

— ONE PERSON CAN STOP AN OVERDOSE! — THE SIGNS OF AN OPIOID OVERDOSE:

- Loss of consciousness.

 - Unresponsive to outside stimulus.

 - Awake, but unable to talk.

 - Breathing is very slow and shallow, erratic, or has stopped.

 - For lighter skinned people, the skin tone turns bluish purple; for darker skinned people, it turns grayish.

 - Choking sounds, or a snore-like gurgling noise (sometimes called the "death rattle").

- Vomiting.

 - Body is very limp.

 - Face is very pale or clammy.

 - Fingernails and lips turn blue or purplish black.

 - Pulse (heartbeat) is slow, erratic, or not there at all.

MAKE MISSISSIPPI
ODFREE.org

WHAT TO DO IF YOU THINK SOMEONE IS OVERDOSING

- 1** Shake them and shout to wake them up.

- 2** If no response, grind your knuckles into their chest bone for 5-10 seconds.

- 3** Ensure the scene is safe for bystanders and yourself.

- 4** Medically assess the patient.

- 5** Call 911 so that professional medical help can be sought.

- 6** If no pulse or respiration, begin CPR and/or assist with breathing.

- 7** If you suspect an opioid is involved, administer nasal naloxone.
(See other card for instructions)

CARING FOR SOMEONE AFTER YOU GIVE NALOXONE

When the person wakes up, explain what happened. Tell them not to take any more drugs because that could cause another overdose. Call 911 if the person is not OK when they wake up. Stay with the person until they go to the hospital to make sure they do not overdose again. If you need to leave, turn the person on their side (recovery position) to prevent choking. When the ambulance arrives, tell them that naloxone has been given. If you do not seek medical care, stay with the person for at least 3 hours and watch for signs of returning overdose.