

FDA APPROVED

Naloxone Spray

Naloxone Can Save Lives!

Naloxone is a medication that can quickly reverse an overdose from either prescribed pain killers or illicit forms of opioids such as heroin and fentanyl. Naloxone is available in multiple forms, including intramuscular injection, auto-injection intramuscular, and nasal spray.

Perrigo Naloxone . National Library of Medicine NHI

Product description:

Naloxone HCl, 0.1mL,
4mg Nasal Spray

Features:

Two 4mg doses of
naloxone HCl nasal
spray

0.1mL intranasal spray
per unit

For use in the nose only

NDC#: 45802-811-84e



Naloxone Spray

Who should carry Naloxone?

NCAPDA recommends that everyone carry Naloxone with them at all times at home and in public. However, the following people are at higher risk of suffering from an opioid overdose and are especially encouraged to carry Naloxone:

Persons working as first responders

Persons working large events such as concerts, live theater, sporting, festivals

Persons working government agencies such as DMV, libraries, city parks, schools, county buildings

Persons in active addiction and their family and friends

Persons recently released from a residential treatment facility

Persons with opioid addiction who were recently released from jail or prison

Persons taking high dosage opioids for pain management

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When should I use Naloxone?

It is strongly recommended that Naloxone be administered to any person who shows signs of an opioid overdose. Naloxone is a benign medication and should be used whenever an opioid overdose is suspected. If the person is not overdosing on opioids or overdosing at all, Naloxone is still safe to use and will not affect the person. In California and most other states, Good Samaritan laws provide immunity to those who use Naloxone in good faith to reverse an overdose. When in doubt, don't be afraid to use it if overdose signs are present.

The DEA has encountered street drugs like fake pills, cocaine, heroin, etc., laced with fentanyl in recent years. Therefore, there is a possibility the person has opioids in their system, regardless of what substance the person ingested. Because of the prevalence of fentanyl in various substances, Naloxone should be used on anyone overdosing from any drug(s). As fentanyl is a highly potent opioid, 50 to 100 times more potent than morphine, overdoses can happen quickly, and it's essential to call 911 and administer Naloxone as promptly in the overdose episode as possible.

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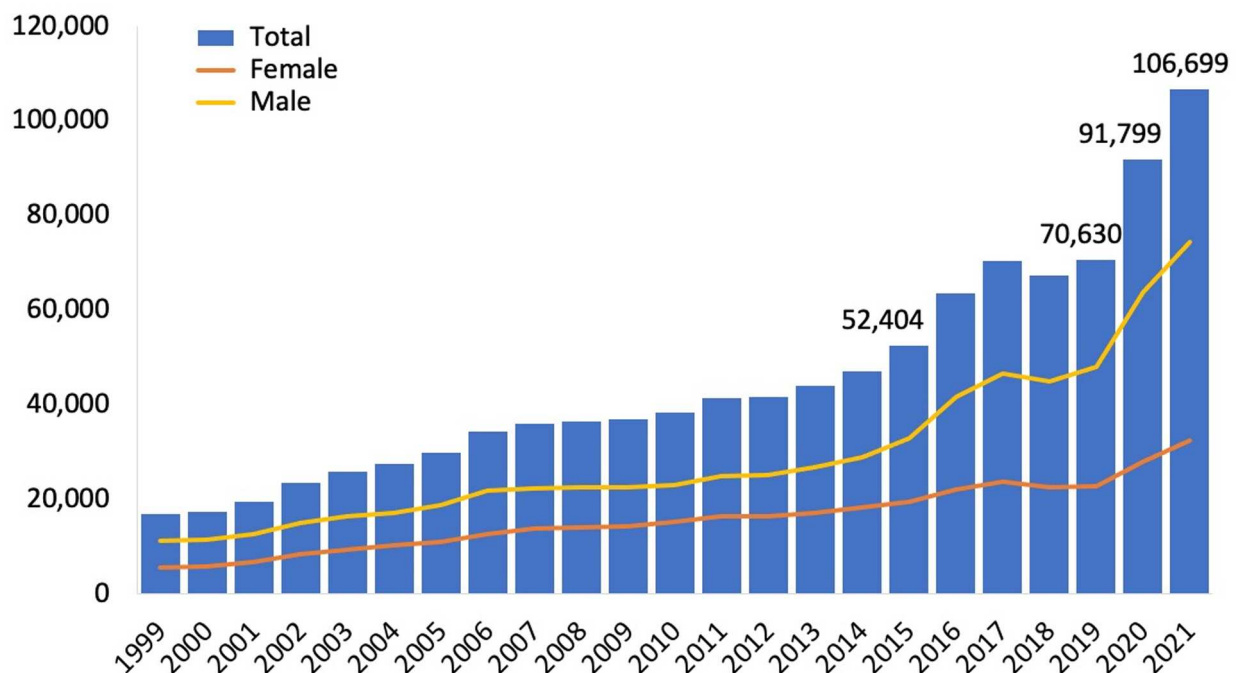


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Naloxone The figure below is a bar and line graph showing the total number of U.S. overdose deaths involving any opioid from 1999 to 2021. Any opioid includes prescription opioids (natural and semi-synthetic opioids and methadone), heroin, and synthetic opioids other than methadone (primarily fentanyl). Opioid-involved overdose deaths rose from 21,089 in 2010 to 47,600 in 2017 and remained steady through 2019. This was followed by a significant increase in 2020 with 68,630 reported deaths and again in 2021 with 80,411 reported overdose deaths. With deaths continuing to climb.

Figure 1. National Drug-Involved Overdose Deaths*, Number Among All Ages, by Gender, 1999-2021



Opioid reversal steps

Emergency Response for Opioid Overdose



nasal naloxone



1



Try to wake the person up

- Shake them and shout.
- If no response, grind your knuckles into their breast bone for 5 to 10 seconds.



2



Someone has overdosed.

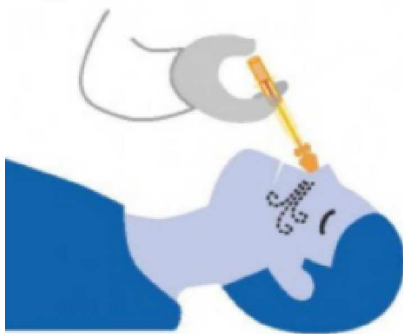
Someone isn't breathing.



Call 911

If you report an overdose, New York State law protects you and the overdosed person from being charged with drug possession, even if drugs were shared.

3



Administer nasal naloxone

- Spray half up each nostril.
- Repeat after 2 to 5 minutes if still not conscious.

4



Check for breathing

Give CPR if you have been trained, or do rescue breathing:

- Tilt the head back, open the mouth, and pinch the nose.
- Start with 2 breaths into the mouth. Then 1 breath every 5 seconds.
- Continue until help arrives.

5



Stay with the person

- Naloxone wears off in 30 to 90 minutes.
- When the person wakes up, explain what happened.

The person may overdose again when the Naloxone wears off. If this happens, administer another dose.