

Where can I get naloxone?

Your local pharmacy. There are thousands of pharmacies where you can get naloxone without bringing in a prescription. Depending on your insurance, there may be a deductible or co-payment for this medication. However, New York's Naloxone Copayment Program (N-CAP) will cover co-payments of up to \$40 dollars.

Find a N-CAP pharmacy here:



www.health.ny.gov/diseases/aids/general/opioid_overdose_prevention/directories.htm

Opioid Overdose Prevention Programs

which provide overdose trainings and free naloxone here:



providerdirectory.aidsinstituteny.org

Among the Opioid Overdose Prevention Programs

are the New York State's syringe exchange programs which provide overdose trainings and free naloxone available here:



www.health.ny.gov/diseases/aids/consumers/prevention/needles_syringes/docs/sep_hours_sites.pdf

A national mailing program for uninsured individuals:



www.naloxoneforall.org

Find support

The person who experienced an overdose is not the only one who faced a traumatic event. Friends and family members often feel judged for not preventing the overdose. It is important for friends and family members to work together to help the overdose survivor and seek support.

The following organizations provide support for families:

OASAS Supporting a Loved One in Recovery:



oasas.ny.gov/recovery/supporting-loved-one-recovery

NYS OASAS Family Support Navigators (FSNs):



for-ny.org/family-support-navigators/

Friends of Recovery New York:



for-ny.org/family-resources/

Nar-Anon Family Groups:



www.nar-anon.org/



Department of Health

New York State
nysp3c
Perinatal Quality Collaborative



**Do You Know
Someone at Risk
for Opioid
Overdose?
Get Naloxone.
Save a Life.**

How to save a life.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 80% of overdose deaths occur inside a home! If you know someone at risk for opioid overdose or someone who uses cocaine and/or methamphetamine, you should make sure that you have at least two doses of naloxone ready to use.

Who is at risk?

- People who have previously overdosed
- People who have had a period of abstinence from taking opioids, such as heroin and/or prescription pain relief medications
- People taking high doses of opioids
- People taking other substances with opioids
- People taking opioids for a long period of time

Anyone who uses drugs could be at risk of overdose!



What is naloxone?

Naloxone is a medication that is simple to give—generally just a squirt up the nose—that reverses overdoses from opioids, which include heroin, fentanyl, oxycodone and codeine. When given in time, naloxone reverses these overdoses by restoring breathing.

Is it legal for me to carry and use naloxone?

Yes. You do not need to be a doctor to give naloxone. Family, friends, and complete strangers with no medical background can safely give this medication.

Respond to an Overdose.

Take action! If you think someone is overdosing, follow these steps:

1. Call 911.

Call 911 and follow the dispatcher's instructions. Don't let fear of arrest keep you from making this call.

New York's Good Samaritan Law protects those who are overdosing and anyone helping them in an emergency from being charged and prosecuted for possession of drugs.

2. Give naloxone.

Shake the person and yell their name to wake them up. If they don't respond, give them one dose of naloxone up the nose. Put the tip of the nozzle up the person's nose and then push the plunger down. Information on how to use naloxone can be found here: <https://www.nyoverdose.org/Docs/12028.pdf>. If the first dose of naloxone does not bring back breathing in 2-3 minutes, give a second dose.

3. Stay with the person.

Stay with the person until emergency medical help arrives. If the person remains unconscious and you know rescue breathing or CPR, use those techniques. If you are not doing rescue breathing or CPR, roll person on their side so they don't choke. If breathing returns to normal, encourage the person who has overdosed to go with the ambulance even if they are feeling better.

Recognize an Overdose.

These are signs of an opioid overdose:



Breathing is slow or gone



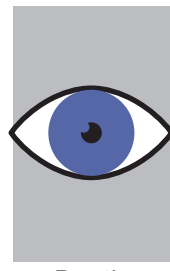
Person is not moving



Person cannot be woken up



You can hear gurgling sounds or snoring



Pupils are tiny



Skin feels cold and clammy



Lips and nails are blue