

## SOU SAFETY NOTICE

### NARCAN (Naloxone) Opioid Overdose Prevention

NARCAN Nasal Spray: Peel back the package to remove the device



Place the tip of the nozzle in either nostril until your fingers touch the bottom of the patient's nose

Press the plunger firmly to release the dose into the patient's nose



Signs and symptoms of opioid overdose the signs and symptoms of opioid overdose include:

1. Unresponsiveness to yelling or stimulation, like rubbing your knuckles up and down the person's sternum, or breast bone (also called a sternum rub)
2. Slow, shallow, or no breathing, Pulse (heartbeat) is slow, erratic, or not there at all
3. Turning pale, blue or gray (especially lips and fingernails)
4. Snoring/gurgling/choking sounds
5. Body very limp
5. Vomiting

#### Opioid overdose treatment overview

1. Check for a response. 2. **Call 911**. 3. Start chest compressions. 4. Administer naloxone.

a. Naloxone is NARCAN® Nasal Spray:

1. Peel back the package to remove the device
2. Hold the nozzle between two fingers as shown in image.
3. Place the tip of the nozzle in either nostril until your fingers touch the bottom of the patient's nose.
4. Press the plunger firmly with thumb to release the dose into the patient's nose.
6. Resume chest compressions with rescue breathing if the person has not yet started breathing.
7. Conduct follow-up – administer a second dose of naloxone if no response after 3 minutes and resume chest compressions with rescue breathing.
8. If naloxone is administered, provide details to emergency medical service

#### Conduct follow-up:

1. Naloxone takes several minutes to kick in and wears off in 30-45 minutes. The person may go back into overdose after the naloxone wears off.
2. It is recommended that you watch the person for at least an hour or until emergency medical services arrive, in case the person goes back into overdose.
3. You may need to give the person more naloxone. Give a second dose if the person does not respond after 3 minutes.
4. If an overdose victim revives, keep the person calm. Tell the person that drugs are still in his/her system and that the naloxone wears off in 30-45 minutes. Recommend that the person seek medical attention and assist him/her if necessary.
5. Do not let the person use more opioids. The naloxone will block them and the person could overdose again after the naloxone wears off.

Oregon law allows lay people to carry and use naloxone on others.

You can be prepared to save the life of someone in need. Opioids overdose requiring lifesaving treatment occurs in a wide variety of settings and circumstances, creating a need for training a variety of overdose responders.

Video Training at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tGdUFMrCRh4>

