Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Office of Communications



Overdoses Involving Xylazine Mixed with Fentanyl: Clinical and Public Health Implications

Clinician Outreach and Communication Activity (COCA) Call

Thursday, February 29, 2024

Free Continuing Education

- Free continuing education is offered for this webinar.
- Instructions for how to earn continuing education will be provided at the end of the call.

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- In compliance with continuing education requirements, all planners, presenters, and moderators must disclose all financial relationships, in any amount, with ineligible companies over the previous 24 months as well as any use of unlabeled product(s) or products under investigational use.
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- Content will not include any discussion of the unlabeled use of a product or a product under investigational use.
- CDC did not accept financial or in-kind support from ineligible companies for this continuing education.

Objectives

At the conclusion of today's session, the participant will be able to accomplish the following:

- 1. Discuss the history and epidemiology of xylazine in the drug supply and among overdoses.
- 2. Describe the current understanding of adverse health effects from exposure to xylazine mixed with fentanyl and acute overdose treatment strategies.
- 3. List laboratory testing options and harm reduction activities to minimize disease and death from overdoses involving xylazine mixed with fentanyl.
- 4. Identify opportunities for public health and clinical partnerships to improve communication, outreach, and outcomes in people exposed to xylazine mixed with fentanyl.

To Ask a Question

- Using the Zoom Webinar System
 - Click on the "Q&A" button
 - Type your question in the "Q&A" box
 - Submit your question
- If you are a patient, please refer your question to your healthcare provider.
- If you are a member of the media, please direct your questions to CDC Media Relations at 404-639-3286 or email <u>media@cdc.gov</u>.

Today's Presenters

Josh Schier, MD, MPH

CAPT, U.S. Public Health Service Senior Medical Officer, Health Systems and Research Branch Division of Overdose Prevention National Center for Injury Prevention and Control Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Lewis Nelson, MD

Chair, Department of Emergency Medicine Director, Division of Medical Toxicology and Addiction Medicine Rutgers New Jersey Medical School

Rachel S. Wightman, MD

Associate Professor Emergency Medicine and Epidemiology Alpert Medical School of Brown University Consultant Medical Director, Rhode Island Department of Health

INJURY CENTER

Allison Arwady, MD, MPH

Director National Center for Injury Prevention and Control CDC



An Introduction to Xylazine and the Epidemiology of Overdoses involving Xylazine mixed with Fentanyl

CAPT Josh Schier MD MPH USPHS Commissioned Corps

Senior Medical Officer, Division of Overdose Prevention, CDC (Atlanta, GA)



Disclaimer

The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Learning Objectives

• To understand

- -What xylazine is and how it entered the illicit drug supply
- -The rationale for this COCA call
- What is known about the epidemiology of overdoses involving xylazine mixed with fentanyl

What is it?

- Studied for human use in the 1960s
- Pharmaceutical
 - -Sedative
 - -Analgesic
 - Muscle relaxant properties
- Not FDA approved for human use

D'Orazio J, Nelson L, Perrone J, Wightman R, Haroz R. Xylazine Adulteration of the Heroin-Fentanyl Drug Supply : A Narrative Review. Ann Intern Med. 2023 Oct;176(10):1370-1376. doi: 10.7326/M23-2001. Epub 2023 Oct 10. PMID: 37812779.

Robert S. Hoffman (2023) Closing the xylazine knowledge gap, Clinical Toxicology, 61:12, 1013-1016, DOI: 10.1080/15563650.2023.2294619

What is it?

- Alpha-2-adrenergic agonist
 - Similar mechanism of action to other drugs such as clonidine and dexmedetomidine
- Street names include:
 - "Tranq"
 - "Anestesia de caballo" (in Puerto Rico)
 - "Zombie"
 - *"Tranq dope"* when combined with opioids such as fentanyl

D'Orazio J, Nelson L, Perrone J, Wightman R, Haroz R. Xylazine Adulteration of the Heroin-Fentanyl Drug Supply : A Narrative Review. Ann Intern Med. 2023 Oct;176(10):1370-1376.

How did it become a drug overdose issue?

- First identified in Puerto Rico among drug samples around 2001
- Since 2006
 - Found in post-mortem toxicology tests
 - Drugs seized by the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
- Adulterant
 - What is an adulterant?
 - Why are adulterants used?
 - What are historical examples of adulterants?
- Public health concerns
- Media interest
- Torruella RA. Xylazine (veterinary sedative) use in Puerto Rico. Subst Abuse Treat Prev Policy. 2011;6(1):7. doi: 10.1186/1747-597X-6-7.
- D'Orazio J, Nelson L, Perrone J, Wightman R, Haroz R. Xylazine Adulteration of the Heroin-Fentanyl Drug Supply : A Narrative Review. Ann Intern Med. 2023 Oct;176(10):1370-1376. doi: 10.7326/M23-2001. Epub 2023 Oct 10. PMID: 37812779.
- Vagi SJ, Sheikh S, Brackney M, Smolinske S, Warrick B, Reuter N, Schier JG. Passive multistate surveillance for neutropenia after use of cocaine or heroin possibly contaminated with levamisole. Ann Emerg Med. 2013 Apr;61(4):468-74. doi: 10.1016/j.annemergmed.2012.10.036. Epub 2013 Jan 29. PMID: 23374417.

Media and News Reports

The New York Times

Tranq Dope: Animal Sedative Mixed With Fentanyl Brings Fresh Horror to U.S. Drug Zones

A veterinary tranquilizer called xylazine is infiltrating street drugs, deepening addiction, baffling law enforcement and causing wounds so severe that some result in amputation.



Are overdoses involving xylazine mixed with fentanyl an emerging public health threat? FENTANYL ADULTERATED OR ASSOCIATED WITH XYLAZINE RESPONSE PLAN

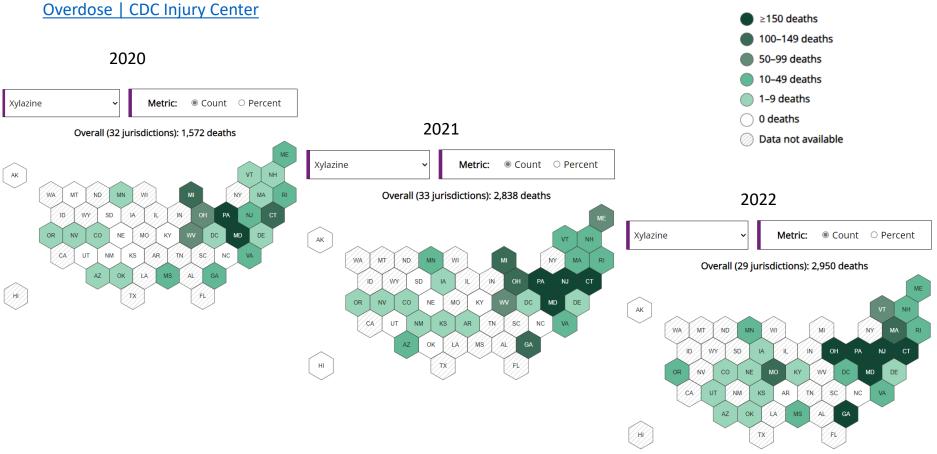
JULY 2023

THE WHITE HOUSE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

FENTANYL-ADULTERATED-OR-ASSOCIATED-WITH-XYLAZINE-EMERGING-THREAT-RESPONSE-PLAN-Report-July-2023.pdf (whitehouse.gov)

What factors limit the ability to accurately and completely describe overdoses involving xylazine mixed with fentanyl?

- Biological testing availability (blood, urine, etc.) for non-fatal overdose
- Dedicated surveillance and reporting
- Clinical management and decision-making



Color Legend

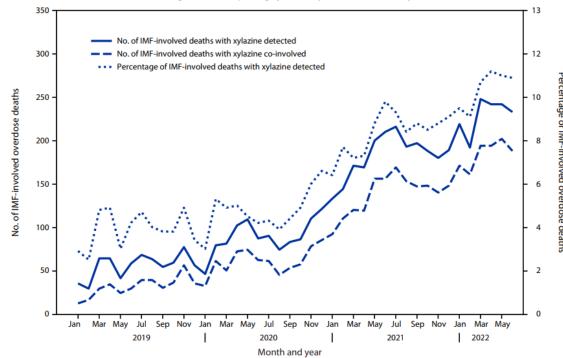
SUDORS Dashboard: Fatal Overdose Data | Drug Overdose | CDC Injury Center

Epidemiology

Illicitly Manufactured Fentanyl–Involved Overdose Deaths with Detected Xylazine — United States, January 2019–June 2022

Weekly / June 30, 2023 / 72(26);721-727

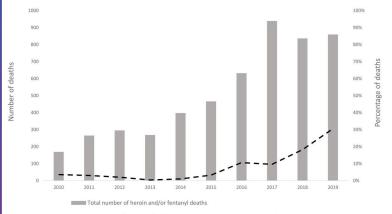
FIGURE 1. Number and percentage of drug overdose deaths involving* illicitly manufactured fentanyls,[†] by month and xylazine detection or co-involvement — State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System, 21 jurisdictions,[§] January 2019–June 2022



erdose death:

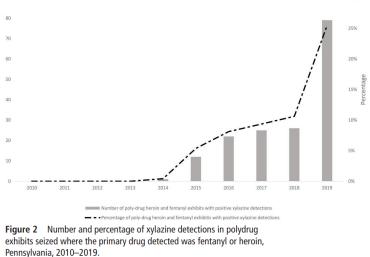
Kariisa M, O'Donnell J, Kumar S, Mattson CL, Goldberger BA. Illicitly Manufactured Fentanyl-Involved Overdose Deaths with Detected Xylazine - United States, January 2019-June 2022. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2023 Jun 30;72(26):721-727.

Epidemiology



- Percentage of heroin and/or fentanyl involved overdose deaths where xylazine was detected

Figure 1 Number and percentage of heroin and/or fentanyl unintentional overdose deaths involving xylazine, Philadelphia, ⁹⁰ Pennsylvania, 2010–2019.



Johnson J, Pizzicato L, Johnson C, Viner K. Increasing presence of xylazine in heroin and/or fentanyl deaths, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 2010-2019. Inj Prev. 2021 Aug;27(4):395-398. doi: 10.1136/injuryprev-2020-043968. Epub 2021 Feb 3. PMID: 33536231.

FIGURE 3 Trend of xylazine growth from 2015 to 2022 at the MDME.



Epidemiology

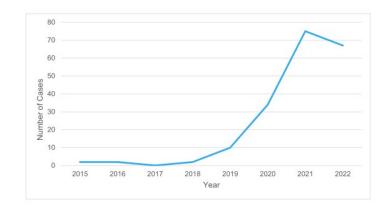
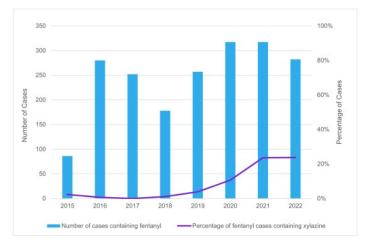


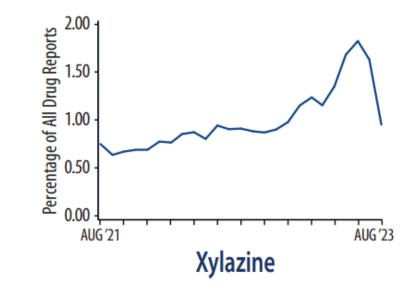
FIGURE 4 Relationship between fentanyl-positive cases and xylazinepositive cases.



Potoukian RB, Gonyea J, Shoff EN, Hime GW, Moore DM. Prevalence of xylazine in overdose cases: An analysis of Miami-Dade County medical examiner case data. J Forensic Sci. 2023 Nov;68(6):2205-2210. doi: 10.1111/1556-4029.15375. Epub 2023 Sep 1. PMID: 37658657.

Epidemiology





https://www.nflis.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/publicationsRedesign.xhtml https://www.nflis.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/

Epidemiology

RAD: Rapid Analysis of Drugs (program that tests drugs samples in MD)

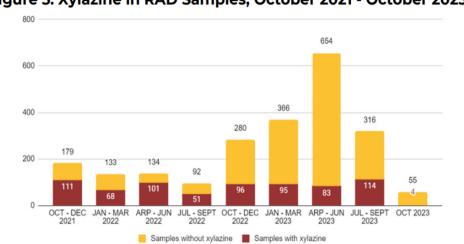


Figure 5: Xylazine in RAD Samples, October 2021 - October 2023

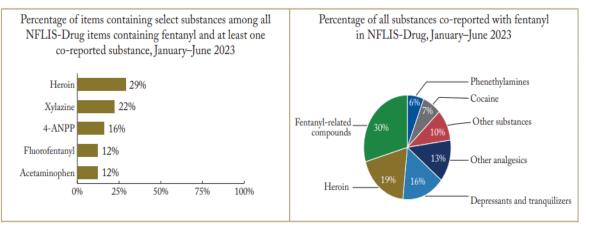
5

In the past year, xylazine has decreased in prevalence throughout RAD results (Figure 5). This trend has been seen in Maryland law enforcement seizure data. However, RAD continues to see Xylazine in greater than 20% of samples on average, and shows great variation by jurisdiction (with some consistently over 75%-80% prevalence. An increase in wounds in people who use drugs is also linked to xylazine's presence in the drug supply.

Epidemiology

NFLIS-Drug Brief: Substances Co-Reported with Fentanyl in NFLIS-Drug and DEA-Tox, January 2013–June 2023

Figure 13. Submission date: January–June 2023 (*n* = 10,730 items containing fentanyl and at least one co-reported substance)



Self Knowledge Check

Commonly reported effects of xylazine include which of the following?

- a. Sedation
- b. Hypertension
- c. Seizures
- d. Ulcers

Self Knowledge Check

Answer

Commonly reported effects of xylazine include which of the following?

- a. Sedation
- b. Hypertension
- c. Seizures
- d. Ulcers

Rationale: Xylazine is a drug that depresses the central nervous system, so options b and c are incorrect. Ulcers are not a commonly reported effect of xylazine.

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Department of Emergency Medicine

Chief, Division of Medical Toxicology and Addiction Medicine

Rutgers New Jersey Medical School

"CURRENT UNDERSTANDING OF THE HEALTH RISKS AND OVERDOSE TREATMENT STRATEGIES ASSOCIATED WITH EXPOSURE TO XYLAZINE MIXED WITH FENTANYL"

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Discuss the pharmacology of xylazine and how it impacts the risks of opioid use
- Describe the adverse consequences associated with exposure to xylazine mixed with fentanyl.
 - Overdose and death
 - Withdrawal
 - Wounds
- Explain how patients exposed to xylazine mixed with fentanyl overdose are best managed
- Describe approaches to address the adverse consequences of xylazine mixed with fentanyl

ARTICLES ABOUT XYLAZINE-ADULTERATED OPIOIDS IN THE UNITED STATES DRUG SUPPLY



National Institute on Drug Abuse National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network

Managing Patients Taking Xylazine-Adulterated Opioids in Emergency, Hospital, & Addiction Care Settings

> June 14, 2023 9:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.



https://nida.nih.gov/news-events/meetingsevents/2023/06/managing-patients-taking-xylazineadulterated-opioids-emergency-hospital-addiction-caresettings

REVIEW

Annals of Internal Medicine

Xylazine Adulteration of the Heroin–Fentanyl Drug Supply

A Narrative Review

Joseph D'Orazio, MD; Lewis Nelson, MD, MBA; Jeanmarie Perrone, MD; Rachel Wightman, MD; and Rachel Haroz, MD

Xylazine is an animal sedative, approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, that is commonly used in veterinary medicine and is not approved for human use. Since 2016, xylazine has consistently appeared in the illicitly manufactured fentanyl supply and has significantly increased in prevalence, likely due to its low cost, easy availability, and presumed synergistic psychoactive effect. Clinical experience along with the available pertinent research were used to review xylazine adulteration of the drug supply and provide guidance on the care of patients exposed to xylazine. This review discusses xylazine pharmacology, animal and human clinical effects, and what is known to date about care of patients experiencing acute overdose, xylazine-fentanyl with-drawal, and xylazine-associated wounds.

Ann Intern Med. 2023;176:1370-1376. doi:10.7326/M23-2001 Annals.org For author, article, and disclosure information, see end of text. This article was published at Annals.org on 10 October 2023.

https://www.acpjournals.org/doi/10.7326/M23-2001

XYLAZINE – PHARMACOLOGY/TOXICOLOGY

Alpha-2a adrenergic agonist (xylazine)

- Decreases sympathetic outflow via locus coeruleus
- Sedation

Imidazoline-1 agonist (clonidine)

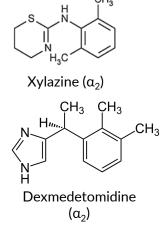
- Decreases sympathetic outflow via rostral ventrolateral medulla
- Bradycardia and hypotension

Implications

- Xylazine lacks significant imidazoline receptor activity → limited bradycardia and hypotension
- \blacksquare No significant respiratory depression \rightarrow limited mortality expected

Pharmacokinetics

- Time to effect is 1-2 minutes with IV administration
 - Can be given IM, SC, PO, IN
- Duration of effect up to 4 hours (in animals)





Lowry JA, Brown JT. Clin Toxicol (Phila). 2014 Jun;52(5):454-69 Bosquet P. Pharmacol Rev 2020, 72 (1) 50-79; https://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/drug_chem_info/Xylazine.pdf_Nov 2022

OVERDOSE HUMAN SELF HARM ATTEMPTS WITH XYLAZINE

Human Overdose with the Veterinary Tranquilizer Xylazine

DAVID G. SPOERKE, MS, RPh,* ALAN H. HALL, MD,* MICHAEL J. GRIMES, MD,† BERTRAND N. HONEA, III, MD,‡ BARRY H. RUMACK, MD*

Three patients self-injected the veterinary tranquilizing agent xylazine (Rompun²). The first patient developed mild bradycardia and hypotension, miosis, and a feeling of disorientation. The other two patients became apneic and required intubation and mechanical ventilation. Initial mild hypertension followed by mild hypotension and a mildly elevated blood glucces was seen in the second patient, whereas both the second and third patients developed mild bradycardia. Xylazine has structural similarity to the phenothizaines and parmacological activity similar to clonidine. With increasing veterinary use, the availability and potential for human exposures may also increase. (Am J Emerg Med 1986:4:222-224)

Intentional self-injection of xylazine

- Patient 1: mild bradycardia, hypotension, miosis, disorientation
- Patient 2: initial hypertension, then hypotension, elevated glucose, apnea requiring intubation
- Patient 3: mild bradycardia, apnea requiring intubation

Spoerke DG, et al. Am J Emerg Med May 1986;4(3):222-4.

Opioid overdoses involving xylazine in emergency department patients: a multicenter study

Clinical outcome variables	Xylazine (<i>n</i> = 90)	Xylazine absent ($n = 231$)	P-Value	
Cardiovascular outcomes				
Received CPR	4 (4.4%)	33 (14.3%)	0.013	
Bradycardia	2 (2.2%)	4 (1.7%)	0.77	
Pulmonary outcomes				
Intubated within 4 h	2 (2.2%)	13 (5.6%)	0.193	
Non-invasive positive pressure within 4 h	1 (1.1%)	4 (1.7%)	0.689	
Any ventilatory support within 4 h	3 (3.3%)	17 (7.4%)	0.182	
Intubated after 4 h	2 (2.2%)	11 (4.8%)	0.298	
Non-invasive positive pressure after 4 h	2 (2.2%)	2 (0.9%)	0.327	
Any ventilatory support after 4 h	4 (4.4%)	13 (5.6%)	0.67	
Central nervous system outcomes				
Coma within 4 h	24 (26.7%)	87 (37.7%)	0.063	
Coma after 4 h	12 (13.3%)	35 (15.2%)	0.682	
Overall outcomes				
Death	1 (1.1%)	5 (2.16%)	0.528	
Discharged from the ED	59 (65.6%)	147 (63.6%)	0.528	
ICU Admissions	11 (12.2%)	39 (16.9%)	0.30	
Miscellaneous				
Length of hospitalization (h); median (IQR)	10 (5–28)	9 (5–36)	0.806	
Total naloxone dose (mg)	3.68 (1.3-4.05)	2.8 (2-4.1)	0.448	

Table 2. Clinical outcomes in xylazine vs. control patients.

Abbreviations: IQR, interquartile range; CPR, cardiopulmonary resuscitation; ED, emergency department; ICU, intensive care unit. The bold values indicate variables that are statistically significant (P < 0.05).

*Percentage of entire cohort.

NALOXONE DOES NOT REVERSE THE EFFECTS OF XYLAZINE, YET IT IS THE DRUG OF CHOICE

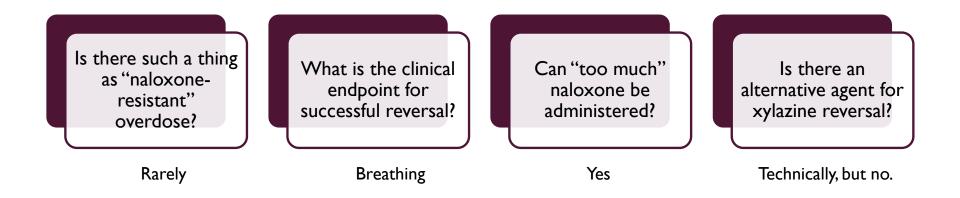
	XYLAZINE-RELATED			ALL SUSPECTED HEROIN		
YEAR	SUBMISSIONS		GLASSINE BAGS		SUBMISSIONS	GLASSINE BAGS
2019	368	3%	9,038	1%	13,010	680,807
2020	855	11%	30,236	6%	7,814	500,715
2021	3,052	30%	239,998	29%	10,341	821,171
2022	2,614	35%	138,818	29%	7,374	475,826
2023 (TO 9/30)	2,529	50%	144,637	47%	5,039	310,665

SUSPECTED HEROIN GLASSINE BAGS CONTAINING XYLAZINE				
ANALYZED 1/1/2015 - 12/31/2022				
FENTANYL/4-ANPP/XYLAZINE	82,612	19%		
HEROIN/FENTANYL/4-ANPP/XYLAZINE	42,408	10%	1	
FENTANYL/XYLAZINE	28,826	7%	1	
HEROIN/FENTANYL/XYLAZINE	19,871	5%	1	
HEROIN/FENTANYL/FLUOROFENTANYL/	15.250	4%	1	
TRAMADOL/XYLAZINE	15,256 4%			
XYLAZINE ONLY (MONO DRUG)	724	0.2%]←	
OTHER FENTANYL & XYLAZINE		E 40/	1	
COMBINATIONS	228,101	54%		
OTHER DRUGS OR COMBINATIONS	7,664	2%]	
TOTAL 425,462				
Content is listed in the order of amounts found in the sample.				

Data from New Jersey State Police

WHAT IS THE OPTIMAL DOSING STRATEGY FOR NALOXONE?

Remember, we are treating fentanyl not xylazine!



COMPARISON OF ATIPAMEZOLE WITH YOHIMBINE FOR ANTAGONISM OF XYLAZINE

Institute of the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science Copyright 2017 by the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science



Comparison of Atipamezole with Yohimbine for Antagonism of Xylazine in Mice Anesthetized with Ketamine and Xylazine

Christopher F Janssen,^{1,6,4} Pauline Maiello,² M Jerry Wright Jr,³ Kara B Kracinovsky,¹ and Joseph T Newsome^{1,4} -



INDICATIONS: ANTISEDAN is indicated for the reversal of the sedative and analgesic effects of DEXDOMITOR (dexmedetomidine hydrochloride), and DOMITOR (medetomidine hydrochloride) in dogs.

It is currently not FDA-approved for human use

https://www.zoetisus.com/products/petcare/antisedan-atipamezole

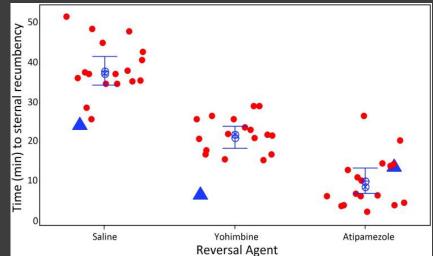
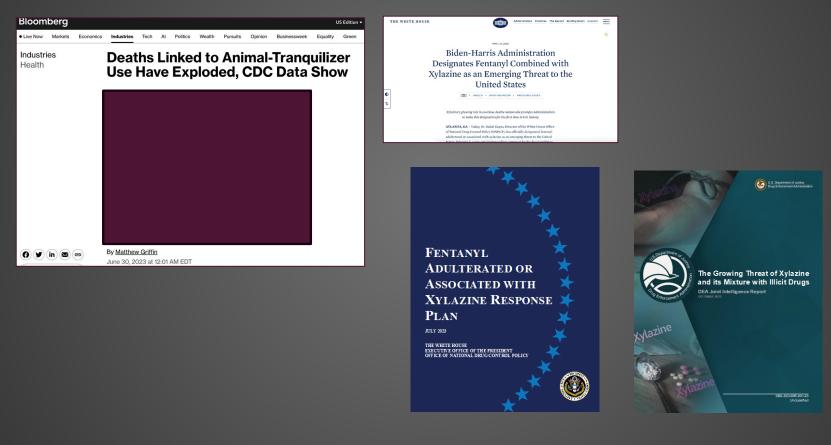


Figure 1. Time to return of the righting reflex in mice anesthetized with $\alpha 2$ agonist xylazine, in combination with ketamine, after intraperitoneal administration of either of the $\alpha 2$ antagonists atipamezole (1 mg/kg IP) and yohimbine (1.5 mg/kg IP) or saline (control). At these dosages, atipamezole (mean \pm 1 SD, 10.3 \pm 6.5 min) resulted in the most rapid recovery of the mice to sternal recumbency, allowing for prompt return of the mice to the home cage after anesthesia, compared with yohimbe (21.3 \pm 5.6 min) and saline (38.2 \pm 7.5 min). The 3 data points designated by triangles indicate a technical error, in which the antagonist was given at 10 min, rather than 15 min, after the anesthetic combination.

XYLAZINE AVAILABLE DATA AND RISK MESSAGING

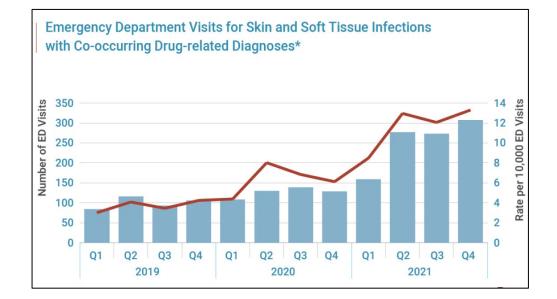


Xylazine	Opioid
Anxiety	Anxiety
Dysphoria	Dysphoria
Restlessness	Restlessness
	N/V/D
	 Myalgia
	 Rhinorrhea
	 Tremor
	 Yawning
	 Piloerection

Treatment: As for opioids, including comfort meds

OVERLAPPING "WITHDRAWAL" SYNDROMES

XYLAZINE ASSOCIATED WOUNDS



XYLAZINE ASSOCIATED WOUND PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

- Longstanding history of skin ulcers with injection drug use
 - Heroin
 - Black tar heroin
 - "Krokodil" (desomorphine)

Potential Causes of Wounds from Injection Drug Use:

- Obliterative vasculitis from repetitive injection ("shooter's patch")
- Infectious
- Skin picking causing excoriations and ulcers
- Poor wound healing (various causes)
- Cytotoxic effect of drug (irritant)
- Localized pharmacological effect (hypoxia)
- Compression ulcer

WOUND CARE

Cessation of injection

Clean with soap/water, chlorhexidine, Dakin's Half Strength Solution, or 1% acetic acid

Debridement (enzymatic vs surgical)

Antimicrobial coverage (Silver sulfadiazine cream, bacitracin ointment)

Non-adherent (petroleum gauze or other additive to promote moist wound environment) and absorptive dressing

Biodegradable Temporizing Matrix (BTM), skin grafting, epithelialization/complete closure





FINAL TAKEAWAYS/ SUMMARY

- Xylazine is an alpha-2 agonist found in increasing frequency mixed in heroin/fentanyl especially in the Northeast
- Causes significant sedation, not reversible by naloxone
- Does not appear to directly increase the fatality rate from fentanyl
- Repeated use *may* cause a withdrawal syndrome (unique?) typically described as anxiety and dysphoria
- Repetitive xylazine use is associated with necrotic wound development

SELF KNOWLEDGE CHECK

In the absence of naloxone, after calling 911, what should be done to help a patient with a xylazine/fentanyl overdose?

- a. Inject epinephrine (Epi-pen)
- b. Provide rescue breathing
- c. Stimulate with cold or hot water
- d. Give sublingual buprenorphine

SELF KNOWLEDGE CHECK (CONT.)

In the absence of naloxone, after calling 911, what should be done to help a patient with a xylazine/fentanyl overdose?

- a. Inject epinephrine (Epi-pen)
- b. Provide rescue breathing
- c. Stimulate with cold or hot water
- d. Give sublingual buprenorphine

Rationale: Because most of the harm from xylazine is due to the fentanyl that is present, death is almost always due to respiratory arrest. Thus, rescue breathing by any means will provide oxygen to help reduce the harms. The other methods are either ineffective, unsafe, or unstudied.

Managing the potential public health threats associated with xylazine mixed with fentanyl in the community

Rachel S. Wightman, MD FACMT

Assistant Professor of Emergency Medicine and Epidemiology Alpert Medical School of Brown University Director of Medical Toxicology Education Consultant Medical Director, Rhode Island Department of Health







- Understand testing options to determine the presence of xylazine in a community
- Identify opportunities for public health, community, and clinician partnerships to improve communication, outreach, and outcomes
- Provide examples of harm reduction initiatives to help minimize morbidity and mortality from xylazine

Xylazine testing overview

- Community drug checking
 - Screening vs. Confirmatory (e.g. MAADS, NYC)
 - Potential legal concerns in many states
- Non-fatal overdose testing
 - Not part of standard testing in health care settings
- Fatal overdose testing
 - Post-mortem testing algorithms vary
 - Delayed reporting
- Drug seizure testing
 - Testing and reporting often delayed
 - Data sharing limited, may lack context

Testing considerations for xylazine

- Rapidly evolving landscape
- Pharmacokinetics in humans
- Clinical Utility
 - point of care (community drug, ED, hospital, office-based testing) vs. surveillance
- Metabolites
- False positives/negatives
- Testing infrastructure which are not siloed and ready to detect and communicate changes
- Interpretation and communication of quantitative testing

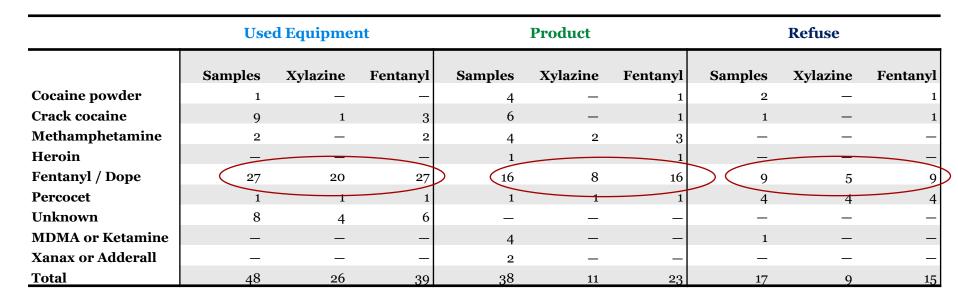
testRI overview



Toxicological and Ethnographic Drug Surveillance Testing RI

- Two-year community-based research study (MPIs: Dr. Rachel Wightman and Dr. Alexandra Collins)
- Toxicology testing (n=200 samples) + feedback surveys
- Qualitative interviews with people who use drugs (n=50)
- Rapid dissemination of testing findings across audiences to inform harm reduction efforts
- Community Advisory Board/Project Partners : People with lived experience, Project Weber Renew, House of Hope, Rhode Island Department of Health, treatment providers
- Samples are donated: (1) by study participants or (2) anonymously donated
- Collect location and substance the individual reported buying
- Samples include product, equipment (e.g., syringes, choy, cookers, pipes) and refuse (e.g., baggies)
- All samples tested via LC-QTOF-MS at Rhode Island Hospital Laboratory run by Dr. Adina Badea

2022 testing results snapshot



testRl

Xylazine was present in 63% (33/52) of samples donated as fentanyl and 45% of samples overall *Xylazine was always detected in the presence of fentanyl

testRI ethnographic snapshot



- Anecdotes of change in drug use experience and observed partner drug use including:
 - New onset incontinence
 - Compression wounds and peripheral nerve injury
 - Deep sedation
- Example quotes from others:
 - "[It was] no dope. I couldn't tell you what was in it. [Interviewer: What was the feeling?] Like woozy. Like taking a sleeping pill or something.
 - "Made me feel like, drowsy, like, I was like, sleepwalking, I don't know. It was weird."



Drug Overdose Testing (DOT)

	Xylazine (n)	Fentanyl (n)	Percent fentanyl positive samples with xylazine
76 Urine samples	25 (33%)	67 (88%)	37%
76 Blood samples	11 (14%)	58 (76%)	19%
Both Urine and Blood samples	10 (13%)	58 (76%)	17%
Not Detected	50 (66%)	9 (12%)	

Median time to collection of blood from ED triage time was approximately 4 hours and 50 minutes Median time to collection of urine from ED triage time was approximately 4 hours and 30 minutes * Every sample positive for xylazine also tested positive for fentanyl

Xylazine Drug Seizures in RI

- Currently, finding xylazine as a fentanyl adulterant in both powder and counterfeit pill forms
- Xylazine was found in nearly **40% of counterfeit opioid pills tested in 2022** Xylazine determinations in seized fentanyl incidents in Rhode Island

•			•					
Q3 21	Q4 21	Q1 22	Q2 22	Q3 22	Q4 22	Q1 23	Q2 23	
45%	43%	34%	38%	45%	37%	46%	48%	

• Limitations

This is only seizure testing data submitted by law enforcement or medical examiner

About 5% of the cases don't have occurrence dates and are not included in this calculation

This does not account for separations of pills, powders, rinse/residue, or if any other drugs were found in the substances

* Data courtesy of the RIDOH Forensic Drug Chemistry Lab

Workflow example

New Finding Workgroup Session	 Xylazine detected in Rhode Island drug supply. Confirmed by testing starting in May 2022 and community outreach reports Initially, 62% of samples tested (52/84) containing fentanyl also had xylazine present Rhode Island Department of Health coordinated numerous multidisciplinary meetings to discuss steps to address health concerns related to xylazine exposure
Content Development	 Accurate information, accessible for people who use drugs, the public, and community partners Enhanced overdose prevention training
Community Outreach	 Using newly developed communications materials and training to educate broader community about presence of xylazine and potential risks

Partner messaging



Rhode Island Department of Health @ @RIHEALTH - Nov 17, 2022 ... Check out the latest newsletter from the Governor's #OverdosePrevention and Intervention Task Force. This month's issue includes announcements from @GovDanMcKee, a downloadable resource on #xylazine, upcoming events for #WorldAIDSDay, and more. bit.ly/3AptyiJ



Four Ways to Stay Safer with Xylazine Xylazine is a powerful veterinary sedative recently found in the Rhode Island drug supply. Here's how to stay safer: Use near someone who can Have naloxone nearby check on you Drugs that have xylazine in them very often have Make sure someone fentanyl, too. Make sure is around to administer you and your friends M naloxone if you carry naloxone. overdose Use new supplies and get Call 911 first if there is an overdose 911 will instruct you on how to support wounds treated the person's breathing. If the person is (中) breathing again but still sedated, put Xylazine can cause severe them on their side supported by a bent wounds that can lead to knee. The Good Samaritan Law an infection. Always use provides certain legal new supplies and get protection, whether you have care for wounds. drugs on you or not. Get FREE safer drug use supplies and other resources: AIDS Care Ocean State Project Weber/RENEW 557 Broad Street Providence PL02907 640 Broad Street Providence PL02907 124 Broad Street, Pawtucket, RI 02860 Tel: 401-781-0665 Kennedy Plaza, Providence, RI 02903 Hours: Mon.-Fri., 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Tel: 401-383-4888 Tues. & Thurs. 6 p.m.-8 p.m. Hours: Mon.-Wed.; Fri., 10 a.m.-4 p.m. WERED Thurs., 10 a.m.-2:30 p.m. Parent Support Network **Community Care Alliance** 535 Centerville Road, Suite 202 245 Main Street, 3rd Floor, SUDDORT Warwick, RI 02886 Woonsocket, RI 02895 Tel: 401-603-6069 Tel: 401-235-6044 Hours: Mon.-Fri., 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Hours: Mon.-Fri., 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. For safer drug use supplies, resources, and more PREVENT RI information, visit PreventOverdoseRI.org/xvlazine

https://preventoverdoseri.org/xylazine/

Provider dissemination



September 13, 2023

testRI Update: Nitazenes Detected in Local Drug Supply



The Rhode Island Department of Health (RIDOH), in partnership with Brown University School of Public Health and the Alpert Medical School, share these June and July 2023 local drug supply updates from testRI. This study looks at samples of what is in Rhode Island's drug supply and how changes to the supply are impacting people who use drugs.

Protonitazene, isotonitazene, metonitazene, and etonitazene have been detected in several drug samples tested in Rhode Island over the spring and summer of 2023.

Audiences Reached

Recipients of provider advisories including:

- Licensed social workers
- Licensed mental health counselors
- Licensed psychologists
- Licensed marriage and family therapists
- Licensed chemical dependency professionals
- Licensed nurses
- Licensed physicians
- Licensed advanced practice providers
- Licensed pharmacists

Outreach initiatives

- Continued emphasis of importance of naloxone
 - Xylazine found mainly with fentanyl, naloxone is still of critical importance
- Drug checking including xylazine test strips
 - Utility of test strips in a xylazine saturated market and other limitations
 - Anecdotally have heard preference for single test strip versus combined fentanyl and xylazine strip
 - Potential false positives (e.g., lidocaine)
- Wound care outreach
 - Limited availability, capacity, and accessibility of wound care centers
 - Importance of dedicated professionals and not trainees in the community
 - Wounds cited as barriers to access shelters, residential treatment, etc.

Summary

- Testing and data should not be siloed
- Importance of multidisciplinary teams and community advisory boards not just in outreach, but also decision making
- Approach will be influenced by local factors (e.g., level of xylazine saturation, data sources)
- Continued emphasis of naloxone



Xylazine test strips can potentially result in false positives.

a. True

b. False

Self Knowledge Check (cont.)

Xylazine test strips can potentially result in false positives. a. True

b. False

Rationale: Xylazine test strips have been shown to have false positives with lidocaine among other substances

Questions?

- Special Thanks
 - Dr. Francesca Beaudoin, Dr. Adina Badea, Dr. Alexandra Collins
 - Rhode Island Department of Health
 - Foundation for Opioid Response Efforts
 - Vartan Gregorian Fox Point Elementary School

To Ask a Question

- Using the Zoom Webinar System
 - Click on the "Q&A" button
 - Type your question in the "Q&A" box
 - Submit your question
- If you are a patient, please refer your question to your healthcare provider.
- If you are a member of the media, please direct your questions to CDC Media Relations at 404-639-3286 or email <u>media@cdc.gov</u>.

Joining the Q&A Session

 Julie O'Donnell, PhD, MPH LCDR, US Public Health Service Team Lead, Overdose Mortality Team Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch Division of Overdose Prevention National Center for Injury Prevention and Control Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

TRAIN

- January 1, 2024: Move from Training and Continuing Education Online (TCEO) to CDC TRAIN (<u>https://www.train.org/cdctrain</u>).
- Existing Activities: Continue to use TCEO for existing activities that have CE set to expire in 2024, since these courses will not move to CDC TRAIN. You may also use TCEO for existing activities with CE set to expire in 2025, before the courses transition to CDC TRAIN sometime next year. If you begin one of these courses in TCEO, we will let you know when the course will move to CDC TRAIN.
- **Transcripts & Certificates**: You can access and download CE transcripts and certificates in TCEO through the end of 2025.
- Instructions will be available on both platforms and a learner support team will be available to answer questions.

Continuing Education

- All continuing education for COCA Calls is issued online through CDC TRAIN at CDC TRAIN (<u>https://www.train.org/cdctrain</u>).
- Those who participate in today's COCA Call and wish to receive continuing education please complete the online evaluation by April 1, 2024, with the course code WC4520R-022924. The registration code is COCA022924.
- Those who will participate in the on-demand activity and wish to receive continuing education should complete the online evaluation between April 2, 2024, and April 2, 2026, and use course code WD4520-022924. The registration code is COCA022924.

Today's COCA Call will be Available to View On-Demand

- When: A few hours after the live call ends*
- What: Video recording
- Where: On the COCA Call webpage
 - <u>https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2024/callinfo_022924.asp</u>

*A transcript and closed-captioned video will be available shortly after the original video recording posts at the above link.

Upcoming COCA Calls & Additional Resources

- Continue to visit <u>https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/</u> to get more details about upcoming COCA Calls.
- Subscribe to receive notifications about upcoming COCA calls and other COCA products and services at <u>emergency.cdc.gov/coca/subscribe.asp</u>.

Thank you for joining us today!



http://emergency.cdc.gov/coca

For more information, contact CDC 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636) TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

