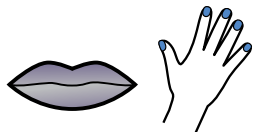


Responding to an opioid poisoning

UVIC

FOCUS ON: **Calling 9-1-1** | **Giving breaths** | **Naloxone**

1 Know the signs of overdose, assess and call for help



Blue or purple/grey or green lips and fingertips, depending on skin tone



Breathing is less than a breath every 5 seconds



Snoring or gurgling sounds



Cannot be woken up and unresponsive to pain

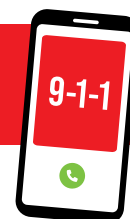


Check for pulse and respirations and call for help

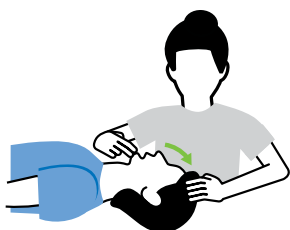
Call 9-1-1 and follow their advice

If you're on campus, in addition to calling 9-1-1, have someone call Campus Security at 250-721-7599.

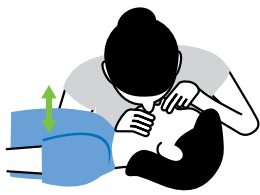
Check for a pulse and respirations for 5-10 seconds. If there is no pulse, give compressions and rescue breaths (cycles of 30 compressions and 2 breaths). If there is a pulse but no or minimal respirations, give rescue breaths.



2 Check/clear airway and provide breaths



Tilt head back, check airway, clear airway to prepare to give breaths



Pinch nose, give 1 breath—watch for the chest rising



Evaluate: is the person breathing normally?
If less than 10 breaths per minute go to next step

Giving breaths is critical

Give 1 breath every 5 seconds until someone is breathing normally.

Count out loud to keep breaths regular.

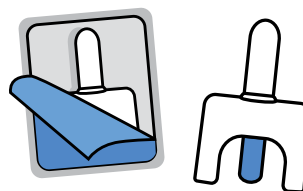
3 Administer Naloxone, keep giving breaths

NEEDLE



OR

NASAL



KEEP GIVING BREATHS



4 Evaluate: Check for breathing

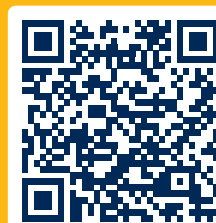
If no, continue providing breaths

After 3 minutes (35 breaths) if they are not breathing on their own keep providing breaths and give another dose of Naloxone



Find a Naloxone kit on campus ►

Instructions included



uvic.ca/harmreduction