



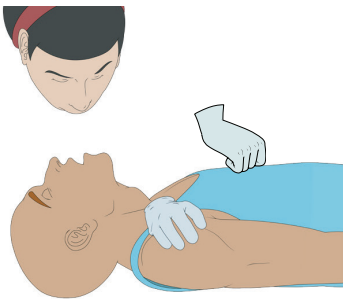
SUSPECT AN OPIOID OVERDOSE? **CALL 9-1-1**

First Aid for a Suspected Opioid Overdose First aid for an opioid overdose is a combination of rescue breathing and administration of naloxone (if trained and available). Rescue breathing is the same as breaths delivered during CPR, except without chest compressions. Deliver one breath every 5 seconds ensuring the chest rises. If you suspect the casualty is having an overdose, follow these first aid steps:

1 Perform a scene survey.
 Make sure the area is safe for you to be in - be aware of risks from people in the area as well as drug paraphernalia.

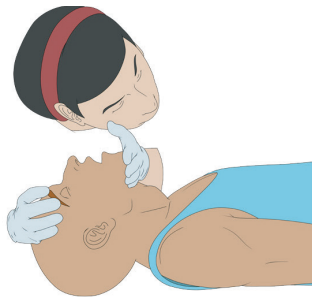
2 Use **SAVE ME to remember these steps:**

S - Stimulate.



Shake, shout, and activate EMS.

A - Airway.



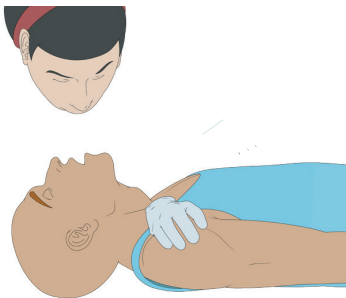
Open the airway.

V - Ventilate.



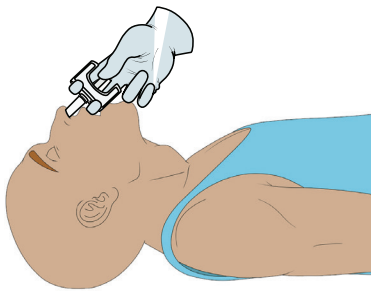
Deliver one breath every 5 seconds ensuring the chest rises.

E - Evaluate.



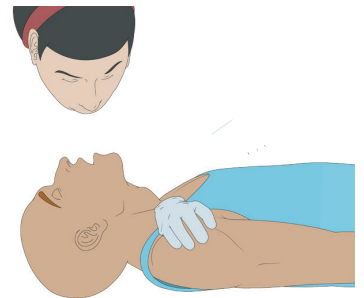
Are these steps helping?

M - Medication.



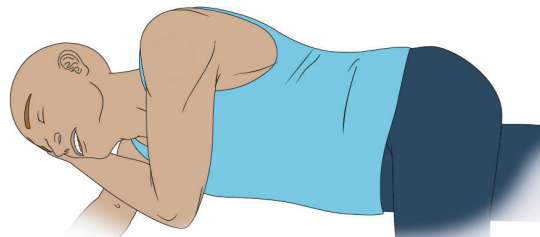
Prepare and deliver a dose of naloxone if available and you are trained.

E - Evaluate.



Evaluate. Did the naloxone help?

Place in Recovery Position



You should see improvement within 2-3 minutes. If a casualty is not breathing, begin CPR. Rescue breaths are delivered to assist a casualty having an overdose if they are breathing on their own, but at a lower rate. Check local protocols if naloxone is delivered before or after rescue breaths/CPR have been started. When possible, have another rescuer perform rescue breaths while you prepare and deliver a dose of naloxone. If there is no improvement after 2 to 3 minutes, deliver a second dose of naloxone. Caution: Naloxone reverses the effects of an opioid overdose, which may cause the casualty to become aggressive or combative; or cause a seizure, vomiting, and a fast heart rate. Ensure your safety and be prepared to assist with these other conditions if they happen.