

ADDICTED: AMERICA'S OPIOID CRISIS





Fentanyl Crisis

Fentanyl use among teens is on the rise. Unfortunately, so is the risk of overdose.



According to the CDC, Fentanyl overdoses involving teens has tripled in the last **two years**.



Our staff needs to be prepared if such event ever impacts our campus.

**one
pill
kills**

don't make a deadly decision

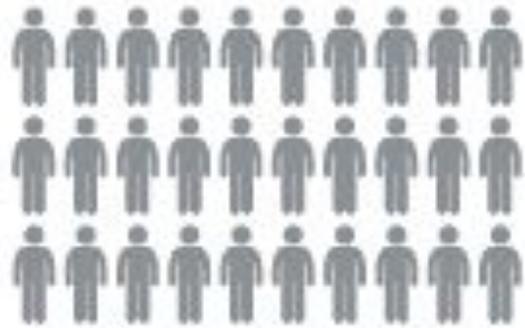
FENTANYL FACTS



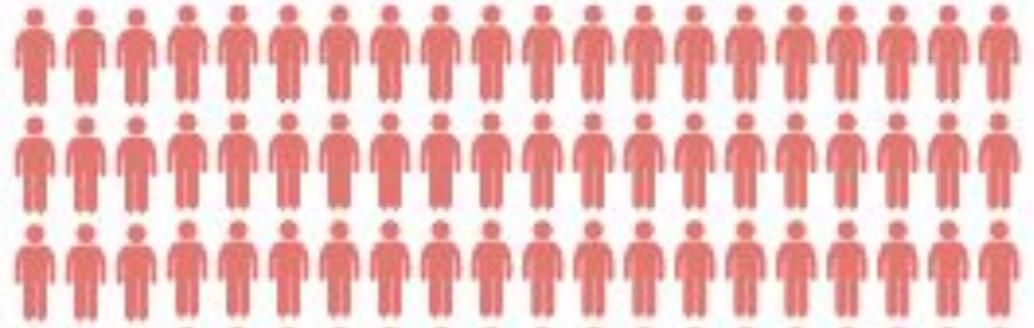
increase in fentanyl-related deaths

reported in Texas in 2021
compared to 2020.

“The only safe medications are ones that come from licensed and accredited medical professionals. DEA warns that pills purchased outside of a licensed pharmacy are illegal, dangerous, and potentially lethal.”



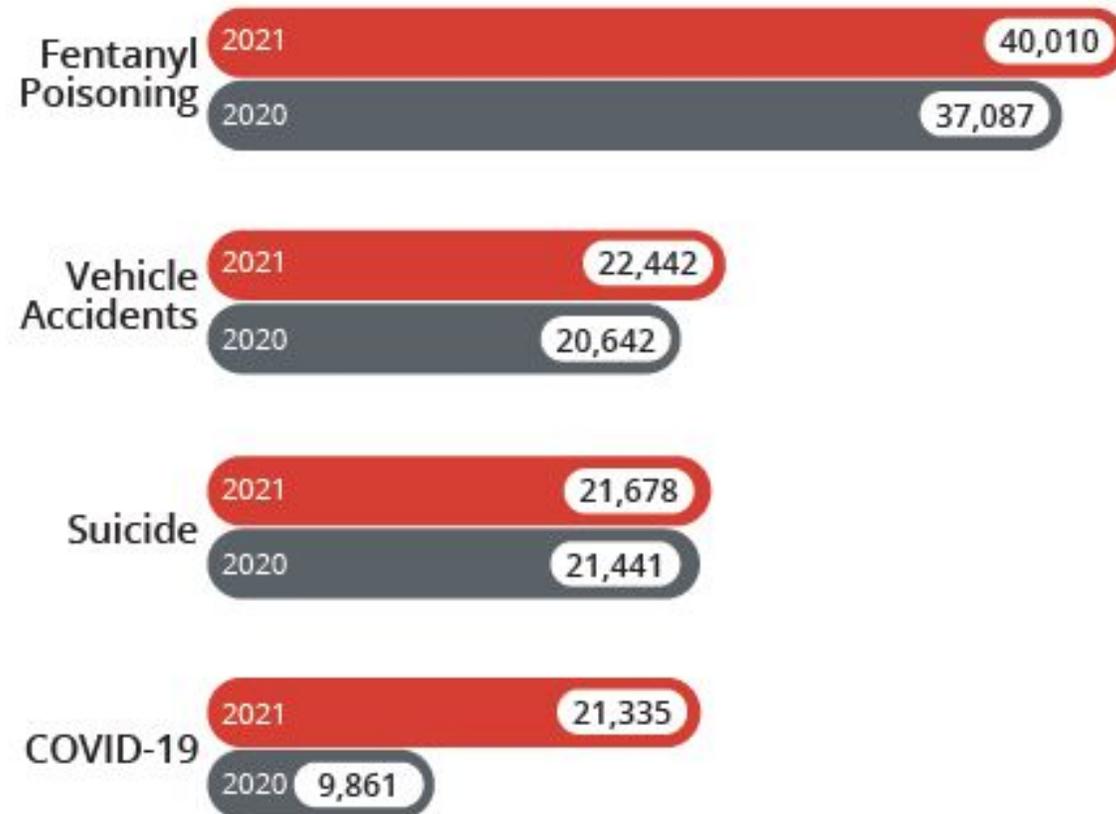
2020 = 883



2021 = 1,672

The number of fentanyl-related deaths in Texas has **almost doubled in just 1 year.**

Fentanyl poisoning is the leading cause of death for people ages 18 to 45 in the U.S.*





people die every day from overdoses related to synthetic opioids like fentanyl.

99%

of fentanyl overdoses are **accidents.**

FENTANYL KILLS ONE PERSON







SENATE BILL 629

Senate Bill (SB) 629 (88th Texas Legislature, Regular Session, 2023) adds new [TEC, Chapter 38, Subchapter E-1, Maintenance, Administration, and Disposal of Opioid Antagonists](#), establishing requirements for school districts related to opioid antagonists on school campuses. New [TEC, §38.222](#) requires each school district to adopt and implement a policy regarding the maintenance, administration, and disposal of opioid antagonists at each campus in the district that serves students in grades 6–12. The legislation permits districts to adopt and implement such a policy at each campus in the district, including campuses serving students in a grade level **below** grade 6. School districts are not required to comply with the requirement to adopt and implement a policy on the maintenance, administration, and disposal of opioid antagonists before January 1, 2024.

It is important that we are equipped with the knowledge of being able to identify when a student is in crisis. If a student overdoses on Fentanyl, there are ways to save the student's life and every minute counts.



EMOJI's

FAKE PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

PERCOCET & OXYCODONE



XANAX



ADDERALL



A -



DEALER SIGNALS

DEALER ADVERTISING



HIGH POTENCY



UNIVERSAL
FOR DRUGS

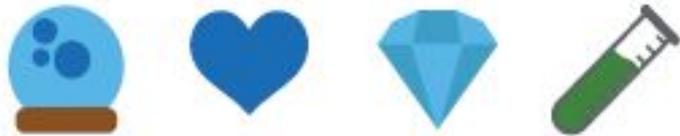


LARGE BATCH



OTHER DRUGS

METH



COUGH SYRUP



MUSHROOMS



COCAINE



HEROIN



MDMA & MOLLIES



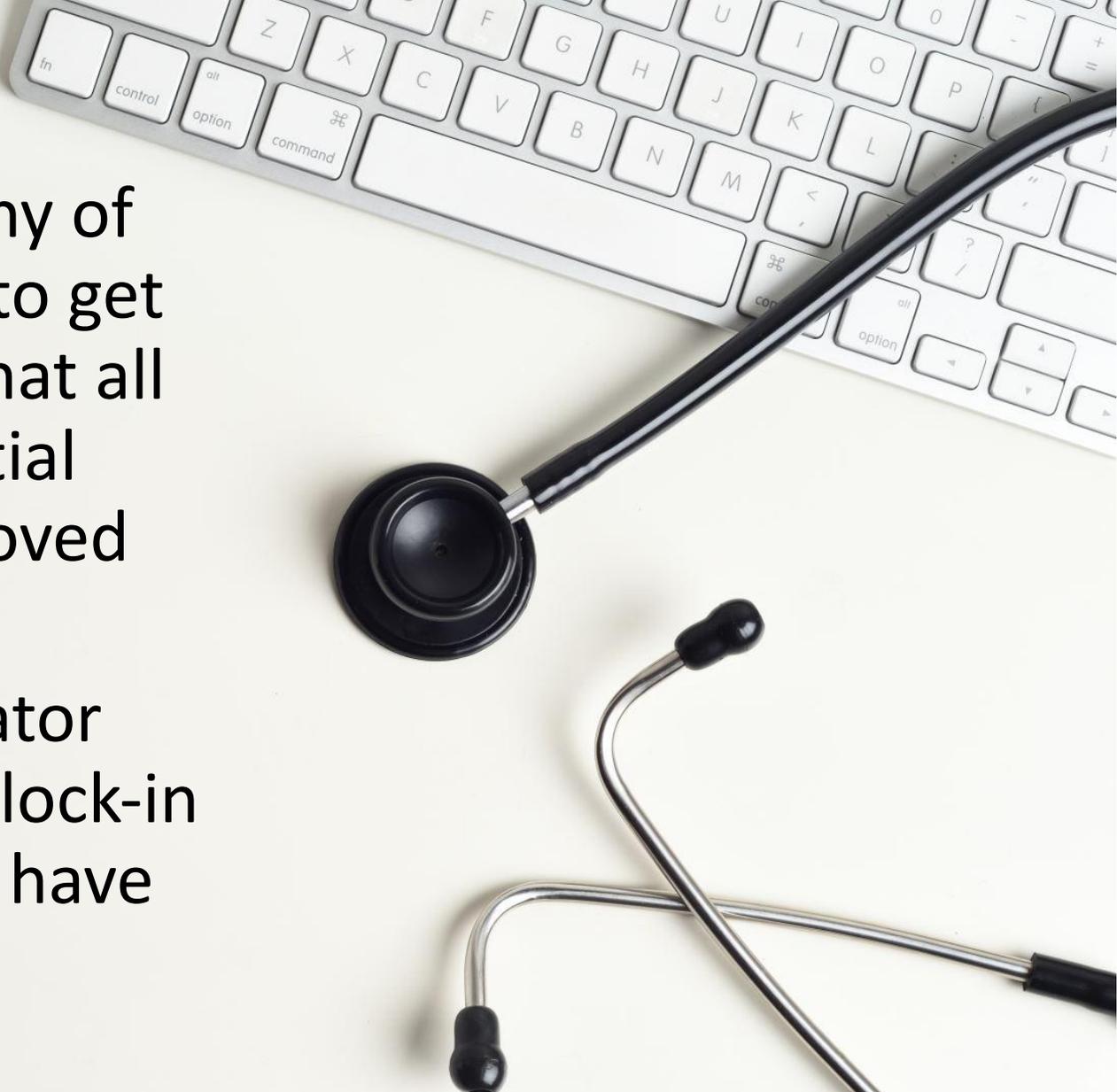
MARIJUANA



Signs of a possible overdose:

- Very small pupils
- Slow or shallow breathing or stopped breathing
- Cold, clammy skin
- Gray, blue or pale skin
- Blue or purple lips and nails
- Decreased alertness, semi-consciousness or loss of consciousness
- Limp arms and legs
- Difficulty speaking or slurred speech
- Vomiting or making choking or gurgling sounds



A white computer keyboard is positioned in the upper right corner of the image. A black stethoscope is placed diagonally across the lower right portion of the image, with its chest piece resting on the white surface. The background is a plain, light-colored surface.

If a student is displaying any of these signs, it is important to get help immediately. Ensure that all students and non-essential personnel have been removed from the area.

****The campus administrator should consider calling for a lock-in until emergency personnel have left the building.****

What to do:

- Call 911. Provide them with as much information as you know.
- Call for your campus school nurse.
- Administer Naloxone/Narcan to student /staff immediately. It may have to be given more than once.
- Stay with the student to monitor their breathing. If they are awake, try to keep them awake and alert to the best of your ability. Avoid forcefully slapping to keep them awake. This could cause injury. Perform CPR if the student stops breathing.
- To prevent choking, turn them on their side. Do not try to induce vomiting as this can increase the risk of choking.
- Never leave student alone or unattended. Wait until emergency personnel are with the student.
- Have the front office contact the parent/guardian/caregiver to inform them of the situation.



NDC 69547-353-02

0.1 mL intranasal spray per unit
For use in the nose only

Rx Only



NARCAN[®] (naloxone HCl) **NASAL SPRAY** 4 mg

Use NARCAN[®] Nasal Spray for known or suspected opioid overdose in adults and children.

Important: For use in the nose only.

Do not remove or test the NARCAN[®] Nasal Spray until ready to use.

This box contains **two (2)** 4-mg doses of naloxone HCl in 0.1 mL of nasal spray.

Two Pack

CHECK PRODUCT EXPIRATION DATE BEFORE USE.

OPEN HERE FOR QUICK START GUIDE
Opioid Overdose Response Instructions





It is important that all staff are familiar with the district crisis policies. To find more information about this drug, please visit [Fentanyl Awareness & Prevention - Texas School Mental Health \(schoolmentalhealthtx.org\)](https://www.schoolmentalhealthtx.org).