

# COMBATING THE OPIATE CRISIS IN OHIO THROUGH COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSE

2018 HOUSING OHIO CONFERENCE  
APRIL 9<sup>TH</sup>, 2018



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## Objectives:

- ☐ Review names of different types of opioids
- ☐ Identify the signs and symptoms of an opiate overdose
- ☐ Learn how to administer naloxone
- ☐ Discuss resources and service entity protocols

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## Key Terms

- Opioid/opiate
- Naloxone/ Narcan

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## Types of Opioids

- Heroin
- Opium
- Demerol
- Codeine
- Morphine
- Methadone
- Hydrocodone
- Oxycodone
- Percocet
- Vicodin

- **Fentanyl**
  - Powerful synthetic opioid
  - 100x more potent than morphine
  - Often mixed with or sold as heroin
- **Carfentanil**
  - 100x more potent than fentanyl
  - Used for large animals

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## Why Naloxone?

### Opiate Overdose

- Affects the part of the brain that regulates breathing
- High doses can cause breathing to stop

### Naloxone

- Administered nasally or intramuscularly
- Restore breathing in 2-5 minutes
- Has **no** effect if opioids are not present

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Photo Credit: Naloxone and Overdose Prevention Education Program of Rhode Island

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## Why Naloxone?

- Naloxone **only** works on **opioids**
- **Not harmful** if opiates are not present
- Will **not reverse** effects of:
  - Cocaine
  - Benzodiazepines (Xanax, Klonopin, Valium)
  - Methamphetamines
  - Marijuana
  - Alcohol

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## Proper Storage

- Must be kept at room temperature **59-77°F** excursion permitted to **up to 104°F**
- 18-24 month shelf-life expires at end of dated month
- Keep out of direct sunlight
- Do not store in the car



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## Signs of Opioid Overdose

### Breathing

- Slow and shallow
- No breathing



### Blue color

- Lips and nails are blue, gray



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## Signs of Opioid Overdose


### Pupils

- Tiny, pin point
- 3mm in diameter



### Noises

- Choking
- Loud snoring
- Gurgling



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## Signs of Opioid Overdose


### Clammy skin

- Skin feels cool and sticky
- May be pale



### No Response

- Weak or no pulse
- No response to name, shaking, sternal rub



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## Sternal Rub

Causes a painful stimulus which should cause some level of response in a comatose individual

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## Scene Safety – Bodily Fluids

- Safety is #1, be aware of surroundings
- Bodily Substances
  - Use gloves or masks
  - Users often at high risk for Hepatitis B, C, or HIV
  - Blood, vomit, saliva, urine, and feces can transmit different diseases

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## Scene Safety- Needles

- Safety is #1, be aware of surroundings
- Needles
  - **NEVER** recap a needle
  - EMS will dispose of properly
  - Take caution to prevent needle sticking
  - Users often at high risk for Hepatitis B, C, or HIV

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## Scene Safety - Physical

- Safety is #1, be aware of surroundings
- You may be:
  - alone
  - on the ground
  - close quarters
  - loss of tactical advantage
- Reactions are unpredictable
- Victims ***do not*** react the same
- Intense situational awareness at all times

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## Call 9-1-1

- Call for emergency medical services
- Do not wait for EMS to arrive before giving naloxone/Narcan
- Dispatcher will help calm you down
- Dispatcher can walk you through CPR and how to give naloxone




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## Administer Naloxone




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## Administer Naloxone




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## Signs of Improvement

- Respiratory
  - Normal or returned breathing
- Circulation
  - Pulse present and normal
  - Skin tone improving, paleness and bluish color fade
- Consciousness and alertness




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## What if it doesn't work?

- Seek professional medical assistance after administering naloxone
- Naloxone is temporary (**30-90 min**), give extra dose(s)
- Consider rescue breathing or CPR

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## Ohio Laws

- **Dispensing of Naloxone** without a prescription.
- **Lawful Administration of Naloxone** not subject to criminal prosecution if you give naloxone to an individual who is apparently experiencing an opioid-related overdose.
- **9-1-1 Good Samaritan** protects the caller and overdose victim from arrest and/or prosecution for minor drug and/or paraphernalia possession. Victim must obtain a referral to treatment within 30 days after overdose.

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## Service Entity Protocol



- In January of 2017, State Bill 319 was put into law, allowing service entities to house naloxone for use in an emergency without requiring the Terminal Distributor of Dangerous Drugs license
  - Service Entities are defined as a public or private entity that provides services to individuals who there is reason to believe may be **at risk of experiencing an opioid overdose**
- In order to become a service entity, a protocol must be established and signed by a medical physician or board of health
  - The State of Ohio Board of Pharmacy has a protocol template that may be put into place at an agency

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## State of Ohio Board of Pharmacy Template

### Service Entity Protocol for Naloxone Administration

Name of Service Entity	
Date Created	
Date Last Revised	
Review Frequency	

#### Clinical Pharmacology of Naloxone

Naloxone hydrochloride (naloxone) prevents or reverses the effects of opioids, including respiratory depression, sedation and hypotension.

Naloxone is an essentially pure opioid antagonist. I.e., it does not possess the "agonistic" or morphine-like properties characteristic of other opioid antagonists. When administered in usual doses and in the absence of opioids or agonistic effects of other opioid antagonists, it exhibits essentially no pharmacologic activity.

Naloxone has not been shown to produce tolerance or cause physical or psychological dependence. However, in the presence of opioid dependence, opioid withdrawal symptoms may appear within minutes of naloxone administration and subside in about 2 hours.

Naloxone may not reverse overdose in all cases, such as when high doses of opioids or particularly potent opioids (e.g., fentanyl or carfentanyl) have been consumed.

#### Indications for Use of Naloxone

Naloxone is indicated for the complete or partial reversal of opioid depression, including respiratory depression, induced by natural and synthetic opioids.

[www.pharmacy.ohio.gov/serviceprotocol](http://www.pharmacy.ohio.gov/serviceprotocol)

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## Service Entity Protocol



- Once the service entity protocol is in place, the Ohio Revised Code Section 4729.514 states that the service entity may in good faith authorize an individual to administer naloxone and is **not liable** for damages in any civil action
- After establishing the service entity protocol, naloxone may also be purchased for the agency 2 ways:
  - Wholesale purchase from the State of Ohio Board of Pharmacy
  - Wholesale purchase from any licensed terminal distributor of dangerous drugs




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Thank you!

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