



Campus Narcan Project

OPIOID OVERDOSE FIRST
RESPONDER TRAINING



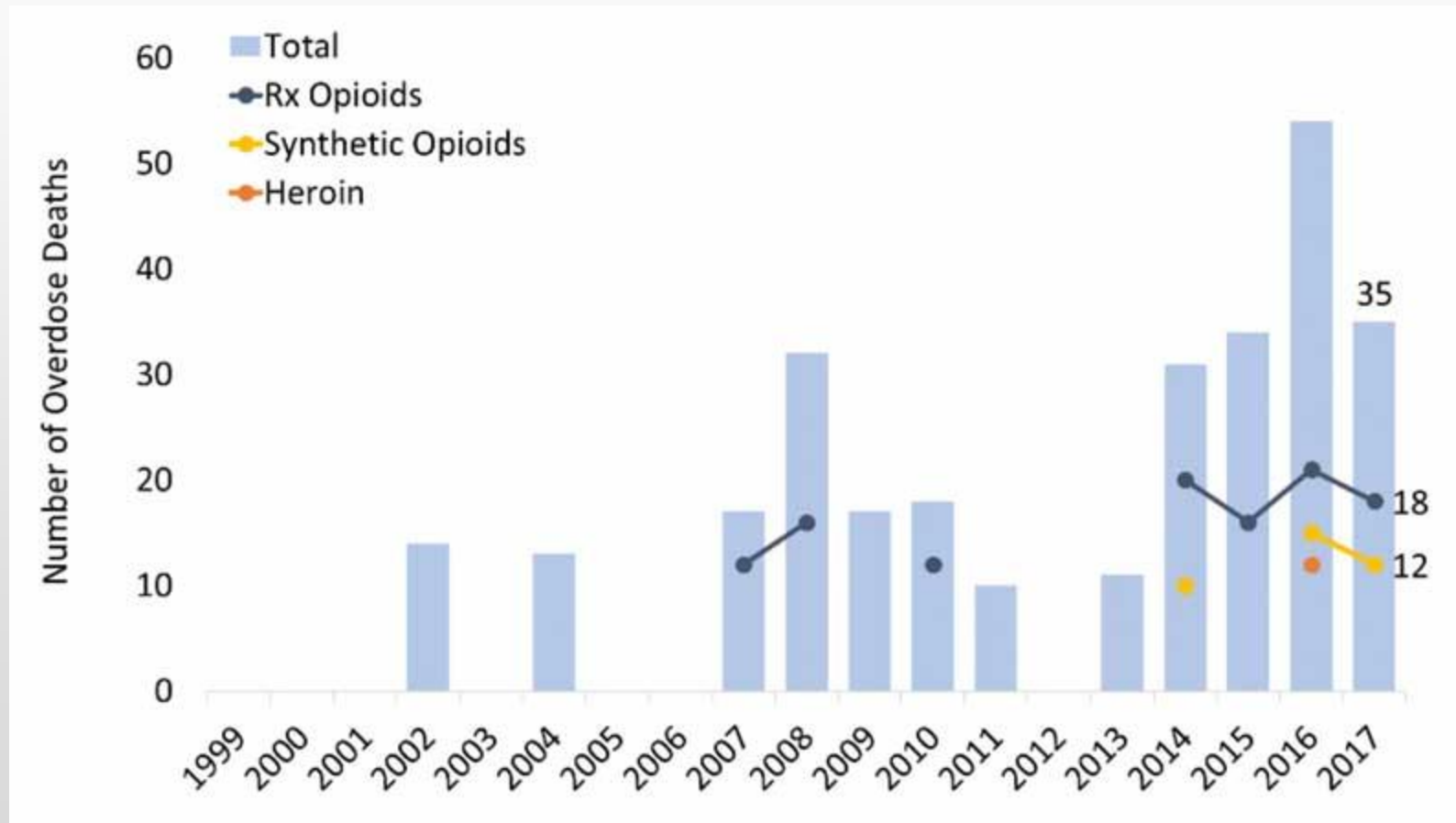
Opioid Epidemic

There are **192**
drug overdose deaths
every day.

www.cdc.gov



In 2016, there were 35 opioid overdose deaths in North Dakota



National Institute on Drug Abuse

Prescription Opioids

- Can be prescribed by doctors to treat moderate to severe pain, but can also have serious risks and side effects.
- The most common drugs involved in prescription opioid overdose deaths include:

Methadone

Oxycodone (such as OxyContin®)

Hydrocodone (such as Vicodin®)⁴

Morphine



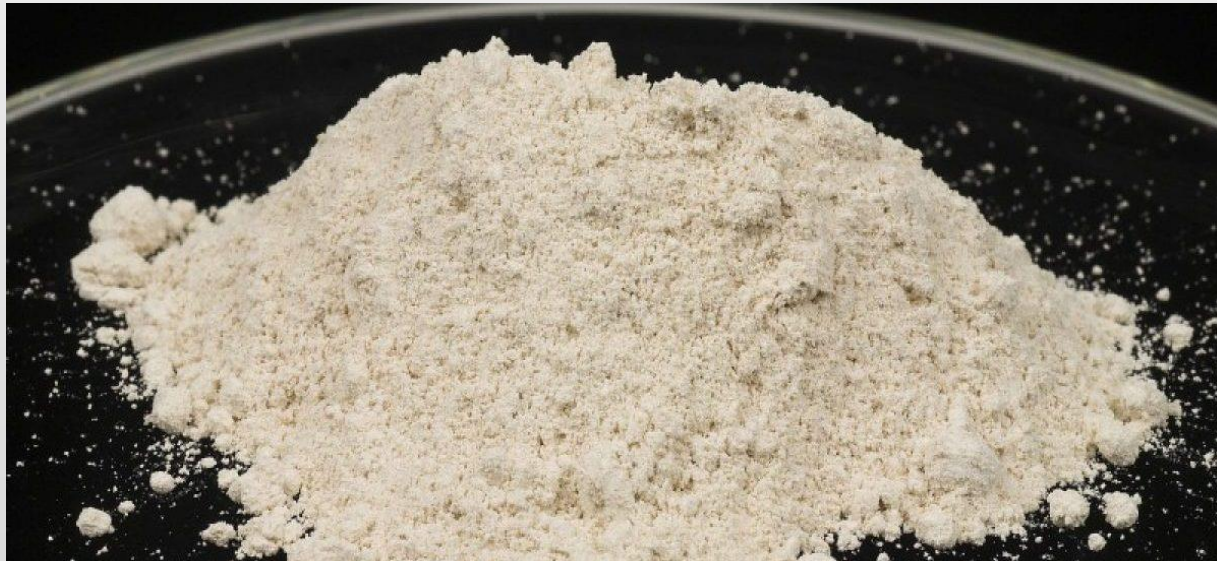
Fentanyl

- A synthetic opioid pain reliever. It is many times more powerful than other opioids and is approved for treating severe pain, typically advanced cancer pain.¹ Illegally made and distributed fentanyl has been on the rise in several states.



Heroin

- An illegal opioid. Heroin use has increased across the U.S. among men and women, most age groups, and all income levels.

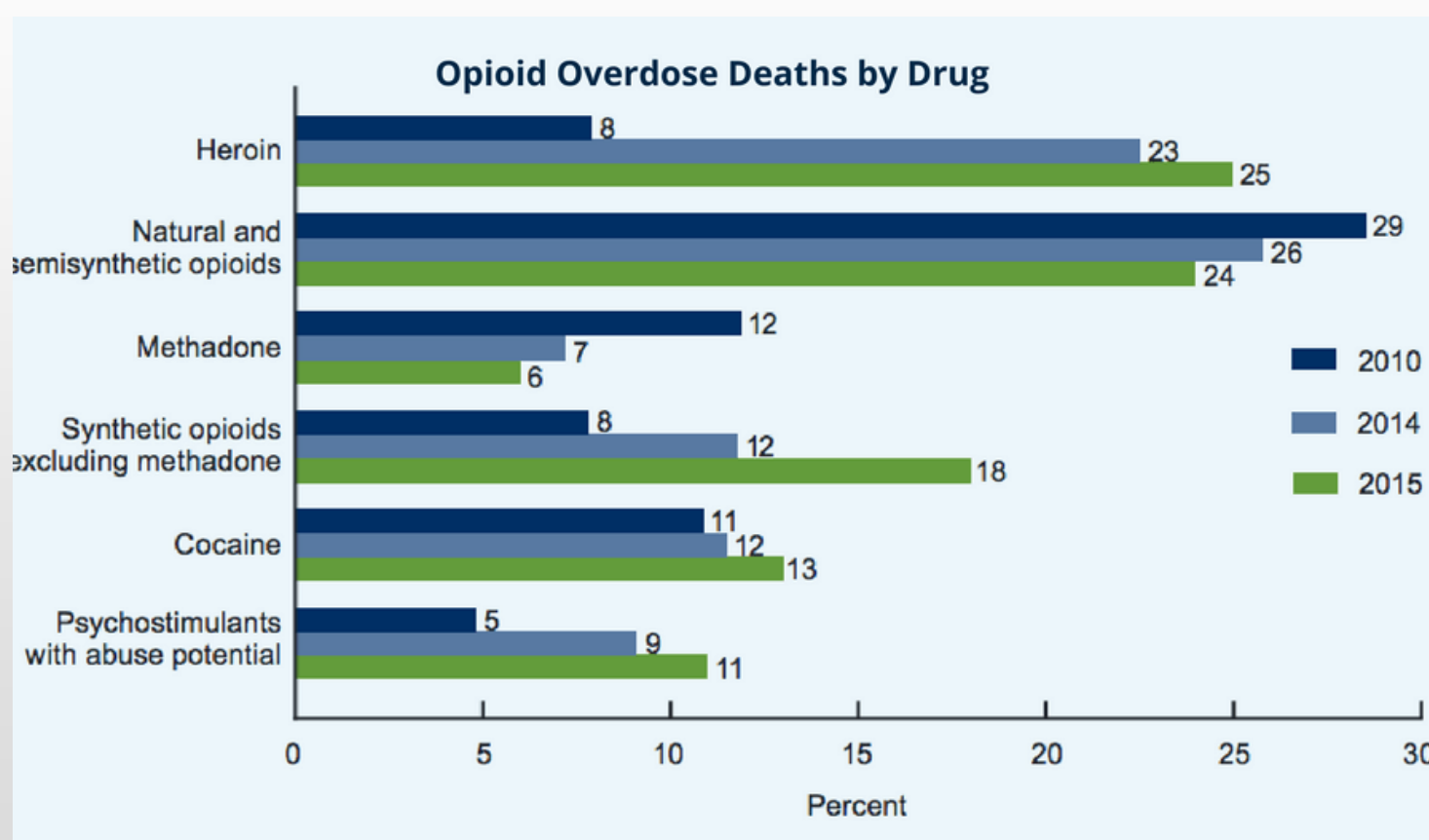


Heroin mixed with synthetic fentanyl

- Creates variable concentrations of opioid potency and a higher risk of overdose.



Opioid Overdose Deaths by Drug



Source: National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System Mortality, NCHS Data Brief No. 273, February 2017.

Overdose Deaths

In 2017, among 70,237 drug overdose deaths, 47,600 (67.8%) involved opioids, with increases across age groups, racial/ethnic groups, county urbanization levels, and in multiple states.

From 2013 to 2017, synthetic opioids contributed to increases in drug overdose death rates in several states.

From 2016 to 2017, synthetic opioid-involved overdose death rates increased 45.2%

Additional Risks

- Overdose is not the only risk related to prescription opioids. Misuse, abuse, and opioid use disorder (addiction) are also potential dangers.
- As many as 1 in 4 people who receive prescription opioids long term for noncancer pain in primary care settings struggles with addiction.
- From 2016-2017 there was a 30% increase in emergency department visits for opioid overdoses. Increase were greater in adults ages >25

Who is at Risk for Opioid Overdose

- A person accidentally or deliberately takes an extra dose or misuses a prescription opioid
- A person receiving more than one opioid medication prescription
- A person who takes opioid medications prescribed for someone else
- A person who combines opioids-prescribed or illicit-with alcohol, certain other medications, and even some over-the-counter products that depress breathing, heart rate, and other functions of the central nervous systems
- A person injecting opioids with a needle
- A person prescribed opioids with a history of addiction
- A person with addiction to opioids recently released from detoxification, incarceration, or treatment

Prevention Strategies for Opioid Overdose

- Increase **EDUCATION** on use of prescription medications, opioid addiction, availability of narcan, signs and symptoms of overdose.

Signs and Symptoms of Overdose

CALL 911

- Face is clammy to touch and has lost color.
- Body is limp.
- Fingernails or lips have a blue or purple tinge.
- A person is vomiting or making gurgling noises, cannot be awakened from sleep, or is unable to speak.
- Breathing is slow or has stopped.
- Heartbeat is slow or has stopped.

North Dakota Good Samaritan Law

- The Good Samaritan Law was passed to encourage friends, family members, and bystanders to call **911** in the event of an overdose.
- The Law provides protection from prosecution for ingestion or possession of a substance or possession of drug paraphernalia for a maximum of three people, including the person overdosing.
- In order to be immune from prosecution, you need to:
 - Call **911**
 - Remain onsite until assistance arrives
 - Cooperate with law enforcement and emergency medical service personnel
- North Dakota Century Code **19-03.1-23.4**

What is Narcan (Naloxone HCL)?

- Naloxone is a prescription medication that temporarily reverses an opioid overdose. Sold under the brandname Narcan® or Evzio®, the medication can be given by intranasal spray or auto-injector.
- Naloxone is an antidote to overdose of heroin or other opioid drugs. It works by blocking the effects of opioids in a person's system, helping to restore breathing.



How Long Does it Take Narcan to Work?

- Naloxone acts in 2-5 minutes. If the person doesn't wake up in five minutes, a second dose of naloxone may be provided.

Can Narcan Cause Harm?

- Naloxone is safe to give someone you suspect is experiencing an opioid overdose. People who are given naloxone during an opioid overdose may wake up and go into withdrawal. Although withdrawal is unpleasant – it is not life-threatening. Naloxone has no effect on a person that has not used heroin or other opioids.

Is it Legal to Give Narcan?

- According to North Dakota law, any individual (family, friends, or community member) is protected from civil or criminal liability for giving naloxone for a suspected opioid overdose (North Dakota Century Code 23-01-42).

Narcan Administration Video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tGdUFMrCRh4>

Policy and Procedure

Review handout titled *MSU Campus Narcan Project Guidelines*



Resources

- CDC.GOV
- ND.GOV
- National Center for Health Statistics
- National Institute on Drug Abuse
- <https://www.narcn.com/>

