

KUNHI-YO WORKSHOP

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE DANGERS AND RISK OF SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS/NALOXONE ADMINISTRATION TRAINING

Oneida Behavioral Health Tribal Opioid Response

Oneida Behavioral Health
(920) 490-3790



WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT
of HEALTH SERVICES

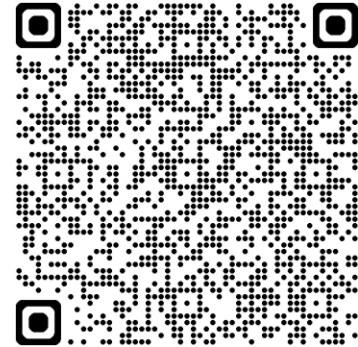
Division of Care and Treatment Services

REGISTRATION AND PRE-TEST

FREE INFORMATION AND NALOXONE TRAINING

SCAN HERE TO ACCESS
INFORMATION FOR NARCAN &
ONEIDA BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES

[Click here to take the Narcan pre-test and register](#)



TRAINING OVERVIEW

HARM REDUCTION AND PREVENTION

- A. What is an opioid?
- B. Recognizing an opioid overdose
- C. Responding to an opioid overdose
- D. Oneida Behavioral Health Substance Abuse Services

SECTION A

WHAT IS AN OPIOID?

SECTION A -VIDEO

WHAT IS AN OPIOID?



Synthetic opioids and their risks

OPIOIDS

An opioid is any drug that contains opium (or its derivative).

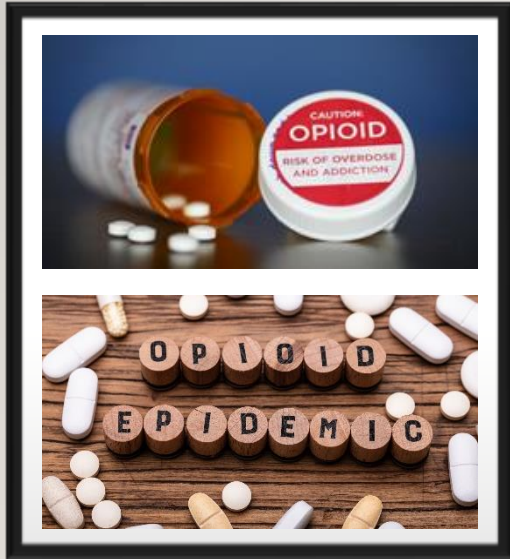


Opioids can be:

- Natural or synthetic.
- Prescription medications or illegal drugs.
- Pills, capsules, powder, dermal patches, or liquid.
- Swallowed, smoked, snorted, or injected.



ABOUT OPIOIDS



- Opioids:
 - Manage pain, suppress coughs, and treat opioid use disorder (addictions).
 - Cause feelings of euphoria, contentment, and/or detachment.
 - Have effects lasting from 3 to 24 hours.
- **In excessive amounts, opioids can suppress a person's ability to breathe.**

EXAMPLES OF PRESCRIPTION OPIOIDS

Generic Name	Brand Name
Oxycodone	Oxycontin [®] , Percocet [®] , Roxicodone [®]
Oxymorphone	Opana [®]
Hydrocodone	Vicodin [®] , Lorcet [®] , Zohydro [®] , Zortab [®]
Hydromorphone	Dilaudid [®]
Morphine	
Meperidene	Demerol [®]
Codeine	Tylenol [®] 3 & 4
Buprenorphine	Suboxone [®] , Subutex [®] , Zubsolv [®]
Methadone	
Fentanyl	Duragesic [®]

EXAMPLES OF ILLICIT OPIOIDS

- Heroin
- Non-pharmaceutical fentanyl (Illicitly produced, synthetic drug)
 - Pill form packaged to look like prescription medications
 - Powder form looks similar to heroin
 - May be hundreds of times more potent than heroin
 - Fentanyl and Heroin can seep thru your skin
- **Fentanyl can be extremely deadly!**



MORE EXAMPLES OF ILLICIT OPIOIDS



 **LOS ANGELES SCHOOL POLICE**
(213) 625-6631

 Rainbow Fentanyl

**SEE SOMETHING
SAY SOMETHING**

WARNING: This is **NOT** Halloween candy

Parents and students need to be aware of Rainbow Fentanyl Pills and other marijuana and drug-laced edibles disguised as candy and commonly used snacks.

For emergencies, dial 911

ONE PILL CAN KILL

For more information visit www.DEA.gov/onepill

LASPD.COM

 Ecstasy

 Nerds Rope





LEATHAL AND DEADLY



LETHAL DOSE





NITAZENES: ISO DOPE

THE DEADLIEST DRUG YOU'VE NEVER HEARD OF



Nitazenes

PAUSE: LECTURE AND DISCUSSION

- Any questions?

SECTION B
RECOGNIZING AN OPIOID
OVERDOSE

WHAT IS AN OPIOID OVERDOSE?

An opioid overdose happens when a **toxic** amount of an opioid – alone, or mixed with other drugs, and/or substances – overwhelms the body's ability to handle it.

Types of opioid overdose?

Many opioid-related overdoses result from **mixing** prescription painkillers or heroin with benzodiazepines (benzos), cocaine, and/or alcohol.



SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OPIOID OVERDOSE

- Unresponsive/unconscious
- Breathing slow, shallow, or not at all
- Pulse slow or erratic
- Loud snoring or gurgling noises
- Body very limp
- Skin pale/gray, clammy
- Lips/fingertips/feet blue(ish)



OVERDOSE IMPACTS ON THE BODY



- Respiratory failure



- Lack of oxygen in the blood



- Vital organs fail (heart, brain)



- Unconsciousness, coma, death

PAUSE: LECTURE AND DISCUSSION

- Any questions?

A rectangular sign with a black frame and a white background is mounted on a dark gray wall. The sign contains the text 'SECTION C RESPONDING TO AN OPIOID OVERDOSE' in a bold, black, sans-serif font. Below the sign, a wooden floor with light brown planks is visible.

**SECTION C
RESPONDING TO AN
OPIOID OVERDOSE**



CALL 911

Get emergency medical help for someone experiencing an overdose!

Why?

- Naloxone is only temporary.
- Person may have complications or other health problems.
- It may be a non-opioid overdose situation.





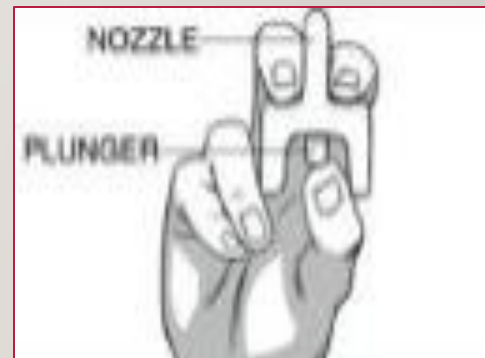
NARCAN[®] NASAL SPRAY



Remove NARCAN[®] nasal spray from box. Peel back tab with circle to open.



Hold NARCAN[®] nasal spray with your thumb on the bottom of the plunger and your first and middle fingers on either side of the nozzle.



RESPONDING TO AN OPIOID OVERDOSE SCAREME



Stimulate “Shake and Wake”



Communicate with 911, surveillance, security



Air way -Swipe



Rescue- Narcan, CPR, recovery position



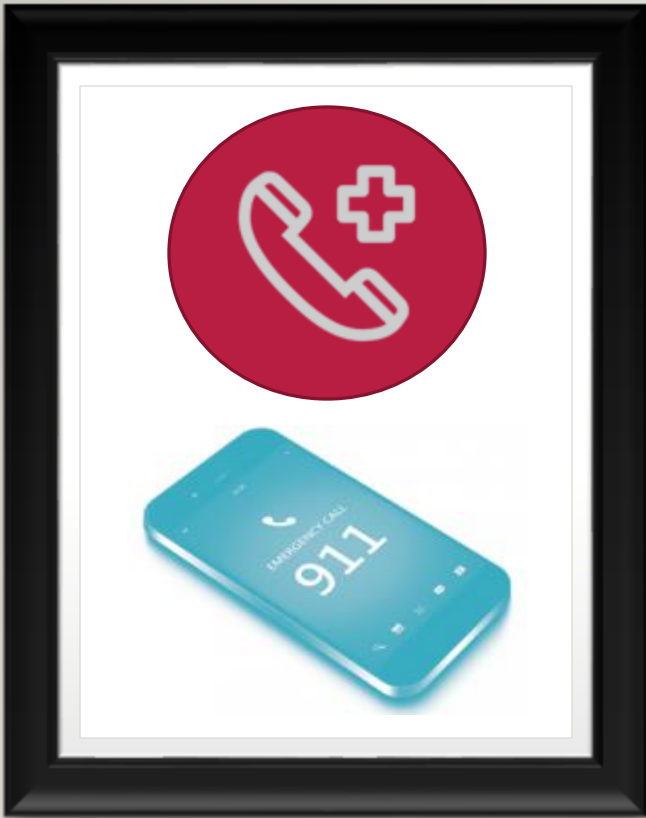
Evaluate



Medicine-Nasal spray (Narcan)



Evaluate



CALL 911: WHAT TO SAY

Tell 911 operator:

- Where you are
- What you observed (example: person is turning blue, won't wake up)

Tell emergency responder onsite:

- Drugs/substances the person used
- Naloxone administered – how much and when

WHAT IS NALOXONE?

Naloxone is a medicine that reverses opioid overdose by restoring breathing.





SHAKE AND WAKE

Noise

Shake the person's shoulders and yell: "Are you all right? Wake Up!"

Pain

Do a sternum rub: Make a fist and rub your knuckles firmly up and down the breastbone.



WHAT IS NALOXONE?

Naloxone is a medicine that reverses opioid overdose by restoring breathing.



“Narcan Nasal Spray”

<https://youtu.be/VNjgrRNMfKM>



ABOUT NALOXONE

- Delivery: intramuscular, intranasal, or intravenous
- Wears off in 30-90 minutes
- Safe for children, pregnant women, and pets
- No significant side effects
- No potential for misuse or getting high
- Only effective in reversing **opioid** overdoses
- No effect on someone who hasn't taken opioids



NALOXONE STORAGE (ALL FORMS)

- Store in original package at room temperature; 60° - 80° (avoid extreme temperatures)
- Avoid exposure to light
- Keep naloxone easily accessible in case of emergency





NARCAN® NASAL SPRAY

3. Tilt person's head back and support person under neck.
4. Gently insert tip of nozzle into a nostril until your fingers on either side of the nozzle are against the bottom of the nose.
5. Press plunger firmly to administer.



PAUSE: LECTURE AND DISCUSSION

- Any questions?



NARCAN[®] NASAL SPRAY

-
6. Allow 2 to 3 minutes for the naloxone to work. Continue resuscitation as necessary.
 7. If breathing is not restored after 2 or 3 minutes, give **another dose** of naloxone. Continue resuscitation as necessary.
 8. **Stay** with the person and provide care as directed until medical help arrives.

FENTANYL AND XYLAZINE TEST STRIPS

Cook County Department of Public Health

How to use a fentanyl test strip

What do I need?

- ✓ 1 shot glass, half-filled with water



You can use any small container. Little ketchup cups work well! Whatever container you use, only use about a half (1/2) a shot glass of water (15mL).

If you are testing a stimulant (like meth, cocaine, or MDMA) use a full shot glass of water instead.

- ✓ fentanyl test strip



- ✓ very small amount of powder to test

about the size of a match head or half a grain of rice

about this much!



How do I use the strip?

- 1 Put the powder in the glass of water and swirl it until it is completely dissolved. (If you want to test something that isn't a powder, crush it first.)
- 2 Hold the solid blue end of the test strip and dip the other end in the water.
- 3 Hold the strip in the water for about ten seconds. You will know it's ready because the water will be sucked up into the white part of the strip.
- 4 Take the strip out of the water and wait sixty (60) seconds.
- 5 Use a bright light to look at the strip and count how many red lines there are. Even very light red lines count!



TWO (2) red lines means... **NO**, there is no fentanyl



ONE (1) red line means... **YES**, there is fentanyl

No drug is completely safe. Make sure someone is with you who can give naloxone (Narcan) or call for help if you need it.

- 6 Make sure you check the strip within ten minutes of doing the test. Throw the strip away when you are done.



1 line
Fentanyl

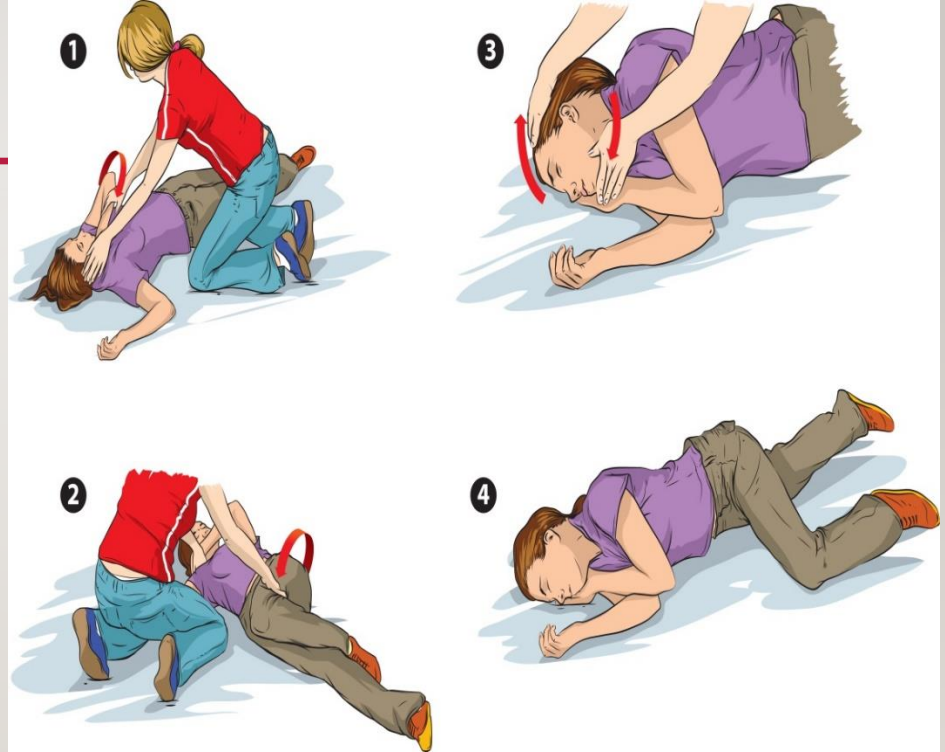
2 lines
No fentanyl





RECOVERY POSITION

- Face and body turned to the left side
- Hand supports head
- Bent knee supports body





CARE FOR THE PERSON

After receiving naloxone, a person may:

- Feel physically ill or vomit.
- Feel withdrawal symptoms (unpleasant but not life-threatening).
- Become agitated and upset.
- Have a seizure (this is rare).
- Overdose again.



CARE FOR THE PERSON

- **Stay** with the person until medical help arrives.
- Put the person in the **recovery position**.
- Keep the person **calm**.
- Encourage the person **not** to take more opioids.
- If overdose happens again, give another dose of naloxone.



A rectangular sign with a black frame and a white background is mounted on a dark gray wall. The sign contains the text "SECTION D" and "RESOURCES" in a bold, sans-serif font. Below the wall, a wooden floor with light-colored planks is visible.

SECTION D
RESOURCES

[Click here to take the Narcan post-test](#)

- Post-test
- After the training Scan here to access post test



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Wisconsin Department of Health Services

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/opioids/index.htm>

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/opioids/naloxone-faq.htm>

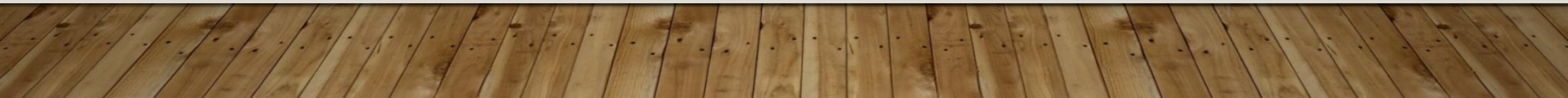
<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/opioids/narcan-direct.htm>

Harm Reduction Coalition

<https://harmreduction.org/?s=overdose+prevention+best+practices>

Prescribetoprevent.org

<https://prescribetoprevent.org/>



RESOURCES

- **Synthetic opioids and their risks**
- [YouTube](#)
- Wisconsin Literacy
- [Synthetic opioids and their risks \(youtube.com\)](#)
- [NARCAN® Nasal Spray 4mg Instructions for Use \(youtube.com\)](#)
- [Nitazenes: The DEADLIEST Drug You've NEVER Heard Of \(youtube.com\)](#)

Any Questions?



YAW^KO!

CONTACT



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(920) 490-3790