IF SOMEONE IS OVERDOSING,

CALL 9-1-1 AND GIVE NALOXONE

Save a life. Details at www.healthvermont.gov/naloxone



RECOGNIZE SYMPTOMS

Common overdose situations

- When tolerance is down due to not using, i.e. after being in jail, detox or drug-free treatment
- When drugs are mixed, especially with alcohol or benzodiazepines
- When using alone

The Good Samaritan Law provides some legal protection to anyone who gives naloxone or calls 9-1-1 in an overdose situation.

Check for signs of overdose



Person is unconscious or not waking up



Doesn't respond to shouting or rubbing knuckles on breastbone or between upper lip and nose

Person is not breathing normally



- Breathing very slowly or not breathing
- Snoring, choking, or gurgling sounds

TAKE ACTION

If the person has any signs of an overdose:

- 1. Call 9-1-1
- 2. Give naloxone
- 3. Start rescue breathing and chest compressions

Instructions on other side

Give naloxone*

- Spray entire container up one side of the person's nose.
- Start rescue breathing and chest compressions if person isn't breathing on their own.
- Repeat after 2 to 5 minutes if the person is not moving.
- Call 9-1-1 if you haven't yet.



^{*}Due to effects of temperature on effectiveness, naloxone should not be left in car.

Start rescue breathing & chest compressions

- If not breathing, tilt head back, slightly lift chin. Make sure airway is clear.
- Give 2 rescue breaths, look to see chest rise.
- Give 30 chest compressions.
- Repeat until person moves, or first responders arrive.



Visit www.heart.org/en/cpr for info or CPR training.

After naloxone

- If the person moves and is breathing on their own, place them in the recovery position on their left side.
- Call 9-1-1 if you haven't yet.
- Stay with the person until they go to the hospital. Someone who was given naloxone may be at risk for another overdose.



READY FOR TREATMENT?

Call 2-1-1 for free and confidential treatment and harm reduction resources.



