

Jan 13, 2016

Abbotsford Traditional Secondary School

2272 Windsor Street, Abbotsford BC V2T 6M1 Tel 604.850.7029

atss.ca

2272 Windsor St.
Abbotsford, B.C. V2T 6M1
604-850-7029,
Fax: 604-850-7028



Principal:
Mr. Glen Hildebrand

Vice-Principal:
Mr. Geoff Davies

Online Marks
Checkmymark.com

Student marks are available online at www.checkmymark.com. In order to access your child's marks, you will need to login with a

USER TYPE:
Select "Student/Parent"

SCHOOL:
"Abbotsford Traditional Secondary"

LAST NAME:
Student's Last Name

PASSWORD:
The Password is randomly generated and teachers will provide each student with their unique password. For Login help or password resets, please contact Mr. Macphail Andrew_macphail@sd.34.bc.ca or the classroom teacher

Office Staff:
Mrs. Chrissy LaJoie local: 1002
Mrs. Sherry Reimer local: 1001
Ms. Carolyn Constible local: 1000

Counselor:
Mr. Colin Abernethy local: 1107

One-to-One program:
Andrew Macphail local: 1120

All teacher e-mail addresses can be found on our website www.atss.ca

Principal's Message

I would like to welcome everyone back from the Christmas break. I trust you all had an enjoyable time with family and friends. All our students have arrived back safely for which we are very thankful.

We are now very near to the semester's end and soon students will be preparing vigorously for their final exams. Please check in with your son or daughter's teacher to see if they are up to date on their assignments and homework. You can contact them directly via e-mail by going to our website at www.atss.ca

In the field of athletics, our Sr. boys basketball have enjoyed success having won all their league games thus far. They have played in three weekend tournaments so far winning almost half of their games. We look forward to the remainder of the season and are expecting to do quite well this year. Our wrestling program is getting under way and we hope to again do well this year.

Please note our exam schedule which has been posted on our website and included in this newsletter. For the last week, Jan. 25 to 29 there will not be any regular classes scheduled. Students are to be at school in time to write their exams and should have arranged for rides home after they are finished. We will not be able to fully supervise students who may be here without having exams to write. If they have no exams or when they are finished their exams, they are expected to have arranged for rides home. Please check on when they write their exams and arrange transportation accordingly.

Just to give you a window into the future, we are planning on having an open house for all of our feeder elementary and middle school parents on Wed. Feb. 17. This will be a time when parents can visit the school and experience what a regular day in the high school would look like. We will have some of our students take parents around and have them sit in on classes throughout the day and we will have an informational luncheon for them explaining how a secondary school works and what programs we have available and to answer any questions they may have. Stay tuned for more information regarding this in the weeks to come.

Sincerely,
Glen Hildebrand
Principal, ATSS

Faculty:

Dept. Heads:	Local
Colin Abernethy	1107
Lindsay Faber	1108
Grant Gasser	1114/1116
Carlton Haak	3250
Ken Laity	5107
Andrew Macphail	1120
Rebecca Toews	3134
Tracy Wedel	3140

Teaching Staff

Elizabeth Cousar	3141
Brock Currie	3252
Daniel Muller/ Bruce Cuthbertson	3237
Jim Domke	5164/5107
Shawn Fedyna	3251
Kim Hunt	5107
Joel Janzen	3138
Stephan Kauffmann	3238
Sarah Kehler	3136
Sharon Kehoe	5171
Sandy Lane	3248
Alexandra Howie/Alain Lariviere	1103/3240
Frank Muermann	3137
Tamara O'Brien	5173
Kristina Recktenwald	3236
Olga Ulyasheva	3235
Janet Wade	1121

Learning Assistance

Phyllis Collins	3135
Tracy Elliot	3135
Heidi Ens	3135
Karen Hiebert	3135
Denise Silzer	3135

Library

Laurie Salter	3152
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Cafeteria

Bonnie Hughes	5169
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International Rep

Christina	1110
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Youth Worker

Caydeen Schayes (Clayton)	3255
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Community Support

Jeven Randhawa	1110
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Emails can be sent to all staff under:

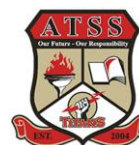
first_last@sd34.bc.ca

(Simply use that teacher's name)

Remember: We are on the web!

Follow us on Twitter @abbytitans

Check out our website: <http://www.atss.ca>



ATSS Calendar

Jan. 1	New Year's Day
Jan. 4	School Re-opens
Jan. 15	Collaboration Day
Jan. 25-29	In-School/Provincial Exams
Jan. 29	Collaboration Day
Jan. 29	Term 2 Ends
Feb. 5	Non-Instructional Day #4
Feb. 8	Family Day
Feb. 9	Report Cards Issued
Feb. 12	Collaboration Day
Feb. 19	Non-Instructional Day #5
Mar. 4	Collaboration Day
Mar. 11	Last day before Spring Vacation
Mar. 14-24	Spring Vacation
Mar. 25	Good Friday
Mar. 28	Easter Monday
Mar. 29	School re-opens after Spring Vacation
April 1	Collaboration Day
April 15	Collaboration Day
April 15	Term 3 Ends
April 22	Report Cards Issued
Apr. 28	2-hour Early Dismissal Day
Apr. 29	Non-Instructional Day #6
May 2	Non-Instructional Day #7
May 6	Collaboration Day
May 20	Non-Instructional Day #8
May 23	Victoria Day
May 27	Collaboration Day
June 10	Collaboration Day
June 21	Secondary Last Day of Classes
June 22-24 + 27-28	In-School/Provincial Exams
June 29	Last day for students
June 30	Year-End Closing (non-instructional)





ATSS CALENDAR REMINDERS



JAN. 13 WRESTLING PRACTICE

Practices are Tuesday and Thursday from 2:45pm to 4:00pm starting Dec 1. See Mr. Domke for more details.

JAN. 15 COLLABORATION DAY

JAN 15-16 ATSS MUSICAL PRODUCTION

The musical production is taking place this weekend. Doors open at 6:00 and the production begins at 7:00. Tickets are \$10 per seat and are available for purchase at the ATSS office or at the door.

JAN 22. X BLOCK

JAN 25-29 PROVINCIAL & SEMESTER EXAMS

There will be no regular classes this week. Students must be on time to write their exams and they must arrange for their own rides to and from the school.

FEB 1 REGISTRATION 2016-2017

Registrations for enrollment for the 2016-2017 school year will be accepted beginning Feb 1.

Important Information Regarding Student Absences:

Parents if you know your child is away from school with your permission, please ensure that you contact the school office to inform us of such. As we attempt to track students' attendance it is very important that we know if a student is away with your permission or not. You can do so by phoning the office at 604-850-7029.



Community Events and Information

Please check the district website at

<http://www.sd34.bc.ca/>



For further information please visit the following

Websites:

Please check Abbyconnect page for New Information:
(Flyers in Abbyconnect in "For Families" folder)

<http://www.sd34.bc.ca/parents-students/CommunityInformation>

**** New listings to the community/parent info page on the district website ** at**

<http://www.sd34.bc.ca/parents-students/CommunityInformation>

1. FRIDAY NITE Basketball Registrations

October 9, 2015 – March 14, 2016 Age 4 to Grade 12 Boys & Girls \$150

Register @ Colleen & Gordie Howe Middle (3174 Clearbrook Rd)

Saturdays – September 12 & 19 10am – 4 pm

For more information e-mail frankt@athletesinaction.com





Disney's MY SON PINOCCHIO Jr.
Presented by Abbotsford Traditional Secondary School

Friday Jan 15 @7pm
Saturday Jan 16 @7pm
Doors open @6pm

Performed at Abbotsford Arts Center
2329 Crescent Way, Abbotsford

Tickets are available at:
ATSS Office - 2272 Windsor St.
or at the door.

DISNEY'S MY SON PINOCCHIO JR
is presented through special arrangement with Music Theatre International (MTI) .
All authorized performance materials are also supplied by MTI.
421 West 54th Street, New York, NY 10019
Phone: (212) 541-4684 Fax: (212) 397-4684 www.MTIShows.com

Tickets are now available in the office for \$10 per seat

Synopsis of the musical:

My Son Pinocchio tells the classical children's story of Pinocchio from the perspective of his father, Gepetto. Gepetto is at his wits end, frustrated by his son who is not what he expected a boy to be like. Gepetto tries to 'return' Pinocchio to the Blue Fairy because he is defective. Through a series of events Gepetto learns that Pinocchio is his son and that their bond is unbreakable. This classic tale with a twist showcases the musical, technical, and theatrical talents of ATSS students and will be a 'must see' this coming January!



2016 EXAM SCHEDULE

January 25-29

	Monday, Jan. 25	Tuesday, Jan. 26	Wednesday, Jan. 27	Thursday, Jan. 28	Friday, Jan. 29
8:30AM - 11:30AM	English 12*	English 10	Social Studies 11*	MATH 10 A&W*	
				MATH 10 FMP*	
	French 10	Biology 11	Biology 12	Math 12 Pre Calculus	
	English 9	Science 9	Social Studies 9	Math 9	NO EXAMS
		Physics 11			NO CLASSES
	Outcome Completion	Outcome Completion	Outcome Completion	Outcome Completion	
12:00PM - 3:00PM	Science 10*			Conflicts	
	History 12	Chemistry 12	Physics 12		
	French 11	Pre-AP Math 11	Chemistry 11		NO EXAMS
	French 9	Math 11 Pre Calculus	Earth Science 11		NO CLASSES
		Intro Spanish 11	Social Studies 10		
	Outcome Completion	Outcome Completion	Outcome Completion	Outcome Completion	

*Provincial Exams - Note: Students must write Provincial Exams at the scheduled time. If you have an exam conflict, see your teacher to arrange an alternate exam time.



ATSS PAC

The PAC meets on the 4th Tuesday of each month at 7:00pm in the library with the exception of December, March, and June. Please keep an eye on the website for current information and special events that you as parents can support. If you have any questions please feel free to contact us at atsspac@gmail.com

Library Books

The new year is a good time to clean out bookshelves, closets, and bedrooms. Please take some time to look for lost, unreturned library and textbooks.

Semester 1 is over January 22 and all texts are due then. Grads will not be able to participate in grad activities if they have outstanding fines, overdue books, etc.

Yearbooks will be held until all fees, texts, and library books are returned, or paid for.

Course Changes for Semester 2

Students who need to make a course change for Semester 2 need to sign up at the Office for a Course Change Appointment during the week of January 18: Mon (Gr.12) Tues (Gr. 11) Wed (Gr. 10) Thur (Gr. 9). This can be done outside of class time only.

Students need to attend their Course Change Appointment during the week of January 25: Mon (Gr.12) Tues (Gr. 11) Wed (Gr. 10) Thur (Gr. 9). Parents are welcome to join their student.

Students who did not make a course change during this time will only have the first week (ONE WEEK) of S2 classes to attempt to make a change.

Register for SchoolCash Online following these 4 simple steps!

SchoolCashOnline

For safety and efficiency reasons, Abbotsford School District would like to reduce the amount of cash & cheques coming into our school. Please join the thousands of parents who have already registered and are enjoying the convenience of paying ONLINE! It takes less than 5 minutes to register. Please follow these step-by-step instructions, so you will begin to receive email notifications regarding upcoming events involving your child(ren).

NOTE: If you require assistance, select the **GET HELP** option in the top right hand corner of the screen.

Step 1: Register

- If you have not registered, please go to the School Cash Online home page <https://abbotsford.schoolcashonline.com> and select the "Get Started Today" option.
- Complete each of the three Registration Steps
*For Security Reasons your password, requires **8 characters**, **one uppercase letter**, **one lowercase letter** and a **number**.



Step 2: Confirmation Email

A registration confirmation email will be forwarded to you. Click on the link provided inside the email to confirm your email and School Cash Online account.
The confirmation link will open the School Cash Online site prompting you to sign into your account. Use your email address and password just created with your account.



Step 3: Find Student

Note: Student Number is Not Required

This step will connect your children to your account.

- Enter the School Board Name
- Enter the School Name
- Enter Your Child's Name & Birth Date
- Select **Continue**
- On the next page confirm that you are related to the child, check in the Agree box and select **Continue**
- Your child has been added to your account

Find Student

School Information

School Board Name: School Board 1575
Looking for a student in a different school board? ☐ [Help](#)

School Name: Eagle High School

Student Information

Do you have the student number? ☐

Student Number:

First Name:

Last Name:

Birth Date:

Date format: mm/dd/yyyy

[Continue](#) (No students? [Click here](#))

Step 4: View Items or Add Another Student

If you have more children, select "Add Another Student" option and repeat the steps above. 5 children can be added to one parent account.

If you do not wish to add additional children, select "View Items For Students" option. A listing of available items for purchase will be displayed.

Roses & Gift Certificates Fundraiser

Roses and COBS Bread gift certificates will be available for purchase before and after the evening performances of *My Son Pinocchio*, January 15 and 16.

\$5 Roses

\$20 COBS Bread Gift Certificates




All proceeds will go directly to the Band/Arts Program



COBS Bread fundraiser is now set up with 5% of proceeds going straight to the Band at the end of the school year. If families/customers mention the ATSS or ATMS school band upon purchase, proceeds accumulated will go towards the school. Thanks for supporting the Abbotsford Traditional School Bands!!!






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SPEND A DAY

Be a BCIT Student For a Day

Experience BCIT from a student's perspective.

Sign up to spend a day in your [program](#) of interest and find out what it's like to be a BCIT student!

How does it work?

As a student for a day, you'll pair up with a BCIT mentor student who's currently enrolled in a participating full-time technology or trades program.

While experiences will differ from program to program, as a student for a day you will:

- Spend a half day at BCIT (morning or afternoon visit, subject to program availability)
- Attend an instructor-led lecture and lab alongside real students
- Experience what BCIT campus life is really like

Ready to spend a day at BCIT? [Find a participating program now.](#)

BCIT requires one full week's notice to organize your Spend A Day visit. Dates may vary and are based on program availability.

Looking for other ways to explore BCIT? [Learn more.](#)

In This Section

- Overview
- [Participating Programs](#)
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Spend A Day Program will not be available for Technology programs during the summer months May - September.

MY LIFE AT BCIT

Real Students.
Real Life.

[Check it out!](#)

Feedback wanted: Love it? Hate it? [Let us know](#) how BCIT's website is working for you.

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A seat is reserved for you in First Class.

What other class would you rather be in...?

If a career in Aviation is something you have dreamed about... then get ready to Take Off. Earn your wings while still in High School.

**AV-161...Ground School. Designed to get you in the air.
Tuesdays and Thursdays after School starting February 2nd, 2016.
From 4pm to 7pm.**

AV-161 Ground School theory is provided for individuals who are interested in obtaining their private pilot's license and/or those interested in gaining knowledge in an exciting career in aviation. This course allows students to maximize opportunities for future career development in aerospace while still in high school. Preferred entry into the joint University of the Fraser Valley/ Coastal Pacific Aviation program will be given to candidates who successfully complete ground school.

Students receive:

- High School grade 12 course credit (4 credits.)
- Coastal Pacific Aviation course credit, and UFV AV161 Theory
- Transport Canada Private Pilot training record and
- Preferred entry into UFV Business of Administration-Aviation and/or UFV Aircraft Structures Technician program.

To see if you're eligible or for more information contact your school counsellor.



Abbotsford School District Aviation



ATSS Grad Blog



Subscribe to our ATSS Grad Blog Today

Please subscribe at the web address below to receive news on the Gr. 10-12 graduation program, academic support, tutoring, university admission, university programs, career programs, scholarships & financial aid, counseling issues, personal health, etc.

<http://start.sd34.bc.ca/atssss/grads/atss-grad-blog/>

ATSS Student Services

2015-2016

» Fentanyl / Le fentanyl

FENTANYL LE FENTANYL



AN UNFORGIVING KILLER UN TUEUR SANS MERCI

By: Allison Zenisek

A highly potent drug, 100 times stronger than morphine, is causing unexpected drug overdoses and death across Canada. Approximately one person is dying every three days as a result of using it and many of the deaths go underreported. Fentanyl is a synthetic opioid analgesic historically used as a pain reliever and anaesthetic. Originally designed for transdermal time release application, studies in both Europe and North America have documented significant overdose and mortality risks associated with abusing the drug.

On the streets of Toronto and in other urban centres across the country, fentanyl is a highly desired and relatively expensive drug in the illicit prescription opioid market. In Ontario most deaths are linked to abuse of the fentanyl patch whereby users extract the drug fairly easily and then inject, chew, or smoke the substance and therefore ingest it quite rapidly. This substantially increases the risk of a fatal overdose. The prescription patch was originally designed to release the powerful drug slowly into a patient over a period of 72 hours.

Un médicament très puissant – 100 fois plus fort que la morphine – provoque des overdoses et des décès inattendus d'un bout à l'autre du Canada. On lui attribue un décès aux trois jours environ, et plusieurs décès ne sont jamais déclarés. Le fentanyl est un analgésique opioïde synthétique utilisé depuis toujours comme antidouleur et anesthésique. Il s'administre normalement par libération transdermique prolongée. Selon des études réalisées autant en Europe qu'en Amérique du Nord, l'usage abusif de ce médicament comporte de grands risques d'overdose et de mortalité.

Dans les rues de Toronto et d'autres centres urbains à travers le pays, le fentanyl est une drogue très recherchée et relativement chère sur le marché illégitime des opioïdes d'ordonnance. En Ontario, la plupart des décès sont liés au mésusage de timbres de fentanyl. L'utilisateur commence par extraire le médicament sans trop de peine, pour ensuite s'injecter la substance, la mâcher ou la fumer. L'ingestion est donc assez rapide, ce qui augmente considérablement le risque

Dr. Jeffrey Reynolds from the Long Island Council on Drug and Alcohol explains how the lag time contributes to the deadliness of fentanyl. "Fentanyl has a lag time of about 20 to 25 minutes. Heroin users expect an almost immediate reaction, and when they don't get that immediate reaction, they think, 'Well, this is just lousy heroin. I should take more.' And then 20 to 25 minutes later, the strength of the fentanyl kicks in, and that is where we see a lot of overdoses."

In British Columbia and on the Prairie Provinces the rise in fentanyl related deaths is linked to the powder form of the drug. This form was introduced to the streets in 2013 and according to the RCMP is largely smuggled in from China. The powder is often mixed and sold with other drugs, primarily heroin and cocaine, but also used to make fake OxyContin tablets.

"Due to the spike in overdose deaths across Canada, health authorities and the police believe there is an increased amount of the drug in circulation, putting all users at severe risk."

The Addictions Foundation of Manitoba sees the overdoses as a wake-up call for everyone. "It's the great imposter: it can be obtained more cheaply than heroin," says Sheri Fandrey who works for the AFM. Recently the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse also released a report stating that fentanyl deaths are on the rise in Canada. Many deaths are linked to fentanyl overdoses or fentanyl toxicity and often involve additional substances such as cocaine, heroin, and other opioids.

Naloxone, an emergency injection drug, is used as an antidote in opioid overdoses. It saves lives, but could save even more if it was made readily accessible to medical personnel and to drug users. Health Canada is in the process of reviewing the drug's prescription only status and is taking the urgency of the uptick in fentanyl related deaths seriously. Some provinces have already expanded access to Naloxone by allowing health care providers to administer it in order to temporarily reverse the effects of a serious overdose, until emergency room treatment can be reached. In some areas across Canada take home kits containing self-administrable doses of the drug are being implemented.

Dr. Mark Ujjainwalla, an addictions specialist who runs the drug treatment clinic Recovery Ottawa, asserts that fentanyl is extremely addictive and is in circulation at high school parties. "It's definitely young people—we recently had someone 12 years old doing fentanyl!" He expects only five percent of his patients will successfully overcome their addiction to fentanyl. "We see it all the time, many people dying from fentanyl in Ottawa. It's underreported." He believes that the government could do more.

"In the Vancouver Coastal Health region, the majority of people dying from fentanyl overdoses are not using injection drugs. They are mostly

d'overdose mortelle. En revanche, le timbre vendu sur ordonnance est plutôt conçu pour libérer lentement le puissant médicament dans le corps du patient, sur une période de 72 heures.

Le Dr Jeffrey Reynolds du Conseil sur la drogue et l'alcool de Long Island explique en quoi le temps de latence du fentanyl rend ce médicament si mortel. « Le fentanyl a un temps de latence d'environ 20-25 minutes. Les héroïnomanes s'attendent à un effet quasi immédiat, à défaut de quoi ils se disent "Eh bien, c'est comme de l'héroïne de mauvaise qualité; il faudrait que j'en prenne plus." Mais 20-25 minutes plus tard, les puissants effets du fentanyl commencent à se faire sentir, et c'est là qu'on voit beaucoup d'overdoses. »

En Colombie-Britannique et dans les provinces des Prairies, la multiplication des décès liés au fentanyl est attribuable à la circulation du médicament sous forme de poudre. Cette forme est apparue dans les rues en 2013, et la GRC prétend qu'elle serait principalement importée clandestinement de Chine. Souvent mélangée à d'autres drogues, en particulier l'héroïne et la cocaïne, cette poudre entre aussi dans la fabrication de faux comprimés d'OxyContin.

"La multiplication rapide des cas d'overdose à travers le Canada amène les autorités sanitaires et la police à penser qu'il y a maintenant beaucoup de fentanyl en circulation, ce qui expose tous les consommateurs de drogue à de grands risques."

Pour Sheri Fandrey de Fondation manitobaine de lutte contre les dépendances, ces overdoses sont le signal qu'il faut agir. « Le fentanyl est un grand imposteur, explique-t-elle. On peut s'en procurer pour moins cher que l'héroïne ». Le Centre canadien de lutte contre l'alcoolisme et les toxicomanies vient lui aussi de publier un rapport faisant état de la multiplication des décès dus au fentanyl au Canada. Plusieurs de ces décès sont liés à une overdose ou à la toxicité du fentanyl et impliquent souvent d'autres substances comme la cocaïne, l'héroïne et d'autres opioïdes.

La naloxone, un médicament d'urgence administré par injection, est utilisée comme antidote en cas d'overdose d'opioïde. Elle sauve des vies, mais elle pourrait en sauver encore davantage si le personnel médical et les toxicomanes pouvaient s'en procurer plus facilement. Santé Canada est en train de réexaminer le statut de médicament d'ordonnance de la naloxone et prend très au sérieux la multiplication des décès dus au fentanyl. Certaines provinces facilitent déjà l'accès à la naloxone en permettant aux prestataires de soins de l'administrer pour renverser temporairement les effets d'une overdose grave, en attendant que le patient puisse être traité en salle d'urgence. Dans certaines régions du Canada, on distribue des trousses permettant à

» Fentanyl / Le fentanyl

recreational drug users who are snorting or smoking drugs," says Dr. Mark Lysyshyn, Medical Health Officer with Vancouver Coastal Health. North Vancouver couple Hardy and Amelia Leighton was found dead in their home on July 20th of this year. They had both ingested toxic levels of fentanyl. Their deaths left their two year old son orphaned, and prompted yet another warning from the Metro Vancouver police of the danger and toxic power of fentanyl.

Due to the spike in overdose deaths across Canada, health authorities and the police believe there is an increased amount of the drug in circulation, putting all users at severe risk. Many users are simply unaware of what they are taking. Quality control in black market drugs is non-existent, and when fentanyl is cut together with other drugs, the purchaser has no way of knowing the content or strength. Street drugs can unintentionally be contaminated with other drugs, exacerbating the risk.

Early signs of a fentanyl overdose include severe sleepiness, slow heartbeat, trouble breathing, slow shallow breathing, cold clammy skin, and trouble walking or talking. If any of these signs are observed in a known drug user it is essential to call 911 immediately. Minutes count. People using illicit drugs are advised to take the following precautions: do not use alone, start with a small amount, avoid mixing substances, including alcohol which can increase the risk of an overdose.

The family of 18 year old Anthony Hampton nearly lost him forever to the powerful drug. Rushed to a Calgary hospital by ambulance he was saved by the quick work of the paramedics. But he was clinically dead, his breathing had stopped, and his heart wasn't beating. According to the press Anthony had tried pot before, and a drug dealer convinced him to up the ante to what he and a friend believed was OxyContin, a synthetic opiate that has also been responsible for mowing down young lives.

Instead Anthony's doctors believe he ingested either fentanyl or a mixture of the two drugs and his MRI scan showed significant brain damage. Anthony was in a deep coma for the first 10 days, and then slowly emerged. His family holds onto the hope that his young brain can revive. "The first week was just a blur of tears and very little sleep, and things looked very bleak," said his father Reg Hampton. This family's harrowing story was first published on Facebook where it received 900 shares in just one day. The story later appeared in the Calgary Sun. By all outward appearances Anthony seemed like a healthy active teenager, and it appears that in our society today, where these drugs are so readily available, no child is immune. And no street drug is safe.

Last year 120 people died in Alberta as a result of fentanyl poisoning. In the first six months of 2015, that number had already been surpassed. Most fentanyl overdoses occur in individuals who mistakenly thought they were using oxycodone, heroin, cocaine or some other substance. Canadian music festivals are a place where many of these drug related illnesses and deaths have occurred.

Reports from Canada and the United States indicate that illicit fentanyl, produced in clandestine laboratories, has now been appearing in greater quantities on the streets. Fentanyl users who inject are at potentially high risk for contracting infectious diseases, such as the Hepatitis C Virus and HIV. Due to this public health risk the prevalence and practice of fentanyl use on the street requires close monitoring.

un toxicomane de s'administrer lui-même le médicament à la maison.

Le Dr Mark Ujjainwalla, spécialiste des dépendances et directeur de la clinique de désintoxication Recovery Ottawa, prétend que le fentanyl est extrêmement addictif et qu'il circule dans les parties d'adolescents. « C'est vraiment les jeunes qui sont touchés. On a récemment reçu un jeune de 12 ans qui prenait du fentanyl. » Le Dr Ujjainwalla prévoit que seulement cinq pour cent de ses patients vaincront leur dépendance au fentanyl. « On voit ça tout le temps; le fentanyl cause beaucoup de décès à Ottawa. Les cas ne sont pas toujours déclarés. » À son avis, les pouvoirs publics n'en font pas assez.

« Chez nous, la majorité des décès par overdose de fentanyl ne sont pas causés par une injection. On a surtout affaire à des gens qui sniffent ou qui fument de la drogue à des fins récréatives », remarque le Dr Mark Lysyshyn, médecin hygiéniste à Vancouver Coastal Health. Hardy et Amelia Leighton de North Vancouver ont été trouvés morts à leur résidence le 20 juillet dernier. Le couple avait ingéré des doses toxiques de fentanyl. Leur mort a laissé leur fils de deux ans orphelin et obligé la police du Grand Vancouver à mettre encore une fois la population en garde contre les dangers et la toxicité du fentanyl.

La multiplication rapide des cas d'overdose à travers le Canada amène les autorités sanitaires et la police à penser qu'il y a maintenant beaucoup de fentanyl en circulation, ce qui expose tous les consommateurs de drogue à de grands risques. Les gens n'ont souvent aucune idée de ce qu'ils prennent. La drogue vendue sur le marché noir n'est soumise à aucun contrôle de la qualité, et lorsqu'elle est coupée au fentanyl, l'acheteur n'a aucun moyen de connaître la composition ou la force du mélange. Les drogues de rue peuvent être involontairement contaminées par d'autres drogues et s'avérer encore plus dangereuses.

Les signes avant-coureurs d'une overdose de fentanyl sont une lourde somnolence, un pouls lent, une difficulté à respirer, une respiration lente et superficielle, une peau froide et moite, et une difficulté à marcher ou à parler. Si vous observez n'importe lequel de ces signes chez un consommateur de drogue, composez immédiatement le 911. Chaque minute compte. Des précautions s'imposent pour les consommateurs de drogues illicites. On recommande de ne jamais consommer seul, de commencer par une petite quantité et d'éviter les mélanges, y compris avec de l'alcool, car cela peut accroître le risque d'overdose.

À l'âge de 18 ans, Anthony Hampton a presque été emporté à jamais par cette puissante drogue. Transporté en toute hâte à un hôpital de Calgary, il doit sa survie à la célérité des ambulanciers. Mais il était cliniquement mort, il ne respirait plus et son cœur ne battait pas. Les médias ont rapporté qu'Anthony avait déjà fumé du pot et qu'il s'était laissé convaincre par un revendeur d'essayer un truc plus puissant, que lui ont son ami ont pris pour de l'OxyContin, un opiacé de synthèse qui a lui aussi fauché la vie de nombreux jeunes.

Les médecins croient plutôt qu'Anthony a consommé du fentanyl ou un mélange des deux drogues, et un IRM a révélé de graves lésions à son cerveau. Anthony a passé dix jours dans un coma profond avant de reprendre petit à petit ses esprits. Sa famille s'accroche à l'espoir que le jeune cerveau de leur fils s'en remettra. « La première semaine, on passait notre temps à pleurer et on arrivait difficilement à dormir; les perspectives n'étaient pas très bonnes », raconte son père Reg Hampton. L'histoire déchirante de cette famille a d'abord été racontée

DANGER

"That real-world experience that the speakers can bring into the classrooms is very valuable" "C'est très utile que des gens viennent raconter leur expérience aux élèves"

In theory pharmaceutical companies are always seeking painkillers that create a less addictive euphoria or that do not paralyze breathing muscles. Unfortunately they already have a cheap, legal, and steady supply of opium from India, Turkey, and Australia where poppies are grown legally by licensed farmers, so the incentive to create such a painkiller is not strong. These companies have managed to synthesize opiates in their labs. Fentanyl is one such synthetic.

Fentanyl was first synthesized by Paul Janssen in 1960 and marketed as a medicinal pain reliever product. It was used in the 1990's for palliative care in the form of transdermal patches. Today it continues to be an important pain management medication in many countries. In Europe and North America the concern around this drug centres on its potency, potential for dependence, and misuse.

The first large scale documented outbreak occurred in the United States, mainly in California, in the 1980's. In the early 2000's a number of European countries experienced a severe disruption to heroin availability, at least partially linked to Taliban controls on opium

sur Facebook, où elle a été partagée 900 fois en une journée. Elle a ensuite été publiée dans le Calgary Sun. Anthony avait pourtant toutes les apparences d'un adolescent actif et en santé, mais tout indique que dans le monde d'aujourd'hui, où ces drogues sont si faciles à trouver, aucun enfant n'est à l'abri. Et aucune drogue de rue n'est sûre.

L'an dernier, 120 personnes sont décédées en Alberta des suites d'un empoisonnement au fentanyl. Au terme des six premiers mois de 2015, ce cap était déjà franchi. Dans la plupart des cas, les personnes qui ont fait une overdose de fentanyl pensaient avoir pris de l'oxycodone, de l'héroïne, de la cocaïne ou une quelconque autre substance. Au Canada, c'est souvent dans les festivals de musique que les accidents et les décès attribuables à la drogue se produisent.

Au Canada et aux États-Unis, on rapporte que du fentanyl illicite produit dans des laboratoires clandestins se vend désormais en plus grande quantité dans les rues. La consommation de fentanyl par injection entraîne un risque élevé de maladies infectieuses, comme le virus de l'hépatite C et le VIH. Cette menace pour la santé publique exige que la disponibilité et la consommation du fentanyl dans les rues soient suivies de près.

En théorie, les sociétés pharmaceutiques cherchent sans cesse à développer des analgésiques qui sont moins addictifs et euphorisants ou qui ne paralysent pas les muscles respiratoires. Malheureusement, elles disposent déjà d'un approvisionnement stable, légal et bon marché en opium importé de l'Inde, de la Turquie et de l'Australie, où le pavot somnifère est cultivé légalement sous licence. On comprend dès lors que les sociétés pharmaceutiques ne soient pas pressées de développer de tels analgésiques. Leurs laboratoires ont tout de même réussi à fabriquer des opiacés de synthèse, comme le fentanyl.



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production. This vacuum has been replaced in many European countries with illicit fentanyl, known as China White, or white heroin on the street. On both continents fentanyl misuse can be traced to diverted pharmaceuticals, and illicit production. More recently China has become a steady supplier of the drug. In Calgary police recently charged a man for allegedly trying to smuggle the drug with an estimated value of \$348,000 into the country from China.

Sharon, a Calgary mother has been speaking at schools for more than a year about the dangers of the drug. The loss of her son to an overdose fundamentally changed her life and the students know it. "That real-world experience that the speakers can bring into the classrooms is very valuable," says Megan Geyer, spokeswoman for the Calgary Board of Education. Sharon plans to spend more time in the junior high schools with the hope of reaching kids before they confront the temptations and dangers of the drug world. "There are no words to express what it is like to lose a child, and to lose all your hope and dreams for your child," Sharon said. "And I think, if I can stop one from going down the same path he did, and they can get help, they have hope." ♦♦♦

Synthétisé pour la première fois en 1960 par Paul Janssen, le fentanyl a été mis en marché comme analgésique médicamenteux. Dans les années 90, il était utilisé en soins palliatifs sous forme de timbres transdermiques. Encore aujourd'hui, le fentanyl est un médicament largement utilisé dans de nombreux pays pour traiter la douleur. En Europe et en Amérique du Nord, les inquiétudes soulevées par ce médicament sont en grande partie liées à sa puissance, à son potentiel de dépendance et à son mésusage.

La première vague connue de décès dus au fentanyl est survenue aux États-Unis (principalement en Californie) dans les années 80. Au début des années 2000, la disponibilité de l'héroïne dans plusieurs pays d'Europe a été sérieusement compromise au moins en partie par les talibans et leur contrôle sur la production d'opium. Ce vide a été comblé par le fentanyl illicite, connu dans les rues sous le nom de China White ou d'héroïne blanche. Des deux côtés de l'Atlantique, le fentanyl en cause dans les cas de mésusage est issu de médicaments détournés ou de la production illicite. Ces derniers temps, c'est souvent la Chine qui répond à la demande. À Calgary, la police a récemment déposé des accusations contre un homme qui aurait tenté de faire entrer clandestinement au pays depuis la Chine un lot de fentanyl d'une valeur estimée de 348 000 \$.

Sharon, une mère de Calgary, fait la tournée des écoles depuis plus d'un an pour mettre les élèves en garde contre les dangers de cette drogue. La mort de son fils des suites d'une overdose a fondamentalement changé sa vie, et les élèves le savent. « C'est très utile que des gens viennent raconter leur expérience aux élèves », observe Megan Geyer, porte-parole du conseil scolaire. Sharon veut passer plus de temps dans les écoles secondaires de premier cycle dans l'espoir de conscientiser les jeunes avant qu'ils ne soient confrontés aux tentations et aux dangers du monde de la drogue. « Il n'y a pas de mots assez forts pour exprimer la douleur de la perte d'un enfant, de la perte tous les espoirs et les rêves que l'on fondait en lui, conte Sharon. Si je peux empêcher des enfants de commettre la même erreur que mon fils, et s'ils peuvent trouver de l'aide, il y a l'espoir. » ♦♦♦

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