



OPIOID-RELATED POISONING HOSPITALIZATIONS

SURVEILLANCE OF OPIOID-RELATED HARMS IN CANADA

January 2016 to December 2019

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Prepared by the Opioid Overdose Surveillance Task Group (OOSTG) of the Special Advisory Committee on the Epidemic of Opioid Overdoses (SAC)

Également disponible en français sous le titre :
Hospitalisations pour intoxication aux opioïdes
Surveillance des méfaits associés aux opioïdes au Canada
Janvier 2016 à décembre 2019

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Publication date: June 2020

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Cat.: HP33-4E-PDF
ISSN: 2563-2477
Pub.: 200037

Table of Contents

Acknowledgement	4
Suggested Citation	4
National Summary	5
Total Numbers	5
Sex Breakdown	7
Age Group Breakdown	8
Substances	9
Technical Notes	11
Definitions	11
How opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations are counted	11
Limitations of the data on opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations	12
General notes	12
Intention	13
Sex and age group	13
Fentanyl and fentanyl derivatives	13
Other non-opioid substances	13
Data Suppression	14
Disclosure	16
Data Source	16
Appendix	17



Acknowledgment

This update would not be possible without the collaboration and dedication of provincial and territorial (PT) offices of Chief Coroners and Chief Medical Examiners as well as PT public health and health partners and Emergency Medical Services data providers. We would also like to acknowledge the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) for collecting and providing the data used for reporting opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations.

Suggested citation

Special Advisory Committee on the Epidemic of Opioid Overdoses. Opioid-related Harms in Canada. Ottawa: Public Health Agency of Canada; June 2020. <https://health-infobase.canada.ca/substance-related-harms/opioids>

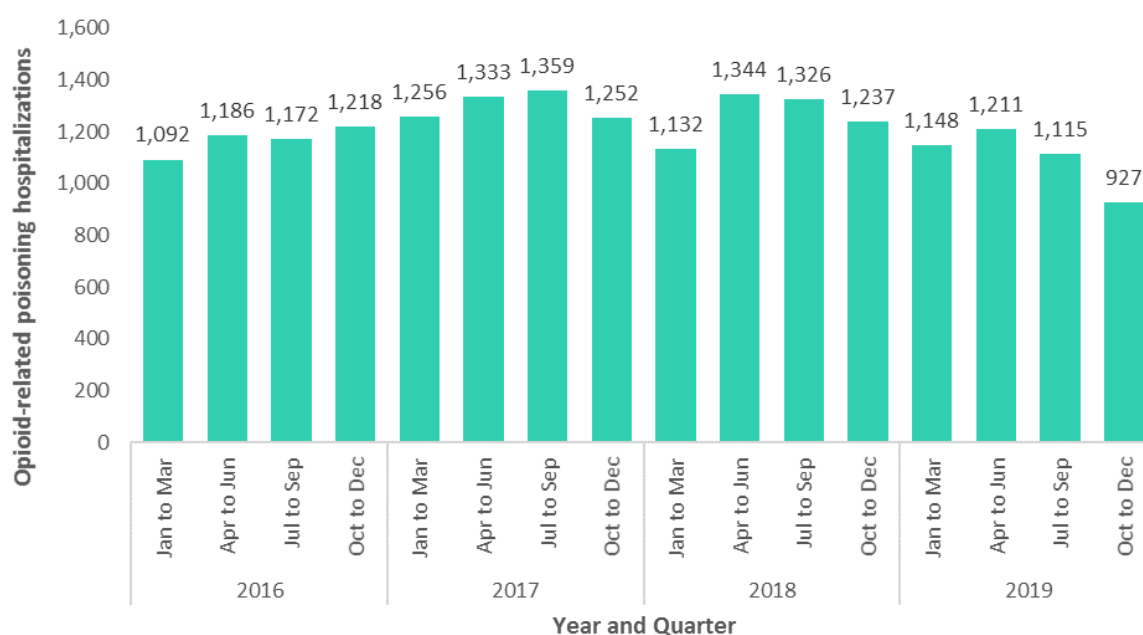
National Summary

Total Numbers

Between January 2016 and December 2019, 19,377 opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations occurred in Canada (excluding Quebec).

In 2019, between January and December, there were 4,435 hospitalizations due to opioid-related poisoning, of which 62% were accidental (unintentional).

Figure 1. Number of total opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations by quarter in Canada, January 2016 to December 2019



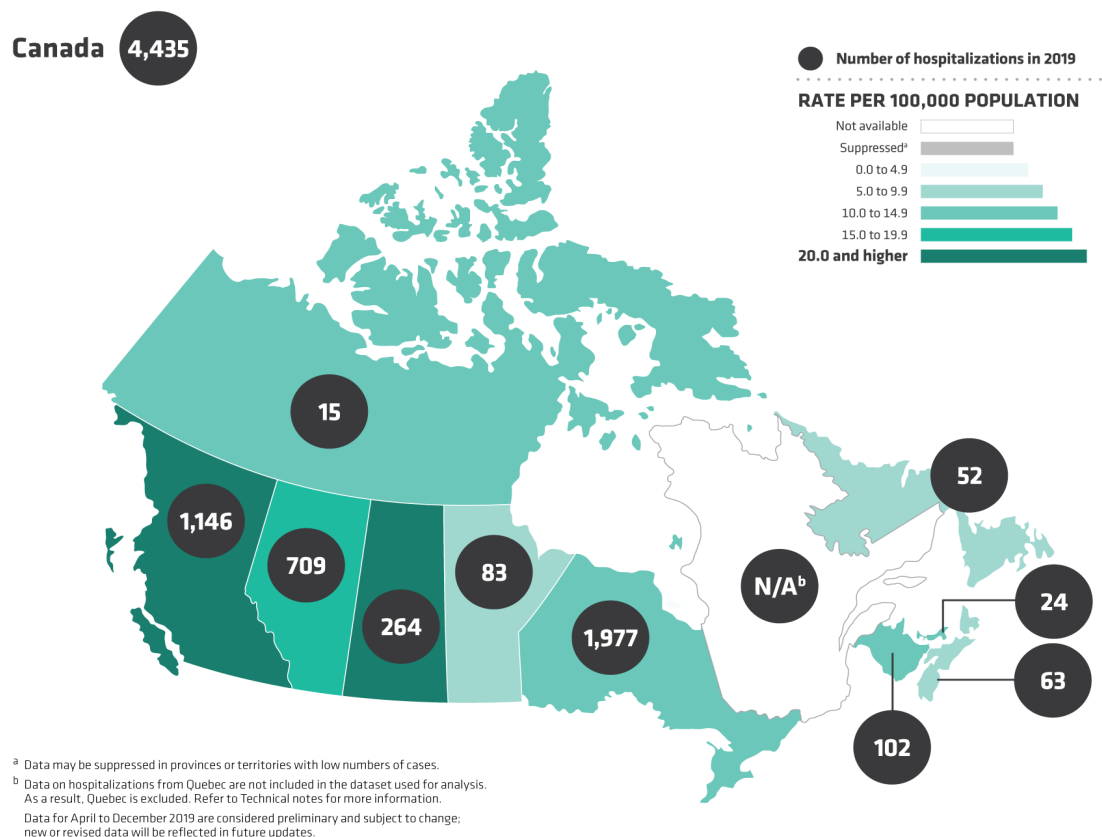
Data on hospitalizations from Quebec are not included in the dataset used for analysis. As a result, Quebec is excluded. Refer to [Technical notes](#) for more information.

Data for April to December 2019 are considered preliminary and subject to change; new or revised data will be reflected in future updates.

For more information, refer to the [appendix](#).

i This update is based on data submitted to the Public Health Agency of Canada on or before May 19, 2020. Due to differences in identifying and reporting cases, comparisons over time and between provinces and territories should be interpreted with caution. Refer to the [Technical notes](#) for more information.

Figure 2. Number and rate (per 100,000) of total opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations by province or territory in 2019



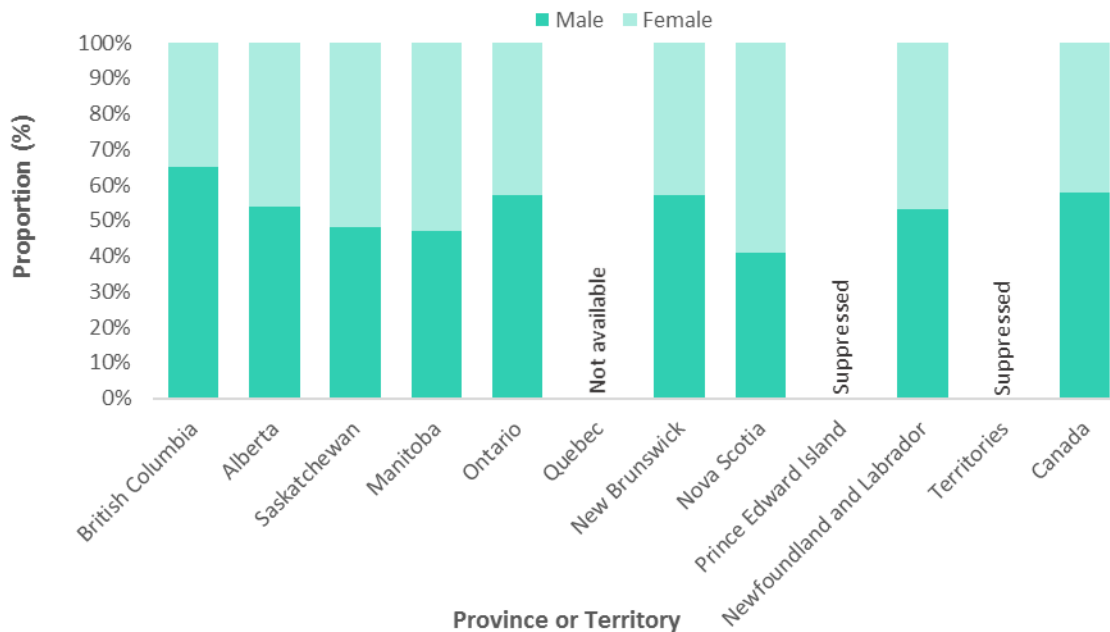
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Sex Breakdown

In 2019, among accidental opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations, 58% occurred among males compared to 42% among females.

Figure 3. Percentage of accidental opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations by sex and province or territory in 2019



Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases

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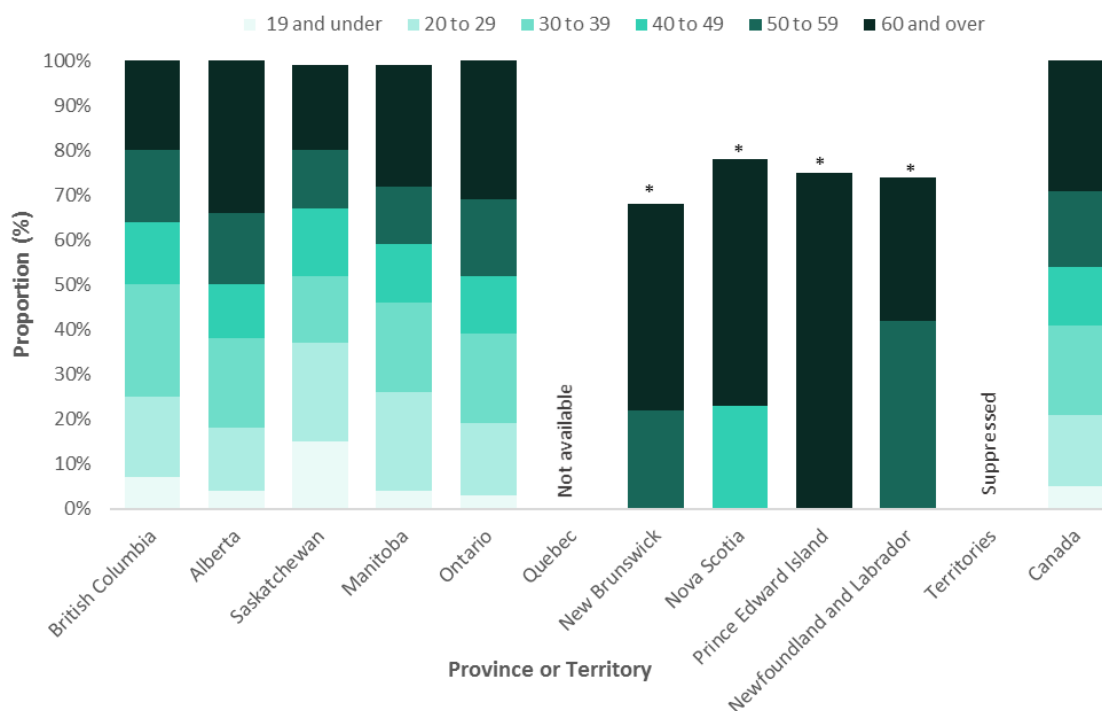
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Age Group Breakdown

In 2019, among accidental opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations, approximately 46% occurred among people aged 50 years or older.

Figure 4. Percentage of accidental opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations by age group and province or territory in 2019



*Percentages may not add up to 100% in instances where age groups were suppressed due to low number of cases.
 Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases
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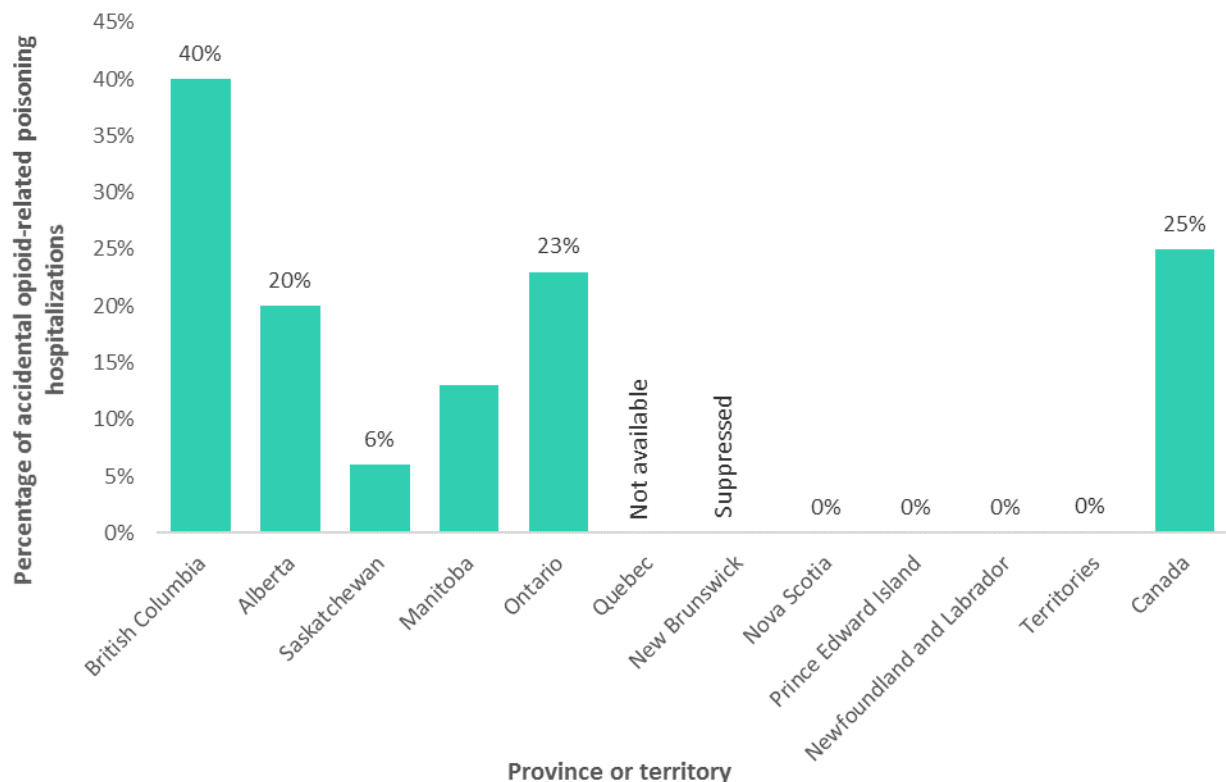
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Substances

In 2019, among accidental opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations, 25% involved fentanyl or fentanyl analogues and 28% were also diagnosed with a poisoning due to one or more non-opioid substances such as alcohol, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine, stimulants, etc.

Figure 5. Percentage of accidental opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations involving fentanyl or fentanyl analogues by province or territory in 2019



Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases

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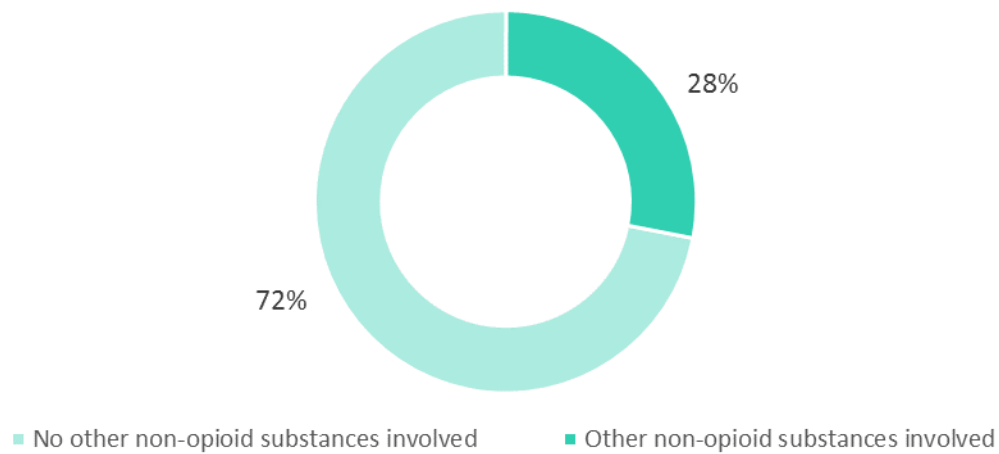
 This update is based on data submitted to the Public Health Agency of Canada on or before May 19, 2020. Due to differences in identifying and reporting cases, comparisons over time and between provinces and territories should be interpreted with caution. Refer to the [Technical notes](#) for more information.


Figure 6. Percentage of accidental opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations where patients were also diagnosed with a poisoning related to one or more non-opioid substances in Canada in 2019



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Technical Notes

Definitions

Opioid-related poisoning hospitalization: Acute care hospitalizations that recorded a significant diagnosis for opioid-related poisoning. Please see [Table A](#) for a list of diagnosis codes for opioid-related poisonings.

Accidental opioid-related poisoning hospitalization: An opioid-related poisoning hospitalization that is considered to be non-intentional in nature and is defined by a diagnostic “X42” ICD -10-CA code associated with any significant opioid-related poisoning codes (T40.0-T40.4 and T40.6, see [Table A](#) for more information).

Intentional opioid-related poisoning hospitalization: An opioid-related poisoning hospitalization that occurred as a result of purposely self-inflicted harm and is defined by a diagnostic “X62” ICD-10-CA code associated with any significant opioid-related poisoning codes (T40.0-T40.4 and T40.6, see [Table A](#) for more information).

Undetermined opioid-related poisoning hospitalization: An opioid-related poisoning hospitalization that is categorized by physician documentation of undetermined/unknown intent and is defined by a diagnostic “Y12” ICD-10-CA code associated with any significant opioid-related poisoning codes (T40.0-T40.4 and T40.6, see [Table A](#) for more information).

How opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations are counted

Data on opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations are extracted from the Discharge Abstract Database (DAD), a national administrative database from the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) that compiles information on hospital discharges (including deaths, sign-outs, and transfers) from acute care institutions in all provinces and territories, except Quebec. CIHI receives the data directly from acute care facilities or from their health/regional authority or ministry/department of health. Data were extracted for analyses using the CIHI Portal by Health Canada. Only inpatient hospitalizations from acute care facilities were included in the analyses.

Opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations were identified as follows:

- Diagnoses for opioid-related poisonings were based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, Canada (ICD-10-CA), which is used to code up to 25 diagnoses per hospital record, as it is the national standard for reporting morbidity. Refer to [Table A](#) for details on the ICD-10-CA codes used to identify opioid-related

poisonings (T40.0-T40.4 and T40.6). Additional ICD-10-CA codes were used to classify the hospitalizations by intent.

- Hospitalizations were included if the opioid-related poisoning diagnosis was considered influential to the time spent and/or treatment received while in hospital, identified by diagnosis types “M” (most responsible diagnosis (MRD)), “1” (pre-admission comorbidity), “2” (post-admission comorbidity), and “W”, “X”, “Y” (service transfer diagnosis).
- Hospitalizations where the diagnosis was considered questionable, as indicated by prefix code of “Q”, were excluded.

To calculate age-standardized rates, direct standardization was applied using the most current population data from Statistics Canada. The population of reference is the 2016 Canadian population.

Limitations of the data on opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations

General notes

1. The unit of observation for this analysis was a discharged inpatient hospitalization visit, rather than an individual patient.
2. To facilitate comparisons over time as well as across jurisdictions, age-standardized rates per 100,000 populations per year were calculated using the latest population estimates from Statistics Canada.
3. The estimated annual rates for 2019 are based on available data from January to December 2019. However, the April-December 2019 data are preliminary as the collection of 2019-2020 data is ongoing and not all cases may be reported yet. The 2019-2020 DAD data will be finalized and publicly available in summer 2020.
4. Data on hospitalizations from Quebec are not included in the Discharge Abstract Database. As a result, Quebec is excluded from these analyses.
5. Data from Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut were combined due to small numbers.
6. Data collected through DAD or the ICD-10-CA codes do not specify how the opioids were obtained (e.g. illegally or through personal prescription); the level of toxicity may differ depending on the opioid (substance(s) involved, concentration, and dosage).
7. Note that numbers of opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations might change slightly due to modifications for cases selection conditions in CIHI Portal.

Intention

8. Opioid-related poisonings were further examined by the documented reason for the poisoning, based on diagnostic type “9” (external cause of injury), and classified into three categories: accidental (ICD-10-CA: X42), intentional (X62), and undetermined/unknown (Y12).
9. Poisonings are classified as accidental unless there is clear documentation of intentional self-harm or undetermined intent.
10. When there was no documentation of intent, hospitalizations were excluded from analysis by intention, but were included in the total number of cases.

Sex and age group

11. For most provinces/territories, data on the sex of the individual was based on biological characteristics or legal documentation. Data on hospitalizations where sex was categorized as “Other” were excluded from analyses by sex, but were included in the overall analyses. Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100%.

Fentanyl and fentanyl derivatives

12. Data on accidental opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations involving fentanyl or fentanyl analogues should be interpreted with caution as data on fentanyl-related poisoning hospitalizations became available starting April 1, 2018. As a result, fentanyl-related data presented for 2018 are limited to April to December. The ICD-10-CA classification codes to describe outcomes related to fentanyl and fentanyl analogues (“T40.40 – Poisoning by fentanyl and derivatives”) was used in data collection starting 2018-19 fiscal year, as they did not exist prior to that.

Other non-opioid substances

13. Accidental opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations were further examined for diagnoses of poisoning from one or more other non-opioid substances in the same hospital stay. Diagnoses for non-opioid substance-related poisoning were identified using ICD-10-CA codes and included poisonings from psychoactive substances. These codes were limited to diagnoses considered influential to the time spent/treatment received in hospital and cases where the diagnosis was considered questionable, as indicated by prefix code “Q”, were excluded. Co-occurring poisonings due to non-psychoactive substances (such as non-opioid analgesics, etc.) and anti-depressants were not included. Refer to [Table B](#) for details on ICD-10-CA codes used to identify non-opioid-related poisonings.

Data suppression

Counts less than five have been suppressed as per CIHI privacy guidelines.

Table A. List of diagnosis codes included for opioid-related poisonings

Code	Details
T40.0	Poisoning by opium
T40.1	Poisoning by heroin
T40.2	Poisoning by other opioids
T40.20*	Poisoning by codeine and derivatives
T40.21*	Poisoning by morphine
T40.22*	Poisoning by hydromorphone
T40.23*	Poisoning by oxycodone
T40.28*	Poisoning by other opioids not elsewhere classified
T40.3	Poisoning by methadone
T40.4	Poisoning by other synthetic narcotics
T40.40*	Poisoning by fentanyl and derivatives
T40.41*	Poisoning by tramadol
T40.48*	Poisoning by other synthetic narcotics not elsewhere classified
T40.6	Poisoning by other and unspecified narcotics

*Introduced as of April 1, 2018

Table B. List of diagnosis codes included for poisonings related to other non-opioid substances

Code	Details
T40.5	Poisoning by cocaine
T40.7	Poisoning by cannabis (derivatives)
T40.8	Poisoning by lysergide (LSD)
T40.9	Poisoning by other and unspecified psychodysleptics (hallucinogens)
T42.3	Poisoning by barbiturates
T42.4	Poisoning by benzodiazepines
T42.6	Poisoning by other antiepileptic and sedative-hypnotic drugs
T43.6	Poisoning by psychostimulants with abuse potentials (excl. cocaine)
T43.8	Poisoning by other psychotropic drugs, not elsewhere classified
T43.9	Poisoning by psychotropic drug, unspecified
T44.9	Poisoning by other and unspecified drugs primarily affecting the autonomic nervous system
T51	Toxic effect of alcohol
T51.0	Toxic effect of ethanol
T51.1	Toxic effect of methanol
T51.2	Toxic effect of 2-propanol
T51.3	Toxic effect of fusel oil
T51.8	Toxic effect of other alcohols
T51.9	Toxic effect of alcohol, unspecified



Disclosure

Parts of this material are based on data and information compiled and provided by CIHI. However, the analyses, conclusions, opinions and statements expressed herein are those of the authors, and not necessarily those of CIHI.

Data Source

Discharge Abstract Database (DAD), Canadian Institute for Health Information, 2015-2016 to 2019-2020.



APPENDIX

Table 1. Number and rate of total opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations by province or territory, 2016 to 2019

Province or territory	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Number	Age adjusted rate per 100,000 population	Number	Age adjusted rate per 100,000 population	Number	Age adjusted rate per 100,000 population	Number	Age adjusted rate per 100,000 population
British Columbia	1,156	23.4	1,407	28.3	1,418	28.1	1,146	22.4
Alberta	930	23.3	947	23.1	922	22.0	709	16.8
Saskatchewan	264	23.9	244	21.9	229	20.4	264	22.9
Manitoba	123	9.7	161	12.4	108	8.3	83	6.2
Ontario	1,875	13.5	2,124	15.1	2,095	14.6	1,977	13.5
Quebec	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Brunswick	129	17.0	101	12.9	87	11.7	102	13.1
Nova Scotia	101	10.1	83	9.3	80	8.0	63	6.2
Prince Edward Island	22	14.9	16	9.8	20	12.3	24	14.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	56	10.3	90	16.8	67	12.7	52	9.9
Territories	31	29.9	30	25.6	26	21.8	15	11.8
Canada	4,687	16.8	5,203	18.4	5,052	17.6	4,435	15.2

Suppressed (Suppr.) – Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) – Data were not available.

Data on hospitalizations from Quebec are not included in the dataset used for analysis. As a result, Quebec is excluded. Refer to [Technical notes](#) for more information.

Data for April to December 2019 are considered preliminary and subject to change; new or revised data will be reflected in future updates.

Table 2. Number and rate of accidental opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations by province or territory, 2016 to 2019

Province or territory	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Number	Age adjusted rate per 100,000 population	Number	Age adjusted rate per 100,000 population	Number	Age adjusted rate per 100,000 population	Number	Age adjusted rate per 100,000 population
British Columbia	663	13.4	886	17.8	988	19.6	729	14.2
Alberta	558	14.4	624	15.4	636	15.3	489	11.7
Saskatchewan	163	14.7	146	12.9	139	12.3	145	12.5
Manitoba	67	5.3	81	6.2	61	4.7	45	3.3
Ontario	1,014	7.3	1,203	8.5	1,277	8.9	1,242	8.4
Quebec	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Brunswick	45	5.6	21	2.4	31	3.8	37	4.5
Nova Scotia	53	5.1	31	3.0	39	3.7	22	2.0
Prince Edward Island	11	7.3	7	4.6	10	5.6	12	6.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	11	2.0	19	3.4	17	3.0	19	3.4
Territories	11	10.9	9	7.4	15	13.1	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	2,596	9.3	3,027	10.7	3,213	11.2	2,740	9.4

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Table 3. Summary of opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations by intention, 2016 to 2019

Intention	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Number	% of annual	Number	% of annual	Number	% of annual	Number	% of annual
Total	4,685	100%	5,203	100%	5,052	100%	4,435	100%
Accidental	2,595	55%	3,027	58%	3,213	64%	2,743	62%
Intentional	1,369	29%	1,388	27%	1,247	25%	1,148	26%
Unknown	600	13%	651	13%	561	11%	526	12%

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Note: The total number include opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations for which the intent was not recorded.

Table 4. Number of total opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations by quarter and province or territory, January 2016 to December 2019

Province or territory	2016				2017				2018				2019			
	Jan to Mar	Apr to Jun	Jul to Sep	Oct to Dec	Jan to Mar	Apr to Jun	Jul to Sep	Oct to Dec	Jan to Mar	Apr to Jun	Jul to Sep	Oct to Dec	Jan to Mar	Apr to Jun	Jul to Sep	Oct to Dec
British Columbia	304	269	278	305	338	375	358	336	293	382	380	363	315	305	314	212
Alberta	229	239	239	223	235	235	256	221	202	229	271	220	171	174	214	150
Saskatchewan	75	59	72	58	55	60	64	65	52	65	61	51	56	73	67	68
Manitoba	25	35	26	37	40	49	32	40	30	27	23	28	18	17	21	27
Ontario	402	500	458	515	493	537	578	516	481	566	519	529	515	572	453	437
Quebec	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Brunswick	24	26	46	33	29	28	19	25	24	22	22	19	30	20	27	25
Nova Scotia	18	23	32	28	28	17	18	20	13	33	16	18	23	19	Suppr.	Suppr.
Prince Edward Island	Suppr.	6	7	Suppr.	7	Suppr.	Suppr.	6	7	Suppr.	7	Suppr.	Suppr.	8	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	15	16	14	11	21	24	28	17	19	20	19	9	9	16	19	8
Territories	Suppr.	13	Suppr.	8	10	8	6	6	11	Suppr.	8	Suppr.	5	7	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	1,092	1,186	1,172	1,218	1,256	1,333	1,359	1,252	1,132	1,344	1,326	1,237	1,142	1,211	1,115	927

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Not available (n/a) – Data were not available.

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Data for April to December 2019 are considered preliminary and subject to change; new or revised data will be reflected in future updates.

Note: Totals for Canada by year do not match those from figure 1 as they do not include the suppressed numbers in provinces/territories, in order to comply with privacy and confidentiality rules.

Table 5. Number of accidental opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations by quarter and province or territory, January 2016 to December 2019

Province or territory	2016				2017				2018				2019			
	Jan to Mar	Apr to Jun	Jul to Sep	Oct to Dec	Jan to Mar	Apr to Jun	Jul to Sep	Oct to Dec	Jan to Mar	Apr to Jun	Jul to Sep	Oct to Dec	Jan to Mar	Apr to Jun	Jul to Sep	Oct to Dec
British Columbia	164	147	155	197	204	236	221	225	190	280	266	252	212	203	189	125
Alberta	135	140	156	127	151	146	169	158	138	165	168	165	114	128	149	98
Saskatchewan	42	37	51	33	28	36	42	40	31	36	37	35	22	42	39	42
Manitoba	12	17	15	23	16	27	18	20	16	15	12	18	9	12	10	14
Ontario	220	267	243	284	256	307	356	284	269	370	327	311	336	360	269	277
Quebec	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Brunswick	7	13	15	10	Suppr.	Suppr.	6	6	8	9	8	6	8	6	11	12
Nova Scotia	7	11	22	13	10	5	8	8	Suppr.	20	Suppr.	8	8	Suppr.	8	Suppr.
Prince Edward Island	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0	0	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	6	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Suppr.	5	Suppr.	Suppr.	5	6	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	7	Suppr.	Suppr.	6	Suppr.	6	Suppr.
Territories	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	7	Suppr.	5	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0	0
Canada	587	637	657	687	670	763	820	741	659	902	823	795	715	757	681	568

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Note: Totals for Canada by year do not match those from figure 2 as they do not include the suppressed numbers in provinces/territories, in order to comply with privacy and confidentiality rules.

Table 6. Sex distribution of accidental opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations by province or territory

Province or territory	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
British Columbia	37%	63%	31%	69%	32%	68%	35%	65%
Alberta	50%	50%	43%	57%	42%	58%	46%	54%
Saskatchewan	50%	50%	51%	49%	56%	44%	52%	48%
Manitoba	52%	48%	43%	57%	59%	41%	53%	47%
Ontario	51%	49%	46%	54%	44%	56%	43%	57%
Quebec	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Brunswick	36%	64%	71%	29%	55%	45%	43%	57%
Nova Scotia	58%	42%	45%	55%	41%	59%	59%	41%
Prince Edward Island	45%	55%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Suppr.	Suppr.	32%	68%	59%	41%	47%	53%
Territories	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	53%	47%	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	47%	53%	41%	59%	41%	59%	42%	58%

Suppressed (Suppr.) – Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

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Table 7. Age group distribution of accidental opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations by province or territory, 2016 to 2019

2016

Province or territory	Age group					
	19 and under	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over
British Columbia	3%	20%	21%	16%	15%	24%
Alberta	4%	17%	12%	16%	18%	33%
Saskatchewan	9%	14%	19%	14%	20%	24%
Manitoba	Suppr.	12%	Suppr.	19%	19%	36%
Ontario	4%	13%	14%	11%	20%	39%
Quebec	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Brunswick	Suppr.	13%	Suppr.	22%	22%	36%
Nova Scotia	Suppr.	11%	Suppr.	Suppr.	15%	60%
Prince Edward Island	0%	Suppr.	0%	0%	Suppr.	55%
Newfoundland and Labrador	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	45%
Territories	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	4%	16%	15%	14%	19%	34%

2017

Province or territory	Age group					
	19 and under	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over
British Columbia	5%	22%	23%	17%	15%	18%
Alberta	3%	19%	21%	13%	18%	27%
Saskatchewan	12%	17%	17%	15%	17%	22%
Manitoba	9%	25%	21%	7%	12%	26%
Ontario	4%	14%	16%	13%	20%	34%
Quebec	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Brunswick	0%	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.	24%	57%
Nova Scotia	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	19%	55%
Prince Edward Island	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	0%	0%	71%
Newfoundland and Labrador	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	37%	32%
Territories	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.
Canada	5%	17%	19%	14%	18%	28%

2018

Province or territory	Age group					
	19 and under	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over
British Columbia	5%	22%	22%	17%	17%	17%
Alberta	4%	21%	18%	16%	17%	25%
Saskatchewan	11%	18%	19%	14%	16%	22%
Manitoba	8%	23%	11%	10%	25%	23%
Ontario	3%	13%	20%	14%	18%	32%
Quebec	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Brunswick	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	19%	45%
Nova Scotia	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	18%	51%
Prince Edward Island	0%	0%	0%	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.
Newfoundland and Labrador	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	47%
Territories	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	33%
Canada	5%	18%	19%	15%	17%	26%

2019

Province or territory	Age group					
	19 and under	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over
British Columbia	7%	18%	25%	14%	16%	21%
Alberta	4%	14%	20%	12%	16%	35%
Saskatchewan	15%	22%	15%	15%	13%	19%
Manitoba	Suppr.	22%	20%	Suppr.	13%	27%
Ontario	3%	16%	20%	13%	17%	31%
Quebec	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Brunswick	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	22%	46%
Nova Scotia	0%	Suppr.	0%	23%	Suppr.	55%
Prince Edward Island	0%	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	75%
Newfoundland and Labrador	0%	Suppr.	Suppr.	Suppr.	42%	32%
Territories	0%	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.	0%	Suppr.
Canada	5%	16%	20%	13%	17%	29%

Suppressed (Suppr.) – Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) – Data were not available.

Data on hospitalizations from Quebec are not included in the dataset used for analysis. As a result, Quebec is excluded. Refer to [Technical notes](#) for more information.

Data for April to December 2019 are considered preliminary and subject to change; new or revised data will be reflected in future updates.

Table 8. Percentage of accidental opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations involving fentanyl or fentanyl analogues by province or territory, 2016 to 2019

Province or territory	2016	2017	2018 (Apr to Dec)	2019
British Columbia	n/a	n/a	33%	40%
Alberta	n/a	n/a	16%	20%
Saskatchewan	n/a	n/a	7%	6%
Manitoba	n/a	n/a	11%	13%
Ontario	n/a	n/a	13%	23%
Quebec	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Brunswick	n/a	n/a	0%	Suppr.
Nova Scotia	n/a	n/a	0%	0%
Prince Edward Island	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	0%
Newfoundland and Labrador	n/a	n/a	Suppr.	0%
Territories	n/a	n/a	40%	0%
Canada	n/a	n/a	24%	25%

Suppressed (Suppr.) – Data may be suppressed in provinces or territories with low numbers of cases.

Not available (n/a) – Data were not available.

Data on hospitalizations from Quebec are not included in the dataset used for analysis. As a result, Quebec is excluded. Refer to [Technical notes](#) for more information.

Data for April to December 2019 are considered preliminary and subject to change; new or revised data will be reflected in future updates.

Note: The ICD-10-CA code for poisoning by fentanyl and derivatives was introduced April 2018. Fentanyl-specific data were not available prior to this date.

Table 9. Percentage of accidental opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations where patients were also diagnosed with a poisoning related to one or more non-opioid substances, in Canada, 2016 to 2019

Substances involved	Value	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	Number	2,596	3,027	3,213	2,740
No other non-opioid substances involved	Percent	72%	71%	70%	72%
One or more other non-opioid substances involved	Percent	28%	29%	30%	28%

Data on hospitalizations from Quebec are not included in the dataset used for analysis. As a result, Quebec is excluded. Refer to [Technical notes](#) for more information.

Data for April to December 2019 are considered preliminary and subject to change; new or revised data will be reflected in future updates.