MAY 26, 2021



Using Fentanyl Test Strips as a Tool for Preventing Overdose and Facilitating Linkages to Care

Overdose Response Strategy Special Webinar



Facilitator



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Facilitator



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ORS Public Health Director & Public Health/Public Safety Team Lead

CDC Division of Overdose Prevention, Public Health/Public Safety Team

Housekeeping

- Participants have been muted upon entry to minimize background noise
- We expect a large # of participants – encourage "raise hand" feature





Housekeeping

- Zoom chat box will also monitored
- Questions or comments can be entered directly into the chat box at any time



Zoom Group Chat	_		\times	
From Me to Everyone: Hi everyone, Happy Friday! N you have questions through presentation, please feel free in the chat box. I will be activ comments and questions.	out the to enter the	em here	2	
To: Everyone ✓ Type message here	C) File		

Upcoming Webinars

Friday, June 11 @ 1:00pm – 2:30pm EST

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) – Toxicology Testing Program

Friday, June 18 @ 1:00pm – 2:30pm EST

Missouri Drug Overdose Trust & Safety (DOTS) Program and the Safety and Health Integration in the Enforcement of Laws on Drugs (SHIELD)

Upcoming All-State Calls

Monthly All-State Team Calls -

FOURTH Friday of each month @ 1pm – 2:30pm EST

Friday, May 28, 2021 Nevada, Delaware, California

Friday, June 25, 2021 Oregon, Hawaii, Ohio



Today's Presentation

Using Fentanyl Test Strips as a Tool for Preventing Overdose and Facilitating Linkages to Care

Jennifer J. Carroll, PhD, MPH

Traci C. Green, PhD, MSc

Using **Fentanyl Test Strips** as a Tool for Preventing Overdose and Facilitating Linkages to Care

Jennifer J. Carroll, PhD, MPH (NC State University, Brown University) Traci C. Green, PhD, MSc (Brandeis University, Brown University)

Overdose Response Strategy Webinar May 26, 2021

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Fentanyl Test Strips (aka chromatographic immunoassay test strips)



Q 11

Kim Sue 🤣 @DrKimSue · Jan 7, 2020

1] 15

This is a positive fentanyl test strip, indicating + presence of fentanyl in drugs. I field a lot of ? recently on utility of fentanyl test strips and #drugchecking. Do you use them in your work/are? Why or why not? What questions do you have about them?



Sarah Moyer, MD, MPH @DrSarahMoyer · Jan 8, 2020

...

Replying to @DrKimSue

We use in the syringe exchange program @LouMetroHealth. Been helpful for participants who don't think there is opioids in their drugs. #overdoseprevention.

...

Demonstration video from Utah Naloxone

Harm reduction and OD prevention strategies to reinforce:

- Don't use alone.
- Use less.
- Use more slowly/ use a tester amount.
- Change the route of administration
- Don't use at all.
- Keep naloxone nearby.

Fentanyl Test Strips (FTS) supports them all!



2018: First major study to show the overdose prevention potential of FTS



- Syringe Service Program already distributing FTS
- Survey of 125 people who inject drugs who use FTS
- 81% used the FTS *before* using drugs
 - 61% had a positive test result
 - **Pos. result = FIVE TIMES the odds** of:
 - Using less
 - Using more slowly
 - Taking a test hit
 - Sniffing instead of injecting

(Peiper et al. 2019)

2018-20: Multiple studies produced similar results



48% (+) <u>used less or didn't</u> <u>use at all.</u> (Karamouzian et al 2018)

93 young adults in RI who inject opioids or cocaine

68% (+) <u>used slower, used</u> <u>less, or didn't use at all.</u> (Krieger et al 2018)

103 female sex workers in Baltimore who use opioids

69% (+) <u>used a buddy system,</u> <u>used slower, or used less.</u>

Also significant reductions in injection frequency and daily opioid use (Park et al 2019)

Research tells us who uses FTS the most:



Dr. Melissa Weimer @DrMelissaWeimer · Mar 4, 2019

As seen at the **#NewHaven** syringe exchange: multiple bags of heroin testing positive for **#fentanyl**. It's so important to keep **#PWID** safe with the needed tools like **fentanyl test strips** & clean needles



Recently witnessed someone else OD

(Beaulieu et all 2019)

- Currently homeless (Long et al 2020)
- Buying from someone they don't know or trust (Bardwell et al 2019)
- Drug sellers/suppliers (Long et al 2020)

(Betsos et al 2020)

Drug checking: It's not just for people who use opioids!







Health Alert: Fentanyl Overdoses Among Persons Using Cocaine

February 5, 2021

At least 7 patients presented to Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital due to fentanyl overdose after using what they believed to be cocaine on February 2 and 3, 2021. Five have required intensive care. None of the patients had a history of opioid use. Testing was positive for fentanyl in all, cocaine in 3, and methamphetamine in 2 cases. Six of the patients resided in (5) or near (1) the Bayview district.



Drug checking: It does more than just drug checking!

Incredible engagement tool

Helps programs connect with:

- People who use stimulants
- People who don't inject
- People who have fallen out of treatment
- People whom SSPs have trouble reaching (Black, Hispanic, AI/AN)
- People who might not otherwise engage with harm reduction



There are limitations to FTS

- The test gives a simple Yes/No answer to the question "Is there any fentanyl in this?"
- They are highly sensitive: Will detect fentanyl down to 0.100 mcg/mL
- False positive rate ~10%. Higher with methamphetamine, diphenhydramine, which need to be diluted with ~30ml/1oz of water (Lockwood et al., 2021)
- <u>Cannot detect:</u>
 - Synthetic cannabinoids
 - Benzodiazepines (etizolam, flualprazolam)
 - Brorphine (opioid)
 - Isotonitazine (opioid)
 - Xylazine (non-opioid sedative)
 - Carfentanil, sufentanil, alfentanil, benzylfentanyl, benzoylfentanyl, U47700, U49900 (opioids)
 - Unsure of ability to detect other, novel fentanyl analogs and when many precursors/byproducts present



Is FTS a good tool for *drug market surveillance*?

No, not really on its own.

Because FTS tests are qualitative.

Because testing is not systematic.

Reporting results can be challenging.

Adding FTS to more comprehensive testing generates informative surveillance.



Is FTS a good tool for overdose prevention?



- Don't use alone.
- Keep naloxone nearby.
- Use more slowly.
- Use less.
- Use less often.
- Don't inject.
- Don't use at all.

A prevention tool, not paraphernalia.

Managing Risk in the Fentanyl Era

Varied techniques for fentanyl overdose prevention

- Not using alone, carry naloxone, do test shot to "taste" the drug
- Post information in syringe service programs to notify others
- Use stamps on bags (heroin/fentanyl) as indicator of strength
- Use in public so someone sees them if they overdose, keep naloxone in car
- Many using cocaine, snorting or smoking drugs, not concerned of fentanyl risk
- <u>Use fentanyl test strips (FTS, if available)</u>





Community voices:

FEMALE: The fentanyl epidemic has made me, like, much more proactive about making sure that I'm not using alone if I can possibly help it..I kind of have a standing appointment with people.

MALE: The needle exchange... They gave me a couple test strips, to test it, so...every bag | get | test it. But, it'll be cool if they can pass that out to us. But we're really not supposed to have 'em..and they're not supposed to pass those strips out.

FEMALE: I always carry Narcan with me, if it's a stamp I've never seen before I only do one bag to see how strong it is..how much I can handle. I never do it alone, never, never, am I alone when do a bag. And I'll do it slowly, so that if I start feel that it's a little too strong, I'll stop. So like, I do whatever I can to do this very unsafe, dangerous drug, I do it as safe as I can. Legal considerations and approaches undertaken in current laws

Drug paraphernalia laws

- Some states remove FTS and other drug checking devices from drug paraphernalia laws
- Some states remove criminal penalties for use or possession of all drug paraphernalia

Good Samaritan laws

- Some states amend to include possession and distribution of FTS and other devices for intent of harm reduction
- Explicitly considers and encourages secondary distribution

https://legislativeanalysis.org/

State law examples

Rhode Island's Good Samaritan law (passed in 2018):

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: SECTION 1. Chapter 21-28.9 of the General Laws entitled "The Good Samaritan Overdose Prevention Act of 2016" is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section: 21-28.9-3.1.

Narcotic testing product.

- (a) Any person may provide, administer, or utilize a narcotic testing product to assist another person in determining whether a narcotic or substance contains chemicals, toxic substances, or hazardous compounds. Narcotic testing products **shall include, but not be limited to, fentanyl test strips**.
- (b) A person who provides, administers, or utilizes a narcotic testing product to assist another person shall not be subject to civil liability or criminal prosecution as a result of providing, administering, or utilizing the narcotic testing product to assist another person.

http://webserver.rilin.state.ri.us/BillText/BillText18/HouseText18/H8132.pdf

Maryland

State law passed in 2018: Senate Bill 1137 Criminal Law -Prohibitions, Prosecutions, and Corrections

- Alters the definition of "drug paraphernalia" to exclude equipment used to test or analyze a controlled dangerous substance
- Permits distribution of kits containing equipment for testing or analyzing controlled substances

https://legiscan.com/MD/text/SB1137/2018

Proactive Communications With Partners about FTS Notifications/communications to stakeholders explaining what FTS are, how they work, why people may have them

Take this opportunity to explain what fentanyl is and what it is not

Reinforce the fundamental overdose prevention nature of FTS distribution efforts

Connect the engagement aspects of FTS distribution, remind of resources available





Fentanyl Test Strip Pilot Project

- MA legislature approved funding in 2019 for a pilot FTS project
- PAARI distributed fentanyl test strips (FTS) to police departments with the aim of improving engagement with community members at risk of overdose and fentanyl use, supporting overdose prevention, and increasing awareness of fentanyl
- Implementation led by PAARI
 - Request for applications to identify pilot sites, in collaboration with MDPH and Brandeis
 - Convened the pilot and evaluation site police departments for initial and mid-point learning communities
 - Provided technical support and training to participating departments throughout the pilot
- March-June 2020
- Pilot project evaluation of 6 police departments by Brandeis University



Models of Implementation: FTS pilot with police depts

- Police department-led model (n=3) Post-overdose outreach, community outreach activities Facilitated by civilian recovery support/clinical staff

Community partner-led model (n=2)

- Police provided FTS to harm reduction agency, health providing agency already engaged with population Streamlined into existing programming

Hybrid model (Police & community partner-led) (n=1)

- Post-overdose outreach, community outreach activities + harm reduction agency
- New partners: hospitals, opioid treatment programs, shelters

More services and referrals through *community-involved models* More new partner networks generated through hybrid models



Outreach visit Amid COVID-19 Training Video

https://vimeo.com/432306046

Getting the word out during COVID-19: Police Depts

...



Essex County Outreach April 15 at 2:57 PM · @

Essex County Community Engagement Specialists continue to assist those in the community during these stressful times of COVID-19.

As part of the P.A.A.R.I.'s three-month pilot project, made possible by a \$150,000 grant from the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, this past week, Methuen CARES Initiative Program has distributed (9) Fentanyl Test Strip Kits as an engagement tool for individuals at risk of oploid use.

Of these 9 kits, (3) where post overdoses, (2) street outreach, (4) calls into CARES requesting kits since seeing previous posts. We will remain in contact with these individuals/family members as our goal is to open the conversation with those struggling with addiction and offer appropriate treatment as needed.

The GOAL of this pilot program is to engage with individuals to help prevent opioid overdose deaths. If you or a loved one is in need of assistance, or for more information about Rapid Response Test Strip Kits, please contact any of the participating police departments:

Beverly - # 978-992-1212 Ipswich - # 978-356-4343 Lynn - # 781-595-2000 Methuen - # 978-701-7782 & # 978-701-8195 CARES - Community Addiction Resource Engagement Services April 15 at 2:42 PM · 📀

...

Community Engagement Specialists continue to assist those in the community during these stressful times of COVID-19.

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If you or a loved one is in need of assistance, or for more information about Fentanyl Test Strip Kits, please contact us:

978-701-7782 # 978-701-8195

WE ARE IN THIS TOGETHER! https://vimeo.com/401361892

Community Communications and Public Trainings

Community-led model



V C \cap

10 likes

healthystreetsoutreach Healthy Streets has a SnapChat! And fentanyl test strips. And clean gear. #snapchat #harmreduction #syringes #syringe #syringechange #crack #heroin #fentanyl #mdma #fetty #meth #cocaine #crackrock #shootingup #bootitup #bootup #drugplug #percs #30s #molly #2cb #darknetdrugs #saferdruguse #treatment #detox #suboxone #methadone #zannies #bars #harmreductionsaveslives

May 6

healthystreetsoutreach Fentanyl Test Strips! In partnership with PAARI (Police Assisted Addiction Recovery Initiative), Beverly and Lynn Police Departments we have been given Fentanyl test strips to give out to folks in Lynn and Beverly!

Each pack comes with 3 strips and some really good info about getting and staying connected to care, accessing harm reduction services and recovery coaching.

We do not collect any identifying information for this program, we count how many strips we give out and if the person receiving the strips accessed any other services (Narcan, wound care, detox etc.) **What can the strips tell me?

- Well we have known for about 4+ years not that in Massachusetts all our heroin has Fentanyl in it.
- BUT! What about all the other drugs out there??? And there are a lot.
- Strips can give you a positive or a negative result if Fentanyl is present. They do not tell you how strong the substance is. **I don't do heroin so I don't need them.

- Actually you need them even more! A lot of drugs have Fentanyl in them when they are not supposed to. - Molly, meth, cocaine, 2c-b, MDPV, Ketamine, GHB...and the list of synthetics goes on

- If you buy drugs ONLINE please use the strips. **I only use pills.

Ы

- Ok! So you should definitely test your stuff. There are more and more pressed pills on the market. - "Fake pills" have tested positive for Fentanyl, benzos, methadone and other stuff. - Pressed 30s and benzos should be tested. - A lot of pressed pills look like the real deal.

All you need to use the strip is a little of the substance, empty baggie, a little powder, something to put it in and some water.

Do we think that people won't use their substance if it

healthystreetsoutreach Fentaryl Test Strips 1. Add sterile water to your empty baggie or the cooker you just propped - mix well "Load your shot FIRSTI Only test your rinse water! 2. Dip the test strip in the water, in up to the first line & hold for 15 seconds 3. Place test ship on sterile surface or across top of cooker. Positive Negative One line POSITIVE wo lines NEGATIVE Ы

...

Liked by abbytap and 15 others

healthystreetsoutreach Fentanyl Test Strips! In partnership with PAARI (Police Assisted Addiction Recovery Initiative), Beverly and Lynn Police... more

View 1 comment

May 4





Law Enforcement Community Partners

Engagement: Paths to Referrals & Services

- Information "ondemand"
- Trusted phone numbers, referrals
- On-site services
- "Warm handoff" to off-site services



*includes naloxone/Narcan provision

Police partner perspectives: Engagement and Safety

It's-it's the engagement. It's to get there and talk to 'em." Yeah, no. I have...no skepticism now. I-I just see it as an engagement program. I mean, if-if somebody is taking the time to test, you know, that's-that's great. You know? That's great. Maybe they won't take a pill that they think is...Adderall [LAUGH] and have it be pressed fentanyl, you know? If that's what they do, that's what they do, that's great. It'll probably save their life. But, you know, as... as an engagement tool, I think it's great, you know, if you can t-talk-stop and talk to somebody for a couple of minutes. And even if they throw the strip away behind your back when you walk away, then at least you talked to them and **you maybe might have planted that seed.**

Police partner perspectives: Engagement and Safety

And it's like, you try to explain to them, like, listen, people are pressing the pills now. They're making them out of Fentanyl. And you think you're getting Xanax, or whatever, but you're really getting just pure Fentanyl. So, to be able to give those people test strips and say, look, just shave a little off and test it, and that way you know. If you're just taking Xanax, take your Xanax and that's fine. That way, you're not taking Fentanyl without knowing and stuff like that, because, like I said, I don't know how many calls we've gone to where people say, I don't do that stuff. I do pills, that's it. Well, it's there. I don't think you took it on purpose. I think it's an accident. But these will help you in that regard. So, I think it's a great tool to be able to give to people, to keep themselves safe. So, hopefully we can keep it [the FTS pilot] going forward.

Police partner perspectives: Engagement and Safety

Yes. So, one **mom** was scared. She goes, "I don't know if I wanna give it to him, 'cause now I'm giving him permission to use drugs. And I says, "You know, walk that through. What if he buys drugs and he passes away? That's gonna weigh heavy on you." And she said, "You're right. Like, I can't control his outcome in regards to using or not using, but I can give him a prevention method which is handing him this kit."

Community partner perspectives: Reaching the hard to reach

People new/less experienced in use, Stimulant use

I mean, I think any time you can distribute them, especially to people who might be, like I said, opiate naïve. It's good. I think the police might run across people who are, you know, primarily like I said, cocaine users, recreational cocaine users, alcohol users that use cocaine.

Secondary distribution, Peer empowerment

I heard back from one patient who said that they were giving it to a friend, like a friend who's not in treatment with us and would it be okay if they gave it to them. And I said, sure, you know, 'cause they said, oh, they mentioned it to a friend who is using and has concerns about, you know, what's in these street drugs, 'cause I always tell patients, you know, it's not like it's FDA approved. You never know what's in there when you're using street drugs. And so she was very excited to be able to give it to a friend of hers who wasn't in treatment and didn't have access to the resources that she does being in treatment.
FTS use experiences: Pilot participants and peers And she was just like, even when she was rubbing her hand on it [a counterfeit pill], it was like the white was coming off on her hand. So she was like, ah, this ain't perc. Perc don't usually do this, right. So she goes, all right, so [person's name] gave me this freaking rapid thing. So, she used it and she used it: they gave her a fentanyl pill instead of a Percocet pill.

FTS use experiences: Pilot participants and peers

I don't know for sure, but it is coke. Why would it be? I said, all right, so I got something for you... I want you to, 'cause you're not too sure.... I pulled it out and... he goes what is that. I said, well, so let me just explain to you what it is...

So I'm gonna do this with a little bit of water, you know, so I said I'm gonna show you. He says, no, you're gonna go... 'Cause it was just like a little bit. Right. So he said, you're not going to ruin my shit, my stuff, you know what I'm saying? I said, listen. If you take this part 'cause you don't even know what you're dealing with. All right, so...

Whatever, long story short, I put a little water with it up to this line, where I put a line at, put a little water in it, and I took the strip out. As soon as the strip was out, he's like, what is that? Like a test, like a drug tester or whatever have you, right. So I said, no, it's not a drug test. It's just to let you know that powder, it's cut with fentanyl and then it shows there's fentanyl in it. And he was like, no, you-you're lying. I said, no, honest to god, it lets you know, like he asked if I had used it before. I told him, yeah. But I would just like it was my first time using it when I was showing him. Right. So I told him, yeah. So-and then I dip it in and then it was no fentanyl in it, in his cocaine. 'Cause the... the strip didn't... It just had color, but it didn't show the fentanyl strip line...

FTS kits as Path to More Public Health Capacity

- 18 people completed exit survey (55% response rate)
 - 8 non law enforcement
 - 10 law enforcement
- 2 law enforcement respondents indicated that they do not currently distribute <u>naloxone</u> but would like to start
- 1 law enforcement respondent and 1 community program respondent who do **not** currently distribute <u>sterile syringes</u> **would like to start**
- 4 police departments and 1 community partner indicated that they would like to start distributing personal syringe disposal units



Respondents unclear if MA drug paraphernalia law legally permits possession and distribution of FTS



Legality of FTS Possession and Distribution based on MA Law



Pilot Take-Home Messages

Police and community partners distributing FTS is feasible

- Approximate 1 to 1 ratio of kits to referrals suggests promising project impact
- Transformative: Expanded interest in further materials provision for some police departments and new community partners

FTS kits can be an important engagement tool for police

- Reaches those who may be at risk and not already engaged with harm reduction and other community programs
- Inclusion of 3 test strips in kits promoted secondary distribution

Partnering as a more effective distribution strategy

- Police departments who partnered with community programs had a higher volume distributed; community programs are well positioned to continue this work
- COOCLI project: FTS program expanded to Maine and Massachusetts, ongoing evaluation and best practices (2021)

COOCLI – Combating Opioid Overdose through Community Level Intervention.



Drug checking for public health surveillance and intervention

Passive Efforts

- Ongoing outreach through overdose education and naloxone distribution (OEND) programs, syringe service programs (SSPs), community partners [surveillance, intervention]
- OEND program monthly/quarterly calls with Massachusetts Department of Public Health [surveillance, intervention]
- State Police Crime Laboratory/National Forensic Laboratory Information System lab reports [surveillance]

Active Efforts

 Pilot fentanyl test strip (FTS) project: PAARI and Brandeis [intervention]

 Massachusetts Drug Supply Data Stream project (MADDS): Brandeis, Massachusetts Dept of Public Health, HIDTA, community and police partners [surveillance, intervention]

Next Generation Community Drug Checking Innovations

Massachusetts Drug Supply Data Stream (MADDS) Overview



GC/MS = gas chromatography mass spectrometry FTIR = Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy

Point of Care Service





- Providing an additional service and safety measure to new and existing clients
- Able to provide specialized and one on one harm reduction messaging given results of sample
- Anticipate and preemptively respond to changes in drug supply in local area



- Collaborate with community partners & police depts in key hubs who are concerned about local supply
- Collect and test
 - Donated/discarded drug packaging <u>trash</u>
 - Police dept samples from <u>non-criminal cases</u>
- Share results in summary & individually with programs, communities
- Community partners provide specialized, one on one harm reduction messaging given results of sample
- Create a profile of the drug landscape to see changes over time/by community
- Predict changes in drug supply, provide early warnings, support better tailored responses across communities

Devices Used in Community Drug Checking Programs



- Active drugs
- Cutting agents
- Relative concentrations of drug components
- Expansive library, easy to update
- Does not detect small quantities well, hard to distinguish among analogs, precursors



- Only fentanyl and some analogs, no fentanyl precursors
- Time tested: published studies and have been in use 4+ years in Canada, US field sites for fentanyl detection
- Detects very small quantities of fentanyl/some analogs well





Samples collected or donated Community partners, clients

Test in field with multiple devices

BTNX fentanyl test strips, Bruker Alpha (FTIR)
 Results communicated

- At POC, during follow up outreach by community partner, summary to community & police partners, "alerts"/field notes via video
- Engagement: info, services/supplies provided, referrals

<u>Community-facing</u> Alerts (Health/safety concern) Bulletins (Informative) English and Spanish

Flujo de Datos de Suministro de Medicamentos de Massachusetts

Alerta de Suministro de Drogas a la Comunidad

4-Fluorofentanilo y Despropionil 4-Fluorofentanilo Detectado en Heroína/ Fentanilo

- Desde noviembre de 2020 hasta enero de 2021, se ha confirmado que varias muestras vendidas como fentanilo y heroína contienen 4-Fluorofentanilo y Despropionil 4-Fluorofentanilo, además de Fentanilo y Heroína (n.e. 4). Se detectaron muestras en 5 comunidades de Massachusetts (lynn, quincy, Pittsfield, Springfield, Boston). De 11 muestras, 4 (36%) se asociaron con una sobredosis y 2 con reacciones en el lugar de la inyección. Todas las muestras fueron recolectadas en colaboración con programas locales de reducción de daños o donadas por departamentos de policía y enviadas para pruebas MADDS.
- El 4-Fluorofentanilo es un análogo que se desarrolló en la década de 1960; el Despropionil 4-Fluorofentanilo es un intermediario en la producción de análogos de fentanilo que también puede causar efectos nocivos. Ambos análogos se vieron por primera vez en los suministros de medicamentos ilícitos de EE.UU en 2017. En Massachusetts, las sustancias se han encontrado en muestras en polvo y en los residuos de cocinas y algodones utilizados para inyección.
- Los informes de experiencia del usuario de las muestras asociadas con efectos negativos para la salud señalaron lo siguiente: "Sobredosis"; "Asenti con la cabeza pero no me drogué, amigo consumió del mismo lote y tuvo una sobredosis al olerlo"; "6 Narcans usados"; y "8 mg de Narcan administrados para revivir". Narcan funcionará con estos análogos de fentanilio.
- Se encontraron múltiples cortes diferentes en las 11 muestras, con una variedad de sabores reportados: algunos eran dulces y cortados con lactosa o manitol. Otros eran amargos ("huele a aspirina", "olor a Tylenol para niños") y se cortan con quinina, tramadol o carbonato de calcio, un ingrediente de productos domésticos como pasta de dientes en polvo. Dos de las muestras amargas informaron irritación en el lugar de la inyección: "adormece cuando se inyecta" y "rojo, con manchas en el lugar de la inyección".

Cómo identificar la droga

- El 4-Fluorofentanilo y el Despropionil 4-Fluorofentanilo son difíciles de identificar sin pruebas analiticas. Aparecen como un sólido cristalino blanco y se mezclan con otras drogas ilegales en polvo disponibles en la calle.
- Si tiene sospechas sobre la composición de sus drogas, comuníquese con MADDS sobre la verificación de drogas.



Efectos en la salud

- Al igual que el Fentanilo, los efectos sobre la salud pueden incluir depresión respiratoria profunda, disminución de la frecuencia cardíaca, baja presión sanguínea, rigidez de la pared torácica ("pecho de madera") y falta de respuesta.
- Lo que diferencia al 4-fluorofentanilo es que tiene un <u>mayor riesgo de toxicidad que el fentanilo</u>. Pequeñas cantidades del 4
 -Fluorofentanilo y el Despropionilo 4-Fluorofentanilo pueden causar daño y sobredosis. El tiempo transcurrido desde el consumo hasta los efectos sedantes y la sobredosis potencialmente mortal es corto, de segundos a minutos. Debido a la potencia y toxicidad de esta droga, su fabricación inconsistente y su mezcla con el producto consumido que a menudo ya incluye fentanilo, el riesgo de sobredosis es aún mayor.

Reducción de riesgos y prevención de sobredosis

El suministro de drogas es impredecible. Es más seguro usarlo cuando hay otras personas presentes o pueden controlarlo con frecuencia. Las personas que usan juntas deben turnarse para evitar una sobredosis simultánea. Administre Narcan y Public Safety Oriented Alerts (Health/occupational safety concern) Update (Informative) English and Spanish Print and roll-call video (2 min)

Massachusetts Drug Supply Data Stream (MADDS)



4-Fluorofentanyl & Despropionyl 4-Fluorofentanyl Detected in Heroin/Fentanyl

From November 2020 to January 2021, multiple drug samples sold as fentanyl and heroin have been confirmed to contain these analogs and fentanyl. The samples were recovered in Lynn, Quincy, Pittsfield, Springfield, and Boston. Of 11 samples, 4 (36%) were associated with a overdose.

4-Fluorofentanyl has a higher toxicity risk than fentanyl. Time from consumption to sedating effects and life-threatening overdose is second to minutes. Because of the high potency of this drug, its inconsistent manufacture, and blending into consumed products without the knowledge of the people who use it, overdose risk is high.

How to Identify 4-Fluorofentanyl Analogs

These substance appear as a white crystalline solid and blend into powdered street drugs. In MA, they have been found in powdered sampli and the residue of cookers and cottons used for injection.

Health effects

As a fentanyl, health effects of these analogs can include profound respiratory depression, slowed heart rate, low blood pressure, chest wall rigidity ("wooden chest") and unresponsiveness.

How to Respond

Naloxone is effective at reversing overdoses caused by fentanyl analogs Administer naloxone (Narcan) as you would for any overdose and immediately summon medical attention.

Police Encounters with Fentanyl

Fentanyl and its analogs are NOT readily absorbed through skin or clothing. Toxicity through inhalation may only result from very prolonged exposure in enclosed areas.



For more information and

Community partner adaptations

XYLAZINE

And some important stuff to know about it.

Xylazine is an animal tranquillizer. Xylazine is not intended for human use. Xylazine is showing up in drug samples across Massachusetts as a cut with Fentanyl. Xylazine being a cut is not new, it has caused overdose increases in Philly and Puerto Rico. In humans it can cause breathing to slow down or stop, body temperature to go to high or low, coma, heavy sedation, kidney problems, heart failure or irregular heartbeat. These risks increase when Xylazine is mixed with Fentanyl/heroin/percs and other opioids. Xylazine is not an opioid.

If someone is unconscious or not breathing you should still always use Narcan.

You will not know if xylazine is in your drugs. Please don't use alone, carry Narcan, watch your friends closely.

Resources

PAARI website resources https://paariusa.org/one2one/

How to use a FTS (updated with stimulant adaptations) https://vimeo.com/517307473

Informational handout for testing crack and cocaine with FTS https://www.sfaf.org/wp-content/uploads/DOPE_TestYourPowderFlyer.pdf

<u>Removing Legal Barriers to Drug Checking Can Help Reduce Drug-Related Harm</u> Network for Public Health Law

Harm Reduction Coalition: Fentanyl Resources https://harmreduction.org/issues/fentanyl/

MADDS: Massachusetts Drug Supply Data Stream Brandeis Opioid Policy Research Collaborative

Brandeis Opioid Policy Research Collaborative https://heller.brandeis.edu/opioid-policy/community-resources/index.html

Feel free to reach out! Jjcarro3@ncsu.edu tracigreen@brandeis.edu

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