



WHAT IS HARM REDUCTION?

Harm reduction is a practical and compassionate approach to health and wellbeing that recognizes the realities of life. Instead of judgment or punishment, harm reduction focuses on minimizing risks and supporting individuals to make safer choices that work for them.

It's about meeting people where they are, without requiring them to change who they are.

Examples of Harm Reduction in Action:

- Naloxone Distribution: Carrying and knowing how to use naloxone (Narcan) can reverse opioid overdoses and save lives.
- Safe Use Supplies: Access to sterile syringes and safe use kits prevents the spread of diseases like HIV and hepatitis.
- Safe Consumption Spaces: Supervised sites provide a safe, non-judgmental environment for substance use, reducing the risk of overdose.
- Safer Sex Practices: Condoms, PrEP, and STI testing help reduce the risks of sexually transmitted infections.
- Mental Health Support: Harm reduction also extends to emotional and mental well-being, offering non-coercive, personcentered care.

By focusing on safety and dignity, harm reduction helps create stronger, healthier communities where everyone has access to support, regardless of their circumstances.







Drug checking services help individuals test substances for harmful contaminants or unexpected potency, reducing risks and promoting informed choices.

How It Works:

- Reagent Testing: Uses chemicals to identify certain substances through color changes.
- Test Strips: Simple and portable strips, like fentanyl test strips, detect the presence of specific contaminants in a substance.
- Advanced Testing: Lab-grade tools like spectrometry provide detailed results.

Why It Matters:

- Detects contaminants like fentanyl or dangerous additives.
- Helps avoid overdose by identifying substance potency.
- Fosters care and reduces stigma.

Where to Access:

- Community harm reduction organizations and some festivals offer free or low-cost testing.
- Personal testing kits are available but may be less accurate.

Drug checking services save lives and encourage broader conversations about health, support, and systemic change.





QATHET CARE CUPBOARDS-SAFE USE SUPPLIES

WISHING WELL - 6251 YEW ST

CRANBERRY HALL - 6928 CRANBERRY ST

TLA AMIN FIRE HALL - 5027 RIVER RD

?AJLMET - 15160 HWY 101

LUND STOCKPILE STORE -1436 HWY 101 LUND

TEXADA MEDICAL CLINIC 2603 SANDERSON RD GILLIES BAY.

TEXADA FOOD BANK - 2099 LEGION RD VAN ANDA

NALOXONE

CHECK TO SEE IF THEY ARE RESPONSIVE
IF THEY ARENT RESPONSIVE CALL 911 IMMEDIATELY.

BEGIN PREPARING NALOXONE,
FILL NEEDLE WITH ONE DOSE OF NALOXONE AND
ADMINISTER TO THE LEG - REPEAT AS NEEDED.

WHAT TO EXPECT AFTER ADMINISTERING NALOXONE

PEOPLE WITH PHYSICAL DEPENDANCE ON OPIOIDS MAY HAVE WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS WITHIN MINUTES AFTER NALOXONE HAS BEEN ADMINISTERED. WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS MIGHT INCLUDE HEADACHES, CHANGES IN BLOOD PRESSURE, RAPID HEARTRATE, SWEATING, NAUSEA, VOMITING, AND TREMORS. WHILE THIS IS UNCOMFORTABLE, IT IS USUALLY NOT LIFE THREATENING

IF SOMEONE YOU KNOW HAS EXPERIENCED AN OVERDOSE, ALWAYS ENCOURAGE THEM TO GO TO THE HOSPITAL, NALOXONE CAN WEAR OFF AND A REACCURING OVERDOSE IS POSSIBLE

#ENDSTIGMA

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FENTANYL TEST STRIPS (FTS)

Fentanyl test strips are important because they help detect the presence of fentanyl in drugs, reducing the risk of overdose. Since fentanyl is highly potent and often mixed into other substances without the user's knowledge. Using test strips can provide a crucial warning and allow individuals to take harm reduction measures, such as avoiding use or using



- Put a small amount (at least 10mg) of your drugs aside in a clean, dry container.
- Fentanyl test strips for fentanyl ******** on this end at this end Negative
- 2. Add water to the container and mix. For most drugs, you need ½ teaspoon of water. If you are testing methamphetamines,-MDMA, or ecstasy, use 1 full teaspoon for every 10 mg of crystal or powder you are testing.
- 3. Place the wavy end of the test strip down in the water and let it absorb for about 15 seconds.
- 4. Take the strip out of the water and place it on a flat surface for 2 to 5 minutes.
 - 5. Read results.



WHAT ARE BENZODIAZEPINES?

(BENZOS) BENZODIAZEPINES ARE A CLASS OF PHARMACEUTICAL DRUGS DEVELOPED TO TREAT SYMPTOMS OF ANXIETY, INSOMNIA OR SEIZURES. THE RISK FOR ABUSE AND DEPENDENCY ARE HIGHER THAN MOST OTHER MEDICATIONS, EVEN WITH A PERSON PRESCRIBED FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME. IE A PERSON TRIES TO STOP SUDDENLY THEY WILL GO THROUGH WITHDRAWEL SYMPTOMS.

WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS

- · SLEEP DISTURBANCES
- · ANXIETY · INCREASED TENSION
- ·PANIC ATTACKS · EXCESSIVE SWEATING
 - · CRAVINGS · HEART PALPITATIONS
 - · HEADACHES · HAND TREMORS
 - · STIFF MUSCLES

<u>LESS COMMON SYMPTOMS (SEVERE ADDICTION) ·</u>

HALLUCINATIONS · SEIZURES PSYCHOSIS OR PSYCHOTIC REACTIONS · INCREASED RISK OF SUICIDAL IDEATION





ANTEROGRADE AMNESIA

ANTEROGRADE AMNESIA IS A CONDITION THAT IMPAIRS SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM MEMORY CREATION, CAUSING A COMPLETE INABILITY TO RECALL EVENTS THAT OCCURRED DURING INTOXICATION. WHEN A PERSON IS IN A BLACKOUT, THEY ARE TEMPORARILY UNABLE TO FORM NEW MEMORIES WHILE RELATIVELY MAINTAINING OTHER SKILLS SUCH AS: HAVING A CONVERSATION, EATING, HAVING SEX OR EVEN DRIVING.

EPISODES OF AMNESIA CAN RANGE FROM SECONDS,
MINUTES, AND HOURS TO DAYS. THE TIME OF ONSET
AND DURATION DEPENDS ON THE DOSE AND ROUTE
OF ADMINISTRATION. WHEN BENZOS CAUSE
ANTEROGRADE AMNESIA IT CAN LEAD TO EITHER
PARTIAL (FRAGMENTARY) BLACKOUTS OR COMPLETE
(EN-BLOC) BLACKOUTS. IT CAN BE DIFFICULT TO
IDENTIFY ANTEROGRADE AMNESIA BECAUSE THE
PERSON EXPERIENCING IT IS OFTEN AWAKE AND
ENGAGING IN REGULAR BEHAVIOR. THE USER MAY
ALSO ENGAGE IN RISKY BEHAVIOR

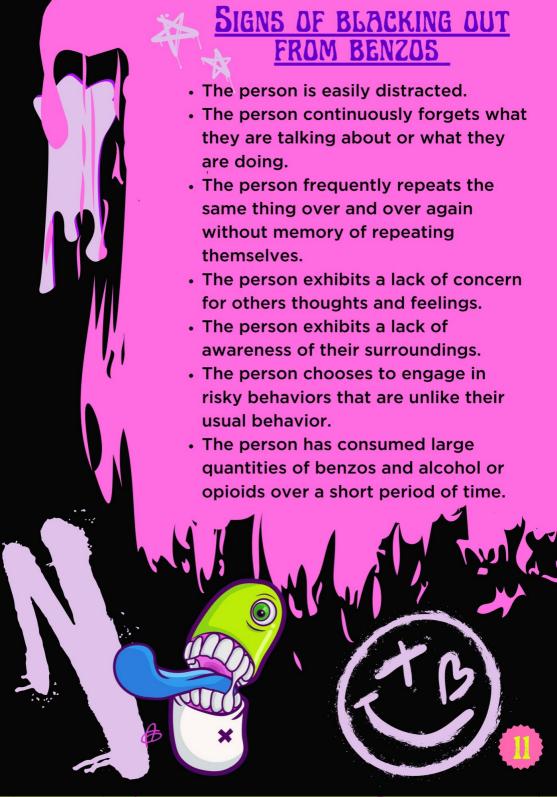
PARTIAL (FRAGMENTARY) BLACKOUTS

Are characterized by someone having the ability to recall certain events from intoxication and yet being unaware that other memories are missing until they are reminded of the missing "gaps". A blockage in memory formation prevents the transfer of short-term memory to long-term storage, resulting in only recalling portions of the event.



COMPLETE (EN-BLOC) BLACKOUTS

Are classified by the inability to recall any memories from intoxication, even when given cues. Once the brain can produce and store memories, a person may "wake up" from this state of amnesia and resume normal activity but most fall asleep before the end of the blackout.





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CRC DRUG CHECKING SERVICES

(QATHET)

