CANADA'S RAPID DESCENT INTO THE EUTHANASIA ABYSS

In a flurry of court decisions, legislation and guidelines enacted over a short period of time, Canada has become the euthanasia capital of the world. This reality from our northern neighbors is a stark warning sign for the United States which has its own expansion efforts occurring in the various states.

TIMELINE OF EUTHANASIA IN CANADA:

2014	Eligibility for those who are dying at "end of life"	Quebec Province passes legislation to legalize
2015	Eligibility for those with a grievous and irremediable medical condition	Supreme Court decriminalizes euthanasia
2016	Eligibility for those whose death i "reasonably foreseeable"	s Government passes legislation to legalize nationwide
2019	Organ donation and euthanasia meshed	Canadian Blood Services establishes guidelines
	Eligibility for those whose death is not reasonably foreseeable" (patients who a dying); de facto advance requests; for th with mental illness (beginning in 2027	re not passes legislation to expand
2023	Eligibility for those with serious physica disability and by advance request (Quebec); call to extend to "mature min and infants with severe disabilities	passes legislation

RAPID RISE IN CANADIAN DEATHS FROM EUTHANASIA*

2016 1,108 deaths 2021 10,064 deaths 2022 13,241 deaths

*Although Canada allows both assisted suicide and euthanasia, 99% of deaths are euthanasia deaths.

HORRENDOUS IMPACT ON CANADIAN RESIDENTS

Lisa Pauli

Lisa is 47 and wishes

to have euthanasia

for her anorexia (13).

Christine Gauthier

Christine, veteran and

former Paralympian, was

offered euthanasia after

trying for five years to get

a wheelchair ramp

installed in her home. (4)



Jennyfer Hatch

Jennyfer died from euthanasia at age 37 because she could not find treatment and adequate accessible housing (3)



Sophia

Sophia chose euthanasia because she was unable to secure housing compatible with her Multiple Chemical Sensitivities (6).



Veteran (identity unknown)

A veteran who asked for assistance for PTSD was told by a Veteran Affairs Canada employee that he was eligible for euthanasia (7)



Donna Duncan

Donna's health deteriorated due to a concussion and she received euthanasia within four days of her initial request, even though she was not terminally ill. Efforts by her daughters for a police investigation were thwarted when the hospital refused to cooperate (1).



Rose Finlay

Rose, a 33-year-old woman who is quadriplegic, applied for euthanasia because it is a shorter wait than for the support services she needs (8).

Chris "Birdie" Gladders

35-year-old Chris chose euthanasia because he faced inhumane conditions in longterm care (9).



Alan Nichols

Alan had recurrent episodes of depression and several mild disabilities and was admitted to a hospital following a wellness check. He received euthanasia under an application that indicated hearing loss. His family contacted multiple authorities with no recourse resulting (2).



Cheryl Lowen

Cheryl was euthanized in 2019 due to chronic physical and mental illness; her brother does not believe she was eligible (12).



Raymond Bourbonnais

Raymond chose to die by euthanasia because he had a disability and his long-term care facility had atrocious living conditions (5).



Jack Sorenson

Jack had dementia and COPD and was deemed eligible for euthanasia despite questionable capacity (10).



Kathrin Mentler

Kathrin Mentler, a 37-yearold woman with chronic depression and suicidality, was told by a psychiatric clinician at Vancouver General Hospital that there would be a long wait to see a psychiatrist and asked if Kathrin had considered euthanasia.(11).

11 mijszy jądzanie wsz. Anewy 7 obosto w sukularkie w omieckaj w sastereniu. J. Lipszy/ znacowersm.com/wwak/ascritteria/ormedical assistance-in-dying-shifts-calls-for-more-alternatives-support-for-people-who-are-suffering 13 https://www.reuters.com/world/americas/shes47-anoresic-wnsh-help-dying-canada-will-soon-allow-it-2023-07-15/