

CARBON · MONROE · PIKE
FIGHT FENTANYL

Fentanyl Poisoning Stops Here.



What is Fentanyl?



Fentanyl is a potent synthetic opioid drug approved by the Food and Drug Administration for use as an analgesic (pain relief) and anesthetic. It is approximately **100 times** more potent than morphine and **50 times** more potent than heroin as an analgesic.

A Huge Problem is the Size of a Few Grains of Sand.

- In a typical 30 mg pill—it only takes **2 mg** of fentanyl for a lethal dose.
- **150+** People die everyday from overdoses related to synthetic opioids like fentanyl.
- **7 out of 10** Pills bought on the streets contain lethal doses of fentanyl.



Why is it a Problem?

Fake pills* are being made and sold to mimic real ones. They are pressed and can contain fatal drugs like fentanyl. They are also lacing other drugs such as marijuana and cocaine with fentanyl, making them deadly doses. There is no easy way of telling what your drug contains. There is no color, taste or smell associated with fentanyl.

*These fake pills and are ones that are bought online, on social media or on the streets. This does NOT include pills prescribed by your doctor.

Why do Teens Seek Out Drugs to Cope with Stress & Anxiety?

43%

Of 10th Graders in Monroe County said "In the past 12 months, I have felt depressed or sad MOST days, even if I felt OK sometimes"

72%

Of 6th Graders in Monroe County said "During the past 12 months, I felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that I stopped doing some usual activities"

19%

Of 8th, 10th & 12th Graders in Monroe County said "During the past 12 months, I seriously considered attempting suicide"

Reduce the Stigma. Seek Help.

How to Help

Know the Signs of Fentanyl Poisoning

Recognizing the signs of opioid overdose can save a life.

Here are some things to look for:

- Small, constricted “pinpoint pupils”
- Falling asleep or losing consciousness
- Slow, weak, or no breathing
- Choking or gurgling sounds
- Limp body
- Cold and/or clammy skin
- Discolored skin (especially in lips and nails)



Act 139: Good Samaritan Law

Through the Good Samaritan provision of Act 139, friends and loved ones are encouraged to call 911 for emergency medical services in the event an overdose is witnessed. The provision offers certain criminal and civil protections and provides reassurance to the caller that they cannot get in trouble for being present, witnessing and reporting an overdose.





Be Prepared!

Naloxone is a medication approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) designed to rapidly reverse opioid overdose. It is an opioid antagonist—meaning that it binds to opioid receptors and can reverse and block the effects of other opioids, such as heroin, morphine, and oxycodone. Administered when a patient is showing signs of an opioid overdose, naloxone is a temporary treatment and its effects do not last long. Therefore, it is critical to obtain medical intervention as soon as possible after administering/receiving naloxone.

You Can Save A Life!

1. **Identify** the signs of an overdose.
2. **Call 9-1-1** immediately!
3. **Ventilate** their airways by tilting their head back, pinching their nose and giving 1 breath every 5 seconds.
4. **Administer naloxone** after 2 breaths by tilting their head back, inserting the nozzle into nose and pressing the plunger.
5. Lie them on their side with one knee bent and hands under their head for support in a **recovery position**.
6. **Monitor** them until help arrives. If they still are not breathing or responding after 3 minutes, administer a **second dose**.

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For more information and resources,

Visit [WEFIGHTFENTANYL.ORG](https://www.wefightfentanyl.org)

1-866-824-3578