

SNOHOMISHOVERDOSEPREVENTION

A COMMUNITY COMING TOGETHER TO STOP SNOHOMISH COUNTY'S OPIOID EPIDEMIC

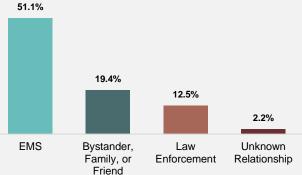
Naloxone for Opioid Overdose Response

Naloxone is a life-saving opioid overdose reversal medication. When administered, it binds tightly to opioid receptors in the brain to reverse and block the effects of opioids (SAMSHA).

Naloxone is an extremely safe medicine. It will have no effect on someone who does not have opioids in their system.

Community members are nearly always the first on-scene to an opioid overdose, and rapid response with naloxone can save a life. In 2023, about one in five opioid overdose patients treated at the largest hospitals in Snohomish County received naloxone from someone other than a first responder before arrival at the emergency department (OD2A Local Data).

Who Administered Naloxone to Opioid Overdose Patients Before They Arrived at the Emergency Department?



Snohomish County, 2023; Categories are not mutually exclusive; Data from 3 local hospital partners.

In 2023, about 1 in 5 opioid overdose patients received naloxone from a family member, friend, or bystander.

Both nasal spray and intramuscular naloxone kits can effectively reverse an opioid overdose. It's important to be familiar with both types of kits and how they work.

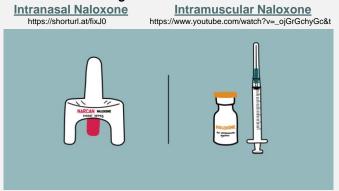
Timely and appropriate use of naloxone can have a major impact on an overdose victim's recovery and response.

A single dose of naloxone should be given to the patient immediately. If the patient does not respond or begin breathing regularly, wait three minutes before administering a second dose. Multiple doses given at once, or any sooner than three minutes apart, will not improve the outcome of the patient or speed up an overdose reversal (<u>J. Emer. Med., 2023</u>). Administering more than is needed can also cause great discomfort to the patient by increasing the risk of poor outcomes including severe withdrawal symptoms like disorientation and vomiting (<u>MMWR, 2023</u>).

What else is there to know about naloxone?

- Naloxone is commonly called Narcan, the brand name.
- + A person cannot use naloxone on themselves. When an opioid overdose occurs, they are unconscious. This is why we encourage people to not use alone or to call the Never Use Alone Hotline at 877-696-1996.
- Naloxone works in the body for 30 to 90 minutes. A
 person can slip back into an opioid overdose after it
 wears off, so they should seek medical attention and
 be monitored for at least a few hours (NIDA).
- + Naloxone has an expiration date and should be kept temperature controlled, but slightly **old naloxone is better than no naloxone** (Can Pharm J, 2022).

Learn how to properly administer both styles of naloxone using these links below:



For more information on how to get no-cost naloxone (Narcan), the overdose reversal medicine, visit: stopoverdose.org

For more information about the impacts of substance use and misuse in Snohomish County, visit snohomishoverdoseprevention.com