



# Opioid Overdose Reversal Training

**Refresher & Update**

**LdF Opioid Overdose Prevention & Education Project**

*The views, opinions, and content of this publication are  
those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the  
views, opinions, or policies of SAMHSA."*

Revised September 2021



If Watching Refresh for Narcan Replacement and have attended our full training, please:

- Complete slide presentation
- Contact coordinator
  - 715-588-4688
  - clei-nako@ldftribe.org
- Coordinator will give you the post survey
- Return completed survey to coordinator
- Receive fresh Narcan Nasal Spray

If you are watching to learn - we hope you find the information helpful



# Refresher Information

- ❖ Signs of an Overdose
- ❖ How to administer Narcan Nasal Spray
- ❖ Positioning after Narcan is administered
- ❖ Naloxone/Narcan
- ❖ Facts about Opioids
- ❖ Wisconsin's 'Good Samaritan Law'



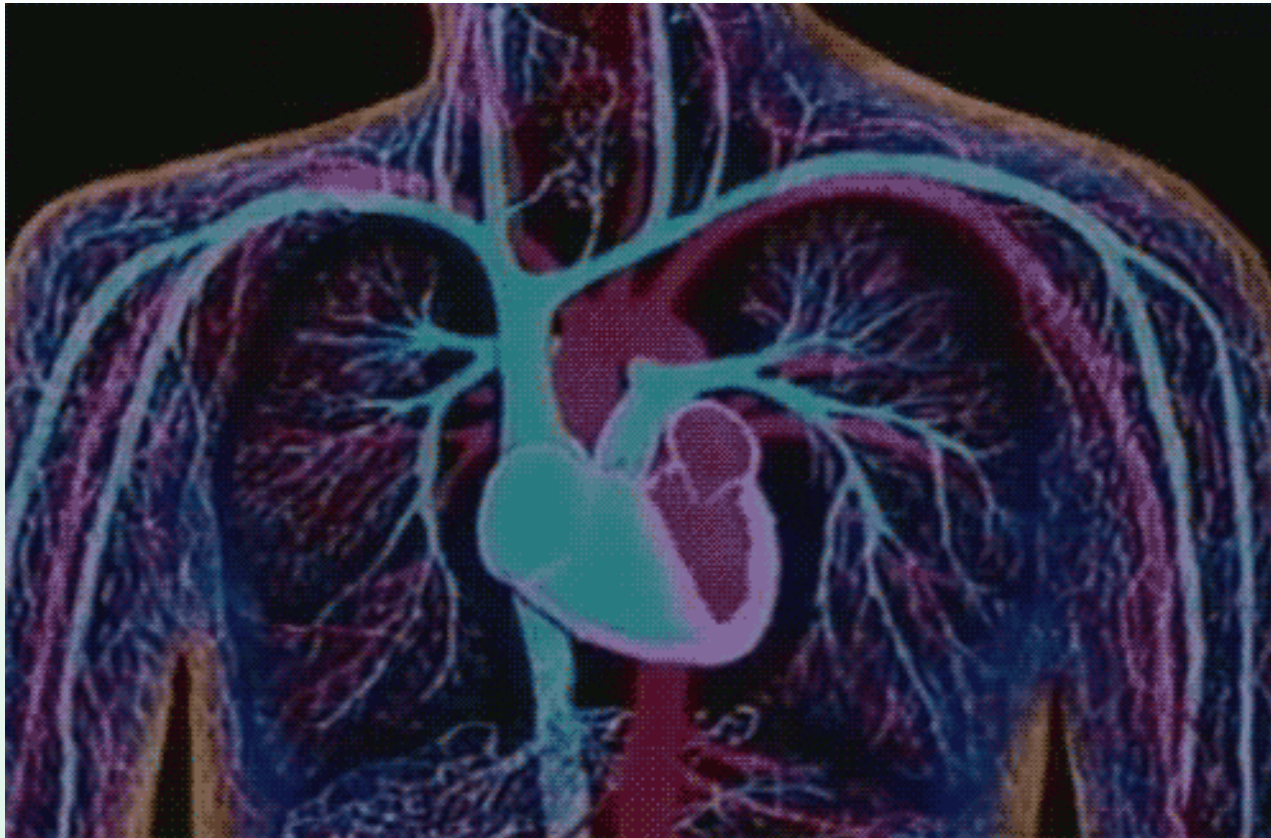
# How to Recognize an Opioid Overdose

# Slow or No Breath



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# Slow or No Heart Beat



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# Can't Wake or Speak



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# Limp Body



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# Blue Lips & Nails

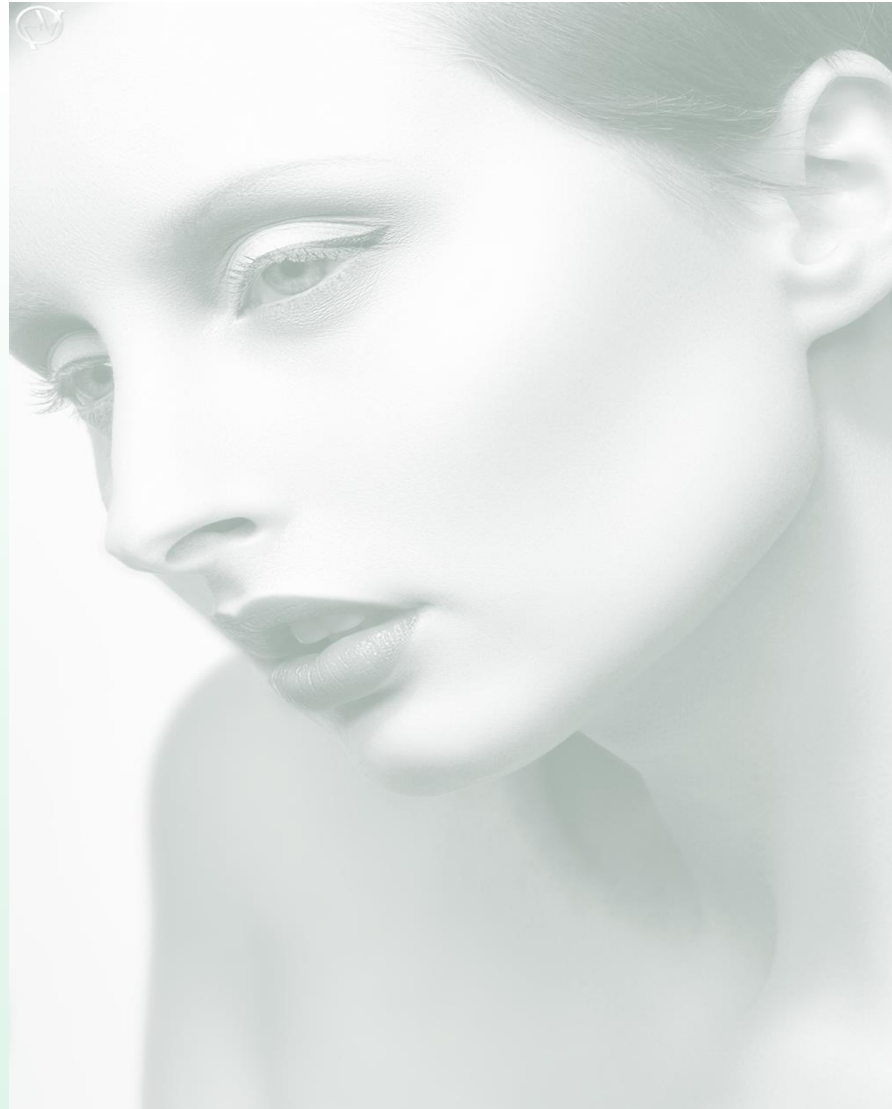


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Face  
Pale  
&/or  
Clammy



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# Snoring or Gurgling Noise



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**Not all of these signs  
need to be present**



# Opioids Combined with Meth

- Drug overdose deaths increased in 2019 after a slight decrease in 2018.
- In 2018, overdose deaths primarily involved opioids.

(Vital Signs: Characteristics of Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Opioids and Stimulants — 24 States and the District of Columbia, January–June 2019 Julie O'Donnell, PhD<sup>1</sup>; R. Matt Gladden, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Christine L. Mattson, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Calli T. Hunter, MPH<sup>1</sup>; Nicole L. Davis, PhD<sup>1</sup>)



# Opioids Combined with Meth

- Deaths involving stimulants such as methamphetamine also increased in 2019, mainly in combination with opioids.

(Vital Signs: Characteristics of Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Opioids and Stimulants — 24 States and the District of Columbia, January–June 2019 Julie O'Donnell, PhD1; R. Matt Gladden, PhD1; Christine L. Mattson, PhD1; Calli T. Hunter, MPH1; Nicole L. Davis, PhD1)



## What happens when someone overdoses on meth?

When someone uses meth, they speed up their central nervous system functioning, resulting in the following types of physical symptoms:

- Increased body temperature
- Short, rapid breaths
- Elevated blood pressure
- Raised heart rate

<https://sbtreatment.com/overdose/meth-overdose/>



## Opioids and Meth

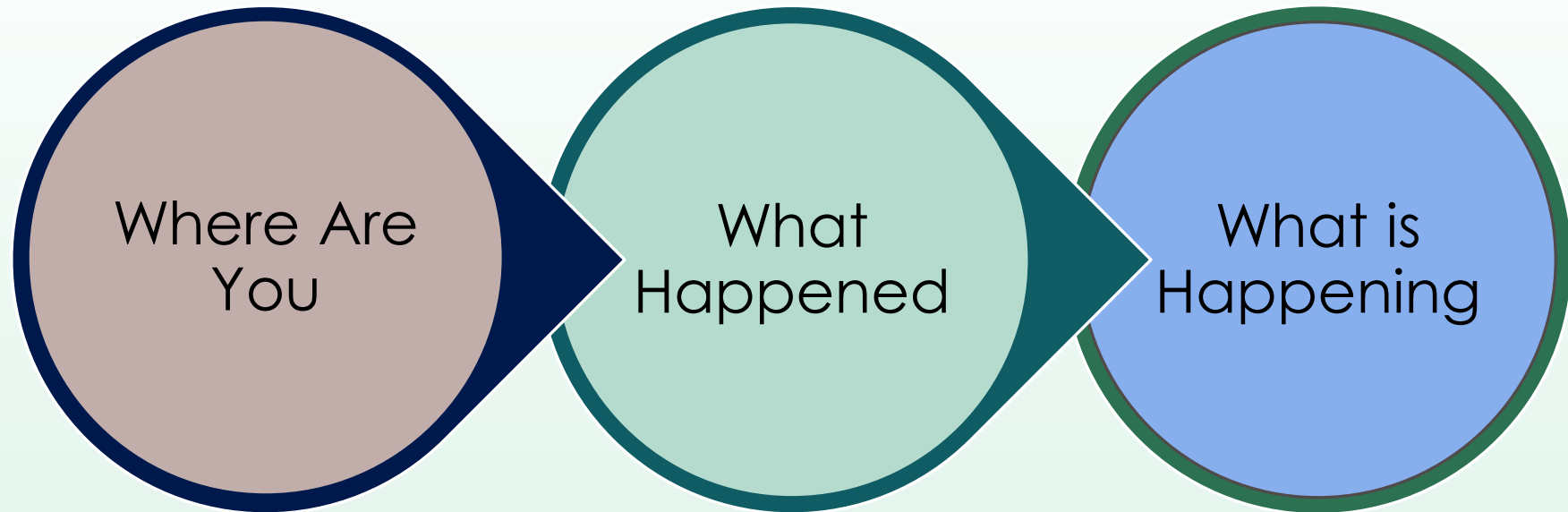
- Due to the fact that one is a stimulant and one a depressant the symptoms during an overdose maybe mixed
- Opioid overdoses can be reversed with naloxone
- Administering naloxone may save a life

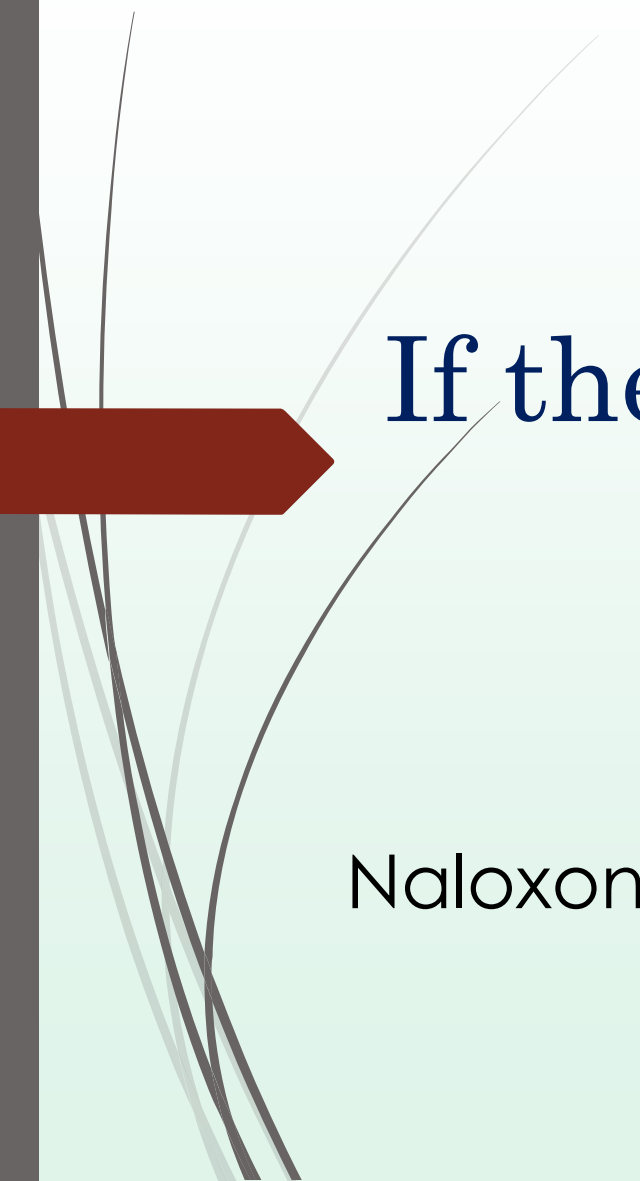


If you suspect an overdose

**CALL 911**

# Dispatch will Want to Know:





# If the overdose could involve Opioids **Administer Naloxone**

Naloxone is a drug that will reverse an Opioid Overdose

# Types of Naloxone



Auto  
injectable

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Load &  
injectable

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Load &  
administer  
nasal  
spray



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Preloaded  
nasal  
spray

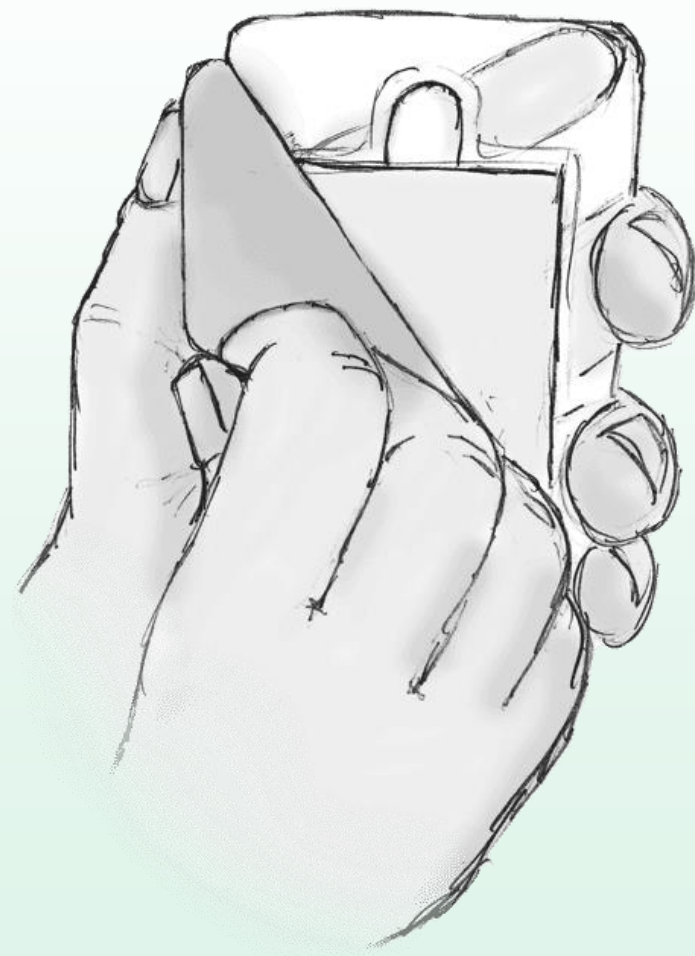


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# Narcan Nasal Spray – a type of Naloxone



# Remove from Package



# Place Thumb on Plunger



Forefinger and  
Middle Finger  
on Either Side

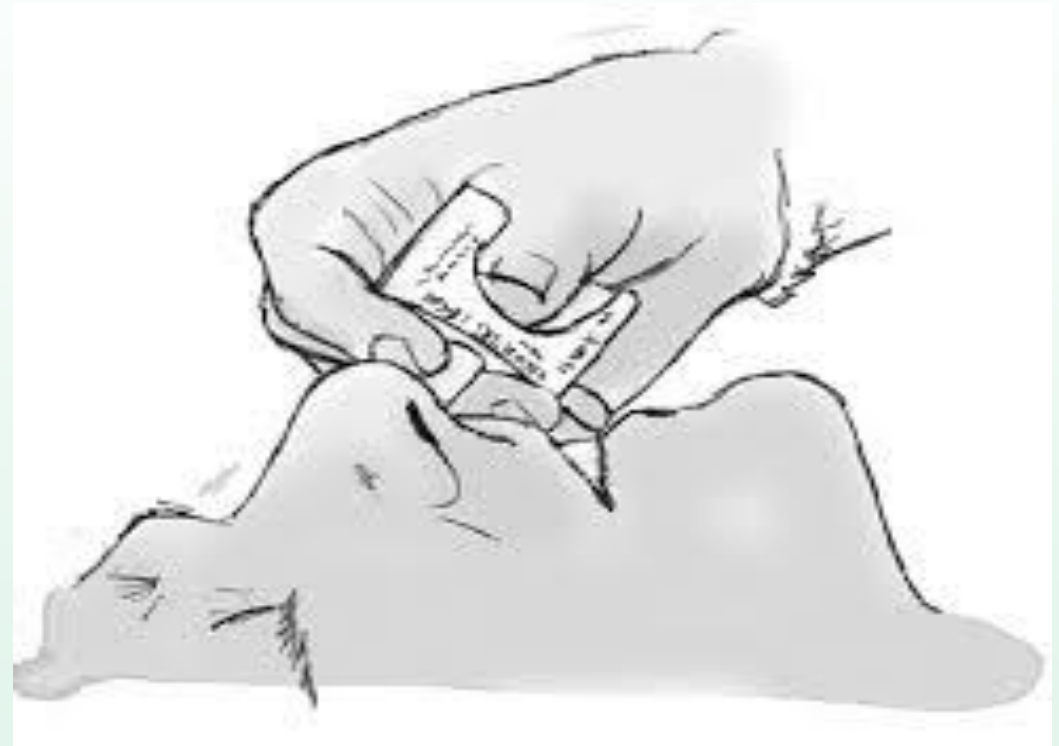


# Tip Head back



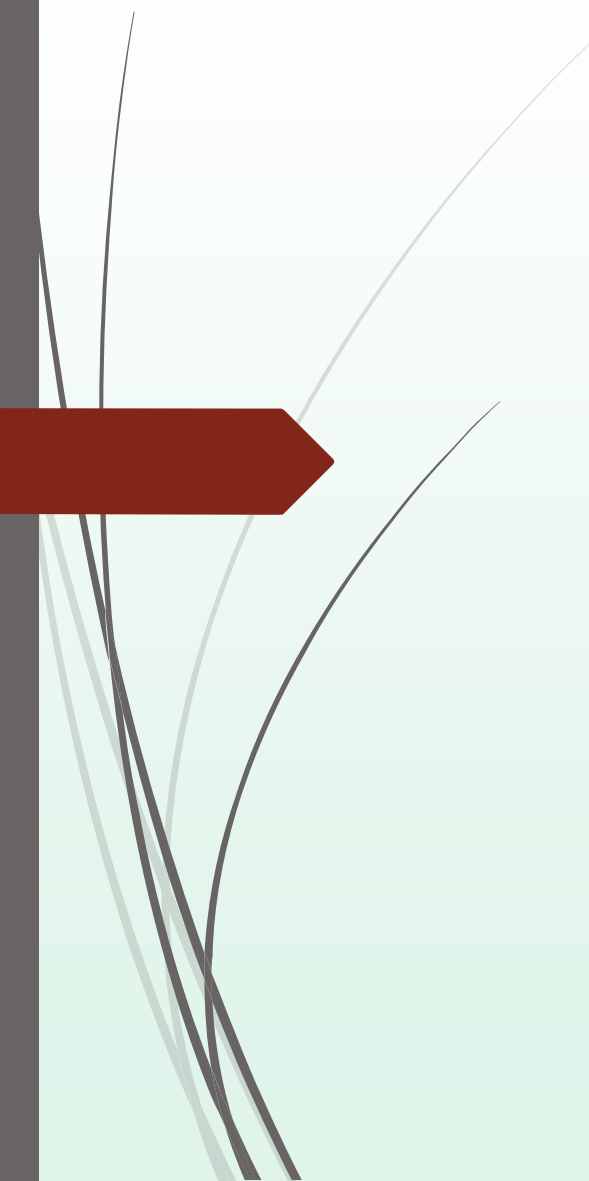
<http://narcannasalspray.ca/en/>

Insert Tip  
Into Nostril  
Until Fingers  
Touch The  
Nose

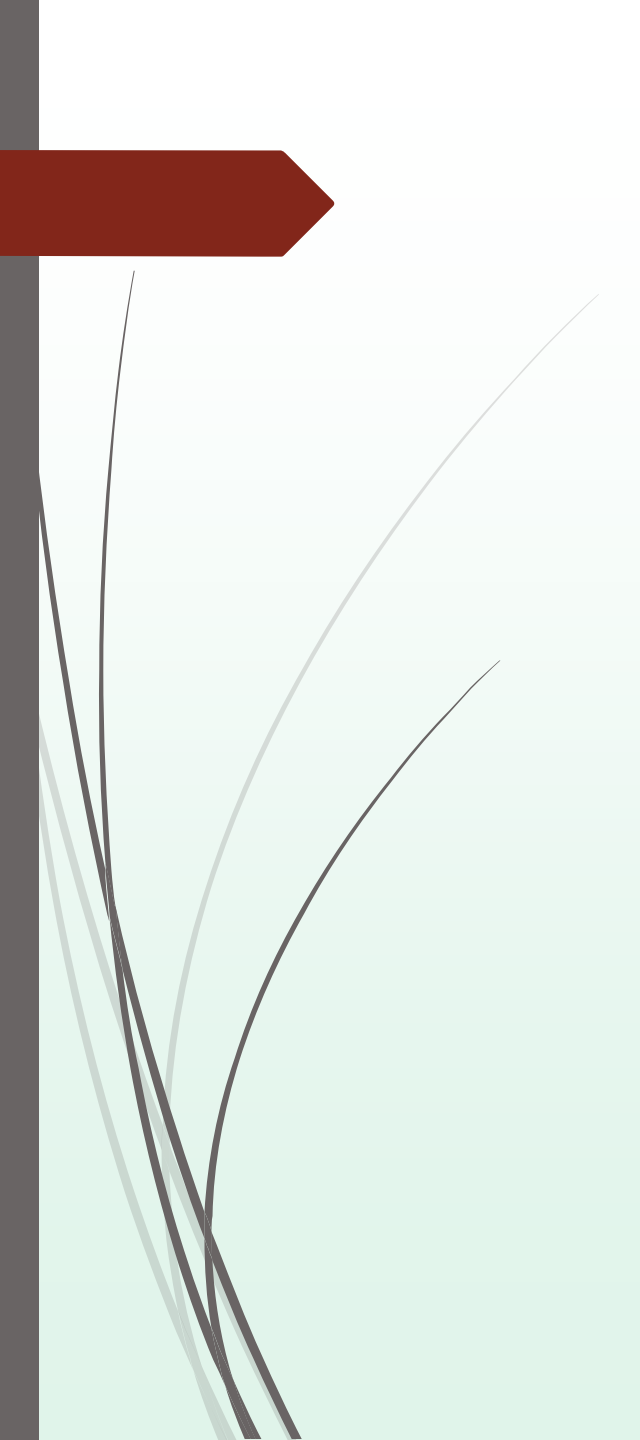


# Press Plunger Firmly





There is one dose in  
Narcan Nasal Spray



**Naloxone**  
**temporarily**  
**interferes with**  
**the effects of the**  
**opioids**



If patient does not get better or deteriorates

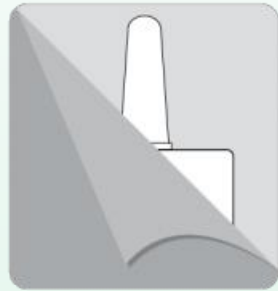
Give a Second Dose After  
**2 minutes**

Repeat as needed



# When Re-administering, Use Other Nostril

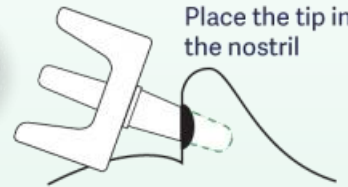
1



Peel the package open and hold the device

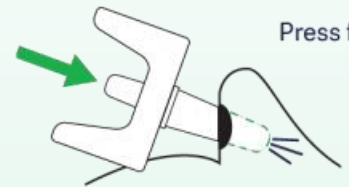
Do not press until ready to give naloxone

2



Place the tip in the nostril

3



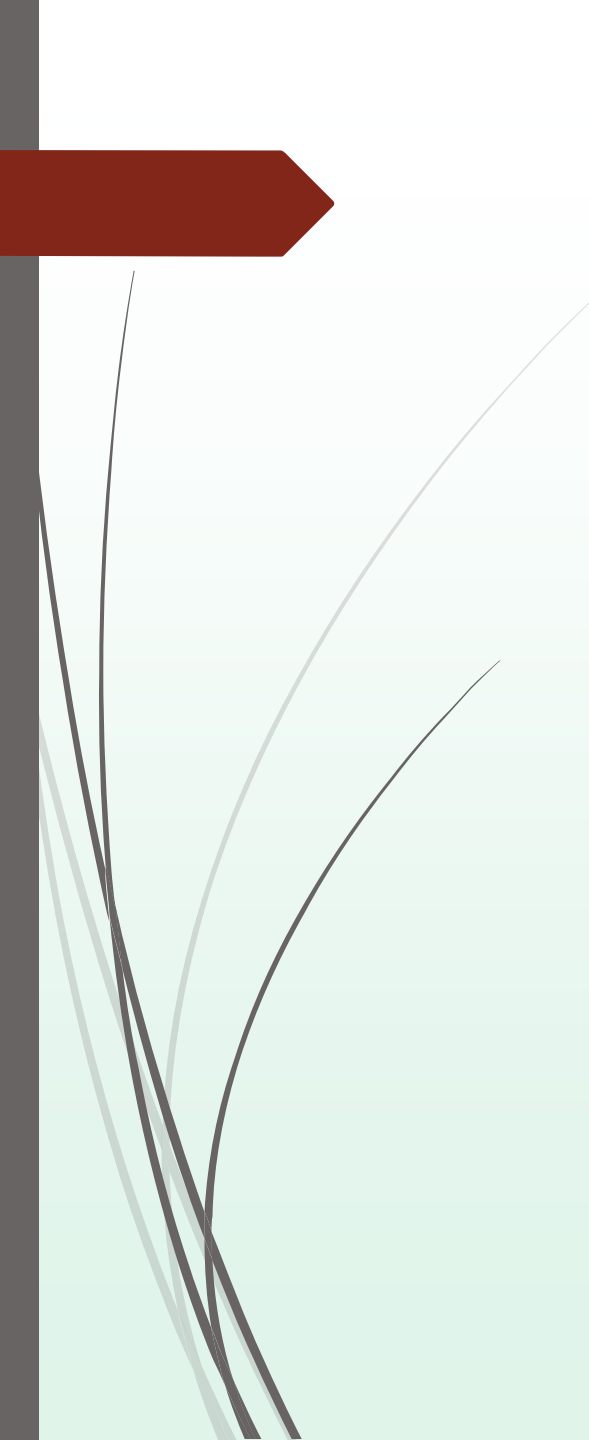
Press firmly

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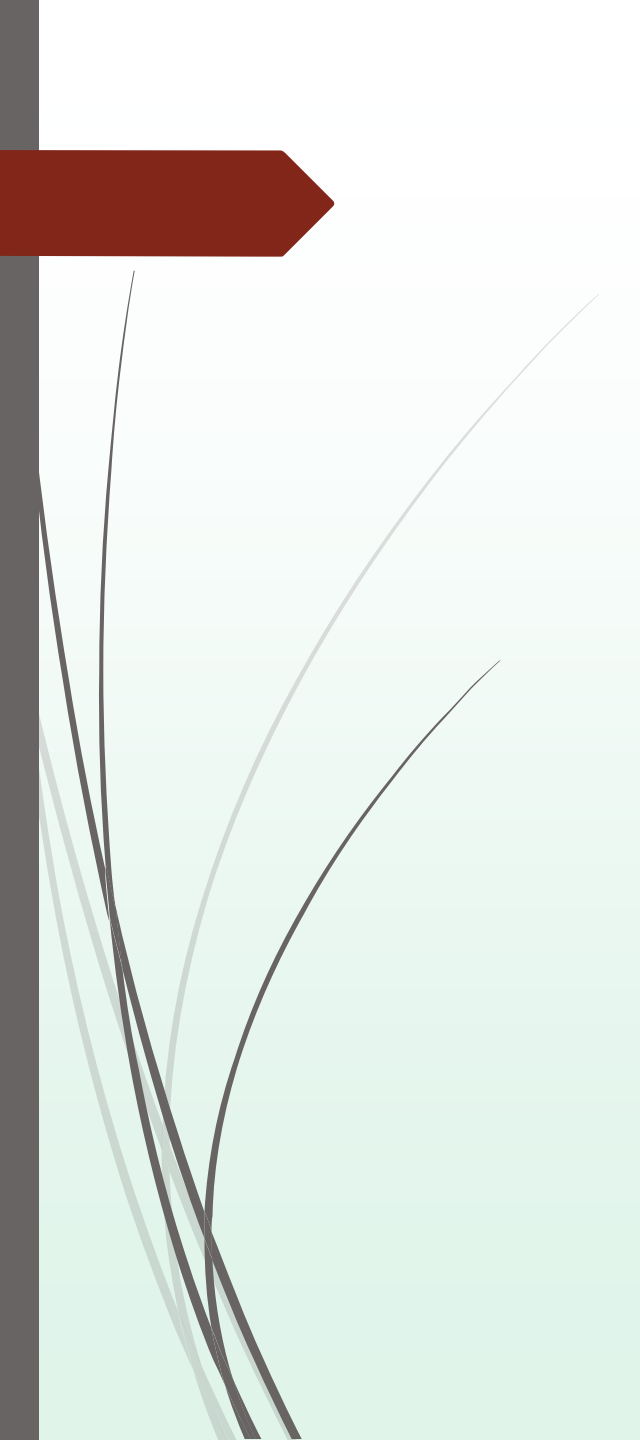


# It is essential to administer

- As quickly as possible
- In alternate site for second dose if first is not successful
- Stay with the individual as they may return to an overdose if:
  - Naloxone/Narcan needs to be administered again due to:
    - Naloxone/Narcan's time has run out
    - Opioid potency



Permanent brain  
damage begins after  
only 4 minutes without  
oxygen



Death can occur  
as soon as  
4-6 minutes later  
(8 to 10 minutes)

# Place Victim in Recovery Position



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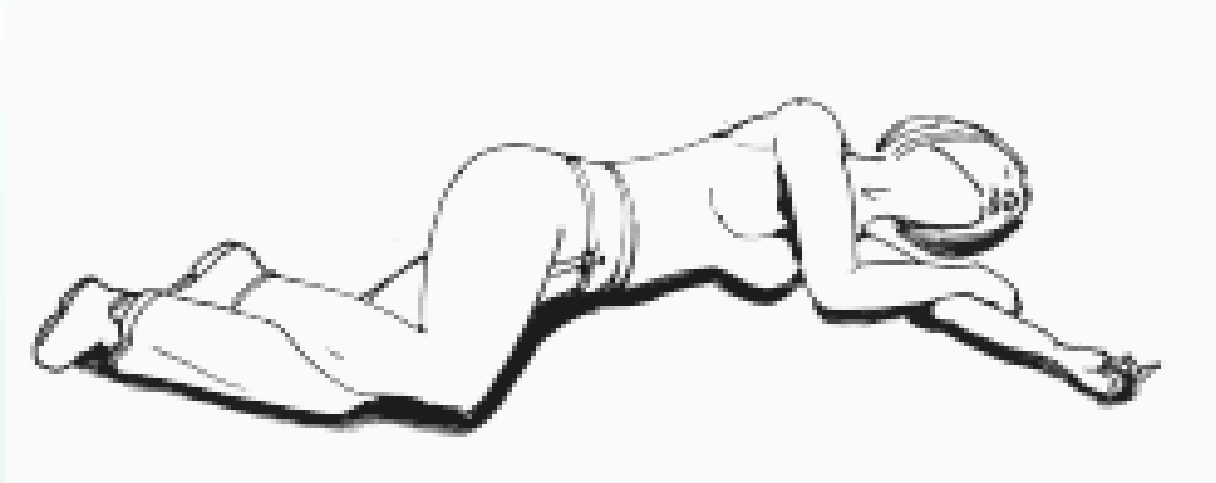
# Top leg and arm cross over the body



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(This makes it difficult for the victim to roll over, and lessens the chances that he/she will choke on vomit)

# *Pregnant women:*



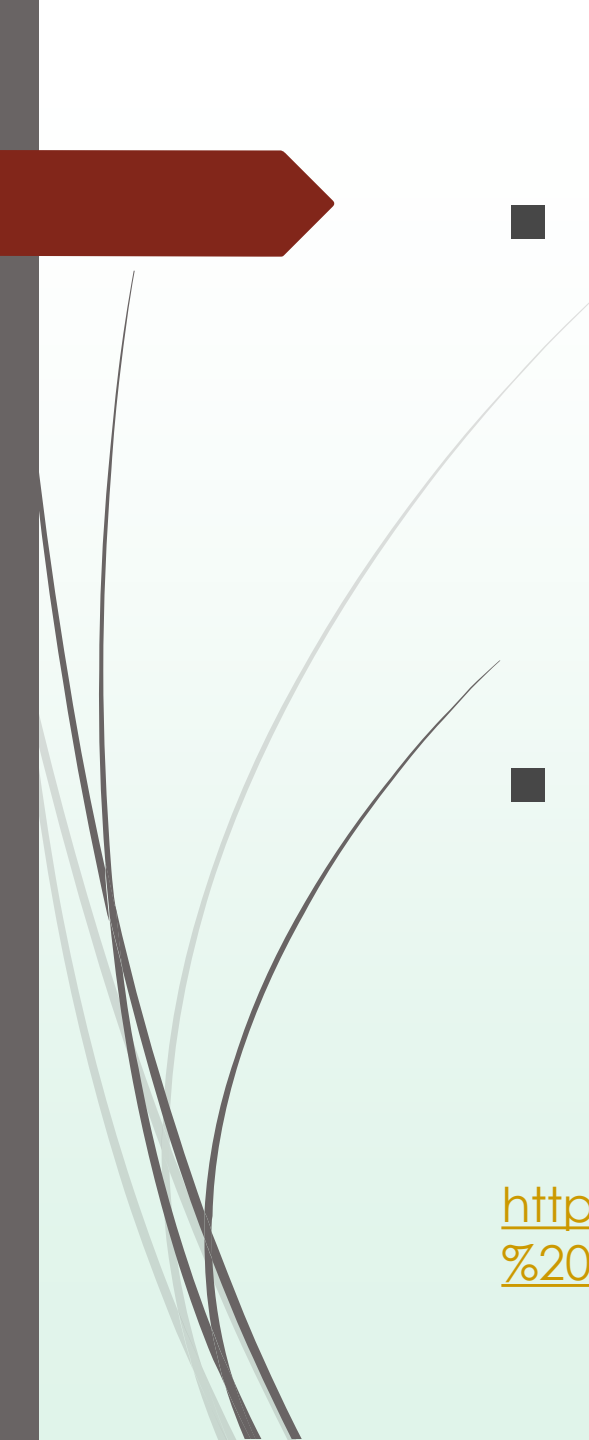
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always put an unconscious pregnant woman on her left side  
(This prevents compression of the Inferior vena cava by the uterus,  
which could be fatal for both the mother and the child)

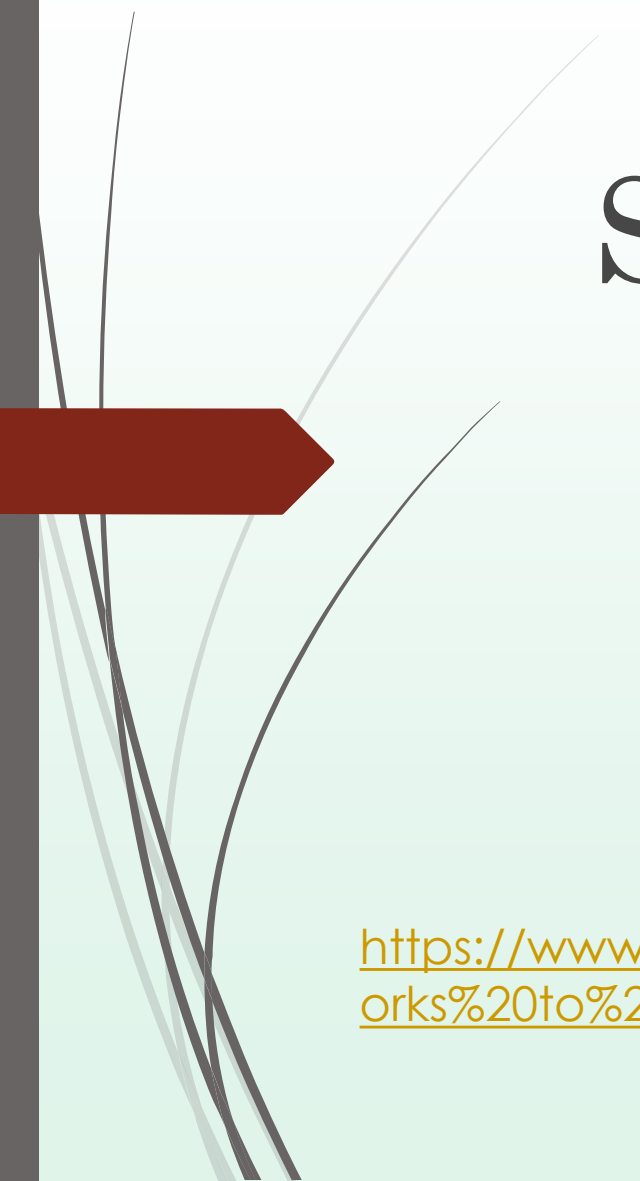
# Stay with the individual



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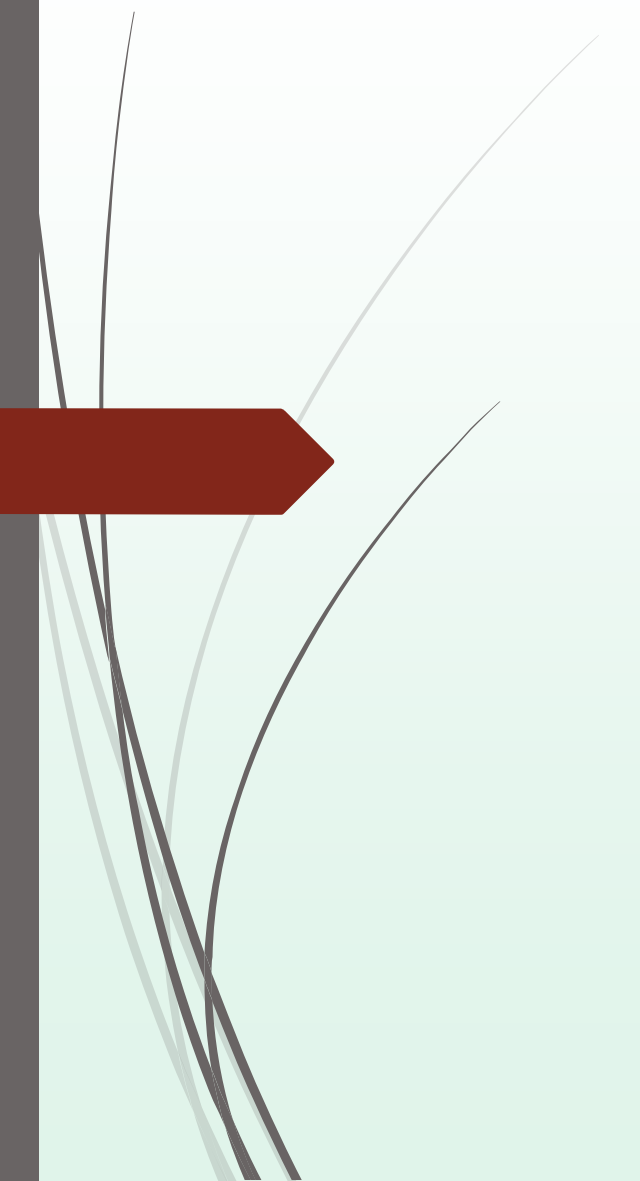
- 
- Naloxone works to reverse opioid overdose in the body for only 30 to 90 minutes
  - But many opioids remain in the body longer - up to 6 hours

<https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/naloxone#:~:text=Naloxone%20works%20to%20reverse%20opioid,dose%20of%20naloxone%20wears%20off>



Some opioids are stronger  
and might require  
multiple doses of  
naloxone

<https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/naloxone#:~:text=Naloxone%20works%20to%20reverse%20opioid,dose%20of%20naloxone%20wears%20off>



# Possible Withdrawal Symptoms and Possible Reaction



# Possible Withdrawal Symptoms

- Feel physically ill/vomiting
- Other withdrawal symptoms
  - Dizziness
  - Chills/slight fever
  - Nervousness/restlessness
  - Stomach Pain
  - Seizure (rare)



# Possible Withdrawal Symptoms

The individual may:

- ➡ Become agitated and upset and then refuse transport to the hospital

Information shared by local specialists



# Naloxone

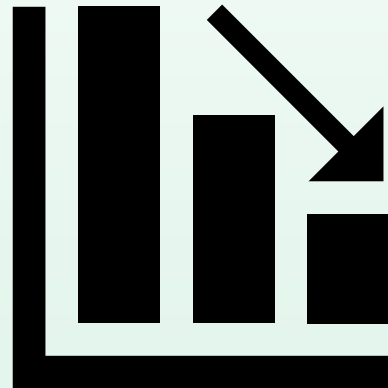
Narcan is a brand name for a type of  
naloxone



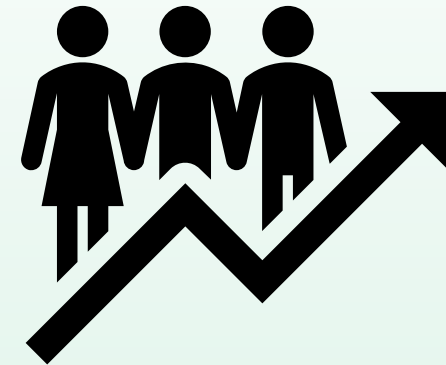
a drug used to reverse opioid overdoses and only  
opioid overdoses

# In Communities with Naloxone Education & Distribution

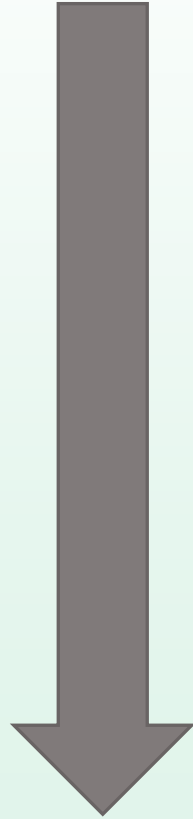
Death Rate



Survival



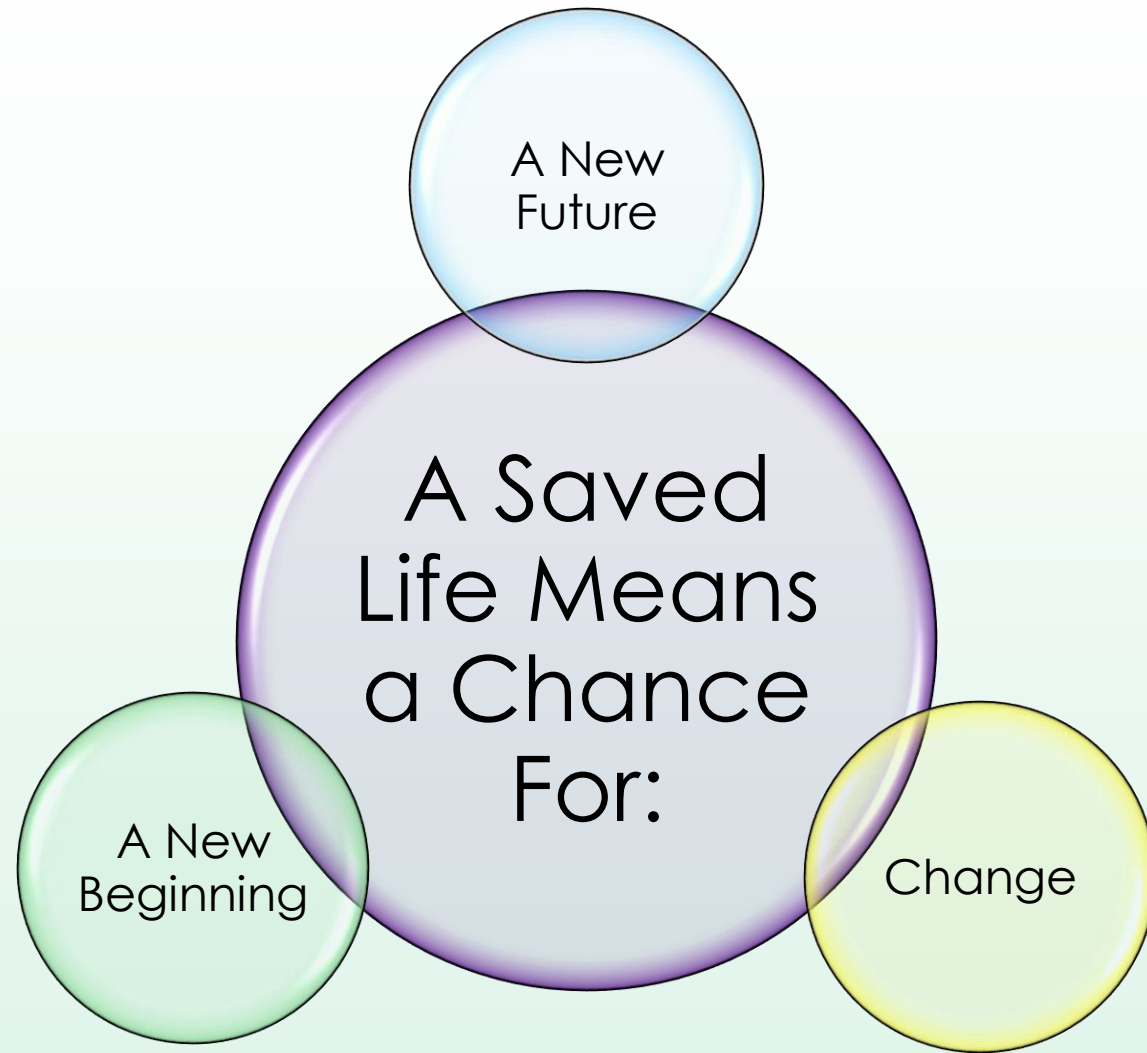
People prescribed Opioids who are also prescribed naloxone/Narcan have less opioid - related emergency room visits



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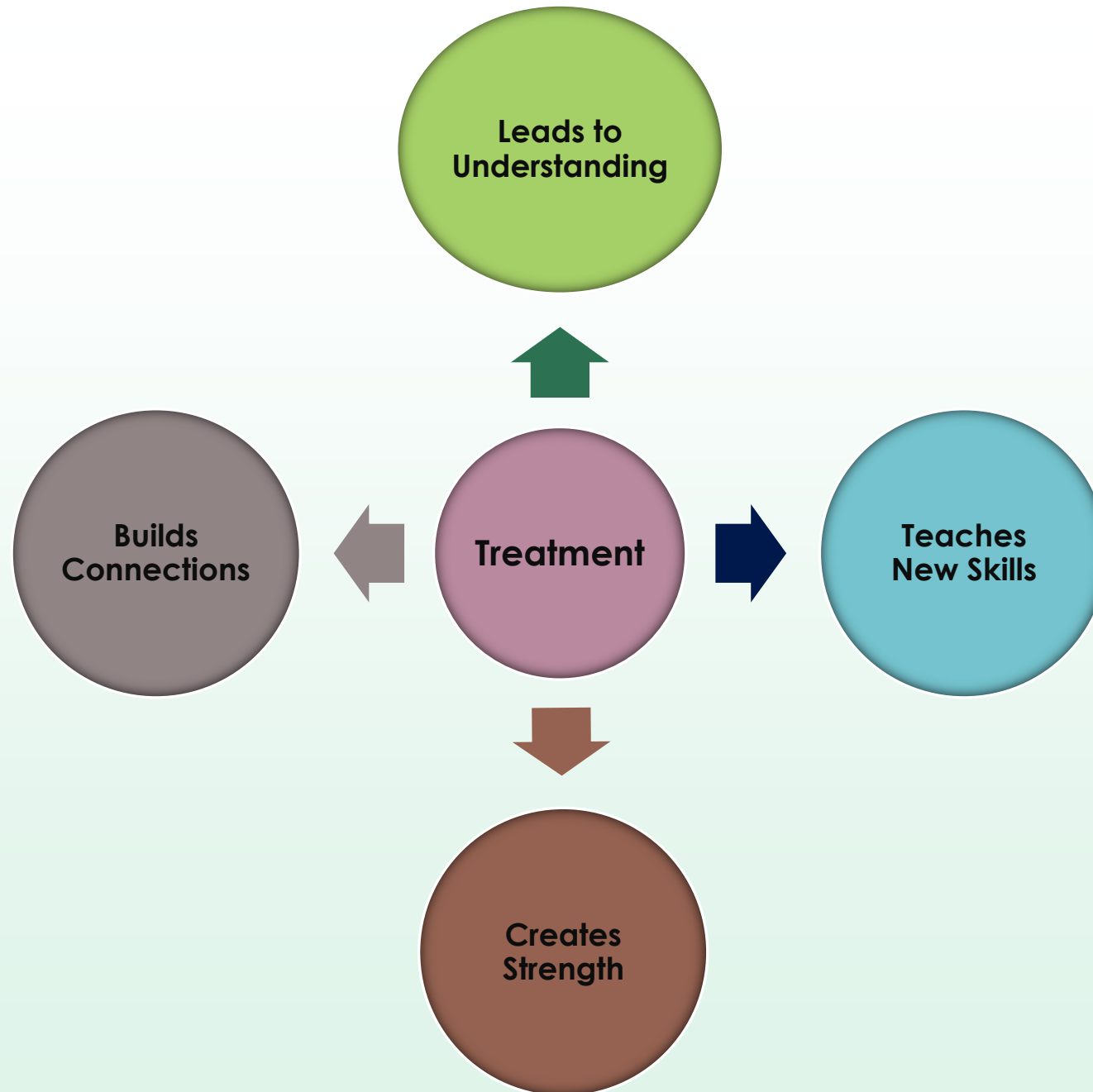
Opioid overdose education &  
naloxone distribution

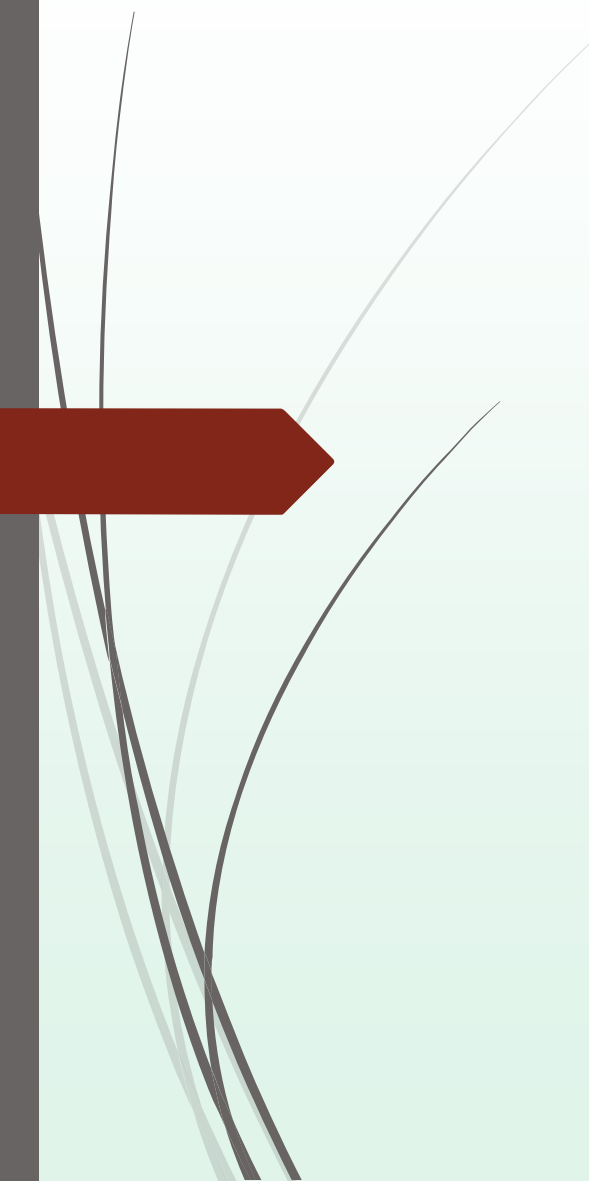
**Saves Lives**





**Treatment  
Opens the Door to  
the opportunity for:  
change, new beginnings,  
a new future**





What next?



Jobs

Transportation

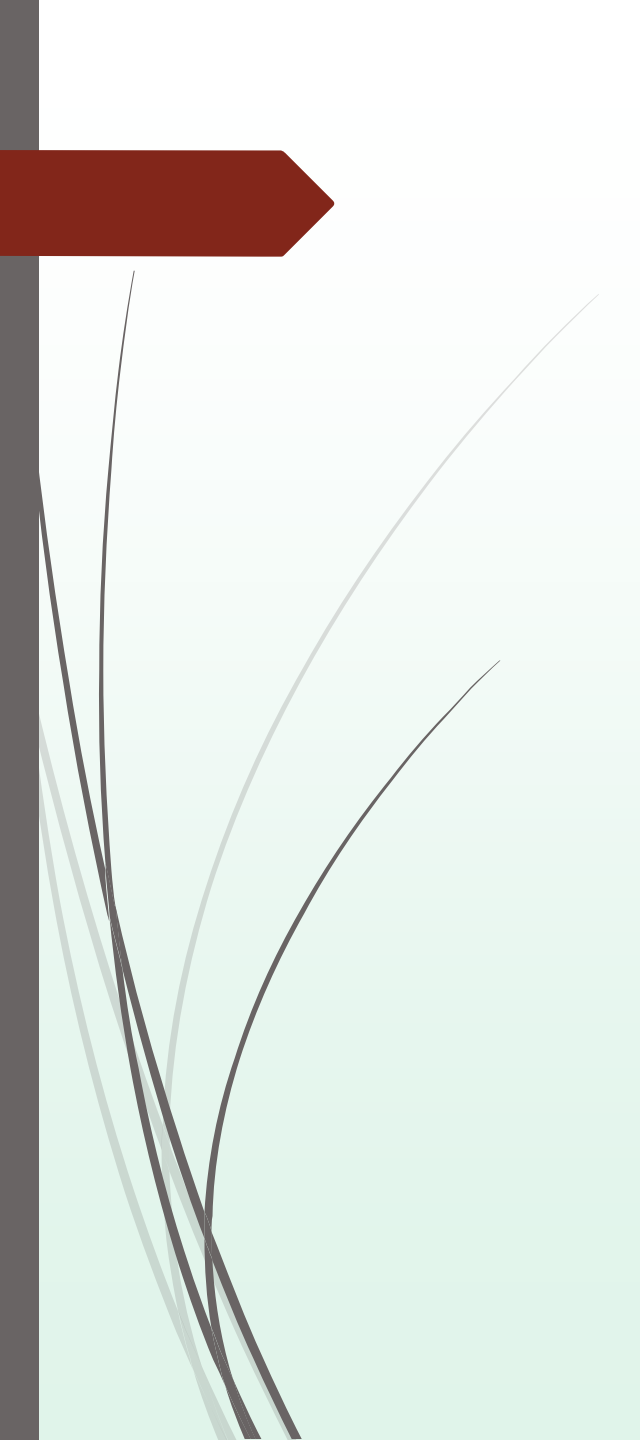
Housing

## **Beyond treatment**

(Individuals with a drug misuse disorder need community, community resources, and support)

Child  
Care

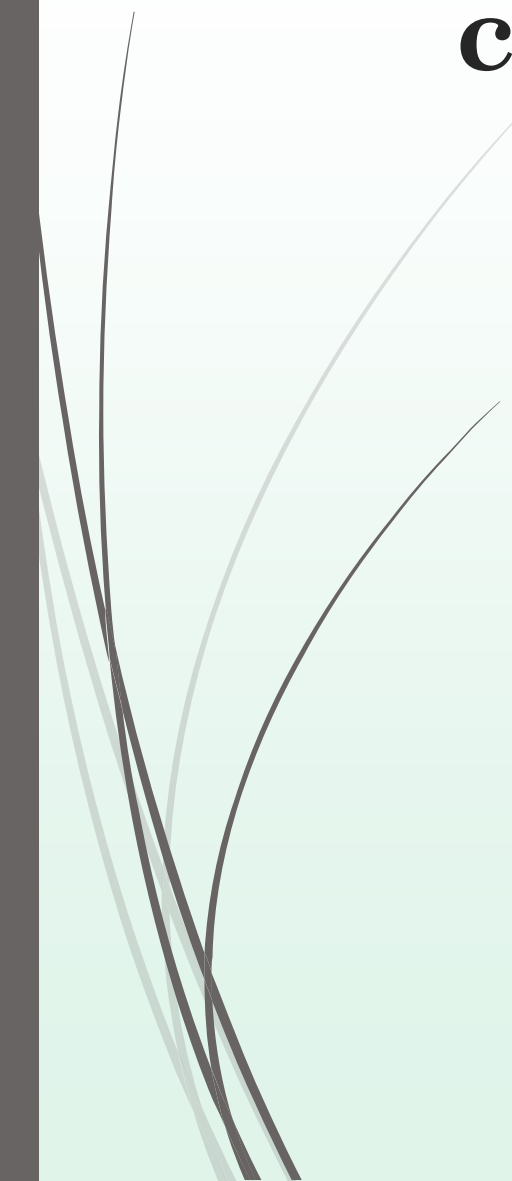
Mentors

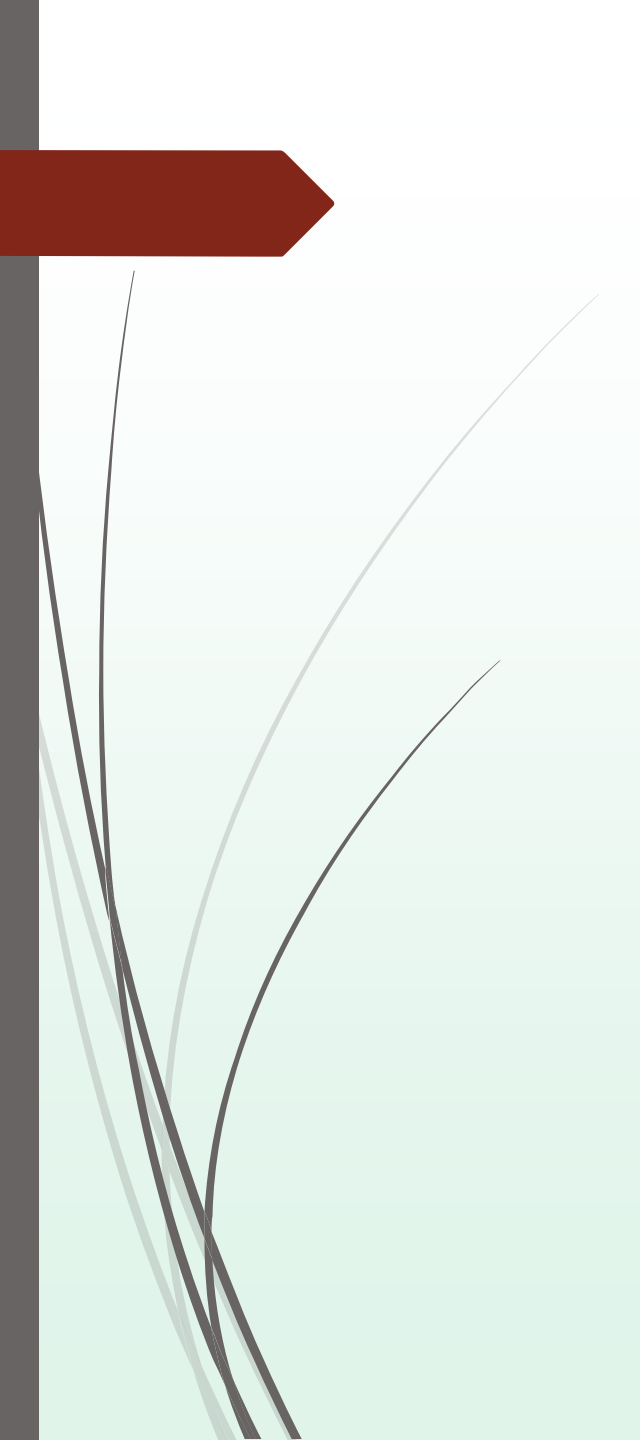


# Opioids Can Effect the Brain



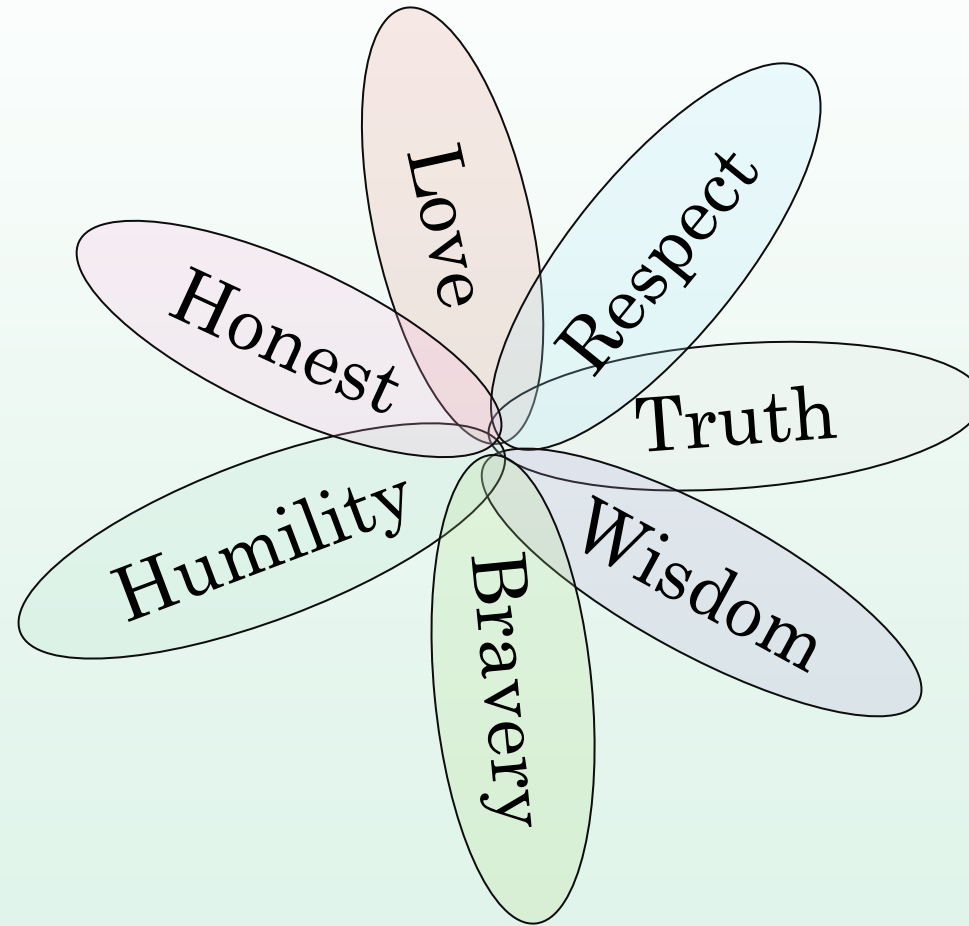
# These changes in the brain can cause:

- the person to feel less motivation
  - get less pleasure from other natural reward systems
- 



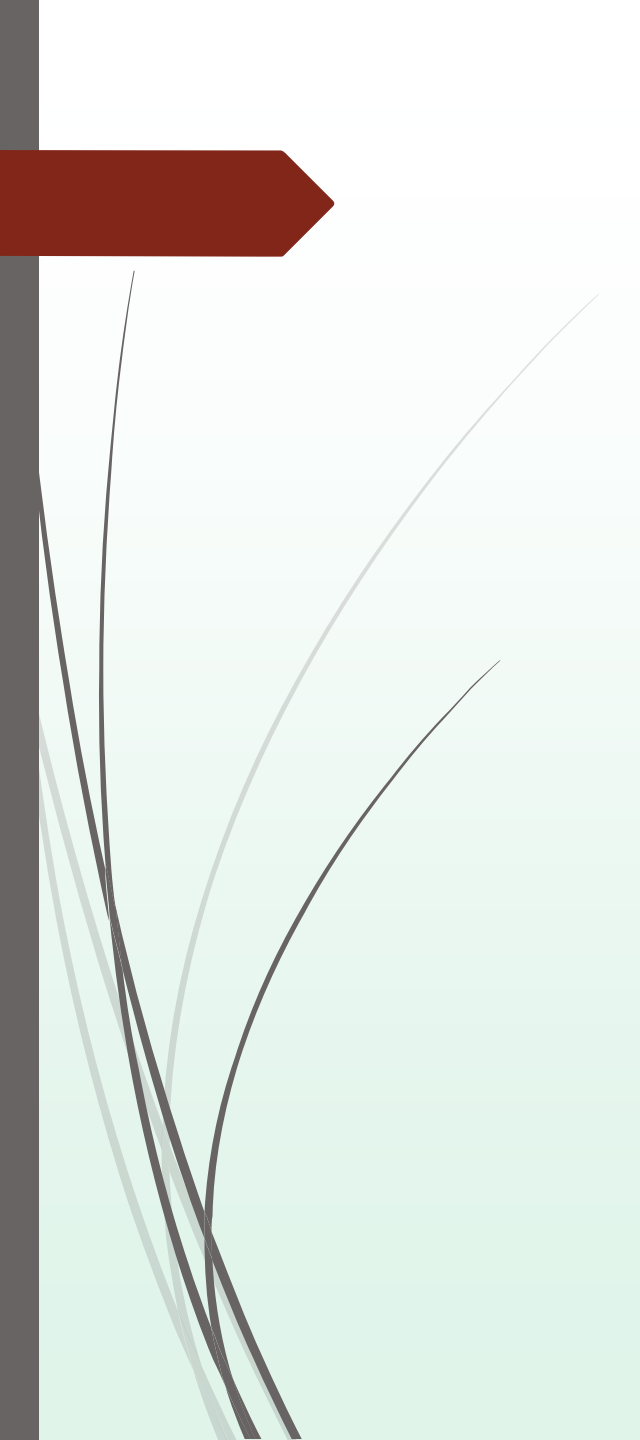
# Words Matter

We model our awareness and our beliefs  
through our action and our words

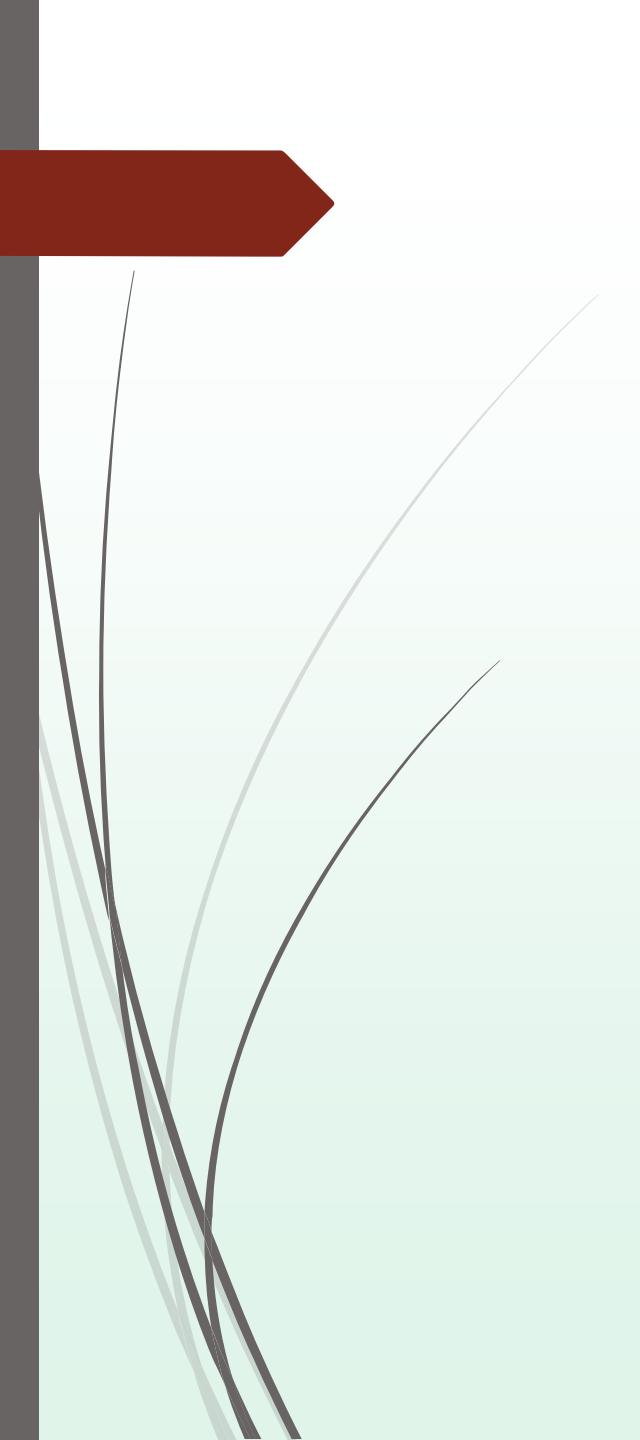




**What can we say to support?**



The words we use to  
describe drug use disorder  
and people with drug use  
disorder are important.



Positive or neutral terms  
allow people with a drug  
use disorder to move ahead  
and to access treatment  
more easily



# Positive terms and language support change

- in the individual
- in the community
- and in the systems

Positive words support  
positive outcomes!



# Good Samaritan Law

895.48 Civil liability exemption

# Wisconsin State Statute

**450.11(1i)(c)(2)**-any person who, acting in good faith, delivers or dispenses an opioid antagonist to another person **shall** be immune from civil or criminal liability for any outcomes resulting from delivering or dispensing the opioid antagonist.



## Extra Tips For Prevention

- Keep your medications in a safe place - such as in a lock box
- Know your dose and don't take more than prescribed
- If prescribed opioids have your physician prescribe naloxone also



## Extra Tips For Prevention

- ➡ Be aware of the signs of overmedication - take action for change
- ➡ Don't share prescriptions
- ➡ Take Drugs as prescribed
- ➡ Don't mix prescription drugs with other drug and/or alcohol



# Questions for thought

- ❖ Is Naloxone/Narcan dangerous?
- ❖ Name one affect of opioid misuse disorder.
- ❖ Name the signs of an opioid overdose.
- ❖ How do you administer Narcan spray?
- ❖ How often should Narcan be administered?
  - ❖ Why administer more than one dose?



What is most important when  
there is an overdose?



## Important Points:

### **If you suspect an Overdose:**

- Dial 911
- Administer Naloxone/Narcan
- If no response in 2 minutes  
Administer second dose  
In alternate site - repeating as needed
- Place in Recovery Position
- Stay with the individual - encase they need more naloxone due to time or potency of the opioid



# Following completing the refresher:

If you need fresh Narcan or wish any additional information contact:

Cynthia Lei-Nako @  
715-588-4688 or  
[clei-nako@ldftribe.com](mailto:clei-nako@ldftribe.com)



## Team's Contact Information:

- Coordinator – Cynthia Lei-Nako  
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# Thank you

If you want additional information please contact:

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