

NALOXONE FOR OPIOID OVERDOSE

An opioid overdose can kill.

Naloxone (Narcan) is a medicine given to reverse an opioid overdose.

Opioids have many names, and can include: hydrocodone (Vicodin, Lortab, Norco), oxycodone (Oxycontin, Percocet), tramadol, morphine, methadone, codeine (Tylenol #3), oxymorphone, fentanyl (Duragesic), buprenorphine (Subutex), and heroin.

Naloxone can be given by any bystander. If you or someone you care for uses opioids, get naloxone. It could save a life.

SIGNS OF AN OPIOID OVERDOSE



Choking,
gurgling, or
wheezing



Lips or
fingernails are
blue or purple



Doesn't respond
to their name or
to painful touch



No breathing
or very slow
breathing

Not sure if it's an overdose? Give naloxone anyway. Naloxone is safe for all.

WHAT TO DO NOW

- 1** Get **naloxone** at the Southern Nevada Health District, local pharmacies, and other locations.
- 2** Read the **instructions** so you will know how to give it.
- 3** Share the **instructions** with people close to you. Show them where you will keep the naloxone.

WHAT TO DO WHEN YOU THINK SOMEONE IS HAVING AN OVERDOSE

- 1 Call 911.** Try to wake the person by yelling, rubbing knuckles on their chest, or pinching them.
- 2 Do rescue breathing.** The 911 dispatcher will help. *If you can't do this, go to step 3.*

Roll the person on their back.



Tilt head back, lift chin, and pinch nose.



Give two quick breaths then one breath every five seconds. Be sure the chest goes up when you breathe!

- 3 Give naloxone.** Follow the instructions on the package. If the person does not respond in two to three minutes, give a second dose.



Peel



Place



Press

After Administering Naloxone

If the person does not begin to breathe two to three minutes after giving the first dose of naloxone, give a second dose and continue rescue breathing/CPR. If someone is given naloxone they should not be left alone and should be encouraged to go to the hospital.



You Are Protected

The Good Samaritan Overdose Prevention Law protects people who overdose or seek help for someone overdosing from being charged or prosecuted for drug possession. Protection does not extend to drug trafficking or distribution charges.



Prevent an Overdose

Never share pain medicine with anyone, even if that person has pain.

- Lock up your medicine where it's safe. Don't keep it in places where anyone can find it.
- Take leftover medicine to a drug collection site. You can find drop off sites at Paininthedrain.com.



Naloxone is Temporary

Naloxone usually wears off in 30 to 90 minutes. When this happens, the person might drop back into overdose. This is more likely if the person has taken other depressant drugs, like alcohol or benzodiazepines. If more naloxone is needed, use it.



For questions or to request a naloxone training for your organization, email the Southern Nevada Health District at od@snhd.org.