



Challenge

OF TARRANT COUNTY

Recognize.

Respond.

Save a Life.

A Community Guide to Fentanyl & Opioid Overdose Prevention

Every Life Matters

Every overdose affects our community!

It does this by impacting:

- Families
- Friends
- Classmates
- Colleagues

Knowledge saves lives.



Why This Training Matters

**“We cannot prevent every emergency,
but we can prepare people to respond.
One informed person can save a life!”**

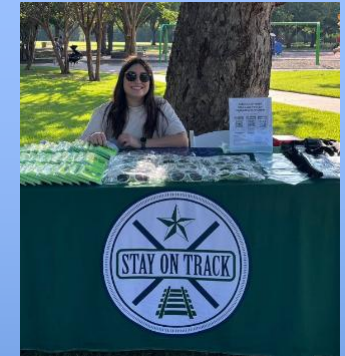


About Challenge of Tarrant County

Building healthier communities through prevention, education, collaboration, and intervention.

Challenge of Tarrant County was founded in 1984 and has always been dedicated to confronting substance misuse in our community.

- Prevention Education
- Community Partnerships
- Outreach
- Sector Engagement and Collaboration
- Resource Distribution
- Advocacy for Sound Public Policy



Recognize. Respond. Save a Life.



Learning Objectives

After today's training participants will be able to:

- ✓ Explain today's opioid and fentanyl landscape
- ✓ Recognize overdose warning signs
- ✓ Respond safely during an overdose
- ✓ Properly administer naloxone
- ✓ Connect people to prevention and recovery resources

Today's Journey



Prevention begins before an emergency.
Recognition saves precious minutes.
Action saves lives.

Let's begin!

Recognize. Respond. Save a Life.



MODULE 1

Understanding Today's Landscape

Knowledge is the first step toward prevention.



Recognize. Respond. Save a Life.



WHY COMMUNITY TRAINING MATTERS

Equipping people with the right knowledge and tools can save lives.



43%

of overdose deaths in 2023 had a potential bystander present.¹



Bystanders who are trained are more likely to recognize an overdose, take action, and save a life.²



Training turns awareness into preparedness.

A few minutes of training today can mean a lifetime saved tomorrow.



RECOGNITION SAVES LIVES

Early recognition of an overdose can mean the difference between life and death.



QUICK ACTION CAN SAVE A LIFE

Calling 911 and administering naloxone immediately can reverse an overdose.



NALOXONE WORKS

Naloxone can reverse an opioid overdose and restore breathing when given in time.



EDUCATION BUILDS SAFER COMMUNITIES

Knowledge, awareness, and action reduce risk and prevent overdoses in our communities.



OVERDOSES ARE PREVENTABLE.

Communities with naloxone access and overdose response training experience fewer overdose deaths.³



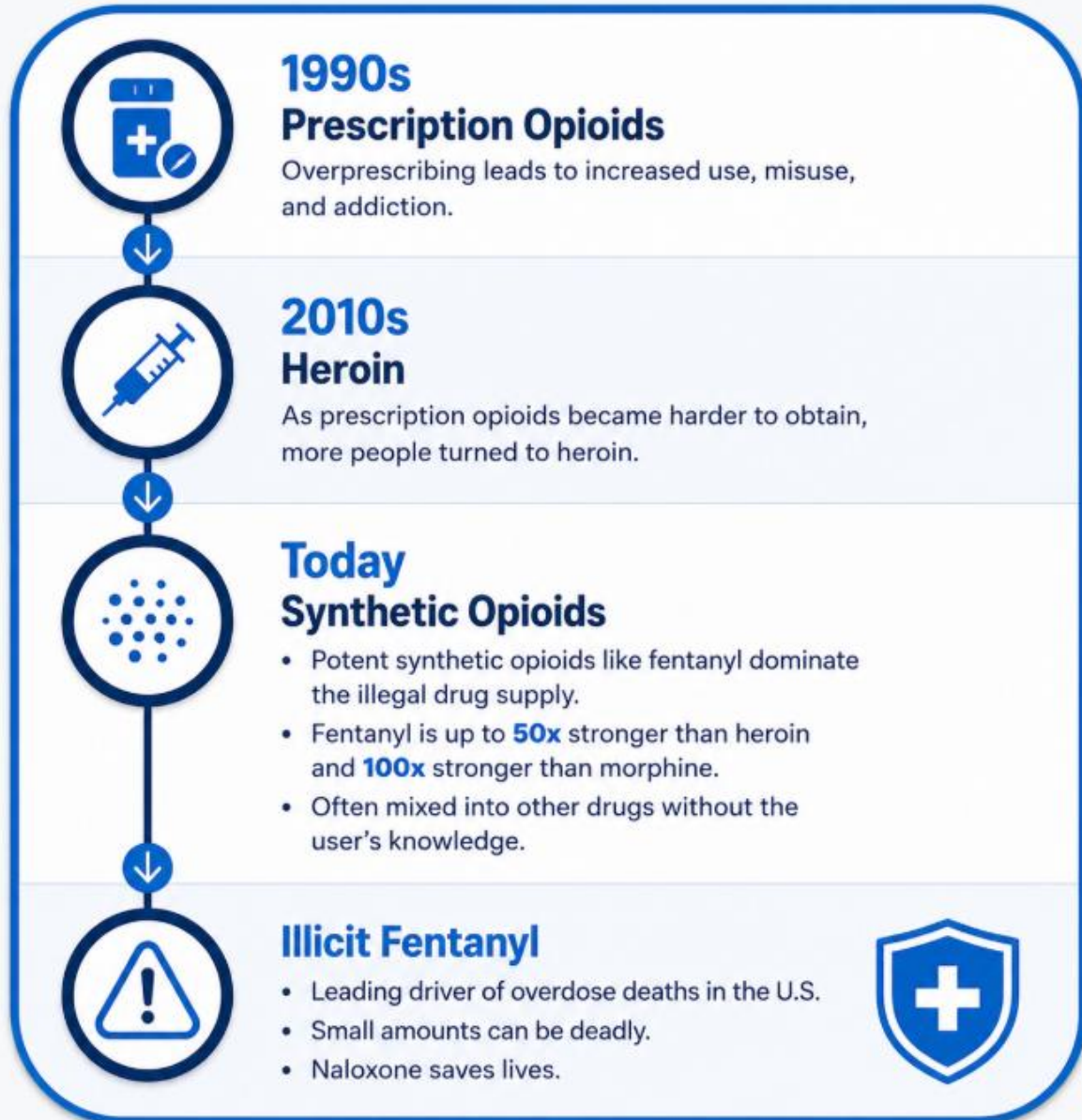
YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE.

Get trained. Carry naloxone. Look out for one another. Together, we can save lives.

Sources: 1. CDC, 2023 2. National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), 2022 3. Harm Reduction Journal, 2021

Recognize. Respond. Save a Life.

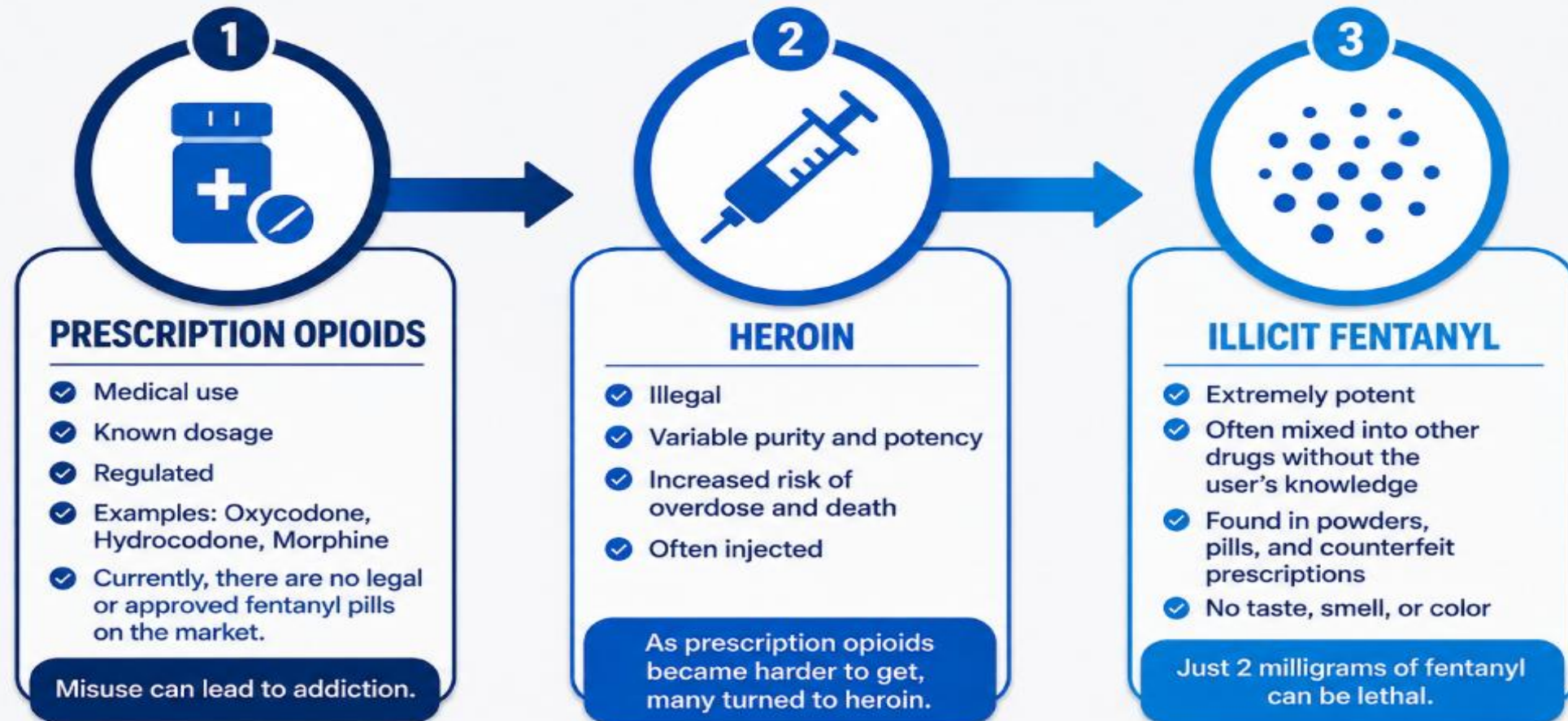
The Drug Landscape Has Changed



Today's overdose crisis is fundamentally different:

- Fentanyl has changed the illicit drug supply.
- Counterfeit pills have increased risk.
- Many overdoses now involve synthetic opioids.
- Communities face new prevention challenges.

Why Fentanyl Changed Everything



WHEN PEOPLE CONSUME ILLICIT OR COUNTERFEIT SUBSTANCES, THERE IS NO WAY TO TELL IF FENTANYL IS PRESENT.



FENTANYL IS THE #1 DRIVER OF OVERDOSE DEATHS IN THE U.S.



OVER 70,000
DEATHS IN 2023 INVOLVED SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS (MOSTLY FENTANYL).

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) | National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)



WHAT A LETHAL DOSE OF FENTANYL LOOKS LIKE

Fentanyl is extremely potent. Even a tiny amount can be deadly.

LETHAL DOSE OF FENTANYL



2 MG

is considered a lethal dose.



Counterfeit pills can contain
.02 – 5.1 MG



That's a tiny amount—about the size of a few grains of salt.

VIRTUALLY UNDETECTABLE BY THE EYE



Enough to kill over **500** people.



YOU CAN'T SEE IT.

Fentanyl has no taste, smell, or color.



YOU CAN'T TELL.

It can be mixed into any drug without the user's knowledge.



IT CAN BE DEADLY.

Just 2 milligrams of fentanyl can be lethal.



THERE IS NO SAFE AMOUNT OF ILLEGAL FENTANYL OR SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS | ONE PILL CAN KILL.

Recognize. Respond. Save a Life.



THE SCOPE OF THE CRISIS

Fentanyl is impacting communities at every level.



UNITED STATES



FENTANYL DEATHS (2023)

70,601

Deaths caused by synthetic opioids (mostly fentanyl)



FENTANYL OVERDOSES (2023)

111,655

Emergency department visits involving synthetic opioids



TEXAS



FENTANYL DEATHS (2023)

4,020

Deaths caused by synthetic opioids (mostly fentanyl)



FENTANYL OVERDOSES (2023)

8,864

Emergency department visits involving synthetic opioids



TARRANT COUNTY, TX



FENTANYL DEATHS (2023)

288

Deaths caused by synthetic opioids (mostly fentanyl)



FENTANYL OVERDOSES (2023)

780

Emergency department visits involving synthetic opioids



Every number represents a person, a family, and a community.



Sources: CDC • Texas DSHS • Tarrant County Public Health

Recognize. Respond. Save a Life.



IT'S CLOSER THAN MANY PEOPLE THINK

Overdose can affect any family.



ANY AGE



As of 2024, fentanyl became the **#1 cause of death** of Americans ages 18–45. Surpassing car accidents, suicide, gun violence, and natural diseases.

In 2023, more than **15%** of fentanyl overdose deaths were among people 35 and older.



ANY NEIGHBORHOOD



Fentanyl is found in **every community**—urban, suburban, and rural.

As of 2024, roughly **5 out of 10** counterfeit pills contain a potentially lethal dose of fentanyl.

Approximately **29%** of all DEA lab tested counterfeit pills contained fentanyl.



ANY PROFESSION



Overdose deaths occur in **all types** of professions and industries.

In 2023, working-age adults (18–64) accounted for nearly **70%** of fentanyl overdose deaths.



ANY FAMILY



Behind **every number** is a mother, father, son, daughter, sibling, or friend.

In 2023, over **74,000** families in the U.S. experienced the loss of a loved one to fentanyl.



KNOW THE RISK. SAVE A LIFE.
Education, awareness, and naloxone can save lives.



Sources: CDC • SAMHSA • National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) • Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

Recognize. Respond. Save a Life.



MYTH vs. FACT

Know the truth. Save a life.

MYTH



"It only affects people who use illegal drugs."



"You can tell if a pill is fake."



"Young people know the risks."



"One dose won't hurt."

FACT



Counterfeit pills and contaminated drugs increase risk for many people.



Counterfeit pills often look nearly identical to legitimate medications.



Many youth underestimate the danger of counterfeit pills.



Illicit fentanyl potency is unpredictable, and there is no safe amount of illicit fentanyl.



COUNTERFEIT PILLS CAN KILL.

Be informed. Make safe choices. Carry naloxone.





FENTANYL IS OFTEN MIXED INTO OTHER DRUGS

One pill. One small amount. One life lost.



COUNTERFEIT PILLS

Illicit fentanyl is often pressed into pills made to look like prescription medications.



OTHER ILLICIT DRUGS

Fentanyl can be mixed into a wide range of street drugs without the user's knowledge, increasing the risk of overdose.

ILLICIT FENTANYL



POWDERS

Fentanyl is commonly found as a white or off-white powder and can be added to other drugs or sold on its own.



YOU CAN'T SEE IT, TASTE IT, OR SMELL IT.

Fentanyl cannot be detected by sight, smell, or taste. There is **no safe amount** of illicit fentanyl.

FORMS OF FENTANYL



PHARMACEUTICAL

Prescription fentanyl is a powerful opioid used to treat severe pain under medical supervision.

*Safe when prescribed.
Deadly when misused.*



WHITE POWDER

Illicit fentanyl can be found as a white or off-white powder and is often mixed with other drugs.

*You can't see it.
You can't test it.
It can still kill you.*



COUNTERFEIT PILLS

Fake pills are made to look like real prescription medications but may contain fentanyl.

*They look real.
They are not.*



ILLICIT FENTANYL IS UNPREDICTABLE. OVERDOSE CAN HAPPEN IN SECONDS.



Recognize. Respond. Save a Life.



KNOWLEDGE CHANGES OUTCOMES

Information saves lives. You have the power to make a difference.



RECOGNIZE

Identify warning signs

- ✓ Small, constricted pupils
- ✓ Slow, shallow, or stopped breathing
- ✓ Unresponsiveness or can't be awakened



Early recognition can make the difference between life and death.



RESPOND

Call 911 and administer naloxone

- ✓ Call 911 immediately
- ✓ Give naloxone (Narcan®) if available
- ✓ Stay with the person and provide rescue breathing if trained



Naloxone can reverse an opioid overdose and restore breathing.



PREVENT

Reduce risk through education

- ✓ Learn the facts about fentanyl
- ✓ Talk openly with friends and family
- ✓ Encourage safe choices and look out for one another



Education, awareness, and community action prevent overdoses.

THE IMPACT OF KNOWLEDGE



50%+

Overdose deaths are preventable with timely intervention.¹



3 OUT OF 4

People want to help but aren't sure what to do during an overdose.²



NALOXONE SAVES LIVES

When given in time, naloxone can reverse an overdose and save a life.³



KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

Informed communities make safer choices and save lives.

Sources: 1. CDC, 2023 2. NASPA, 2022 3. SAMHSA, 2023 | Together, we can stop overdoses and save lives.

Recognize. Respond. Save a Life.



COMMUNITY RESPONSE STARTS HERE

Prepared communities connect people with information, naloxone, and support.



CONNECT

Share life-saving information with those who need it.

- ✓ Increase awareness of overdose risks and warning signs.
- ✓ Provide education on prevention, naloxone, and available resources.
- ✓ Build trust and strengthen community communication.



EQUIP

Ensure access to naloxone and life-saving tools.

- ✓ Make naloxone available in the places people work, live, and visit.
- ✓ Train community members to recognize an overdose and respond.
- ✓ Empower bystanders to act quickly and confidently.



SUPPORT

Connect people to help and ongoing support.

- ✓ Link individuals to treatment, recovery, and harm reduction services.
- ✓ Provide support for families and loved ones.
- ✓ Create a safer, healthier community for everyone.



LOCAL RESOURCES

Find naloxone locations and overdose data resources at:

locator.dshs.texas.gov



TARRANT COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH

Local prevention information and community resources:

tarrantcounty.com/en/public-health



**TOGETHER,
WE CAN SAVE LIVES.**

Prepared today.
Safer tomorrow.

Recognize. Respond. Save a Life.



MODULE 1 | KEY TAKEAWAYS

Understanding today's reality. Taking action together. Saving lives.

01



THE DRUG LANDSCAPE HAS CHANGED.

Synthetic opioids and illicit fentanyl have reshaped overdose risk.



29%

of counterfeit pills tested in the U.S. contain a deadly dose of fentanyl.¹

02



RISK CAN BE HIDDEN.

Counterfeit pills and illicit drugs may contain unexpected substances.



5 OUT OF 10

fake prescription pills contain fentanyl or another opioid.²

03



PREPAREDNESS MATTERS.

Community members can be present when an overdose occurs.



EVERY MINUTE COUNTS

The chance of survival decreases by 7–10% for every minute without help.³

04



KNOWLEDGE IS ACTIONABLE.

Knowing what to recognize, where to find help, and how to respond can save lives.



NALOXONE WORKS

Naloxone can reverse an opioid overdose and restore breathing when given in time.



Knowledge. Preparedness. Action. Together, we can save lives.



BE INFORMED.
BE PREPARED. BE THE DIFFERENCE.

Sources: 1. DEA, 2023 2. NIDA, 2023 3. American Heart Association, 2020

Recognize. Respond. Save a Life.

MODULE 2

Understanding Fentanyl, Opioids, and Similar Substances

Knowledge is the first step toward prevention.



Recognize. Respond. Save a Life.

Why This Matters for Everyone

Fentanyl exposure can happen at any age.



75%

of overdose deaths involved fentanyl from 2020–2024.

Fentanyl is showing up in many substances, and **anyone can be exposed without knowing.**

The prevention message

-  Counterfeit pills can look like legitimate medications.
-  People may not know a substance contains fentanyl.
-  Education should build knowledge without relying on fear.
-  Trusted adults and communities can help people make safer decisions.

Overdose deaths involving fentanyl by age group (2020–2024)

 **0–14**
YEARS

1%

of overdose deaths involved fentanyl

 **15–24**
YEARS

24%

of overdose deaths involved fentanyl

 **25–44**
YEARS

47%

of overdose deaths involved fentanyl

 **45–64**
YEARS

23%

of overdose deaths involved fentanyl

 **65+**
YEARS

5%

of overdose deaths involved fentanyl



Knowledge. Awareness. Action.
These protect lives at every age.



Be prepared.
Carry naloxone.
Save a life.

Recognize. Respond. Save a Life.

Fentanyl Can Be Present Without Someone Knowing

Fentanyl is cheap, powerful, and easy to mix. A tiny amount can cause an overdose without the user realizing it.



COUNTERFEIT PILLS

Fentanyl is often pressed into pills that look like prescription medications (e.g., Percocet®, Xanax®, Adderall®).

One pill can be deadly.



NO WARNING SIGNS

Powder or pills containing fentanyl look the same as other substances.

There is no way to know it's there.



UNEXPECTED EXPOSURE

You can't see, taste, or smell fentanyl. It may be in drugs you think are safe.



MIXED INTO OTHER SUBSTANCES

Fentanyl is frequently mixed into substances such as cocaine, methamphetamine, MDMA, heroine, vapes, THC products, and more—often without the user's knowledge.

Any amount can be too much.



ANYONE CAN BE AFFECTED

It doesn't matter your age, experience, or how careful you are.

One unexpected exposure can change everything.



You cannot tell if fentanyl is present. That's why prevention, awareness, and having naloxone available can save lives.



Be prepared.
Carry naloxone.
Save a life.



WHAT IS AN OPIOID?

Understanding their origins, uses, history, and the path to misuse.



WHAT IS AN OPIOID?

Opioids are a class of natural, semi-synthetic, and synthetic substances that interact with opioid receptors in the brain and body to reduce pain.



ORIGINS

Opioids are derived from the opium poppy plant (*Papaver somniferum*), which has been used for thousands of years for its medicinal properties. Natural opioids include morphine and codeine.



BRIEF HISTORY

In the 1800s, morphine was isolated and widely used in medicine. In the late 1990s, powerful prescription opioids were aggressively marketed for pain, leading to a dramatic increase in use.



MEDICAL USES

Opioids can be effective for treating moderate to severe pain, especially after surgery, injury, or in advanced illness. They can improve quality of life when used appropriately under medical supervision.



HOW OPIOIDS BECAME A PROBLEM

AGGRESSIVE MARKETING

In the 1990s and early 2000s, pharmaceutical companies heavily promoted opioids as safe and non-addictive, downplaying the risks.



OVERPRESCRIBING

Doctors were encouraged to treat more pain, more aggressively, and for longer durations, leading to a sharp rise in opioid prescriptions.



WIDESPREAD USE

Millions of Americans were prescribed opioids. Many developed tolerance, dependence, and addiction—often starting with a legal prescription.



ILLICIT SHIFT

As awareness of risks grew and prescriptions became harder to obtain, many turned to heroin and illegally manufactured fentanyl, which are cheaper, more potent, and far more dangerous.



KEY TAKEAWAY

Opioids can be lifesaving when used as directed. Misuse, overprescribing, and illegal use have led to one of the worst drug crises in U.S. history.



FENTANYL ORIGIN & OVERVIEW

WHAT IS FENTANYL?



A SYNTHETIC OPIOID

- ✓ Used medically for severe pain under professional supervision
- ✓ Illicitly manufactured fentanyl is different from pharmaceutical fentanyl
- ✓ Illicit fentanyl is a major contributor to the current overdose crisis



DEVELOPED 1959

- IV surgical analgesic rarely used except operating rooms or on large animals due to potency



INTRODUCED 1960

- Transdermal patch treat chronic pain
- ✓ Quick onset of action
- ✓ Relatively low cardiovascular risk
- ✓ Low histamine release (allergic reaction)
- ✓ Reduced risks of medical complications that other pain relievers had



LEGALLY MANUFACTURED AND DISTRIBUTED IN THE UNITED STATES

(highly regulated labs)



APPROVED BY THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION (FDA)



LEGAL USES & CONTEXTS

Fentanyl-based medications are legally prescribed and used in controlled settings for:

- ✓ Severe acute pain (e.g., surgery, trauma)
- ✓ Chronic pain when other treatments are ineffective
- ✓ Palliative care and end-of-life care
- ✓ Anesthesia and sedation in medical procedures



SCHEDULE II NARCOTIC

- High potential for abuse and risk of dependence but safe with Rx by physician



Fentanyl is a powerful medication with legitimate medical uses when prescribed and monitored correctly.



BY THE NUMBERS



50x more potent than heroin¹



100x more potent than morphine¹



2 mg of fentanyl can be lethal for most people.²



71,238 fentanyl-involved overdose deaths in the U.S. in 2022.³



Illicit fentanyl is the leading driver of overdose deaths in the U.S.³



29% of counterfeit opioid pills contain fentanyl.⁴



Sources: 1. NIDA, 2023 2. DEA, 2023 3. CDC, 2023 4. DEA, 2023 | Fentanyl saves lives when prescribed. Illicit fentanyl steals lives.

Recognize. Respond. Save a Life.



TWO VERY DIFFERENT CONTEXTS



PHARMACEUTICAL FENTANYL

USED MEDICALLY. SAFE WHEN PRESCRIBED AND MONITORED BY A HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONAL.



PRODUCED UNDER REGULATED MEDICAL STANDARDS

Manufactured in FDA-approved facilities and subject to strict quality control.



PRESCRIBED AND ADMINISTERED BY HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS

Doses are carefully determined and monitored for patient safety.



USED FOR SPECIFIC MEDICAL PURPOSES

Treats severe pain, especially when other treatments are ineffective, and is used in controlled medical settings (e.g., surgery, cancer care, end-of-life care).



ILLICITLY MANUFACTURED FENTANYL

DANGEROUS AND UNPREDICTABLE. A LEADING DRIVER OF OVERDOSE DEATHS.



PRODUCED OUTSIDE REGULATED PHARMACEUTICAL SYSTEMS

Made in clandestine labs with no quality control, oversight, or safety standards.



DISTRIBUTED THROUGH ILLEGAL DRUG MARKETS

Bought and sold illegally online and on the street with no way to verify what you are getting.



MAY BE PRESENT IN COUNTERFEIT PILLS OR MIXED INTO ILLICIT DRUGS

Often hidden in products that look like prescription medications or mixed into powders, cocaine, methamphetamine, and other drugs.



UNPREDICTABLE. DEADLY.

Doses are inconsistent and extremely potent—even a small amount can be fatal.



Both forms of fentanyl are real—but the risks are not the same.



KNOW THE DIFFERENCE.
PROTECT YOURSELF. PROTECT OTHERS.



WHY ILLICIT FENTANYL CREATES UNPREDICTABLE RISK



UNPREDICTABLE POTENCY

Doses can vary dramatically—even within the same batch. A tiny amount can be lethal.



2 mg can be lethal for most people. That's about the size of a few grains of salt.¹



HIDDEN & UNIDENTIFIED

Fentanyl is often mixed into other drugs without the user knowing, including counterfeit pills.



29% of counterfeit pills tested in the U.S. contain a deadly dose of fentanyl.²



NO RELIABLE QUALITY CONTROL

You never know what's in it.
You never know how much.



INCREASED OVERDOSE RISK

Because it's unpredictable, the risk of overdose is significantly higher, even for people with opioid tolerance.



Fentanyl is the leading driver of overdose deaths in the U.S., involved in 71,238 deaths in 2022.³



NO WAY TO BE SAFE

There is no safe amount when it comes to illicit fentanyl. One pill, one use, can be your last.



Every minute without help decreases the chance of survival by 7–10%.⁴



Illicit fentanyl is deadly, deceptive, and everywhere.
KNOW THE RISKS. PROTECT YOURSELF. PROTECT OTHERS.



Education, awareness, naloxone, and quick action save lives.

Sources: 1. DEA, 2023 2. DEA, 2023 3. CDC, 2023 4. American Heart Association, 2020

Recognize. Respond. Save a Life.



NOT EVERY PILL IS WHAT IT SEEMS

Counterfeit pills look real. The risk is real. The consequences can be fatal.



Counterfeit pills resemble legitimate medications.



Appearance alone cannot confirm authenticity.



Pills obtained outside licensed pharmacies may contain unexpected and deadly ingredients.

COMMONLY COUNTERFEITED PILLS

- Many fake pills are made to look like prescription opioids such as oxycodone (OxyContin®, Percocet®), hydrocodone (Vicodin®), and alprazolam (Xanax®); or stimulants like amphetamines (Adderall®).



REAL OR COUNTERFEIT

Never trust your own eyes to determine if a pill is legitimate.

AUTHENTIC OXYCODONE



FAKE



Street names: 30s; 40s; 512s; Beans; Blues; Buttons; Cotton; Greens; Hillbilly Heroin; Kickers; Killers; Muchachas; Mujeres; OC; Oxy; Oxy 80s; Roxy; Roxy Shorts; Whites

REAL OR COUNTERFEIT

The images of legitimate and fake pills are examples and do not represent the many variations of fake pills. Never trust your own eyes to determine if a pill is legitimate. The only safe medications are ones prescribed by a trusted medical professional and dispensed by a licensed pharmacist.

AUTHENTIC AMPHETAMINE



FAKE



Street names: A-Train; Abby; Addy; Amps; Christmas Trees; Co-Pilots; Lid Poppers; Smart Pills; Smarties; Study Buddies; Study Skittles; Truck Drivers; Zing



RAINBOW FENTANYL

Alarming emerging trend

Looks like candy to children and young people.



Counterfeit pills can contain fentanyl—a synthetic opioid that can be deadly in very small amounts.

One pill can kill. Always use caution.

Recognize. Respond. Save a Life.



THE HIDDEN RISK IS REAL.

FENTANYL & SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS CAN BE FOUND IN:



VAPES • THC PRODUCTS • AND OTHER SIMILAR SUBSTANCES

VAPES



Black-market vape cartridges have tested positive for fentanyl and other synthetic opioids.



THC PRODUCTS



Illicit THC edibles can be contaminated with fentanyl or other potent synthetic opioids.



OTHER SUBSTANCES



Counterfeit pills, powders, and other substances may contain fentanyl without you knowing.



Black-market products are not regulated or tested and carry the highest risk.



Sporadic, isolated cases have been documented, including overdoses after using illicit vapes.



Cross-contamination in unsanitary black-market labs can introduce fentanyl into products.



Anyone can be at risk. You can't see, taste, or smell fentanyl.



KNOWLEDGE. PREPAREDNESS. ACTION. TOGETHER, WE CAN SAVE LIVES.



BE INFORMED. BE PREPARED. BE THE DIFFERENCE.

Recognize. Respond. Save a Life.



OTHER SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS

A dangerous class of synthetic opioids with the potential to spread across our nation.



A DEADLIER THREAT

Synthetic opioids are among the most dangerous drugs in the illicit supply and continue to drive overdose deaths across the United States.



WIDESPREAD IN THE U.S.

In 2025, synthetic opioids were identified in 10 states across all four U.S. Census regions, up from one report in 2024.



ALARMING SEIZURES IN 2022

Approximately 23% of fentanyl powder and 7% of fentanyl pills seized by the DEA were classified as synthetic opioids (other than fentanyl).



NOT AN OPIOID. NOT REVERSED BY NALOXONE.

Many synthetic opioids are not traditional opioids and may not respond to naloxone (Narcan).



KEY INFORMATION FROM THE DEA

Synthetic opioids are identified in the illicit drug supply in multiple forms, including powder, pills, and mixtures with other substances.



These substances are often mixed with methamphetamine, benzodiazepine, cocaine, and other drugs.



Not detected by drug test strips or routine hospital urine screens.



Deaths linked to synthetic opioids have been reported in 10 states across all U.S. Census regions, with highest prevalence in OH, TX, and TN.

SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS AND OTHER SUBSTANCES OF CONCERN



CYCLORPHINE

A synthetic opioid identified in at least 55 deaths.



NITAZENES

A group of synthetic opioids up to 40x stronger than fentanyl.



KRATOM

An herbal substance that can cause sedation, dependence, and withdrawal.



MEDS & RCS

Counterfeit medications and research chemicals may contain hidden opioids.



ONDCP DRUG THREAT NOTICE:

Cyclorphone, a synthetic opioid involved in at least 55 deaths, has potential to spread across Nation

April 30, 2026

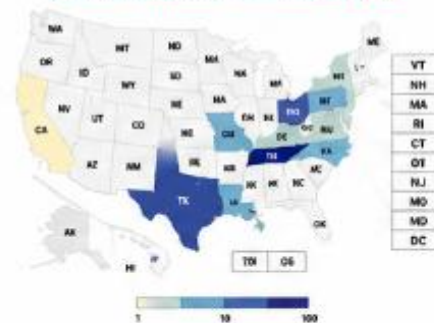
Pursuant to its authority to monitor evolving and emerging drug threats, the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy has identified cyclorphone, a synthetic opioid, as a dangerous substance with the potential to spread across the Nation.

Key Information: Cyclorphone (N-Propionitine) has been identified in the illicit drug supply in states covering all four U.S. Census regions, with the greatest prevalence in Ohio, Texas, and Tennessee. Cyclorphone is up to 50x stronger than fentanyl and can be found mixed in methamphetamine, benzodiazepine, cocaine, and others. Cyclorphone belongs to a class of synthetic opioids called orphines, which includes etorphine, spirochlorphine, chlorphine, and others. Cyclorphone is not detected by drug test strips or in routine hospital opioid urine screens.

Where is it?

In 2025, 106 reports of cyclorphone in the drug supply were identified in 10 states across all four U.S. Census regions, up from one report in 2024. Reports are concentrated in the Southeast, South, Midwest, and Council Regional Forensic Center recently linked to at least 16 overdose deaths in Tennessee between July 2025 and February 2026. Nationally, 86 deaths have been linked to it between 2025 and 2026.

Prevalence of Cyclorphone in Reports Submitted to the National Forensic Laboratory Information System, 2025



What Can I Do? EMS, clinicians, law enforcement, and the general public should:

- 1) **Be Aware** of the prevalence of cyclorphone in the illicit drug supply.
- 2) **Be Prepared** to treat opioid overdoses with extra doses of naloxone
- 3) **Seek Immediate Medical Care** for people who may be overdosing — call 9-1-1.

States in Which Cyclorphone Has Been Detected, January 2025 – December 2025. Map courtesy of the Drug Enforcement Administration's National Forensic Laboratory Information System.

Resources: [CDC: How to Recognize an Overdose](#).

CESRF Advisory: Increase in Fatal Overdoses Linked to Novel Synthetic Opioid N-Propionitine Chlorphine (January 2026).

Poison Center: Call 1-800-222-1222 for advice if exposed to a potentially toxic substance.

DEA TOX: Clinicians can contact the DEA Toxicology Testing Program at datatox@dea.gov to request testing of clinical samples that are not explained by other testing.

About ONDCP Drug Threat Notices: The White House Office of National Drug Control Policy sets federal drug policy and tracks emerging drug threats. These products are intended to inform the medical, public health, and law enforcement communities, as well as the general public, about significant drug threats that may emerge in their communities. ONDCP's Emerging Drug Threats team closely monitors threats across the nation and shares actionable information when a substance rises to a concerning level.

WHAT YOU CAN DO



BE AWARE

Stay informed about evolving drug threats.



TALK & SHARE

Talk with loved ones about the risks.



CARRY NALOXONE

Naloxone can reverse opioid overdoses—but not all synthetic opioids.



GET HELP

Call 911 if someone is overdosing.

Recognize. Respond. Save a Life.



OTHER DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES BEING MIXED WITH FENTANYL



XYLAZINE AND FENTANYL MIXTURES

Found in 48 of 50 States.



IN 2022

Approximately 23% of fentanyl powder and 7% of fentanyl pills seized by the DEA contained xylazine.



NOT AN OPIOID. NOT REVERSED BY NALOXONE.

Because xylazine is not an opioid, naloxone (Narcan) does not reverse its effects.



"Xylazine is making the deadliest drug threat our country has ever faced, fentanyl, even deadlier," said former DEA Administrator Anne Milgram.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

XYLAZINE



A tranquilizer typically used on animals.

MEDETOMIDINE



An alpha-2 adrenergic agonist sedative roughly 100 to 300 times more potent than xylazine.

DEXMEDETOMIDINE (DEX)



A pharmacologically active isomer of medetomidine that can deepen CNS depression.

CARFENTANIL SYNTHETIC OPIOID



A synthetic opioid that is approximately 10,000 times more potent than morphine and 100 times more potent than fentanyl. Used illicitly for its extreme potency in small amounts.



A DEADLY MIX

These substances are often found together in powder, pills, and counterfeit medications—usually without the user's knowledge.



BE INFORMED

Stay updated on evolving drug threats.



TALK & SHARE

Talk with loved ones about the risks.



CARRY NALOXONE

Naloxone can reverse opioid overdoses—but not all synthetic opioids.



GET HELP

Call 911 if someone is overdosing.

Fentanyl and Polysubstance Exposure

Overdose risk can involve more than one substance.



MIXED EFFECTS

When fentanyl is combined with other substances, the effects can be unpredictable and much more dangerous.

What feels like a small amount can be too much.



GREATER RISK

Combining substances can increase the risk of overdose even if you've used them before without harm.

Tolerance to one drug does not protect you from another.



HARDER TO RESPOND

Polysubstance exposure can make it harder to recognize an overdose and harder to reverse.

**Every second counts.
Be ready to act.**



Polysubstance exposure can be intentional — or happen without a person's knowledge.



**Be prepared.
Carry naloxone.
Save a life.**



MODULE 2 | KEY TAKEAWAYS

Knowledge saves lives. Awareness leads to action. Together, we can make a difference.

01



RISK IS REAL. FOR EVERYONE.

Fentanyl can be present in many substances and can affect people of all ages.



ALL AGES ARE IMPACTED

Overdose deaths involving fentanyl happen across all age groups and communities.

02



POLYSUBSTANCE USE INCREASES RISK.

Fentanyl is often mixed with other substances, making overdose risk higher and harder to predict.



LOOKS CAN BE DECEIVING

Counterfeit pills and other substances may look real but contain fentanyl or other harmful ingredients.

03



SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS ARE EXTREMELY POTENT.

Fentanyl and other synthetic opioids are many times stronger than morphine and can be fatal in extremely small amounts.



RECOGNITION CAN SAVE A LIFE

Knowing the signs of an overdose and how to respond quickly can make the difference between life and death.

04



DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES CAN BE MIXED IN.

Substances like xylazine (tranq), kratom, and others are increasingly being mixed with fentanyl, adding unpredictable and deadly risks.



NALOXONE WORKS

Naloxone is safe, easy to use, and can reverse an opioid overdose. It's a critical tool we can all carry.

05



PREPAREDNESS SAVES LIVES.

Having naloxone available and knowing how to use it can reverse an opioid overdose and restore breathing.



ACTION STARTS WITH US

Awareness leads to action. Small steps today can create a safer tomorrow.



Knowledge. Preparedness. Action. Together, we save lives.



BE INFORMED.
BE PREPARED. BE THE DIFFERENCE.

Recognize. Respond. Save a Life.

MODULE 3

Recognizing an Opioid Overdose

Knowing what to look for can buy precious time.



Recognize. Respond. Save a Life.

HOW FENTANYL AFFECTS THE BODY



OPIOID RECEPTORS

Fentanyl binds to opioid receptors in the brain and nervous system.



BREATHING CAN SLOW

Fentanyl depresses the brain's ability to control breathing.



BREATHING CAN STOP

Without enough oxygen, the brain and body shut down within minutes.

Fentanyl acts on opioid receptors in the brain.



PAIN PERCEPTION

Blocks pain signals, reducing the perception of pain.



SEDATION

Causes drowsiness, confusion, and loss of awareness.



BREATHING

Slows the brain's control of breathing, reducing oxygen to the body.



**IN AN OVERDOSE,
SLOWED OR STOPPED BREATHING IS THE CRITICAL DANGER.**



FAST ACTING

Fentanyl can start working in seconds to minutes.



EXTREMELY POTENT

2 mg can be lethal for most people.



REVERSIBLE WITH HELP

Naloxone can reverse an overdose if given in time.

High, Asleep, or Overdose?

You may not be able to tell immediately — and that's okay.



IT CAN BE HARD TO TELL

Someone who is high or asleep may look similar to someone experiencing an overdose.

You can't always know the difference.



DON'T WAIT TO SEE

Overdose can happen suddenly and become life-threatening in minutes.

It's safer to act than to wait.



WHEN IN DOUBT, ACT

If something doesn't look right, trust your instincts. It's okay to check, help, and get support.

Your action could save a life.



If you are not sure, treat it like an overdose.



Recognize. Respond. Save a Life.



COMMON SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OPIOID OVERDOSE



UNRESPONSIVE, DISORIENTATION OR CONFUSION

Cannot be awakened or make sense of surroundings.



DECREASED BREATHING

Breathing is slow, shallow, or may stop.



SMALL PUPILS

Pupils appear tiny, often called "pinpoint pupils."



CONVULSIONS, TREMORS, SEIZURES

Uncontrollable shaking or seizure activity.



GURGLING OR GASPING SOUNDS

Gurgling, snoring, or choking sounds indicating the airway is blocked.



BLUE SKIN, LIPS, OR FINGERS

Lack of oxygen causes a bluish or grayish color.



VIOLENT/AGGRESSIVE, PARANOIA, AGITATION

Extreme mood changes, irritability, or irrational behavior.



SEVERE DIFFICULTY BREATHING OR COMPLETE CESSATION

Breathing may stop completely, leading to death within minutes.



Recognizing respiratory depression is a key overdose skill.

If you see any of these signs, act immediately—call 911 and give naloxone if available.

Why Breathing Is the Critical Concern



Opioids (including prescription pain meds, heroin, and fentanyl) can suppress breathing.

When breathing slows or stops, the body is quickly deprived of oxygen—leading to brain damage or death within minutes.



Why overdoses become fatal



- **Breathing slows** → oxygen drops. Less oxygen reaches the brain, heart, and other vital organs.



- **Person becomes unresponsive.** The body can't get enough oxygen, and the person cannot wake up.



- **Cardiac arrest can follow** without quick action. Lack of oxygen can cause the heart to stop, leading to death.



Breathing disruption is so critical because:

The brain is extremely sensitive to lack of oxygen.

Damage can occur in as little as 3–5 minutes.

Every minute without oxygen increases the risk of death.

Quick recognition and response can save a life.

Opioids don't just cause sleepiness—they can stop breathing.

Even a small amount can be deadly, especially with fentanyl.





MODULE 3 | KEY TAKEAWAYS

Knowing what to look for can help you act fast and save a life.

01



RECOGNIZING AN OPIOID OVERDOSE

Overdose can happen to anyone.
Knowing the signs is the first step to saving a life.



LOOK FOR COMMON SIGNS

Unresponsiveness, slow or no breathing,
pinpoint pupils, blue lips or nails, and
pale or clammy skin.

02



BREATHING IS THE CRITICAL CONCERN

Overdose affects breathing first. If someone
is not breathing normally, their life is
in immediate danger.



OTHER SIGNS MAY ALSO APPEAR

Choking or gurgling sounds, limp body,
vomiting, and no response to voice
or touch.

03



NOT ALL OVERDOSES LOOK THE SAME

A person may look asleep or passed out.
Trust your instincts if something
doesn't seem right.



WHEN IN DOUBT, TAKE ACTION

It's better to act and be wrong
than to wait and risk losing a life.
Call 911 immediately.

04



YOUR ACTIONS CAN SAVE A LIFE

Check for responsiveness and breathing.
Give naloxone if available. Stay with
the person until help arrives.



NALOXONE CAN REVERSE OVERDOSE

Naloxone is safe, easy to use, and
can quickly reverse an opioid overdose.
It works—use it.

05



KNOWLEDGE EMPOWERS COMMUNITY

When we recognize the signs and act fast,
we protect each other and save lives.



YOU CAN MAKE THE DIFFERENCE

Your awareness today could
be someone's second chance
tomorrow.



Knowledge. Awareness. Action. Together, we save lives.



BE INFORMED.
BE PREPARED. BE THE DIFFERENCE.

Recognize. Respond. Save a Life.

MODULE 4

Responding to an Overdose and Naloxone

Every second is critical.



Recognize. Respond. Save a Life.



When You See an Overdose: Act



The First 60 Seconds are Critical

1



CALL 911

- Every second counts.
- Tell dispatch you suspect an overdose.
- Stay on the line and follow instructions.



Help is on the way.
You are not alone.

2



CHECK & SUPPORT

- Check for responsiveness and breathing.
- Give naloxone right away.
- If not breathing, give rescue breathing. If no pulse is found, give CPR if trained.
- Roll onto side in recovery position.



Your presence
can save a life.

3



GIVE NALOXONE AGAIN

- If person continues to be unresponsive, you should give another dose of naloxone every 2–3 minutes if possible.
- It can reverse an opioid overdose.
- Repeat steps until person responds and help arrives.



Naloxone is safe
and effective.

4



STAY & CARE

- Stay until help arrives.
- Keep the person on their side.
- Be ready to give another dose if needed.



You could be
their lifeline.



Don't wait for certainty.



Suspected overdose = emergency.



HOW TO KEEP YOURSELF SAFE



Your safety matters. You can't help others if you're not safe.



CHECK YOUR SURROUNDINGS

- Look for any danger to you or others.
- Move to a safer area if possible.



USE PROTECTION

- Wear gloves if available.
- Use a face barrier for rescue breathing.



IF THEY ARE VIOLENT, AGGRESSIVE, OR ANXIOUS

- Keep a safe distance.
- Do not argue or try to restrain them.
- Remove others from the area.
- Get help from responders as soon as possible.



AVOID CONTACT WITH SUBSTANCES

- Do not touch pills, powders, or liquids.
- Fentanyl can be dangerous even in small amounts.



WASH YOUR HANDS

- Wash with soap and water as soon as possible.
- Use hand sanitizer if soap and water are unavailable.



GET SUPPORT

- Don't be afraid to ask someone else for help.
- You're not alone—support can make a difference.



Stay calm. Stay safe. Every action can save a life.





IF THE PERSON BECOMES AGITATED OR AGGRESSIVE



CREATE SPACE



Stay calm.



Keep an exit available.



Avoid arguing or physically confronting the person.



PRACTICAL SAFETY STEPS



Use a calm voice and simple statements.



Do not corner, restrain, or chase the person.



Move bystanders away if possible.



Tell 911 dispatch that the person is becoming aggressive or the scene is unsafe.



If you can safely continue helping, do so from an appropriate distance.



— CALLING 911 IS PART OF THE RESPONSE —



911

Activate emergency
medical help.

WHEN YOU CALL:



State that someone may be
experiencing an overdose.



Give the location clearly.



Follow the dispatcher's instructions.



Send someone to meet EMS if possible.



Stay on the line unless told otherwise.



— BREATHING – THE KEY TO KEEPING SOMEONE ALIVE



RESCUE BREATHING

Follow your training.

IMPORTANT DISTINCTION



Naloxone addresses
opioid effects.



Breathing support addresses
the immediate life threat.



If no pulse is present and you are
trained in CPR, follow your training
and apply as needed.



Keep 911/responders on the line
and follow any guidance they give.



— RESCUE BREATHING VS. CPR — KNOW THE DIFFERENCE —



 RESCUE BREATHING Focuses on getting air into the lungs.	VS.	 CPR Combines chest compressions with rescue breaths.
✓ Used when the person is not breathing but has a pulse.	 WHEN TO USE	✓ Used when the person is not breathing and has no pulse.
✓ Provide breaths (usually 1 breath every 5–6 seconds for adults).	 WHAT IT INVOLVES	✓ Provide chest compressions and breaths (usually 30 compressions to 2 breaths).
✓ Helps move oxygen into the lungs and maintain breathing.	 MAIN GOAL	✓ Maintains blood flow and delivers oxygen to vital organs.
✓ Can be performed by anyone with minimal training.	 TRAINING LEVEL	✓ Requires formal training to perform effectively and safely.
✓ Generally used until the person starts breathing again.	 DURATION	✓ Continue until the person responds, help arrives, or you are unable to continue.
✓ May be used on its own if you are not trained in CPR.	 IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER	✓ If no pulse is present and you are trained in CPR, follow your training and apply as needed.



Naloxone: A Life-Saving Response



NALOXONE

TEMPORARILY
REVERSES
OPIOID EFFECTS

A BRIEF HISTORY

- Naloxone was developed in the 1960s in response to the opioid overdose crisis.
- It was approved by the FDA in 1971 for medical use.
- For many years, it was only available by prescription and mainly used by healthcare professionals.
- In the early 2000s, public health efforts expanded access.
- Today, naloxone is widely available in many forms, including nasal spray and injection, and is used by first responders, healthcare providers, and the general public.

WHAT NALOXONE DOES



CAN RAPIDLY REVERSE AN OPIOID OVERDOSE

Naloxone works quickly to block opioids from attaching to receptors in the brain, reversing their life-threatening effects.



CAN RESTORE NORMAL BREATHING

Opioid overdoses can slow or stop breathing. Naloxone can restore normal breathing within 2–3 minutes in most cases.



IS SAFE TO GIVE WHEN AN OVERDOSE IS SUSPECTED

Naloxone is safe and will not harm someone if opioids are not in their system. It is non-addictive and easy to use.



IS TEMPORARY — EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE IS STILL NEEDED

Naloxone's effects last 30–90 minutes, but opioids can last much longer. The person can overdose again. Always call 911 and seek medical help.



WHY IT MATTERS

Opioid overdoses can happen in seconds, but naloxone can save lives. Having naloxone available and knowing how to use it empowers everyone to help prevent a fatal overdose.

KNOW IT. CARRY IT. USE IT. SAVE A LIFE.



HOW NALOXONE WORKS

Naloxone can reverse an opioid overdose and restore breathing.



THE SCIENCE



OPIOID ANTAGONIST

Naloxone attaches to opioid receptors in the brain, and reverses and blocks the effects of opioid drugs.



KNOCKS OPIOIDS OFF

Naloxone knocks opioids off their receptors all around the body.



RESTORES BREATHING

Naloxone helps the brainstem restore the drive to breathe.



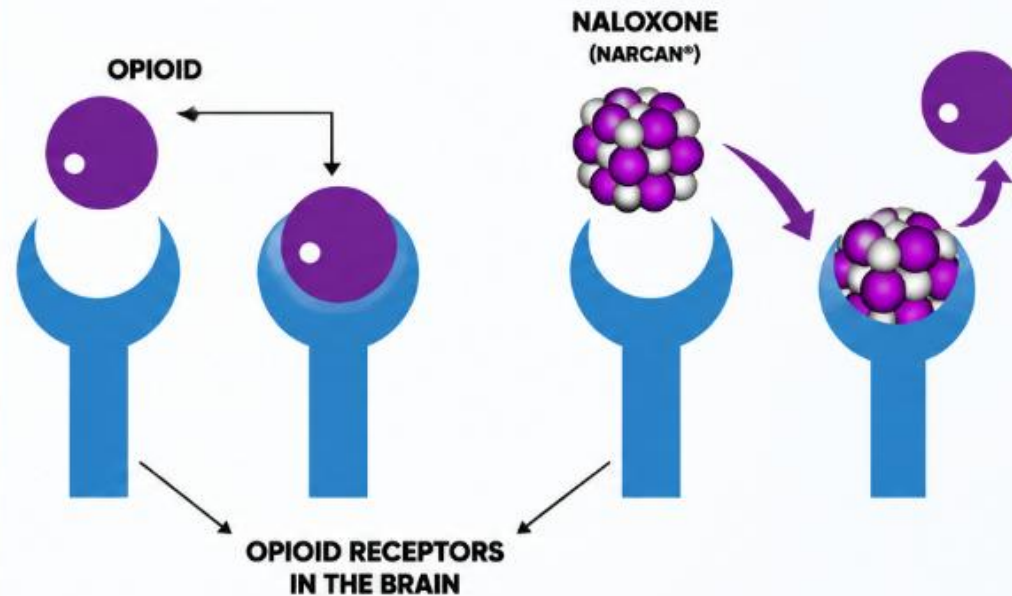
SHOULD WORK WITHIN 2-3 minutes



ADDITIONAL DOSAGES
EVERY 2-3 MINUTES



HOW IT WORKS



**NALOXONE IS SAFE, EASY TO USE, AND CAN SAVE A LIFE.
KNOW HOW IT WORKS. BE READY TO ACT.**





Naloxone Works on Opioids – Not Everything



WORKS ON OPIOIDS

Naloxone is designed to reverse overdoses caused by opioids, including:

- Heroin
- Prescription painkillers (e.g., oxycodone, hydrocodone)
- Fentanyl and fentanyl analogs
- Morphine
- Codeine



It can quickly restore breathing and save lives in an opioid overdose.



MIXED SUBSTANCE USE CAN BE DANGEROUS

Many overdoses involve a mix of opioids and other substances. Naloxone will only reverse the opioid effects.



Even if naloxone is given, other substances can still cause life-threatening effects.



DOES NOT WORK ON NON-OPIOIDS

Naloxone will not reverse overdoses caused by:

- Alcohol
- Benzodiazepines (e.g., Xanax, Valium)
- Cocaine
- Methamphetamine
- MDMA (Ecstasy)



These substances require different treatments and medical response.



ALWAYS CALL 911

Naloxone is a first step, not a complete solution. Professional medical care is always needed.



Overdoses can return. Stay with the person and get help right away.

NALOXONE



Naloxone is a powerful tool — but it only works on opioids. Know the difference. Save a life.



**BE INFORMED.
BE PREPARED. BE THE DIFFERENCE.**



Naloxone – FDA Approved



FDA APPROVED & SAFE

Naloxone is approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and is safe, effective, and easy to use.



AVAILABLE IN MULTIPLE FORMS

- Injectable
- Intranasal
- Auto-injector



IMPORTANT FDA MILESTONE

On March 29, 2023, the FDA approved OTC 4mg Narcan® (naloxone HCl) nasal spray, making this life-saving medication more accessible to everyone.



MADE FOR EVERYONE

Naloxone can be used by anyone to help reverse an opioid overdose. No medical training is required.

NALOXONE PRODUCTS

AUTO-INJECTOR



INJECTABLE



INTRANASAL SPRAY



AUTO-INJECTOR NASAL SPRAY



OTC NARCAN® NASAL SPRAY (4MG)





WHAT IF THEY WAKE UP?



Improvement does NOT mean the emergency is over.



KEEP THEM SAFE

- Keep them lying on their side in the recovery position.
- Make sure the area is safe for them and for you.



KEEP HELP COMING

- Keep 911/responders on the line.
- Follow their instructions and continue to update them.



EXPLAIN

- Calmly explain what happened.
- Tell them if you gave naloxone or performed rescue breathing or CPR.



MONITOR

- Continue to monitor their breathing and responsiveness.
- Be ready to give another dose of naloxone or start CPR if needed.



WHAT YOU SHOULD TELL EMS



Clear, calm information helps responders save a life.

1



WHAT YOU SAW

What happened before you called?

2



WHAT YOU DID

Naloxone given? Breathing support? CPR?

3



WHAT YOU KNOW

Any known or suspected substances?

4



WHAT CHANGED

Did responsiveness or breathing improve?



Stick to what you observed and what you did.





Naloxone Is One Tool in a Bigger Response

1



RECOGNIZE

Recognize the signs of an opioid overdose:

- Small, constricted pupils
- Slow or no breathing
- Unresponsiveness
- Blue or gray lips or fingertips



Early recognition can save a life.

2



CALL

Call 911 immediately.

Provide location and as much information as possible.



Professional help is on the way.

3



REVERSE

Give naloxone right away. It can quickly reverse the effects of opioids and restore breathing.

If there is no response in 2–3 minutes, give another dose if available.



Naloxone works best when given as soon as possible.

4



SUPPORT

Stay with the person until help arrives.

Monitor their breathing and be prepared to give another dose if needed.



Your support can make all the difference.

5



STAY

Recovery is possible. Encourage the person to seek medical care and connect with resources for ongoing support.



Help today can lead to a better tomorrow.



Preparedness is a chain — every link matters.



BE INFORMED.
BE PREPARED. BE THE DIFFERENCE.





Practice Scenario: What Would You Do?

SCENARIO

You are at a friend's house and notice them unconscious on the couch.

They are not waking up, not responding when you shake their shoulders, and their breathing is very slow or has stopped.

Their lips or fingertips look blue or gray.

You suspect an opioid overdose.



What would you do?

Think through the steps you would take to help save a life.

YOUR PRIORITIES

1



RECOGNIZE THE EMERGENCY

Look for signs of an opioid overdose:

- Unresponsive
- Slow or no breathing
- Blue or gray lips or fingertips

2



CALL 911

Call 911 immediately.
Give location and as much information as possible.

3



GIVE NALOXONE IF AVAILABLE

Give naloxone right away.
It can quickly reverse the effects of opioids and restore breathing.

4



SUPPORT UNTIL HELP ARRIVES

If trained, give rescue breaths or perform CPR if needed until the person starts breathing again.
Stay with the person, monitor their breathing, and be ready to give another dose of naloxone if needed.

5



STAY

Recovery is possible. Encourage the person to seek medical care and connect with resources for ongoing support.



Quick Knowledge Check

1



Which sign is most concerning?

Unresponsiveness with abnormal or absent breathing.

2



Wait to call 911 until you know the substance?

No. Treat a suspected overdose as an emergency.

3



What does naloxone do?

It temporarily reverses opioid effects.

4



Does naloxone replace emergency care?

No. Emergency care is still needed.



Knowledge saves lives.
Be informed. Be prepared. Be the difference.





Naloxone Skills Practice

The goal is confidence — not perfection.

1



RECOGNIZE

Know the signs of an opioid overdose.

- Small, constricted pupils
- Slow or no breathing
- Unresponsiveness
- Blue or gray lips or fingertips



Practice identifying the signs quickly and calmly.

2



CALL

Call 911 right away.

Provide location and as much information as possible.



Practice calling 911 and sharing clear information.

3



REVERSE

Give naloxone right away. It can quickly reverse the effects of opioids and restore breathing.

If there is no response in 2–3 minutes, give another dose if available.



Practice using naloxone on a training device.

4



SUPPORT

Stay with the person until help arrives.

Monitor their breathing and be prepared to give another dose if needed.



Practice staying calm, providing support, and monitoring.



Practice builds confidence.
You could be the one to save a life.



BE INFORMED.
BE PREPARED. BE THE DIFFERENCE.

Recognize. Respond. Save a Life.



AFTER THE EMERGENCY: RESET AND RESTOCK



01



REPORT

Complete required incident documentation.

02



REFLECT

Identify what went well and what could improve.

03



RESTOCK

Replace used naloxone and supplies.

04



RECONNECT

If appropriate, connect the person or family with follow-up resources.



A good response ends with readiness for the next one.





MODULE 4 | KEY TAKEAWAYS

Knowledge saves lives. Awareness leads to action. Together, we can make a difference.

01



NALOXONE HAS A POWERFUL HISTORY.

Developed to reverse opioid overdoses, naloxone has saved millions of lives and transformed communities.



NALOXONE IS FOR EVERYONE.

Anyone can experience or witness an overdose. Everyone should have access to naloxone and know how to use it.

02



DIFFERENT FORMS, SAME PURPOSE.

Naloxone comes in several forms — nasal spray, auto-injector, and injectable — all designed to reverse an overdose.



KNOW YOUR NALOXONE.

Understand the type you have, how it works, and how to use it before an emergency.

03



ACT FAST. EVERY STEP COUNTS.

Recognize the signs, call 911, give naloxone right away, support breathing, and stay until help arrives.



CALL 911 EVERY TIME.

Naloxone is not a substitute for emergency care. Medical help is essential for recovery.

04



RECOVERY CONTINUES AFTER THE OVERDOSE.

Overdose response doesn't end with naloxone. Compassionate support, resources, and connection can make a lasting difference.



SUPPORT HEALING AND RECOVERY.

Encourage connection to treatment, harm reduction resources, and a community of support.

05



YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE.

You have the knowledge, tools, and confidence to save a life and support recovery.



BE PREPARED. SAVE LIVES.

Stay informed, keep naloxone accessible, and be ready to act — because it could be someone you love.



Knowledge. Preparedness. Action. Together, we save lives.



BE INFORMED.
BE PREPARED. BE THE DIFFERENCE.

Recognize. Respond. Save a Life.