



BEST PRACTICES CLEARINGHOUSE

- Lessons from the Field -

Knowing the Facts About Fentanyl

JANUARY 17, 2023

3:00 - 4:30 PM ET



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NCSSLE Website

[HTTPS://SAFESUPPORTIVELEARNING.ED.GOV](https://safesupportivelearning.ed.gov)

 School Climate Improvement Resource Package	 ED School Climate Surveys	 Trauma-Sensitive Schools Training Package	 Building Student Resilience Toolkit	 Human Trafficking in America's Schools
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 Improving Higher Education Learning Environment	 Supporting Trauma Recovery	 Promoting Mental Health	 Responding to Covid-19
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To access information and archived materials from previous Lessons from the Field webinars, go to:

<https://safesupportivelearning.ed.gov/lessons-field-webinar-series>


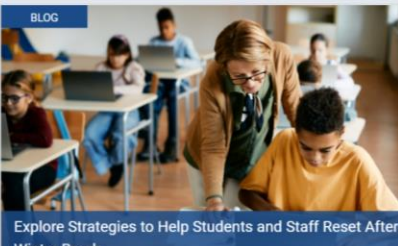



This webinar is being recorded and will be archived at the following location:

<https://safesupportivelearning.ed.gov/events/webinar/lessons-field-webinar-part-1-knowing-facts-about-fentanyl/>

 **National Center on Safe Supportive Learning Environments**
Engagement • Safety • Environment

About 

SCHOOL CLIMATE IMPROVEMENT | TOPICS | EVENTS | RESOURCES | TA SERVICES | STATE PROFILES

 RESOURCE Plan, Respond, and Recover from the Coronavirus	 BLOG Explore Strategies to Help Students and Staff Reset After Winter Break	
 RESOURCE Consider Funding Opportunities for Innovative Mental Health Services Through the Latest OSSS FY 2022 Grant Competition (Updated 12/14)	 RESOURCE Find Out How to Engage Youth Who Are Disconnected from School As Leaders to Shape Your District's Decisions	 RESOURCE Find Resources That Can Help You Prevent Student Sexual Assault in Your School Community

FEATURED EVENTS

 UPCOMING Lessons from the Field Webinar - Part 2: Preventing and Addressing Fentanyl Use February 08, 2023 - 3:00 PM EST MORE	 UPCOMING Human Trafficking Webinar Series - Part 2: Engaging Families in Preventing and Addressing Human Trafficking January 25, 2023 - 3:00 PM EST MORE	 UPCOMING Lessons from the Field Webinar - Part 1: Knowing the Facts About Fentanyl January 17, 2023 - 3:00 PM EST MORE
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Agenda

- 1 Introduction and Logistics
- 2 Welcome
- 3 Setting the Context and Understanding the Facts
- 4 Addressing the Fentanyl Problem
- 5 Closing Remarks
- 6 Live Q&A



Context Setting Speakers

Chris Didier

Family Impacted by Fentanyl, Family Advocate and Speaker, CA

Dr. Cecelia Spitznas

Senior Science Policy Advisor, Director's Office, Office for National Drug Control Policy

Marci Hertz

Associate Director, Program Implementation, Division of Overdose Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Dr. Emily Einstein

Branch Chief, Science Policy Branch, Office of Science Policy and Communications, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health (NIDA/NIH)

Cathleen Drew

Senior Prevention Program Manager, Community Outreach & Prevention Support Section, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

Jennifer Epstein

Director, Outreach and Education, Song for Charlie, OR

Kristen Gustafson

Secondary Health & PE Curriculum, Instruction, and Assessment Director, Teacher on Special Assignment (TOSA), Beaverton School District, OR

Bios for the speakers are archived at the following location:

<https://safesupportivelearning.ed.gov/events/webinar/lessons-field-webinar-part-1-knowing-facts-about-fentanyl>



BEST PRACTICES CLEARINGHOUSE



Elyse Robertson

FEDERAL PROGRAM OFFICER
OFFICE OF SAFE AND SUPPORTIVE SCHOOLS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



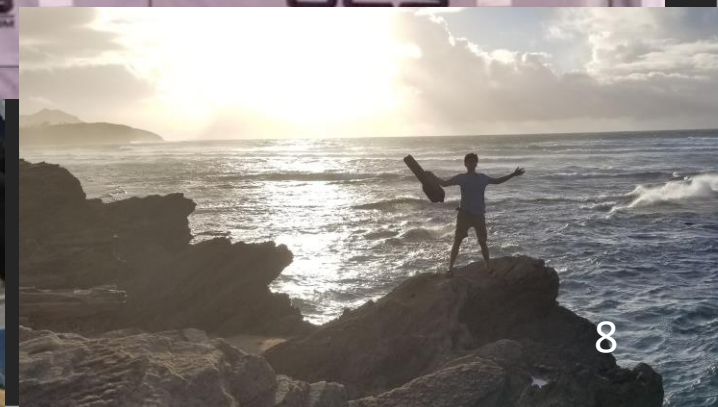
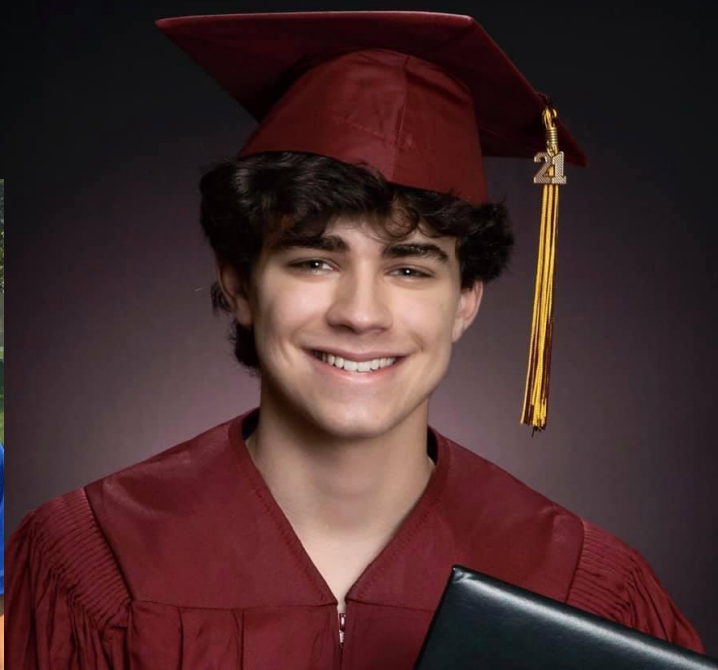
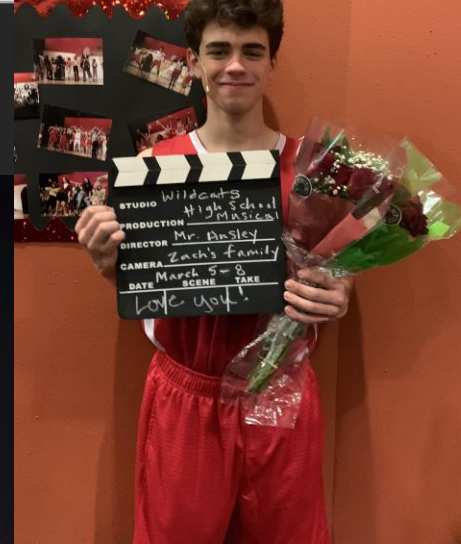
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Chris Didier

FAMILY IMPACTED BY FENTANYL
PARENT ADVOCATE
DIDIER.CJ@GMAIL.COM

WHO IS ZACH?



WHAT HAPPENED TO ZACHARY

- Zach bought a Percocet **via social media**.
- But the pill was a counterfeit made of fentanyl; aka: **'Fake Pill.'**
- Zach died shortly after in his room. He never had a chance.

TOXICOLOGY RESULTS: Fentanyl intoxication. (No Percocet)

- **Not** a party death; **not** an overdose; **not** an addiction casualty

2 INFLUENCERS:

1. Legit Prescriptions give appearance of a “safe” product

-Many teens prescribed to them

-Siblings, family and friends too

-Pills are more Normalized

+

2. Cellphones give appearance of a “trusted” solution

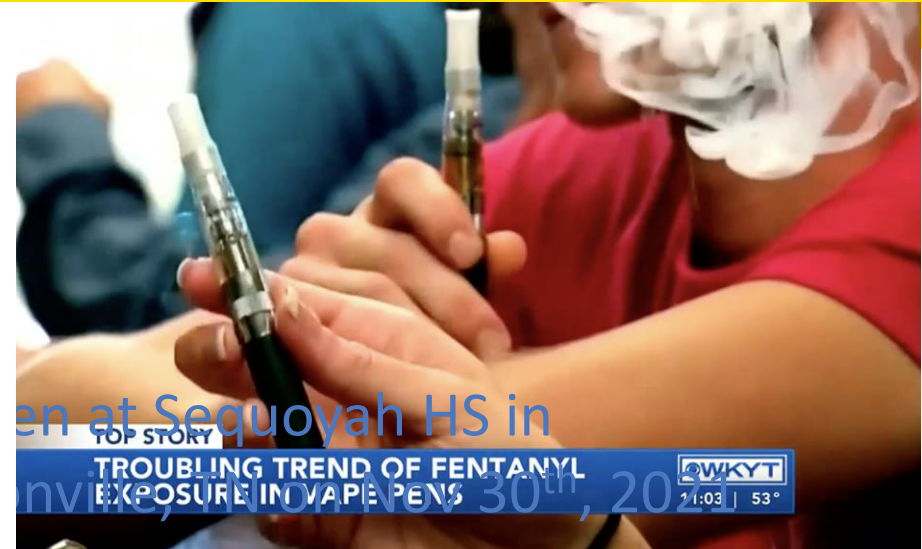
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Potential for deception and unperceived **Danger**

FENTANYL IN VAPES

UNCLASSIFIED

Fentanyl Used in Vape Pens



en at Sequoyah HS in

TOP STORY
TROUBLING TREND OF FENTANYL EXPOSURE IN VAPE PENS
WKYT
11:03 | 53°

Mifflin Co. High School, PA in late Feb
& 2 SROs treated for symptoms
2022
pressure (Narcan)

San Diego
ted fentanyl
vaping
ssibly
aced "vape"
heroin

3 vape pens found containing fentanyl or
student arrested

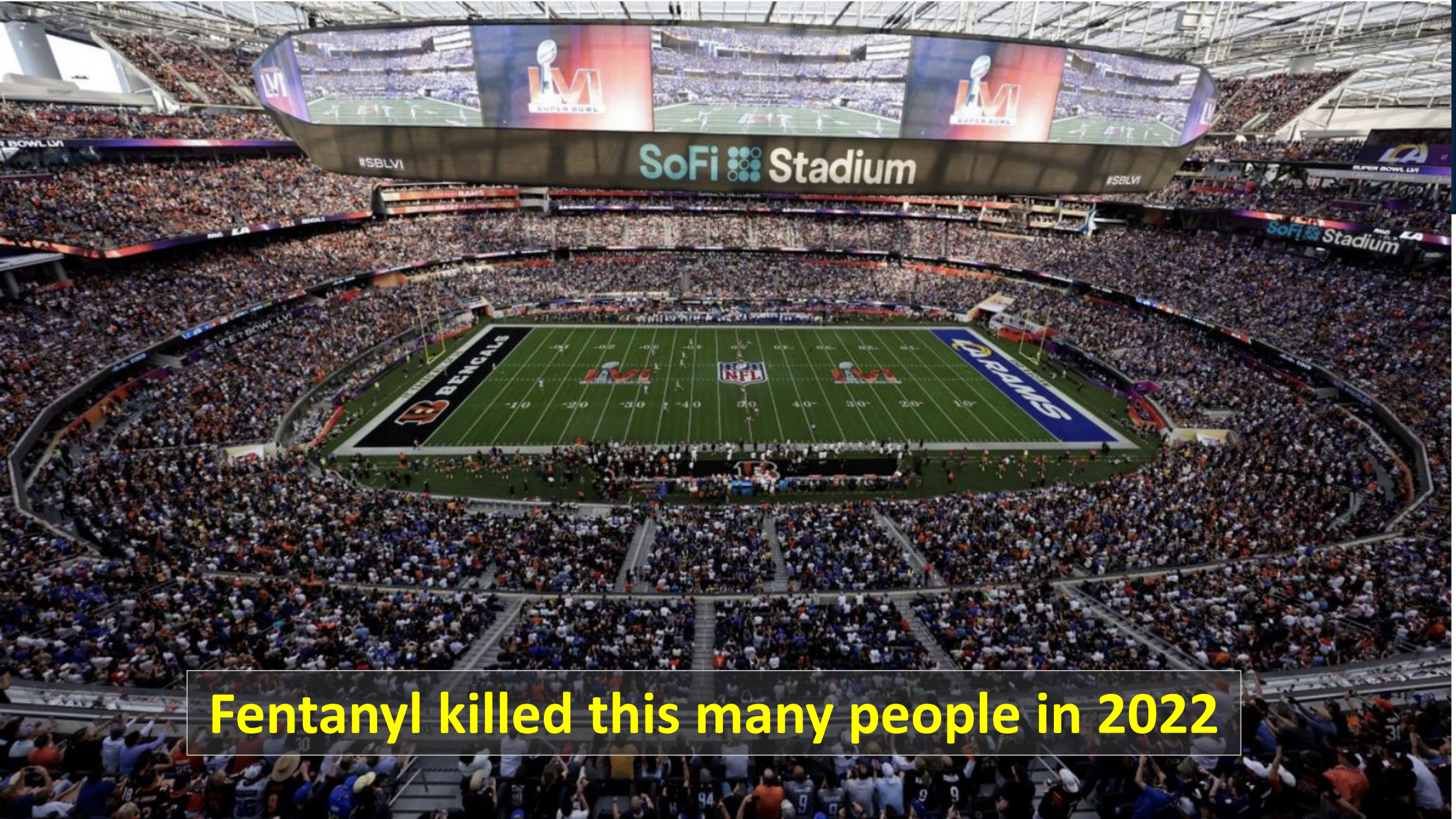
Student medical emergency--
Investigation ongoing

> DEADLY DRUGS FOUND IN VAPING DEVICES
>> MIFFLIN COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL



And survive...
TOGETHER





Fentanyl killed this many people in 2022

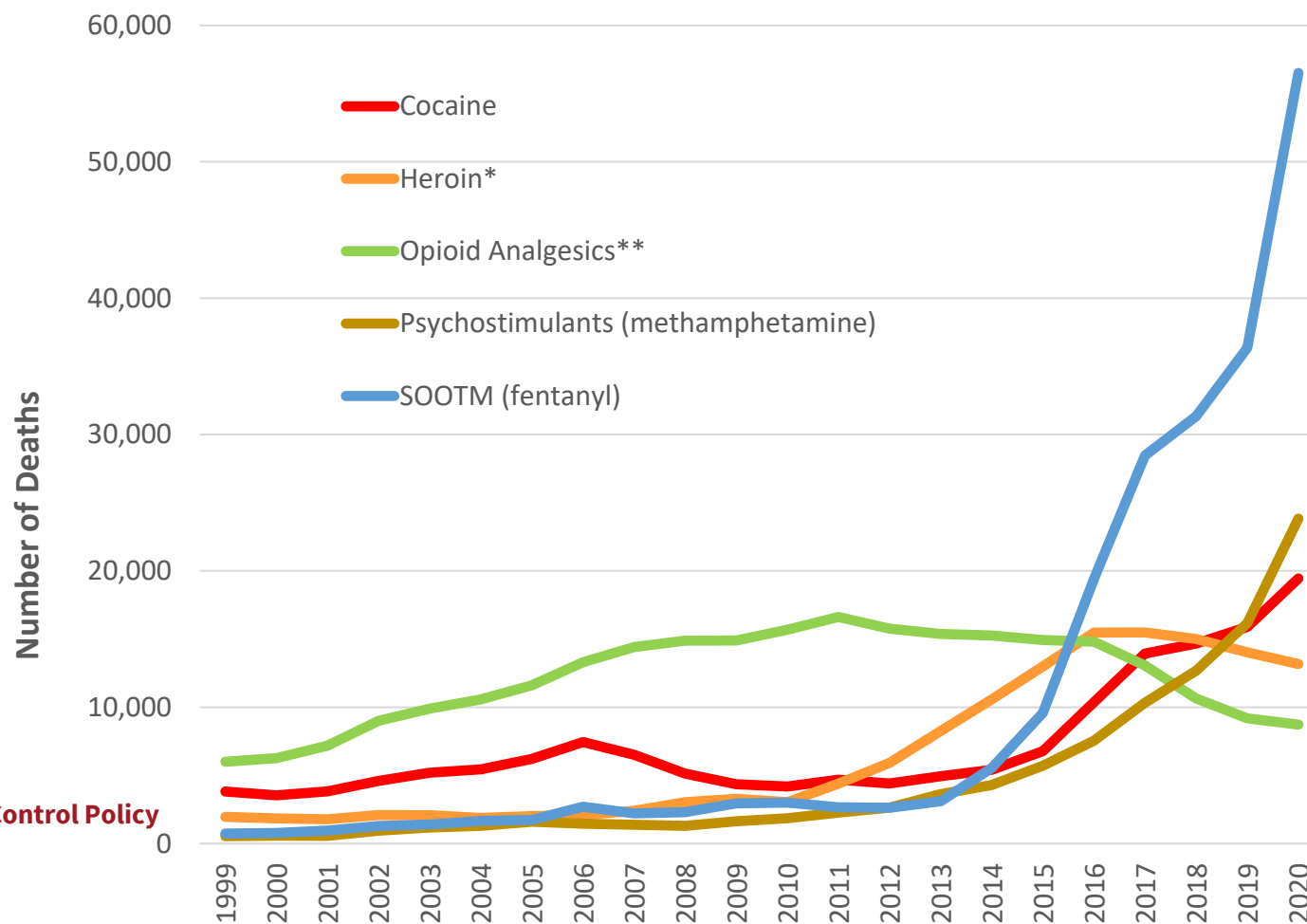


Fentanyl and Youth: An Update for Educators

Cecelia Spitznas, Ph.D.,
The White House



Drug Poisoning Deaths Involving Selected Drug Classes 1999-2020



What is Fentanyl?

- **Opioid**—a drug that binds to & activates opioid receptors in brain & body
- **Fast-acting & short-acting**
- **Highly potent**—many times stronger than morphine
- **Analgesic** pain medicine
- **Anesthetic** sensation dulling medicine
- **Synthetic**—100% man-made (many other opioids come from poppy)
- **Both an FDA approved medicine and an illicitly imported drug**



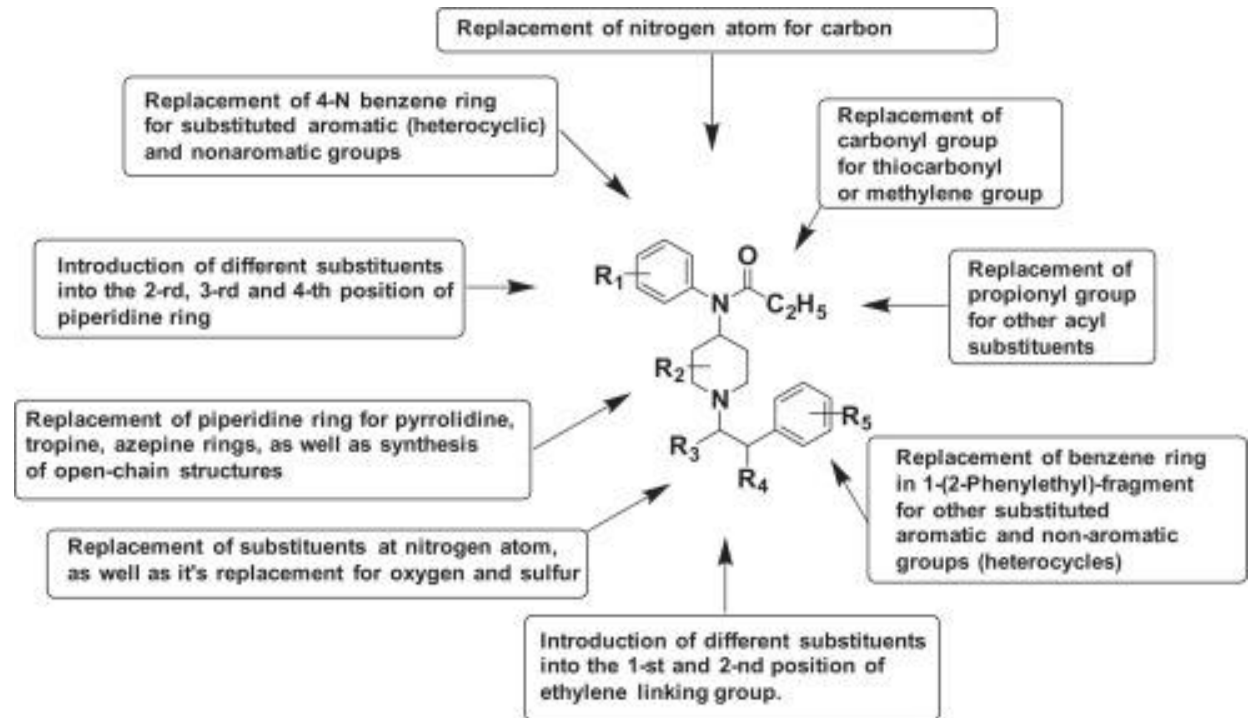
Medical Fentanyl–Used for Serious Conditions and Surgery

- Fentanyl is short-acting and has many surgical and medical uses
- An Anesthesiologist or Nurse Anesthetist can infuse tiny doses by IV during surgery that wear off quickly
- Surgeons have **a whole team to maintain patient’s airway**
- Short-acting medicine (lozenges, tablets) for uncontrolled “breakthrough pain” add to regimen that requires round-the-clock pain care
- Fentanyl patch: a time release patch for long duration pain control. Indicated for certain types of chronic pain when other medicines are no longer working
- **Label for prescription products instructs prescribers never to use on patients without opioid tolerance (recent experience with use) or as round-the-clock opioids.**
- Fentanyl can cause sedation in inexperienced people
- It is addictive



What are Fentanyl Analogues?

- Medications and illegal synthetic opioids that are similar to, but chemically slightly different than fentanyl
- Changes in chemical structure can increase or decrease binding
- Carfentanil—a veterinary drug for large animals is many times more potent than human medication
- More dangerous if more potent



Variations in Fentanyl Structure
Varandyan, 2017



Fentanyl “Misuse” & Illicit Use

- People in opioid addiction treatment do report misuse of prescription fentanyl products (Schepis, et al. 2019.)¹
- **However, generally deaths & law enforcement seizures involve Illicitly imported fentanyl NOT pharmaceutical fentanyl (Gladden, et al. 2016.)** ²

1. Schepis TS, McCabe W, Boyd CJ, McCabe SE. The epidemiology of prescription fentanyl misuse in the United States. *Addict Behav.* 2019;96:89-93. doi:10.1016/j.addbeh.2019.04.022 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6579694/pdf/nihms-1528646.pdf>
2. Gladden RM, Martinez P, Seth P. Fentanyl Law Enforcement Submissions and Increases in Synthetic Opioid-Involved Overdose Deaths - 27 States, 2013-2014. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2016;65(33):837-843. Published 2016 Aug 26. doi:10.15585/mmwr.mm6533a2 <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6533a2.htm>



Why Are We Seeing Synthetic Drugs Now?

- Opioid tolerance develops over time requiring higher doses or more potent products
- Existing market 2000-2012 of people who were prescription opioid dependent & **ready for a more potent product**
- Fentanyl analogues previously not controlled
- Easy to create and ship clandestinely vs plant-based drugs
 - Made in labs so no need to hide fields of flowering plants (e.g. poppy for heroin)
 - Concentration/potency means much smaller packaging
 - Hard to search all packages and containers entering the country, especially via the mail
 - Can slip into pills or powder drugs can be made from them; they can be mixed into routinely used illicit drugs





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Cathleen Drew

SENIOR PREVENTION PROGRAM MANAGER
COMMUNITY OUTREACH & PREVENTION SUPPORT SECTION
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION (DEA)



DEA

Emerging Drug Threats



Illicit Opioids





DEA

The record quantities of fentanyl that DEA seized in 2021 are enough to **kill every American.**



**ONE
PILL CAN
KILL**

Potentially Lethal
Dose of Fentanyl





Fake Pills

- Drug traffickers are using fake pills to exploit the opioid crisis and prescription drug misuse in the U.S.
- Even if users know they're not actually prescription pills, there's no way to tell how much fentanyl a pill might contain.
- If users believe they are handling actual prescription pills, there's an even greater danger of overdose.



Made to look like prescription opioids—such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, and alprazolam; or stimulants like amphetamines—but **contain fentanyl or meth**



FAKE PRESCRIPTION PILLS • WIDELY AVAILABLE • INCREASINGLY LETHAL

DEA LAB TESTING REVEALS THAT
6 OUT OF EVERY **10** PILLS
WITH FENTANYL CONTAIN A POTENTIALLY
LETHAL DOSE



Fake pills often contain fentanyl and are more lethal than ever before.

DEA officials report a dramatic rise in the number of fake pills containing at least 2 mg of fentanyl, which is considered a deadly dose.

Drug traffickers are using fake pills to exploit the opioid crisis and prescription drug misuse. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports more than 100,000 drug overdose deaths in the United States in the most recent 12-month reporting period, the most ever recorded.

Fentanyl, the synthetic opioid most commonly found in fake pills, is the primary driver in this alarming increase in overdose deaths.



Recent Alarming Trends that are Increasing the Levels of Risk for our Youth

A recent study revealed teens are underestimating the dangers of fentanyl:

- Only one-third to one-half of young Americans **KNOW** that fake pills are manufactured with fentanyl
- Only 40% of Americans aged 13-24, and 31% of teens called themselves knowledgeable about fentanyl



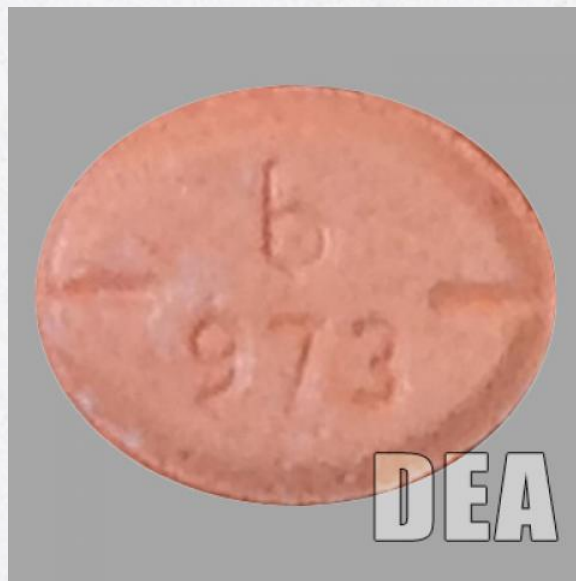


DEA

Most Common Counterfeit Pills



Oxycontin[®]



Adderall[®]



Xanax[®]

**ONE
PILL CAN
KILL**



DEA

Authentic Oxycodone



Fake Oxycodone



**ONE
PILL CAN
KILL**



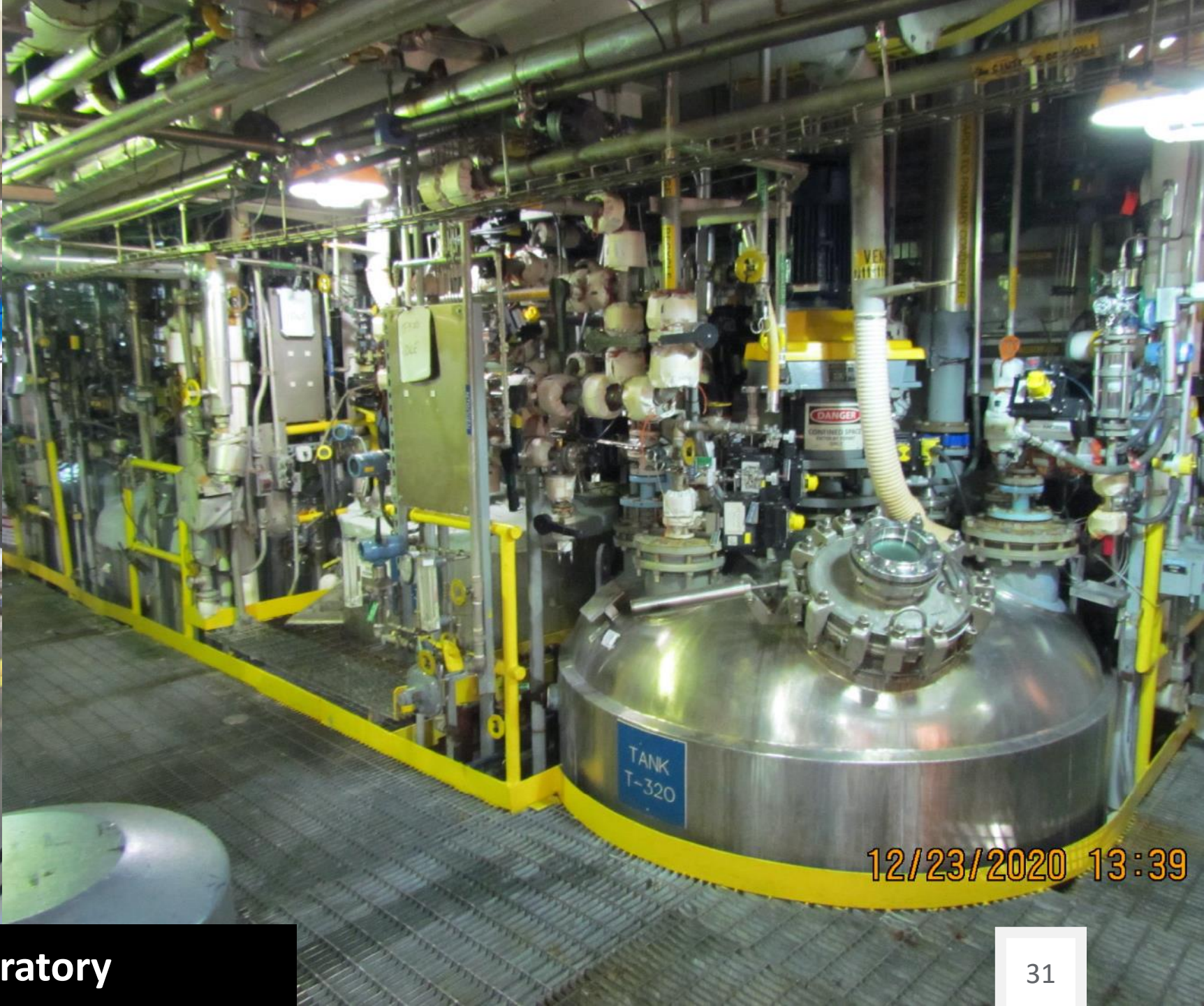
DEA

Authentic Xanax

Fake Xanax



**ONE
PILL CAN
KILL**



12/23/2020 13:39

Medical grade fentanyl laboratory



Illicit fentanyl laboratory



DEA

Shelf contains
approximately
1.2 Million
Fentanyl Pills



**ONE
PILL CAN
KILL**



Street Names

Fentanyl

- Apache
- China Girl
- China Town
- Dance Fever
- Friend
- Goodfellas
- Great Bear
- He-Man
- Jackpot
- King Ivory
- Murder 8
- Tango & Cash

Opioids/Narcotics

- Smack
- Horse
- Mud
- Brown Sugar
- Junk
- Black Tat
- Big H
- Dover's Powder
- MPTP (New Heroin)
- Lean or Purple Drank
- OC, Ox, Oxy
- Oxycotton
- Sippin Syrup

COMMON EMOJI CODES

FAKE PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

PERCOCET & OXYCODONE



XANAX



ADDERALL





Additional Threat: Access

Fake Rx pills are easily accessible & often sold on social media & e-commerce platforms; available to anyone with a smartphone.



Prevention Support Resources

Websites



For Parents, Educators, and Caregivers



For Teens



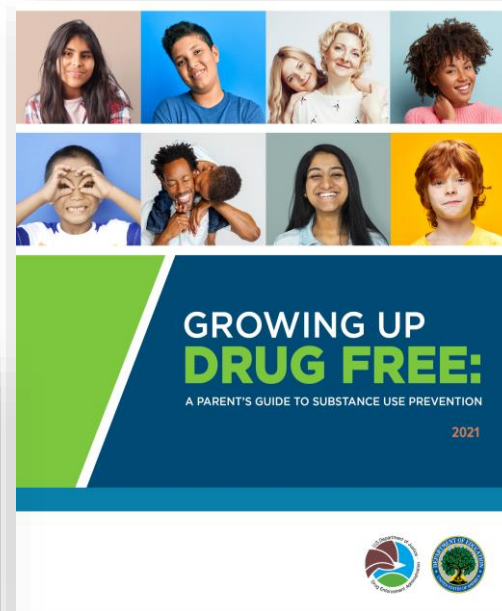
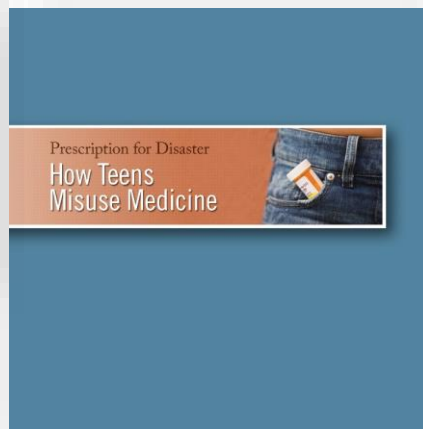
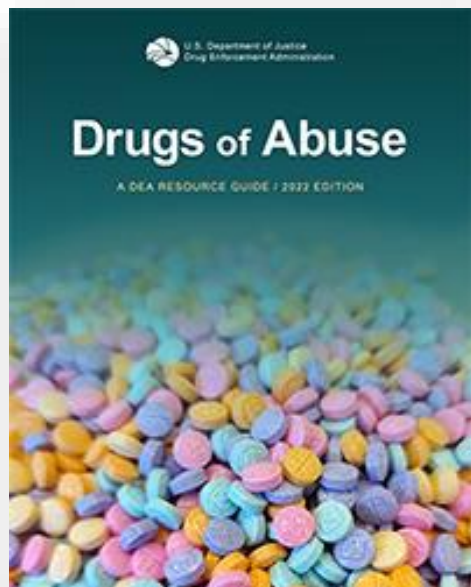
For Teachers
For the Workplace



For Higher Education



Prevention Support Resources Publications



Download at: getsmartaboutdrugs.com/publications



DEA

Working to Help Make Communities Safer and Healthier

Contact Information

Catie Drew

DEA Community Outreach and Prevention Support
Office of Congressional & Public Affairs

Call us: 202.307.7936

Email us: community.outreach@dea.gov

Online: dea.gov/community-outreach

**ONE
PILL CAN
KILL**



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Marci Hertz

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION
DIVISION OF OVERDOSE PREVENTION
NATIONAL CENTER FOR INJURY PREVENTION AND CONTROL
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

Lessons from the Field: Fentanyl

U.S. Department of Education and Center for Disease Control and Prevention

Marci Hertz, MS
Associate Director for Program Implementation
Division of Overdose Prevention
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control

January 17, 2023



Fentanyl Overview

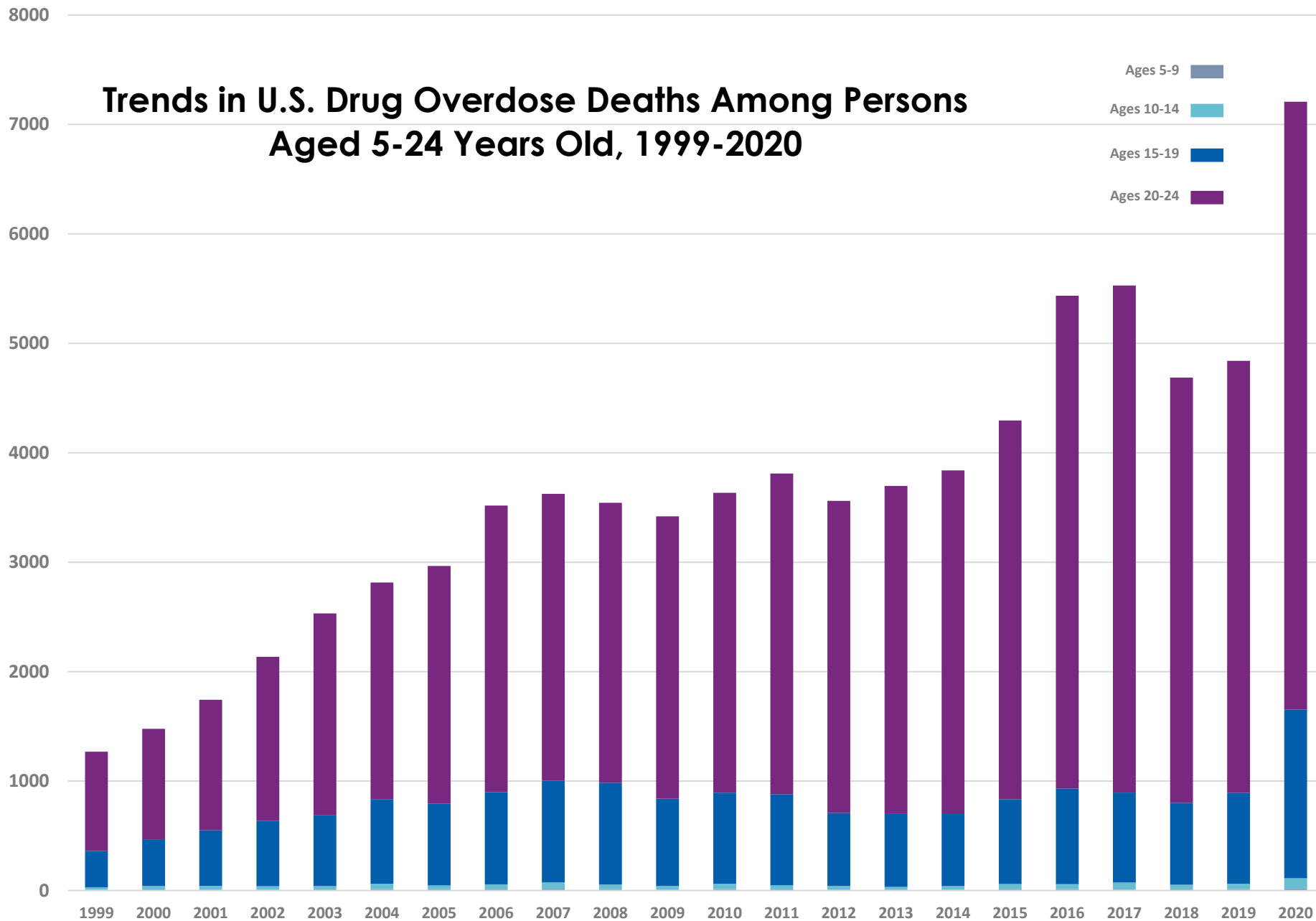
- Synthetic opioid that is up to **50 times stronger than heroin** and **100 times stronger than morphine** (DEA, 2020)
- Two types:
 - Pharmaceutical fentanyl
 - Illicitly manufactured fentanyl (IMF)
- Estimated that by **2029, over 1.2 million people will die from fentanyl and other opioids** if no action is taken
- Youth at-risk due to:
 - Drugs laced with fentanyl are more available and accessible—including in **counterfeit pills** commonly available to youth and young adults via **social media platforms** (DEA, 2021)
 - **Low tolerance** threshold
 - **Lack of awareness** about fentanyl and its presence in other substances



Counterfeit pills often contain fentanyl and are more lethal than ever before. These pills are easy to purchase and look like prescription drugs.

Trends in U.S. Drug Overdose Deaths Among Persons Aged 5-24 Years Old, 1999-2020

Number of Deaths

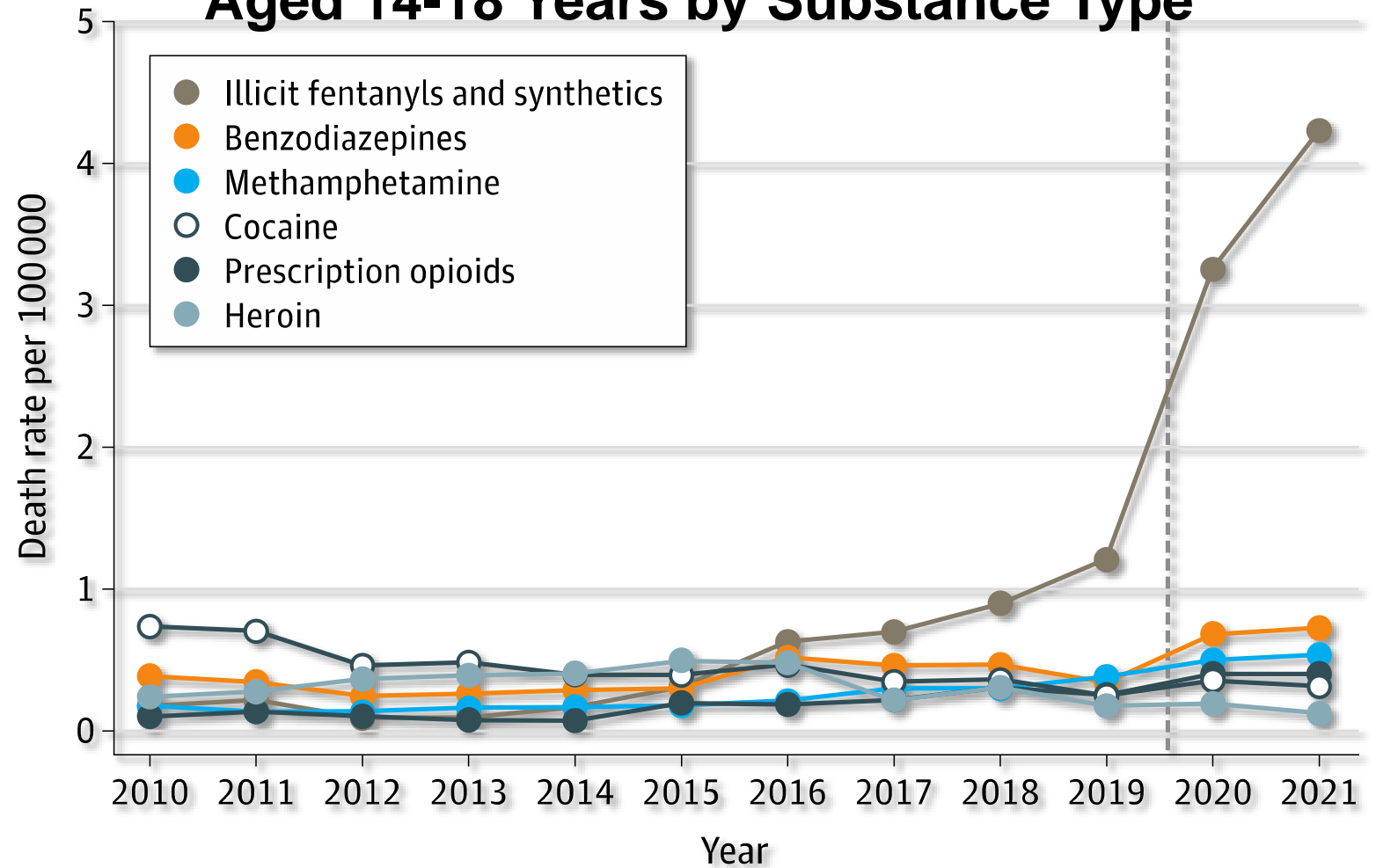


Almost 80,000 people aged 5-24 years have died from a drug overdose since 1999, (including over 27,500 from 2015-2020).

Nearly 25% of adolescent overdose deaths involved counterfeit pills which often contain fentanyl or other illicit drugs (Tanz et al. 2022).

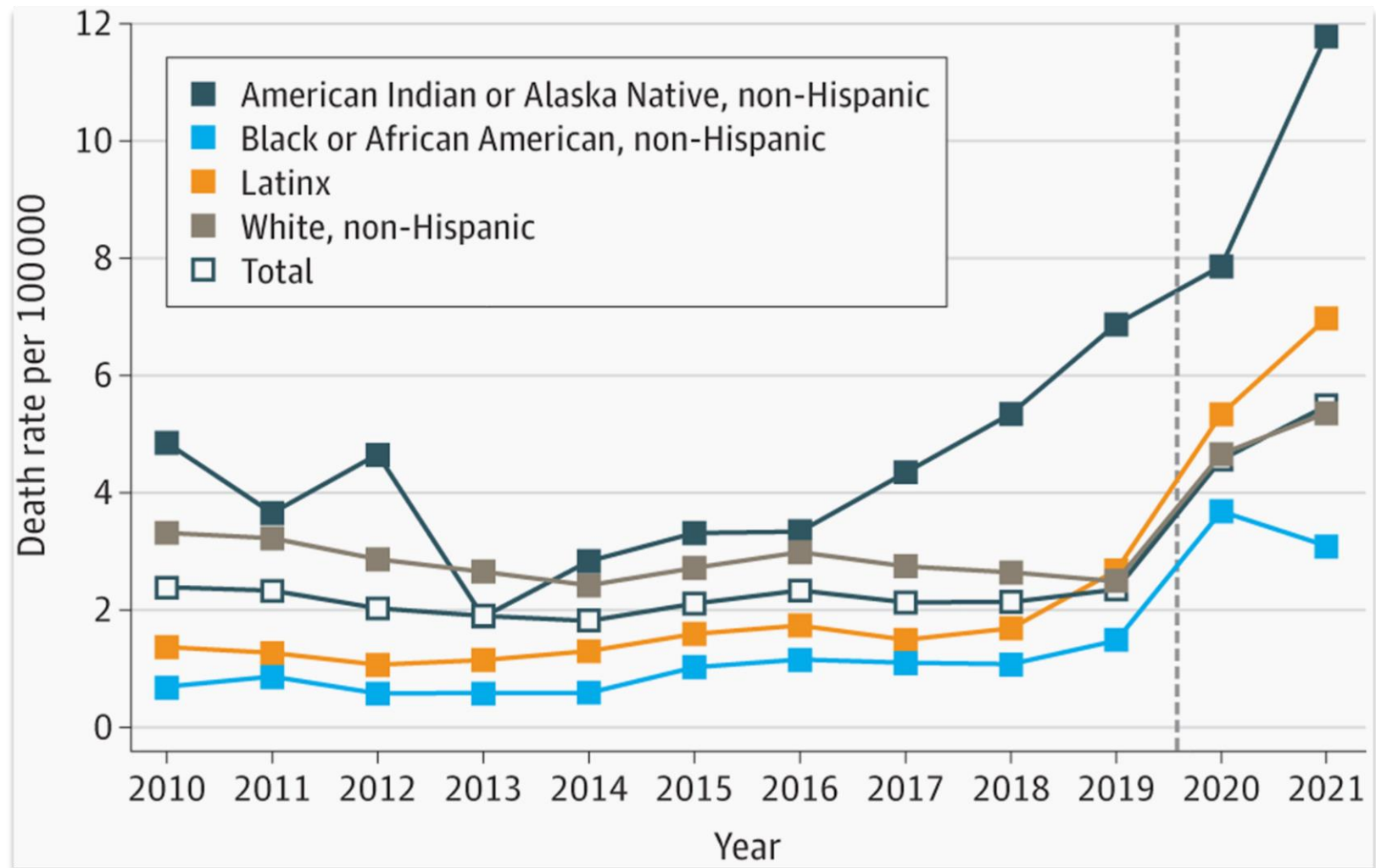
Overdose mortality in adolescents has risen dramatically, driven by illicitly-manufactured fentanyl

Overdose Mortality Among Adolescents Aged 14-18 Years by Substance Type



Friedman J, Godvin M, Shover CL, Gone JP, Hansen H, Schriger DL. Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths Among US Adolescents, January 2010 to June 2021. *JAMA*. 2022;327(14):1398–1400

Compared with the gap among adults, the gap in overdose deaths between AI/AN populations and White Americans is even higher among adolescents



Friedman J, Godvin M, Shover CL, Gone JP, Hansen H, Schriger DL. Trends in Drug Overdose Deaths Among US Adolescents, January 2010 to June 2021. *JAMA*. 2022;327(14):1398–1400.

Youth High Risk Substance Use

Risk Factors for High-Risk Substance Use

Risk factors for youth high-risk substance use can include:

- Family history of substance use
- Favorable parental attitudes towards the behavior
- Poor parental monitoring
- Parental substance use
- Family rejection of sexual orientation or gender identity
- Association with delinquent or substance using peers
- Lack of school connectedness
- Low academic achievement
- Childhood sexual abuse
- Mental health issues

High-Risk Substance Use Prevention

Research has improved our understanding of factors that help buffer youth from a variety of risky behaviors, including substance use.

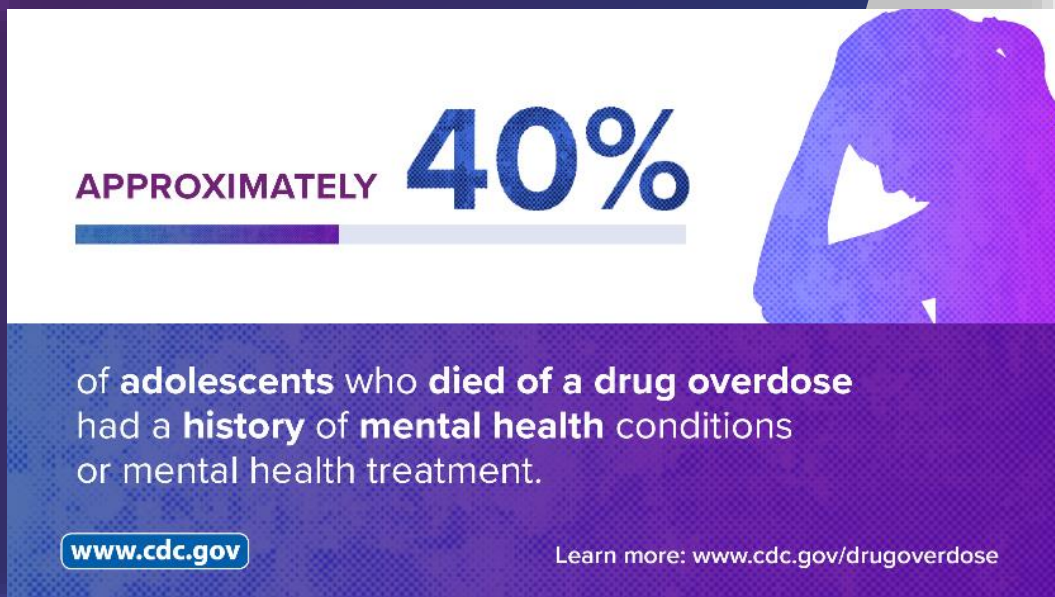
These are known as protective factors. Some protective factors for high risk substance use include:

- Parent or family engagement
- Family support
- Parental disapproval of substance use
- Parental monitoring
- School connectedness

<https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/substance-use/index.htm>

Promote Safe & Supportive Environments

We can all play a role in preventing overdose deaths by...



1. Educating about the dangers of illicitly manufactured fentanyl (IMFs) and counterfeit pills
2. Having naloxone available
3. Ensuring access to effective, evidence-based treatment for substance use disorders and mental health conditions
4. Educating family and friends to recognize drug use warning signs
5. Learning how to respond to an overdose
6. Monitoring youth who exhibit risky behaviors

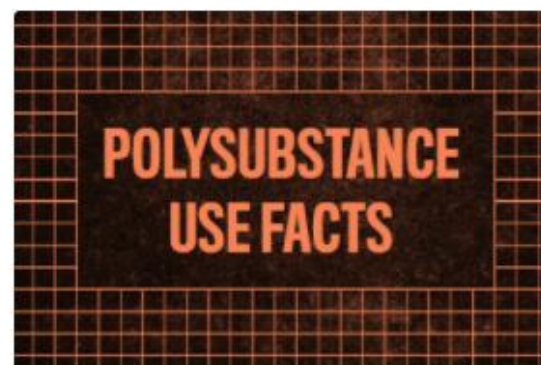
STOP OVERDOSE



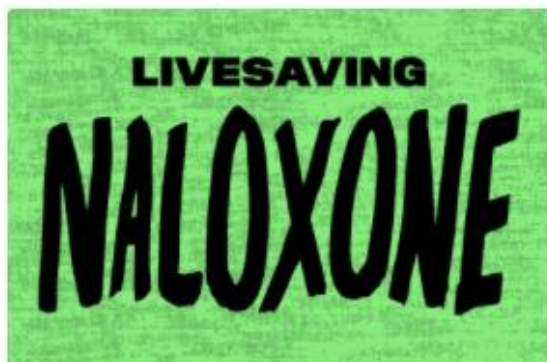
U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention



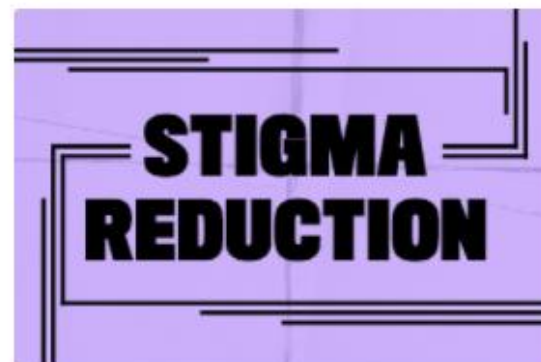
Fentanyl is up to 50x more potent than heroin and 100x more potent than morphine. **Learn more about the dangers of fentanyl and how it has taken over the drug supply.**



Polysubstance use occurs when two or more drugs are taken together, either intentionally or unintentionally. **Learn more about the risks and consequences of mixing different types of drugs.**



Naloxone is a safe medication that can reverse an overdose from opioids, including heroin and fentanyl. **Learn more about where to get naloxone and how to use it.**



Addiction is a disease, not a character flaw. There are many ways to treat substance use disorders. **Learn more about what options are available and how to support loved ones on their recovery journey.**

Thank you!



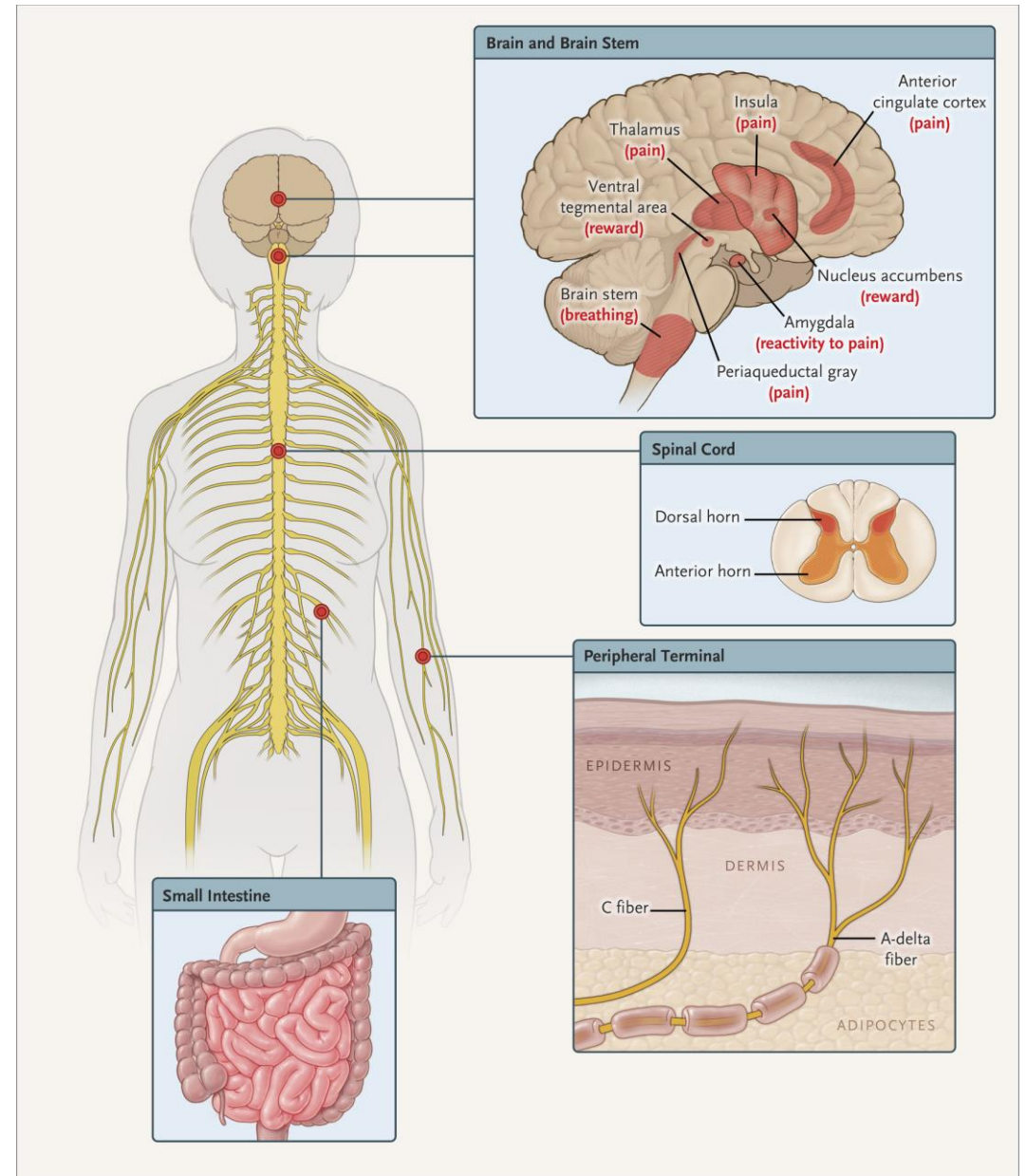
The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Fentanyl and the Brain

Emily B. Einstein, Ph.D.
Chief of Science Policy
National Institute on Drug Abuse

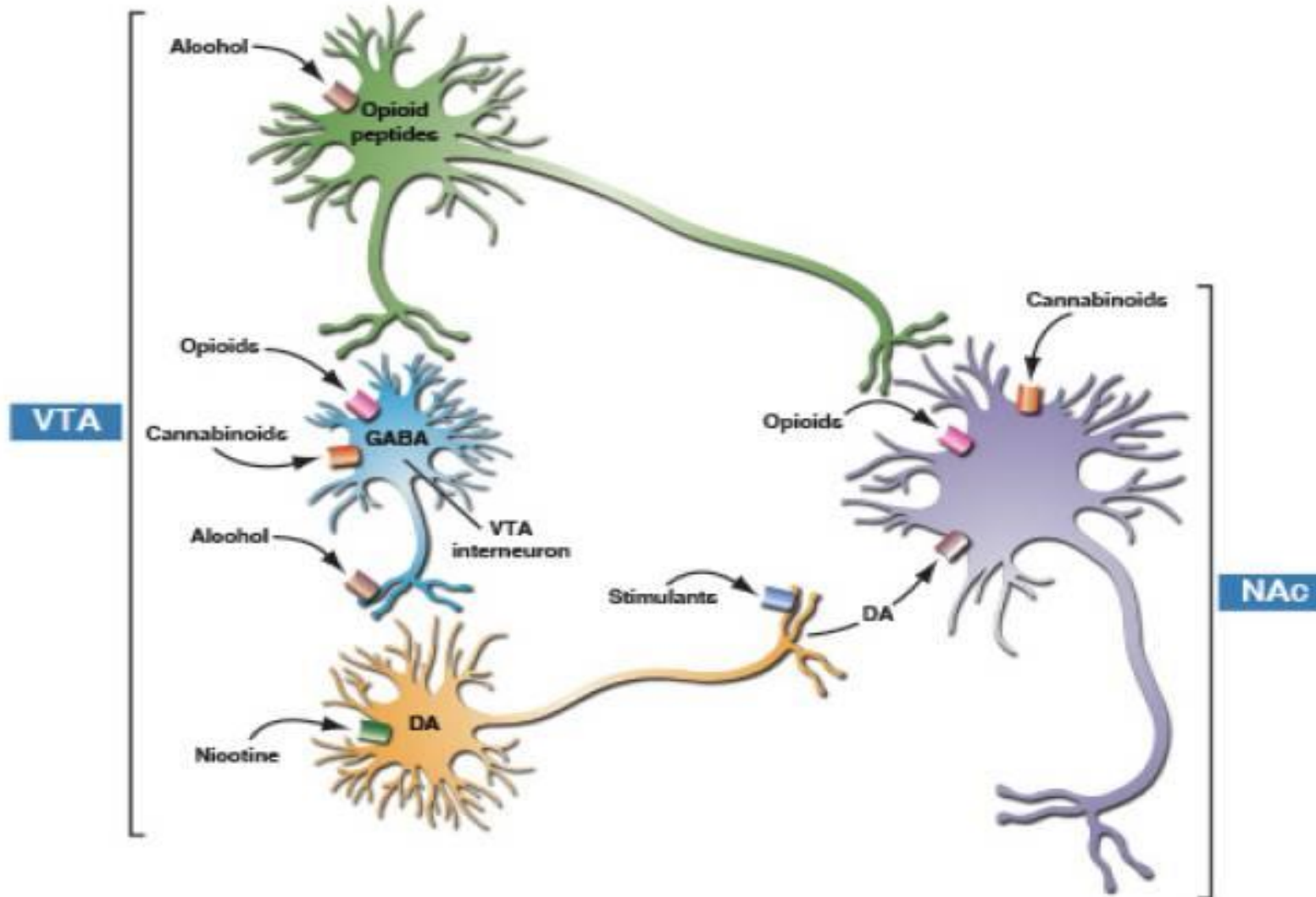


μ -Opioid Receptors in the Brain and Body



Drugs and Natural Rewards

ACTIVATE Dopamine in Reward Regions



The fine balance in connections that normally exists between brain areas active in **reward**, **motivation**, **learning** and **memory**, and **inhibitory control**

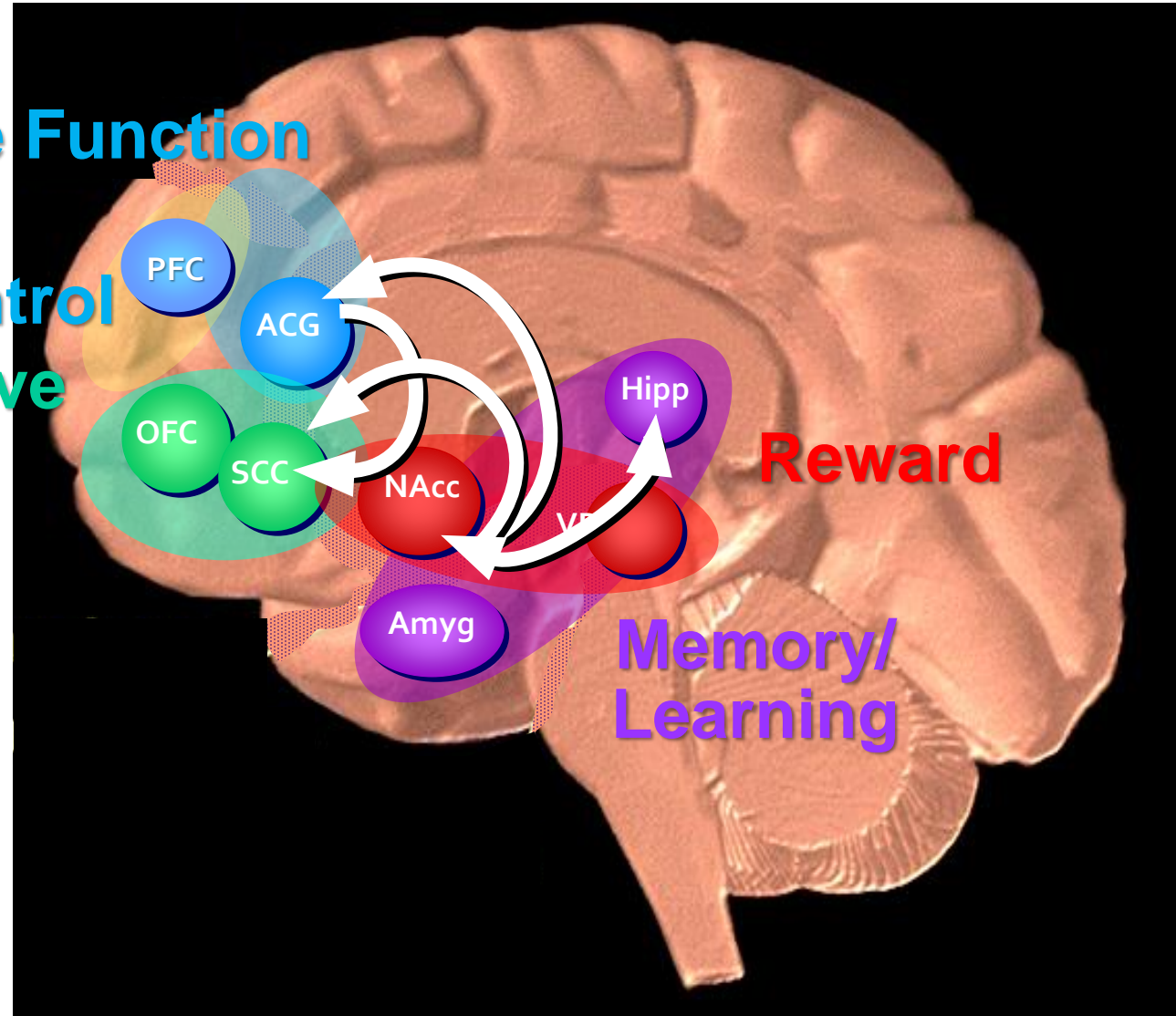
Executive Function

Inhibitory Control

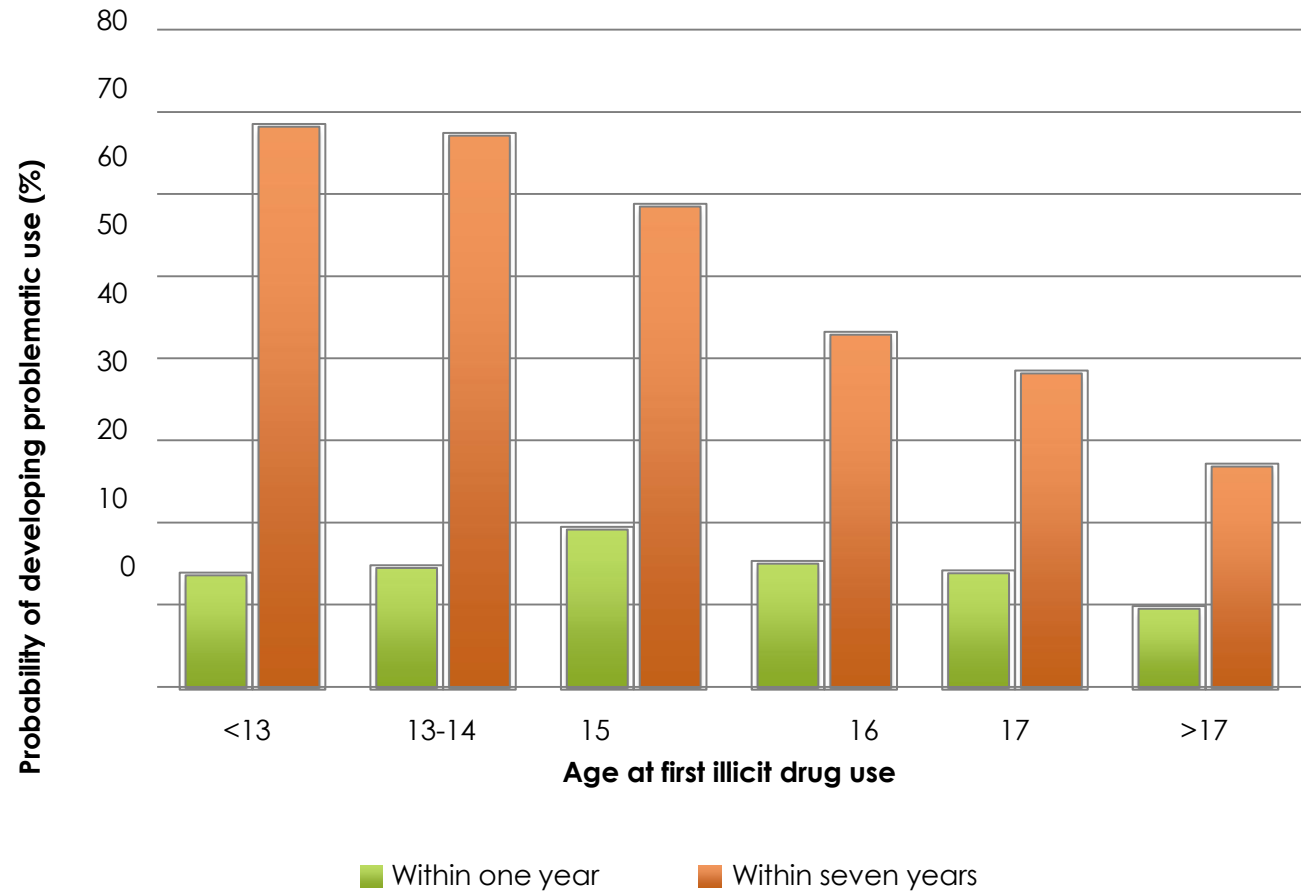
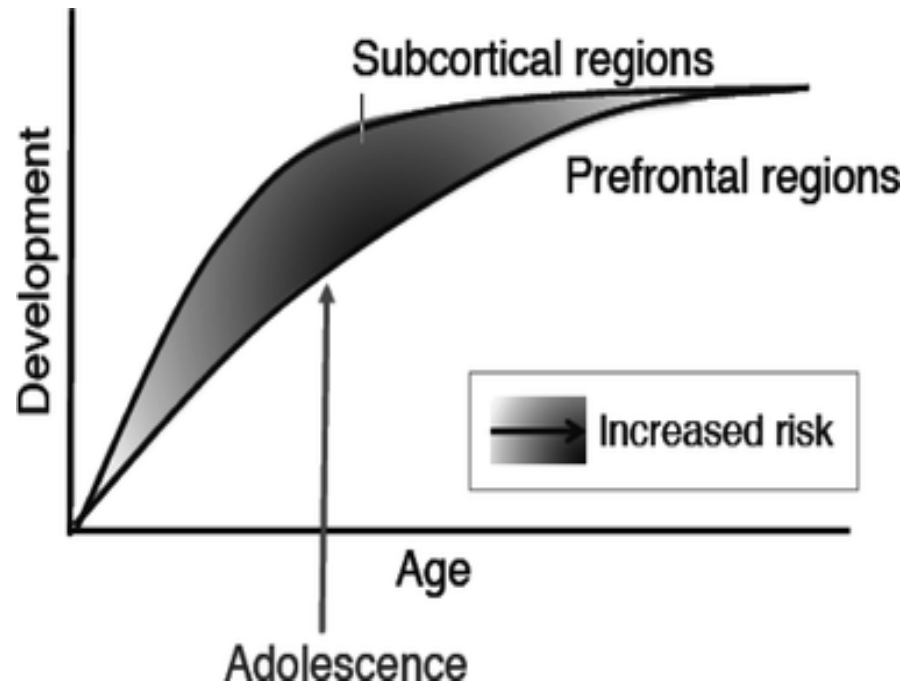
Motivation/Drive

becomes
severely disrupted in
ADDICTION

*Prevention and
Treatment aim to avoid
or restore this balance*



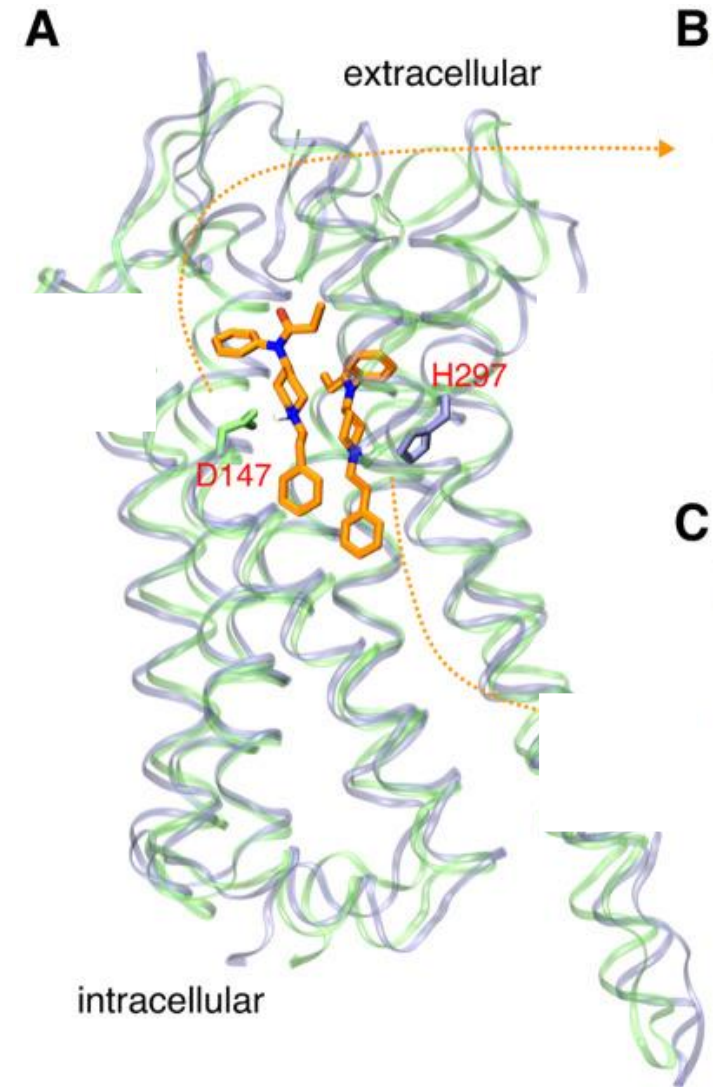
Increased Risk of Addiction with Early Initiation



Source: Anthony and Petronus *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 1995

Fentanyl: High Risk of Overdose

- Fentanyl is extremely potent and enters the brain very rapidly
- Its respiratory depressant effect can be maximized within 2 minutes of injection
- Someone experiencing a fentanyl overdose may exhibit:
 - Unconsciousness
 - Vomiting
 - Slow/shallow breathing
 - Very small pupils
 - Purple lips/fingernails



Fentanyl binding with mOR -- Overlay of the representative simulation snapshots showing mOR is bound to fentanyl in the D147- (green) and H297- (purple) binding modes

The Current Drug Supply is Much More Dangerous Than Ever Before

The New York Times

*In Cities Where It Once Reigned,
Heroin Is Disappearing*

DEA Issues Public Safety Alert on Sharp Increase in Fake Prescription Pills Containing Fentanyl and Meth

DEA Warns that International and Domestic Criminal Drug Networks are Flooding the United States with Lethal Counterfeit Pills

UNCLASSIFIED

(U) Deadly Contaminated Cocaine Widespread in Florida



**DEA
BULLETIN**

(U) This DEA Bulletin is based on preliminary reporting and may be subject to updating as additional information becomes available.

DEA-MIA-BUL-039-18
FEBRUARY 2018

Naloxone

REVERSES OPIOID OVERDOSE

Naloxone is an **opioid receptor antagonist**. It blocks activity of opioid receptors in the brain to reverse opioid overdose.

Narcan[®], Kloxxado[®], Generics available

—C|• = Opioid Receptor Antagonist

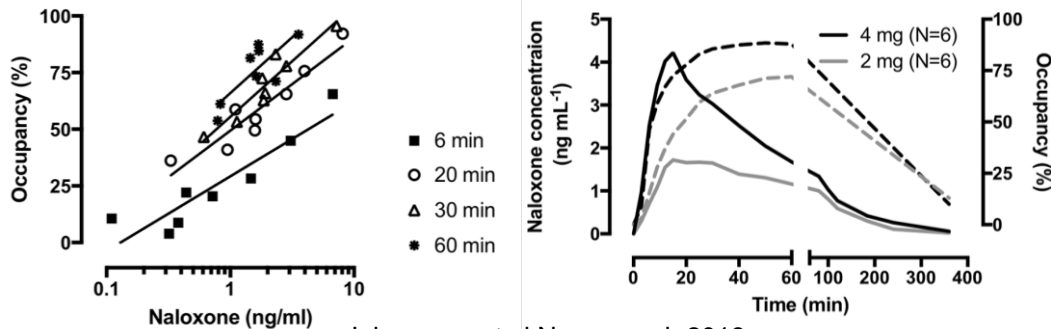
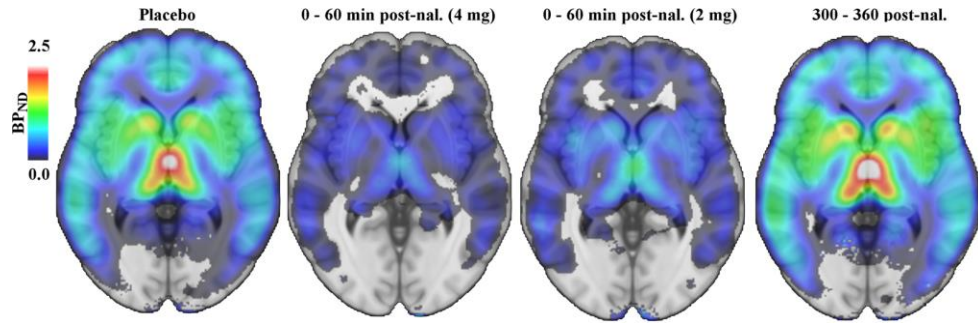


Emergency
nasal spray
or injection

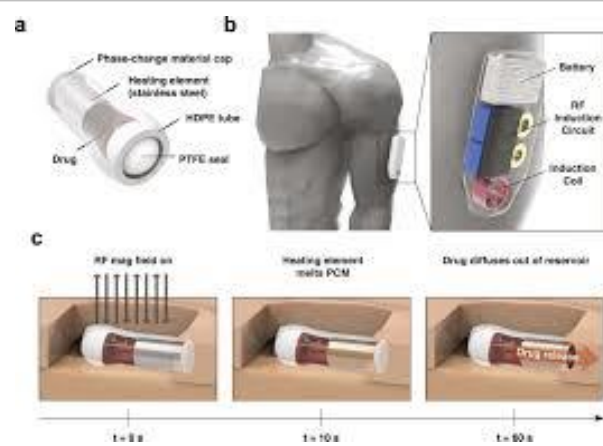
Treating Fentanyl Overdoses

- Deaths increasing despite naloxone
- OD require multiple naloxone doses
- Naloxone $t_{1/2}$ (1.3–2.4 h) shorter than fentanyl (7-8 h)
- Very fast entry of fentanyl into brain
- Chest wall rigidity from fentanyl

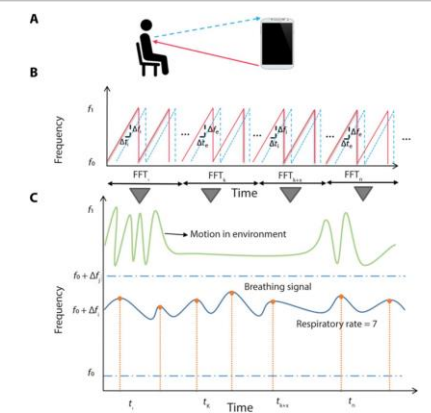
Naloxone rapidly occupies MOR in brain



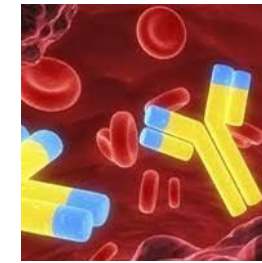
Johansson et al Neuropsych 2019



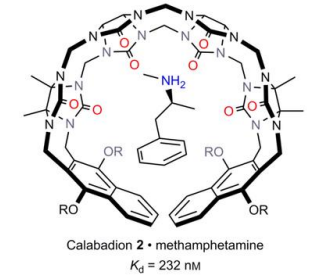
Automatic naloxone autoinjector



Cellphone OD detection

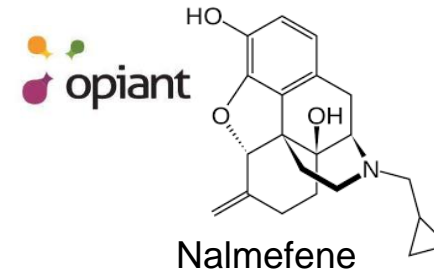


mAntibodies Fentanyl

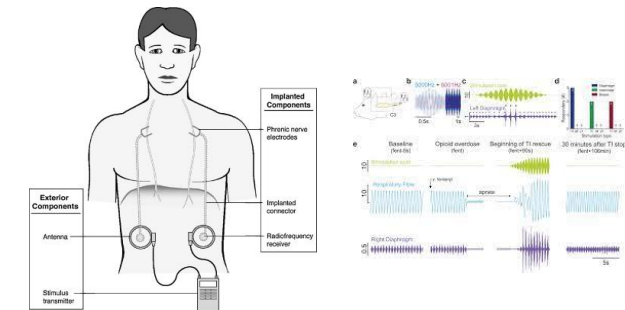


CLEAR SCIENTIFIC

Sequestrant drugs



Longer acting MOR antagonists



Breathing stimulators

Drug Use and Addiction Can be Prevented

Prevention Intervention Strategies

Decrease **RISK**

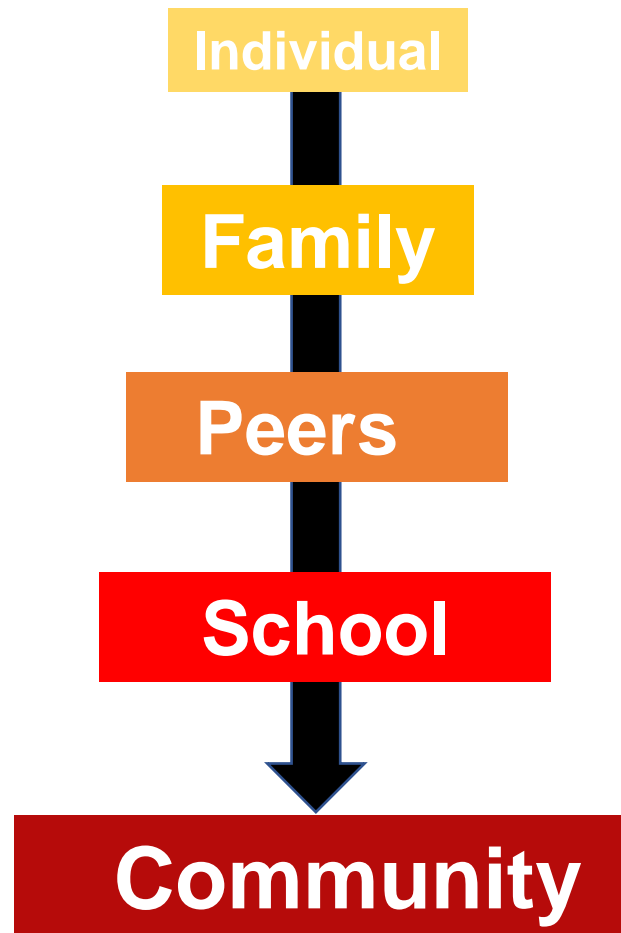


Early Aggressive Behavior
Poor Social Skills
Lack of Parental Supervision
Neglect
Substance Use
Drug Availability
Poverty

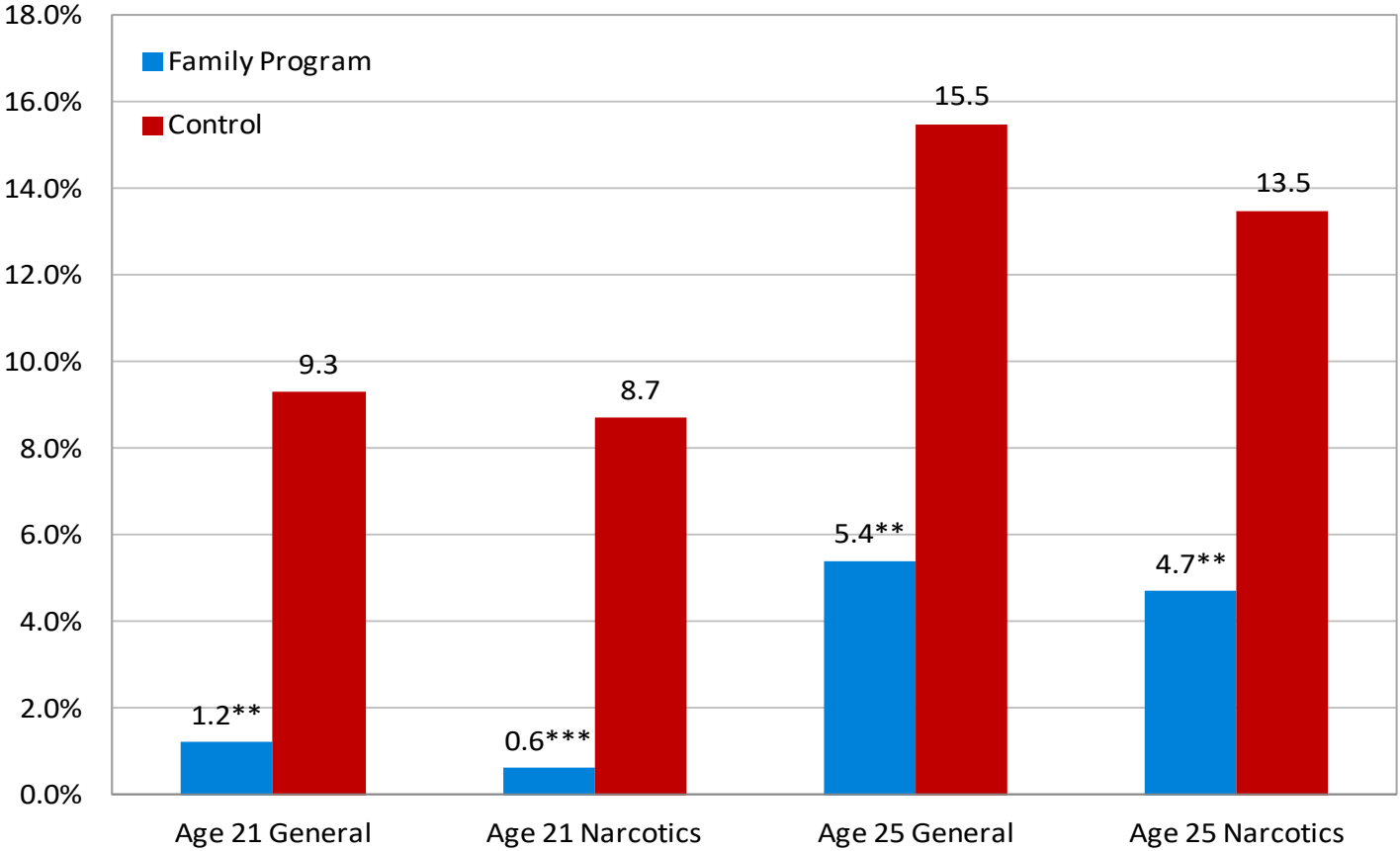
Enhance **PROTECTION**



Self Control
Parental Monitoring & Support
Positive Relationships
Academic Competence
Anti-Drug Use Policies
Strong Neighborhood



Universal Substance Use Prevention May Reduce Later Misuse of Opioids



Targeting Youth to Prevent Later Substance Use Disorder: An Underutilized Response to the US Opioid Crisis

WM Compton, CM Jones, GT Baldwin, et al.
AJPH. 2019;109:2185-S189.

In this study, for every 100 young adults in general population starting opioid misuse, only 35 young adults from an intervention community started.

Notes: General=Misuse of opioids or CNS depressants or stimulants. [R Spoth et al. \(2013\) American Journal of Public Health](#)

emily.einstein@nih.gov



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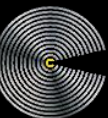
Jennifer Epstein

DIRECTOR, OUTREACH AND EDUCATION
SONG FOR CHARLIE



NCSSLE Lessons from the Field – Knowing the Facts About Fentanyl

January 17, 2023 | Jennifer Epstein



With Fentanyl in the Drug Supply, the Number of Young Victims is on the Rise



Coty
(forever 17)



Luca
(forever 13)



Zach
(forever 17)



Issaiah
(forever 15)



Olivia
(forever 15)



Zelaya
(forever 17)



Kinhthi
(forever 19)



Brian
(forever 18)



Zachariah
(forever 17)



Ellison
(forever 17)



Tristain
(forever 16)



Cal
(forever 18)



Deenilson
(forever 19)



Layno
(forever 15)

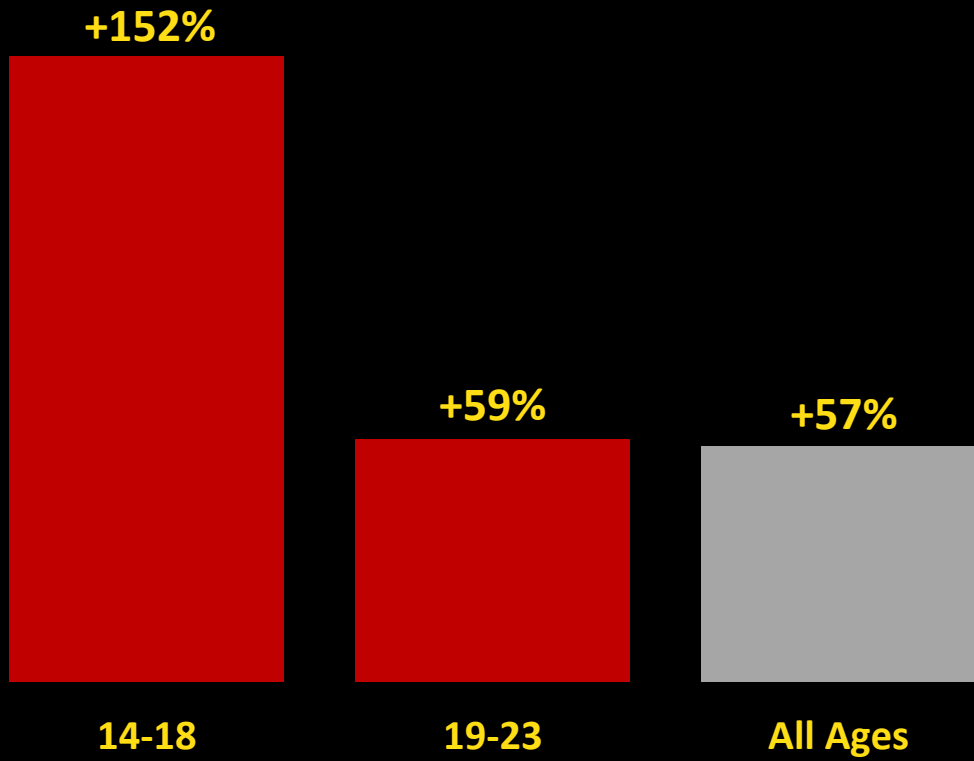


Makayla
(forever 16)

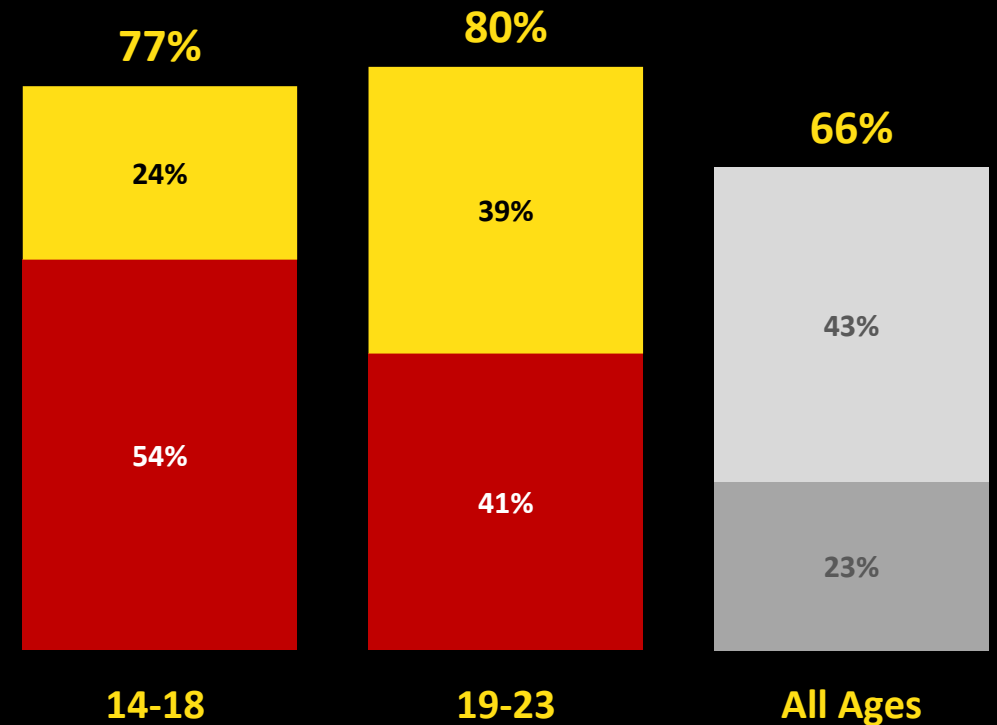


Youth are Disproportionately Impacted by Fentanyl

Growth in Drug-induced Death
2021 vs. 2018



% Fentanyl-involvement in Drug-induced Death
2021



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics System, Provisional Mortality on CDC WONDER. Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10-provisional.html> in Oct, 2022. "Fentanyl" = MCD T40.4: synthetic opioid analgesics other than methadone, including drugs such as fentanyl and tramadol

■ "fentanyl only" : no other opioids, cocaine, benzos, amphetamines
 "fentanyl +" : fentanyl + other substance



Youth Survey Research

- Commissioned by Song for Charlie and executed by Breakwater Strategy online August 2022
- In addition to questions on fentanyl & counterfeit pill knowledge, questions were asked on mental health, substance use motivations, peer perceptions, & social media.

Full study:

<https://www.songforcharlie.org/post/song-for-charlie-youth-fentanyl-survey-fall-2022>



- Nationwide sample of 1,500 Young Americans aged 13-24; n=612 Teens (13-17) and n=888 Young Adults (18-24)
- Margin of error of plus or minus 2.5 percentage points at the 95% confidence level
- Quotas and weights were used to ensure age cohort national demographic representation
- “Aware”, “Knowledgeable”, & “Dangerous” refer to responses of 7+ out of 10
- Comparisons to 2021 are based on data from “Research on Dangers of Counterfeit Drugs Among Teens and Young Adults” commissioned by Snap Inc. & executed by Morning Consult, 10.2021

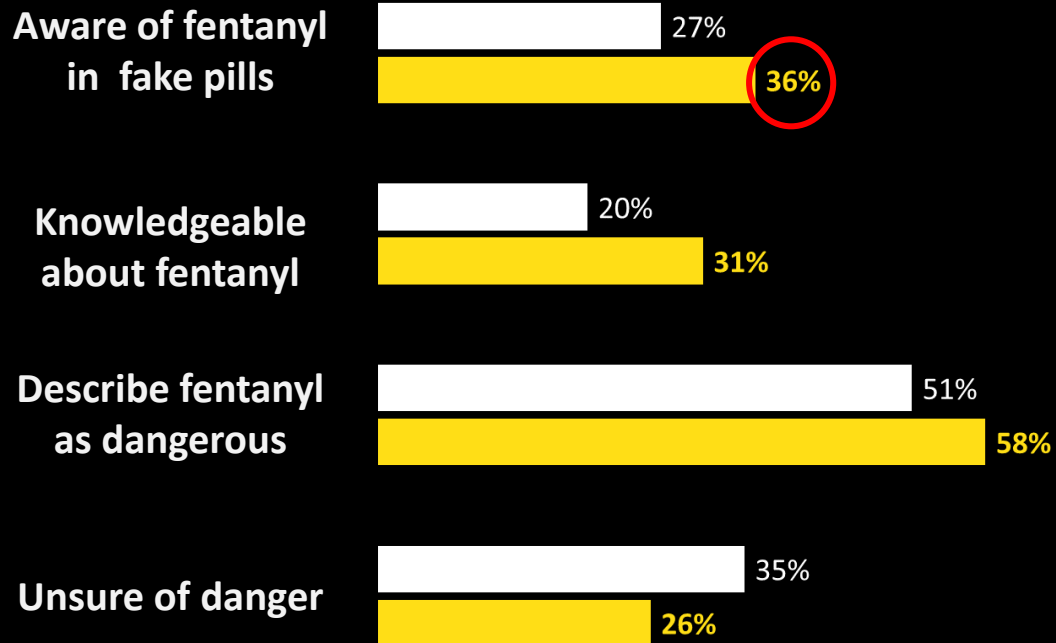


Teen Knowledge Gap (Age 13-17)

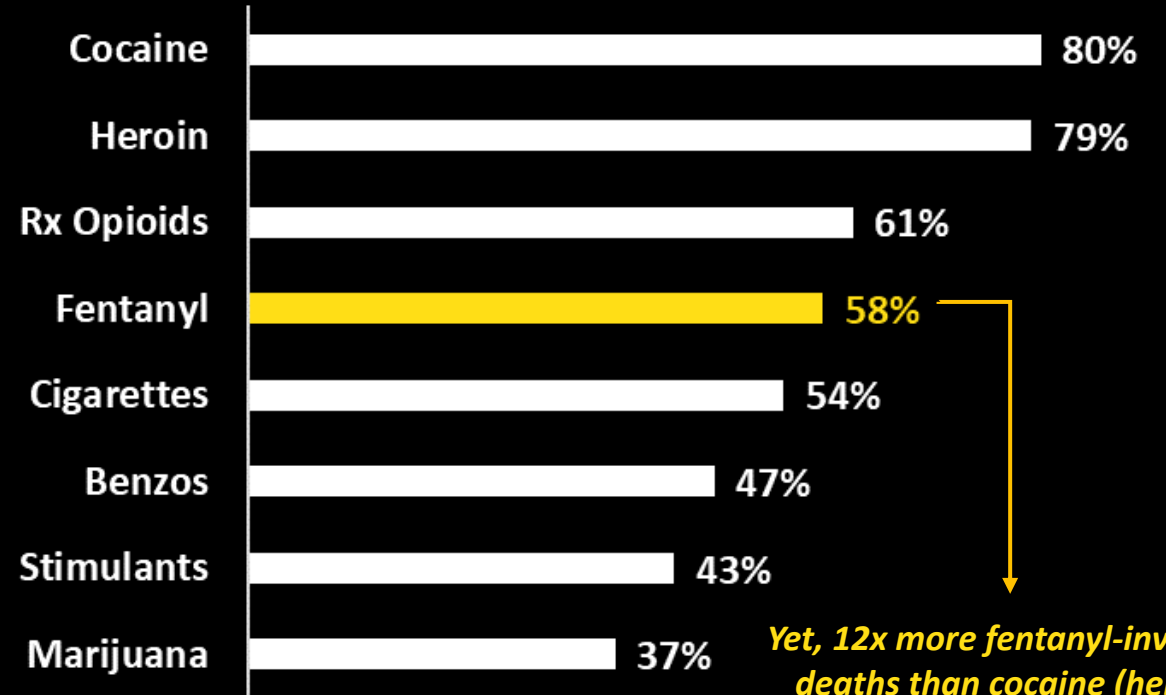
Perception of harm can be a protective factor

■ 2021
■ 2022

Awareness & Knowledge



Describe as Dangerous (2022)



Yet, 12x more fentanyl-involved deaths than cocaine (heroin deaths too small to measure)

From research commissioned by Song for Charlie & executed by Breakwater Strategy. Full results available @ <https://www.songforcharlie.org/data>. Interviews conducted online 8.19.22 – 9.30.22 among a nationwide sample of 1,500 Young Americans aged 13-24 and delivered under the report: "Youth Fentanyl Survey – Fall 2022". Sample included n=612 Teens (ages 13-17) and n=888 Young Adults (ages 18-24). Reference to Gen Z includes all respondents ages 13-24, Teens refers to respondents ages 13-17, and Young Adults refers to respondents ages 18-24. Parental consent was required for minors between the ages of 13-17 before participation in the survey. Results from the full survey have a margin of error of +/-2.5 percentage points @ 95% confidence level and larger for subgroups. Some percentages may add to more or less than 100% due to rounding. Quotas and weights were used to ensure national demographic representations among this age cohort. Comparisons to 2021 are based on data from original instrument used in "Research on Dangers of Counterfeit Drugs Among Teens and Young Adults" commissioned by Snap Inc. & executed by Morning Consult, 10.2021. "Dangerous" refers to a response of 7+ out of 10 where 10 is "extremely dangerous". "Stressed" refers to a response of 7+ out of 10 where 10 is "extremely stressed".
*Death involvement comparisons uses deaths with ICD10-MCD code T40.4 vs. those with T40.1, T40.2, T40.4, T42.4, T43.6 for full year 2021 reported as of 10.22 @ <http://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10-provisional.html>. Comparison to heroin & cocaine use estimated from NIDA/CDC/SAMHSA publications such as Monitoring the Future & Youth Risk Behavior Survey.





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Kristen Gustafson

SECONDARY HEALTH & PE CURRICULUM,
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TEACHER ON SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT (TOSA)
BEAVERTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, OR



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Strategies to Prevent and Intervene in Fentanyl Use

What are some initiatives, interventions, and strategies to prevent fentanyl use among students or to intervene if a student is using or has overdosed on fentanyl?

Many People Who Use Fentanyl Don't Know They Are Using It

- Our surveys ask people what they think they used, not what they really used-unless people test their drugs they have no way of knowing for sure.
- People who buy or are given drugs may be seeking an opioid pill, an anti-anxiety medicine or a stimulant including prescribed stimulants like amphetamines, Ritalin and Adderall or illicitly produced cocaine or methamphetamine and end up with a counterfeit pill or powder tainted by fentanyl
- Uneven distribution of fentanyl in counterfeit pills can mean drugs from the same sources greatly vary in fentanyl quantity and so even fentanyl tolerance cannot protect people



Naloxone: the antidote for opioid overdose

- High affinity for the opioid receptor – binds to it and essentially removes other opioids reversing opioid related overdose
- Nasal and injectable products for lay people
- People with opioid addiction often are aware of the need to carry naloxone
- Others who encounter misbranded pills (E.g., Adderall or Xanax) or powder drugs (cocaine or methamphetamine) may not understand the need to carry naloxone.
- Youth, parents and educators should have naloxone or access to it



ONE PILL

We Need Your Help





Thank You!

Should you have any questions, please contact us at NCSSLE@air.org or 800-258-8413. We are happy to help!

NCSSLE Website

<https://safesupportivelearning.ed.gov>

Best Practices Clearinghouse

<https://bestpracticesclearinghouse.ed.gov/>

Next Lessons from the Field Webinars

February 8, 2023: Preventing and Addressing Fentanyl Use

February 22, 2023: Female Genital Mutilation



Feedback Form



[NCSSE] 2023 - Lessons from the Field - Part 1: Knowing the Facts About Fentanyl

Thank you for attending the webinar, *Part 1: Knowing the Facts About Fentanyl*, on January 17, 2022. To best serve you, we would greatly appreciate receiving your feedback on the webinar.

1. Prior to the webinar, how knowledgeable were you about the webinar's topic?

- Not At All Knowledgeable
- Somewhat Knowledgeable
- Very Knowledgeable

2. Overall this webinar was a good use of my time.

- Strongly Disagree
- Somewhat Disagree
- Somewhat Agree
- Strongly Agree

3. This webinar improved my understanding of the covered topic.

- Strongly Disagree
- Somewhat Disagree
- Somewhat Agree
- Strongly Agree

[HTTPS://WWW.SURVEYMONKEY.COM/R/LFTF_SESSION36](https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/LFTF_SESSION36)



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Live Q&A