

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Amy Salmon PhD

Scientist and Associate Director – Centre for Health Evaluation & Outcome Sciences (CHÉOS)

Clinical Associate Professor – UBC School of Population and Public Health

CO-PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Maulik Baxi MBBS, MPH, FRCPC, Dip. ABPM

Medical Health Officer –
Population and Public Health,
Fraser Health Authority

Medical Director –
Population and Public Health,
Fraser Health Authority

Teanhors

Dr. Amanda Slaunwhite, BCCDC, UBC, CHÉOS

Dr. Anne Whittaker,University of Stirling, UK

Dr. Bohdan Nosyk, UBC, CHÉOS

Brenna Ayliffe,
Fraser Health Authority,
Peer Researcher

Brian Gross,Matsui-Abbotsford Impact Society

Connie Long,
AAPI, Peer Researcher

Daniel Snyder,
ROLE, Peer Researcher

Greg Hodson,Fraser Health Authority

Greg Laychak, UFV

James Robson,
Peer Researcher

Jennifer Hawkins, CHÉOS

Louis Plottel, CHÉOS

Lydia Anderson,Fraser Health Authority

Marinel Kniseley, CHÉOS, UFV

Mike Sikora, City of Abbotsford, Peer Researcher

Saranee Fernando, CHÉOS

Dr. Steve Esau, PCRS

Dr. Velma Mockett, UBC, CHÉOS



FEOR is a communitybased, participatory action research partnership initiated in January 2018.

Our goal is to identify practical strategies that are likely to be effective in reducing deaths due to unwitnessed fentanyl poisoning in the Fraser East region.

WHY FRASER East?

When we started...



Higher percentages of deaths occuring in private residences



In 2017, people in Chilliwack were twice as likely to die as the result of an OD event (1:15) compared to people living in the DTES (1:29).



The locations of deaths were spread out over larger geographical areas

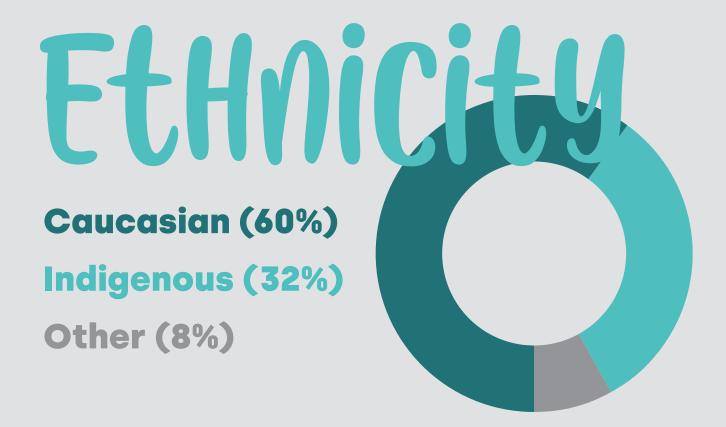
The Fraser East has had some of the highest rates of fatal overdoses in BC

22 Study Participants

Our study examined the reasons people decide to use drugs alone, the social-relational contexts in which these decisions are made, and implications for overdose prevention.

Sarre 2

Total recruitment: n=22 PWUD (people who use drugs) at risk of OD AGC AGC MEAN AGE (range 25-54)









USING ALONP:

People who use drugs consider "risks" in relation to drug use in complex and nuanced ways, which can be more immediate than, and exceed, unidimensional understandings of "risk" communicated by public health professionals...

I used alone to keep it from my kids, right?...

I didn't want other people to know. I didn't want
my family to know, a lot of my friends didn't know.

I didn't want my kids' friends to know...

It was a shame factor.

To me, addiction is a very shameful thing, so I wanted to keep it hidden. Like my Dad, he could tell right away...

I would use by myself because I didn't want anyone to know.

Who wants to watch someone tie themselves off and shoot dope in their arm?

These risks include:



risks to their relationships



risks to their reputation that could impact their job, housing, or social standing



risks related to reported parole violations



risks of losing children to apprehension.

Family & Loven ones

Participants perceived themselves to be assessing a potential risk of overdose alongside the certainty of harming connections to loved ones and much needed supports that would occur if their use were made visible.

In addition, experiences of participants suggest that critical incidents that lead to disconnection from loved ones can heighten overdose-related risks, particularly when individual resilience is worn thin by isolation, stigma, and shame.



Fahily & Louen Ones

In March 2020, FEOR began a new study grounded in findings from the previous interviews with people at risk of overdose. These findings indicated the importance of relationships with loved ones as mediating and mitigating risks related to using alone.

The team conducted...

2 Anterviews

with friends and family members

parents partners Siblings Mempor



Significant Relationships

- Family
- Peers
- Community
- Personal God

Beliefs and Values

- Acceptance
- Personal Philosophies
- Self Reliance

Positive Experiences

- Helping
- Recovery
- Knowledge

Professional Supports

- Groups
- Counselling
- System
- Key Ally

SOMETIMES STRESSORS CAN LEAD INTO HEALING



Stressors

Experiences

- Close contact with the impacts of substance use
- Negative System Interations
- Strained Relationships
- Personal Harm (trauma, abuse housing insecurity, relapse)
- Competing Life Stressors

Feelings and Perceptions

- Feeling Alone
- Feeling Used
- Overwhelming Pain
- Moral Distress
- Shame and Stigma

- Exhaustion
- Denial
- Dissapointed Hopes
- Uncertainty
- Guilt

MOST OFTEN STRESSORS LEAD INTO CRISIS



Crisis Points

Broken
Relationships Isolation
Withdrawl of Support
Homelessness



Burnout

Sickness

Relapse

Giving Up

Paralysis



Emerging Themes: Significant Stressors



At this point I'm so consumed with my kid, I don't know how to help.

MOTHER SUPPORTING SON

Feeling Overwhelmen Overwhelmen

Many of the stressors were emotional in nature, and feelings of overwhelming fear and pain were most pervasive in the data. Feelings of exhaustion and shutdown, uncertainty, and moral distress were also prominent.

I have a Facebook account full of dead people from overdoses. My son overdosing like 20 times in the course of two years. And it used to be like when somebody would die, it was emotionally traumatizing for me. And because it's happened so much over the last four years, I'd say that-and this is a really shitty thing to say-but it's almost expected.







SHAMP & EMBARRASSMent

Participants described feelings of shame and embarrassment as inhibiting their desire or ability to seek help.

As much as I try to be open and forthright and work on not hiding what's going on in our family... there's all this shame and whatever that goes along with it.

MOTHER SUPPORTING SON

[My grief] was sudden and unexpected, and I didn't feel that I could open up about it, because it was drugs, so I couldn't be honest. There's a-it's still a dirty little secret, right?

WOMAN SPEAKING OF LOSS OF HUSBAND



Complexities Within Social Networks

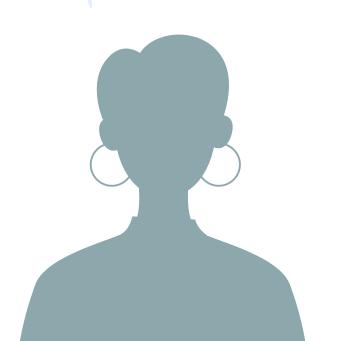
Other family members can be a source of support for family and friends; however, these relationships can also carry stress and strain, often having to do with 1) differences in approaches or perceptions of the issues surrounding the situation, or 2) the past drug use of the family and friends that has already caused stress with other family members.

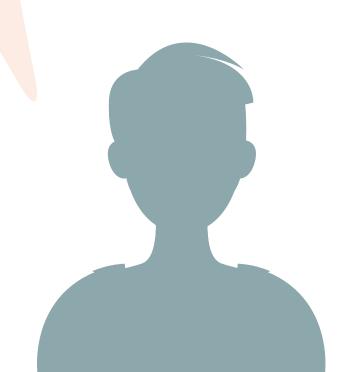
Marriage gets rocky at times. The relationship is super tough between my son and the rest of the family.

MOTHER SUPPORTING SON

OK. This is the fucked up part. My family basically turned their back on me.

MAN SUPPORTING OTHER FAMILY MEMBER





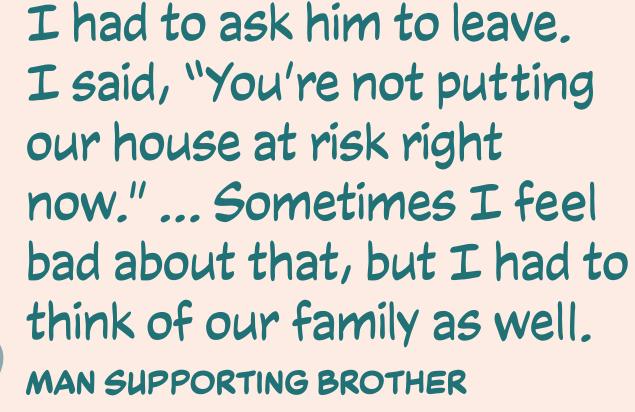


Reaching the Limit

One of the most significant stressors involved experiences around **living with** someone who uses drugs, both in terms of the burden of decision-making and also related trauma and harms.

I can navigate the disability, I can navigate the mental illness. You can't navigate drug use and the chaos that brings. The distrust and the dishonesty and the theft and the manipulation and the you can't navigate that.

MOTHER SUPPORTING HER SON
(CURRENTLY IN SUPPORTIVE LIVING SITUATION)







Negative System Interactions

Although the interview tool was designed to unpack strengths and resiliency, some of the densest data concerned negative system interactions.

And I'm thinking how many other parents show up with your kids everyday, "What can I do? What can I do? What can I do?" Like maybe lots of them do but shouldn't you be nicer to them? Shouldn't you be helpful to them? So that was pretty horrific. MOTHER SUPPORTING SON (DESCRIBING ONE OF MANY

I have lost faith in the system.
So I don't really reach out anymore to access help in my personal life with my family.

MOTHER SUPPORTING SON



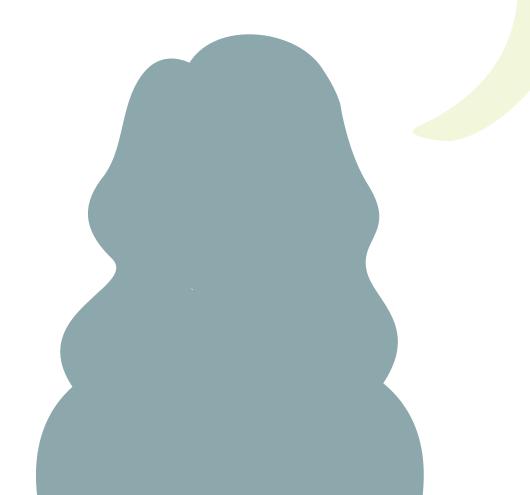


TRAUMA LOSS

Participants spoke of many experiences of harm from supporting a loved one, including trauma, abuse or violence, homelessness, or personal relapse.

I mean, just I guess to leave with a word, like we paid a hell of a price of this. You know, my financial—I paid a hell of a price for this, lost friendships, lost family, lost livelihood, hopes and dreams. And [name] paid the ultimate price.

WOMAN SPEAKING OF DEATH OF HUSBAND





Emerging Themes: Alleviating Factors



Community Champions

Given the preponderance of negative system interactions over positive ones, professional allies who were willing to go above and beyond their mandates became key supports and vital sources of help to some participants.

Well my family and I aren't really in contact so there's none of that really. ... So [name] -he's not my friend nor my family. That's why I say he changed my life where he's gone above and beyond."

YOUNG WOMAN SUPPORTING FRIEND



And if you have a big enough community, a big enough community or relationship, whatever I'm going through at the time, I will always find someone within that big array of people who has experienced the same thing.

WOMAN SUPPORTING SON

Liven Experience

In supportive relationships, what seemed to matter most was **shared experience and understanding** rather than the exact nature of the relationship (friend, cousin, sibling, colleague, etc.).

Like there's a lot of young moms and otherwise where I live, and just connecting with them, a lot of us have the same-have been on the same journey. Yeah, that's good enough support for me. That's good.

WOMAN SUPPORTING EX-PARTNER

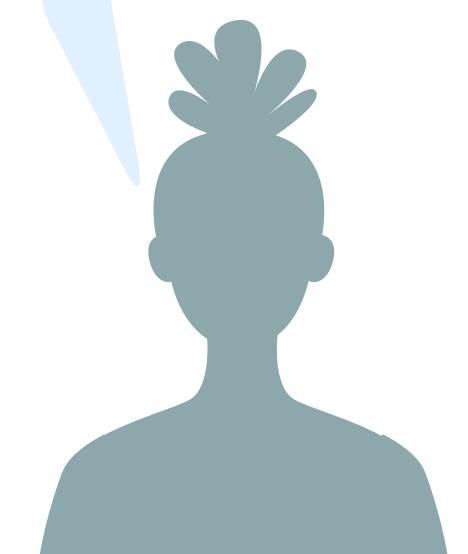


Compassion & Helping Others

Helping others emerged as a significant positive force for substance-affected individuals, particularly if they had lived experience with substance use themselves.

Like, I just don't carry it around like this shameful bag of shit on my back anymore. Now it's a toolbox, right? A bright, shiny toolbox.

WOMAN SUPPORTING EX-PARTNER





I have learned that it's not my job to fix them. WOMAN SUPPORTING SURROGATE SON

Setting Boundries

Beliefs around the limits and the potential of personal agency seems to be an indicator of positive coping.

But being able to have hope in something outside of ourselves means that we can look in the mirror and say, oh shit, I'm not ultimately 100% responsible.

MAN SUPPORTING BROTHER

THEMES DRIVING NEXT STEPS:

- 1. Illicit substance use and its surrounding environment are highly complex, presenting no clear road map for successfully navigating a fraught and emotionally wrenching situation.
- 2. For multivariate reasons, caregivers and loved ones are often simultaneously dealing with a lack of support from from their own family or friends as well as professional systems.
- 3. caregivers and loved ones indicate the need for more support than they are currently receiving.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

Jennifer Hawkins

Senior Project Manager,
Community-based Research
Centre for Health Evaluation
& Outcome Sciences, UBC
jhawkins@cheos.ubc.ca

Dr. Amy Salmon

Associate Director
Centre for Health Evaluation
& Outcome Sciences, UBC
asalmon@cheos.ubc.ca

