

OPIOID OVERDOSE DETECTION AND TREATMENT GUIDE

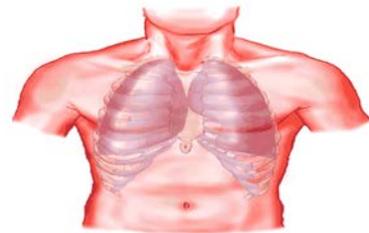


OPIOIDS – Substances derived from opium that have morphine-like effects and are legally prescribed for pain relief. Frequently encountered legal and illegal opioids include heroin, morphine, codeine, methadone, fentanyl, oxycodone, Vicodin®, Percocet®, Percodan®, Suboxone®, carfentanil, W-18, and Dilaudid®. Opioids can be in the form of a powder, liquid, tablet, or transdermal (adhesive) patch.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF AN OPIOID OVERDOSE

BREATHING

Not Breathing
Gasping or Slow Breathing
Unusual Snoring
Choking or Gurgling Sounds



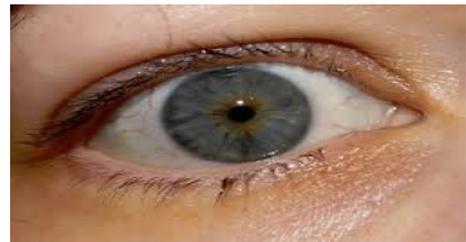
ALTERED MENTAL STATUS

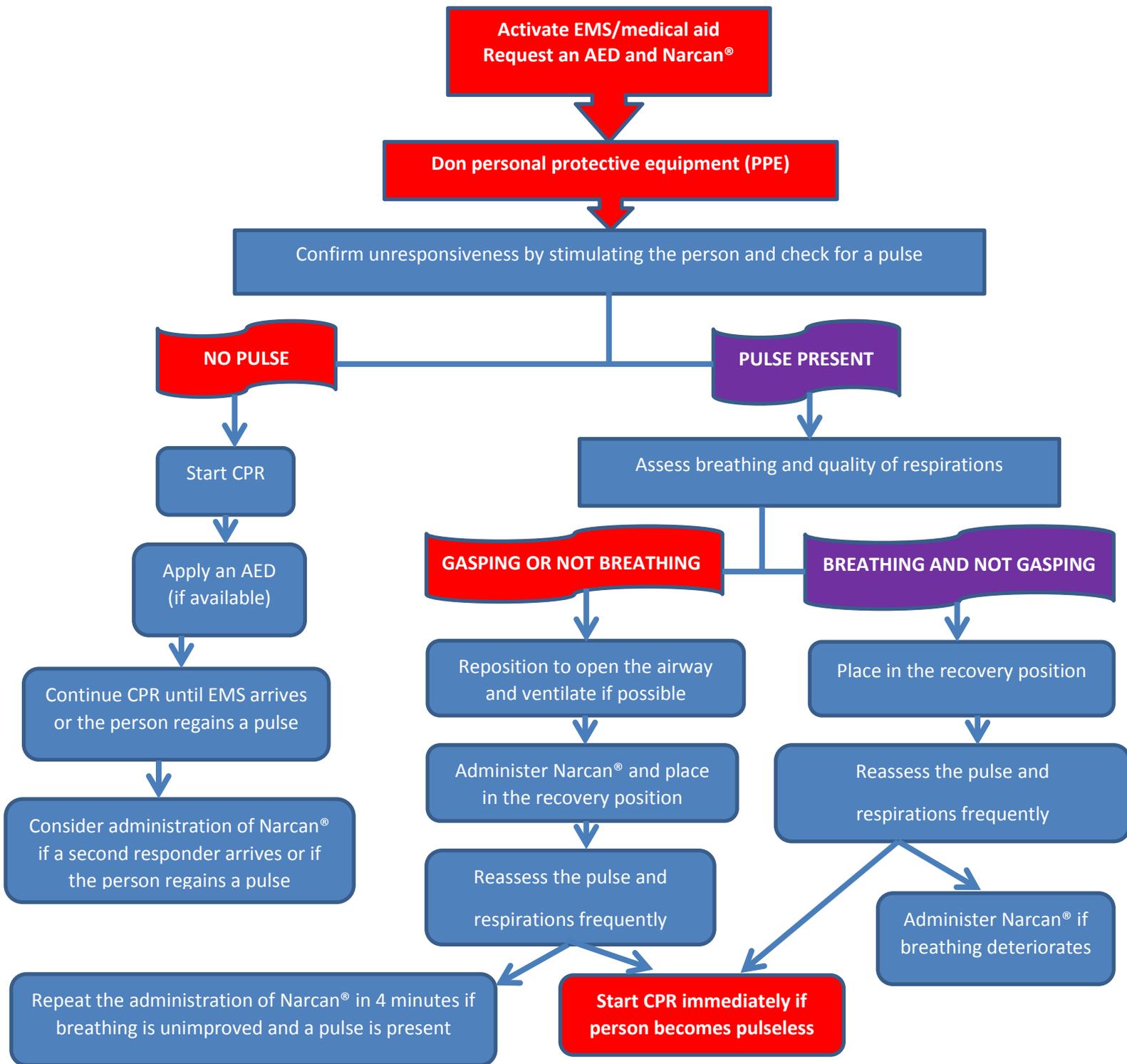
Unresponsive or Unconscious
Unable to Wake Up or Stay Awake
Body Limp and/or Unable to Walk or Talk



EYES AND SKIN

Pinpoint Pupils
Clammy or Cold Skin
Blue Lips or Nails





The Recovery Position

Start CPR immediately on all persons without a pulse. Narcan® reverses respiratory depression and is ineffective for cardiac arrest. Always avoid direct contact or potential exposure to blood or body fluids while providing ventilation to a person by donning personal protective equipment and by using mouth and/or face shields or bag valve masks (if available). For pulseless persons, chest-compression-only CPR is a secondary option. If you experience any signs or symptoms of opioids when exposed to a confirmed or suspected opioid, notify a co-worker and contact dispatch immediately. A first responder experiencing respiratory depression may indicate that they are in a toxic environment.