

STOCK NALOXONE PROTOCOL & ACTION PLAN EMERGENCY OPIOID OVERDOSE RESPONSE

Signs of an Overdose

B
BREATHING Breathing is shallow, gurgling, erratic, or completely absent

L
LIPS Lips and fingertips are blue due to decreased oxygen throughout the body

U
UNRESPONSIVE The victim will not respond to verbal or physical stimuli

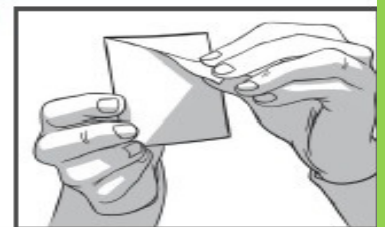
E
EYES Pupils are pinpoint

Arizona's **Good Samaritan Law** protects those giving emergency medical care at the scene of a medical emergency, including giving naloxone.

How to Respond to an Opioid Overdose

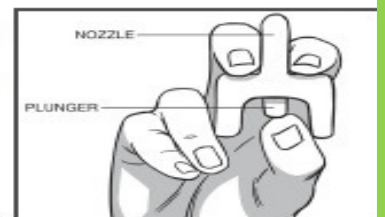
1. Try to wake up the person
2. **CALL 911 and GIVE NALOXONE**
3. **Rescue breathing or chest compressions (if needed)**
4. **STAY with person until EMS arrives**
5. **Be prepared to administer additional doses (if needed)**

1—Remove naloxone nasal spray from the box.



2—Peel back the tab with the circle to open the naloxone nasal spray.

3—Hold the naloxone nasal spray with your thumb on the bottom of the plunger and your first and middle fingers on either side of the nozzle.



4—DO NOT PRIME OR TEST THE SPRAY DEVICE. Tilt the person's head back and provide support under the neck with your hand. Gently insert the tip of the nozzle into one nostril, until your fingers on either side of the nozzle are against the bottom of the person's nose.

5—Press the plunger firmly to give the dose. Remove the spray device from the nostril.



6—If no reaction in 2-3 minutes or if person stops breathing again, give the second dose of naloxone in the OTHER nostril using a NEW spray device.



SSMP Naloxone Protocol and Action Plan

Post-Incident Documentation

This protocol is intended for use by trained personnel to respond to opioid overdose.

Possible signs/symptoms of opioid overdose may include **ANY** of the following symptoms:

• *Breathing is absent, breathing is slow or shallow, gurgling, or erratic, slow heartbeat/pulse, unresponsive, unable to wake with verbal or physical stimuli (shaking, yelling, sternal rub, etc.) deep sleep, deep snoring, gurgling or choking sounds, clammy sweaty skin, vomiting, tremors, pale, blue, gray lips, fingernails, and/or pinpoint pupils.*

STEPS FOR POST-INCIDENT DOCUMENTATION & FOLLOW UP:

1. Document the incident in the Naloxone Documentation Log found on the School Surveillance & Medication Program (SSMP) within 24 hours of incident.
2. Follow-up with the health office staff/ school nurse and/or principal/administration per school policies.
3. Follow-up with parent/guardian/family with the SSMP Naloxone Resources found on your SSMP school account.
4. Consider a plan of care for the student's or staff member's safe return to school.