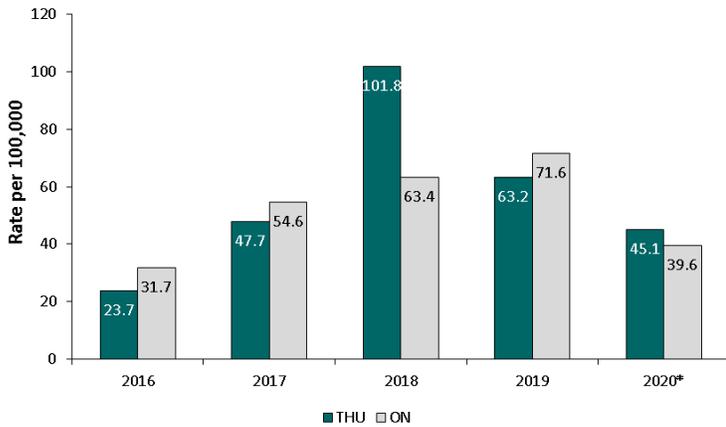




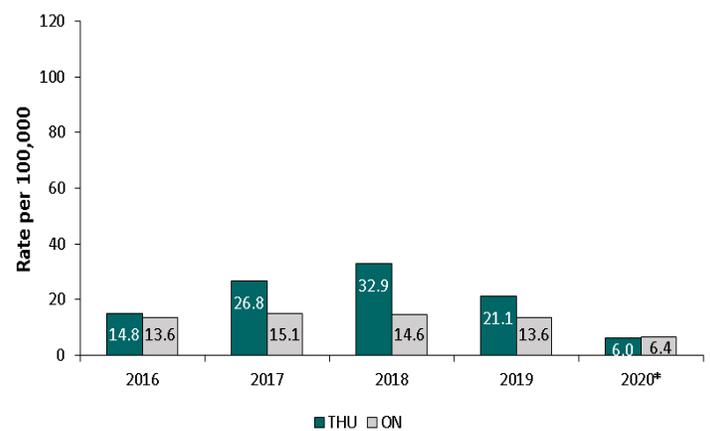
The report includes data that includes all areas served by the Timiskaming Health Unit (THU). This includes Latchford and Temagami as well as the larger municipalities of Temiskaming Shores and Kirkland Lake.

Emergency Department (ED) Visits & Hospitalizations¹

Rate of **confirmed** opioid-related ED visits, Timiskaming District and Ontario, 2016-2020 (June*)



Rate of **confirmed** opioid-related hospitalizations, Timiskaming District and Ontario, 2016-2020 (June*)



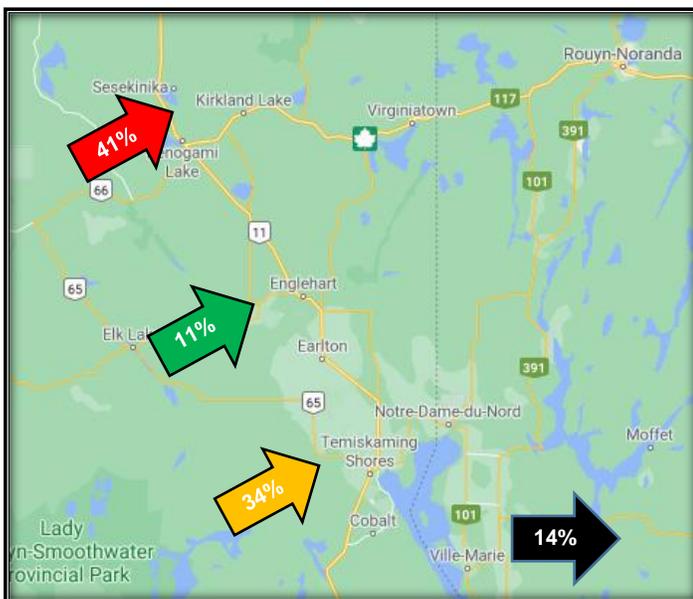
In the Timiskaming District, the most emergency department visits in **2019*** were for individuals aged **25 to 44** years of age

158.3 visits per 100,000

In the Timiskaming District, the most hospitalizations in **2019*** occurred among those individuals aged **45 to 64** years of age.

40.8 hospitalizations per 100,000

2020: Suspected Opioid Poisoning – Hospital Location³



According to **preliminary data** for 2020 emergency department (ED) visits for suspected opioid poisonings among Timiskaming District residents by hospital location:

Kirkland Lake and District Hospital (41%)

Temiskaming Hospital (34%)

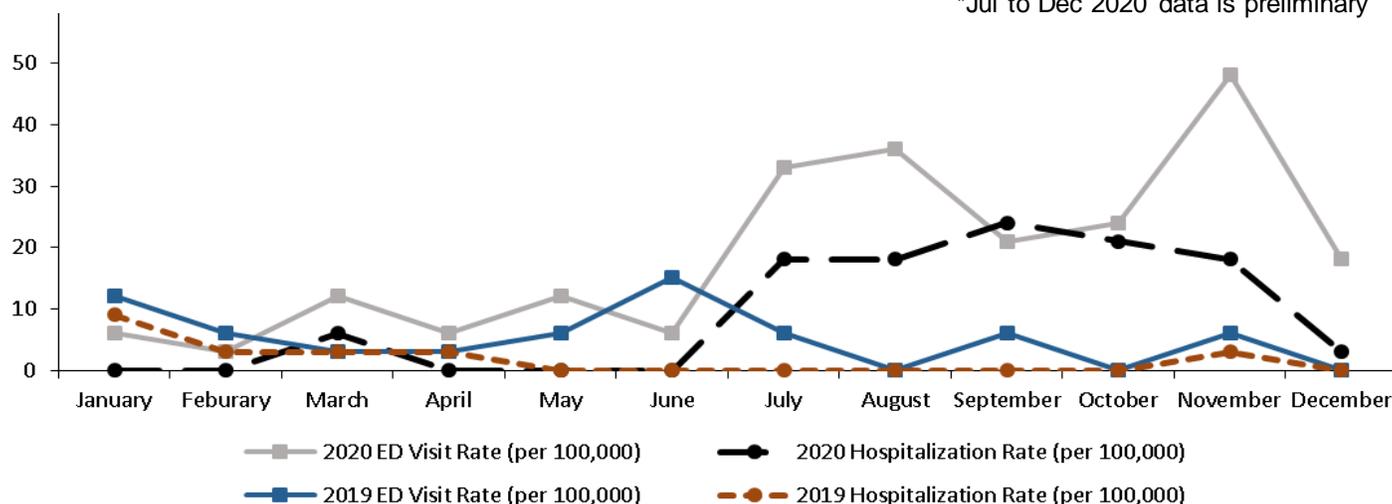
Englehart and District Hospital (11%)

Timiskaming Residents in other Ontario Hospitals (14%)

2020: ED Visits & Hospitalization

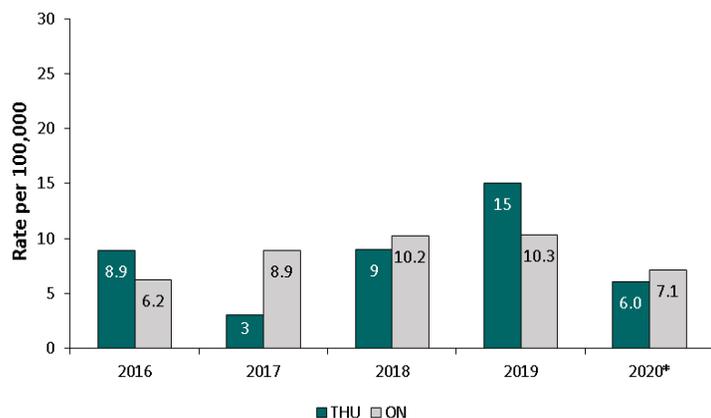
Rate of **confirmed and preliminary unconfirmed*** opioid-related ED visits and hospitalizations, Timiskaming District, 2019-2020³

*Jul to Dec 2020 data is preliminary



Deaths¹

Rate of **confirmed** opioid-related deaths, Timiskaming District and Ontario, 2016-2020(June*)



In the Timiskaming District, **FEMALES** had a higher rate of opioid-related deaths compared to **MALES** in 2019[^]

Male Death Rate
12.1 per 100,000

Female Death Rate
17.9 per 100,000

[^]2019 is the most recent data available by age and sex.

Preliminary unconfirmed cumulative death rate ^{1,2} in 2020 (January to June)

THU: 6.1 per 100,000 (2 deaths)

Ontario: 7.1 per 100,000 (1052 deaths)

Cumulative death rate² for the same period in 2019

THU: 9.0 per 100,000 (3 deaths)

The most common opioid present at time of death in 2019¹

THU: FENTANYL (all types) was present in **60.0%** of all opioid-related deaths

Ontario: FENTANYL (all types) was present in **76.3%** of all opioid-related deaths

Notes

- Preliminary data is not confirmed and therefore, is subject to change.
- Rates are calculated using the listed place of residence at the time of incident.
- Rates in regions with small populations such as Timiskaming should be interpreted with caution as they can be easily influenced by a small number of deaths.
- The Acute Care Enhanced Surveillance System (ACES) uses chief complaint recorded by triage for each ED visit/hospitalization.
- For more detailed provincial and local data visit [Public Health Ontario's Interactive Opioid Tool](#).

Limitations

- ED visit and hospitalization data only captures those who visit the ED/are hospitalized and may not reflect the total burden on the population.
- Ontario residents who visit an ED, are hospitalized, or die outside the province are not captured.

References

1. Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (Public Health Ontario). Interactive Opioid Tool. Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2019. Available from: <https://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/data-and-analysis/substance-use/interactive-opioid-tool>
2. Ontario Drug Policy Research Network; Office of the Chief Coroner for Ontario/Ontario Forensic Pathology Service; Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (Public Health Ontario); Centre on Drug Policy Evaluation. Preliminary Patterns in Circumstances Surrounding Opioid-Related Deaths in Ontario during the COVID-19 Pandemic. Toronto, ON: Ontario Drug Policy Research Network; 2020.
3. Acute Care Enhances Surveillance System (ACES). Ministry of health and Long-term care; Kingston, Frontenac, and Lennox & Addington Public Health. Available from: <https://www.kflaphi.ca/acute-care-enhanced-surveillance/>