

COMMON REASONS FOR AN OVERDOSE

- The mixing of prescription painkillers and/or heroin with benzodiazepines (benzos), cocaine, and/or alcohol
- Fentanyl is unknowingly cut with the drug that is being used.
- If not have used for a while, your tolerance can be low. Start small.
- When using, there is always a possibility of an opioid overdose. **Use with others and have Narcan on hand when possible.**

ABOUT NALOXONE (NARCAN):

- Delivery: intramuscular, intranasal, or intravenous
- Wears off in 30-90 minutes
- Only effective in reversing opioid overdoses
- No effect on someone who hasn't taken opioids

The best way to avoid abscesses, overdose, Hepatitis C, HIV, or other health conditions is to stop using. You can always ask a staff person for information or assistance on safe practices for drug use, treatment and safe sex practices.

LIFEPOINT SYRINGE ACCESS PROGRAM

Vivent Health
1311 N 6th St
Milwaukee, WI 53212
(414) 225-1608

***HIV, Hep C, and STI Testing Available**

OPIOID OVERDOSE RESPONSE

Noticing signs and know the steps on how to handle an overdose.



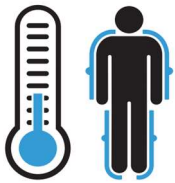
HOW TO TELL IF SOMEONE IS OVERDOSING:



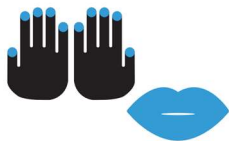
Not breathing or shallow breathing



Gurgling sounds or snoring loudly



Skin feels clammy and cold



Lips and nails are blue



Pinpoint Pupils

WHAT TO DO:



Stimulate!
Shake and shout.



**Call 911, give Narcan
Whichever is quickest!**



**Rescue breathing +
Recovery position**



**Evaluate. Give
additional Narcan doses**



Don't leave!
**Stay with person until help
arrives**

RESCUE BREATHING

1. Place person on back
2. Tilt chin up to open airway
3. Check airway: Clear anything in mouth
4. Pinch nose, give two breaths
5. Give two quick breaths every five (5) seconds



WATCH FOR CHEST RISING.

RECOVERY POSITION

- Hand should support head
- Knee prevents body from rolling onto stomach
- Head should be tilted back slightly to open airway.

