




Opioid Trends in a COVID World

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Community Bridges, Inc.

Drug Overdose Deaths on Rise Again

- 81,000 drug overdose deaths occurred in the United States in the 12 months ending in May 2020 (**highest number of overdose deaths ever recorded in a 12-month period**)
 - Acceleration during pandemic
 - Fentanyl
 - Cocaine
 - Meth
- 
- <https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2020/p1218-overdose-deaths-covid-19.html>

3 months later... getting worse

- September 2019 through August 2020
- During this period, there were **88,295 deaths**, a record high that is almost 19,000 more deaths (27%) than the prior 12-month period
- Fentanyl and opioids
- 35-44 year olds most vulnerable

Fentanyl, Meth and Cocaine on Rise

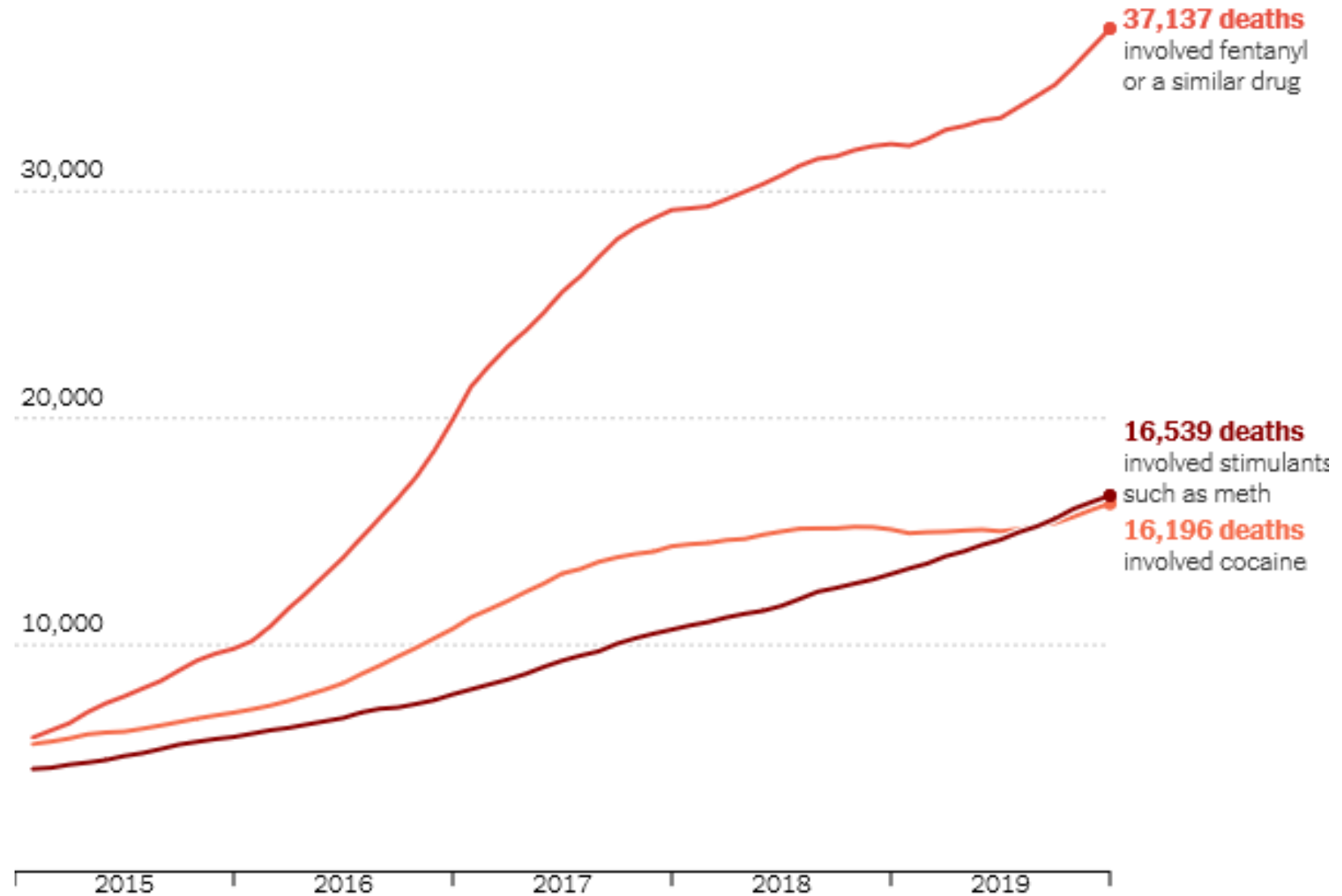
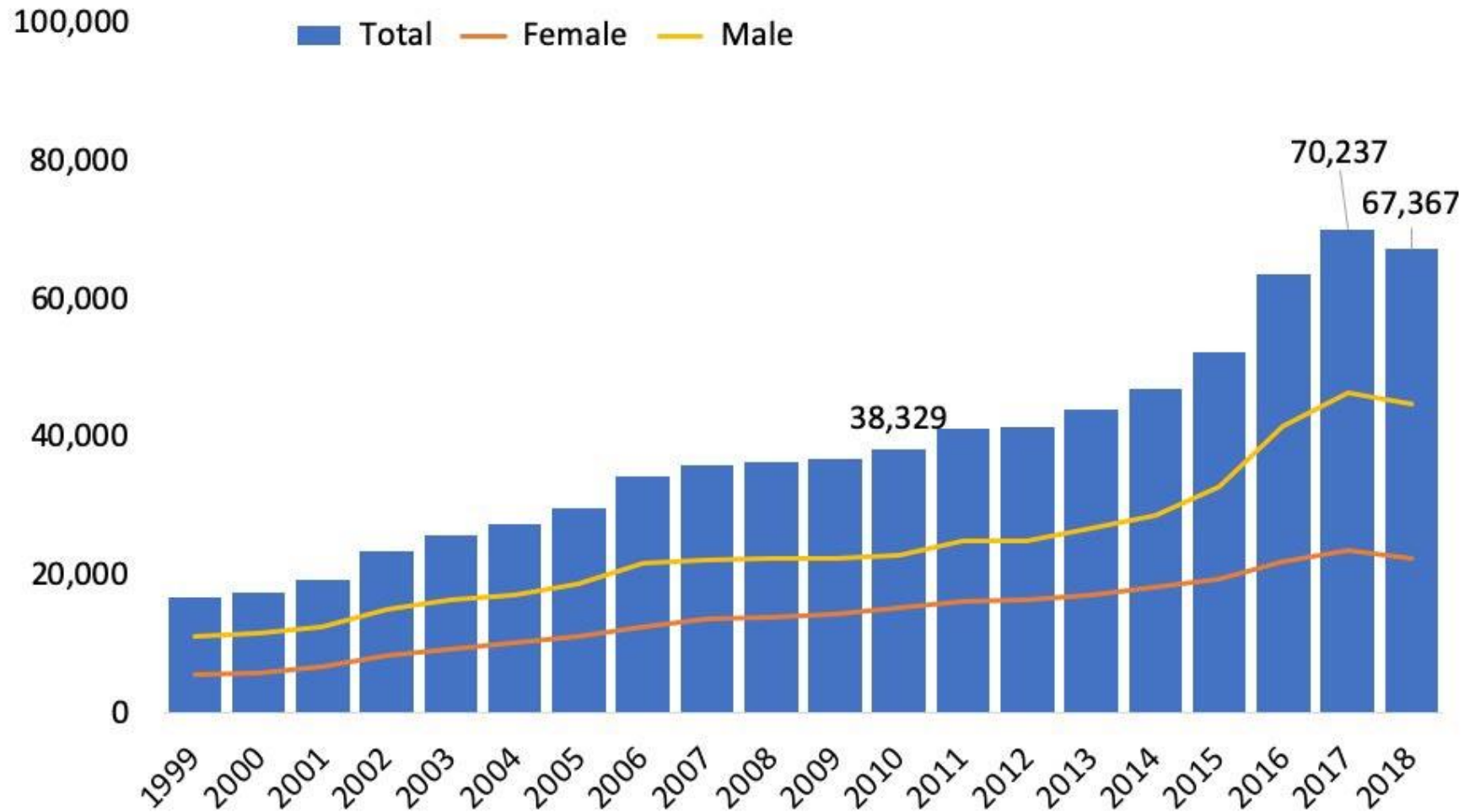
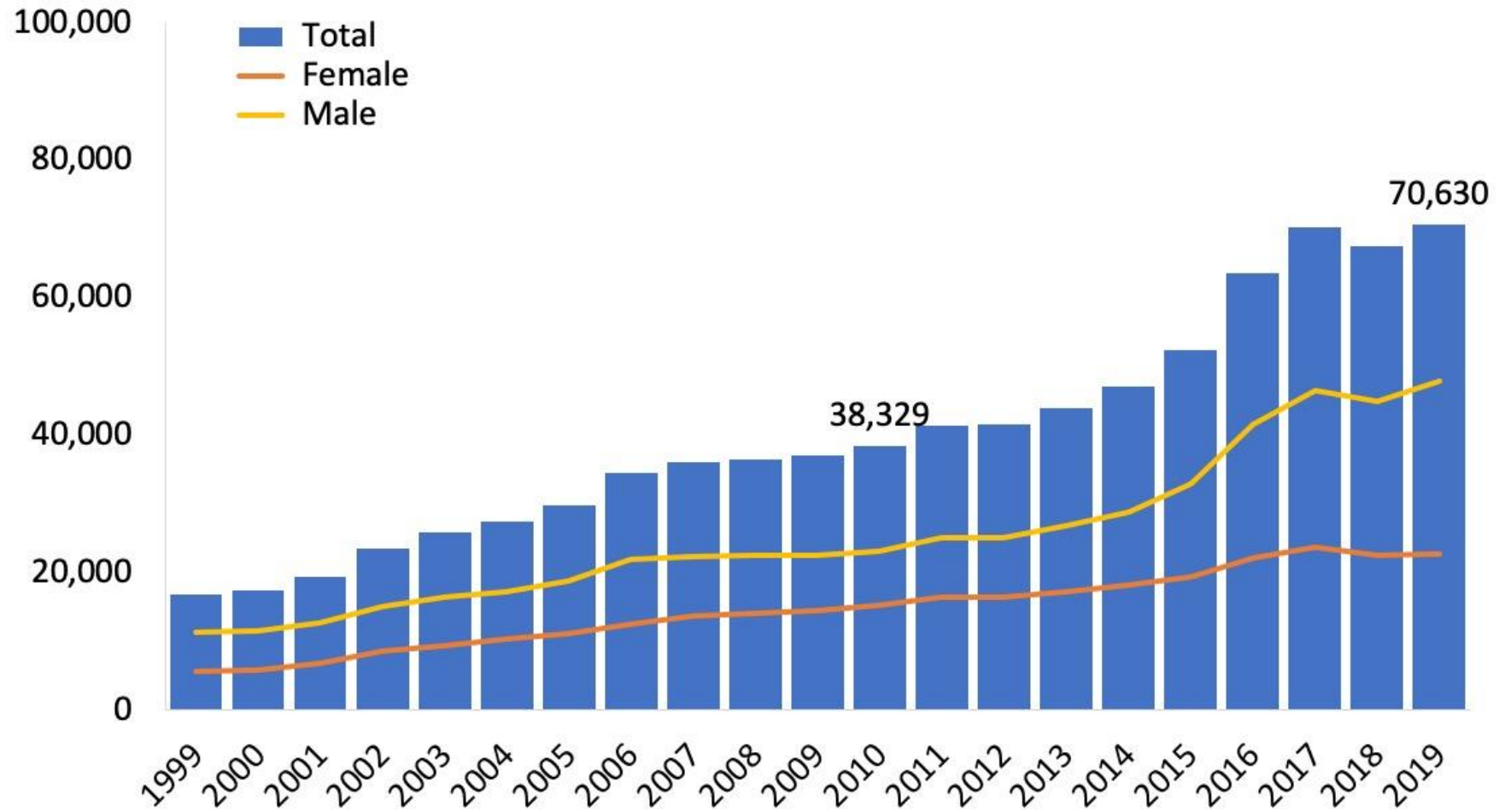


Figure 1. National Drug Overdose Deaths Number Among All Ages, by Gender, 1999-2018



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2018 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released January, 2019

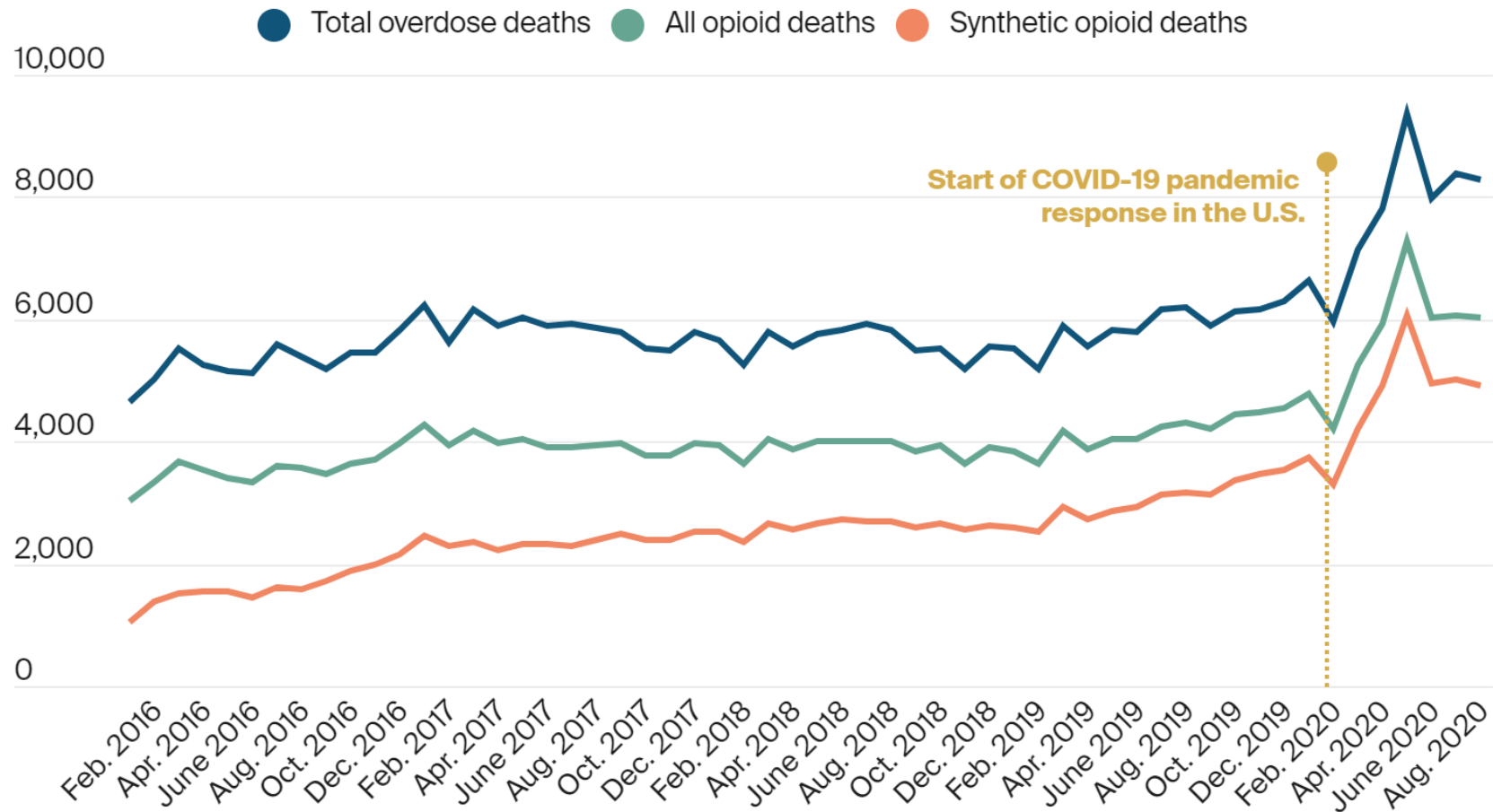
**Figure 1. National Drug-Involved Overdose Deaths*
 Number Among All Ages, by Gender, 1999-2019**



*Includes deaths with underlying causes of unintentional drug poisoning (X40–X44), suicide drug poisoning (X60–X64), homicide drug poisoning (X85), or drug poisoning of undetermined intent (Y10–Y14), as coded in the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision. Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2019 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released 12/2020.

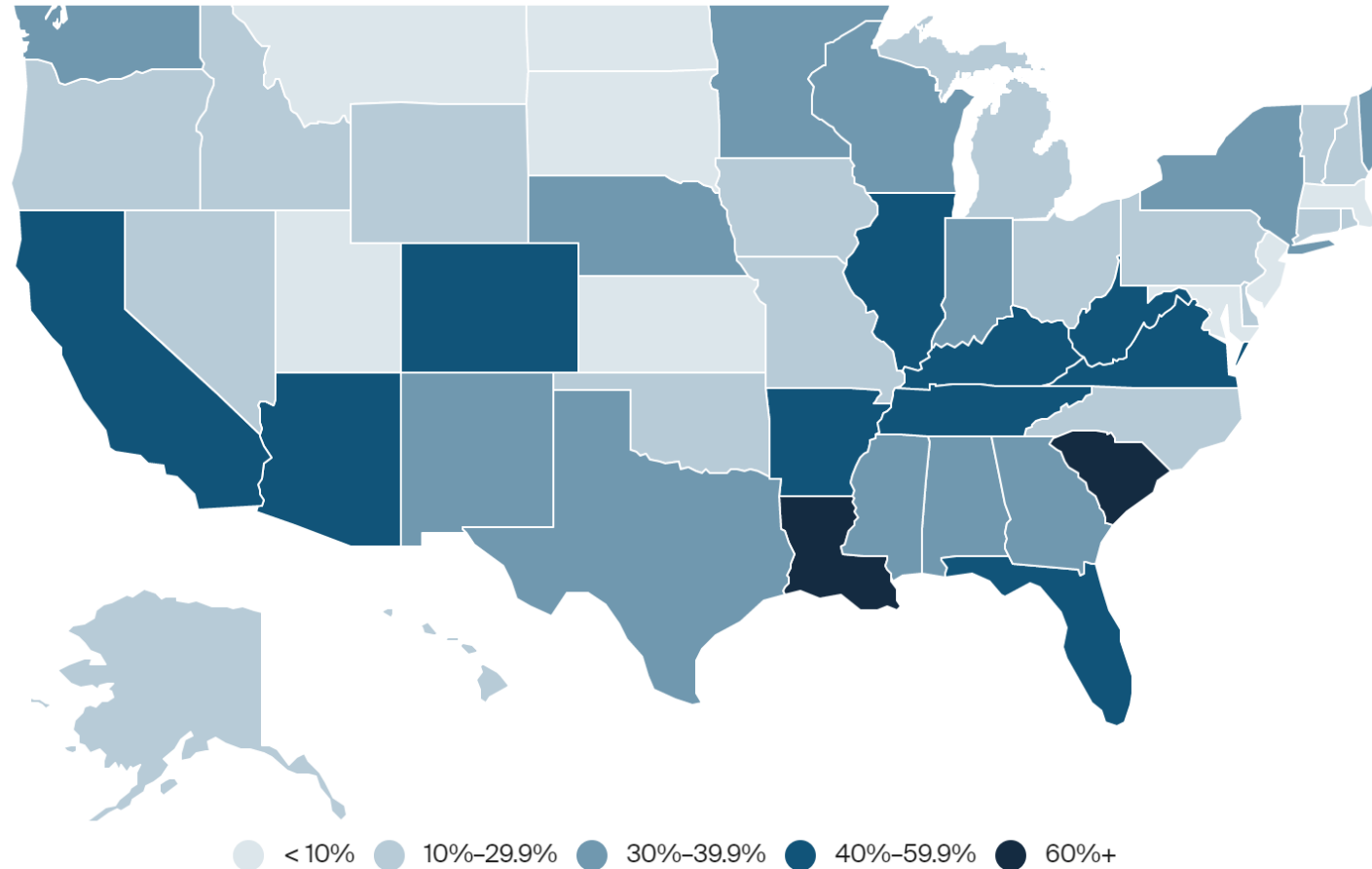
OVERDOSE DEATHS SPIKED AFTER START OF THE PANDEMIC, DRIVEN BY SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS LIKE FENTANYL

Monthly drug overdose deaths



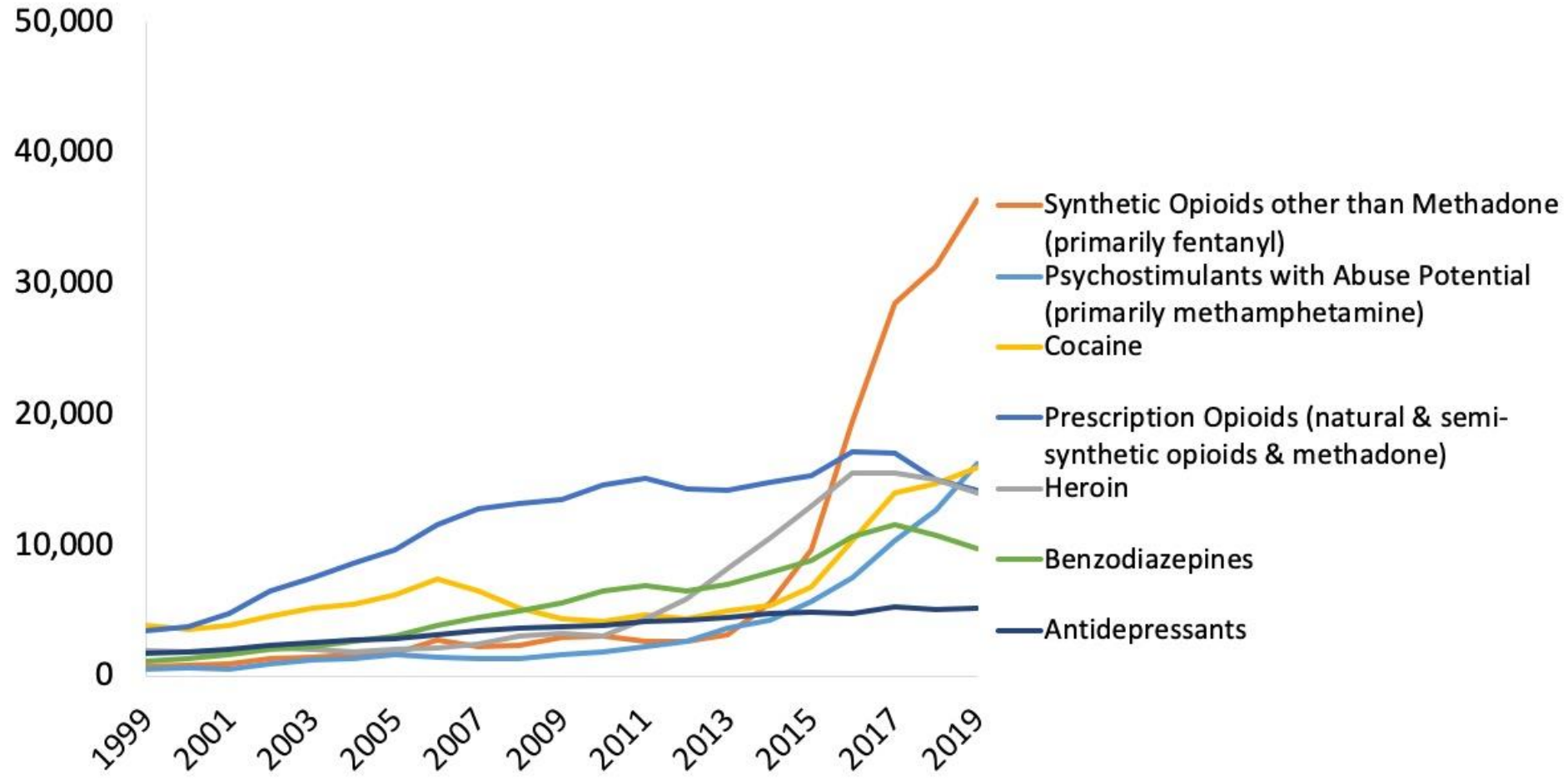
OVERDOSE DEATHS INCREASED IN ALMOST EVERY STATE DURING THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 2020

Estimated percent increase in overdose deaths,
January–August 2020 vs. January–August 2019



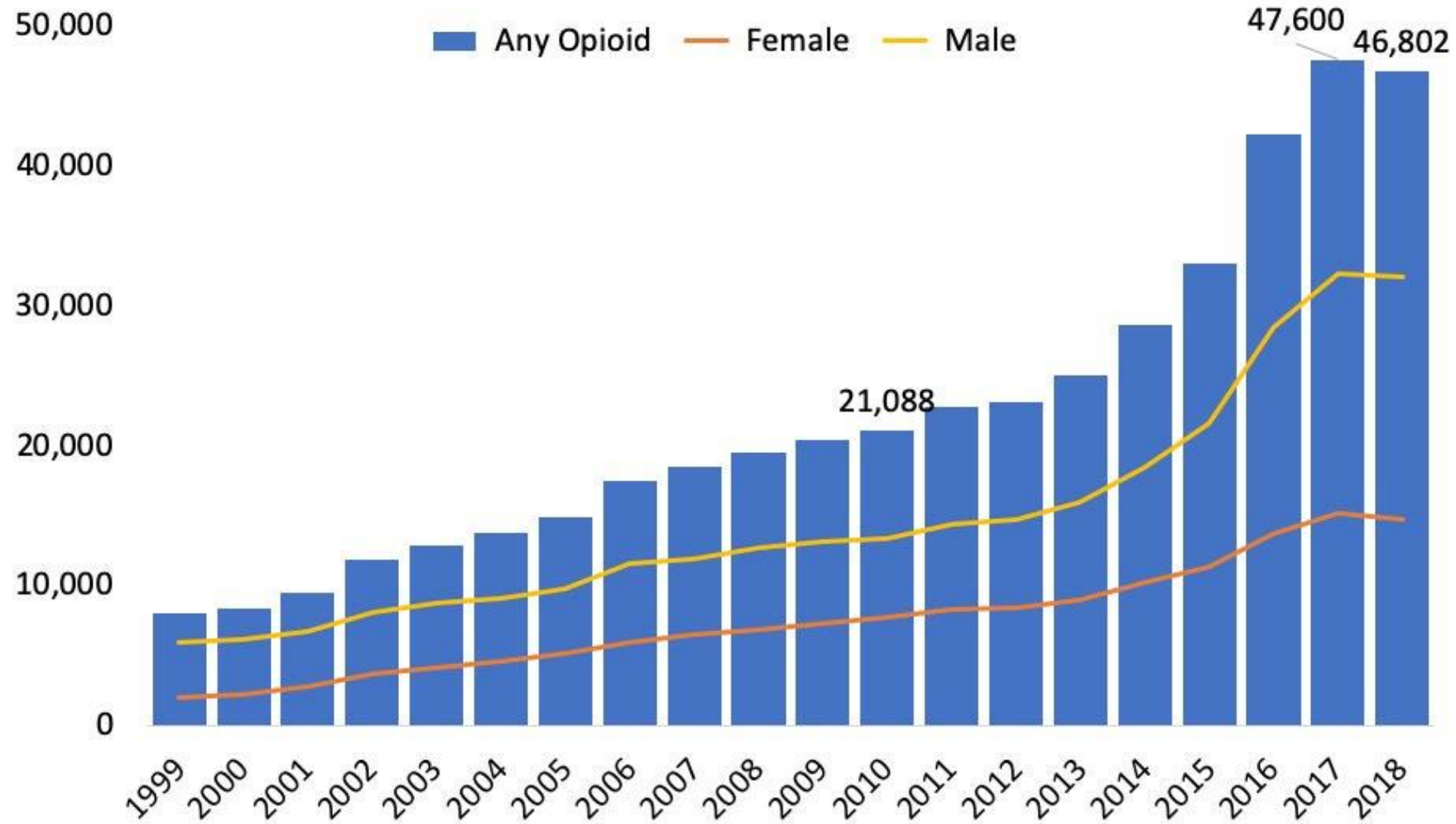
Note: District of Columbia had an estimated increase of 72%; South Dakota had an estimated decrease of -4%.

Figure 2. National Drug-Involved Overdose Deaths*, Number Among All Ages, 1999-2019



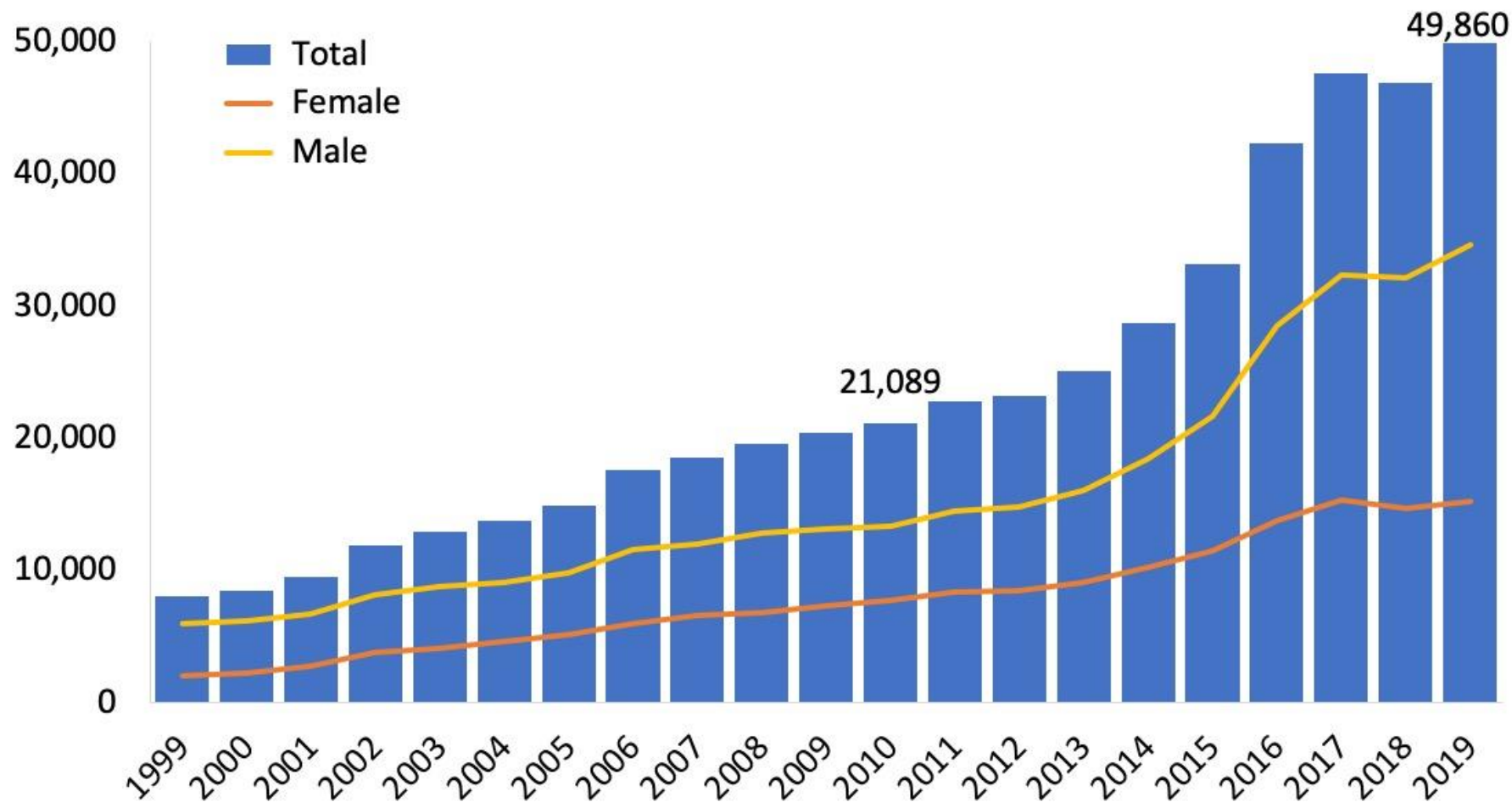
*Includes deaths with underlying causes of unintentional drug poisoning (X40–X44), suicide drug poisoning (X60–X64), homicide drug poisoning (X85), or drug poisoning of undetermined intent (Y10–Y14), as coded in the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision. Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2019 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released 12/2020.

Figure 3. National Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Any Opioid, Number Among All Ages, by Gender, 1999-2018



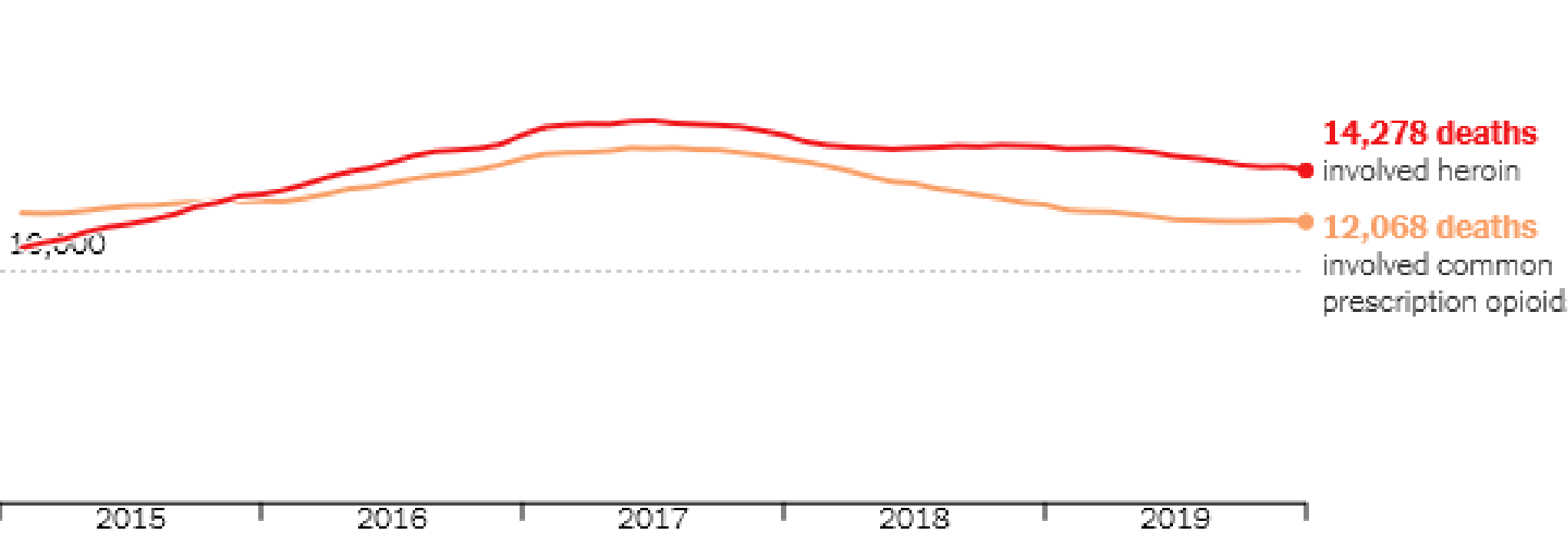
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2018 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released January, 2019

Figure 3. National Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Any Opioid, Number Among All Ages, by Gender, 1999-2019

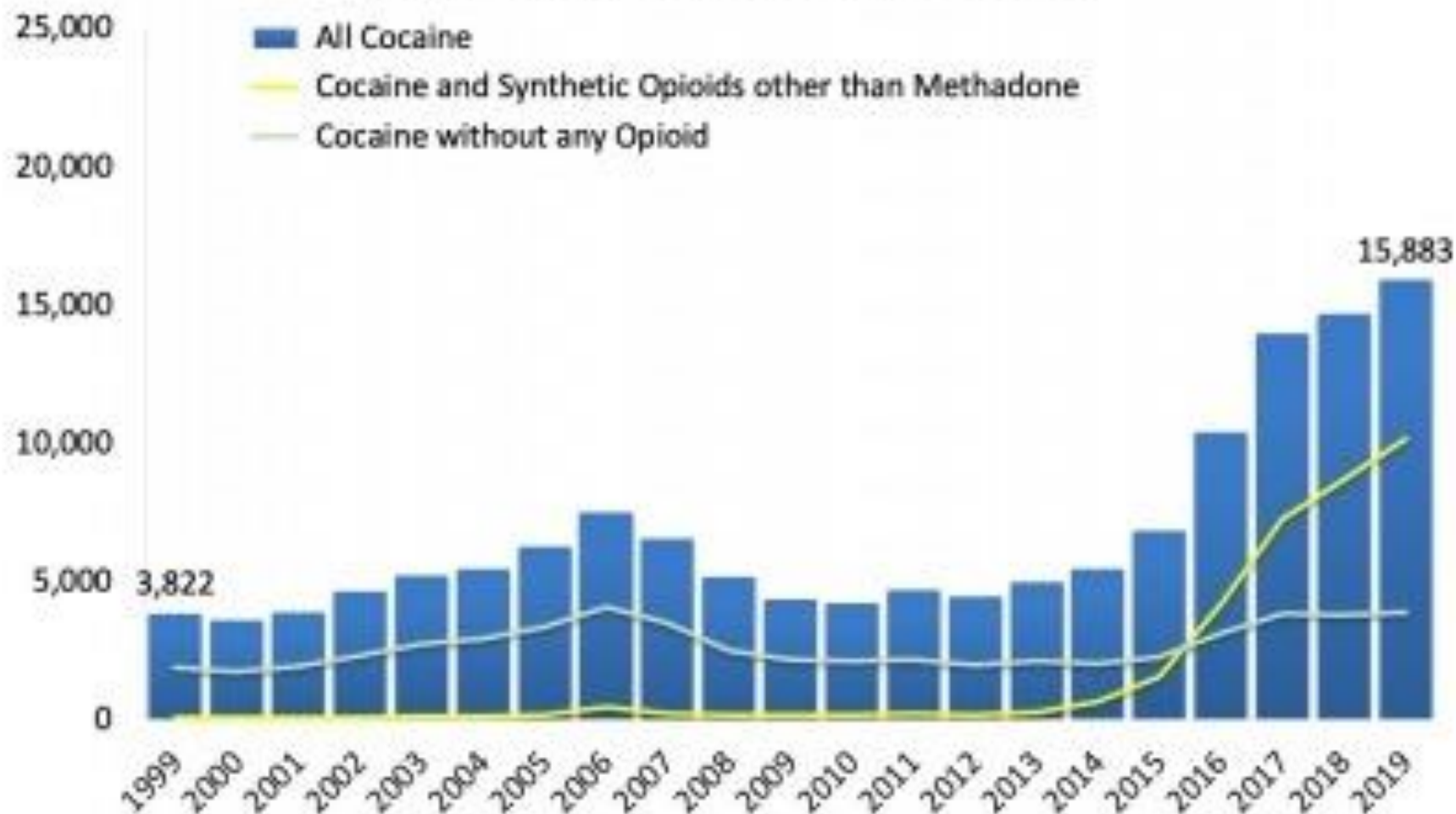


*Among deaths with drug overdose as the underlying cause, the any opioid subcategory was determined by the following ICD-10 multiple cause-of-death codes: natural and semi-synthetic opioids (T40.2), methadone (T40.3), other synthetic opioids (other than methadone) (T40.4), or heroin (T40.1). Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2019 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released 12/2020.

Heroin and Rx Painkillers



**Figure 7. National Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Cocaine*,
by Opioid Involvement,
Number Among All Ages, 1999-2019**

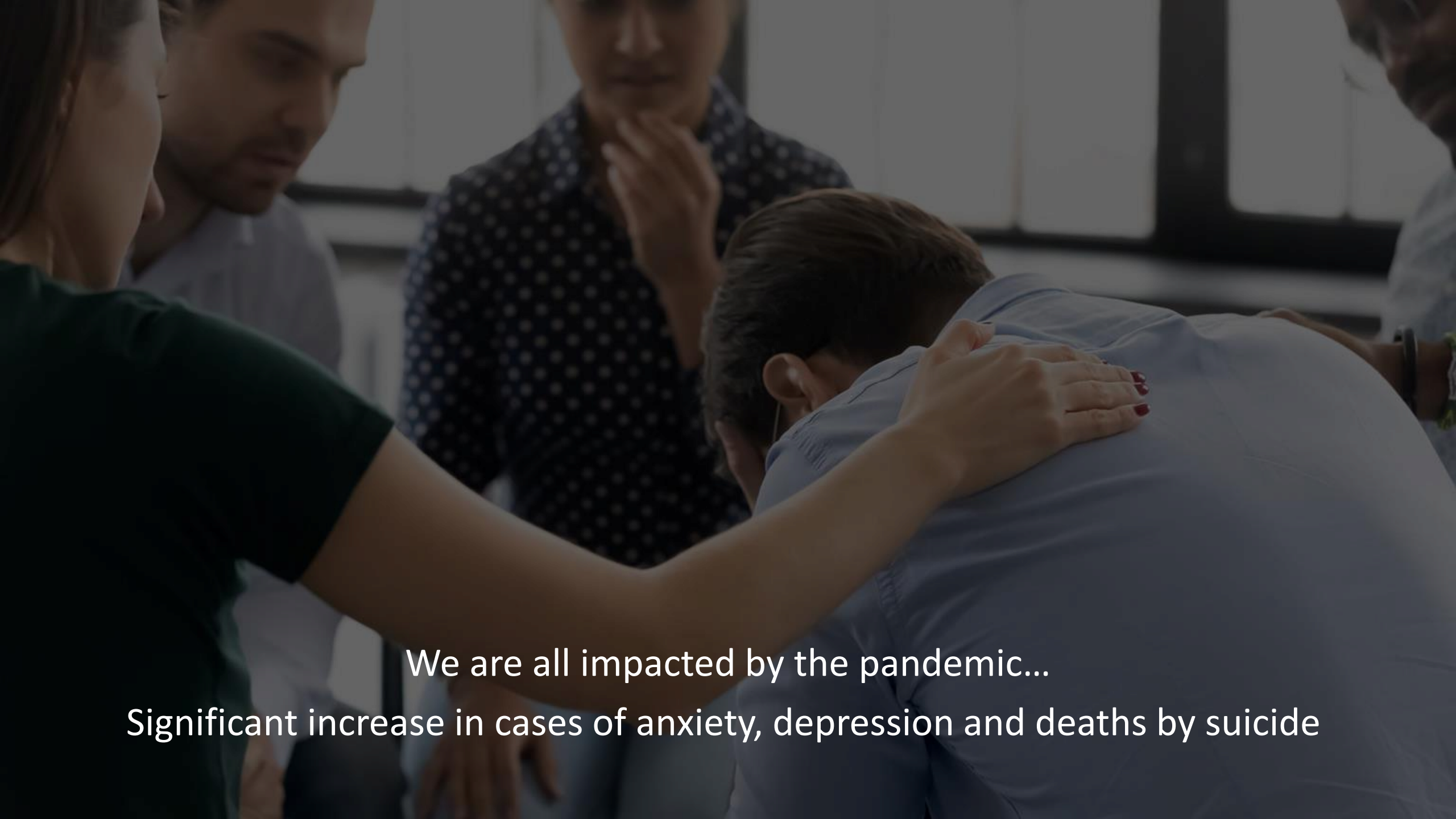


*Among deaths with drug overdose as the underlying cause, the cocaine category was determined by the T40.5 ICD-10 multiple cause-of-death code. Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2019 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released 12/2020.



Why we all should care...

- Drugs don't discriminate
- It's a **community** concern
- Most drug deaths are from the legal ones
- **Face of addiction has changed**
- Let's prevent pain
- Lives matter... all of them
- Let's be in the know...



We are all impacted by the pandemic...

Significant increase in cases of anxiety, depression and deaths by suicide

What do we know about the opioid crisis?

Roughly 21 to 29 percent of patients prescribed opioids for chronic pain misuse them

Between 8 and 12 percent of people using an opioid for chronic pain develop an opioid use disorder

An estimated 4 to 6 percent who misuse prescription opioids transition to heroin

About 80 percent of people who use heroin first misused prescription opioids

US Suicide Rate at 50 year High

- In 2019...
 - **47,511** committed suicide in the U.S
- **107 firefighters (2018) & 228 police officers (2019)** committed suicide
 - 82 firefighters died in the line of duty
 - 89 police officers died in line of duty

Youth Suicide Statistics

- Suicide is the **SECOND** leading cause of death for ages **10-34**
- More teenagers and young adults die from suicide than from cancer, heart disease, AIDS, birth defects, stroke, pneumonia, influenza, and chronic lung disease, **COMBINED.**
- Over 3,041 attempts daily by young people grades 9-12
 - Imagine the numbers if we counted earlier ages groups

Alarming Data:

CDC conducted a survey of 5,412 people between June 24 - 30

- **Roughly 25% percent of young adults between ages of 18 and 24 say they've considered suicide because of the pandemic**
- About 31% of the respondents said they “had symptoms of anxiety or depression”
- 26.3% report trauma and stress-related disorders caused by the outbreak
- **Over 13% said that they have used alcohol, prescription and/or illegal drugs to deal with their pandemic-induced stress and anxiety**
- The CDC reported that 11% of adults surveyed had seriously considered suicide in the past 30 days

**There is still a lot of uncertainty about the coronavirus, but one thing we know is that it attacks
the lungs**

What are we missing?

- How happy are we suppose to be?
 - Gotta save the 10s for big celebrations
- Why can't we feel good without chemicals?
- Are we teaching kids skills to thrive? Or are we the enablers and coddling them?
- Who is intervening w kids during developmental years?
 - Positive adult role models
- Why are Americans so needy?
 - Biggest consumers of drugs

Americans more likely to die from opioid overdose than in a car accident

BY ASHLEY WELCH

UPDATED ON: JANUARY 14, 2019 / 2:30 PM / CBS NEWS



For the first time on record, Americans are more likely to die of an accidental [opioid overdose](#) than in a motor vehicle crash, according to a new report from the National Safety Council.

The group calculates that the chance of dying from an opioid overdose has increased to **1 in 96**, surpassing the odds of dying in a car accident, at 1 in 103. It's also greater than the odds of [dying from a fall](#), a [gun assault](#), [pedestrian accident](#), or [drowning](#).

KIDS' HEALTH

Nearly 12,000 Kids Poisoned by Opioids Each Year

by Maggie Fox / Mar. 20, 2017 / 10:36 AM ET



Spirit Airlines Pilot, Wife Found Dead by Children After Possible Overdose

by Phil Matocchini and Sharon Williams / Mar. 17, 2017 / 5:08 PM ET / Updated Mar. 17, 2017 / 5:02 PM ET



Wife and Co-pilot, Spirit

Authorities on Friday were investigating the death of a Spirit Airlines pilot and his wife, whose bodies were found

Home / News / Breaking News News /

Akron boy, 9, calls 911 after baby brother overdoses on opiates; mother reportedly flees scene

Published: June 1, 2017 - 11:00 AM

By Akron Beacon Journal Staff



Rescuers arrived at a 3-year-old boy, who suffered an overdose after ingesting opiates Thursday evening in a home on Gale Street in West Akron.

Authorities said the boy's 9-year-old brother called 911 at 6:22 p.m. to say that the baby wasn't breathing. Officers and paramedics arrived at the home and gave the boy Narcan, an overdose reversal drug. Authorities were looking for the baby's mother, who fled when police arrived, Akron Police Lt. Rick Edwards said.

The boy was transported to Akron Children's Hospital, where he received a second dose of Narcan. He was breathing on his own at 8 p.m., police said.

Edwards said that this was the youngest opiate overdose ever recorded in Akron.

Summit County Children's Services took custody of both children.



MOST READ

WEARTV.com

NEWS WEATHER SPORTS FEATURES ON WEAR HEALTHWATCH CIRCA

Opioid crisis is causing more grandparents to skip retirement to raise grandchildren

by Allie Norton |



Fentanyl Bust in Nogales

- 254 pounds of fentanyl
 - Largest bust
- 395 pounds of methamphetamine
 - 3rd largest bust
- \$4.6 million street value

Feds make largest fentanyl bust in U.S. history

Customs and Border Protection officers said Thursday they discovered 254 pounds of the drug hidden in a floor compartment of a truck trailer loaded with cucumbers.



Jan. 31, 2019, 11:52 AM MST

By Pete Williams

The sensitive nose of a drug-sniffing dog has led to what federal

Sponsored Stories

by Taboola





Considerations...

- How do we deal with pain?
- Are pills the only option?
- Teaching coping mechanisms early
- Understanding physical addiction
- Being prepared to go through withdrawal
- Costs
 - Financial
 - Emotional
 - Physical
- Naloxone can't be a cure all



US loves Rx

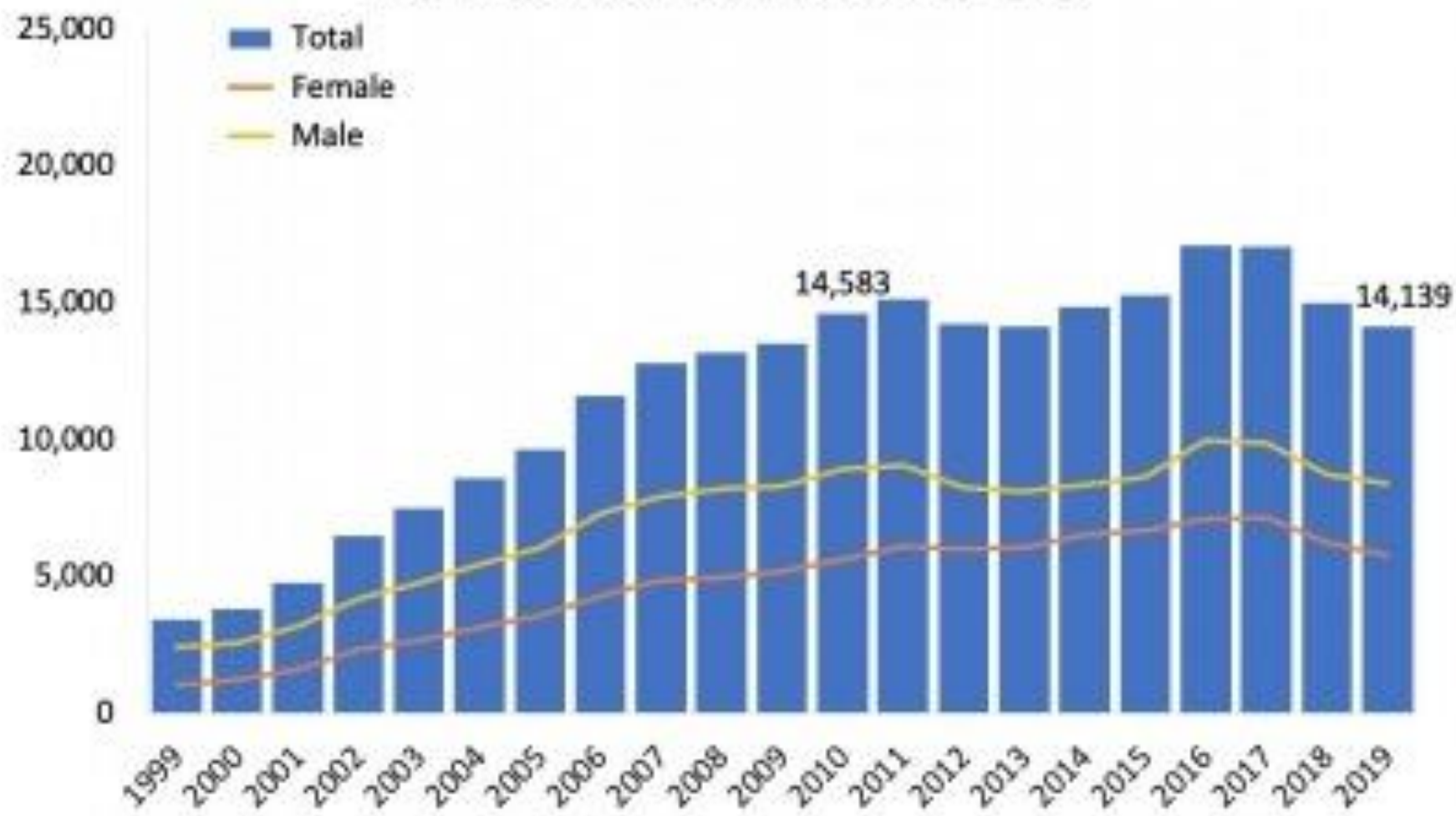
The most common drugs involved in prescription opioid overdose deaths include:

Methadone

Oxycodone (such as OxyContin[®])

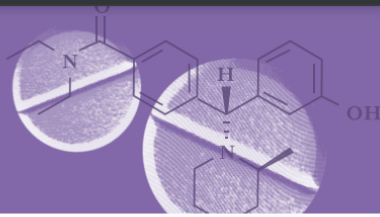
Hydrocodone (such as Vicodin[®])

Figure 4. National Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Prescription Opioids*, Number Among All Ages, 1999-2019



*Among deaths with drug overdose as the underlying cause, the prescription opioid subcategory was determined by the following ICD-10 multiple cause-of-death codes: natural and semi-synthetic opioids (T40.2) or methadone (T40.3). Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2019 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released 12/2020.

PRESCRIPTION OPIOIDS: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW



Prescription opioids can be used to help relieve moderate-to-severe pain and are often prescribed following a surgery or injury, or for certain health conditions. These medications can be an important part of treatment but also come with serious risks. It is important to work with your health care provider to make sure you are getting the safest, most effective care.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS AND SIDE EFFECTS OF OPIOID USE?

Prescription opioids carry serious risks of addiction and overdose, especially with prolonged use. An opioid overdose, often marked by slowed breathing, can cause sudden death. The use of prescription opioids can have a number of side effects as well, even when taken as directed:

- Tolerance—meaning you might need to take more of a medication for the same pain relief
- Physical dependence—meaning you have symptoms of withdrawal when a medication is stopped
- Increased sensitivity to pain
- Constipation
- Nausea, vomiting, and dry mouth
- Sleepiness and dizziness
- Confusion
- Depression
- Low levels of testosterone that can result in lower sex drive, energy, and strength
- Itching and sweating

As many as
1 in 4
PEOPLE*



receiving prescription opioids long term in a primary care setting struggles with addiction.

* Findings from one study

RISKS ARE GREATER WITH:

- History of drug misuse, substance use disorder, or overdose
- Mental health conditions (such as depression or anxiety)
- Sleep apnea
- Older age (65 years or older)
- Pregnancy

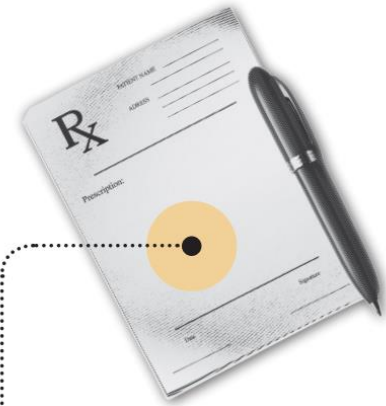
Avoid alcohol while taking prescription opioids. Also, unless specifically advised by your health care provider, medications to avoid include:

- Benzodiazepines (such as Xanax or Valium)
- Muscle relaxants (such as Soma or Flexeril)
- Hypnotics (such as Ambien or Lunesta)
- Other prescription opioids

KNOW YOUR OPTIONS

Talk to your health care provider about ways to manage your pain that don't involve prescription opioids. Some of these options **may actually work better** and have fewer risks and side effects. Options may include:

- ❑ Pain relievers such as acetaminophen, ibuprofen, and naproxen
- ❑ Some medications that are also used for depression or seizures
- ❑ Physical therapy and exercise
- ❑ Cognitive behavioral therapy, a psychological, goal-directed approach, in which patients learn how to modify physical, behavioral, and emotional triggers of pain and stress.

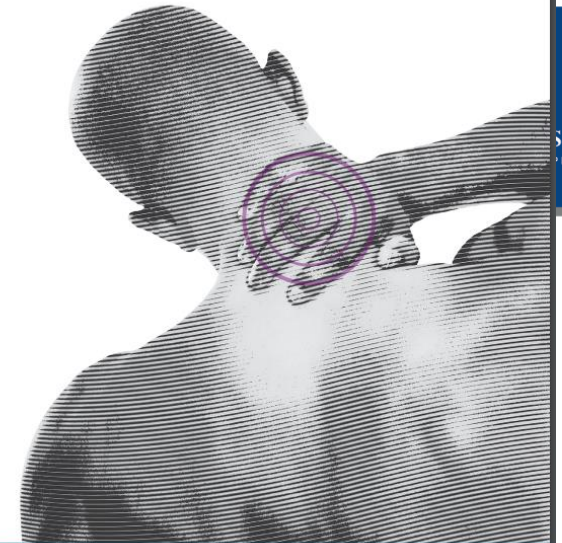


Be Informed!

Make sure you know the name of your medication, how much and how often to take it, and its potential risks & side effects.

IF YOU ARE PRESCRIBED OPIOIDS FOR PAIN:

- ❑ Never take opioids in greater amounts or more often than prescribed.
- ❑ Follow up with your primary health care provider within ___ days.
 - Work together to create a plan on how to manage your pain.
 - Talk about ways to help manage your pain that don't involve prescription opioids.
 - Talk about any and all concerns and side effects.
- ❑ Help prevent misuse and abuse.
 - Never sell or share prescription opioids.
 - Never use another person's prescription opioids.
- ❑ Store prescription opioids in a secure place and out of reach of others (this may include visitors, children, friends, and family).
- ❑ Safely dispose of unused prescription opioids: Find your community drug take-back program or your pharmacy mail-back program, or flush them down the toilet, following guidance from the Food and Drug Administration (www.fda.gov/Drugs/ResourcesForYou).
- ❑ Visit www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose to learn about the risks of opioid abuse and overdose.
- ❑ If you believe you may be struggling with addiction, tell your health care provider and ask for guidance or call SAMHSA's National Helpline at 1-800-662-HELP.



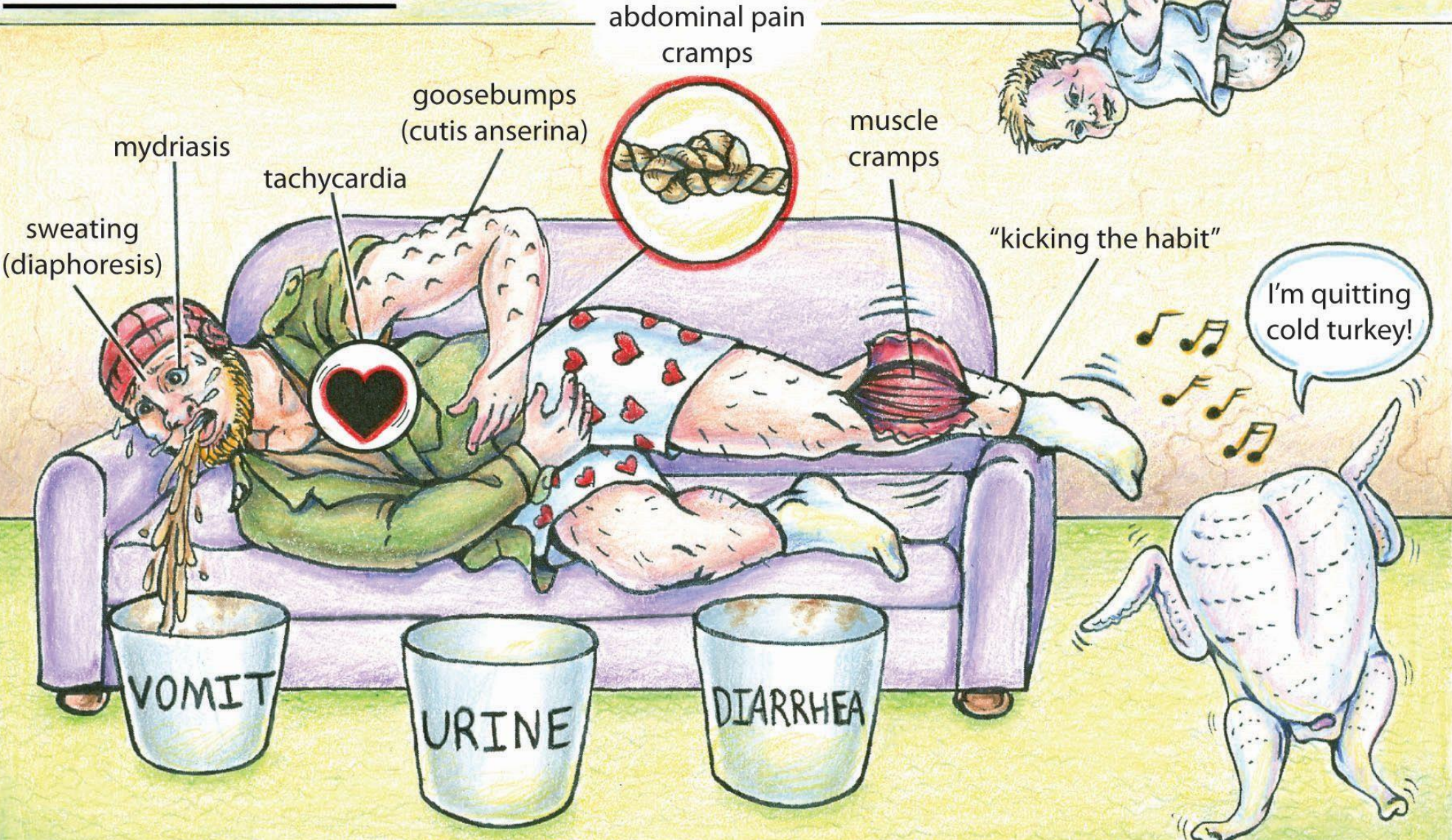
U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention



CS264107C May 9, 2016

LEARN MORE | www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/prescribing/guideline.html

Opiate Withdrawal



PREVENTING AN OPIOID OVERDOSE

Know the Signs. Save a Life.



Opioid Overdose Basics

Prescription opioids (like hydrocodone, oxycodone, and morphine) and illicit opioids (like heroin and illegally made fentanyl) are powerful drugs that have a risk of a potentially fatal overdose. Anyone who uses opioids can experience an overdose, but certain factors may increase risk including but not limited to:

- Combining opioids with alcohol or certain other drugs
- Taking high daily dosages of prescription opioids
- Taking more opioids than prescribed
- Taking illicit or illegal opioids, like heroin or illicitly-manufactured fentanyl, that could possibly contain unknown or harmful substances
- Certain medical conditions, such as sleep apnea, or reduced kidney or liver function
- Age greater than 65 years old

Death from an opioid overdose happens when too much of the drug overwhelms the brain and interrupts the body's natural drive to breathe.

Learn more about opioids to protect yourself and your loved ones from opioid abuse, addiction, and overdose: www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose



U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

PREVENTING AN OPIOID OVERDOSE

Signs and Symptoms of an Opioid Overdose

During an overdose, breathing can be dangerously slowed or stopped, causing brain damage or death. It's important to recognize the signs and act fast. Signs include:

- Small, constricted "pinpoint pupils"
- Falling asleep or loss of consciousness
- Slow, shallow breathing
- Choking or gurgling sounds
- Limp body
- Pale, blue, or cold skin



What To Do If You Think Someone Is Overdosing

It may be hard to tell if a person is high or experiencing an overdose. If you aren't sure, it's best to treat it like an overdose— you could save a life.

- 1 Call 911 immediately.
- 2 Administer naloxone, if available.
- 3 Try to keep the person awake and breathing.
- 4 Lay the person on their side to prevent choking.
- 5 Stay with him or her until emergency workers arrive.

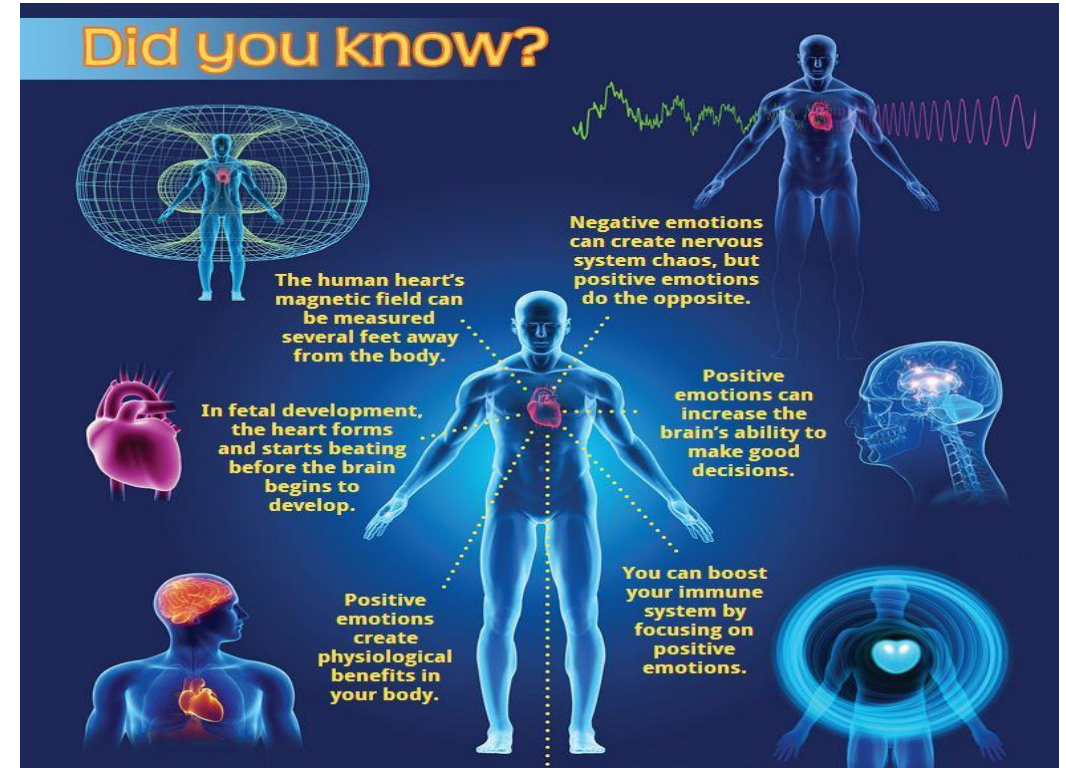
Ask your doctor about naloxone - a safe medication that can quickly stop an opioid overdose. It can be injected into the muscle or sprayed into the nose to rapidly block the effects of the opioid on the body.



U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

Alternative Pain Management

- Massage
- Meditation
- Biofeedback
- Hypnotherapy
- Chiropractic
- Aromatherapy
- Acupuncture
- Exercise
- Other relaxation therapies



Mood-Boosting Power of Dogs

– How Caring for a Dog Helps You Cope with Depression, Anxiety, and Stress

- Dogs in particular **can reduce** stress, **anxiety**, and depression, ease loneliness, encourage exercise and playfulness, and even improve your cardiovascular health. Caring for a dog **can** help children grow up more secure and active or provide valuable companionship for older adults



Studies have found...

- **Dog owners are less likely to suffer from depression than those without pets**
- People with dogs have lower blood pressure in stressful situations than those without pets. One study even found that when people with borderline hypertension adopted dogs from a shelter, their blood pressure declined significantly within five months
- **Playing with a dog or cat can elevate levels of serotonin and dopamine, which calm and relax**
- Pet owners have lower triglyceride and cholesterol levels (indicators of heart disease) than those without pets
- **Heart attack patients with dogs survive longer than those without**
- **Pet owners over age 65 make 30 percent fewer visits to their doctors than those without pets**



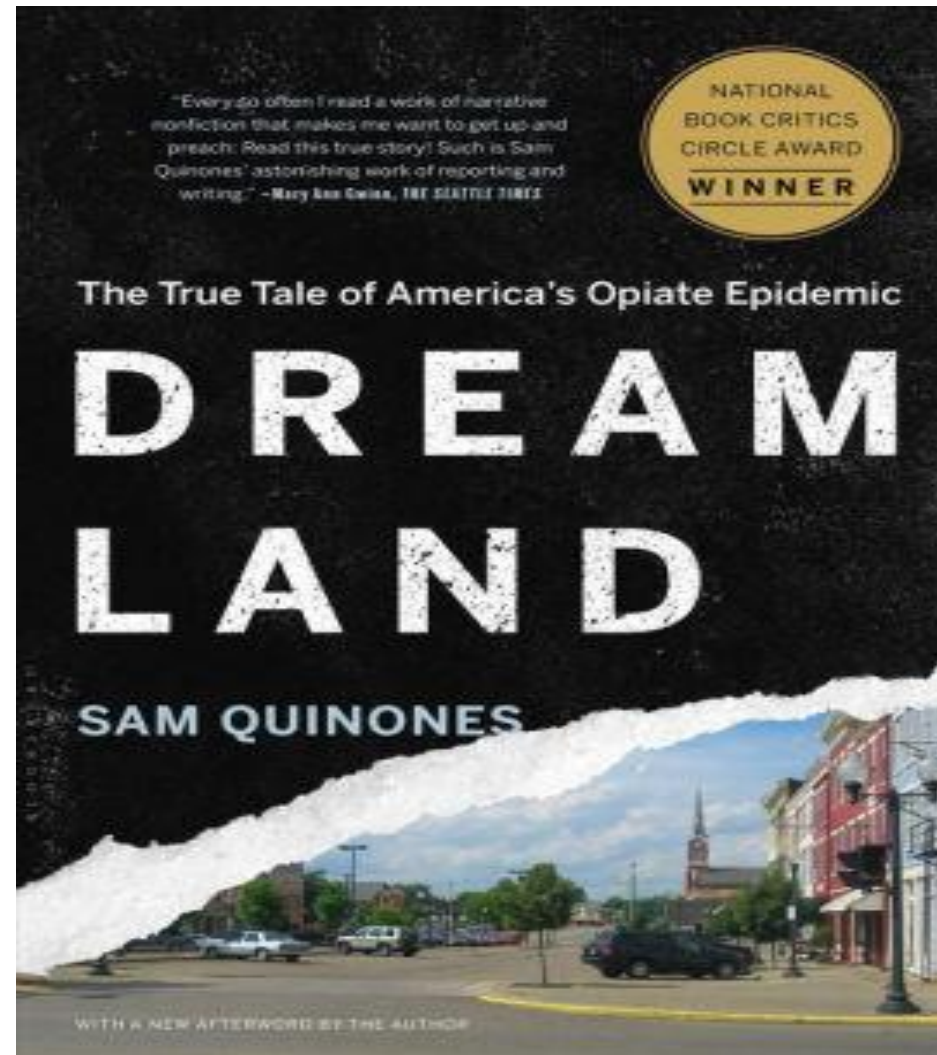
**My happy:
Brix and Ivy**



- <https://www.nbcnews.com/storyline/americas-heroin-epidemic>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MT74X6YMx5Q>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C6g5ODWUyaA>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=paXCC5rAWMA>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DhH-6TwhWpl>



Dreamland: The True Tale of America's Opiate Epidemic



**The United States has 5% of the world's
population & consumes 80% of the
global opioid supply**

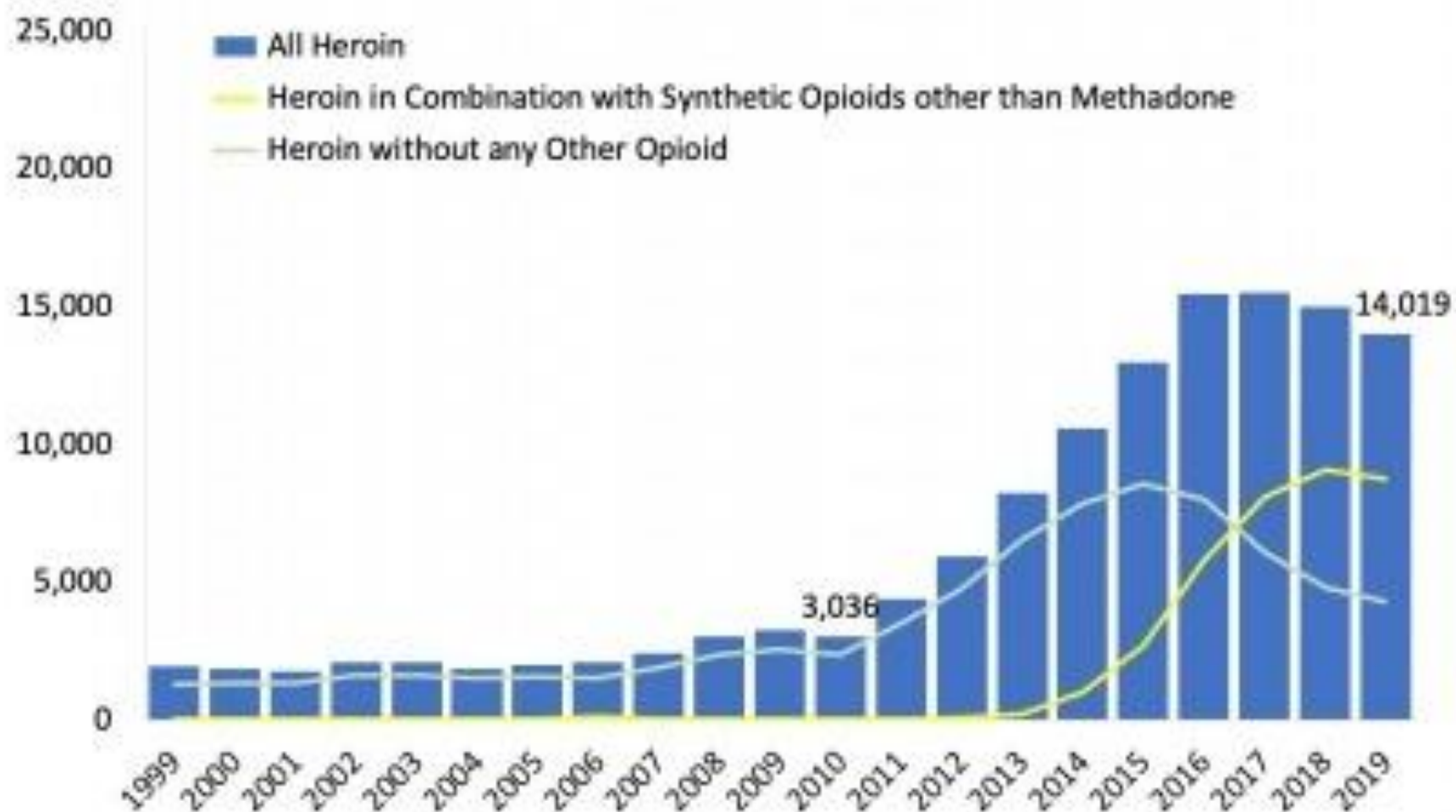
Arizona Department of Health Services, 2017

Heroin Purity

- In 1980s = **3.6% pure**
- 1990 = **18% pure**
- 1998 = **41% pure**
- Today = **60-90% ???**
- No longer have to inject heroin to feel the effect. Purity so high effects felt by snorting or smoking
- 1996-1998 – 19 young people die of heroin overdoses in Plano, Texas
 - Purity levels ranged up to 75%



**Figure 5. National Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Heroin*,
Number Among All Ages, 1999-2019**



* Among deaths with drug overdose as the underlying cause, the heroin category was determined by the T40.1 ICD-10 multiple cause-of-death code. Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2019 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released 12/2020.

Heroin mimics Oxy



Heroin in the Heartland – CBS News 60 Minutes

America's Heroin Epidemic:

<http://www.nbcnews.com/storyline/americas-heroin-epidemic>

6 Celebrities who struggled with Heroin use



Heroin Overdoses

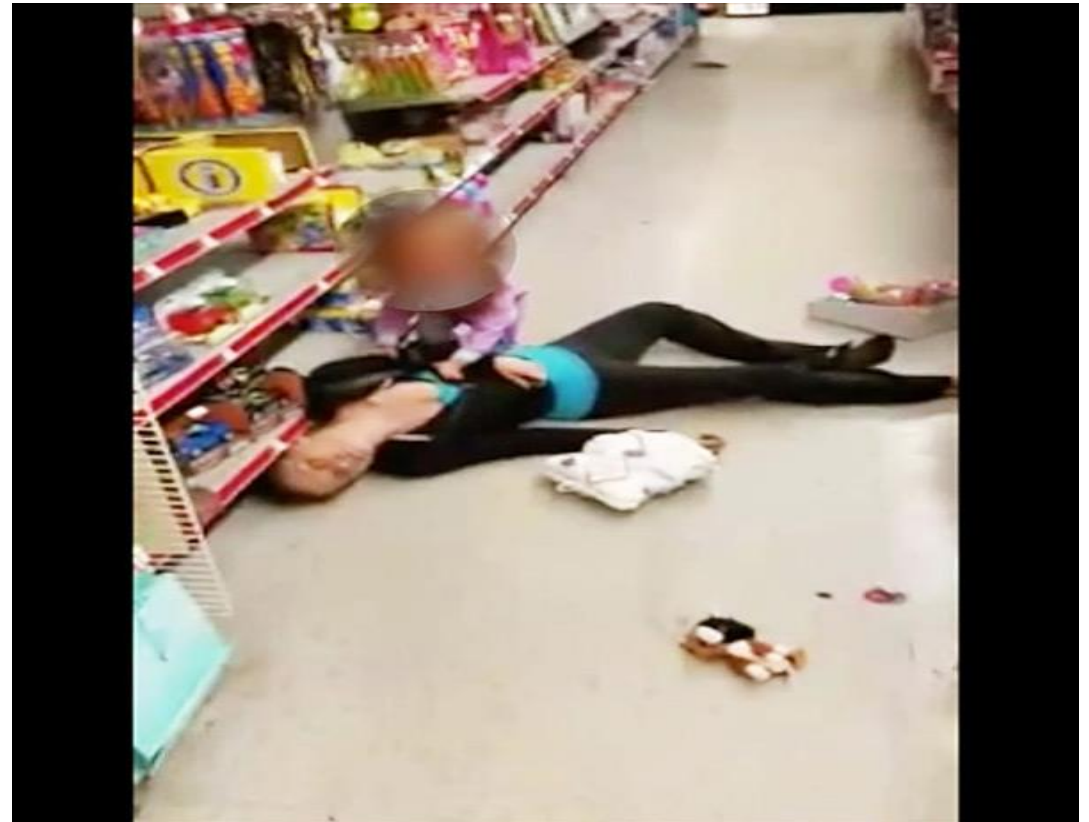
Ohio couple slumped over in front seat of vehicle due to heroin overdoses while 4 year old toddler sits in back seat

September 9, 2016



Heroin use on the rise...

- [Toddler cries in store aisle as mother overdoses on heroin](#)
- Sept. 22, 2016



7-Year-Old's Parents Found Dead After She Told Her Bus Driver She Couldn't Wake Them

Oct 5, 2016, Pennsylvania

- Two residents were found dead in their home Monday evening after their 7-year-old daughter told a school employee that she was unable to wake them that morning, according to the Allegheny County Police Department
 - The girl told a school bus monitor that she did not want to go home because her parents "**had not moved**" for more than **two days and had been "changing colors,"** according to Lt. Andrew Schurman of the Allegheny County Police
 - Along with the 7-year-old, a 5 and 3-year-old, and 9-month old were in the home

Heroin A Bad Batch?

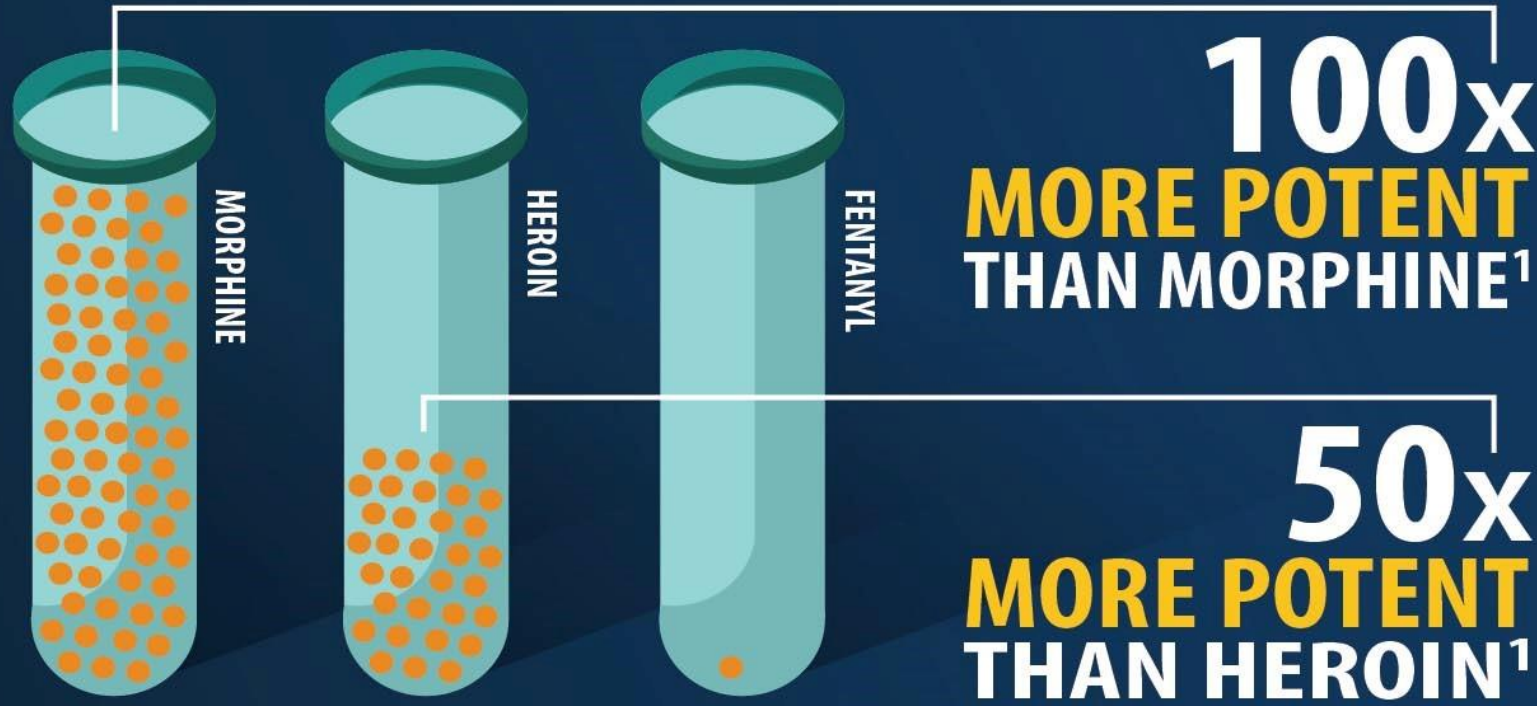
- Heroin laced fentanyl
 - Fentanyl up to 100 times stronger than morphine
- Sold as “Theraflu” or “Bud Ice”
- [The Dangers of Fentanyl-Laced Heroin - ABC News](#)
- [Actor’s Overdose Death Sheds New Light On Fentanyl-Laced Heroin Issue « CBS Pittsburgh](#)

What is Fentanyl?

- Narcotic
 - It can treat severe pain.
- Potent
 - Up to 50 times stronger than heroin and 100 times stronger than morphine
- Controlled substance
 - High risk for addiction and dependence. Can cause respiratory distress and death when taken in high doses or when combined with other substances, especially alcohol.

FENTANYL: Overdoses On the Rise in Arizona

Fentanyl is a synthetic opioid approved for treating severe pain, such as advanced cancer pain. Illicitly manufactured fentanyl is the main driver of recent increases in synthetic opioid deaths.



References:

^{1,3} DEA Drugs of Abuse Resource Guide 2020 | ² Arizona Department of Health Services Opioid Update & Surveillance Data Summary February 2020

⁴ Arizona HIDTA as of January 09, 2020 | Created and Distributed by the Arizona High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area.

FENTANYL: Overdoses On the Rise in Arizona

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ILLICITLY MANUFACTURED FENTANYL

Fentanyl is often used to cut other illicit substances including **heroin, cocaine,** and **methamphetamine** to increase the potency as well as increase profit potential for manufacturers and distributors³



References:

^{1,3} DEA Drugs of Abuse Resource Guide 2020 | ² Arizona Department of Health Services Opioid Update & Surveillance Data Summary February 2020

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FENTANYL: Overdoses On the Rise in Arizona

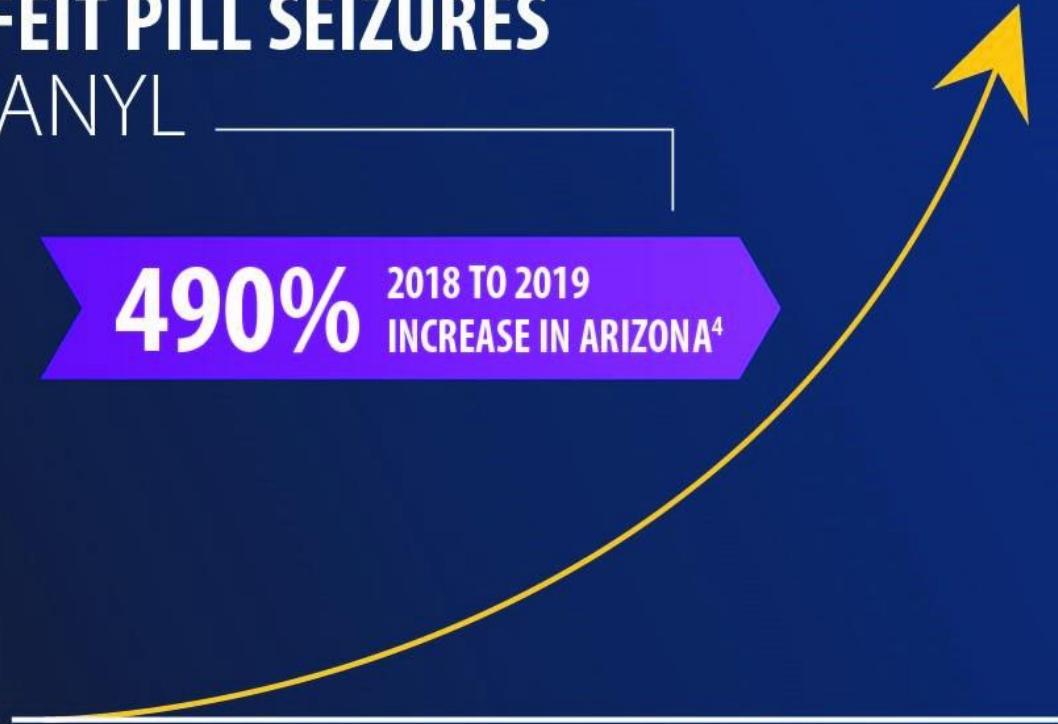
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COUNTERFEIT PILL SEIZURES WITH FENTANYL



490% 2018 TO 2019
INCREASE IN ARIZONA⁴



References:

^{1,3} DEA Drugs of Abuse Resource Guide 2020 | ² Arizona Department of Health Services Opioid Update & Surveillance Data Summary February 2020

⁴ Arizona HIDTA as of January 09, 2020 | Created and Distributed by the Arizona High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area.

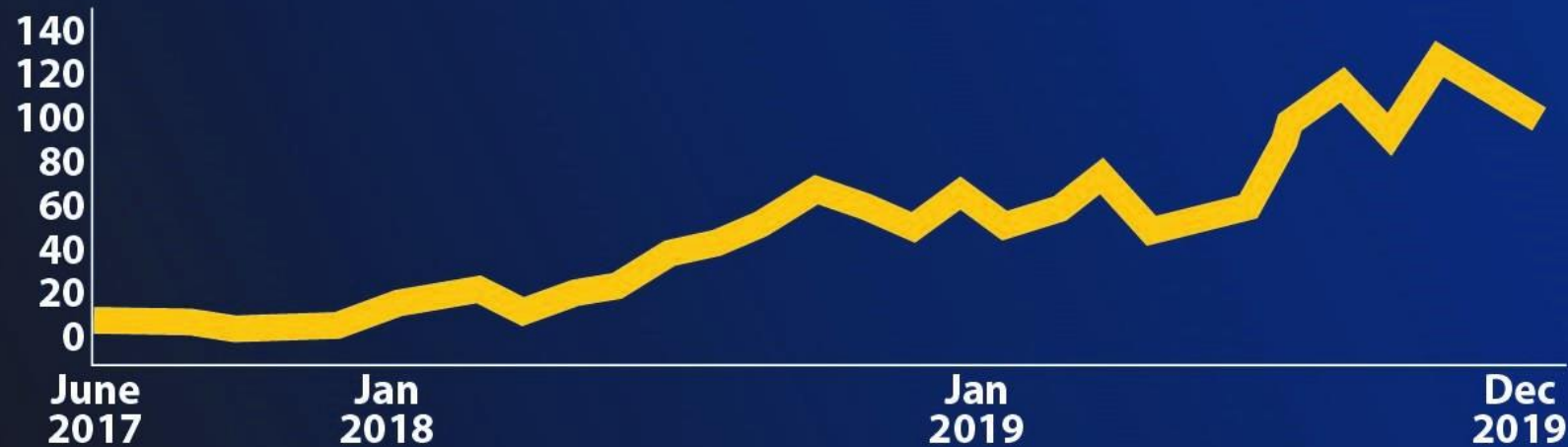
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FENTANYL OVERDOSES IN ARIZONA

Verified Non-Fatal Fentanyl Overdoses by Month



Fentanyl involvement in verified opioid overdoses increased the most since July 2017²

References:

^{1,3} DEA Drugs of Abuse Resource Guide 2020 | ² Arizona Department of Health Services Opioid Update & Surveillance Data Summary February 2020

⁴ Arizona HIDTA as of January 09, 2020 | Created and Distributed by the Arizona High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area.

Florida sheriff deputy revived with Narcan, 3 others recovering after exposure to drugs

By Lucia I. Suarez Sang | Fox News



Florida cop revived with Narcan after possible fentanyl exposure

Lake County Sheriff's Office spokesperson says one of their deputies had to be revived with Narcan after exposure to what investigators believed was fentanyl during a traffic stop. Two firefighters and a suspect also became ill from the exposure.

Florida first responders administered Narcan after fentanyl exposure

- Sheriff revived
- Firefighters and deputy needed Narcan too
- Male suspect fell ill

Trending in US



Missouri could soon free' state since Ro

2

Tennessee church s 'severe mental illne

3

Michigan State cho

Border Patrol seizes aircraft loaded with meth, fentanyl after it flies into US

Posted: 7:20 AM, May 25, 2019 Updated: 7:20 AM, May 25, 2019

By: MARK OSBORNE/ABC NEWS



null

+ Show Caption



TUCSON, AZ — An ultralight aircraft carrying half a million dollars worth of methamphetamine and fentanyl [across the southern border](#) was nabbed by Border Patrol agents late Thursday, according to the agency, but the pilot managed to make an escape.



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traffic solutions, and
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ABC15 Mornings!**

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Creative Transnational Criminal Organizations

- Single person ultralight aircraft
- Drugs found, no pilot
- \$500,000 worth of meth and fentanyl

Fentanyl Crisis: Ohio Cop Accidentally Overdoses During Drug Call

Fentanyl Crisis: Accidental Overdose

- [Ohio police officer accidentally overdoses on fentanyl after traffic stop](#)
- Exposed to fentanyl on a call... used safety precautions
- When back at station, brushed off powder off of his shoulder and was face down on ground within hour
- Needed 4 doses of Narcan to be revived until at hospital



— The car of suspected drug dealers Justin Buckle and Cortez Collins. East Liverpool Police Department

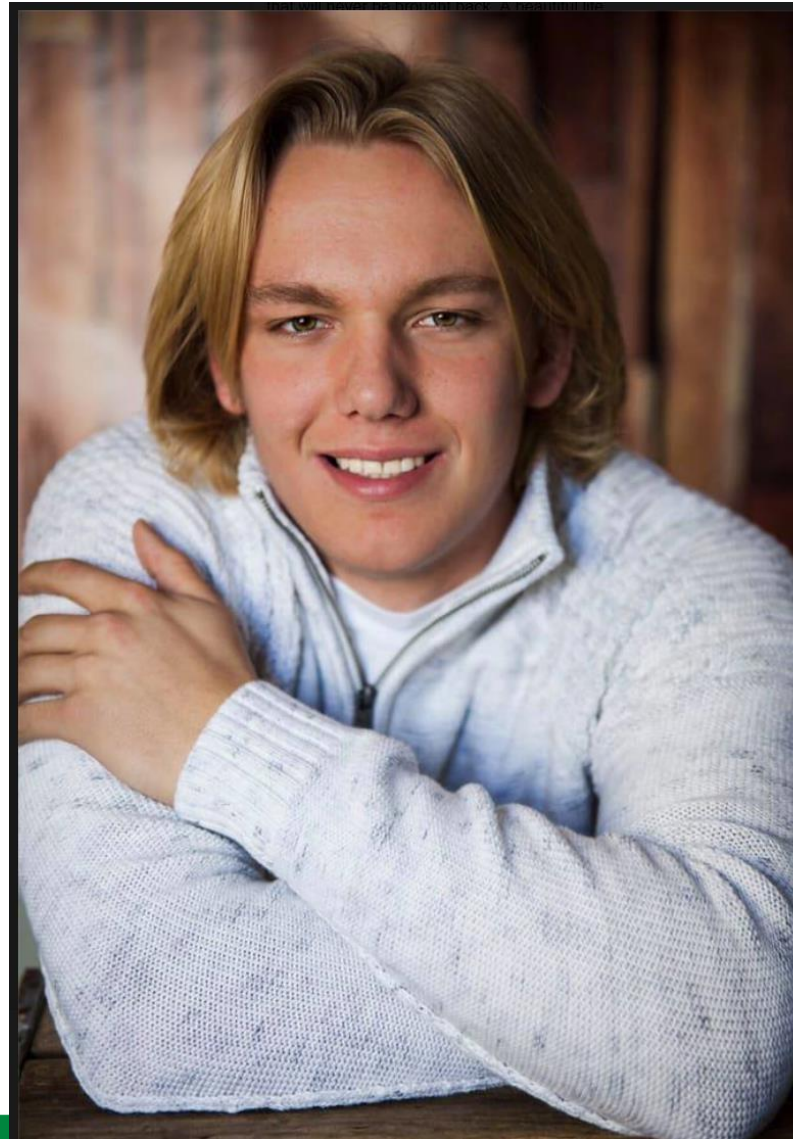
Fentanyl Is Also Dangerous For Law Enforcement Officers And Dogs



<https://www.forbes.com/sites/davidkroll/2016/07/31/fentanyl-also-dangerous-for-law-enforcement-officers-and-dogs/#45e510d470d7>

Grieving Aunt Shares Warning After Nephew, 19, Dies from Accidental Overdose Involving Fentanyl

- <https://people.com/human-interest/aunt-heartbreaking-warning-teen-drug-overdose/>



Brandi Bundrick Nishnick
November 20, 2018 · 🌐

First, I want to thank everyone for the tremendous outpouring of love and support during what has become the most difficult time in my families life. As most of you know, we lost my nephew, Gunner, on November 3rd. While I will say it was totally unexpected and shocking, I don't know that anyone could ever be prepared for this kind of pain. I have been wanting to send a message or write something... See More

Valerie Grotfend, Jacqui Kelly, Denise Asaro-Dobson and 83,170 others like this.

1,003,521 Shares 199K Comment

View previous comments

Ruth Schville I can't think of a worse thing than losing a child. My prayers goes out to this young man's family and REST IN PEACE GUNNER
6h

Sharon Hall-Poole Very handsome guy. RIP. So sorry for your loss! Thank you for sharing this story to help save life. Prayers for the families 🙏🙏🙏❤️
5h

Lore Michelle Griffin Kayla Griffin
5h

Pam Clark Prayers for family left.
4h

Maggie Coates I'm so sorry ,thank you for sharing this, I have two grandsons. 🙏
4h

Zoe Ainsworth-Grace Thank you for sharing. Cassi and Alex
2h

Fentanyl Warning

Since fentanyl can be ingested orally, inhaled through the nose or mouth, or absorbed through the skin or eyes, any substance suspected to contain fentanyl should be treated with extreme caution as exposure to a small amount can lead to significant health-related complications, respiratory depression, or death

Pandemic overshadows growing opioid epidemic in AZ

- https://www.azfamily.com/news/investigations/cbs_5_investigates/pandemic-overshadows-growing-opioid-epidemic-in-arizona/article_321b92f0-82a6-11eb-82f7-2f6f68830b12.html

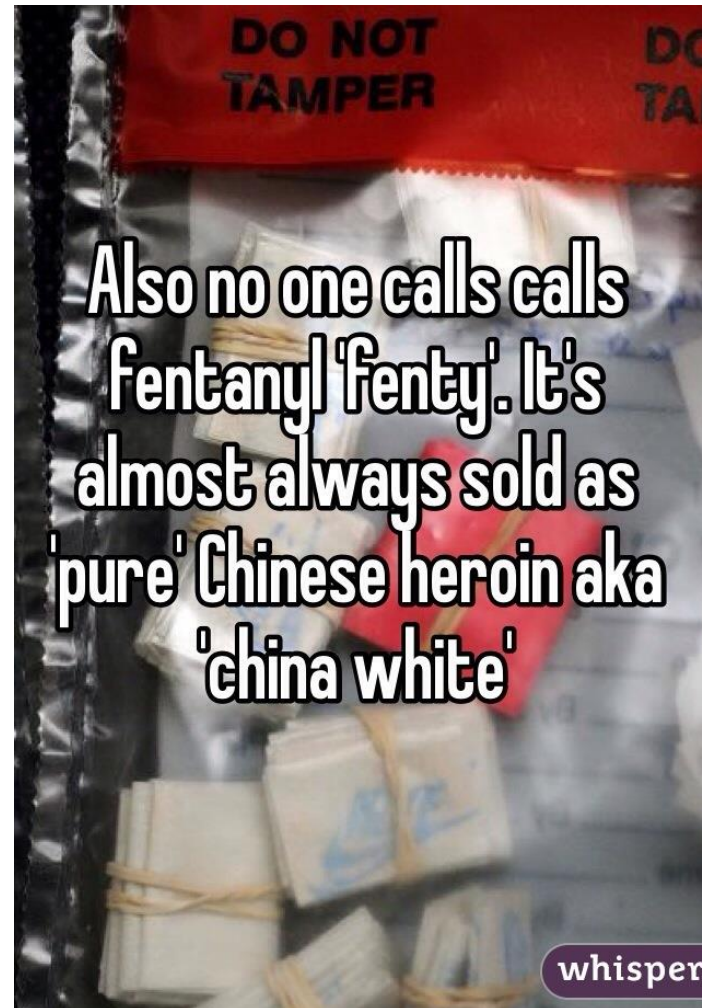
Street names for fentanyl-laced heroin

- Bud Ice
- China White
- Income Tax
- Incredible Hulk
- Theraflu
- TNT



What is China White?

- Fentanyl
- Potent and never are getting



What does Fentanyl look like?

- Fentanyl pharmaceutical products are currently available in the following dosage forms:
 - oral transmucosal **lozenges** known as fentanyl “lollipops” (Actiq)
 - effervescent buccal **tablets** (Fentora)
 - sublingual **tablets** (Abstral)
 - sublingual **sprays** (Subsys)
 - nasal **sprays** (Lazanda)
 - transdermal **patches** (Durag-esic)
 - **injectable formulations**
- Clandestinely produced fentanyl usually found as **powder or in counterfeit tablets**
 - sold alone
 - in combination with other drugs such as heroin or cocaine

FENTANYL - A DEADLY SYNTHETIC OPIOID IS TAKING ON MANY FORMS



PRESCRIPTION PILLS & POWDER



INJECTED & LACED WITH HEROIN



TRANSDERMAL PATCHES &
PHARMACEUTICAL LOLLIPOPS



SUBLINGUAL SPRAY



Fentanyl Pills and Crystals

Patches



Fentanyl Powder



“Lollipop”





Deadly Dose

- 2-3 milligrams of fentanyl can induce respiratory arrest, depression and death
- 2-3 milligrams is the same as 5-7 grains of salt

Who Supplies the Fentanyl in US?

- **China and Mexico** appear to be the main source countries for illicit fentanyl smuggled into the US for domestic-based processing and distribution
- Seizures indicate...
 - China supplies low volumes of **high-purity fentanyl**
 - Mexico supplies high volume but **lower in purity**

On the ease with which fentanyl is trafficked into the US

- "It is actually a much easier process, and a much easier product, to insert into the supply chain, than is cocaine or heroin. The laboratory process is much simpler, the transportation is in much smaller packages, and **you can do in an envelope what might take you a truck with a larger product.**"

State Department Specialist [William Brownfield](#)

Remembering Prince

- Died April 21, 2016
- Age 57
- Accidental opioid fentanyl overdose
- The music icon suffered from hip pain throughout his career



Tom Petty

Death: accidental overdose
Oct. 2, 2017



- He had taken several pain medications, including **Fentanyl, oxycodone and generic Xanax**. Other medications included generic Restoril (a sleep aid) and generic Celexa (which treats depression)
- The coroner's office listed Petty's official cause of death as "multisystem organ failure due to resuscitated cardiopulmonary arrest due to mixed drug toxicity."

Fentanyl

- Teen use
- Teen sales
- Community impact

Notre Dame Prep student arrested after student overdoses on pill laced with fentanyl

azfamily.com News Staff
 Posted Feb 11, 2019 2



A 16-year-old Notre Dame Preparatory High School student was arrested for providing the drugs to another student.



Scottsdale police released information on Monday regarding an arrest involving a student at Notre Dame Preparatory High School who was allegedly distributing drugs.



SCOTTSDALE, AZ (3TV/CBS 5) -- Scottsdale police released information on Monday morning regarding a drug arrest involving a student at Notre Dame Preparatory High School.

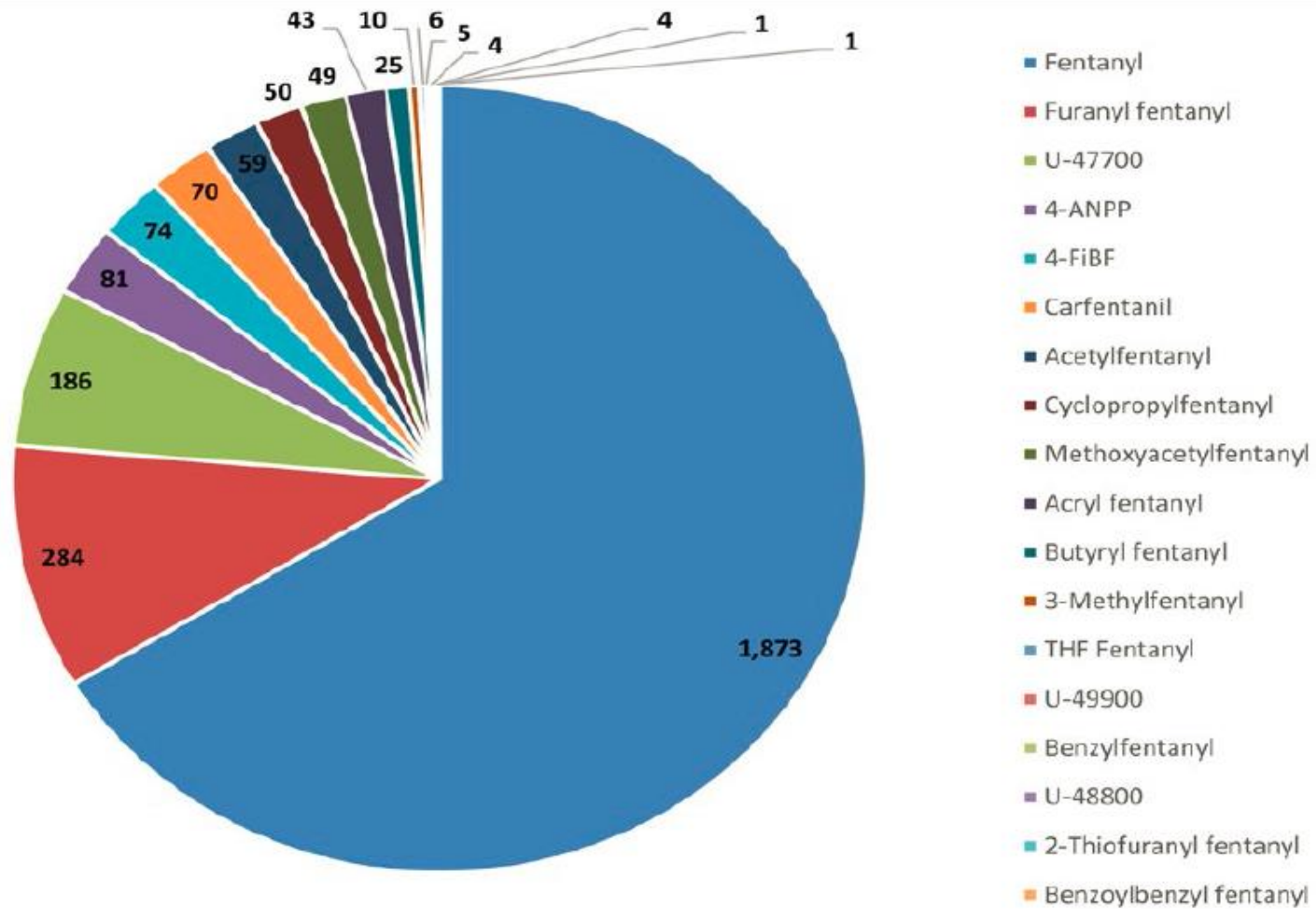
On Feb. 6, police responded to a medical call at a Scottsdale home. When officers arrived, they found a 17-year-old boy unconscious and unresponsive. Police determined his symptoms

Most Popular

ARTICLES VIDEOS

- » Peoria firefighters facing 'complex' injuries after explosion
- » Police: Father shot 2-year-old son in face with shotgun during fight with boy's mom
- » [Kids design 3D crosswalk to force drivers to slow down in school zones](#)
- » No prison time for school bus driver who admitted to raping 14-year-old girl
- » Child left Maricopa daycare with several bites; daycare releases statement
- » Phoenix PD warns people 'to remain vigilant' after new 'stranger danger' incident
- » Petition calls for PA teacher's firing after writing 'absolutely pathetic' on 2nd grader's worksheet
- » Former Gilbert Fire and Rescue captain accused

Figure 29. Identifications of Fentanyl, Fentanyl Related Substances, Fentanyl Precursors, and Other Synthetic Opioids, CY 2017.



Source: DEA

Fentanyl

- Different molecules
- Hard to detect
 - In medical setting used in IVs
 - Street stuff – all forms, online recipes and potent
- Multiple doses of Narcan needed to revive
- Multiple forms of fentanyl
- Chemical warfare concerns

How is naloxone given?

- Injectable (*professional training required*)
 - Generic brands of injectable naloxone vials are offered by a variety of companies that are listed in the [FDA Orange Book under "naloxone"](#) (look for "injectable").
- Autoinjectable
 - [EVZIO](#)[®] is a prefilled auto-injection device that makes it easy for families or emergency personnel to inject naloxone quickly into the outer thigh. Once activated, the device provides verbal instruction to the user describing how to deliver the medication, similar to automated defibrillators.
- Prepackaged Nasal Spray
 - [NARCAN](#)[®] Nasal Spray is a prefilled, needle-free device that requires no assembly and is sprayed into one nostril while patients lay on their back.



Naloxone for Opioid Overdose: Life-Saving Science



SCIENCE DRIVEN SOLUTIONS

USER-FRIENDLY NALOXONE

In 2015, the FDA approved the first naloxone nasal spray—**NARCAN**®—developed as a result of NIDA-funded research.^{1,2} Naloxone is also available as an autoinjector—**EVZIO**®—that provides verbal step-by-step instructions for use. Increasing access to naloxone is a priority for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and research funded by NIDA is developing strategies to identify people at risk and ensure they have access to naloxone in the event of an overdose.

IDENTIFYING AT-RISK PATIENTS

A survey given to chronic pain patients receiving prescription opioids found that nearly 1 in 5 had experienced an overdose and more than half engaged in high-risk behaviors, including combining opioids with alcohol. While only 3% of patients surveyed reported having a naloxone prescription or being trained to deliver naloxone, nearly 40% had witnessed an overdose.³ Another study found 68% of participants recruited from syringe service programs, detoxification, or opioid treatment programs had witnessed an overdose but only 17% had a prescription for naloxone.⁴

CO-PRESCRIBING NALOXONE TO AT-RISK PATIENTS

NIDA-funded researchers are evaluating interventions to improve opioid prescribing practices, including the co-prescription of naloxone. An early study found that giving naloxone to patients on opioid therapy for chronic pain was associated with fewer opioid-related emergency department visits, especially among patients receiving high doses of prescription opioids. This study will help to inform implementation efforts that can increase access to naloxone.⁵

NALOXONE SAVES LIVES

Naloxone can quickly restore normal breathing and save the life of a person who is overdosing on opioids. In 2015, over 33,000 people died from an overdose on opioid drugs, including prescription pain relievers, heroin, and fentanyl.⁶ Naloxone is a safe medication that is widely used by emergency medical personnel and other first responders to prevent opioid overdose deaths. Unfortunately, by the time a person having an overdose is reached, it is often too late.

Friends, family, and other bystanders can save lives with naloxone. Naloxone distribution programs give naloxone kits to opioid users, their friends and families, and others who may find themselves in a position to save the life of someone at risk of an opioid overdose.

- A naloxone distribution program in Massachusetts reduced opioid overdose deaths by an estimated 11 percent in the nineteen communities that implemented it without increasing opioid use.⁷
- From 1996 to 2014, at least 26,500 opioid overdoses in the U.S. were reversed by laypersons using naloxone.⁸

HOW DOES NALOXONE WORK?

Naloxone is an opioid receptor antagonist meaning it binds to opioid receptors and reverses or blocks the effects of other opioids. Giving naloxone immediately reverses the effects of opioid drugs, restoring normal respiration. It can be administered by injection or through a nasal spray.

IS NALOXONE SAFE?

Yes. There is no evidence of significant adverse reactions to naloxone.⁹ Administering naloxone in cases of opioid overdose can cause withdrawal symptoms when the person is dependant on opioids; this is uncomfortable without being life threatening.^{10,11} The risk that someone overdosing on opioids will have a serious adverse reaction to naloxone is far less than their risk of dying from overdose.^{12,13} Naloxone only works if a person has opioids in their system; the medication has no effect if opioids are absent.



www.drugabuse.gov

GOOD SAMARITAN LAWS FOR NALOXONE

Thirty-six states and the District of Columbia provide legal immunity for friends, family, and other bystanders, or “Good Samaritans,” who seek medical aid for someone experiencing an opioid overdose.^{14,15}

AFTER NALOXONE IS GIVEN

BYSTANDERS: CALL 911 IMMEDIATELY

It is important to call emergency responders right away. Naloxone is only active in the body for 30 to 90 minutes and its effects could wear off before those of the opioids, causing the user to stop breathing again.

CLINICIANS: SCREEN FOR OPIOID USE DISORDER

An overdose reversal is a critical opportunity to identify people with opioid use disorder and engage them in treatment.

- Patients should be assessed for opioid use disorder using a validated tool, such as NIDA’s Recognizing Opioid Abuse table.
- Those with a positive assessment should be engaged in treatment, including FDA-approved medications, when appropriate.
- Treatment plans, including opioid pain reliever dose, should be reassessed for patients who are prescribed opioids for pain. See the [CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain](#).

WHERE CAN I GET NALOXONE?

Naloxone can be purchased in many pharmacies, in many states, without bringing in a prescription. The majority of states allow prescribing and dispensing of naloxone to family members and friends in addition to people receiving prescription opioids for pain or with opioid use disorder.¹⁴ Law enforcement, emergency medical services, and community-based naloxone distribution programs can apply to be a Qualified Purchaser or work with their state or local health department to order naloxone. To find naloxone in your area, go to the [Naloxone Finder](#).

WHERE CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?

If you or someone you care about has an opioid use disorder:

- Ask your health care provider or pharmacist about naloxone
- View [NIDA’s naloxone web page](#)

References

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SOLUTIONS DRIVEN SCIENCE

REACHING COMMUNITIES IN NEED

In partnership with the Appalachian Regional Commission, NIDA is funding research that addresses the dramatic increase of opioid misuse and its consequences in Appalachia. This research will identify community-specific factors that contribute to the high rates of opioid misuse, overdose deaths, and the related spread of infectious disease and will identify promising evidence-based prevention and treatment interventions to address these factors and improve public health outcomes. Read more in the NIDA press release “[NIDA and ARC announce funding opportunity for research projects to address opioid injection use and its consequences in the Appalachian Region](#).”

BARRIERS AND FACILITATORS TO PRESCRIBING NALOXONE

NIDA-funded studies are evaluating key barriers and facilitators to prescribing naloxone. Current projects include assessing the use of naloxone by law enforcement and measuring its impact on referrals to treatment and on the rates of 911 use by witnesses of opioid overdose; the implementation of pharmacy-based naloxone access and its association with opioid-overdose mortality rates; and the implementation of naloxone distribution programs and overdose education among criminal justice populations.

FENTANYL[†] SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH/PUBLIC SAFETY PERSONNEL

- ▶ **The abuse of drugs containing fentanyl[†] is killing Arizonans. Misinformation and inconsistent recommendations regarding fentanyl[†] have resulted in confusion in the first responder community.**
- ▶ You as a public health/public safety worker are increasingly likely to encounter fentanyl[†] in your daily activities ((e.g., attending to patients in the emergency department, conducting in-home services or visits, responding to overdose calls, conducting traffic stops, arrests, and searches).
- ▶ This document provides scientific, evidence-based recommendations to protect yourself from exposure.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

- ▶ Fentanyl[†] can be present in a variety of forms (e.g., powder, tablets, capsules, solutions, and rocks).
- ▶ Inhalation of airborne powder is MOST LIKELY to lead to harmful effects, but is less likely to occur than skin contact.
- ▶ Incidental skin contact may occur during daily activities but is not expected to lead to harmful effects if the contaminated skin is promptly washed off with water.
- ▶ Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is effective in protecting you from exposure.
- ▶ Slow breathing or no breathing, drowsiness or unresponsiveness, and constricted or pinpoint pupils are the specific signs consistent with fentanyl[†] intoxication.
- ▶ Naloxone is an effective medication that rapidly reverses the effects of fentanyl[†].

Actions to take . . .

To protect yourself from exposure

- ▶ Wear **gloves** when the presence of fentanyl[†] is suspected.
- ▶ **AVOID actions that may cause powder to become airborne.**
- ▶ Use a properly-fitted, NIOSH-approved **respirator (“mask”)**, wear **eye protection**, and minimize skin contact when responding to a situation where small amounts of suspected fentanyl[†] are visible and may become airborne.
- ▶ Follow your department guidelines if the scene involves large amounts of suspected fentanyl[†] (e.g., distribution/storage facility, pill milling operation, clandestine lab, gross contamination, spill or release).

When exposure occurs

- ▶ Prevent further contamination and notify other first responders and dispatch.
- ▶ Do not touch your eyes, mouth, nose or any skin after touching any potentially contaminated surface.
- ▶ Wash skin thoroughly with cool water, and soap if available. **Do NOT use hand sanitizers as they may enhance absorption.**
- ▶ Wash your hands thoroughly after the incident and before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the restroom.
- ▶ If you suspect your clothing, shoes, and PPE may be contaminated, follow your department guidelines for decontamination.

If you or a co-worker exhibits

- **Slow Breathing or No Breathing**
- **Drowsiness or Unresponsiveness**
- **Constricted or Pinpoint Pupils**
- ▶ Move away from the source of exposure and call EMS.
- ▶ Administer naloxone according to your department protocols. Multiple doses may be required.
- ▶ If naloxone is not available, rescue breathing can be a lifesaving measure until EMS arrives. Use standard basic life support safety precautions (e.g., pocket mask, gloves) to address the exposure risk.
- ▶ If needed, initiate CPR until EMS arrives.

Fentanyl Related Substances

4-fluoroisobutyryl fentanyl

furanylfentanyl

acryl-fentanyl

acetyl-fentanyl

Carfentanil

3-methylfentanyl

other synthetic opioids such as U-47700

Carfentanil

- **100 times stronger than fentanyl**
- Much stronger than heroin
- Carfentanil is used to sedate elephants
- It can be dangerous to even touch it without gloves
- More Narcan needed
 - 3-4 doses vs 1 dose for heroin
- In July, 2016 in Ohio, 176 overdoses in six days
 - currently 20 to 25 overdoses a day
- First Responders = more overdoses, more Narcan, more time spent on each call

Carfentanil

- West Virginia – June 6, 2017
- What appears to be a Roxicodone pill... after analysis in lab turned out to be highly concentrated carfentanil
- The chemist advised that mere skin contact with the pill could prove fatal to anyone who does not have a high opioid tolerance



Arizona reports first Carfentanil overdose death

Published April 17, 2018

- Arizona has recorded its first death involving an overdose of Carfentanil, a synthetic opioid that's 5,000 times more potent than heroin, and 100 times more powerful than fentanyl. The DEA announced the death on Monday, and said it occurred in 2017 and involved a 21-year-old male who was found dead in a car outside a Phoenix restaurant.

Zohydro ER

FDA approved

- High dose hydrocodone narcotic painkiller
- Zohydro contains as much as **50 mg of hydrocodone**
- **Manufactured as a powder in a capsule**, rather than a pill – easy to abuse
- **10 times more powerful than Vicodin**
- US presently consumes 99% of worlds hydrocodone



Zohydro^{ER}
(hydrocodone bitartrate)
EXTENDED-RELEASE CAPSULES

1st

Oral, Extended Release
Hydrocodone without
Acetaminophen for Treating
Chronic Pain

PDUFA Date March 1, 2013



Dsuvia

- The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved a new opioid painkiller that is **10 times stronger than fentanyl**
- **1,000 times more potent than morphine**
 - It will be restricted to limited use only in health care settings, such as hospitals, emergency rooms and surgery centers
- Dsuvia comes in tablet form, in a single-use package

U-47700 a.k.a. Pink, U4

- Synthetic opioid obtained online as “RC”
- 80 deaths cited as U-47700 overdoses in 9 months
 - Drug banned in a dozen states
 - In Park City, Utah case, two 13-year-old children died
- Created in a lab by 20th-century pharmaceutical giant Upjohn
- New opioid blend more potent than morphine but supposedly less addictive
 - Intended to treat severe pain associated with cancer, surgery, or injury, but was never tested on humans

Gone too early...



Ryan Ainsworth and Grant Seaver

U-47700

**7 times
stronger
than
morphine**

**Figure 46. Counterfeit Oxycodone Pills
Containing Fentanyl and U-47700 Seized
in Tucson, Arizona.**



Source: Arizona High Intensity Drug
Trafficking Area

Grey Death

**Figure 32. Gray-Colored Fentanyl
Obtained by DEA Buffalo.**



Source: DEA

**Figure 31. "Grey Death" in Chunky
Rock Form.**



Source: Gulf Coast High Intensity Drug
Trafficking Area

“Grey Death”

- Deadly combination of opioids
- Heroin, fentanyl, carfentanil and U4
- Looks like concrete mix
- Deaths in Alabama, Georgia, Ohio and California
- <https://www.cnn.com/2017/05/12/health/grey-death-opioid-drug/index.html>



What are we doing to help?

SOR – State Opioid
Response Navigator Program

5 navigators, pick up/help,
jail outreach, women, etc.

MOU with local hospitals –
ER referrals – we pick up
clients

Center of Excellence at
EVARC – 24/7 opioid use
disorder, enroll into
outpatient

Patient Centered Medical
Home (PCMH) - Access
multiple levels of care
services--medical, physical,
behavioral--in one home
base

MAT (medication assisted
treatment) offered at PCMH

MEDICATIONS FOR OPIOID OVERDOSE, WITHDRAWAL & ADDICTION

Medications for opioid **overdose**, **withdrawal**, and **addiction** are safe, effective and save lives.

The National Institute on Drug Abuse supports research to develop new medicines and delivery systems to treat opioid use disorder and other substance use disorders, as well as other complications of substance use (including withdrawal and overdose), to help people choose treatments that are right for them.

FDA-approved medications for opioid addiction, overdose, and withdrawal work in various ways.

- Opioid Receptor Agonist**
Medications attach to opioid receptors in the brain to block withdrawal symptoms and cravings.
- Opioid Receptor Partial Agonist**
Medications attach to and partially activate opioid receptors in the brain to ease withdrawal symptoms and cravings.
- Opioid Receptor Antagonist**
Medications block activity of opioid receptors in the brain to prevent euphoric effects (the high) of opioids and alcohol and help reduce cravings.
- Adrenergic Receptor Agonist**
A medication that attaches to and activates adrenergic receptors in the brain and helps alleviate withdrawal symptoms.

REDUCES OPIOID USE AND CRAVINGS

Methadone

Daily liquid or tablet

Dolophine[®] Methadose[®]
Generics available

Naltrexone

Monthly Injection

Vivitrol[®]

Buprenorphine

Daily tablet
Monthly injection

Sublocade[®]
Generic tablets available

Buprenorphine/ Naloxone

Daily film under the tongue or tablet

Zubsolv[®], Suboxone[®]
Generics available

TREATS WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS

Lofexidine

As-needed tablet

Lucemyra[®]

REVERSES OVERDOSE

Naloxone

Emergency nasal spray or injection

Narcan[®]
Generics available

Our Locations

Maricopa County

Northern Region

Southern Region

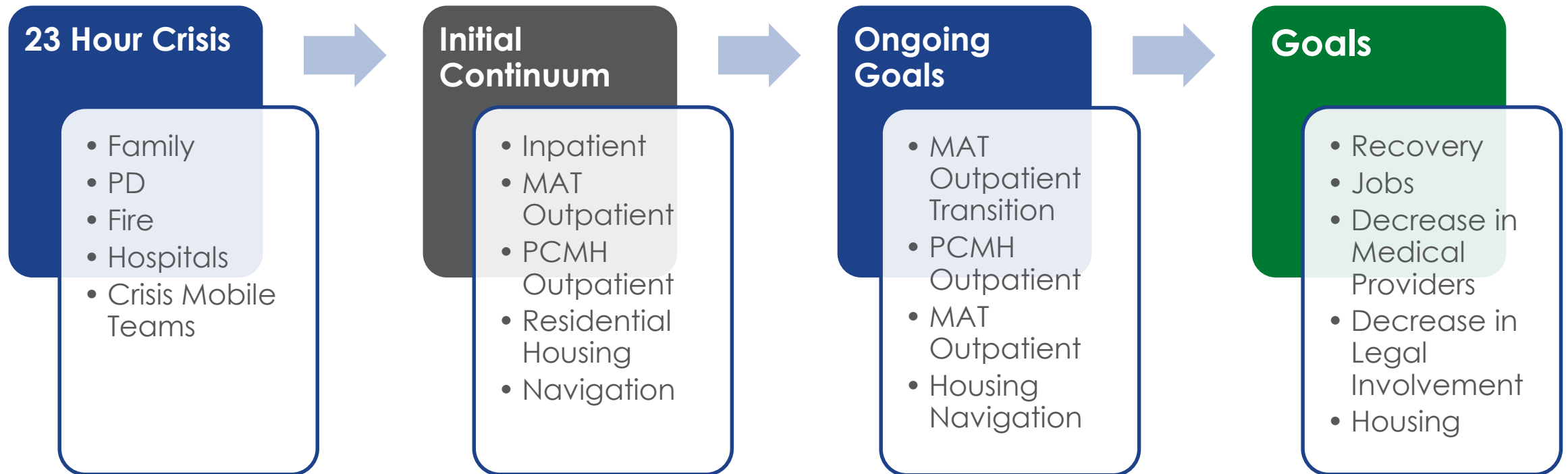


Services

- Crisis Care
- Substance Use Treatment
- Mental Healthcare
- Supportive Housing
- Community Education

Full Continuum of Care

The goal is to help you through every part of recovery



Our team is here to help during these challenging times.

[Click here for COVID-19 specific resources](#)

866-429-8387

Help and support by phone for everyone.



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Connecting Arizona service members, veterans, families & helpers to information, support and resources.

Help and support by phone for everyone at **1-866-429-8387**

[Call Us →](#)



We're One Call Away
to Connect

866-429-8387

Be Connected Navigator Program

- Funded by Arizona Coalition of Military Families
- Veteran suicide prevention program designed to connect veterans, service members, and their families to resources and services in their community in an effort to stop veteran suicide
- Be Connected veteran support line that is operated by CRN
 - 1-866-429-8387 (4AZ-VETS)
- “No wrong door policy.”
- Beconnectedaz.org



Veteran Community



- Wraparound services
 - Improve housing, income stability, ongoing care/support
- Peer navigators do street outreach in search of veterans who want a new way of life
 - Assist in making meaningful connections while engaging in community activities
- Setting path for long term vibrancy in community

Get Help

*The National Action Alliance for Suicide Prevention recommends that those needing emotional support related to Covid-19 should call the **Disaster Distress Helpline (800-985-5990)**, or text **TalkWithUs to 66746***

*If you're experiencing a suicidal crisis, you can call the **National Suicide Prevention Lifeline at 800-273-8255** or text the Crisis Text line by texting **HOME to 741741** to get help*

Drug Testing

Fastestlabs.com/Scottsdale

480.550.7230

Joe.d@fastestlabs.com

Joe Delaney

Clinical Director

**Rapid results – testing that gives results in 5 minutes on alcohol,
nicotine and 17 different drugs of abuse**

Adolescent Resources

Communitybridgesaz.org

Thepathwayprogram.com

Charliehealth.com

Teenlifeline.org

—◆—

*Life is
a precious gift.
Use your days
wisely.*


Simple Reminders
SIMPLEREMINDERS.COM

Thank You!

Stephanie Siete
Public Information Officer

Access to Care - 24/7
877.931.9142

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