



What you need to know

Fentanyl is a synthetic opioid that's 50-100x more powerful than other opioids. Opioids include pain medications such as Percocet, synthetic opioid such as fentanyl, and illegal opioids such as heroin. It's often added to illegally manufactured drugs because it's cheaper, more addictive and more dangerous.

Fentanyl overdose is now the Number 1 cause of death among Americans ages 18 to 45.¹ Across the U.S., there has been an increase in pills made illegally and marked as other pills such as Adderall, Xanax, or to look like prescribed pills, and they are laced with fentanyl. These fake pills are easily accessible and often marketed and sold through social media channels, making them one of the main contributors for fentanyl deaths among teens/young adults doubling since 2018.



Six out of ten counterfeit pills seized in 2022 contain a potentially lethal dose of fentanyl.²

BE PREPARED

Know the signs of drug use

SIGNS OF AN OPIOID OVERDOSE



PHYSICALLY
AND VERBALLY
UNRESPONSIVE



PINPOINT
PUPILS



BLUEISH LIPS
OR FINGERTIPS



VOMITING, GURGLING, OR
MAKING CHOKING NOISES



SLOW BREATHING,
RESPIRATION, OR
HEARTBEAT

If you suspect an opioid overdose

EVERY SECOND COUNTS. CALL 911. ADMINISTER NALOXONE (NARCAN™).

Today, emergency responders carry Naloxone to help reverse the effects of an overdose.

If you suspect an overdose, call 911 immediately.

Request Naloxone privately and for free at overdoselifeline.org.

What can parents and caregivers do?

- Talk to your children about the **dangers of illegal drugs**.
- Talk to your children about the **risks of sharing medications** not prescribed to them.
- Do not keep unnecessary medications in your cabinets.
- Ask your child's healthcare professionals for **non-opioid alternatives** for surgical procedures and injuries.
- Recognize the **signs of an opioid overdose**.
- **Carry naloxone** and discuss Fentanyl Test Strips (FTS).
- Look for **signs of opioid use** and/or **emoji drug codes on texts and social media**:



Tips for talking to youth as parents and caregivers

- Encourage **open and honest** communication.
- Understand that even though they may not be using substances, they may know someone who is.
- Offer **judgment-free information** about the risks of Fentanyl and illegal drugs. Offer statistics or facts, not opinions.
- Start the conversation in a **neutral location** - go on a walk or a drive.
- Create an **"exit plan"** to prepare them if they're pressured to take a pill or use drugs.
- Educate them on how to **access and administer naloxone** (NARCAN™) and/or pre-test substances for fentanyl with **Fentanyl Test Strips (FTS)**.

Have questions?

Learn more about **Naloxone, Fentanyl Test Strips**, and how to request them privately and for free at overdoselifeline.org (scan the QR code for easy access).



Get **FREE Naloxone**
& **Fentanyl Test Strips**



Visit
macro-b.org

Sources:

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), *Fentanyl Facts*, accessed May 2023, <https://www.cdc.gov/stopoverdose/index.html>
2. DEA Public Safety Alert, <https://www.dea.gov/alert/dea-laboratory-testing-reveals-6-out-10-fentanyl-laced-fake-prescription-pills-now-contain>