# UR Medicine Recovery Center of Excellence Facts for Life: Drug Interaction and Overdose



## Counterfeit pills are made to deceive and are a major cause of death by overdose.<sup>1</sup>

Many resemble prescription opioids such as oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Percocet®) or hydrocodone (Vicodin®), benzodiazepines like alprazolam (Xanax®), or stimulants like amphetamines (Adderall®).

Unlike pills from licensed pharmacies, neither the doses nor the ingredients in counterfeit pills can be trusted.





### Fentanyl kills and it's everywhere.

Most overdose deaths involve synthetic opioids like illicitly manufactured fentanyl.

Lower-cost fentanyl is mixed with drugs like heroin, methamphetamine, and cocaine, increasing the chances of a fatal interaction.

4 out of 10 DEA-tested fentanyl-laced, fake prescription pills contain lethal doses of fentanyl.  $^{2}$ 

#### Mixing drugs greatly increases the chances of overdose.

Combining opioids with other medicines or chemicals, such as benzodiazepines or other psychotropic medications, increases the chances of overdose.<sup>4</sup>

Naloxone, which reverses the effects of opioids, may not work for someone who has taken multiple substances.<sup>5</sup>





### Death from overdose is more likely when people use drugs while alone.<sup>6</sup>

If a trusted person is not present, there are remote options:

- <u>Never Use Alone</u> is a 24/7 service where volunteers with lived experience stay on the phone and call for help in the event of emergency. *National Line:* 1(800) 484-3731
- Smartphone apps are being used to prevent overdose deaths.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). (2021). <u>Drug fact sheet.</u>

<sup>2</sup>DEA. (2021). *One pill can kill: Toolbox.* 

<sup>3</sup>DEA. (2016, September 22). *DEA issues carfentanil warning to police and public* [Press release].

<sup>4</sup>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2018). Opioid overdose prevention toolkit. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, p.1.

<sup>5</sup>Compton, W. M., Valentino, R. J., & DuPont, R. L. (2021). Polysubstance use in the U.S. opioid crisis. Molecular Psychiatry, 26(1), 41-50, p. 47.

<sup>6</sup>Dowell, D., Noonan, R. K., & Houry, D. (2017). <u>Underlying factors in drug overdose deaths</u>. JAMA, 318(23), 2295-2296.

McQuate, S. (2019, January 9). First smartphone app to detect opioid overdose and its precursors. UW News; Marcu, G., Aizen, R., Roth, A. M., Lankenau, S., & Schwartz, D. G. (2019). Acceptability of smartphone applications for facilitating layperson naloxone administration during opioid overdoses. JAMIA Open, 3(1), 44-52.

This HRSA RCORP RCOE program is supported by the Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA) of the US Department of Health & Human Services (HHS) as part of an award totaling \$12.3M with 0% financed with non-governmental sources.

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