



Exclusive Designs and Relevant Topics for

OPIOID MISUSE

Please call
800.408.8159
or visit our website
www.psacorp.com

The background of the lower half of the page features a gradient from dark blue to orange. Overlaid on this are several faint, light-colored chemical structures of opioids, including a benzene ring, a piperidine ring, and a morphine-like structure with a carbonyl group and a methyl group.

OPIOID MISUSE

IDEA BOOK

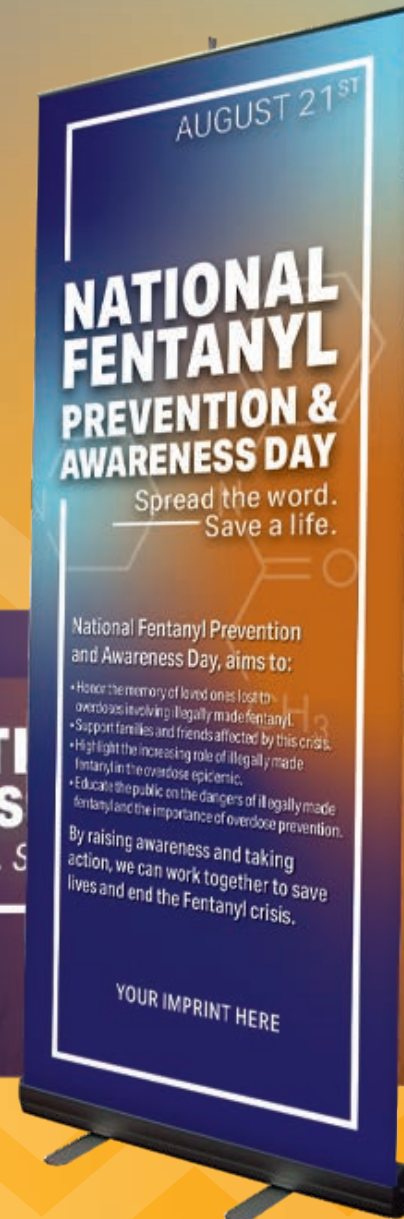
DISPLAYS

**3365SB - EDU-DISPLAY KIT
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER**



NATIONAL FENTANYL PREVENTION & AWARENESS DAY
Spread the word. Save a life.
AUGUST 21ST

YOUR IMPRINT HERE



**TEMPLATE: SB-33(BANNER), SB-25 (THROW), &
3867 - SUBSTANCE IDENTIFIER EDU-DISPLAY**

4454 - SUBSTANCE MISUSE EDU-DISPLAY

WHAT IS DRUG ADDICTION?

DRUG ADDICTION IS A COMPLEX DISEASE

Quitting heroin means that good intentions or a strong will. Drug use changes the brain and the addiction to the drug makes quitting more difficult, even to those who are to relapse.

The decision to take drugs is voluntary for most people. Repeated drug use leads to changes in the brain, changing a person's self-control and ability to resist their addiction. These changes can be persistent, which is why drug addiction is considered a "relapsing" disease. People in recovery from drug use, clinicians are at an increased risk for relapse even after years of not taking the drug.

YOUR BRAIN ON DRUGS

- Most drugs affect the brain's "reward circuit" causing euphoria and leading it with the chemical dopamine.
- A properly functioning reward system motivates a person to repeat behaviors, which is why drug addiction is considered a "relapsing" disease. People in recovery from drug use, clinicians are at an increased risk for relapse even after years of not taking the drug.

EFFECTS OF LONG TERM USE

EFFECTS ON LIFESTYLE

- You may find it hard to sleep, think, remember, and solve problems
- You can become prone to committing violent acts
- You may become vulnerable to sexual assault
- You are more likely to have an accident
- You may engage in unprotected sex

CAUSES CHANGES

to brain chemical systems affecting:

- Learning
- Judgment
- Decision-making
- Stress
- Memory
- Behavior

PHYSICAL EFFECTS

- Harm to your body such as your throat, stomach, lungs, liver, pancreas, heart, brain, and nervous system
- Needle marks and collapsed veins
- Hair loss and baldness
- Male pattern hair growth in women such as facial hair
- Various cancers such as lung cancer from inhaling drugs
- Infectious disease from shared injecting equipment
- Acne or skin lesions from picking or scratching your skin
- Jaw issues due to clenching and grinding your teeth
- Mood swings and erratic behavior
- Losing touch with reality
- Increased risk of mental illness, depression, suicide, and death

GETTING HELP AND TREATMENT

LET'S TALK

TREATMENT OPTIONS

- Behavioral counseling
- Properly prescribed medications
- Medical devices and applications used to treat withdrawal symptoms or deliver skills training
- Evaluation and treatment for co-occurring mental health issues such as depression and anxiety
- Long-term follow-up to prevent relapse

BEHAVIORAL THERAPIES

- Healthy attitudes related to drug use
- Minimize hurting the walls such as:
 - Creating goals and staying motivated
 - Being organized and staying focused
 - Understanding the importance of a healthy support system
 - Understanding the importance of a healthy support system
 - Avoiding behaviors and situations that have negative consequences
 - Managing unrealistic expectations you may have on people

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4454 - MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE MISUSE CONNECTION EDU-DISPLAY

What is mental health?

Mental health refers to an individual's emotional, cognitive and social well-being. Mental health affects an individual's quality of life, and how they react to stress and crisis in their life.

There are many factors that can affect mental health:

- Biological factors
- Social interactions
- Family history
- Illness
- Stress
- Substance misuse

MENTAL HEALTH'S ROLE IN ADDICTION AND RECOVERY

What is substance use disorder?

Substance use disorder (SUD) is a disease that affects a person's brain and behavior, and leads to an inability to control the use of a legal or illegal drug or medicine. Substances such as nicotine, alcohol, and marijuana are considered drugs. Someone with this disease may continue to use drugs despite the harm it causes.

What is the link between SUD and mental health?

Certain mental health disorders can put an individual at higher risk for developing substance use disorder. An individual with severe or even mild mental disorders may use substances to self-medicate.

Studies show that about 50% of individuals with SUD also have a mental health disorder. Research has found that individuals with mental disorders are at a higher risk for missing appointments and other painkillers.

Three ways in which SUD and mental health are linked:

- Shared risk factors between SUD and certain mental illnesses
- SUD can aggravate the development of certain mental illnesses
- Mental illness might put an individual at higher risk for SUD

Treatment and Recovery

The best treatment is to evaluate the mental disorder and co-occurring SUD at the same time, rather than separately. An individual seeking help for both of these disorders should be assessed by a doctor for such illnesses. Clinical providers and other social service providers may cooperate to provide full support to the individual.

If you or a family member are facing mental health and/or substance use challenges, call the SAMHSA National Helpline at 1-800-662-HELP (4357)

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INHALANTS

These volatile chemicals create dangerous effects stimulating a drug-like high. Ingestion may result in death or serious health effects.

MARIJUANA

This substance is also known as weed, cannabis, and dope.

CLUB DRUGS

These "designer drugs" are highly produced with the intent of dissociating them to slightly other forms. Club drugs are highly addictive and dangerous. Also known as "rave drugs", they are used to alter mood, increase energy, and alter perception.

PARAPHENYLAMINE

Paraphenylamine (PPA) is a cough suppressant ingredient found in a variety of over-the-counter (OTC) and cough medications like PCP and Narcan. PPA is a dissociative anesthetic, meaning its effects can include hallucinations. This is also known as "ice-chipping".

SUBSTANCE IDENTIFIER

COCAINE

MORPHINE & HEROIN

Cocaine is a powerful addictive stimulant drug made from the leaves of the coca plant native to South America. As a street drug, it looks like a fine, white, crystalline powder. Popular nicknames include blow and coke.

HEROIN

Heroin is an opioid drug made from morphine, a natural substance extracted from the seed pod of certain varieties of poppy plants. It can be a white, brown or a black sticky substance. Other common names for heroin include hell dust and smack.

PRESCRIPTION

Prescription drugs are beneficial when used as directed. However, misuse can become a gateway to addiction. Research suggests misuse may lead to heroin use. Various slang terms include but not limited to oxy, perks and hydro.

OPIOIDS	DEPRESSANTS	STIMULANTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OXYCODONE METHADONE PERCODAN (OXYCODONE) ENTYLEM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> XANAX VALIUM AMBIEN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RITALIN ADDERALL CONCERTA

MARIJUANA

This substance is also known as weed, cannabis, and dope.

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3867 - SUBSTANCE IDENTIFIER EDU-DISPLAY

OPIOID MISUSE

DISPLAYS

1595 - RETRACT-A-BANNER

1480SB - FULL-COLOR TABLE THROW SUBSTANCE MISUSE

1595DV - DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
RETRACT-A-BANNER

TEMPLATE: VA-01



TEMPLATE: SB-22

TEMPLATE: SB-24



TEMPLATE: SB-25

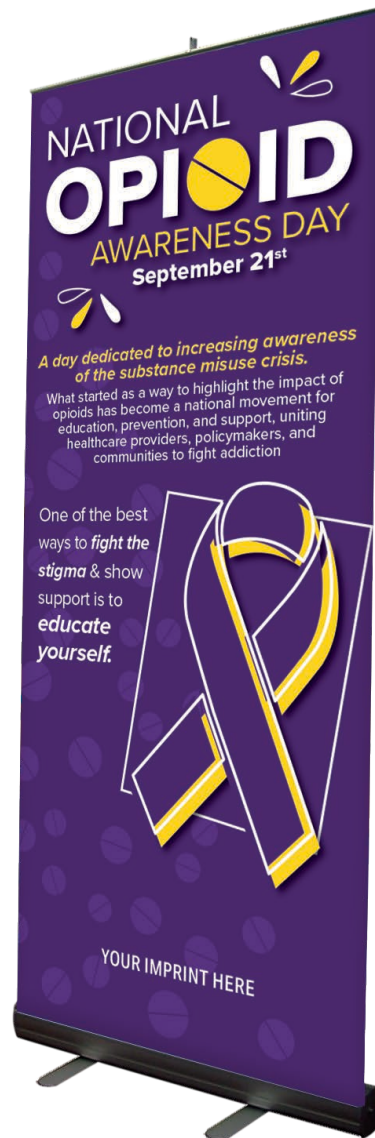


1595SB - SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER RETRACT-A-BANNER

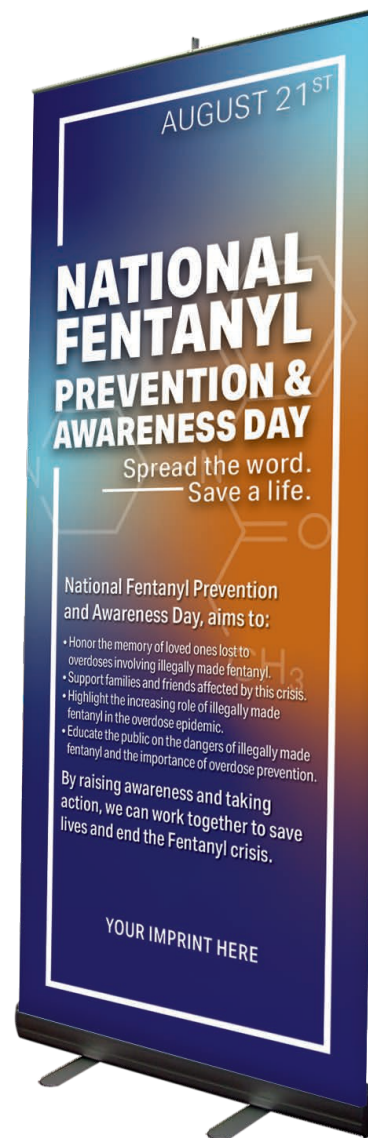
TEMPLATE: SB-24



TEMPLATE: SB-34



TEMPLATE: SB-35



TEMPLATE: SB-36



OPIOID MISUSE

DISPLAYS

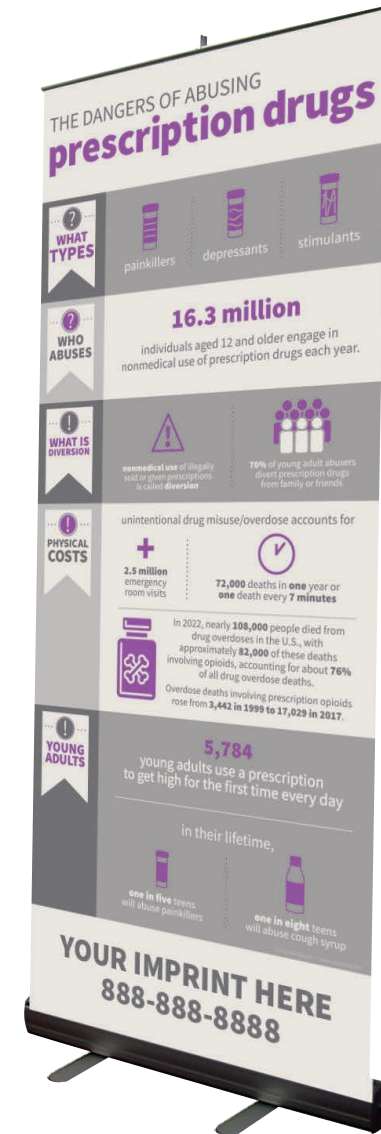
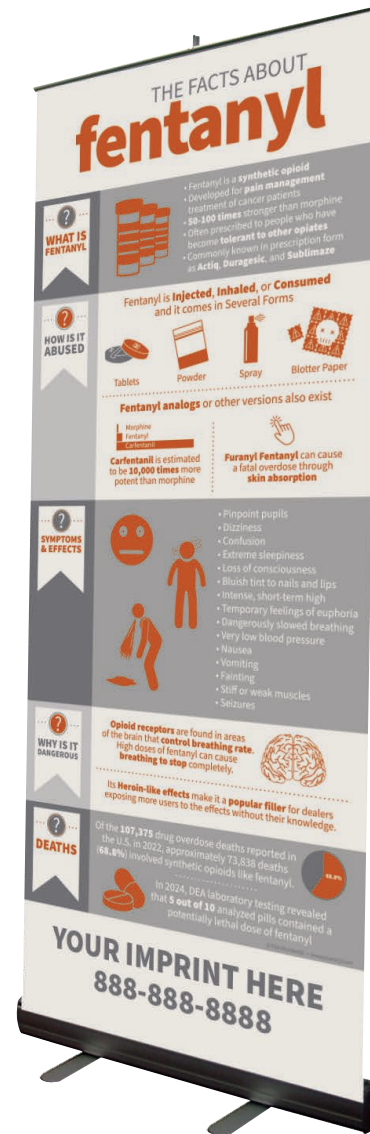
4912 - POP-UP TABLE KIT
 TEMPLATE: SB-01



2727 - INFOGRAPHICS RETRACT-A-BANNER

TEMPLATE: FENTANYL

TEMPLATE: PRESCRIPTION DRUGS



DISPLAYS

OPIOID MISUSE

2396 - INDOOR/OUTDOOR
BLADE SIGN-9FT

TEMPLATE: SB-17



1637 - FULL-COLOR HANGING BANNER

TEMPLATE: SB-07



2519 - FULL-COLOR HANGING BANNER

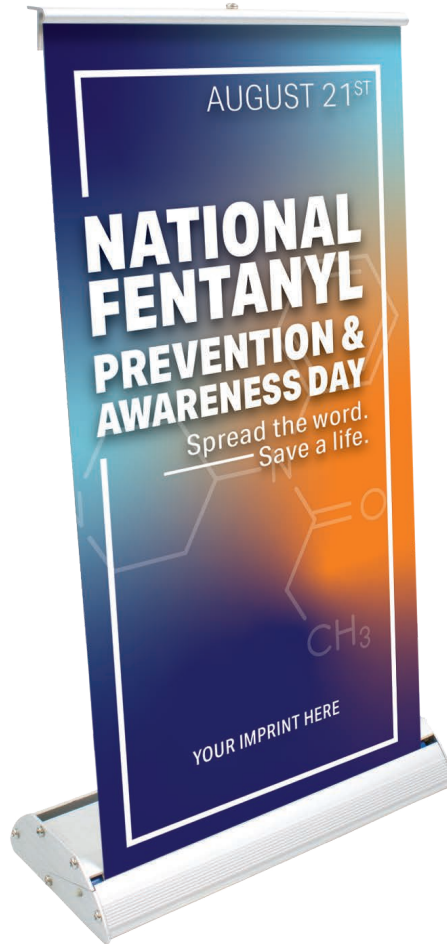
TEMPLATE: SB-07



2197SB - SUBSTANCE MISUSE
MINI RETRACT-A-BANNER



TEMPLATE: SB-02



TEMPLATE: SB-03

3727SB - SUBSTANCE MISUSE DOOR WRAP

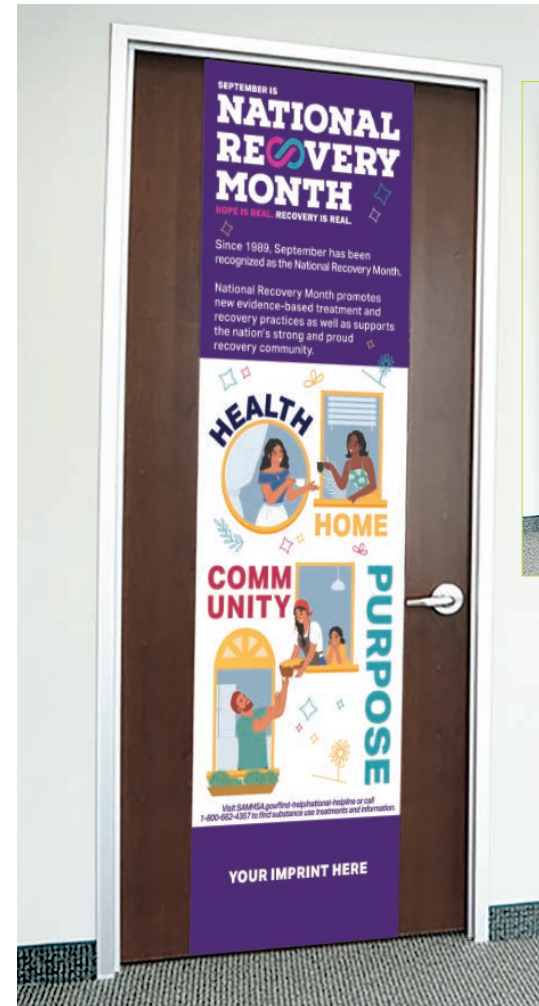


TEMPLATE: SB-01

3727SB - SUBSTANCE MISUSE DOOR WRAP



TEMPLATE: SB-05



TEMPLATE: SB-06



EVENTS/INTERACTIVE

4425 - VALUE OUTDOOR
TENT FULL-COLOR

4943 - OPIOID PROGRAM KIT



4944 - OPIOID CAMPAIGN KIT



TEMPLATE: SB-01
SHOWN WITH BLACK STEEL FRAME

3034 - NAME THAT DRUG LARGE WHEEL

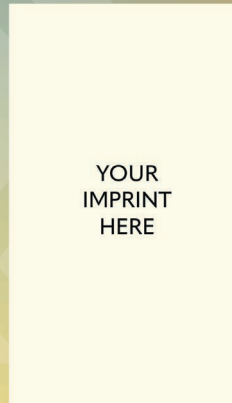
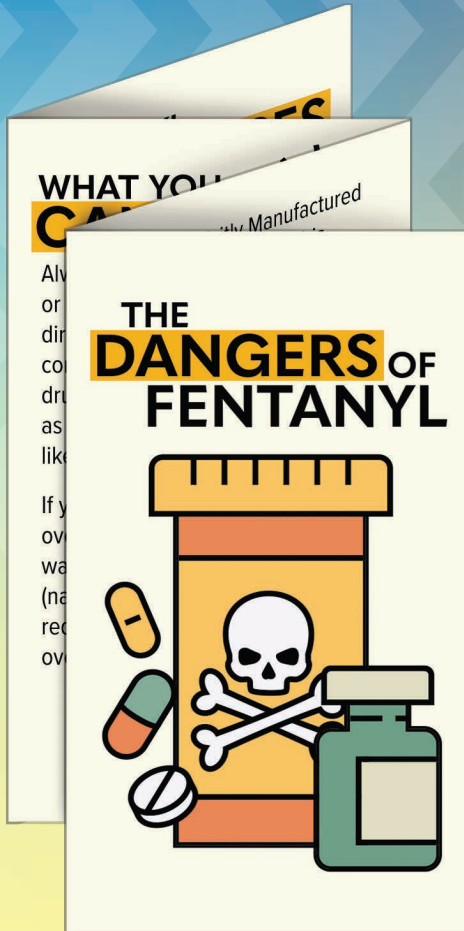


4423 - SUBSTANCE AND ALCOHOL AWARENESS THUMBALL



EDUCATIONAL

4378 - DANGERS OF FENTANYL MINI BROCHURE



OUTSIDE BACK



4852 - SUPPORTING SOMEONE WITH AN OPIOID ADDICTION INFO CARDS

4948 - PREVENTING RISK OF OVERDOSE AT HOME INFO CARDS



4172 - FENTANYL EDU-SLIDER

Fentanyl



2 ml Single Dose
I.V. or I.M. Use
Fentanyl Citrate
Inj., USP
100 mcg Fentanyl
Exp. 12/1/2020

What is Fentanyl?

Illicit Fentanyl

Street Names

Prescription Forms

Dependency & Addiction

Mixing with Other Drugs

Effects on Your Brain

Fentanyl is a powerful synthetic opioid that is 50 to 100 times more potent than morphine. It is a prescription drug that may also be manufactured illegally and used to get high. As a prescription drug, it is typically used to treat severe pain, especially after surgery.

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PULL

1147 - PRESCRIPTION DRUGS EDU-SLIDER

Tobacco



How is Tobacco Used?

Why is Tobacco Addictive?

How Does Nicotine Work?

Who Uses Tobacco?

Smokeless Tobacco

Snus

Short-Term Effects

When its leaves are dried, tobacco can be smoked or chewed. Tobacco is used in several forms, including cigarettes, pipes, cigars, chewing tobacco (also called "smokeless tobacco" or "snuff"), and snus. Nearly 72 million people in the United States use some form of tobacco.

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PULL

OVERDOSE

Sign#1: Unresponsiveness

Event Action

A person experiencing an overdose may suffer extreme drowsiness or an

by speaking loudly to them and gently shaking

completely unresponsive and won't react to stimuli. If the person speaks loudly to them or shakes their

is breathing. If they are not, refer to the actions

Rescue Breathing

show signs of shallow or labored breathing. You may hear rasping noises as they try to breathe. Check for any obstructions in the patient's mouth. If breathing is not occurring, attempt to clear the airway by pulling the tongue forward and repositioning the head. If breathing is still not occurring, attempt to clear the airway by pulling the tongue forward and repositioning the head. If breathing is still not occurring, attempt to clear the airway by pulling the tongue forward and repositioning the head. If breathing is still not occurring, attempt to clear the airway by pulling the tongue forward and repositioning the head.

Rescue Breathing

If certified, you should perform hands-only CPR. If not certified, you should perform rescue breathing. If the victim does not have a pulse, perform rescue breathing. If the victim does not have a pulse, perform CPR on them.

What You Can Do

You can help! If you believe you are witnessing an overdose, there are specific actions you can take depending on what the person is experiencing during each sign of overdose.

CALL 911 FIRST,
then proceed to provide assistance.

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***Note: Only perform Rescue Breathing CPR if you are certified trained.**

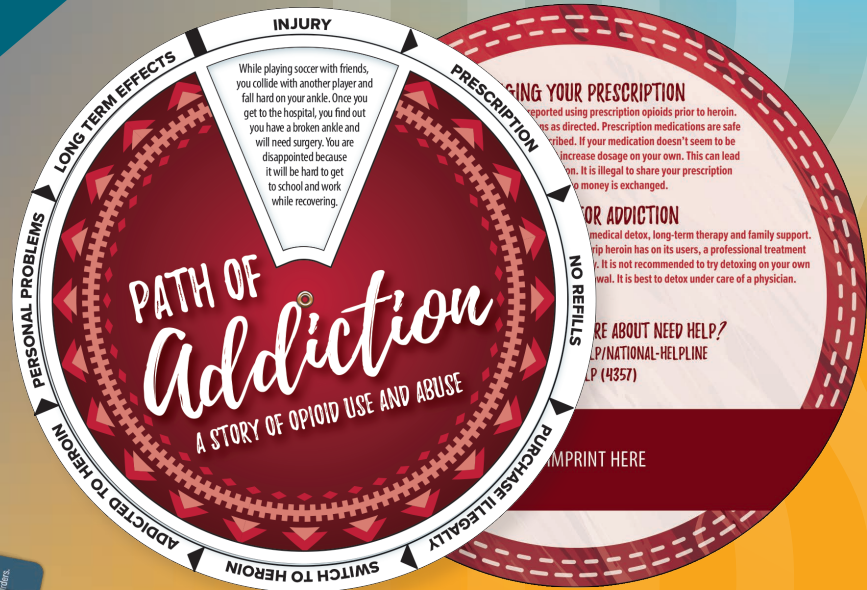
4964 - OVERDOSE EVENTS AND ACTIONS RACK CARD

COMMUNITIES

4869 - VETERANS AND CO-OCCURRING DISORDERS INFO CARDS



BACK

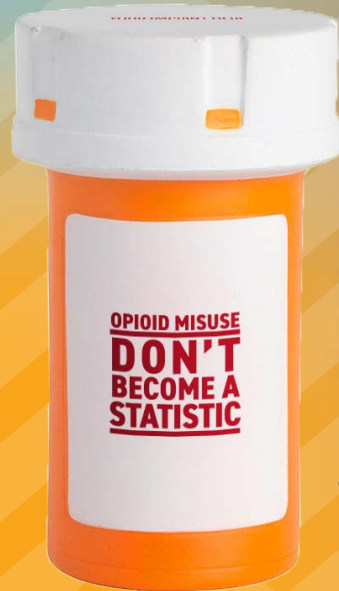


3616N - PATH OF ADDICTION EDU-WHEEL - NATIVE



3896 - BATTLING OPIOID ADDICTION MAGNET
TEMPLATE: MA-01

OUTREACH PRODUCTS



TOP



4949 - PRESCRIPTION BOTTLE STRESS RELIEVER



4893A - SB SUBSTANCE MISUSE PREVENTION TOKEN
TEMPLATE: SB-01

4947 - PREVENTION AND AWARENESS WORKS TOTE





4982A-SB - SUBSTANCE MISUSE PREVENTION SNACK PACK
TEMPLATE: SB-01

WAYS TO PREVENT OPIOID MISUSE

- SAFE DISPOSAL**
Safely dispose of leftover or unused pills by finding a drop-off location at www.justice.gov/savellives
- TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR**
If you are prescribed an opioid, talk about the risks with your physician or ask if alternatives are available.
- SAFE OPIOID KNOWLEDGE**
Learn what an opioid is and know its names (i.e., Vicodin, Percocet, codeine, and illegal heroin).
- PROPER PRESCRIPTION USE**
Take opioids as prescribed by your doctor—no more than needed, and no sharing of leftover pills.

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4946 - WAYS TO PREVENT OPIOID MISUSE MAGNET

Battling Opioid Addiction

Confronting The Crisis

Opioids are commonly prescribed after an injury or surgery, or for intense pain. They are extremely habit forming and as many as 25% of patients receiving long-term opioid therapy struggles with opioid addiction. Confidential help is available to you.

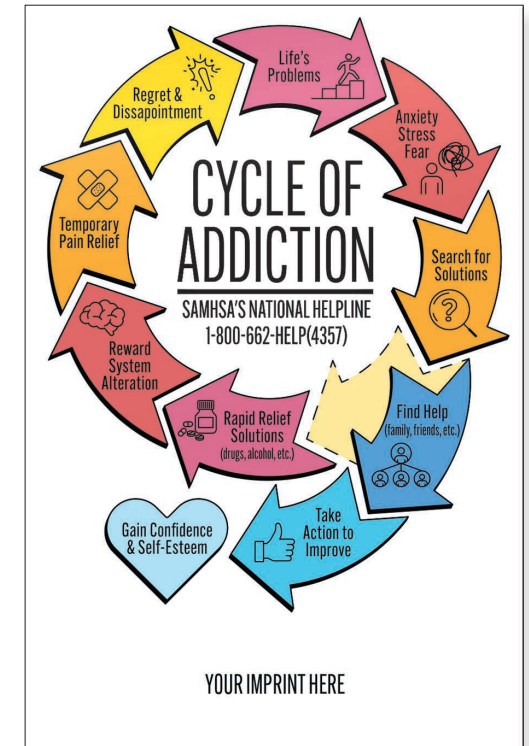
You are at an increased risk of addiction if you have experienced any of the following:

- Family or social environments that encourage substance misuse
- Past or current substance misuse
- Physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or trauma
- Suicidal thoughts or plans
- Depression and anxiety
- High levels of stress
- Eating disorders

For treatment referral and information call the SAMHSA National Helpline: 1-800-662-HELP.

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3896 - BATTLING OPIOID ADDICTION MAGNET
TEMPLATE: SB-01



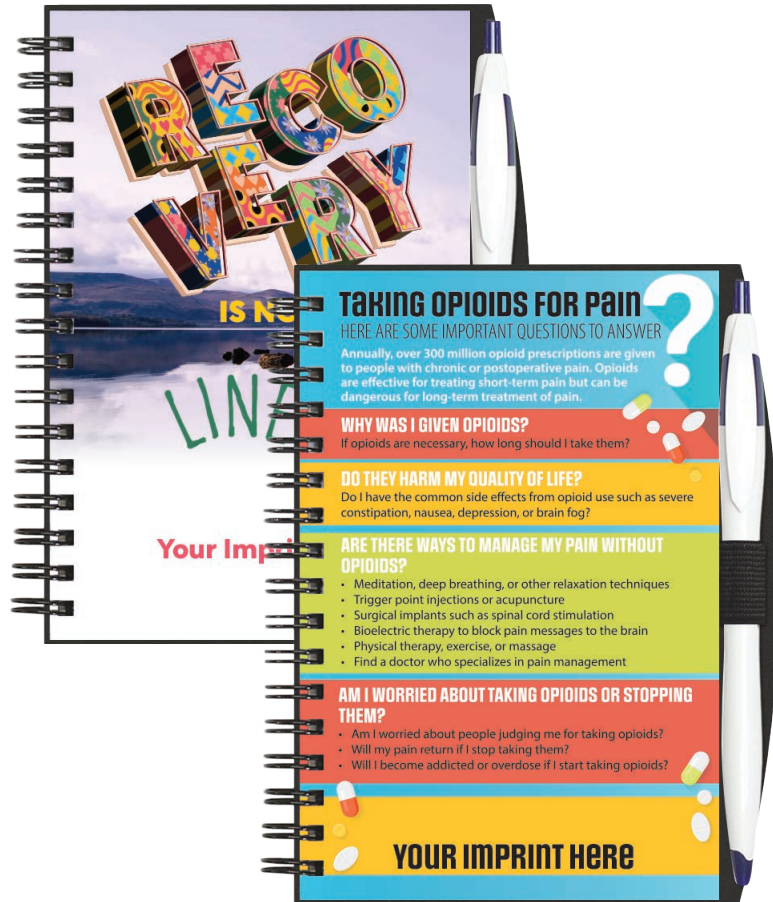
4379 - CYCLE OF ADDICTION MAGNET

OUTREACH PRODUCTS

OPIOID MISUSE

4421 - SUBSTANCE AND ALCOHOL MISUSE JOURNAL

TEMPLATE: SB-02

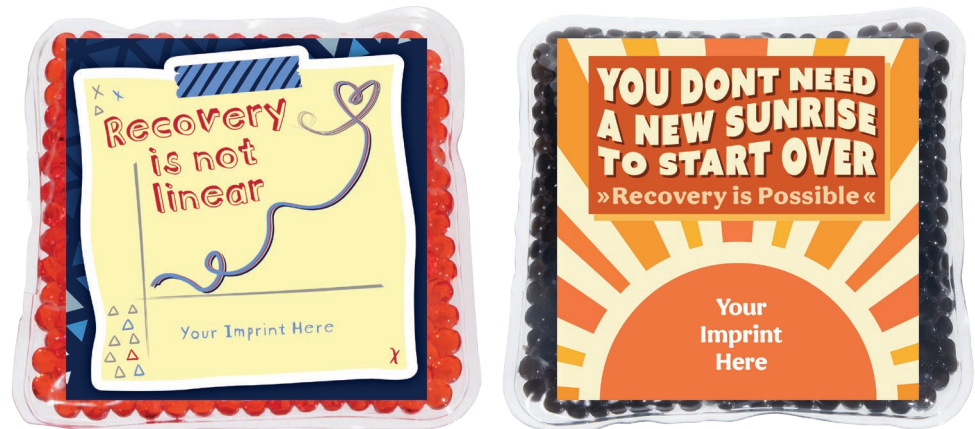


TEMPLATE: SB-01

233A - AWARENESS STRESS BALL
TEMPLATE: SB-01



4942 - SUBSTANCE MISUSE HOT/COLD PACK



TEMPLATE: SB-01

TEMPLATE: SB-02