

Thank you - your ongoing membership makes Leonardo English possible. If you have questions we'd love to hear from you: hi@leonardoenglish.com

Episode #265 Fentanyl: The Drug Devastating America 24th May, 2022

[00:00:00] Hello, hello hello, and welcome to English Learning for Curious Minds, by Leonardo English.

[00:00:12] The show where you can listen to fascinating stories, and learn weird and wonderful things about the world at the same time as improving your English.

[00:00:22] I'm Alastair Budge, and today we are going to be talking about Fentanyl, the drug devastating America.

[00:00:30] It's the story of how one <u>synthetic</u>¹ drug went from relative <u>obscurity</u>² to being the number one cause of death for Americans aged 18-45, <u>overtaking</u>³ guns, car accidents, and suicide.

¹ made artificially, not natural

² the state of being unknown

³ becoming more important than

[00:00:46] In this episode we'll talk about the drug itself, what fentanyl does to the body and why it is so dangerous, we'll look at how it managed to spread so quickly through the country, and what the US authorities are trying to do about it.

[00:01:01] I should add that this episode is going to be followed by another <u>standalone</u>⁴ episode on San Francisco, a city that has been <u>ravaged</u>⁵ by fentanyl, so these two episodes will form quite a nice <u>duo</u>⁶.

[00:01:17] OK then, let's get right into it.

[00:01:21] In 1960 a Belgian pharmacist named Dr Paul Janssen developed a new kind of drug to relieve⁷ pain.

[00:01:31] He called it fentanyl, and it was incredibly effective. Just a small <u>dose</u>⁸ was required to relax a patient and <u>relieve</u> pain. As a result, it was quickly adopted by the medical community as a way to <u>relieve</u> pain and suffering, especially for patients suffering from <u>terminal</u>⁹ conditions.

⁷ make it less strong

⁴ without being connected to other episodes on the same subject

⁵ greatly damaged or harmed

⁶ pair

⁸ measured amount

⁹ leading to death, incurable

[00:01:56] And for many years fentanyl remained a tightly controlled drug used in a medical <u>setting</u>¹⁰. Administered correctly it helped <u>countless</u>¹¹ patients <u>relieve</u> pain and suffering.

[00:02:09] And when Dr Paul Janssen died in 2003 at the ripe¹² old age of 77, his

obituary¹³ mentioned fentanyl only once, it was practically an afterthought¹⁴ in a

glowing¹⁵ career that included being awarded more than 100 patents¹⁶ and authoring

more than 850 scientific papers.

[00:02:34] Clearly, Dr Janssen was a talented scientist, but he died knowing very little about the true impact that his creation would have.

[00:02:45] It wouldn't be until 2013, 10 years after Dr Janssen's death, that illegally produced fentanyl <u>burst onto¹⁸ the scene¹⁹</u> in the United States, and by 2016, just three

¹⁰ environment, context

¹¹ too many to count

¹² advanced

¹³ public notice or announcement of his death

¹⁴ a later or secondary thought

¹⁵ very successful

¹⁶ official licences to exclusively use his inventions for a period of time

¹⁷ being the writer or author of

¹⁸ appeared suddenly and in a strong way

¹⁹ the specific area of activity

years later, fentanyl had become a <u>household name²⁰</u> and the most deadly opiate in the country, killing more Americans than any other drug.

[00:03:10] Now it isn't just the most deadly drug, a fentanyl <u>overdose²¹</u> is the <u>leading²²</u> cause of death for Americans under the age of 45.

[00:03:20] To put it another way, for any American who dies before their 46th birthday, a fentanyl <u>overdose</u> is the most common cause.

[00:03:32] The problems started when fentanyl moved from being in the hands of trained medical professionals to the hands of criminals.

[00:03:41] See, in the right hands²³, produced in a medical setting and administered correctly, fentanyl isn't particularly dangerous.

[00:03:50] In fact, it has a relatively high what's called "therapeutic index", which is a medical term for the difference between the amount of a drug needed to have a positive medical effect and the amount that can be dangerous.

²¹ the action of taking too much of the drug

²⁰ something very well known

²² most important or common

²³ controlled by suitable or specialised medical personnel

[00:04:05] In <u>clinical²⁴</u> conditions, fentanyl is normally administered via a <u>patch²⁵</u> or a <u>nasal spray²⁶</u>, where very small amounts of the drug go slowly into the <u>bloodstream²⁷</u>, so it is relatively safe.

[00:04:20] But the problems arise when it is produced and sold outside a <u>clinical</u> <u>environment</u>, and taken recreationally by people who don't know exactly what it is they are putting into their bodies.

[00:04:34] See, the <u>potency²⁹</u> of fentanyl, its power, its strength, is around 50 times that of heroin and 100 times that of morphine.

[00:04:46] Just two milligrams of fentanyl, like a couple of grains³⁰ of salt, can kill a full-grown adult.

²⁴ medical

²⁵ a piece of material worn on the skin

²⁶ liquid medication that can be inhaled or taken through the nose

²⁷ the blood circulating or flowing through the body

²⁸ a medical environment and taken for enjoyment and not for medical reasons

²⁹ power, strength

³⁰ very small pieces or particles

[00:04:54] It's typically smoked, <u>snorted</u>³¹, or injected, with injections being particularly dangerous because the user has very little idea about the strength of what they are putting directly into their <u>bloodstream</u>.

[00:05:09] As one director of a police laboratory said, "You're injecting yourself with a loaded gun."

[00:05:16] It has a similar effect to drugs like heroin or morphine, a <u>rush</u>³², a <u>high</u>³³, a feeling of <u>euphoria</u>³⁴ as the chemicals <u>bind</u>³⁵ to the opioid <u>receptors</u>³⁶ in the brain.

[00:05:28] It feels good, <u>blocks out³⁷</u> pain, and gives its users a temporary sense of happiness.

[00:05:36] But it is highly addictive, the <u>high</u> is shorter and more intense than other opiates like heroin, meaning it can completely <u>consume</u>³⁸ its users lives.

³¹ taken through the nose

³² a sudden intense feeling of energy

³³ a sudden intense feeling of energy and happiness

³⁴ extreme happiness

³⁵ stick, are attached or tied

³⁶ organs or nerves that react to a change in the body

³⁷ stops

³⁸ destroy

[00:05:49] It appeared on the illegal drug scene³⁹ in the US really in the mid 2010s to fill an existing demand for opiates. Increasing numbers of Americans had become addicted to prescription opioids and as there was a tightening⁴⁰ of restrictions on who was prescribed opioids, an increasing number of opioid addicted people were left without any legal opportunities to feed their addiction.

[00:06:18] Heroin was one option, and the number of heroin addicts skyrocketed41. But heroin isn't cheap, and there was still stigma42 surrounding it from its association with the AIDS epidemic43 in the 1980s.

[00:06:33] The stage was set for a new drug, one that could be produced cheaply, easily, and didn't necessarily need to be injected.

[00:06:44] That drug was Fentanyl.

[00:06:46] It's a completely <u>synthetic</u> opioid, meaning it can be produced in a laboratory and making it much cheaper to produce than other natural opiates like heroin or morphine.

³⁹ specific area of activity

⁴⁰ the act of making them stricter or stronger

⁴¹ rose very quickly

⁴² strong feeling of disapproval or shame

⁴³ the appearance of the disease in a large number of people at the same time

[00:06:59] Heroin, on the other hand, needs to be harvested⁴⁴ from poppies⁴⁵, processed, and transported often thousands of miles across land and smuggled⁴⁶ in ships before it reaches its final destination.

[00:07:15] Illegal fentanyl is thought to have a much simpler supply chain.

[00:07:20] Initially, it was first produced in China, and then often sent via normal mail, in shipments⁴⁷ of under 1 kilo, to the United States, where it would go almost directly onto the streets, and into the hands of addicts.

[00:07:35] 1 kilo of the drug can be bought for around \$3,000 wholesale, and this 1 kilo, given how pure the drug is, would be enough fentanyl to kill 500,000 adults.

[00:07:51] After increasing pressure from the United States on the Chinese government, there has been a <u>crackdown</u>⁴⁸ on fentanyl laboratories in China, and a <u>subsequent</u>⁴⁹ reduction, or at least believed <u>subsequent</u> reduction, in the amount of Chinese-produced fentanyl arriving in the United States.

⁴⁴ collected, gathered

⁴⁵ plants with red flowers that are a source of drugs such as morphine

⁴⁶ illegally transferred

⁴⁷ amounts sent together

⁴⁸ a series of stricter or stronger measures to limit illegal activity

⁴⁹ following

[00:08:09] But this <u>crackdown</u> opened the doors for Mexican cartels, which buy the chemicals required to produce fentanyl directly from Chinese suppliers and then produce the fentanyl in Mexico, before <u>smuggling⁵⁰</u> it northwards to the United States.

[00:08:26] Given that it is so much more powerful than drugs like heroin or meth, it takes up a lot less space, so you might only need a small handbag to supply an entire city's addicts with fentanyl for a month.

[00:08:42] As you can see, the <u>logistics</u>⁵¹ of producing, transporting, and selling fentanyl are just so much simpler than other drugs.

[00:08:52] And the result of this is that it is very cheap for the end user, for the drug addict to get high. Indeed, a hit52 of fentanyl, enough to get a user high, or kill someone who isn't used to it, typically costs just a few dollars, the same price as a cup of coffee.

[00:09:12] There are several effects of the drug being so cheap, effects that you will no doubt be able to anticipate anticipate, to guess. Firstly, it has increased the demand for it. As it's so cheap, people can afford to take it frequently, and having enough money to pay for it is less of a problem than more expensive drugs.

 $^{^{50}}$ transferring it illegally

⁵¹ organisation

⁵² a single measured quantity or dose of the drug taken

⁵³ guess

[00:09:34] Secondly, it has meant that people have switched from other, <u>comparatively</u>

54 safer opioids, from prescription drugs like OxyContin or even illegal drugs like heroin,
to fentanyl. It's stronger, it's cheaper, and there's more of it around.

[00:09:53] Thirdly, drug dealers often add fentanyl to other drugs precisely because it's cheaper. From cocaine to methamphetamine, police are increasingly finding that dealers are cutting55 these more expensive drugs with fentanyl because they make more money and the end user still gets high.

[00:10:13] The result of all of this is that there are more and more people taking fentanyl, both knowingly⁵⁶ and unknowingly⁵⁷.

[00:10:22] And both cases are problematic.

[00:10:25] When someone buys illegal fentanyl, knowing it's fentanyl, it's very hard for them to know how strong it is. 2mg of fentanyl, which can be a fatal **dose** is, as we said, just like a couple of **grains** of sand, so it's very easy to accidentally **overdose**, or for a **batch**⁵⁸ of fentanyl to be made too strong.

⁵⁶ in a way that showed they knew about it

 $^{^{\}rm 54}$ as compared to the others, relatively

⁵⁵ mixing,combining

⁵⁷ in a way that showed they didn't know about it

⁵⁸ quantity produced at one time

[00:10:48] This is dangerous enough for people who know they're taking fentanyl, but it's even more so for people who think they're taking something else.

[00:10:58] For the heroin user who thinks he is taking heroin, if he takes a "normal" amount of what he thinks is heroin and it is in fact partly or completely fentanyl, it can be lethal⁵⁹.

[00:11:11] And even for people who think they are taking a completely different drug, not an opiate, they are increasingly **fatally**⁶⁰ surprised to find it has been **cut**⁶¹ with fentanyl.

[00:11:23] There was a famous case in March of this year, March of 2022, where five young military cadets62 died on a spring break when they took what they thought was cocaine, but it was laced with fentanyl.

[00:11:38] And an even more famous case of someone taking what he thought was another drug but it was in fact fentanyl was of the musician Prince. He thought he was taking Vicodin, a type of prescription painkiller, but it was actually a pill that had been laced with fentanyl.

⁵⁹ able to cause death, fatal, deadly

⁶⁰ with death as a result

⁶¹ mixed, combined

⁶² students (in the armed forces)

⁶³ mixed, combined

[00:11:57] He was found dead in an elevator six hours later.

[00:12:02] Fentanyl was no longer something that was restricted to people living on the street, people forgotten by mainstream society; it was something that drug dealers were putting everywhere, and the death toll⁶⁵ was increasing.

[00:12:17] In 2003, when the inventor of fentanyl, Dr Janssen, died, there were only 1,400 fentanyl deaths in America compared to 2,080 from heroin.

[00:12:31] In 2014, the year of the so-called "third wave" of fentanyl into the country, this had climbed to 5,544, in 2020 it had gone up 10 times again, to 56,516, and although the statistics haven't yet been released, it looks like over 70,000 Americans died from a fentanyl <u>overdose</u> in 2021, so that's almost 200 people every single day.

[00:13:03] Or to put another way, it's 8 people an hour, so statistically during the time you've been listening to this episode, at least one person has died from a fentanyl overdose.

[00:13:16] And, to state the obvious, these are all human beings, sons, daughters, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters, people who love and who are loved, people who, for one reason or another, have fallen into a cycle of addiction and paid the ultimate price for it.

© Leonardo English Limited

⁶⁴ normal and accepted by most people

⁶⁵ number of deaths

[00:13:36] Because fentanyl addiction is so **gripping**⁶⁶, because it is so hard to escape, and because the drug is so cheap, fentanyl addiction is for many a one-way street, one which starts with a loss of family and a roof over your head and ends on the street, dead after an **overdose**.

[00:13:58] In terms of who is falling victim to fentanyl, it's <u>overwhelmingly</u>⁶⁷ a male problem, with men <u>making up</u>⁶⁸ 73% of fentanyl deaths in 2020.

[00:14:10] Although white Americans make up⁶⁹ the majority of fentanyl deaths, it's a drug that affects people of all ethnicities and ages, not all proportionally⁷⁰, not all to the same extent.

[00:14:23] In fact, the most at risk group is black men aged over 55, a group which is four times more likely to <u>overdose</u> on fentanyl than any other group.

[00:14:36] Of course, the drug doesn't <u>discriminate</u>⁷¹, but its <u>potency</u> and low price makes it the drug of choice for people who have <u>hit rock bottom</u>⁷², people who are

⁶⁷ with a great majority, mostly

⁶⁶ hard to escape

⁶⁸ forming or constituting

⁶⁹ form or constitute

⁷⁰ to the same extent

⁷¹ treat people in a different way

⁷² hit their lowest possible point

often struggling with homelessness, mental illness, and other forms of personal problems which are then <u>compounded</u>⁷³ by falling into a cycle of fentanyl abuse.

[00:14:59] Now, with the country in the middle of this grip⁷⁴ of addiction, what is actually happening, and what can be done about this?

[00:15:07] Well, in the next episode we'll look at the specific case of San Francisco, a city that is practising a harm reduction approach, where the use of hard drugs including fentanyl has been effectively decriminalised.

[00:15:23] But San Francisco is an <u>anomaly</u>²⁵, it's unusual in this respect.

[00:15:28] The US government is, as you would expect, full of plenty of words, **policies**⁷⁶ and ideas about how to solve the issue of fentanyl addiction. Its strategy is primarily based on stopping the supply of fentanyl in the first place, stopping the drug getting into the country, and **taking it off**⁷⁷ the streets when it's there.

⁷⁴ tight hold, pressure

⁷³ made worse

⁷⁵ unusual, not in agreement with the rest

⁷⁶ plans, strategies

⁷⁷ removing it from

[00:15:50] From <u>cracking down²⁸</u> on drug cartels to increased police presence on the streets to <u>prosecuting⁷⁹</u> dealers, the overall policy is <u>in line with⁸⁰</u> the country's War on Drugs policy, the movement that started in the 1970s and <u>advocates⁸¹</u> a total <u>crackdown</u> on drug trafficking and use.

[00:16:11] At least in terms of the number of people dying from fentanyl <u>overdoses</u>⁸², it doesn't look like it's working. More and more people are dying, and there doesn't seem to be any <u>reversal</u>⁸³ in the trend.

[00:16:25] The problem is that fentanyl is pretty much the perfect drug from a drug trafficker's point of view.

[00:16:33] You can produce it in a laboratory, meaning there's no need for fields, farmers, the right weather, and it's much easier to hide from the authorities than a large field.

 $^{^{\}rm 78}$ taking stronger or stricter measures against

 $^{^{\}rm 79}$ taking them to court, bringing them to trial

⁸⁰ in agreement or accordance with

⁸¹ publicly supports

⁸² actions of taking too much of the drug

⁸³ change to the opposite direction

[00:16:44] It's incredibly powerful, which means that small volumes can be transported easily without <u>customs officials</u>⁸⁴ realising.

[00:16:53] All this means that it can be sold very cheaply, <u>thereby</u>⁸⁵ increasing the amount of people who are able to take it.

[00:17:01] The result of this is that it is an incredibly <u>lucrative</u>⁸⁶ business to be in, the fentanyl business.

[00:17:09] A drug trafficker can buy or produce a kilo of the drug for around \$3,000. This is enough to make half a million fentanyl pills, enough to kill 500,000 people who haven't used the drug before, or get 500,000 experienced users <u>high</u>.

[00:17:28] If a pill is sold for only \$4, this means the 1 kilo of fentanyl can be turned into \$2 million of street fentanyl. Obviously, there are some costs involved, but you can see how much money is involved.

[00:17:45] The only problem with fentanyl, from the drug trafficker's point of view, is that it's a drug that kills its users, although there seems to be no shortage of people who are willing to try it.

86 producing a lot of money

⁸⁴ people whose job is to check travellers' bags to make certain they are not taking illegal goods into the country

⁸⁵ as a result

⁸⁷ a situation in which there are not enough of them

[00:17:57] All this being said, the problem of fentanyl is only one part of America's opioid crisis, a subject which we covered in detail in episode 230.

[00:18:08] It might be the most potent part, the most deadly part, and it is the drug that is responsible for the greatest number of deaths, but it is only one piece of the puzzle⁸⁸.

[00:18:20] After all, fentanyl emerged as a product to meet the demands of America's increasingly addicted population.

[00:18:28] After tens of millions of Americans first got hooked on prescription opioids, fentanyl was there as a cheaper, more powerful and more available alternative.

[00:18:40] The reality is, and even American officials have admitted as much, that fentanyl is so cheap to produce, so easy to transport, and so profitable to sell, that it will be incredibly difficult, nigh90 impossible, to completely eliminate91 from the streets of American cities.

[00:19:00] It might be destroying lives by their hundreds of thousands, but it is here to stay, and the sad reality is that there doesn't seem to be any **coherent**⁹² plan to do anything about it.

⁸⁸ problem

⁸⁹ addicted to

⁹⁰ near

⁹¹ remove

⁹² clear and carefully considered

[00:19:14] OK then, that is it for today's episode on Fentanyl, the drug devastating America.

[00:19:21] I hope it's been an interesting one, that you've learnt something new, and I'm sorry to not finish on a high note⁹³, so to speak, but when it comes to this particular subject there isn't a huge amount of good news to report.

[00:19:35] As a reminder, next up we'll be looking at what's happening in San Francisco, a city that has been <u>ravaged</u> by fentanyl, and one where there were more deaths from fentanyl than COVID. So keep a look out for that one.

[00:19:50] As always, I would love to know what you thought of this episode.

[00:19:53] Is fentanyl something that you've heard about in your country?

[00:19:57] What do you think could, or should be done, about the issue of fentanyl in the United States?

[00:20:02] Who is to <u>blame⁹⁴</u>? The pill-prescribing doctors, the drug traffickers, the people taking drugs, or is it a product of <u>structural⁹⁵</u> problems in American society?

94 be considered responsible for it

⁹³ in a pleasant or enjoyable way

⁹⁵ related to the way it is made or organised

[00:20:14] I would love to know, so let's get this discussion started. You can head right into our community forum, which is at community.leonardoenglish.com and get chatting away to other curious minds.

[00:20:27] You've been listening to English Learning for Curious Minds, by Leonardo English.

[00:20:32] I'm Alastair Budge, you stay safe, and I'll catch you in the next episode.

[END OF EPISODE]

Key vocabulary

Word	Definition
Synthetic	made artificially, not natural
Obscurity	the state of being unknown
Overtaking	becoming more important than
Standalone	without being connected to other episodes on the same subject
Ravaged	greatly damaged or harmed
Duo	pair
Relieve	make it less strong
Dose	measured amount
Terminal	leading to death, incurable
Setting	environment, context
Countless	too many to count
Ripe	advanced

Obituary public notice or announcement of his death

Afterthought a later or secondary thought

Glowing very successful

Patents official licences to exclusively use his inventions for a period of time

Authoring being the writer or author of

Burst onto appeared suddenly and in a strong way

The scene the specific area of activity

Household name something very well known

Overdose the action of taking too much of the drug

Leading most important or common

In the right hands controlled by suitable or specialised medical personnel

Clinical medical

Patch a piece of material worn on the skin

Nasal spray liquid medication that can be inhaled or taken through the nose

Bloodstream the blood circulating or flowing through the body

Clinical a medical environment and taken for enjoyment and not for medical

environment, and reasons

taken recreationally

Potency power, strength

Grains very small pieces or particles

Snorted taken through the nose

Rush a sudden intense feeling of energy

High a sudden intense feeling of energy and happiness

Euphoria extreme happiness

Bind stick, are attached or tied

Receptors or nerves that react to a change in the body

Blocks out stops

Consume destroy

Scene specific area of activity

Tightening the act of making them stricter or stronger

Skyrocketed rose very quickly

Stigma strong feeling of disapproval or shame

Epidemic the appearance of the disease in a large number of people at the same

time

Harvested collected, gathered

Poppies plants with red flowers that are a source of drugs such as morphine

Smuggled illegally transferred

Shipments amounts sent together

Crackdown a series of stricter or stronger measures to limit illegal activity

Subsequent following

Smuggling transferring it illegally

Logistics organisation

Hit a single measured quantity or dose of the drug taken

Anticipate guess

Comparatively as compared to the others, relatively

Cutting mixing,combining

Knowingly in a way that showed they knew about it

Unknowingly in a way that showed they didn't know about it

Batch quantity produced at one time

Lethal able to cause death, fatal, deadly

Fatally with death as a result

Cut mixed, combined

Cadets students (in the armed forces)

Laced mixed, combined

Mainstream normal and accepted by most people

Toll number of deaths

Gripping hard to escape

Overwhelmingly with a great majority, mostly

Making up forming or constituting

Make up form or constitute

Proportionally to the same extent

Discriminate treat people in a different way

Hit rock bottom hit their lowest possible point

Compounded made worse

Grip tight hold, pressure

Anomaly unusual, not in agreement with the rest

Policies plans, strategies

Taking it off removing it from

Cracking down taking stronger or stricter measures against

Prosecuting taking them to court, bringing them to trial

In line with in agreement or accordance with

Advocates publicly supports

Overdoses actions of taking too much of the drug

Reversal change to the opposite direction

Customs officials people whose job is to check travellers' bags to make certain they are

not taking illegal goods into the country

Thereby as a result

Lucrative producing a lot of money

Shortage a situation in which there are not enough of them

Puzzle problem

Hooked on addicted to

Nigh near

Eliminate remove

Coherent clear and carefully considered

On a high note in a pleasant or enjoyable way

Blame be considered responsible for it

Structural related to the way it is made or organised

We'd love to get your feedback on this episode.

What did you like? What could we do better?

What did you struggle to understand?

Let us know in the forum <u>community.leonardoenglish.com</u>