Take-Home Naloxone SAVES LIVES

Take-home naloxone programs are effective. The more kits given out, the more lives you can save.

>> Chimbar & Moleta, 2018

How effective is naloxone?

Research shows in places where take-home naloxone (THN) programs are implemented, use of the kit reverses the overdose at least 90% of the time.

>> McDonald & Strang, 2016

Canadian statistics:



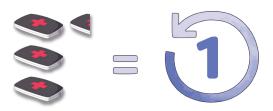
During a study in British Columbia, 226 lives were saved by a THN program from Jan – Oct 2016.1



A study in Manitoba found that 1 of every 8 distributed naloxone kits gets used.²



In Alberta, 15 naloxone kits are dispensed for every one overdose reversal.³



In British Columbia, 3.3 kits are dispensed per reversal (as of Oct 2019).4

Distribution to the public helps!



When the public is trained and supplied with naloxone kits, overdoses are much more likely to be identified and reversed.⁵



To reduce overdoses and stigma around naloxone, it's important for the public to be knowledgeable about it and have access to it.



(i.e. pharmacies, public health, safe injection sites, first responders)

The bottom line:



With data from several provinces in Canada, THN programs are an effective tool in treating opioid overdoses.



Increasing naloxone distribution reduces the chance of harm from an opioid overdose and saves lives.

Chimbar, L., & Moleta, Y. (2018, Jul/Sep). Naloxone Effectiveness: A Systematic Review. J Addict Nurs, 29(3), 167-171. https://doi.org/10.1097/JAN.00000000000000230 McDonald, R., & Strang, J. (2016, Jul). Are take-home naloxone programmes effective? Systematic review utilizing application of the Bradford Hill criteria. Addiction, 111(7), 1177-1187. https://doi.org/10.1111/add.13326 1rvine, M. A., Buxton, J. A., Otterstatter, M., Balshaw, R., Gustafson, R., Tyndall, M., Kendall, P., Kerr, T., Gilbert, M., & Coombs, D. (2018, May). Distribution of take-home opioid antagonist kits during a synthetic opioid epidemic in British Columbia, Canada: a modelling study. Lancet Public Health, 3(5), e218-e225. https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(18)30044-6

²Bozat-Emre, S., Marshall, S. G., Zhong, C., & Reimer, J. (2018, Jun). At-a-glance - Lessons learned from launching the Manitoba Take-Home Naloxone Program. Health Promot Chronic Dis Prev Can, 38(6), 252-255. https://doi.org/10.24095/hpcdp.38.6.06 (Apercu - Lecons tirees du lancement du programme de naloxone a emporter a domicile du Manitoba.)

³Alberta Opioid Response Surveillance Report Q4 2019. (2020). https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/f4b74c38-88cb-41ed-aa6f-32db93c7c391/resource/1044cc6d-3a29-4f4b-9f96-6264e92e17e0/download/health-alberta-opioid-response-surveillance-report-2019-q4.pdf

⁴BC Overdose Response Indicators. BC Centre for Disease Control. Retrieved March 14, 2021 from http://www.bccdc.ca/health-professionals/data-reports/overdose-response-indicators ⁵Giglio, R. E., Li, G., & DiMaggio, C. J. (2015, Dec). Effectiveness of bystander naloxone administration and overdose education programs: a meta-analysis. Inj Epidemiol, 2(1), 10. https://doi.org/10.1186/s40621-015-0041-8 This research was funded by the Government of Canada. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent the views of Health Canada



