



What is Naloxone?

Naloxone, also known as Narcan[®], is a medication used to reverse an overdose that is caused by heroin or an opioid drug such as Vicodin, Percocet, Oxycontin, and Fentanyl patches.

When used during an overdose, Naloxone blocks the effects of opioids on the brain and restores breathing within two to eight minutes.

It may cause withdrawal symptoms which are uncomfortable but not life threatening. There is no harm to a person if the medication is given to a person who is not actually having an overdose.

How does one get Naloxone?

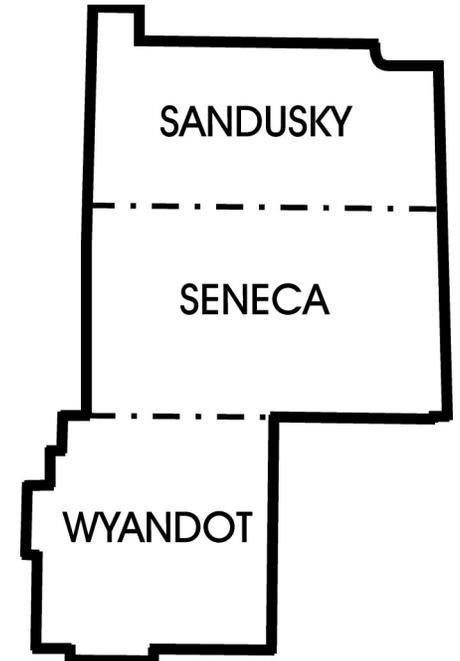
An individual at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose or a family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist an individual who there is reason to believe is at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose can obtain Naloxone without a prescription at some local pharmacies.

Most insurance, Medicaid and Medicare will pay for naloxone

Naloxone Fast Facts

- Naloxone **DOES NOT** reverse overdoses that are caused by non-opioid drugs, such as cocaine, benzodiazepines (e.g. Xanax, Klonopin, and Valium), methamphetamines, or alcohol.
- The shelf life of Naloxone is approximately two years. Naloxone should be kept out of direct light and at room temperature (between 59 and 86 degrees Fahrenheit).

An overdose is a medical emergency! Call 9-1-1 immediately and begin first aid.



A community-based drug overdose educational pamphlet to explain how you can respond to a person who has overdosed and possibly save a life.

Narcan[®] (Naloxone)
Educational information

For more information contact the Mental Health and Recovery Services Board of Seneca, Sandusky and Wyandot Counties at Tel: 419-448-0640



Signs of an Opioid Overdose

- breathing is slow and shallow breathing (less than 10 breaths per minute) or has stopped;
- vomiting;
- face is pale and clammy;
- blue or grayish lips and fingernails;
- choking or loud snoring noises;
- will not respond to shaking or sternum rub;
- slow, erratic, or no pulse;
- skin may turn gray, blue or ashen.

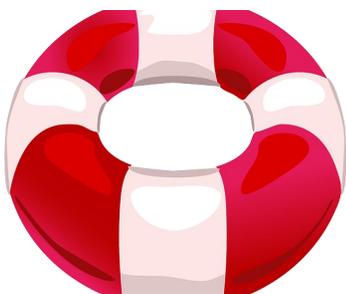
Responding to a suspected overdose

1. CALL 911

2. Check to see if they can respond

Give them a light shake, yell their name.

If you do not get a response, try a sternum rub by rubbing your knuckles in the middle of their chest where the ribs meet for 10 seconds.



3. Perform Rescue Breathing

Make sure nothing is in their mouth. Tilt head back, lift chin and pinch nose.

Start by giving two breaths making sure the chest rises.

If the chest does not rise, tilt the head back more and make sure you are plugging their nose.

4. Give Naloxone

Assemble the nasal spray Naloxone.

Spray half (1ml) up one nostril, half up the other.

Continue rescue breathing, one breath every 5 seconds, while waiting for the Naloxone to take effect.

Give a second dose of Naloxone if there is no response in 2-5 minutes.

5. After Naloxone

Continue to monitor their respirations and perform rescue breathing if respirations are below 10 breaths a minute.

Stay with the person until help arrives. The Naloxone may wear off and the victim could start to overdose again.

You can save a life!