

STOCK NARCAN/NALOXONE

Stock Medication Training for Opioid Overdose

Adapted by the DJUSD Health Services Dept from training materials developed by Sean Erickson, YOR Project Coordinator & CommuniCare Health Centers



Learning Objectives

- What are opioids?
- Signs and symptoms of an opioid overdose
- What is Naloxone?
- How to use Naloxone
- Emergency follow-up procedures

What are Opioids?

Opioids are a class of drugs that act as Central Nervous System (CNS) depressants. They are most commonly used for acute pain relief or chronic pain management.

Benefit:

- Effective pain management

Drawbacks:

- High abuse potential
- High overdose potential
- Tolerance dependence & withdrawal

Common Opioids

- Morphine
- Codeine
- Heroin
- Fentanyl
- Oxycodone
- Vicodin
- Percocet
- Norco



Opioid Statistics

- National Overdose Statistics:
 - Opioid overdose deaths increased from 56,064 to 75,673 from April 2020 to April 2021.
- In California (2019):
 - Opioid overdose deaths: 3,244
 - Opioid overdose deaths *due to fentanyl*: 1,603
 - Almost 18,000 ER visits for opioid overdose incidents
 - More than 17,500,000 opioid prescriptions were issued

Rainbow Fentanyl

Brightly colored small pills

Can be in the form of sidewalk chalk or look like candy

Appealing appearance to young people

Any pill not obtained from a pharmacy could contain fentanyl

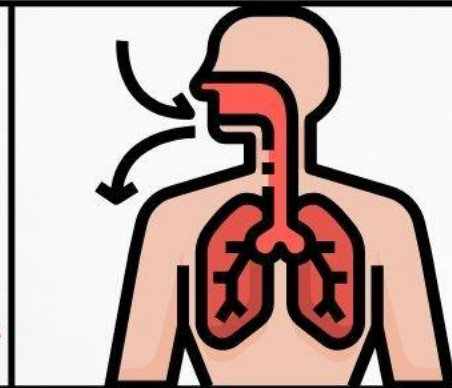


Signs of Overdose

**Unresponsive, unconscious
or “fading in and out”**



**Slow or no breathing,
gaspings, gurgling**



**Pinpoint
pupils**



**Presence of substances
or other indicators**



**Skin feels clammy/
cold to the touch**



**Slow, faint, or no
heartbeat**



**Blue/purple
fingernails**



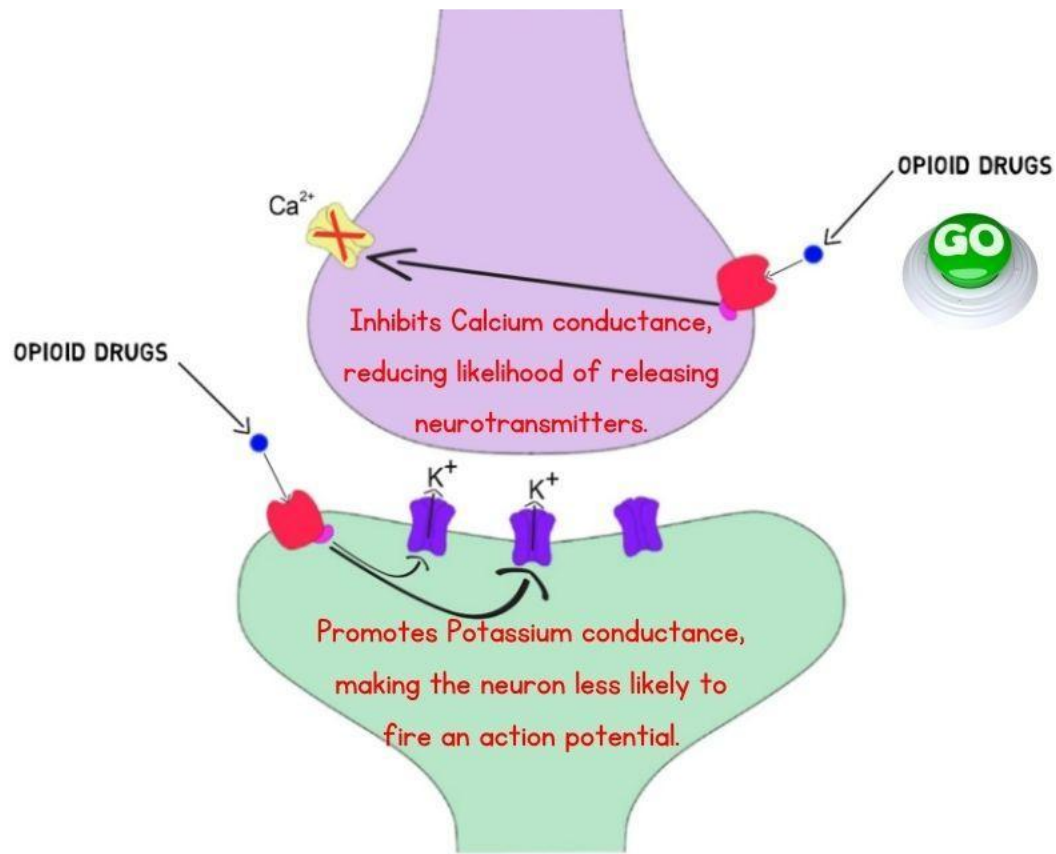
**Blue/purple
lips**

Naloxone/Narcan

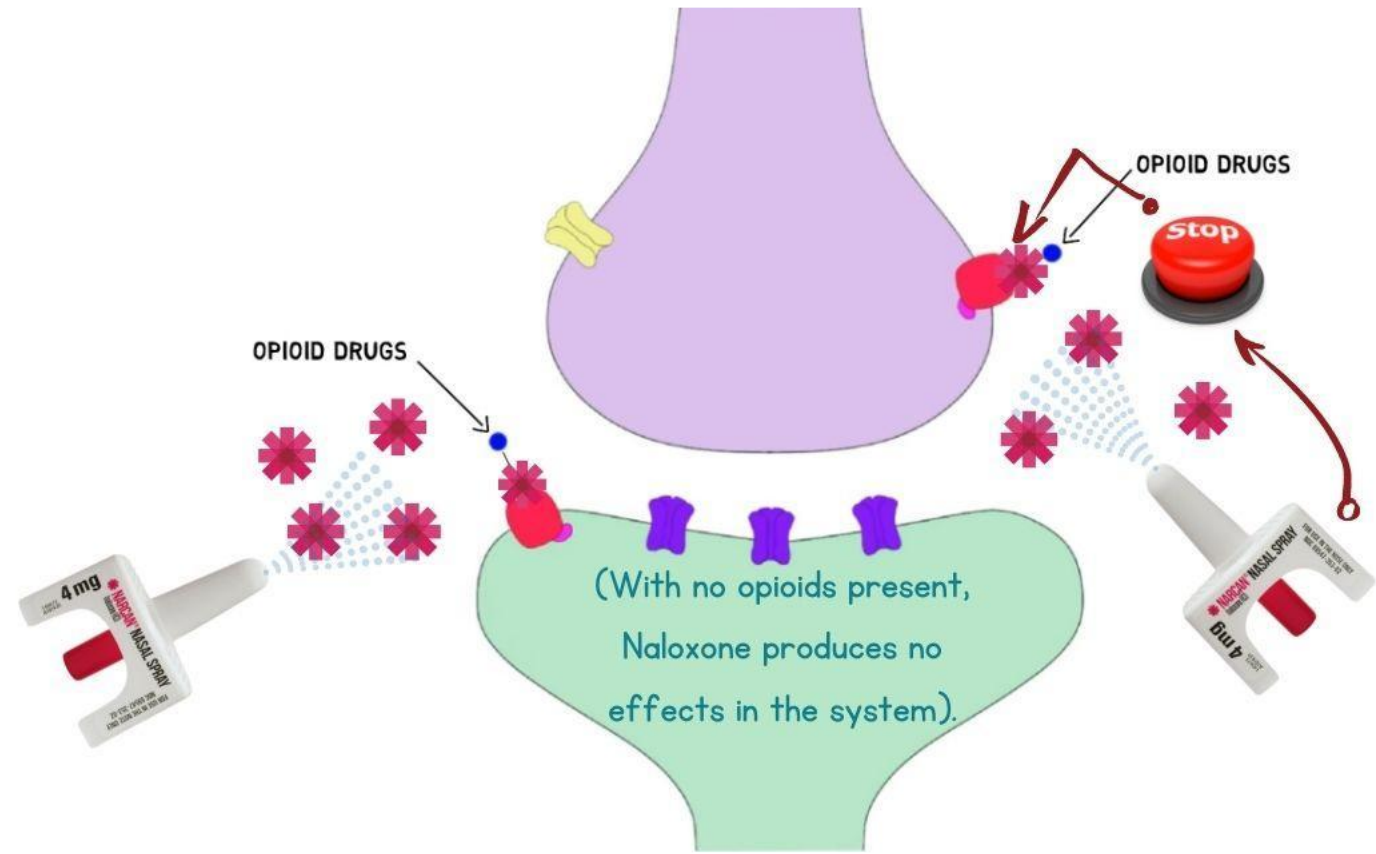
**Medication to stop
an opioid overdose**

How Narcan/Naloxone works in the body

Opioid drugs bind to and activate the Mu receptor of a neuron



Narcan/naloxone is an "Opioid Antagonist". It binds to the same receptors, replacing any opioid molecules and blocking others from binding (for 30-90 minutes)



Naloxone/Narcan Administration

The following video was produced by [Spectrum Health](#), a not-for-profit, integrated, managed care health care organization based in West Michigan

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- A close-up shot of a man with short, light brown hair, wearing a white lab coat over a grey t-shirt. He has a serious, slightly concerned expression and is looking directly at the camera. The background is a blurred, light-colored wall.
- Valium
 - Klonopin

Overdose Response - Step by Step

- 1. Check responsiveness** - attempt to wake the victim and check for signs of opioid overdose/overmedication
- 2. Call for help** -
 - a.** Direct help to call 911*
 - b.** Direct help to retrieve stock naloxone and AED

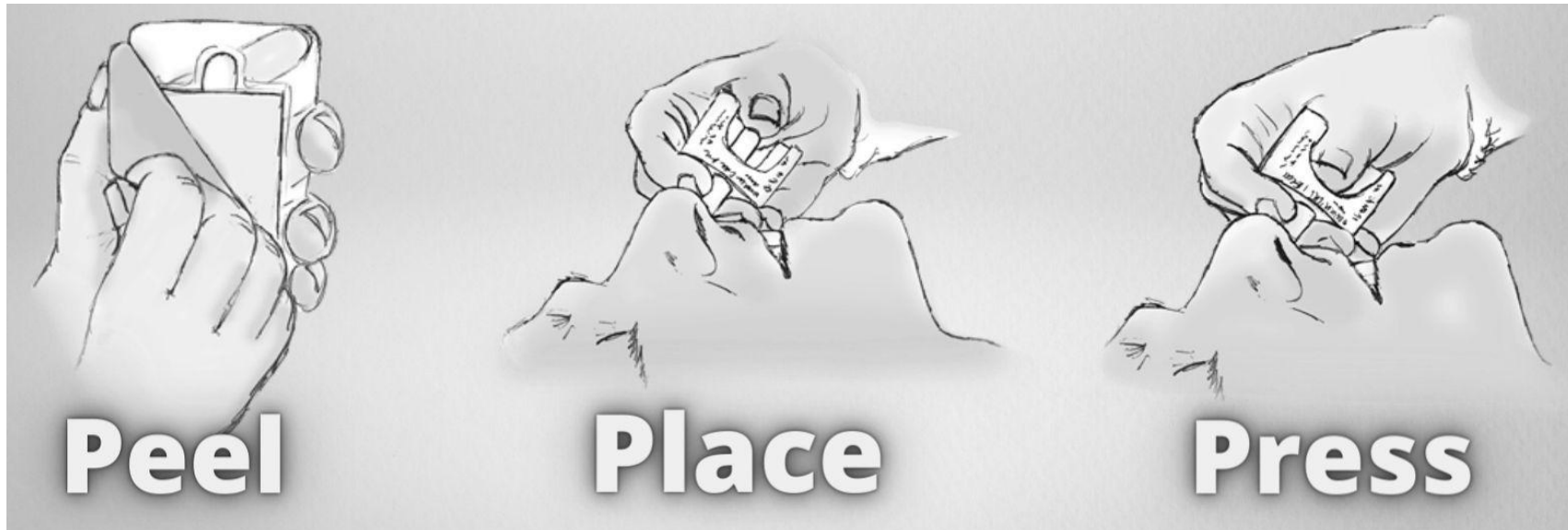
* Per district guidelines, administrator or designee shall contact a parent/guardian as soon as possible



Overdose Response - Step by Step

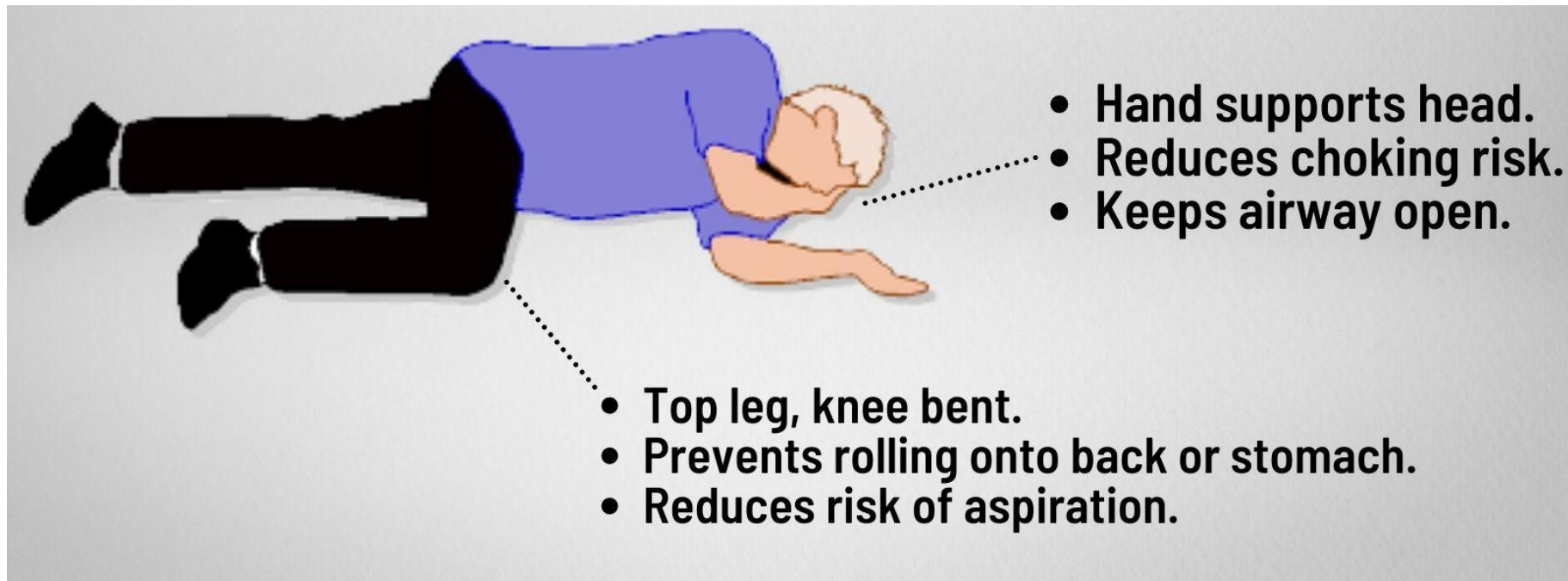
3. Administer Narcan/Naloxone

- a. Don gloves, if available
- b. Remove one device and hold with thumb on red plunger as shown
- c. Tilt victim's head back
- d. Insert the nozzle into the victims nose until your fingers rest against their nostril, then depress the plunger in one single, firm motion



Overdose Response - Step by Step

4. **Move victim to RECOVERY POSITION** shown below
5. **Stay with victim** until emergency services arrive
6. **Give a second dose** in other nostril if person remains unconscious or if breathing does not improve within 2-3 minutes



Overdose Reponse - CPR and AED

1. **Have the AED nearby** when giving naloxone
2. **Start CPR** immediately if breathing or pulse stop
3. **Use the AED** if breathing or pulse stop
4. A person may become agitated after administration due to sudden withdrawal.



Things to Know

- All staff should understand cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) in the event of a cardiac arrest either by opioid overdose or other event.
- Only chest compressions are recommended for opioid overdose, and rescue breathing is not recommended to reduce risk of exposure to the opioid.
- Chest compressions will help to keep oxygenated blood circulating throughout the body to reach major organs including the brain minimizing neuro deficits.
- Naloxone is stored attached to AEDs on all DJUSD campuses. It is stored at room temperature and should not be exposed to extreme cold or heat.
- Health Services staff will supply and restock naloxone

Questions?