

Generation Rx : Safe Medication Practices for Life

Developed by The Ohio State University College of Pharmacy, Cardinal Health Foundation, and Generation Rx



Learning Objectives:

1. Participants will be able to safely use prescription medications and incorporate these practices into their everyday lives.
2. Participants will be able to understand the physical, emotional, and legal implications of misusing prescription opioids and stimulants.
3. Participants will be able to articulate how prescription opioids and stimulants impact the human body.
4. Participants will be able to model safe medication practices to their peers and community.

Technical Requirements:

AV equipment

- Overhead projector
- Sound system
- A computer with PowerPoint capabilities



Handouts:

No specific handouts are necessary

Time Needed:

1 hour

Group Size:

Any size of group

Physical Setting:

The space should allow for proper technology requirements and the participants sitting comfortably facing the projector

Preparation:

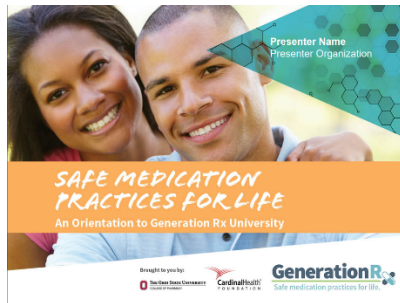
Generation Rx materials can be found on the Zeta Tau Alpha website under the programming tab.

- Download the PowerPoint presentation onto your computer from the website.
- Download the facilitation guide and review it prior to presenting it as it is designed to provide pertinent information on how to best present the workshop.
- Embed the following videos into the PowerPoint presentation:
 - “Safe Medication Practices for Life” is to be embedded on slide 7
 - “The Impact of Misusing Prescription Opioids” is to be embedded on slide 17
 - “The impact of Misusing Prescription Stimulants” is to be embedded on slide 26

Resources:

- More information about the program can be found at www.generationrx.org/take-action/college/
- The Ohio State University College of Pharmacy and Cardinal Health have more information at www.pharmacy.osu.edu/outreach/generation-rx-info

Welcome and Introductions



Slide One:

This presentation provides an overview of Generation Rx University messages designed to educate college students toward “safe medication practices for life.” We will focus on specific issues relating to opioid and stimulant medications, as well as some key general guidelines for safe medication-taking practices. Generation Rx University provides additional resources, including expanded activities and visual aids relating to each of these topics. We encourage you to check-out these materials at GenerationRx.org/take-action/college and use them to educate your family, friends and peers about these important issues.



Slide Two:

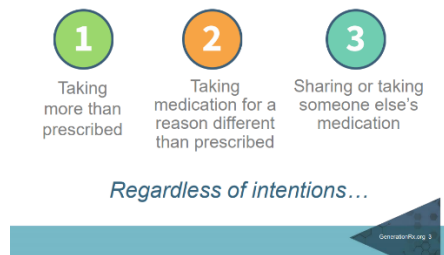
We consume more prescription medications in America than any other developed nation. These medications can help us live longer and healthier lives when used as directed by a health professional, but the dangers of misusing prescription drugs are real. Any medication can produce adverse health effects, and drug overdose is now our leading cause of accidental death. In fact, it's estimated that more people under 50 years of age die from drug overdoses than from any other cause (accidental or otherwise). These overdoses include those due to illicit “street” drugs like heroin, but as we will learn, the misuse of prescription medications can become the gateway to the use of these substances as well.

So, prescription drug misuse is a national epidemic:

1. More than 6 million Americans age 12 and older have used a prescription drug nonmedically (i.e., they've misused this product) in the past month¹.
2. More than 5,500 Americans misuse a prescription medication for the first time every day².
3. Prescription drugs are among the most misused substances in the United States, more than all illicit “street” drugs combined except marijuana.

4. Among all age groups, the most commonly misused prescription drugs are opioid pain medications (e.g., Vicodin , OxyContin). On our college campuses, the misuse of prescription stimulants (e.g., Adderall , Ritalin) is also of significant concern. Finally, prescription sedatives (e.g., Xanax , Valium) are often misused as well. And when these medications are taken together or consumed with alcohol, the outcome can be tragic.

Misusing medication is:



Slide Three:

What is meant by “prescription drug misuse”? We define misuse as engaging in primarily three behaviors.

1. Taking more of a prescription medication than prescribed.
2. Taking a prescription medication for a reason (or in a way) different than that intended by the prescriber.
3. Sharing or taking someone else’s prescription medication.

And regardless of our intentions, engaging in any of these behaviors is misuse.



Slide Four:

Some people misuse prescription drugs like opioid pain relievers, sedatives or stimulants. And we are here to consider important reasons why doing so can be harmful. But before we get started, what do you think? Is using a prescription medication that is not prescribed for you or in a different way than your health professional intended a risky decision?

Note to Presenters

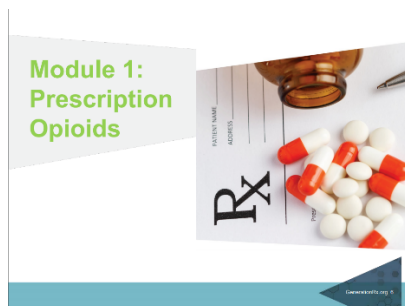
Encourage participants to discuss this question with their nearby peers and then briefly share their ideas with the group. Inform participants that you'll discuss different aspects of this question throughout the program.



Slide Five:

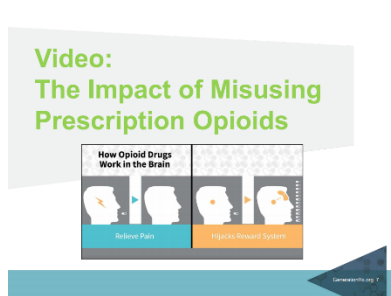
Today's program will include three modules. Each module consists of watching a short video, reviewing a few additional slides relating to the topic, and engaging in a brief discussion around some thought-provoking questions. Module topics include the dangers of misusing prescription opioid pain relievers and prescription stimulants, as well as a consideration of a few general safe medication practices.

Module 1: Prescription Opioids



Slide Six:

Module 1 relates to one of the most serious public health dilemmas of our time. You are probably aware that America is in the throes of an opioid epidemic. A consideration of safe medication practices for opioid pain medications is essential to helping you avoid becoming a statistic in this epidemic.



Slide Seven:

Let's begin by watching a short video that addresses risks inherent to the misuse of prescription opioids.

Note to Presenters

The video is posted online at: <http://www.generationrx.org/take-action/college/>. When you are ready to play the video, minimize this presentation. Once the video is complete, resume the presentation.



Slide Eight:

Let's engage in a brief discussion about some of the points addressed in this video. Here is our first discussion question – “*Am I putting myself at risk if I take prescription opioids and drink alcohol at the same time?*” Based on the video and your own understanding of this issue, try developing a response to this question.

Note to Presenters

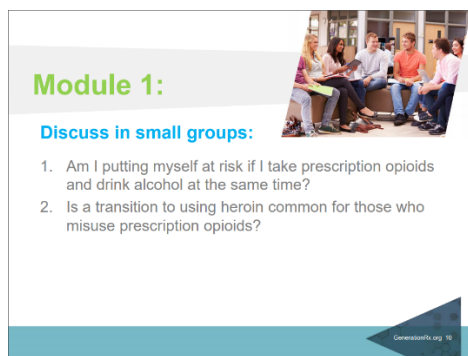
Encourage participants to share their thoughts aloud or discuss this question with their nearby peers (with a partner or in a small group). Potential responses with additional talking points are provided on slide 9.



Slide Nine:

All medications have side effects—and mixing alcohol with prescription drugs can sometimes enhance these negative effects.

1. For example, adverse side effects for prescription opioid pain medications include drowsiness, confusion, sedation, and slowed breathing. Drinking alcohol at the same time can actually worsen these potentially harmful effects.
2. In fact, many drug overdoses result from mixing prescription opioids with alcohol, prescription sedatives, or other drugs – which results in dangerously slow breathing and can cause death.



Module 1:

Discuss in small groups:

1. Am I putting myself at risk if I take prescription opioids and drink alcohol at the same time?
2. Is a transition to using heroin common for those who misuse prescription opioids?

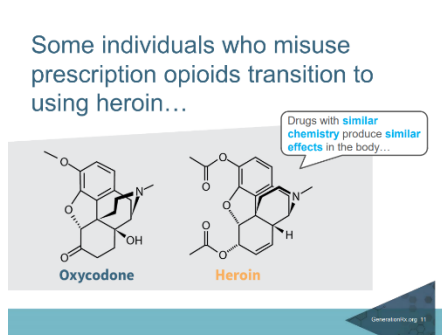
GenerationRx.org 10

Slide Ten:

Here is our second discussion question – “*Is a transition to using heroin common for those who misuse prescription opioids?*” Based on the video and your own understanding of this issue, try developing a response to this question.

Note to Presenters

Encourage participants to share their thoughts aloud or discuss these questions with their nearby peers (with a partner or in a small group). Potential responses with additional talking points are provided on slide 11.



Some individuals who misuse prescription opioids transition to using heroin...

Drugs with similar chemistry produce similar effects in the body...

Oxycodone

Heroin

GenerationRx.org 11

Slide Eleven:

It is well known that individuals who misuse prescription opioids sometimes transition to using heroin.

1. Recall from the video that because prescription opioids and heroin share similar chemistry, they also produce similar effects in the body. Because these effects are nearly identical, individuals who misuse and become dependent upon prescription opioids sometimes transition

to using heroin in order to experience the same (or stronger) effect. In many cases, heroin may also be easier (and cheaper) to obtain. In fact, there has been a substantial increase in the use of heroin, with approximately 75% of users reporting misusing prescription opioids first³.

2. Your brain doesn't care if society labels a drug as an illicit street drug or a prescription drug. If the two drugs share similar chemistry, they'll produce similar effects in the body, including increased risk for drug dependence and addiction. This relationship between prescription opioids and heroin is certainly troubling and serves as another reason to avoid misusing prescription opioids.

Module 1:

Discuss in small groups:

1. Am I putting myself at risk if I take prescription opioids and drink alcohol at the same time?
2. Is a transition to using heroin common for those who misuse prescription opioids?
3. What other problems may arise from misusing prescription opioids?

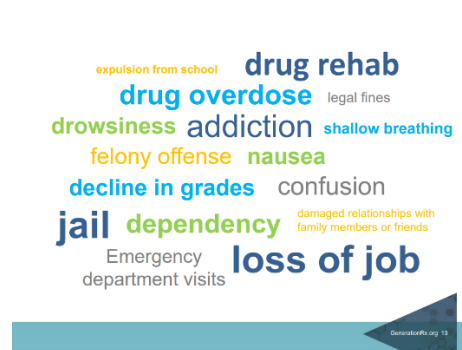


Slide Twelve:

Here is our last discussion question – “*What other problems may arise from misusing prescription opioids?*” Based on the video and your own understanding of this issue, try developing a response to this question.

Note to Presenters

Encourage participants to share their thoughts aloud or discuss these questions with their nearby peers (with a partner or in a small group). Potential responses with additional talking points are provided on slides 13-15.



Slide Thirteen:

Those who misuse prescription opioids sometimes spiral into drug dependency or addiction and the catastrophic health, legal and social consequences that can follow.

1. Health-related consequences: as noted in the video, the most tragic consequences of prescription drug misuse affect our health -- including drug overdose, which is the leading

cause of accidental death in the U.S. Emergency department visits and drug addiction treatment admissions relating to medication misuse have also escalated.

2. Legal consequences: federal law prohibits the possession of the types of medications which are most often misused without a prescription.
3. Social consequences: the misuse of medications can affect your family and friends, your job, your education, your finances, and much more.

Note to Presenters

If participants have already identified these problems, consider simply summarizing the problems noted in the word cloud.



Slide Fourteen:

If you suspect someone has overdosed on *any* drug or alcohol, how can you take action?

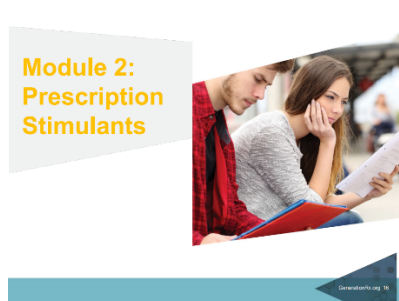
1. First, call 9-1-1.
2. Second, move the individual to the recovery position (place the individual on their left side—with their arms under their head, bending their right leg to prevent them from rolling onto their stomach). This position is designed to prevent suffocation if the individual vomits.
3. Third, if available, administer naloxone. More information on naloxone will be provided in the next slide.
4. Lastly, stay with the individual until help arrives.



Slide Fifteen:

1. Naloxone is available as an auto injector or as an intranasal spray.
2. Accessing naloxone by the general public varies from state to state. To find a naloxone distribution program in your area, consult the search engine labeled, “Overdose Prevention Program” at the following site: <http://harmreduction.org/overdose-prevention/overdose-news/prescribe-naloxone/>
3. It is critical to remember two precautions regarding the use of naloxone:
 - A. Because of naloxone’s actions in the body, it will precipitate withdrawal symptoms (e.g., vomiting, combativeness or agitation) upon administration in an individual physically dependent on opioid drugs.
 - B. If the patient actually overdosed on a non-opioid drug (prescription sedatives, alcohol, etc.), administering naloxone will have no effect, and it will not rescue breathing.
4. For more information on naloxone, visit “Learn/Helping Others” at GenerationRx.org.

Module 2: Prescription Stimulants



Slide Sixteen:

We’ve discussed the impact of misusing prescription opioids. Now, let’s switch our attention to prescription stimulants, which are often misused on college campuses.

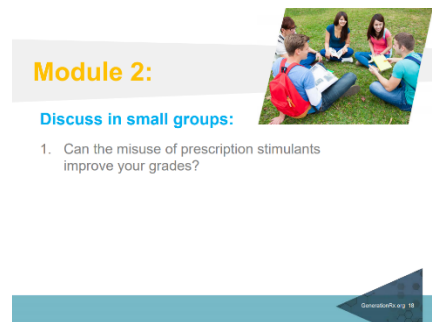


Slide Seventeen:

Let's watch a video that addresses risks inherent to the misuse of prescription stimulants. Then, we'll engage in a brief discussion.

Note to Presenters

The video is posted online at: <http://www.generationrx.org/take-action/college/>. When you are ready to play the video, minimize this presentation. Once the video is complete, resume this presentation.



Module 2:

Discuss in small groups:

1. Can the misuse of prescription stimulants improve your grades?

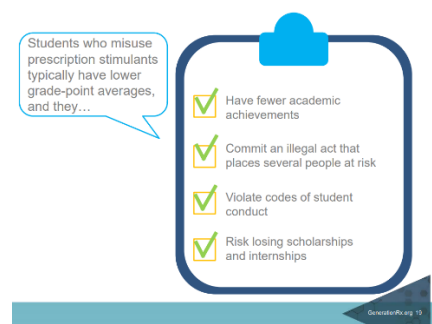
GenerationRx.org 18

Slide Eighteen:

Let's engage in a brief discussion about some of the points addressed in this video. Here is the first discussion question - "*Can the misuse of prescription stimulants improve your grades?*" Based on the video and your own understanding of this issue, try developing a response to this question.

Note to Presenters

Encourage participants to share their thoughts aloud or discuss these questions with their nearby peers (with a partner or in a small group). Potential responses with additional talking points is provided on slide 19.



Students who misuse prescription stimulants typically have lower grade-point averages, and they...

- ✓ Have fewer academic achievements
- ✓ Commit an illegal act that places several people at risk
- ✓ Violate codes of student conduct
- ✓ Risk losing scholarships and internships

GenerationRx.org 19

Slide Nineteen:

Research shows that students who misuse prescription stimulants typically have lower grade-point averages⁴.

1. Health professionals, administrators, friends, and parents should view this behavior as concerning, as it may indicate that the student is struggling academically, experiencing mental health illness, or using other legal or illegal drugs⁴.

2. As the video identified, when we ask another individual for their stimulant medication, we are asking them to commit an illegal act that also places them at risk. This risk includes legal concerns and personal liability for any harm that might come from medications that they provide to others.
3. Depending on individual state laws, possession of a controlled substance (e.g., Adderall®, Ritalin®) without a prescription may result in a felony charge, with penalties which could include fines and/or imprisonment. How would a drug-related offense impact your future?
 - A. By definition, if we break a law, we also violate most codes of student conduct. In fact, at some universities, misusing prescription stimulants for academic purposes is also considered academic misconduct (e.g., it is considered a form of cheating at Duke University; <https://studentaffairs.duke.edu/conduct/z-policies/academic-dishonesty>).
 - B. In addition to violating codes of student conduct, we also risk losing scholarships and internships, as well as experiencing other legal consequences.
4. Lastly, it's important to remember that misusing prescription stimulants is not the norm on college campuses. In fact, the vast majority of college students (81%) do not misuse prescription stimulants⁵.


Note to Presenters

For point #3 above, you may wish to encourage participants to identify other potential legal consequences of misusing stimulants. For example, a felony offense appearing on your record could interfere with employment and educational opportunities, such as scholarships, graduate education, summer internships, or employment following graduation.

Module 2:

Discuss in small groups:

1. Can the misuse of prescription stimulants improve your grades?
2. When you ask someone for their medication, how do you think this request makes them feel?



www.oxford.org | 21

Slide Twenty:

Let's consider the second discussion question – *“When you ask someone for their medication, how do you think this request makes them feel?”* Based on the video and your own understanding of this issue, try developing a response to this question.

Note to Presenters

Encourage participants to share their thoughts aloud or discuss these questions with their nearby peers (with a partner or in a small group). Potential responses with additional talking points are provided on slide 21.



Slide Twenty-One:


If you ask someone to sell or share their medication, have you ever considered how that friend may perceive your request?

1. By asking a friend (or even a stranger) for some of their medication, we put them in an incredibly vulnerable and uncomfortable position. For example, they often perceive that request as you:
 - A. *Using your friendship to obtain drugs.* Your friend may begin questioning whether your friendship is solely based on you gaining access to their medication.
 - B. *Disrespecting their health needs.* Your friend has a legitimate need for their medication. If they give it to others, they may not be able to take their medication as instructed, and their health could be jeopardized.
 - C. *Putting them at risk for getting in trouble.* Even if your friend simply gives (versus sells) you the medication, sharing medication is always illegal. Think about it—would a real friend ask someone to risk their future so that they could misuse a medication?
2. Be a good friend—if you feel that you need medication for a legitimate reason, talk with your healthcare provider.

Module 2:

Discuss in small groups:

1. Can the misuse of prescription stimulants improve your grades?
2. When you ask someone for their medication, how do you think this request makes them feel?
3. Is mixing alcohol with prescription stimulants a big deal?



GenerationRx.org 22

Slide Twenty-Two:

Here is our last discussion question – “*Is mixing alcohol with prescription stimulants a big deal?*” Based on the video and your own understanding of this issue, try developing a response to this question.

Note to Presenters

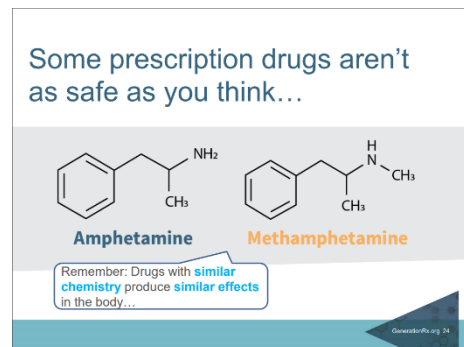
Encourage participants to share their thoughts aloud or discuss these questions with their nearby peers (with a partner or in a small group). Potential responses with additional talking points are provided on slides 23-24.



Slide Twenty-Three:

Mixing alcohol with prescription stimulants is a big deal, because it sends the body mixed messages and increases your risk for dangerous levels of intoxication.

1. The orange text bubbles highlight effects produced by prescription stimulants; the blue text bubbles highlight effects produced by alcohol. Some individuals incorrectly perceive that these mixed messages cancel each other out. However, because alcohol and stimulants produce these effects through different mechanisms, these mixed messages don't cancel each other out. Rather, the body is receiving all of these messages simultaneously. Thus, these mixed messages simply confuse the body and place it at risk for dangerous consequences.
 - A. Note that alcohol reduces heart rate, whereas stimulants increase heart rate. These mixed messages may cause an irregular heartbeat.
 - B. In addition, alcohol slows messages between the body and brain, yet prescription stimulants activate part of the nervous system to trigger the fight or flight response. These mixed messages confuse the body and increase the risk for dangerous levels of alcohol intoxication, as well as other potential harms resulting from risky drinking.

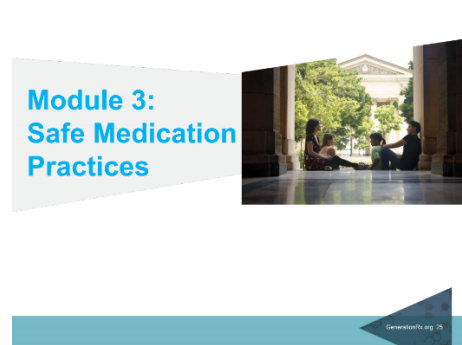


Slide Twenty-Four:

Recall from the video that the legal drug amphetamine (a prescription stimulant), and the illegal drug, methamphetamine, share similar chemical structures. As we discussed earlier, drugs with similar chemistry produce similar effects in the body. So misusing these substances may not be as safe as you think.

1. Adverse effects associated with prescription stimulant misuse include headaches, insomnia, increased heart rate, agitation, nausea, and anxiety.
2. In addition, because methamphetamine and amphetamine both activate the brain's reward pathway (think back to the "Prescription Opioid" video), misuse of either drug increases the risk of drug dependency and addiction.

Module 3: Safe Medication Practices



Slide Twenty-Five:

We've discussed the impact of misusing prescription opioids and stimulants. Now, let's discuss how we can avoid the potential consequences of prescription drug misuse by using medications safely.




Slide Twenty-Six:

Let's watch a video that outlines safe medication practices. Then, we'll engage in a brief discussion.

Note to Presenters

The video is posted online at: <http://www.generationrx.org/take-action/college/>. When you are ready to play the video, minimize this presentation. Once the video is complete, resume this presentation.



Module 3:

Discuss in small groups:

1. If you have a legitimate prescription, how should you respond if your condition isn't improving? How should you store or dispose of the medication?

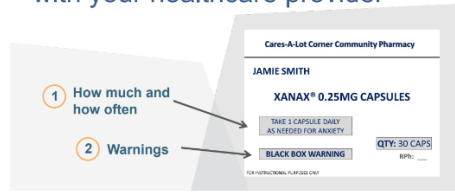
Slide Twenty-Seven:

Let's engage in a brief discussion about some of the points addressed in this video. Consider this first discussion question - *"If you have a legitimate prescription, how should you respond if it isn't working? How should you store or dispose of the medication?"* Based on the video and your own understanding of this issue, try developing a response to this question.

Note to Presenters

Encourage participants to share their thoughts aloud or discuss these questions with their nearby peers (with a partner or in a small group). Potential responses with additional talking points are provided on Slides 28-31.

Avoid self-medicating—talk with your healthcare provider



1 How much and how often

2 Warnings

Cares-A-Lot Corner Community Pharmacy

JAMIE SMITH

XANAX® 0.25MG CAPSULES

TAKE 1 CAPSULE DAILY AS NEEDED FOR ANXIETY

QTY: 30 CAPS

BLACK BOX WARNING

RPR: _____

FOR INSTRUCTIONAL PURPOSES ONLY

Slide Twenty-Eight:

If you are taking a medication as instructed and your condition isn't improving—talk with your healthcare provider.

1. When prescribed any medication—be your own advocate. Ensure you understand the reason for the medication and the dosing instructions. Don't hesitate to ask questions when meeting with your healthcare providers.
2. Some medications, like prescription sedatives (e.g., Xanax® and Valium®) even contain special "black box" warnings in the package insert materials required by the Food and Drug Administration. For prescription sedatives, this warning informs patients that breathing may

be slowed or it may stop altogether if they take prescription sedatives with prescription opioids, or with other drugs that depress the nervous system (like alcohol). As we discussed earlier, many drug overdoses result from mixing prescription opioids, alcohol, prescription sedatives, or other drugs.

3. As highlighted in our videos, there is a risk for dependency and addiction with some prescription drugs, even when taken as instructed. Therefore, avoid tendencies to self-diagnose and self-prescribe, which may increase your risk for experiencing these detrimental outcomes.
4. In addition, if a friend or family members asks for some of your sedative medication, encourage them to seek professional help from a healthcare provider. There is a prescription for a reason – these medications are only deemed safe and effective when taken under the supervision of a healthcare provider.

Note to Presenters

If needed, below is additional information on prescription sedatives:

Prescription drugs like Xanax® and Valium® are members of the “Benzodiazepine” drug class. In the body, these drugs function as CNS depressants. That is, they act to inhibit nervous system function and slow messages between the brain and body. Thus, physicians may prescribe prescription sedatives to treat anxiety or panic disorder. However, it’s critical to take these medications as instructed and only by the individual for whom the medication was prescribed. Adverse effects for prescription sedatives include decreased heart rate and blood pressure, impaired coordination and judgement, confusion, sedation, and slowed breathing. In fact, the FDA requires a “black box” warning for all benzodiazepine drugs related to these adverse effects. A “black box” warning constitutes FDA’s strongest cautionary information for patients.



Slide Twenty-Nine:

Remember that most people who misuse prescription drugs get them from family members or friends. Help keep those around you safe by storing your medications in lockable spaces.

1. Store prescription drugs in secure locations such as lock-boxes, medication safes, or other lockable spaces.
2. Avoid storage places which children and others can easily access, such as purses, backpacks, un-locked drawers, nightstands, or counters.

The best option for safe disposal?

Place the medication in a drug drop box or take advantage of a drug take-back event



Visit: rxdrugdropbox.org

GenerationRx.org 30

Slide Thirty:

Similarly, it is important to safely dispose of your medications when they are no longer needed. The best options for safe disposal include:

Option #1: place the medication in a drug drop box. To find a drop box in your area, visit: rxdrugdropbox.org

Option #2: take advantage of community drug take-back programs that allow the public to bring unused drugs to a central location for proper disposal. Call your local law enforcement agency or ask your pharmacist to see if a take-back program is available in your community.



Slide Thirty-One:

If a drug drop box or a drug take-back event is not available, you can dispose of the medication at home. In general, you should not flush medications down a toilet or drain; however, the FDA still recommends that certain drugs should be disposed by flushing (for a list, visit: www.fda.gov).

Option #3: dispose of the medication at home (steps illustrated on this slide). Before completing these steps, we encourage you to follow any disposal instructions on the prescription label or provided patient information sheets.

If disposal instructions are not given, complete these three steps:

- Step 1: Remove the pills from the original container and mix them with an undesirable substance such as used coffee grounds or kitty litter.
- Step 2: Throw away the sealed mixture into the trash.
- Step 3: Remove the prescription label and dispose of the empty bottle.

Module 3:

Discuss in small groups:

1. If you have a legitimate prescription, how should you respond if your condition isn't improving? How should you store or dispose of the medication?
2. How do you say "no" if invited to misuse someone else's medication; or, if someone asks for your medication?



GenerationRx.org 32

Slide Thirty-Two:

Here is our second discussion question – “How do you say “no” if invited to misuse? Or, how do you say “no” if someone asks for your medication?” Based on the video and your own understanding of this issue, try developing a response to this question.

Note to Presenters

Encourage participants to share their thoughts aloud or discuss these questions with their nearby peers (with a partner or in a small group). Potential responses with additional talking points are provided on Slide 33.

Need help saying “no”?

Give a Reason:
No way...that's illegal!
I don't want a drug-related offense on my record.

Leave the situation:
If you feel uncomfortable, leave the situation and seek a safe way to have fun, study, etc.

I've got some pain pills...want one?

I'm so stressed – can I have some of your Xanax®?

Suggest an alternative:
No...these pills can cause some serious side effects. Instead, how about we...



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Slide Thirty-Three:

If you're invited to misuse any prescription medication, how do you turn down this invitation? Alternatively, if someone requests that you share or sell your prescription medication, how can you say no? Three examples are listed on this slide. General approaches including giving a reason, leaving the situation, and suggesting an alternative. In addition, you can simply say “no” – by doing so, you become one of the majority of college students who use medications safely.

Note to Presenters

Some strategies are provided on this slide – encourage participants to share other ideas.

Module 3:

Discuss in small groups:

1. If you have a legitimate prescription, how should you respond if your condition isn't improving?
2. How do you say "no"...
3. What are positive alternatives to misusing medications?



GeniusWorks.org 34

Slide Thirty-Four:

Let's consider the third discussion question – *“What are positive alternatives to misusing medication?”* Based on the video and your own understanding of this issue, try developing a response to this question.

Note to Presenters

Encourage participants to share their thoughts aloud or discuss these questions with their nearby peers (with a partner or in a small group). Potential responses with additional talking points are provided on Slide 35.

Try these positive alternatives to misusing medications...

travel watch a movie
go to a concert start a study group
attend a sporting event
talk with your professor
enjoy your hobbies don't skip class


GeniusWorks.org 35

Slide Thirty-Five:

Some people misuse prescription medications as a “quick fix” to deal with the pressures and demands of their lives. However, they are only a “quick fix” – life will continually present demands, stresses, and pressures. Learning healthy, positive ways to deal with stress, achieve academic success, or have fun safely is essential. Isn't college a time when you should cultivate sustainable habits for future professional success? Consider the examples in this slide. What are other positive alternatives to misusing medications?

Note to Presenters

Encourage participants to share their ideas. Alternatives in green provide sustainable approaches to studying.



Module 3:

Discuss in small groups:

1. If you have a legitimate prescription, how should you respond if your condition isn't improving?
2. How do you say "no"...
3. What are positive alternatives to misusing medications?
4. What are some safe medication practices for life?

GeneticsRx.org 36

Slide Thirty-Six:

Given our discussions throughout this program, let's consider our last discussion question - . Based on the video and your own understanding of this issue, try developing a response to each question.

Note to Presenters

Encourage participants to share their thoughts aloud or discuss these questions with their nearby peers (with a partner or in a small group). Potential responses with additional talking points are provided on Slide 37.

Safe Medication Practices for Life

- 1 Only use prescription medications as directed by a health professional
- 2 Do not share or take someone else's medication
- 3 Keep your medications safe
- 4 Model safe medication practices

GeneticsRx.org 37

Slide Thirty-Seven:

Prescription medications can help us live longer and healthier lives, but any medication has the potential to do harm – especially when misused. The misuse of prescription medications is one of our country's most pressing public health problems, with drug overdose being our leading cause of accidental death. We can prevent prescription drug misuse by engaging in safe medication practices for life. This includes only using medications as directed by a health professional, not sharing or taking someone else's medication, securing and safely disposing of medications, and lastly, by being a good role model. This includes modeling these practices at home, and encouraging your family and friends to do the same.

Need help? Use Campus Resources:

1. Student health or wellness center
2. Campus Recovery Programs
3. College or university counseling services
4. Academic advisors



GenerationRx.org 38

Slide Thirty-Eight:

That concludes our program. Let's wrap-up by discussing where you can find help and learn more about these issues.

If you need help with regard to your misuse of medications, we encourage you to use the campus resources identified on this slide. Visit your student health or wellness center, contact the campus recovery program (if available), utilize campus counseling services, or talk with your advisor. The first step to solving any problem like alcohol or drug misuse may be reaching out for help.

Note to Presenters

Prior to the presentation, we encourage you to customize this slide to show the resources available at your university. Discuss each resource with participants, and consider providing this information to participants through email or other digital platforms.

Share the information

Visit: GenerationRx.org



GenerationRx.org 39

Slide Thirty-Nine:

Observing safe medication practices is important for people of all ages, and the misuse of prescription drugs underlies one of our most serious public health dilemmas. Protect yourself by observing "safe medication practices for life," and share these important messages with others.

This may consist of discussing Generation Rx messages with your friends and family, or sharing them through peer-to-peer education. Visit our website, GenerationRx.org, to access free, ready-to-use resources designed to educate college students (or people of any age). You could present this program or a different activity. You could also present similar educational programs to other audiences, like teens, using our age-appropriate resources.



Slide Forty:

Does anyone have any questions or comments?

1. Before we end, we encourage you to stay connected by following us @TheGenRx on Twitter and Facebook.
2. Also, we encourage you to take a survey evaluating today's program on GenerationRx.org. You can find a link to this survey at the bottom of the home page. We value your feedback to help us assess the impact of this work and continually improve Generation Rx materials.

Note to Presenters

We encourage you, as the presenter, to also complete this survey. Thank you for advocating safe medication practices in your community! We also encourage you to share your experience with us. Consider submitting your tips and personal experiences about how you advocate safe medication practices at home or in your community. To do this, visit the 'Contact' section of GenerationRx.org. In this same section, you can also submit any questions you may have regarding how to use these educational resources.