

NALOXONE ADMINISTRATION

Don't Run...Call 911
REVERSE and REFER

Naloxone

- Naloxone is a medication approved by the Food and Drug Administration to prevent overdose by opioids such as heroin, morphine, and oxycodone
- Naloxone is the first line of treatment for an opioid overdose
- It is critical to get an overdose patient medical attention as quickly as possible after administering Naloxone

Naloxone

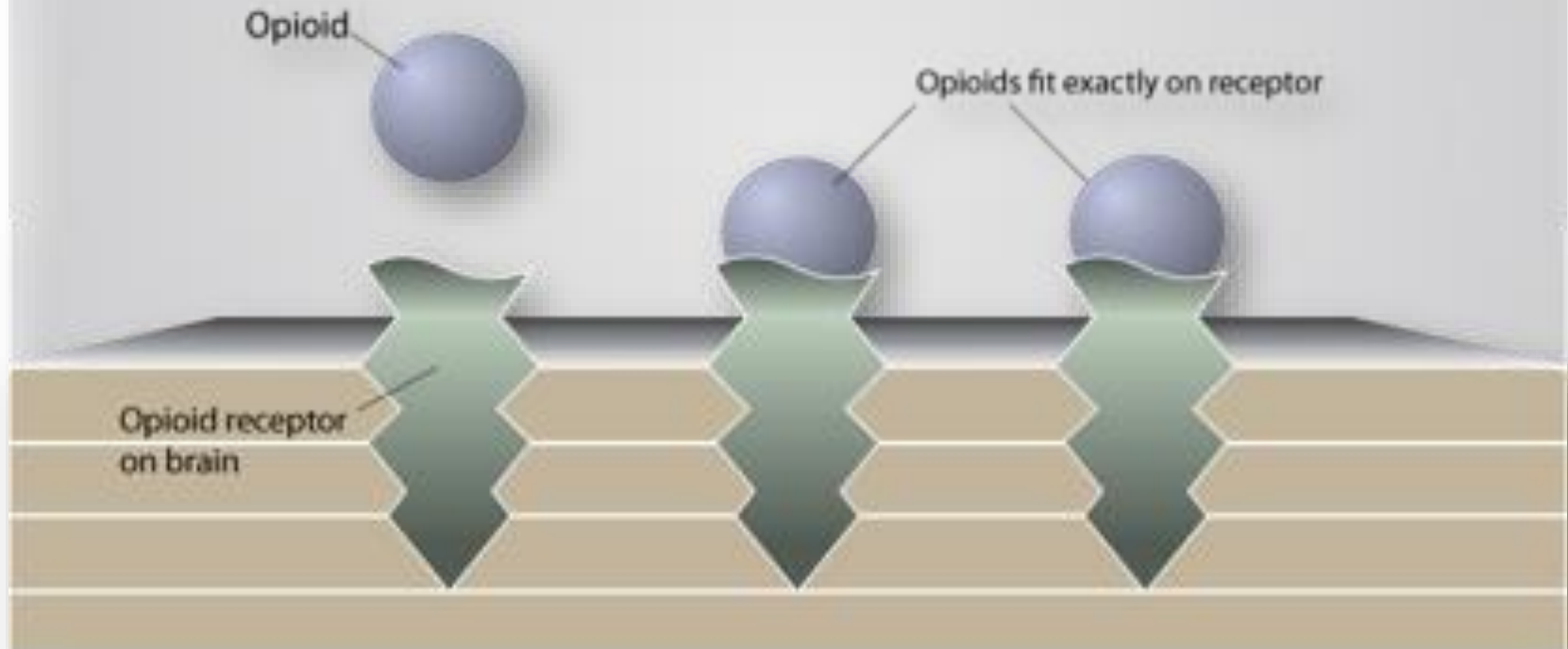
Naloxone is sold as brand name drugs: **Narcan** and **Evzio**



We Protect Lives.

What is an opioid overdose ?

The brain has many, many receptors for opioids. An overdose occurs when too much of any opioid, like heroin or Oxycontin, fits in too many receptors slowing and then stopping the breathing.

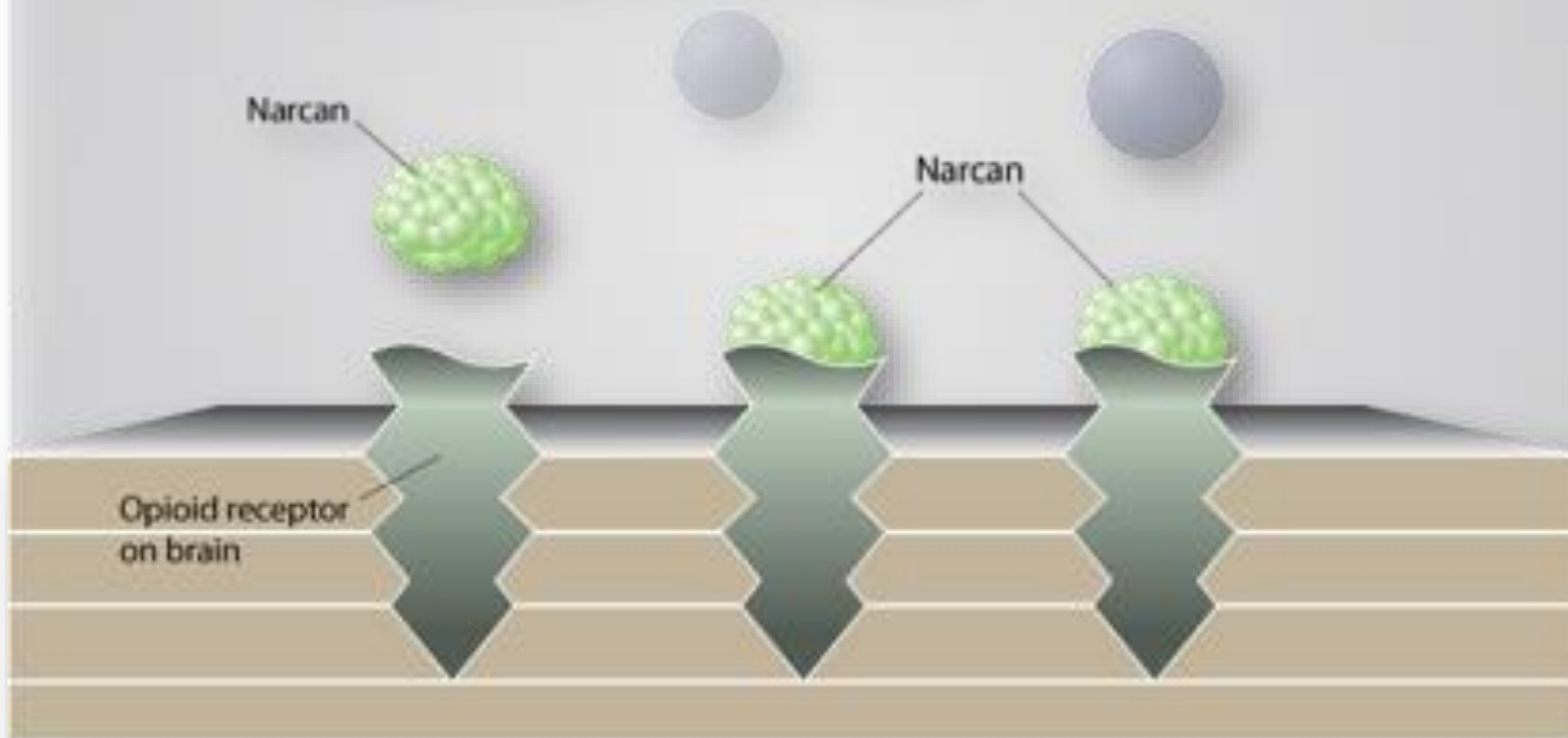


Graphic credit: Maya Doe-Simkins

We Protect Lives.

Narcan reversing an overdose

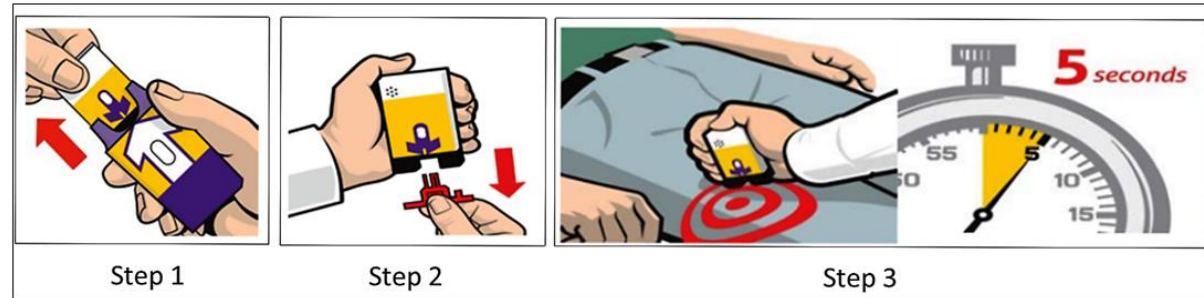
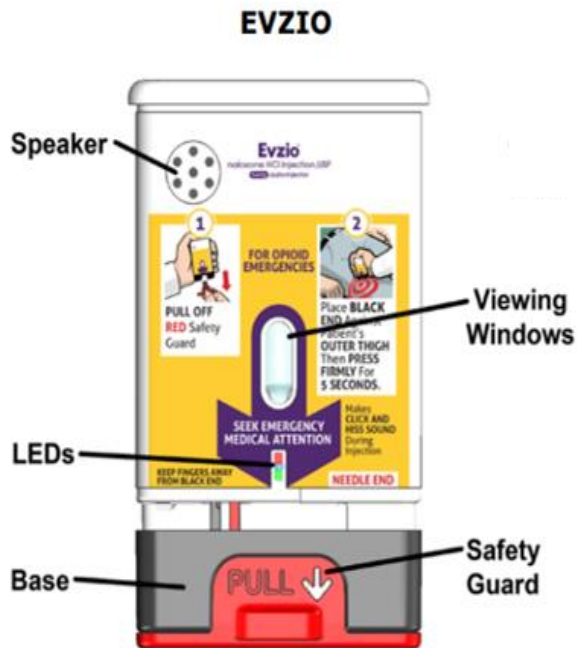
Narcan has a stronger affinity to the opioid receptors than opioids like heroin or Percocet, so it knocks the opioids off the receptors for a short time. This allows the person to breathe again and reverses the overdose.



Graphic credit: Maya Doe-Simkins

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Administer Evzio



1. Remove red safety guard when ready to use
2. Place the black end against the middle of the patient's outer thigh, through clothing if necessary
3. Press firmly and hold in place for 5 seconds
4. After use, place the auto-injector back into its outer case
5. Do not replace the red safety guard

Administer Narcan



1. PEEL back the package to remove the device
2. HOLD the Narcan nasal spray with your thumb on the plunger and your index and middle fingers on either side of the nozzle
3. TILT the patient's head back, supporting the neck with your hand
4. PLACE the tip of the nozzle in either nostril until your fingers touch the bottom of the patient's nose
5. PRESS the plunger firmly to release the dose into the patient's nose

Remain With The Patient



- Place patient in **recovery position** - **lying on their side**
- Stay with the patient until help arrives
- Seize all illegal and/or non-prescribed opioid narcotics found on victim

Opioid Withdrawal

Using naloxone in patients who are opioid dependent may result in severe opioid withdrawal symptoms such as:

Restlessness or irritability
Body aches
Diarrhea
Increased heart rate
Fever
Runny nose
Sneezing
Goose bumps

Sweating
Yawning
Nausea or vomiting
Nervousness
Shivering or trembling
Abdominal cramps
Weakness
Increased blood pressure



**LOVE an
ADDICT?
CARRY
NARCAN**