

# Opioid Overdose Prevention

## Things to Know

### What is an Opioid?

- An opioid is a strong medicine that works on certain areas of the brain to reduce pain.
- These medicines can have serious side effects if used incorrectly.

### Common Opioids:

<u>Generic Name</u>	<u>Brand Name</u>
<u>Hydrocodone</u>	<u>Vicodin, Lorcet, Lortab, Norco</u>
<u>Oxycodone</u>	<u>Percocet, OxyContin</u>
<u>Morphine</u>	
<u>Codeine</u>	<u>Tylenol with codeine</u>
<u>Fentanyl</u>	<u>Duragesic</u>
<u>Hydromorphone</u>	<u>Dilaudid</u>
<u>Oxymorphone</u>	<u>Opana</u>
<u>Meperidine</u>	<u>Demerol</u>
<u>Methadone</u>	
<u>Buprenorphine</u>	<u>Suboxone</u>
<u>Heroin</u>	

### Opioid Overdose Risk Factors:

- Mixing opioids with other medicines, with alcohol or marijuana
- Taking opioids after a period of not being on them
- Taking high doses of opioids
- Having kidney, liver, or breathing problems
- Multiple opioid prescriptions from multiple providers

### Signs of an Opioid Overdose:

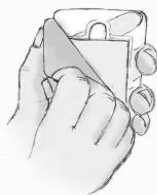
- Slow or shallow breathing
- Blue or gray lips and fingernails
- Pale and/or moist skin
- Unable to wake up or respond

**Call 911 if you or someone you know have these symptoms.**

**Use Narcan if you have it available and stay with the person until help arrives.**

## How to Administer NARCAN

**PEEL**



**PLACE**



**PRESS**



Naloxone absorbed directly into the blood stream through absorption in the nasal epithelium (they are not "breathing it in")