

INSTRUCTIONS TO ADMINISTER NALOXONE

USE NALOXONE FOR DRUG OVERDOSE

You should give naloxone to anyone who has taken drugs and may be overdosing. Someone who is overdosing may stop breathing or their breathing may be slow and labored. Act fast! An overdose is life threatening.

Naloxone is a safe medicine. Give naloxone even if you do not know what kind of drug a person took. It only reverses overdoses in people with opioids in their systems.

1. Check for a response

- Try to wake them up. Shake them and shout their name.
- Rub your knuckles hard on the center of their chest.
- Hold your ear close to their nose, listen and feel for signs of breathing.
- Look at their eyes, lips, and fingernails. Small “pinpoint” pupils and pale blue or gray skin and nail color are signs of overdose.

2. Call 911

- Tell the operator your exact location.
- Say you are with a person who is not breathing.
- Tell the operator you are going to give the person naloxone.
- Follow any instructions you get from the operator.

3. Give naloxone

- Follow the “How to Use” instructions on the right.

4. Start rescue breathing

- Someone who has overdosed needs oxygen. Naloxone may take a few minutes to start working. Check again if they are breathing.
- If you can't hear them breathe or their breath sounds shallow, provide rescue breaths. (See other side of this sheet.)
- Follow instructions of 911 operator until help arrives.

5. Give a second dose of naloxone

- Wait about 3 minutes for naloxone to take effect. If the person has not responded after 3 minutes, give a second dose.

6. Provide post care

- Stay with the person until help arrives. The Good Samaritan Law offers protections when you call 911 for an overdose.
- If the person starts breathing on their own, but they do not wake up, roll them to their side to a recovery position. (See the other side of this sheet)
- When the person wakes up, they may not remember what happened. They may be scared, nervous, or restless. Keep them calm until help arrives.

GOOD SAMARITAN LAW

Individuals who have overdosed and their helpers are protected by the Joshua Ashley-Pauley Act. They will not be charged for possession of a controlled substance if they have sought medical assistance.

SIGNS OF OVERDOSE

- **Person is unresponsive**
- **Slow or shallow breathing**
- **Small “pinpoint” pupils**
- **Vomiting**
- **Cold, clammy skin**
- **Gurgling or snoring**
- **Blue or gray lips and nails**

HOW TO USE

Do NOT test the device. Each device works only once. You may need two devices

This nasal spray needs no assembly and can be sprayed up one nostril by pushing the plunger.

