

Hidden Hazards: From Legal Grey Zones to Household Dangers in School Health

Jessica Rivera Pescatore, PharmD, DABAT
 Natasha Brooks, RPh, CSPI
 Niki Ritchie, MSN, RN, CSPI



UAB MEDICINE

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Disclosures

- The presenter(s) and presentation advisor(s) have no conflicts of interest or any relevant financial relationships to disclose.

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Objectives

- Identify substances that pose a risk for misuse or abuse, including household items, those in legal grey zones, and counterfeit illicit substances
- Explore the potential dangers and health impacts of these substances on students
- Equip school nurses with strategies and resources to educate staff, students, and caregivers on recognition and management of substance-related risks

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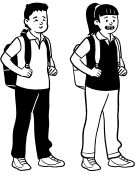
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2023 Annual Report of the NPDS from America's Poison Centers
36,771 exposures occurred in school setting
13,179 calls received from school setting

Gurram DD. Clinical Toxicology 2024; <https://doi.org/10.1080/15563650.2024.2417423> NPDS: National Poison Data System 4

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School Exposures

- Unintentional exposures more likely with younger age
 - Substance involved usually lower in toxicity when ingested in small amounts
- Risk for harm increases with age
 - Substance misuse and abuse
 - Self-harm attempts
 - More toxic ingestants
- Today's landscape: substances of misuse/abuse
 - OTC medications, inhalants, illicit substances
 - Cannabinoids
 - Mushrooms

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Substance Use in Adolescents

- Alcohol
- Nicotine
 - E-cigarettes, vapes
 - THC or other cannabinoids
- Inhalants
- Medicine cabinet
 - Caffeine, dextromethorphan
 - Acetaminophen, diphenhydramine, loperamide
- Unregulated products
 - THC or other cannabinoids
 - Other psychoactives
- Illicit substances
 - Counterfeit pills




THC: tetrahydrocannabinol 6




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



Substance Use in Adolescents

Some Common Reasons For Adolescents To Try Substances

 BOREDOM
  PEER PRESSURE
  SOCIAL ANXIETY

 TRYING NEW THINGS
  SOCIAL CIRCULATION & CURIOSITY
  CONTROL, WEIGHT

 GENETICS
  TRAUMA

- Self-medication/autonomy
- Access
- Internet and the dark web
- Social media and trends/challenges
- Perception of harm
 - Legalization/de-criminalization

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HIDDEN DANGERS OF INHALANT ABUSE

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Inhalants of Interest

- Hydrocarbons
- Nitrites
- Nitrous oxide

Inhalants Side Effects

 Headaches
  Suffocation
  Agitation
  Increased Heart Rate

 Slurred Speech
  Dizziness
  Confusion
  Disorientation

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Hydrocarbons

- Sniffing/snorting, huffing, bagging, glazing
- Dermal injuries may serve as "clue"
 - Perioral rash
 - Mild inflammation of skin or more serious chemical burns
- Acute treatment: supportive care, cardiac monitoring, electrolyte repletion
 - Intubation with mechanical ventilation
 - Treatment of seizures
 - Ingestion can lead to aspiration
- Call APIC and ER
 - Vital sign monitoring, keeping patient calm



Images courtesy of
<https://www.shutterstock.com/image-photo/young-person-sniffing>
Shutterstock.com and APIC/ASAP. Images contributed to this course by students and faculty members at the University of Illinois at Chicago.


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Nitrites

- AKA "poppers"
- Amyl nitrite, butyl nitrite, isobutyl nitrite, isopropyl nitrite
- Volatile liquid chemicals often sold in adult stores or online
 - Intended to be inhaled for euphoric, aphrodisiac, hallucinogenic effects
 - Ingestion particularly dangerous
- Nitrites are potent vasodilators
 - Dizziness, lightheadedness
 - Hypotension
- Nitrites are strong oxidizing agents that can lead to life-threatening methemoglobinemia
 - Cyanosis, difficulty breathing
 - Pulse oximetry not reliable
 - Medical emergency → call APIC and head to ER

Images available at:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3969496/>
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3969496/>

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Concerning Trend

Forensic Science and Medicine 2023; 25: 1-5
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fscm.2023.100004>

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Increasing use of sodium nitrite in suicides – an emerging trend


Ulf Staphorsius^{a,*}, Stephan Hoyer^b, Corinna von der Hoven^c, Melissa Hengstler^d, Roger M. Kroll^{d,1}

^aDepartment of Forensic Medicine (Pathology and Toxicology), Heinrich-Heine-University of Düsseldorf, Germany

^bDepartment of Forensic Medicine (Pathology and Toxicology), Heinrich-Heine-University of Düsseldorf, Germany

^cDepartment of Forensic Medicine (Pathology and Toxicology), Heinrich-Heine-University of Düsseldorf, Germany

^dDepartment of Forensic Medicine (Pathology and Toxicology), Heinrich-Heine-University of Düsseldorf, Germany



Medicine

Journal of Forensic Science and Medicine

• Medicine (Baltimore). 2023 Jul 15;102(7):e37075. doi: 10.1093/bmb/abq009/6593253.12

Suicide attempt using sodium nitrite ordered on the internet: Two case reports

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Abstract

Sodium nitrite (NaNO₂) is a colorless, crystalline, and highly soluble compound. It is used in the food industry as a preservative and in the medical field as a vasodilator. However, it is also a potent oxidizing agent and can cause methemoglobinemia, a condition in which the blood's ability to carry oxygen is impaired. In this report, we describe two cases of suicide attempts using sodium nitrite ordered on the internet. In both cases, the patients presented with symptoms of methemoglobinemia, including cyanosis, dyspnea, and fatigue. The diagnosis was confirmed by a blood test showing elevated levels of methemoglobin. The patients were treated with methylene blue, which successfully reversed the methemoglobinemia. These cases highlight the potential danger of sodium nitrite when used inappropriately and the need for increased awareness among healthcare providers and the public.

Keywords: Sodium nitrite, Suicide attempt, Methemoglobinemia, Internet purchase.



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Nitrous Oxide

- AKA “laughing gas” or “whippets”
- ~564,000 US children aged 12-17 used nitrous oxide in 2023
- Emerging trend in 2023 Annual Report of the NPDs
- Readily available, inexpensive, bright and colorful packaging with fruity flavors
- Acute effects are short-lived
 - Fatality is rare, unless high-risk activities
- Chronic complications primarily hematologic and neurologic
- Vitamin B12 dependent inactivation → impaired DNA synthesis and myelin synthesis
 - Anemia
 - Polyneuropathies
 - Motor and sensory deficits: numbness/tingling, weakness, ataxia

Distribution disclaimer: Nitrous oxide use among 12-17 year olds, means, annual, color-coded
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Summary

- “Inhalants” are comprised of several broad categories of substances
 - Individual substances may result in characteristic/unique toxicity
- Acute inhalant use can result in pronounced symptoms that are often short-lived
 - Minutes to an hour
 - Primarily CNS → excitation, euphoria, obtundation, coma
 - High-risk behavior can be life-threatening
 - Hypoxia, cardiac dysrhythmias, death
- Chronic effects are concerning and valuable to remember
 - Look for clues of use
 - Targeted/specific questioning
 - Adequate counseling/education + motivational interviewing to cease use

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MEDICINE CABINET DANGERS

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Cabinet Crisis

Caffeine


- Full size beverages and powders > tablets and "shots"
- Exposures in adolescents are often intentional, but largely due to misuse (lack of awareness regarding content or safe consumption limits)
- No pediatric consumption guidelines provided by the FDA
 - Range of toxicity: > 15-35 mg/kg
 - Caution in patients on stimulant therapy (ADHD medications, etc.)
- N/V, headache, agitation, tachycardia, hypotension, seizures

Product Type	Estimated Caffeine Amount
Soda, 12 oz.	30-50 mg
Tea, 8 oz.	20-50 mg
Brewed coffee, 8 oz.	80-100 mg
Espresso shot, 1 oz.	60 mg
Energy drinks, 12-16oz.	150-300 mg
Powder products, per scoop	100-400 mg
Energy shot, 2 oz.	200-280 mg



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Cabinet Crisis

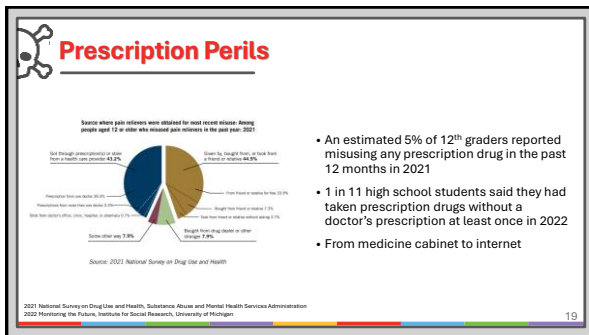
	Dose	Effects
I	100-200mg	Mild stimulation: energetic, talkative, social
II	200-400mg	Similar to alcohol intoxication
III	400-600mg	Loss of motor coordination, dissociation, hallucinations
IV	500-1500mg	Trance-like state, "out of body experience" Delirium and hallucinations can lead to aggressive behavior Reduced pain perception leads to high risk behavior

Dextromethorphan

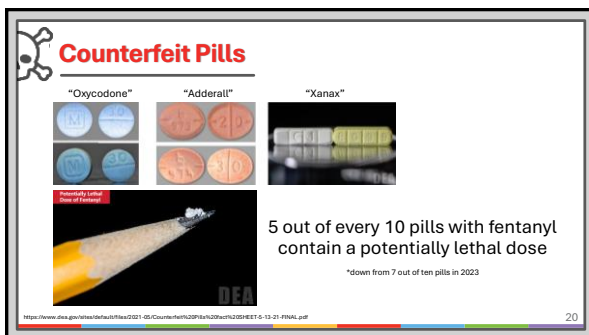
- Ingredient found in cough and cold medications
- Dissociative anesthetic
 - Structurally similar to PCP and ketamine
 - Dissociative, hallucinogenic properties
- Strong dose-response relationship
 - Plateaus I-IV
 - Onset: 30-60 minutes
 - Peak effects: 2-4 hours
 - Duration: 6+ hours
- Serotonin toxicity + toxicity from co-formulated products

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Fentanyl and Fentanyl Analogs


- Illicit opioid use among teens is low and has decreased, BUT adolescent opioid deaths has risen
- Fentanyl = high-risk for fatal overdose → 1 pill can kill
- Signs/symptoms
 - Classic opioid toxidrome: miotic pupils, respiratory depression,
- Treatment
 - Naloxone and call 911!
 - Maintain open airway as best you can (jaw-thrust, lay patient on side)

Recognizing an Opioid Overdose

A person experiencing an opioid overdose may exhibit the following signs or symptoms:

Call 911 immediately

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MYSTERY MIXTURES

THC and other cannabinoids
Mushroom-infused products


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Hemp-Derived Edibles:

Farm Bill, Loopholes, and Legal grey areas



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Hemp and THC 101


HEMP

Lowest concentration of THC (less than 0.3%)



MARIJUANA

Higher concentration of THC (more than 0.3%)



VS

Cannabinoid

CC1=C(C(=C(C=C1)O)O)C2=CC=CC=C2C3=CC=CC=C3C4=CC=CC=C4C5=CC=CC=C5C6=CC=CC=C6C7=CC=CC=C7C8=CC=CC=C8C9=CC=CC=C9C10=CC=CC=C10C11=CC=CC=C11C12=CC=CC=C12C13=CC=CC=C13C14=CC=CC=C14C15=CC=CC=C15C16=CC=CC=C16C17=CC=CC=C17C18=CC=CC=C18C19=CC=CC=C19C20=CC=CC=C20C21=CC=CC=C21C22=CC=CC=C22C23=CC=CC=C23C24=CC=CC=C24C25=CC=CC=C25C26=CC=CC=C26C27=CC=CC=C27C28=CC=CC=C28C29=CC=CC=C29C30=CC=CC=C30C31=CC=CC=C31C32=CC=CC=C32C33=CC=CC=C33C34=CC=CC=C34C35=CC=CC=C35C36=CC=CC=C36C37=CC=CC=C37C38=CC=CC=C38C39=CC=CC=C39C40=CC=CC=C40C41=CC=CC=C41C42=CC=CC=C42C43=CC=CC=C43C44=CC=CC=C44C45=CC=CC=C45C46=CC=CC=C46C47=CC=CC=C47C48=CC=CC=C48C49=CC=CC=C49C50=CC=CC=C50C51=CC=CC=C51C52=CC=CC=C52C53=CC=CC=C53C54=CC=CC=C54C55=CC=CC=C55C56=CC=CC=C56C57=CC=CC=C57C58=CC=CC=C58C59=CC=CC=C59C60=CC=CC=C60C61=CC=CC=C61C62=CC=CC=C62C63=CC=CC=C63C64=CC=CC=C64C65=CC=CC=C65C66=CC=CC=C66C67=CC=CC=C67C68=CC=CC=C68C69=CC=CC=C69C70=CC=CC=C70C71=CC=CC=C71C72=CC=CC=C72C73=CC=CC=C73C74=CC=CC=C74C75=CC=CC=C75C76=CC=CC=C76C77=CC=CC=C77C78=CC=CC=C78C79=CC=CC=C79C80=CC=CC=C80C81=CC=CC=C81C82=CC=CC=C82C83=CC=CC=C83C84=CC=CC=C84C85=CC=CC=C85C86=CC=CC=C86C87=CC=CC=C87C88=CC=CC=C88C89=CC=CC=C89C90=CC=CC=C90C91=CC=CC=C91C92=CC=CC=C92C93=CC=CC=C93C94=CC=CC=C94C95=CC=CC=C95C96=CC=CC=C96C97=CC=CC=C97C98=CC=CC=C98C99=CC=CC=C99C100=CC=CC=C100

delta-9-THC

CC1=C(C(=C(C=C1)O)O)C2=CC=CC=C2C3=CC=CC=C3C4=CC=CC=C4C5=CC=CC=C5C6=CC=CC=C6C7=CC=CC=C7C8=CC=CC=C8C9=CC=CC=C9C10=CC=CC=C10C11=CC=CC=C11C12=CC=CC=C12C13=CC=CC=C13C14=CC=CC=C14C15=CC=CC=C15C16=CC=CC=C16C17=CC=CC=C17C18=CC=CC=C18C19=CC=CC=C19C20=CC=CC=C20C21=CC=CC=C21C22=CC=CC=C22C23=CC=CC=C23C24=CC=CC=C24C25=CC=CC=C25C26=CC=CC=C26C27=CC=CC=C27C28=CC=CC=C28C29=CC=CC=C29C30=CC=CC=C30C31=CC=CC=C31C32=CC=CC=C32C33=CC=CC=C33C34=CC=CC=C34C35=CC=CC=C35C36=CC=CC=C36C37=CC=CC=C37C38=CC=CC=C38C39=CC=CC=C39C40=CC=CC=C40C41=CC=CC=C41C42=CC=CC=C42C43=CC=CC=C43C44=CC=CC=C44C45=CC=CC=C45C46=CC=CC=C46C47=CC=CC=C47C48=CC=CC=C48C49=CC=CC=C49C50=CC=CC=C50C51=CC=CC=C51C52=CC=CC=C52C53=CC=CC=C53C54=CC=CC=C54C55=CC=CC=C55C56=CC=CC=C56C57=CC=CC=C57C58=CC=CC=C58C59=CC=CC=C59C60=CC=CC=C60C61=CC=CC=C61C62=CC=CC=C62C63=CC=CC=C63C64=CC=CC=C64C65=CC=CC=C65C66=CC=CC=C66C67=CC=CC=C67C68=CC=CC=C68C69=CC=CC=C69C70=CC=CC=C70C71=CC=CC=C71C72=CC=CC=C72C73=CC=CC=C73C74=CC=CC=C74C75=CC=CC=C75C76=CC=CC=C76C77=CC=CC=C77C78=CC=CC=C78C79=CC=CC=C79C80=CC=CC=C80C81=CC=CC=C81C82=CC=CC=C82C83=CC=CC=C83C84=CC=CC=C84C85=CC=CC=C85C86=CC=CC=C86C87=CC=CC=C87C88=CC=CC=C88C89=CC=CC=C89C90=CC=CC=C90C91=CC=CC=C91C92=CC=CC=C92C93=CC=CC=C93C94=CC=CC=C94C95=CC=CC=C95C96=CC=CC=C96C97=CC=CC=C97C98=CC=CC=C98C99=CC=CC=C99C100=CC=CC=C100

delta-10-THC

CC1=C(C(=C(C=C1)O)O)C2=CC=CC=C2C3=CC=CC=C3C4=CC=CC=C4C5=CC=CC=C5C6=CC=CC=C6C7=CC=CC=C7C8=CC=CC=C8C9=CC=CC=C9C10=CC=CC=C10C11=CC=CC=C11C12=CC=CC=C12C13=CC=CC=C13C14=CC=CC=C14C15=CC=CC=C15C16=CC=CC=C16C17=CC=CC=C17C18=CC=CC=C18C19=CC=CC=C19C20=CC=CC=C20C21=CC=CC=C21C22=CC=CC=C22C23=CC=CC=C23C24=CC=CC=C24C25=CC=CC=C25C26=CC=CC=C26C27=CC=CC=C27C28=CC=CC=C28C29=CC=CC=C29C30=CC=CC=C30C31=CC=CC=C31C32=CC=CC=C32C33=CC=CC=C33C34=CC=CC=C34C35=CC=CC=C35C36=CC=CC=C36C37=CC=CC=C37C38=CC=CC=C38C39=CC=CC=C39C40=CC=CC=C40C41=CC=CC=C41C42=CC=CC=C42C43=CC=CC=C43C44=CC=CC=C44C45=CC=CC=C45C46=CC=CC=C46C47=CC=CC=C47C48=CC=CC=C48C49=CC=CC=C49C50=CC=CC=C50C51=CC=CC=C51C52=CC=CC=C52C53=CC=CC=C53C54=CC=CC=C54C55=CC=CC=C55C56=CC=CC=C56C57=CC=CC=C57C58=CC=CC=C58C59=CC=CC=C59C60=CC=CC=C60C61=CC=CC=C61C62=CC=CC=C62C63=CC=CC=C63C64=CC=CC=C64C65=CC=CC=C65C66=CC=CC=C66C67=CC=CC=C67C68=CC=CC=C68C69=CC=CC=C69C70=CC=CC=C70C71=CC=CC=C71C72=CC=CC=C72C73=CC=CC=C73C74=CC=CC=C74C75=CC=CC=C75C76=CC=CC=C76C77=CC=CC=C77C78=CC=CC=C78C79=CC=CC=C79C80=CC=CC=C80C81=CC=CC=C81C82=CC=CC=C82C83=CC=CC=C83C84=CC=CC=C84C85=CC=CC=C85C86=CC=CC=C86C87=CC=CC=C87C88=CC=CC=C88C89=CC=CC=C89C90=CC=CC=C90C91=CC=CC=C91C92=CC=CC=C92C93=CC=CC=C93C94=CC=CC=C94C95=CC=CC=C95C96=CC=CC=C96C97=CC=CC=C97C98=CC=CC=C98C99=CC=CC=C99C100=CC=CC=C100

delta-9-THC

delta-10-THC


THC: tetrahydrocannabinol = psychoactive
 CBD: cannabidiol = non-psychoactive

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How Is It Used?

- Thanks to the Farm Bill businesses can sell hemp-derived products
 - Edible industry has BOOMED
- Cannabinoids are usually added to cookies, muffins, lollipops, gummy candy and brownies (aka edibles)
- Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) tea is also an edible
- Effects are often delayed by hours and can last up to 12+ hours
- Symptoms of an overdose or "greening out" include: vomiting, panic, and even psychosis
- Common slang name for edibles: space cakes
- Can take dried flower material and grind it up to add to flour, oil, or butter for baking
 - Called: Canna flour, Canna oil or Canna butter
- Can create tincture to add into alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks or can take directly under the tongue
 - Common slang name for tinctures: drops or elixirs
- Can buy pre-made THC-containing drinks



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What Else Can Be Found In An Edible?

- HB445 will limit amount of THC to 5mg per serving
- High-potency edibles remain common and available



One & Done Gummies (THC 4, HHC 4, THCH 8, THCA 4, & CBD) 3000mg

ALL NATURAL STEAM DONUTS

Psychoactive Potency (most to least)

- THCP (HHCP) - est. 33x more potent than Delta 9
- THCH - est. 19x more potent than Delta 9
- THCO
- Delta 9 & THCB
- HHC
- HHC
- Delta 8
- THCV (appetite suppression, energy, euphoria)
- Delta 10
- THCA (precursor to Delta 9 THC)
- CBD (no psychoactivity)


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Typical Users And Reasons For Use

People may use THC to:

- get high
- try something new
- have fun and relax
- fit in/be social
- escape from routine
- cope or focus
- pain

- Especially in teens, using THC to cope is not a healthy strategy.
- Suggest that your student use other techniques including, music, reading, sports, hobbies, volunteering or hanging out with friends.



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The Young/Developing Brain

- Adolescent years are a crucial period for brain growth and development.
- Regular THC use can have a negative impact on how a teen's brain grows and develops
- Can easily purchase from gas stations, shops, or online
- Changes are coming with HB445 bill, but guidance is lacking at this time
- Young children often access gummies or other edibles from the adults around them or even from grandma's purse
- Can see profound dose-response effects such as loss of consciousness, agitation, and loss of appetite that can last for days
 - Younger the child or higher the dose = greater the effects!



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Effects Of Use

Short-term effects:

- feeling relaxed, happy, high
- more sociable
- heightened & distorted perceptions
- decreased motor coordination
- impaired judgement & problem solving
- impaired memory & learning capability
- increased heart rate & body tremors
- anxiety or panic*
- psychotic symptoms*
- nausea & vomiting*

*tend to occur with exposure to high doses or overdose

Long-term effects:

- impaired cognitive function (attention, memory & problem solving)
- lack of motivation
- poor academic achievement → may lead to dropping out
- cyclical vomiting (cannabinoid hyperemesis syndrome)
- chronic bronchitis
- increased risk for Anxiety Disorders, Mood Disorders, Psychotic Disorders & Substance Use Disorder (addiction)
- Negative long-term effects are more common when use begins before age 16, and when THC use is daily
- Stopping regular & heavy THC use may not fully restore cognitive impairments



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Signs Of Use

While it can be difficult to know if your student is using THC, some possible signs include:

- more withdrawn/secretive
- periodically more gregarious/sociable
- red eyes, cannabis scent on person
- decline in academic performance
- decrease in activities they used to enjoy
- nausea, vomiting, anxiety symptoms, panic, paranoia
- friend group using THC increases probability your student will

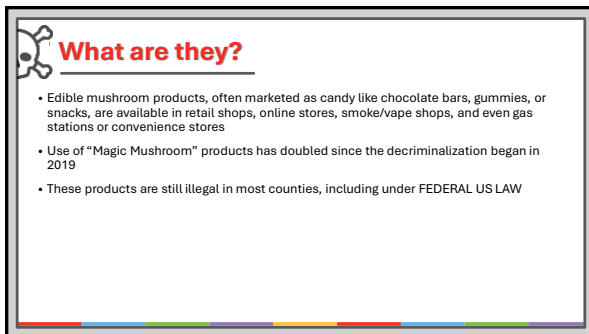
Constricted Pupils	Red Eyes	Dilated Pupils
Heroin Morphine Oxycodone Fentanyl Methadone Cocaine Hydrocodone	Marijuana Cocaine or Crack Benzodiazepines ("Xanax") Depressants (e.g. Alcohol or Sedatives)	Amphetamines Methamphetamines Cocaine or Crack Hallucinogens (e.g. LSD or psilocybin) Stimulants (prescription stimulants) Heroin Marijuana Speed

THC dilates blood vessels, including those in the eyes. This vasodilation increases blood flow, causing the veins on the surface of the eye to expand. This increase in blood vessel size is what is visually seen as red eyes.

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What's in them? Who knows?

- Commonly the phrase "Magic Mushrooms" refers to psilocybin- or psilocin-containing mushrooms, but these products may also be comprised from *Amanita muscaria* (think Super Mario mushroom)
- Some labels offer no specific mushroom information and refer to a "proprietary" blend
- It is important to remember that these products are **NOT** regulated and numerous products have been recalled



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Psilocybin v. Amanita

Psilocybin

- Psychedelic
 - Elicits transcendent states
- Typically known as "magic mushrooms" or "shrooms"
- Serotonergic/hallucinogenic effects



Amanita muscaria

- Specific species of Amanita
- Psychoactive, but differ from traditional "magic mushrooms"
 - Contain muscimol, ibotenic acid, and muscarine
- Depressant: sedation
- Stimulant: euphoria, agitation
- Mild muscarinic effects
- Hallucinogenic/sedative effects



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Why are they appealing?

These products are usually marketed for "micro-dosing," making the product appear safe. They are advertised to improve mood, cognitive function, problem solving skills, and to help with mental health disorders.



What is Micro-dosing?





Taking small amounts of psychedelics, such as mushrooms or LSD, to gain health benefits without intoxicating effects

However, research on its safety and effectiveness is limited, and unpredictable effects can range from mild euphoria to severe hallucinations

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What symptoms do we see?

- GI effects
 - Nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain
- Hypotension/Hypertension
- Tachycardia
- Agitation
 - Rhabdomyolysis
- Hallucinations
 - Panic attacks, paranoia, psychosis
- CNS Depression
 - LOC, confusion, lethargy
- Seizures
- Organ dysfunction
 - Acute kidney injury, liver, injury

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Mushrooms in the Media

In 2024 the CDC warned the public to avoid specific brands including Diamond Shroomz due to numerous hospitalizations (across 8 states).

The CDC stated "Such products may contain undisclosed ingredients, including illicit substances, or potentially harmful contaminants that are not approved for use in food."



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How Can Parents/Teachers/Nurses Help?


Prevention

- Reiterate children **never** to accept candy or snacks that are not in the original packaging
- Verify the labels of candy and snacks to ensure their safety whenever possible
- Keep all edible products out of sight and reach of children or in a locked cabinet

Management

- Helpful information:
 - Product involved
 - Packaging available?
 - Additional product available?
 - Where was it obtained/purchased?
 - Circumstances surrounding ingestion
 - Amount ingested, time of ingestion, symptoms, first-time user or repeat use, co-ingestants?

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Wrap-Up

- Evolving trends in adolescent substance use
 - Increased access, low cost, unregulated status
 - Decreased perception of harm
- School nurses may be faced with mystery mixtures
 - Assess mental status, vital signs, level of consciousness
 - Ask patient or friends targeted questions
 - Naloxone for opioid toxidrome
- Call APIC!
 - ER referral likely
 - History and physical exam findings are KEY!

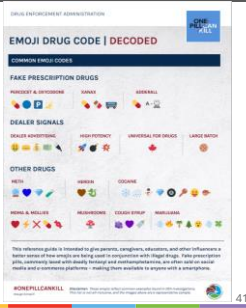
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Resources

- Motivational interviewing, cognitive behavioral therapy, mental health resources, substance use disorder clinics and medications
- Websites:
 - Monitoring the Future surveys
 - National Drug Early Warning System (NDEWS)
 - Substance Use Prevention Communication Toolkit
 - https://www.hidta.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Substance-Use-Prevention-Communications-Toolkit-FINAL_10.12.22.pdf
 - DEA's One Pill Can Kill Campaign:
 - <https://www.dea.gov/onepill>
 - DEA's website for teens: www.justthinktwice.gov
 - DEA's website for parents: www.GetSmartAboutDrugs.gov



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- Cannabis (Marijuana): What school professionals need to know to help protect children, teens and young adults. Partnership to End Addiction's Guide for Educators. Available at: drugfree.org
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- <https://mentalhealthliteracy.org/understanding-substance-use/cannabis/teachers/>
- Health Alert Network (HAN) – 00509: Severe illness potentially associated with consuming Diamond Shrooms™ brand chocolate bars, cones, and gummies.

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Thank you!

Jessica Rivera Pescatore, PharmD, DABAT

Natasha Brooks, RPh, CSPI

Niki Ritchie, MSN, RN, CSPI

