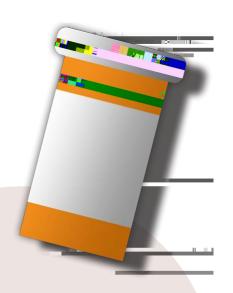
#### O i id U e Di de

Opioid use disorder is an epidemic in the United States.

80,816 deaths occurred in 2021 from opioid overdose.

Anyone can be a ected by opioid use disorder.



### Di c ai e

Lamar University (LU) shall not be held liable for improper or incorrect use of the data described or information contained on this map or associated series of maps. e data and related map graprisk for the use of the product. LU disclaims all warrantie representations, or endorsements either expressed or implied, regarding the information contained in this map product, including, but not limited to, all implied warranties of merchantability, tness for a particular purpose and non-infringement.

is preliminary map product is for research and review purposes only. It is not intended to be used for emergency management operational or life safety decisions at the local or regional governmental level or by the general public. Users requiring information regarding hazardous conditions or meteorological conditions for speci c geographic areas should consult directly with their city or county emergency management o ce.

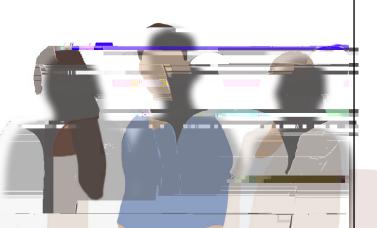
is work was funded by the Center for Resiliency (CfR) at Lamar University under award 22LPxx. Any opinions, ndings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily re ect the views of Lamar University or the CfR.

# O i id U e Di de



## Wh i a Ri k?

Addiction does not di erentiate between race, socioeconomic groups, sex, age, or educational level. Everyone is at risk.



#### S

- Taking larger amounts of opioids than prescribed.
- Taking opioids for longer than prescribed.
- Requesting early or multiple re lls of controlled drugs.
- Trying to cut down on opioid use but unsuccessful.

#### Ri k Beha i

- Unsafe behavior, using higher doses over time to obtain same high.
- Change in routine, loss of relationships.
- Physical or psychological problems.
- Withdrawal in the absence of opioids.
- Legal problems and money problems.
- Continuing to use more opioids in spite of the ill e ects.

#### O he S

- Spending a lot of time obtaining or using prescription or street opioids.
- Spending a lot of time recovering from opioid use.
- Having a strong urge to use opioids.
- Problems keeping up with responsibilities of work, school, or family.

#### H Ge He

Step 1: Admit you have a problem. See a mental health care provider.

e National Suicide Lifeline is: 988 Fannin Behavioral Hospital: 409-654-2917 Spindletop Center: 409-839-1000 Narcotics Anonymous call or text: 855-668-5100