



# **NALOXONE** (NARCAN) Opioid Antidote

## ***Why Do I need a Naloxone (Narcan) Prescription?***

- Opioids (narcotics) are pain medications sometimes used in moderate or severe pain. Some examples include Hydrocodone, Demerol, Oxycodone, Hydromorphone, Codeine and Morphine.
- Naloxone stops the severe side effects of opioids and may help prevent death from an accidental opioid overdose.
- If you or someone in your home uses opioids, you should always keep Naloxone in case of emergencies.
- You can buy it at the drug store without a prescription from your doctor.
- Please tell a family member, caregiver or neighbor that you have Naloxone because one of these individuals might need to give it to you.
- It is important to know the signs of an accidental overdose so you will know when to give Naloxone.
- Naloxone can be given as an injection or a nasal spray. Nasal sprays are very easy to use. Your Pharmacist will teach you how to use it.
- Someone may be having an accidental overdose if they:
  - Are too sleepy and cannot wake up even if you shake them or shout their name
  - Stop breathing or take very slow or shallow breaths
  - Have pale skin or have blue coloration around lips or fingernails

**(See reverse side on What to do in case of an accidental opioid overdose)**



Division of Aging, Adult and Behavioral  
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# What to do in case of an accidental OPIOID OVERDOSE

## 1. Sternal Rub

Is the victim **not** breathing? Blue in the face? Non-responsive? Do a **Sternal Rub**. (Move your knuckles up and down the chest over the chest bone with lots of pressure).



## 2. Call 911

The Good Samaritan law protects the caller and victim from being **prosecuted** for small amounts of drugs, paraphernalia, violating parole or probation and underage drinking.



## 3. Give Naloxone

Follow the simple instructions included with the antidote prescription, insert spray tip into nostril and give one full pump, then repeat in the other nostril.



## 4. Rescue breathing (if the person is not breathing)

Lay the victim on his back, tilt the head back, clear the airway, pinch the nose, and give 1 breath every 5 seconds until he/she begins breathing on their own.



## 5. Recovery Position

If at anytime you need to leave the victim, lay the person on their side to prevent the person from choking on his/her vomit.



*Hand should support head. Knee prevents body from rolling on to stomach.*

## 6. Report Naloxone use

When rescue personnel arrives, tell them the last time you used the Naloxone on the victim and how much was given.

