

Brain injury after non-fatal overdose: A rising concern

Lésions cérébrales après une surdose non mortelle : une préoccupation croissante

March 20, 2025 / 20 mars 2025

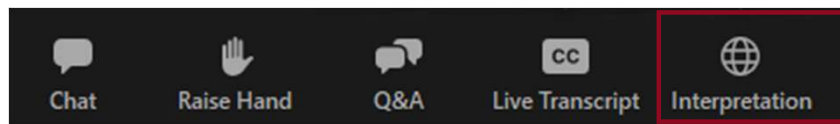
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Interpretation / Interprétation

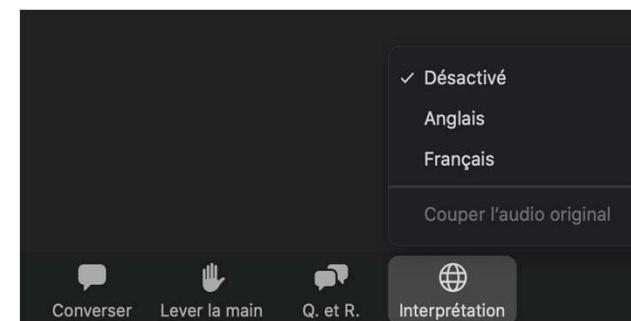
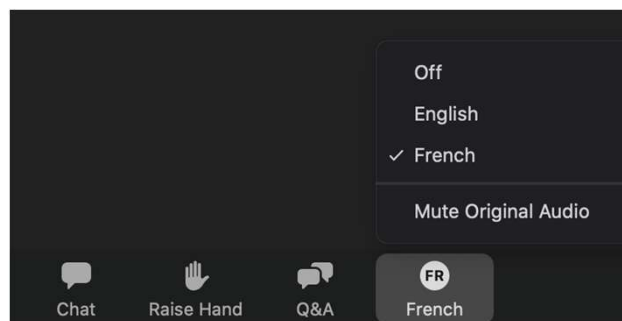
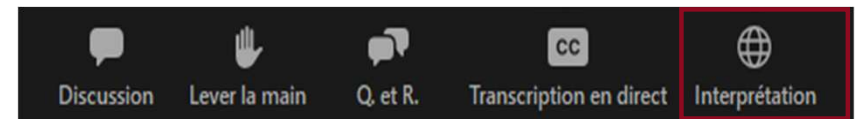
English-French simultaneous interpretation is available during the webinar.

Attendees should choose their preferred language from the **Interpretation** tab at the bottom of the screen.



Durant le webinaire, des services d'interprétation simultanée anglais-français sont disponibles.

Les participant·e·s au webinaire devront opter pour la langue de leur choix à partir de l'onglet **Interprétation** au bas de l'écran.



Agenda

- i. **Welcome and introduction** (5 min)
- ii. **Panelist presentations** (20 min)
- iii. **Frontline perspectives** (10 min)
- iv. **Panel discussion** (15 min)
- v. **Q&A, closing** (10 min)

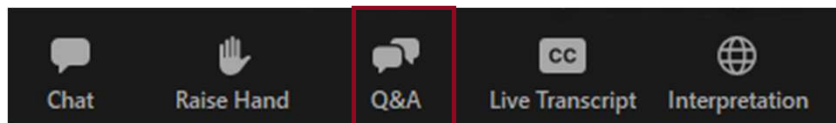
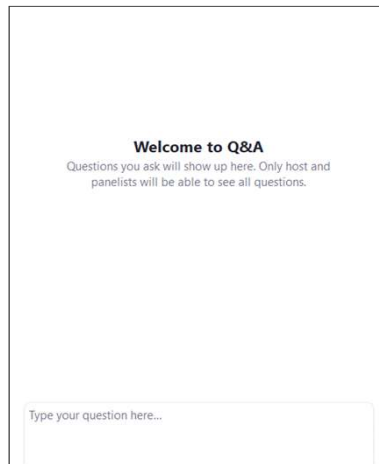
Ordre du jour

- i. **Mot de bienvenue et présentations** (5 minutes)
- ii. **Présentations par les panélistes** (20 minutes)
- iii. **Perspectives des premières lignes** (10 minutes)
- iv. **Table ronde** (15 minutes)
- v. **Séance de questions et réponses, et mot de la fin** (10 minutes)

Panelists / Panélistes

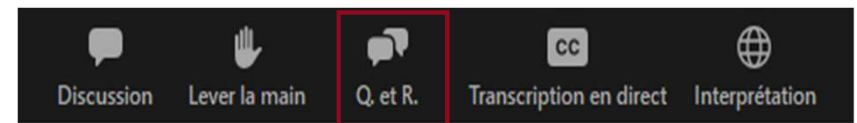
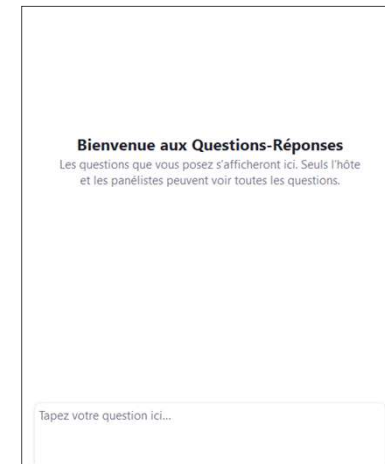
- **Mauricio Garcia-Barrera**, University of Victoria/Université de Victoria
- **Chloé Xavier**, BC Centre for Disease Control
- **Garam Kim**, BC Ministry of Health/ministère de la Santé de la C.-B
- **Marliss Taylor**, Streetworks

Q&A / Q. et R.



All attendees will be muted during the webinar.

Submit your questions in English or French through the **Q&A** tab at the bottom of the screen (not the Chat tab).



Tou·te·s les participant·e·s resteront en sourdine durant le webinaire.

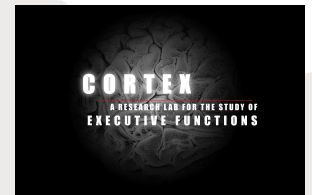
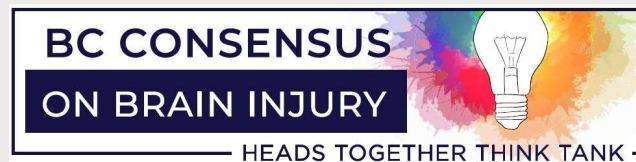
Posez vos questions en français ou en anglais par l'intermédiaire de l'onglet **Q. et R.** au bas de l'écran (non celui de Converser).



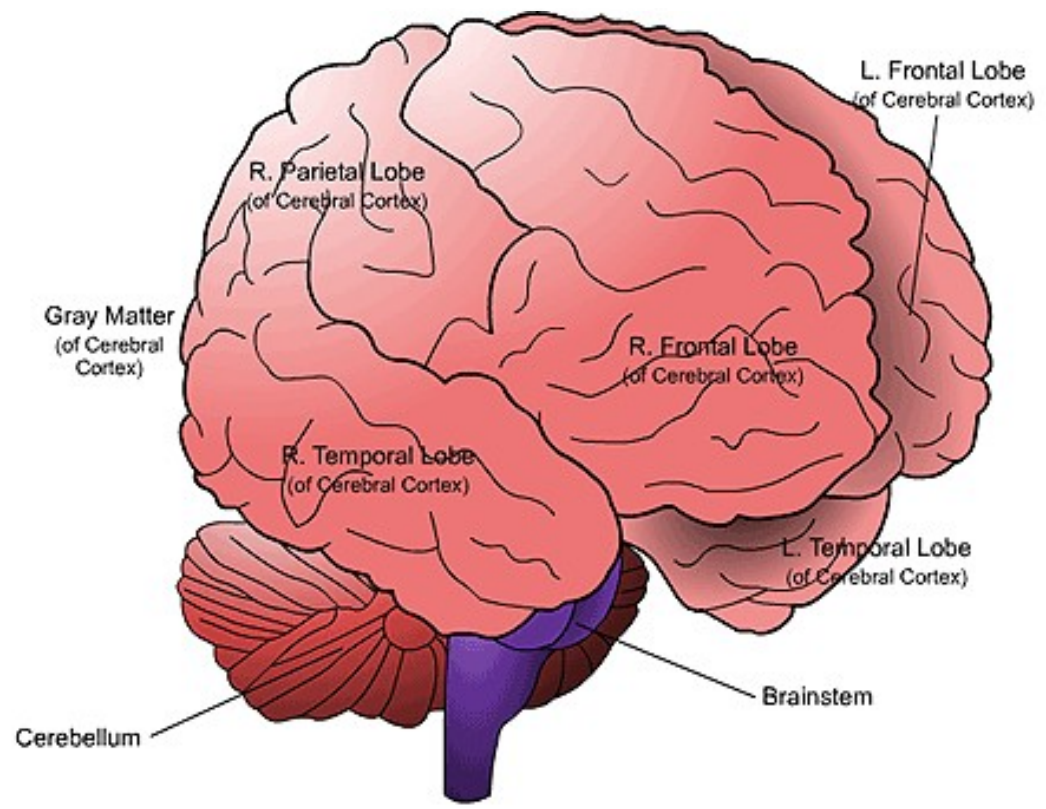
Canada's source for
HIV and hepatitis C
information

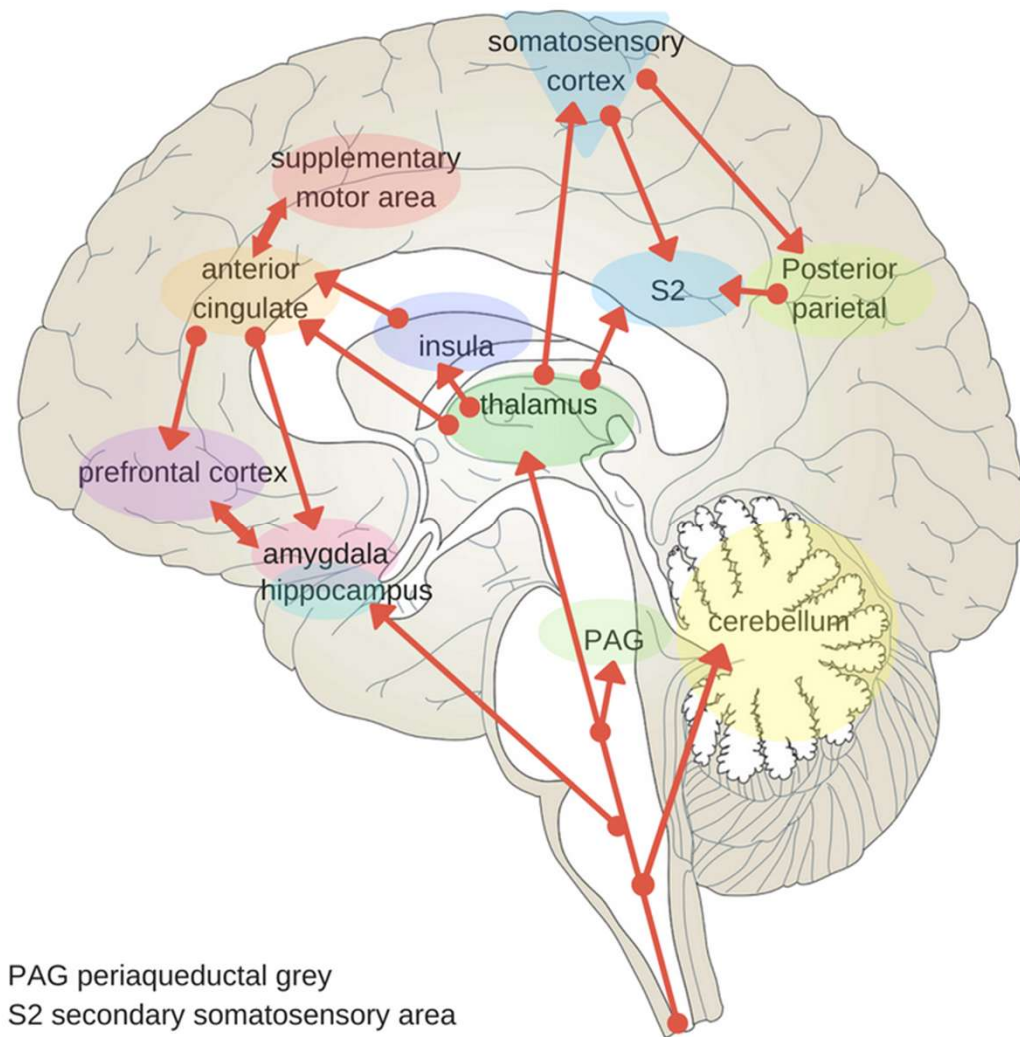
Brain injury after non-fatal overdose: A rising concern

Mauricio Garcia-Barrera
University of Victoria

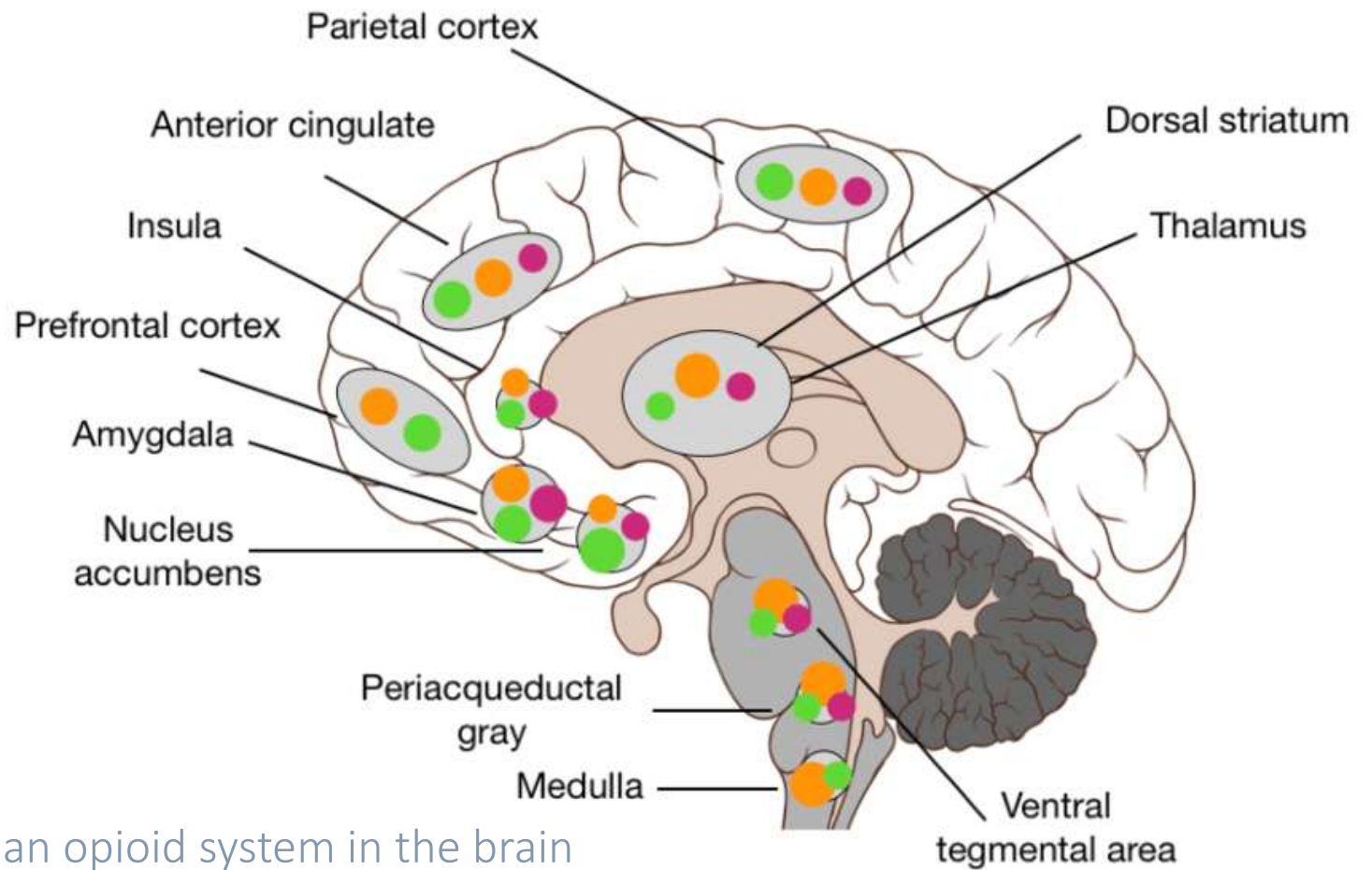


1 MINUTE NEUROANATOMY PRIMER





<https://www.brightbraincentre.co.uk/chronic-pain-brain/>



Organization of the human opioid system in the brain

[L Nummenmaa](#), [K Seppälä](#), [V Putkinen](#)

Social and Affective Neuroscience of Everyday Human Interaction, 2020

μ receptor
 δ receptor

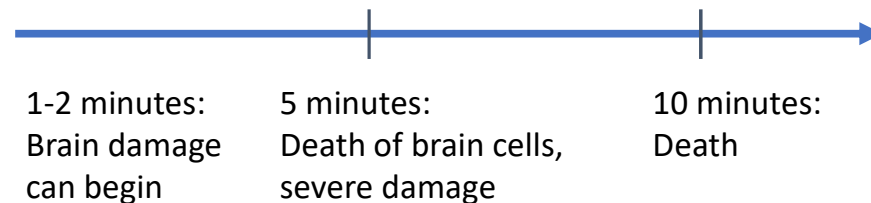
κ receptor

DRUG POISONING AND BRAIN INJURY

Opioid-induced respiratory depression:

Breathing disorder characterized by shallow or ineffective breathing
Synthetic drugs target the Central Nervous System, particularly the brainstem which controls breathing

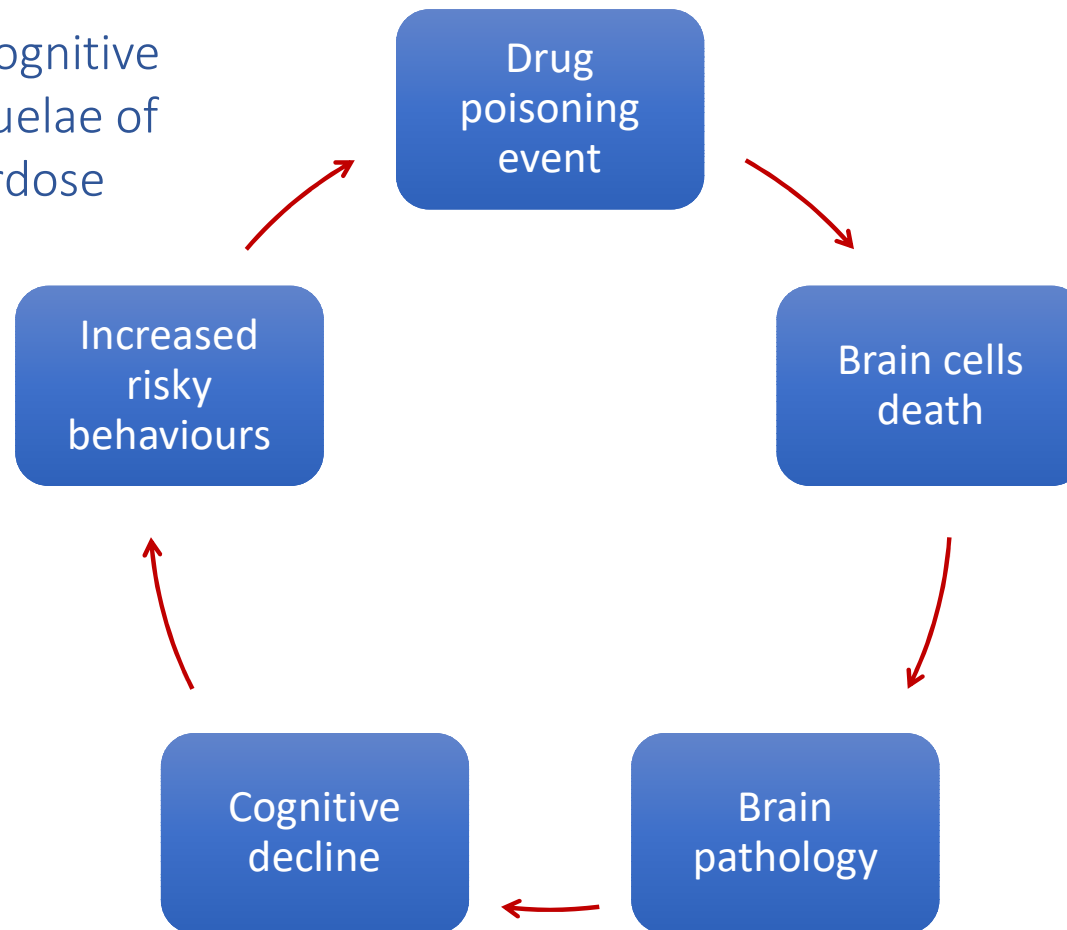
Total brain oxygen deprivation timeline:



OVERDOSE AFTERMATH: NEUROCOGNITIVE IMPAIRMENTS

Brain area affected	Cognitive/behavioral effect
Hippocampus	Memory problems (amnesia)
Cerebellum	Motor incoordination
Basal ganglia	Motor control problems
Fronto-parietal circuits	Problems with attention
Prefrontal cortex	Executive problems
Limbic systems	Emotional/psychiatric symptoms

A vicious cycle of neuropathological, cognitive and behavioural sequelae of repeated opioid overdose



BC CONSENSUS

ON BRAIN INJURY



— HEADS TOGETHER THINK TANK —



Ministry of
Mental Health
and Addictions



vancouver
foundation

“BC Consensus on Brain Injury is a three-year research project aimed at reaching a consensus on the priorities needed to best serve people experiencing the intersections of brain injury, mental health, and addictions in British Columbia”

For more, visit: www.bcconsensusonbraininjury.com



University
of Victoria



THE UNIVERSITY
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



PI/Community partner

Janelle Breese Biagioni, RPC, MPCC-S

CEO & Founder
CGB Centre for Traumatic Life Losses



Co-PI/Research Lead

Mauricio A. Garcia-Barrera, Ph.D., R.Psych.

Associate Dean - Research & Graduate Studies
Faculty of Social Sciences
Professor
Department of Psychology, University of Victoria



Co-Investigator

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Assistant Professor, Department of Occupational
Science and Occupational Therapy,
Faculty of Medicine
University of British Columbia



Co-Investigator

Erica Woodin, Ph.D., R.Psych.

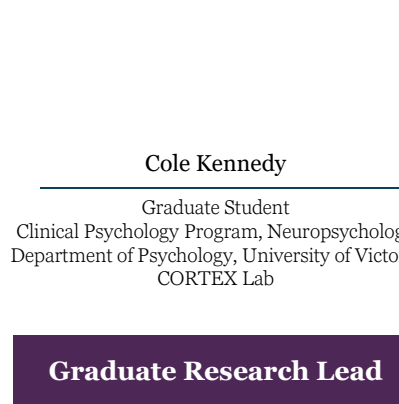
Professor
Department of Psychology
University of Victoria



THE UNIVERSITY
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



University
of Victoria



Cole Kennedy

Graduate Student
Clinical Psychology Program, Neuropsychology
Department of Psychology, University of Victoria
CORTEX Lab

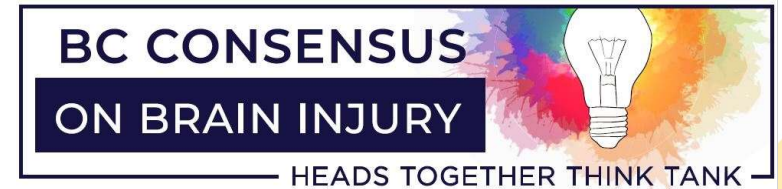
Graduate Research Lead



Consensus Days

PARTICIPATORY-ACTION RESEARCH:
Exploring the Intersections between Mental
Health, Addictions, and Brain Injury

A three-year consensus programming





Round table activity set up



Survivor of brain injury

Healthcare professional

Family member supporting an individual with a brain injury

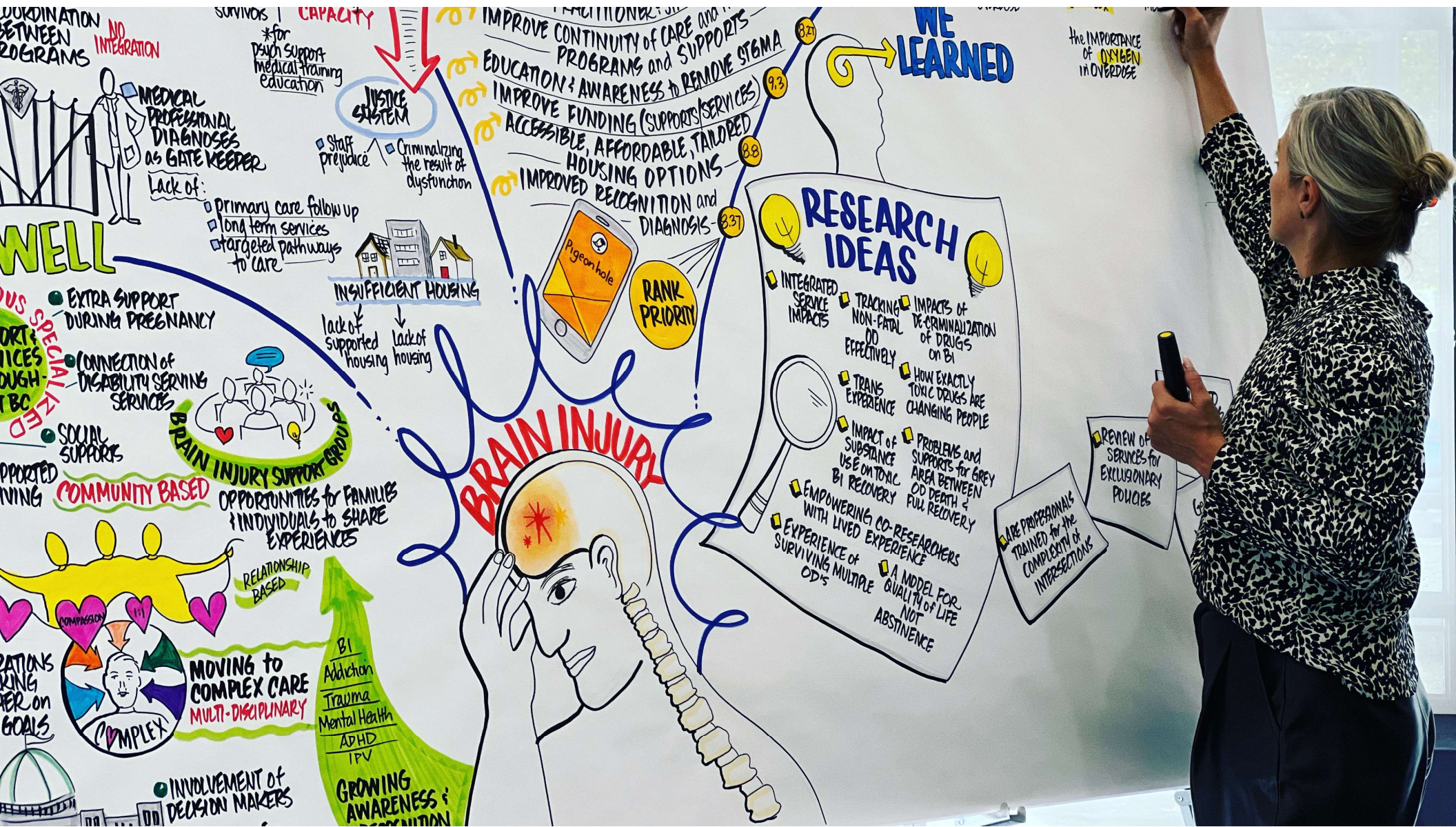
Service provider

Researcher

Other

Public safety worker

Government representative



Key Outcomes

BC CONSENSUS ON BRAIN INJURY



— HEADS TOGETHER THINK TANK —

ACCOMPLISHMENTS



Identification of the main themes associated with the intersections of brain injury, mental health and addictions in our community



Articulation of a research mandate built in collaboration between the stakeholders and the researchers



Increased public awareness on these intersections, as well as education and training opportunities.

NEXT STEPS



Development of a consensus statement on the community priorities



Generation of guidelines and recommendations for the province of British Columbia on the management of brain injury in conjunction with mental health and addictions.

An Emerging Consensus

Some synergies are emerging from Consensus Days:

- The need to provide **better integrated care**, in which access to services and supports is facilitated by servicing co-morbidities within a single and continued process.
- The need for **an adequate screening** for brain injury, mental health, and addictions, that is supported by a collaborative approach to care across health professionals.
- The increasing awareness of the **need for education about brain injury** across health professionals, members of the legal and police system, and many other professionals and volunteers servicing survivors of brain injury.
- **Access to long-term care facilitated by adequate and secure housing** has also emerged as a crucial potential catalyzer of systemic change.
- That the ability to increase access to services, improve existing services, create personalized care, and increase research requires **increased and continuous funding and resourcing from government**, as well as federal policy to support long-term impact of these efforts.

RESEARCH

Open Access

Understanding the barriers and facilitators of healthcare services for brain injury and concurrent mental health and substance use issues: a qualitative study



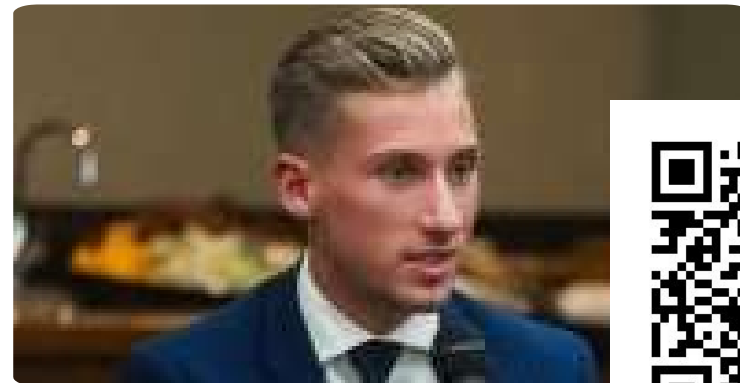
Jasleen Grewal^{1,2}, Cole J. Kennedy^{3,4}, Rinni Mamman^{1,2}, Janelle Breese Biagioni⁵, Mauricio A. Garcia-Barrera^{3,4} and Julia Schmidt^{1,2,6*}



ORIGINAL ARTICLE OPEN ACCESS

Ten Priorities for Research Addressing the Intersections of Brain Injury, Mental Health and Addictions: A Stakeholder-Driven Priority-Setting Study

Cole J. Kennedy^{1,2,3} | Erica Woodin^{1,3,4} | Julia Schmidt^{3,5,6} | Janelle Breese Biagioni^{3,7} | Mauricio A. Garcia-Barrera^{1,2,3}



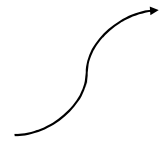
Community-Generated Recommendations to Improve Healthcare Services for People Experiencing Homelessness and Concurrent Brain Injury, Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders

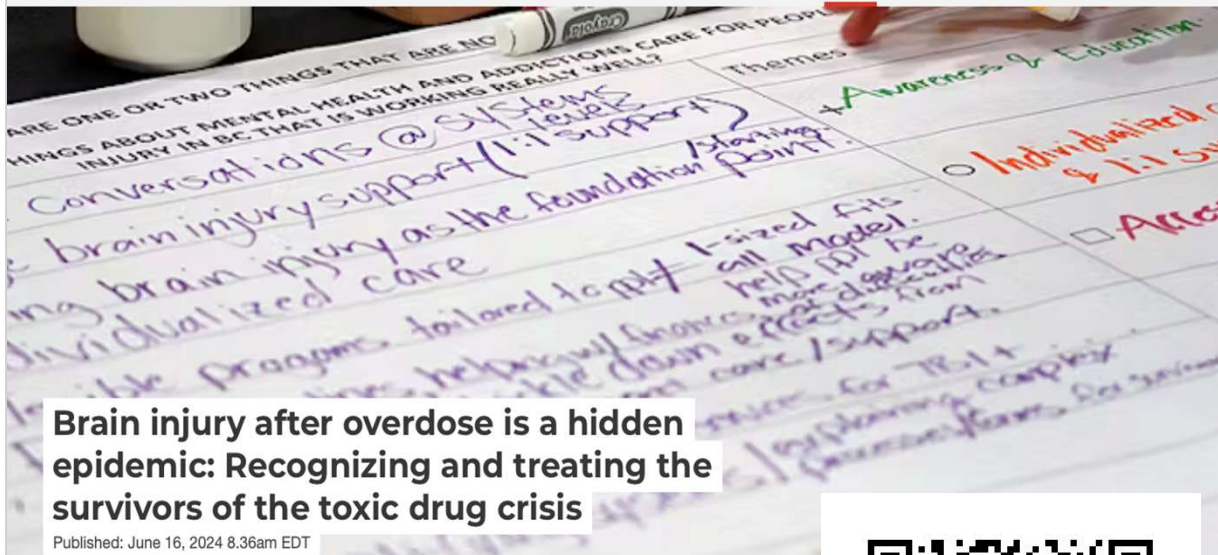
Participants were **163** stakeholders in the ABI-MHSU and homeless communities ($M_{\text{age}} = 34.46.40$, $SD = \pm 13.80$, 72% female)



Kennedy, et al., under review, *BMC Health Services Research*

Available as a pre-print on OSF!





Brain injury after overdose is a hidden epidemic: Recognizing and treating the survivors of the toxic drug crisis

Published: June 16, 2024 8.36am EDT

Community researchers discuss the impact of brain injury at BC Consensus Day at the University of Victoria. As more cases of brain injury after overdose occur in Canada during the toxic drug crisis. (Mauricio A. Garcia-Barrera), Author provided (no reuse)

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- ✕ X (Twitter)
- 🐦 Bluesky
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- 🌐 LinkedIn
- 📧 WhatsApp
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The toxic drug crisis is Canada's longest-standing public health emergency, but many are unaware of the brain injury epidemic that underlies it. [June is brain injury awareness month](#), and as researchers investigating the intersections between brain injury, mental health and substance use, we want to shed light on one of the more under-recognized consequences of drug toxicity in Canada.

Despite limited surveillance, it is known that [16 Canadians died every day](#) between 2016 and 2023 from toxic drugs, amounting to 42,494 deaths. That is equivalent to more than the number of passengers in 106 fully loaded Boeing 747SP's.



Key learnings to share:

1. Need for increased awareness of opioid-related hypoxic brain injury
2. Increased efforts to reduce stigma
3. Better surveillance systems are needed
4. Emphasis on preventive measures
5. Need to investigate intersectionality



Bill C-277





Thank you!

Brain injury among people who had a drug poisoning event in BC



- 1) Estimate the prevalence of brain injury among people who had a drug poisoning in BC
- 2) Examine the association between drug poisoning and brain injury



BC Provincial Overdose Cohort



Paramedic attended
drug poisoning
events



Pharmacy
dispensations



Primary care
records



Hospitalizations



Emergency department
visits



Diagnosis of mental or
physical health
conditions



Social assistance



Death records



Visits to community
mental health provider



Provincial correctional
records

Findings

	Brain injury (N=369)		No brain injury diagnosis (N=823,796)		Total (N=824,165)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Drug poisoning event						
Yes	54	14.6%	5,303	0.6%	5,357	0.6%
No	315	85.4%	818,493	99.4%	818,808	99.4%

- **People who experienced drug poisoning events have a higher prevalence of brain injury compared to people who did not experience a drug poisoning event (1.0% vs. less than 0.04%)**
- **After adjusting for sex, age, and mental illness (excluding SUD), people who experienced drug poisoning events were 15.3 times more likely to have a brain injury than people who did not.**
 - ❖ In both adjusted and unadjusted models, risk of brain injury was higher in people who were 30 and older, males, and who had been diagnosed with mental disorder.

High prevalence of overdose-associated brain injury in B.C.

Cross-sectional analysis conducted using health data from 20% random sample of B.C. residents



Non-fatal overdoses and long-term substance use can cause non-traumatic acquired brain injury

People who experienced drug toxicity (overdose)

15.3x

increase in brain injury compared to those who did not

The toxic drug supply in B.C. not only contributes to preventable loss of life, it also results in **significant long-term health consequences**, requiring improved screening, outreach & rehabilitation supports

Questions?

Please enter any questions for our panelists into the question box.

Des questions?

Si vous avez des questions pour nos panélistes, veuillez les saisir dans la boîte à cet effet.



Thank you!

Please complete the webinar evaluation that will be provided following this webinar.

Merci!

Veillez nous faire part de vos commentaires en répondant à l'évaluation qui vous sera envoyée après le webinaire.

Articles mentioned during the webinar

Beyond the tip of the iceberg: Brain injury after drug poisoning

<https://blog.catie.ca/2024/08/26/beyond-the-tip-of-the-iceberg-brain-injury-after-drug-poisoning/>

Une partie cachée de l'iceberg : lésions cérébrales survenant après une intoxication par les drogues <https://blog.catie.ca/2024/08/26/une-partie-cachee-de-liceberg-lesions-cerebrales-survenant-apres-une-intoxication-par-les-drogues/?lang=fr>

Beyond the tip of the iceberg: Brain injury after drug poisoning

<https://blog.catie.ca/2024/08/26/beyond-the-tip-of-the-iceberg-brain-injury-after-drug-poisoning/>

Une partie cachée de l'iceberg : lésions cérébrales survenant après une intoxication par les drogues <https://blog.catie.ca/2024/08/26/une-partie-cachee-de-liceberg-lesions-cerebrales-survenant-apres-une-intoxication-par-les-drogues/?lang=fr>

Researchers examine links between drug toxicity and brain injury in British Columbia:

<https://www.catie.ca/catie-news/researchers-examine-links-between-drug-toxicity-and-brain-injury-in-british-columbia>

Une équipe britanno-colombienne examine les liens entre la toxicité des drogues et les lésions cérébrales:

<https://www.catie.ca/fr/nouvelles-catie/une-equipe-britanno-colombienne-examine-les-liens-entre-la-toxicite-des-drogues-et>

Understanding the barriers and facilitators of healthcare services for brain injury and concurrent mental health and substance use issues: a qualitative study

<https://bmchealthservres.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12913-024-11316-1>

Ten Priorities for Research Addressing the Intersections of Brain Injury, Mental Health and Addictions: A Stakeholder-Driven Priority-Setting Study

<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11238575/pdf/HEX-27-e14136.pdf>

Community Generated Recommendations to Improve Healthcare Services for People Experiencing Homelessness and Concurrent Brain Injury, Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder (Preprint) https://osf.io/preprints/osf/9eruw_v1

Brain injury after overdose is a hidden epidemic: Recognizing and treating the survivors of the toxic drug crisis <https://theconversation.com/brain-injury-after-overdose-is-a-hidden-epidemic-recognizing-and-treating-the-survivors-of-the-toxic-drug-crisis-224602>

Association between toxic drug events and encephalopathy in British Columbia, Canada: a cross-sectional analysis

<https://substanceabusepolicy.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13011-023-00544-z>