



FENTANYL RESOURCE FACTSHEET FOR PROVIDERS



INTRODUCTION

This snapshot of information is intended to provide resources to individuals, parents, professionals, and providers on fentanyl use among Latinos in the United States.

WHAT IS FENTANYL?



Fentanyl is a synthetic opioid that is up to 50 times stronger than heroin and 100 times stronger than morphine. It is a major contributor to fatal and nonfatal overdoses in the U.S.¹

DISPARITIES AMONG HISPANIC/LATINO POPULATIONS

High school-age Hispanic youth had the highest prevalence of select illicit drug use (16.1%) and prescription opioid misuse (15.1%) compared to the total high school-age youth population (14.0% for both) and other races/ethnicities.⁴

In 2017, death rates involving synthetic opioids increased by 617% and were the second highest for Hispanics compared to all other races/ethnicities.⁴

TREATMENT BARRIERS

Barriers to obtaining effective treatment include stigma, lack of information, language barriers, fear of deportation, lack of health insurance, and resistance to using pharmacotherapy.²

Latino clients generally have up to 30% lower odds of receiving medication for opioid use disorder compared to their White counterparts.⁵

Fentanyl and its impact on Hispanic and Latino Communities



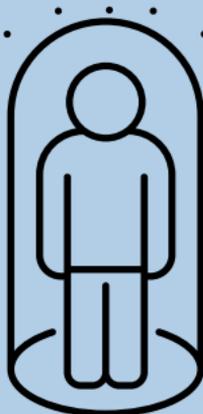
Hispanic/Latino populations diagnosed with an opioid use disorder, are less likely to obtain effective treatments such as buprenorphine and naltrexone, and adherence to medication-assisted treatment (MAT) is lower among Hispanics than among whites.²

In 2017, 40.2 % of Latino overdose deaths involved fentanyl.³



Environmental Risk Factors

- Immigration history
- Social isolation
- Economic marginalization
- Lack of access to healthcare - harm reduction and treatment services.³



Adverse Health Outcomes

- ADDICTION
- RESPIRATORY DEPRESSION
- UNCONSCIOUSNESS
- COMA
- DEATH³



Interventions

Opioid overdose-related deaths can be prevented when naloxone is administered in a timely manner.⁶

Hispanic/Latino populations are less likely to obtain effective medication assisted treatment.²

An effective step to closing the access to Naloxone gap in the Hispanic and Latino communities is raising awareness of Naloxone access laws.⁷

Scan the QR code on the right for more information about Naloxone access laws in your state among other resources.⁷



References

1. [Understanding Drug Overdoses and Deaths](#)
2. [Opioid Knowledge and Perceptions Among Hispanic/Latino Residents in Los Angeles](#)
3. [The Opioid Epidemic Among the Latino Population in California](#)
4. [The Opioid Crisis and the Hispanic Latino Population: As Urgent Issue Counseling, and Related Conditions](#)
5. [A Bifurcated Opioid Treatment System and Widening Insidious Disparities](#)
6. [MAT Medications, Counseling, and Related Conditions](#)
7. [State Naloxone Access Rules and Resources](#)

Click here to access our website for additional information.
[National Hispanic and Latino Addiction Technology Transfer Center](#)