Emergence of Drug Checking Services (DCS) in Canada:

Implementing a Multi-Site DCS Network in Toronto, Ontario

for a Marginalized Population of People Who Use

Drugs

Setting Up A New Drug Checking Service II Panel

reduse2018 - International Multidisciplinary Conference on "New Aspects and Developments in Recreational Drug Use"

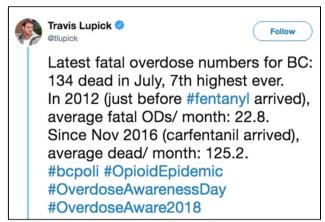
Thursday, September 13, 2018

Nazlee Maghsoudi Knowledge Translation Manager Centre on Drug Policy Evaluation (CDPE)

nazlee.maghsoudi@mail.utoronto.ca

Background: A National Public Health Crisis







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More than 1000 Ontarians died from opioid related causes in 2017 - a nearly 50% increase over 2016. Despite best efforts and shifts in harm reduction policy, this health emergency is getting worse.



CENTRE ON DRUG POLICY EVALUATION

Opioid deaths in Canada expected to hit 4,000 by end of 2017

Increased presence of fentanyl blamed for 'very toxic drug supply'

The Canadian Press Posted: Dec 18, 2017 9:37 PM ET | Last Updated: Dec 19, 2017 12:28 PM ET

Drug Checking Services (DCS) in Canada



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New federal initiatives to address the opioid crisis

Backgrounder

From Health Canada

The increasing number of opioid-related overdose deaths is a national public health crisis. The impact of the crisis continues to be devastating to individuals, families and communities.

As part of the federal government's efforts to address the opioid crisis, the Government of Canada has announced new activities under the following key areas:

Supporting innovative approaches to address the opioids crisis

- Health Canada will authorize drug checking services at supervised consumption sites. These changes will ultimately help those who use drugs to make
 choices once they understand what is in their drugs and help lower the number of overdose deaths related to opioids.
- In addition, through <u>Substance Use and Addictions Program (SUAP)</u>, the government will fund pilot projects to provide drug checking service at supervised
 consumptions sites. This will include an evaluation on this innovative approach to harm reduction. Should the pilot projects prove to be successful, they
 could be expanded to other provinces.



DCS in Canada



Centre on Drug Policy Evaluation

Control Li Ka Shing Knowledge Institute
of St. Michael's Hospital

30 Bond St., Toronto, ON, MSB 1W8

cdpe.org info@cdpe.org

Comparing Models of Drug Checking Services in Canada

Models of drug checking services (DCS) in Canada differ in important ways, including targeted subpopulations of people who use drugs (who can access the service and when) and the technology used for analysis of samples (which impacts how long it takes to receive results and what information is available from the analysis). This resource aims to provide an overview of select DCS in Canada that are harmonizing research protocols and approaches for the purpose of ensuring nationwide comparability of collected evidence.

		British Columb	ia		Ontario	
	Regional Health Authorities	Vancouver and Surrey (BCCSU)	Nelson (ANKORS, in partnership with BCCSU)	Regional Health Authorities	Ottawa (SHCHC)	Toronto (CDPE)
Location	All SIS and OPS in BC	Two SIS, and select music festivals and events	One community organization, and select music festivals and events	SIS and OPS in Ontario	One CHC offering SIS	Three frontline harm reduction agencies (including CHCs) offering SIS
Access Restrictions	OPS/SIS clients	None	None	None	SIS clients only at point of injection	None
Status	Operating	Operating	Operating	Operating	Operating	Forthcoming
On-Site Technique	Fentanyl test strips	Combination method: FTIR spectrometer and fentanyl test strips	Combination method: FTIR spectrometer, fentanyl test strips, and reagent tests	Fentanyl test strips	Mobile mass spectrometer (portable ion scanner)	N/A
Turnaround Time	>5 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes	>5 minutes	20 seconds	N/A
Information Available	Presence / absence of fentanyl only	Most qualitative, limited quantitative	Most qualitative, limited quantitative	Presence / absence of fentanyl only	Some qualitative	N/A
Offsite Technique	N/A	qNMR, LC-MS, and GC-MS	N/A	N/A	N/A	GC-MS and LC-MS
Turnaround Time	N/A	7 days, expected to decrease to 4 days	N/A	N/A	N/A	Approximately 2 hours
Information Available	N/A	All qualitative and quantitative	N/A	N/A	N/A	All qualitative and quantitative

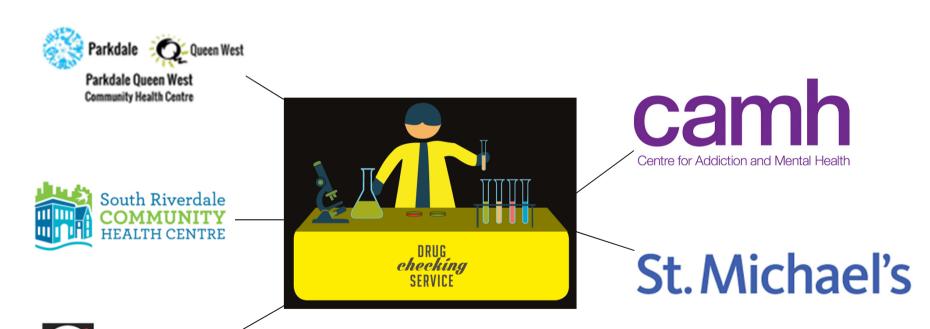
- DCS in Canada predominantly serve a different subpopulation of people who use drugs (PWUD) than most DCS in Europe
- European DCS reached previously inaccessible PWUD; Canadian DCS integrated into harm reduction services, including supervised injection sites (SIS)
- Within Canada, DCS models differ in important ways (e.g., targeted subpopulations of PWUD, technology used for analysis)



Toronto DCS Partners

Frontline Harm Reduction Agencies

Hospital Laboratories





Toronto DCS Partners



Government





Community





Sandy Hill Community Health Centre

Centre de santé communautaire Côte-de-Sable





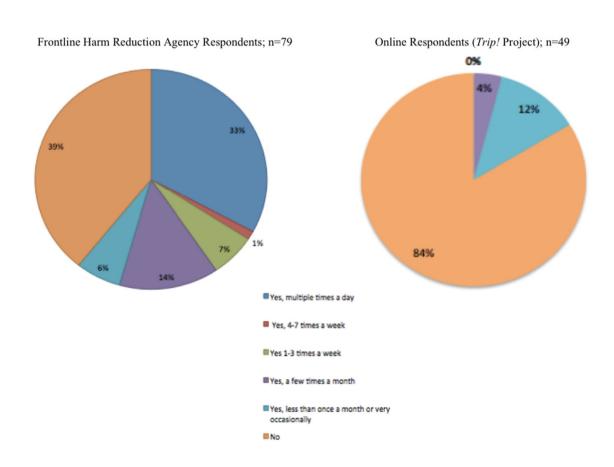
Research

Santé publique Ontario



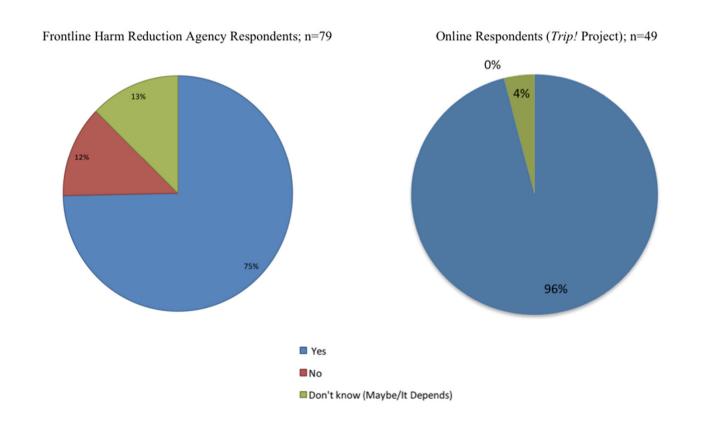
Injection Frequency

Q2: Do you inject drugs?



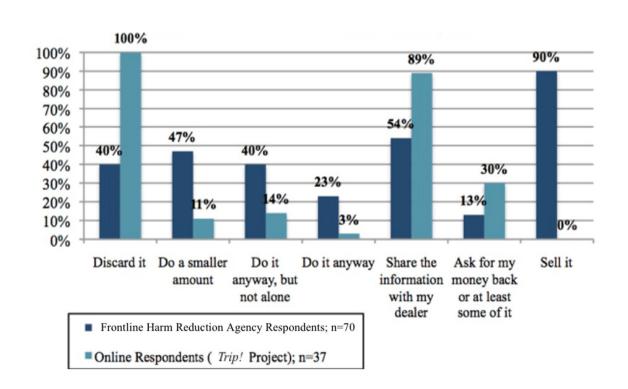
Interest in Using Drug Checking Services

Q3: Would you be interested in using the described drug checking service?



Anticipated Behaviours in Response to High-Potency Opioids

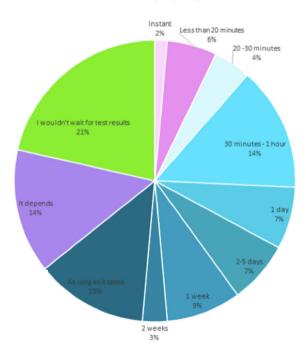
Q7: If high-potency opioids (fentanyl, carfentanil) were detected, what would you do?

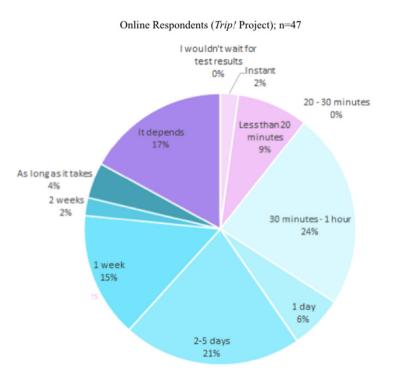


Willingness to Wait for Drug Checking Results

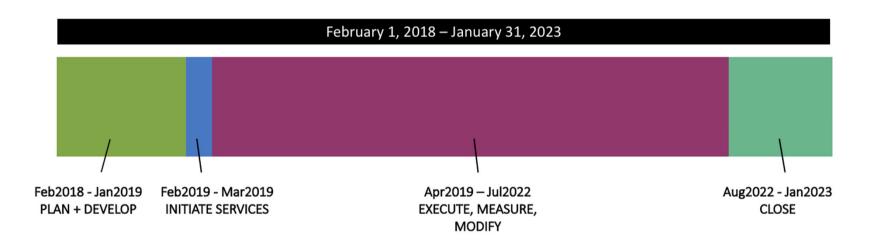
Q8: What is the longest you would wait to receive drug checking results?

Frontline Harm Reduction Agency Respondents; n=70





Timeline and Next Steps





Questions? Comments?

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