



SHERIFF JD HARTMAN

Special points of interest:

- There has been over a 300% increase in overdoses in the county due to the Opioid Epidemic
- Heroin and Fentanyl are inhalation and absorption hazards
- Opioid abuse has numerous short term and long term affects on the body
- The SAFE Program offers assistance to people trying to get off of narcotics

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The Opioid Epidemic

Public Intel Bulletin

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History of Opium leading to Opioids

Opium has been around for thousands of years and is the basis behind the current Opioid epidemic. Opium is created from the papaver somniferum, AKA poppy. It is currently estimated that up to 90% of the worlds opium comes from Afghanistan.

Heroin was invented, and marketed by Bayer Pharmaceutical as a drug to cure opium addiction in the late 1800's. By 1924 heroin users were being attributed to 94% of crime committed in NYC, and heroin was made a controlled substance in 1924. Heroin is created from opium and is an opiate.

Fentanyl was created around 1960 for medical purposes in treating pain. Fentanyl is created in a lab and considered an opioid due to being a synthetic narcotic that

mimics the affects of opium. There are over 1400 known analogs of Fentanyl, also referred to as Fentalogs, with varying potencies ranging from inert to a lethal dose being the size of 1/3 a grain of salt.



The current opioid epidemic began with the over prescribing of opioids/opiates by doctors for patients to manage pain.

Users that become addicted to prescription pills will begin

snorting and injecting the pills in order to increase the high. Studies show that 3 out of 4 heroin users first used prescription narcotics before moving to heroin or other illegal narcotics.

Testing from the NCSBI Lab shows that heroin along with other narcotics are being mixed with not only "filler", such as sugar, but also with other narcotics, such as fentanyl.

It is the mixing of several powerful narcotics that is a leading cause for the number of overdoses in the county.

For more a more detailed look at the history see this [Washington Post article](#).⁽⁶⁾

By the Numbers

From 1999—2016 more than 12,000 North Carolinians have died from opioid related overdoses.⁽¹⁾

In 2015 alone, there were more than 1,100 opioid related deaths in North Carolina, which is a 73% increase from 2005.⁽²⁾

Over the past 4 years there

has been over a 300% increase in overdose calls handled by emergency responders in Davie County.

Historically, prescription drugs have been a major driver of this epidemic.

However, illicit drugs are also contributing to this problem in increasing numbers. Heroin or

other synthetic narcotics (like fentanyl) were involved in over 60% of unintentional opioid deaths in 2016.⁽³⁾



Gray Death
AKA Gravel

What is Heroin?

Heroin is an illegal, highly addictive drug processed from morphine, a naturally occurring substance extracted from the seed pod of certain varieties of poppy plants. It is typically sold as a white or brownish powder that is “cut” with sugars, starch, powdered milk, or quinine. Pure heroin is a white powder with a bitter taste. Highly pure heroin can be snorted or smoked and

may be more appealing to new users because it eliminates the stigma associated with injection drug use. “Black tar” heroin is sticky like roofing tar or hard like coal and is predominantly produced in Mexico and sold in U.S. areas west of the Mississippi River. The dark color associated with black tar heroin results from crude processing methods that leave behind

impurities. Impure heroin is usually dissolved, diluted, and injected into veins, muscles, or under the skin⁽⁴⁾.

There are also substances similar to heroin being sold in the county: Grey Death, AKA Gravel and U47700, AKA Pink.

Traditional internet browsers and search engines are only able to search 7% of the internet.

Where Does Heroin/Fentanyl Come From?

Heroin takes many different routes to get into the United States due to being produced in varying parts of the world. Poppies that produce opium are grown predominately Afghanistan, Asia, Russia, and central America.

While drug cartels use standard smuggling techniques to get the



narcotics into the United States it is becoming increasingly popular to see the narcotics delivered via

orders placed on the dark web. Orders from the dark web frequently come from China and while an order may be placed for a particular narcotic there is no way to ensure you receive what was ordered or its purity.

What is Fentanyl?

Pharmaceutical fentanyl is a synthetic opioid pain reliever, approved for treating severe pain, typically advanced cancer pain. It is 50 to 100 times more potent than morphine. It is prescribed in the form of transdermal patches or lozenges and can be diverted for misuse and abuse in the United States. However, most recent cases

of fentanyl-related harm, overdose, and death in the U.S. are linked to illegally made fentanyl. It is sold through illegal drug markets for its heroin-like effect. It is often mixed with heroin and/or cocaine as a combination product—with or without the user’s knowledge—to increase its euphoric effects⁽⁴⁾.



Fentanyl Patch



Fentanyl lozenges

Warning Signs of Addiction

Signs include doctor shopping, dramatically changing moods, extra pill bottles around the residence, social withdrawal/isolation, and sudden financial problems.

Physical symptoms of addiction can include constipation, extreme or sudden sedation/drowsiness, confusion, constricted pupils, slowed breathing, nodding off, and loss of consciousness.

Withdrawal symptoms can include headaches, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, sweating, fatigue, anxiety and an inability to sleep.

There are also numerous long term effects of opioid abuse. These can include weakened immune system functioning, gastric problems such as bowel perforation and intestinal ileus, and a host of medical issues stemming from intravenous administration

of narcotics into the body.

Repeated intravenous injections leave obvious marks, pictured on right, and frequently lead to localized abscesses, systemic infections, and embolic events. This also dramatically increases the likelihood of contracting blood borne illnesses such as HIV or hepatitis through the sharing of needles.



Tract Marks from injecting narcotics

Where To Get Help

The **Substance Abuse Family Education Program (SAFE)** was developed as a life approach encompassing any affliction, not just substance abuse.

The SAFE program has its headquarters located at 129 E. Depot St. The doors are generally open from Monday to Friday at 129 E Depot St in Mocksville from 10AM—until late evening. They have a hotline of (336)692-8588. ⁽⁶⁾

The **RU recovery program** was started by Steve Curington and is a faith-based addiction program.

They meet every Friday at 7:00 PM at Trinity Baptist Church at 2722 Hwy 601S in Mocksville. They have a phone number of (336) 284-2404.

The program can also be reached at 866-733-6768 or on the web at rurecovery.com.

Cardinal Innovations Healthcare also offers emergency and crisis services. Their services include: 24-hour call center, advanced access walk-in centers, facility based crisis services and mobile crisis services.

They can be reached 24/7 at 1-800-939-5911 or found on the web at www.cardinalinnovations.org.

All three programs will offer support for residents of this area.

Safety Concerns

Heroin and Fentanyl are an inhalation hazard and an absorption hazard.

Fentanyl and fentologs are especially concerning due to the extreme potency of the narcotic combined with its light weight. Pictured to the right are lethal doses of heroin, fentanyl, and carfentanil (a fentalog). The only legitimate use

for Carfentanil is a large animal tranquilizer and the dose needed to subdue a wild African elephant is only 10

milligrams. A lethal dose of fentanyl is roughly equivalent of 33 grains of salt.

Used needles are also a concern due to the fact that users frequently discard used needles with no regard to who may find the needle, such as a small child. Used needles can carry disease as well as having narcotics left over.



“A lethal dose of fentanyl is roughly equivalent to 33 grains of salt”

Reporting Narcotics Activity

The Davie County Sheriff's Office maintains working relationships with numerous Law Enforcement departments throughout the state including Federal Agencies in an effort to reduce the narcotics coming into Davie County as well as their use. Maintaining lines of communication across other agencies is only part of the solution.

By reporting crimes that occur in your community you can help the Sheriff's Office combat crime. It is critical that

investigators have as much information as possible about the crimes that are committed in our county.

If you know of or suspect



criminal activity you are encouraged to contact the Davie County Sheriff's Office. During business hours you can call (336) 751-6238 or the non-emergency line at Davie County Communications, (336) 751-0896, any time of day.

Reports of criminal activity can also be received via [Facebook](#).

Reports can be anonymous. In emergency situations or crimes in progress contact 911.

Main Office	(336)751-6238
Office Fax	(336)751-5470
Criminal Investigations	(336)751-5547
Civil Division	(336)751-2850
Detention Services	(336)753-6647
Narcotics	(336)753-1177

Community Awareness

The Davie County Sheriff's Office believes that strong relationships of trust between law enforcement and the communities they serve are vital to maintaining public safety and effective policing and as such it is important for deputies to be in the communities they serve so that people can interact with officers outside of an enforcement action.

The Davie County Sheriff's



Office has officers trained and experienced in a number of different areas. Officers can schedule times to speak to groups/organizations on various

subjects such as: white collar crime, identity theft, internet safety, community watches, narcotics, and others topics.

If your group or organization is interested in having an officer speak at a meeting or event please contact the Sheriff's Office at (336)751-6238.

To schedule an officer to speak to a group contact the Sheriff's Office at (336)751-6238

North Carolina Good Samaritan Law

The North Carolina General Assembly recognized people's reluctance to call for medical assistance when narcotics are involved in an overdose situation.

Due to this [NCGS 90-96.2](#) was enacted. N.C. Good Samaritan/ Naloxone Access Law in North Carolina protects

people who ask for help from 911, the police, or E.M.S. because they or another person is having a drug overdose. People cannot be tried in court for having small amounts of drugs or items used

to take or store drugs (drug paraphernalia) if the police find the drugs or drug paraphernalia because the person was asking for help for an overdose. They will also not get in trouble with their parole or probation

officer if police find small amounts of drugs or drug paraphernalia on them when they are trying to get help for an overdose. People who seek help for someone who is having an overdose must give their own name to 911 or to the police who come to help.^u



Call 911

**Good Samaritan Laws
SAVE LIFES**



**DAVIE COUNTY
SHERIFF'S OFFICE
SHERIFF JD
HARTMAN**

140 South Main St
Mocksville NC, 27028
Phone: (336) 751-6238

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Davie County Sheriff's Office

Naloxone

Naloxone is an opioid antagonist. Essentially the chemical travels to the opioid receptors in the body and takes over the receptor, clearing out opiates/opioids present.

Naloxone is FDA approved for use in counteracting opioid overdoses. The American Medical Association recently endorsed the training of lay people in administering naloxone to prevent overdoses.

Through Project Lazarus the Davie County Sheriff's Office was able to obtain

Narcan for use in opioid/opiate overdoses.

Things to remember about Narcan/Naloxone:

Narcan is not designed for



storage in extreme temperatures, such as vehicles outside. The extreme temperatures can cause the Narcan to go bad, at which point it will

become discolored. Make sure to periodically check your supply to ensure it is still good to use.

Narcan will remain in the body approximately 90 minutes. Effects of heroin last hours. Due to this if you have to administer a dose and the person comes to, they are not necessarily safe. They still need medical attention and should be taken to qualified medical personnel immediately.

Citations

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