



Fishers Health Department

OVERDOSE EDUCATION AND NALOXONE DISTRIBUTION

Overdose Education and Naloxone Distribution

(OEND) Program

OEND programs reach out to people who are likely to experience or witness an opioid overdose. This program focuses on working with people who use drugs and their social networks.

Fishers Health Department has an OEND program to help those struggling with substance use disorder. If you or something you know is struggling with substance use disorder please contact the Fishers Health Department.

ENROLL TODAY!



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<https://fishersin.viewpointcloud.com/categories/1091>



@FishersHealth



@FishersHealthDept

ABOUT NARCAN

During an opioid overdose, opioids can slow breathing to the point of death. Naloxone (also known as Narcan) blocks the opioids and restores normal breathing when used on someone who has overdosed. It is safe, easy to administer, and has no potential for abuse. Narcan is essentially an opioid overdose rescue kit. The Fishers Health Department provides the nasal spray Narcan kit.

WE PROVIDE

- A 20 minutes education session on how to use the kit.
- FREE Narcan kit(s).

TOPICS COVERED IN TRAINING

- How to prevent and recognize an opioid overdose.
- What to do if one occurs.
- The importance of calling 9-1-1.
- How to administer the nasal Narcan.

**Learn how to recognize an
opioid overdose and where to
find help.**

Share Facts

FACT # 1

FACT: Research has shown that naloxone does not lead to more drug use or riskier drug use[1]. In fact, some studies have shown that naloxone results in a decreased use of opioids[2]. Naloxone also causes opioid withdrawal symptoms, which is an effective abuse-deterrent.

FACT # 3

FACT: One of the most common side effects of naloxone administration in patients is confusion and disorientation[4]. It is rare for someone to wake up from an overdose and become combative[5]. This is especially rare if naloxone is administered by someone they know and trust.

FACT # 5

FACT: Every medical and emergency service has an associated cost. Substance use disorder is a recognized health condition that deserves attention. Opioid overdose continues to be a major public health problem in the United States. In 2017, more than 72,000 Americans died from a drug overdose[6]. Many of these deaths could have been prevented by naloxone.

FACT # 2

FACT: There is no evidence to support that naloxone prevents substance users from entering a treatment program[3]. In fact, the near-death experience often serves as a catalyst to seeking treatment and maintaining recovery.

FACT # 4

FACT: The Indiana State Health Commissioner issued a standing order in 2016 that allows anyone to go directly to a pharmacy and purchase naloxone without having to obtain a prescription from their doctor.

FACT # 6

FACT: Research has shown that the majority of overdose patients do not have repeated overdose events[7]. Even so, public health officials believe that every life is worth saving, even if that requires repeated administration of naloxone to the same patient.

SOURCE

1. Jones, J. D., et al. "No Evidence of Compensatory Drug Use Risk Behavior among Heroin Users after Receiving Take-Home Naloxone." *Addictive Behaviors*, vol. 71, 2017, pp. 104-106.
2. Wagner, K. D., et al. "Evaluation of an Overdose Prevention and Response Training Programme for Injection Drug Users in the Skid Row Area of Los Angeles, CA." *International Journal of Drug Policy*, vol. 21, no. 3, 2010, pp. 186-193.
3. Bazazi, A.R. et al. "Preventing Opiate Overdose Deaths: Examining Objections to Take-Home Naloxone." *Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved*, vol. 21, no. 4, 2010.
4. Buajordet, I., et al. "Adverse Events after Naloxone Treatment of Episodes of Suspected Acute Opioid Overdose." *European Journal of Emergency Medicine*, vol. 11, no. 1, 2004, pp. 19-23.
5. Fisher, R., et al. "Police Officers Can Safely and Effectively Administer Intranasal Naloxone." *Prehospital Emergency Care*, vol. 20, no. 6, 2016, pp. 675-680.
6. Ahmad, F.B., et al. "Provisional Drug Overdose Death Counts." National Center for Health Statistics, 2018.
7. Sullivan, C. T. "Opioid Prescribing After Nonfatal Overdose and Association with Repeated Overdose." *Annals of Internal Medicine*, vol. 165, no. 5, June 2016, p. 376.