

PROJECT MEDICINE DROP BOX

The Bayonne Police Department has completed the installation of a "Project Medicine Drop Box" to assist residents in the disposal of unused, expired, or unwanted prescription pills and tablets medication. Project Medicine Drop Box is an important component of the Bayonne Police Department's effort to stop the diversion and abuse of prescription drugs, including highly addictive opiate painkillers. Bayonne residents can take an active role in the fight against the nationwide epidemic of opiate and heroin abuse, which is often fueled by the abuse of prescription painkillers.

The Project Medicine Drop Box is yet another way in which the City of Bayonne is taking steps to enhance public safety by offering additional services that provide convenience to dispose of unused, expired, or unwanted prescription pills and tablets.

The drop box is located in the Bayonne Police Department entry foyer, located on the 2nd floor of City Hall on the 27th Street side. Members of the public are invited to visit the Project Medicine Drop Box site and deposit unused pill and tablet medications anonymously and with no questions. Liquid medicines and syringes will not be accepted. Bayonne's Project Medicine Drop site is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and 365 days a year.

COUNSELING - NJ ADDICTION SERVICES 24/7 HOTLINE - 1-844-276-2777

If you or a loved one is in need of substance abuse treatment or just looking for info and referral, please contact the IME Addictions Access Center 1-844-276-2777. This number provides clinically trained and supervised telephone specialists who are available 24 hours a day seven days a week to educate, assist, and refer individuals and families who may be battling addictions. Calls are free and the information shared is confidential. These addiction specialists will conduct a brief assessment on the phone, as well as conduct a financial eligibility screening to assess for appropriate payor sources for substance use treatment. The specialist will provide referrals for your consideration based on information collected, and will also offer a warm transfer to an agency if you choose to wait on the phone to be connected to treatment.

RESOURCES

GRASP OF HUDSON COUNTY GRIEF RECOVERY AFTER A SUBSTANCE PASSING

GRASP is a bereavement for the loss of a loved one from substance abuse. Meetings are held on the third Sunday of every month from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. at St. Vincent de Paul Church located at 979 Avenue C, Bayonne, NJ in the rectory meeting room in the basement. Entrance is located on 46th Street next to the garage.

For more information, visit: www.grasphelp.org.

RWJBARNABAS HEALTH AT BAYONNE

The RWJBarnabas Health Institute for Prevention and Recovery is a leader in the state for prevention, intervention and substance use disorder services. Through comprehensive recovery programs, the Institute for Prevention and Recovery perpetuates real change by facilitating effective, long-term recovery for individuals suffering from the disease of addiction.

RWJBarnabas Health at Bayonne
519 Broadway at 24th Street
Bayonne, NJ 07002
(201) 716-5700 / (833) 233-4377

SPECTRUM HEALTH CARE INC.

Spectrum Health Care (SHC), Inc. is a private, non-profit, CARF accredited agency under the New Jersey Department of Health, Division of Addiction Services. Located in Jersey City and serving residents of Hudson County, SHC provides a complete range of coordinated opioid treatment services in a professional and dynamic out-patient care setting.

SHC's program offers a service continuum providing assessment, evaluation, and diagnosis; medical consultations; individual and group counseling; co-occurring needs; medication management; pharmacotherapy; drug screenings and referral services.

Person and family-centered services, orientation, treatment and transitional planning are conducted in order to provide individualized care based upon an individual's strengths, needs, abilities and preferences.

Spectrum Health Care
74-80 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, NJ 07304
Phone: (201) 451-2544
Emergency Contact: (551) 200-0400

CITY OF BAYONNE POLICE DEPARTMENT



HEROIN AND OPIATE INFORMATION AND RESOURCE PAMPHLET



ROBERT GEISLER
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CITY OF BAYONNE
POLICE DEPARTMENT

630 AVENUE C
BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY 07002

(201)-858-6900

**IN CASE OF EMERGENCY
CALL 9-1-1**

This pamphlet is meant to provide information about heroin and opiate use, abuse, overdoses, the New Jersey Overdose Prevention Act and resources for drug users and family members of drug users.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 174 Americans die each day from a drug overdose. For the 12 month period ending June 2017, the CDC reported that 66,817 individuals died from a drug overdose. The United States saw an increase in drug overdose deaths of 21 percent between 2015 and 2016.

The Surgeon General reports that 300,000 people nationwide reported using heroin during the last year and 2 million Americans had a substance use disorder involving prescription pain relievers in 2015.

In New Jersey, in 2016, 2,000 residents died of a drug overdose – more than from guns, car accidents and suicides combined.

New Jersey and the country are in the midst of a vast opiate epidemic. Countless families are being ruined and too many lives are being lost, due to widespread (and growing) addiction to prescription opiates (OxyContin, Percocet, morphine) and illegal heroin abuse.

The opioids in question that are behind the climbing death toll are prescription opioids such as OxyContin and Vicodin, as well as the illicit drug heroin and synthetic opioids like fentanyl. Together, these drugs have created an overlap of use, abuse, and addiction, leading to record rates of all three, as well as overdose deaths.

The rampant overprescribing of prescription painkillers and the increasingly widespread availability of potent opioids like heroin and fentanyl, have created the perfect storm that is the opioid epidemic.



NEW JERSEY'S OVERDOSE PREVENTION ACT - CALL 911 DON'T RUN

One of the biggest factors contributing to fatalities is that many addicts are terrified to seek medical assistance during overdose, because they fear being arrested for use and/or possession. Expecting rough treatment from police, prosecutors and judges, many young addicts chose to "rough it out," risking death over jail-time and unaffordable court fines and penalties.

The overarching purpose of New Jersey's Overdose Prevention Act is to encourage individuals to seek immediate medical assistance whenever a drug overdose occurs. In the past, there have been times when individuals were unwilling or reluctant to call authorities for help for fear that this might lead to an arrest or prosecution for illegal drug use or possession. An individual experiencing a drug overdose needs to receive medical assistance as quickly as possible. The Overdose Prevention Act alleviates the fear of arrest and prosecution. The law provides legal protection in the form of immunity from arrest, prosecution or conviction for use or simple possession drug charge when a person, in good faith, seeks medical assistance for him/herself or for another individual. The request for medical assistance that triggers the law's immunity feature may be made by means of the 9-1-1 telephone emergency system or by any other means.

The New Jersey Overdose Prevention Act is intended to save lives by encouraging people to seek medical assistance whenever a drug overdose occurs. It does so by providing that those who, in good faith, seek medical assistance for an overdose victim will be immune from arrest and prosecution on a charge of use or simple possession of illegal drugs. The immunity also applies to the person suffering the overdose.

"Consistent with the spirit of the law and its overriding purpose to reduce disincentives to seeking prompt medical help, where it can reliably be determined that two or more persons were present at the time that the request for medical assistance was made and were aware of and participating in that request, police and prosecutors should proceed as if those persons had collaborated in making the

request for medical assistance, even though only one of them actually placed the call to the 9-1-1 emergency system or otherwise made the request for medical assistance. Persons who in this manner collaborated in making the request for medical assistance should not be arrested or prosecuted for an offense [for which immunity is granted under the law]."

For the complete text of the New Jersey Overdose Prevention Act, go to:

<https://nj.gov/lps/dcj/agguide/overdose-prevention-act.pdf>

RECOGNIZING AN OVERDOSE

Symptoms of an Opiate overdose include, but are not limited to:

- ⇒ evidence of excessive prescription drug use such as opiate painkillers
- ⇒ evidence of heroin use
- ⇒ muscle spasticity
- ⇒ slow and labored breathing
- ⇒ shallow breathing
- ⇒ stopped breathing (sometimes fatal within 2-8 minutes)
- ⇒ pinpoint pupils
- ⇒ dry mouth
- ⇒ cold and clammy skin
- ⇒ tongue discoloration
- ⇒ bluish colored fingernails and lips
- ⇒ spasms of the stomach and/or intestinal tract
- ⇒ constipation
- ⇒ weak pulse
- ⇒ low blood pressure
- ⇒ drowsiness
- ⇒ disorientation
- ⇒ coma
- ⇒ delirium