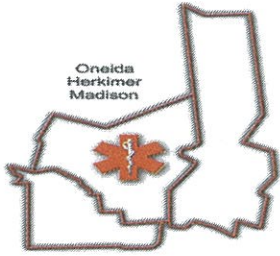




**MIDSTATE EMERGENCY MEDICAL
SERVICES**

**Opioid Overdose Prevention
Packet**



**MIDSTATE REGIONAL EMERGENCY
MEDICAL SERVICES COUNCIL**
PROUDLY SERVING ONONDAGA HERKIMER AND MADISON COUNTIES

Agency Name _____

Address _____

Agency Program Director _____

Email / phone _____

The Agency Program Director or his/her designee is responsible for:

- Identify and train overdose responders (TOR's) in the use of nasal naloxone. Assure all TOR's have successfully completed all components of the program
- Document and report all administrations of opioid antagonist administrations to the Midstate Regional Emergency Medical Services Council within 48 hours. Refills provided as available.
- Document of training dates, locations, and participants.
- Inventory and safe storage of provided naloxone kits

Kits Received _____

Date Kits Delivered _____

Midstate Opioid Overdose Program Representative

Date _____

**Midstate EMS Council
Opioid Overdose Program
14 Foery Drive
Utica NY 13501**

Phone 315 738 8351

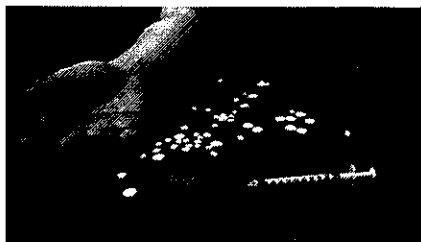
Fax 315 738 8981

MIDSTATE OPIATE OVERDOSE PROGRAM

Proudly Serving Madison Oneida Herkimer Counties

Opiate Overdose & Naloxone Administration

Overdose!



Learning Objectives

- Understand the effects of opiates
- Recognize the signs and symptoms of an opiate overdose
- Correctly administer the nasal Naloxone
- Properly document the incident

Opiates

- Opiates
 - Any drug relating to, resembling or derived from opium
- Opium
 - Drug derived the poppy plant



Opiates

Types of opiates

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Morphine• Heroin• Demerol• Hydrocodone• Oxycontin• Dilaudid | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fentanyl• Suboxone• Percocet<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oxycodone + Acetaminophen• Vicodan/Lortab/No rco<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hydrocodone + Acetaminophen |
|--|--|

Routes of Administration

- Orally
 - RX Pills
- Transcutaneous
 - Fentanyl Patches
- Intravenous
 - Heroin
- Subcutaneous
 - "Skin Popping"

Effects of Opiates

- Varies from person to person
- Depends on their size, weight, health and history of use
- Also depends on the amount taken
- How it is taken (smoked, snorted, injected)
- Quality and strength of the drug

Effects of Opiates_(cont.)

• User may experience:

- Confusion
- Drowsiness
- Slurred or slow speech
- Decreased coordination
- Pain relief
- Respiratory depression
- Loss of consciousness



Effects of Opiates_(cont.)

- A high, single dose can cause a person to overdose
- Risk of overdose increases if the strength and purity is not known
- Injecting increases the risk of overdose due to large amounts of the drug entering the bloodstream and quickly traveling to the brain

Long Term Effects



Signs & Symptoms of Overdose

- No response to yelling or stimulation
- Slow, shallow breathing or absence of breathing
- Pale blue or gray skin (especially lips & fingernails)
- Snoring/gurgling/choking sounds
- Pinpoint pupils
- Body – very limp
- Vomiting

Additional S/S

- Presence of track marks: arms, between the toes, lips and other places
- Presence of drug paraphernalia
- Information from bystanders



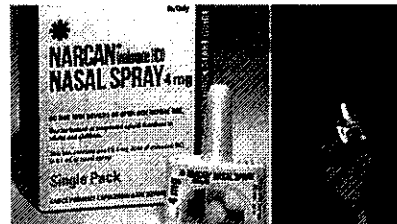
Response to a Suspected Overdose

- Verify scene safety
- Assess responsiveness, ABC's
- If the patient is pulseless and apneic, proceed with CPR / AED
- If pulse is present and/or a RR of <10, consider Naloxone administration

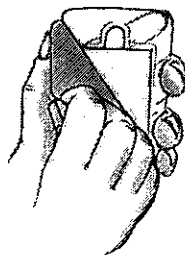
Response to a Suspected Overdose

- Assist with Respiratory support
- Administer Nasal Naloxone(Narcan)
 - 1 mL per nostril maximum
- Reassess patient's status

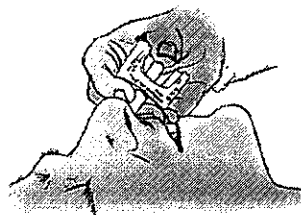
Administration of Nasal Naloxone (Narcan)



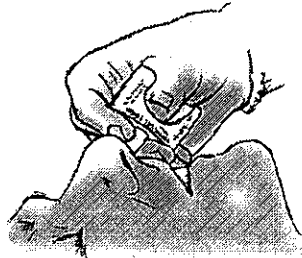
Peel back the package to remove the device. Hold the device with your thumb on the bottom of the plunger and 2 fingers on the nozzle.



Place and hold the tip of the nozzle in either nostril until your fingers touch the bottom of the patient's nose.



Press the plunger firmly to release the dose into the patient's nose.



Contraindications For the Use of Narcan

- Cardiac Arrest
- Seizure activity
- Evidence of nasal trauma, nasal obstruction and/or bloody nose

Post Administration

BE PREPARED!!!!

- Patient may become violent upon becoming responsive
- Reassess
- After 5 minutes, if patient's RR is <10, administer 2nd dose of Narcan

Documentation

Document the use of the nasal Narcan in the CCR as well as any of the positive and negative affects it has on your patient.

Summary

- Increase in the use/abuse of opioids
- Opioids negatively effect respiratory and cardiac functions
- Approved to administer Naloxone(Narcan) intra-nasal(IN) to reverse the effects of opioid overdoses

Questions??

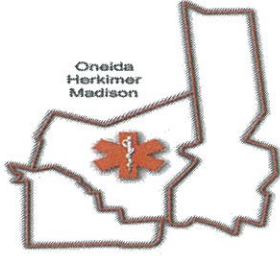
RECOVERY POSITION If the person begins breathing on their own, or if you have to leave them alone, put them in the recovery position.

head should be tilted back slightly to open airway



hand supports head

knee stops body from rolling onto stomach



**MIDSTATE REGIONAL EMERGENCY
MEDICAL SERVICES COUNCIL**
PROUDLY SERVING ONONDAGA HERKIMER AND MADISON COUNTIES

Opioid Overdose Program

Agency _____

Administration Date _____ Town/City _____

Patient Found time _____ Administration Time _____

PATIENT INFO:

Est Age _____ Sex _____ Total doses Adm _____

Responsiveness: () Unresponsive () Confused () Alert

Breathing () Rapid () Slow () Absent

Pulse if known () Fast () Slow () Absent / Unknown

RESPONSE

() Conscious () Combative () No effect

DISPOSITION

() EMS Transport () Law Enforcement () None

Hospital if known _____

COMMENTS

**Midstate EMS Council
Opioid Overdose Program
14 Foery Drive
Utica NY 13501**