

Narcan/Naloxone Training

The Fontaine Center



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University Health Center

Student Affairs

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Goals

Participants will:

1. Identify potential signs of an overdose.
2. Identify how naloxone works in an overdose situation.
3. Learn about the Georgia Amnesty Law and UGA campus Responsible Action Protocol.
4. Increase awareness for support services at UGA related to substance use.

Why have this discussion?

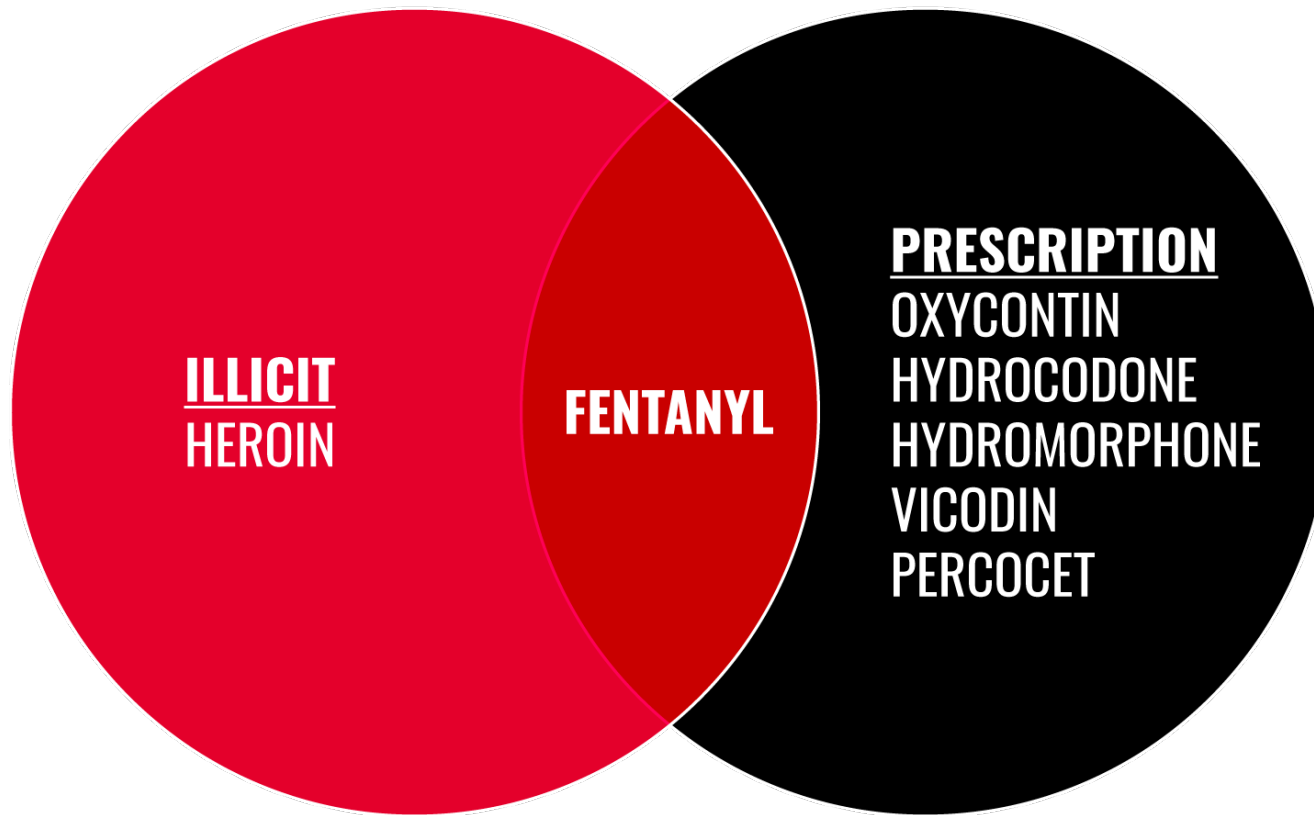
- Helps prevent opioid-related overdose death in the community.
- To empower students to make their own community safer.

While the majority of the UGA community does not consume alcohol or other recreational substances, opioid overdoses can occur under a number of different circumstances. Naloxone is available in the case of an emergency similar to Stop the Bleed Kits or AEDs on campus.

Saving a life is the number one priority during an overdose.

Overview of Opioids

- **Opioids** are highly addictive medications that are primarily used medically for short-term pain relief.



The Georgia Department of Public Health (DPH) continues to receive reports of increased overdoses (OD) caused by drugs mixed with fentanyl since March 2021.

While fentanyl can be added to any substance,

it is commonly found in:

- Capsules or tablets (like counterfeit pills that resemble Adderall, Vyvanse, or Xanax)
- Powders like cocaine
- And many more...

A Few Counterfeit Pill Examples Found By the DEA

According to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), nearly half of all counterfeit pills tested contained a lethal dose of fentanyl.

Assume that any pill or drug not purchased directly from a pharmacy could contain fentanyl.



Source: Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)

Oxycodone

Street names include: 30s, M30s, oxy, kickers, 40s, 512s, blues



Source: Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)

Xanax

Street names include: bars, benzos, bricks, ladders, sticks, xanies, zanbars, z-bars



Source: Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)

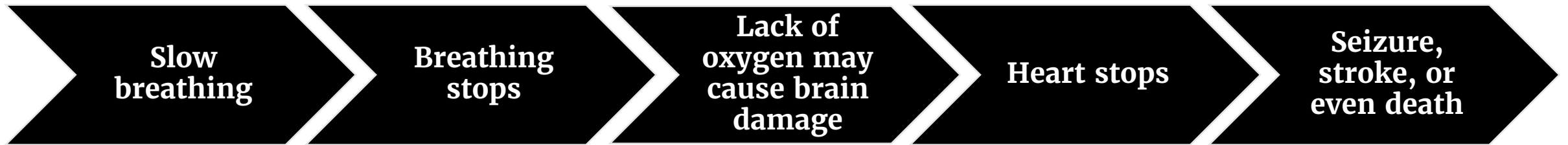
Amphetamine

Prescribed as: Adderall, Ritalin, Concerta, Dexedrine, Focalin, Metadate and Methylin.

What is an overdose:

- An opioid overdose occurs when opioids overwhelm receptors in the brain
 - Respiration is suppressed
 - Person may stop breathing
- Overdose usually occurs over 1–3 hours
- Can be caused by:
 - Taking more opioids than prescribed
 - Combining opioids with other depressants, such as alcohol
 - Taking more opioids than one can tolerate
 - Consuming drugs that are adulterated with fentanyl (pills, cocaine, etc.)

How does an overdose work:



Narcan®/Naloxone



Onset of action is about 2-3 minutes

Duration of action is 30-120 minutes depending on method of administration

It only reverses overdoses caused by opioids

May be used with children and pregnant women

Some kit directions recommend a second dose be administered after 2-3 minutes if the person remains unresponsive

Who is recommended to have access to Naloxone?

Chronic opioid user

If someone in the family or organization is a chronic opioid user

Anywhere where someone is using a substance that might be adulterated with a substance like fentanyl.

All of the above



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I-C-A-R-E

Responding to an overdose using **I-C-A-R-E**

Identify an overdose

Call 911 for medical attention

Administer naloxone

Reassure person as they wake up

Encourage use of support services

Identify an overdose

Due to the unpredictability of fentanyl, there is no foolproof way to eliminate the risk of overdose.

- **UNRESPONSIVE**
- **SHALLOW or NO BREATHING**
- **BLUE or GRAY LIPS/FINGERTIPS**
- **GURGLING, HEAVY WHEEZING
or SNORING SOUNDS**
- **FALLING ASLEEP or
EXTREME DROWSINESS**

Potential Risk Factors for Overdose:

1. Mixing substances
2. Underlying
medical conditions
3. Shifts in tolerance
4. Using alone



Call 911 for Medical Attention

- If more than 1 person capable of assisting, 1 person can call 911 while the other moves to the next step.
- **It is important to call for medical attention.**
 - Medical emergency may be unrelated to opioid use or naloxone may not work.
 - Withdrawal can trigger other underlying medical conditions.
 - Half life of opioids is longer than naloxone. May require additional medical attention 30 mins. after naloxone is administered.
 - In rare instances side effects can include:
 - Cardiovascular instability
 - Seizures

**Stay. Get Help.
Medical Amnesty...**

Georgia State Medical Amnesty

The caller and the victim cannot be arrested, charged or prosecuted when you call 911 for medical assistance at the scene of a suspected drug overdose if law enforcement arrives and finds personal use amounts of drugs and drug paraphernalia.

The caller and victim must remain at the scene until medical assistance arrives for immunity to apply.

Law enforcement and EMTs carry naloxone at UGA and in Athens. If you call 911 to respond to an overdose scene, the first responders may be equipped with naloxone and able to administer an additional dose if needed. Please call 911 for medical attention when administering naloxone.

The UGA Responsible Action Protocol applies to students who seek assistance or medical treatment for another student experiencing or believed to be experiencing an alcohol or drug related overdose. The protocol also applies to students who are experiencing an alcohol or drug related overdose and seek assistance or medical treatment on their own behalf or are the subject of such a request.

Administer

- Administer the naloxone according to the ONEbox video and/or instructions on the nasal spray kit.
- Note on dosage amounts:
 - **Naloxone boxes at UGA provide one dose of 8mg**
 - Law enforcement and EMTs carry naloxone in Athens. If you call 911 to respond to an overdose scene, the first responders may be equipped with naloxone and able to administer an additional dose if needed. Please call 911 before administering.
 - Some naloxone kits found in the community could provide two doses of 2mg or 4mg instead

What to Look For: Kit directions will often advise that if there is no response after two to three minutes administer a second dose of naloxone.

Reassure

- As the person is waking up, they may have opioid withdrawal symptoms including chills, nausea, temporary hearing loss, headache, and muscle aches.
- They may not remember what happened and may be scared, nervous, restless, or have difficulty hearing.
- Try to **keep them calm until medical help arrives.**
- If you administer Naloxone, using the following language and giving them some space can help the individual as they wake up.

Welcome Back.

My name is -----
and I just had to give you
Narcan.

I am sorry you
don't feel good.

I've got you.

I am glad you're
alive.

Encourage Use of Support Services

University Health Center

706-542-1162 <https://healthcenter.uga.edu/>

The Fontaine Center

706-542-8690 <https://healthpromotion.uga.edu/fontaine-center/>

CAPS – Counseling and Psychiatric Services

706-542-2273 www.uhs.uga.edu/caps

Student Care and Outreach

Dean of Students Office, Tate

706-542-7774 sco@uga.edu



Free Support Services at The Fontaine Center

- **Alcohol and Other Substance Counseling (no out of pocket costs for students)**
- **Alcohol and Other Substance Consultations**
 - Looking to reduce substance use
 - Worried about a friend's use
 - Discuss strategies to stay safe in an environment where substances are present
- **Collegiate Recovery Community**
 - Supportive community for students in recovery from substance use disorders or eating disorders
 - Social events, recovery meetings, and more
- **Collaborate with PCP for medical care/substance withdrawal consultations**
- **Referrals to treatment & community counseling**
- **Family/Faculty/Staff/Peer consultations & support**
- **Assist with transition back into university**

Students can call 706-542-8690 to schedule or walk-in during business hours (M-F 8am-Noon, 1pm-5pm)

Additional Campus Resources

Christie Campus Health

University System of Georgia Partnership that provides students with:

24/7 access to counselors and mental health resources

No-cost telehealth and in-person treatment sessions

To schedule, call the 24/7 support line: 1-833-910-3371

ASPIRE Clinic (College of Family & Consumer Sciences)

- <https://www.aspireclinic.org/>
- 706-542-4486

Center for Counseling & Personal Evaluation (Mary Frances Early College of Education)

- <https://coe.uga.edu/directory/counseling-and-personal-evaluation>
- 706-542-8508

Psychology Clinic (Franklin College of Arts & Sciences)

- <https://psychology.uga.edu/clinic-information>
- 706-542-1173



Let's Practice!

While at a party, you see someone who is asleep on the couch. You try to wake them but they are unresponsive and you notice they are making wheezing sounds as they breathe. Someone mentions that they had been consuming cocaine and you are worried.

With the people around you, discuss:

- What would you want to look for to identify if this person is having an opioid overdose?
- What next steps would you want to take?
- What would you say to reassure this person as they are waking up?

Remember: ICARE

- Identify overdose
- Call for help
- Administer naloxone
- Reassure as they wake up
- Encourage use of support services



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Afterwards...

- Scan QR code on the Naloxone box:
 - Allows for confidential notification to restock a used Naloxone box on campus.
 - Provides confidential feedback to support the success of the program (these questions are optional).
 - To provide follow-up support (if requested) to the person who administered naloxone.



Support Services with The Fontaine Center at the University Health Center 706-542-8690

For questions or more information about how you or someone you know can stay safe, please contact The Fontaine Center at 706-542-8690 to speak with a trained team member. All consultations are free and confidential.

To request an in-person training or substance use prevention program: visit <https://healthcenter.uga.edu/programrequest/>

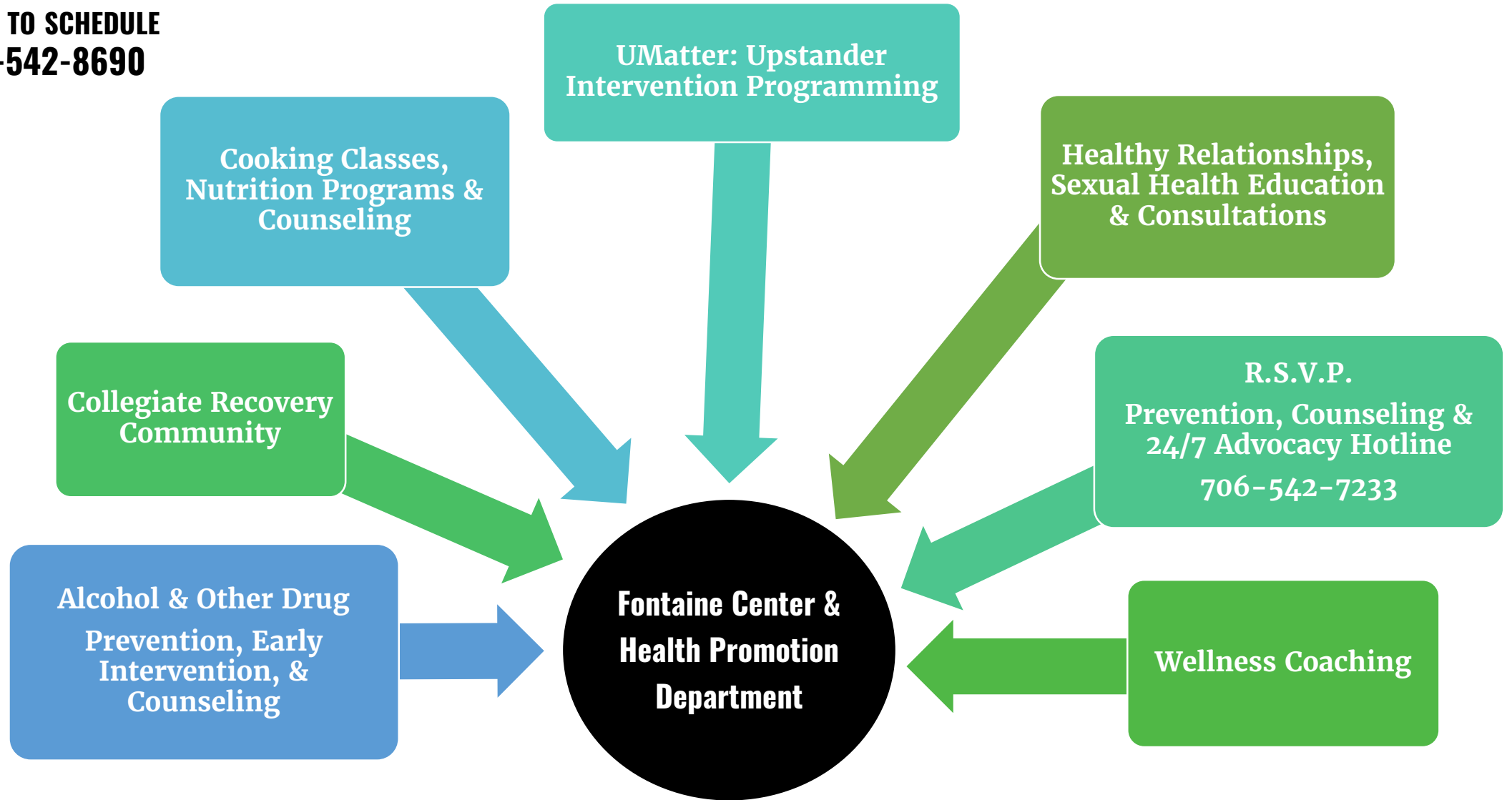
**Substance Use
Prevention, Early
Intervention
& Counseling**

**Collegiate
Recovery Center**

**Interpersonal
Violence Prevention,
Advocacy Services
& Trauma
Counseling**

**Health Promotion
Department**
Wellness Coaching,
cooking classes, nutrition
counseling & more

**No Cost & CONFIDENTIAL
SERVICES AVAILABLE
CALL TO SCHEDULE
706-542-8690**



The Collegiate Recovery Community (CRC) at UGA

- A sense of community among CRC members
- Provide academic support
- A community of accountability
- Participate in philanthropic initiatives
- Attend weekly CRC meetings designed to support personal, professional, and educational growth
- Host weekly Got Recovery meetings open to all

