

#ADULTING

Tips for Seniors to
Transition Successfully



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513.803.0844

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UNDERSTANDING YOUR OPTIONS AND PREPARING FOR THE WORKFORCE



JOINING THE WORKFORCE

If you're planning to join the workforce there are a number of opportunities available to high school graduates. One path some grads take is joining the military or a service corps. Visit <http://todaysmilitary.com> to learn more about your military options and eligibility.

Additionally, certain retail or hospitality industry organizations offer training programs for high school grads. You may want to consider career options in computing, bookkeeping and payroll, or sales. Talk to your school counselor or a favorite teacher about the job market in your area and be sure your family and friends know you're looking. Many times your own personal network of connections opens doors for optional careers. Scour the internet and online ads. Most large companies list their job openings on their websites or places like Indeed.com.

Don't overlook trade opportunities. Careers in a trade or technical skill allow you to specialize in a particular occupation that typically involves working with your hands. Jobs may include carpentry, masonry, electrical work, mechanics and more. Apprenticeships provide an affordable way to enter these in-demand careers. They provide a combination of on-the-job training and related classroom instruction under supervision. Over 90% of apprentices turn in to employment after the program completion. To understand what opportunities are available visit www.Apprenticeship.gov.

TAKING TIME OFF

For some people, the prospect of starting college, especially going away to school, is scary. It's probably the first time you'll be totally responsible for your own schedule. What if you intend to go to college but just don't feel ready to start yet — for whatever reason — and you don't want to take on a full-time job after graduation? You might want to take a year off to pause and regroup. This practice is common in some countries, like the United Kingdom, where it's called a "gap year."

Taking time off doesn't mean you should ignore the idea of applying to college. In fact, you may want to consider making your college plans before you become involved in other things, especially if you'll be traveling. If you have already applied and been accepted to college, ask for a deferred admission. Even if you decide not to apply to college, it can be a great idea to take a year off to do something you may not have an opportunity to do again. Lots of volunteer organizations would welcome your time and energy and would provide you with a wonderful learning experience. If you take a year off you'll learn some great life skills — like living on a tight budget! Plan how you'll pay your way while you're traveling or doing volunteer work. Can you live at home or with friends? Get a part-time job?

REMEMBER: Whatever you choose to do now does not have to be what you do forever. You can always go back to school or change a career path — lots of people do this every day.

TALKING TO YOUR FAMILY

What if your post-graduation plans differ from what your family has in mind? Talk openly with your family about your plans — both for the short term (what you want to do next year) and the long term (what you think you'd like to do in life). If your family wants you to go to college, but you don't feel you're ready or that college isn't right for you, explain why.

GETTING ADVICE

Even if you can talk to parents about anything, they probably don't know everything. For school and career guidance, visit your school counselor and talk with adult friends (for example, godparents or friends of the family). Make an effort to talk to people in the fields that interest you. If you think you want to be an accountant, call some accountants and ask them about their work. Most people are flattered to get calls like this, and they'll usually take the time to talk.

TRANSITIONING HEALTHCARE

For some, turning 18 and graduating high school means finding your own medical coverage. Young adults have many healthcare coverage options, including:

- **Short Term Medical Insurance:** temporary benefits that can be available as soon as the next day
- **A Parent's Health Insurance Plan:** coverage lasts until you're 26
- **Individual Major Medical:** an option that may include access to catastrophic plans and subsidies
- **Job-Based Coverage:** a medical insurance offered through an employer
- **Medicaid:** a low-cost or no-cost option for those who qualify financially

For more information about your health care transition visit: www.gotttransition.org.

ADDITIONAL SUPPORT

Transitioning into life after high school can be challenging. Some decide to seek support in your community or with the aid of a therapist. Find local resources at www.MindPeaceCincinnati.com.

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FLIP TO PAGE 15 FOR MORE RESOURCES→

PREPARING FOR COLLEGE LIFE



MEETING ROOMMATES & MAKING FRIENDS

In many cases you and your roommate may be good friends. But, what if you're not? Your roommate will offer a different perspective on things which may be helpful. Some people may opt to request a switch in roommates, but this may not be possible. That's why it helps to start with the idea that you'll respect differences no matter what.

Try to get involved. Many schools have student organization fairs where all of the campus clubs gather and promote their organizations, so you can meet people with the same interests. You'll also meet people in your classes or dorm.

STAYING HEALTHY

It's very easy to catch bugs like the flu in a dorm environment. People come in and out of your room all the time, and those who are sick may pass it on. Who has time to go home to the doctor when they get sick? With this in mind, universities have created health centers staffed with doctors, nurses, dentists—even nutritionists and counselors, ready to tend to your needs. Check out your student orientation packet or your school's website to find out more information about the health center and where it's located.

Washing your hands frequently also applies at college. You'll have to think about community bathrooms, shared computer terminals, and cramped living quarters, all which can make germs way too happy. It's a good idea to carry antibacterial hand lotion in your backpack. When your roommate gets sick, use a germ-fighting solvent to occasionally wipe down shared things like doorknobs or remote controls. See your primary care physician prior to starting college to ensure your wellness and update any necessary vaccines.


Make a stop at the school counseling center. All universities have one, and first-year fears are something the counselors know well. The counselors will either talk to you one-on-one or if there is a peer group for students who are feeling like you, you can choose to join it. Talking to others who are in the same situation can be comforting. You can also talk to your resident advisor (RA) about any adjustment or roommate problems.

TIP: Make a stop at your school counseling center!

INSURANCE PLANS

Some schools require all students have non-emergency health care insurance. In these cases, the school usually offers a low-cost insurance plan that can be paid for at the time of registration and used worldwide. These plans often cover basic health care and injuries sustained in intercollegiate or club sports as well.

TIP: Add emergency numbers to your phone or write them in a place where you can easily find them.



At other schools, however, the health insurance is optional and not necessary to receive treatment at the school health center. There may be a charge for medical services. Before you go to school, look into whether your school requires health insurance and discuss with your family what kind of health insurance you have, if any.

EMERGENCY CARE

Knowing about the health insurance you carry, or the location of the health center is not all you need to stay well. You might need to get a prescription filled, or you might become injured and need emergency treatment. When you get to school, check to see if your health center offers 24-hour medical attention. If not, make a point to learn how to access emergency medical care through a local emergency department or urgent care clinic. Put these emergency numbers into your phone or write them in a place where you can easily find them.

You should also find a pharmacy. Although some schools offer a pharmacy on campus, other students may need to venture off campus to find one. It's no fun to go hunting around for these things when you're sick!

FIRST-YEAR FOOD

You've landed in a buffet-style eating universe and there's unlimited double-decker chocolate cake. Many college campuses have lots of fast-food restaurants within easy reach of dorms or classes. Why not have a pizza for dinner every night?

Eat at regular intervals and try to eat three well-balanced meals and maybe one or two healthy snacks at the same times each day. That way, your body knows what to expect. Pay attention to your inner signals. Eat when you're hungry and stop when you feel full. Eating right is all about balance. You'll want to eat foods from each group every day. If your meals include too many items from one food group, it's at the cost of nutrients from another.

Also, it's tempting to pull all-nighters with the aid of caffeine, but too much caffeine can cause anxiety, dizziness, headaches, and the jitters. Caffeine can even interfere with your sleep. Watch out for it in energy drinks, soft drinks, iced teas, and over-the-counter medications.

FITNESS

Students should aim to get 60 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous exercise every day. Get started by checking out what's offered at your campus recreation center. Many rec centers rent equipment and offer classes in everything from aerobics to yoga to self-defense, and may have a pool, or a track. If indoor exercise doesn't appeal to you, some colleges and universities offer excursions within the area like horseback riding, yoga at sunrise, or even a snowboard or white-water rafting trip. Plus, this is a great way to make new friends.

STUDY TIPS

- Pick a place and time
 - A place that makes you happy and inspired and that is quiet, comfortable and distraction-free. Examples: home, library, or a coffee shop

- Find a time that's best for you. Is it in the morning or do you work better at night?
- Study every day
 - Prioritize studying so the information is always being renewed in your mind. Then you won't feel overwhelmed with last-minute cramming.
- Plan your time
 - Make a to-do list
 - Set alarms for study plans
- Discover your learning style. Are you a:
 - Visual learner: prefer learning by seeing
 - Auditory learner: prefer learning by listening
 - Tactile learner: prefer learning by doing
- Review and revise
 - Quiz yourself or ask a friend to quiz you
- Take breaks
 - Working too long on one task can lower your performance
- Ask for help
 - Reach out to professors, family, friends or teaching assistants
- Stay motivated
 - You could decorate your study space with inspirational quotes or photos of people you admire and family members you want to make proud of you
- App it up
 - Study apps such as Quizlet can help you on the move
- Look after yourself
 - Make sure you eat well and get enough sleep and physical exercise. It's also a good idea to make sure you drink lots of water when you're studying. You'll study better if you take care of yourself.
- Consider if you need learning supports. Contact the college office of disability for more information.

SAFETY

College campuses can give you a sense of security—a feeling that everyone knows each other and watches out for one another. However, there can be perpetrators who take advantage of this feeling. It's possible to relax and have a good time while still making safety a priority. Consider these tips for staying safe and looking out for your friends in social settings.

- **Make a plan.** If you're going to a party, go with people you trust. Agree to watch out for each other and plan to leave together. If your plans change, make sure to touch base with the other people in your group. Don't leave someone stranded in an unfamiliar or unsafe situation.
- **Protect your drink.** Don't leave your drink unattended and watch out for your friends' drinks if you can. If you go to the bathroom or step outside, take the drink with you or toss

TIP: Notice where emergency phones are located on campus!

it out. Drink from unopened containers or drinks you watched being made and poured. It's not always possible to know if something has been added to someone's drink.

- **Trust your gut.** You are never obligated to remain in a situation that makes you feel uncomfortable, pressured, or threatened. You can help a friend leave a situation that you think may be dangerous.
- **Be a good friend.** Trust your instincts. If you notice something that doesn't feel right, it probably isn't.

The following tips may reduce your risk for many different types of crimes.

- **Know your resources.** Who should you contact if you or a friend needs help? Where should you go? Locate resources such as the campus health center, campus police station, and a local sexual assault service provider. Notice where emergency phones are located on campus, and program the campus security number into your cell phone for easy access.
- **Stay alert.** When you're moving around on campus or in the surrounding neighborhood, be aware of your surroundings. Consider inviting a friend to join you or asking campus security for an escort. If you're alone, only use headphones in one ear to stay aware of your surroundings.
- **Be careful about posting your location.** Many social media sites, like Instagram and Snapchat, use geolocation to publicly share your location. Consider disabling this function and reviewing other social media settings.
- **Make others earn your trust.** A college environment can foster a false sense of security. They may feel like fast friends but give people time to earn your trust before relying on them.
- **Think about a Plan B.** Spend some time thinking about back-up plans for potentially sticky situations. If your phone dies, do you have a few numbers memorized to get help? Do you have emergency cash in case you can't use a credit card? Do you have the address to your dorm or college memorized? If you drive, is there a spare key hidden, gas in your car, and a set of jumper cables?
- **Be secure.** Lock your door and windows when you're asleep and when you leave the room. If people constantly prop open the main door to the dorm or apartment, tell security or a trusted authority figure.

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EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST FOR FAMILY MEMBERS



This information is for _____

College Address _____

CONTACTS	NAME	PHONE	EMAIL
Resident Advisor			
Dean of College			
Counseling Services			
Campus Crisis			
Roommate			
Campus Friend			
Health Center or Urgent Care			
Nearest Hospital			

FLIP TO PAGE 15 FOR MORE RESOURCES→

STEPS TO TAKE BEFORE LEAVING FOR COLLEGE

Get familiar with the schools website: Orientation, Housing, Student Health, and Disabilities.

If needed, request housing and/or academic accommodations. You will need documentation which may include letter or form signed by a doctor.

Register for orientation! Go as early as possible. If class scheduling happens, then you will have more choices.

Register for fall classes as early as possible. Buy textbooks for your classes. You may be able to rent an on-line version or buy used.

Reach out to roommate(s). If you are interested in Greek Life, check out rush guidelines.

Be aware of move-in dates and times.

Clean up social media sites and change mailing addresses before move-in.

Consider establishing a Health Care Power of Attorney. This can be helpful in situations where you need a trusted friend or family member to speak on your behalf to medical staff. More information can be found at <http://mindpeacecincinnati.com/help-for-families/transitions/>.

Make housing and tuition payments to your College.

Register for housing as soon as you can. There will be more choices.

Go to the doctor to get a checkup, vaccines, your medication list and a signed immunization form. This may be required to attend orientation and register for classes.

Check health insurance policy and pharmacy benefits along with insurance requirements by your school.

During orientation, visit the health center to know what is available. If you need therapy, set up your provider in advance. If you have accommodations, visit the Disabilities Office to introduce yourself.

Get a calendar: mark important dates for the semester.

When you arrive on campus, meet with your Freshman Advisor.

COLLEGE COUNSELING SYSTEMS



CONTACT INFORMATION

Community providers are also available in Greater Cincinnati.
Search the database at: www.MindPeaceCincinnati.com/search

An important consideration when choosing a college is how their mental health system works. Each school has a slightly different system, processes and specifications for care. Be sure to contact the mental health or counseling services at your school of choice during the summer, before heading to campus. It is ideal to meet face-to-face with the counseling services employees to begin establishing a relationship before classes begin. Developing a relationship, taking care of paperwork (such as filling out disability forms), and understanding their school system of support are all things that should be accomplished before classes begin. By doing so, you will alleviate stress and establish a safety net of support if a crisis should arise.



COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	OFFICE OF COUNSELING SERVICES	WEBSITE
Bowling Green State University	(419) 372-2081	https://www.bgsu.edu/counseling-center.html
Cincinnati State	(513) 569-5779 (Clifton) (513) 217-3700 (Middletown)	www.cincinnati-state.edu/real-world-academics/student-services/counseling-center
College of Mount St. Joseph	(513) 244-4949	www.ms-j.edu/student-life/wellness-health-services
Indiana University	(812) 941-2244	https://www.indiana.edu/personal-counseling/index.php
Miami University	(513) 529-4634	http://miamioh.edu/student-life/student-counseling-service
Northern Kentucky University	(859) 572-5650	https://hcs.w.nku.edu/counseling/counseling-services-available
Ohio State University	(614) 292-5766	https://ccs.osu.edu/
Ohio University	(740) 593-1616	https://www.ohio.edu/student-affairs/counseling
University of Cincinnati- Blue Ash	(513) 745-5670	www.ucblueash.edu/students/services/counseling-services
University of Cincinnati – Main Campus	(513) 556-0648	www.uc.edu/counseling
University of Dayton	(937) 229-3141	https://udayton.edu/studev/health_wellness/counselingcenter/index.php
University of Kentucky	(859) 257-8701	https://www.uky.edu/counselingcenter/
University of Louisville	(502) 852-6585	http://louisville.edu/counseling
Wright State University	(937) 775-3407	www.wright.edu/counseling
Xavier University	(513) 745-3022	www.xavier.edu/health-wellness/counseling

SYSTEM OVERVIEW

UNIVERSITY/COLLEGE	INITIAL VISIT FEE	ONGOING SESSION CHARGE	SHORT TERM SERVICES AVAILABLE*	MEDICATION MANAGEMENT*	WALK IN HOURS	SUPPORT NETWORK	CAMPUS CRISIS SUPPORT*
Bowling Green State University	No Charge	No Charge	Yes (no session limit)	Yes, through Falcon Health Center	Mon.-Fri. 1:30-4	Refer out	(419) 502-4673 Wood County Crisis Line
Cincinnati State	No Charge	No Charge	Yes (up to 10 sessions per semester)	Refer out	None	Behavioral intervention team in the counseling service office	(513) 569-1558 Campus Police
College of Mount St. Joseph	No Charge	No Charge	Yes (by appt.)	Some meds can be prescribed by Internal Medicine	Mon.-Fri. 8-5	None	(513) 244-4226 Campus Police
Indiana University	No Charge	No Charge	Yes (no session limit)	Refer out	Mon.-Fri. 9-5	Refer out	1(800) 273-8255 New Albany Crisis Line
Miami University	No Charge (for first 3 visits)	\$25/therapist or psychiatrist	Yes (no session limit)	Yes, through the student health center	None	Refer out	741-741 Crisis Text Line
Northern Kentucky University	No Charge (Initially to schedule first appointment)	\$15/therapist	Yes- 15 sessions/year	Nurse can prescribe some medications	Mon.-Fri. 8:30-4	Yes (through counselors on campus)	(859) 572-7777 On-Call Counselor
Ohio State University	No Charge	No Charge	Yes- about 10 sessions	Yes	No	Refer Out	(614) 292-5766 After Hours
Ohio University	No Charge	No Charge	Yes (no session limit)	Yes	Mon.-Fri. 9:45-3:15	Yes (through counselors on campus)	(740) 593-1616 24/7 University Crisis Line
University of Cincinnati – Blue Ash	No Charge	No Charge	Yes (no session limit)	Refer out	None	BSN www.ucincybsn.org	(513) 281-CARE Hamilton Co.
University of Cincinnati – Main Campus	No Charge (for first 4 visits)	\$7-35/therapist	Yes	Yes, through University Health Services	None	BSN www.ucincybsn.org	(513) 556-0648 Crisis Council 24/7

UNIVERSITY/COLLEGE	INITIAL VISIT FEE	ONGOING SESSION CHARGE	SHORT TERM SERVICES AVAILABLE*	MEDICATION MANAGEMENT*	WALK IN HOURS	SUPPORT NETWORK	CAMPUS CRISIS SUPPORT*
University of Dayton	No Charge	No Charge (no-show fee \$25)	Yes (no session limit)	Yes (has to see the psychiatrist first)	Mon.-Fri. 12:45-2:15	Refer out	(937) 229-2121 Public Safety 24/7
University of Kentucky	No Charge	No Charge (no-show fee \$20)	Yes (no session limit, unless 3 no shows)	No	Mon.-Fri. 8-4:30	Refer out	(859) 257-8701 24/7 University Crisis Line
Wright State University	No Charge (for first 10 visits)	\$15/therapist Fee waivers are available	Yes -about 10 sessions	No	Mon. 10-3 Tues. 11-3 Wed. 10-2 Thurs. 11-3 Fri. 10-3	Yes (through counselors on campus)	(833) 848-1765 Raider Cares Line
Xavier University	No Charge	No Charge	Yes	Yes	Mon. 2-4	None	(513) 745-1000 Public Safety

*Short-term: counseling is limited to a few visits or until an ongoing therapist can be established

*Medication Management: school can provide on-site medication services with a psychiatrist

*Campus Crisis Support: therapist on-call or a 24/7 hotline to call in case of a crisis



SELF-CARE, RESILIENCY AND SLEEP TIPS



SELF-CARE

Self-care refers to the activities and routines practiced to benefit your psychological, physical, and spiritual well-being. Self-care activities should be practiced on a regular basis to promote mental well-being. Self-care activities help reduce stress, increase productivity, improve health, help achieve work-life balance and prevent burnout.

PHYSICAL

- Surround yourself with nature.
- Drink water! The current Institute of Medicine recommendation is 13 cups for men and 9 cups for women per day (NASEM 2015). Dehydration is one of the major causes of headaches.
- Exercise or dance to get out extra energy and relax. This helps to release endorphins (chemical in your brain) that makes a person feel good.
- Spend time with quality friends and family and share how your days are going. Don't be afraid to seek support from others, and to ask for help.
- Eat well-balanced meals.

PSYCHOLOGICAL

- See a therapist or participate in support groups during times of high stress.
- Keep a journal to clarify thoughts. Evidence shows that writing about stressful events helps come to terms with them, reducing the impact they have on your life (Psych Central, 2016).
- Take a break from television, social media, and the internet to avoid exposure to negative information.
- Be an active member of the community by joining an organization or helping with community service at the local foodbanks, recreation centers, schools, etc.
- Express emotional healing practices of crying, laughing or story-telling.
- Read books or listen to podcasts.
- Participate in activities that make you happy, feel good and are empowering.
- Plan ahead, stay organized, and set time to relax. Set realistic goals for yourself.

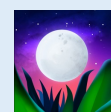
CHECK OUT THESE APPS



- Calm- for mindful meditation



- Sleep Cycle- alarm clock



- Relax Melodies- integrating mindfulness into sleep



- *Glo- yoga classes

SPIRITUAL

Spiritual self-care involves caring for your soul. Spiritual wellness involves seeking a purpose and meaning in our life. Practicing spiritual self-care can help you find peace between your inner feelings and emotions and the stressors of your life.

- Practice meditation or yoga.
- Pray or attend a church service.
- Express gratitude. Think of 3 different things you're grateful for every day.
- Complete a mindfulness exercise.

RESILIENCY

Resiliency is the ability to adjust to circumstances and keep going in the face of adversity, whether it's a minor hassle or a major life event. Resilience also helps you take on challenges, form stronger relationships and embrace new experiences. A lack of resilience can lead to anxiety, poor self-care, depression and risky behaviors, such as substance abuse. We can't always control events, but we can control our responses.

MANAGE STRESS

Identify your sources of stress and how they affect you. Once you understand how your behavior changes in response to stress (e.g., your health suffers, you isolate yourself from others), you can modify unhealthy or unproductive reactions and develop coping strategies for your vulnerable areas. Self-Care kits can aid in immediate relief when you're feeling overwhelmed (see examples on the next page).

EXAMINE YOUR THOUGHTS

Negative or inaccurate thoughts about ourselves, others, or the future can produce unhelpful emotions and behaviors. Increase your awareness of how you interpret events, so you can challenge and alter counterproductive thoughts and develop a more adaptive thinking style.

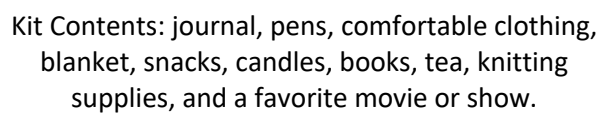
BUILD A SUPPORT NETWORK

Positive social connections provide assistance, guidance, and comfort during difficult times. Strengthen your relationships with family, friends and trusted others to form a support network. The quality of these relationships is more important than the quantity.

Self-care kits should contain some of your favorite ways to de-stress. Suggested items to include could be a stress ball, journal, blanket, earbuds, essential oils, or a favorite book. See examples below.



Kit Contents: Comfortable shoes, shower gel, sweat band, buff puff, deodorant, and your favorite snacks.



SLEEP

Staying up all night has adverse effects on a person's cognitive thinking and processing skills. The hippocampus controls the brain's memory, and when you experience sleep deprivation your memory also suffers. All the information you think you've retained—vanished. The most important thing you can do if you want to do well is get good sleep. Young adults need 7+ hours of sleep every night.

TIPS FOR GETTING GOOD SLEEP

A lack of sleep can have physical consequences. Not enough sleep can make you sick, leading to more colds, flu, coughs, and sniffles, and can be associated with weight gain.

- Avoid caffeine at night, and limit it during the day.
- Create a sleep schedule, and stick to it.
- Don't sleep in on weekends or days when you have time off. Wake up close to the same time every day.
- Put books and technology away at least 30 minutes to an hour before bedtime.
- Don't work on your computer in bed.
- Exercise earlier in the day, never just before bed.
- Sleep with earplugs and use an eye pillow to drown out any bright lights and loud noise.
- Turn out the lights when it's time to go to bed; a bright room will keep you awake.


Establishing healthy sleep habits will do wonders for your long-term health.

RESOURCES:

Everyday Health. (2010, March 17). 10 Tips for Better Sleep at College. Retrieved from <https://www.everydayhealth.com/college-health/10-tips-for-better-sleep-at-college.aspx>

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**TAKE CARE OF
YOURSELF, AND
WORK ON YOUR
GOALS!**

WHEN TO SEEK SUPPORT



THE STRUGGLE IS REAL! If you're overwhelmed or having difficulty coping, who will you seek out for support? Consider establishing a support team, in addition to professional assistance you may already have. Depending on the severity of your symptoms, you may need periodic or ongoing help.

MILD SYMPTOMS

- Talk with a trusted friend or advisor
- Review your self-help or coping strategies (page 8)
- Reach out to your support team
- Consider speaking with a counseling service (visit www.MindPeaceCincinnati.com or your local college service)

MODERATE SYMPTOMS

- Assess severity and contact the community crisis line, mobile crisis unit, or call 911 if needed
- Consult with your care team (medical/primary care and psychiatric)
- Schedule an appointment to be seen for therapy (visit www.MindPeaceCincinnati.com or your local college service for help finding a provider)
- Contact your family or a trusted friend for support

SEVERE SYMPTOMS

- Call 911 or go to the nearest emergency department
- Contact the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline at (800) 273-8255 or text home to 741741

MEDICATION AND CARE TEAM CONTACT LIST



Medication Name	Dosage	Frequency
Medical Physician(s)	Specialty	Contact Information
Mental Health Provider(s)	Title (Psychologist, Therapist, Psychiatrist)	Contact Information
Pharmacy Name	Pharmacy Phone Number	
National Crisis Line- Available 24/7	School Crisis Line	
1-800-273-8255		
Text HOME to 741741		

*Consider purchasing a medication lock box to keep your medication safe.