In 2021, Dorchester County had 89 opioid overdoses, 18 of which were fatal





You don't have to do it alone. Treatment is available: Call 410-228-7714. In crisis: Call or text 988





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





Nearly half (47.2%) of people misusing opioids got them from family or friends. Another 43.6% 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.





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





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





Most commonly used opioids include hydrocodone (Vicodin), oxycodone (Oxycontin, Percocet), morphine, codeine, fentanyl, and heroin





Peer Support Specialists have lived 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





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





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





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





Take time to care for your mental wellbeing. About half of those who experience a mental illness during their lives will also experience a substance use disorder





## 9.3 million people aged 12 and older misused pain relievers in 2020





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 prescribed doses





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





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





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





Prescription opioid use is a risk factor for starting heroin use





Fentanyl is a man-made drug being mixed with other drugs. Fentanyl was involved in 84% of all fatal overdoses in Maryland in 2020





Opioids are highly addictive. If you use opioids regularly, you may become dependent on them.





Substance use disorder is a chronic brain disease that is longlasting and changes the way the brain works





An individual is more likely to die from an opioid overdose than a motor vehicle crash





774,000 adults aged 26 or older misused a prescription pain reliever for the first time in 2020





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





Opioids were involved in 90% of all fatal overdoses in 2020, which is higher than at any other point during the opioid crisis in Maryland





Combining opioids with alcohol and other drugs increases your chances of death





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





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



