



COM-CAP

Community Opioid / Overdose
Capacity Building

Public
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Midi-conférence

Création de zones fumeurs dans les centres de consommation supervisée : Leçons principales

Le 30 janvier 2023 (12 h – 13 h)

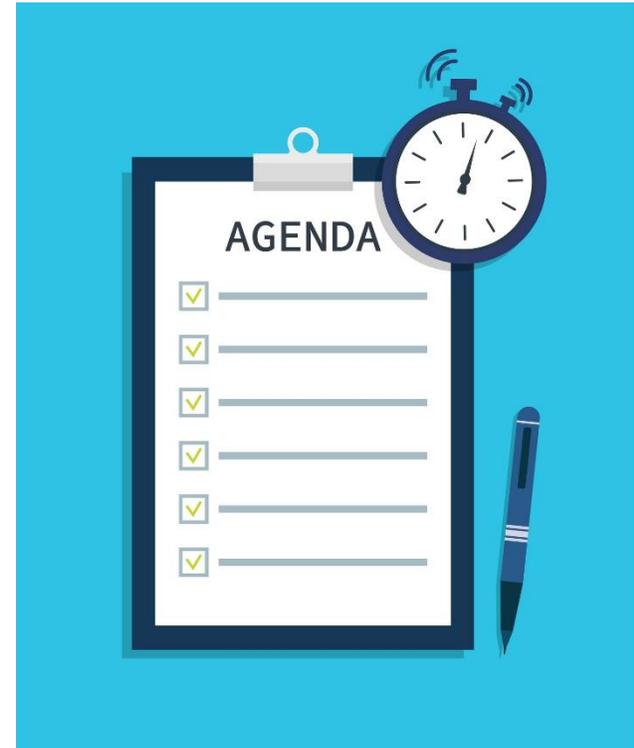
Séance animée par l'équipe de Renforcement des capacités communautaires d'intervention contre les opioïdes et les surdoses (COM-CAP)



WELCOME

Ordre du jour

- Accueil et mot d'ouverture (5 minutes)
- Présentations (30 min)
 - Présentation d'ouverture
 - Panel d'experts
- Discussion (15 min)
 - FAQ
- Conclusion (10 minutes)
 - Réflexion
 - Mot de la fin



Animateur : Mark Gaspar, Bureau de santé de Toronto

Conférencier(-ère)s invité(e)s

- **Nat Kaminski**, présidence, Ontario Network of People who Use Drugs
- **Casey Schapel**, coordination, réduction des méfaits, Casey House
- **Jil Aalhus**, gestion de programmes, Bloodties
- **Kayla DeMong**, direction générale, Prairie Harm Reduction (PHR)
- **Ashley Smoke**, secrétariat, Ontario Network of People who Use Drugs

Ontario Network of People who Use Drugs

Nat Kaminski

Panélistes



Discussion



Mot de la fin

- Réflexions : Ashley Smoke
- À venir en version anglaise et française :

At a Glance: Safer Smoking: Harm Reduction Practices for People who Use Drugs by Smoking/Inhalation



AT A GLANCE

Safer Smoking: Harm Reduction Practices for People who use Drugs by Smoking/Inhalation

Introduction

To date, harm reduction research and practice has focused on injection drug use to a greater extent than non-injection modes of consumption. As a result, people who use drugs by smoking/inhalation face gaps in care. In Ontario, coroner's data suggests an increase in the number of opioid-related deaths with evidence of a pipe/foil for inhalation only from 22.5% in 2019 to 33.7% in 2020.¹ There was a simultaneous decrease in the number of deaths with evidence of injection only, from 17.6% to 14.1%.^{1,2,4} This is in line with data from the BC Coroners Service Investigations, which reported that smoking has become the most common mode of consumption for illicit drug toxicity deaths from 2017 onwards.² Understanding the risks associated with smoking/inhalation and supporting people who smoke drugs is particularly important as people may use non-injection modes of consumption as an approach to reduce their risk of overdose and opioid toxicity.

The aim of this *At a Glance* is to provide an overview of harm reduction services that address the needs of people who use drugs by smoking/inhalation. We summarize the interventions that have been implemented for this community, any relevant practice or technical guidance and available evidence on impact. Moreover, this document includes the key messages and highlights that emerged from a Community Opioid/Overdose Capacity Building (COM-CAP) project webinar on safer smoking/inhalation. This component was completed in collaboration with event speakers, with the goal of reflecting on community-led efforts that may not have been included in other documents.

Methods

We conducted a rapid review to determine how harm reduction services are meeting the needs of people who use drugs by smoking/inhalation. With the help of a Public Health Ontario librarian, we searched four databases (MEDLINE, Embase, CINAHL, and PsychInfo) in August 2022. We also searched for non-academic (grey) literature using four custom Google search engines (Ontario's public health units, Canadian Health Departments and Agencies, US State government websites, international public health resources) and Google Canada. We reviewed up to 100 records from each search engine. To be included, articles must: (i) include people who use drugs by smoking/inhalation, and (ii) describe community harm reduction services with an explicit aim of meeting the needs of people who use drugs by smoking/inhalation. Harm reduction services may include providing safe drug use equipment, harm reduction education, supervised consumption services, or other interventions. The terminology for supervised consumption services for people who use drugs by smoking/inhalation varies, and includes both supervised smoking facilities and supervised inhalation rooms. For the remainder of this document, supervised consumption services for people who use drugs by smoking/inhalation will be referred to as supervised smoking facilities (SSFs) as this terminology was encountered the most commonly. We limited our search to resources that were published from 2011 onwards to ensure the information is up-to-date and relevant to the current context, in English.

À propos de Renforcement des capacités communautaires d'intervention contre les opioïdes et les surdoses (COM-CAP)

Lancé en 2019, Renforcement des capacités communautaires d'intervention contre les opioïdes et les surdoses (COM-CAP) est un projet de quatre ans financé par le Programme sur l'usage et les dépendances aux drogues de Santé Canada. COM-CAP vise à soutenir les interventions communautaires de lutte contre les méfaits liés aux opioïdes/surdoses partout en Ontario. Le soutien offert s'articule autour du renforcement des connaissances, des compétences et de la capacité des parties prenantes participantes :

- Black Coalition for AIDS Prevention
- Chatham-Kent Public Health
- NorWest Community Health Centres
- Municipal Drug Strategy Coordinators Network of Ontario
- Groupe de travail sur la crise des opioïdes/drogues du Conseil des médecins hygiénistes en chef (CMHC)

Pour en savoir davantage sur COM-CAP, communiquez avec substanceuse@oahpp.ca.

Pour en savoir plus sur cette présentation, veuillez communiquer avec :

substanceuse@oahpp.ca

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