

WHAT IS NALOXONE?

Naloxone is a medication designed to temporarily block the effects of opioids and can reverse overdose.

- Naloxone only works if opioids are in the body, it has no effect on alcohol or other drugs
- It can take 1-3 minutes to start working and may require more than one dose.
- Effects can last 30-90 minutes, this varies per person.
- Naloxone may cause an opioid dependent person to go into withdrawal (e.g. nausea, vomiting, agitation, muscle aches).

Naloxone Saves Lives.

To learn more about using naloxone attend a REVIVE! training event! These events are free and available to anyone wanting to learn how to save a life with naloxone.

A REVIVE! Opioid Overdose Response Kit is provided at each training free of charge and

Includes:

- Latex-free gloves
- Rescue breathing face mask
- Instruction Card
- A training completion card
- And stickers to document time of administration



ADDRESS

PO Box 1797
Richmond, VA 23218

WEB

dbhds.virginia.gov search "revive"

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REVIVE!

HOW TO RECOGNIZE AND RESPOND TO AN OPIOID OVERDOSE EMERGENCY WITH NALOXONE

An opioid overdose can happen to anyone taking opioids — whether they are taking medications prescribed or using them recreationally. Opioids can cause a person's breathing to slow down or stop — this is considered an overdose.



OPIOIDS

Opioids are a class of drugs that includes prescription pain medications like:

- Hydrocodone
- Oxycodone
- Morphine
- Codeine
- Tramadol
- Buprenorphine
- Methadone

*and also street drugs like heroin and fentanyl

OVERDOSE

When a person consumes more opioids than their body can tolerate it can stop central nervous system functions such as breathing and heartbeat.

Someone may be overdosing if they are

- Unresponsive to yelling, pinching, or a sternum rub
- not breathing or having really slow/shallow breaths
- Having blue lips and/ or fingertips

REDUCE RISK

Some of the primary risk factors associated with overdose are:

- Mixing drugs
- Lowered Tolerance (haven't used opioids before or in a while)
- Using alone
- Age and Physical Health
- Mode of Transmission
- Previous non-fatal overdose

RESPOND

If you suspect someone has overdosed:

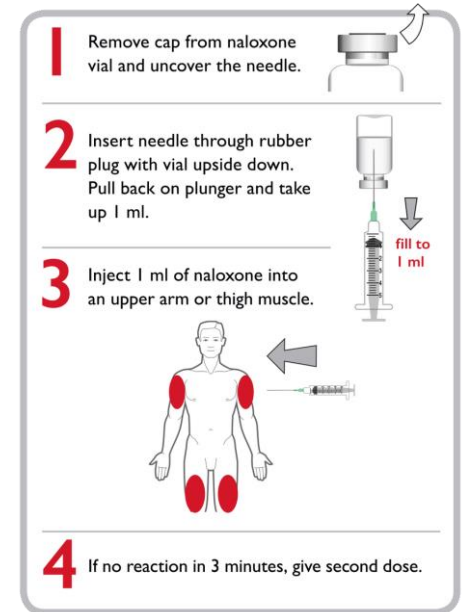
1. Check for responsiveness
2. Call 911
3. Give 2 Rescue Breaths
4. Give Naloxone
5. Begin Rescue Breathing

Naloxone expires, visit dbhds.virginia.gov to learn where you can get naloxone at no-cost.

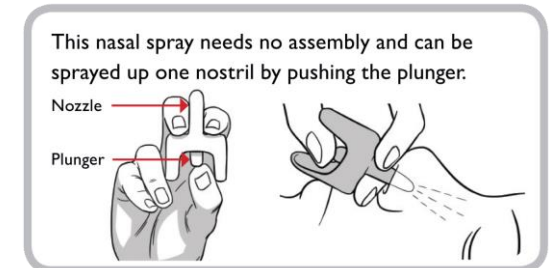
USING NALOXONE

Use Naloxone if you suspect someone is overdosing, even if you are unsure.

IM Injection (FDA Approved)



Narcan Nasal Spray (FDA Approved)



Three ways to obtain Naloxone:

- Local Health Department* (no cost)
- Community Services Board (no cost)
- Local Pharmacy (Insurance/out-of-pocket)

*not all health departments offer naloxone