

INTRANASAL NALOXONE TRAINING GUIDE

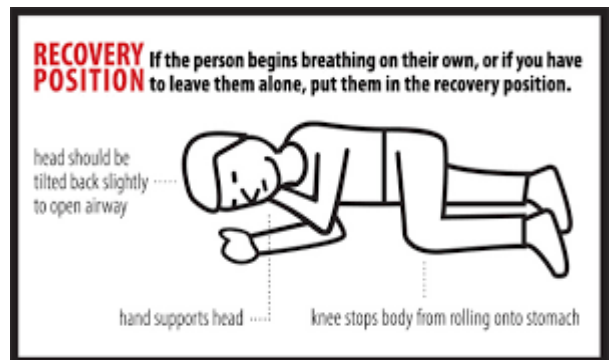
OPIOID OVERDOSE RESPONSE

Step 1. Arouse and Assess

- Try to wake the person up
 - Yell their name, give a light pinch or shake
 - Rake your knuckles into their breastbone
- If someone else is present, have them call 911
- Check for signs of opioid overdose

Step 2. Call 911

- Tell them exactly where you are
- Give an address or the nearest intersection
- Stay calm
- Quiet the scene and keep loud noise in the background to a minimum
- Avoid words like drugs or overdose.
- Tell the operator that someone is “not responding”, “not breathing”, “turning blue”, “unconscious”, “nonresponsive”.
- If you have to leave the person, put the person in the recovery position. This way, they won’t choke if they vomit.



Step 3. Administer Naloxone

Naloxone may be administered intranasally. Because the duration of action of some opioids may exceed that of Naloxone, the patient should be kept under continued surveillance. A second dose may need to be administered after 30-60 minutes.

- Administer initial dose as soon as possible.
- Do not prime or test the device prior to administration.
- Place the patient in the supine position and provide support to the back of the neck to allow the head to tilt back.

KEY STEPS TO ADMINISTERING NARCAN® NASAL SPRAY:*

PEEL



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



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

PRESS



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

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OVERDOSE CAUSES

- Pathophysiology
 - When large opioid doses saturate hepatic elimination mechanisms, it transitions from first-order to zero-order elimination kinetics.
 - In zero-order kinetics, the following occurs:
 - Small increases in the drug dose can lead to disproportionate increases in plasma concentration and hence intoxication;
 - A constant amount (as opposed to a constant proportion) of the drug is eliminated per unit of time.

SIGNS OF OPIOID OVERDOSE

- **Altered Consciousness** – persons may:
 - Be unconscious
 - Difficult to arouse, have difficulty talking or responding
- **Respiratory Depression – slowed breathing**
Less than or equal to 4 breaths per minute may be demonstrated by:
 - Gray or bluish skin
 - Dark lips and fingernails
 - Snoring or gurgling sounds
- **Pinpoint or constricted pupils**

RESOURCES

Additional resources/instructions on use of Intranasal Naloxone Survival Kit are available below:

- [Prescribe to Prevent Patient Education Videos](#)
 - *Overdose prevention, recognition and response, including use of intranasal naloxone*
 - *How to administer intranasal naloxone*
- [NARCAN-Quick-Start-Guide](#)
- [Prescribe to Prevent FAQ](#)
- [Harm Reduction Coalition - Overdose FAQ](#)
- [SAMHSA Opioid Overdose Prevention Toolkit](#)