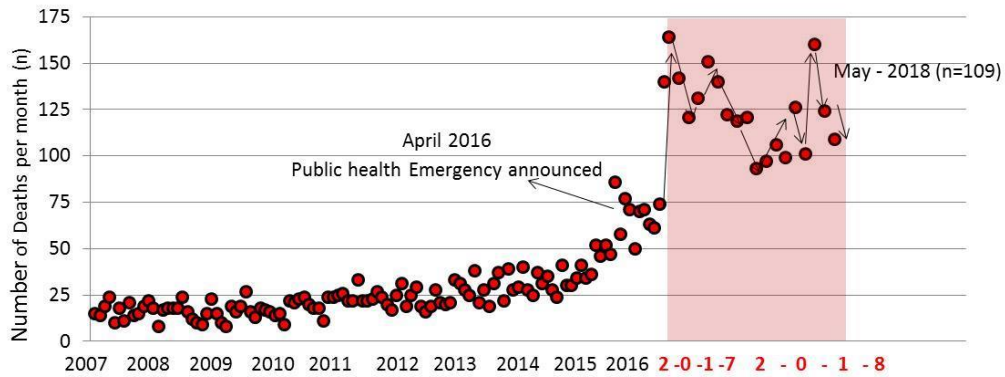
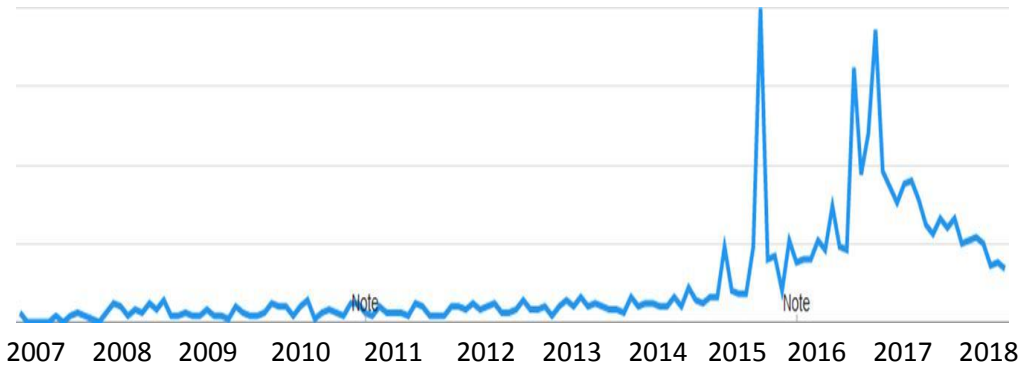


**BCTOX's Toxicology Surveillance of Drug Overdoses and Forensic Toxicology in BC
 June 2018**



Illicit drug overdose deaths per month in BC (2007 to May, 2018) [Data from BCCoronersService 2018-06-25, last update -BCTOX graph]

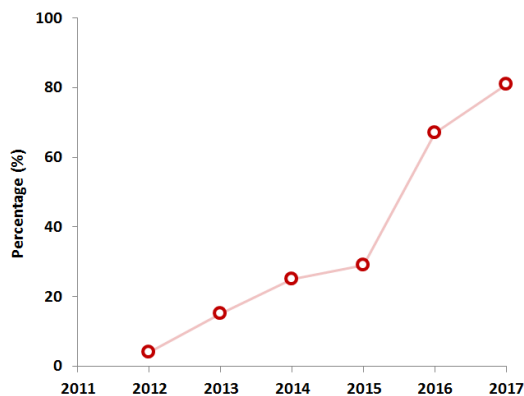
--- The pattern of overdose deaths suggests that the sharp increase in deaths has reached a plateau. (accessed June 27, 2018) [\(Read more\)](#)



Public interest in fentanyl in BC's major cities (Jan 2007 to June 2018 - data from google trends)

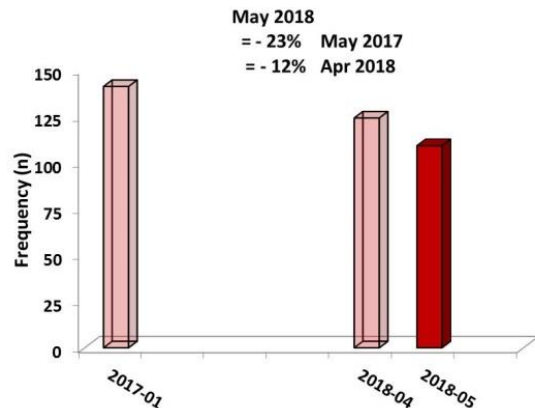
**Fentanyl Detected Illicit Drug Overdose Deaths in BC
 (2012- 2017 July)**

Data from (BC Coroners Service 2017-12-31 -) (accessed Feb 20, 2018)
 [BCTOX graph]



**Estimation of Illicit drug overdose attributed deaths in
 BC in May 2018 (accessed June 27, 2018)**

The number of Illicit drug overdose deaths in May 2018 was 109 (Data from the BC Coroners Service 2018-06-27), which is 23% lower than May 2017, and 12% lower than last month [BCTOX graph]



**Public interest in fentanyl in BC's major cities:
 Cumulative results starting from Aug 2018**

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British Columbia as the ground zero of fentanyl overdose tragedy faced increased number of opioid overdose induced deaths in particular since 2015.¹

Following the increase number of deaths, public health emergency was announced in Apr 14, 2016 in the province. The number of deaths dramatically increased during December 2016.

This short survey was performed to evaluate the public interest in fentanyl from Aug 2015 to August 2017 among different major cities in BC.²

Google Trends®(GT), an online tracking system of Internet weekly hit-search volumes (Google Inc.) were utilised to extract the data. GT collects, categorizes and connects data to a topic. Characteristics include real world based on search terms in categories of importance, interest by region, interest over time, removed personal information, eliminated repeated searches from the same person over a short period of time, unbiased random samples, and very low volume searches are counted as zero.³

Results are shown in figure 1. As can be seen, following publicizing fentanyl potential to kill among “teenagers” and due to “recreational use” of fentanyl in early August 2015, a dramatic increase in public interest observed. However for 7 months this interest was relatively focused in Vancouver alone (○; figure 1).

Later Surrey, Victoria and Burnaby joined the list of cities in BC in which searches for fentanyl passed 1% of all individual term searches. It is clear by overlapping the number of deaths in BC (----) on the original graph (figure 1) that Kelowna, Kamloops, Richmond and Coquitlam were joined the list of cities coincide with the sharp increase in December 2016.

Fentanyl popularised in searches in Nanaimo, Maple Ridge, Abbotsford, Prince George, North Vancouver and West Minister in the following months.

Public interest in fentanyl- cumulative results starting from Aug 2018

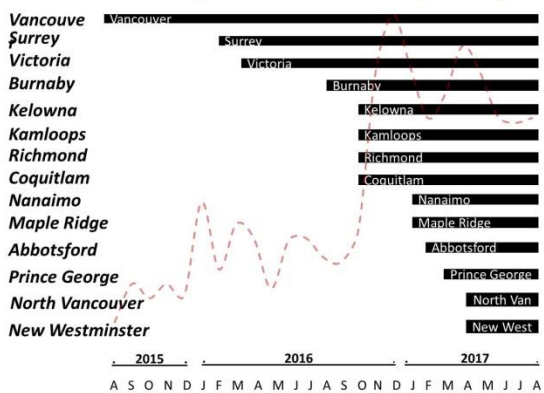


Figure 1. Public interest in fentanyl in BC's major cities: Cumulative results starting from Aug 2018 (data from google trends).
 (----) Number of opioid overdose induced deaths in BC,
 (■) Search interests appeared in google trends. Results are relative to the highest point on the chart for the given region and time.

In addition, public interest in fentanyl gradually declined after a few months. Figure 2 compares the rank of searches in different cities. As can be seen, fentanyl popularity in Vancouver (○), Surrey (—) and Burnaby (—) have declined over this period.

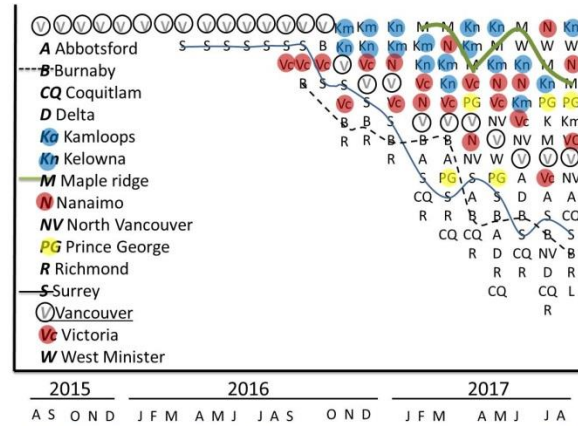


Figure 1. Public interest in fentanyl in BC's major cities: Cumulative results starting from Aug 2018 (data from google trends).

While this pattern may suggest a real sense of security due to declining the number of deaths in a particular geographic area and thus reflective of a real sense of security, it could suggest a diminishing public interest or fatigue in public.

These results have implication for risk management in public health.

References

1. Tyndall, M. An emergency response to the opioid overdose crisis in Canada: a regulated opioid distribution program. CMAJ 190, E35-E36, doi:10.1503/cmaj.171060 (2018).
2. Afshari R. in Shifting pattern of public interest in environmental & clinical toxicological issues in BC. BCCDC's Grand Rounds. <http://mediasite.phsa.ca/Mediasite/Play/998f14659f62451683fa20158d7b68f11d> (PHSA, June 26, 2018).
3. Google Trends. Interest over time. <https://trends.google.com/trends/>