

## What Does an Opioid Emergency Look Like?

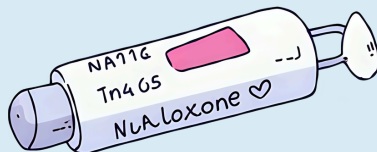
### Look for these signs on the person:

- Not waking up or unconscious
- Slow, shallow, or no breathing
- Snoring, choking, or gurgling sounds
- Blue lips or nails
- Very small (pinpoint) pupils
- Cold, pale, or sweaty skin
- Vomiting
- No pulse (may need CPR)

If you see these signs, give medication and CALL 911 right away.

### What to Do in an Opioid Emergency?

1. Try to **wake the person**. Call their name or rub their chest.
2. **Call 911** as soon as possible (even if the person wakes up)
3. **Give medication** as directed.
4. **Stay with them** until help arrives.
5. If they stop breathing, **start CPR** (if trained).



### Reminders

- Carry EOA if you're at risk or around someone who is
- Tell emergency responders what medication you used and when you used it
- Use medication right away if you see signs of overdose—don't wait.
- Check expiration dates and replace if needed.

### EDUCATIONAL AND REFERRAL RESOURCES

Kansas Substance Use  
Disorder Treatment  
Services



Statewide Substance Use Treatment  
Referral Line



1-866-645-8216



Kansas resources for  
substance use disorder  
treatment

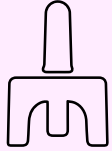


## Preventing Opioid-Related Emergencies



## Emergency medications come in different forms

### Nasal Device



- Administer one spray into one nostril for signs of opioid overdose
- Call 911
- May repeat one time in 2-3 minutes
- **Each device only contains one spray, so DO NOT prime the device with a test spray!**



### Prefilled Syringe and Atomizer



- Attach atomizer to naloxone syringe
- Spray one-half of the contents of syringe into each nostril for signs of opioid overdose
- Call 911
- May repeat one time in 2-3 minutes



### Auto-injector



- Administer the dose from one auto-injector for signs of opioid overdose
- Call 911
- May repeat one time in 2-3 minutes

### Risk Factors for Opioid-Related Emergency

- High-dose or long-acting opioid prescriptions
- Sleep apnea, COPD, liver/kidney disease
- Switching opioid medications
- History of overdose or opioid misuse
- Opioid use with alcohol, benzodiazepines, or antidepressants
- Limited access to emergency care



### Pharmacist Counseling

Your pharmacist must:

- Provide **in-person counseling** and demonstration
- Offer **written educational materials**
- **Refuse dispensing** if counseling is declined

### Who Can Get This Medication?

Pharmacists in Kansas can prescribe emergency opioid antagonists to:

1. **People at risk of an overdose**
2. **Family or friends who want to help**
3. **School nurses and first responders**

>>> If you are under 18 years old, a parent or guardian must give permission.

## What is an Emergency Opioid Antagonist (EOA)?

EOAs, such as **naloxone** or **nalmefene**, are life-saving medications that temporarily reverse the effects of an opioid emergency, including bringing back normal breathing. They can be safely given by anyone in an emergency, but 911 should still be called since the effects wear off.



## Medications

### Narcan (Naloxone)

- Availability: Over the counter and prescription
- Lasts 1-2 hours
- Side Effects: Nose irritation, opioid withdrawal symptoms\*



### Opvee (Nalmefene)

- Availability: Prescription only
- Lasts: 10+ hours
- Side Effects: Nose irritation, opioid withdrawal symptoms\*

### \*Opioid Withdrawal Symptoms:

nausea, sweating, anxiety, muscle pain, dilated pupils, restlessness, fast heart rate

