

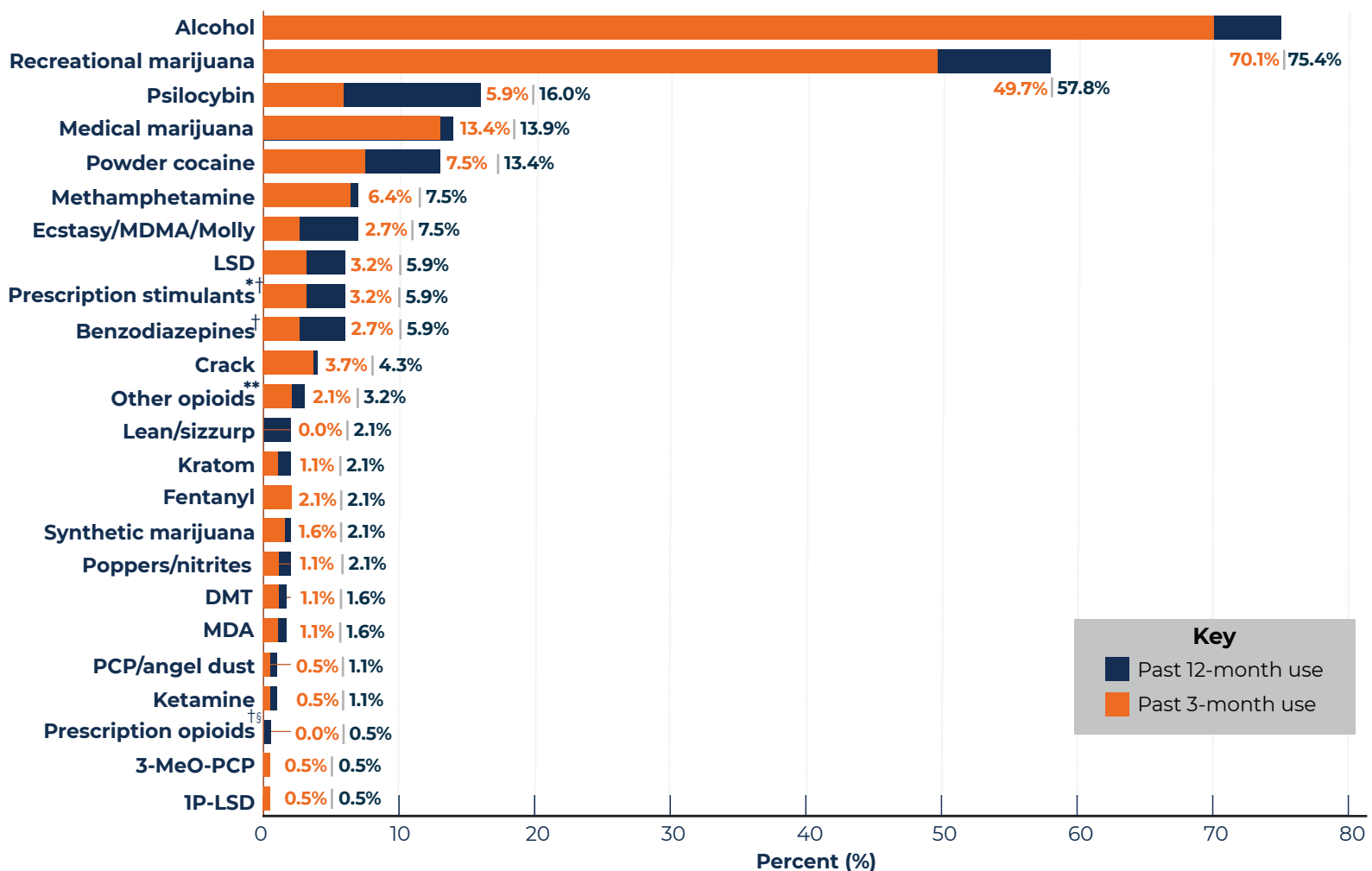
### Substance use in the past 12 months: Seattle, WA

Survey dates: May 13-15, 2022  
N=187



The National Drug Early Warning System (NDEWS) Rapid Street Reporting (RSR) team visited Seattle, Washington, May 13-15, 2022. The RSR team conducted surveys (N=187) in public spaces, including sidewalks, town squares, malls, parks, and outside stadiums, gymnasiums, restaurants, and nightlife.

Eleven of the 43 respondents who answered the qualitative component of the survey, which assessed participants' perceptions of new drugs/drug trends in the community, mentioned M30 pills, known as "Blues". Participants described "Blues" as fentanyl pills that can be "smoked" or "torched and injected". Participants also reported on the dangers of "Blues". NDEWS published an [alert](#) on May 20, 2022 in response to the Seattle site visit findings coupled with signals identified from other NDEWS components regarding M30.



† Nonmedical use.

\* Prescription stimulants include nonmedical use of Adderall, Ritalin, or another drug for ADHD.

\*\* Other opioids include heroin and other fentanyl-like drugs such as carfentanyl.

§ Prescription opioids include Vicodin/other hydrocodone.

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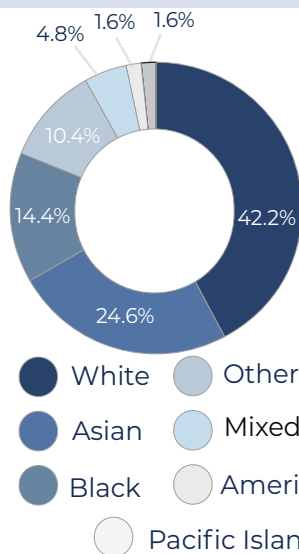
#### Observations from NDEWS Seattle, WA Site Director: Caleb Banta-Green, PhD, MPH, MSW

"Increases in use, addiction, and overdose due to illicit fentanyl continue into 2022. 'Blues', bogus oxycodone appearing pills that actually contain fentanyl, continue to be common, and powder and rock fentanyl are increasing while at the same time heroin availability is declining. The King County Medical Examiner reports that the majority of deaths involving illicit fentanyl in 2022 involved vaporizing/smoking the drug (when a route of administration could be reasonably assessed)."

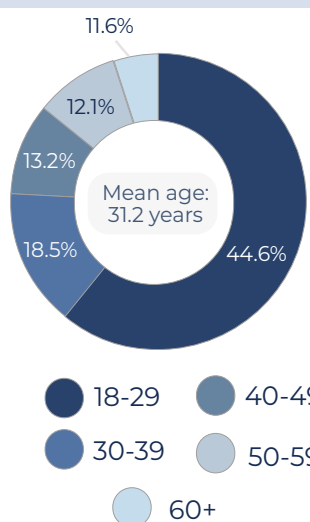
Dr. Banta-Green is a Principal Research Scientist at the University of Washington Addictions, Drug & Alcohol Institute and an Affiliate Professor at the University of Washington School of Public Health, Department of Health Systems & Population Health.

#### Demographics of Seattle, WA Participants

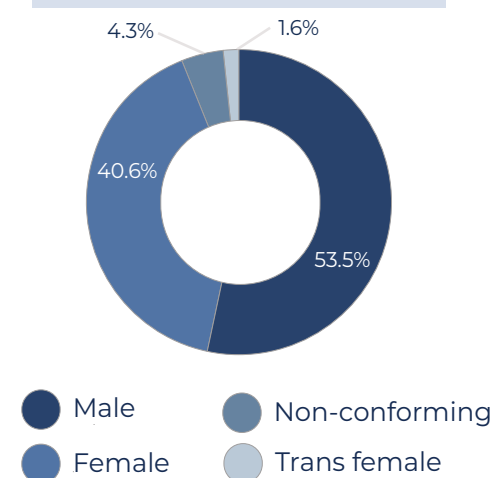
Race



Age



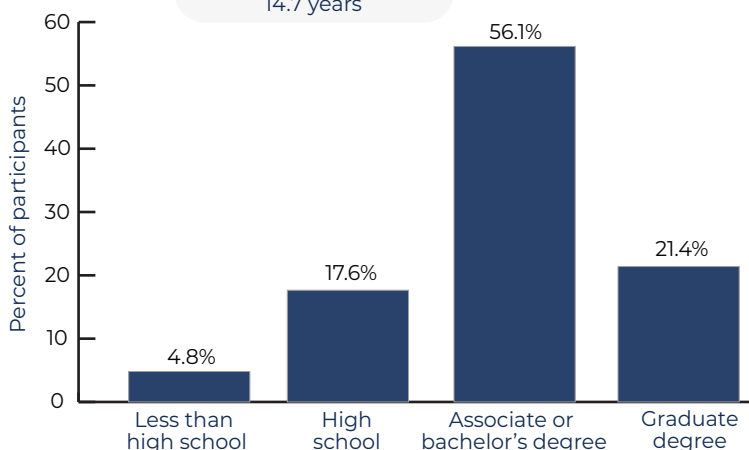
Gender identity \*



12.8% of participants identified as Hispanic/Latino

Years of education

Mean years of education: 14.7 years



Location of survey

\*Each site type included multiple venues

