

# Opioid Use Awareness and Health Information Resources

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# Agenda

Terminology

What is addiction

Statistics

Raising awareness

- Resources for volunteers
- Resources for community

Major players

# Objectives

After this training participants will be able to:

- Define what medications are opioids
- Understand language matters
- Understand the biological process of addiction
- Access resources to further their knowledge and understanding of opioid use in the US
- Find and understand the statistics on opioid use

# NLM & NNLM Health Outreach

The screenshot shows the NLM website homepage with the following elements:

- Header:** NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine logo on the left, a search bar on the right, and social media icons (RSS, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube) below the search bar.
- Left Column:** A "Databases" menu listing PubMed/MEDLINE, MeSH, UMLS, ClinicalTrials.gov, MedlinePlus, TOXNET, Images from the History of Medicine, Digital Collections, LocatorPlus, and All NLM Databases & APIs.
- Center:** A featured article titled "NLM Musings FROM THE Mezzanine" featuring a woman with a tablet. Below the image are four numbered navigation buttons (1, 2, 3, 4).
- Right Column:** A "Find, Read, Learn" menu listing Search biomedical literature, Find medical terminologies, Search NLM collections, Read about diseases, Learn about drugs, Explore history, Find a clinical trial, Use a medical dictionary, and Find free full-text articles.
- Bottom Section:** Three main categories: "Explore NLM" (About NLM, Health Information, Library Catalog & Services, History of Medicine, Online Exhibitions & Digital Projects), "Research at NLM" (Human Genome Resources, Biomedical Research & Informatics, Environmental Health & Toxicology, Health Services Research & Public Health, Health Information Technology), and "NLM for You" (Grants & Funding, Meaningful Use Tools, Training & Outreach, National Network of Medical Libraries, Regional Activities).
- Bottom Right:** A "News, Events, Videos" section with an RSS icon and three bullet points: Amanda J. Wilson appointed Head, National Network Coordinating Office, Library Operations, NLM (01/09/17); Mark Ziomek appointed Chief, Public Services Division, Library Operations, NLM (01/09/17); and NLM Director Dr. Patricia Flatley Brennan.

**“The National Library of Medicine (NLM), on the campus of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, has been a center of information innovation since its founding in 1836”.**

[URL](http://www.nlm.nih.gov) for the National Library of Medicine

# SIS Home Environmental Health and Toxicology Enviro-Health Links

The screenshot shows the website for the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, specifically the Environmental Health & Toxicology section. The page is titled "Opiate Addiction and Treatment" and features a list of resources. The website header includes the logo for Environmental Health & Toxicology, the National Library of Medicine (NLM), and the URL www.hhs.gov. A search bar is located in the top right corner. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column contains navigation links such as "Topics of Interest", "More", and "A to Z Index of Resources". The right column contains the main content, which is a list of resources related to Opiate Addiction and Treatment. The resources are organized into two sections: "Opiate Addiction and Treatment" and "Understanding Addiction".

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services [www.hhs.gov](http://www.hhs.gov)

**Environmental Health & Toxicology**  
SPECIALIZED INFORMATION SERVICES

National Library of Medicine  
National Institutes of Health **NLM**

SIS Home | About Us | A-Z Index | SIS News | Contact Us

SIS Home > Environmental Health and Toxicology > Enviro-Health Links  Text size: [S](#) [M](#) [L](#) [XL](#)  
Expand/Collapse

## Topics of Interest

[Find Information About...](#)  
[Especially For...](#)  
[Search TOXNET® Databases](#)  
[Other Professional Resources](#)  
[Resources for the Public](#)  
[Enviro-Health Links Guides & Tutorials](#)

## More

[About TEHIP](#)  
[Database Descriptions](#)  
[Which Resource Should I Use?](#)  
[SIS News](#)  
[Conference Exhibit Schedule](#)

## A to Z Index of Resources

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#)  
[J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#)  
[S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#) <#>

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## Opiate Addiction and Treatment

- Understanding Addiction
- Opioid Overdose
- Opioid Drugs
- Medications to Treat Opioid Addiction
- Opioid Prescribing
- Pregnancy, Opioid Use, and Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome
- Recovery
- Topic-related Searches of National Library of Medicine Resources
- Disclaimer

## Understanding Addiction

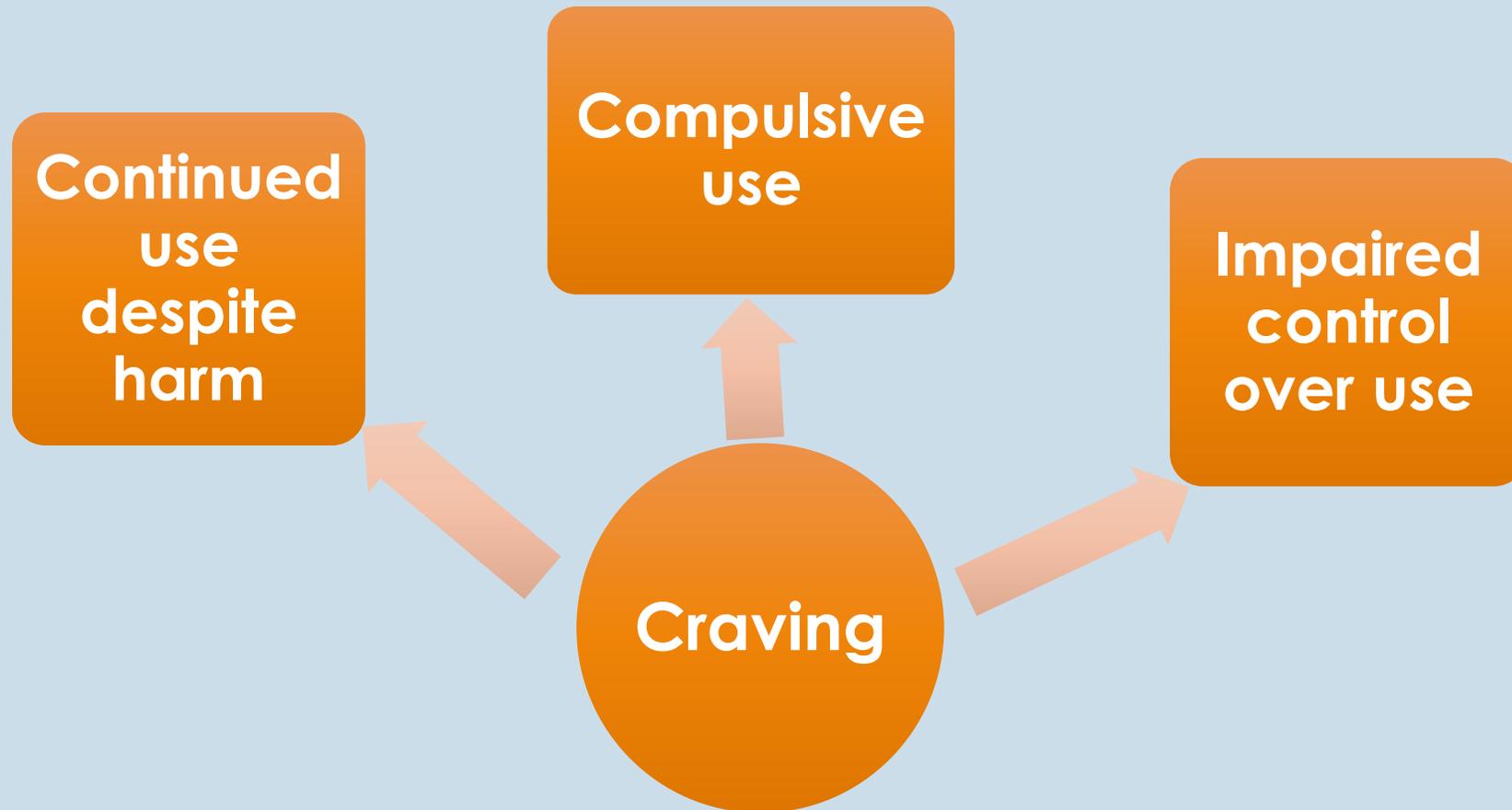
- Opioid Crisis (Video) by Dr. Nora Volkow, Director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse April 2017 National Rx Drug Abuse and Heroin Summit
- Definition of Addiction  
American Society of Addiction Medicine
- Drugs, Brains, and Behavior: The Science of Addiction  
National Institute of Drug Abuse
- Facing Addiction in America: The Surgeon General's Report on Alcohol, Drugs, and Health (2016)  
Office of the Surgeon General of the United States
- July Vital Signs – Opioid Prescribing: Where you live matters  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Opioid Crisis  
National Institute of Drug Abuse
- The Role of Science in Addressing the Opioid Crisis  
Volkow ND, Collins ES. *N Engl J Med*. 2017 May 21. doi: 10.1056/NEJMe1706626

# Addiction

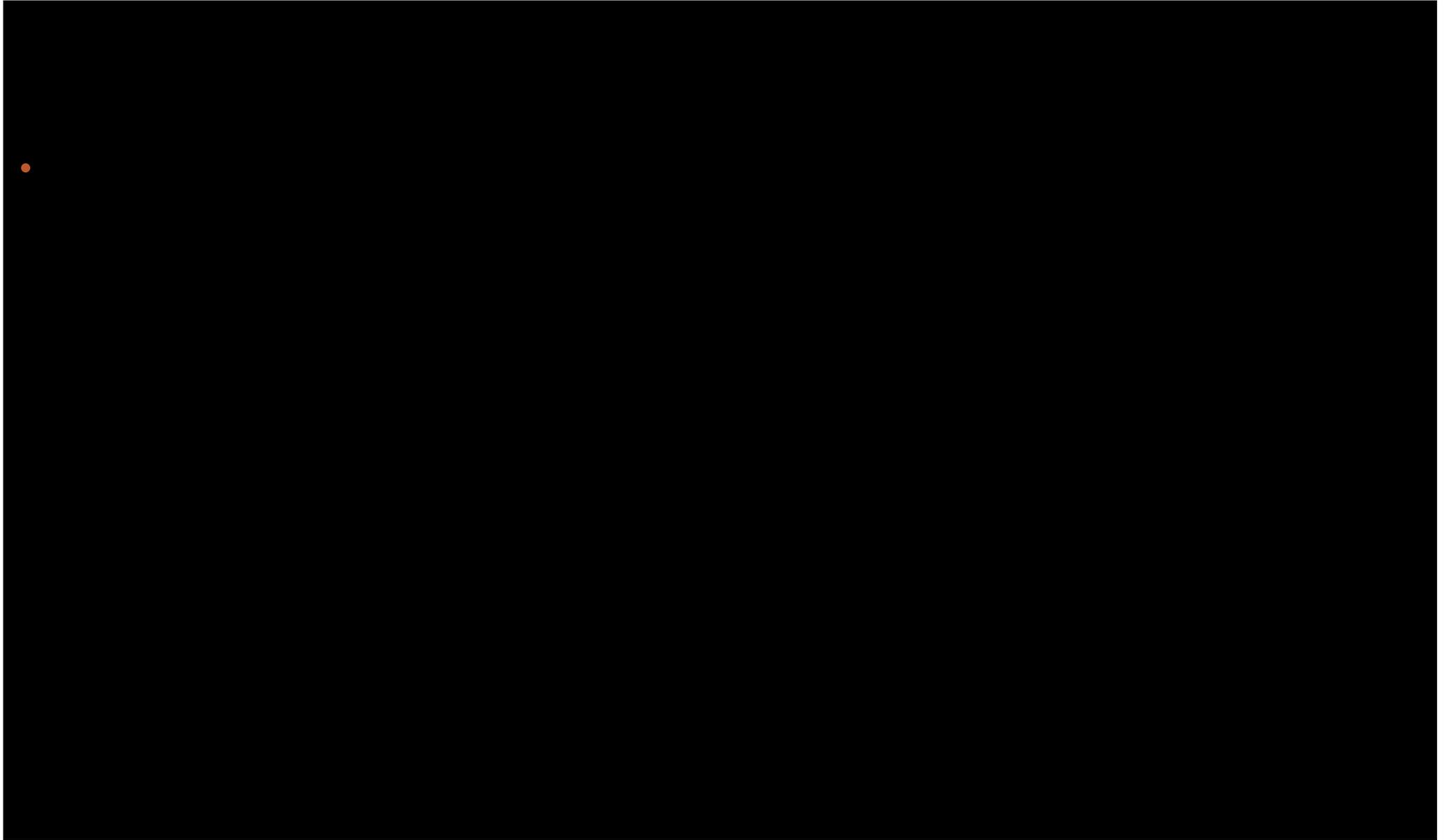
# What is addiction?

Identifying problematic behavior

- “Addiction is not simply a lot of drug use: it is a disease of the brain that is expressed through behavior.” Dr. Alan Leshner (NIDA 1996)



## Video clip



# Language of Addiction

## Meet Richard Saitz, M.D., MPH, FACP DFASAM (Distinguished Fellow, American Society of Addiction Medicine)



He is a:

- general internist
- primary care physician
- addiction medicine specialist

His primary areas of expertise supported by NIH, RWJF, and SAMHSA, are screening and brief intervention integrating substance-related and general health care, **improving the quality of care for people with unhealthy substance use**, particularly in general health settings, and basing care on science.

<https://www.bu.edu/sph/profile/richard-saitz/>

“Other health problems are treated in the health care system, by health care providers, yet addiction treatment is clearly not part of that system; however, not being a part of that system does a disservice to people with addictions and their clinicians.”

# Misperceptions and misused language of addiction

- Dr. Richard Saitz, Boston University of Public Health

## Words that matter--Summary

### Use

- Alcohol, drug use disorder
  - Addiction
  - Person with/who...
- (Agonist) treatment
- Positive/negative (test)
- Unhealthy
- At-risk, risky, hazardous
- Heavy use, episode
- (Return to) use
- Low risk

### Avoid

- Abuse, abuser, user, addict, alcoholic
- Substitution, replacement
- Clean, dirty
- Misuse\*
- Relapse
- Binge\*
- Dependence\*
- Problem
- Inappropriate

\*define to avoid confusion. Misuse may be ok for Rx drug...  
Taking a birth control pill to relieve a headache is misuse  
"medication" vs. "drug"



## The language we use

- Contributes to stigma
  - Affects policy
  - Affects care
- Substance use disorders are health conditions
  - There is a spectrum of use and consequences and the distinctions matter
- Consensus is emerging around accurate non-stigmatizing terminology
  - Botticelli MP, Koh HK. Changing the Language of Addiction. *JAMA*. 2016;316(13):1361–1362. doi:10.1001/jama.2016.11874
  - Calver KE, Saitz R. Substance Use Terminology. *JAMA*. 2017;317(7):768–769. doi:10.1001/jama.2016.20469

## Suggested terms

### *Journal of Addiction Medicine*

- Person-first language
  - Not addict, alcoholic, drunk but person with...
- Avoid “abuse,” “abuser”
  - usually “use” is more accurate (unless referring to DSM dx)
- The disease: substance use disorder (DSM), addiction, other diagnostic terms (ICD dependence, harmful)
- Drug versus medication
- Generally avoid misuse (when disorder is meant; except for prescription?), problem, binge, inappropriate, moderate
  - Use low risk, at risk, risky, hazardous, unhealthy (spectrum)

<http://www.asam.org/advocacy/find-a-policy-statement/view-policy-statement/public-policy-statements/2014/08/01/terminology-related-to-the-spectrum-of-unhealthy-substance-use>

Saitz R. Things that Work, Things that Don't Work, and Things that Matter—including Words  
*J Addict Med* 2015;9:429-30.



# Examples

## Methadone Maintenance Still controversial...

"I don't believe in methadone...substituting one drug for another...liquid handcuffs..."

April 13 2016 *Boston Herald*

### Addicts shoot up in Massachusetts General Hospital bathrooms

OD threatens spur action

Linabay Kattar Wednesday, April 13, 2016



Credit: Christopher Evans

LIFE AND DEATH: Massachusetts General Hospital security officer Shuan Osherson, above, holds a hospital-issued syringe of Narcan that security personnel carry with them at MGH.

7 COMMENTS

**BOSTON Herald**  
ELEGANT FASHIONS  
SEE PAGE 36

**Truckers punch in at drug clinic before work**  
**BIG DIG JUNKIES**  
HERALD EXCLUSIVE: PAGE 2

**KATRINA COVERAGE: PAGES 4-6, 25**  
**Cape refugee plans on hold**

GETTING OUT: U.S. Navy search and rescue personnel comforts a victim of Hurricane Katrina pulled from a rafting in New Orleans as they try to help about a half-dozen methadone addicts.

## Stop talking dirty

- Avoid “dirty,” “clean,” “abuser”
- Negative urine test for drugs

EDITORIAL

### Stop Talking ‘Dirty’: Clinicians, Language, and Quality of Care for the Leading Cause of Preventable Death in the United States

A patient with diabetes has “an elevated glucose” level. A patient with cardiovascular disease has “a positive exercise tolerance test” result. A clinician *within* the health care setting addresses the results. An “addict” is not “clean”—he has been “abusing” drugs and has a “dirty” urine sample. Someone *outside* the system that cares for all other health conditions addresses the results. In the worst case, the drug use is addressed by incarceration.

On December 9, 2013, the first ever national drug policy reform summit was held at the White House. A major thrust of this summit was to mark a philosophical shift away from the “war on drugs” and toward a broader public health approach. Much of the summit was devoted to addressing the stigma surrounding addiction and the under-recognized importance of language.

Stigma is defined as an attribute, behavior, or condition that is socially discrediting. It is important because of the 23 million Americans who meet criteria for a substance use disorder each year, only 10% access treatment, and stigma is a major barrier to seeking help.<sup>1</sup> A World Health Organization study of the 18 most stigmatized social problems (including criminal behavior) in 14 countries found that drug addiction was ranked number 1, and alcohol addiction was ranked number 4.<sup>2</sup>

despite harmful consequences. Yet, despite evidence of a strong causal role for genetics and impairment in inhibitory control, stigma is alive and well. Research is now revealing that one contributory factor to the perpetuation of stigma may be the type of language we use.

Use of the more medically and scientifically accurate “substance use disorder” terminology is linked to a public health approach that captures the medical malfunction inherent in addiction. Use of this term may decrease stigma and increase help-seeking. In contrast, tough, punitive, language, including the word “war,” in “war on drugs,” is intended to send an uncompromising message, “You use, you lose,” in the hopes of deterring drug involvement. Accompanying this aggressive rhetoric are terms such as drug “abuse” and drug “abusers,” implying willful misconduct (ie, “they can help it and it is their fault”). This language increases stigma and reduces help-seeking.

Since the 1970s, such language has become the norm. Even our federal health institutions that address addictions have the term “abuse” in their names (eg, National Institute on Drug Abuse), and their materials often refer to affected individuals as substance “abusers.” But, does it really matter what we call it? Rhetorical opposition has persisted regarding the use of stigmatizing language, but there was

Kelly JF, Wakeman SE, Saitz R. Stop talking ‘dirty’: clinicians, language, and quality of care for the leading cause of preventable death in the United States. *Am J Med.* 2015 Jan;128(1):8-9. doi: 10.1016/j.amjmed.2014.07.043. Epub 2014 Sep 3.

THE AMERICAN  
JOURNAL of  
MEDICINE.

AJM

THE AMERICAN  
JOURNAL of  
MEDICINE



10/10/2015

# JAMA

News & Analysis

Medical News & Perspectives

## A Day in the Life: NICU Medical Director Tends to Opioid-Addicted Infants

April 27, 2017, 10 AM

News & Analysis

Medical News & Perspectives

## A Day in the Life: NICU Medical Director Tends to Infants With Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome

April 27, 2017, 4 PM

BU  
Boston University School of Public Health

CARE

## *Journal of Addiction Medicine*

- Humanizing
- Non-stigmatizing
- Medical, scientific terms
- Precise
- Professional consensus-driven



<http://journals.lww.com/journaladdictionmedicine/Pages/informationforauthors.aspx#languageandterminologyguidance>

# Opioids

# Opioids: source

Type of Opioid	How Are They Derived	Examples
Natural opioids (sometimes called <i>opiates</i> )	nitrogen-containing base chemical compounds, called <i>alkaloids</i> , that occur in plants such as the opium poppy	morphine, codeine, thebaine
Semi-synthetic/man-made opioids	created in labs from natural opioids	hydromorphone, hydrocodone, and oxycodone (the prescription drug OxyContin), heroin (which is made from morphine)
Fully synthetic/man-made opioids	completely man-made	fentanyl, pethidine, levorphanol, methadone, tramadol, dextropropoxyphene

# Opioids: generic/trade names

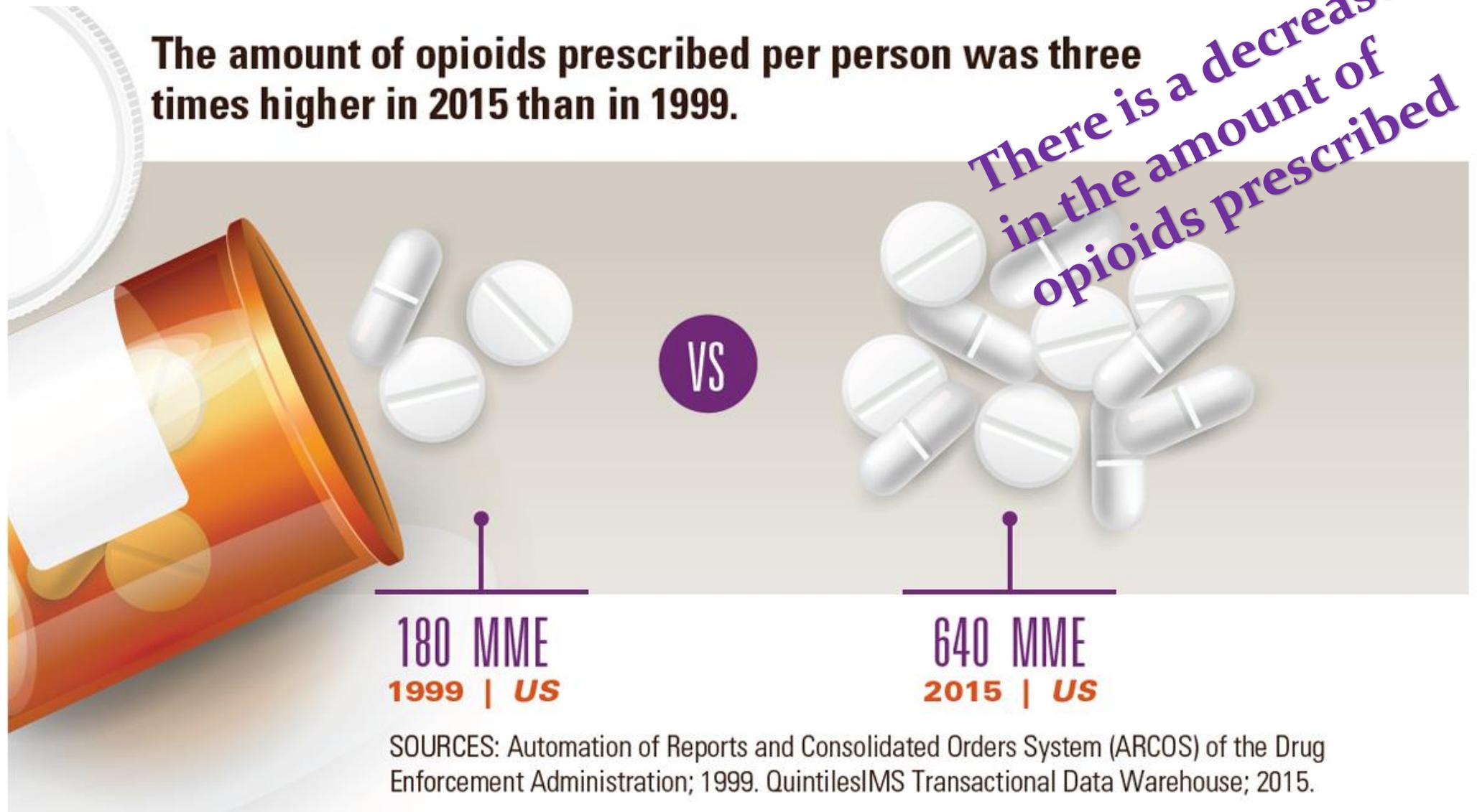
## Opioids

Opioid Types	Conditions They Treat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• oxycodone (OxyContin, Percodan, Percocet)</li><li>• hydrocodone (Vicodin, Lortab, Lorcet)</li><li>• diphenoxylate (Lomotil)</li><li>• morphine (Kadian, Avinza, MS Contin)</li><li>• codeine</li><li>• fentanyl (Duragesic)</li><li>• propoxyphene (Darvon)</li><li>• hydromorphone (Dilaudid)</li><li>• meperidine (Demerol)</li><li>• methadone</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• severe pain, often after surgery</li><li>• acute (severe) pain</li><li>• some forms of chronic pain (severe)</li><li>• cough and diarrhea</li></ul>

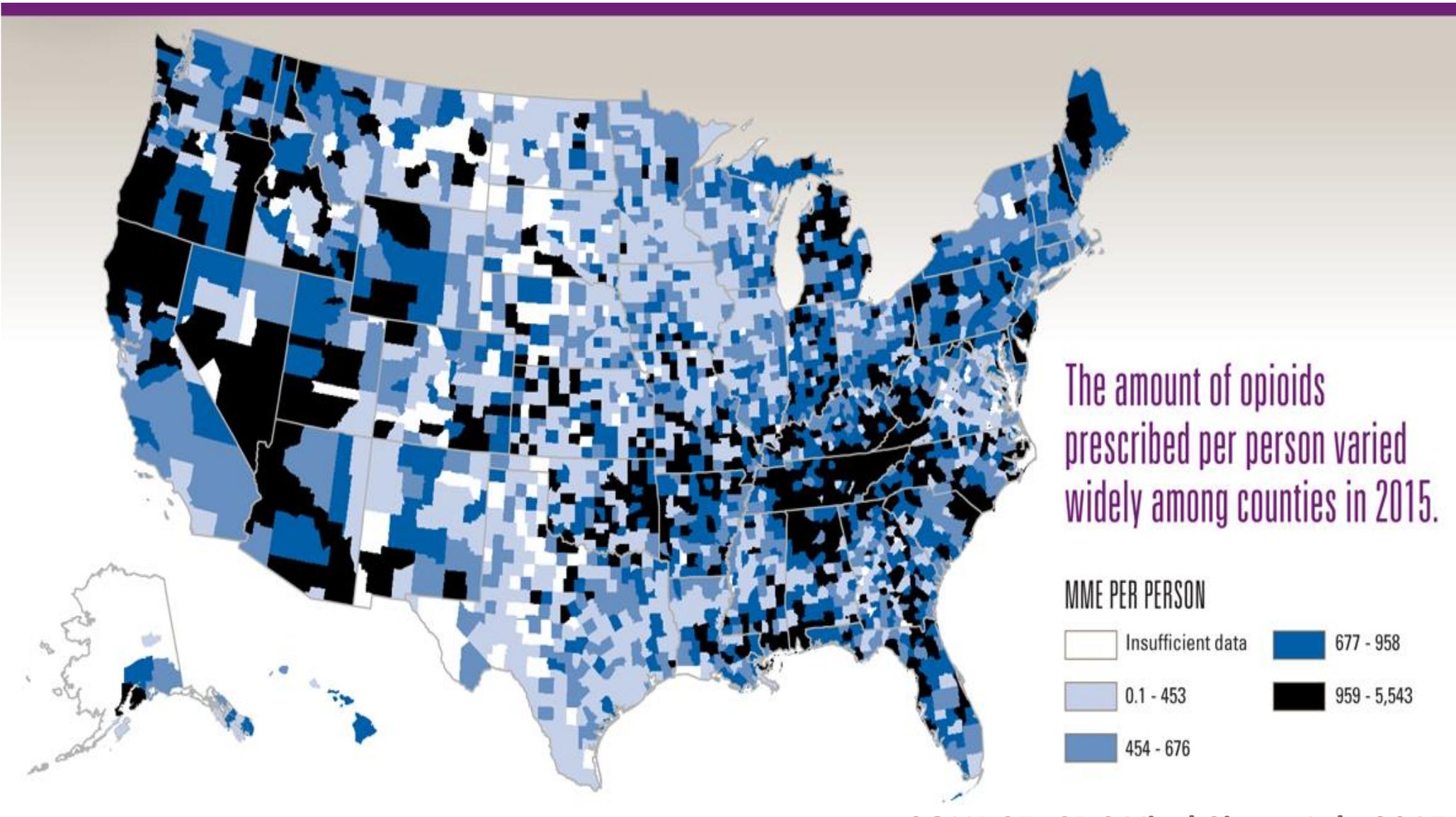
# Statistics

# Prescription Opioids Data Overview

The amount of opioids prescribed per person was three times higher in 2015 than in 1999.



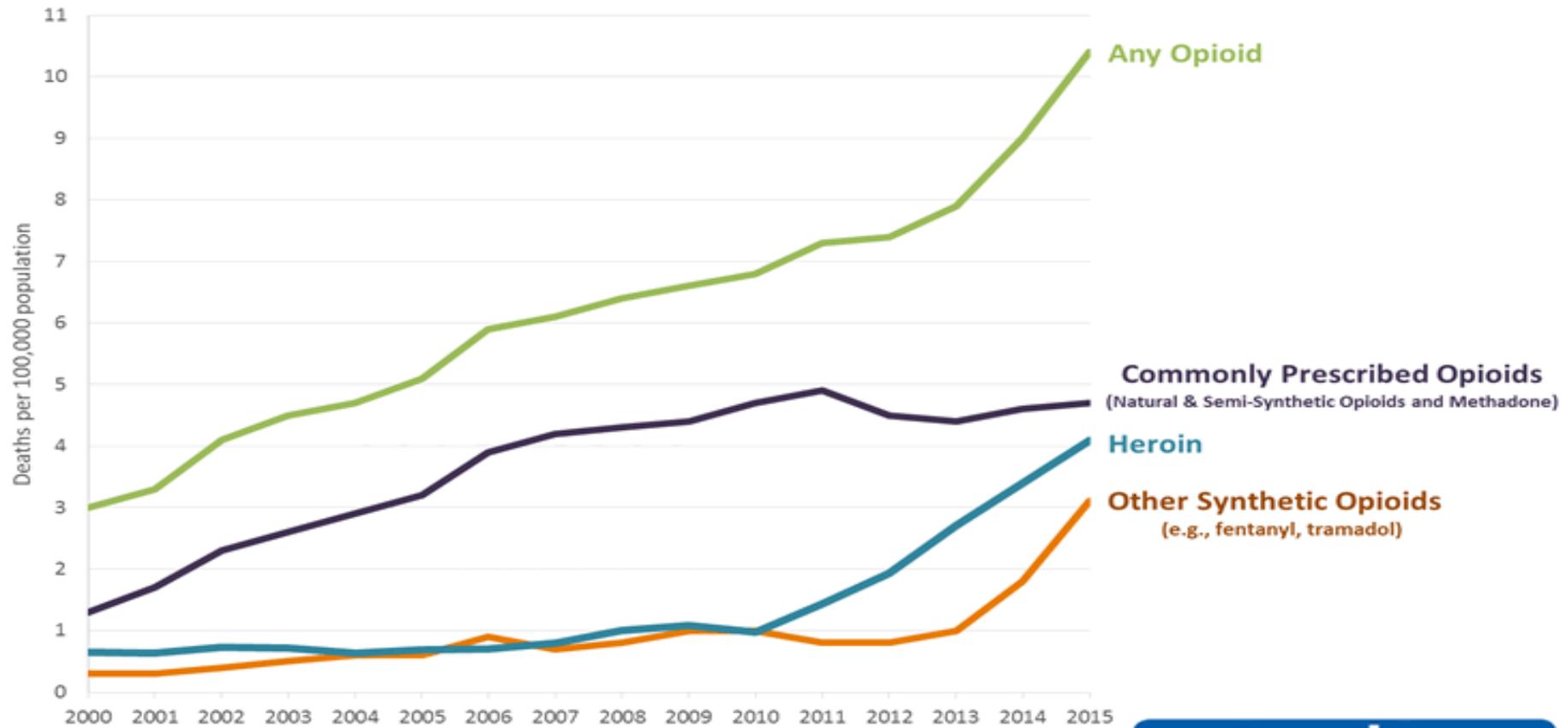
\*the amount of opioids prescribed is measured by morphine milligram equivalents (MME) or the amount of opioids measured in milligrams



**SOURCE: CDC Vital Signs, July 2017**

# What do the numbers mean?

## Overdose Deaths Involving Opioids, United States, 2000-2015

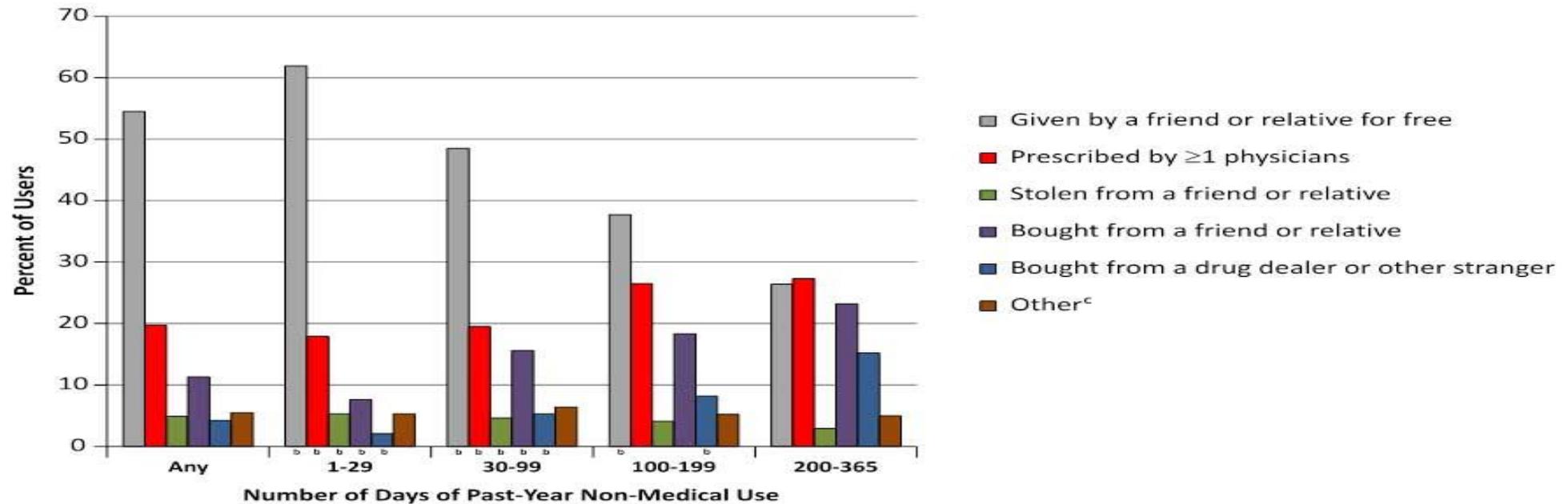


SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality. CDC WONDER, Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2016. <https://wonder.cdc.gov/>.

[www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)  
Your Source for Credible Health Information

# Prescribing Data cont.

Sources of Prescription Opioids Among Past-Year Non-Medical Users<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Obtained from the US National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008 through 2011.<sup>5</sup>

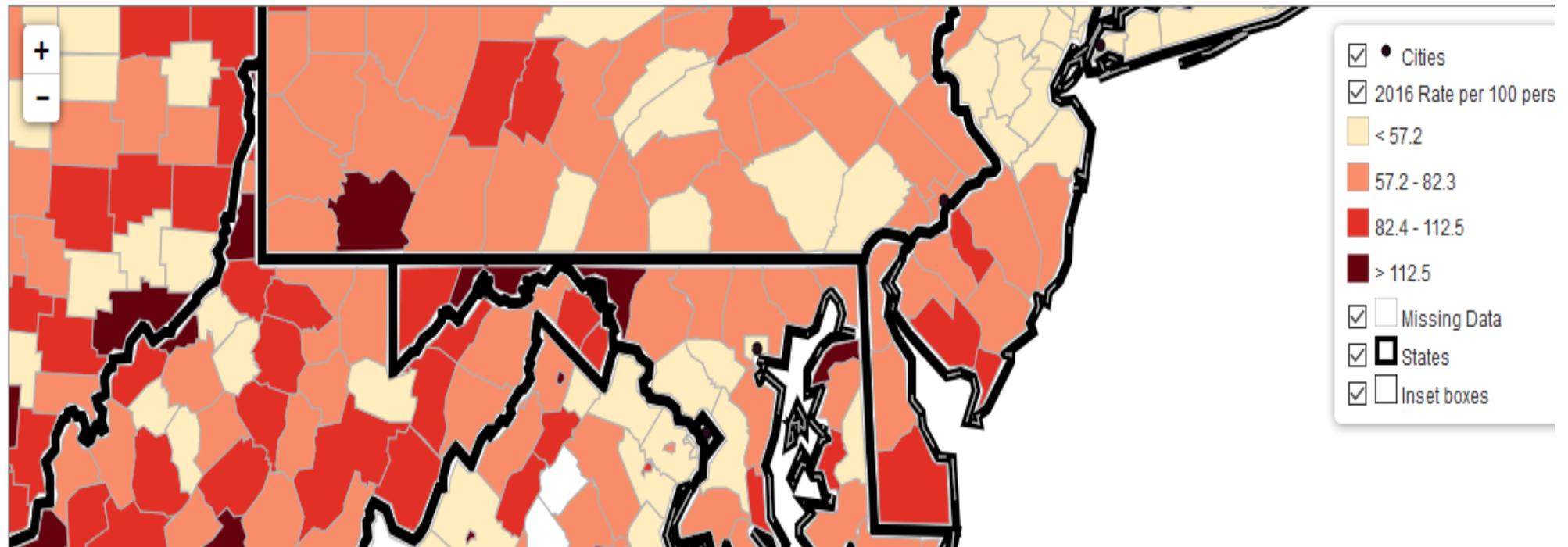
<sup>b</sup> Estimate is statistically significantly different from that for highest-frequency users (200-365 days) ( $P < .05$ ).

<sup>c</sup> Includes written fake prescriptions and those opioids stolen from a physician's office, clinic, hospital, or pharmacy; purchases on the Internet; and obtained some other way.

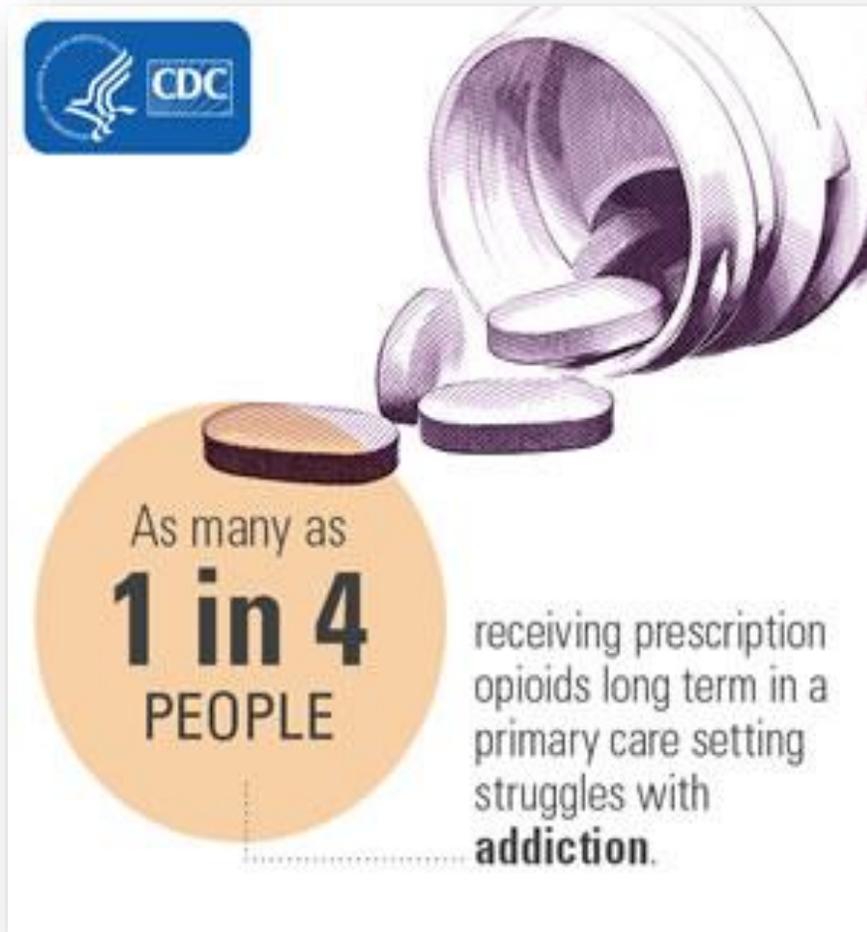
# Delaware – 3 county opioid prescribing rates (%) per 100 people

U.S. County Prescribing Rates, 2016

Kent, DE	DE	10001	75.9
New Castle, DE	DE	10003	74.7
Sussex, DE	DE	10005	93.1

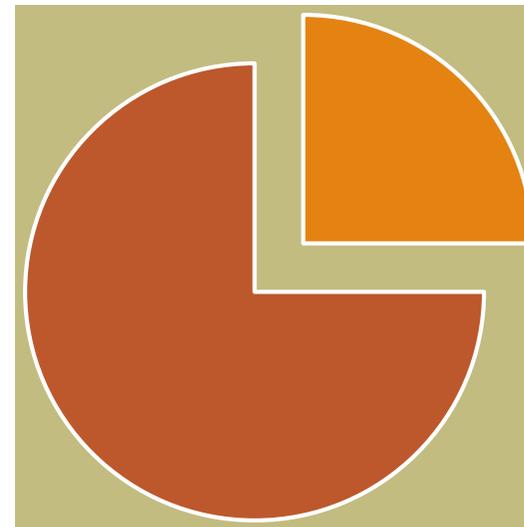


# Making sense of the numbers



- 25% who receive prescription opioid long term struggle with addiction
- 75% who receive prescription opioid long term **do not** struggle with addiction
- **25 out of 100** who receive prescription opioid long term struggle with addiction
- **75 out of 100** who receive prescription opioid long term do not struggle with addiction

Prescribed Opioids



■ addiction ■ not addicted ■ ■

# Resources



**MedlinePlus**

Google Search

I'm Feeling Lucky

NIH > NLM > NNLM

*National Network of Libraries of Medicine*

# MedlinePlus

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**MedlinePlus®**  
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Trusted Health Information from the National Institutes of Health  
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# MedlinePlus Homepage

NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine



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Find information on health, wellness, disorders and conditions



### Drugs & Supplements

Learn about prescription drugs, over-the-counter medicines, herbs, and supplements



### Videos & Tools

Discover tutorials, health and surgery videos, games, and quizzes



### Medical Encyclopedia

Articles and images for diseases, symptoms, tests, treatments

### Medical Dictionary from Merriam-Webster

Look up in Dictionary

GO

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About 1 in 3 adults in the U.S. has high blood pressure, but many don't realize it.

Learn how to prevent high blood pressure with our [topic page](#).

1

2

3

4

||

### Today's Health News

['12-Step' Strategy Boosts Success of Teen Drug Abuse Program](#)

[Decline in Kids' Ear Infections Linked to Pneumococcal Vaccine](#)

[Midlife Behaviors May Affect Your Dementia Risk](#)

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**Refine by Type**

**All Results** (669)

- [Health Topics](#) (30)
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- [Medical Encyclopedia](#) (37)
- [News](#) (36)
- [MedlinePlus Magazine](#) (9)

Results 1 - 10 of 525 for **opioi**

1. **Opioid Abuse and Addiction** (National Library of Medicine)  
**Opioids**, sometimes called narcotics, are a type of drug. They include strong prescription pain relievers, such as ... tramadol. The illegal drug heroin is also an **opioi**. Some **opioi**s are made from the opium plant, ...  
<https://medlineplus.gov/opioiabuseandaddiction.html> - Health Topics
2. **Opioid Basics: Prescription Opioids** (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)  
 ... Injury Violence Prevention WISQARS (Injury & Death Data) Prescription **Opioids** Recommend on Facebook Tweet Share Compartir Prescription **opioi**s ... overdose before they start. Risk Factors for Prescription **Opioid** Abuse and Overdose Research shows that some risk ...  
<https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/opioi/prescribed.html> - External Health Links
3. **Opioid intoxication**  
 Intoxication - **opioi**s ... In the United States, the most commonly abused **opioi**s are heroin and methadone. People who become addicted ... of these drugs. Also, the use of prescription **opioi**s for nonmedical reasons is an extensive and growing ...  
<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000948.htm> - Medical Encyclopedia
4. Prescription Pain Medications (**Opioids**) (National Institute on Drug Abuse)  
 ... Facts / Prescription Pain Medications (**Opioids**) Prescription Pain Medications (**Opioids**) Street names: Oxy, Percs, Vikes Print What is prescription **opioi** misuse?

# MedlinePlus Topic Page: Opioid Abuse and Addiction

 U.S. National Library of Medicine

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Home → Health Topics → Opioid Abuse and Addiction

## Opioid Abuse and Addiction

Also called: Narcotics, Opiates

**On this page**

<b>Basics</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Summary</li><li>Start Here</li><li>Latest News</li><li>Diagnosis and Tests</li><li>Prevention and Risk Factors</li><li>Treatments and Therapies</li></ul>	<b>Learn More</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Related Issues</li><li>Specifics</li></ul>	<b>See, Play and Learn</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Images</li></ul>
<b>Research</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Statistics and Research</li><li>Clinical Trials</li><li>Journal Articles</li></ul>	<b>Resources</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Find an Expert</li></ul>	<b>For You</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Children</li><li>Teenagers</li><li>Women</li><li>Patient Handouts</li></ul>

**Summary**

Opioids, sometimes called narcotics, are a type of drug. They include strong prescription [pain relievers](#), such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, fentanyl, and tramadol. The illegal drug [heroin](#) is also an opioid. Some opioids are made from the opium plant, and others are synthetic (man-made).

A doctor may give you a prescription opioid to reduce pain after you have had a major injury or surgery. You may get them if you have severe pain from health conditions like cancer. Some doctors prescribe them for [chronic pain](#).





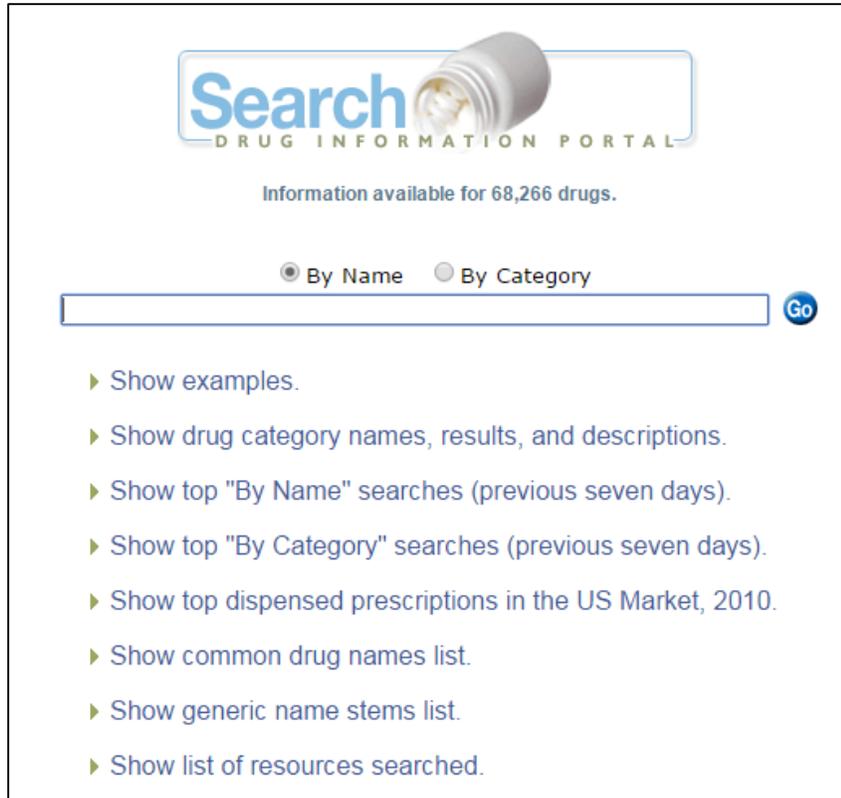
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**MEDICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA**

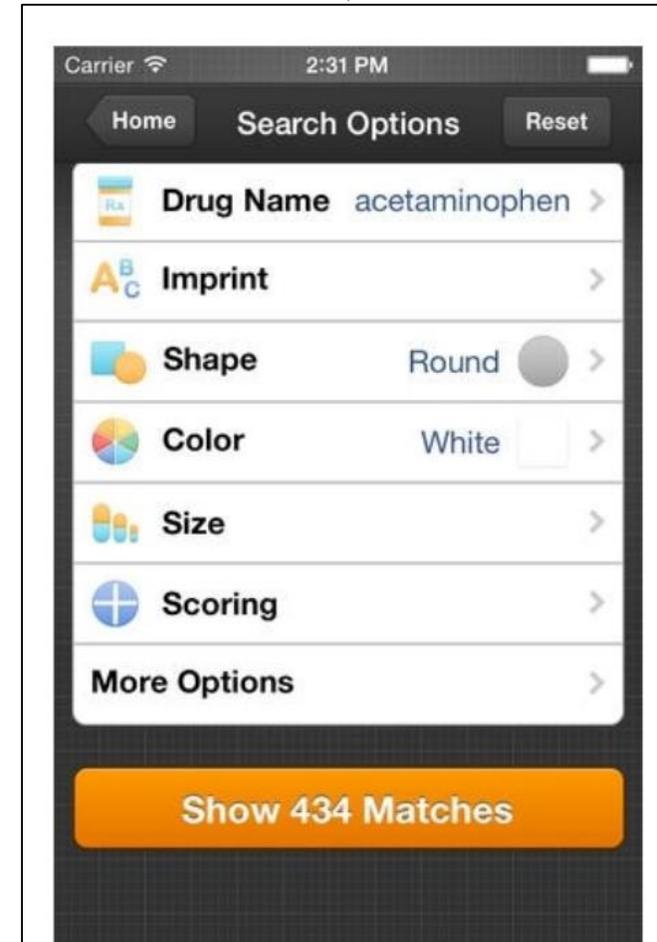
[Acetaminophen and codeine overdose](#)

# Drug Information Portal & Pillbox



Drug information Portal  
<https://druginfo.nlm.nih.gov/drugportal/>

URL to Pillbox  
<https://pillbox.nlm.nih.gov/pillimage/search.php>



# Search results



**Drug Information Portal**  
*Quick Access to Quality Drug Information*

 United States  
**National Library of Medicine**  
National Institutes of Health

Home	News and Features	NLM Resources	NLM Research Resources	Resources by Audience / Class	Other Resources
------	-------------------	---------------	------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------

[Home](#) ▶ **Category Results**



**Search**  
DRUG INFORMATION PORTAL

By Name    By Category

**71 results for Category equals ANALGESICS, OPIOID** 

◀ 1 - 5 ▶ •  per page   Jump to

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[Drug Information Portal Mobile Site](#)  
Last updated: Aug 2017



# Identifying Drugs

- Get Smart about Drugs (<https://www.getsmartaboutdrugs.gov/drugs>)  
Identifying Drugs

The screenshot displays the 'Identifying Drugs' website interface. At the top, there are three main navigation buttons: 'VIEW DRUGS WITH IMAGES' (highlighted), 'VIEW DRUGS AS LIST', and 'VIEW PARAPHERNALIA'. Below these is a secondary navigation bar with 11 categories: 'VIEW ALL', 'NARCOTICS (OPIOIDS)', 'STIMULANTS', 'DEPRESSANTS', 'HALLUCINOGENS', 'CANNABIS', 'STEROIDS', 'INHALANTS', 'DRUGS OF CONCERN', and 'DESIGNER DRUGS'. The main content area is a grid of 15 drug categories, each with a representative image and a label:

- AMPHETAMINES**: Two white, round tablets.
- BARBITURATES**: Three white, round tablets, one with '700' and another with '1000'.
- BATH SALTS**: A white powder in a clear plastic bag next to a black bag.
- BENZODIAZEPINES**: Two bottles of Midazolam (1mg/ml and 2mg/ml).
- COCAINE**: A pile of white powder.
- DXM (DEXTROMETHORPHAN)**: A pile of red, round tablets.
- ECSTASY OR MDMA (ALSO KNOWN AS MOLLY)**: Several colorful tablets, some with 'SKY' written on them.
- FENTANYL**: A pile of light brown powder, with 'Heroin' and 'Fentanyl' labels nearby.
- FLAKKA (ALPHA-PVP)**: A pile of white powder next to a clear glass jar.
- GHB - GAMMA-HYDROXYBUTYRIC ACID**: A blue liquid in a clear bottle next to a brown bottle.
- HEROIN**: A pile of brown powder next to a brown tablet.
- HYDROMORPHONE**: A clear glass vial with a purple cap and a label that reads 'Hydromorphone HCl Injection, USP'.
- INHALANTS**: A collection of various household products like 'ROPEAL OAK' and 'KINGSFORD'.
- KETAMINE**: Several clear glass vials with yellow labels.
- KHAT**: A pile of dried, greenish-brown plant material.

# CDC



**Make the most informed decision with your doctor about prescription opioids.**

Learn more | [www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose](http://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose)



OUR COMMITMENT

## Safer, More Effective Pain Management

Your health and safety are important to us.

Opioid pain medications like oxycodone or hydrocodone can help with severe, acute pain or pain from illnesses like cancer. Taking opioids, especially for longer periods of time, can often do more harm than good. Many non-opioid treatments have been shown to control pain effectively with fewer side effects.

### How you can help:

- 1 When you have pain, let us know your treatment preferences.
- 2 Whether or not you are prescribed opioids, ask what else you can do to feel better and get relief from your symptoms.
- 3 If you are prescribed opioids, ask how long you will need to take them, and how we will work with you to stop taking them.

### As your healthcare providers, we promise to:

-  **MANAGE:** Provide the best possible treatment for your condition.
-  **PERSONALIZE:** Work closely with you to set pain management goals and develop a treatment plan that will help you achieve your goals.
-  **COLLABORATE:** Assess the risks and benefits of prescription opioids together, and prescribe opioids only when their benefits outweigh their risks.

*Opioids should only be used when necessary and only for as long as necessary.*

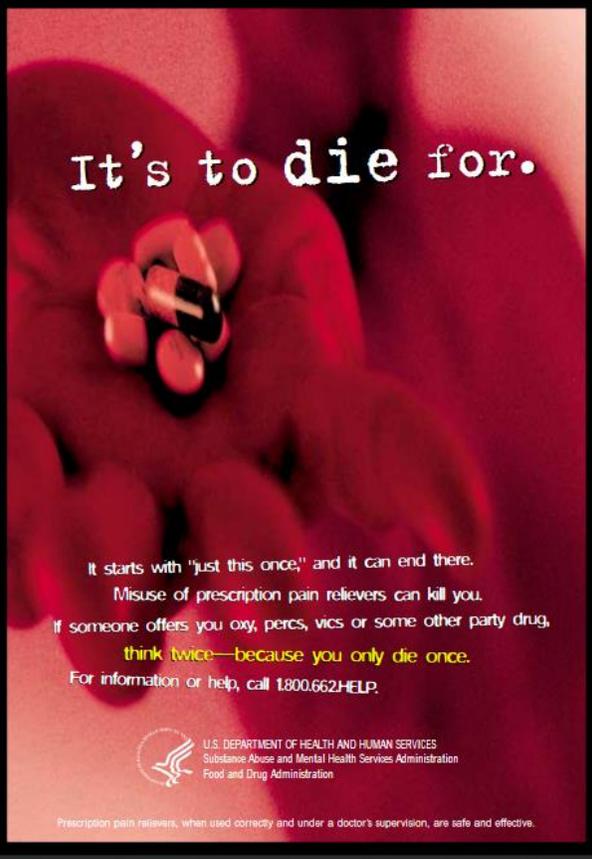


U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



FDA

# IS THIS WHERE YOUR TEEN GOES TO GET HIGH?



It's to die for.

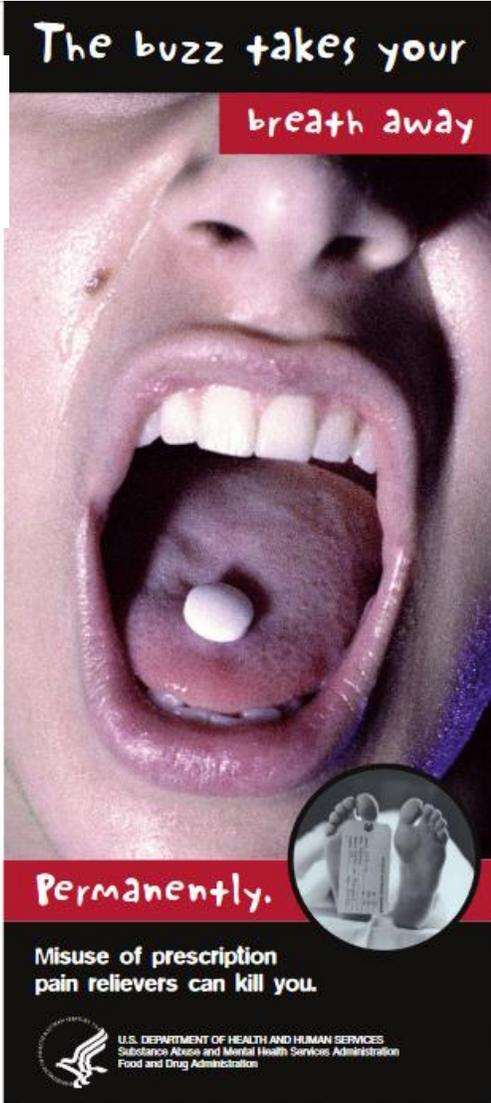
It starts with "just this once," and it can end there.  
Misuse of prescription pain relievers can kill you.  
If someone offers you oxy, percs, vics or some other party drug,  
think twice—because you only die once.  
For information or help, call 1.800.662.HELP.

 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration  
Food and Drug Administration

Prescription pain relievers, when used correctly and under a doctor's supervision, are safe and effective.



[www.TheAntiDrug.com](http://www.TheAntiDrug.com)



The buzz takes your  
breath away

Permanently.

Misuse of prescription  
pain relievers can kill you.

 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration  
Food and Drug Administration

Prescription pain relievers, when used correctly and under a doctor's supervision, are safe and effective.

# Specific Populations

# Older Adults

# Opioid use in older adults

## Opioid Abuse Down in Younger Americans, But Up Among Older Adults

Rates have doubled in people over 50, report says July 26, 2017 HealthDay

[https://medlineplus.gov/news/fullstory\\_167434.html](https://medlineplus.gov/news/fullstory_167434.html)

### Why ?

- Multiple diagnoses
- Drug interactions
- Number of physicians and specialists seen
- Following instructions as per Dr. orders
- Family members



# Teen Health Resources



"Alcohol is still the most used substance among adolescents, followed by marijuana and tobacco" -OAH

"1 in 8 people in the U.S. are adolescents and by 2050 there will be 47M Teens in the U.S." - OAH

"Illicit drug use... is something many adolescents engage in occasionally and a few do regularly" -OAH

"A new trend emerges as more adolescents use e-cigarettes than conventional cigarettes" -OAH

[URL for Office of Adolescent Health \(OAH\)](#) and [URL to OAH Substance Abuse](#)

# Prescription vs Illicit Drugs

## 2016 use by 12<sup>th</sup> graders

### PRESCRIPTION/OVER-THE-COUNTER VS. ILLICIT DRUGS

#### VICODIN®

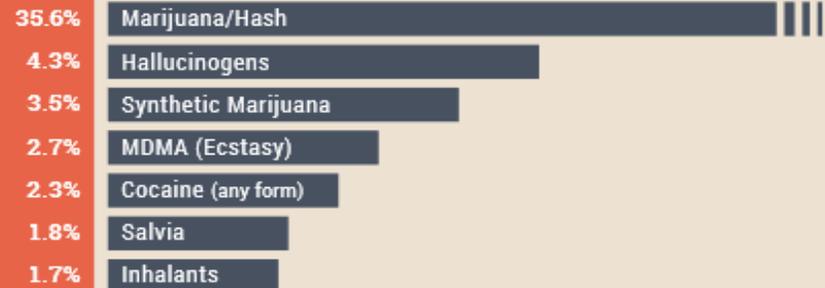


Past-year misuse of Vicodin® among 12th graders has dropped dramatically in the past 5 years. So has misuse of all Rx opioids among 12th graders despite high opioid overdose rates among adults.

#### PRESCRIPTION/OTC



#### ILLICIT DRUGS



Past-year use among 12th graders

#### STUDENTS REPORT LOWEST RATES SINCE START OF THE SURVEY

Across all grades, past-year use of inhalants, heroin, methamphetamine, alcohol, cigarettes, and synthetic cannabinoids are at their lowest by many measures.



## URL for Drugs and Young People

NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine

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Trusted Health Information for You

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Home → [Health Topics](#) → [Drugs and Young People](#)

### Drugs and Young People



**On this page**

<b>Basics</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Summary</li><li>Start Here</li><li>Latest News</li><li>Diagnosis and Tests</li><li>Prevention and Risk Factors</li><li>Treatments and Therapies</li></ul>	<b>Learn More</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Related Issues</li><li>Specifics</li></ul>	<b>See, Play and Learn</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Health Check Tools</li><li>Videos and Tutorials</li><li>Games</li></ul>
<b>Research</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Statistics and Research</li><li>Clinical Trials</li><li>Journal Articles</li></ul>	<b>Resources</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Find an Expert</li></ul>	<b>For You</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Children</li><li>Teenagers</li><li>Patient Handouts</li></ul>

**Summary**

Drug abuse is a serious public health problem. It affects almost every community and family in some way. Drug abuse in children and teenagers may pose a greater hazard than in older people. This is because their brains are not yet fully developed. As a result, the brains of young people may be more susceptible to drug abuse and addiction than adult brains.

used drugs include

**Get Drugs and Young People updates by email** 

Enter email address

**MEDICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA**

[Drug signs and teenagers](#)



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[Español](#)

[Home](#) → [Health Topics](#) → [Teen Mental Health](#)

## Teen Mental Health

### On this page

#### Basics

- [Summary](#)
- [Start Here](#)
- [Latest News](#)
- [Diagnosis and Tests](#)
- [Treatments and Therapies](#)

#### Learn More

- [Related Issues](#)
- [Specifics](#)

#### See, Play and Learn

- [Health Check Tools](#)

#### Research

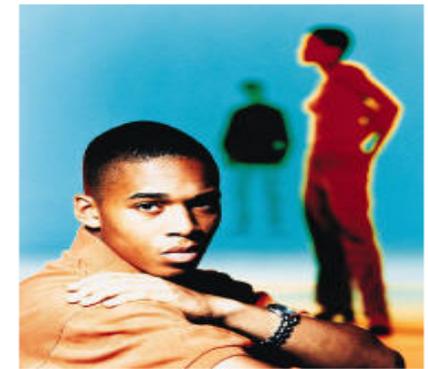
- [Statistics and Research](#)
- [Clinical Trials](#)
- [Journal Articles](#)

#### Resources

- [Find an Expert](#)

#### For You

- [Patient Handouts](#)



Get Teen Mental Health updates  
by email [i](#)

Enter email address

GO

### Summary

Being a teenager is hard. You're under stress to be liked, do well in school, get along with your family, and make big decisions. You can't avoid most of these pressures, and worrying about them is normal. But feeling very sad, hopeless or worthless could be warning signs of a mental health problem.

Mental health problems are real, painful, and sometimes severe. You might need help if you have the signs and symptoms of a mental health problem.

[URL for Teen Mental Health](#)



**National Institute  
on Drug Abuse for Parents**

*Advancing Addiction Science*

[Teens](#)

[Teachers](#)

[Parents](#)

[Drugs & Health Blog](#)

[NDAFW](#)



**Drugs and Your Kids**



**Scientific Facts About  
Drugs**



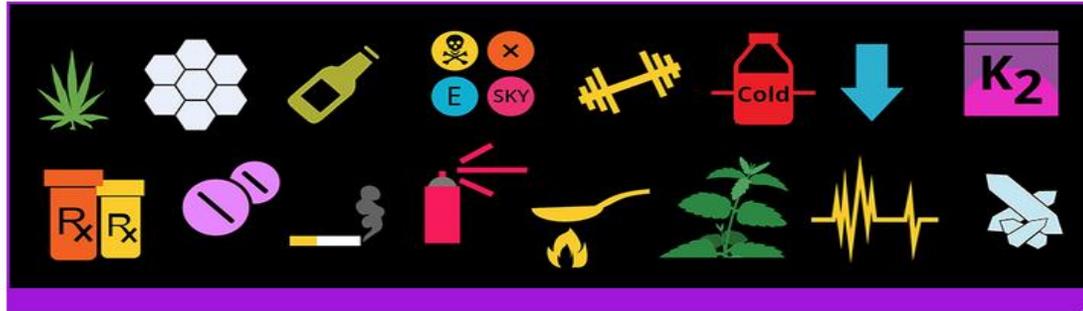
**Drug Abuse Treatment**

[URL for NIDA for Parents](#)



## Drug Facts

Get the latest on how drugs affect the brain and body. Featuring videos, games, blog posts and more!



## Drugs & Health Blog

[See All Blog Items >](#)



**Coffee and Energy Drinks: Test Your Knowledge**



**How Legal Is Marijuana?**



**Alcohol and Drug Use in College-Aged Young Adults:**

[URL](#) for NIDA for Teens

# **Substance Abuse Outreach and Programming**



### Lesson Plan and Activity Finder

Search for free lessons and activities for use in the classroom, based on national science and education standards.



### Drug Facts for Students

Health effects, stats, videos, games, blog posts and more organized by drug type. In teen section.



[URL](#) for NIDA for Teachers



**Order Free Materials**

**URL to Order NIDA Drug Publications**

### Follow the Directions

Prescription painkillers, drugs to treat sleep disorders, anti-anxiety drugs, and stimulants are powerful drugs. It is important to follow a doctor's, health care provider's, or pharmacist's instructions about how much to take and what things to avoid. For example, taking more than the prescribed amount of any prescription drug can lead to an overdose. People who overdose may vomit or even fall into a coma, depending on the drug. In addition, a person may have serious side effects from mixing prescription drugs with other medicines, over-the-counter drugs, or alcohol.

### Surprising Facts

- Prescription painkillers can cause nausea and vomiting.
- Mixing anti-anxiety or sleep disorder drugs with other drugs, particularly alcohol, can slow breathing, slow heart rate, and possibly lead to death.
- Abusing stimulants while taking a cold medicine with decongestants can cause dangerous increases in blood pressure and irregular heart rhythms.

### The Search Continues

There is much that scientists have yet to discover about the effects of prescription drugs on the brain and body. Maybe you will make the next big discovery! Until then, follow me—Sara Bellum—in the other magazines in my series, as we explore how drugs affect the brain and nervous system.



For more information, visit:  
[www.teens.drugabuse.gov](http://www.teens.drugabuse.gov)



To learn more about prescription drugs and other drugs of abuse, or to order materials on these topics, free of charge, in English or Spanish, visit the NIDA Web site at [www.drugabuse.gov](http://www.drugabuse.gov) or contact the DrugPubs Research Dissemination Center at 877-NIDA-NIH (877-643-2644; TTY/TDD: 248-645-8228).

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## The Brain's Response to Prescription Drugs

Hi! My name is Sara Bellum. Welcome to my magazine series that explores the brain's response to drugs. In this issue, we will investigate fascinating facts about prescription drugs.

Prescription drugs are medicines that are prescribed to a person by his or her doctor to treat diseases. Some prescription drugs affect the brain—especially those used to treat pain, or mental disorders such as anxiety or

attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

Doctors decide how much of a drug to give a person based on that person's age, size, and medical history. By doing so, doctors oversee the safe and proper use of prescription drugs. Abuse is when someone takes a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription or in a way or amount that is different from what was prescribed. Abuse of prescription drugs can have serious and harmful health effects, including poisoning and even death.



**National Institute on Drug Abuse**

# DRUGS + YOUR BODY

Click below to find out how drugs affect the body — **It Isn't Pretty!**



**BRAIN**

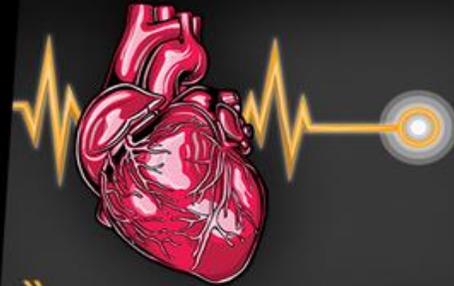
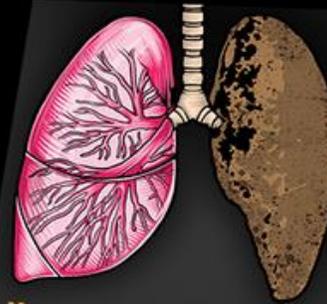
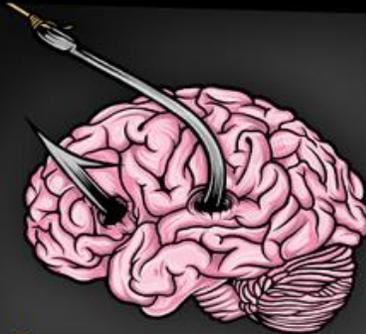
**SKIN**

**LUNGS**

**MOUTH**

**HEART**

**DEATH**



**FIND OUT MORE**



**HEADS UP REAL NEWS**  
ABOUT DRUGS AND YOUR BODY



[URL to Drugs + Your Body Interactive](#)

[URL to Drugs + Your Body Lesson Plan Description](#)

# HealthReach

- Source for information in multiple languages
- ***What is addiction?*** available in 9 languages
- Video: ***Safe, Smart and Healthy – Keys to Success in Your New Home: Substance Use and Abuse*** available in 16 languages.



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# Topic List

Browse the entire collection of patient education materials and provider information tools. Choose a topic from the A-Z index, or select a category to search by subject.

## Browse Topics A-Z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

## Browse Health Collections

### Refugee Health Information

- ▶ About Refugees & Asylees
- ▶ Information About Health Services for Refugees
- ▶ Refugee Populations

### Weather Emergencies

- ▶ Home Preparedness
- ▶ Fires
- ▶ Floods
- ▶ Heat Waves
- ▶ Winter Storms and Cold

### Women's Health

- ▶ Breast Cancer
- ▶ Mammogram
- ▶ Pelvic Exam
- ▶ Pregnancy

### Family Planning

- ▶ Contraception
- ▶ Family planning services
- ▶ Natural family planning methods

# DHSS.Delaware.gov

## Get the facts about prescription opioids



228

people in Delaware died of drug-related deaths in 2015. Many of those deaths were related to prescription drugs.

Almost 2 million

Americans abused or were dependent on prescription opioids in 2014.

As many as 1 in 4

people who receive prescription opioids long term for non-cancer pain in primary care settings struggle with addiction.

### What are opioids?

Opioids are drugs that block pain signals to the brain and have very serious side effects. Commonly prescribed opioids include hydrocodone, oxycodone, codeine, morphine and fentanyl. Heroin is also an opioid.

Opioids aren't made for long-term use; the more you use them, the more your body builds a tolerance. You'll have the same level of pain, but need more opioids – increasing your chances of overdose or addiction. Long-term use of opioids can be appropriate for some patients receiving active cancer treatment, palliative care, and/or end-of-life care.

### What are the dangers of opioids?

- Opioid medications are addictive.
- Overdosing on opioids can happen by accident.
- Opioids can cause significant side effects, including: Constipation, nausea, vomiting, dry mouth, sleepiness, dizziness, confusion, and increased sensitivity to pain.

### How do I take opioids?

- Start low and go slow – your prescriber should give you the lowest dose for the shortest amount of time possible.
- Never take opioids in greater amounts or more often than prescribed – otherwise addiction or overdose become more likely.
- Do not share your prescription medications with anyone. It is both illegal and unsafe.
- Avoid taking opioids with alcohol. Mixing can increase your risk of overdose.
- Avoid mixing opioids with the following medications when possible (unless otherwise advised by your prescriber): Sedatives or tranquilizers, including benzodiazepines (i.e. Xanax and Valium); muscle relaxants (i.e. Soma or Flexeril) sleeping pills or hypnotics (i.e. Ambien or Lunesta); other prescription opioid pain relievers.

### How should I store and dispose of my medications?

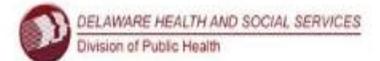
- Lock all medications up or put them out of the way of anyone, including children or pets, who might try to consume them by accident or on purpose.
- Safely dispose of any unused medications at one of 14 Delaware prescription medication drop boxes. For a complete list of locations, visit [www.DelawareHealthyHomes.org](http://www.DelawareHealthyHomes.org).

If you or someone you know is struggling with addiction, call the 24/7 Crisis Hotline at:  
New Castle County: 800-662-2929 Kent and Sussex counties: 800-345-6735

For more information, find an online guide to prevention, treatment, and recovery resources at [www.HelpIsHereDE.com](http://www.HelpIsHereDE.com).



Updated 12/28/16



[www.HelpIsHereDE.com](http://www.HelpIsHereDE.com)

# Naloxone

What happens when someone overdoses?

# OUR BODY DURING AN OVERDOSE

**AIRWAYS & LUNGS**

- > No breathing
- > Shallow breathing
- > Slow and difficult breathing

**EYES, EARS, NOSE, & THROAT**

- > Dry mouth
- > Extremely small pupils
- > Tongue discoloration

**HEART & BLOOD**  
Low blood pressure & Weak pulse

**STOMACH & INTESTINES**

- > Constipation
- > Spasms of the stomach and intestinal tract

**NERVOUS SYSTEM**

- > Coma
- > Delirium
- > Disorientation
- > Drowsiness
- > Muscle spasticity

# What is naloxone?

## WHAT IS NALOXONE?

Naloxone is an “opioid antagonist” used to reverse the effects of opioid (i.e. morphine and heroin) overdose.

It's non-addictive drug.

Only works if a person has opioids in his system.

Costs as little as one dollar for a lifesaving dose.

It is used to treat a narcotic overdose in an emergency situation.

It is used to diagnose whether a person has used an overdose of an opioid.

It is a temporary drug that wears off in 20-90 minutes.

The infographic features a central 3D ball-and-stick model of the naloxone molecule. Surrounding this central model are seven red circular icons, each connected to a text block. The icons include: a pregnant woman (top-left), a syringe with a red 'X' (top), a dollar sign (top-right), a person (right), a clock (bottom-right), an ECG line (bottom-left), and a person (left). At the top, there are two chemical structures: the left one is naloxone, showing a vinyl group (CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH<sub>2</sub>) and a hydroxyl group (HO); the right one is an opioid structure with numbered carbons (3, 6, 14) and a methyl group (NCH<sub>3</sub>).

# MedlinePlus: naloxone

NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine



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[Home](#) → [Drugs, Herbs and Supplements](#) → [Naloxone Injection](#)

## Naloxone Injection

pronounced as (nal ox' one)



[Why is this medication prescribed?](#)

[How should this medicine be used?](#)

[Other uses for this medicine](#)

[What special precautions should I follow?](#)

[What side effects can this medication cause?](#)

[What should I know about storage and disposal of this medication?](#)

[What other information should I know?](#)

[Brand names](#)

[Other names](#)

### Why is this medication prescribed?

Naloxone injection and naloxone prefilled auto-injection device (Evzio) are used along with emergency medical treatment to reverse the life-threatening effects of a known or suspected opiate (narcotic) overdose. Naloxone injection is also used after surgery to reverse the effects of opiates given during surgery. Naloxone injection is given to newborns to decrease the effects of opiates received by the pregnant mother prior to delivery. Naloxone injection is in a class of medications called opiate antagonists. It works by blocking the effects of opiates to relieve dangerous symptoms caused by high levels of opiates in the blood.

### How should this medicine be used?

Naloxone injection comes as a solution (liquid) to be injected intravenously (into a vein), intramuscularly (into a muscle), or subcutaneously (just under the skin). It also comes as a prefilled auto-injection device containing a solution to be injected intramuscularly or subcutaneously. It is usually given as needed to treat opiate overdoses.

# Search results: naloxone

**Drug Information Portal**  
Quick Access to Quality Drug Information

United States  
**National Library of Medicine**  
National Institutes of Health

Home | News and Features | NLM Resources | NLM Research Resources | Resources by Audience / Class | Other Resources

Home ▶ Substance

   By Name  By Category

### Result

**Drug Name:** Naloxone [INN:BAN]

**Description:** A specific opiate antagonist that has no agonist activity. It is a competitive antagonist at mu, delta, and kappa opioid receptors.

**Categories:** [i](#) Central Nervous System Agents

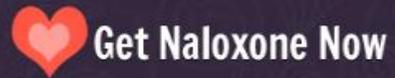
### Summary

- ▶ [i](#) Summary of drug information (MedlinePlusDrug)
- ▶ [i](#) Summary of consumer health information (MedlinePlusTopics)
- ▶ [i](#) Summary of the effect on breastfeeding (LactMed)
- ▶ [i](#) Summary of Drug-Induced Liver Injury (LiverTox)
- ▶ [i](#) Summary of drug information and clinical research (PubMed Health)
- ▶ [i](#) Manufacturers drug label (DailyMed)
- ▶ [i](#) Clinical trials (ClinicalTrials.gov)

### Detailed Summary

- ▶ [i](#) Summary of reviewed biological and physical data (HSDB)

# Get Naloxone Now (<http://www.getnaloxonenow.org/>)



Home

Our Mission

Get Training

Get Naloxone

Institutions

Links

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**HELP**  
THOSE IN NEED



**GIVE**  
OVERDOSE RESCUE



**HOPE**  
FOR A LIFE SAVED

## Save a Life

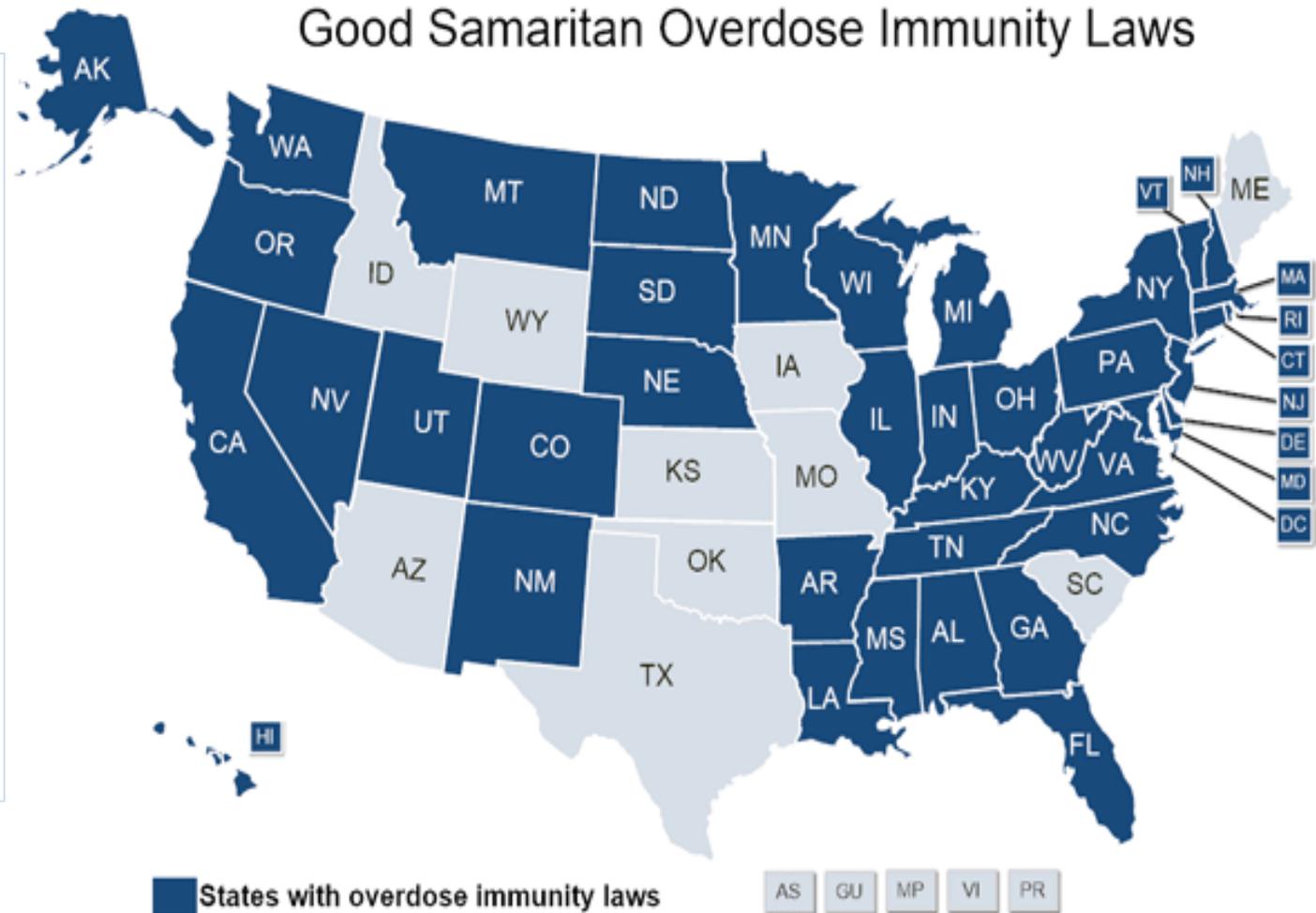
Learn how to respond  
to an overdose  
emergency

Get Naloxone Now is an online resource to train people to respond effectively to an opioid-associated overdose emergency. Get Naloxone Now advocates for widespread access to overdose education and training in how to administer naloxone, the life-saving antidote for opioid-associated overdose. Get Naloxone Now seeks to increase the number of lives saved by bystanders and professional first responders (police officers, firefighters and EMTs). Find out how you can contribute to reducing overdose deaths by accessing our online training modules.

# Immunity for calling 911 – Good Samaritan Laws

❖ Protects those witnessing an overdose:

**Under Delaware's 911/Good Samaritan Law**, people who call 911 to report an overdose and the person is in medical distress, cannot be arrested for low-level drug crimes. DHSS urges people to make the call and save a life.



# Philadelphia Public Librarians in the News



DAVID MAIALETTI / STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

Chera Kowalski, 33, who works with teens and adults at McPherson Square library, holds naloxone. While other libraries practice fire drills, McPherson Branch has overdose drills.



DAVID MAIALETTI / Staff Photographer

Teddy Hackett picks up needles that heroin users have left around the McPherson Square Branch in Kensington.



 Buy Photo

TOM GRALISH / STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

Chera Kowalski tends to a woman thought to be in distress in McPherson Square. Working in the city as a librarian, in two months Kowalski has helped save eight lives.

# Opioid Treatment Program (OTPs) Disaster Planning

How do you provide service or care during a emergency or disaster?

- Opioid substitution treatment (OST)
  - Communication Issues
  - Increased demand for methadone
  - Treatment needed for withdrawal
- *Disaster preparedness among opioid treatment programs: Policy recommendations from state opioid treatment authorities.* Elliott,Luther; Benoit, Ellen; Matusow,Harlan, Rosenblum,Andrew; **International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction 23 (2017) 152-159**. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdr.2017.05.001> ( August 2017)



# Substance Abuse after Disasters

<https://www.ptsd.va.gov/professional/trauma/disaster-terrorism/disasters-substance-abuse.asp>



U.S. Department  
of Veterans Affairs



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☰ MENU

VA » Health Care » PTSD: National Center for PTSD » Professional » Disasters and Substance Abuse or Dependence

## PTSD: National Center for PTSD

PROFESSIONAL *This section is for Researchers, Providers & Helpers*

### Disasters and Substance Abuse or Dependence

What are the rates of substance use following disasters?

The following findings from empirical disaster research summarize the issue of disasters and substance abuse or dependence.

“ We can never forget that the faces of substance use disorders are real people. How we respond to this crisis is a moral test for America. Are we a nation willing to take on an epidemic that is causing great human suffering and economic loss? Are we able to live up to that most fundamental obligation we have as human beings: to care for one another? ”

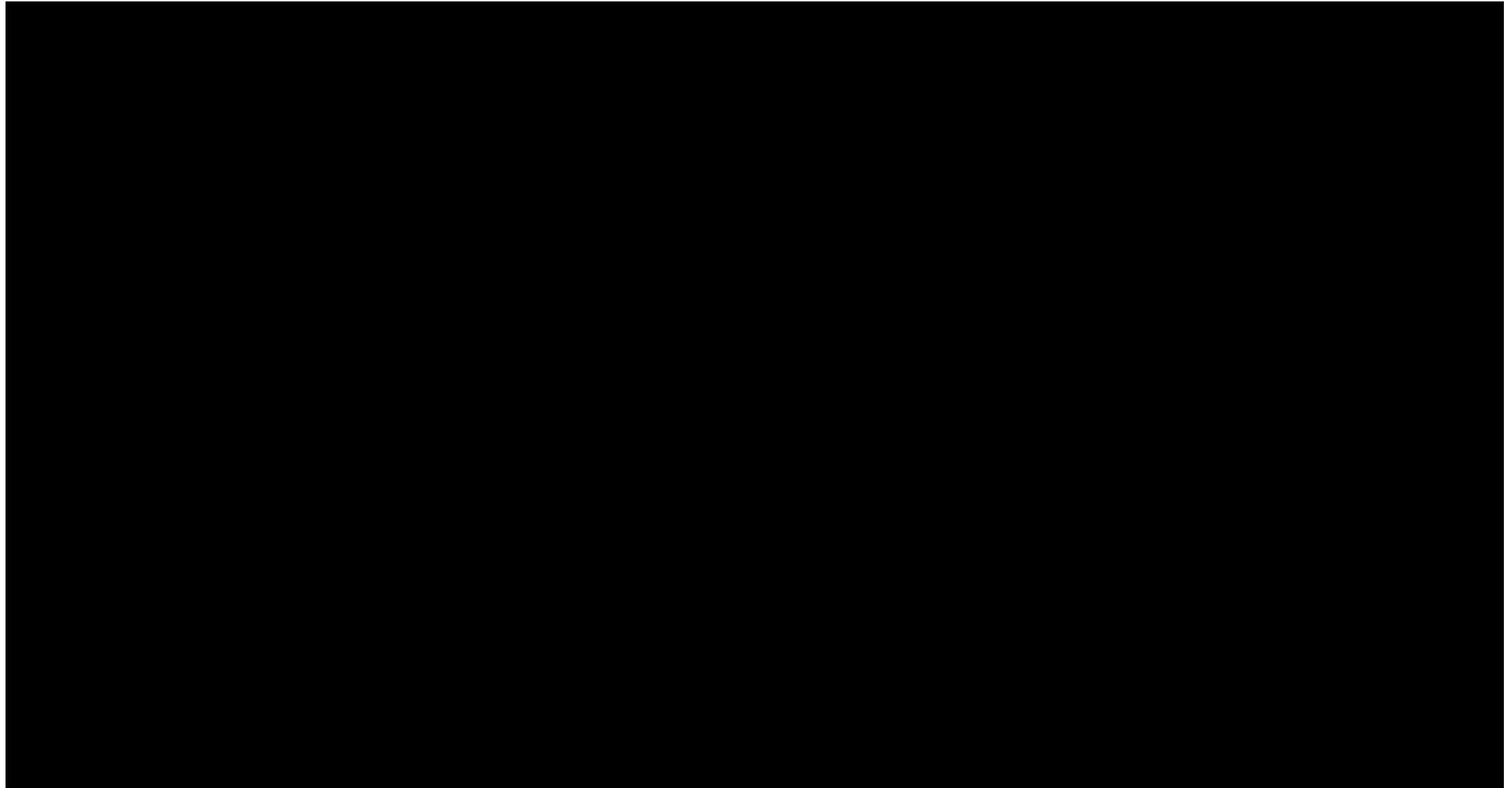
**Vivek H. Murthy, M.D., M.B.A.**

Vice Admiral, U.S. Public Health Service

Former Surgeon General



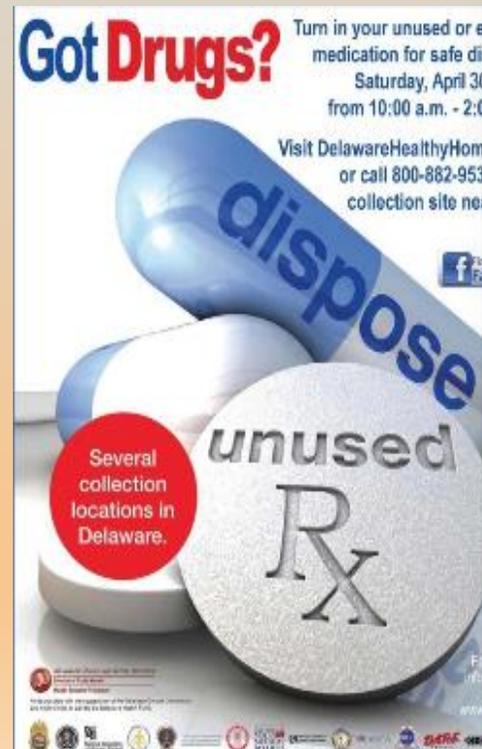
In their own words.....



# Prevention

# National Drug-Take Back Day / or any day.....

- Helps to keep medicines from entering the environment
- Helps to keep medications from use by others
- Helps to prevent accidental exposure by children



**Got Drugs?** Turn in your unused or expired medication for safe disposal  
Saturday, April 30, 2010  
from 10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Visit DelawareHealthyHomes.com  
or call 800-882-9539  
collection site near you

**dispose**

Several collection locations in Delaware.

**unused**

**Rx**

For more information visit www.doh.state.de.us

Delaware Department of Health and Social Services  
Division of Public Health  
2010 National Drug Take Back Day

Logos for participating organizations: Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Delaware State Police, Delaware State Fire Marshal, Delaware State Sheriff's Office, Delaware State Troop, Delaware State Police, Delaware State Fire Marshal, Delaware State Sheriff's Office, Delaware State Troop, Delaware State Police, Delaware State Fire Marshal, Delaware State Sheriff's Office, Delaware State Troop.



Follow these simple steps to dispose of medicines in the household trash

**MIX**  
Mix medicines (do not crush tablets or capsules) with an unpalatable substance such as dirt, kitty litter, or used coffee grounds;

**PLACE**  
Place the mixture in a container such as a sealed plastic bag;

**THROW**  
Throw the container in your household trash;

**SCRATCH OUT**  
Scratch out all personal information on the prescription label of your empty pill bottle or empty medicine packaging to make it unreadable, then dispose of the container.



## How Delaware is Addressing the Opioid Epidemic

KARYL T. RATTAY, MD, MS  
DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH



DELAWARE HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES  
Division of Public Health

[http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhcc/files/opiodpresentation\\_03022017.pdf](http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhcc/files/opiodpresentation_03022017.pdf)

# Office of Lieutenant Governor Bethany Hall-Long



## Lt. Governor Hall-Long Announces Legislation to Improve Behavioral Health Services in Delaware

- *Legislation will lead to the creation of a statewide integrated plan to address addiction and mental illness in Delaware*
- And.....



### Children's Behavioral Health Services Statewide community information meetings

The Delaware Children's Department Division of Prevention and Behavioral Health Services is hosting community meetings to introduce our new Mobile Response and Stabilization Service; which will strengthen the public children's behavioral healthcare system. The services are designed to defuse an immediate crisis, assess risk, keep children and their families' safe, and maintain the children in their own homes or current living situation.

These meetings are open to the public and all interested persons are encouraged to attend.  
Advanced registration is not required.

<b><u>Sussex County</u></b> Wednesday July 12 <sup>th</sup> <b>Delaware Tech-Owens Campus</b> Theater in the Arts & Science Center 21179 College Drive Georgetown, De 19947 4pm-6pm	<b><u>New Castle County</u></b> Thursday July 20 <sup>th</sup> <b>Rockford Center</b> Location: Gym 100 Rockford Drive Newark, De 19713 4pm-6pm	<b><u>Kent County</u></b> Thursday July 27 <sup>th</sup> <b>Dover Behavioral Health</b> Location: Gym 725 Horsepond Road Dover, De 19901 4pm-6pm
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# Questions/Comments



# Presentation resources

## Richard Saitz, Boston University School of Public Health

- Misperceptions and the Misused Language of Addiction: Words Matter  
*Author: Richard Saitz* (presentation)
- <http://escholarship.umassmed.edu/ner/48/> (YouTube recording)

- Botticelli MP, Koh HK. Changing the Language of Addiction. *JAMA*. 2016;316(13):1361–1362. doi:10.1001/jama.2016.11874
- Calver KE, Saitz R. Substance Use Terminology. *JAMA*. 2017;317(7):768–769. doi:10.1001/jama.2016.20469

## **Resources from the National Library of Medicine and NIH**

- Addiction Resources from the National Library of Medicine and Connected Sites 8.2.17.pdf
- MedlinePlus - <https://medlineplus.gov>
- Drug Information Portal - <https://druginfo.nlm.nih.gov/drugportal/>
- Pillbox- <https://pillbox.nlm.nih.gov/pillimage/search.php>
- NIDA (National Institute on Drug Abuse)- <https://www.drugabuse.gov/>

## **Drug Info**

- **Get Naloxone Now** (<http://www.getnaloxonenow.org/>)
- FDA- <https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/DrugSafety/InformationbyDrugClass/ucm337066.htm>
- CDC- <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/prescribing/patients.html>
- **Get Smart about Drugs** - <https://www.getsmartaboutdrugs.gov/drugs>

## **Delaware DHHS**

[http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhcc/files/opiodpresentation\\_03022017.pdf](http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhcc/files/opiodpresentation_03022017.pdf)  
Help is Here – [www.HelpISHereDE.com](http://www.HelpISHereDE.com)

## **Statistics**

- **CDC-** <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/epidemic/index.html>

# Program Activities/Resources for Teens

## **Web sites for Program Implementation :**

[URL](#) for NIDA for Teens

[URL](#) for NIDA for Teachers

[URL](#) for NIDA for Parents

[URL](#) to Drugs + Your Body Interactive

[URL](#) to Drugs + Your Body Lesson Plan Description

[URL](#) for NIDA for Teens : Drug Facts

[URL](#) for National Drug & Alcohol IQ Challenge

[URL](#) for Jeopardy Game Template

[URL](#) to Order NIDA Drug Publications

[URL](#) to CSI: Forensic Web Adventures and [Educators Guide](#)

# Contact us

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