



TAKE AS
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Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101

Oklahoma First Responder Naloxone Initiative



Collaborators

- City of Tulsa
- Tulsa Police Department
- Tulsa County Sheriff's Office
- Tulsa Fire Department
- Oklahoma Department of Mental Health & Substance Abuse Services
- Oklahoma State Department of Health
- Oklahoma Department of Public Safety
- EMSA

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
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Oklahoma First Responder Naloxone Initiative



Learning Objectives

- Obtain baseline understanding of the opiate overdose problem
- Understand how opioids work
- Identify an opioid overdose
- Learn how to respond to an opioid overdose
- Learn how to administer Narcan (naloxone), an opiate antidote
- Become familiar with OK statute §63-1-2506

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101

TOPIC
01

Importance Of Overdose Prevention

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101



TOPIC
01 Importance
of Overdose
Prevention



Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
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TOPIC
01 Importance of Overdose Prevention



Background

- Drug overdose is now the leading cause of injury death in the United States.¹
- Opioid analgesics, such as **prescription painkillers**, account for about 80 percent of those deaths.¹
- Overdose rates have increased five-fold since 1990.¹

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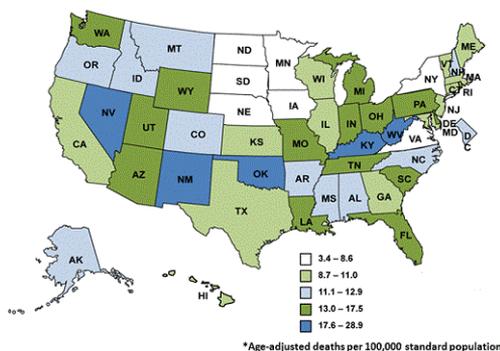
TOPIC
01 Importance of Overdose Prevention



Oklahoma

- Oklahoma's ranks 5th highest in drug overdose deaths nationally.²

Drug poisoning death rates by state: United States, 2010



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Oklahoma

- Four out of five of unintentional poisoning deaths involved at least one prescription drug. Of those deaths, nearly 90% were related to prescription painkillers.³
- Oklahoma ranks in the top five for per capita distribution of many common opioids, such as: hydrocodone (Lortab, Vicodin), morphine, fentanyl, and meperidine (Demerol).⁴
- More overdose deaths involved hydrocodone or oxycodone than all illegal drugs and alcohol combined.³
- Adults aged 35-54 had the highest death rate of any age group for both prescription and non-prescription-related overdoses.³

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Opioid Overdose 101

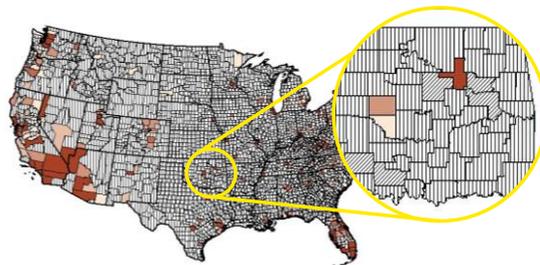
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Tulsa County

- Tulsa County had the 18th highest age-adjusted death rate in the entire United States.⁵



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The Solution

- A multi-faceted approach to overdose prevention is required.
- A comprehensive array of efforts are underway in Oklahoma, including:



PREVENTION & EDUCATION



MONITORING & DIVERSION CONTROL



INTERVENTION & TREATMENT

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TOPIC

01

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The Solution

Effective November 2013, Oklahoma Statute §63-1-2506.1

Administration of opiate antagonists allows:

First responders shall have the authority to administer, without prescription, opiate antagonists when encountering an individual exhibiting signs of an opiate overdose.

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The Solution

- For users who attempt to achieve abstinence from drugs, the average time from first treatment to last use is 9 years with multiple episodes of care (3 to 4).⁷
- Naloxone is a drug used to reverse the effects of opioids.
- Naloxone is safe and effective.
- Naloxone has no effect on non-opioid overdoses.

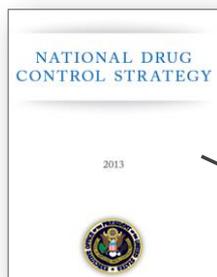
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The Solution



Widespread support for Naloxone programs:

- The White House, Office of National Drug Control
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Federal Drug Administration
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Recommendation D:
*Equip Health Care Providers and First Responders
to Recognize and Manage Overdoses*

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01

Importance
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Prevention



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CBS News:
Nose spray Narcan reverses overdoses in Mass. town at high rate



In the United States⁶:

- Over 180 naloxone programs
- Over 50,000 people trained
- Over 10,000 overdose reversals (lives saved)

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101

TOPIC

02

Opioid Basics

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101

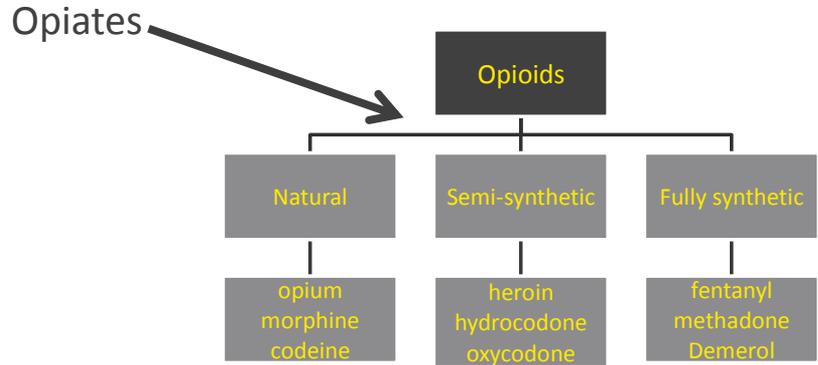


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TOPIC
02 Opioid Basics

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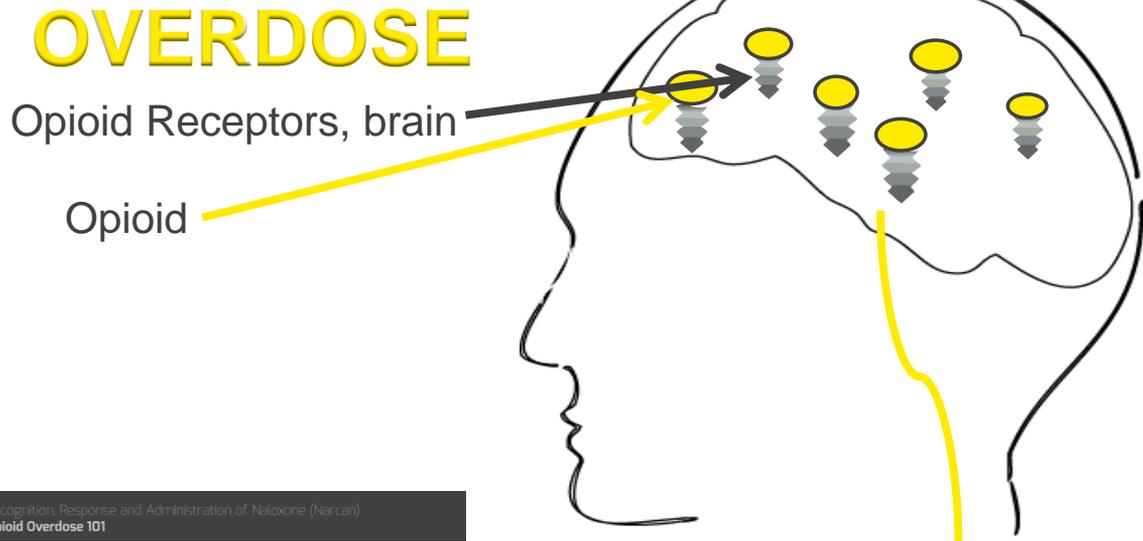
Opioids are used primarily in medicine for pain relief, treatment of opioid use disorders, and cough relief.



All categories have overdose risk

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101

How do opioids affect breathing?



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Opioid Overdose 101

TOPIC

02

Opioid
BasicsTAKE AS
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Narcan® (naloxone)

- Narcan knocks the opioid off the opiate receptor
- Only blocks opioid receptors; no opioids = no effect
- Not harmful if no opioids in system
- *Temporarily* takes away the “high,” giving the person the chance to breathe
- Narcan works in 1 to 3 minutes and lasts 30 to 90 minutes
- Narcan can **neither** be abused nor cause overdose
- Only known contraindication is sensitivity, which is very rare
- *Too much* Narcan can cause withdrawal symptoms such as:
 - nausea/vomiting
 - diarrhea
 - chills
 - muscle discomfort
 - disorientation
 - combativeness

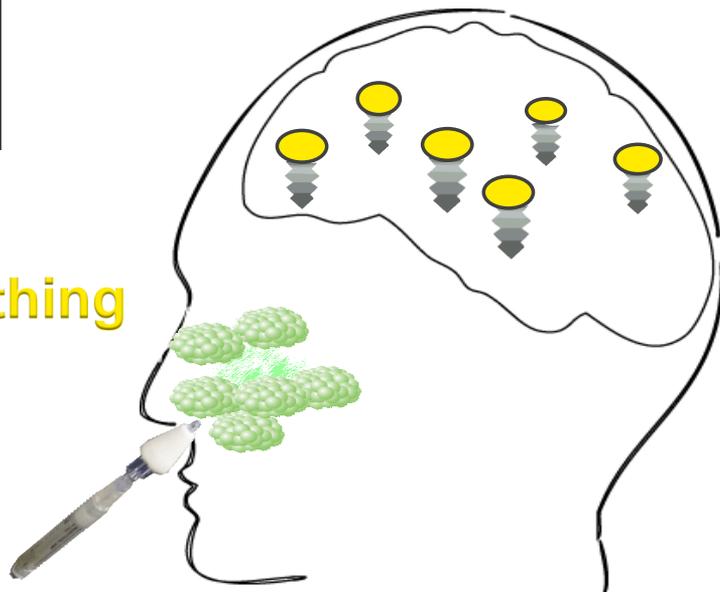
Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
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TOPIC

02

Opioid
Basics

Restores breathing



Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
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TOPIC

02

Opioid
BasicsTAKE AS
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**Little street value
because they *cause*
withdrawal symptoms**

**Street value because
they *can relieve*
withdrawal symptoms**

Narcan® = naloxone

- Reverses opioid overdose
- Short and fast-acting opioid blocker

Vivitrol® = naltrexone

- Treatment for opioid and alcohol addiction
- Long-acting opioid blocker

Suboxone® = buprenorphine + naloxone

- Treatment for opioid addiction
- The naloxone is added to discourage injecting or sniffing

Subutex® = buprenorphine only

- Treatment for opioid addiction in pregnant women

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
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TOPIC

03

Identifying An Opioid Overdose

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
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TOPIC

03

Opioid
BasicsTAKE AS
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Identify an Opioid Overdose

REALLY HIGH	OVERDOSE
Pupils pinned	Pupils pinned
Nodding, but arousable (responds to sternal rub)	Not arousable (no response to sternal rub)
Speech is slurred	Very infrequent or no breathing
Sleepy, intoxicated, but breathing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 or more times per minute 	Breathing slow or stopped <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 8 times per minute • May hear choking sounds or gurgling/snoring noises • Blue lips, blue fingertips
Stimulate and observe	Rescue breathe + give naloxone

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101

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03

Opioid
BasicsTAKE AS
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Environmental Clues



1. Recognize overdose symptoms +
2. Recognize drug paraphernalia +
3. Recognize the drug =
Recognize need for naloxone

**Look for symptoms,
but if uncertain - land on the side of naloxone**

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Opioid Overdose 101

TOPIC

03

Opioid
Basics

Remember Scene Safety


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- Oncoming traffic
- Unstable surfaces
- Leaking gasoline
- Downed electrical lines
- Potential for violence
- Fire or smoke
- Hazardous materials
- Other dangers at crash or rescue scenes
- Crime scenes
- Needles

Assume all body fluids present a possible risk
for infection>> wear gloves

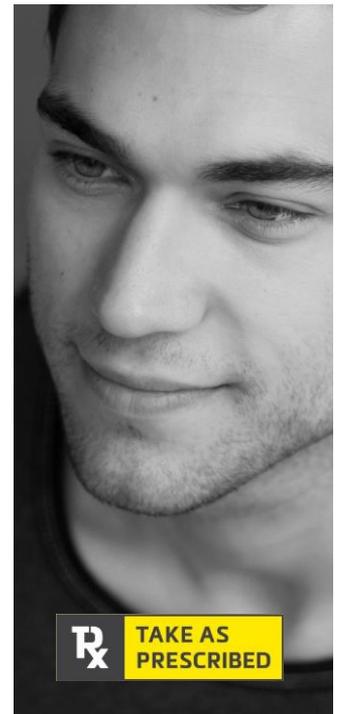
Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101

TOPIC

04

Naloxone Intervention: Respond to an Opioid Overdose

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101


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TOPIC

04

Naloxone
Intervention:
Respond to an Opioid
Overdose

Rx

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Respond to Opioid Overdose

1. Stimulate
2. Alert EMS
3. Administer naloxone
4. CPR – Rescue breathing/ventilations
5. Repeat 3 & 4, if necessary
6. Recovery position, if breathing

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101

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04

Naloxone
Intervention:
Respond to an Opioid
Overdose

Rx

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Respond: Stimulate & Alert EMS

1. Stimulate victim with a sternal rub



2. If no response, delirious, or altered consciousness, call for EMS support

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101

TOPIC
04
Naloxone Intervention:
Respond to an Opioid Overdose



Respond: Administer Naloxone

3. If no response from stimulation, give naloxone

Kit contents:

- Two (2) individual pre-filled syringes of Naloxone
- One (1) mucosal atomizer (nose pieces/spray device)



Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101

TOPIC
04
Naloxone Intervention:
Respond to an Opioid Overdose



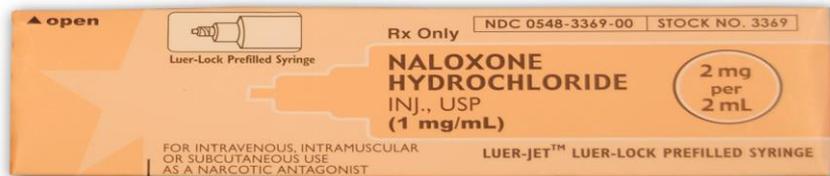
Mucosal Atomization Device (MAD)



Prefilled ampule of naloxone



Luer-lock syringe



Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
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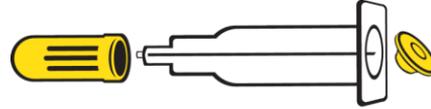
04

Naloxone
Intervention:
Respond to an Opioid
Overdose

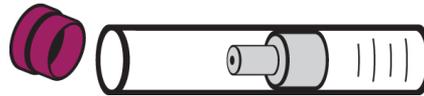
How to Give Nasal Spray Narcan

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101

1. Remove yellow caps from delivery device



2. Remove purple cap from medication vial



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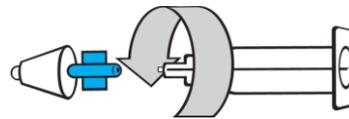
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Naloxone
Intervention:
Respond to an Opioid
Overdose

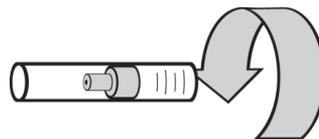
How to Give Nasal Spray Narcan

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101

3. Thread atomizer on to the top of the delivery device



4. Gently screw the medication vial into the delivery device until you feel it catch.



TOPIC

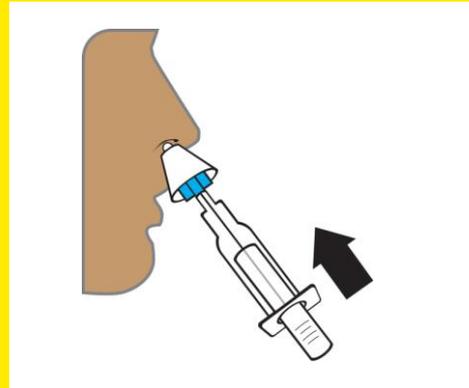
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Naloxone
Intervention:
Respond to an Opioid
Overdose

How to Give Nasal Spray Narcan

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101

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



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04

Naloxone
Intervention:
Respond to an Opioid
Overdose

Rx

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Respond: Rescue Breathing



4. Give rescue breaths, if you have proper safety equipment and training
 - Place 1 hand on the chin and tilt head back to open airway
 - Make sure the airway is clear and remove anything in their mouth
 - Pinch the nose closed
 - Give 2 slow rescue breaths into the mouth
 - Use a rescue breathing mask if available
 - Use a bag valve mask if you are trained

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101

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04

Naloxone
Intervention:
Respond to an Opioid
Overdose



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Respond: Rescue Breathing



4. Give rescue breaths, if you have proper safety equipment and training
 - Make sure the chest (not the stomach) is rising with the breaths
 - Give 1 breath every 5 seconds until the person can breath on their own
 - If no pulse, start CPR

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Naloxone
Intervention:
Respond to an Opioid
Overdose



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Respond: Repeat 3 & 4 if Necessary

5. After 3-5 minutes, if the victim is still unresponsive with slow or no breathing, administer another dose of naloxone and continue rescue breathing.

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101

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Naloxone
Intervention:
Respond to an Opioid
Overdose

Rx

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Respond: Recovery Position

6. Recovery position, when breathing is restored



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Opioid Overdose 101

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04

Naloxone
Intervention:
Respond to an Opioid
Overdose

Rx

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Review: Respond to Opioid Overdose

1. Stimulate
2. Alert EMS
3. Administer naloxone
4. CPR – Rescue breathing/ventilations
5. Repeat 3 & 4, if necessary
6. Recovery position, if breathing

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101

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Naloxone
Intervention:
Respond to an Opioid
Overdose



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Respond to Opioid Overdose:

Naloxone Administration

Intranasal delivery route has advantages:

- Uncomplicated and convenient
- Nose is an easy access point for medication delivery
- It is painless
- No shots needed
- It eliminates any risk of a needle stick

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101

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Naloxone
Intervention:
Respond to an Opioid
Overdose



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Naloxone Deployment & Supply:

- Initial supply = 2 units for each officer
- Inventory & re-supply actions are outlined in protocol
- Use it/Lose it = request re-supply
- Expired units = exchange protocol
- Personnel turnover = manage equipment accordingly
- Store Naloxone at room temperature (59-86 degrees F) and per additional manufacturer guidelines

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
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TOPIC

04

Naloxone
Intervention:
Respond to an Opioid
Overdose

Respond to Opioid Overdose: Naloxone Administration

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101

Used naloxone dispensing devices can be utilized for training purposes – Simply follow these steps:

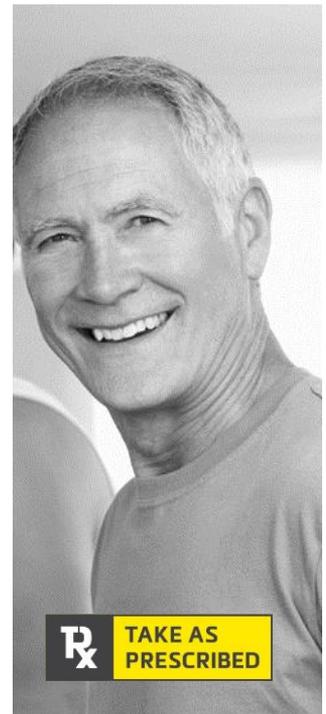
1. Screw atomizer on to the top of the delivery device.
2. Screw medication vial into delivery device.
3. Push the medication vial all the way into the delivery device.
4. Insert the tip of the atomizer into a cup of water and draw up 2 mls of liquid into the device (until the bottom of the gray stopper is at the 0 ml mark).
5. Gently pull back on the medication vial until the bottom of the gray stopper inside the vial is at the 0 ml mark.
6. Replace purple stopper on medication vial.
7. Remove atomizer and replace both yellow caps.
8. The device is now ready to be used for training purposes.

TOPIC

05

Relevant Procedures and Legal Issues

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101



TOPIC

05

Relevant
Procedures
and Legal Issues



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Okla. Stat. tit. 63, § 1-2506.1 Administration of opiate antagonists effective November 1, 2013.

Legal Considerations: Oklahoma Naloxone Law

A. First responders shall have the authority to administer, without prescription, opiate antagonists when encountering an individual exhibiting signs of an opiate overdose. For the purposes of this provision, a first responder shall include:

1. Law enforcement officials;
2. Emergency medical technicians;
3. Firefighters; and
4. Medical personnel at secondary schools and institutions of higher education.

B. Any first responder administering an opiate antagonist in a manner consistent with addressing opiate overdose shall be covered under the Good Samaritan Act.

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101

TOPIC

05

Relevant
Procedures
and Legal Issues



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Okla. Stat. tit. 63, § 1-2506.2 Prescription of opiate antagonists to family members

Legal Considerations: Oklahoma Naloxone Law

A. Upon request, a provider may prescribe an opiate antagonist to an individual for use by that individual when encountering a family member exhibiting signs of an opiate overdose.

B. When an opiate antagonist is prescribed in accordance with subsection A of this section, the provider shall provide:

1. Information on how to spot symptoms of an overdose;
2. Instruction in basic resuscitation techniques;
3. Instruction on proper naloxone administration; and
4. The importance of calling 911 for help.

C. Any family member administering an opiate antagonist in a manner consistent with addressing opiate overdose shall be covered under the Good Samaritan Act.

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101

TOPIC
05

Relevant
Procedures
and Legal Issues



Documentation:

Naloxone Training Form

- Used every time you train others
- Sign-in sheet
- Pre/post training evaluation used to report knowledge and perception of project
- Accessible through TakeAsPrescribed.org website or equipment officer

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101

TOPIC
05

Relevant
Procedures
and Legal Issues



Documentation:

Naloxone Administration
Reporting Form

- Used to report overdose events
- Used to obtain refills of naloxone
- Check boxes used to describe overdose events
- No identifying information on victim is reported
- Needs to be completed right away
- Accessible through TakeAsPrescribed.org website or equipment officer

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101

TOPIC

06

Recap/
Questions
and AnswersTAKE AS
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Review Learning Objectives:

- Obtain baseline understanding of the opiate overdose problem
- Understand how opioids work
- Identify an opioid overdose
- Learn how to respond to an opioid overdose
- Learn how to administer Narcan (naloxone), an opiate antidote
- Become familiar with OK statute §63-1-2506

Recognition, Response and Administration of Naloxone (Narcan)
Opioid Overdose 101

TOPIC

06

Recap/
Questions
and Answers

For Campaign Information:

Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and
Substance Abuse Services
Odmhsas.org
405.522.3908

Visit TakeasPrescribed.org

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Opioid Overdose 101

Acknowledgements

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Oklahoma Department of Public Safety

Oklahoma Poison Control Center

Oklahoma State Department of Health

Tulsa Health Department, Regional Prevention
Coordinator

Tulsa County Sheriff's Office

Tulsa Fire Department

Tulsa Police Department



References

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