PARENTS AS PARTNERS

BELTON ISD

The webinar will begin soon!

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



Parents as Partners
Fentanyl and Opioid Awareness



BELTON ISD



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.







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. In 2023, 8.6 Million people reported misusing prescribed opioids, including Fentanyl.
- **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



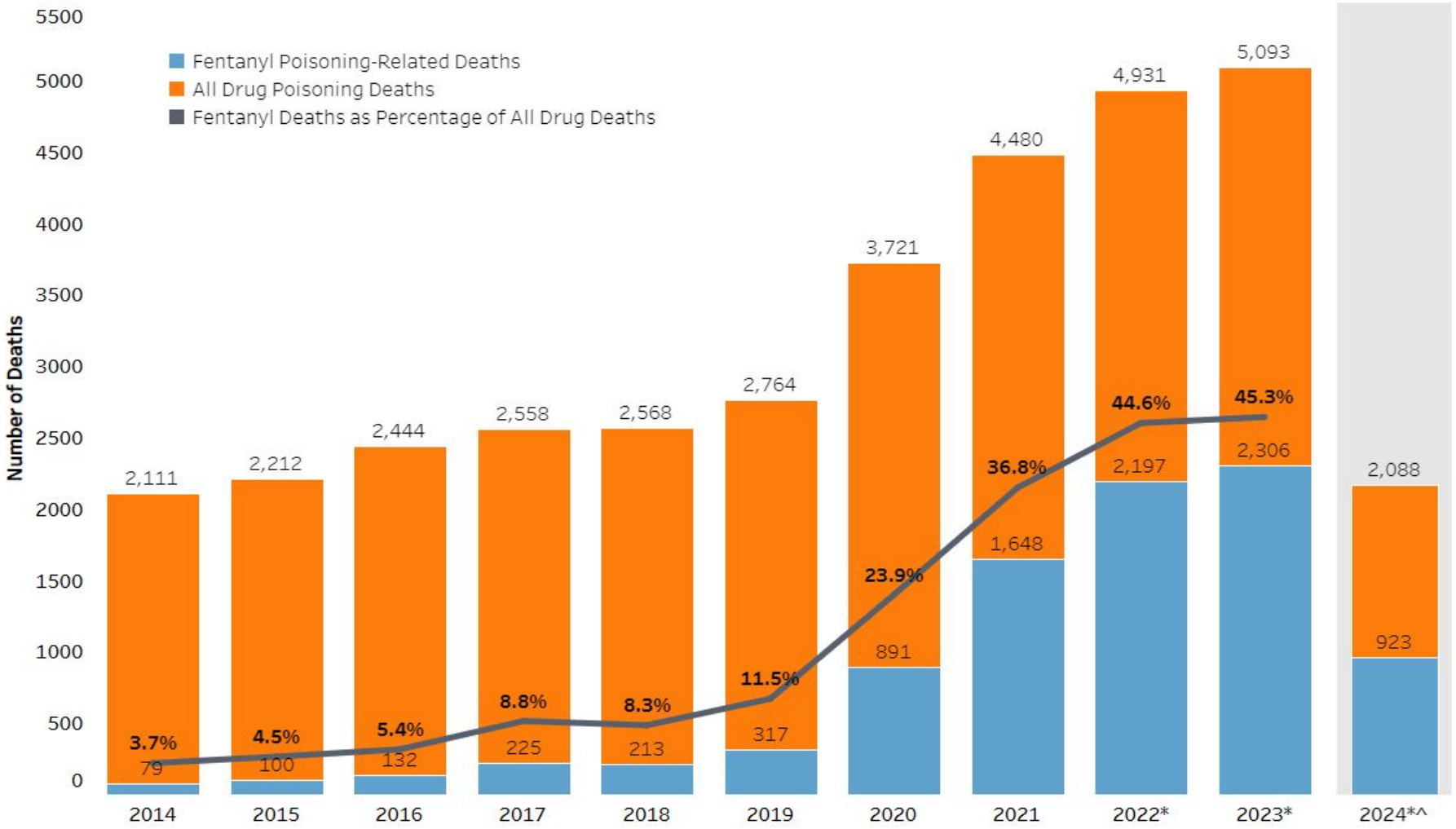


Illicit Fentanyl Use and Distribution

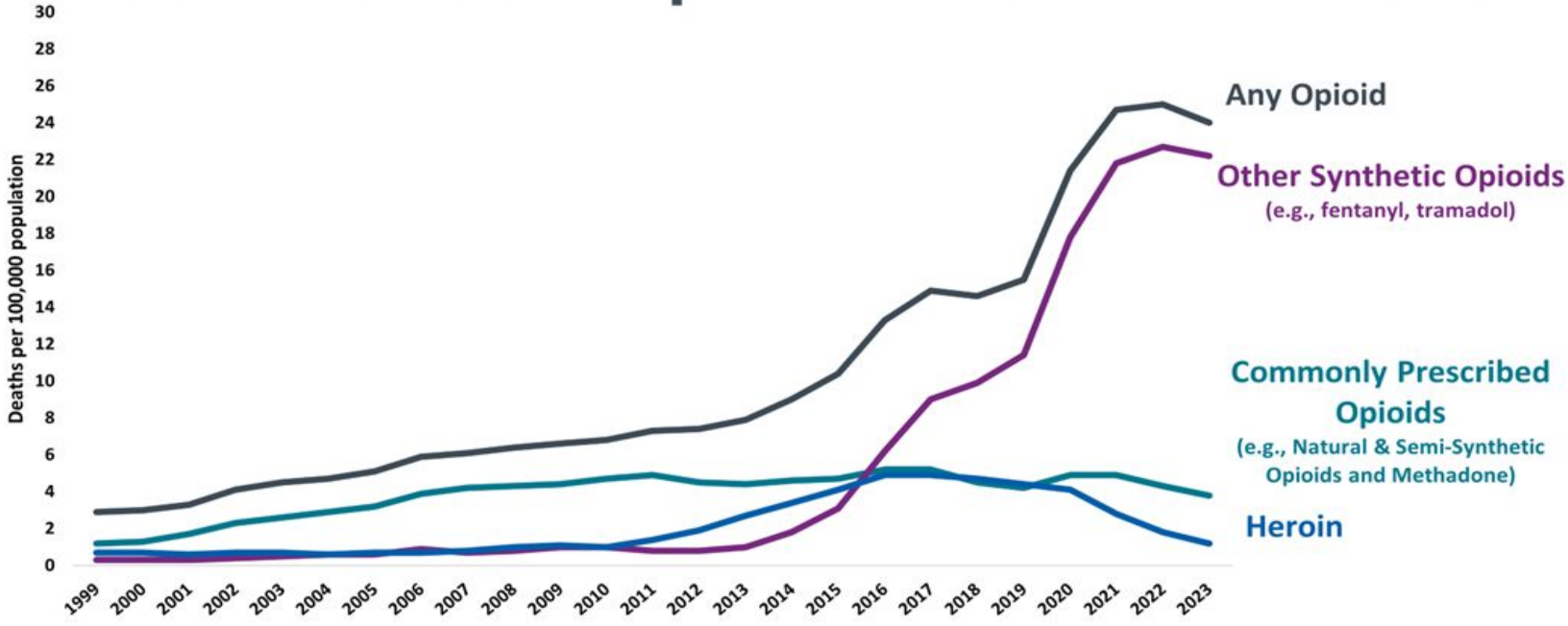
Fake **Real**






Fentanyl Poisoning-Related Deaths
All Drug Poisoning Deaths
Fentanyl Deaths as Percentage of All Drug Deaths
Number of Deaths
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
2,111
2,212
2,444
2,558
2,568
2,764
3,721
4,480
4,931
5,093
2,088
79
100
132
225
213
317
891
1,648
2,197
2,306
923
3.7%
4.5%
5.4%
8.8%
8.3%
11.5%
23.9%
36.8%
44.6%
45.3%
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022*
2023*
2024*^

Three Waves of Opioid Overdose Deaths



Wave 1: Rise in Prescription Opioid Overdose Deaths Started in the 1990s

Wave 2: Rise in Heroin Overdose Deaths Started in 2010

Wave 3: Rise in Synthetic Opioid Overdose Deaths Started in 2013

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality. CDC WONDER, Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2024. https://wonder.cdc.gov/.

CDC


TEXAS
Anti-Fentanyl Poisoning PSA
Tucker's Story


TEXAS
Anti-Fentanyl Poisoning PSA
Danica's Story

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.

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.





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.



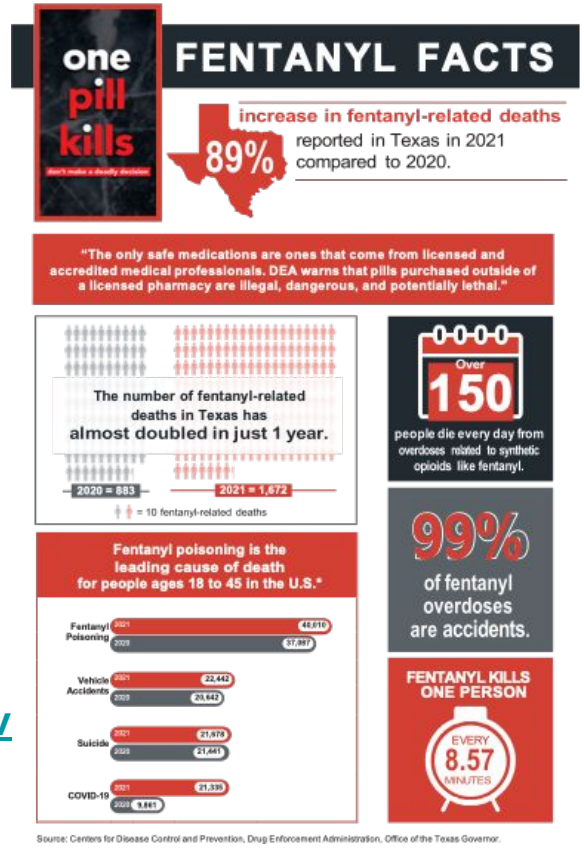
Resources and Information

Drug Enforcement Agency www.dea.gov

Fentanyl: One Pill Kills www.hhs.texas.gov

Centers for Disease Control www.cdc.gov

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




Questions
Comments
Feedback