


**DRUGS IN SCHOOLS:
A MATTER OF LIFE AND LOSS**

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Centers For Disease Control And Prevention—
Heroin Deaths

- 2010 – 2600
- 2013 – 8200+

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Heroin Deaths In Ohio: Record
Numbers

2011 – 426
 2012 – 697
 2013 – 983
 2014 – 1,177

Stark County

- 2013 – 15 Deaths
- 2014 – 45 Deaths

Summit County (Northeast Ohio)

Lost:
54 Young
People in 2014

- January – August of 2015: 98 deaths
- Projected over 150 deaths for all of 2015
- Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) had 195 deaths in 2014

April 2015:

- Stark County (Canton) mother and father in McDonalds parking lot ingesting heroin – 3-year old daughter in back seat
- Cincinnati mother traded 11-year old daughter to drug dealer for heroin
- Mahoning / Trumbull County (Youngstown/Warren/Board man) – 19 people overdose in 1 week: 7 die
- 3 inmates overdose at Stark County Jail

Marion, Ohio

- May 2015: 32 overdosed on “blue drop” heroin – 2 fatalities



- Fentanyl: a powerful opiate similar to, but more potent than, morphine. Typically used to treat patients with severe pain or for pain management after surgery.
- 30x-50x more powerful than heroin

Heroin Is The Leading Cause
Of Death For Young People
– More Than Car Crashes

What Is It?



White Or Brown Powder
Or
Blue Sticky Substance (“Black Tar”)

Black Tar Heroin



White Powder Heroin



Fentanyl Powder



- Snorted
- Smoked
- Injected

- ## Why Use It?
- Fight pain
 - Depression
 - To “escape”
 - Relieve stress
 - Thrill seeker

- ## Signs Of Heroin Use:
- Withdrawn
 - Selfish
 - Constantly needing/seeking money
 - Quit extracurricular activities
 - Possession of syringes or metal pipes
 - Dazed affect

Physical Changes

- Weight loss
- Aggressive
- Slurred speech
- Moody
- High levels of anxiety
- Unusual scratching
- Needle tracks
- Rotting teeth
- Runny nose - sniffing

Changes In Behavior: Recklessness

- High speed driving
- Jumping off roofs
- Exchange sex for drugs
- Picking fights
- Robberies or burglaries

Prescription Drugs:

- Over 80% of people who have used heroin began by abusing prescription drugs
- 2013: 207 million prescriptions for opiates for a population of only 354 million
- Parents of teenagers arrested: they "started with pills"
- Teenagers used to raid the refrigerator for beer – now it's the medicine cabinet
- Cheap, more widely available: \$5 - \$10/ a hit
- "Pharm" parties

Effects Of Heroin

- Death by overdose
- HIV from shared needles
- Destroys the inner lining of the heart
- Causes liver and kidney damage
- Affects the reproductive system

- In 2011 Ohio enacts "Pill Popping Law" – reduces number of pills on demand
- Clinics where arrests were made had patients receiving pills under questionable circumstances

- Naloxone administered by emergency medical responders

–12,256 times in 2013

–15,493 times in 2014

“We cannot arrest
our way out of this
problem”

Treatment

- Inpatient Treatment
- Naloxone:
 - Opiate analgesic
 - Blocks effects of heroin to brain receptor sites
 - Blocks the part of the brain that feels pleasure when taking narcotics, i.e. kills the high
 - Generally injected into a muscle, under skin or into a vein through an IV
- Methadone:
 - Gradual detoxification
 - Taken orally, reaches brain slowly, dampening high
 - Prevents withdrawal symptoms
 - One dose daily
 - Long-term treatment or better pain reliever
- Suboxone:
 - Partial opioid analgesic
 - Injectable or tablet form
 - Does nothing for pain
 - One dose every other day

What Can Be Done?!

- Talk! – To teenagers, family, co-workers, friends
- “Stop Heroin From Killing Committee”
- Billboards
- Town halls or symposiums
- Speaking to schools
- Properly dispose of excess prescription pills

What Your School Can Do: A Random Drug Testing Policy?

What is a Random Drug Testing Policy:

- Randomly selecting students to be tested for drugs. Typically, there are no “academic” penalties and there is no *particular* suspicion of drug use.
- Individualized Testing (suspicion)
- Sniff Searches / Locker Searches
- Personnel Testing


Policy Overview:

		1st Positive Result	2nd Positive Result	3rd Positive Result
Program Help		Chemical Assessment	Drug Treatment	Drug Treatment
Additional tests		5 additional tests	5 additional tests	N/A
Activities/Privileges	Athletics	N/A	Unable to participate for 50% of season	Permanently barred
	Extracurriculars	N/A	6 week suspension	Permanently barred
	Parking	N/A	Loses privilege for 50% of calendar year.	Permanently barred

			1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31		

Rationale

- Students from all walks of life were using drugs and alcohol.
- Desire to be proactive and create a safe environment
- Undermine peer pressure
- Build up student leaders
- Promote safety of all students



				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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Identifying Interests

- Deterring drug use
- Helping students
- Maintaining privacy
- Preserving transparency
- Controlling cost
- Minimizing administrative burden

				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Responding to Questions

Why don't you test all students?

Is testing legal?

Will records remain confidential?

Do the penalties fit?

You should make the policy _____.

Keys to Success & Lessons Learned

- Policy will take time and consideration: will take more time and effort than most policies.
- Collaboration is essential: the School Officials, Legal Counsel, and drug testing vendor must work together.
- The topic will be polarizing: most people will agree with it, a vocal minority will strongly disagree.
- Education/explanation is essential: Educate the community and explain how the testing is Constitutional.
- Willingness to adapt: modifying your Policy to address local concerns will go a long way in having a successful policy.

Questions?



Questions?

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