

Suspect an Opioid Poisoning?

Remember SAVE ME to Save a Life



Nishnawbe
Aski Nation
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Stimulate

**Shout their name.
Try to wake them.
Unresponsive? Call 911/NAPS**



Airway

**Put on your gloves.
Open the airway.**



Ventilate

**Using your CPR mask,
deliver 1 breath every 5 seconds.
Do this 5 times.**



Evaluate

Are these steps working?
Is the person waking up?



Medication

**If they are not waking up,
deliver 1 dose of Naloxone.**



Evaluate & Support

Breathing: Put in recovery position.
Not Breathing: Do CPR for 2-3 minutes.
If no response, deliver another dose of Naloxone and continue CPR.

For more information contact your
NAN Community Wellness Training Team at training@nancrisisteam.ca.

Signs of Opioid Overdose

CALL 911 or the emergency response number in your community.

The Good Samaritan Drug Overdose Act can protect people from arrest for simple possession.

Tell the Attendant: Person is not responsive and not breathing.

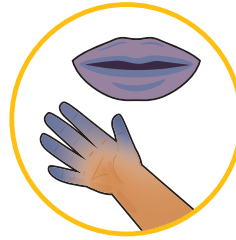


Not moving
and can't
be woken



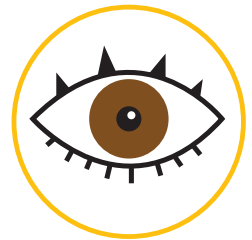
Choking, gurgling
sounds or snoring

Slow or not
breathing



Blue/grey lips
and nails

Cold or
clammy skin



Tiny pupils

How to Use Nasal Naloxone

Naloxone is an antidote to opioid overdose. Taking too much of opioid drugs (like morphine, oxycodone, methadone, heroin, or fentanyl) can slow down or stop breathing. Naloxone may restore normal breathing and consciousness within 1 to 5 minutes of injection. Giving naloxone and rescue breathing can prevent death or brain damage from lack of oxygen during an opioid overdose.



Peel package open.
Avoid touching the tip.
Do not press until
ready to give Naloxone.



Place the tip
in the nostril.



Press firmly.
Dispose of used
naloxone spray safely.