

# OVERDOSE RISK FACTORS

**INDIVIDUALS RECENTLY RELEASED FROM PRISON** <sup>6 | 12</sup>

WITHIN FIRST 2 WEEKS OF RELEASE RISK OF DEATH FROM DRUG OVERDOSE IS

**12.7**  $\times$

MORE LIKELY THAN GENERAL POPULATION

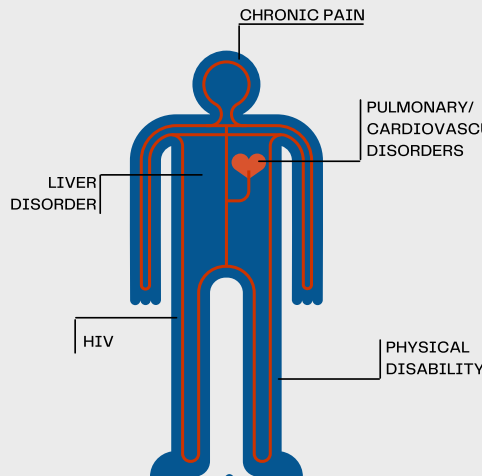


RISK IS HIGHER AMONG WOMEN

INDIVIDUALS WITH INCARCERATION HISTORY WERE

**3.67**  $\times$

MORE LIKELY TO DIE FROM DRUG OVERDOSE THAN THOSE WITHOUT



**INDIVIDUALS WITH CHRONIC HEALTH CONDITIONS** <sup>4 | 8 | 13</sup>

CHILD REMOVAL INCREASED THE ODDS OF OVERDOSE BY

**55%**

**WOMEN WHO HAVE A CHILD REMOVED FROM THEIR CUSTODY** <sup>11</sup>



**SOUTH ASIA**

SOUTH ASIAN OVERDOSE GROWING EXPONENTIALLY IN FRASER HEALTH

HIGHER RISK OF DYING FROM OVERDOSE DURING THE **FIRST**

**4**

WEEKS AFTER LEAVING TREATMENT (WHERE OPIOID AGONIST THERAPY WAS NOT PROVIDED).

INDIGENOUS WOMEN HAD

**2**  $\times$

THE ODDS OF AN UNINTENDED OVERDOSE THAN NON-INDIGENOUS WOMEN

**STRUCTURAL OPPRESSION** <sup>3 | 9</sup>

FIRST NATIONS

**5**  $\times$

MORE TO EXPERIENCE OPIOID RELATED OVERDOSE EVENT

**INDIVIDUALS RECENTLY DISCHARGED FROM INPATIENT TREATMENT** <sup>7</sup>

**SUBSTANCE USE FACTORS** <sup>1 | 2 | 5 | 10</sup>



**INJECTION DRUG USE**

**POLY-SUBSTANCE USE**

**PERSONAL HISTORY OF PREVIOUS OD**

**USING SUBSTANCES ALONE**

## IF YOU IDENTIFY A RISK

### Harm Reduction

[fraserhealth.ca/harmreduction](http://fraserhealth.ca/harmreduction)

### Referral to Outpatient Services

RAAC (Rapid Access to Addiction Care) Clinics | [www.fraserhealth.ca/raac](http://www.fraserhealth.ca/raac)

OAT clinics | [www.fraserhealth.ca/oat](http://www.fraserhealth.ca/oat)

### Offer a Naloxone Kit

[towardtheheart.com/naloxone](http://towardtheheart.com/naloxone)

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