Get Informed, Stay Safe

FENTANYL IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

More adolescents have overdosed and died in Los Angeles County than ever before because of a drug called **fentanyl** that is often mixed into counterfeit pills and other illicit drugs.

Fentanyl is an opioid drug that is stronger than other types of opioids – it is 50 times stronger than heroin and 100 times stronger than morphine and exponentially stronger than other prescription opioids.

Fentanyl is colorless and odorless. It is **impossible** to know whether fentanyl has been mixed into a counterfeit pill or other drug without testing it. Even a few grains of fentanyl kill someone because fentanyl can cause someone to stop breathing.



Protect yourself and others by informing yourself of the risks of overdose and how to respond if someone overdoses.

Get informed about fentanyl and overdose:

- 1) All pills acquired from a place other than a pharmacy or healthcare provider should be presumed to be a counterfeit pill that contains fentanyl.
- 2) Fentanyl can be mixed with:
 - a. Illicit substances (e.g., cocaine, methamphetamine, MDMA [ecstasy], or heroin)
 - b. Counterfeit pills (e.g., prescription opioids like Percocet, Vicodin, or Oxycontin, or sedatives like Xanax purchased online or outside of pharmacy)
 - c. Any medication that is not prescribed through a pharmacy
- 3) People who sell drugs do not always know whether fentanyl is in the pills they are selling
- 4) People who use drugs should:
 - a. Keep naloxone (Narcan) nearby (see below for how to access naloxone)
 - b. Not use alone (having someone who can monitor for an overdose and administer naloxone (Narcan) or calling <u>NeverUseAlone</u> at 1-800-484-3731
 - c. Test substances for fentanyl with a fentanyl testing strip, which can be purchased online through <u>BTNX</u>, <u>Dose Test</u>, <u>Dance Safe</u>, <u>Wisebatch</u>, or <u>TACO</u>
 - d. Fentanyl can be mixed into drugs purchased from unknown sources or received from people you know, such as your friends



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Recognizing Overdose	Responding to Overdose
Someone might be overdosing if they have any of the following after using a drug: • Fall asleep and cannot be woken • Have slow and shallow breathing	If someone overdoses: • Call 911, notify an adult, and ask for medical help for the person who overdosed. • Administer naloxone
 Choke or make gurgling sounds Have a limp body or discolored & cold skin 	(Narcan): Watch this Video to learn more and know you are protected by law from being arrested if you administer naloxone in an emergency situation.
• The pupils in their eyes become small and constricted.	 Keep the person awake and breathing. Lay the person on their side to prevent choking. Do not leave the person alone until help arrives.

Where to get naloxone (Narcan)?

Anyone can ask their healthcare provider for a prescription for naloxone. Some schools have naloxone to rescue someone who overdoses on campus. Ask your teacher or other school staff where on-campus naloxone can be found. More about obtaining naloxone is available here: <u>http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/sapc/public/overdose-prevention.htm</u>



Help is available

- Please reach out for help to your counselor, pediatrician, therapist, or parents if you are using or thinking about using drugs. You can also receive help and a prescription of naloxone without your parents knowing.
- 2) <u>RecoverLA</u> is mobile-friendly and has information about substance use and how to get help.
- The <u>Substance Abuse Services Telephone Hotline</u>
 1-844-804-7500 is open 24/7 and will assist eligible Los Angeles residents with finding substance use disorder treatment.
- residents with finding substance use disorder treatment.
 4) The Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health has a 24/7 hotline that links Los Angeles residents of all ages to help with their mental health: 1-800 854-7771.



