There's an overdose crisis among Indigenous communities in the region. Here's what we can do.

900%↑

Wisconsin has experienced a shocking 900% increase in opioid-involved overdose deaths from 1999 to 2020,

with the highest rates of mortality among Indigenous communities.

As of 2020, the overdose rate among the Indigenous population in the region is twice as high as the overdose rate of the general population.

150% h Between 2016 and 2020, rate of overdose deaths increased by 150% in Indigenous communities.

What are opioids?

Opioids are a class of drugs used for relieving pain that may be prescribed by a healthcare provider and are also available through the illicit market. Opioids include substances such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, fentanyl, and heroin. Pressed, unregulated pills sold on the illicit market may include a combination of different opioids including fentanyl and heroin, cutting agents, and other substances.

Common terms referring to opioids include:

lean, percs, dope, blues, black tar, down, China white, down, fetty (fentanyl), boy, God's nectar, and dog food.

Fentanyl's Contribution to the Overdose Crisis

The synthetic opioid fentanyl includes numerous variants or analogs, some of which are up to 100 times stronger than heroin. Fentanyl has become more common in the illicit drug supply, and is now commonly present in all drugs, including meth and cocaine. Between 2014 and 2021, deaths involving cocaine and other psychostimulants substantially increased. For example, cocaine deaths involving synthetic opioids increased by 134% from 2019 to 2021 which is in large part likely due to fentanyl. The rate of deaths involving cocaine among the Indigenous community across the region rose more rapidly when compared to the the general population.

Common terms referring to meth include:

glass, clear, cris, crystal, Tina, up, turbo and crank. Goofball is a common term that refers to a simultaneous injection of meth and heroin.

Given the presence of fentanyl in many substances, including meth, it's important to always carry Narcan if you use drugs.

Narcan will reverse an overdose from an opioid drug in most cases, including fentanyl, even if that opioid has been mixed with other drugs

SIGNS OF AN OVERDOSE

- Slowed or stopped breathing,
- Cold and clammy hands,
- Unresponsiveness,
- Discolored lips and fingertips,
- Vomiting, and/or gurgling/snoring sounds.
- △ For white and lighter skinned people, discoloration will look bluish purple.
- △ For darker skin tones, discoloration may appear grayish or ashen.

We can take action to prevent overdose.

Naloxone, aka Narcan, is a life-saving medication that reverses opioid overdose. Anyone can learn to administer it and it's legal to carry with you, so you are prepared to save a life from overdose. To learn more about Narcan and to get your own, check out the resources below.

Resources

Narcan and fentanyl test strips (FTS) are legal in the region and can be obtained at the following locations:



Maehnowesekiyah Wellness Center

N2150 Kesaehkahtek Gresham, WI 54128



Peter Christensen Health Center

125 Old Abe Rd, Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538



Gwayakobimaadiziwin

Bad River Needle Exchange 72682 Maple St Odanah WI 54861



Red Cliff Community Health Center

36745 Aiken Rd, Bayfield, WI 54814



Lac Courte Oreilles Community Health Center

13447 W Hwy B, Hayward, WI 54843



Sokaogon Chippewa Health Clinic

3144 VanZile Rd, Crandon, WI 54520



Menominee Tribal Clinic

W3275 Wolf River Dr, Keshena, WI 54135



St. Croix Tribal Health

4404 State Road 70, Webster, WI 54893



Oneida Nation Behavioral Health

2640 West Point Rd, Green Bay, WI 53404



Stockbridge Munsee Health and Wellness Center

W12802 Hwy A, Bowler, WI 54416

Narcan and FTS can also be obtained confidentially through the mail and the collaboration between Bad River Tribe and NEXT Distro by accessing the <u>NEXT Distro</u> website (https://nextdistro.org/wisconsin) or calling the anonymous phone line (888) 841-8828. FTS can help you determine if your drugs contain fentanyl by testing a sample, so that you can take steps to practice safer drug use such as using less, using more slowly, or asking someone with Narcan to stay with you while you use.

Resources

Scan the QR codes below for more information on how to access Narcan and use fentanyl test strips



What is Narcan?

https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p03092.pdf



Carrying Narcan - Safety and Legal Considerations:

https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p03093.pdf



How to Administer Narcan:

https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p03094.pdf



How to Use Fentanyl Test Strips

https://www.vitalstrategies.org/resources/how-to-use-fentanyl-test-strips/

Where can I get treatment for people with substance use disorder?

Below is a list of clinics that offer medications for opioid use disorder.

Menominee:

Menominee Tribal Clinic:

W3275 Wolf River Dr. Rd. Keshena, WI 54135 (715) 799-3361

Clinic hours: Monday-Friday 8am-4:30pm

Available medications: Buprenorphine with

Naloxone (aka Suboxone) and Vivitrol

Bellin Psychiatric Center

301 E. St. Joseph St. Green Bay, WI 54301

Clinic hours: Monday-Thursday 8am-5pm;

Friday 7am-4pm

Available medications: Naltrexone (Vivitrol) and

Buprenorphine with Naloxone (Suboxone)

Green Bay:

East WI Comprehensive Treatment Center

2357 West Mason St. Green Bay, WI 54303

Medication hours: Monday-Friday 5am-11am;

Saturday 5am-10am; Sunday 7am-9am

Available medications: Methadone,

Buprenorphine with Naloxone (aka Suboxone), Buprenorphine (aka Subutex), and Naltrexone (aka Vivitrol)

Appleton:

<u>Appleton Comprehensive Treatment Center</u>

3301 N. Ballard R. Appleton, WI 54911

Medication hours: Monday-Friday 6am-12 Noon;

Saturday 5:30am-9am

Available medications: Methadone, Suboxone,

Vivitrol, and Subutex

Crandon:

Forest County Potawatomi Behavioral Health

8201 Mish Ko Swen Dr. Crandon, WI 54520

Clinic hours: Monday-Friday 7am-5pm

Available medications: Buprenorphine with Naloxone (aka Suboxone), and Naltrexone (aka

Vivitrol)



