

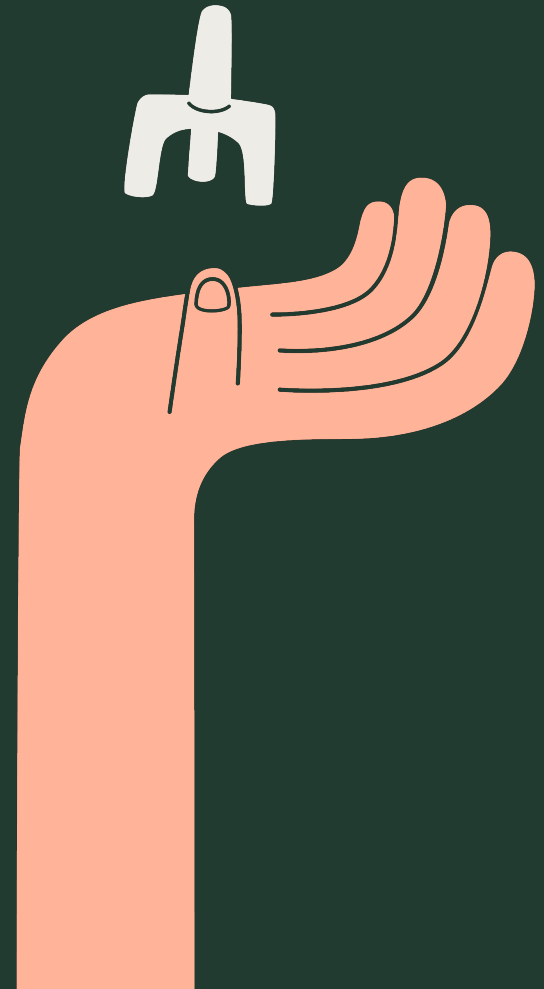


**Facts
about fentanyl:
student edition
(MS)**



What we'll cover

- 1. Basics about opioids, fentanyl, and naloxone (Narcan)**
- 2. How this issue affects people your age**
- 3. How to help keep your friends and yourself safe**



Basics about opioids

Regulated (legal) opioids:

- Highly controlled
- Made in official labs
- The amount of medicine in each pill is the same
- Prescribed by doctors
- Given out by pharmacies

Unregulated (illicit) opioids:

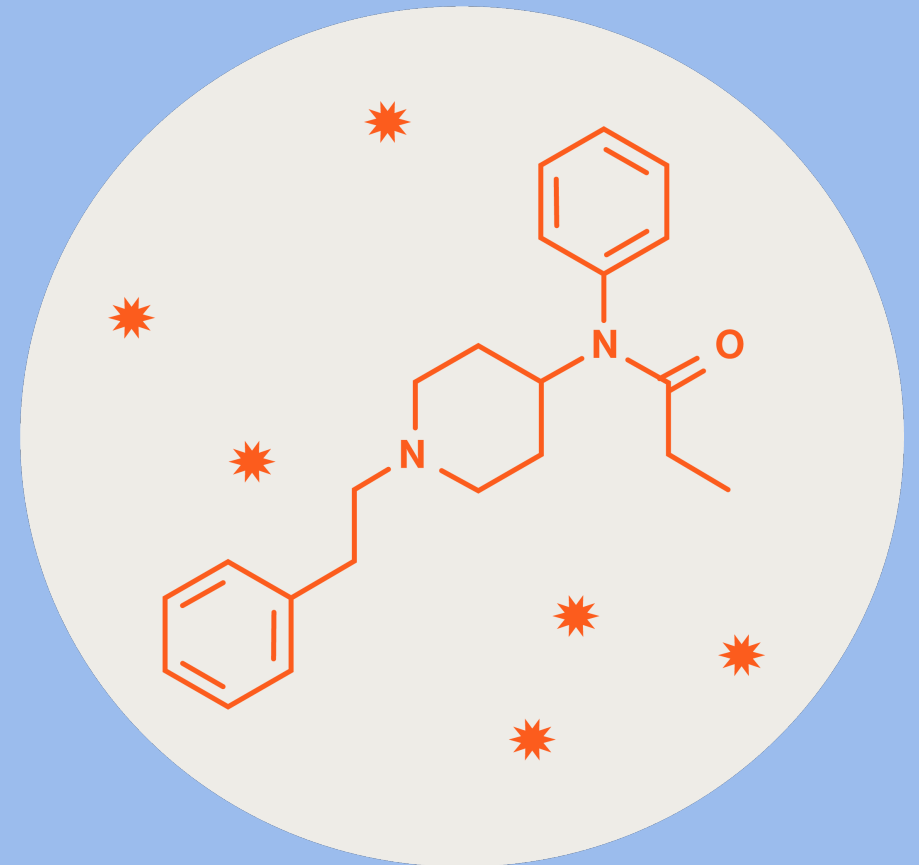
- Uncontrolled
- Made in underground labs
- The amount of medicine in each pill is different and impossible to predict
- Sold on the streets or social media

Basics about opioids

All opioids, whether regulated (legal) or unregulated (illicit), share some effects in common. They:

- Relieve pain
- Cause sleepiness
- Slow down breathing

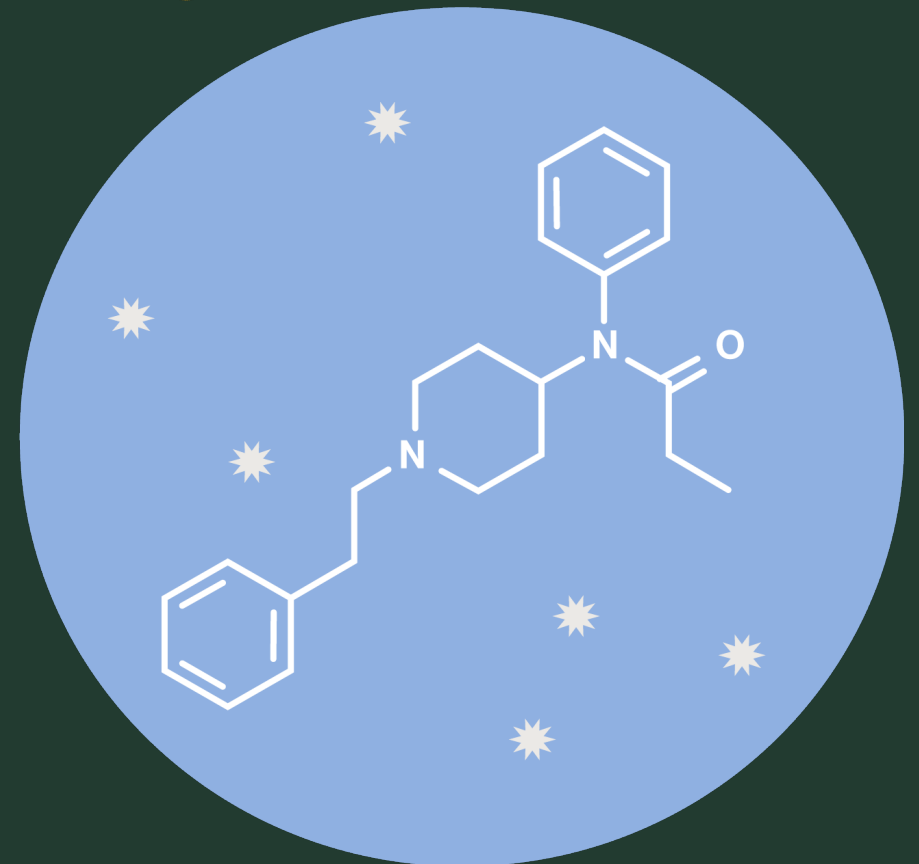
Opioids can also be habit-forming.



Basics about fentanyl

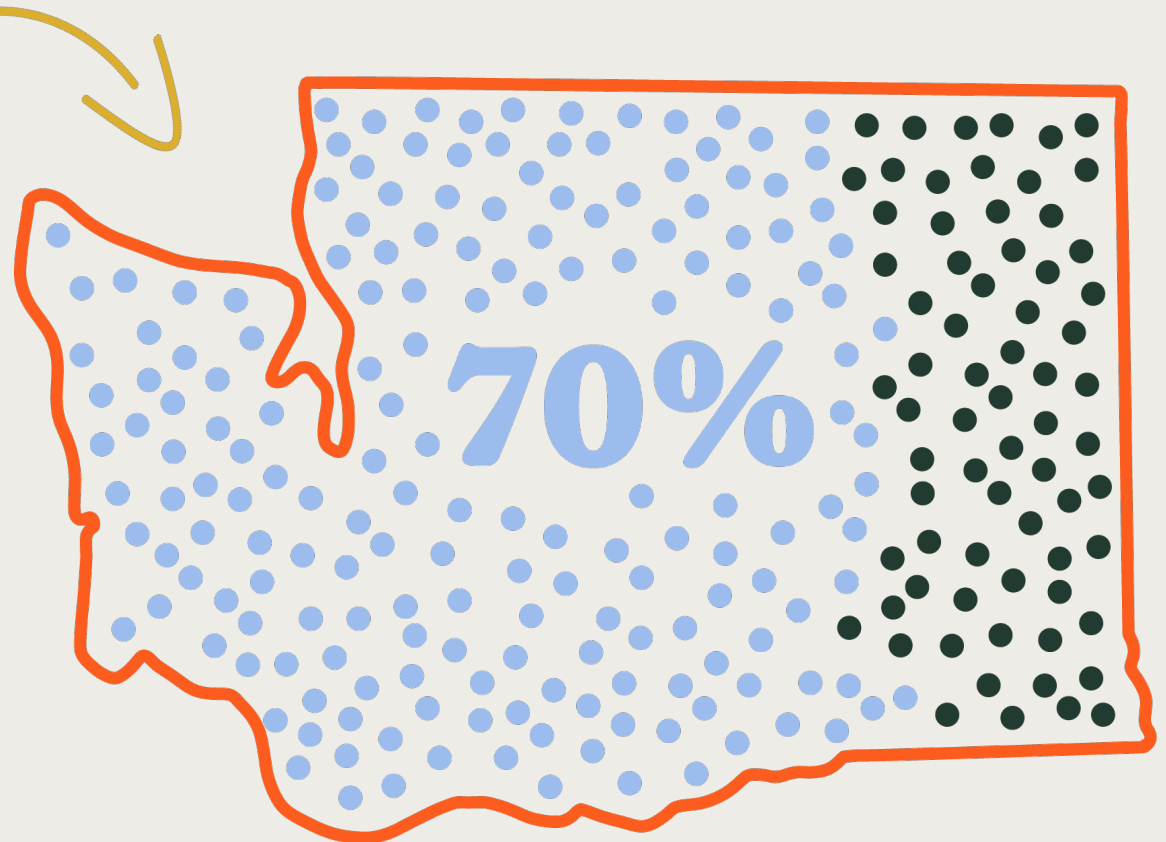
Fentanyl is a powerful, fast-acting opioid 50 – 100 times stronger than other opioids.

- **Regulated (legal) fentanyl** is used in hospitals or medical settings
- **Unregulated (illicit) fentanyl** is sold on the streets
 - Pills can look like real prescription medication
 - Powder can be mixed into other drugs



How this affects people your age

- 70% of overdose deaths in Washington involve fentanyl.
- The rate of youth overdose has increased in recent years.
- Many youth overdoses are accidental.
- Yet, most teens (99%) say they do not use prescription pills to get high.



How this affects people your age

Both statements are true:

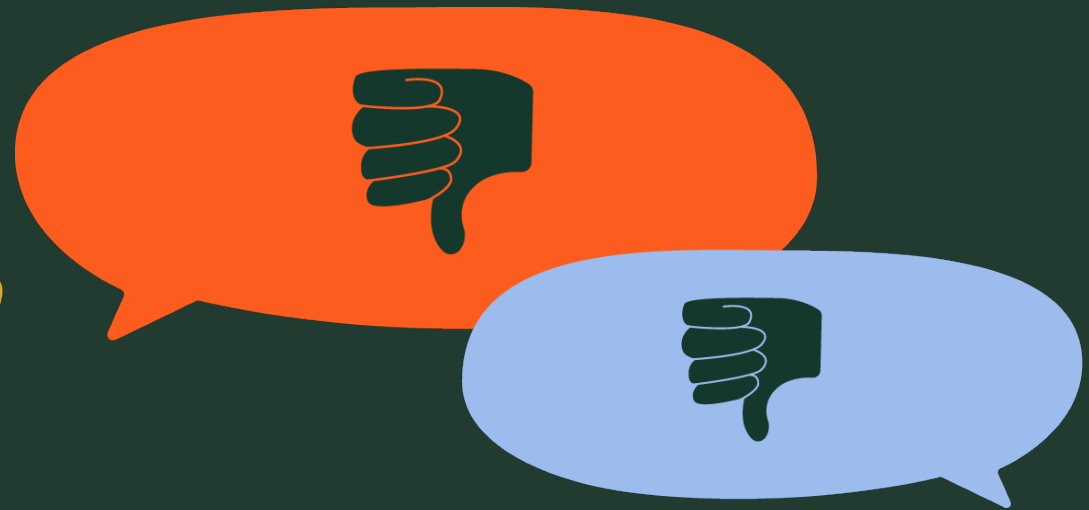
- Most teens (99%) don't experiment with pills.
- Illicit fentanyl is so unpredictable and is showing up in so many fake pills and other drugs that the number of young people who accidentally overdose or die is quickly rising.



99%

What you can do to help

- Don't take or share pills that are not prescribed to you.
- Use practical refusal skills.
- Learn the difference between positive and negative peer pressure.
- Be a friend to others.



Don't take or share pills



- Illicit fentanyl can be in fake prescription pills that look like Adderall, OxyContin, Percocet, or Xanax.
- These fake pills are how most young people encounter fentanyl.
- One of the best ways you can make sure you don't accidentally take fentanyl is to avoid prescription pills that don't belong to you.

Using refusal skills

Make an excuse

Avoid the situation

Send a signal

Pass the blame

Offer an alternative

Be honest

Be an advocate

**Peer
pressure
isn't all bad.**

**And it's
important
to know the
difference.**



Positive

- Convincing a friend to study to help them get better grades.
- Encouraging a friend to try out for a sport or another after-school activity.
- Pushing your friend to try something outside of their comfort zone.

**Peer
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Negative

- Convincing someone to skip class or school.
- Encouraging someone to bully or gossip about one of your classmates.
- Pushing someone to take an unsafe risk, especially with things like drinking or drugs that can cause real harm.

Building healthy friendships

Your friends are a big part of your success and safety. And you are a big part of theirs too.



As you meet new people and form friendships, ask yourself:

- Does this person really seem to care about me?
- Does this person respect me?
- Is this person open and honest with me?
- Does this person share or support my goals and values?



Activity time



Risk factor

A behavior or condition, such as smoking or high blood pressure, that increases the possibility of sickness or injury.

Understanding risk factors

Mental Health

Teens experiencing mental or emotional pain may take pills to try to make the pain go away and are likely to be alone when they take them.

Physical Pain

Teens who have been injured or are experiencing physical pain may try pills to help with the pain.

Social Pressure

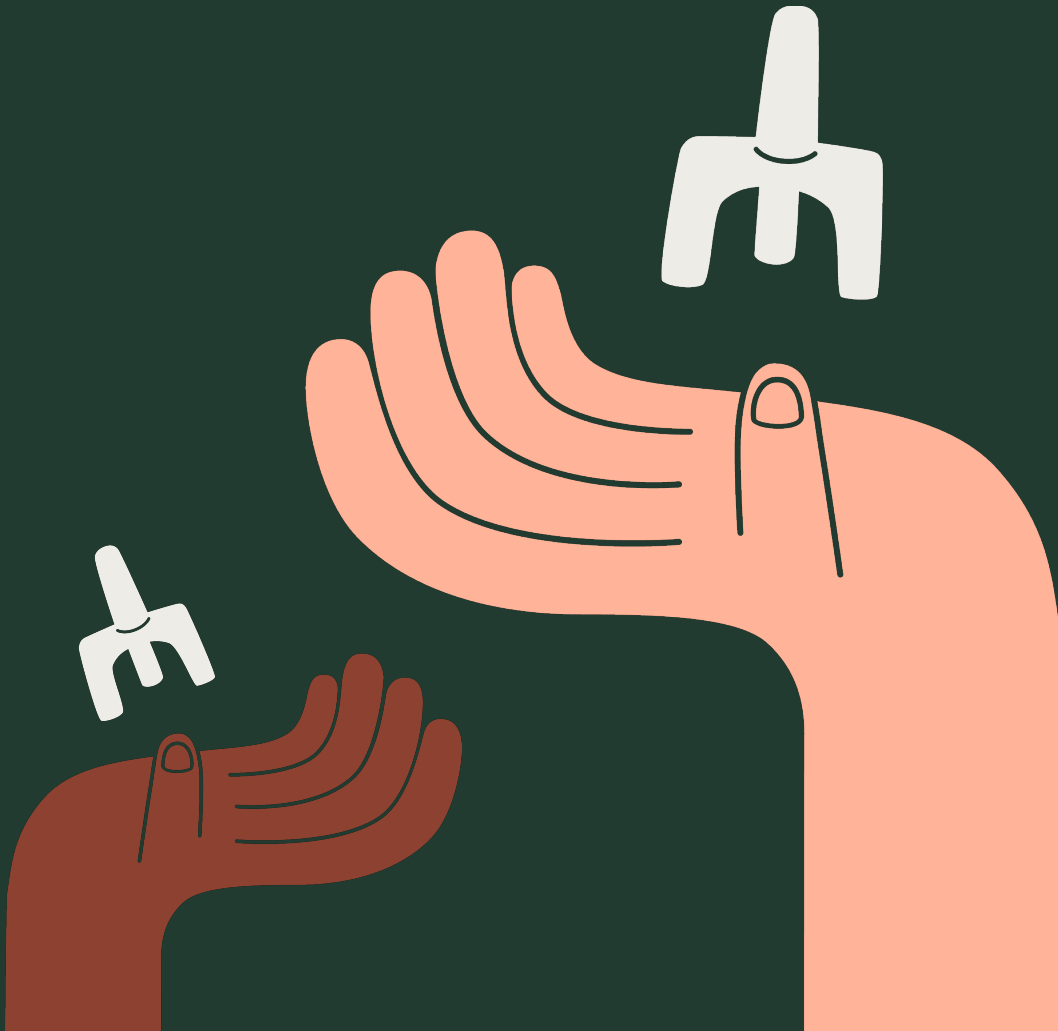
Teens may experiment in social settings with peers who are drinking, taking pills, or using other drugs.



Protective factor

Skills, strengths, resources, supports, or coping strategies that help people deal with stressful events or lower the risk of sickness or injury.

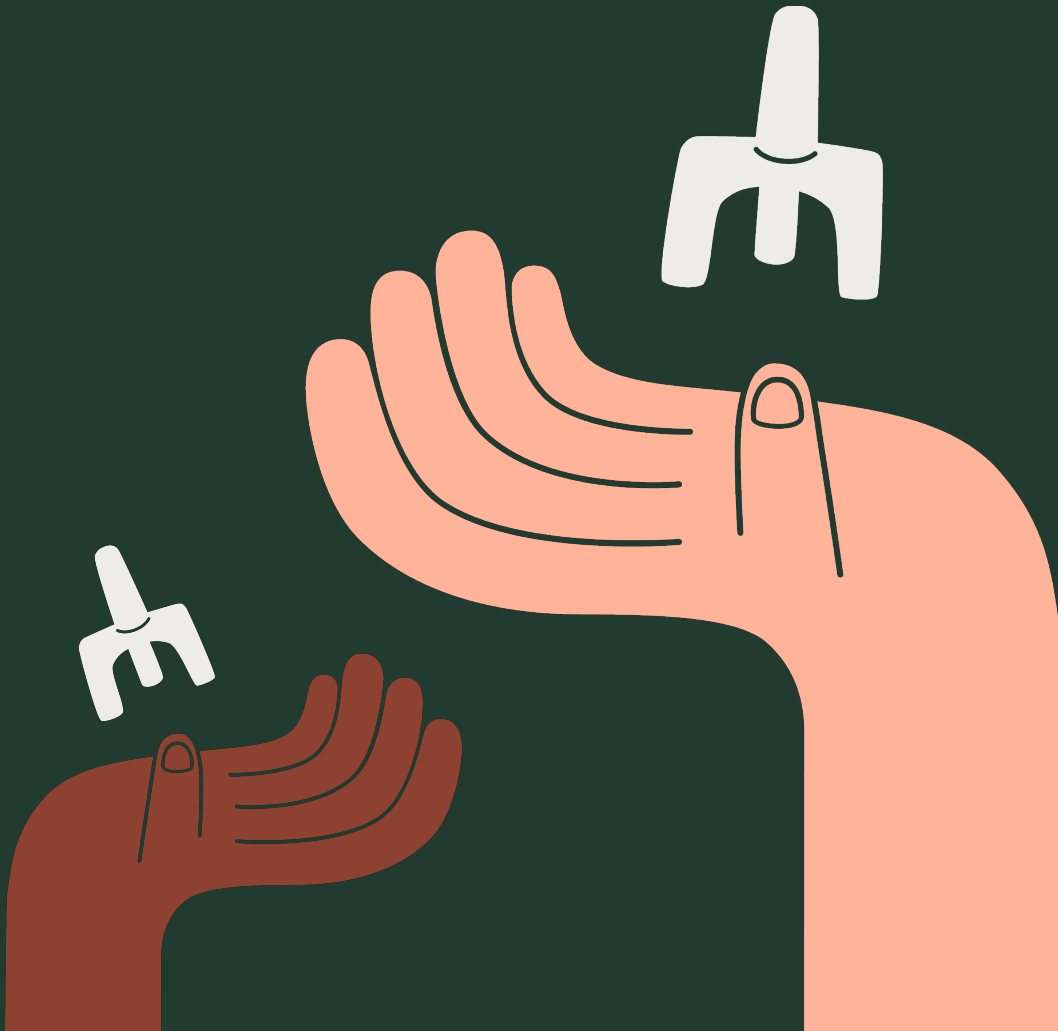
The basics of naloxone



Naloxone (Narcan):

- Also known as Narcan
- Reverses opioid overdoses
- Available most commonly as a nasal spray
- Washington state has Good Samaritan laws so people who call 911 in the event of an overdose won't get into legal trouble.

The basics of naloxone



Naloxone (Narcan):

- Blocks the effects of opioids to help wake someone up
- Does not work to treat the effects of other drugs or alcohol
- Has no effect on someone who is not on opioids
- Is not habit-forming
- Is the best tool we have to save lives



**Questions?
Thank you!**

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