

Harm Reduction in Family Practice: Responding to Changing Policies

PANELISTS

Dr. Katie Dorman • Jean-Paul Michael

WITH

Dr. Carrie Bernard • Dr. Nikki Bozinoff





Mental Health and Addictions

Please introduce yourself in the chat!



@OntarioCollege
#PractisingWell

Your Panelists: Disclosures

Dr. Katie Dorman

Relationships with financial sponsors (including honoraria):

- Health Justice Program, Clinical Lead
- OCFP Practising Well CoP speaker

Jean-Paul Michael

Relationships with financial sponsors (including honoraria):

- OCFP Practising Well CoP speaker
- META:Phi, Advisor
- CSAM, Consultant
- FIFE House, President
- CCSA, Consultant

Memberships on Advisory Boards or Speakers' Bureaus

- META:PHI
- CSAM

Disclosures

Dr. Nikki Bozinoff @NikkiBozinoff

Relationships with financial sponsors (including honoraria):

- Ontario College of Family Physicians Practising Well Implementation Group Member, CoP Speaker
- CAMH
- Department of Family and Community Medicine (University of Toronto)
- National Institute on Drug Abuse
- Womenmind
- CIHR
- Academic Health Sciences Alternate Payment Plan

Dr. Carrie Bernard

Relationships with financial sponsors (including honoraria):

- OCFP- Practising Well Scientific Planning Committee
- OCFP Practising Well CoP Speaker
- University of Toronto Stipend to supervise learners (students and residents) for the Department of Family and Community Medicine
- University of Toronto Stipend for role in the Division of Mental Health and Addictions
- McMaster University –Stipend to supervise residents
- College of Family Physicians of Canada Board Member

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This program has received funding from the Ontario Ministry of Health and in-kind support from the Ontario College of Family Physicians and the Department of Family and Community Medicine, University of Toronto.

Potential for conflict(s) of interest: N/A

Mitigating Potential Bias

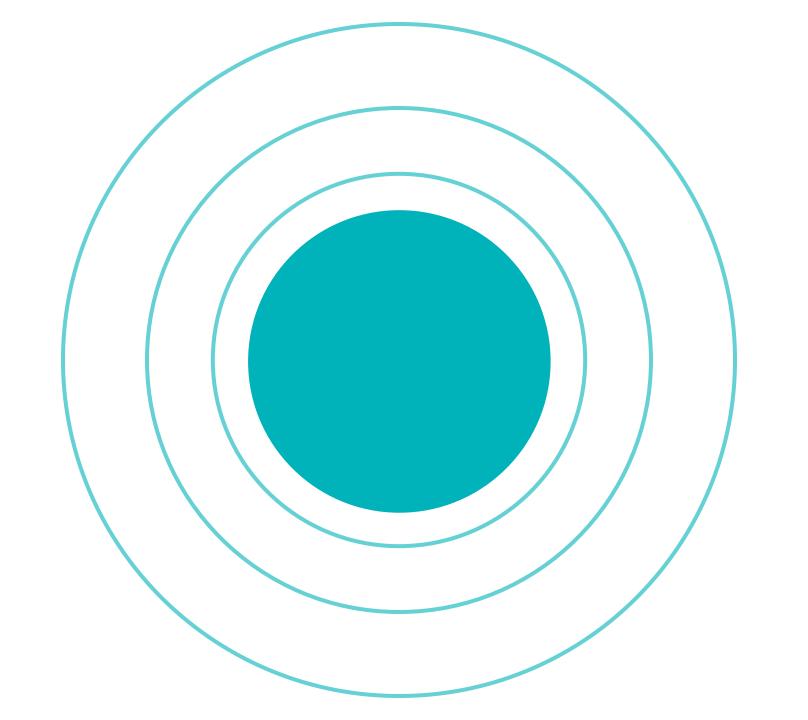
- The Scientific Planning Committee (SPC) has control over the choice of topics and speakers.
- Content has been developed according to the standards and expectations of the Mainpro+ certification program.
- The program content was reviewed by the SPC.

Land Acknowledgement

We acknowledge that the lands on which we are hosting this meeting include the traditional territories of many nations.

The OCFP and DFCM recognizes that the many injustices experienced by the Indigenous Peoples of what we now call Canada continue to affect their health and well-being. The OCFP and DFCM respects that Indigenous people have rich cultural and traditional practices that have been known to improve health outcomes.

I invite all of us to reflect on the territories you are calling in from as we commit ourselves to gaining knowledge; forging a new, culturally safe relationship; and contributing to reconciliation.



Enhancing Primary Care Through Harm Reduction

Practicing Well CoP - February 26, 2025

Jean Paul Michael

Addictions Case Manager, St. Michael's Hospital

Katie Dorman

Family Physician, St. Michael's Hospital



Territorial Acknowledgement

We wish to acknowledge, with gratitude and respect, that St. Michael's Hospital and the University of Toronto are situated on the traditional lands of the Anishinaabe, including the Mississaugas of the Credit, Haudenosaunee, and Wendat territory.

As settlers on this land, we recognize the immense harms caused by colonization, which continue to manifest in the health care, education, social service and justice systems.





Learning Objectives

- 1. To provide an update on upcoming the supervised consumption site closures and changing landscape of harm reduction in Ontario
- 2. To define the principles of harm reduction
- 3. To explore tangible examples of harm reduction in primary care





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Inspired Care. Inspiring Science.





HARM REDUCTION MENTORS

JOY VINEBERG

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THE CLIMB



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S SUSPICIOUS DEATH

PLEASE HELP PEEL CRIME STOPPERS! PHOTO OF VICTIM KEASON WILLIAMS AGE 9

ALL>>







MOST WANTED





















SUBMIT A TIP



SICKER AND DEEPER

- HIV +
- ENDOCARDITIS
- SURGERY
- 8 ICU ADMISSIONS



JOY ARRIVED







THE PHOENIX RISES

UNMET NEEDS

- HOUSING
- OW
- HIV MEDICATION
- FAMILY DOC
- LEGAL AID
- PEER TRAINING



JOY = HOPE



UPDATE 2025

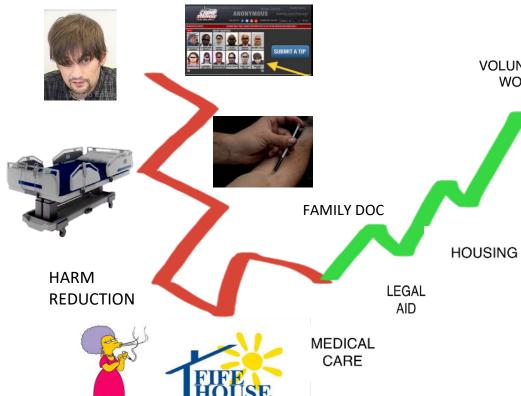
- HAVE CHOSEN TO NOT USE FOR THE LAST 8 YEARS
- PRESIDENT OF FIFE HOUSE
- LIVING MY BEST LIFE

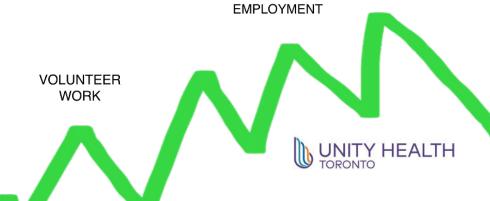


15 YEARS











PEER TRAINING









If there is only take away, please let it be this...

Harm reduction can include abstinence



Opioid-Related Deaths in Ontario

5-fold increase in opioid related deaths from 2003 to 2020 (Paul, 2022)

Highest mortality rates among younger individuals





Sociodemographic Characteristics of People Who Died by Opioid Toxicity (Gomes, 2024)

- Median age 35-40 * Black people died 5 years younger on average
- Deaths across all income quintiles, highest mortality for low income
- 10-20% were experiencing homelessness
- 6-7% released from incarceration within 4 weeks prior to death
- ~ 90% had accessed health care in the past year



Sociodemographic Characteristics of People Who Died by Opioid Toxicity (Gomes, 2024)

- 7-17% of deaths involved only pharmaceutical opioids
- Majority of deaths involved fentanyl or fentanyl analogues
- > 50% of deaths occurred in a private home
- Bystander present for 1/5 of deaths; naloxone used < half the time







Public Health Ontario

Santé publique Ontario

Healthcare Utilization and Clinical Comorbidities among People Who Died of a Substance-Related Toxicity Death in Ontario

> Stimulant, Opioid, Benzodiazepine, and Alcohol-Related Deaths

A report prepared by:

The Ontario Drug Policy Research Network (ODPRN)

Public Health Ontario (PHO)

St. Michael's

Inspired Care.
Inspiring Science.

Academic Family Health Team

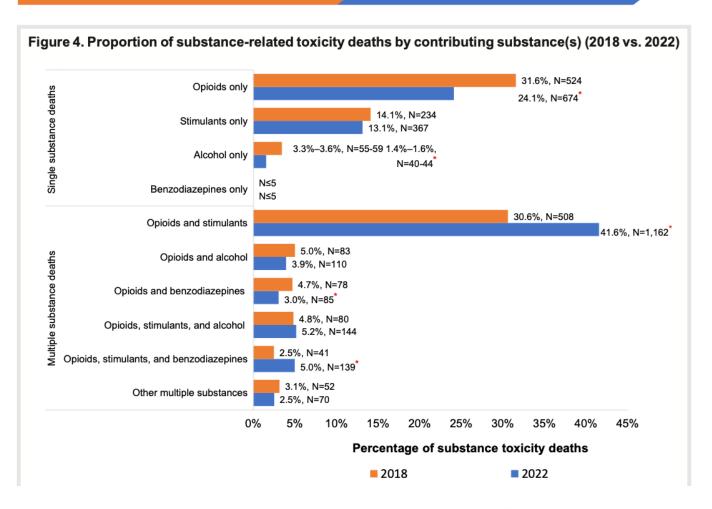
Comparison of the first and last 12 months of study

First 12 MonthsJanuary 1, 2018 – December 31, 2018

N=1,660

Last 12 Months January 1, 2022- December 31, 2022

N=2,796



Increased # of deaths involving both opioids and stimulants



Table 2. Recent healthcare encounters in the 7 and 30 days prior to substance-related toxicity death (2018 to 2022)

	Substance-related toxicity deaths (N=11,496)	
	Past 7 days	Past 30 days
Any healthcare encounter [†]	3,417 (29.7%)	6,402 (55.7%)
Outpatient visits§	2,318 (20.2%)	5,020 (43.7%)
Primary care outpatient visit	998 (8.7%)	3,028 (26.3%)
Hospital encounters [‡]	1,624 (14.1%)	3,097 (26.9%)
ED visit	1,580 (13.7%)	3,055 (26.6%)
Left ED before medically advised*	169 (10.7%)	520 (17.0%)
Inpatient hospitalization (acute)	210 (1.8%)	586 (5.1%)
Left hospital before medically advised*	47 (22.4%)	142 (24.2%)
Mental health hospitalization	71 (0.6%)	192 (1.7%)
Hospital visits for non-fatal substance toxicity	451 (3.9%)	799 (7.0%)

30% persons who died had a healthcare visit in the week before death

26% persons who died had a primary care visit in the month before death



Supervised Consumption Services



Unsanctioned, pop-up safe injection site opens at Moss Park

IY NEWS STAFF AND THE CANADIAN PRESS POSTED AUG 12, 2017 10:32 AM EDT LAST UPDATED AUG 12, 2017 AT 10:04 PM EDT



Ontario's first supervised drug inhalation service opens in Toronto amid rise in smoking-related OD deaths



Vancouver, 2003

Toronto, 2017

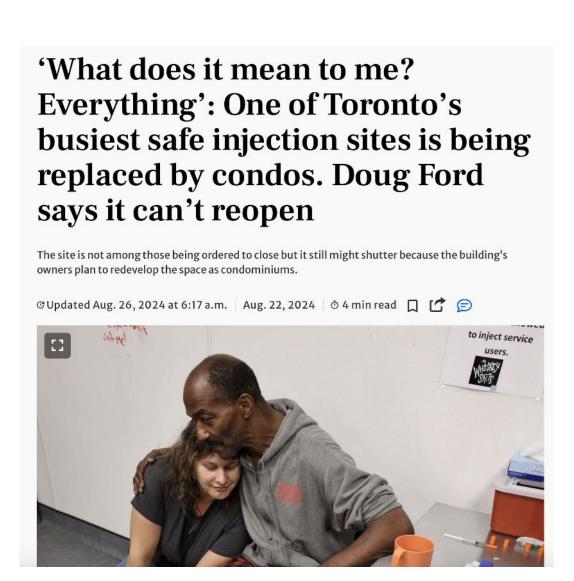
Casey House, Toronto, 2022

INHALATION SPACE!

SCS in Ontario (2004)

- 22,000 non-fatal overdoses
- ZERO deaths
- 533,000 referrals to other services





Supervised Consumption Service Benefits

- Reduced overdose mortality (Kennedy, 2019; Marshall, 2011; Rammohan, 2024)
- Reduced HIV infection (Ng, 2017)
- Connection to community, health, social services (Kennedy; 2017; Kerman, 2020)
- Cost effective (Kennedy, 2017)

The health literature reassures us that SCS do **not** increase crime.

Data from Toronto, Kitchener, and Guelph have demonstrated reductions in several types of crime in the areas surrounding SCS (Aug 2024).



Devastating News ...

Province to close 5 Toronto supervised drug consumption sites

Facilities won't be able to operate within 200 metres of schools, child-care centres



 $\textbf{Sara Jabakhanji} \cdot \textbf{CBC News} \cdot \textbf{Posted: Aug 20, 2024 1:21 PM EDT | Last Updated: August 20}$



THE CANADIAN PRESS

Ontario health minister went against review recommendations on consumption sites

Liam Casey

August 21, 2024 · 5 min read





Harm Reduction

Harm reduction refers to the evidence-based policies, programs and practices that aim to minimize the negative impacts of drug use, and focuses on working with people without judgment or requiring that they stop using drugs in order to receive support.

Casey House and Harm Reduction International

Harm reduction does NOT require that patient reduce their substance use



Principles of Harm Reduction

- Patient centered
- Non judgmental
- Non-coercive
- Empowering
- Pragmatic and low barrier
- Patient and their environment included
- Focuses on harms rather than use itself, promoting a shift to safer practices
- Includes perspective of people who use substances



Harm reduction accepts decision to use as a *fact*, without judgement supporting or condemning use





Harm Reduction as an Antidote to Burn Out



Examples of Harm Reduction in Primary Care

- Use person centred language and de-stigmatize
- Reduce access barriers, i.e. walk in visits or drop in times
- Create a safe, accountable, trauma informed environment
- Seek to understand and de-escalate aggressive behaviours
- Provide safer use supplies and share info on SCS and drug checking
- Recommend naloxone training and kit free through pharmacies
- Advocate for patients who require hospital or specialist care
- Treat acute pain adequately
- Prescribe opioid agonist therapy (OAT) for harm reduction

Managing Pain in an Opioid Tolerant Patient

OAT does not provide adequate analgesia for acute pain

- Reduced analgesic effect due to tolerance
- OAT has a shorter duration of action for analgesia (4-8 hours vs. 24 hours)

People on OAT need higher doses of opioids for analgesia

- Cross tolerance between opioids
- Neuroplastic changes leading to hyperalgesia → increased pain
- Stress associated with unrelieved pain is a potential trigger for relapse

Efficacy of Methadone



- Reduced mortality
- Reduced HIV and HCV transmission
- Reduced social harms including crime

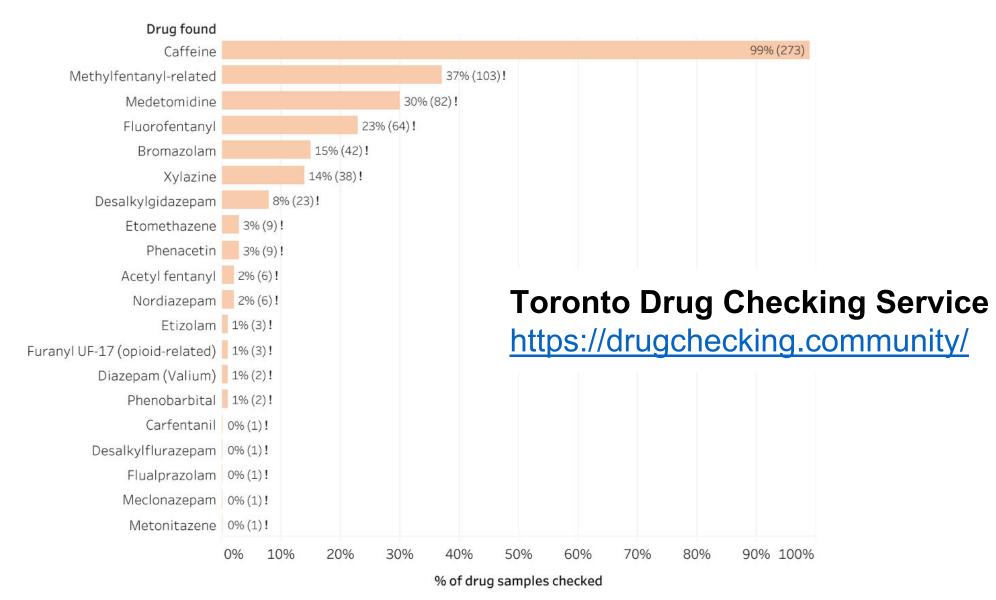
Farrell M, Ward J, Mattick R, Hall W, Stimson GV, des Jarlais D, et al. Methadone maintenance treatment in opiate dependence: a review. BMJ. 1994;309(6960):997-1001.

Hickman, M., Steer, C., Tilling, K., Lim, A. G., Marsden, J., Millar, T., ... & Macleod, J. (2018). The impact of buprenorphine and methadone on mortality: a primary care cohort study in the United Kingdom. *Addiction*, *113*(8), 1461-1476.

Other Practical Tips

- Safe space signs and stickers * if it is truly a safe space
- Tell patients who face barriers when a good time to walk in is
- Write next apt on prescription for those attending the pharmacy frequently
- Provide telephone access for those without phone
- Patient Comfort Fund (donation based, hospital foundation)
 Food i.e soft granola bars, Ensure, hats, socks, transit tokens, gift cards
- Address income insecurity for those on OW or ODSP
 - ODSP (K050), Special Diet Form (K055), Transportation Allowance and Mandatory Special Necessities* (K054)

Dec 2024 and Jan 2025



Safer Use Supplies

Safe Injection





Safe Inhalation





Client Resources



www.catie.ca



Safer Injection Technique

- Wash hands and surface
- Use new supplies every time
- Crush drug finely with sterile device and dissolve completely
- Immediate release formulation
 - Higher risk of infection with sustained release
- Inject in a safer site and rotate sites
- Inject a test dose
- Use with someone and have a naloxone kit nearby
- Dispose of needles and other supplies safely



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App

Call Us

NORS calls from Dec 2020 to Apr 2023 (Viste D, BMC Public Health, 2023)

6528 calls completed

61% for supervised consumption

26% for mental health support

Overall drug poisoning event incidence to phone calls was 1.2% No deaths were reported and only 3 false call outs occurred

Naloxone Kits

- FREE in Ontario at many (not all) pharmacies
- No Rx needed (but you can write one to encourage dispensing)
- Health Card Required *

Where to get a free naloxone kit:

https://www.ontario.ca/page/where-get-free-naloxone-ki

Nasal spray kits

Each nasal spray naloxone kit includes:

- 1 hard case
- 2 doses of Narcan® Nasal Spray (4 mg/0.1ml)
- 1 rescue breathing barrier
- 1 pair of non-latex gloves
- 1 card that identifies the person who is trained to give the naloxone
- 1 insert with instructions (English and French)
- 1 insert with additional information on the medication (English and French)



Intramuscular vs Intranasal Naloxone

	Intramuscular (IM)	Intranasal (IN)
Efficacy of Initial Dose OD with adequate resuscitative response after initial dose	77.5 - 82%	63 - 72.3 %
Benefits	Faster response Can titrate dose in healthcare setting	Easier for bystanders Reduced needle stick risk
Drawbacks	Increased training	Nasal abrasion

Consider smaller doses in the ED setting

Tool for discussing harm reduction within your primary care teams and medical education



Promoting Health Equity – Harm Reduction

A Tool for Primary Health Care Organizations and Providers working with individuals

Harm reduction is

- A philosophy and a set of programs & services
- Focusing on preventing the harms of substance use, not reducing substance use per se
- Viewing substance use as a health issue
- An evidence based response

Practicing harm reduction means

- Accepting people as they are
- Avoiding judgement
- Emphasizing the dignity of each person
- Being compassionate
- Challenging the policies and practices that cause unnecessary harm - like criminalization of drug use, refusal of medical care, lack of adequate housing

Why an equity lens?

As Figure 1 suggests, an equity lens helps us understand that substance use and the harms of use are increased by social conditions (abuse, trauma, grief, loss, and social determinants of health such as low income and inadequate housing).

- For example, the harms associated with substance use (e.g. stigma, violence, overdose, malnutrition, coronary artery disease, cirrhosis, HIV, Hepatitis C, abscesses) are increased when people face challenges related to racism, poverty, housing, income or mental health.
- The use of certain substances is often highly stigmatized in society, particularly for people facing social disadvantages3.
- Negative or stigmatizing experiences in accessing health care can lead people to delay or avoid seeking future care. You can prevent these harms by providing care that is of an equity-oriented and harm reduction nature.



Figure 1: Substance use in context

Examples Include:









Having water available at parties



Safer injecting and smoking supplies

Safe Housing



Naloxone

Safe ride

programs



Needle exchange

Opioid substitution

Harm Reduction

This tool offers actions you can take to implement equity oriented harm reduction in your primary health care practice. Harm reduction, cultural safety, and trauma and violence informed care (TVIC) are interrelated concepts that can help promote equity.

For other tools in the toolkit, see: https://equiphealthcare.ca/toolkit



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Questions?

Resources

Tools



Links to resources shared today will be sent to participants following the session.

Tools and Resources

Resource	Link
Toronto Drug Checking Service	https://drugchecking.community/
CATIE: Canada's Source for HIV & Hepatitis C Information	www.catie.ca
Ontario: Free Naloxone Kit	https://www.ontario.ca/page/where-get-free-naloxone-kit
Ontario: Recognize and Temporarily Reverse an Opioid Overdose	https://www.ontario.ca/page/get-naloxone-kits-free
Full Service Virtual Safe Consumption	https://www.nors.ca/
PHO: Patterns of Medication and Healthcare Use among People who Died of an Opioid-Related Toxicity During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Ontario. Toronto, ON: Ontario Drug Policy Research Network; 2022.	https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/Documents/C/2022/opioid-related-toxicity-deaths-healthcare-infographic.pdf?rev=cfdba9912ac0430b94bd51cdbfb78f05≻_lang=en_
PHO: Healthcare Utilization and Clinical Comorbidities among People Who Died of a Substance-Related Toxicity Death in Ontario	https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/Documents/O/25/odprn-healthcare-utilization-clinical-comorbidities-substance.pdf?sc_lang=en&rev=b7d50d0e707b4636b1f2954f507cfd50&hash=39BA6A1EBFE3E816A3DE88DAAD594953
Equip Health Care	https://equiphealthcare.ca/
Article – Varying circumstances surrounding opioid toxicity deaths across ethno- racial groups in Ontario, Canada: a population- based descriptive cross- sectional study	https://bmjpublichealth.bmj.com/content/bmjph/2/1/e000480.full.pdf

Tools and Resources

Resource	Link
Health Canada: Supervised consumption explained: types of sites and services. Government of Canada, 2024.	https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/substance-use/supervised-consumption-sites/explained.html
Article – Public Health and Public Order Outcomes Associated with Supervised Drug Consumption Facilities: a Systematic Review	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28875422/
Article – Supervised injection facility use and all-cause mortality among people who inject drugs in Vancouver, Canada: A cohort study	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31770391/
Article – "It's not just injecting drugs": Supervised consumption sites and the social determinants of health	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32485658/
Evidence Based Brief – Supervised Consumption Sites Are Necessary Public Health Services	https://www.uvic.ca/research/centres/cisur/assets/docs/colab/bulletin_s afe+consumption+sites.pdf
Article – Supervised consumption site enables cost savings by avoiding emergency services: a cost analysis study	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35346223/
Article – Reduction in overdose mortality after the opening of North America's first medically supervised safer injecting facility: a retrospective population-based study	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21497898/
Article – Does evidence support supervised injection sites?	https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC5685449/
Article – Supervised injection services: what has been demonstrated? A systematic literature review	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25456324/
Article – Overdose mortality incidence and supervised consumption services in Toronto, Canada: an ecological study and spatial analysis	https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpub/article/PIIS2468- 2667(23)00300-6/fulltext

Resources

Education



Links to resources shared today will be sent to participants following the session.

Practising Well CoP – Self Learning Program

The Practising Well CoP is now certified for self learning credits!

Earn **1-credit-per-hour** for reviewing the recording and resources from **past CoP sessions**. The self learning program is certified for up to 50 Mainpro+ credits.



Learn More and Participate





Nominate a peer for an OCFP Award!

There are four categories:

- Regional Family Physician of the Year
- Award of Excellence
- Family Medicine Resident of the Year Award Ontario's Rising Star
- Medical Student of the Year



Submit a nomination

ontariofamilyphysicians.ca/awards

Deadline: March 16, 2025

Join a series of small group learning sessions!

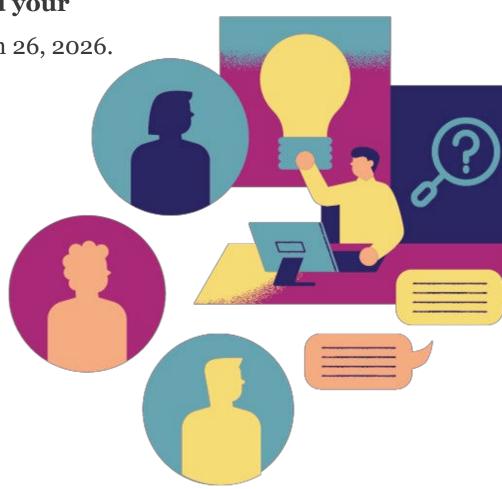
Engage in open discussions where you're invited to share the difficulties you're facing in your practice, in areas related to mental health, substance use disorders, chronic pain and your

own wellness. Groups are held between April 1, 2025 and March 26, 2026.

- Family physicians at all stages of their career
- Retirement
- Support for family physicians with lived experience of a chronic illness/disability
- Psychiatry related topics
- Boundaries/work-life balance
- Transitioning to GP psychotherapy

The deadline to register is March 12, 2025.

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- Management of alcohol withdrawal
- Navigating cannabis use in the age of legalization
- Managing opioid use disorder in ED and in-patient settings



Contact: laurie.smith@wchospital.ca regarding group discounts (5+)

Website: https://metaphi2025.vfairs.com/







Resources

Supports



Resources

Supports



OMA Physician Health Program https://php.oma.org

Centre for Addiction and Mental Health Health Care Provider (HCP) Resource Site

http://www.camh.ca/covid19hcw

CMA Wellness Hub

https://www.cma.ca/physician-wellness-

<u>hub</u>



- PARO 24/7 Helpline for Residents, Family Members, Medical Students
- 1-866-HELP-DOC



- https://www.ontario.ca/#support-health-care-worker
 - Self-led / With peers / Talk to a clinician
- •Ontario Shores Centre for Mental Health Sciences, Whitby
- •St. Joseph's Healthcare, Hamilton
- •The Royal Ottawa Mental Health Centre, Ottawa
- Waypoint Centre for Mental Health Care, Penetanguishene
- •Centre for Addictions and Mental Health (CAMH), Toronto



- ECHO Coping with COVID
 - for health providers (educational credits)
 - Fridays 2-3pm EST

https://camh.echoontario.ca/echo-coping-with-covid/

Support for you and those you care about.

Upcoming Community of Practice

Climate Change: A Growing Concern for Patients and Physicians

with Drs. Samantha Green, Myles Sergeant &

Marina Abdel Malak

March 26, 2025 8:00am – 9:00am

Register Now

practisingwell@ocfp.on.ca

