



## Preventing Overdose

### ***House Bill 1121***

- House Bill 1121 would expand access to overdose prevention supplies for providers enrolled in the Illinois Department of Human Service's Substance Use Prevention and Recovery Division Drug Overdose Prevention Team.
- Currently, only pharmacists, physicians, advanced practice registered nurses, physician assistants, or their designees are authorized to dispense adulterant supplies.
- The measure would also allow trained overdose responders for an organization enrolled in the Drug Overdose Prevention Program administered by IDHS to dispense drug adulterant testing supplies – also known as fentanyl test strips.

### ***House Bill 1557***

- House Bill 1557 would require for-profit music venues that have an occupancy of 1,000 or more to have opioid-overdose antidotes, such as naloxone, on hand.
- The measure would require venue to have staff on hand that have been sufficiently trained to utilize opioid-overdose antidotes to safely prevent an overdose.

### ***House Bill 3924***

- House Bill 3924 would require all high school students enrolled in a state-required health course to learn about the dangers of fentanyl and fentanyl contamination. Instruction would include:
  - Information on fentanyl itself, including an explanation of the differences between synthetic and non-synthetic opioids and illicit drugs, the variations of fentanyl itself, and the differences between the legal and illegal uses of fentanyl
  - Details about how to detect fentanyl in drugs and how to save someone from an overdose of fentanyl
  - The side effects and the risk factors of using fentanyl, along with information comparing the lethal amounts of fentanyl to other drugs
  - Details about the process of lacing fentanyl in other drugs and why drugs get laced with fentanyl