

Fairfax County's Opioid Response Plan

February 2023



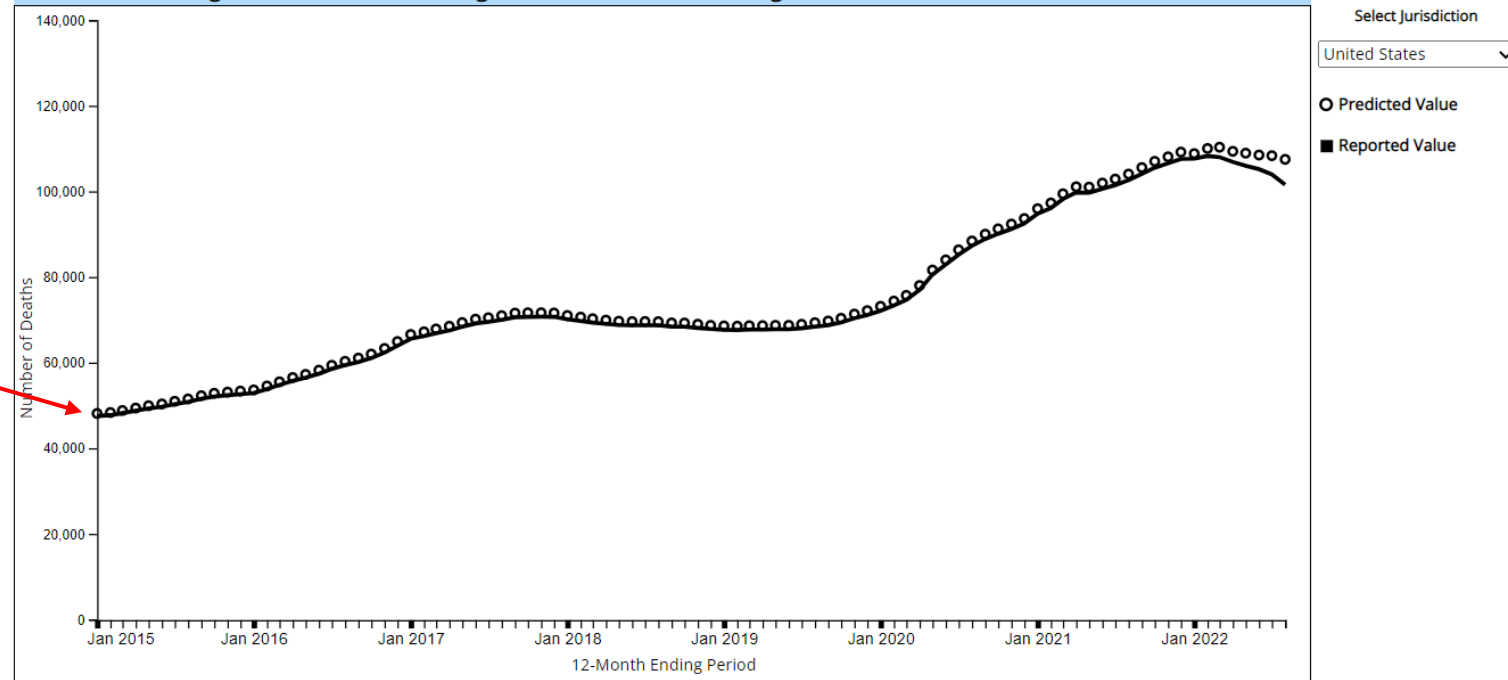
Fatal Drug Overdoses in the U.S.

- An estimated 107,477 drug overdose deaths in the U.S. during 12-month period ending in August 2022

12 Month-ending Provisional Number and Percent Change of Drug Overdose Deaths

Based on data available for analysis on: January 1, 2023

Figure 1a. 12 Month-ending Provisional Counts of Drug Overdose Deaths: United States

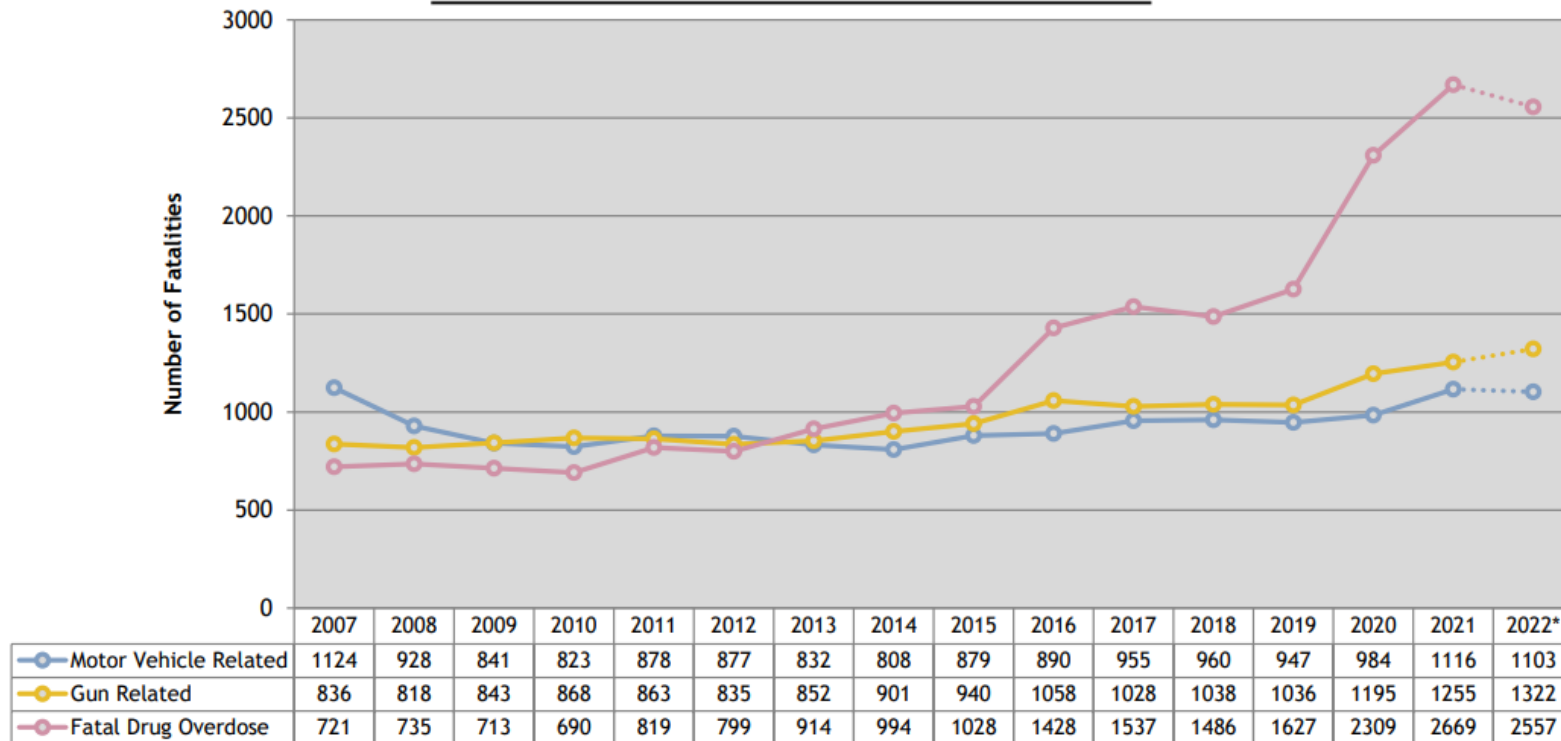


Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/drug-overdose-data.htm>

TOP 3 METHODS OF UNNATURAL DEATH

The leading methods of unnatural death in Virginia since 2007 have been motor vehicle collisions, gun-related deaths, and fatal drug overdoses (these methods of death include all manners of death: accident, homicide, suicide, and undetermined). In 2013, fatal drug overdose became the leading method of unnatural death in the Commonwealth. This trend has continued to worsen at a greater magnitude due mainly to illicit opioids (heroin, illicit fentanyl, and fentanyl analogs).

Total Number of Motor Vehicle, Gun, and Drug Related Fatalities by Year of Death, 2007-2022*
Data for 2022 is a Predicted Total for the Entire Year

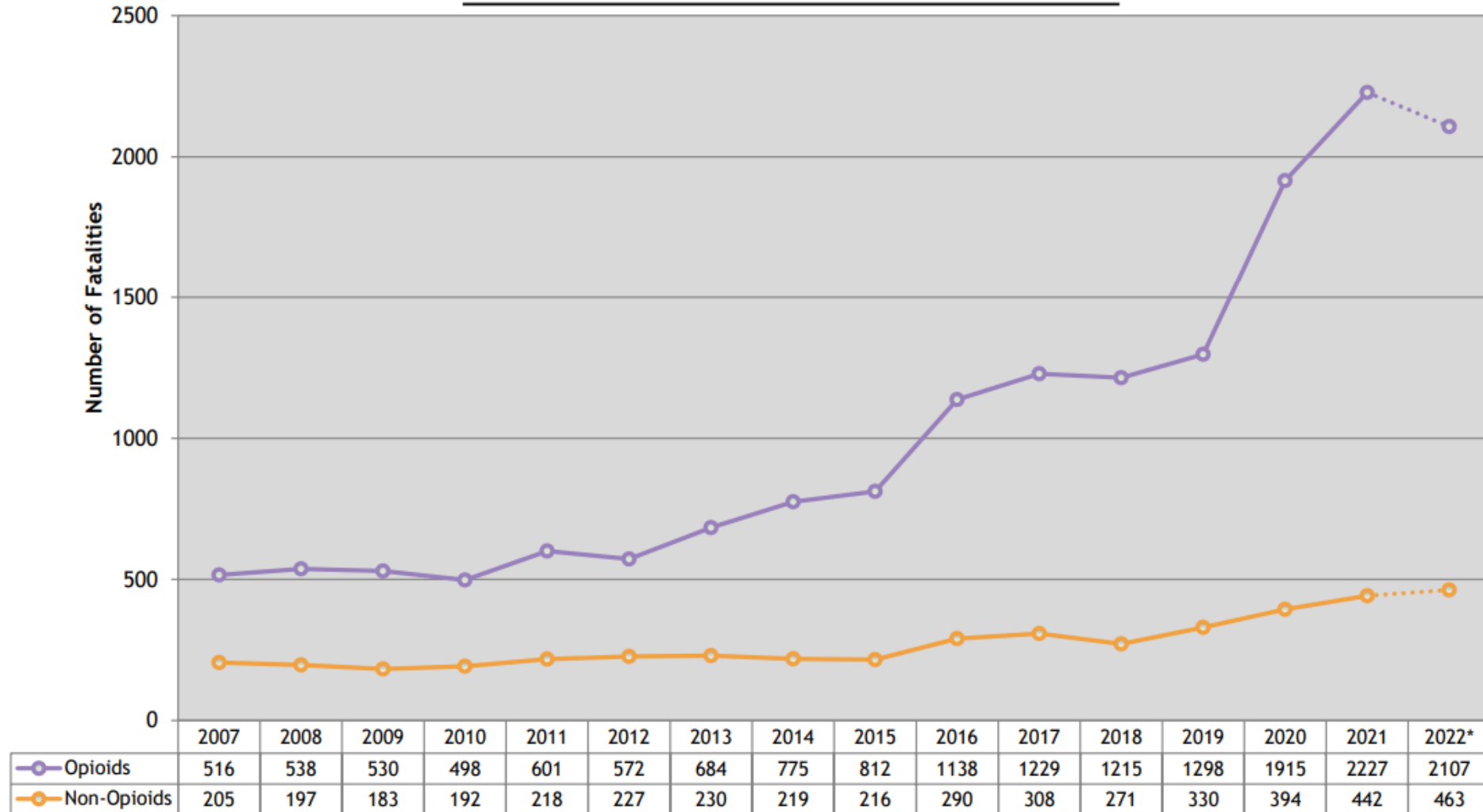


* Top 3 methods of death (motor vehicles, guns, and drugs) include all manners of death (accident, homicide, suicide, and undetermined)

From 2019 to 2021,
increase of ~1,000 in
fatal drug overdoses

OPIOIDS VS. NON-OPIOIDS

Total Number of Fatal Opioid Overdoses vs. Non-Opioid Overdoses by Year of Death, 2007-2022*
Data for 2022 is a Predicted Total for the Entire Year



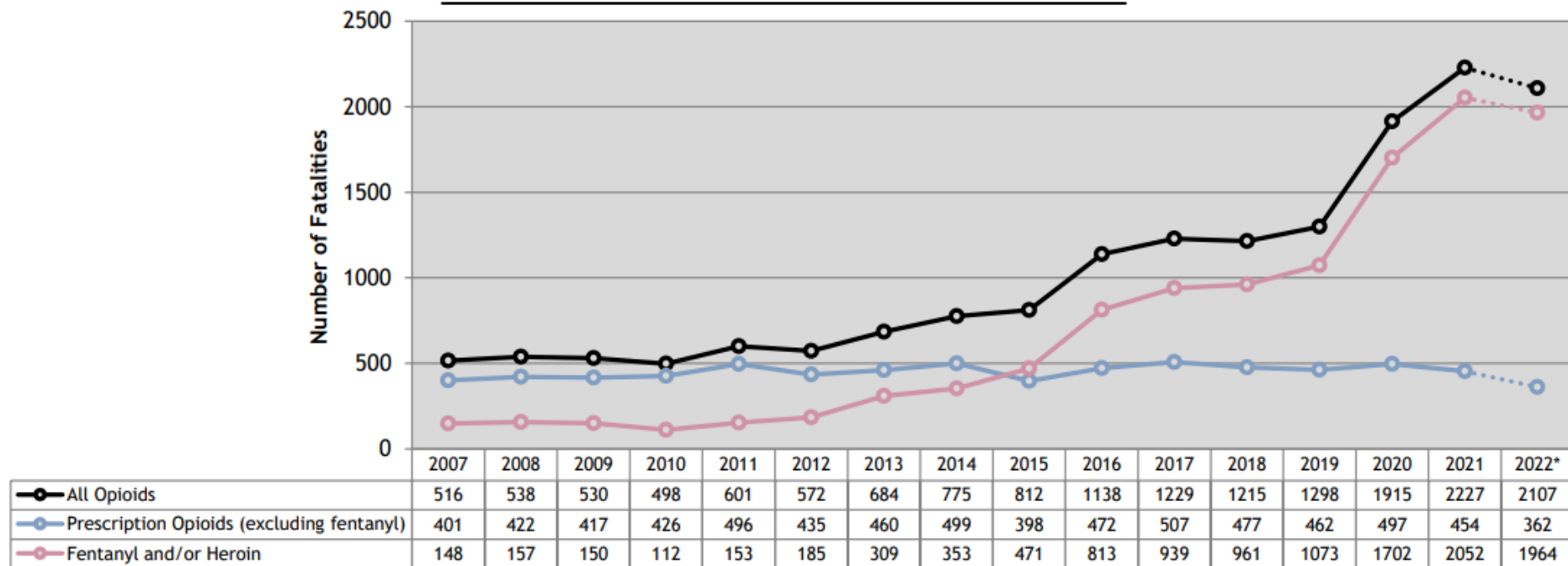
¹ 'All Opioids' include all versions of fentanyl, heroin, prescription opioids, U-47700, and opioids unspecified

² 'Opioids Unspecified' are a small category of deaths in which the determination of heroin and/or one or more prescription opioids cannot be made due to specific circumstances of the death. Most commonly, these circumstances are a result of death several days after an overdose, in which the OCME cannot test for toxicology because the substances have been metabolized out of the decedent's system.

OPIOIDS- A DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVE

Prescription opioids are a group of drugs that are commercially made by pharmaceutical companies in certified laboratories that act upon the opioid receptors in the brain. Historically, fentanyl has been one of these drugs. However, in late 2013, early 2014, illicitly made fentanyl began showing up in Virginia and by 2016, most fatal fentanyl overdoses were of illicit production of the drug. Separating fentanyl from the grouping of prescription opioids for this reason demonstrates a slight decrease in fatal prescription opioid overdoses in 2015 and a dramatic increase in the number of fatal fentanyl and/or heroin overdoses. This has caused the significant rise in all fatal opioid overdoses in the Commonwealth since 2012.

Total Number of Prescription Opioid (Excluding Fentanyl), Fentanyl and/or Heroin, and All Opioid Overdoses by Year of Death, 2007-2022*
Data for 2022 is a Predicted Total for the Entire Year

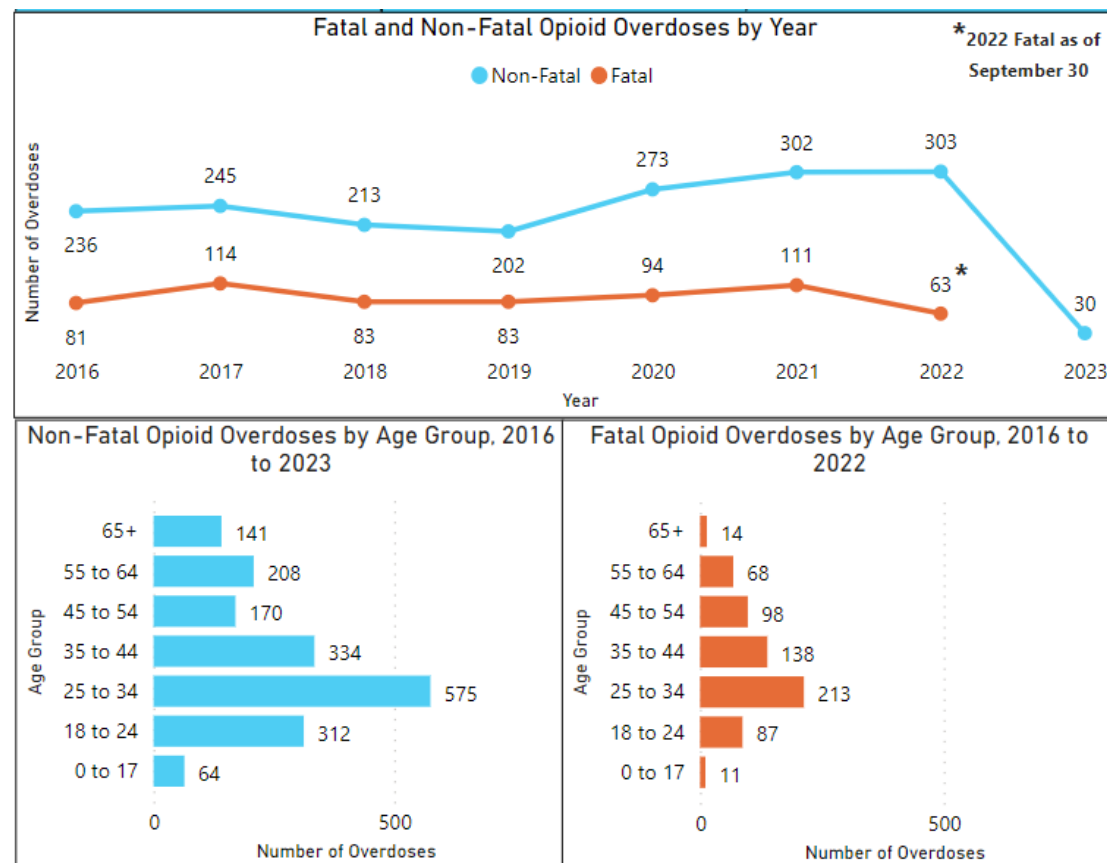


¹ 'All Opioids' include all versions of fentanyl, heroin, prescription opioids, and opioids unspecified

² Illicit and pharmaceutically produced fatal fentanyl overdoses are represented in this analysis. This includes all different types of fentanyl analogs (acetyl fentanyl, furanyl fentanyl, etc.)

³ 'Prescription Opioids (excluding fentanyl)' calculates all deaths in which one or more prescription opioids caused or contributed to death, but excludes fentanyl from the required list of prescription opioid drugs used to calculate the numbers. However, given that some of these deaths have multiple drugs on board, some deaths may have fentanyl in addition to other prescriptions opioids, and are therefore counted in the total number. Analysis must be done this way because by excluding all deaths in which fentanyl caused or contributed to death, the calculation would also exclude other prescription opioid deaths (oxycodone, methadone, etc.) from the analysis and would thereby undercount the actual number of fatalities due to these true prescription opioids.

Opioid Overdoses Occurring in the Fairfax Health District



<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/health/opioid-overdoses-data>

Fairfax Health District includes the County of Fairfax and the cities of Fairfax and Falls Church

source: ESSENCE (Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-Based Epidemics) and Virginia Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

Fatal Overdoses Involving Fentanyl

	Fatal Opioid Overdoses in the Fairfax Health District	Percent involving fentanyl
2016	81	67%
2017	114	72%
2018	83	77%
2019	83	81%
2020	94	93%
2021	111	93%
Jan-Sept 2022	63	97%

*Fairfax Health District includes the County of Fairfax and the cities of Fairfax and Falls Church
source: Virginia Office of the Chief Medical Examiner*

Fentanyl

- Fentanyl is a highly addictive synthetic opioid that is 50X more potent than heroin and 100X more potent than morphine.
- Significant increase in the presence of fentanyl in counterfeit prescription pills (Percocet/Xanax)
 - DEA lab testing in 2022 reveals 6 out of every 10 pills with fentanyl contain a lethal dose ([dea.gov/onepill](https://www.dea.gov/onepill))
- Fentanyl also is used as a substitute or cutting agent in other drugs like cocaine and heroin
- Just two milligrams of fentanyl, the small amount that fits on the tip of a pencil, is considered a potentially deadly dose (DEA.gov)



Dollar Bill with Powder



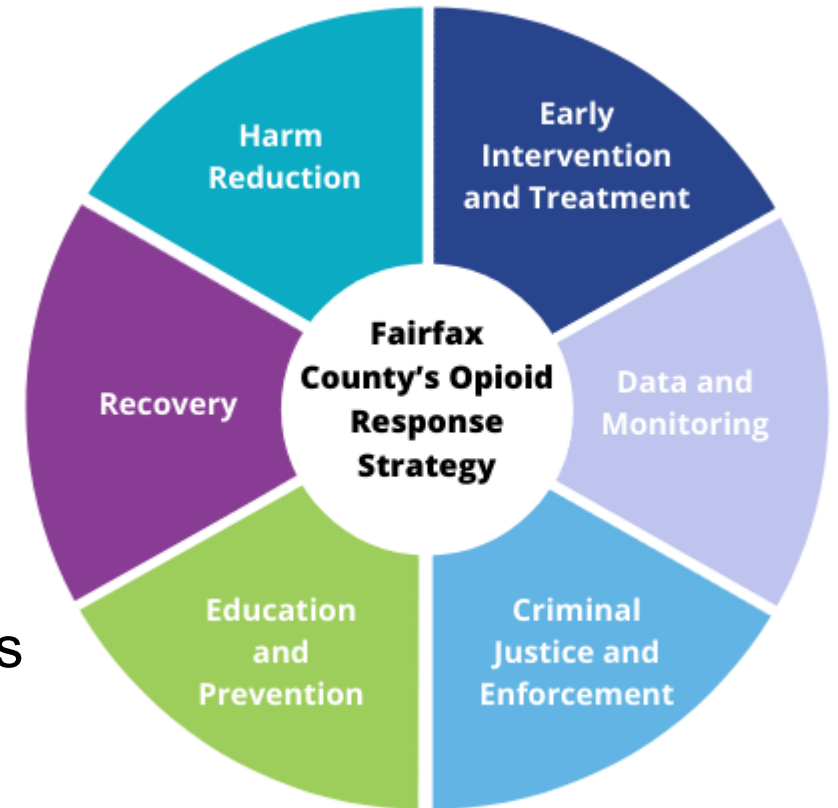
Foil with Pills



Rainbow Fentanyl

Fairfax County's Opioid Response Plan

- Created in 2017
- 40+ programs/activities from the [FY 23-25 Task Force plan](#) are underway or in development
- Goals:
 - reduce opioid-related deaths
 - Improve the quality of life of individuals impacted by opioid use disorder
 - use data to describe the problem, target and improve interventions, and evaluate effectiveness
- Countywide effort with numerous participating agencies



Examples of Programs/Activities



- Feb 2023 Communications Campaign
- Jail-based Medication for Opioid Use Disorder
- Opioid Dashboard
- Overdose Investigation Unit
- The 4Recovery Project and Leave Behind Kits
- Peer Outreach Response Team <https://bit.ly/CSBPORT>

Select Youth Programs/Activities



- Expanded Narcan availability in Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS)
- Training for staff (FCPS and Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court (JDRDC))
- Community presentations
 - Pyramid-level substance use presentations in winter/spring 2023 hosted by FCPS in collaboration with
 - FCPD and CSB <https://www.fcps.edu/resources/student-safety-and-wellness/alcohol-tobacco-and-other-drug-programs>
 - Youth Substance Use Trends webinar hosted by FCPS and Fairfax County in Spring 2022 <https://bit.ly/FFXYouthSUDTrends>
- Substance Abuse Prevention Specialists (SAPS) Program - A partnership between FCPS, CSB and JDRDC which provides substance use prevention, education and intervention services to youth and their parents.
- Post-overdose outreach for youth encountered by public safety for a nonfatal overdose
- Enhancing/expanding treatment options for youth with substance use disorder

How You Can Help

- Use person-first language to reduce stigma associated with opioid use disorder
- Get trained in Revive!/train your teams
<https://bit.ly/CSBREVIVE>
- Promote safe drug disposal options
<https://bit.ly/safemedpdf>
- Participate in the Fairfax Prevention Coalition
<https://www.fairfaxpreventioncoalition.com/>
- Raise awareness of opioid use disorder and local treatment options <https://bit.ly/3wBpB7U>

Terms to Avoid When Discussing Substance Use

Instead of	Use
Addict	Person with substance use disorder
Habit	Substance use disorder
Clean	Testing negative
Dirty	Testing positive
Abuse	For illicit drugs: use For prescription medications: misuse or used other than prescribed

Source: NIDA (National Institute on Drug Abuse)
<https://bit.ly/diversionlanguage>

Seeking Input...

- What insights do you have on opioid and substance use in your community?
- How could we partner to increase awareness of opioid misuse prevention and available services for opioid/substance use disorder?
- What strategies do you recommend using to broaden and amplify prevention/treatment messages? Key organizations to partner with?

Ellen Volo

Fairfax County Opioid and Substance Use Task Force Coordinator

703-324-7073

Ellen.Volo@fairfaxcounty.gov

<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/topics/opioids>

CSB Resources

If the situation is immediately life-threatening, call 911.

Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board (CSB) Emergency Services (24/7) - Available for people who have a mental illness, substance use disorder, and/or developmental disability in need of immediate help
703-573-5679 | <https://bit.ly/CSB247>

CSB Fairfax Detoxification Center (24/7) - A short-term residential program to help adults safely detoxify from the effects of drugs and/or alcohol
703-502-7000 | <https://bit.ly/CSBdetox>

CSB Entry and Referral - Assessment and referral services available for youth, adults, and pregnant women including office-based opioid treatment
703-393-8500 | <https://bit.ly/CSBentry>

CSB Peer Outreach Response Team (PORT) - Peer support specialists available
703-559-3199 | <https://bit.ly/CSBPORT>



Resources – Education/Awareness

Trainings/presentations:

- Pyramid-level substance use presentations in winter/spring 2023 hosted by FCPS in collaboration with FCPD and CSB
 - <https://www.fcps.edu/resources/student-safety-and-wellness/alcohol-tobacco-and-other-drug-programs>
- CSB REVIVE! - how to recognize and reverse opioid overdoses (residents receive free Narcan upon completion of the training)
<http://bit.ly/revive-csb>
- Mental Health First Aid - how to identify, understand, and respond to signs of mental health challenges and substance use disorder (youth and teen-specific versions available) <http://bit.ly/CSB-MHFA>
- Spring 2022 Youth Substance Use Trends Webinar (FCPS and Fairfax County government)
 - <https://www.fcps.edu/resources/student-safety-and-wellness/substance-webinar>

Communication tools

- NewsCenter article:
 - Text can be edited for use in newsletters; includes information on fentanyl and community resources available
 - <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/news/opioids-learn-how-get-help-and-prevent-overdoses>
- Opioid communications toolkit:
 - <https://bit.ly/3wBpB7U>

Resources - FCPS SAPS

Services:

- ★ **Tier 1: Education & Outreach for All Students, Families, Staff & Community**
 - Prevention lessons/presentations
 - live, webinar, podcast, social media, classrooms, community
 - students, parents, teachers, community members
 - Community outreach
 - Prevention campaigns, initiatives, social media messaging

- ★ **Tier 2: Individual & Group Brief Intervention/Counseling:**
 - Referrals
 - discipline & non-discipline
 - Brief screening, education, counseling

- ★ **Tier 3: Refer student/family to outside resources**
 - (higher level of care)
 - Partnerships with CSB & other community and private agencies and treatment centers



SCAN ME



<https://bit.ly/3tG5Mw0>

571-423-4270

Resources - FCPS SAPS

- ❖ Parents/Guardians can call their child's school front office staff or ask their counselor to connect to their school's assigned SAP Specialist.



OR

- ❖ Contact the Office of Student Safety and Wellness:
<https://bit.ly/3tG5Mw0>
571-423-4270

Additional SAP Program info:

- ❖ FCPS resources
 - Search Keywords: ATOD, SSAW, Vaping



SCAN ME

