

An opioid overdose can happen to anyone taking an opioid

Get a free take-home naloxone kit just in case!

How to stay safe on opioid medications:

Do not drink alcohol.

Do not start any new medications without talking to your prescriber (e.g. doctor, nurse practitioner) or pharmacist first.

Do not share medications.

Store medications in a safe and secure place.

Take your medications exactly as prescribed. If you have questions, ask your prescriber or pharmacist.

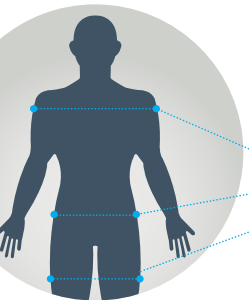
Naloxone

It Saves Lives

What you need to know

What are the types of naloxone?

1 Naloxone injection

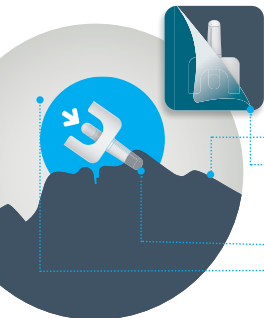


Injectable naloxone is easy to use and your pharmacist will train you when receiving your kit.

Injection sites

- Upper arms
- Buttocks
- Thighs

2 Naloxone nasal spray – Intra-nasal naloxone is for the nose.



How to give naloxone nasal spray

- Lay the person on their back
- Peel the package open and hold the device. Do not press until ready to give naloxone.
- Place the tip in the nostril.
- Press firmly to spray.

Who is eligible for a naloxone kit?

Anyone who is at risk of an opioid overdose

Anyone who is a family member, friend or other person in a position to assist a person at risk of overdose from opioids

A client of a Needle Exchange/Syringe Program, Hepatitis C Program or Consumption and Treatment Service

Anyone who is newly released from a correctional facility



Ask your pharmacist about getting a **FREE** naloxone kit today!



Naloxone kits are available for free at your local participating pharmacy

How to use a Naloxone Kit

www.ontario.ca/page/get-naloxone-kits-free



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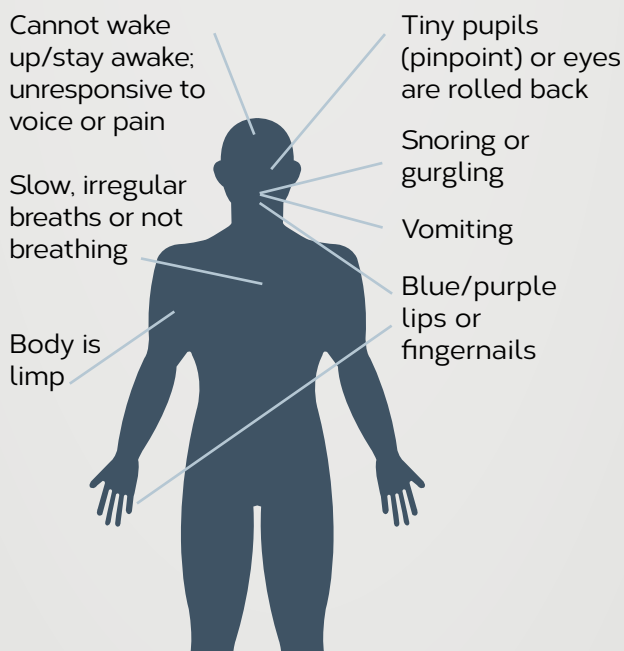
What is naloxone?

- Naloxone temporarily stops an opioid overdose by blocking its effects on the brain.
- Naloxone does NOT work for overdoses involving alcohol or non-opioid drugs such as stimulants or benzodiazepines.
- Naloxone is safe to use and unlikely to cause harmful effects even if accidentally given to someone who is not overdosing on opioids.

Why do I need it?

- Anybody taking an opioid is at risk of experiencing opioid-induced respiratory depression.
- An overdose can occur even with proper use.
- Opioids can slow or stop breathing, leading to loss of consciousness or death.

Signs of an opioid overdose:



What are opioid medications?

You probably know that

Hydrocodone

Morphine

Oxycodone

Fentanyl

are opioid medications.

You may not know that

Tylenol 1, 2, 3 and 4

Meperidine (Demerol)

Tapentadol (Nucynta IR)

Methadone

Buprenorphine

are also opioids and carry the same risks.

Please note this is not a complete list of opioid medications. Speak to your pharmacist for more information.

5 Steps to respond to an opioid overdose

STEP 1		SHOUT & SHAKE Shout their name and shake their shoulders
STEP 2		CALL 9-1-1 If unresponsive
STEP 3		GIVE NALOXONE 1 spray into nostril or inject 1 vial or ampoule into arm or leg
STEP 4		PERFORM RESCUE BREATHING AND/OR CHEST COMPRESSIONS
STEP 5		IS IT WORKING? If no improvement after 2-3 minutes, repeat steps 3 & 4. Stay with them.

Disclaimer: This document provides basic information only and is not intended to provide or take the place of medical advice, diagnosis or treatment, or legal advice. Please speak to your pharmacist for more information.

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