



INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS

Naloxone (Narcan) is used to reverse the effects of opioids

Let your family/friends know where your naloxone kit is stored & how to administer in case of overdose

Risk Factors for Overdose:

- Mixing pain medicine (opioids with alcohol, benzodiazepines, or other substances)
- Lower tolerance due to a period of not using opioids or drugs (after abstinence in pregnancy, time in jail, a hospital, detox, or drug-free environment)
- Using substances by yourself

Signs of Opioid Overdose:

- Slow or shallow breathing
- Blue or gray lips and/or fingernails
- Pale and/or clammy skin
- Unable to wake up or respond

If Opioid Overdose is Suspected:

- Call 911
- Give intranasal naloxone
- Follow 911 dispatcher’s instructions or perform rescue breathing if comfortable doing so
- Place them on their side (rescue position), especially if they are throwing up

Local Substance Use Disorder Treatment Programs			
Programs	Address	Phone	Website