

Opioid Use in Alberta

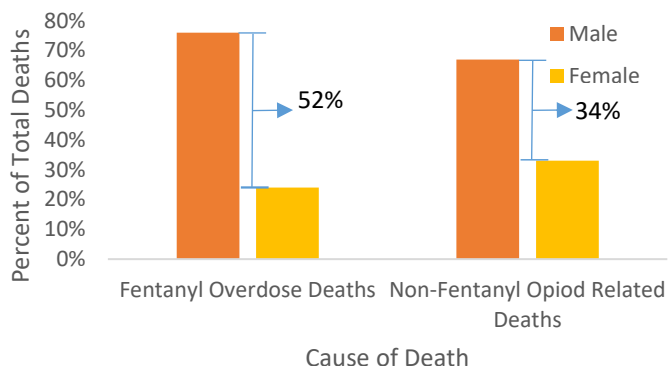
There were 2,517 opioid-related deaths from January 2016 to June 2019. Opioid-related deaths are far more common in males than females. Fentanyl is the most common cause of opioid-related death. Opioid use is centred in urban communities with 65% of opioid and other drug use visits occurring at ten urban facilities in Alberta. Visits to supervised consumption sites and naloxone kit dispensing have seen a steady rise, up to June 2019.

Opioid and non-opioid related deaths. (2016 – 2018).

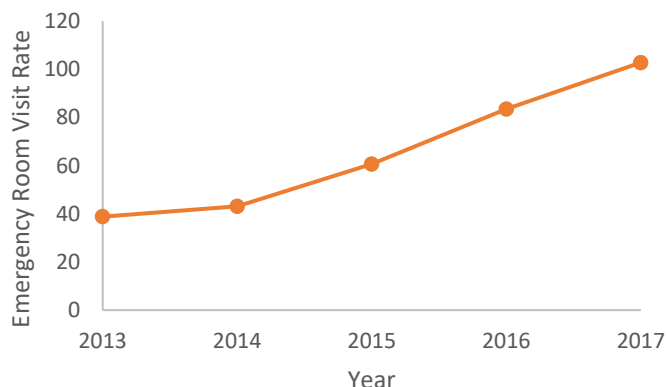
Cause of Death	Number of Deaths
Unintentional Fentanyl	1,578
Unintentional non-Fentanyl Opioid	476
Other Unintentional Drug & Alcohol	449
Intentional Fentanyl	23
Intentional non-Fentanyl Opioid	108
Other Intentional Drug & Alcohol	171

- Opioid dispensing rate (per 1000 population) decreased by **27%** from January 2016 to June 2019

Cause of death by drug type and sex of individuals, January 1, 2019 – September 30, 2019.



Opioid-related emergency room visit rate per 100,000 population, age adjusted in Alberta (2013-2017).



Ten facilities saw 65% of the emergency visits related to opioid and other drug use, January 1, 2016 – June 30, 2019.

Facility	Number of Stays	Percent of Total Stays (n=37,102)
Royal Alexandra Hospital	4,967	13%
Peter Lougheed Centre	3,733	10%
Rockyview General Hospital	3,134	8%
Foothills Medical Centre	2,886	8%
U of A Hospital	2,070	6%
South Health Campus	1,554	4%
Red Deer Regional Hospital	1,504	4%
Chinook Regional Hospital	1,389	4%
Sheldon M Chumir Center	1,486	4%
Grey Nuns Community Hospital	1,383	4%
Total	24,109	65%

- Supervised consumption sites saw **486,317 visits** between January 1, 2018 and September 30, 2019.
- Since January 1, 2016 **195,460 Naloxone kits** have been dispensed from registered sites

Attended overdoses at supervised consumption sites, January 1, 2018 – September 30, 2019. There were no fatal overdoses.

