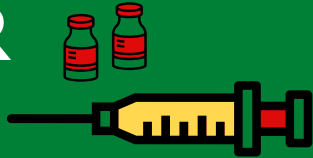


# NALOXONE

One of the most critical tools in overdose prevention is the opioid overdose reversal medication, naloxone. Naloxone is safe, effective, and can reverse an opioid overdose in as little as 2-5 minutes. Naloxone is commonly referred to as Narcan, the intranasal spray form of the medicine. In the state of Minnesota, you do not need a prescription to carry or administer naloxone.

## TRUE OR FALSE?



### 1. Anyone can carry naloxone.

**True.** Minnesota State Law allows trained individuals to carry and administer naloxone.

### 2. Getting trained to carry naloxone requires an in-person class and certification like CPR.

**False.** The Steve Rummler HOPE Network offers free training online that can be completed in around 15 minutes. Once trained, you can visit any of SRHN's Naloxone Access Points to receive a kit.

### 3. Narcan and naloxone are the same medication.

**True.** Narcan is the brand name for the intranasal form of naloxone.

# OUR ADVISORY COUNCIL

This campaign is led by a council of individuals who use their personal and professional expertise to combat disparities in the impact of the opioid crisis.



#### Pearl Evans

Overdose Prevention Program Administrator, MDH's Injury and Violence Prevention Section (IVPS)

#### Nate Hurse, MBA, MSW, LICSW, LADC

Consultant, MN DHS Alcohol Drug Abuse Division



#### Angela Reed

Chief Operations Officer, Turning Point, Inc.

#### Yussuf Shafie, MSW, LGSW, LADC

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#### William Westberry, BS, LADC

Clinical Supervisor - Culturally Specific Programs, Park Avenue Center



## Healing Together



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Steve Rummler  
**HOPE NETWORK**

Healing Together is a campaign by the Steve Rummler HOPE Network in partnership with MN DHS

OR VISIT [WWW.RUMMLERHOPE.ORG/HEALING-TOGETHER](http://WWW.RUMMLERHOPE.ORG/HEALING-TOGETHER)

#### SOURCES

1. Minnesota Department of Health (2021). Drug Overdose Data Update.
2. Hoffman KM, Trawalter S, Axt JR, Oliver MN. Racial bias in pain assessment and treatment recommendations, and false beliefs about biological differences between blacks and whites. Proc 4. Natl Acad Sci. 2016;113(16):4296. doi:10.1073/pnas.1516047113
3. Lagisetty PA, Ross R, Bohnert A, Clay M, Maust DT. Buprenorphine Treatment Divide by Race/Ethnicity and Payment. JAMA Psychiatry. 2019;76(9):979. doi:10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2019.0876

# ADDRESSING OVERDOSE DISPARITIES AND SHARING PREVENTION RESOURCES IN BLACK COMMUNITIES

# ABOUT THE CAMPAIGN

The opioid crisis has disproportionately impacted Black communities. According to preliminary 2020 data, Black Minnesotans face three times the risk of fatal drug overdose than white Minnesotans. This does not represent higher rates of drug use, but rather can be attributed to the same socio-economic and historical obstacles that account for numerous other health disparities. Trauma, negative stereotyping, unequal access to health services, stigma, lack of culturally responsive and culturally specific care, and fear of legal consequences are among some of the reasons that Black communities experience challenges in prevention, treatment, and recovery. Healing Together is a campaign to address the overdose rate disparities in Minnesota through overdose prevention, awareness, and strategic partnerships.



learn more at [rummlerhope.org/healing-together](https://rummlerhope.org/healing-together)

## OUR GOALS

**Create public awareness surrounding the overdose rate disparities facing Black communities**

**Bring attention to the critical work of culturally specific SUD treatment programs & services in the state of MN**

**Lower the barriers to overdose prevention resources, like naloxone, for Black Minnesotans**

**Dismantle the stigmas associated with substance use disorders and seeking SUD treatment**



## DID YOU KNOW?

Black patients face unique barriers in the diagnosis and treatment of substance use disorders (SUDs) and pain.

### Overdose Rates

2020 preliminary data found African American Minnesotans are **three times** as likely as white Minnesotans to experience a fatal drug overdose.<sup>1</sup>

### Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT)

A 2019 study found that of the 13.3 million visits that resulted in buprenorphine prescriptions, white patients accounted for 12.7 million of those visits while minority patients accounted for only 363,000.<sup>3</sup> The same study found Black patients had significantly lower odds of receiving buprenorphine prescriptions even after accounting for factors like age, gender, and payment method, despite having similar SUD diagnosis rates (3.5% for blacks, 4.7% for whites).

### Pain Treatment

In a 2016 study, 40% of first- and second-year medical students held the belief that “Black people’s skin is thicker than white people’s.”<sup>2</sup> This prejudice causes false perceptions of lower pain levels, and results in less effective treatment of pain in non-white patients. Untreated pain substantially increases the risk of self-medication and substance use.