



## OPIOID SAFETY PROGRAM

# Opioid Overdose Prevention

NARCAN/Naloxone Training Session





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NARCAN/Naloxone Training Session

July 21 2023, at 9:00 A.M.



Please sign in by scanning the  
QR code or using the iPad.



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# Training Overview

Test Your Knowledge

Current State of the Opioid Crisis

Overdose Prevention

NARCAN/Naloxone Administration

Post – Quiz & Demonstration



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# Learning Objectives

**1** Understand national & local opioid challenges



**2** Identify and respond to an opioid overdose



**3** Learn how to administer NARCAN/Naloxone



# Test Your Knowledge



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# Opioids: A National Crisis

## 1990

Prescription opioids became increasingly popular in the early 1990s. The first wave of prescription opioid overdose deaths began in the late 90s.

## 2010

Heroin became common as prescription opioids were not easily accessible anymore. The rise in heroin use caused a second wave of overdose deaths in 2010.

## 2013

Synthetic opioid use, such as fentanyl or Tramadol, increased around 2013. A third wave of opioid overdose deaths quickly followed.

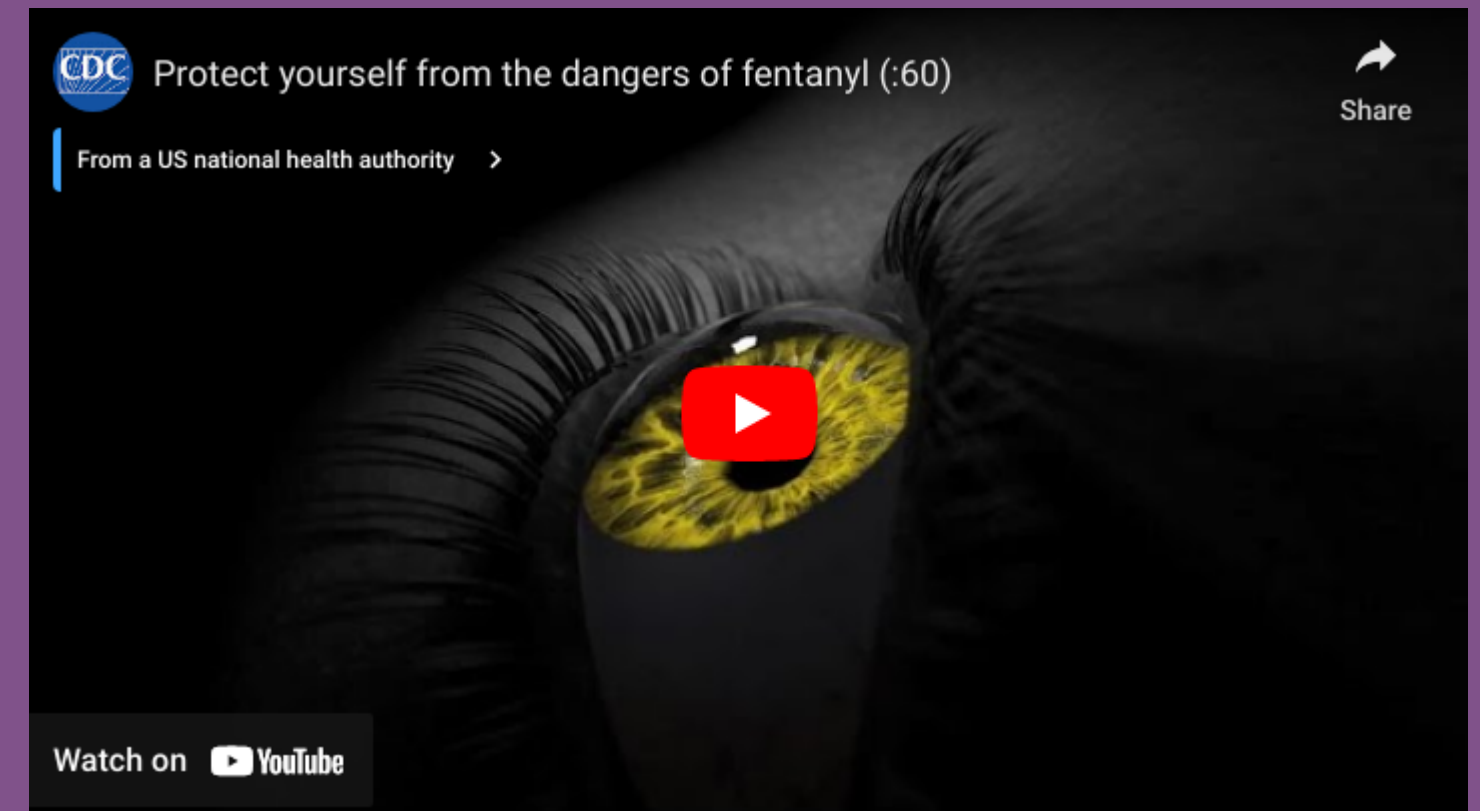
# The National Opioid Crisis Today

**136**

People die every day from an opioid overdose in the United States.

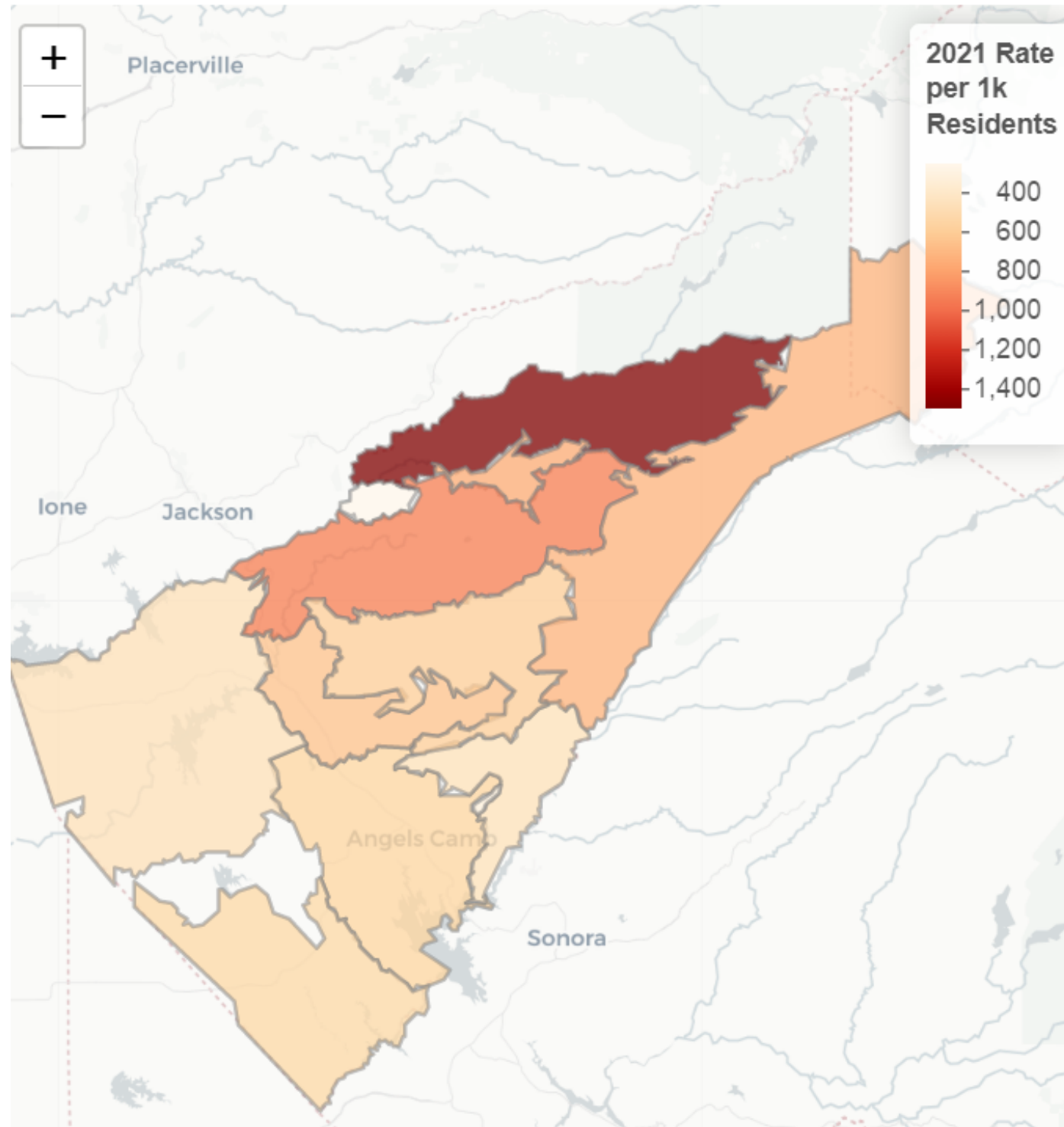
**75%**

of over 90,000 drug overdose deaths in 2020 involved an opioid.



Source : [Centers for Disease Control & Prevention](#)

**Opioid Prescriptions by Patient Location - Total County Population,**  
Calaveras, 2021  
Age-Adjusted Rate per 1,000 Residents



# Opioid Use in Calaveras County

**37,000**

Total opioid prescriptions for Calaveras residents in 2021.

**30%**

Increase in opioid related emergency department visits from 2020 to 2021.

**4X**

More opioid overdose deaths reported in 2021 compared to 2020 in Calaveras County .

# What are opioids?

Natural, synthetic, or semi-synthetic chemicals that interact with opioid receptors on nerve cells in the body and brain, and reduce the intensity of pain signals and feelings of pain.

Source : [Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration \(SAMHSA\)](#).

- **USE :** Prescribed for pain or used illicitly.
- **COMMON TYPES :** hydrocodone, oxycodone, morphine, heroin, and fentanyl



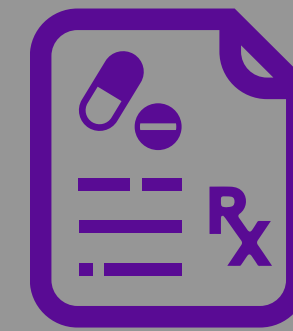
- **RISK GROUPS :** Anyone exposed to opioids may then be at risk to become dependent or misuse them.

# What is an opioid overdose?



**Occurs when opioids overwhelm receptors in the brain**

- Respiration is suppressed
- Person may stop breathing



**Can be caused by:**

- Taking more opioids than prescribed
- Combining opioids with other depressants, such as alcohol
- Taking more opioids than one can tolerate

# Overdose Prevention

- Only take medication prescribed to you by your doctor. Tell your doctor about all medications you are taking.
- Do not take more medication or take it more often than instructed.
- Call your doctor if your pain gets worse.
- Never mix pain medications with alcohol, sleeping pills, or any illicit substance.
- Dispose of unused medication properly.
- Teach your family members and friends the importance of opioid use awareness how to respond to an overdose.
- Learn the signs of overdose and how to use naloxone to keep an overdose from becoming fatal.

# Naloxone

- Life-saving medication that can reverse an overdose from opioids
- A bystander was present at almost 40% of overdose deaths – Naloxone can help
- Few known adverse effects

Source : [Centers for Disease Control & Prevention](#)

## Why carry Naloxone?



Can administer  
naloxone to a person  
reasonably suspected  
of opioid overdose

California Civil Code Section 1714.22

## California Standing Order



# You're Protected!

Eliminates civil and criminal liability for  
individuals that administer naloxone to  
someone suspected of experiencing  
an overdose after receiving it along  
with required training.

California Assembly Bill No. 635

## Drug Overdose Treatment Liability Law

Thanks to these  
California laws, there  
are minimal liabilities if  
you administer  
Naloxone.

Cannot be liable for any civil damages that result  
from his or her providing of emergency care, if:

1. acted in good faith, not for compensation
2. provided either emergency non/medical care
3. care was provided at the scene of an emergency

California Assembly Bill No. 472

## Good Samaritan Law

Source : CDPH Overdose Prevention Initiative

# NARCAN Storage



- Store NARCAN® Nasal Spray in the blister and cartons provided.
- Store below 77°F (25°C). Excursions permitted up to 104°F (40°C). Do not freeze or expose to excessive heat above 104°F (40°C).
- Protect from light.
- NARCAN® Nasal Spray freezes at temperatures below 5°F (-15°C). If this happens, the device will not spray. If NARCAN® Nasal Spray is frozen and is needed in an emergency, do NOT wait for NARCAN® Nasal Spray to thaw. Get emergency medical help right away.
- NARCAN® Nasal Spray may be thawed by allowing it to sit at room temperature for 15 minutes, and it may still be used if it has been thawed after being previously frozen.

# Signs of an Opioid Overdose

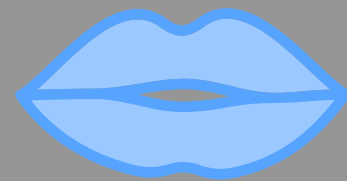
Call 911 immediately if a person exhibits ANY of the following symptoms:



Face is extremely pale and/or feels clammy to the touch



Body goes limp



Fingernails or lips have purple or blue or grey color



Start vomiting or making gurgling noises

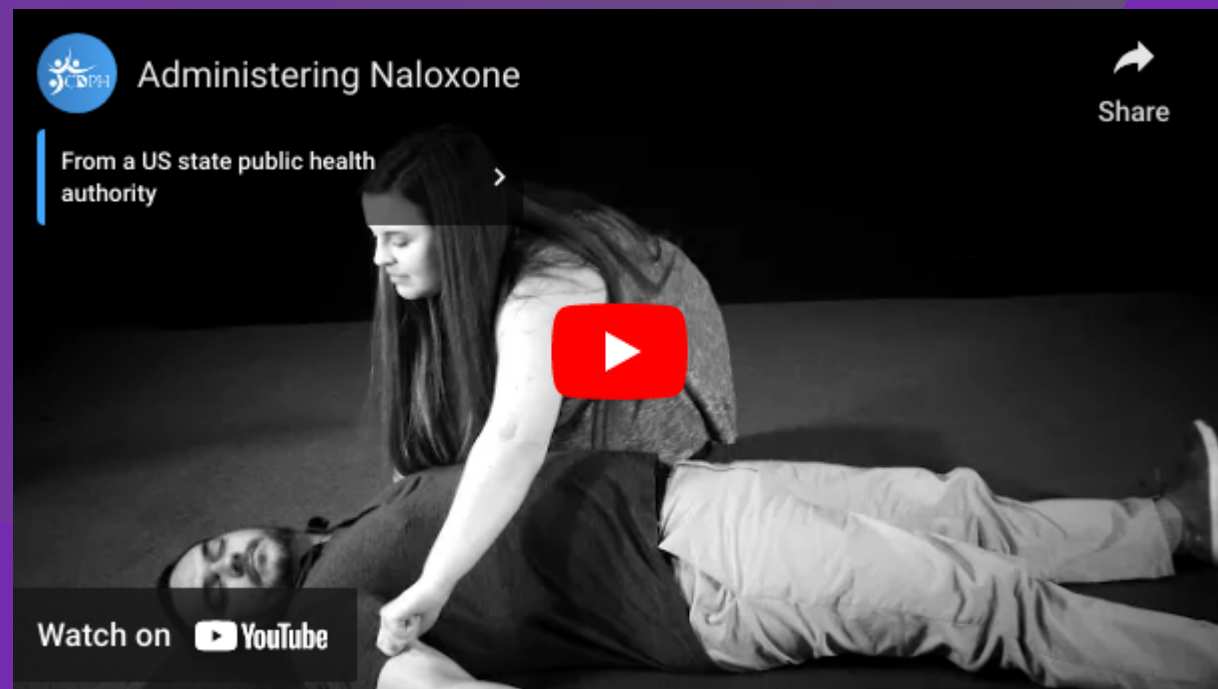


Cannot be awakened or are unable to speak



Breathing or heartbeat slows or stops

# Responding to an Overdose



Sources : [California Department of Public Health](#) & [SAMHSA](#)

Identify opioid overdose

Administer Naloxone



Call 9-1-1 for help



Support the person's breathing

Monitor until help arrives

# After administering naloxone...

- Stay with the person for as long as you can or until help arrives.
- If the person is still unresponsive, lay them in the recovery position.
- If the person is responsive, they will be confused and will probably not remember overdosing.
  - Explain what has happened to the person
  - Know that the person may experience withdrawal symptoms
  - Some people may become combative or agitated
  - Comfort the person

# Test Your Knowledge



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# DEMONSTRATION



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# Resource & Contacts

Resources, contacts, and feedback survey will be shared with all attendees via email.

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Naloxone  
Distribution Project



Skylab Overdose  
Surveillance Dashboard



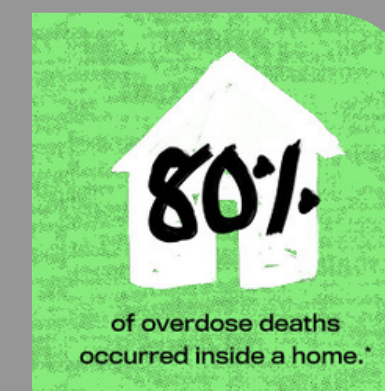
Opioid Data Analysis  
and Resources



National Harm  
Reduction Coalition



Opioid Overdose  
Prevention Toolkit



CDC "Why Carry"  
Naloxone



CDC  
"Stop Overdose"



CDPH Overdose  
Prevention Initiative

# BEFORE YOU LEAVE...



Please take our feedback survey by scanning this QR code or using one of our iPads