

Naloxone Kits at AED Machines

Harm Reduction in The Opioid Crisis

Prepared by the
Schulich School of Medicine & Dentistry
Political Advocacy Committee

The Opioid Crisis in London, ON

- 2017: 30.4 per 100,000 hospitalizations due to opioid poisoning in London
 - Higher than Toronto and Ottawa, Ontario average and *second-highest in Canada*¹
- From 2011 to 2016, increases in:
 - Opioid-related hospitalization
 - Emergency room visit
 - Death rates in London from 2011 - 2016²
- Fentanyl and carfentanil found in street drugs in London in 2017
- 23 drug seizures by police were found to have fentanyl and
- 2 with drug seizures with carfentanil
 - 2 mg of carfentanil can be lethal³

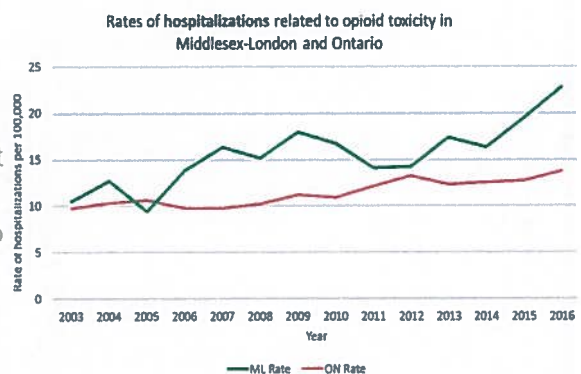


Figure source: <https://www.healthunit.com/opioids-middlesex-london>

What is Naloxone?

- Reverses the effects of an opioid overdose
- Binds to opioid receptors and displaces the opioid causing overdose
- Stops inhibition of respiratory centre and returns patient to consciousness
- **NO negative effect when used in the absence of opioids⁴**
- Injection and inhalable formulations available
 - Inhaler: Easier to use



POWER

Image source: narcan.com

Recommendations For London

- Install 2 naloxone kits at each currently existing AED in city-owned and operated facilities in London.
 - \$107 per kit x two kits at each of the 53 AEDs in City owned and operated buildings in London
 - Will cost the city approximately \$11,400
- Provide naloxone administration training to staff at these locations.
- Ensure appropriate signage
- Organize Town Hall sessions prior to implementation to engage and inform members of London community.
- Ensure longitudinal quantitative measurement of naloxone kit use at these sites.

Support from:

- City councillors:
 - Michael Van Holst
 - Anna Hopkins
 - Tanya Park
- Community And Protective Services Committee members:
 - Phil Squire
 - Mohamed Salih
 - Bill Armstrong
- Middlesex London Health Unit
- London Public Library Board
- London Youth Advisory Committee