Your Health Connection

POD KIT **Naloxone Distribution**

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OPIOIDS



- Public Health Crisis
- Opioids are used to treat and relieve acute and chronic pain and improve quality of life.
- Opioids are a family of prescription drugs classified as central nervous system depressants that include:
 - opium, morphine, codeine, oxycodone (Oxycontin, Percodan, Percocet, OxyNeo), hydrocodone (Vicodin), hydromorphone (Dilaudid), Meperidine (Demoral), Methadone, and Fentanyl, buprenorphine (Suboxone) amoung others.
- An other opioid is heroin,



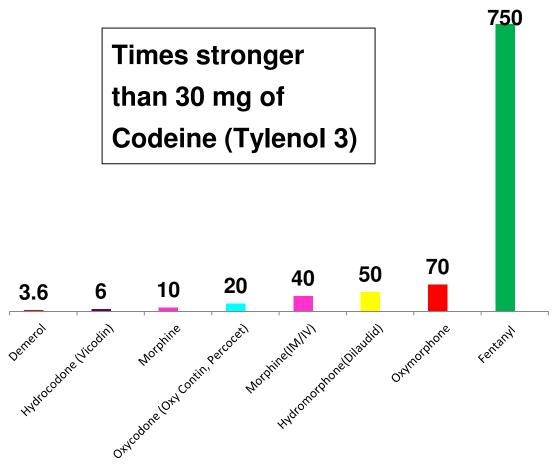
OPIOIDS

- Opioids attach to specific receptors in the brain, spinal cord and gasrointestinal tract resulting in a reduction in the perception of pain.
- However, they can produce euphoria and tolerance, and are prone to abuse.
- Come in a variety of forms: skin patch, lozenge, pill and injectable





Opioid Comparison Graph



Adapted from: London Pain Clinic - Opiate Conversion Table - 2008

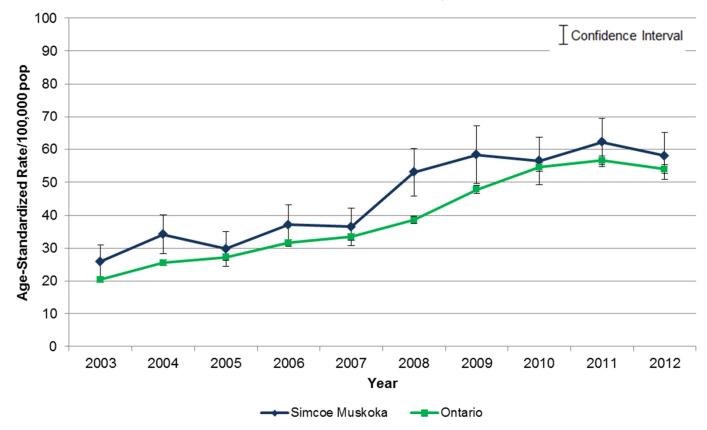


Number of Opioid-Related Acute Drug Toxicity Deaths in Simcoe Muskoka (Coroner)

Year	Muskoka	Simcoe
2012	5	26
2013 (incomplete)	5	11



Emergency Room Visits due to Opioid Use Simcoe Muskoka and Ontario, 2003-2012



Source: Ambulatory care database, intelliHEALTH Ontario, MOHLTC, Extracted July 2013



OVERDOSE

- Overdose often occurs when one of the following happens:
 - someone misuses an opioid
 - a miscalculation is made
 - the client taking misunderstands how to take.
- There is a greater risk of overdose if combined with other drugs or alcohol resulting in reduced breathing, heart rate and other functions of the central nervous system.
- Tolerance



Mixing

- Avoid mixing drugs
- Most overdose deaths occur when multiple drugs have been taken
- alcohol, benzodiazepines + opioids

Prevention: Use one drug at a time, or use less of each drug if you are mixing!

Tolerance

- withstand the effects of the substance being used
- It develops over time
- It can change depending on factors including: weight, size, illness, stress, compromised immune system(HIV,
- It can decrease rapidly when someone has taken a break from using a

Prevention: Use less drugs when tolerance is lower

Overdose Prevention

Inconsistent Drug Quality and Potency

Drug quality can be unpredictable. Illegal drugs are unregulated. therefore their strengths can be

Prevention: try a very small amount at first. Does it taste, smell, look different?

Using Alone

If you overdose, no one will be there to help you

Prevention: fix with a friend (Do not Share Needles), leave door unlocked, call someone before to let them know you are about to use



SIGNS OF AN OPIOID OVERDOSE

- Breathing is very slow, erratic, or not at all
- Finger nails &/or lips blue or purple
- Body is limp
- Deep snoring or gurgling sounds
- Vomiting
- Loss of consciousness
- Unresponsive to stimuli
- Pinpoint pupils
- Very pale
- Pulse slow, erratic, or not there at all



NALOXONE

- Naloxone is an opiate antagonist which works by displacing opioids from their receptor sites and reverses respiratory depression.
- Naloxone can reverse the effects of overdose if administered intramuscularly in a timely manner.
- Naloxone takes effect in 1-5 minutes and can last between 60-90 minutes. Depending on the amount of opioids the client has taken a second dose of Naloxone may be required.
- Only contraindication to receiving Naloxone would be previous hypersensitivity.
- Naloxone has no effect on non-opioid related overdoses (eg. Cocaine, benzodiazepines, alcohol)
- There are no psychoactive effects from naloxone so there is no potential for abuse



BENEFITS OF NALOXONE

- Naloxone SAVES LIVES by reversing opioid overdoses.
- Naloxone is very safe!
- Side effects: withdrawal symptoms (if taking opioids), skin sensitivity to the injection.
- Contraindications: hypersensitivity (allergic reaction)
- No abuse potential
- Indirect benefits for participants:
- engagement in health services,
- involvement in counselling,
- investment in the community,
- increase in sense of worth and empowerment





POD Kit

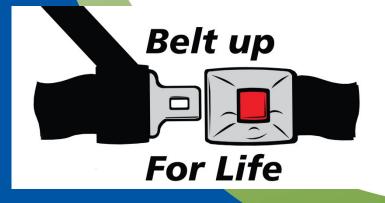




Are we enabling more risky drug using behaviour?

No, Naloxone enables life, not drug use.

- If a person allergic to peanuts has an EpiPen, do they eat more peanut butter sandwiches?
- Do seat belts lead to unsafe driving practices?
- Being injected with Naloxone is unpleasant and ruins the individuals "high" (thus wasting the time and money put into acquiring the drug), and makes them sick with withdrawal







5 STEPS to save a life





Call 911 if unresponsive



Naloxone

Inject 1 ampule (1mL) of Naloxone into arm or leg muscle



Start Chest Compressions and Rescue Breathing

Push hard and fast on the centre of the chest and give rescue breaths



Is it working?

If no improvement after

- Inject a 2nd dose
- continue with chest compressions until emergency services arrives



Simone Musikska District Health Unit

prevent oploid death

705-721-7520 1-877-721-7520

SIGNS of OPIOID OVERDOSE & RECOVERY POSITION

*Naloxone only works for opioids

Opioids include:

OxyContin/OxyNEO, Fentanyl, Heroin, Percocet, Dilaudid, Codeine, Morphine, Methadone

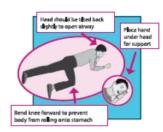
Signs of Opioid Overdose

- . Can't wake the person
- Breathing is very slow, irregular or has stopped
- . Deep snoring or gurgling sounds
- · Fingernails or lips are blue or purple
- · Body is very Imp
- Pupils are very small

Recovery Position

Put person in recovery position if:

- · Unconscious and breathing
- . You have to leave the person unattended





This is to acknowledge that:

as been trained in prevention and response t piole overdose, including administration of

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QUESTIONS



