

# PARENTS AS PARTNERS



The webinar will begin soon!

**Please make sure your  
volume is adjusted  
to hear the music.**



# Parents as Partners Fentanyl and Opioid Awareness





**Purpose and Goal:** Foster a partnership with parents and the community to promote understanding of the dangers posed by opioids and fentanyl.

# What are Opioids?



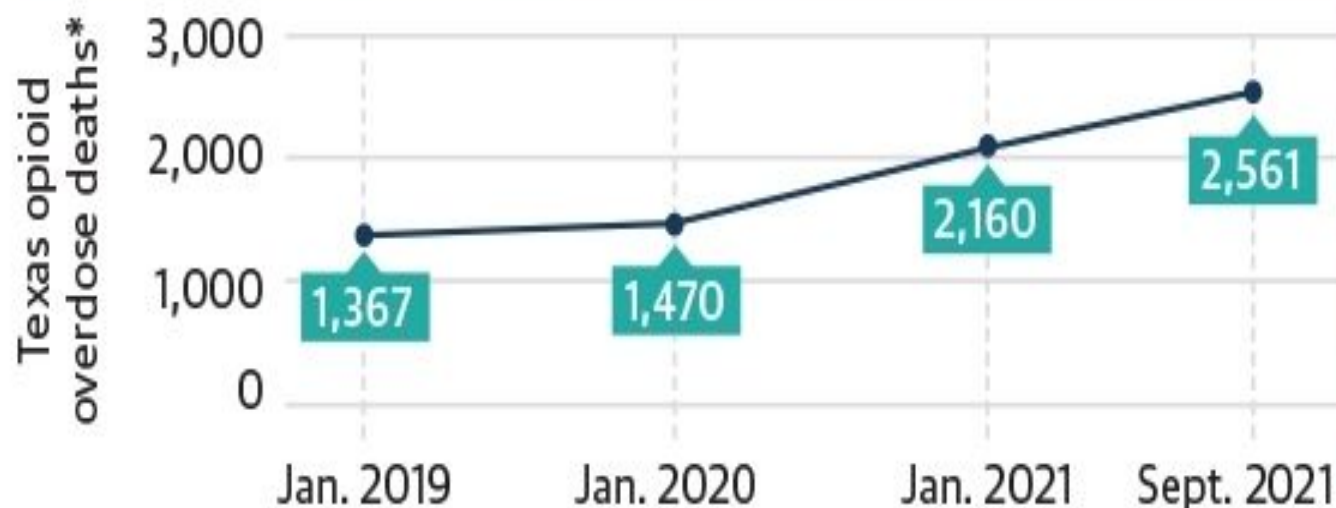
Opioids are a class of drugs that are derived from the **opium poppy plant** or **synthesized** in a laboratory. They are used to relieve pain, but they can also be highly addictive and dangerous. Examples of prescription opioids are **Vicodin**, **Oxycontin** and **Percocet**. **Heroin** is a non-prescription and illegal opioid.



Opioid

# OVERDOSE DEATHS

The number of reported opioid overdose deaths nearly doubled in Texas from January 2019 to September 2021.



SOURCE: PROVISIONAL DATA FROM NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS/COMMUNITY IMPACT NEWSPAPER

\*12-MONTH PERIOD ENDING IN MONTH INDICATED

# What is Fentanyl?

**Fentanyl** is a highly potent **synthetic** opioid. It is often illegally manufactured and mixed with other drugs, such as heroin or cocaine, to increase their potency. Fentanyl is significantly stronger than heroin and can be fatal in very small doses.



# How is Fentanyl Being Distributed?

- **Fentanyl has a legitimate medical use.** It is prescribed to manage chronic severe pain or severe pain following surgery. When administered under strict medical supervision, fentanyl can be an effective pain management tool.
- **However, illicit fentanyl poses a significant public health threat.** Primarily manufactured in foreign laboratories and smuggled into the United States through Mexico, illicit fentanyl is a highly potent synthetic opioid with a high risk of overdose. Its widespread availability and accessibility have contributed to the alarming rise in opioid-related deaths.



# Illicit Fentanyl Use and Distribution

- Typically mixed with other illegal drugs to increase the potency
- Sold as powders and nasal sprays and increasingly pressed into pills made to look like a legitimate prescription opioid (Like Xanax, Oxycontin and Vicodin)
- Fentanyl is used because of its potency and low cost
- DEA analysis has found counterfeit pills ranging from .02 to 5.1 milligrams (More than twice the lethal dose) of fentanyl per tablet





# Illicit Fentanyl Use and Distribution

**Fake**

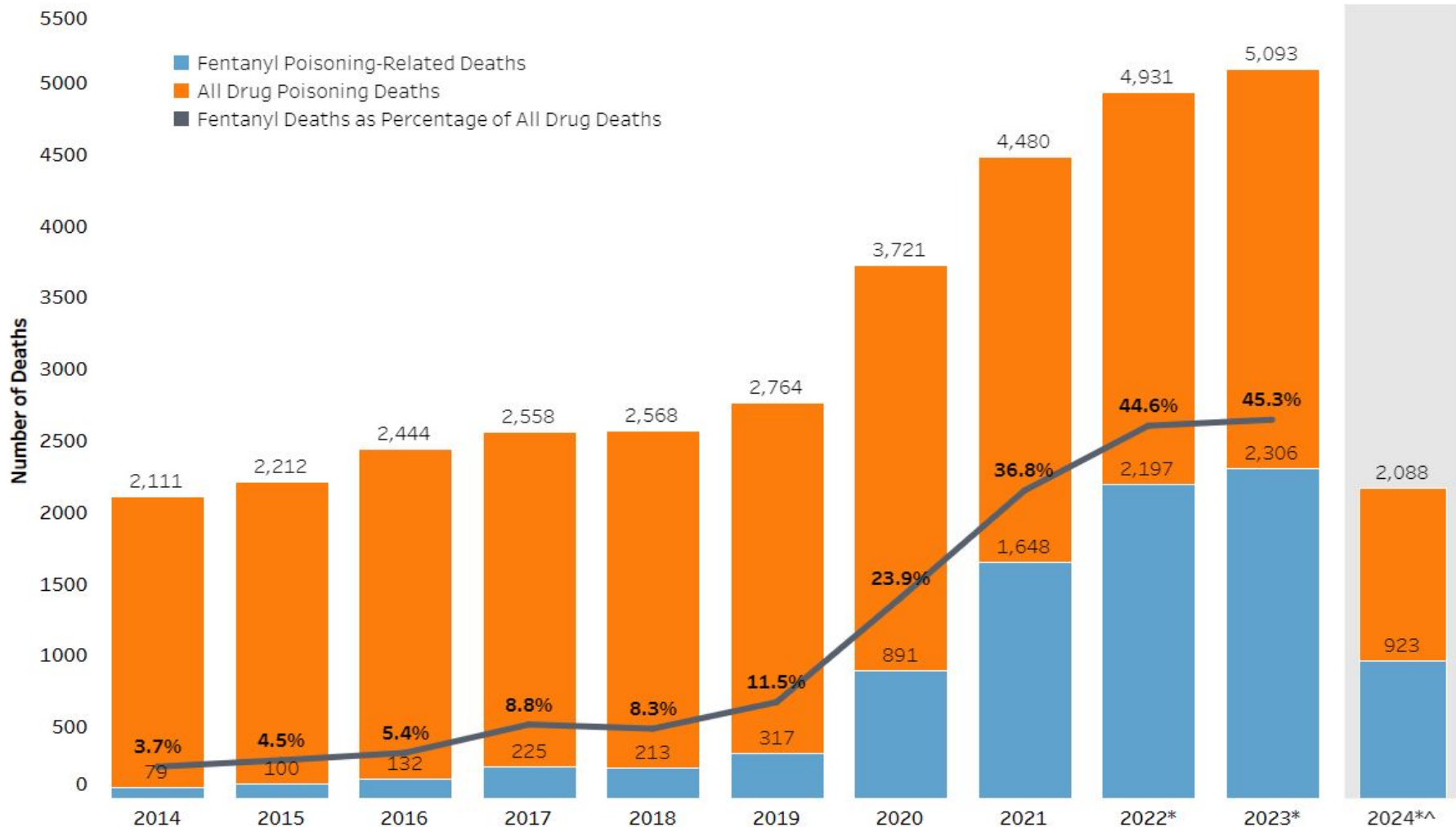
**Real**



**Authentic oxycodone M30 tablets**



**\*Counterfeit oxycodone M30 tablets containing fentanyl**





TEXAS  
Health and Human  
Services

A young man and woman are shown in a close embrace, smiling. The man is standing behind the woman, his arms around her. They are outdoors, with a city skyline visible in the background. The man is wearing a light-colored, patterned button-down shirt and a dark tie. The woman is wearing a light-colored top. The background shows several tall buildings, including one with a distinctive pointed top, under a clear sky. The overall tone is warm and positive.

**Anti-Fentanyl Poisoning PSA**  
Tucker's Story



TEXAS  
Health and Human  
Services

**Anti-Fentanyl Poisoning PSA**  
Danica's Story

# Naloxone - What is it and how does it work

**Naloxone** is a medication used to reverse the effects of opioid overdoses. It works by blocking the effects of opioids in the brain, essentially waking up a person who has overdosed.

Here's how it works:

1. **Opioid Overdose:** When someone overdoses on opioids, the drugs bind to specific receptors in the brain, causing respiratory depression. This means they stop breathing effectively.
2. **Naloxone Administration:** Naloxone is administered as a nasal spray or injection. It enters the bloodstream and travels to the brain.
3. **Opioid Blockage:** Naloxone binds to the same receptors in the brain as opioids, but it does so more strongly. This effectively displaces the opioids from the receptors.
4. **Restored Breathing:** As the opioids are displaced, the brain's respiratory centers can begin to function normally again, allowing the person to breathe.



# Signs and Symptoms of a Person Overdosing on Opioids

Here are some common signs and symptoms:

- **Small, constricted pupils**
- **Slow, shallow breathing**
- **Blue or purple lips or fingertips**
- **Cold, clammy skin**
- **Loss of consciousness**
- **No response to stimuli**
- **Gurgling or snoring sounds**
- **Vomiting or choking**

**If you suspect that someone is experiencing an opioid overdose, call 911 immediately.** Do not hesitate to administer naloxone if you have it available. Naloxone can reverse the effects of an opioid overdose, but it is essential to seek medical attention even after administering it.



# Other Serious Issues Facing our Schools and Students



# Legal and School Consequences of Possession and Use

**Legal Consequences:** Unauthorized possession of opioid pills or illicit opioids constitutes a felony in the State of Texas, punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000 and a maximum of 20 years imprisonment. A criminal record for this offense can restrict voting rights and limit employment opportunities.

**School Consequences:** The severity of school consequences for opioid possession varies based on the quantity involved and whether the student intended to distribute the narcotics. Potential consequences include referral to the District Alternative School or, in certain cases, placement in the Juvenile Justice Alternative School.





# What is BISD Doing to Combat Drug Use?

## Drug Awareness and Education:

- **Comprehensive Programs:** Comprehensive drug awareness and education programs for students and staff, covering topics such as the dangers of opioids, fentanyl, and other substances.
- **Curriculum Integration:** Integrate drug education into school curricula, emphasizing the importance of healthy choices and the consequences of substance abuse.

## Enhanced Safety Measures:

- **Vape Detection:** Vape sensors in all secondary restrooms to proactively identify and address vaping incidents, a gateway to more harmful substances.
- **Naloxone Availability:** All campuses are equipped with naloxone, a life-saving medication that can reverse the effects of opioid overdoses, ensuring immediate response to potential emergencies.



# What Can Parents, Guardians and the Community Do?

- **Talk openly:** Discuss the opioid crisis with your family and address the risks.
- **Get involved:** Participate in local prevention efforts and community events.
- **Report concerns:** Contact law enforcement about suspicious drug activity.
- **Secure medications:** Store prescription drugs safely and out of reach.
- **Dispose properly:** Utilize drug take-back programs to discard unwanted medications.



# Resources and Information

Drug Enforcement Agency

[www.dea.gov](http://www.dea.gov)

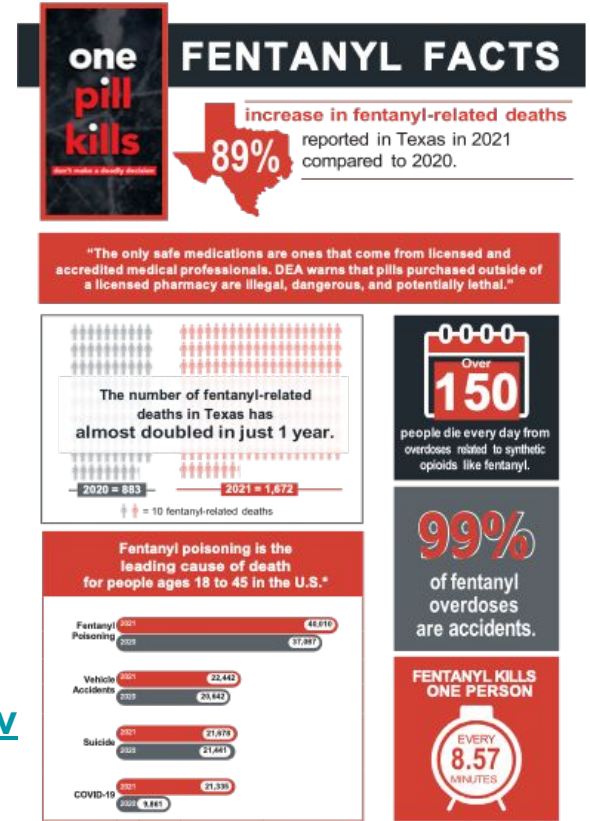
Fentanyl: One Pill Kills

[www.hhs.texas.gov](http://www.hhs.texas.gov)

Centers for Disease Control

[www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) <https://nida.nih.gov>





**Questions**

**Comments**

**Feedback**