total		3		2	1		6
Non-fatal	Cannabis	1	8	12	2			23
	Cocaine	3	2	9	12	6		32
	Cocaine/Fentanyl						3	3
	Fentanyl	21	18	51	121	182	24	417
	Heroin	5	10	17	2			34
	Hydro	2	1	2	2			7
	Meth			2	2	7	1	12
	Methadone	1		2				3
	Other	2	2	13	7	1		25
	Oxy	1						1
	Unknown	13	6	11	11	7	4	52
	Xanax						1	1
	Sub Total	49	47	119	159	203	33	610
Fatal	Null						2	2
	Cocaine		1	1		3		5
	Fentanyl	3	3	1	10	10	2	29
	Heroin	1	1			1		3
	Hydro	1						1
	Meth	1						1
	Other			1				1
	Oxy		1	1		1		3
	Unknown	1	4	2	3	1		11
	Sub Total	7	10	6	13	16	4	56
	Column Total	56	60	125	174	220	37	672

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Source: LGLDHU Opioid Overdose Reporting Tool



Table 3: Summary Overdose Outcomes by Paramedic Intervention (2017-2021)

Source: LGLDHU Overdose Monitoring Tool

911 Called	Naloxone		Row Total
	Yes	No	
No	224 85.2%	39 14.8%	263 100.0%
Yes	188 63.7%	107 36.3%	295 100.0%
Column Total	412 73.8%	146 26.2%	558 100.0%

Data presented in Table 3 suggests that Naloxone was administered in about 73% of overdoses reported. Naloxone was administered by paramedics about 64% of times that they responded to an overdose. Naloxone was administered about 85% of the time when paramedics were not present.

Table 4: Summary Overdose Outcomes by Naloxone Administration (2017-2021)

Source: LGLDHU Overdose Monitoring Tool

Outcome	Naloxone		Row Total
	Yes	No	
Non-fatal	393 76.1%	130 23.9%	523 100.0%
Fatal	13 37.1%	22 62.9%	35 100.0%
Column Total	406 73.8%	152 26.2%	558 100.0%

Table 4 suggests that Naloxone was administered about 76% of the time for non-fatal overdoses and about 37% of the time for fatal overdoses.

In Figure 4 it can be seen that the majority of drug overdoses have been reported in Brockville and Smiths Falls.

Figure 4: Total Count of Overdose Outcomes by Municipality and Drug Category (2017-2021)

Source: LGLDHU Overdose Monitoring Tool

Municipality	Category													Row T..
	Null	Canna..	Cocaine	Cocain..	Fentan..	Heroin	Hydro	Meth	Metha..	Other	Oxy	Unkno..	Xanax	
Brockville		2	12		314	17	1	8		3		31	1	389
Smiths Falls		1	13	3	70	5		2		14	4	9		121
Perth	1	10	8		12	2	1			1		8		43
Unknown		6	2		6	4	3			4		3		28
Gananoque			1		14	3		1				1		20
Carleton Place		3	3		4				1	1		1		13
Edwardsburg/Cardinal					3	2	1	1				2		9
Prescott			1		5			1						7
Unknown					3	1			1			1		6
Rideau Lakes					4							2		6
Mississippi Mills					1	1			1	1		2		6
Null	1				2	1								4
Lanark Highlands		1			1		1			1				4
Augusta							1			1		2		4
Front of Yonge					2							1		3
North Grenville					2									2
Merrickville					1							1		2
Elizabethtown-Kitley					2									2
Tay Valley						1								1
Leeds & TI						1								1
Athens					1									1
Column Total	2	23	40	3	447	38	8	13	3	26	4	64	1	672