Sample Prescription

Date

Patient Name

Date of Birth

Patient Address

City, state, ZIP code

℞

Naloxone Nasal Spray 4 mg #1 (Two-pack)

For suspected opioid overdose, spray in each nostril. Repeat after 3 minutes if no reaction.

Refills _____

Prescriber Signature

Prescriber Name

Prescriber Address

City, state, ZIP code

Prescriber Phone Number

Counseling Patients on the Need for Naloxone

Starting the Conversation

Patients might be unaware of their risk for overdose.

It's important to emphasize that opioids carry risks, and that the patient is not being targeted or singled out.

Sample Language

- "Opioids can sometimes slow or even stop your breathing. Because you are taking [an opioid and CNS depressant/a high dose of opioid/etc.], there is a risk that this could happen to you. Would you mind if I talk to you about naloxone, an antidote which could save your life if this does happen?"
- "Because you are taking an [an opioid and CNS depressant/a high dose of opioid/etc.],] you may be at risk for a severe breathing emergency. For this reason, we recommend that you get naloxone, a medication to reverse that problem, just in case it happens. Is it OK to give you a prescription for naloxone today?"
- "Naloxone is the antidote to opioids—to be used if there is a bad reaction where you can't be woken up."
- "Naloxone is for opioid medications like an epinephrine pen is for someone with an allergy."

Ask what the patient knows about naloxone.

Ask open ended questions, such as "What kind of concerns do you have?" and "What questions do you have about this medicine?"

Encourage the patient to discuss naloxone with a family member or friend to make sure that this person will be ready to administer naloxone if the need arises.

Naloxone

What is it?

Naloxone (for example, Narcan®) is a medication that stops overdose caused by opioid pain medication, fentanyl, methadone, or heroin. It is not an opioid and will not have an effect on someone who has not taken opioids.

Responding to an Overdose with Naloxone

1 Check for signs of overdose:

- Won't wake up or respond to yelling or when you rub your knuckles hard on their chest bone
- Slow or no breathing
- Pale, ashy skin
- Blue lips or fingernails
- Gurgling, gasping, or snoring
- Vomiting

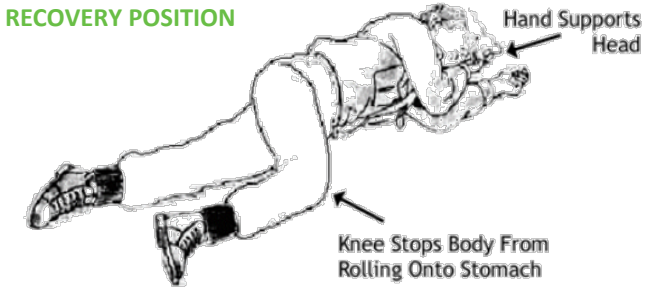
2 Give naloxone

- Remove naloxone nasal spray from package.
- Hold the nasal spray with thumb on the bottom of the plunger, and first and middle fingers on either side of the nozzle.
- Tilt the person's head back and support under the neck with your hand. Insert the tip of the nozzle into either nostril until your fingers on the sides of the nozzle are against the bottom of the person's nose.
- Press the plunger to release the spray into the person's nose.
- Give rescue breaths: tilt the person's head back, pinch their nose, give a full breath every 5 seconds
- **If there's no reaction within 3 minutes, give another dose of naloxone.**



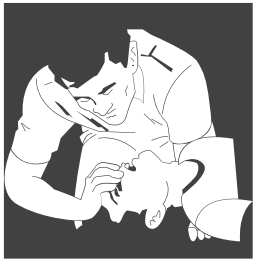
3 Call 911

- All you have to say is, "Someone is unresponsive and not breathing."
- Give a clear address/location.
- It is **critical to call** emergency medical services immediately.
- If you need to leave the person, put them in the **recovery position** (see picture).



4 Give rescue breaths or chest compressions

- Follow 911 dispatcher instructions



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