OVERDOSE RISK FACTORS

INDIVIDUALS RECENTLY RELEASED FROM PRISON
WITHIN FIRST 2 WEEKS OF RELEASE RISK OF DEATH FROM DRUG OVERDOSE IS 12.7% MORE LIKELY THAN GENERAL POPULATION
RISK IS HIGHER AMONG WOMEN
INDIVIDUALS WITH INCARCERATION HISTORY WERE 3.67% MORE LIKELY TO DIE FROM DRUG OVERDOSE THAN THOSE WITHOUT

INDIVIDUALS WITH CHRONIC HEALTH CONDITIONS
CHILD REMOVAL INCREASED THE ODDS OF OVERDOSE BY 55%

INDIVIDUALS WITH CHRONIC PAIN

STRUCTURAL OPPRESSION
SOUTH ASIAN OVERDOSE GROWING EXPONENTIALLY IN FRASER HEALTH
FIRST NATIONS

INJECTION DRUG USE
POLY-SUBSTANCE USE
PERSONAL HISTORY OF PREVIOUS OD
USING SUBSTANCES ALONE

SUBSTANCE USE FACTORS

INDIVIDUALS WITH LIVER DISORDER
HIV
PULMONARY/ CARDIOVASCULAR DISORDERS
PHYSICAL DISABILITY

FIRST NATIONS
5
MORE TO EXPERIENCE OPIOID RELATED OVERDOSE EVENT

INDIVIDUALS RECENTLY DISCHARGED FROM INPATIENT TREATMENT
HIGHER RISK OF DYING FROM OVERDOSE DURING THE FIRST 4 WEEKS AFTER LEAVING TREATMENT (WHERE OPIOID AGONIST THERAPY WAS NOT PROVIDED).

INDIGENOUS WOMEN HAD 2X THE ODDS OF AN UNINTENDED OVERDOSE THAN NON-INDIGENOUS WOMEN

IF YOU IDENTIFY A RISK
Harm Reduction
fraserhealth.ca/harmreduction
Referral to Outpatient Services
RAAC (Rapid Access to Addiction Care) Clinics | www.fraserhealth.ca/raac
OAT clinics | www.fraserhealth.ca/oat
Offer a Naloxone Kit
towardtheheart.com/naloxone

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OVERDOSE RISK FACTORS


