

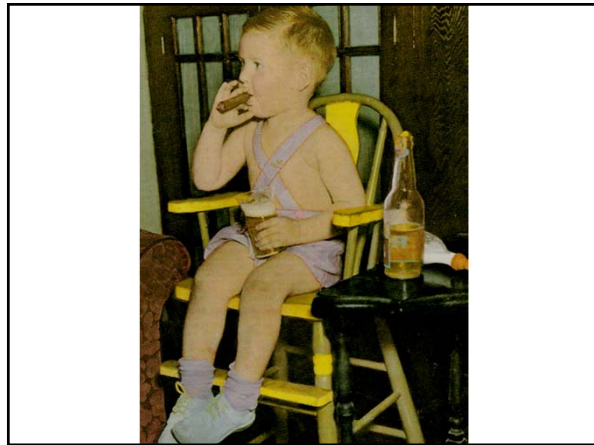
Heroin & Opioid Addictions' Impact on Health & Wellbeing of Individuals, Families & Populations



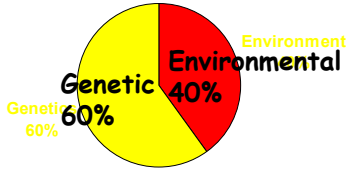
Christopher Welsh M.D.
Associate Professor
University of Maryland School of Medicine

OVERVIEW OF PRESENTATION

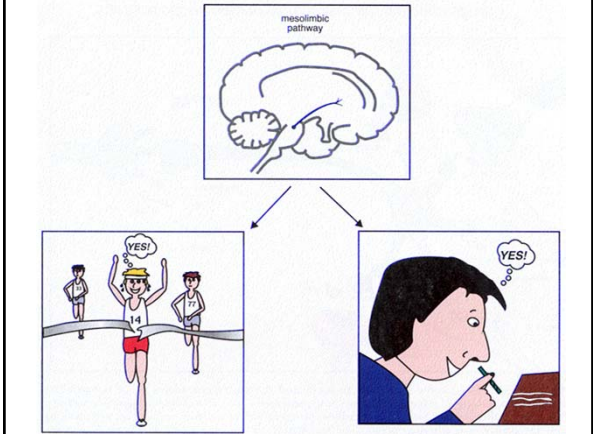
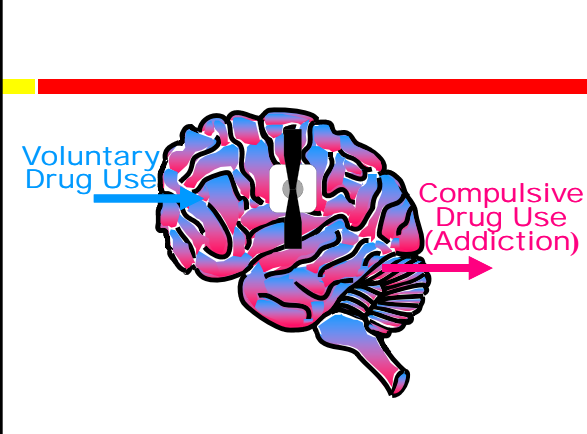
- > Review of biology of addiction
- > The Opioid "Epidemic"
- > Impact on the individual
- > Impact on the family
- > Impact on communities & society

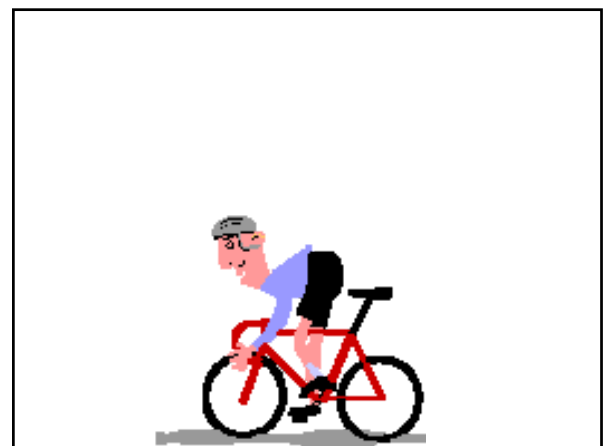
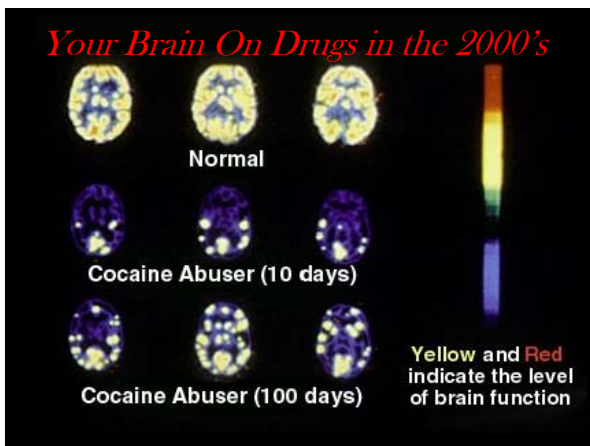
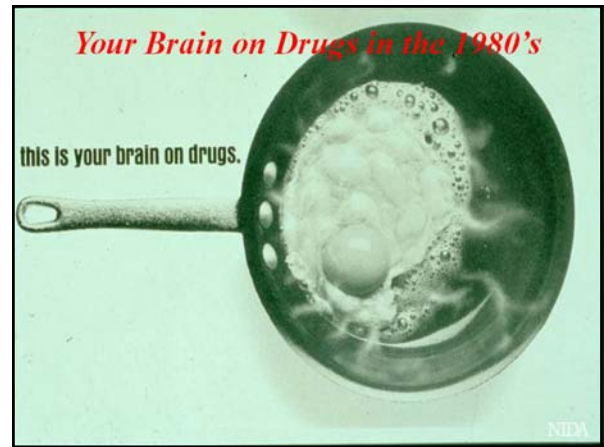
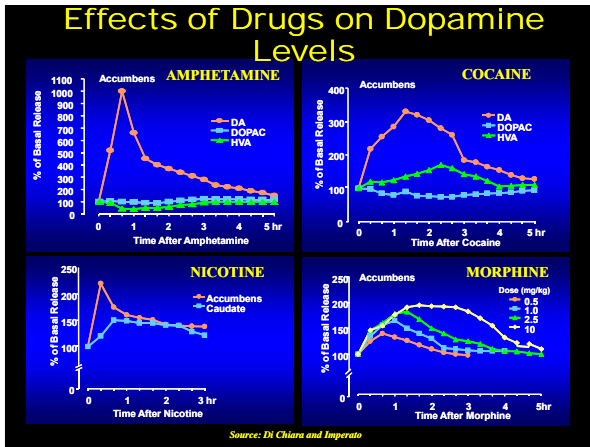
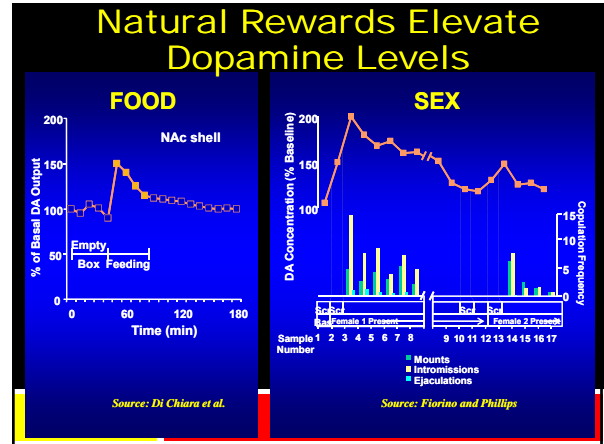
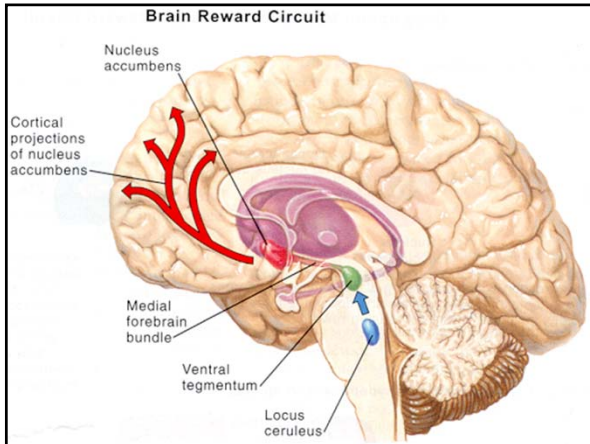


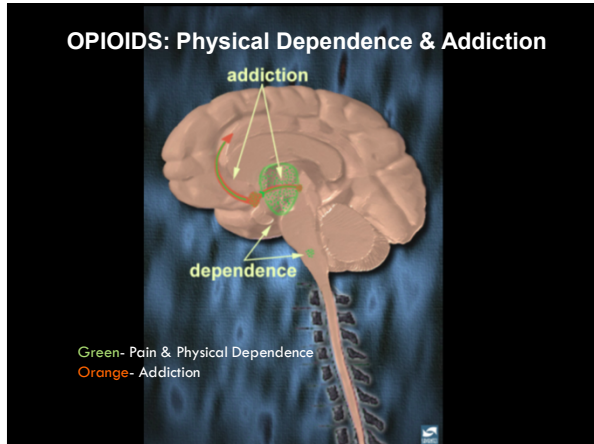
NATURE VS NURTURE



Factor	Percentage
Genetic	60%
Environmental	40%







OPIMUM EATING.
The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal (1826-1831), Sep 4, 1831, V. 6, American Periodicals, pp. 61.

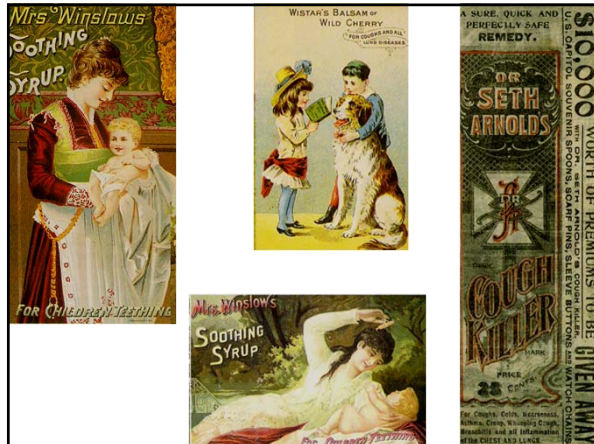
OPIMUM EATING.

Is there any sure and safe method of curing a person of the habit of opium eating, when that habit is confirmed by many years' use of the article? This is a question not important so much from the number of persons who contract and indulge this noxious practice, as from the intense desire generally felt and often expressed by the few who are so unfortunate as to be its slaves, to be rid of an dreadful an evil. There are not many in this country addicted to the free and constant use of opium; but every person of this description we have chance to know, has manifested a strong sense of the impropriety and danger of the practice, and entreated us to prescribe, if possible, some effectual remedy. That remedy we have not yet found; and if it be known to any whose eye shall glance over these lines, we trust he will delay not in giving us and the profession all the information on the subject that he may possess.

When we allude to opium eaters, we mean those only who took it originally as a medicine for some nervous affection, and continue it from necessity, rather than from choice;—who take it, not to intoxicate, but to strengthen and balance the nervous system and enable them to attend to business, and to appear like other people. Of those who take opium for purposes of unnatural excitement and insubordination, we have no knowledge. They need less of our sympathy, and would excite us less to exertions in their behalf.

A lady, for example, is now under treatment for a common disorder, who allows on visit to terminate without expressing that something may be done to break up this habit to which she has been many years a bond and servile slave. The drug was originally prescribed to her to quiet some slight degree of nervous irritation. It answered the purpose to a charm. From a useless thing, lolling about in idleness and pain, a trouble to herself and an annoyance to all around her, she became composed in body and mind, and capable of performing well her part as a wife and mother, a neighbor and friend. The effect however of the dose went off with the day, and each successive morning found her a quivering, fretful, uneasy being, until a small pill brought her up again to health and usefulness. After a time, she found it necessary to increase the dose. The same quantity failed to bring her up to the standard of health. And so it went on. Month after month, and year after year, she did well so long as she took her pills, but each month required a larger dose than the preceding. About a year ago she became alarmed at the prospect





“I received a note from her when she had used this. She was much encouraged and had ordered two pounds more... I saw her recently when she assured me that she had no desire for morphine.”

Dr. W.H. Bentley
Detroit Therapeutic Gazette, 1880
 (about a woman for whom he had prescribed one pound of cocaine for morphine addiction)

BAYER PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS. Send for samples and literature to

FARBENFABRIKEN OF ELBERFELD CO. 40 STONE ST NEW YORK.

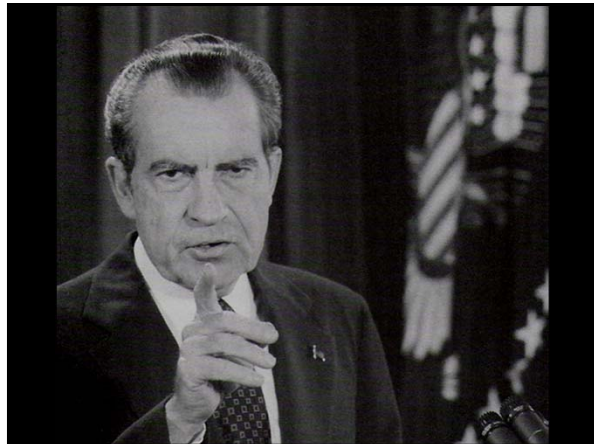
COUGH

The Great of Great America... **THE PROBLEM HAS BEEN SOLVED BY** the pharmaceutical compound known as

GLYCO-HEROIN (Smith)

Scientifically Compounded, Scientifically Concentrated, **GLYCO-HEROIN (SMITH)**... **NOVEMBER**

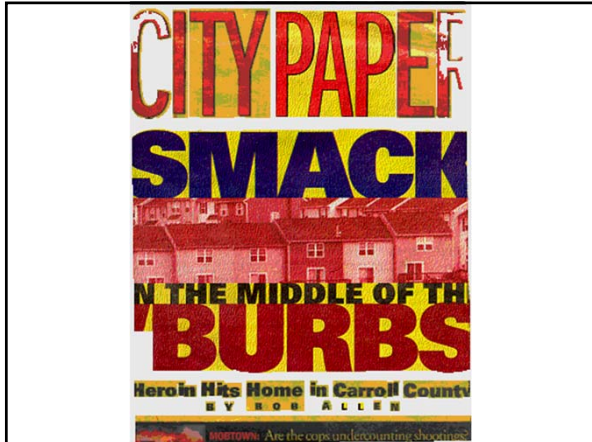
Supplies and Literature Supplied on Request



Baltimore: The Heroin Capital of the United States

Though Baltimore already had an abnormally high degree of heroin abuse before the U.S. heroin epidemic of the 1990s, the city came to be widely considered by health and law enforcement officials as the heroin capital of the nation at the beginning of the twenty-first century. When Baltimore became a key East Coast distribution point for high-purity South American heroin during the mid-1990s, its street heroin became more pure, and thus more addictive and more deadly, than that of most other cities in the nation, and its heroin use rate began to skyrocket.

In the year 2000 alone, there were more than three hundred fatal heroin-related overdoses in Baltimore and a similar number of heroin-related hospital emergencies. With official estimates of one out of every ten Baltimore residents addicted to heroin by 2001—some sixty thousand men and women, the majority of whom were believed to use the drug intravenously—the problem became so serious that the federal government designated the city a “high intensity drug trafficking area,” making it eligible for special federal assistance to local police.

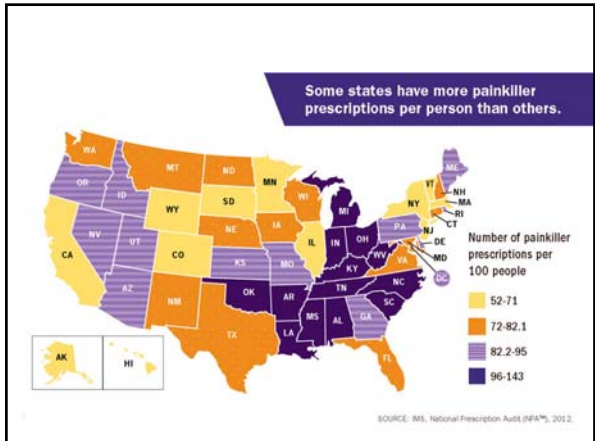
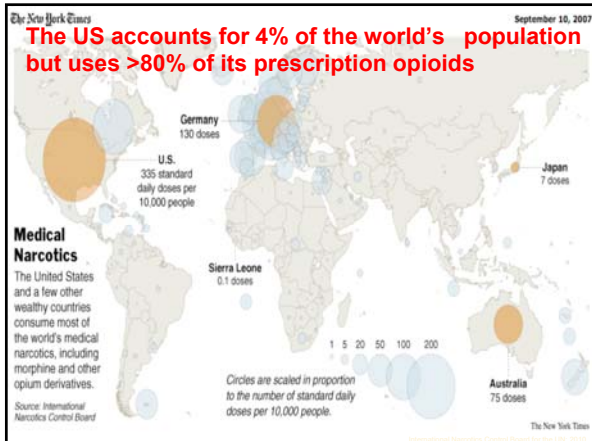


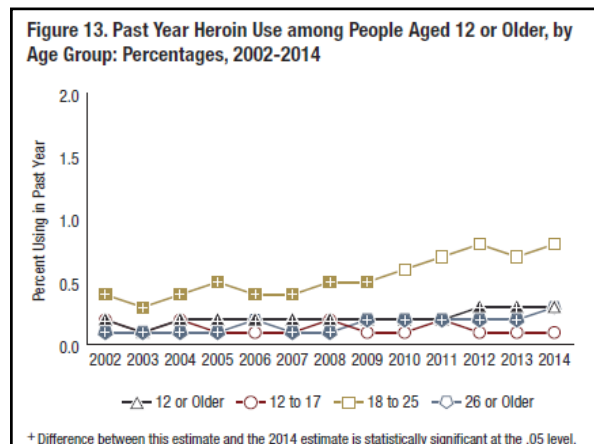
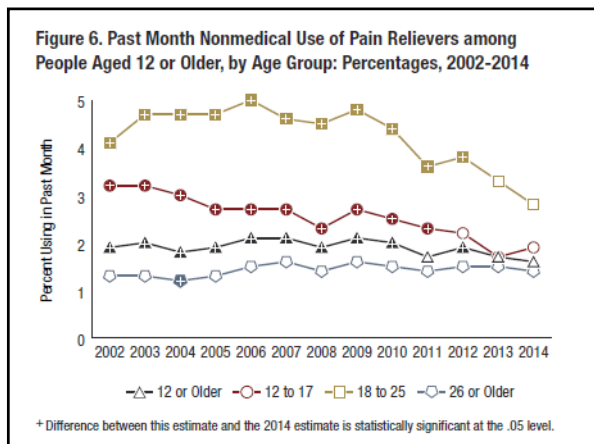
“... is a disease, in the majority of cases, initiated, sustained and left uncured by members of the medical profession.”

“...morphinism is a disease, in the majority of cases, initiated, sustained and left uncured by members of the medical profession.”

Kennedy Foster
 New York Medical Journal (1914)

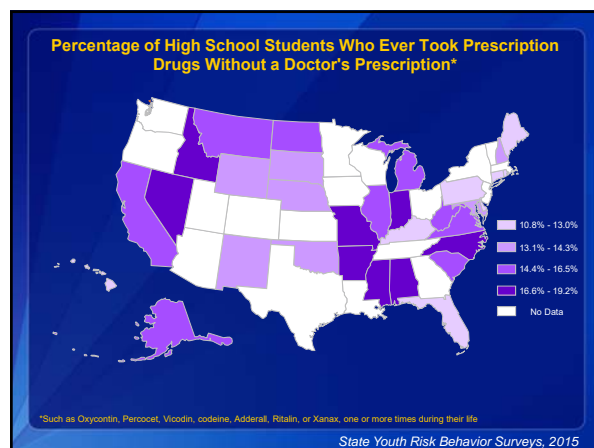
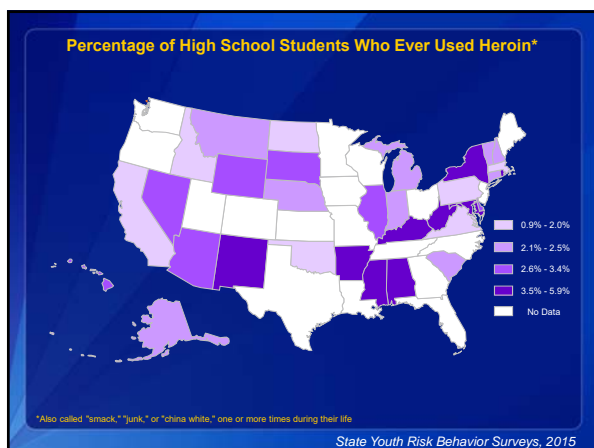
The epidemic was fueled by an aggressive 1990s marketing campaign led by *Purdue Pharma* that promoted the widespread use of opioids to treat pain and minimized the risk of addiction.

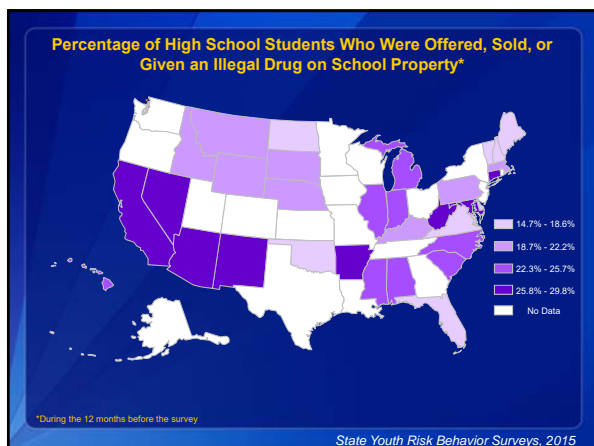




Youth Risk Behavior Survey YRBS 2015	Behavior and Other Group Use	Maryland	U.S.
	Ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life)	52.3 (51.9-52.7)	43.2 (40.9-45.5)
	Drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips)	17.3 (16.8-17.7)	17.2 (16.0-18.4)
	Currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	26.1 (25.5-27.0)	32.8 (30.4-35.2)
	Usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently or are alcohol)	45.3 (44.3-46.3)	44.1 (41.9-46.4)
	Drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	13.1 (12.5-13.6)	17.7 (15.8-19.6)
	Reported that the largest number of drinks they had in a row was 30 or more (within a couple of hours during the 30 days before the survey)	—	4.3 (3.4-5.2)
	Ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)	32.5 (31.4-33.3)	38.4 (35.1-41.8)
	Used marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time)	8.0 (7.4-8.6)	7.5 (6.5-8.7)
	Currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	18.8 (18.2-19.3)	21.7 (19.3-24.2)
	Ever used synthetic marijuana (also called "K2," "Spice," "Four weed," "King Kong," "Marta's Fire," "Sour," or "Moon Rocks," one or more times during their life)	9.2 (8.8-9.7)	9.2 (7.4-10.8)
	Ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as powder crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)	5.4 (5.1-5.8)	5.2 (4.3-6.2)
	Ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)	4.4 (4.1-4.8)	5.0 (4.3-5.8)

Youth Risk Behavior Survey YRBS 2015	Maryland	U.S.
Ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life)	4.2 (3.9-4.5)	2.1 (1.5-2.8)
Ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)	4.2 (3.9-4.5)	3.0 (2.4-3.8)
Ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)	4.3 (4.0-4.6)	3.5 (2.8-4.3)
Ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as Oxycontin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)	14.2 (13.7-14.8)	16.8 (15.4-18.2)
Ever used inhalants (nitric oxide, inhaled the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life)	8.5 (8.1-8.9)	7.0 (6.2-8.0)
Ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life)	3.6 (3.3-3.8)	1.8 (1.3-2.3)
Were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	26.2 (25.4-26.7)	21.7 (19.4-24.2)
Usually used marijuana by smoking it (in a joint, bong, pipe, or blunt during the 30 days before the survey)	—	90.0 (87.5-92.1)
Ever used hallucinogenic drugs (such as LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms, one or more times during their life)	—	6.4 (5.3-7.7)





This is an official **CDC HEALTH ADVISORY**

Distributed via the CDC Health Alert Network
June 25, 2015 | 18 (E) 0109 (R) 01

Recommendations for Laboratory Testing for Acetyl Fentanyl and Patient Evaluation and Treatment for Overdose with Synthetic Opioids

Summary: Recently, a number of intravenous drug users have overdosed on a new, non-prescription opioid synthetic opioid, acetyl fentanyl. Acetyl fentanyl is a fentanyl analog previously undetected in illicit drug use that is up to five times more potent than heroin. CDC recommends increased vigilance by public health agencies, emergency departments, state laboratories, medical examiners, and caregivers for patients with symptoms consistent with opioid overdose and laboratory results showing an enzyme-based immunoassay (ELISA) positive for fentanyl.

CDC also recommends that public health officials work with laboratories to carry out ELISA screens for fentanyl, and if the results of these screens are positive for fentanyl, conduct gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC/MS) confirmatory testing on specimens to confirm or rule out fentanyl and its analogs, including acetyl fentanyl.

Background:

Since March 6, 2013, 14 overdose deaths related to a novel, injected non-prescription synthetic opioid have occurred among intravenous drug users in Rhode Island. Ten of those deaths occurred in March. On May 30, 2015, Rhode Island Department of Health confirmed that the implicated synthetic opioid is acetyl fentanyl, a fentanyl analog previously undetected in illicit drug use. Acetyl fentanyl is not available as a prescription drug in the U.S.

The age of the persons who died from an acetyl fentanyl overdose ranged from 19–37 years, and 10 of the incidents were male. The toxicology testing results for most of the decedents showed, in addition to acetyl fentanyl, varying mixtures of drugs, including cocaine, heroin, marijuana, alcohol, and benzodiazepines. However, none of these additional substances were present in all incidents and none of these persons tested positive for fentanyl by GC/MS after testing positive for fentanyl by ELISA. Toxicology results for one incident showed only acetyl fentanyl by GC/MS and no other substances. These deaths represent a significant increase in the number of illicit drug overdose deaths compared with the number of cases typically reported in one month in Rhode Island.

There have been unconfirmed reports from other states of increases in illicit opioid-related overdose events seen in emergency departments. Media reports have associated these events with "heroin-contaminated heroin" or, in some cases, to fentanyl alone. It is possible that these events are related to acetyl fentanyl, but confirmatory testing is required. Cases other than Rhode Island have not obtained CDC that they are testing for acetyl fentanyl.

Case definitions:

1. **Illicit opioid-related overdose:** A diagnosis by a physician of illicit opioid overdose.

Note: If a suspected illicit opioid overdose event results in death, jurisdictions often carry out drug screening. Some jurisdictions perform an ELISA that includes a screen for fentanyl, although others do not routinely screen for fentanyl. CDC recommends screening for fentanyl by ELISA to

JOIN TOGETHER
ADVANCING EFFECTIVE ALCOHOL AND DRUG POLICY, PREVENTION, AND TREATMENT.

Choose Your State

DONATE | KEY ISSUES | GET INVOLVED

STAY INFORMED

Sign up for news & alerts
your email here

Already signed up?
Login here

What Can I Do?

I am a...

Get Help

Need alcohol or drug help for yourself or someone else?
[CLICK HERE >](#)

Resources

Home > News > Headlines > In the News

East Coast Hit by Rash of Heroin Deaths, Overdoses
May 8, 2015

News Summary

Heroin users from Chicago to Maryland have been killed or sent to the hospital by a powerful drug mix that includes the painkiller fentanyl, *USA Today* reported May 5.

More than two dozen deaths and 300 hospitalizations have been tied to use of the mixture during the past three weeks, according to state and federal officials. The heroin-fentanyl mix first appeared in Chicago on April 13, and has killed 11 people there and caused overdoses in 144 other users. Since then, the drug has surfaced in Camden, N.J.; Wilmington, Del.; Salisbury, Md.; Harrisburg, Pa.; and a handful of other communities.

Experts say the heroin-fentanyl mix is unusual because the painkiller is expensive, whereas heroin is usually cut with cheap substances like sugar or flour to boost dealer profits. Typically, it is midlevel dealers in the U.S. who cut the drugs.

CESAR FAX → **April 6, 1992**
Vol. 1 Issue 8

A Weekly FAX From the Center for Substance Abuse Research
University of Maryland At College Park *

Demographic Characteristics of 23 Fentanyl Related Deaths in Maryland in 1992

Two-thirds of Fentanyl related deaths in Maryland involved a black male or female and were over 30 years of age. Almost all of the incidents occurred in Baltimore City or Baltimore County in February or March. 350 envelopes containing Fentanyl have been seized by the state police. State police indicate the Fentanyl to be likely manufactured rather than produced in clandestine labs. Heroin addicts should be alerted that drugs sold as heroin may contain Fentanyl ("China White").

Demographics of Maryland Fentanyl Incidents

RACE	f	%	AGE	f	%
------	---	---	-----	---	---

CARFENTANYL (WILDNIL)

- > Fentanyl analog
- > Synthesized by Jansen Pharma in 1974
- > One of the most potent opioids known
- > Used commercially as a large animal tranquilizer

To put this in perspective, wild African elephants—an animal that Carfentanyl is used on—weigh between 5,000 and 14,000 lbs as reported by National Geographic, which is roughly 26 to 72 times the weight of your average adult male of 195.5 lbs.

U-47700

- AKA "PINK"
- Created in a lab by Upjohn in 1976
- 7.5 times stronger than Morphine
- Never tested in humans. Relegated to research.

U-47700
99.8% of buyers enjoyed the product
Price: \$142.00 **\$35.50**
Save: 75% off

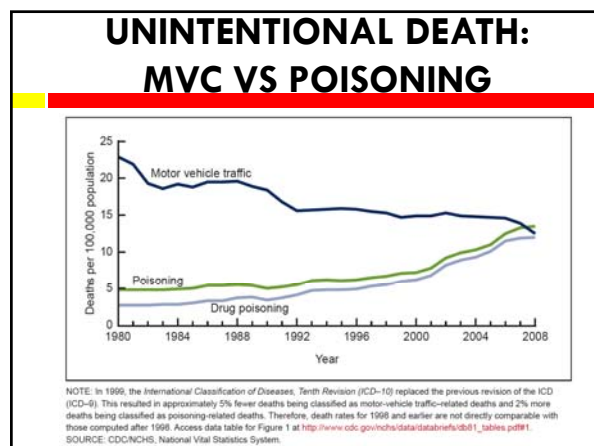
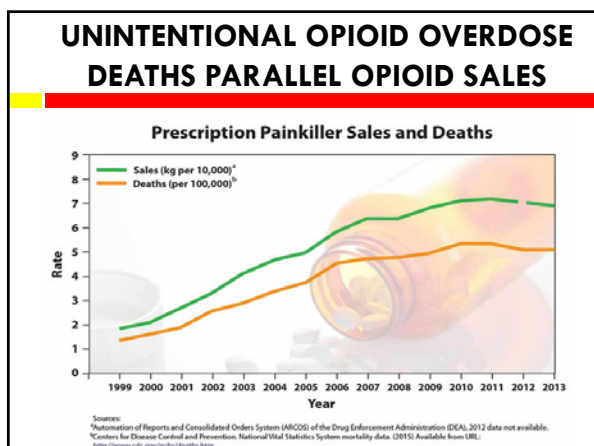
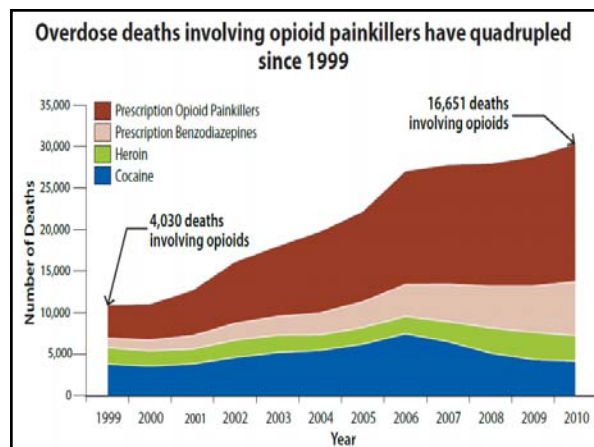
UNINTENTIONAL "POISONING"

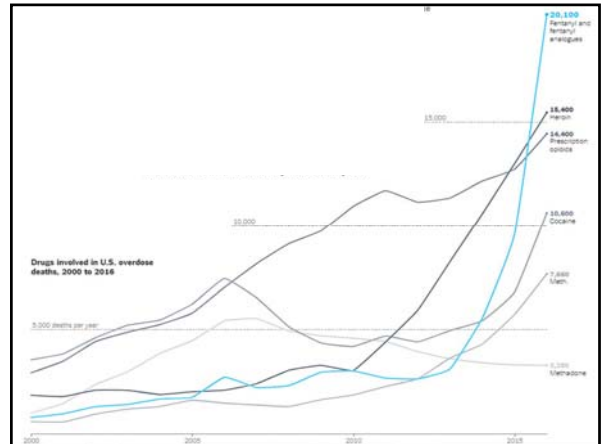
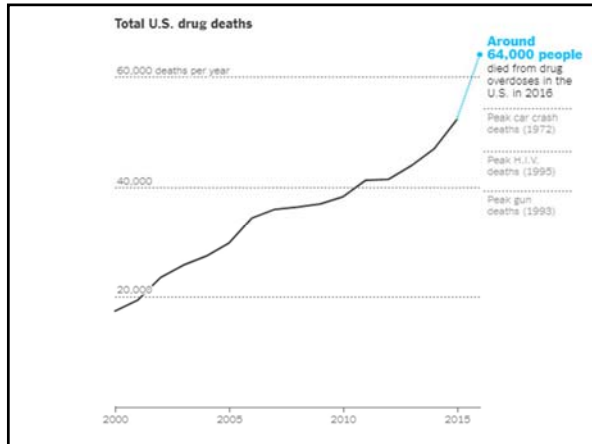
- Leading cause of unintentional injury death in U.S.
- Leading cause in 25-54 year olds
- Leading cause overall in many states
- Leading cause of death in celebrities???

10 Leading Causes of Injury Deaths by Age Group Highlighting Unintentional Injury Deaths, United States - 2014

Rank	Age Groups										Total	
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+		
1	Unintentional Suffocation 82	Unintentional Drowning 23	Unintentional MV Traffic 32	Unintentional MV Traffic 31	Unintentional MV Traffic 1,512	Homicide Firearm 1,529	Unintentional Suffocation 1,273	Unintentional Suffocation 1,189	Unintentional Suffocation 1,221	Unintentional Suffocation 1,244	Unintentional Suffocation 1,277	Unintentional Suffocation 12,328
2	Homicide Other Spec. Classification 133	Unintentional MV Traffic 193	Unintentional Drowning 171	Unintentional Suffocation 225	Unintentional Firearm 1,561	Unintentional MV Traffic 1,561	Unintentional MV Traffic 1,509	Unintentional Suffocation 1,214	Unintentional Suffocation 1,214	Unintentional Suffocation 1,214	Unintentional Suffocation 1,214	Unintentional Suffocation 12,178
3	Homicide Other Spec. Classification 83	Unintentional MV Traffic 149	Unintentional Firearm 178	Unintentional Firearm 178	Unintentional Firearm 1,601	Unintentional Firearm 1,561	Unintentional Firearm 1,509	Unintentional Firearm 1,509	Unintentional Firearm 1,509	Unintentional Firearm 1,509	Unintentional Firearm 1,509	Unintentional Firearm 12,166
4	Unintentional MV Traffic 61	Unintentional Suffocation 120	Unintentional Firearm 118	Unintentional Firearm 118	Unintentional Firearm 1,270	Unintentional Firearm 1,270	Unintentional Firearm 1,270	Unintentional Firearm 1,270	Unintentional Firearm 1,270	Unintentional Firearm 1,270	Unintentional Firearm 1,270	Unintentional Firearm 12,134
5	Unintentional Suffocation 40	Unintentional Firearm 117	Unintentional Firearm 117	Unintentional Firearm 117	Unintentional Firearm 1,058	Unintentional Firearm 1,058	Unintentional Firearm 1,058	Unintentional Firearm 1,058	Unintentional Firearm 1,058	Unintentional Firearm 1,058	Unintentional Firearm 1,058	Unintentional Firearm 11,467
6	Unintentional Suffocation 29	Unintentional Firearm 127	Unintentional Firearm 127	Unintentional Firearm 127	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 11,345
7	Unintentional Suffocation 26	Unintentional Firearm 123	Unintentional Firearm 123	Unintentional Firearm 123	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 11,345
8	Unintentional Suffocation 26	Unintentional Firearm 123	Unintentional Firearm 123	Unintentional Firearm 123	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 11,345
9	Unintentional Suffocation 18	Unintentional Firearm 123	Unintentional Firearm 123	Unintentional Firearm 123	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 11,345
10	Unintentional Suffocation 15	Unintentional Firearm 123	Unintentional Firearm 123	Unintentional Firearm 123	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 1,017	Unintentional Firearm 11,345

Data Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Vital Statistics System. Produced by: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC using WISQARS™.





Is the US facing an epidemic of 'deaths of despair'? These researchers say yes

Casey Carter and Angus Deaton's findings on mortality rates have made waves. A new paper looks deeper at a divided America - and its crisis of suicide, overdose, and drug- and alcohol-fueled despair.

These papers go to two Americans, one for people who get a bad case of stress, and one for people who don't. Through a lens of economic and social inequality, they

In 2015, the Princeton economists Angus Deaton and Anne Case's groundbreaking paper in the National Academy of Sciences's magazine reported that mortality rates among a section of Americans were suddenly rising - something unheard of in previous decades. Mortality was only rising in certain groups: middle-aged non-Hispanic whites without a college degree.

Case and Deaton have returned with a new paper published last week by the Brookings Institute. It paints a grim picture of two Americas, in which one has

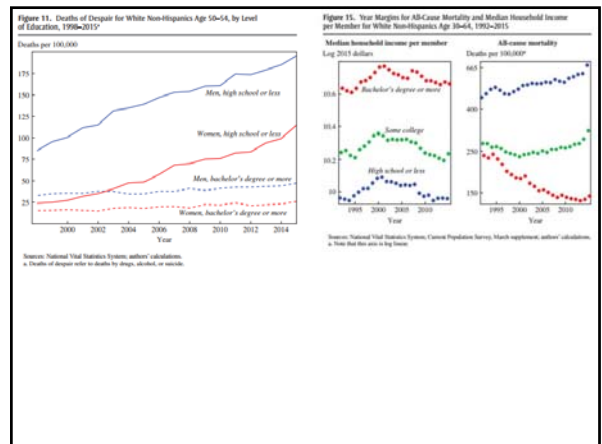
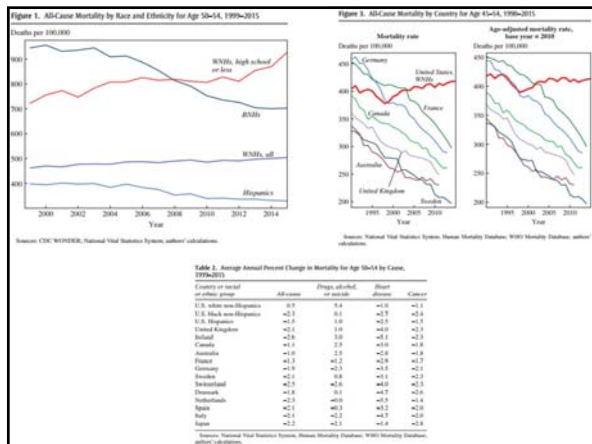
BOOKINGS

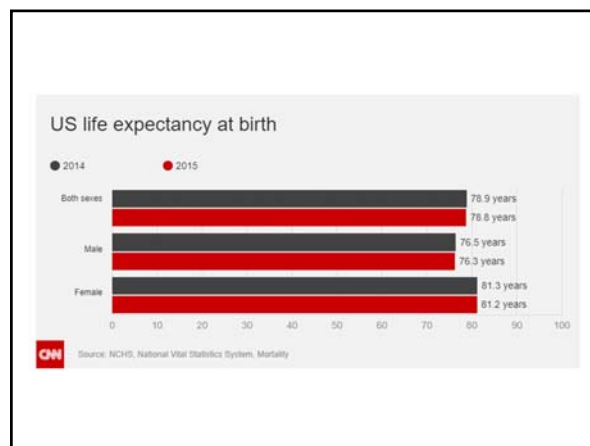
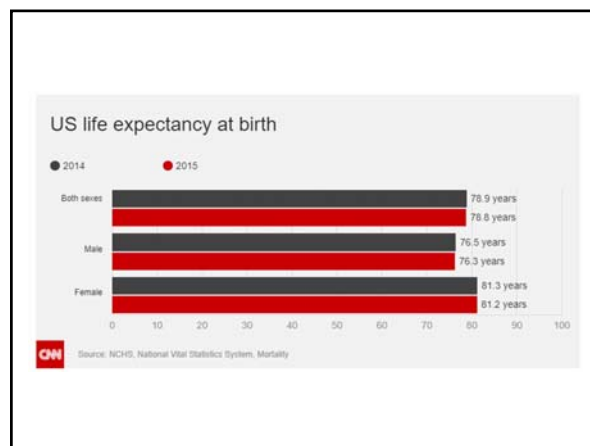
Mortality and mortality in the 21st century

Today's opioid crisis shares chilling similarities with past drug epidemics

"A possible second reason for the racial disparity also parallels today's epidemic. The post-Civil War South was a region in defeat, which had suffered high casualties in the conflict. Many people became hooked on morphine while trying to cope with war injuries...once-wealthy Southerners were turning to opium to 'drown their sorrows.' Newly freed black Southerners, on the other hand, had nothing to mourn."

David Courtwright
Forces of Habit





APHA | Opioid overdoses shorten US life expectancy by 2½ months

By Heidi Swanson, PhD
© Copyright © 2017 APHA. For distribution 06/2017

Public Health & Despair in the American Heartland
Complex solutions to a complex problem.

...the stress and hopelessness faced by this population as they enter the labor market and are met with bleaker prospects and lower paying job opportunities relative to the prior generation... [has led] to compounding family dysfunction, poor social support, and addiction, conditions that are the drivers of 'despair deaths.'

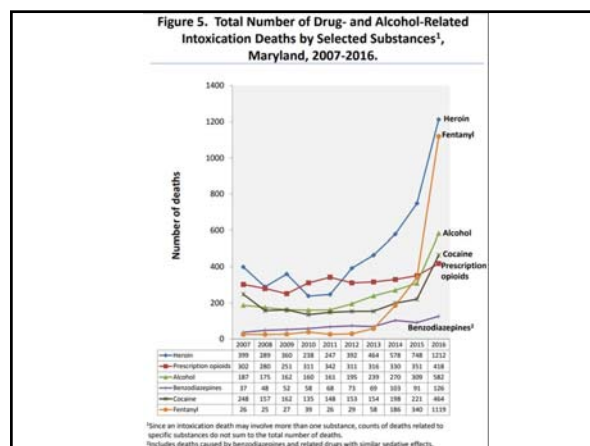
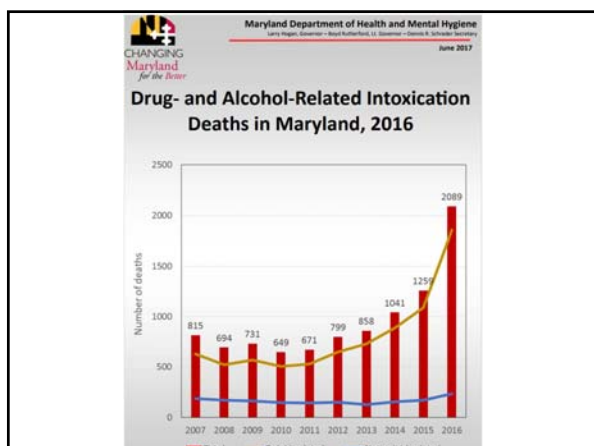
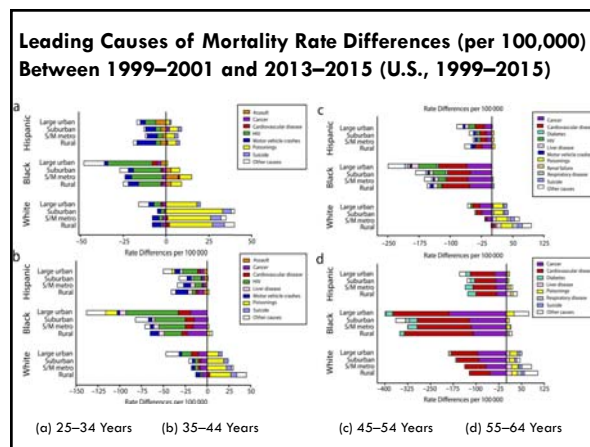


Figure 6. Total Number of Opioid* and Non-Opioid-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland, 2007-2016.

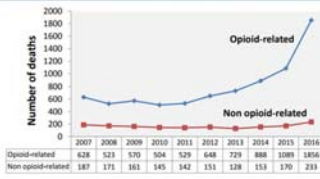


Figure 7. Number of Opioid-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland by Substance, 2007-2016.

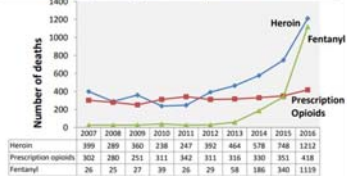


Figure 8. Number of Heroin-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland, 2007-2016.

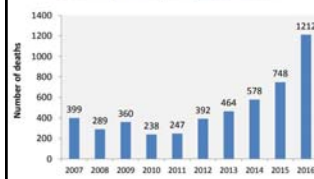


Figure 9. Number of Heroin-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland by Place of Occurrence, 2016.

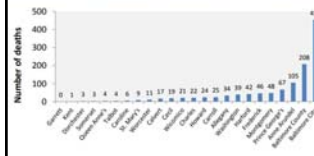


Figure 11. Number of Heroin-Related Deaths by Place of Occurrence, Maryland, 2007-2016.

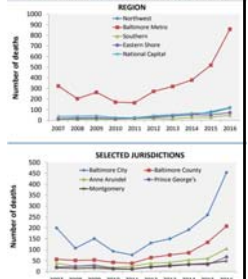


Figure 10. Number of Heroin-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland by Age Group,* Race/Ethnicity and Gender, 2007-2016.

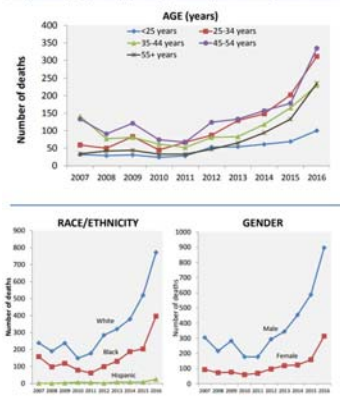


Figure 13. Number of Prescription Opioid-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland, 2007-2016.

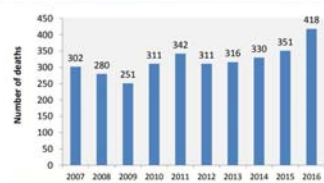


Figure 14. Number of Prescription Opioid-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland by Place of Occurrence, 2016.

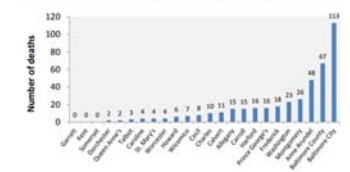


Figure 15. Number of Prescription Opioid-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland by Age Group,* Race/Ethnicity and Gender, 2007-2016.

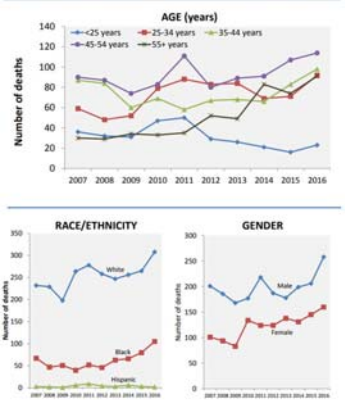


Figure 17. Number of Fentanyl-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland, 2007-2016.



Figure 18. Number of Fentanyl-Related Deaths Occurring in Maryland by Place of Occurrence, 2016.

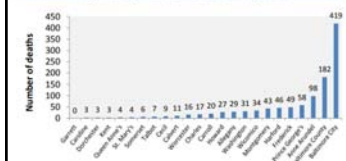
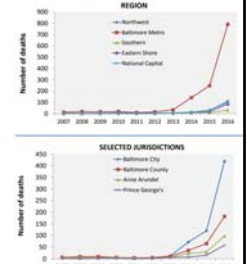
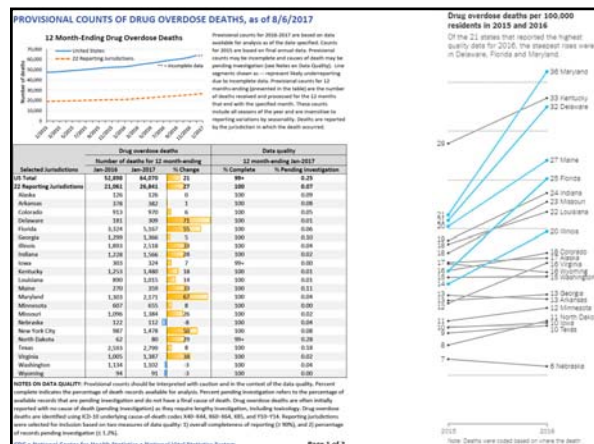
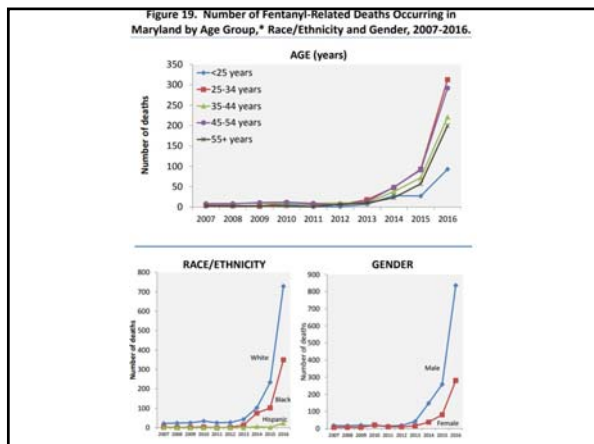


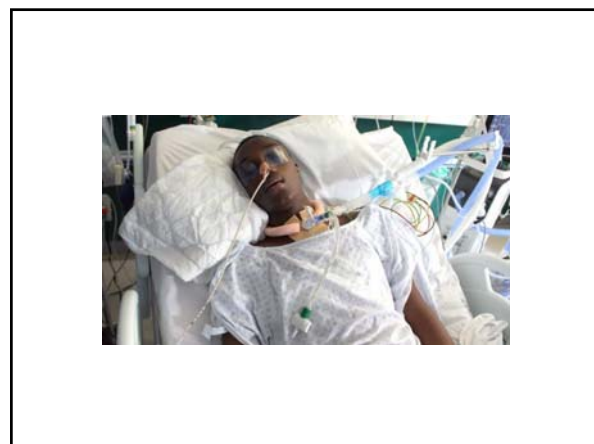
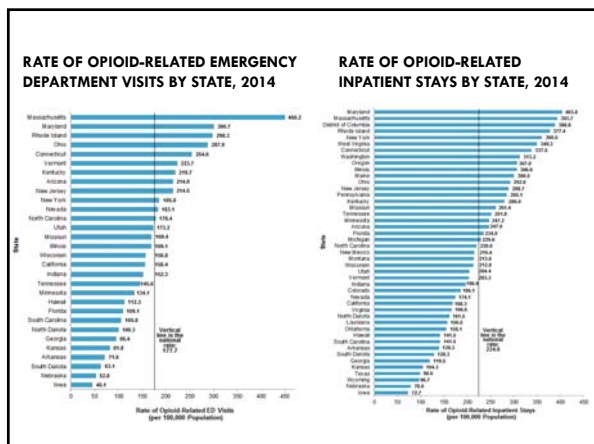
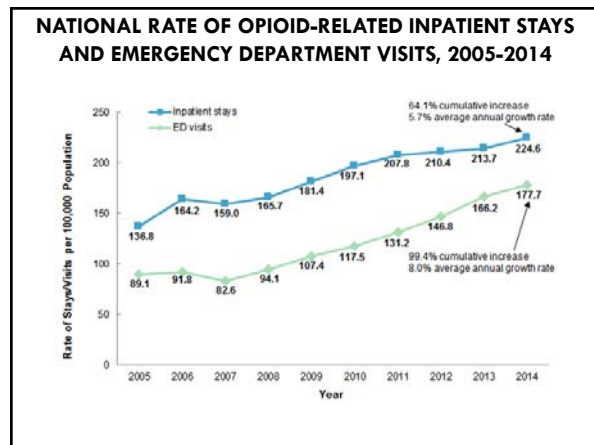
Figure 20. Number of Fentanyl-Related Deaths by Place of Occurrence, Maryland, 2007-2016.





National Estimates of the 10 Leading Causes of Nonfatal Injuries Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments, United States - 2013

Rank	Age Groups										Total	
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+		
1	Unintentional Fall	Unintentional Fall	Unintentional Fall	Unintentional Stroke	Unintentional Stroke	Unintentional Stroke	Unintentional Stroke	Unintentional Stroke	Unintentional Stroke	Unintentional Stroke	Unintentional Stroke	Unintentional Stroke
2	Unintentional Poisoning	Unintentional Poisoning	Unintentional Poisoning	Unintentional Poisoning	Unintentional Poisoning	Unintentional Poisoning	Unintentional Poisoning	Unintentional Poisoning	Unintentional Poisoning	Unintentional Poisoning	Unintentional Poisoning	Unintentional Poisoning
3	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries	Unintentional Motor Vehicle Injuries
4	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other
5	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other
6	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other
7	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other
8	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other
9	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other
10	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other	Unintentional Other



NEEDLE-RELATED INFECTIONS
HIV
Hepatitis B & C
Skin Abscess
Endocarditis
Spinal Abscess

Figure 1. Enhanced MRI scan at the level of the L1-L2 disc space shows a central spinal abscess and associated spondylitis.

Banner of Love

HOPE AND HEALING AFTER AN ADDICTION DEATH
 3rd Annual Candlelight Vigil
 Please join us to honor those who have lost their battle with addiction, promote hope and healing, and eliminate the stigma associated with addiction.
 Wednesday, September 13th - 7:00 pm
 The Red Barn of Christwood Lake
 West Concord Ave., Shushan, NJ

GRASP
 Grief Recovery After a Substance Passing

SURVIVING THE GRIEF
 AN OVERDOSE DEATH

Mom brought him into this world, heroin took him out.
 DAVIS CARROLL FOUNDATION
 DCFoundation.org

Nikki Pelton Foundation
 Providing hope and offering help for young adults and their families fighting and overcoming addiction.

STAYLINE

Support Groups for Civil Commitment of Opioid Users

Involuntary Hospitalization of Drug Users Is Bad Policy

New Laws Force Drug Users Into Rehab Against Their Will

The problem with hospitalizing opioid addicts against their will

Fentanyl's

Selling opioids in this rural Maryland county could get you a murder charge

Drug Dealer Charged With Fatal Overdose: Police

Baltimore homicide detectives to begin investigating drug overdoses

AMP UP YOUR WEEKEND

Eight hospitals agree to the Wake for the Opioid Epidemic

Opiate overdose victim, organ donor, saves life of woman in addiction recovery (photos)

Organ donation on the rise as fatal drug overdoses mount

How Safe Is It to Get an Organ From an Overdose Victim?

So many people are dying of drug overdoses that they're causing the donated organ shortage

Capital Gazette

Anne Arundel, Annapolis to offer 'safe stations' to help drug addicts

Maryland police officers get training to save their drug-sniffing dogs from overdoses

HEROIN / OPIOID ADDICTION

SAFE STATION

Maryland State Police

Harford Heroin Overdose Awareness Overdose 22 YTD

As opioid overdoses exact a higher price, communities ponder who should be saved

Faced With Tight Budgets, Ohio Town Official Proposes Rationing Lifesaving Overdose Antidote

Sheriff won't let officers use Narcan, says life-saving drug not helping heroin epidemic

QUICK-ACTING ANTIDOTE

Ohio councilman: After 2 overdoses, no more EMS

THE RISING COST OF NALOXONE (NARCAN) FORCES A TOWN IN OHIO TO CONSIDER THE UNTHINKABLE.

Baltimore area school systems stock heroin overdose drug

In School Nurse's Room, Tablets, Bandages and an Antidote to Heroin

SPECIAL REPORT: THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC

CHILDREN AS COLLATERAL DAMAGE, SCHOOLS AS SUPPORTS

As Opioid Crisis Alarms Communities, Drug Education Now Starts in Kindergarten

How the heroin and opioid epidemic is impacting schools

Opioids in schools

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

HIV Infection Linked to Injection Use of Oxycodone in Indiana, 2014-2015

Indiana's HIV Outbreak Leads to Reversal On Needle Exchanges

An Indiana town recovering from 190 HIV cases

How Mike Pence used Obamacare to halt Indiana's HIV outbreak

Helping Children of Opioid Addiction





Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Withdrawal symptoms

- High pitch crying
- Sleeplessness /Cranky
- Feeding problems
- Diarrhea/vomiting
- Shakes/tremors
- Overactive suck

BY THE NUMBERS

Taking a toll

Here's the human and financial impact of the opioid epidemic:

\$1.5 billion
yearly health care costs for babies with NAS

Fivefold
increase in NAS since 2000

Every 25 minutes
a baby is born with NAS

16.9 days
average LOS

\$66,700
average cost of hospital stay

78%
of health care costs are billed to state Medicaid programs

Sources: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

ADDICTED

AT BIRTH

Eight-month-old baby girl is likely to die after her 'mom rolled on top of her while high on heroin'

Baltimore parents charged in death of 2-year-old who ingested methadone

Mom who gave her baby methadone 'to help her sleep' and killed her will serve up to 30 years in prison

Baby overdoses on heroin, mother charged

Young Victims

Ohio has seen a sharp increase in the number of minors removed from parental custody through the child-protection system since 2010. Nationwide, foster-care cases involving substance abuse are rising.

Ohio children placed with relatives or in foster care

First-time U.S. foster-care cases related to parental drug abuse

Ohio foster care system flooded with children amid opioid epidemic

Couple fosters 13 children left by addicted parents

Opioid crisis strains foster care system; programs aim to keep kids with mom

Custodial Grandfamily Statistics

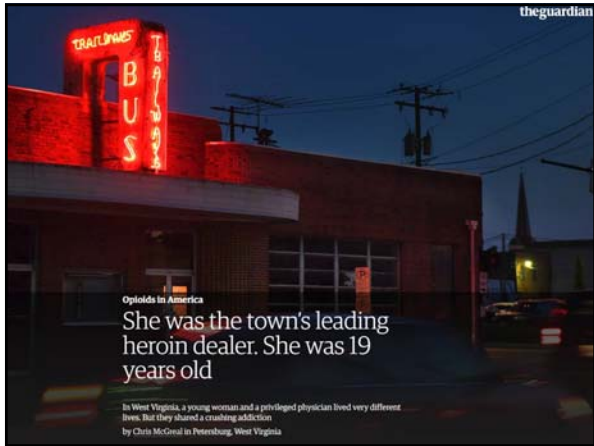
- 2.6 million grandparents are raising their grandchildren
- 30% increase in the last 30 years
- 1 in 10 (7.8 million) grandchildren co-reside with their grandparents
- 2.5 million (or 3% of all US children) are being raised by grandparents

Why More Grandparents Are Raising Children

Special Report: The Opioid Epidemic

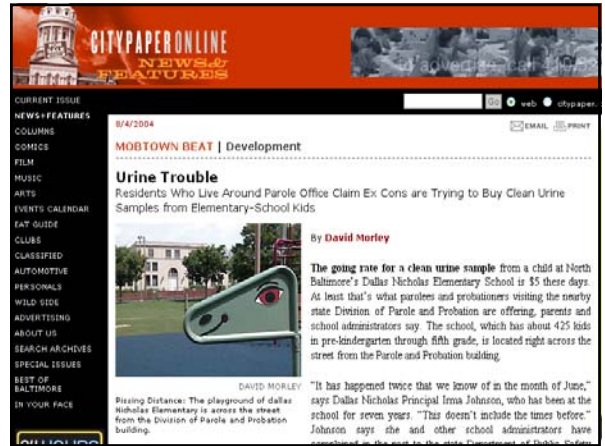
The New Caregivers

Grandparents fill gaps in drug-ravaged families



Opoids in America
She was the town's leading heroin dealer. She was 19 years old

In West Virginia, a young woman and a privileged physician lived very different lives. But they shared a crushing addiction
 by Chris McGreal in Petersburg, West Virginia



Urine Trouble

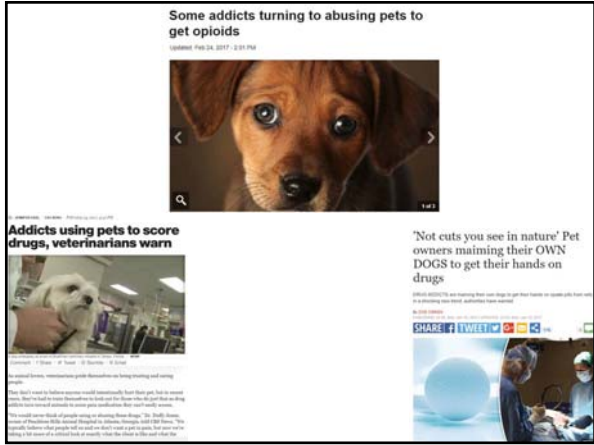
Residents Who Live Around Parole Office Claim Ex Cons are Trying to Buy Clean Urine Samples from Elementary-School Kids

By David Morley



DAVID MORLEY
 Rising Distance: The playground of Dallas Nicholas Elementary is across the street from the Division of Parole and Probation building.

"It has happened twice that we know of in the month of June," says Dallas Nicholas Principal Irma Johnson, who has been at the school for seven years. "This doesn't include the times before." Johnson says she and other school administrators have contacted the state to the Division of Public Safety.



Some addicts turning to abusing pets to get opioids

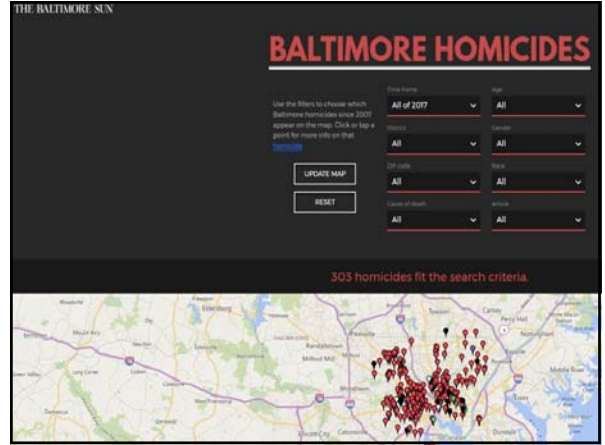
September 19, 2016, 2:07 PM



Addicts using pets to score drugs, veterinarians warn



'Not cuts you see in nature' Pet owners maiming their OWN DOGS to get their hands on drugs



BALTIMORE HOMICIDES

Use the filters to choose which Baltimore homicides since 2007 appear on this map. Click on the a point for more info on that homicide.

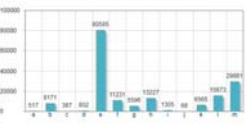
Year: All of 2017
 Month: All
 Day: All
 Day of week: All
 Cause of death: All

Buttons: UPDATE MAP, RESET

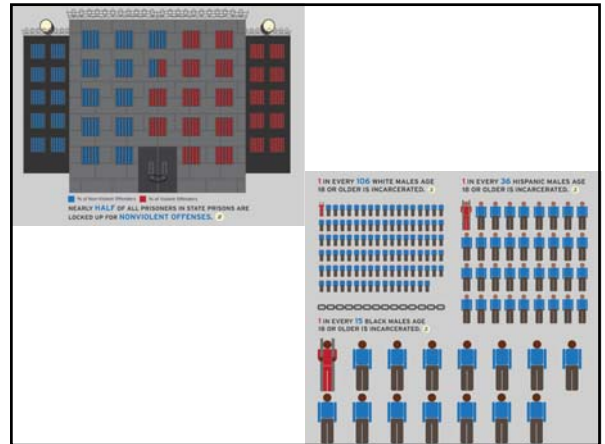
303 homicides fit the search criteria.



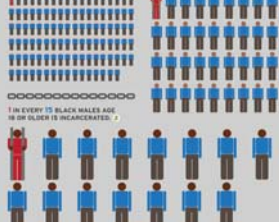
Offenses



Offense Label	# of Offenses	% of Offenses
Banking and insurance, Counterfeit, Embezzlement	517	0.2%
Burglary, Larceny, Property Offenses	6,171	4.7%
Conflicting Criminal Enterprise	367	0.2%
Crash or Confrontation	802	0.3%
Drug Offenses	80,565	46.3%
Extortion, Fraud, Bribery	11,231	6.4%
Hostage, Appraised Assault, and Kidnapping	5,596	3.2%
Intimidation	11,227	7.0%
Manslaughter	1,205	0.7%
National Security	98	0.0%
Raiding	6,360	3.8%
Sex Offenses	16,873	9.7%
Weapons, Explosives, Arson	29,881	17.2%



NEARLY HALF OF ALL PRISONERS IN STATE PRISONS ARE LINKED UP FOR NONVIOLENT OFFENSES.



West Baltimore offers vivid reminder of failed mass incarceration policy

Analysis: Experts say high imprisonment rates, driven by mandatory minimum sentencing laws, has devastated communities.

April 20, 2016 11:02AM ET
by Amanda DuBois @amandadubois

BALTIMORE — The West Baltimore neighborhood of Sandtown-Winchester, where Freddie Gray was arrested and fatally injured, is by all obvious metrics a neglected community. Abandoned row houses and vacant lots dot this area, which is marked by high unemployment and low-performing schools — yet Maryland's state budget allocates \$17 million each year just to this single neighborhood. That money goes not to job training, family services or education, but solely to incarceration.

Three percent of Sandtown-Winchester's nearly 15,000 residents are in state prison at an annual cost of \$37,000 per person, according to a joint report by the Justice Policy Institute and the Prison Policy Initiative (PPI). The bordering neighborhood of Mondawmin, where a night of looting and arson took place after Gray's funeral, has a similarly high incarceration rate.

The U.S. has been jailing its citizens at unprecedented rates since Ronald Reagan's war on drugs took hold in the late 1980s. Fueled by mandatory sentencing minimums for drug possession and an explosion of prison building under

Obama makes it easier for felons to become government workers

By David F. Mustard

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The federal government will no longer ask job applicants whether they have a criminal record, unless it is a sensitive position.

Jobs For Felons

If this is your first time visiting Jobs For Felons, we know that you're struggling to find employment. We understand how frustrating that is and want you to know that every search we have is available to people just like you. We're not just looking for work with a felony on their record.

The great news is that you finally identified an the resource you need to find work again. Our entire website is dedicated to helping you find employment and we have six different segments in this page that will help you. You can use the quick navigation below to find our team.

Please share this page so that we can help as many people as possible.

Background Check Yourself

Check a Person & Search for Your own Background Check Results

Jobs For Felons

Full Time Jobs | Part Time Jobs | Workforce Jobs | Hourly Jobs | Jobs4Givers

Drug use keeping many from jobs in Ohio's growing oil and gas industry

As more Americans fail drug tests employers turn to refugees

Economy Needs Workers, but Drug Tests Take a Toll

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Wanted: Drug-Free Workers

Employers are often clueless to hiring trouble in Appalachia's Oil and Gas Boom

By Bill Miller
on 4/20/16 at 9:01 AM ET

© 2016 WSJ. All rights reserved. No portion of this publication may be reproduced without the express written permission of The Wall Street Journal. All other rights reserved. For more information, please visit www.wsj.com. All other rights reserved.

Indiana crackdown on opioids sparks more pharmacy robberies

Pharmacy Robberies a Nasty Side Effect of Nation's Opioid Crisis

How Two Teens Used the Baltimore Riots to Start an 'Uber of Drug Dealing'

A new book shows how Freddie Gray's death—and the unrest that followed—presented an opportunity for young dealers.

When the Baltimore riots erupted in June 2015 after Freddie Gray's death in police custody, some teens' names and faces had already become household names. They were teenagers who had been arrested for their involvement in the riots. They were also the only two teens who had been arrested for their involvement in the riots. They were also the only two teens who had been arrested for their involvement in the riots.

THE NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER
PILL CITY
KEVIN RUTZKE

PRESCRIBE RESPONSIBLY. REDUCE OVERDOSE.

www.cdc.gov GUIDELINE FOR PRESCRIBING OPIOIDS FOR CHRONIC PAIN

AAMC Webinar
Innovative Educational Approaches to Safe Opioid Prescribing and Pain Management

OPIOID PRESCRIPTION POLICY CHANGES

CVS/pharmacy
Pharmacy that CVS to Limit Opioid Prescriptions

EDGE
Abuse-deterrent Opioid Formulations: From Science to Practice

CRISP

PDPMP

Physician's Murder Highlights Risk of Saying 'No' to Opioids

Robert Lovett
August 07, 2017

The late Todd Graham, MD, in South Bend, Indiana, was primarily a physiatrist, and devoted only a small portion of his practice to pain management. According to his best friend, Dr. Graham was trying to phase out of pain management completely because of how the opioid abuse epidemic had changed that field over the years.

"Patients have become more difficult," said A. J. Mencias, MD, in an interview with Medscape Medical News. "A lot of them don't react so well either, which happened to Dr. Graham, a popular 56-year-old physician. He was shot to death on July 26 by the husband of a patient whose request for opioid painkillers he denied earlier that day. The patient's husband, Michael Jarvis, then took his own life."

Sometimes relatives of pain patients who hear the word 'no' don't react so well either, which happened to Dr. Graham, a popular 56-year-old physician. He was shot to death on July 26 by the husband of a patient whose request for opioid painkillers he denied earlier that day. The patient's husband, Michael Jarvis, then took his own life.

Dr. Graham's murder highlights the risk for physical violence faced by pain-management physicians, particularly as they and others come under increasing pressure to avoid prescribing opioids for chronic pain. The extent of that risk is a matter of study and conjecture. In a survey of members of the

