

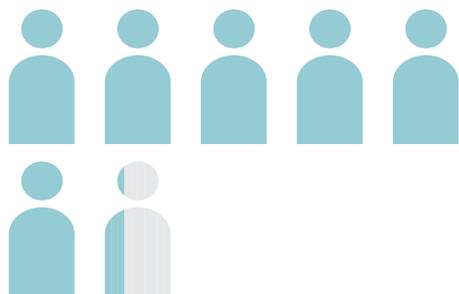
# TOXIC DRUG POISONING DEATHS AND EVENTS FRASER SALISH REGION

JANUARY - DECEMBER 2021



## TOXIC DRUG POISONING DEATHS

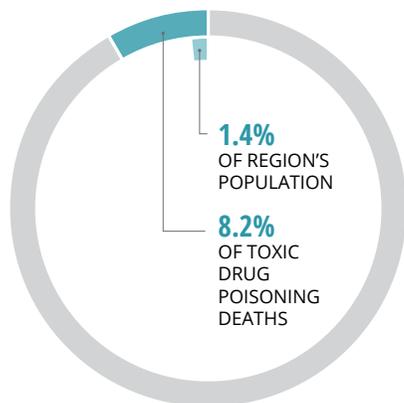
NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO DIED  
OF TOXIC DRUG POISONING



# 63

 EQUALS  
10 DEATHS

FIRST NATIONS PEOPLE ARE  
DISPROPORTIONATELY REPRESENTED  
IN TOXIC DRUG POISONING DEATHS



## TOXIC DRUG POISONING EVENTS

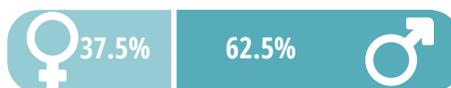
NUMBER OF  
TOXIC DRUG  
POISONING  
EVENTS ATTENDED  
BY PARAMEDICS

# 643

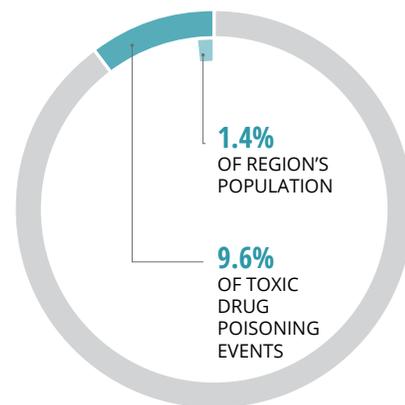
# 53.5↑

PERCENTAGE  
CHANGE COMPARED  
TO 2020

PERCENTAGE OF EVENTS BY SEX



FIRST NATIONS PEOPLE ARE  
DISPROPORTIONATELY REPRESENTED  
IN TOXIC DRUG POISONING EVENTS



### NOTES ABOUT TOXIC DRUG POISONING EVENTS:

- Most toxic drug poisoning *events* are non-fatal and represent instances where paramedics were called and responded to an overdose, whereas toxic drug poisoning *deaths* represent people who overdosed and died.
- The negative impacts of single or repeated toxic drug poisoning events on an individual can include: heart conditions, liver and kidney problems, brain damage, decrease in mental health, disconnection from support networks, and loss of spiritual and/or cultural connections.  
Source: [www.drugabuse.gov/drug-topics/health-consequences-drug-misuse/introduction](http://www.drugabuse.gov/drug-topics/health-consequences-drug-misuse/introduction)
- The data used to calculate the percentage of toxic drug poisoning events experienced by First Nations people is based only on health records where a Personal Health Number (PHN) was available. The number of First Nations toxic drug poisoning events attended by paramedics and the percentage increase in First Nations people experiencing events are likely underestimated due to the limited availability of PHNs in the data. Unfortunately, not all toxic drug poisoning events have a PHN associated with them.
- Toxic drug poisoning events that were treated successfully in community and events where 9-1-1 was not called are not captured in this data.



First Nations Health Authority  
Health through wellness

The FNHA gratefully acknowledges the health partners that make this data available:  
BC Centre for Disease Control, BC Coroners Service, BC Emergency Health Services, and the BC Ministry of Health.

You may find this information distressing. Cultural support is available at Tsow Tun Le Lum Society.  
Call 1-888-403-3123 (toll-free) or visit [www.tsowtunlelum.org](http://www.tsowtunlelum.org)

# RESPONDING TO AND HEALING FROM TOXIC DRUG SUPPLY POISONING

## A MESSAGE FOR YOU

*"In the face of these immeasurable losses, we need to build hope ... hope that we can turn things around and save lives. But how? By reflecting on how we talk and think about people who use substances – and how we treat them. Let's decide to have those difficult conversations with the people we care about, with people who are using substances."*

**Dr. Nel Wieman**  
Deputy Chief Medical Officer  
FNHA



## ACTIONS THE FNHA IS TAKING TO SAVE LIVES AND SUPPORT HEALING IN 2022

Programs and initiatives the FNHA is currently providing or developing that will positively and directly impact Indigenous people in BC in 2022:

- An Indigenous harm reduction portal, created in partnership with Indigenous peers, will provide resources and supports.
- Community events funded through the Indigenous harm reduction grants will assist in bringing supports and services closer to home.
- The Courageous Conversations toolkit will support communities in fostering ongoing community conversations and support healing.
- The Sharing-from-the-Heart Circle is a safe virtual space where people who have lost loved ones can share hardships and heal.
- A digital story-sharing platform will connect people to share stories about the loved ones they've lost and help people find a community of support.
- Opioid Agonist Therapy (OAT) and nurse prescribing training, in collaboration with Fraser Health, is supporting multiple communities in Fraser Salish Region.
- Supporting clients accessing treatment or detox from pre-treatment through to post-discharge; developed pathway-to-treatment resources for Fraser Salish Region.
- Finding Indigenous Solutions to Health (F.I.S.H) Soup Initiative in Fraser Salish Region provides workshops, webinars, supports, educational materials, and a safe space.
- Relationship building with service providers to support urban and away-from-home populations in Fraser Salish Region.

## WELLNESS & CULTURAL SUPPORTS IN FRASER SALISH REGION

Addiction specialists and harm reduction educators are available for direct community support. The Fraser Salish Region has a unique team available to support individuals where they are at and connect them with service providers who support a treatment pathway that aligns with each person's health and wellness journey. These wrap-around supports empower individuals, families and communities.

### Emotional and Cultural Support is available:

#### KUU-US Crisis Service

Call 1-800-KUU-US17 (588-8717) for an immediate response. 24-hours a day, seven days a week.

#### Tsow Tun Le Lum Society

1-888-403-3123 (toll-free)  
[www.tsowtunlelum.org](http://www.tsowtunlelum.org)

#### Indian Residential School Crisis Line

Call toll-free 1-866-925-4419.

**Métis Crisis Line** is a service of Métis Nation British Columbia. Call 1-833-MétisBC (1-833-638-4722).

**Hope for Wellness Help Line** offers immediate mental health counselling and crisis intervention by phone or online chat. Call toll-free 1-855-242-3310 or start a confidential chat with a counsellor at [hopeforwellness.ca](http://hopeforwellness.ca)