

Overdose Response Training

Dave Morgan, RPh

Safe Prescribing Consultant, Norfolk District Attorney's Office

Daniel Muse, MD

Brockton Hospital

Sgt. Brian Holmes & Sgt. Donna McNamara

Stoughton Police Department

Lt . Patrick Glynn

Quincy Police Department

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Learning Objectives

- Know how opioids work
- 2. Recognize an opioid overdose
- 3. Respond to opioid overdose
 - Getting help
 - Rescue breathing
 - Administering naloxone

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Police & Fire Programs in MA

- Gloucester Police
- Quincy Police
- Revere Fire
- Weymouth Fire
- Saugus Fire



Nearly 300 rescues

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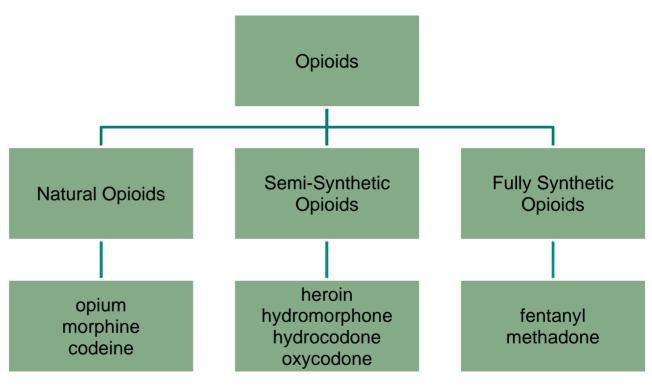
What are opioids/opiates?

- Opioids are <u>sedative narcotics</u>
- They are used in medicine mainly to relieve pain
- Opioids repress the urge to breathewhen someone is having an opioid overdose, they stop breathing and could die

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The term opiate is often used as a synonym for *opioid*, but it is more. The term *opiate* is often used properly limited to the natural opium alkaloids and the semi-synthetics derived from them.

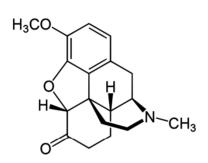


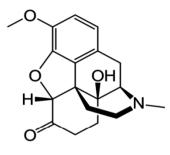
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The Link Between Heroin and Prescription Drugs





Hydrocodone

Heroin

Oxycodone

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Scope of the Prescription Drug Epidemic

1 equals 16

100 equals 1600 Percocets = \$8000





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Most commonly used opioids

Hydrocodone Heroin

Codeine Oxycodone

Levorphanol Demerol

OxyContin Tylenol 3

Morphine **Percocet**

Percodan Vicodin

Codeine Demerol

Morphine

Fentanyl

Methadone

Opium

Darvocet

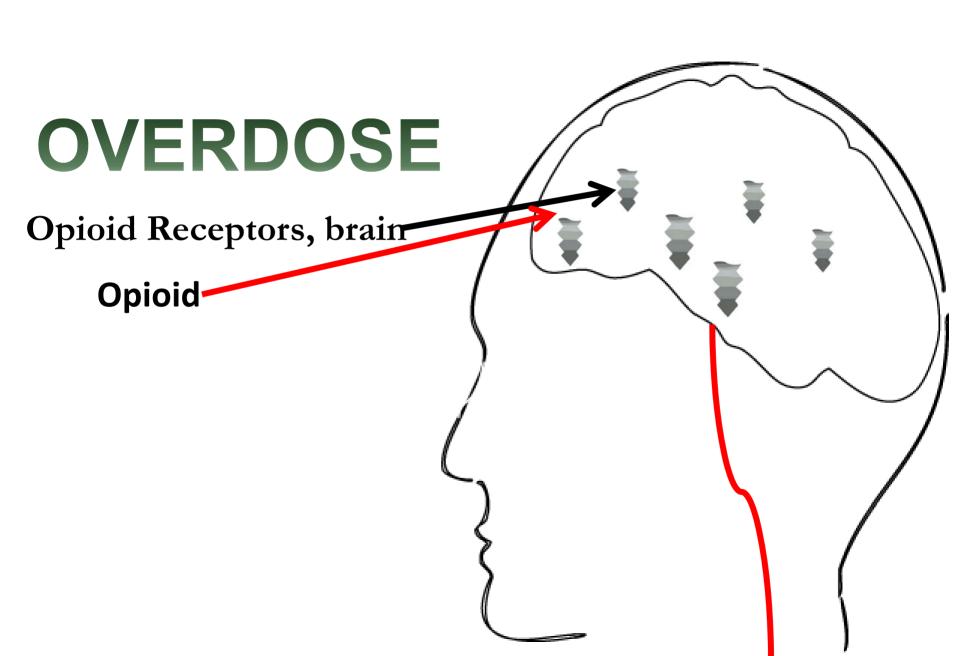
Dilaudid

Opium

Tylox



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What puts people at risk for ODs?

- Mixing drugs- benzos, alcohol & cocaine especially
- Changes in tolerance
- Physical health
- Previous experience of non-fatal overdose
- Variation in strength and content of 'street' drugs

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Mixing opioids with benzos

- Combining opioids with <u>benzodiazepines</u> or alcohol leads to a worse outcome
- Benzos are psychoactive drugs that have sedative, hypnotic, anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, muscle relaxant, and amnesic actions
- The most commonly used benzos are: Klonopin, Valium, Ativan, Librium, and Xanax







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What is Naloxone?

- Naloxone knocks the opiate off the opiate receptor- it does nothing other than blocking opiate receptors
- Temporarily takes away the "high," giving the person the chance to breathe
- Naloxone works in 1 to 3 minutes and lasts 30 to 90 minutes

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What is NARCAN?

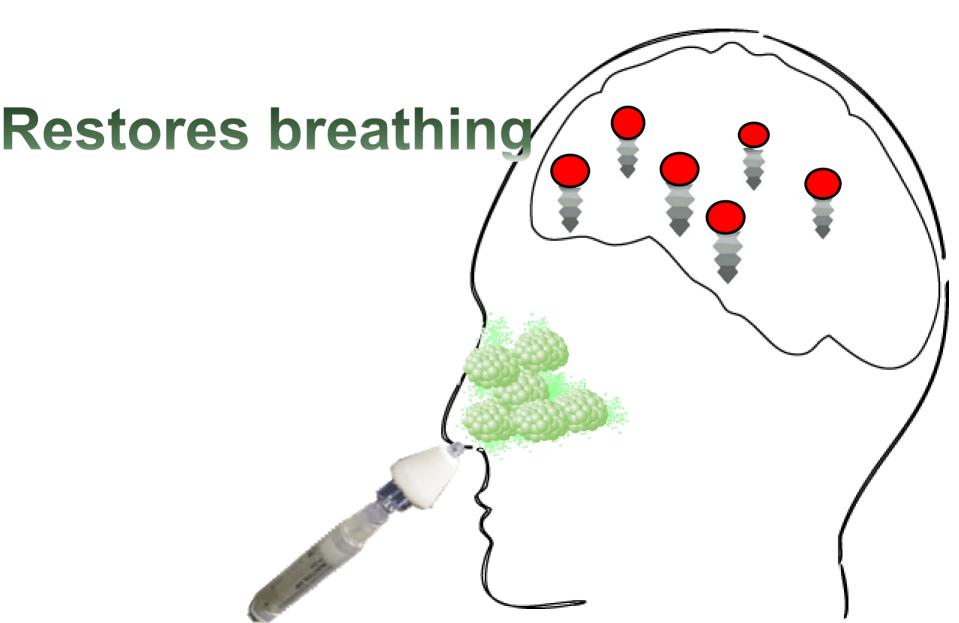
- Naloxone can neither be abused nor cause overdose, only contraindication is known sensitivity, which is very rare.
- Too much Naloxone can cause withdrawal symptoms such as:

nausea/vomiting diarrhea chills

muscle discomfort disorientation combativeness

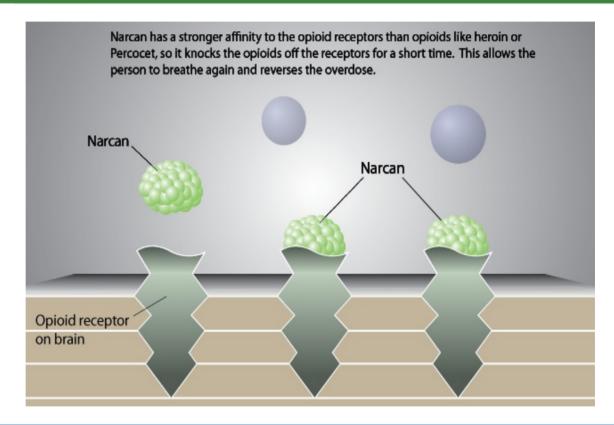
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How does Naloxone effect overdose?





NALOXONE reversing an overdose



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Really high or overdose?

Really high

Pupils pinned

Nodding, but arousable

Responds to sternal rub

Speech is slurred

Sleepy, intoxicated, but breathing

8 or more times per minute

Overdose

- Pupils pinned
- Not arousable
 - No response to sternal rub
- Breathing slow or stopped
 - Less than 8 times per minute
 - May hear choking sounds or a gurgling/snoring noise
 - Blue lips, blue fingertips

>> Stimulate and observe

>> Rescue breathe + give naloxone

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What are the signs and symptoms of an OD?

- Blue skin tinge
- Body very limp
- Face very pale
- Pulse (heartbeat) is slow or not there at all
- Throwing up
- Passing out
- Choking sounds or a gurgling/snoring noise
- Breathing is very slow, irregular, or has stopped

REALLY HIGH	OVERDOSE
Muscles become relaxed	Deep snoring or gurgling (death rattle)
Speech is slowed/slurred	Very infrequent or no breathing
Sleepy looking	Pale, clammy skin
Nodding	<i>Heavy</i> nod
Will respond to stimulation like yelling, sternal rub, pinching, etc.	No response to stimulation
	Slow heart beat/pulse

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Environmental clues can help

- 1. Recognize overdose symptoms
- 2. Recognize drug paraphernalia
- 3. Recognize the drug



Recognize need for Naloxone

Look for symptoms, but if uncertain- land on the side of Naloxone

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Don't Forget Scene Safety: Potential Hazards

- Oncoming traffic
- Unstable surfaces
- Leaking gasoline
- Downed electrical lines
- Potential for violence
- Fire or smoke

- Hazardous materials
- Other dangers at crash or rescue
 scenes
- Crime scenes
 - NEEDLES
 - PEOPLE

Assume all body fluids present a possible risk for infection

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Respond to an overdose

- 1. Alert EMS
- 2. CPR Rescue breathing
- 3. Administer naloxone



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Does the person have a pulse?

- Checking for a pulse, do it.
- If no pulse? Then initiate CPR



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If an Opioid Overdose is Suspected

Step 1: Assess victim's signs & symptoms

Call for EMS support

Step 2: Stimulate the person - sternal rub

• If no pulse, start CPR

Step 3: Rescue breathing



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Suspected Opioid Overdose,

Step 4: Administer Naloxone

Step 5: Monitor and Support

- -If no pulse, start CPR
- -If breathing remains absent or slow
- (< 8 per minute), continue rescue breathing + administer 2nd dose

-If breathing restored, then recovery position

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The Recovery Position



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Rescue Kit Components



4 Screw capable of malovone into barriel of syringe.

Pull or pry off yellow caps

3 Grip clear plastic wings

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of no reaction in 6 th no resultant 2.5 minutes, give the second dose. HARM REDUCTION COALITION

meent white cone into nostrii; give a short, vigorous push on end

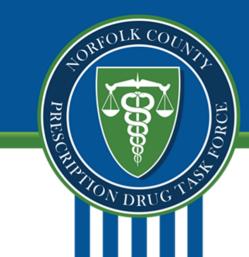
of capsule to spray naloxone into nose. one half of the capsule into each



Naloxone administration

 Demonstration of atomizer, syringe and naloxone cartridge assembly

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Intranasal Naloxone administration

- Delivery route has advantages:
- Its easy and convenient
- The nose is a very easy access point for medication delivery (even easier than the arm, especially in winter)
- No shots are needed
- It is painless
- It eliminates any risk of a needle sticking to you

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Naloxone storage & deployment

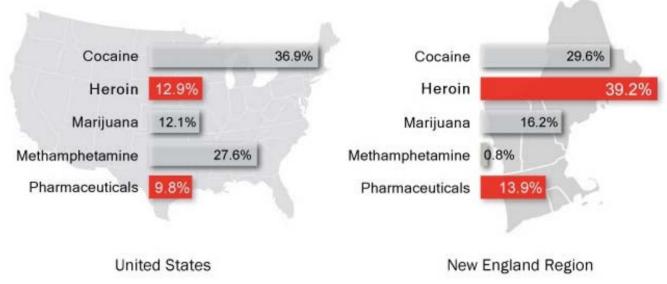
 SPD -Attached to AED case which shall be kept in passenger compartment. No exceptions! Due to storage and exposure to the heat and cold

 K-9 Units, front desk, booking area.





National & regional drug threat



Source: National Drug Intelligence Center's National Drug Threat Survey 2009

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Local Drug Overdose Problem

- The problem of fatal and non-fatal drug overdoses in Boston
- Boston ranks higher than any other metropolitan area in the country for heroin mentions in emergency departments (DAWN, 2009)

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The problem of drug overdoses nationwide

- Drug overdose is the number one cause of death among drug users in the United States (Latkin, 2004)
- Overdoses kill more heroin injection drug users than AIDS, hepatitis, and other conditions that are related to their drug use (Sporer, 1999)
- Between 1984 and 2004, deaths from mixing pharmaceuticals with alcohol and/or street drugs increased 3196% (Phillips, 2008)

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The problem of drug overdoses In Massachusetts

- Car accidents is the number one cause of accidental death in the country, except for 16 states where more people die from drug overdose. Massachusetts is one of those 16 states (CDC, 2009)
- In 2008, 12 Massachusetts residents died every single week from drug overdoses (MDPH, 2008)

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Questions & Answers

- Will Naloxone work on an alcohol OD?
- What if it is a crack/cocaine or speed/methamphetamine overdose?
- Are the ambulance and hospitals using the Nasal Naloxone?
- Others?

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Questions & Answers

- Am I protected against a lawsuit for giving a person who is overdosing Naloxone?
- What is the risk period for an OD to reoccur after giving Naloxone?
- If the person isn't overdosing and I give them Naloxone will it hurt them?

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