Local and regional opioid crisis: Sounding the alarm

An update to Greater Sudbury Council on the work of the City of Greater Sudbury Drug Strategy

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Greater Sudbury Community Drug Strategy

- Established in 2015
- Co-led by Public Health Sudbury & Districts and Greater Sudbury Police Services
- Active engagement of over 40+ partners (health care, education, Indigenous, community, addictions, mental health...)
- Four pillars:
 - health promotion
 - harm reduction
 - enforcement/justice
 - treatment



















































Community Drug Strategy: Needed now more than ever

Changing Circumstances Surrounding Opioid-Related Deaths in Ontario during the COVID-19 Pandemic



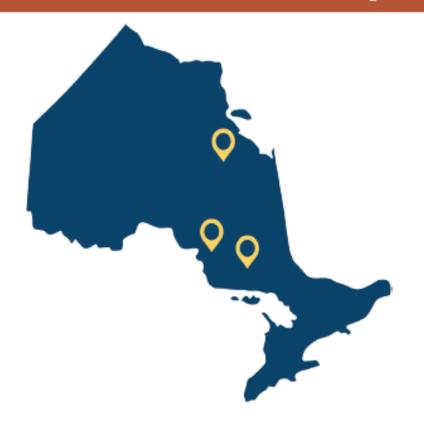
Physical distancing measures introduced during the COVID-19 pandemic have resulted in reduced service levels for pharmacies, outpatient clinics, and harm reduction sites that provide care to people who use drugs. Consequently, despite the intention to reduce the impact of COVID-19, these measures also **increased risks of drug-related overdose and death**.

Note: This infographic compares circumstances of opioid-related deaths occurring pre-pandemic (March 16, 2019 – December 31, 2019) and during the pandemic (March 16, 2020 – December 31, 2020).

2,426 opioid-related deaths occurred in 2020, a 60% rise from 1,517 deaths in 2019

Northeast disproportion ately impacted

Location of Opioid-Related Deaths in Ontario



Rates of opioid-related death rose significantly in **half** of Ontario's public health units during the pandemic.

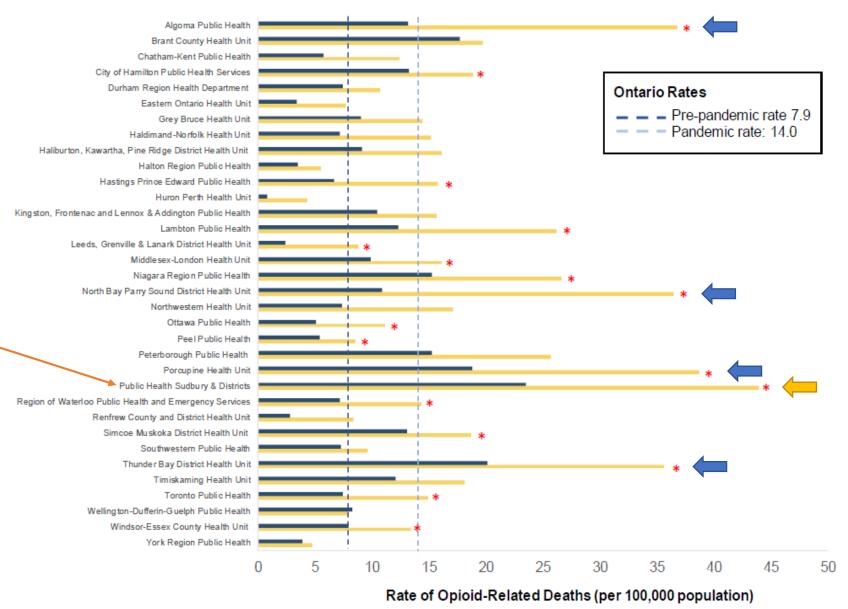
The highest rates of opioid-related death during the pandemic occurred in **Sudbury and Districts**, **Porcupine**, and **Algoma** public health units.

This may be due to **lower availability of services in** rural and remote regions, making it difficult to reach those at highest risk of overdose.

Change in opioid-related deaths by public health unit

Death rates by health unit

- Sudbury & Districts is (and was) highest
- The top five health units are all in the north; four in the northeast

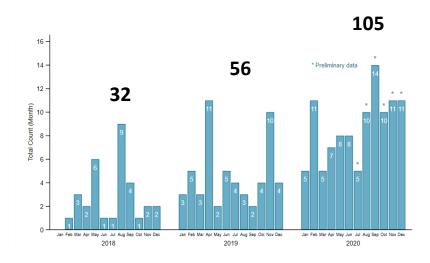


■ Pre-Pandemic Cohort
■ Pandemic Cohort

Numbers and the lives behind them

Deaths due to opioid overdoses

(by month, Sudbury and Manitoulin districts, 2018-2020)





What can we do?

- We need everyone to do what they can individually and collectively
- We also need immediate, medium and long-term strategies:

Immediate

- Safe consumption (e.g. Urgent Public Health Needs Site, STOPS)
- Naloxone
- Sterile supplies (e.g. needle exchange)
- Outreach

Medium-Term

- Supervised consumption and treatment services
- Safe supply

Long-Term

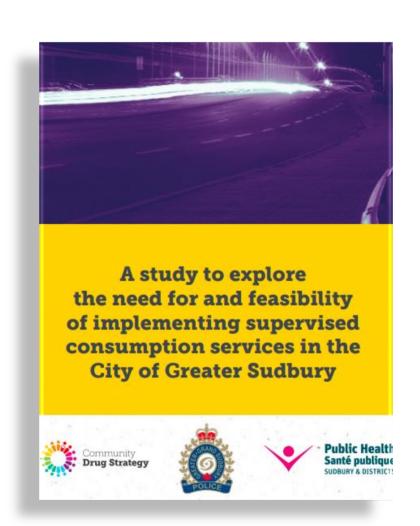
- Anti-stigma
- Prevention
- Housing
- Social determinants of crime and health

Supervised consumption and treatment services

Needs Assessment and Feasibility Study (June 2020)

- **190 surveys** with people who inject drugs
- 2251 respondents to a community-based survey
- 13 focus group sessions with stakeholders from community including businesses and friends and family of people who inject drugs
- **60 people who use substances** were asked specific questions regarding location and hours
- Secondary data from health and social service providers

Key finding: we urgently need a downtown location integrated with existing harm reduction, health and social services





APPLICATION FORM

CONSUMPTION AND TREATMENT SERVICE (CTS) PROGRAM

Please include your completed Health Canada Supervised Consumption Service (SCS) application, or verifica you have a Health Canada exemption, along with this application form

Name of the applicant organization

Brief description of the applicant organization, include

- Mandate/missio
- Governance structure, including list of Board of Directors
- . List of services currently provided to people who use drugs, including existing harm reduction services

Name:	Name:	Name:	
Title:	Title:	Title:	
Organization:	Organization:	Organization:	
Phone:	Phone:	Phone:	



Opioid Response Team Office of Controlled Substances November 2018

Application Form

Section 56.1 Exemption for Medical Purposes under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act for Activities at a Supervised Consumption Site

> Office of Controlled Substances Controlled Substances Directorate Opioid Response Team

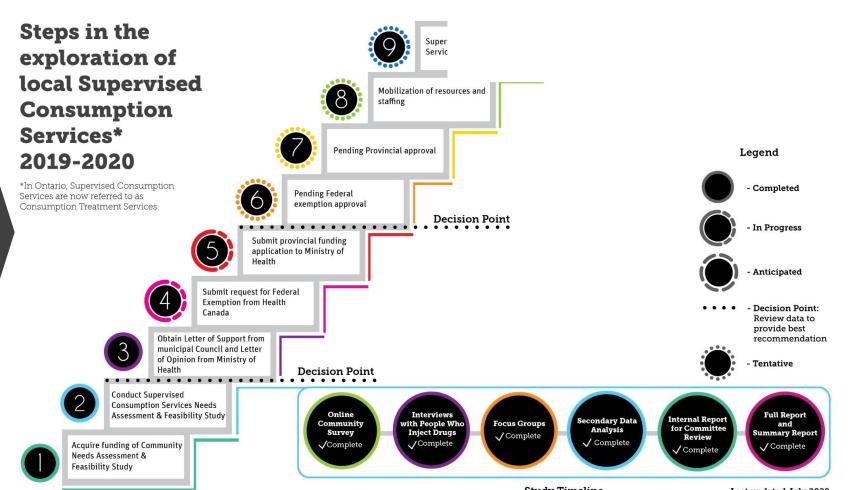
Également disponible en français sous le titre

Formulaire de demande d'exemption de l'application de la Loi réglementant certaines drogues et autres substances pour des raisons médicale en vertu de l'article 56.1 relativement à des activités dans un site de

Characteristics of successful applications

- Approximately 2,500 sq. ft.
- Zoning for office, medical (may still be considered if not)
- Not within 200 meters of a childcare centre, park or school is preferred
- Accessible washrooms for staff and clients
- Separate washrooms for staff and clients
- Three rooms (service intake, consumption, and post-consumption care)
- Consumption rooms ideally have the ability to add a hand and foot washing station
- Accessible to paramedics and first responders
- Support by neighbouring building owners and tenants desired
- Mandatory wrap-around services either offered onsite or nearby (addictions treatment, mental health, primary care, and social services)
- Strategically located (i.e. walking distance from where open drug use is known to occur)
- Compliant with the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act
- Meet applicable municipal bylaws
- Considerations for transit accessibility of the proposed site

We are stuck at step #4...



Study Timeline

Last updated July 2020

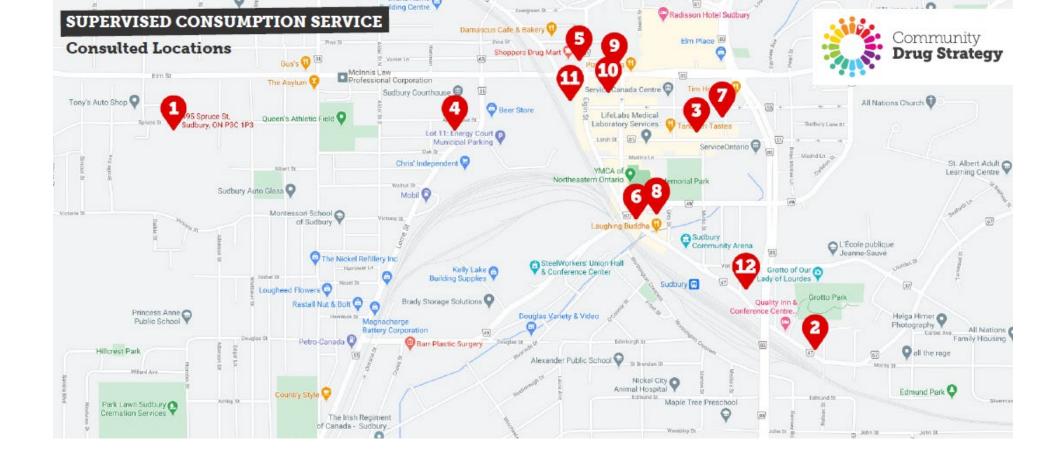
Learning from elsewhere

Ontario Landscape

- 19 supervised consumption and treatments services (SCTS) in Ontario
- 8 cities including Ottawa, Toronto, and London
- One northern SCTS in Thunder Bay
- Existing SCTS operated by Community Health Centres, HIV/AIDS organizations, public health, and various partner agencies
- Various authorized services may take place at each SCTS

Case Study: CarePoint, London, Ontario

- Located in central London
- Run by Regional HIV/AIDS Connection
- Was a temporary overdose prevention site (UPHNS)
- Had 20,000 visits, reversed 125 overdoses and 700 referrals to mental health, treatment and social services
- Offers peer-to-peer support
- Integration of Indigenous-based cultural services (e.g. smudging)
- Location had a battle over zoning, which caused some concerns, however, Mayor and Council supported the move



Location search so far

- Expression of Interest issued on October 29 2020
- 12 sites visited/investigated in the downtown core
- Nothing has been feasible or has met needs



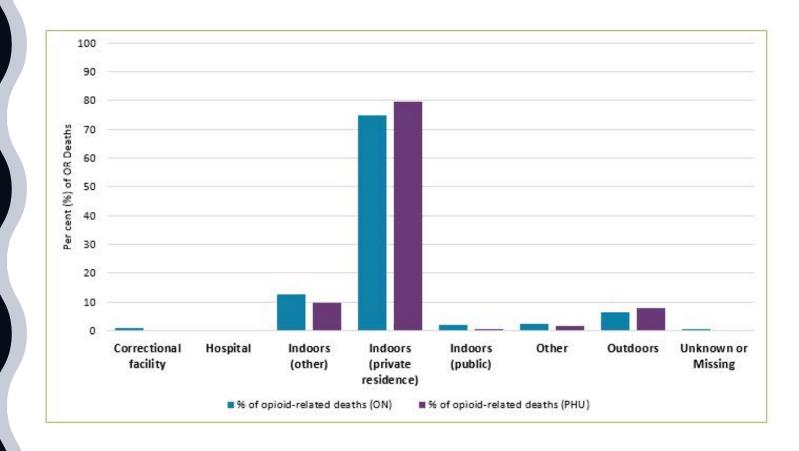
Continued search

- Looking at city-owned properties
- Modular site located on vacant city-owned land

Safety-focused considerations

- Impacts on crime; No significant relationship between SIS and crime
- Impacts on local disorder issues;
 Drug-related loitering and Public Injecting were shown to decrease, and injection related littering showed a statistically significant decrease
- Impacts on local health and wellbeing; Significant decreases in unsafe disposal of syringes and users being more likely to engage in safe disposal practices

Accidental opioid-related deaths by location of incident





Summary: Sounding the alarm

- We have a local and regional opioid crisis
- We are losing community members to this crisis
- Supervised consumption and treatment centres save lives
- A comprehensive needs assessment study has been completed
- We are ready to move forward as soon as we locate a *site in the downtown area*
- We need the assistance of Council in order to move forward

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