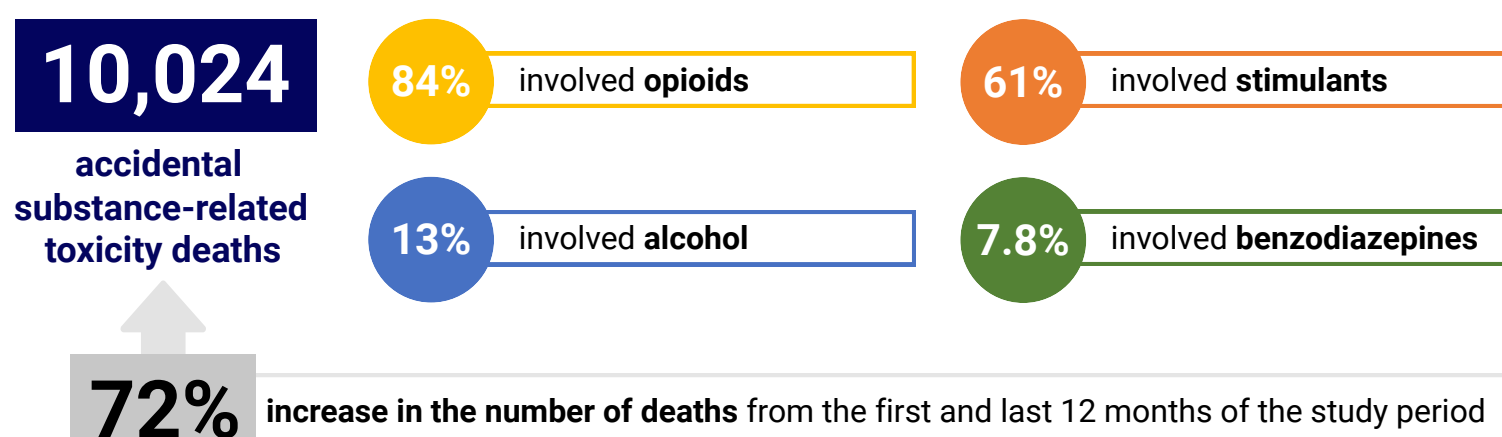


# Accidental Substance-Related Toxicity Deaths: Prior Patterns of Prescribing, Substance Use Diagnoses, and Access to Treatment

Deaths involving Opioids, Benzodiazepines, Stimulants, and Alcohol in Ontario from 2018 to 2022

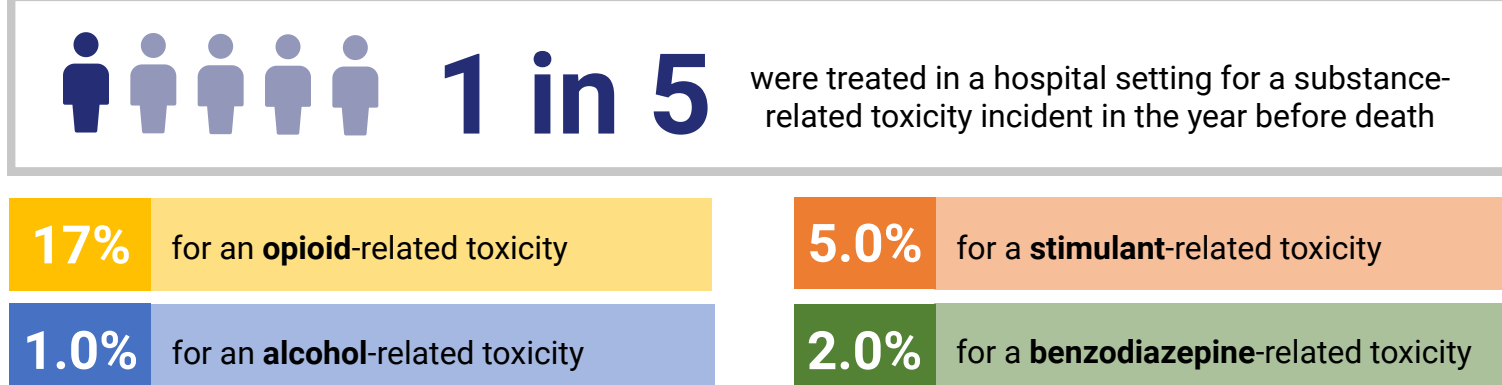


## Overall Substance-Related Toxicity Deaths

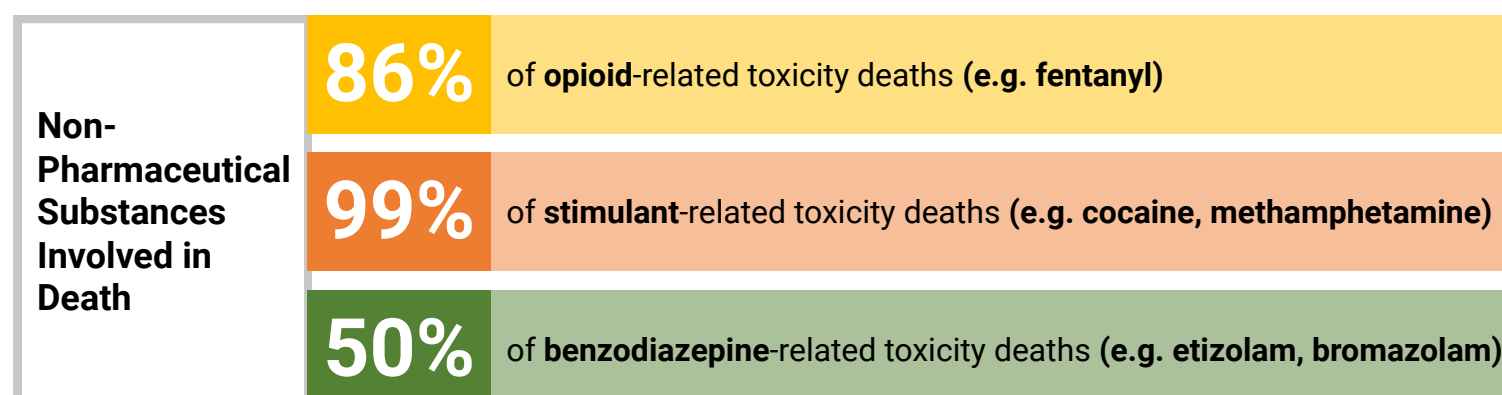


**Nearly 2 in 3** people who died from a substance-related toxicity had a **prior substance use disorder diagnosis**

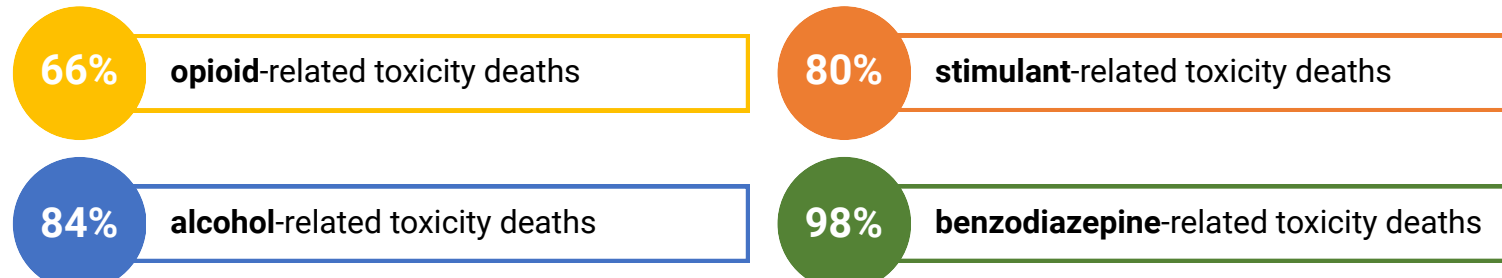
### Prior Non-Fatal Substance-Related Toxicities



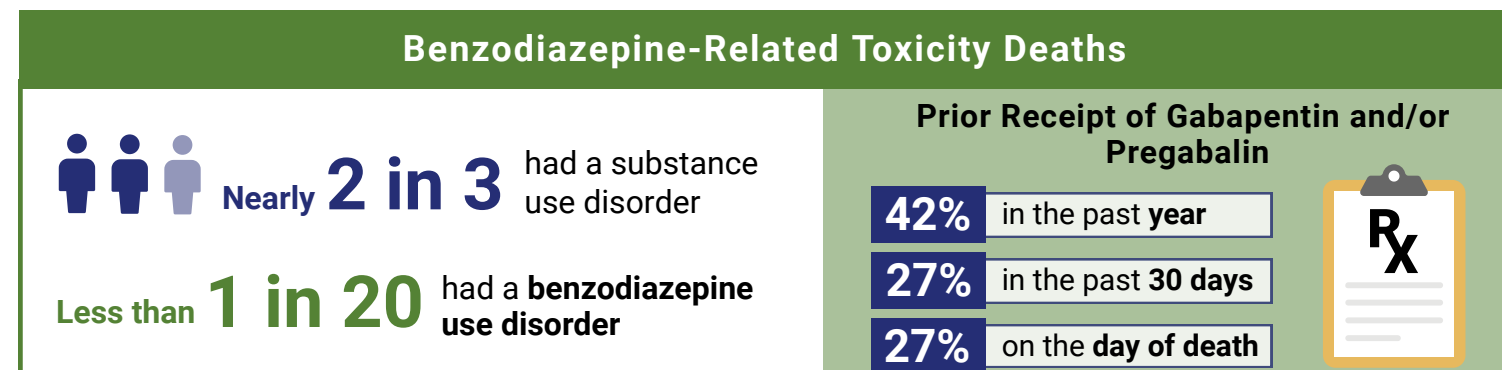
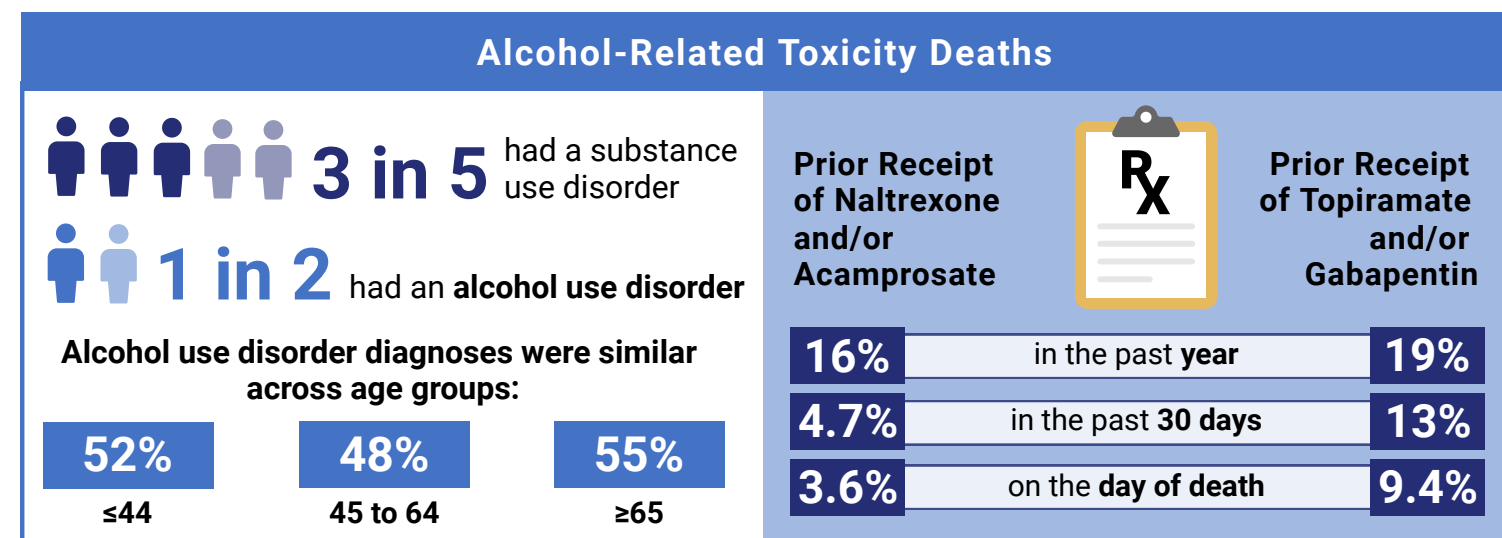
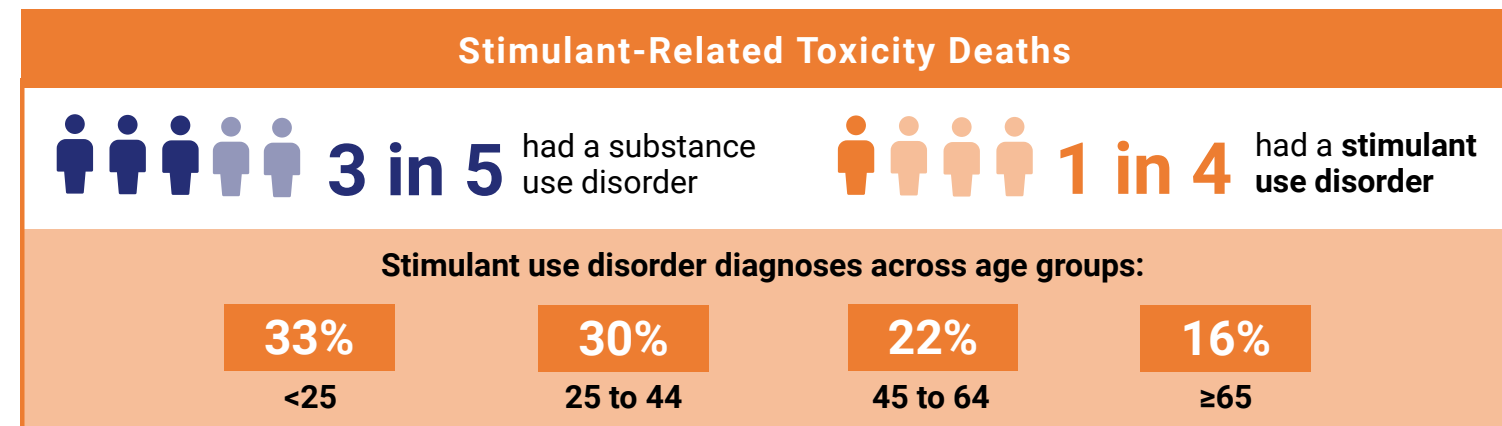
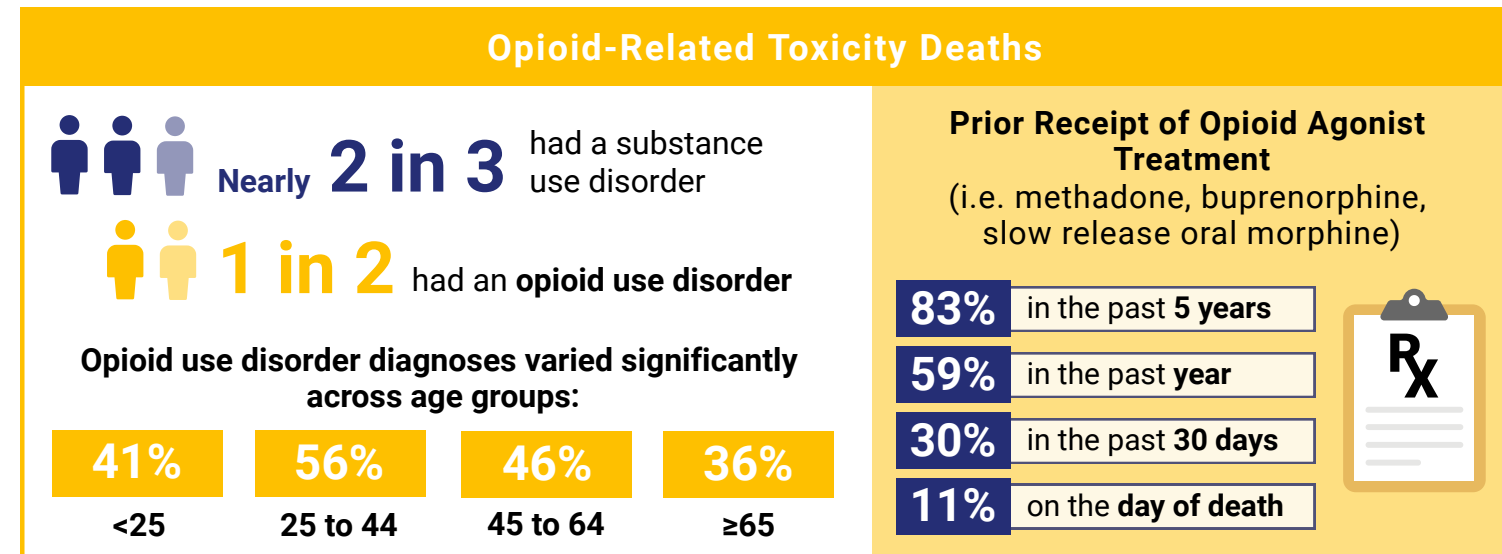
## Substance-Specific Findings



### Polysubstance Use Contributing to Death



### Prior Substance Use Disorder Diagnoses



#### For more information:

Holton A., Gomes T., Leece P., Yang J., Hamzat B., Ledlie S., Boyd R., Bozinoff N., Doucette T., Franklyn M., Kolla G., Newcombe P., Pinkerton S., Regehr T., Schneider E., Shearer D., Singh S., Smoke A. & Wynne W. on behalf of the Ontario Drug Policy Research Network and Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (Public Health Ontario). Prescribing patterns, substance use disorder diagnoses and access to treatment prior to substance-related toxicity deaths in Ontario. Toronto, ON: Ontario Drug Policy Research Network; 2024.