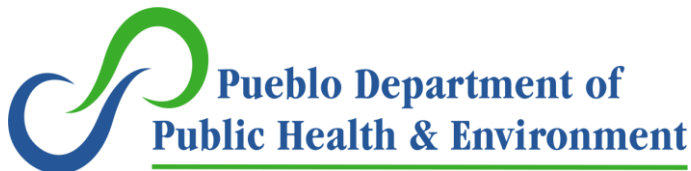


Opioid Overdose Response-Naloxone Administration Training



**Pueblo Department of
Public Health & Environment**

Prevent • Promote • Protect

101 West 9th Street • Pueblo, CO 81003 • (719) 583-4300 • pueblohealth.org

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Why Should Your Business Carry Naloxone?

- Any opioid user – which may include employees, costumers, visitors, or passersby – is at risk for an opioid overdose.

Carrying naloxone can save the life of a coworker, friend, loved one, or even a stranger.

Think of Naloxone like:

- A fire extinguisher
- First Aid Kit
- Automated External Defibrillator (AED)
- EpiPen



We have them on hand but hope that we never have to use them.

Background

Opioids are a class of drugs that include:

- **Legal pain relievers available by prescription** - Oxycodone, OxyContin, Vicodin, Hydrocodone, Codeine, and Morphine.
- **Illegal opioids** – Heroin, one of the most deadly, powerful, and addictive drugs in the US.
- **Synthetic opioids** – Fentanyl, Carfentanil

Fentanyl:

- Is a powerful synthetic opioid that is like morphine but is 50 - 100 times more potent.
- Often used during surgery and to treat cancer pain.
- Most recent cases of fentanyl-related harm, overdose, and death in the U.S. are linked to illegally made fentanyl.
- Overdose can be reversed with naloxone; but it may require multiple doses.



Carfentanil:

- 100 times more potent than Fentanyl.
- Used in veterinary practices on large animals such as elephants.



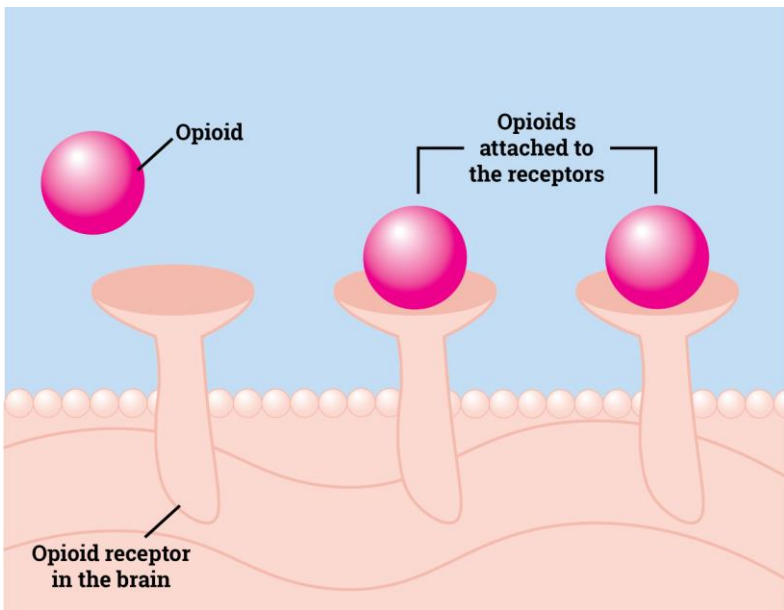
What is Naloxone?

- Naloxone is a life-saving drug that can revive overdose victims
 - Its effects can last from 30-90 minutes
- Narcan®/ Kloxxado is the brand name for the drug naloxone
- Naloxone helps restore breathing to a person who is overdosing from opioid drugs such as heroin, Fentanyl, and prescription drugs such as oxycontin, oxycodone.
- After 90 minutes, effects of opioid may return depending on the opioid and if there is enough drug still in the bloodstream

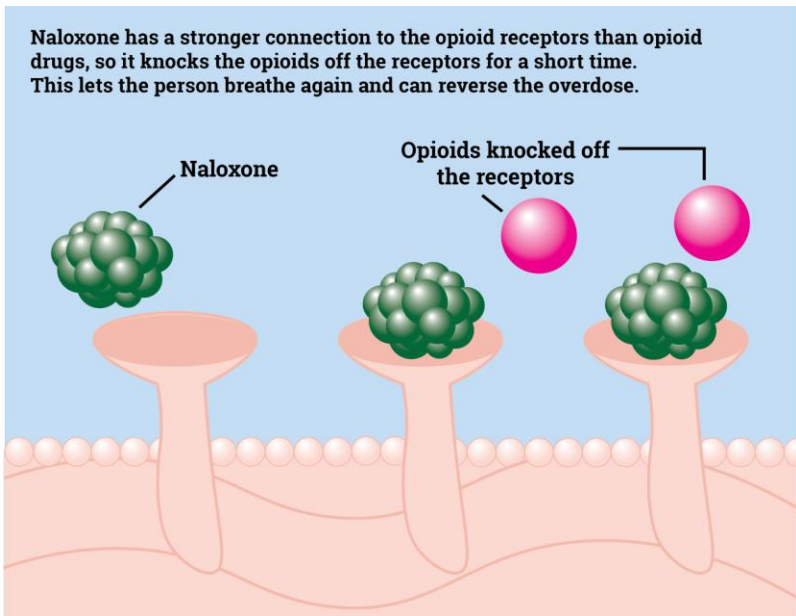


How Does Naloxone Work?

Opioids bind to specific sites in the brain that affect breathing, as well as minimize the perception of pain.



Naloxone reverses the effects of opioids by binding to these same sites more closely than opioids. It knocks the drug off these sites for a period of time so that breathing can be restored.



Note: Naloxone is used to treat an opioid overdose in an emergency.

This medicine should not be used in place of emergency medical care for an overdose.

What are the Risk Factors Leading to an Opioid Overdose?

Anyone who uses opioids can experience an overdose, but certain factors may increase the risk, including but not limited to:

- Combining opioids with alcohol or certain other drugs
- Taking more opioids than prescribed
- Taking illicit or illegal opioids, like heroin or illicitly manufactured fentanyl, that could contain unknown or harmful substances
- New Dealer
- Mode of administration (e.g., snorting, injecting, eating)
- History of a previous overdose
- Certain medical conditions, such as sleep apnea, reduced kidney, or liver function
- Age greater than 65 years old
- Using alone (risk of fatal overdose)

Recognizing an Opioid Overdose

An overdose happens when a toxic amount of a drug (or combination of drugs) overwhelms the body and causes it to shut down. Opioid drugs or “downers” cause this by slowing or stopping breathing, which will eventually cause the heart to stop.

SIGNS OF OVERDOSE

- ✓ Unresponsive to shouting or pain stimulation
- ✓ Unconsciousness
- ✓ Slow, shallow, or not breathing
- ✓ Pale, clammy skin, loss of color
- ✓ Blue, purple, lips, or nails,
- ✓ Extremely small “pinpoint” pupils

What NOT to do During an Overdose



- **DO NOT** put the individual into a cold bath or shower.
- **DO NOT** inject the person with any substance other than naloxone (saltwater, milk, “speed”, etc.).
- **DO NOT** try to make the person vomit or give them something to eat or drink. They could choke.

Responding to an Opioid Overdose

Remain Calm and Check the Scene!

1. Evaluate for Signs of Opioid Overdose
2. Call 9-1-1
3. Apply PPE (personal protective equipment, mask and gloves)
4. Administer Naloxone
5. Check for Breathing/Perform Chest Compressions
6. Recheck

Responding to an Opioid Overdose

1 | Identify Overdose/Check for Response

If you encounter someone who is unresponsive and you suspect an overdose, first: Call 9-1-1

- Shake person’s shoulders and yell their name.
- If no response, lay the person on their back.
- Do a sternal rub for 5 – 10 seconds.



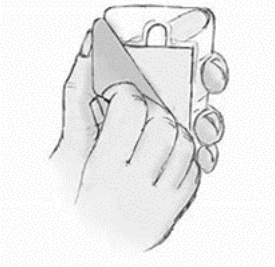
(Grind knuckles into the sternum, the breastbone in the middle of the chest)

Then check for signs of an overdose.

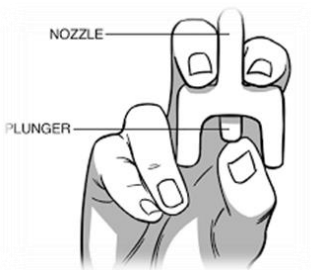
- Unresponsive to touch or voice
- Breathing is slow, uneven, or has stopped
- Snoring, gasping, or gurgling sounds
- Fingernails or lips are blue or purple

2 | Administer Naloxone

If an overdose is suspected, administer naloxone right away.



Peel – No assembly needed.



Place – finger on nozzle and thumb on plunger.



Press – the plunger to release the dose into the nose.

Note: It may take 5 minutes or more for signs of overdose to reverse.

3 | Seek Emergency Help, Evaluate, and Support

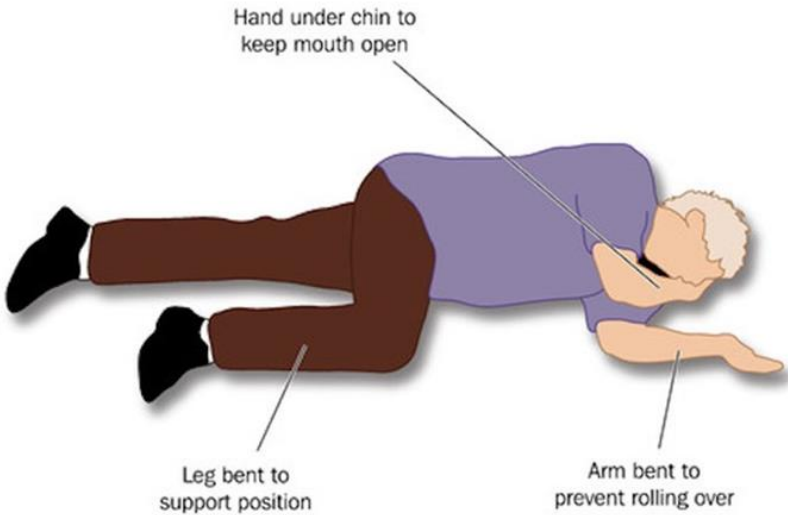
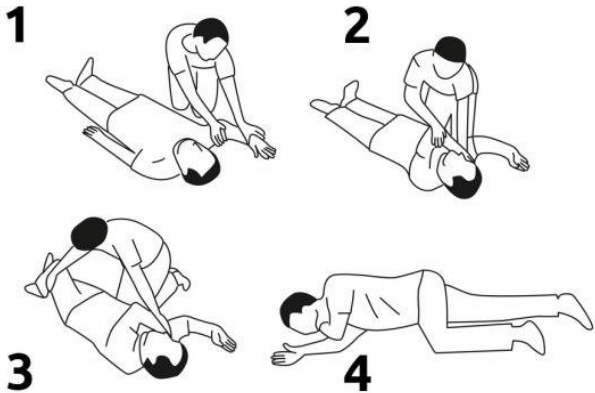
Steps 2 and 3 can occur interchangeably depending on which can be achieved more quickly.

- After you have given this medication, seek emergency help right away **call 9-1-1**.
- Stay with person until emergency medical services arrive.
- Place person in recovery position – if unconscious but breathing.
- If the person does not respond after 2 – 3 minutes, another dose may be given.

Naloxone can be dosed every



The Recovery Position



4 | Give Chest Compressions if Person is not Breathing*

Give 2 chest compressions per second for 2 minutes
(2 inches deep).

Proper Techniques for Chest Compressions.



*** If not trained to give or comfortable giving chest compressions please skip this step.**

5 | Post Naloxone Administration Support

- Wait about 2 – 3 minutes for naloxone to take effect. If the person has not responded after 2 - 3 minutes, use a new dose of naloxone in the other nostril.
- If the person is breathing, place them in the recovery position.
- Continue chest compressions if the person is not breathing.

Withdrawal Symptoms

When the person wakes up, they may have opioid withdrawal symptoms.

- Withdrawal triggered by naloxone can feel unpleasant but are not life threatening.

Withdrawal symptoms might include:

- Feeling nervous, or confused
- Feeling restless, irritable, or aggressive
- Body aches
- Dizziness or weakness
- Diarrhea, stomach pain, or nausea
- Fever, chills, or goose bumps
- Sneezing or runny nose in the absence of a cold

Always provide reassurance and explain what has happened.

Good Samaritan Law

911 Good Samaritan Law, C.R.S. §18-1-711

The 911 Good Samaritan Law states that a person is immune from criminal prosecution for an offense when the person reports, in good faith, an emergency drug or alcohol overdose even to a law enforcement officer, to the 911 system, or to a medical provider. This same immunity applies to persons who remain at the scene of the event until a law enforcement officer, or an emergency medical responder arrives, or if the person remains at the facilities of the medical provider until a law enforcement officer, emergency medical responder, or medical provider arrives. The immunity described above also extends to the person who suffered the emergency drug or alcohol overdose event.

Third-Party Naloxone Law

Third Party Naloxone, C.R.S. §18-1-712

This law allows for a person other than a health care provider or health care facility who acts in good faith to administer naloxone to another person whom the person believes to be suffering an opiate-related drug overdose. The individual who administers naloxone shall be immune from criminal prosecution for such an act. Amended July 13, 2020, to extend immunity to individuals administering expired naloxone.

For more information on the Colorado Good Samaritan and Third-Party Naloxone Law, visit the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment website at: www.cdphe.gov



- ✓ **Expires 36 months** from the date of manufacturing (previously 24).
- ✓ Should be stored **between 68°F and 77°F** (previously 59°F to 77°F).
- ✓ Temperature excursions* are permitted **between 41°F and 104°F** (previously 59°F to 104°F).
- ✓ Do not freeze or expose to excessive heat above 104 degrees Fahrenheit (40 degrees Celsius)
- ✓ Protect from light

*** Temperature excursion:**

In the pharmaceutical industry, temperature excursion refers to any temperature reading outside recommended ranges from the manufacturer's package insert.

Narcan Nasal Spray freezes at temperatures below 5 degrees Fahrenheit (negative 15 degrees Celsius). If this happens the device will not spray. If Narcan Nasal Spray is frozen and is needed in an emergency do not wait for Narcan Nasal Spray to thaw. Get emergency medical help right away. However, Narcan Nasal Spray may be thawed by allowing it to sit at room temperature for 15 minutes and it may still be used if it has been thawed after being previously frozen.

For more information on Narcan Nasal Spray, visit: narcan.com



Kloxxado. (naloxone HCl) nasal spray 8 mg

KLOXXADO™ contains twice as much naloxone per spray as Narcan® Nasal Spray 4mg in a ready-to-use nasal spray to reverse the effects of opioid overdose.

- ✓ The steps on how to respond to an opioid overdose and when to administer KLOXXADO™ are the same as Narcan nasal spray.
- ✓ KLOXXADO™ nasal spray can be dosed every 2 to 3 minutes, if available.

For more information on KLOXXADO™, visit: kloxxado.com



Substance Use Treatment Resources

Outpatient Treatment (OPTx)

Outpatient counseling services that do not require a prolonged stay in a facility

Colorado Treatment Services

275 W Abriendo Avenue
(719) 621 1929

Crossroads' Turning Points, Inc.

1615 Bonforte Boulevard
(719) 404 1992

Front Range Clinic

710 Hunter Drive
(719) 225 8246

Gateway to Success

2429 S. Prairie Avenue
(719) 564 5070

Health Solutions

41 Montebello Road,
Suite LL1
(719) 545 2746

Pueblo Community Health Center

300 Colorado Avenue
(719) 543 8711

Southern Colorado Court Services

200 W. B Street, Suite 226
(719) 595 1634

State of Grace

720 N. Main Street, Suite 330
(719) 569 7909

A New Leaf Therapy

327 Colorado Avenue
(719) 948 7120

For the most up-to-date version, scan the QR code.



Residential Treatment (ResTx)

Long-term counseling in a structured, homelike setting that contributes to healing and a sense of community.

Crossroads' Turning Points, Inc.

Women's

(Incl STIRT-TC, WRU, IRT
TRT, SiRRT)
3500 Baltimore Avenue
(719) 545 1181

Men's

(Incl STIRT, IRT)
509 E. 13th Street
(719) 546 6666

Withdrawal Management/Detox

Treatment of alcohol and substance use disorders by the physiological or medicinal removal of substances from the body.

Crossroads' Turning Points, Inc.

509 E. 13th Street
(719) 546 6666

102 Maxwell Street
(719) 203 6550
Colorado Springs

Southeast Health Group

(La Junta)
721 Barnes Avenue
MH & SUD Services
711 Barnes Avenue
(800) 511 5446

Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT)

Combines counseling and medications to treat substance use disorders.

CO Treatment Services

511 W. 29th Street, Suite B
(719) 621 1929

Crossroads' Turning Points, Inc.

509 E. 13th Street
(719) 546 6666

Front Range Clinic

710 Hunter Drive
(719) 225 8246

Gateway to Success

2429 S. Prairie Avenue
(719) 564 5070

Health Solutions

Medication Assisted Recovery
Center (MARC)
41 Montebello Road, Suite 120
(719) 423 1500 option 2

Pueblo Community Health Center

300 Colorado Avenue
(719) 545 2746

Parkview Behavioral Health

56 Club Manor Drive, Suite 100
(719) 584 4767

Sober Living

Recovering substance users following treatment with some time in sobriety can reside in these sober living communities to provide a safeguard against relapse, with the support and space needed to work toward building a life in recovery.

Oxford Houses

oxfordvacancies.com

An Oxford House describes a democratically run, self-supporting and drug free home. There are houses for men, women, men with children, and women with children.

Crossroads' Turning Points, Inc.

3470 Baltimore Avenue (719) 561 9850

Harm Reduction/Syringe Access/Overdose Prevention

Reducing risks and harms for people who use substances. Clean syringe access program.

Access Point

807 N. Greenwood Street, Suite 200
(719) 621 1105-Ryan White Services
(719) 648 0421-Those living with HIV

Southern Colorado Harm Reduction Association

1249 E. Rountt Avenue
(719) 289 7149

Peer Support Services

Organizations offering peer-to-peer support. Reducing stigma and offering support with challenging choices.

Crossroads' Turning Points, Inc. PACE Center

121 E. Northern Avenue (719) 696 8060

Health Solutions

2003 E. 4th Street (719) 544 6373

Southern Colorado Harm Reduction Association

1249 E. Rountt Avenue (719) 289 7149

Friendly Harbor

2713 N Grand Avenue (719) 545 2564

Christlife Ministries

2415 Lake Avenue (719) 647 9235

Other Resources

SURE: Substance Use Response Ecosystem

A collective effort in Pueblo to reduce deaths, hospitalizations, and overall drain on the community by substance use.

Pueblo Department of Public Health & Environment

101 W. 9th St. (719) 583 4308

Catholic Charities Diocese of Pueblo

Providing help, creating hope, Catholic Charities uses a two generation approach to fight poverty.

529 W. 10th Street (719) 544 4233

CRAFT: Community Reinforcement and Family Training

Addresses a loved one's resistance to change by teaching families behavioral and motivational strategies for interacting with their loved one through self-care, problem solving, and goal setting.

Health Solutions-Recovery Solutions

2003 E. 4th Street
(719) 544 6373

Friendly Harbor

2713 N Grand Avenue
(719) 545 2564

JBBS: Jail-Based Behavioral Health Services

Program providing resources for county jails to address the needs of individuals with substance use disorders and co-occurring mental health disorders.

Pueblo County Sheriff's Office Community Re-Entry Program

720 N. Main Street, Suite 110 (719) 583 6478

ORP: Opiate Response Program

A program focused on providing transition and case management support to those incarcerated with an Opioid Use Disorder.

Pueblo County Detention Center

909 Court Street (719) 583 6135

LEAD: Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion

A pilot program offering case management to low-level drug users rather than jail time.

Crossroads Turning Points, Inc.

1530 W. 17th Street (719) 251 0856

Naloxone Education

A simple, cost-effective way to provide lifesaving intervention to patients at risk for opioid overdose. Contact MAT provider or Harm Reduction Program

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