

OVERDOSE

If you think someone has overdosed on an opioid:

- Call emergency responders (911).
- Use naloxone (e.g., Narcan®, Kloxxado®) or nalmefene (e.g., Opvee®). These products are available as nasal sprays.
- Work to ensure that the person remains awake and breathing.



Something to try:

Community resources:

My provider's name:



IndianaSBIRT.org



Thinking About Making a Change?

OPIOID MEDICATIONS



INFORMATION ABOUT OPIOID MEDICATIONS

Don't Borrow or Share

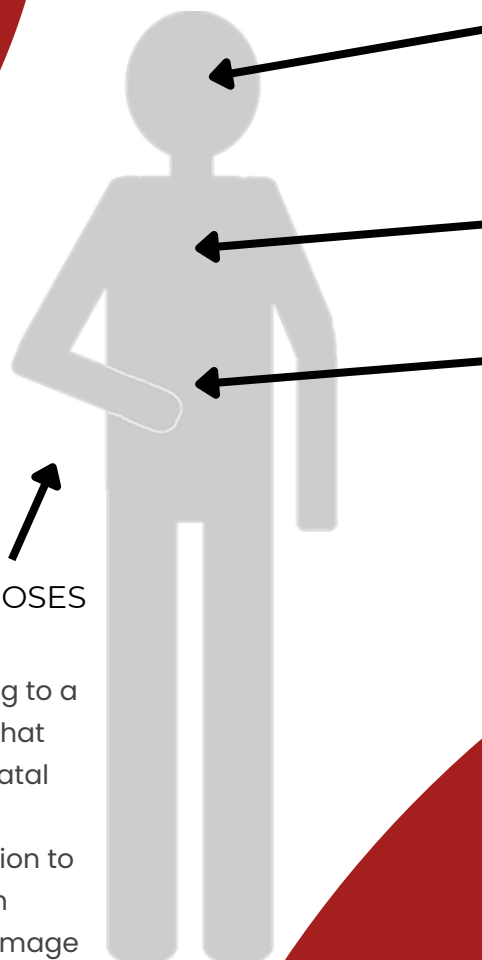
- Not all opioid medications have the same amount of medicine in each pill or dose.
- Pills may look the same or similar but could contain different substances.

Questions to Consider

- Am I taking my own medicine?
- Am I taking the medicine the way it was prescribed?
- Am I running out of pills before my prescription can be refilled?

Common Prescribed Uses

- Pain relief
- Cough suppressant
- Insomnia
- However, an overdose can be fatal.



HEAD AND MIND

- Headache
- Dizziness
- Sleepiness or sleep problems

HEART

- Slower heart rate
- Low blood pressure

GUT

- Nausea
- Vomiting

AT HIGH DOSES

- Slowed breathing to a degree that can be fatal
- Oxygen deprivation to the brain
- Brain damage
- Death (overdose)

ADDICTION

- Opioids, even those that are prescribed to you, can be addictive

WHAT ARE SIGNS OF AN OPIOID OVERDOSE?

- **Unconsciousness** or inability to be awoken
- **Slowed breathing** (may appear to be difficulty breathing)
- **Small pupils**, especially if they don't react to light
- **Discolored skin** (can appear purple), often around lips or nails

Sources Include

nida.nih.gov

(List is not comprehensive)