# 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
<ul> <li>Choke or make gurgling sounds</li> <li>Have a limp body or discolored &amp; cold skin</li> </ul>	(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.	<ul> <li>Keep the person awake and breathing.</li> <li>Lay the person on their side to prevent choking.</li> <li>Do not leave the person alone until help arrives.</li> </ul>

### 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.



