

NALOXONE NASAL SPRAY ADMINISTRATION AND OPIOID OVERDOSE

An Education and Training Module for Ohio's Non-Medical First Responders




WHAT IS AN OPIOID?

- Any substance that act on the nervous system to produce morphine-like effects
- Opioids are used to relieve pain
- There are legally prescribed opioids
- There are illegal opioids
- Legal and illegal opioids can be taken:
 - Orally
 - Injected into a vein or into skin (“skin popping”)
 - Inhaled
 - Absorbed through the skin in the form of an extended-release patch applied to the skin



WHAT IS NALOXONE?

- Naloxone reverses the effects of opioids on the nervous system
- A common brand name of naloxone is Narcan®
- Naloxone can be administered  by injecting the medication into a vein or a muscle or by spraying it into the nose

OHIO'S OPIOID CRISIS: THE FACTS


- The number of deaths from opioid overdose in Ohio now exceeds the number of deaths from motor vehicle crashes
- While heroin is highlighted by the media, the largest number of deaths from opioids are from legally prescribed opioids
- Opioid abuse is prevalent in all economic, geographic, and patient demographic sectors
- Heroin abuse in rural communities is increasing faster and far surpasses heroin abuse in metropolitan communities

CLUES OF OPIOID USE ON SCENE

- Pills or pill bottles
- Syringes
- Hypodermic needles
- Tourniquets
- Spoons with singed marks
- Adhesive medication skin patches
- Containers of naloxone for layperson use
 - Narcan[®] nasal spray
 - Naloxone auto-injectors (EVZIO[®])



WHY IS NARCAN® NASAL SPRAY IMPORTANT?

- The number of deaths from opioid overdose in Ohio now exceeds the number of deaths from motor vehicle crashes
- Narcan® nasal spray provides non-medical first responders with an avenue to rapidly and safely administer naloxone to a person with a suspected opioid overdose 
- Narcan® nasal spray does not require the non-medical responder to measure the dose prior to administration of the medication
- The dose of naloxone in a bottle of Narcan® nasal spray has been approved for persons of all ages including pediatric and geriatric patients

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF AN OPIOID OVERDOSE

- Decreased mental status or unresponsiveness
- Decreased or slow breathing
- Pinpoint (small) pupils



SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF AN OPIOID OVERDOSE

Normal Pupils



Pinpoint Pupils



RISKS OF OPIOIDS

- Opioids cause decreased breathing
- Decreased breathing results in a decreased oxygen in the patient's lungs and body
- Lack of oxygen or low oxygen levels will lead to cardiac arrest
- Opioids in combination with alcohol and other drugs or medications dangerously decreases breathing



NALOXONE (NARCAN®)

- Naloxone reverses the effects of opioids on the nervous system by improving the patient's breathing
- **Naloxone does not stimulate the heart or restore a pulse**
- Persons without a pulse need **CPR**

NALOXONE (NARCAN®)

- Due to its half-life, the opioid reversal effects of naloxone may only last for 30 minutes
- Repeat doses of naloxone may be required if:
 - The patient took a more potent or powerful opioid
 - The patient took a larger dose of opioid
 - The effect of the first dose of naloxone has worn off and there is a relapse of decreased breathing and/or decreased mental status from the opioid
 - The patient's tolerance for the opioid is reduced following a period of abstinence from opioids

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OPIOID WITHDRAWAL

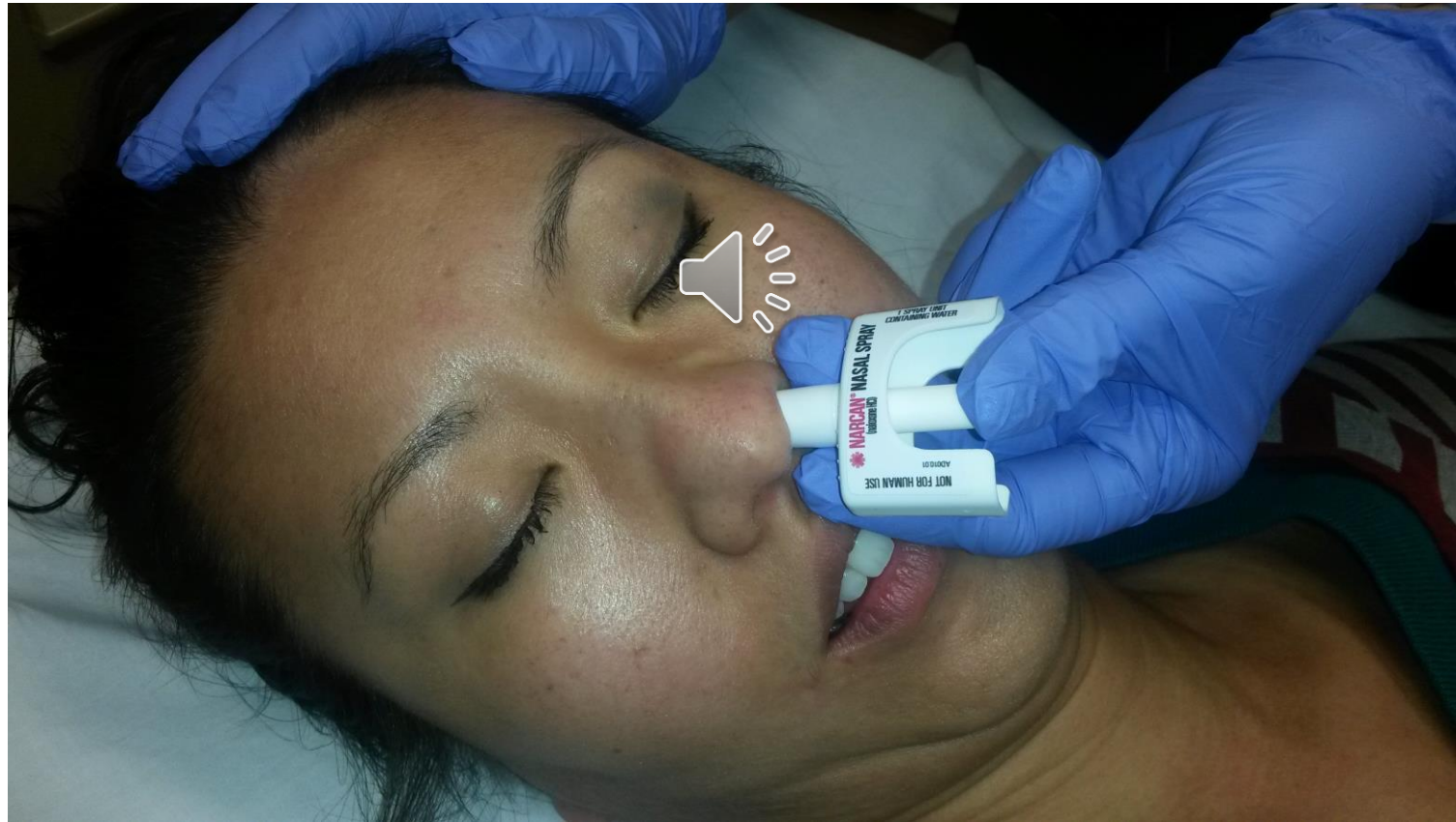
- Agitation
- Fluid in the lungs
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Seizures




NARCAN® NASAL SPRAY

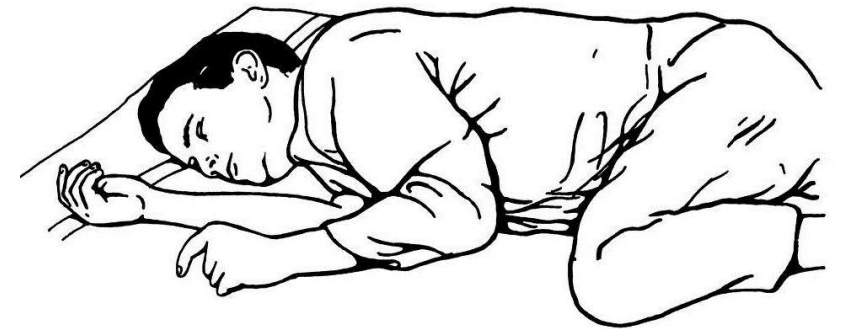


NARCAN® NASAL SPRAY



TREATMENT OF OPIOID OVERDOSE WITH A PULSE

- Activate the emergency response system: **CALL 9-1-1**
- Don personal protective equipment (PPE) if available (i.e. gloves)
- Administer Narcan® nasal spray 
- Place the patient in the recovery position (roll on to side) to prevent airway obstruction from the patient's tongue, vomiting, or other secretions
- If no response in 2-3 minutes, repeat the dose of Narcan® nasal spray with a new bottle of medication every 2-3 minutes until EMS arrives or breathing improves



TREATMENT OF OPIOID OVERDOSE WITHOUT A PULSE

- Activate the emergency response system: **CALL 9-1-1**
- Don personal protective equipment (PPE) if available (i.e. mouth-to-mask barrier, gloves)
- Begin high quality CPR immediately
- Apply an automated external defibrillator (AED) if available
- If a second responder is present or this action can be performed quickly, consider the administration of Narcan® nasal spray
- Do not interrupt the delivery of high quality CPR until EMS arrives or the patient regains a pulse



QUESTIONS?

