



**Rapid
Response**

HOW TO TEST FOR FENTANYL

Follow these instructions to detect the presence of fentanyl in a urine sample.

In Missouri:

- Drug overdose deaths **increased approximately 13% in 2021**
- Deaths involving stimulants **increased 24% in 2021**
- Deaths involving **BOTH** opioids and stimulants (fentanyl & meth or fentanyl & cocaine) **increased by approximately 26%**

How to test urine for the presence of fentanyl :

BEFORE TESTING, READ THE DIRECTIONS COMPLETELY.

1. Gather supplies before testing. Find a surface to place the used test strip and urine sample.
2. Use a cup to collect a urine sample
3. Open the test strip. While holding the strip by the solid blue end, dip the white end into the urine no higher than the straight blue line for **10 - 15 seconds**. Allow liquid to travel up the strip. **Removing the strip too early can lead to an inconclusive result.** Avoid soiled hands- only touch the solid blue side of the strip.
4. Remove test strip from the urine sample. Keep the wet side of the test strip from other surfaces. **Wait 1 - 2 minutes** before reading the test results.
 - a. One red line = positive for fentanyl
 - b. Two red lines = negative for fentanyl

Positive



Negative



Substances can be contaminated with fentanyl. Reduce the risk of overdose.
Follow the suggested Harm Reduction safety tips on the backside of the flyer.

Harm Reduction Safety Tips

- **Carry naloxone (also known as Narcan) in case of overdose event**
 - For more information visit: MIMHaddisci.org, noMDeaths.org, NEXTDistro.org, or DOTSproject.org
- **Never use alone**
 - Have someone else present with naloxone who knows how to administer it if needed. If using with another person, stagger use between individuals by at least 30 minutes. If no one can monitor you in person, contact the **Never Use Alone hotline at (800) 484 - 3731**
- **Know the risks**
 - Be aware that fentanyl has contaminated the drug supply
 - Avoid mixing drugs. Go slowly. Start with a small dose
 - Learn how to recognize and respond to an overdose
 - For more info on overdose response or training, visit noMDeaths.org or DOTSproject.org
 - Be aware of the risks for overdose with stimulant use, also known as "overamping"
 - For more info on harm reduction practices for individuals using meth, cocaine, or other stimulants, visit noMDeaths.org/stimulant-use-disorder-1
- **Get connected to treatment and recovery services**
 - Some services include medications, counseling, peer coaching, group therapy, and housing support. Please visit noMDeaths.org for more information on these services and other potential resources

**For more information please visit noMDeaths.org
or contact noMDeaths@mimh.edu**

