

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 dosing



ADDRESS

PO Box 1797
Richmond, VA 23218

WEB

dbhds.virginia.gov search "revive"

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 include prescription pain medications like:

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

and also street drugs like heroin.

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

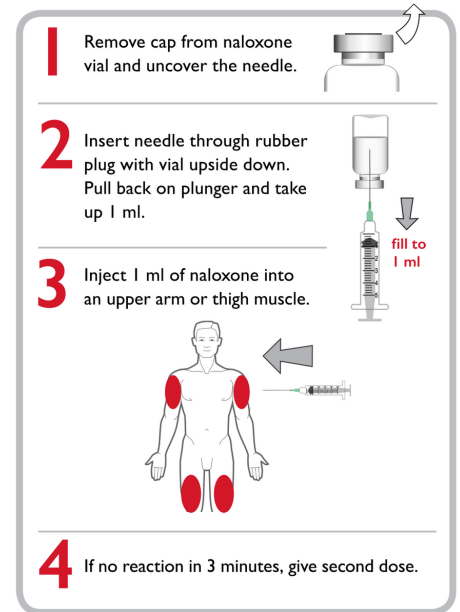
1. Check for responsiveness
2. Call 911
3. Give 2 Rescue Breaths
4. Give Naloxone
5. Begin Rescue Breathing

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

USING NALOXONE

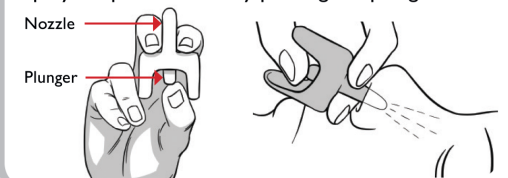
Use Naloxone if you suspect someone is overdosing, even if you are unsure.

IM Injection (FDA Approved)



Narcan Nasal Spray (FDA Approved)

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



Auto-injector (FDA Approved)

The naloxone auto-injector needs no assembly and can be injected into the outer thigh, even through clothing. It contains a speaker that provides step-by-step instructions.

