How to Get Help

If you know someone has issues with continued opioid or drug use, seek professional help. A doctor can screen for signs of drug use and related health conditions and suggest possible next steps. Other more immediate resources include:

CORE Network

A long-term substance use disorder recovery program designed to establish a coordinated system of care for those seeking treatment for substance use disorder.

FLCORENETWORK.COM

ISave Florida

Drug overdose is a nationwide epidemic and an increasing number of Floridians are losing their lives to overdose - you can help save a life with naloxone.

ISAVEFL.COM

988 Florida Lifeline

Call, text, or chat 988 to be connected to trained counselors who will listen, provide support, and connect you to additional resources if necessary.

988LIFELINE.ORG

Local Services

If you or someone you know is in need of substance abuse and/or mental health services, our local managing entities can help you locate available programs.

MYFLFAMILIES.COM/ SAMH-GET-HELP

Addressing Prevention With Youth

Listen

A young person may come to you for advice, or you may notice concerning changes in behavior. Refrain from judgment. Listen, and try to learn more about what's going on.

Talk early and often

Regular conversations about the risks of opioids and other substances can help. Have a prevention plan, and address substance use in different ways throughout the year.

Start with the facts

Discuss the mental and physical health impacts of drugs. Focus on the harm drug use can do to academics and relationships.

Practice

Consider taking time to role play various scenarios about coping with stress, what to do if a friend offers you opioids or other drugs, or what to do if a friend needs help.

The Facts. Your Future. is a multifaceted initiative led by Florida's First Lady, Casey DeSantis, to heighten youth understanding of the dangerous and life-altering effects of drug use.

Get more facts about **Fentanyl**

TheFactsYourFuture.org





Fentanyl Facts

OVERVIEW

Fentanyl is an incredibly strong, man-made painkiller approved by the FDA for pain relief and anesthesia. It is about 100 times stronger than morphine and 50 times stronger than heroin. The presence of fentanyl in many fake prescription pills has contributed to rapidly increasing rates of teen overdose deaths.

APPEARANCE

Illegal fentanyl looks like powder. This tasteless, odorless substance can be added to fake tablets or mixed with other drugs like heroin or cocaine, often without the user knowing it's there. According to DEA lab testing, 7 out of 10 fentanyl-laced pills contain a potentially lethal dose of the drug. Legal fentanyl products come in different forms, like "lollipop" lozenges, dissolvable tablets, under-the-tongue tablets, mouth sprays, nasal sprays, skin patches, and injections.

HOW IT'S USED

Fentanyl can be injected, sniffed, smoked, swallowed as a pill, or placed on blotter paper.



Drug dealers add fentanyl to pills that resemble common prescription medications such as Xanax, Adderall, and Oxycontin.

Fentanyl is contributing to higher teen overdose rates, despite overall declines in drug use.

MIND & BODY EFFECTS

Fentanyl, similar to other common opioid painkillers, produces effects such as relaxation, euphoria, pain relief, sedation, confusion, drowsiness, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, urinary retention, small pupils, and respiratory depression.

An overdose of illegal fentanyl can cause someone to become very sleepy, have small pupils, cold and clammy skin, bluish skin, slip into a coma, or have trouble breathing, which can lead to death. If a person shows signs of a coma, pinpoint pupils, and slowed breathing, they might have been poisoned by an opioid.

COMMON NAMES

Apache He-Man China Girl China Town Crazy One **Dance Fever** Dragon's Breath Nal Fire Nil

Friend Goodfella

Great Bear



Jackpot King Ivory Murder 8

Tango & Cash

TNT



When fentanyl is added to other drugs, it makes them more powerful, more addictive, and more dangerous.

Instructors should incorporate the facts about fentanyl into substance use and abuse education materials, and when possible, encourage parents and caregivers to talk with teens about the risks of fentanyl.

