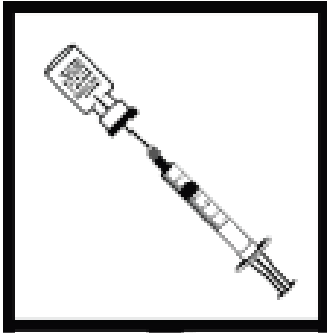
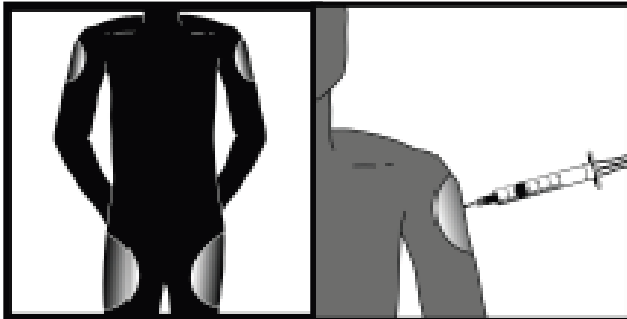


ADMINISTERING: Naloxone

1. Draw up entire 1mL vial of naloxone into intramuscular syringe.



2. Inject into large muscle (thigh, arm). It is okay to inject through clothing.



FACTS: Naloxone

- Works on fentanyl.
- May require more than two doses.
- Lasts 30-90 minutes in the body.
When the naloxone wears off, the overdose could come back.
- Available at most major pharmacies in RI without a prescription.
- Covered by insurance (with co-pay).
- RI's Good Samaritan Law protects from prosecution for administering it.
- Store at room temperature.

WHAT TO DO: Opiate Overdose

1. Call 911

Say that the person is not breathing.

2. Administer **NALOXONE**

3. Give CPR or Rescue Breathing

if they have shallow or no breathing.

4. Give 2nd dose of **NALOXONE** after 2-3 minutes

if person has not woken up.

If you must leave, put them in the Recovery Position.

SIGNS: Opiate Overdose

- NOT RESPONSIVE
- BREATHING: Slow or no
- NOISES: Snoring or gurgling
- BLUE/ASHEN: Lips, fingernails, toenails
- SKIN: Pale/ashen & clammy

EXAMPLES OF OPIATES:

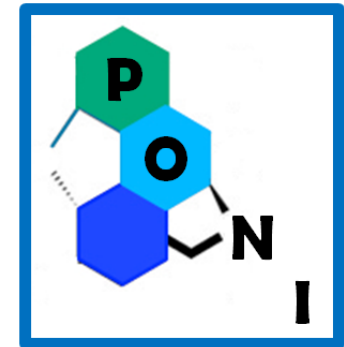
heroin, morphine, fentanyl, methadone, oxycodone (Percocet, Oxycontin), hydrocodone (Vicodin)

Preventing Overdose Deaths

HOW TO:
Prevent, recognize, and respond to an opiate overdose

PONI

Preventing Overdose and Naloxone Intervention



(401) 793 - 4790

RESCUE BREATHING

1. Check for responsiveness.
2. Check for slow or no breathing.
3. Place the person flat on their back.
4. Tilt the head back.

If you can't hear or feel any breathing, start rescue breathing:

5. Pinch off the person's nose.
6. Lock your mouth over their mouth.
7. Give 1 breath every 5 seconds.

Repeat this for 2-3 minutes,
then give 2nd dose of naloxone, if needed.

CPR

1. Check for responsiveness.
2. Check for slow or no breathing.
If unresponsive and not breathing, start CPR:
3. Place hands in center of the chest.
4. Give 30 compressions.
 - 100-120 per minute
 - Push hard & fast, 2 inches down
5. After 30 compressions, give 2 breaths.

Repeat this for 2-3 minutes,
then give 2nd dose of naloxone, if needed.

RECOVERY POSITION

If the person is unconscious or you must leave, move the person into the recovery position while waiting for help to arrive.

- Helps a person breathe.
- Prevents inhalation of fluid.

1. **Roll onto side.** Tilt the head up slightly so that the airway is open.
2. Place hand under the cheek and bend knee to **prevent rolling** onto stomach.



RESCUE BREATHING



CPR



RECOVERY POSITION

OVERDOSE:

Common Causes & Prevention

FENTANYL CONTAMINATION

ANY DRUG MIGHT CONTAIN FENTANYL
Carry naloxone even if not expecting opioids.

Use fentanyl test strips to test:

Cocaine, methamphetamine, adderall, percocet, oxycontin, heroin, and other drugs.

MIXING DRUGS

MIXING SIMILAR DRUGS:

Mixing can fatally slow breathing.

Example: Fentanyl + benzos; Percocet + alcohol
Taking two doses too close together.

MIXING DRUGS WITH OPPOSITE EFFECTS:

Mixing prevents feeling full effects. Too much could be taken. *Example: Speedballs*

If mixing opiates with other drugs, use the opiate first and less of each.

LOWERED TOLERANCE

Drugs may be stronger than used to or different than expecting.

TOLERANCE MAY BE LOWER IF:

Sick, tired, haven't eaten, or have lost weight.

AT HIGHER RISK IF:

Coming out of jail, detox, drug treatment.

Start low, go slow.

USING ALONE

Use with friends or have **people nearby.**

Leave your **door unlocked** so friends or EMS can get in if they need to.

Keep **naloxone** and a **phone** on hand.

Call someone before use & call later to **check in.**

Be prepared. Have a system where someone can check on you if alone.