

PROJECT



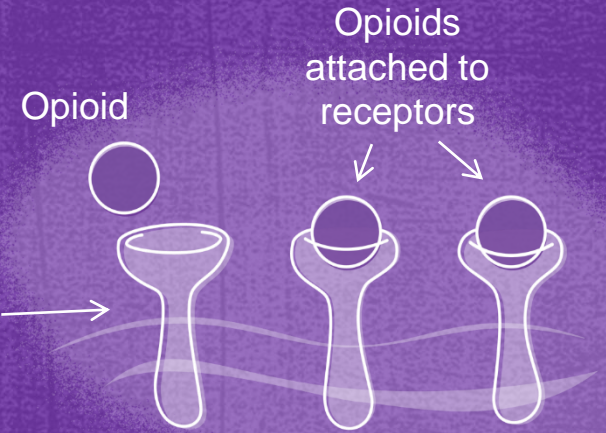
Naloxone Administration Training

What is an Overdose?



The brain has many opioid receptors. An overdose occurs when too much of an opioid (heroin, OxyContin, Percocet) fits in too many receptors, stopping the person's breathing.

Opioid receptor in the brain



How does Naloxone work?

Naloxone

Opioid receptor in the brain



Opioids being knocked free of receptors

Naloxone bonds more strongly to the opioid receptors than opioid drugs, so it knocks the opioids off the receptors for a short time. This blocks the effects of the overdose allowing the person to breathe again.

Naloxone is effective against opioids such as:

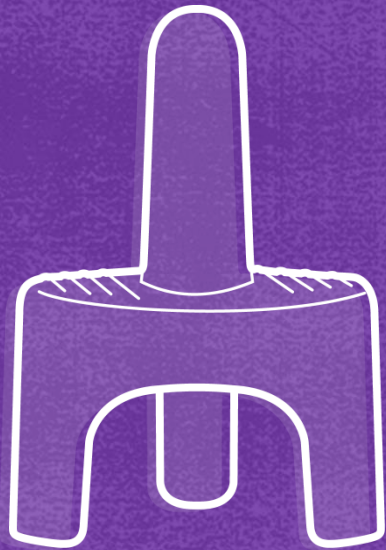
- Heroin
- Methadone
- OxyContin
- Vicodin
- Percocet
- Codeine
- Fentanyl

Naloxone will NOT reverse overdose from drugs such as:

- Cocaine
- Meth (Methamphetamine)
- Alcohol
- Stimulants
- Benzos (Benzodiazepines such as Xanax and Valium)

Naloxone is the ONLY effective response to an opioid overdose emergency!





How To Administer Naloxone Nasal Spray for a Known or Suspected Opioid/Heroin Overdose



Always call 911

Naloxone does not replace professional medical attention.
Call 911 after administering.

Recognize an overdose

1

If any of these signs are present,
continue to Step 2:



FACE

is clammy to touch and has lost color. Has trouble speaking. Center part of their eye very small, sometimes called “pinpoint pupils.”



BODY

is limp. Fingernails or lips are turning blue or purple.



SLEEP

is deep and cannot be woken. Will not respond to your voice or touch.



BREATHING

is slow or has stopped. Gurgling sounds.



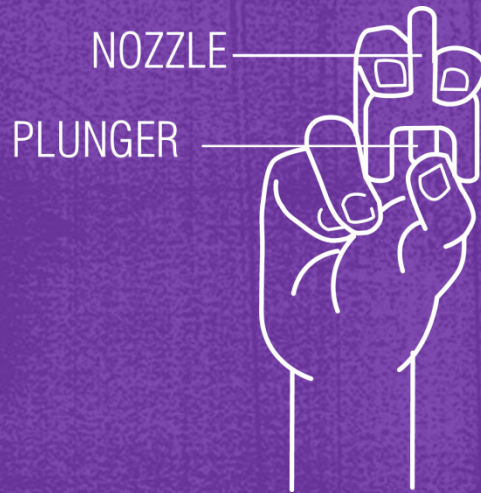
HEARTBEAT

is slow or has stopped.



What to do for an overdose

2



Administer a dose of Naloxone nasal spray (each sprayer contains one dose)

- Turn them on their back
- Tilt their head back
- Support their neck with your hand
- Insert the tip of the nozzle into either nostril
- Press the plunger firmly to deliver dose

What to do for an overdose

Watch closely for response

Give them a second dose in the other nostril if they do not respond in 2 to 3 minutes by:

- waking up
- responding to voice or touch
- breathing normally

Naloxone nasal spray can be given every 2 to 3 minutes if available.

3

Call 911 for help and continue to evaluate their condition. Roll them on their side in this position:



What to expect after administering Naloxone nasal Spray

In some cases, Naloxone may cause sudden opioid withdrawal syndrome, so it is really important to be ready for symptoms of withdrawal, which may include:

- Vomiting
- Agitation
- Restlessness
- Diarrhea
- Goosebumps



The position illustrated above is the safest position for the person to be in if vomiting occurs.

Always call 911

Naloxone nasal spray effects last 30 – 45 minutes.
The person may go back into overdose after the
Naloxone has worn off.



Misc. Facts

Narcan[®] has a shelf life of three years.
Kloxxado[®] has a shelf life of two years

Nasal applicators should be stored at temperatures between 59 and 86 degrees Fahrenheit. The nasal applicator will not work if it frozen. If it does freeze, thaw it out.

If your organization does not have procedures for disposing of expired medications, expired Naloxone is safe to be disposed of in the regular trash.

You can also consider donating expired Naloxone to nextdisrto.org



For more information

www.opioids.alaska.gov

Have questions about Project HOPE? Please contact
ProjectHOPE@alaska.gov

Alaska Department of Health and Social Services

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