



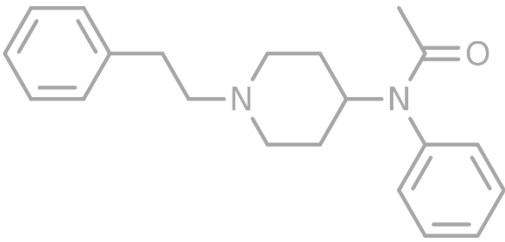
Bureau of Narcotic and Dangerous Drugs Control

Oklahoma



FENTANYL

(C₂₂H₂₈N₂O)



apache, china girl, china town, dance fever, friend, goodfellas, great bear, he-man, jackpot, king ivory, murder 8, tango & cash.^{1,3}

Fentanyl is a potent narcotic pain medication that is typically prescribed for severe pain or for pain after surgery.¹ Listed as a synthetic opioid and a schedule II drug, fentanyl is 50 to 1000 times more potent than morphine and can be absorbed into the body via inhalation, oral tablets, IV or injections, or transdermally through a skin patch.²

WHAT IS IT?

how it works^{1,4}

Fentanyl works by binding to the opioid receptors, or proteins, in your body. These receptors are the part in your brain that control pain and emotions. Fentanyl signals the receptors to block pain messages sent from the body through the spinal cord to the brain.

HOW IS FENTANYL COMING TO THE US?⁸



COMMON EFFECTS¹

- | EUPOHORIA | CONFUSION | DEPENDENCE | WITHDRAWAL* | DROWSINESS/FATIGUE |
- | CONSTIPATION | NAUSEA OR VOMITING | LOSS OF APPETITE |
- | RISK OF INFECTIONS | SKIN ABCESES | WEIGHT LOSS |
- | RESPIRATORY DEPRESSION AND ARREST | UNCONSCIOUSNESS |

did you know? the production of fentanyl is rapidly growing. Clandestinely produced fentanyl is mostly manufactured in China and then later sold to Mexico. Mexico then ships the illicit fentanyl across the border for resale in the United States.^{7,8}



- ▶ In 2019, fentanyl opioids were the most common opioid related to overdose deaths.⁶
- ▶ Counterfeit fentanyl-laced pills are the most common form of illicit fentanyl on the streets today.⁶
- ▶ It is impossible to tell if a powder or pill contains fentanyl. **Fact:** because fentanyl is so strong, the difference between a dose that will get you high and a dose that can kill you is **extremely small**.⁵

OKLAHOMA

Last updated: June 2021^{*} Withdrawal symptoms include muscle and bone pain, sleep problems, diarrhea and vomiting, cold flashes with goose bumps, uncontrollable leg movements, depression, anxiety, agitation and severe cravings. ¹National Institute on Drug Abuse. (2019). Fentanyl Drug Facts. Retrieved from <https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/fentanyl>. ²CDC. (2020). Fentanyl: Incapacitating Agent. *The National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/fentanyl/>. ³U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. (2020). *Drugs of Abuse: A DEA Resource Guide*. Retrieved from <https://www.getsmartaboutdrugs.com/files/publications/Drugs%20of%20Abuse%20505050-Web20Version-508%20compliant.pdf>. ⁴American Society of Anesthesiologists. (2021). What are opioids? Retrieved from <https://www.asahq.org/made-for-this-moment/pain-management/opioid-treatment/what-are-opioids/#:~:text=or%20other%20incidents,How%20do%20opioids%20work%3F,spinal%20cord%20to%20the%20brain>. ⁵Center for Addiction and Mental Health. (2017). Street Fentanyl: Straight Talk. Retrieved from <https://www.camh.ca/-/media/files/guides-and-publications/straight-talk-fentanyl.pdf>. ⁶Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. (2020). *Oklahoma Drug Threat Assessment, 2020*. Retrieved from <https://www.obndd.ok.gov/home/showpublisheddocument?id=26>. ⁷CDC. (2016). Reported law enforcement encounters testing positive for fentanyl increase across US. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/fentanyl-le-reports.html>. ^{7*}Encounters with law enforcement. ⁸Committee on Energy and Commerce. (2018). *Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations: Fentanyl, the Next Wave of the Opioid Crisis*. Serial No. 115-16. Washington D.C.: US Government Publishing Office. Retrieved from <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CHRG-115shrg25507/html/CHRG-115shrg25507.htm>