



Opioid Misuse

Updated: September, 2016

Data Sources

National Ambulatory Care Reporting System
Office of the Chief Coroner for Ontario
Discharge Abstract Database

ICD-Codes

Emergency department visits and admissions:

- F110-F119 (Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of opioids)
- T400-T404, T406 (Poisoning by opium, heroin, other opioids, methadone and other unspecified narcotics)

Infant Hospitalizations:

- P044 and P961 (Fetus and newborn affected by maternal use of drugs of addiction)

Data Notes

- All counts and rates are based on place of residence, not location of health care service.
- Emergency room visits and general hospital admissions may include more than one visit or admission for a single individual.
- Infant hospitalizations are a count of infants, not hospitalizations (i.e. the infant is counted once regardless of the number of admissions or diagnoses).
- Emergency room visit and hospital admission data are influenced by the availability of services and the practice patterns of providers.

Opioid-Related Emergency Department (ED) Visits¹

While the rate of opioid-related ED visits peaked in Lambton in 2011, local rates remain significantly higher than provincial rates for both males and females (Figure 1).

- The rate of opioid-related ED visits was similar in Lambton and Ontario at the beginning of the study period.
- Opioid-related ED visits increased gradually in Ontario until 2011 and have remained stable for the rest of the study period.
- Opioid-related ED visits increased sharply in Lambton, peaked between 2009 and 2011, decreased significantly between 2012 and 2014 and then increased slightly in 2015.
- During peak activity (2009-2011), there was an average of 233 ED visits per year among Lambton residents. In 2015, there were 160 visits related to opioid use.
- Local rates of opioid-related ED visits remained significantly higher than provincial rates in 2015 (52% higher among males and 36% higher among females).
- Males were more likely than females to visit the ED for opioid-related diagnoses in both Lambton and Ontario.

The rate of opioid-related ED visits is highest among those 20-29 years of age (Figure 2).

- Lambton residents, aged 20-29, were 2.5 times more likely than their provincial counterparts to visit the ED for an opioid-related diagnosis between 2013 and 2015.
- Opioid-related ED visits decreased steadily as age increased.

Opioid-Related Hospital Admissions from Emergency¹

The number of opioid-related hospital admissions has increased gradually between 2003 and 2015 in both Lambton and Ontario (Figure 3).

- Hospitalization rates do not differ significantly between Lambton and Ontario for most years of study.

Opioid-Related Deaths²

There has been a recent increase in the total number of opioid-related deaths in Lambton County.

- The Office of the Chief Coroner for Ontario provided the number of deaths due to acute opioid toxicity between 2004 and 2014 (Table 1). While there was an increase between 2009 and 2013, there were less than five deaths reported in 2014.

Table 1: Number of Opioid-Toxicity Deaths in Lambton County, 2004-2014

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
All opioids	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	5	5	6	6	11	<5
Fentanyl	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	5	<5

Note: "<5" means that the figure is under the value of 5 and is undisclosed as a result.

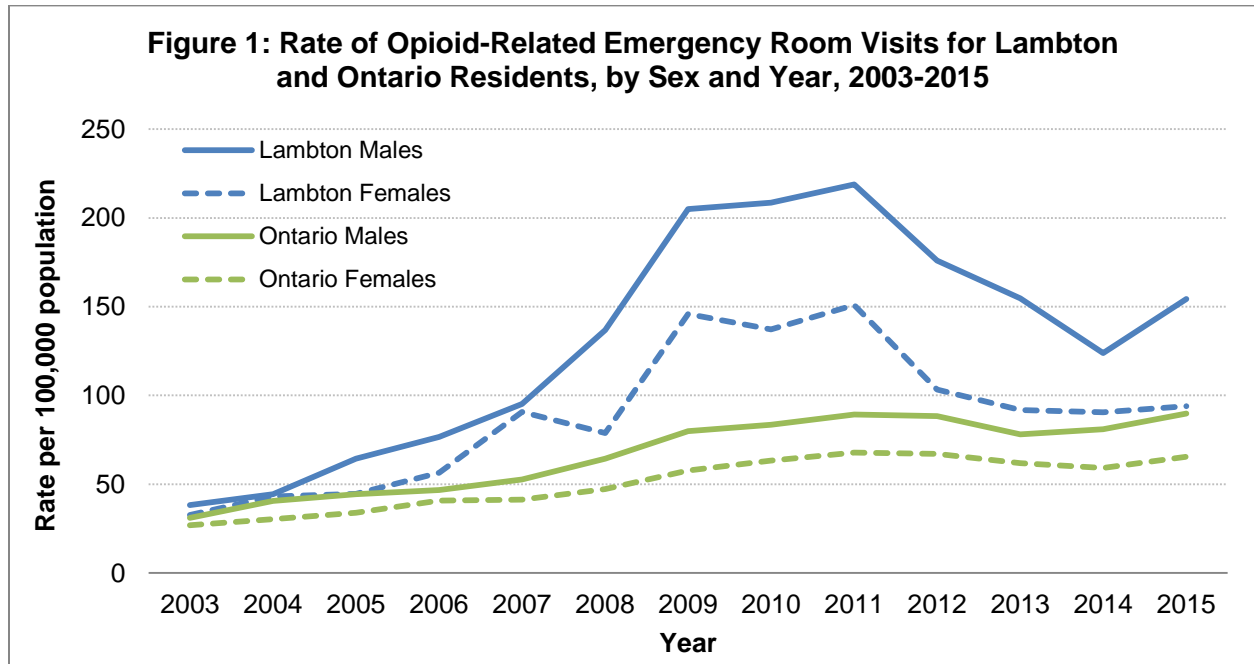
Hospitalizations for infants (0–28 days old) affected by maternal use of drugs of addiction³

The number of hospitalizations for infants (0-28 days old) affected by maternal use of drugs of addiction has increased sharply in Lambton County between 2003 and 2015. In 2015, the local rate was seven times higher than the provincial rate (57 vs. 8 cases per 1,000 births) (Figure 3).

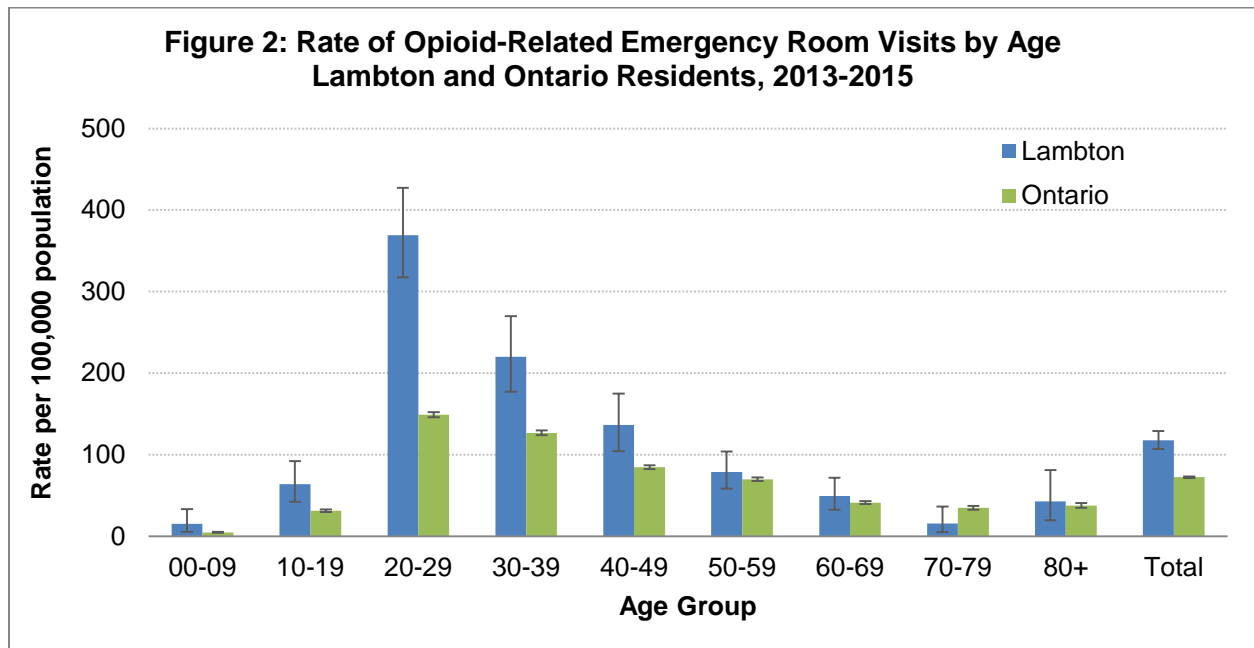
- The number of infants hospitalized due to maternal drug use in Lambton increased from zero cases in 2003 to 67 cases in 2015.
- While there has been an increase in the number of infants hospitalized across Ontario during the same time period, the increase has been gradual and much smaller.

Data Sources:

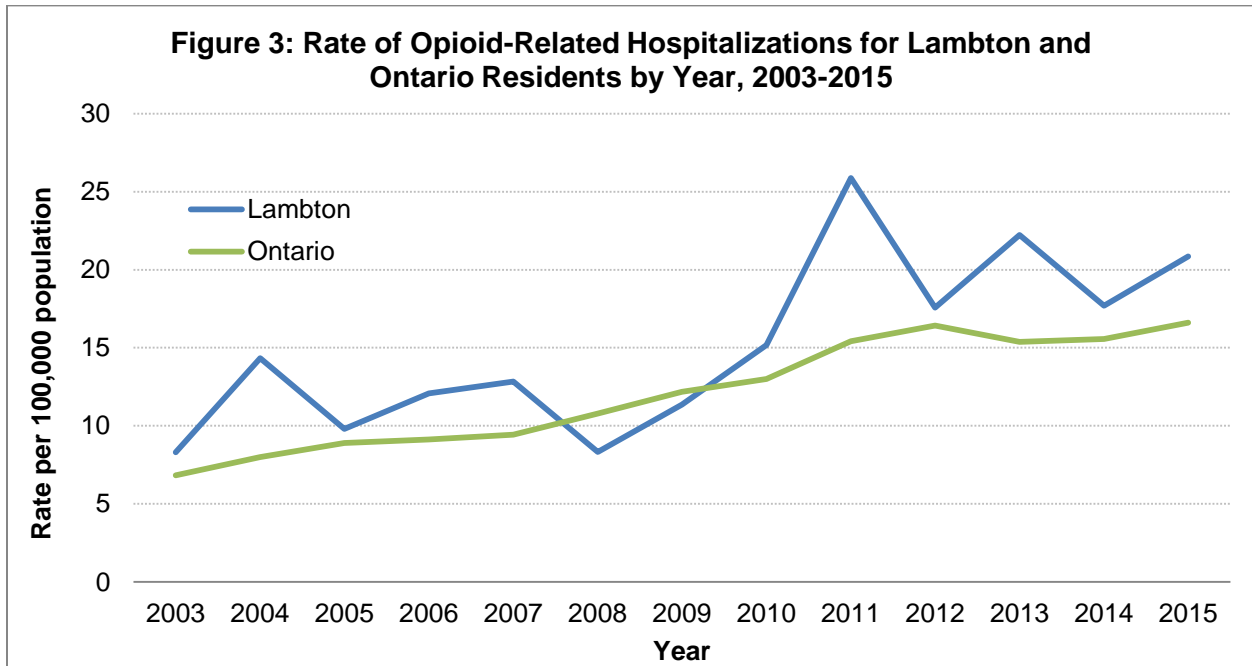
1. National Ambulatory Care Reporting System [2003-2015], Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, IntelliHEALTH ONTARIO, Date Extracted: [September 1, 2016].
2. Office of the Chief Coroner for Ontario, Custom data request, received April 25, 2016.
3. Discharge Abstract Database [2003-2015], Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, IntelliHEALTH ONTARIO, Date Extracted: [September 6, 2016].
4. Population Estimates and Projections (Statistics Canada, Ontario Ministry of Finance), MOHLTC, IntelliHEALTH ONTARIO, Date Extracted: [September 1, 2016].



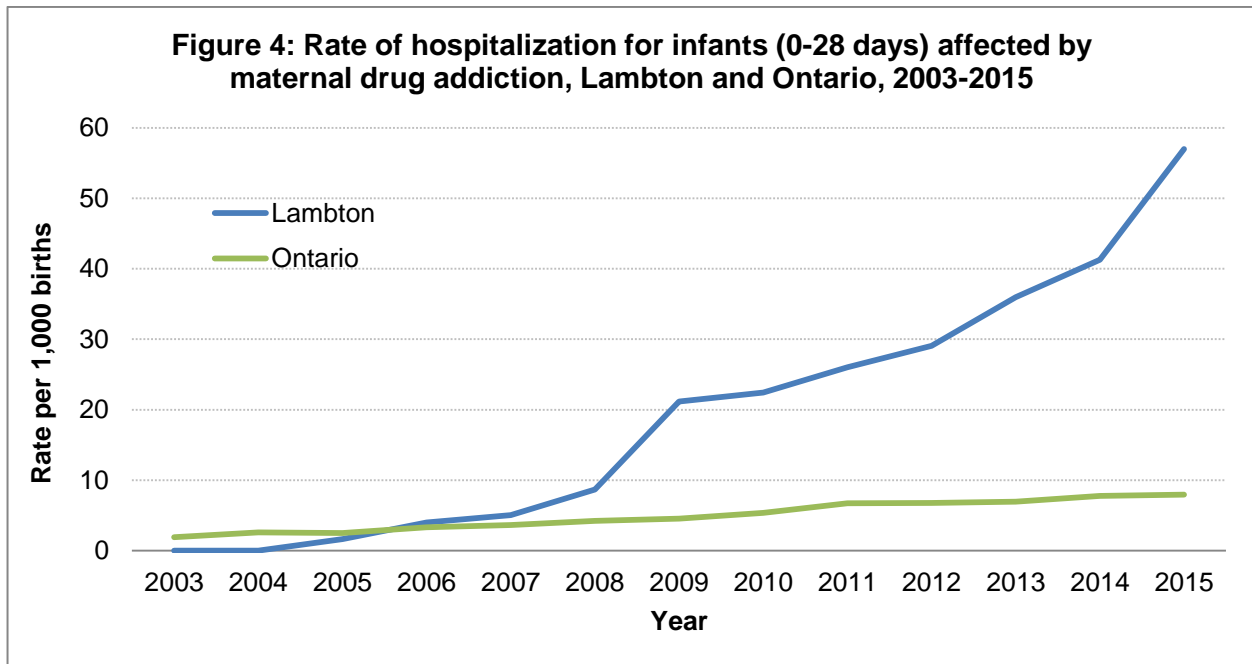
Data Source: National Ambulatory Care Reporting System [2003-2015], Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, IntelliHEALTH ONTARIO, Date Extracted: [September 1, 2016].



Data Source: National Ambulatory Care Reporting System [2003-2015], Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, IntelliHEALTH ONTARIO, Date Extracted: [September 1, 2016].



Data Source: National Ambulatory Care Reporting System [2003-2015], Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, IntelliHEALTH ONTARIO, Date Extracted: [September 1, 2016].



Data Source: Discharge Abstract Database (CIHI) [2003-2015], Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, IntelliHEALTH ONTARIO, Date Extracted: [September 6, 2016].

APPENDIX A: Counts of emergency department visits and hospitalization related to opioid misuse

Number of opioid-related emergency visits for Ontario and Lambton residents, by year

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Ontario	Female	1,673	1,899	2,149	2,618	2,678	3,096	3,819	4,228	4,577	4,577	4,263	4,118	4,597
	Male	1,881	2,487	2,745	2,927	3,311	4,089	5,109	5,389	5,812	5,826	5,200	5,441	6,084
	Total	3,554	4,386	4,894	5,545	5,989	7,185	8,928	9,617	10,389	10,403	9,464	9,560	10,681
Lambton	Female	22	29	30	38	61	53	98	92	101	69	61	60	62
	Male	25	29	42	50	62	89	133	135	141	113	99	79	98
	Total	47	58	72	88	123	142	231	227	242	182	160	139	160

Number of opioid-related emergency visits for Ontario and Lambton residents, by age, 2013-2015 combined

		0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Ontario		208	1,515	8,525	6,853	4,881	4,294	1,860	915	647	29,705
Lambton		6	28	180	92	62	50	27	5	9	459

Number of opioid-related hospital admissions for Ontario and Lambton residents, by year

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Ontario	Female	419	513	563	595	626	671	794	862	1,038	1,104	1,055	1,036	1,193
	Male	418	477	552	560	577	720	789	845	1,006	1,098	1,029	1,092	1,098
	Total	837	990	1,115	1,155	1,203	1,391	1,583	1,707	2,044	2,202	2,084	2,128	2,291
Lambton	Female	7	12	8	11	12	7	7	7	17	13	15	18	21
	Male	<5	7	5	5	5	<5	8	13	17	10	14	5	6
	Total	11	19	13	16	17	11	15	20	34	23	29	23	27

Number of hospitalizations for infants (0-28 days) affected by maternal drug addiction, by year

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Ontario		261	356	342	463	516	596	641	746	932	947	954	1,062	1,083
Lambton		0	0	<5	5	6	11	27	28	32	36	40	48	67