Opioid Overdose Response Training

SNOHOMISHOVEROOSEPREVENTION

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



Types of Opioids

NATURAL (POPPY PLANT-DERIVED)

- Codeine
- Morphine
- Heroin (illegal)
- Opium (illegal)

SYNTHETIC / SEMI-SYNTHETIC

- Percocet, OxyContin, Oxycodone
- Hydrocodone, Vicodin, Demerol
- Fentanyl
 - Pharmaceutical
 - Illicitly-manufactured (illegal)



When prescription opioids are used as advised by a medical professional, the effect is predictable.

When prescription opioids

aren't used as advised (extra

doses, not your prescription,
etc.) the effect is unpredictable.

NOT Opioids - Methamphetamine, Cocaine, Ecstasy, Benzodiazepines (ex. Valium and Xanax), Marijuana, OTC pain medication (Tylenol, Ibuprofen)

Opioid Overdose Symptoms

OVERDOSE

Not breathing or very shallow breathing

Deep snoring or gurgling noises

Unresponsive to someone calling their name, shaking them, rubbing their sternum

Slowed or no heartbeat/pulse

Discolored fingertips and lips

REALLY HIGH

Speech is slower/slurred

Sleepy looking

Responsive to stimuli (such as shaking, calling name, running sternum, etc.)

Normal heartbeat / pulse

Normal skin tone

What is Naloxone (Narcan)

Naloxone is a medication that reverses opioid overdoses.

Narcan is the brand name for the medication, Naloxone.

- Give this medication **right away** to reverse a possible overdose.
- Starts working in 2 to 3 minutes.
- Effects last 30 90 minutes (temporary).



Each box contains **two doses**Expires after 3 years
Best kept at room temperature

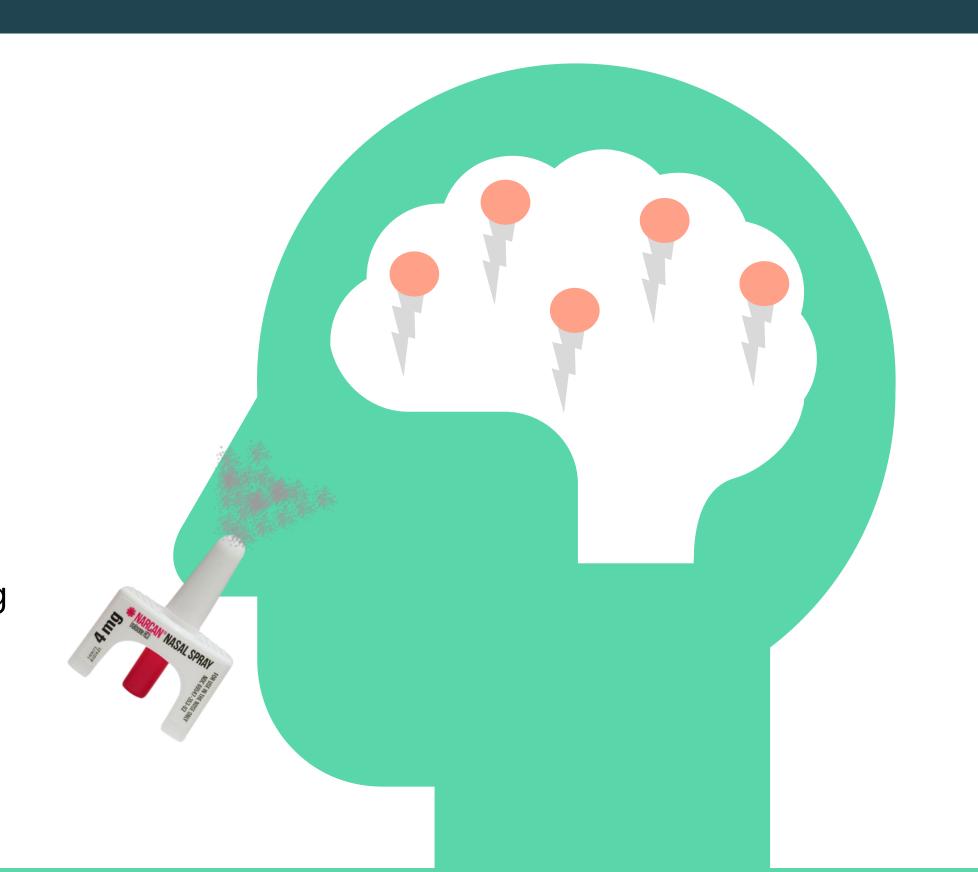
How does Naloxone reverse an overdose?

Naloxone knocks the opioid off the opioid receptor.

It does nothing other than blocking opioid receptors to prevent opioids from reattaching.

Temporarily takes away the "high," giving the person the chance to breathe.

RESTORES BREATHING.



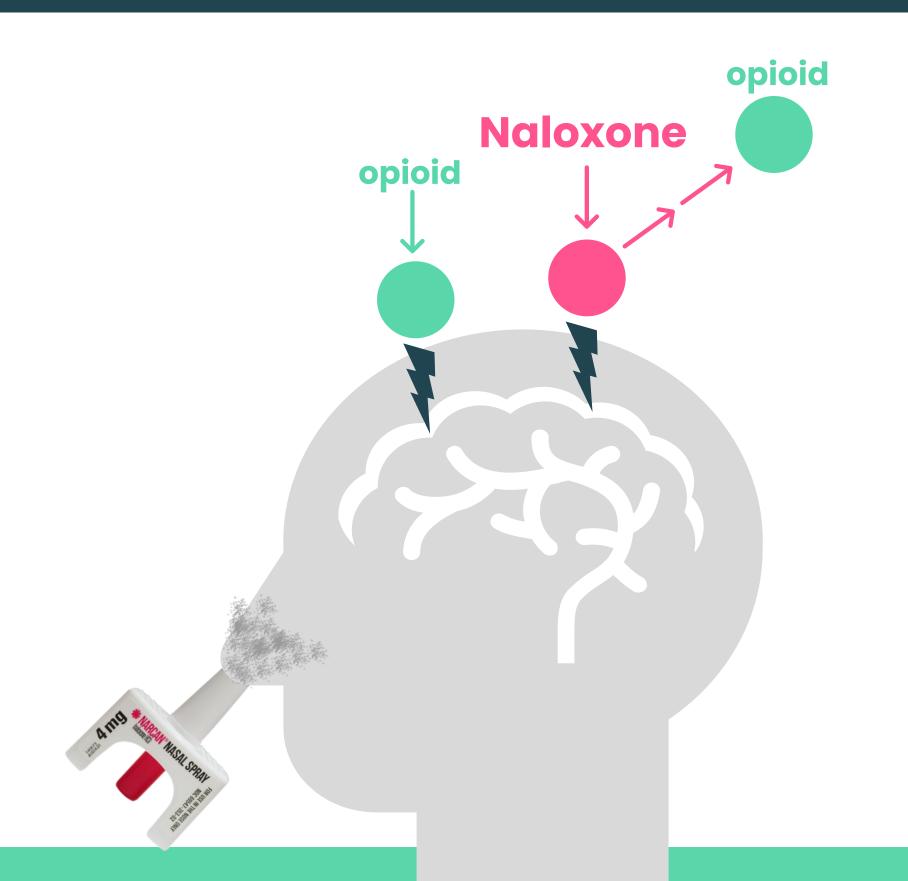
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Additional Info about Naloxone / Narcan

Naloxone is very safe for everyone, including people who are pregnant and children of all ages.

Naloxone cannot be abused or cause an overdose.

When given to a person on opioids, may cause sudden withdrawal symptoms (nausea/vomiting, chills, diarrhea, muscle soreness, disorientation/confusion, agitation).



Recognize + Respond

- Look for signs of overdose (not breathing, not responding, discolored skin, gurgling noises)
- Any other helpful info on scene (report from witnesses, drug use history, drugs or supplies nearby)
- Approach: "Hey are you okay" (loudly), shake them, rub their sternum (breastbone) with your knuckles if they do not react, it is time to respond.
- Call 911 & Administer Naloxone



Overdoses can happen in seconds or minutes - know the signs to respond quickly!

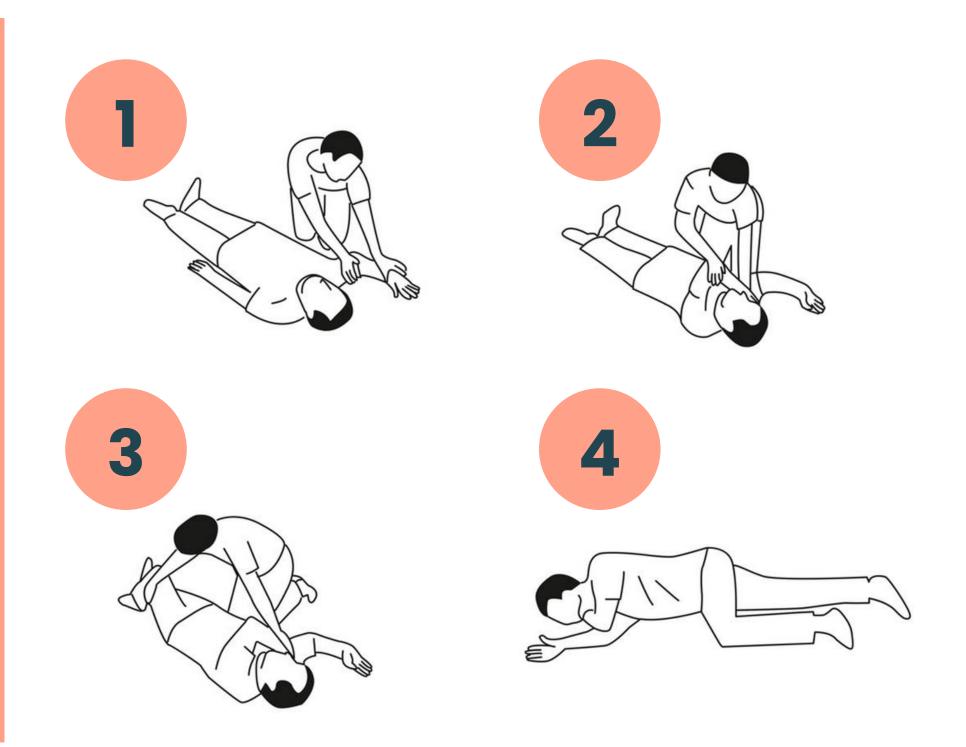
Watch the clock! Naloxone takes 2-3 minutes to start working after administering.

Reverse – Administer Naloxone (Narcan)



Reverse (continued)

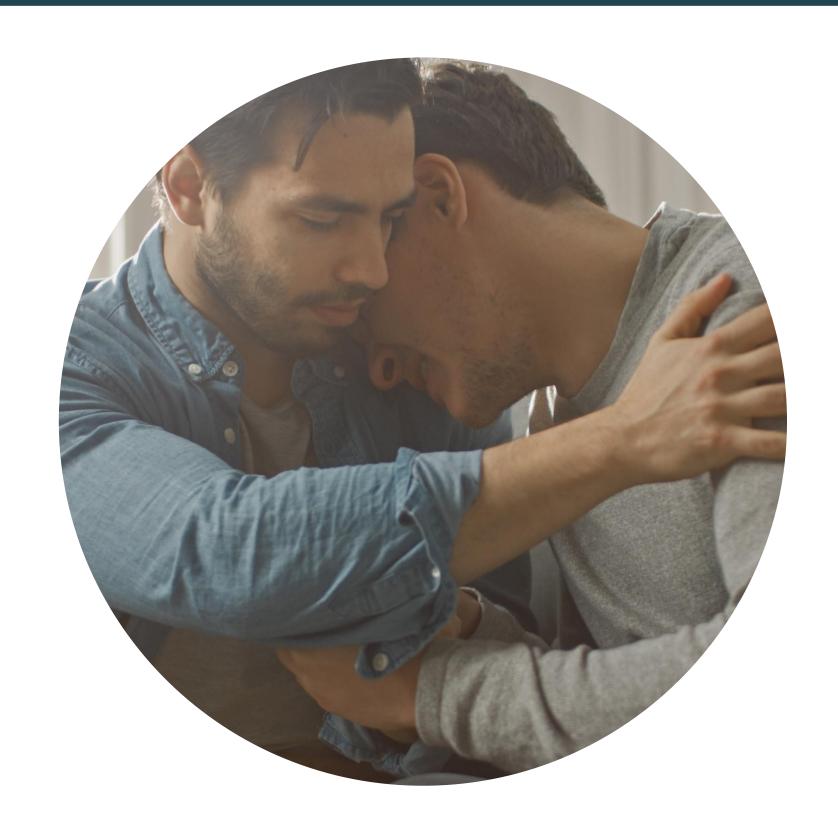
- Move into recovery position or if trained, can give CPR
- If they still aren't breathing after 3 minutes, give another dose of Naloxone.
- Repeat until they begin breathing
- Be prepared for withdrawal symptoms
- Monitor and stay with them until EMS arrives



Refer

If the individual agrees, have them transported to the nearest medical center.

- Follow-up about seeking treatment
 Call the Washington Recovery
 Helpline at 1.866.789.1511
- Self-care is essential



Where do I get Naloxone?



Carry a second chance with Naloxone

- No age minimum or prescription needed in WA
- Sold over the counter for \$45 at most pharmacies or Amazon
- Covered by Medicaid
- stopoverdose.org and provides a list of locations Naloxone is available
- The People's Harm Reduction Alliance
 with WA State Department of Health will
 mail individuals free Naloxone throughout
 WA (http://phra.org/naloxone)

What more can you do to prevent opioid overdose?

- Talk to family/friends about medication storage and proper usage
- Keep medications out of reach of children (childproof lock)
- Get rid of old, expired, or unused medications
- Don't flush them or throw away bring to your local pharmacy or contact the MED-Project at 1 (844) 482-5322, medtakebackwashington.org



