

What are opioids?

When not used as prescribed, prescription drugs can be as dangerous as illegal drugs.

Opioids include:

- Oxycodone (Oxycontin, Percocet, Roxicodone)
- Oxymorphone (Opana)
- Hydromorphone (Dilaudid)
- Hydrocodone (Vicodin, Lortab, Norco)
- Morphine, Codeine, Buprenorphine, Fentanyl, Methadone
- Heroin

What is an opioid overdose?

An opioid overdose happens when a toxic amount of an opioid, alone or mixed with other opioids, drugs, and/or substances, overwhelms the body's ability to handle. The opioids suppress a person's ability to breathe, which can lead to loss of consciousness, coma and untimely death.

Who is at risk of an opioid overdose?

- Those who have been prescribed high doses of opioid medication
- Those who mix opioids with other drugs, particularly alcohol or sedatives
- Those who inject speedballs (opioids and cocaine - cocaine causes the body to use more oxygen, while opioids slow the breathing rate)
- Those who use alone - using alone raises the risk of death if overdose occurs
- Those with serious medical problems
- Those who have overdosed before
- Those who have resumed use after a period of no use (i.e. recent release from drug treatment or prison)

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Take Action

Know the Signs

What to Do



Opioid Overdose

Know the signs

- Breathing: slow, shallow or stopped
- Blue lips and fingertips
- Pale, gray, clammy skin
- Loud snoring or gurgling (i.e. "Death Rattle")
- Person is unresponsive to verbal or physical stimuli
- Slow pulse/no pulse



Treatment Access

CBH

(if you have insurance)

888-545-2600

BHSI

(if you don't have insurance)

215-546-1200

Representatives from both agencies are on-site at Prevention Point every Tuesday and Thursday from 10am-2pm. Please call Prevention Point to confirm prior to arriving.

Take Action

1. Get Their Attention

Shake the person and yell, "Hey, are you okay?" Rub your knuckles up and down their breast bone.



2. Call 911

Tell the dispatcher your location and the person's symptoms. Stay on the line until the ambulance arrives.

You will NOT get in trouble for calling 911 for an overdose in Philadelphia.

3. Rescue Breathing

Make sure nothing is in their mouth. Tilt the head back. Lift the chin. Pinch the nose. Give 1 breath every 5 seconds.



4. Give Naloxone

Give Naloxone as trained either as a shot or nasal spray.



5. Place in Recovery Position

If you have to leave the person alone, put them on their side and place their hands under their head. This will prevent them from choking on vomit.