Overdose Prevention and Naloxone Training

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Office of Substance Abuse and Mental Health

10 Leading Causes of Injury Deaths by Age Group Highlighting Unintentional Injury Deaths, United States – 2014

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<th>1-4</th>
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Data Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Vital Statistics System. Produced by National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC, using NHIS-UM**.
Opioids

Natural Opiates
- opium
- morphine
- codeine

Semi-Synthetic Opiates
- heroin
- hydromorphone
- hydrocodone
- oxycodone

Fully Synthetic Opioids
- fentanyl
- methadone

Opioid Epidemic Strategies

Primary Prevention:
- PDMP, Life Skills, Awareness Campaign

Secondary Prevention:
- Harm reduction – naloxone, SEPs

Tertiary Prevention:
- Medication-assisted tx (MAT)
Harm Reduction

Medication-Assisted Tx (MAT)

Methadone, buprenorphine, suboxone, naltrexone, Vivitrol

Reduces overdose risk, saves lives

Reduces HIV/HCV via injection drug use
Naloxone

- FDA approved
- Rx med
- EMS Use for 40 years
- Opioid antagonist
- Opioid Overdose ONLY
- Not MAT

Onset: 2-3 min.
Duration: 30-90 min.
Withdrawal Symptoms
Opioids attaching to receptors

The brain has many, many receptors for opioids. An overdose occurs when too much of an opioid, such as heroin or oxycodone, fits in too many receptors slowing and then stopping the breathing.

Naloxone reversing an overdose

Naloxone has a stronger affinity to the opioid receptors than opioids, such as heroin or oxycodone, so it knocks the opioids off the receptors for a short time (30-90 minutes). This allows the person to breathe again and reverse the overdose.
Florida Overdose Prevention Laws

• 911 Good Samaritan Act
  – 893.21, F.S.

• Emergency Treatment and Recovery Act
  – 381.887, F.S.

How to Get Naloxone from Pharmacy

Call pharmacy FIRST and ask:

1. Do you have naloxone in stock?
2. Do I need a prescription for naloxone / does your pharmacy operate under a naloxone standing order?
3. How much will it cost?
4. I would like to request a naloxone kit – when should I pick it up?
Risk Factors for Overdose

- Mixing Drugs
- Quality of Drug
- Low Tolerance
- Using Alone

Signs of Opioid Overdose

- Blue skin, lips, nails
- Not breathing
- Death rattle
- UNRESPONSIVE
- Slow heartbeat
- Pinpoint pupils
What NOT to do

• “Sleep it off”
• Cold bath/shower
• Induce vomiting
• Punch/kick
• Give the person other substances (saltwater, stimulants, milk, etc.)

Responding to an Opioid Overdose

1. Sternal Rub
2. Call 911
3. Naloxone / Rescue Breathing
4. Recovery Position
Sternal Rub

Call 911
Administer Naloxone

Rescue Breathing
Recovery Position

Hand supports head
Knee prevents person from rolling onto stomach

Naloxone Myth vs. Fact

Access to naloxone does NOT:

Send the wrong message
Encourage or increase drug use
Prevent people from going to tx
Cause violence
DCF Overdose Prevention Program

- Provides free OD recognition/response training
- Provides free Narcan to organizations who will distribute take-home kits to individuals at risk of experiencing an opioid OD, and to their friends/family who may witness an opioid OD
- Partnering with FDLE to provide Narcan to local LEOs

Settings for Naloxone Distribution

- Release from jail/prison
- Assessment/enrollment/discharge from tx
- Hospital EDs
- Community paramedicine
- Community-based organizations
- FQHCs/CHDs
Become a DCF Narcan Provider

• Complete DCF Narcan Enrollment Packet

• Identify a pharmacy to receive Narcan shipments

• Identify a prescriber to author a non-patient specific Narcan standing order
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