



Provincial Overdose Cohort: Priority Setting Summary

Access to Health Care Services

Definition of the Priority

Examine the health and social services available for people who use drugs. Identify gaps and opportunities for improving these services.

Potential Topics:

Mental Health Services

- Assess overdose risk among people with mental health conditions and have access to mental health services
- Examine the types of prescribed or non-prescribed drugs reported in toxicology results among people with mental health conditions
- Measure overdose risk among people who stopped using mental health services

Health Care Utilization

- Assess overdose risk in relation to use of other substances and impacts on accessibility to health care services
- Describe sex differences in overdose deaths and healthcare utilization
- Evaluate overdose risk between persons with Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) and Substance Use Disorder (SUD)
- Analyse treatment/medication history among people diagnosed with a SUD or OUD
- Examine continuity of care among people who had an overdose in BC

Rural vs. Urban Differences

Definition of the Priority:

Examine differences in access to health care services in rural and urban areas.

Potential Topics:

Access to Health Services

- Analyse overdose in areas with poor access to mental health services
- Assess differences in overdose risk among people diagnosed with SUD or OUD residing in urban compared to rural areas
- Opioid Agonist Therapy (OAT) uptake among people who live in rural areas and urban areas
- Assess overdose risk among people released from a provincial correctional facility in rural areas



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Protective Factors to Overdose

Definition of the Priority

Conduct a strength-based analysis examining elements or characteristics which protect people from experiencing overdoses.