



# Culturally-Appropriate Harm Reduction: The Métis Nation of Alberta's (MNA) Opioid Crisis Management and Action Plan (O-CMAP)

LEPH Conference  
October 23, 2018

Chris Carriere, RD



# Outline

- Background
- Project Overview
- Preliminary Results
- Next Steps



# Métis Nation of Alberta

- Representing 114,370 Métis people in Alberta<sup>1</sup> (largest registry in Canada)
- Opportunity to participate in policy and decision making processes
- Improving health outcomes
- Self-reliance, self-determination and self-governance

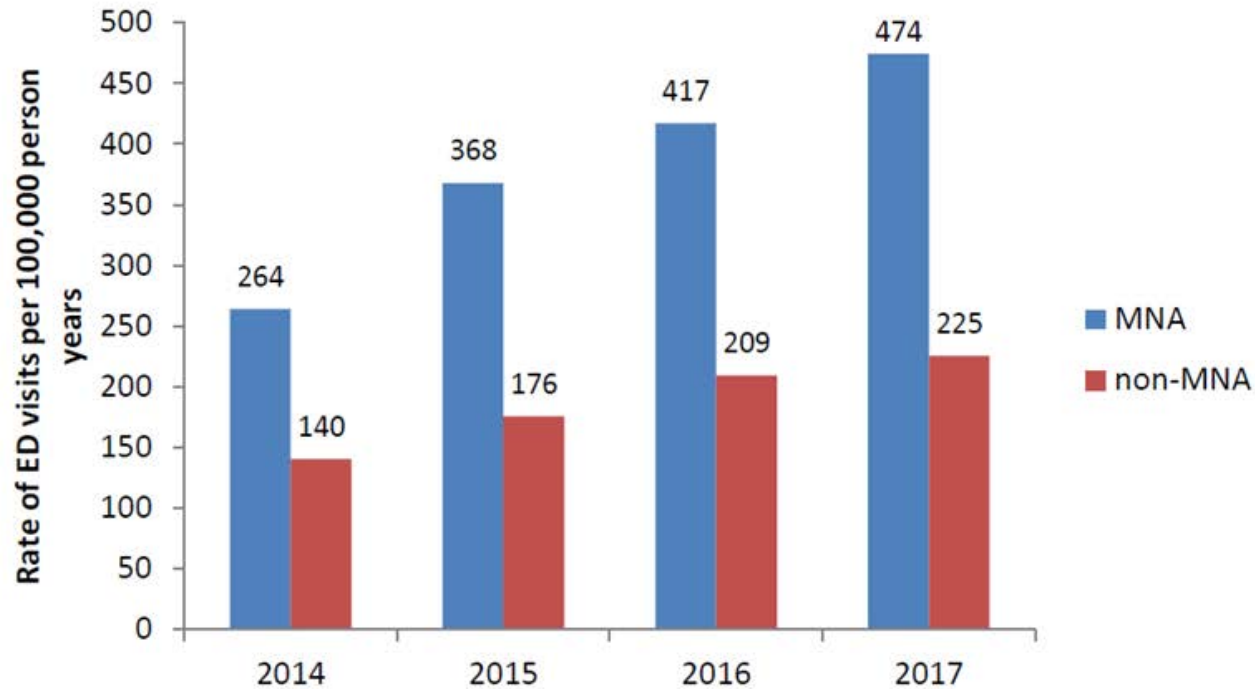




# Background<sup>2</sup>

## Emergency Department visits

**Figure 12:** Rate of emergency department (ED) visits related to opioid use and other substances of misuse per 100,000 person years, by MNA membership. January 1, 2014 to March 31, 2017.





# O-CMAP Overview: Objectives

- Distribute take-home naloxone kits (THNKs)
- Develop a community-driven, culturally-appropriate training program
- Establish opioid-related navigation services



# O-CMAP Overview: Activities

- MNA registered as a naloxone distribution site
- ~75 communities identified
- Métis lens applied to accepted THNK training program
- Comprehensive communications plan
- Continuous quality improvement strategy
- Development of an *Opioid Navigation Services* position



# Preliminary Results: Descriptive

Number trained\*



600

*\*as of October 10, 2018*

Kits distributed\*



750

*\*as of October 10, 2018*

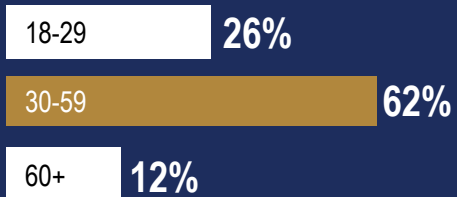
Communities visited\*



40

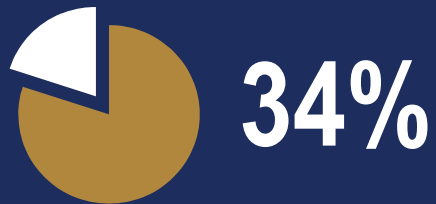
*\*as of October 10, 2018*

Participant ages\*



*\*participants who indicated their age group*

Male participants\*



*\*participants who identified their sex*

Métis identity\*



60%

*\*self-identified and registered*



# Preliminary Results: Evaluation<sup>3</sup>

2. Please read the following three statements and select your level of agreement with each by choosing a number from 1-5 using the scale below. Write your numbers into the boxes after each statement.

1 Strongly disagree    2 Disagree    3 Unsure    4 Agree    5 Strongly agree

- i. I feel confident that I could help someone who has overdosed
- ii. I feel comfortable seeking help, information, or resources if I need it
- iii. I will call 911 if I think someone is having an overdose





# Preliminary Results: Evaluation

- 99% agreed/strongly agreed with confidence statements
- Hands-on approach is well received
- Training and distribution close to home
- Requests to visit specific communities
- Word of mouth



# Next Steps

- Promote *Opioid Navigation Services* position
- Health services utilization baseline data
- Address ongoing community requests
- Continuous improvement
- Changing the conversation



# Questions or Comments?

Department of Health, Children, & Youth  
ccARRIERE@metis.org  
780-455-2200 ext. 435  
albertametis.com



# References

1. Statistics Canada (2017). *Census Profile*. 2016 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Ottawa. Released November 29, 2017.
2. Sporidis MJ, Malowany N, Svenson LW, & MacDonald B (2018). *Opioids and Substances of Misuse Amongst Métis Albertans* (unpublished). Edmonton, AB: Métis Nation of Alberta and Alberta Health: Health Standards, Quality, and Performance.
3. Williams AV, Strang J, & Marsden J (2013). Development of Opioid Overdose Knowledge (OOKS) and Attitudes (OOAS) Scales for take-home naloxone training evaluation. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*;132(1-2):383-386.