

An opioid overdose can happen to anyone taking an opioid.

What are opioid medications?

Hydrocodone (Norco)
Morphine (MS Contin)
Oxycodone (Percocet, Oxycontin)
Fentanyl
Methadone
Hydromorphone (Dilaudid)
Heroin



Opioids can cause **DEPENDENCE**, **ADDICTION** and **OVERDOSE**.

California Laws Encourage Naloxone Access and Use

California laws allow pharmacists to dispense naloxone without a prescription.

Anyone can get naloxone, including family members, friends, and caregivers of at-risk individuals. Both individuals taking opioids and anyone experiencing an overdose can get this life-saving antidote.

How to stay safe on opioid medications:

1. Do not drink alcohol.
2. Do not start any new medications without talking to your physician or pharmacist first.
3. Do not share medications.
4. Store medications in a safe and secure place.
5. Take your medications

Good Samaritan Act

If you see or come across an overdose or someone with overdose symptoms, you can administer naloxone without fear of legal liability.

Always ACT!

Even if you're not sure someone is overdosing, act as if their life depended on it. Call 9-1-1, administer naloxone if available, and perform rescue breathing. Don't leave them alone!

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NARCAN (NALOXONE)

It Saves Lives

What you need to know



Ask your Gateway Pharmacist about getting a **FREE** or low cost naloxone kit today!



What is naloxone?

- Naloxone is a lifesaving medication that temporarily stops an opioid overdose by blocking the effects on the brain.
- Naloxone does NOT work for overdoses involving alcohol or non-opioid drugs.
- Naloxone is safe to use and unlikely to cause harm if accidentally given to someone who is not overdosing on opioids.

Why do I need it?

- Anyone taking an opioid has a potential risk of overdose.
- 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:

Cannot wake up

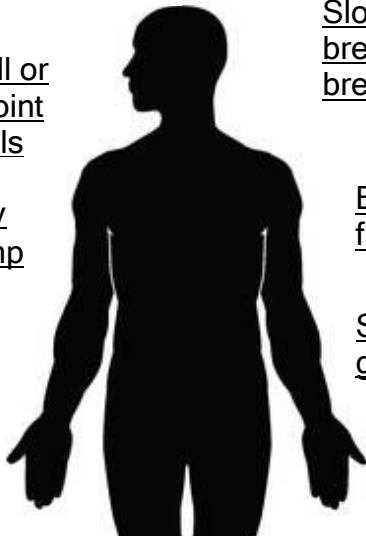
Small or pinpoint pupils

Body is limp

Slow, irregular breaths or not breathing

Blue lips or fingernails

Snoring or gurgling



NO PRESCRIPTION NECESSARY FOR NALOXONE AT GATEWAY PHARMACY

Who is eligible for a naloxone kit?

- Anyone who is currently using opioids
- Anyone who is a past opioid user who is at risk of returning to opioid use
- Anyone who is a family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist a person at risk

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.

2. Naloxone nasal spray

- Intra-nasal naloxone is for the nose and easy to use.



KNOW WHAT TO DO.

- 1 Call 9-1-1.** A person may overdose again if naloxone wears off.
- 2 Try to wake the person.** Yell his/her name and rub hard in the middle of their chest (sternal rub).
- 3 Check for breathing and pulse.**
- 4 Administer naloxone, if available.*** Naloxone may be sprayed in the nose or injected into the muscle.

NASAL SPRAY



Narcan®

Insert in either nostril until your fingers touch the bottom of the person's nose. Press firmly on plunger to administer.



Generic

Screw parts together. Use one full vial. Spray half (1 cc/mL) in each nostril.



INTRAMUSCULAR ADMINISTRATION

Inject 1 cc/mL into large muscle.

- 5 Try rescue breathing.***
- 6 Prevent choking.** Put the person on their side.
- 7 Administer 2nd dose of naloxone** after 3 minutes if the person does not wake.
- 8 Don't leave.** Stay until an ambulance arrives.