

Xylazine

AKA “Tranq”

A cutting agent is making its way into the drug supply. Contamination with xylazine increases risk of sedation, overdose, and wounds that are hard to heal.



*Even though xylazine is not an opioid, you should still administer Narcan in case of an overdose.

Xylazine is most commonly present with opioids.



YELLOW areas are the most common areas of the body to develop xylazine wounds.

XYLAZINE WOUNDS

Xylazine wounds can look like a combination of:

- Blisters
- Large ulcers
- Small scabs
- Eschar (dark/black pieces of dead tissue)

Xylazine wounds can appear anywhere on the body regardless of where you are injecting.

Wounds can occur even if you're just snorting or smoking.



SEEK MEDICAL CARE IF:

- Fever or chills
- Skin turns dark or black
- Skin is red, hard, & hot to touch
- Thick, smelly yellow or green drainage Severe or worsening pain at wound site Pain & decreased ability to move joint Pieces of tissue falling off
- Exposed bone or tendon
- New numbness

Wound Care Supplies:

- Sterile saline
- A+D Ointment
- Medihoney
- Kerlix
- Coban
- Gauze
- Soap
- ACE bandage
- Medical tape

Steps to care for wounds:

1. Wash or sanitize hands
2. Gently wash wound with soap & water or saline every 2-3 days
3. Put ointment on gauze & place on wound. Cover w/ more dry gauze
4. Wrap wound w/ kerlix and secure w/ medical tape
5. Cover dressing w/ ace bandage or coban
6. Change dressing every 1-3 days