

School Health Advisory Meeting

February 29, 2024

4:00p.m.

DISD Board Room

AGENDA

Welcome and Introductions

Jerri Bone

Fentanyl Curriculum Presentation/ Decision

Rachael Ricker

School Health Advisory Meeting

February 29, 2024, 4:00p.m.

DISD Board Room

Meeting Minutes

Attendance: Cindy Aguilar, Jerri Bone, Brenda Hayward, Dr. Jeannine Hatt, Mel Erwin, Debbie Hosford, Rita Noel, Regina Prigge, Rachael Ricker, Shelby Shelton, Paul Neumann

Fentanyl Curriculum Presentation/Decision Rachael Ricker

New fentanyl-related legislation passed during the 88th Texas Legislature to raise awareness of fentanyl poisonings and to promote prevention efforts. Students and families need to know that other drugs may contain a deadly level of fentanyl. The 88th Texas Legislature passed legislation related to fentanyl that will affect school health policies and health education beginning with the 2023-2024 school year.

HB 3908, known as Tucker's Law, requires the school health advisory council (SHAC) to recommend to the local board of trustees the appropriate grade levels and curriculum for instruction in the dangers of opioids, including addiction to and abuse of synthetic opioids such as fentanyl ([Texas Education Code \(TEC\) §28.004\(c\)](#)).

HB 3908 also adds new TEC, §38.040, which requires each school district and open-enrollment charter school to annually provide to students in grades 6–12 research-based instruction on fentanyl abuse prevention and drug poisoning awareness. The required instruction in fentanyl prevention and drug poisoning awareness must include the following:

- Suicide prevention
- Prevention of the abuse of and addiction to fentanyl
- Awareness of local school and community resources and any processes involved in accessing those resources
- Health education that includes information about substance use and abuse, including youth substance use and abuse

The Tucker's Law Project is working on a curriculum for students, but will not be ready to present to students this year. Rachael Ricker presented the proposed curriculum to the committee for their consideration. The video, *Dead on Arrival*, was shown to the committee. The documentary contained comments from parents who have lost children to fentanyl poisoning. Parents may view the video at the Rayce Rudeen Website, raycerudeen.org, under Resources.

In addition to the documentary, The Catch Global Curriculum was recommended to accompany the video. The nurse will present this information, with teachers and counselors present. The Catch information contains Fentanyl Facts Investigation worksheets, Narcan information, and suicide warning signs.

Grades 7-12 - view the video and hear part of the Catch Information.

Grade 6 - Catch curriculum only.

Much discussion occurred concerning the video, age appropriateness, suicide-warning signs, Narcan training, age appropriateness, Spanish Closed Caption, adults in attendance during the training.

Dr. Hatt moved that we accept the curriculum presented for the age levels presented.

Rita Noel seconded the motion.

All approved.

Meeting adjourned.

School Health Advisory Meeting--Sign In Sheet

2/29/2024

Members	Signature	Committee Role
Cindy Aguilar	<i>Cindy Aguilar</i>	Parent
Holly Bach		
Jerri Bone	<i>Jerri Bone</i>	Admin.
Brenda Hayward	<i>Brenda Hayward</i>	Mental Health
Shonda Cannon		
Mike DeHaven		
Dr. Jeannine Hatt Phelps	<i>J. Hatt</i>	PD
Mel Erwin	<i>M. Erwin</i>	SMS
Amanda Gunter		
Debbie Hosford	<i>D. Hosford</i>	Food Service
Lauren Hossle		
Jerika Liggett		
Jeidi Lyons		
Jacquine Melancon		
Lisa Mitchell		
Rita Noel	<i>Rita Noel</i>	Student Support Service
Regina Prigge	<i>Regina Prigge</i>	Admin
Rachael Ricker	<i>Rachael Ricker</i>	District Nurse
Shelby Shelton	<i>Shelby Shelton</i>	Guest

PAUL NEUMAN 14

P. Neuma PD

Fentanyl Facts Investigation

Directions

- 1) **To the group leader:** Read the fentanyl facts on the second page out loud as a group. Then, work together to create three key takeaways that your group feels students need to know. Write these takeaways in the first box of this page.
- 2) **Brainstorm** as a group about how students can refuse or avoid fentanyl and write your strategies in the second box on this page.

3 Most Important Facts for Teens to Know:



How Can Teens Avoid or Refuse Fentanyl?



Fentanyl: A synthetic (man-made) opiate used for pain relief that is highly addictive and strong enough that only a small dose can cause overdose and death.

- The amount of fentanyl that can kill you is so tiny that it can fit on the tip of a pencil and is equal to a few grains of salt.
- Fentanyl can be found as a white or colored powder, pressed into pills, or mixed into other drugs like cocaine, MDMA/ecstasy/"Molly," and methamphetamine. You just can't tell if there is fentanyl in illegal drugs.
- Fentanyl in liquid form has been found as a nasal spray, skin patch, eye drops, soaked onto paper tabs, or dropped onto small candies.
- Fentanyl is often added to counterfeit (fake) pills that look exactly like the real prescriptions like Xanax, Adderall, Oxycodone, Valium, Percocet and Vicodin.
- In 2023, DEA testing found a deadly dose of fentanyl in 7 out of 10 counterfeit pills.
- In many cases, the person who supplied the pill did not realize that it was fake or that it contained fentanyl. Never accept medication from anyone unless prescribed by a doctor.
- Some dealers lace their drugs with fentanyl to gain a reputation for selling "potent" drugs or to addict their users. Others don't even realize that they are selling drugs laced with fentanyl. Dealers are known to lie and say the drugs are safe because they want to addict you and make a sale.
- If you suspect an overdose, call 911, turn the person on their side, and try to wake them or keep them awake. Stay with them until 911 responders arrive. Remember that most states have laws that protect the person who called for help from legal trouble.
- Tolerance to fentanyl can build quickly, which means that one person who has tolerance can potentially take a drug containing fentanyl and live while another person without tolerance can take the exact same amount of the drug and overdose. So what's "safe" for one person is not safe for another.
- Using fentanyl in combination with other drugs or alcohol makes a fatal overdose more likely.
- Fentanyl is so strong (50x stronger than heroin) that overdose can happen within seconds or minutes after taking it.
- Fentanyl overdose signs include cold, clammy skin, blue skin especially on lips and fingertips, small pinpoint pupils, falling asleep or passing out, slowed breathing, weak breathing or no breathing, choking or gurgling sounds, and a limp body.
- Naloxone/Narcan is sold at most pharmacies and can be given 1-2 times via the nostrils. If you have it, it can be used to restore breathing in a person who is overdosing from an opioid drug after calling for 911.
- There are test strips that can detect fentanyl in drugs, but they are not 100% reliable. Because the test strips only test what they touch, they may not detect fentanyl present in other parts of the drug.
- In 2 out of 3 fentanyl overdose deaths, there were other people around, but no one responded or called 911.
- Fentanyl caused 200 deaths every day in 2022.