



NALOXONE (NARCAN) Opioid Antidote

Why Do I need a Naloxone (Narcan) Prescription?

- Opioids (narcotics) are pain medications sometimes used in moderate or severe pain. Some examples include Hydrocodone, Demerol, Oxycodone, Hydromorphone, Codeine and Morphine.
- Naloxone stops the severe side effects of opioids and may help prevent death from an accidental opioid overdose.
- If you or someone in your home uses opioids, you should always keep Naloxone in case of emergencies.
- You can buy it at the drug store without a prescription from your doctor.
- Please tell a family member, caregiver or neighbor that you have Naloxone because one of these individuals might need to give it to you.
- It is important to know the signs of an accidental overdose so you will know when to give Naloxone.
- Naloxone can be given as an injection or a nasal spray. Nasal sprays are very easy to use. Your Pharmacist will teach you how to use it.
- Someone may be having an accidental overdose if they:
 - Are too sleepy and cannot wake up even if you shake them or shout their name
 - Stop breathing or take very slow or shallow breaths
 - Have pale skin or have blue coloration around lips or fingernails

(See reverse side on What to do in case of an accidental opioid overdose)



What to do in case of an accidental OPIOID OVERDOSE

1. Sternal Rub

Is the victim **not** breathing? Blue in the face? Non-responsive? Do a **Sternal Rub**. (Move your knuckles up and down the chest over the chest bone with lots of pressure).



2. Call 911

The Good Samaritan law protects the caller and victim from being **prosecuted** for small amounts of drugs, paraphernalia, violating parole or probation and underage drinking.



3. Give Naloxone

Follow the simple instructions included with the antidote prescription, insert spray tip into nostril and give one full pump, then repeat in the other nostril.



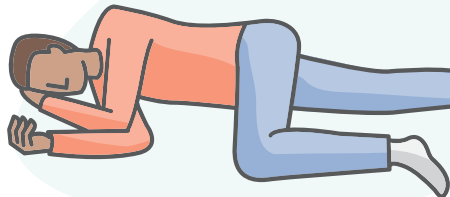
4. Rescue breathing (if the person is not breathing)

Lay the victim on his back, tilt the head back, clear the airway, pinch the nose, and give 1 breath every 5 seconds until he/she begins breathing on their own.



5. Recovery Position

If at anytime you need to leave the victim, lay the person on their side to prevent the person from choking on his/her vomit.



Hand should support head. Knee prevents body from rolling on to stomach.

6. Report Naloxone use

When rescue personnel arrives, tell them the last time you used the Naloxone on the victim and how much was given.

