In 2020, Dorchester County had 89 opioid overdoses, 15 of which were fatal.





Using a prescription drug not prescribed to you or differently than prescribed is misuse.





About half (50.8%) of people misusing opioids got them from friends or family. Another 37.5% of people misusing opioids got them from health care providers.





Talk with your kids about misusing prescription pain medicine. Your voice matters to your children.





Lock up and monitor your prescription medicine. Safe storage helps prevent misuse.





Got old or unused medicine? Take it to a 24-hour drop box at any law enforcement agency, no questions asked.





If your child gets pain medicine after an injury or dental procedure, control and monitor the pills.





2,499 Marylanders died from opioids in 2020. Deaths from opioids increased by 18.7% from 2019.





Some signs of an opioid overdose include having a hard time breathing, clammy skin, blue lips and fingers, limp body, and vomiting.





Anyone can learn how to respond to an opioid overdose using naloxone (Narcan), a life-saving medicine. Call 410-228-3230 for information on free training.





The Good Samaritan Law protects people who help with an overdose from arrest and prosecution of certain crimes.





You can become dependent on prescription pain medicine at recommended doses.





Some signs of opioid abuse include pinpoint pupils, slurred speech, having a hard time breathing, confusion, nausea, itching or flushed skin, constipation, and nodding off.





Feeling connected to family, school, and community protect young people from risky behaviors.





You don't have to do it alone. Help is available: Call 410-228-7714. After hours and weekends: Call 1-888-407-8018.





9.7 million people aged12 and older misusedpain relievers in 2019.





If your healthcare provider suggests opioids, ask about the risks and if there is a non-addictive alternative.





Prescription opioids are in the same class of drugs as heroin.





For the first time since 2016, prescription opioid deaths increased significantly in Maryland, accounting for 445 fatal overdoses in 2020.





Peer Support Specialists have life experience with substance use disorder and offer support to individuals using substances or in recovery. To speak with a Peer: Call DRI-Dock at 410-228-3230.





Past misuse of prescription opioids is the strongest risk factor for starting heroin use.





Fentanyl is a man-made drug that is very deadly and is being mixed with other drugs, like heroin and cocaine.





Fentanyl is leading the supply of illicit opioids. Fentanyl was involved in a record-breaking 83.9% of all fatal overdoses in Maryland in 2020.





If you are not sure if you can become dependent on a medication, ask your doctor, pharmacist, or healthcare professional.





Substance use disorder is a chronic brain disease, meaning it is long-lasting and changes the way the brain works.





You are more likely to die from an opioid overdose than a motor vehicle crash.





Every day, about 2,600 adults aged 26 or older misuse a prescription pain reliever for the first time.





Opioids were involved in 90.1% of all fatal overdoses in 2020, which is higher than at any other point during the opioid crisis in Maryland.





Maryland had 917 cocaine-related deaths in 2020. Cocaine was the substance most frequently mixed with opioids.





Substance misuse does not discriminate against race, gender, or economic status.



