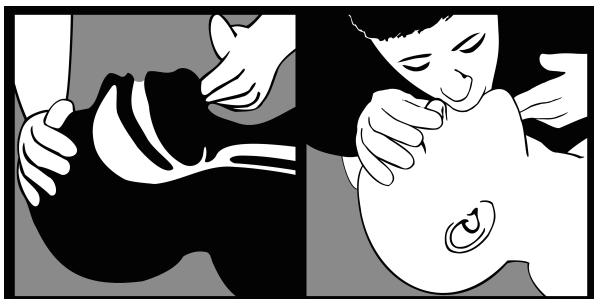




RESCUE BREATHING

1. Tilt the person's head back
2. Pinch nose
3. Seal your mouth over theirs
 - Use a barrier device if you have one
4. Give 1 breath every 5 seconds
5. Keep going until help arrives or the person starts breathing on their own



NALOXONE (Narcan)

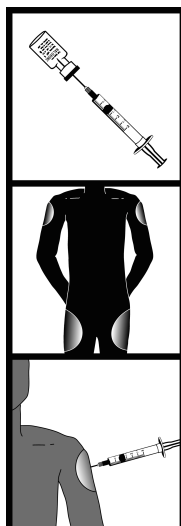
Naloxone reverses the effects of opioids.

There are no adverse effects if naloxone is given to someone who is not overdosing on opioids.

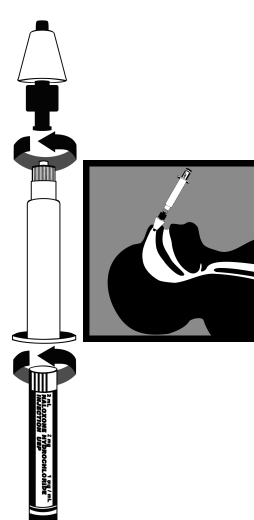
- When in doubt, give it.

Naloxone starts working in 3-5 minutes and lasts for 30-90 minutes.

Injectable Naloxone



Nasal Naloxone



NOPE-RI

Naloxone and Overdose Prevention Education Program of Rhode Island

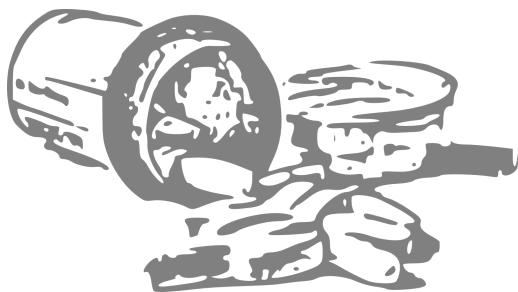
NOPE-RI is a program of the
Rhode Island Medical
Reserve Corps



RHODE ISLAND

nopeRI.org

Opioids are drugs like heroin and prescription pain killers.



Overdose is more likely when:

- You use by yourself
- You mix opioids with alcohol or other drugs
- Your tolerance is low because you haven't used recently
- You have a chronic disease (HIV/AIDS, HepC, COPD) or an acute illness (pneumonia, flu)

A person who overdoses will have some of all of the following symptoms:

- Can't be woken up
- Slow or no breathing
- Limp body
- Fingernails or lips turning blue
- Unable to speak or incoherent
- Vomiting or gurgling noises



Overdose can happen right after using, but usually occurs in 1-2 hours.

1. If you can't wake someone up or they aren't breathing, CALL 911

- Tell them that someone is not breathing
- Give an accurate description of your location

2. Perform rescue breathing

3. Give naloxone if you have it and keep rescue breathing

4. Stay with the person until help arrives

- If you have to leave, roll the person on their side



OVERDOSE
PREVENTION

OVERDOSE
RECOGNITION

OVERDOSE
RESPONSE