

OPIOID MISUSE AND OVERDOSE PREVENTION TOOLKIT FOR THE CITY OF FRANKLIN

**A compilation of state, county, and city data
along with prevention education and resources**



**HEALTH
DEPARTMENT**

Support prevention.

Ask questions.

Get facts.

Educate others.

This is a tool for
those impacted by
the opioid epidemic.

In case of emergency
or a suspected
overdose-call 911.

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Opioid Misuse and Overdose Prevention Toolkit

OPIOID OVERVIEW

Opioids are a class of narcotic drugs that can be classified as naturally derived or synthetic (man-made) and as illicit or prescribed (see chart below). When used as prescribed, opioids can be used as a tool for pain-relief and sedation for procedures requiring general anesthesia. Opioids can be incredibly dangerous, however, as misuse can lead to dependence, addiction, and overdose.

	Naturally Derived (Opiates)	Synthetic and Semi-Synthetic
Illicit	Opium	Heroin, Non-pharmaceutical fentanyl
Prescription	Morphine (e.g., Astramorph®), Codeine	Oxycodone (e.g., OxyContin®), Hydrocodone (e.g., Vicodin®), Pharmaceutical fentanyl (e.g., Duragesic®), Methadone, and many others

A Guide to Interpreting Opioid Statistics (Wisconsin Department of Health Services)

Fentanyl is a type of synthetic opioid that is up to 50 times stronger than heroin and up to 100 times stronger than morphine. It is tasteless, odorless, and nearly impossible to detect when combined with other drugs, making it incredibly dangerous. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) defines a potentially lethal dose of fentanyl as only two milligrams, or roughly the size of two grains of salt (as shown in the image on the right). The DEA noted 42% of all pills tested for fentanyl in their facility in 2021 contained at least two milligrams of fentanyl. Education surrounding the pervasiveness and deadliness of fentanyl both alone and in combination with other drugs is crucial to maintaining the health of all in the state of Wisconsin.



Fentanyl Fact Sheet (United States Drug Enforcement Administration)

As fentanyl and other dangerous prescription and illicit opioids become more prevalent across the nation, Wisconsin is continually fighting against this growing epidemic. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services (WI DHS) issued an ongoing public health advisory in 2022 to warn Wisconsinites about the dangers of synthetic opioids and inform the public about the increased number of deaths induced by drugs laced with these substances, especially fentanyl.

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OVERDOSE OVERVIEW

Recognizing the signs of an opioid overdose can save lives. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) recommends calling 911 **IMMEDIATELY** if you suspect someone is experiencing an opioid overdose or if you observe **ANY** of the following symptoms:

- Their face is extremely pale and/or feels clammy to the touch
- Their body goes limp
- Their fingernails or lips have a purple or blue color
- They start vomiting or making gurgling noises
- They cannot be awakened or are unable to speak
- Their breathing or heartbeat slows or stops
- Their pupils are small, constricted, and "pinpoint"-like

After alerting emergency services, remain calm and assess the individual's consciousness and breathing. If they are conscious and their airway is unobstructed, simply wait for help to arrive and continue to monitor their symptoms. If you discern that they are unconscious, try to wake them and check for a pulse by placing two fingers on their neck near their windpipe. A lack of pulse and weak or non-existent breathing means that you should begin CPR immediately and if available, administer a dose of Naloxone.

Naloxone is an overdose-reversal drug and can come in various forms:



Narcan® Nasal Spray



Nasal Spray Intranasal



Injection (Intramuscular)



Auto-Injector

The most common and most user-friendly form of Naloxone is the Narcan® Nasal Spray. Narcan® Nasal Spray requires no assembly and is safe for use on any individual, regardless of opioid use. Because of this, Narcan® Nasal Spray can be administered even if an overdose is just suspected and it will have no effect if the individual whom Narcan® Nasal Spray is administered to is not in fact in active overdose.

Remember that Narcan® Nasal Spray is not a replacement for emergency medical care, and that it is essential that emergency help is contacted, even if the individual wakes up and becomes responsive.

HOW TO ADMINISTER NALOXONE (NARCAN®)

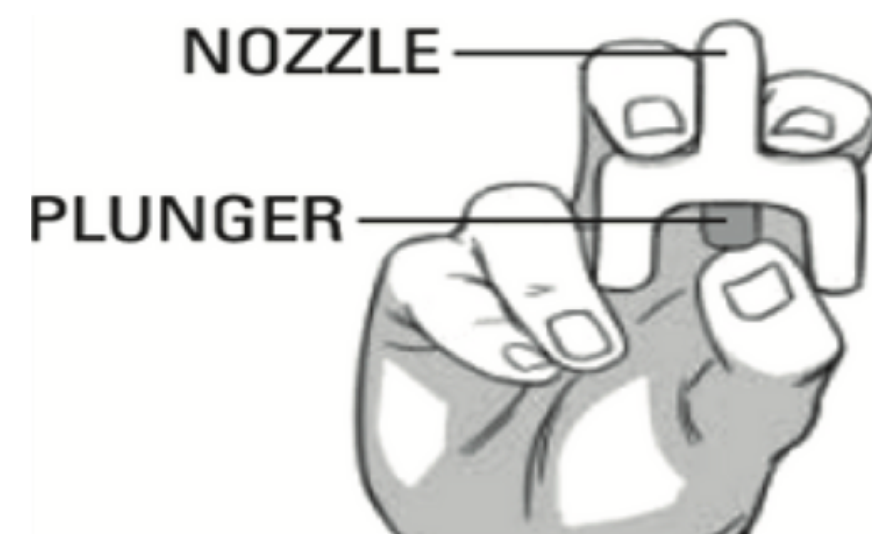
Narcan® administration is as simple as...
1. PEEL. 2. PLACE. 3. PRESS

Step 1: Lay the person on their back to receive a dose of NARCAN® Nasal Spray.

Step 2: Remove NARCAN® Nasal Spray from the box and peel back the tab with the circle to open the NARCAN® Nasal Spray.

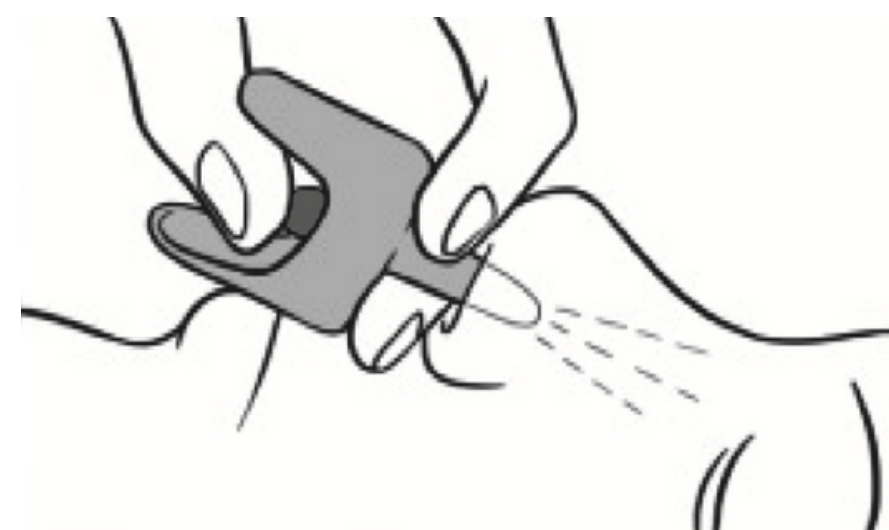


Step 3: Hold the NARCAN® Nasal Spray with your thumb on the bottom of the red plunger and your first and middle fingers on either side of the nozzle.



Step 4: Tilt the person's head back and provide support under the neck with your hand. Gently insert the tip of the nozzle into one nostril until your fingers on either side of the nozzle are against the bottom of the person's nose.

Step 5: Press the red plunger firmly to give the dose of NARCAN® Nasal Spray.



Step 6: Remove the NARCAN® Nasal Spray from the nostril after giving the dose.

Step 7: Move the person on their side (recovery position) after giving NARCAN® Nasal Spray. Watch the person closely. If the person does not respond by waking up, to voice or touch, or breathing normally another dose may be given. NARCAN® Nasal Spray may be dosed every 2 to 3 minutes, if available. Repeat Steps 2 through 6 using a new NARCAN Nasal Spray to give another dose in the other nostril.



Step 8: Put the used NARCAN® Nasal Spray back into its box and throw away (dispose of) the used NARCAN® Nasal Spray in a place that is away from children.

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OVERDOSE PREVENTION

For Community Members

- Only use medication as prescribed to you
- Never take anyone else's prescription medication
- Never mix pain medication with alcohol, sleeping pills, or illicit substances
- Dispose of unused medication safely and correctly (See pg. 10 to learn how to easily dispose of your medication in Franklin)
- Keep medications out of reach of children and pets or locked in a medication lockbox to avoid accidental consumption (See pg. 10 to learn how to pick up a lockbox from the Franklin Health Department)



For Medical Professionals

- Prescribe responsibly and consider enrolling in a prescription drug monitoring program
- Initiate conversations with patients about prescription safety
- Learn how Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) is diagnosed and watch for signs in patients
- Be aware of OUD treatment options and how to utilize interprofessional collaboration to treat OUD

For Legislators

- Engage in interdisciplinary discussion with community members, medical personnel, prescribers, and pharmacists
- Support legislation that promotes harm reduction resources
- Advocate for the funding of programs that assist those living with OUD



Opioid Misuse and Overdose Prevention Toolkit

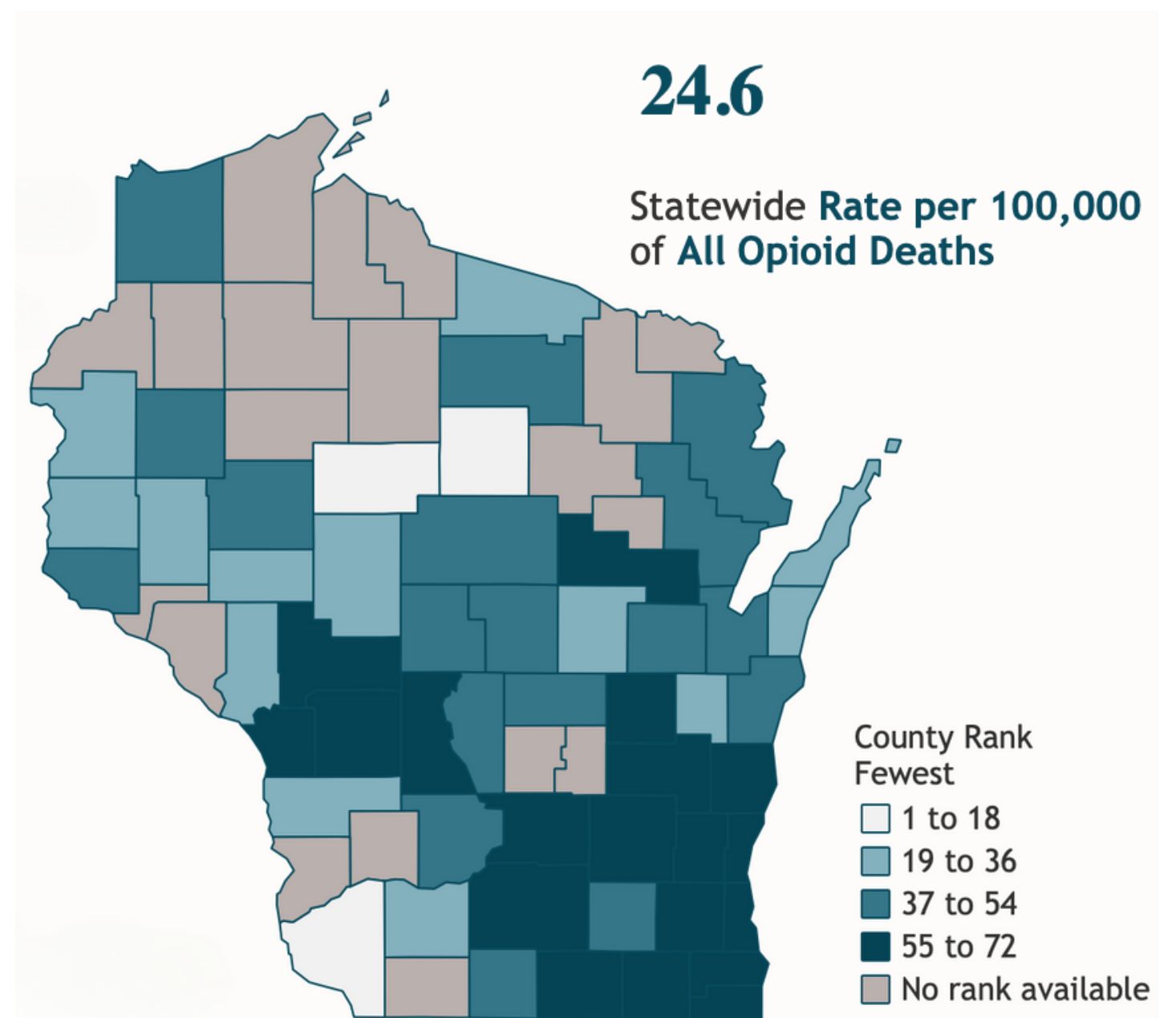
STATEWIDE DATA

A Public Health Advisory has been issued to inform Wisconsinites about the increased number of deaths caused by drugs laced with synthetic substances, especially fentanyl.

The statewide rate of opioid deaths is 24.6 per 100,000, with a rate of 22.3 per 100,000 for synthetic opioid deaths and 6.1 per 100,000 for prescription opioids.

This rate is significantly higher among males (34.4 per 100,000) as compared to females (14.9 per 100,000). The age range with the highest rate of opioid deaths is 18-44 (43.3 per 100,000), followed by 45-64 (30.8 per 100,000) and 65+ (6.9 per 100,000).

Fatal opioid overdoses disproportionately affect American Indian and Black populations, with rates of 63.8 and 59.7 per 100,000, respectively.



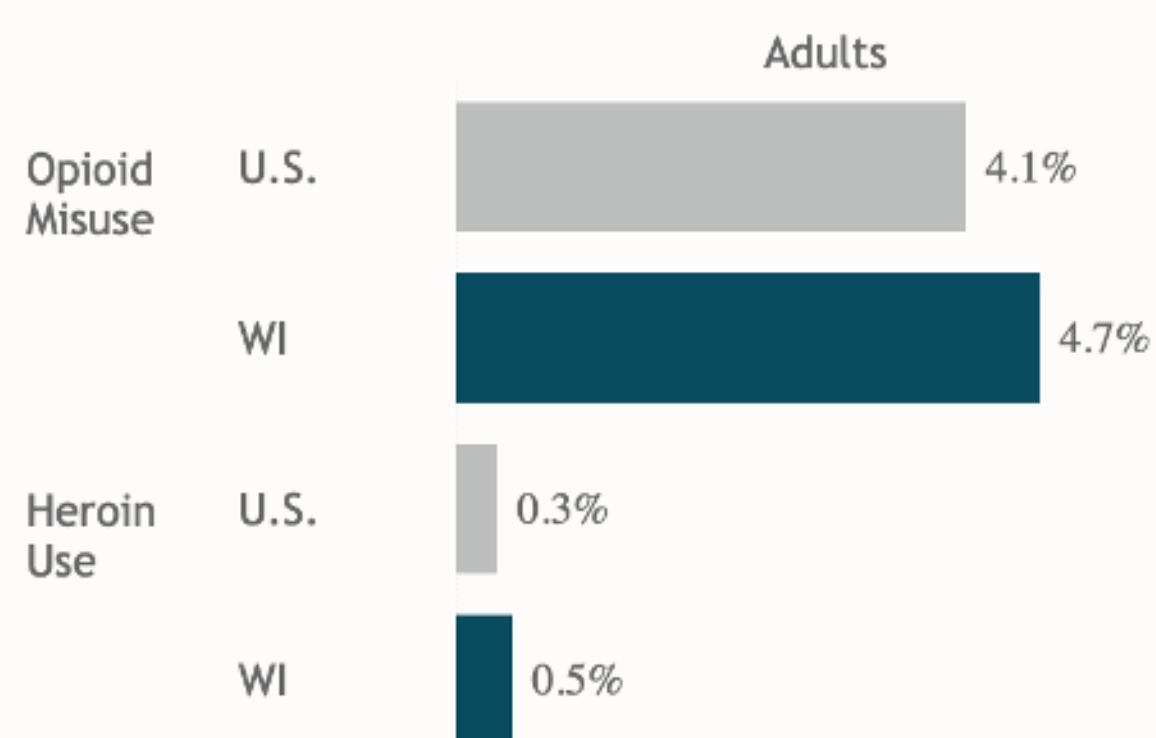
Dose of Reality: Opioid Deaths by County Dashboard (Wisconsin Department of Health Services)

According to the WI DHS, in 2018 the estimated proportion of drug misuse in the past year among Wisconsin residents is higher than the national average, with **4.7%** of Wisconsinites misusing opioids as compared to **4.1%** of Americans overall.

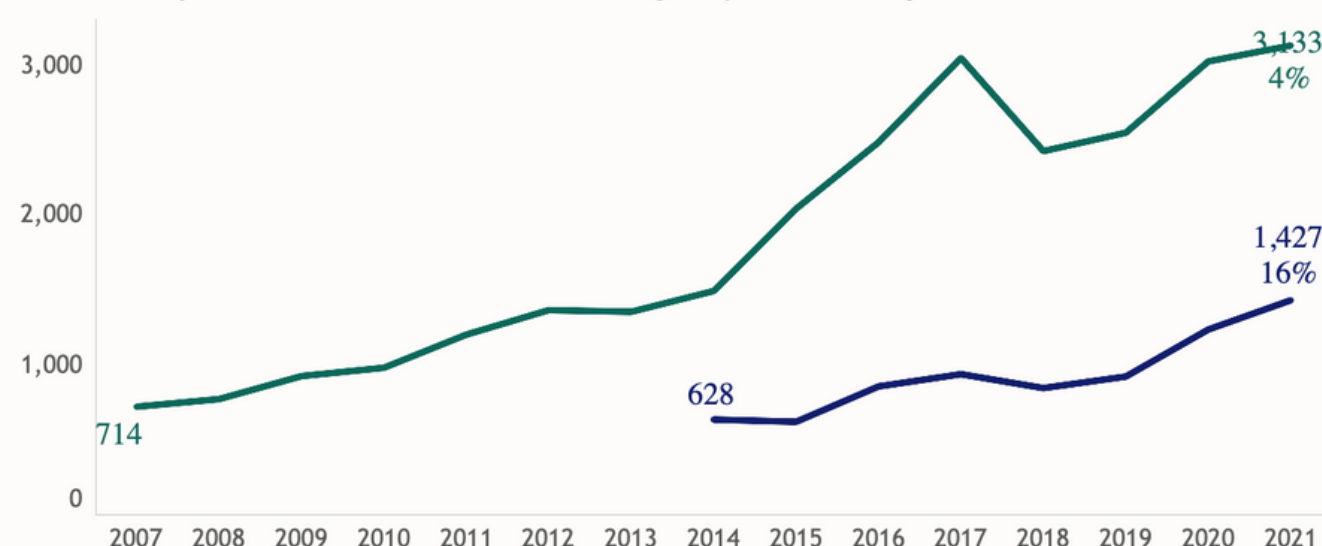
The counts of opioid-related deaths and hospitalizations in Wisconsin began rising significantly after 2013, the year that the CDC has deemed the start of the third wave of the opioid crisis, which has been fueled by the emergence of synthetic opioids like fentanyl.

The number of fentanyl-related overdose deaths in Wisconsin nearly doubled (**97% increase**) between 2019 (**651**) and 2021 (**1,280**), and in 2021 synthetic opioids were identified in **91%** of opioid overdose deaths and **73%** of all overdose deaths across the state.

Estimated Proportion of Drug Misuse in the Past Year



Count of Opioid-Related Deaths and Emergency Room Hospitalizations



Dose of Reality: Opioid Data Summary Dashboard (Wisconsin Department of Health Services)

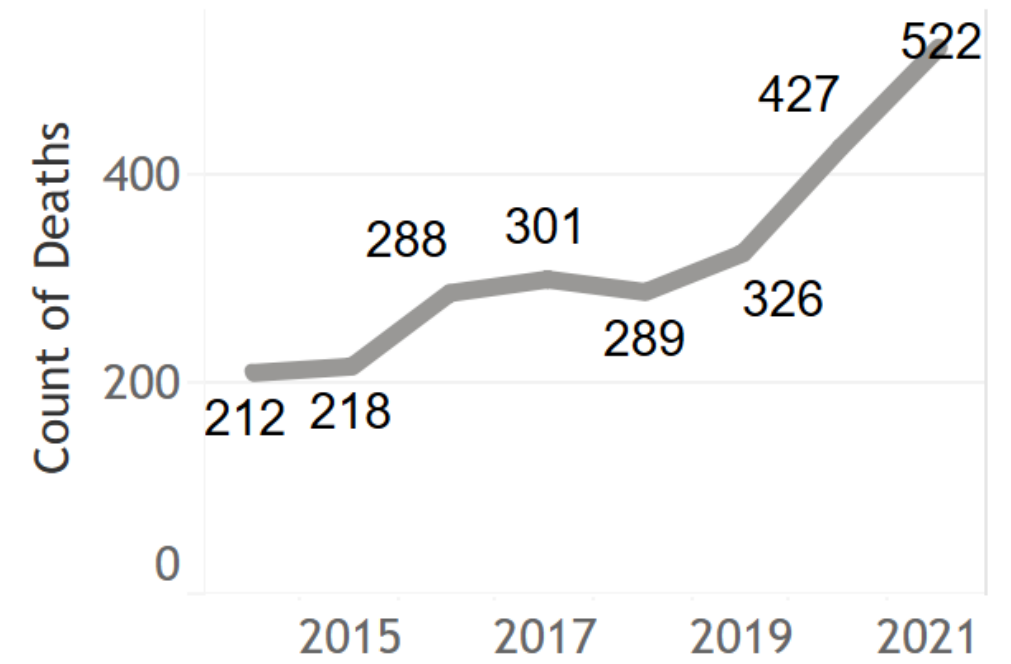
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MILWAUKEE COUNTY DATA

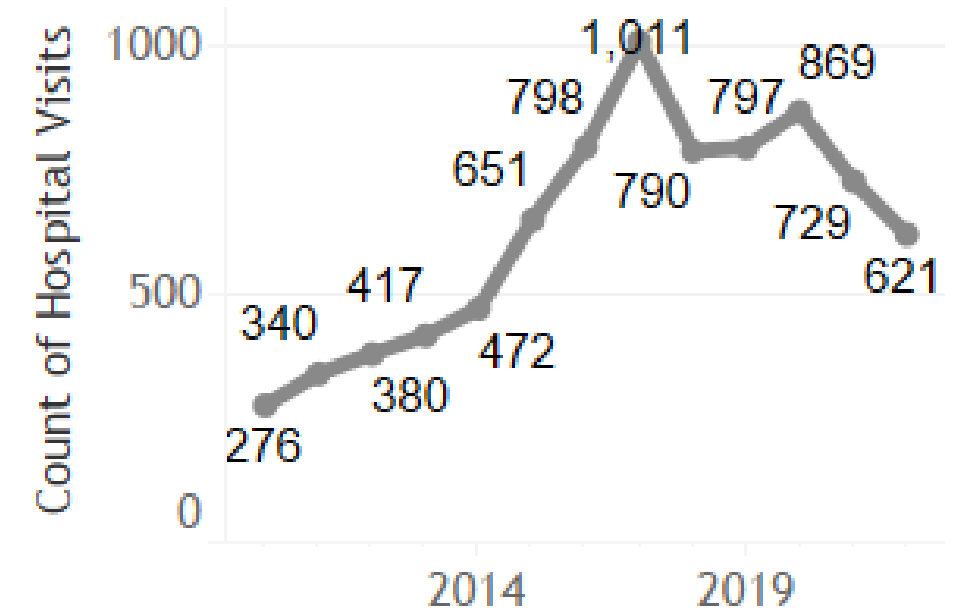
Milwaukee County has seen a **60% increase in overdose deaths** from 2016 to 2020 with **545** deaths recorded in 2020 (FFD).

In 2021, the rate of opioid deaths within Milwaukee County was 54.9 per 100,000—a value strikingly higher than the statewide rate of 24.6 per 100,000 (WI DHS Dose of Reality: Opioid Deaths by County Dashboard).

In Milwaukee County, the rate of emergency room visits for all opioid overdoses was 84.0 visits per 100,000. Statewide, the rate of emergency room hospitalizations for all opioid overdoses is 47.7 per 100,000.



Milwaukee County Opioid Deaths by Year (WI DHS Dose of Reality: Opioid Deaths by County Dashboard)



Milwaukee County Opioid Hospital Visits by Year (WI DHS Dose of Reality: Opioid Hospital visit by County Dashboard)

Milwaukee County Nonfatal Overdoses

Nonfatal Overdoses by Year

Year	Count
2018	3,249
2019	3,528
2020	5,120
2021	5,572
2022	5,585
2023	3,309

Naloxone Administrations by Year

Year	Count
2018	1,365
2019	1,554
2020	1,918
2021	2,070
2022	2,043
2023	1,260

Milwaukee County Fatal Overdoses

Fatal Overdoses by Year

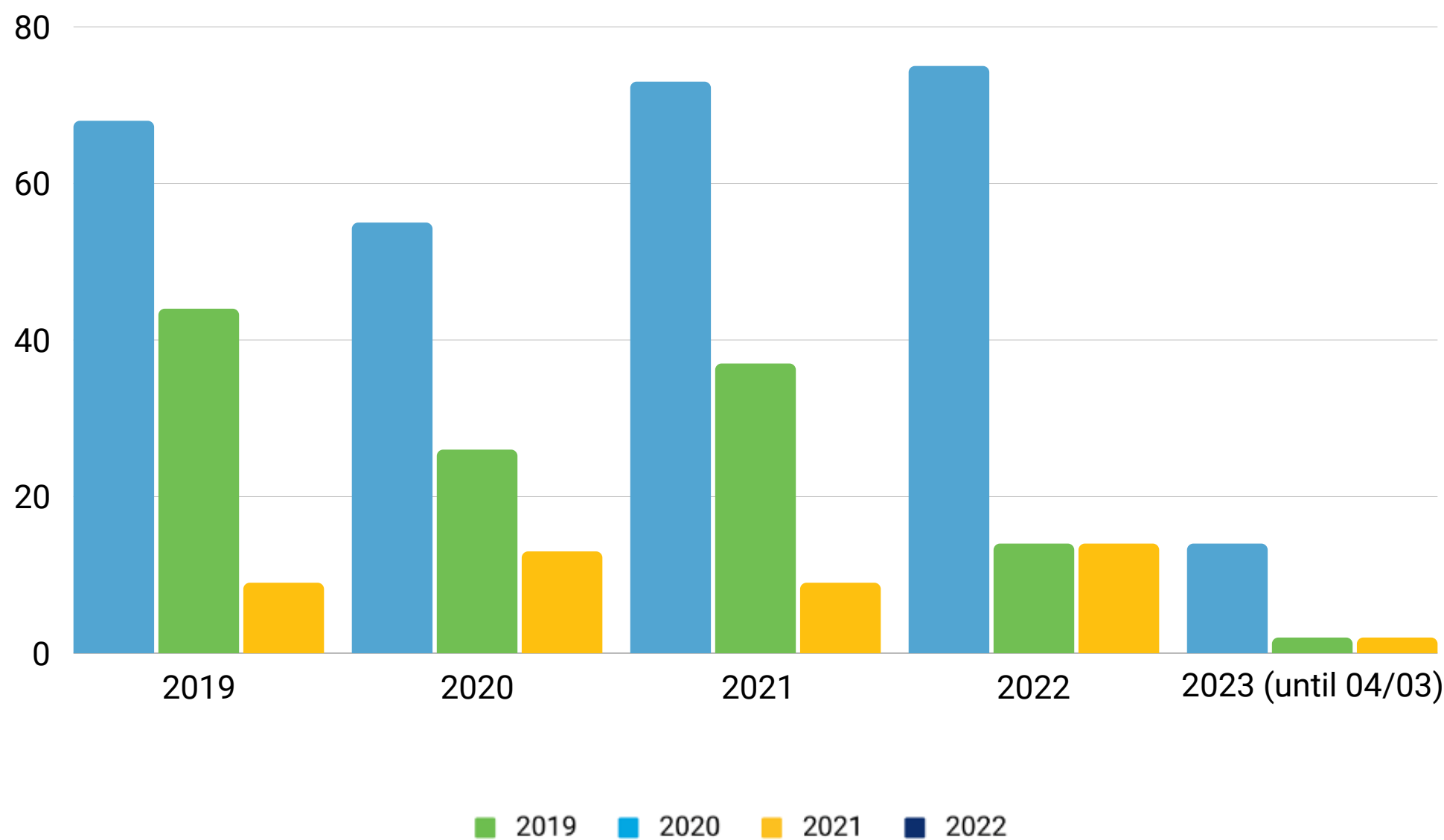
Year	Count
2019	403
2020	523
2021	623
2022	648

Percent of Fatal Overdoses with Substance alone or in Combination

Year	Cocaine	Fentanyl	Gabapentin	Heroin	Methamphetamine
2019	43.92%	60.30%	9.93%	32.75%	3.97%
2020	42.64%	77.25%	12.43%	19.12%	5.54%
2021	50.40%	80.26%	8.67%	10.27%	9.47%
2022	57.87%	79.78%	10.34%	6.02%	9.41%

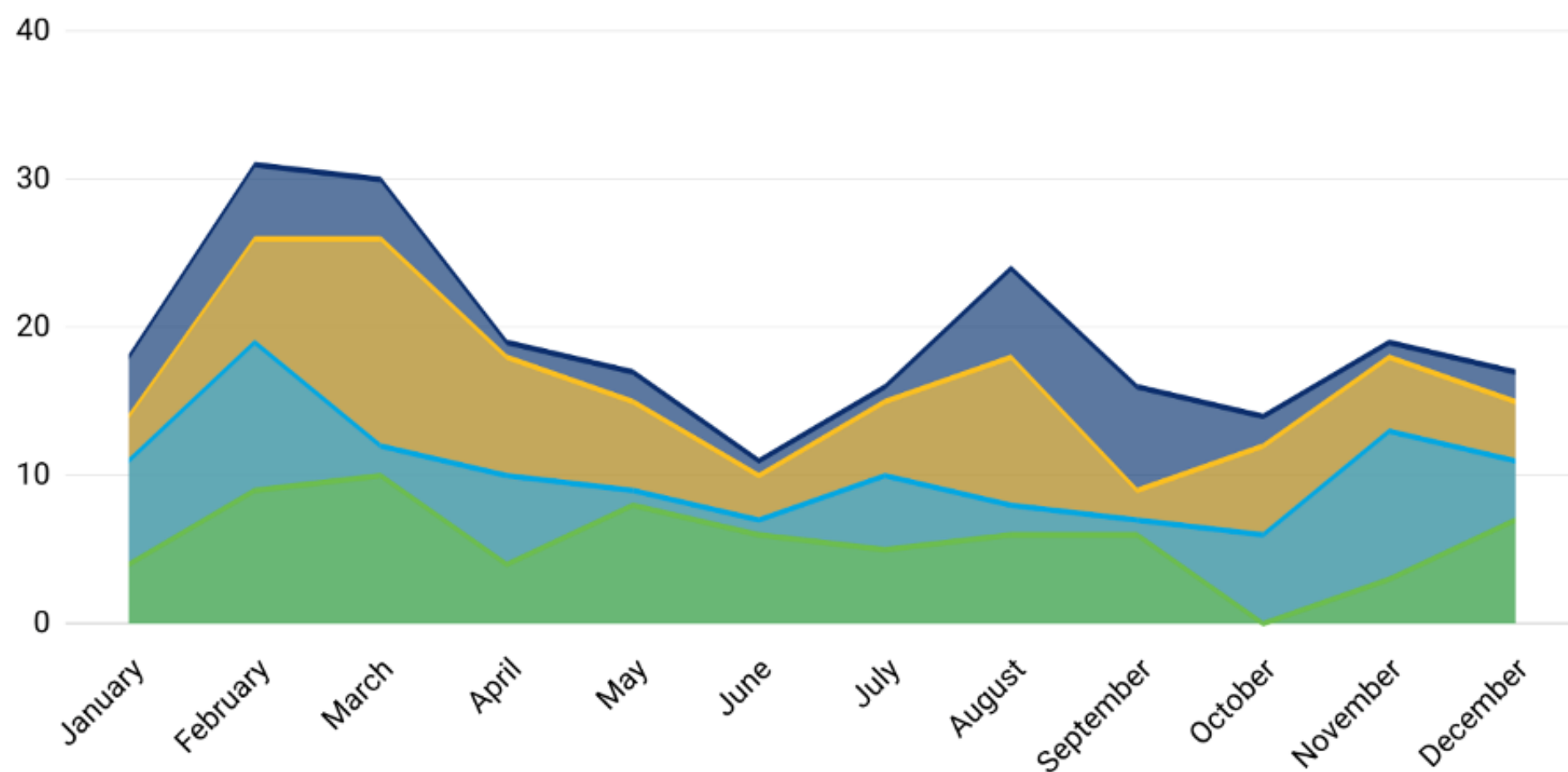
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CITY OF FRANKLIN DATA

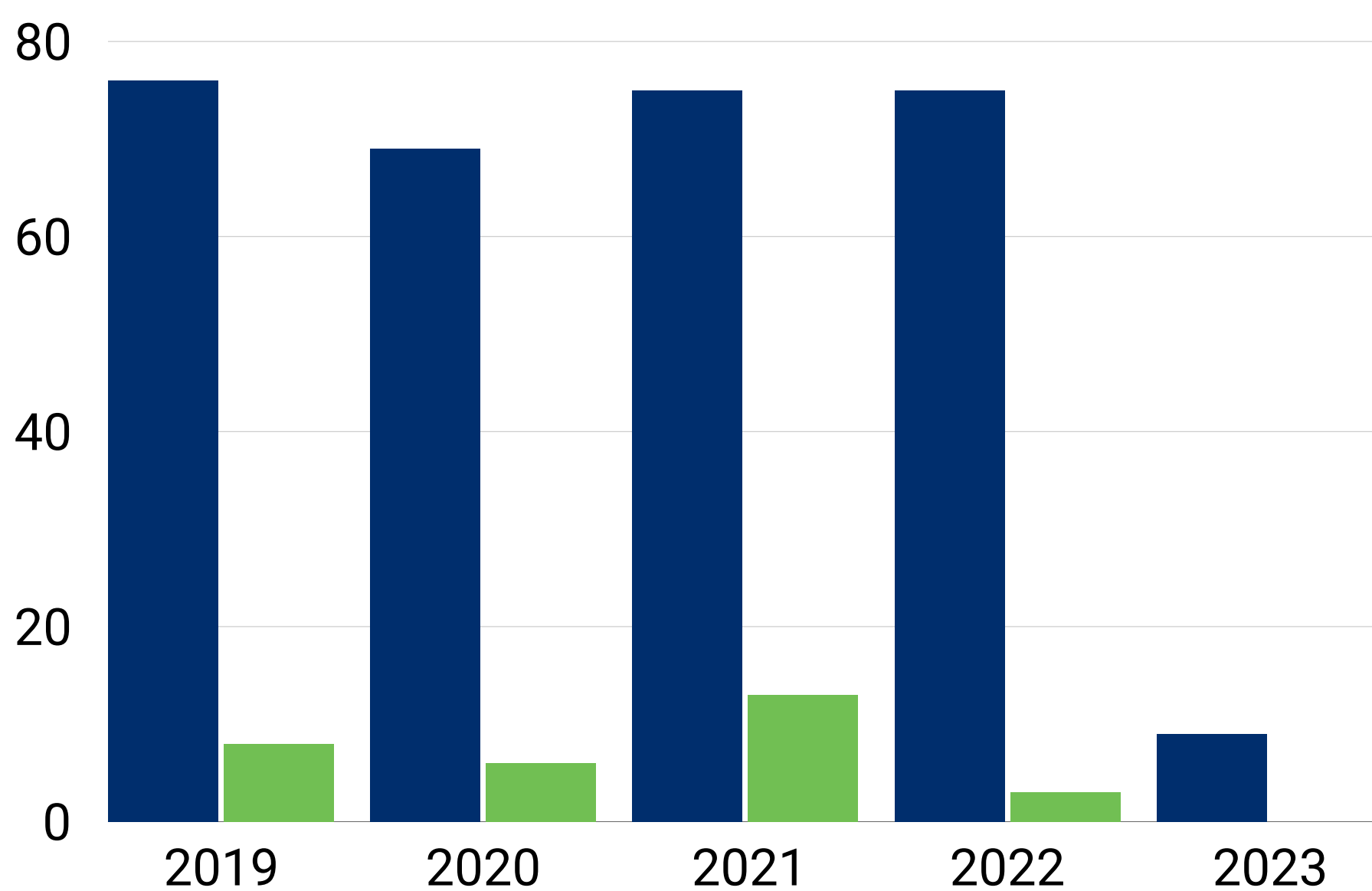


Data from the Franklin Fire Department (FFD) shows that within the Franklin community, the number of suspected overdoses has increased since 2019, with **75** incidents reported in 2022 compared to **68** in 2019.

- Incidents Reported by FFD
- Narcan Administrations by FFD
- Narcan Administrations by FPD



Data from the Franklin Fire Department reveals that since 2019, the most common months in which suspected overdoses are reported are **February and March**, with **August** following close behind.



- Suspected Fatal Overdoses
- Suspected Nonfatal Overdoses

According to Overdose Data of Milwaukee County, the City of Franklin has had **30** overdose (OD) deaths from 2019-current (04/2023), with our biggest-bordered neighbor having 35. Franklin has seen **304** Nonfatal OD with our biggest bordered neighbor having 477.

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CITY OF FRANKLIN DATA

Franklin Non Fatal Overdoses

Incident Location among all Nonfatal Overdoses (up to five most common)

Single-family non-institutional (private) house	33.56%
Street and highway	5.42%
Apartment	14.92%
Private commercial establishments	2.37%

Data from the Milwaukee County Overdose Dashboard shows that a third (**33.53%**) of non fatal overdoses occurring in Franklin are in **single-family private homes**, with the second most identified location as apartments (**14.92%**).

Percent of Nonfatal Overdoses by Sex

Female	45.08%
Male	53.22%

Percent of Naloxone Administrations by Sex

Female	27.71%
Male	72.29%

Males (53.22%) have been identified as more likely to experience nonfatal overdoses compared to females and **males (72.29%)** are more likely to be administered naloxone than females .

Percent of Nonfatal Overdoses by Race and Ethnicity

White	69.15%
Black	9.49%
Hispanic	8.81%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.36%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.68%
Not reported	7.80%
Other race or ethnicity	2.71%

Percent of Naloxone Administrations by Race and Ethnicity

White	72.29%
Black	2.41%
Hispanic	15.66%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.20%
American Indian/Alaska Native	1.20%
Not reported	4.82%
Other race or ethnicity	2.41%

White individuals have been identified as more likely to experience nonfatal overdoses (**69.15%**) compared to other race and ethnicities and more likely to be administered naloxone than other race and ethnicities (**72.29%**).

Percent of Nonfatal Overdoses by Age

under 20	8.47%
20 to 24	8.47%
25 to 29	12.54%
30 to 34	16.27%
35 to 39	16.95%
40 to 44	6.78%
45 to 49	6.78%
50 to 54	5.08%
55 to 59	4.41%
60 to 64	4.41%
65 and older	8.14%

Percent of Naloxone Administrations by Age

under 20	2.41%
20 to 24	13.25%
25 to 29	13.25%
30 to 34	19.28%
35 to 39	14.46%
40 to 44	8.43%
45 to 49	4.82%
50 to 54	3.61%
55 to 59	6.02%
60 to 64	6.02%
65 and older	8.43%

Data from the Milwaukee County Overdose Dashboard shows that over half (**60.24%**) of nonfatal overdoses in Franklin are occurring most in individuals ages **25-39**.

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CITY OF FRANKLIN DATA

Franklin Fatal Overdoses

Percent of Fatal Overdoses with Substance alone or in Combination

Year	Cocaine	Fentanyl	Gabapentin	Heroin	Methamphetamine
2019	25.00%	62.50%	0.00%	62.50%	12.50%
2020	16.67%	100.00%	0.00%	33.33%	0.00%
2021	46.15%	69.23%	23.08%	15.38%	23.08%
2022	66.67%	66.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Data from the Milwaukee County Overdose Dashboard shows that from 2019-2022 **over half of fatal overdoses included Fentanyl.**

Incident Location among all Fatal Overdoses (up to five most common)

Residence	53.33%
Hotel/Motel	43.33%
Park	3.33%

Data from the Milwaukee County Overdose Dashboard shows that over half (**53.33%**) of fatal overdoses in Franklin are occurring in residential areas.

Percent of Fatal Overdoses by Sex

Female	33.33%
Male	66.67%

In Franklin, **males** are more likely to experience fatal overdoses than females.

Percent of Fatal Overdoses by Race and Ethnicity

White	86.67%
Black	10.00%
Multi-Racial	3.33%

In Franklin, **86.67%** of Individuals reported as **White** experience more fatal overdoses than other races and ethnicities.

Percent of Fatal Overdoses by Age

under 20	3.33%
20 to 24	3.33%
25 to 29	16.67%
30 to 34	10.00%
35 to 39	10.00%
40 to 44	10.00%
45 to 49	10.00%
50 to 54	16.67%
55 to 59	10.00%
60 to 64	3.33%
65 and older	6.67%

Data from the Milwaukee County Overdose Dashboard shows that over half (**83.34%**) of fatal overdoses in Franklin are occurring most in individuals ages **25-59**.

*Includes data 2018 through 2021

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FEDERAL AND STATE RESOURCES

How to Access Naloxone (Narcan)

Narcan became the first FDA approved over-the-counter, non-prescription Naloxone product in March of 2023 and this monumental change means that anyone can access and carry this life-saving resource. Visit the WI DHS website at <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/opioids/safer-use.htm> to view a comprehensive list of where to find Narcan either for purchase or free of charge.

Dose of Reality: Safer Use/Harm Reduction

Opioids can harm you. That's why we are sharing safer use tips to reduce the harms you or someone you love may experience when using opioids. While these tips won't eliminate all dangers of opioids, they will lower...

 Wisconsin Department of Health Services / Feb 6

Crisis Support

If you or a loved one are in crisis or struggling with mental health or substance-related issues, there is help available. Call or text [988](tel:988) or chat 988lifeline.org to speak with a trained crisis counselor any time of day or night.

The SAMHSA Helpline is another resource that provides 24-hour free and confidential help. You can get treatment referral and information about mental health and drug or alcohol use disorders, prevention, and recovery in English and Spanish. To access this help:

- Call: [1-800-662-4357](tel:1-800-662-4357)
- TTY: [1-800-487-4889](tel:1-800-487-4889)
- Text your ZIP code to: 435748
- [Visit SAMHSA's National Helpline](https://www.samhsa.gov)



Opioid Education Resources

Conversations surrounding opioid misuse and addiction can be difficult. Organizations like the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) have resources available to ease this stress and reduce the stigma surrounding these conversations. Visit <https://www.cdc.gov/opioids/patients/materials.html> to access opioid materials geared towards patients, healthcare professionals, and healthcare administrators.



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MILWAUKEE COUNTY RESOURCES

Better Ways to Cope

Better Ways to Cope is a community-centered, harm reduction and substance misuse prevention campaign powered by Community Access to Recovery Services. Call the 24 Hour Crisis Line at **(414)257-7222** if you believe you or a loved one is experiencing a crisis.



Community Medical Services (24 Hour Clinic)

Provides Opioid addiction treatment services such as support services, counseling and medication assisted treatment.

Locations in South Milwaukee (414)775-2500
West Allis (414)885-3525.
www.communitymedicalservices.org.

American Behavioral Clinic

Outpatient behavioral health treatment facility that provides a full continuum of evidence based psychiatric, behavioral health and Substance Abuse Treatment.

Locations in Oak Creek (414) 296-4065
Milwaukee (414)281-1677
www.americanbehavioralclinics.com

IMPACT 2-1-1

Free, confidential helpline and online resource directory that connects you to information and assistance in times of need

24/7 service at 2-1-1
Text your zip code to 898211
www.211.ORG

Narcan Training

Vivent Health Milwaukee offers training to people on how to use Narcan (Naloxone) and also provides individuals with Narcan. The training and Narcan are free.

Located in Milwaukee
Phone (414) 273-1991
www.viventhealth.org

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CITY OF FRANKLIN RESOURCES

Prescription Drug Collection

Unused medication can lead to abuse and misuse. Through a partnership between the Franklin Fire Department and Volition Franklin, there is a designated drug collection site offered in Franklin to dispose of these medications the correct way.

Where: The Franklin Police Department Lobby, 9455 W. Loomis Road, Franklin WI 53132

When: 24 hours a day

What to Bring: Prescription and/or over-the-counter medications. Ointments, sprays, inhalers, creams, and pet medications are allowed.

Not Allowed: Needles/sharps, personal care products, and household hazardous waste.



7,141 lbs. of medication have been collected through Franklin's designated drug collection site since 2016!



Drug Disposal Bags & Medication Lock boxes

Medication lockboxes and drug deactivation disposal bags are available to Franklin Residents to pick up free of charge at the Franklin Health Department Monday through Friday 8am to 4:30pm.

Lockboxes help to secure medications to help reduce accidental overdose or misuse of medication.

Medication disposal bags are a safe effective way to properly dispose of unused, unwanted, and expired medications.



Narcan Trainings & Resources

Beginning January, 2024 the Franklin Health Department has NARCAN® available for pick up. Those receiving free NARCAN® through this program will receive a short training on how to identify an opioid overdose and how to use NARCAN® to reverse an opioid overdose.

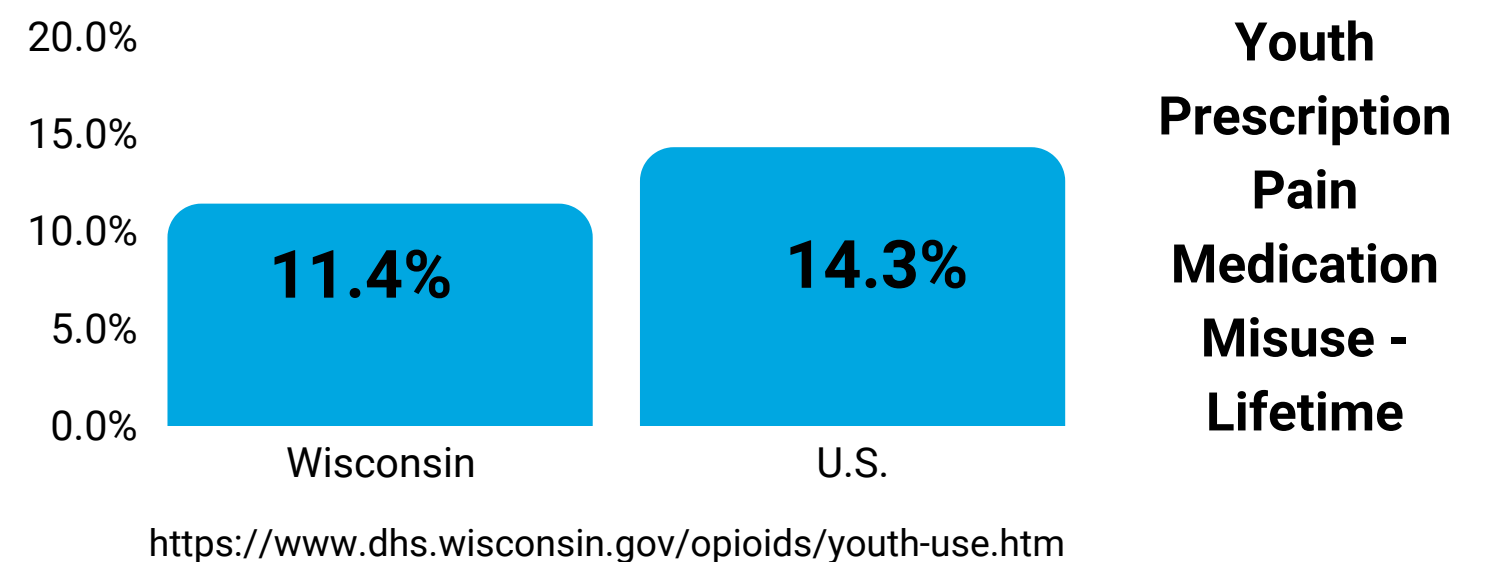
Please call 414-425-9101 to schedule a training available Monday through Friday 8am to 4:30pm.

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VOLITION FRANKLIN

Wisconsin's opioid epidemic affects all genders, all races, and many age groups, **including youth**.

Data included on this page demonstrates the scope of Youth Opioid and Prescription Pain Medication Misuse in the state of WI, as well as the Franklin community's answer to prevent youth use.



Opioid and Prescription Pain Medication Use Youth Population			
	Pain Med Misuse in the Past Year	Opioid Misuse in the Past Year	Heroin Use in the Past Year
Wisconsin	3.2%	3.5%	0.1%
U.S.	2.9%	3.0%	0.1%

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/opioids/youth-use.htm>

Data displays estimates from two national health surveys, the **Youth Risk Behavior Survey** and the **National Survey on Drug Use and Health**. These surveys allow communities a picture on how youth misuse opioids and prescription pain medications.

Volition Franklin - Supporting a Drug Free Community

The City of Franklin and **Volition Franklin** (formerly FAPSU) were awarded the Drug Free Communities Grant in 2017 and renewed in 2021. This ten-year grant helps to establish and strengthen collaboration among communities through public and private agencies to support the efforts to prevent and reduce substance misuse among youth. The Volition Franklin Coalition was formed out of the work of the grant.

Volition Franklin is a coalition that works to prevent misuse of alcohol, tobacco, prescription medication, and other drugs by educating young people to make informed decisions. We engage with parents and students at community events, carry out awareness campaigns, and offer resources to help support healthy decision-making. Volition Franklin also promotes a philosophy of open communication among family members.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION

- Local Events
- Student Education Sessions
- Speakers / Film Presentations
- Community Resource Fairs

AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

- Local & National Campaigns
- Public Service Announcements
- Peers United



Opioid Misuse and Overdose Prevention Toolkit

LOCAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The City of Franklin has been identified as a harm reduction resource desert by the Franklin Health Department. The Health Department is proud to offer the harm reduction services we currently provide, but we hope to be able to do more. In the future, we aim to be able to apply for the Fentanyl Test Strip Direct Program, as well as receive funding to install a Public Health Vending Machine in our community.

Fentanyl Test Strip Direct Program

The Fentanyl Test Strip Direct Program is funded through Wisconsin's share of the State Opioid Response Grant from SAMHSA to provide free fentanyl test strips for community distribution.

Public Health Vending Machine

Public Health Vending Machines offer free harm reduction resources and education in a semi-private setting with 24-hour accessibility, giving residents the opportunity to access these items without the stigma or fear of being judged.

Harm Reduction Vending Machine Locations in Milwaukee County

Wisconsin Community Services, Inc. (WCS)	2066 W. North Ave. Milwaukee, WI 53205
Greendale Health Department	5650 Parking St. Greendale, WI 53129
Outreach Community Health Centers	210 W. Capitol Drive, Milwaukee, WI 53212
Oak Creek Fire Department	7000 S. 6th St. Oak Creek, WI 53154
Community Advocates	728 N James Lovell St. Milwaukee, WI 53233
Diverse & Resilient	2439 N Holton St. Milwaukee, WI 53212
Guest House of Milwaukee	
Pathways to Permanent Housing Program	1615 S. 22nd St. Milwaukee, WI 53204
Milwaukee County Community Reintegration Center	8885 South 68th St. Franklin, WI 53132
First Step	2835 N. 32nd St, Milwaukee, WI 53210
AMARI COUNSELING SERVICES	4001 W. Capitol Drive, Milwaukee, WI 53216
Dr. Martin L. King Community Center	1531 West Vliet St. Milwaukee, WI 53205
Greenfield Fire Station 92	4333 S 92nd Street Greenfield WI 53220

Nalox-zone Boxes

A Nalox-ZONE box is a type of rescue kit that is used to prevent fatality from an opioid overdose. Each box contains two doses of naloxone nasal spray, a breathing barrier (if CPR is needed), instructions on how to administer naloxone nasal spray (in Spanish and English), and box placement sites will often include brochures inside the box for local recovery-based resources.

Opioid Misuse and Overdose Prevention Toolkit

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was developed using resources from local, state, and federal partners and compiled by a Public Health Project Specialist Intern at the Franklin Health Department.

Special thanks to City of Franklin Fire and Police Departments for their ongoing partnerships and support.



Franklin, WI Opioid Misuse and Overdose Prevention Toolkit

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