DID YOU KNOW?

1. Meth is a Schedule II controlled substance and has a high potential for abuse.

2. Since 2011, the availability of meth in Wisconsin has increased drastically between 250-300%.

3. Possession of meth or a controlled substance analog of meth is a Class I felony punishable by a prison term of up to 3 years and 6 months and/or a fine up to $10,000.

4. From 2010-2014, grams of meth seized increased an alarming 1,592%. Most cases originated in northwestern Wisconsin.

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO HELP?

- Talk to your children and family members about the risks and dangers of meth use
- Get involved in your local KNOW METH campaign
- Get involved in your local coalition
- Monitor the use of pseudoephedrine (cold medicine) in your home
- Refuse to purchase pseudoephedrine for another person
- To find recovery resources in your area: www.recovery.org
- SAMHSA Treatment Services Locator 1-800-662-HELP (4357) www.findtreatment.samhsa.gov
- Visit: www.knowmethwi.org

IF YOU SEE SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY, REPORT IT TO LAW ENFORCEMENT’S DRUG TIPLINE:
1-800-622-3784


WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT METHAMPHETAMINE USE IN WISCONSIN

Marshfield Clinic Health System, Northwoods Coalition and Alliance for Wisconsin Youth in partnership with Wisconsin Department of Justice are committed to preventing and reducing methamphetamine use in Wisconsin through KNOW METH. Together we can learn more to help prevent methamphetamine use and addiction.

The goals of KNOW METH are to:
- Raise awareness of methamphetamine use in Wisconsin
- Communicate the risks and dangers of use
- Get Wisconsin residents to take action

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT METHAMPHETAMINE USE IN WISCONSIN

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT
Marshfield Clinic Health System – Center for Community Health Advancement at 715-221-8400 or communityhealth@marshfieldclinic.org cco.marshfieldclinic.org

1-800-622-3784

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HOW IS METH USED?

Methamphetamine (meth) is a highly addictive stimulant drug that is made from pseudoephedrine (cold medicine) tablets, water, lithium from batteries, anhydrous ammonia, ammonium nitrate, red phosphorus, lye (sodium hydroxide) and solvents. Common street or drug culture names include: meth, chalk, crank, crystal, glass, ice, up, speed and shads. Wisconsin’s main source of meth is being trafficked from Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota to northwestern Wisconsin. Generally, meth can be found in the form of pills or a white or cloudy powder, while crystal meth is similar to clear glass shards or shiny blueish white rocks. Law enforcement in Wisconsin have reported seeing blue, pink, orange and brown meth.

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SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF METH USE

IMMEDIATE SYMPTOMS
- Agitation
- Chest pain
- Dilated pupils
- Elevated body temperature and heavy sweating
- Excited speech
- High blood pressure
- Hyperactivity
- Irregular heartbeat
- Loss of appetite
- Nausea, vomiting, and/or diarrhea
- Shortness of breath

LONG-TERM EFFECTS
- Anxiety
- Changes in brain function and structure
- Confusion
- Decrease in thinking and motor skills
- Hallucinations and delusions
- Insomnia
- Memory loss
- Meth mouth (severe tooth decay)
- Mood disturbances
- Paranoia
- Skin sores
- Violent behavior
- Weight loss

ADDITIONAL SIGNS
- Hidden compartments in clothing or household items
- Unexplained financial problems
- Social isolation

PEOPLE WHO USE METH MIGHT HAVE:
- Aluminum foil
- Cut straws
- Empty ink pens
- Glass pipes (used pipes may have a waxy, yellowish or white residue)
- Light bulbs with filament removed
- Syringes
- Small plastic bags and bag corners

METH CASES ANALYZED

Meth cases analyzed by the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratories has increased nearly 500% from 302 cases in 2010 to 1,696 cases in 2017.


“Meth is notorious for not only destroying the user, but the entire family and community around each user. We must work together to stop this horrible drug.”

– Wisconsin Attorney General Brad Schimel