# The Impacts Of PCS







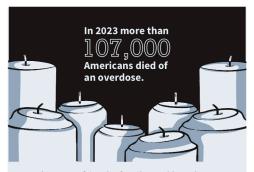
### Across the

## United States

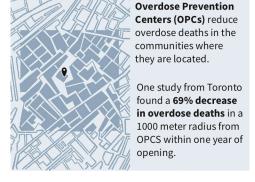
states and cities are exploring opening overdose prevention centers to reduce overdose deaths.

These are sites where people can use pre-obtained drugs under the care of trained staff who can intervene during an overdose.

Here's how these sites work.



These are friends, family, and loved ones.



People often overdose alone, on the street, in public bathrooms, at home. An overdose can become fatal in







EMS must be called and arrive quickly to reverse an overdose. **Often, help arrives too late.** 

At an OPC, people receive oxygen at the first signs of overdose, so an overdose is not a life-threatening crisis. In most cases, EMS is not needed.



An OPC in New York City, successfully stabilized <u>all</u> of the 1500+ overdoses at their sites in 2.5 years of operation.

Without a safe place to dispose of and get new supplies, people may **share equipment and contract diseases** like HIV and hepatitis C. Needles and other items could also end up as litter on the streets.







OPC use has been associated with **70% reductions in syringe sharing** and a reduction in drug related litter in the community.

LITTER CLEANUP AHEAD

#### The overdose crisis

and drug related stigma keep people alone and isolated—away from supports and services.





# When people stay alive and feel supported

they can access services. After two years at an OPC in Vancouver, 42% of people who used an OPC and weren't enrolled in treatment before, entered treatment.

# The research is clear:

these sites save lives.

Visit OPC.info to find out more.



