

OPIOID-RELATED HARMS

An overall comparison between workers who had a work-related injury and the general Ontario population

This study aimed to compare rates of opioid-related harms among 1.7 million workers who had a work-related injury or illness, to rates in the working-aged general Ontario population.



Compared to the general population, workers in Ontario who had a work-related injury or illness had:

2.4

times greater risk of
**visiting the emergency
department**

1.5

times greater
risk of being
hospitalized

due to an **opioid-related poisoning**.

1.9

times greater risk of
**visiting the emergency
department**

1.4

times greater
risk of being
hospitalized

due to an **opioid-related mental and behavioural disorder**.



Key message: Study results suggest work-related injuries are a risk factor for opioid-related harms, highlighting the need for prevention of injuries, work disability, and long-term opioid use.

Learn more at opioidsandwork.ca



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Financial contribution from