



SAPC Prevention Quarterly Provider Meeting: 3/9/2023



Meeting Agenda

Topic	Presenter
Welcome & SAPC Updates	Dr. Gary Tsai, SAPC Director
Program Announcements	Stephanie Chen, Chief of Community and Youth Engagement
Prevention Metrics	Farimah Fiali, Prevention Program Specialist
Fentanyl Media Campaign	Tim Young, Prevention Program Specialist
Xylazine and Cannabis Updates	Dr. Sid Puri, Associate Medical Director Prevention



SAPC Director Updates

- Fentanyl Overdose Response: County Updates
 - Harm Reduction
- CalAIM
- Involuntary SUD Care (Senate Bill 43)



Program Announcements

1. New Staffing Updates
2. Contractual Updates
 - Provider Invoices: Due 10th of every month
 - Provider Augmentation Requests: Due March 15th
3. Reminders
 - Coalition Quarterly Reports: Due April 14th, July 14th
 - FY2023-2024 Work Plans: Due May 30th
 - FY2022-2023 Year End Progress Reports: Due July 30th
 - FY2022-2023 Work Plan Evaluation Reports: Due July 30th
4. Data Updates
 - SAPC Electronic Billing System: Live July 2023
 - ECHO State Data Reporting System: Live July 2023
 - Alcohol Density Report
 - Community Needs Assessment

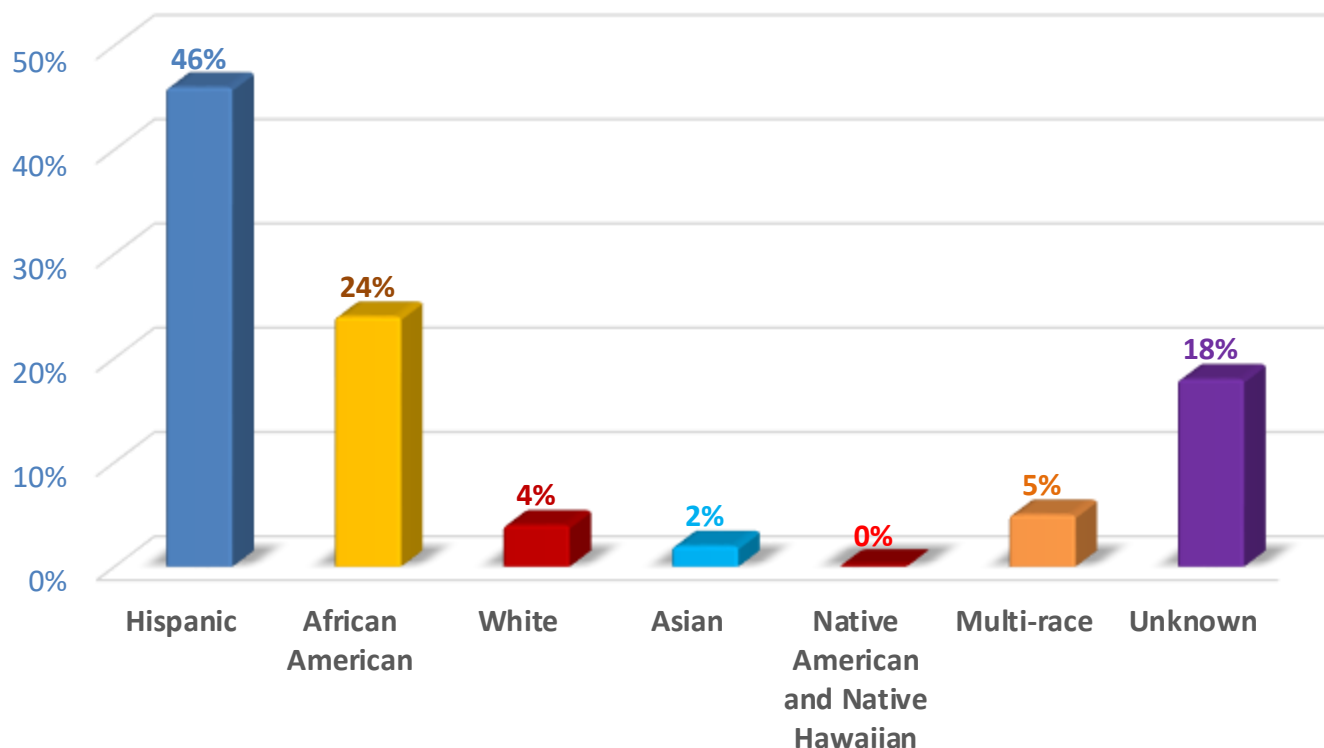


Program Announcements cont.

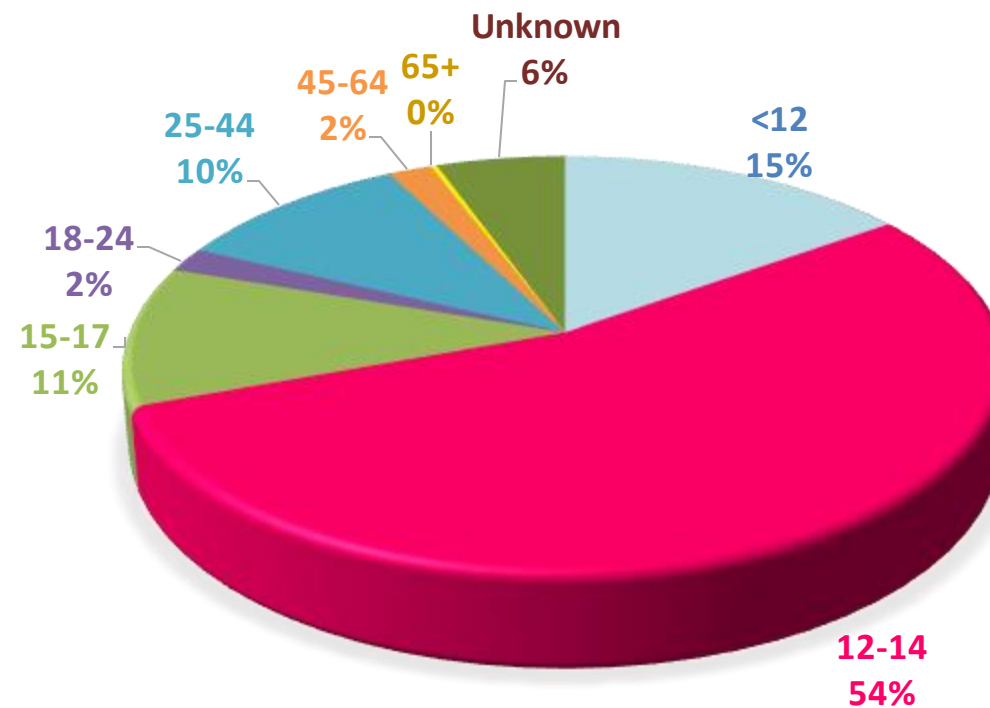
5. National Prevention Week (May 7-13th)
6. Training Updates
 - CIBHS Social Media Training
 - CMCA Training
 - CPI Training: April 25-26th
7. Safe Med LA - Social Media Postings
8. Provider Materials Review: Reverse Translations

Participant Demographics: July through Sep. 2022

Participants by Race/Ethnicity*
July-Sep. 2022



Participants by Age Group,
July-Sep. 2022



Total Served 783

Gender:

Female: 49%

Male: 47%

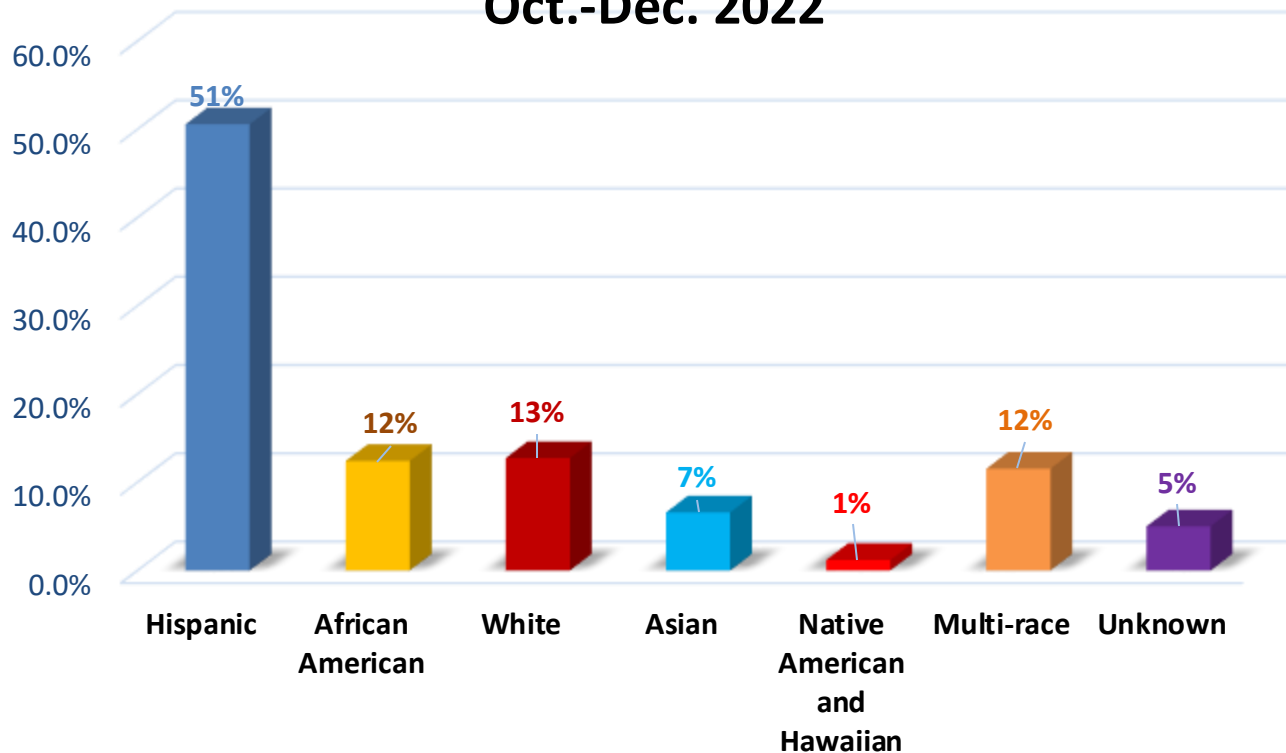
Gender N/A: 4%

*Includes estimates reported by the providers

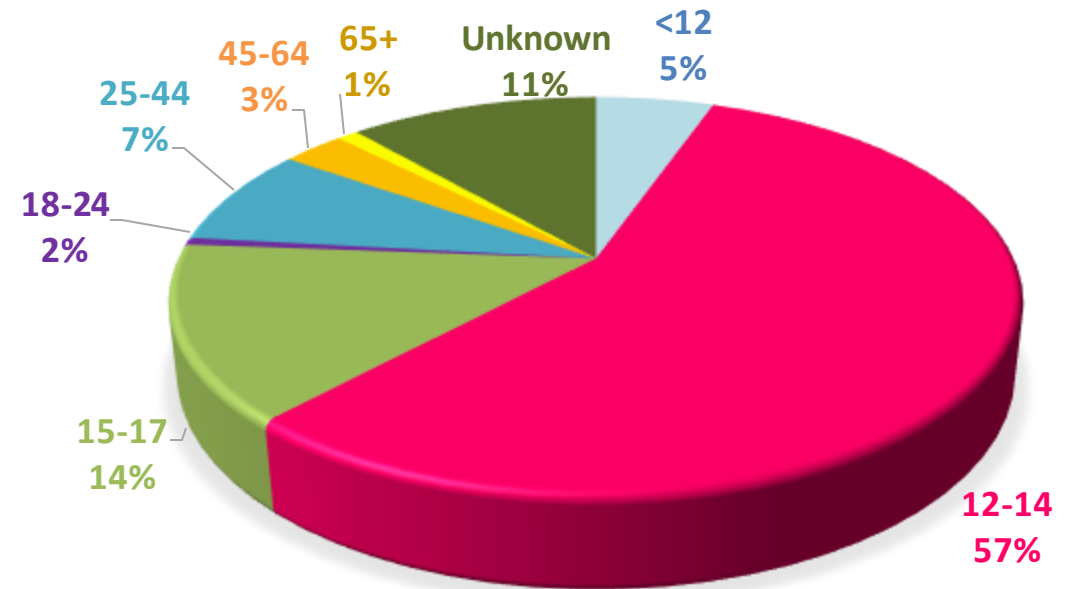
Source: PPSDS as of 10/11/22

Participant Demographics: Oct. through Dec. 2022

**Participants by Race/Ethnicity*,
Oct.-Dec. 2022**



**Participants by Age Group
Oct. - Dec. 2022**



Total Served 2,401

Gender:

Female: 51.7%

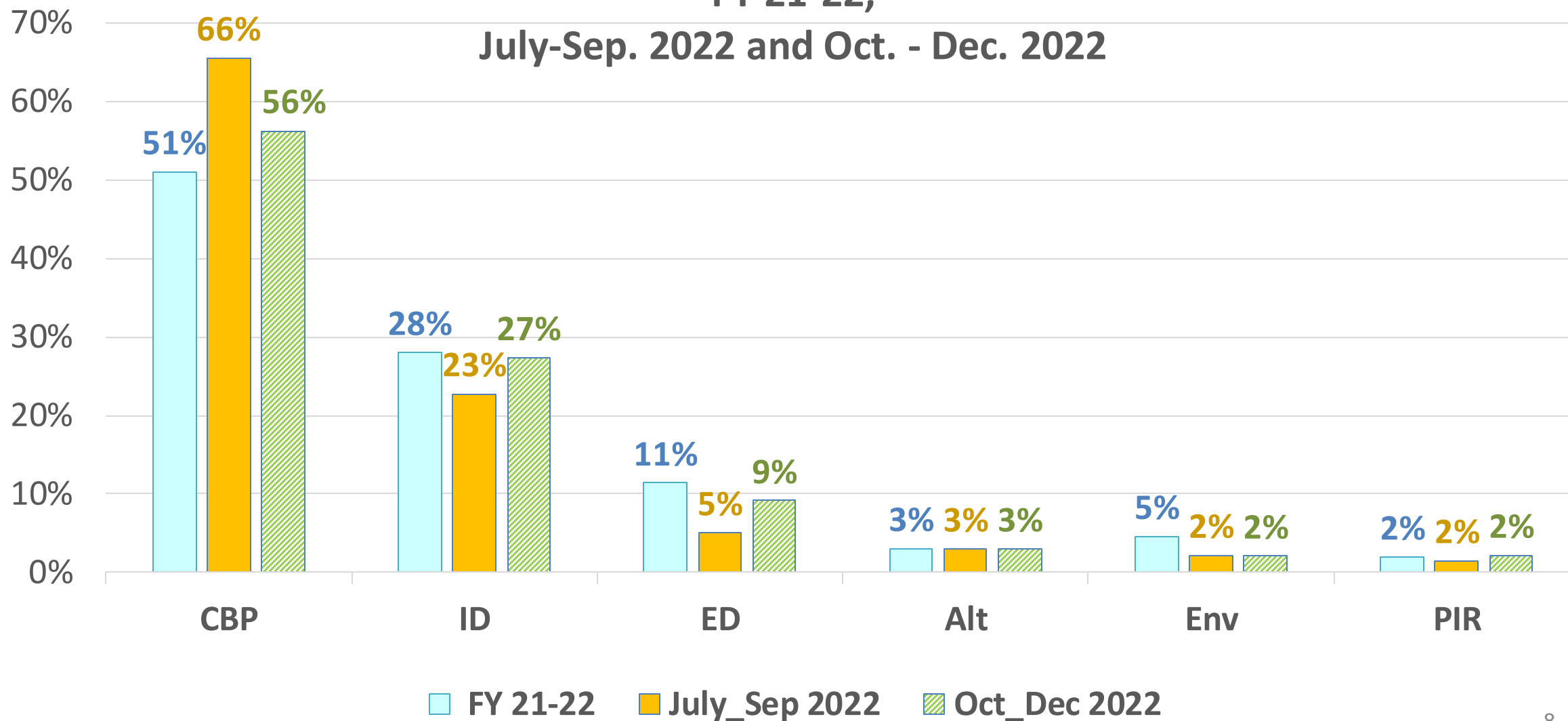
Male: 39.9%

Gender N/A: 8.4%

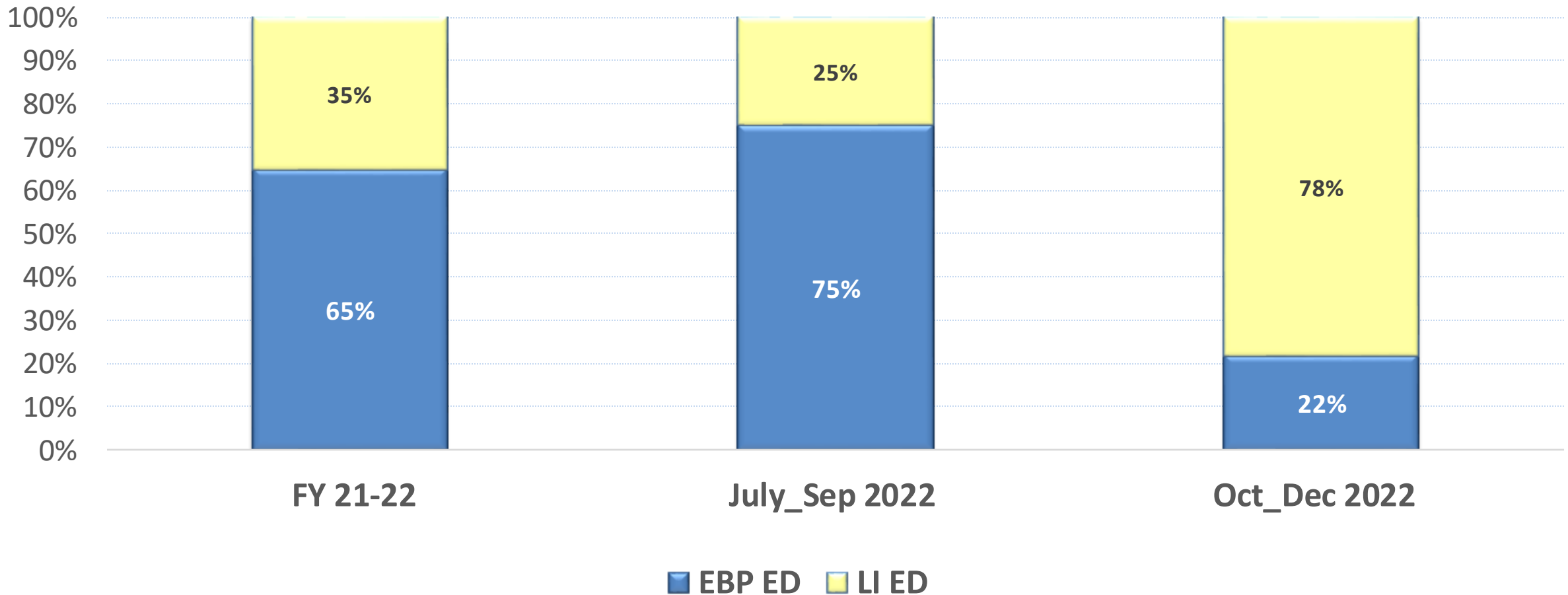
*Includes estimates reported by the providers

Source: PPSDS as of 1/19/23

CSAP Prevention Strategies Used, FY 21-22, July-Sep. 2022 and Oct. - Dec. 2022

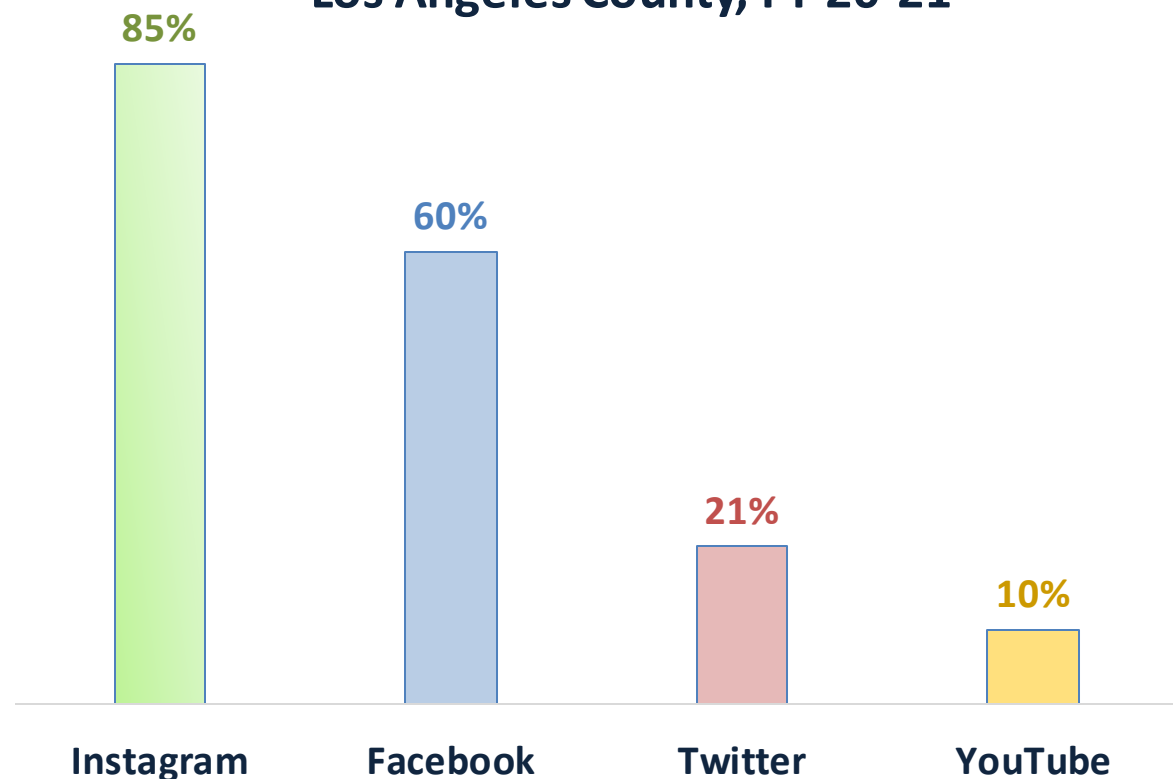


Evidence-based and Local Innovative Educational Programs, FY 21-22, July-Sep. 2022 and Oct. - Dec. 2022

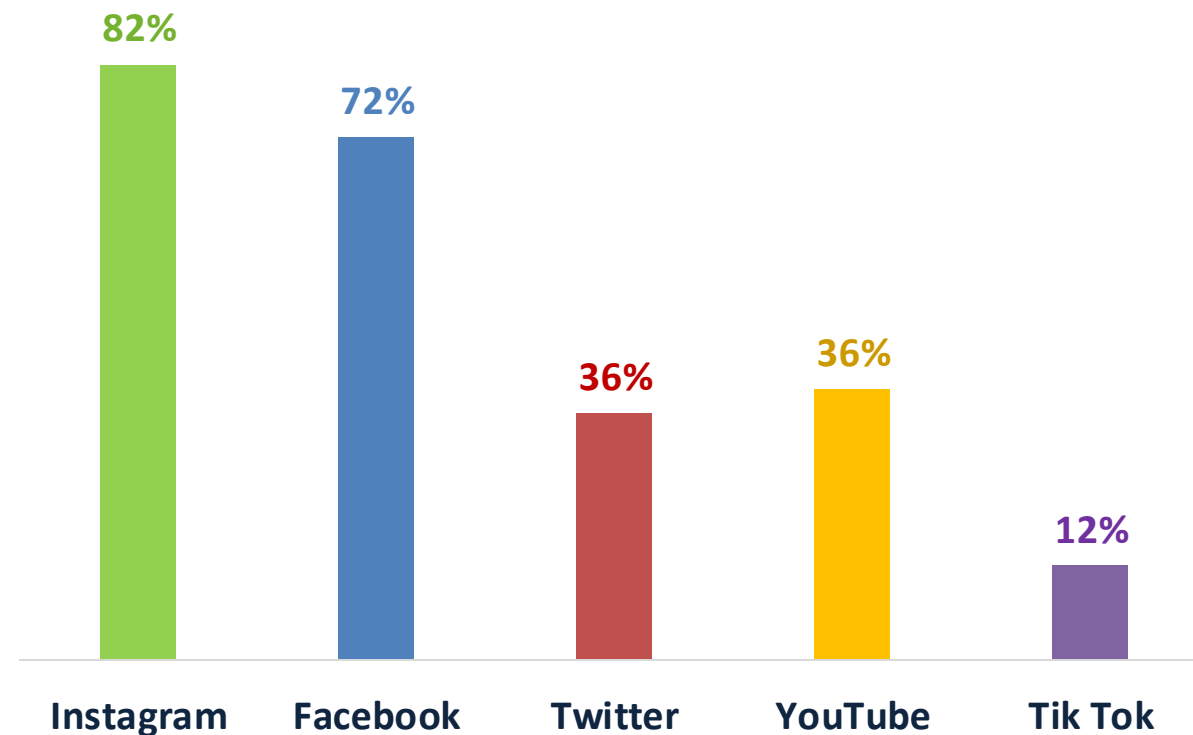


Social Media Use, FY 20-21 and 21-22

Social Media Platforms Used Los Angeles County, FY 20-21



Social Media Platforms Used Los Angeles County, FY 21-22



Non-PPSDS Metrics – Year End Progress Report

Year End Progress Report collects data from the entire prevention network both quantitative and qualitative (FY 21-22).

Number of Social Media Posts:

IG: 7,563 posts, 94,254 likes, 25,993 shares, and 44,654 followers

Facebook: 3,279 posts, 11,273 likes, 23,052 likes, and 22,317 followers

Twitter: 3,650 tweets, 2,616 likes, 13,960 shares, and 7,150 followers

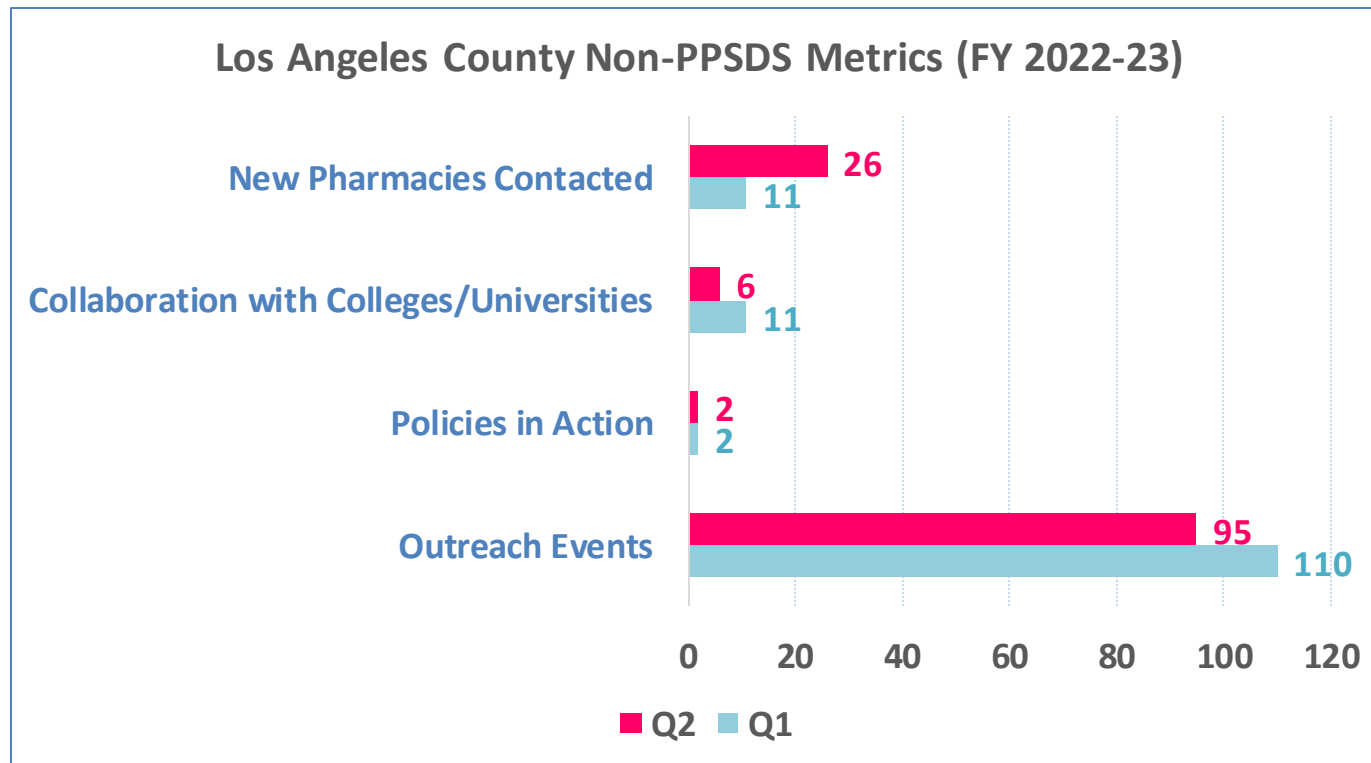
Tik Tok: 147 posts, 12,017 likes and 161 followers

YouTube: used by 36% of agencies (1,574 followers)

11% of the agencies used podcasts (57 followers)

Non-PPSDS Metrics – Quarterly Coalition Report

The Quarterly Coalition Report collects data specifically on coalition activities, both quantitative and qualitative.



Policy Advocacy Efforts:

- SB 930 4 AM Bar Bill: did not pass 11/30/22
- SB 1097 Cannabis Right to Know Act for warning labels on cannabis: inactive 8/24/22
- Advocated for Cannabis Equity Policy in order to support investment in the communities that have been the most affected by cannabis.
- Advocating for a city-wide policy for parks and recreational facilities to have Naloxone available in the event of an overdose.

Non-PPSDS Metrics – Quarterly Coalition Report cont.

- **Coalition Efforts/Updates**

- Prescription Drugs Misuse Prevention - Let's Make a Difference
- Alcohol Misuse Prevention - Responsible Alcohol Delivery Project
- Fentanyl Community Education and Awareness Presentations
- Methamphetamine Prevention Efforts
- Coalition Building Efforts



Fentanyl Crisis in LA County

- Overdose* deaths among teenagers doubled from 2019 to 2020 (during the COVID 19 pandemic).
- Over seven LA County residents die daily due to drug overdoses* primarily from illicit fentanyl and methamphetamine.
- Los Angeles County has been experiencing the highest number of drug overdoses* in recent history.

1.*Includes poisonings where individual unknowingly ingested/injected substance other than that which was intended (e.g. counterfeit pills containing illicit Fentanyl).



Priority Populations

- **Adults ages 25-44** (General Population)
- **Adult Males ages 18-39**
 - ages 18 – 24, Experimenters
 - ages 25 – 39, High Risk
- **Teens ages 13-17**



Campaign Awareness

- Knowledge of risks associated with illicit fentanyl and counterfeit pills
- Experimentation is risky
- Attitudes towards carrying naloxone
- Education about overdose prevention
- Increase in SASH calls/Recover LA website
- Increase access to Treatment services

Xylazine: “Tranq” and “Zombie Drug”

- Non-opioid sedative medication that comes in a clear liquid and is used to put animals to sleep for surgery in veterinary medicine.
 - Reduces pain
 - Slows brain activity → decrease in breathing rate, slows heart rate, and lowers blood pressure to sedation and sleepiness.
- **Not approved by the FDA for human use.**
- Found in powder form and mixed in with heroin or fentanyl or pressed into counterfeit pills including opioids (Norco, Percocet, Vicodin, etc), sedatives (Xanax), or even stimulants (Adderall).
- It can be swallowed, inhaled, smoked, snorted, or injected into the muscle or veins.
- It enhances and prolongs the effects of the opioids such as sedation and respiratory depression, increasing the risk for fatal overdose.



Xylazine: “Tranq” and “Zombie Drug”

- People who inject drugs have higher risks for skin infections, ulcers, and large sores, ulcers, and where it gets the nickname “zombie drug.”



Xylazine: “Tranq” and “Zombie Drug”

- **There is no approved antidote for xylazine overdose** in humans
 - It is usually used in **combination** with opioids, **naloxone** may help treat the confounding symptoms related to the opioids.
- Xylazine can be picked up in a toxicology screen, but there are no current testing strips or rapid tests to look for it.
- **Where it is now:**
 - **4 overdoses and deaths involve xylazine + fentanyl in San Francisco in February 2023**
 - Found in seizures in San Diego and in San Francisco in 2023.
 - In New York City, xylazine has been found in 25% of drug samples,
 - In Philadelphia in 2021 found xylazine present in over 90% of fentanyl and heroin samples.

Xylazine: “Tranq” and “Zombie Drug”

What do we say to the public?

- **The drug supply has gotten a lot stronger**: it’s not just fentanyl, it can be designer stimulants or sedatives including Xylazine that are extremely dangerous and can cause death even more quickly.
- Inform them of the risk of any illicit substance likely having fentanyl + possibly xylazine now.
- We cannot test easily for xylazine in drug samples.
- Do not use alone
- Have Naloxone available
- Resources to help you reduce your risk are available

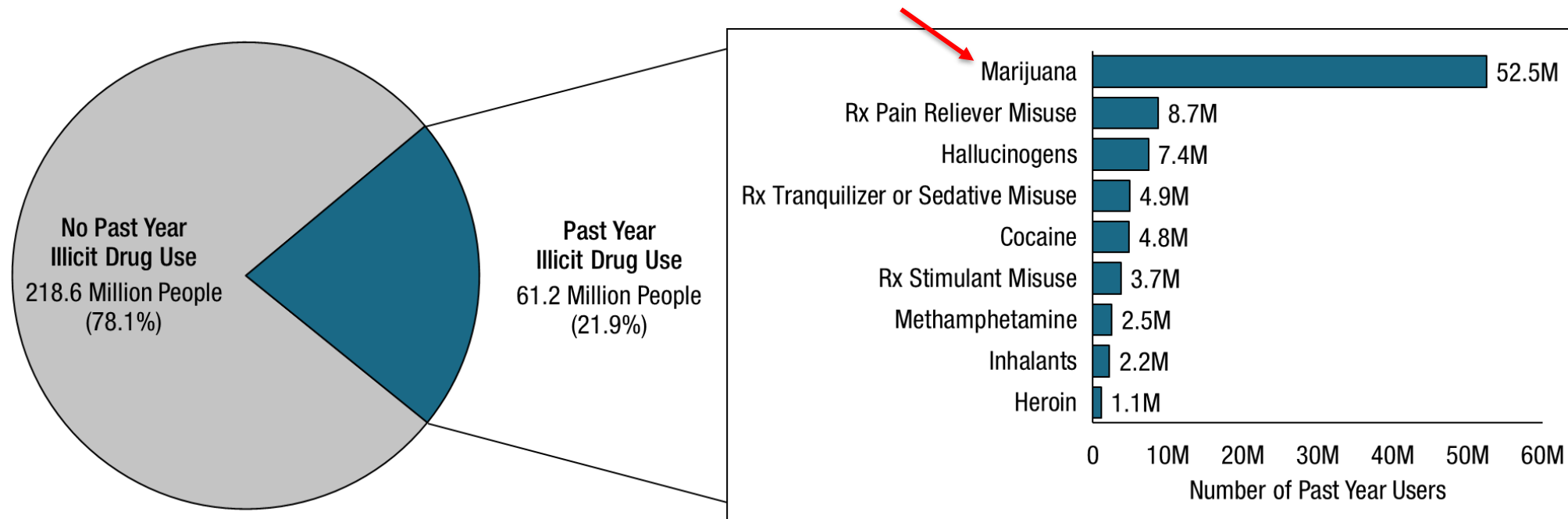


Education Efforts for Xylazine

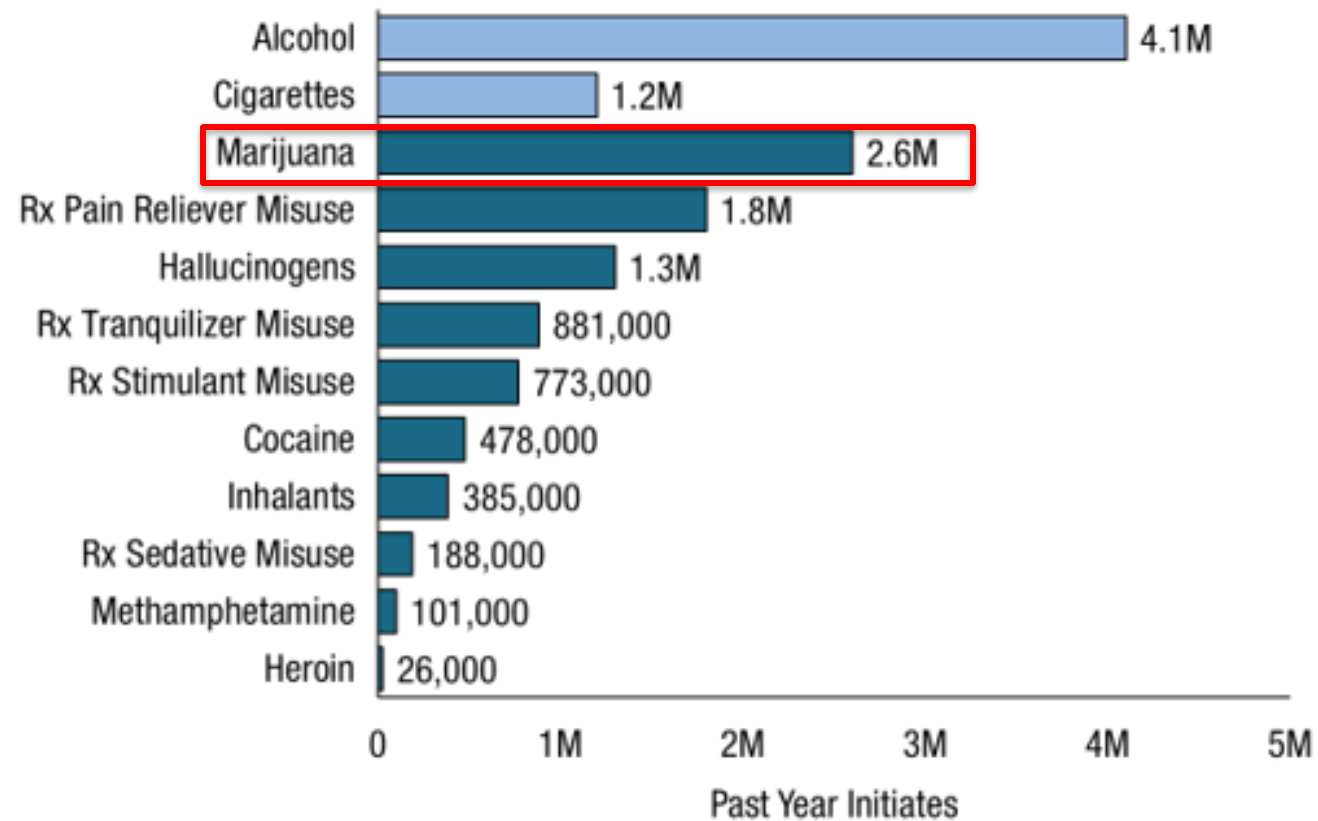
- Xylazine LAHAN for providers/first responders: [here](#)
- Xylazine handout: [here](#)
- Press release for the general public: [here](#)

- **2/28/23: FDA will restrict any imports of xylazine**

Cannabis/Marijuana Use: Past Year Illicit Drug Use: Among People Aged 12 or Older; 2021

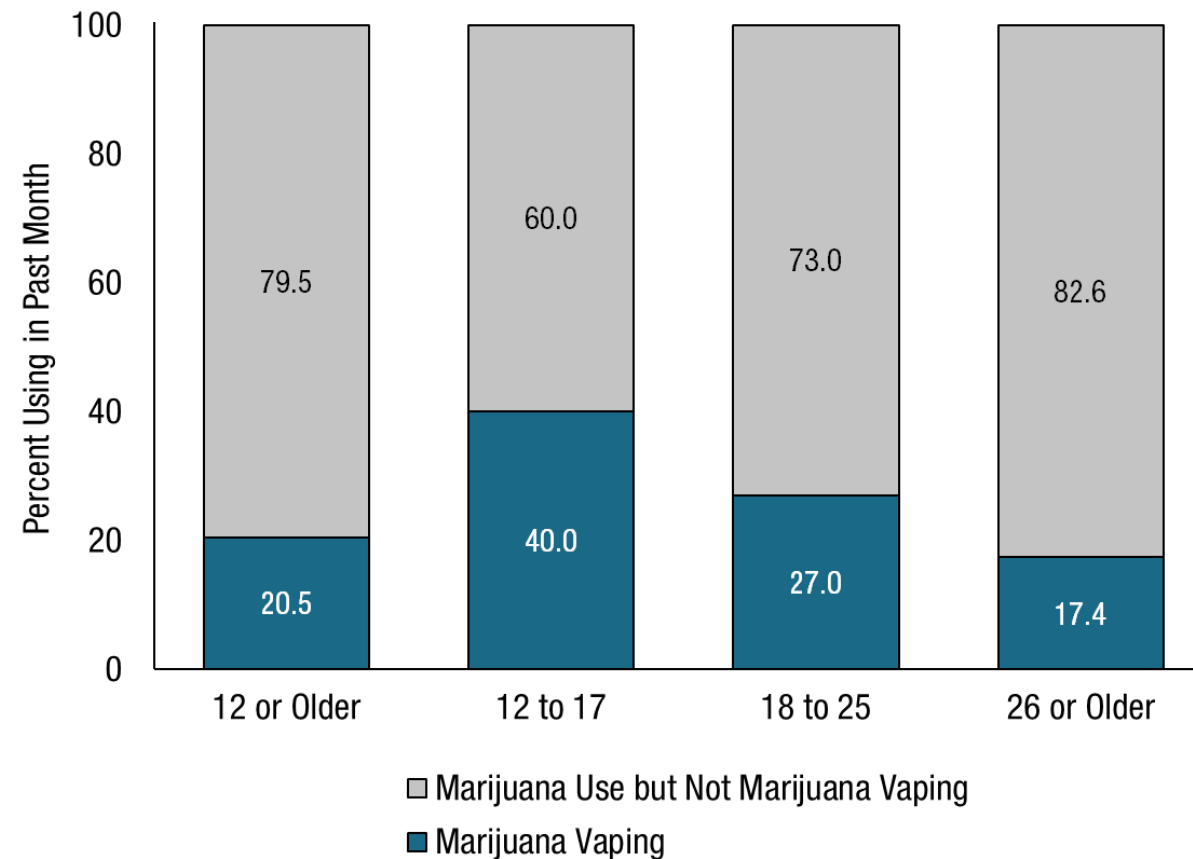


Cannabis/Marijuana Use: Past Year Initiates of Substances: Among People Aged 12 or Older; 2021



1. SAMHSA: NSUDH Data, 2021

Type of Marijuana Use: Among Past Month Marijuana Users Aged 12 or Older; 2021



1. [SAMHSA: NSUDH Data, 2021](#)

Impact of Cannabis Use on Youth

- **National Poison Data System:**
 - Between 2017 and 2021 there were more than 7,000 cases of exposure to edible cannabis in kids under 6 years old. During that five-year span, the number of incidents rose from 207 in 2017 to 3,054 in 2021—a 1,375% increase.
 - About 1 in 4 of these children ended up hospitalized, many with severe complications such as breathing difficulties that landed them in critical care units.
 - No deaths occurred.
 - 90% of youth under 16 obtain edibles from **inside** the house.

Cannabis Use: LA County

NEWS > CRIME AND PUBLIC SAFETY

10 California middle school students appear to OD on marijuana edibles



By ASSOCIATED PRESS |

PUBLISHED: December 2, 2022 at 4:56 a.m. | UPDATED: December 2, 2022 at 4:58 a.m.

LOS ANGELES — Ten Los Angeles students appear to have overdosed on cannabis edibles Thursday at their middle school in the San Fernando Valley, officials said.

World News / News / Legalization / Edibles

Three teens sent to hospital after consuming suspected weed edibles

Too much cannabis can lead to symptoms like high levels of anxiety, rapid heart rate, poor coordination, nausea and vomiting

Angela Stelmakowich

Published Dec 22, 2022 • 3 minute read

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Cannabis Intoxication

Clinically significant behavioral or psychological changes:

- Impaired motor coordination
- Euphoria
- Anxiety
- Sensation of slowed time
- Impaired judgment
- Social withdrawal

At least two of the following signs:

- Red eyes
- Increased appetite
- Dry mouth
- Increased heart rate.

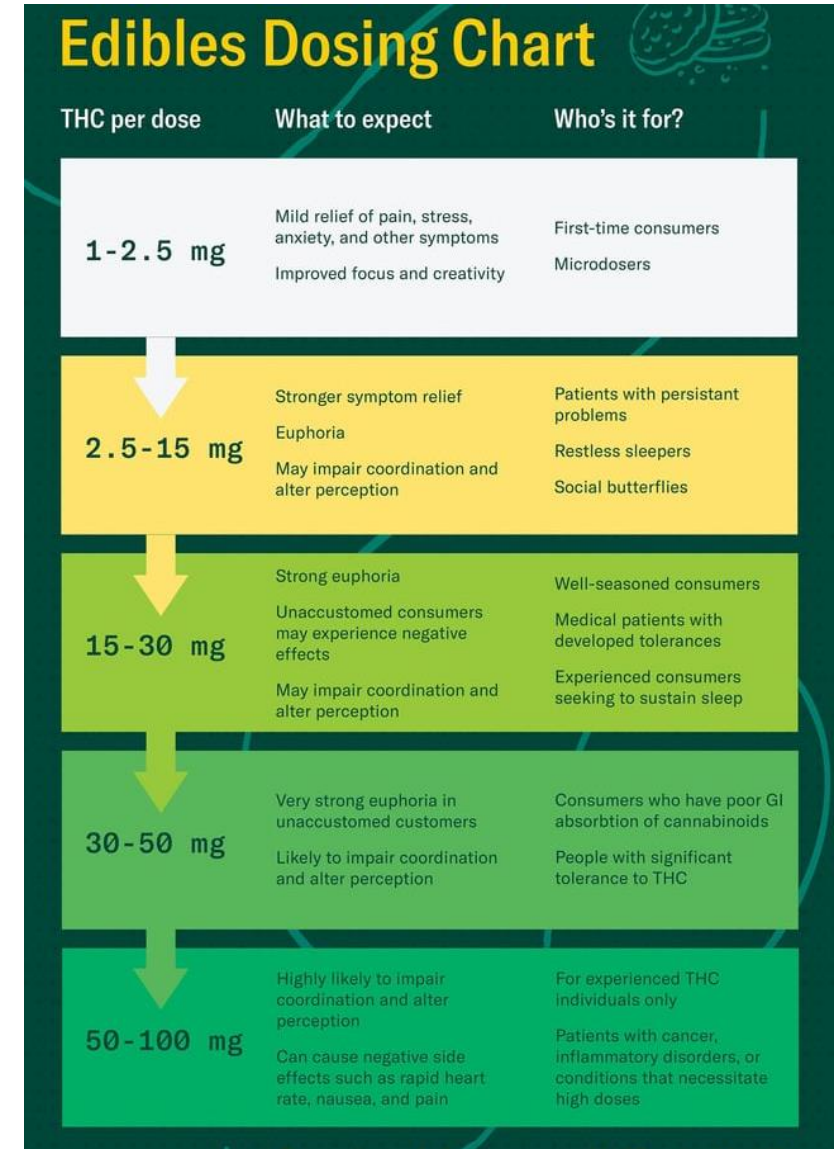
Cannabis Toxicity

- Low blood pressure
 - Intense panic and anxiety
 - Uncomfortable muscle jerking
 - Confusion
 - Paranoia
 - Psychotic symptoms including delusions, auditory hallucinations
 - Nausea/Vomiting
 - Impaired ability to walk
- Cannabis compounds impact parts of the brain that influence memory, cognition, and pleasure, but these molecules **ARE NOT** found in areas that **control breathing**.
 - Note: Opioids stop breathing by binding to receptors that depress breathing.
 - Acute toxicity is uncommon in those >18. Children who consume high amounts of THC tend to become sedated or lethargic. Young children have not learned to protect their airway, so if they vomit in a sedated state, they are more likely to choke.

Cannabis Doses

How much is too much for youth?

- **Inhaled** doses of 2 to 3 mg of THC and **ingested** doses of 5 to 20 mg THC can cause impairment of attention, memory, executive functioning, and short-term memory.
- **Ingested** doses from 5 to 300 mg in pediatrics can produce more severe symptoms such as low blood pressure, panic, anxiety, muscle jerks, delirium, respiratory depression, and imbalance when talking.



Tips for keeping youth safe if they have access at home:

- **Store them away.**
 - Remove the edibles from their packaging and put them into child-resistant containers and place them into a locked cabinet.

- **Buy edibles with less enticing packaging.**
 - Edibles are packaged to look like **treats**—gummy candies or brownies, usually—which makes them naturally appealing to children.
 - Don't buy edibles that are packaged to look like candy.



Tips for Keeping Youth Safe (If They Have Access at Home)

- **Do not eat them in front of your kids.**
 - Youth are instantly curious about anything you're eating, especially if it appears to be candy or some other sweet treat.
 - Since edibles can trigger their curiosity, it's better to consume them where your kids can't see you.
- **Be alert, know the facts, and respond.**
 - If a child consumes an edible, look at its wrapper to see how much THC) it contains.
 - It takes **longer** to process ingested THC than inhaled THC, so be aware that symptoms of marijuana poisoning, such as vomiting, slurred speech and confusion, may not appear until hours after the edible is consumed.

