

ARE YOU...

- **Concerned** about a friend or family member that is abusing heroin or prescription painkillers ?
- **Interested** in learning about how to administer naloxone to save the life of a person experiencing an opioid overdose emergency?

Then you should consider attending a **REVIVE!** Training Event!

REVIVE! is Virginia's naloxone distribution program. Initiated in response to the increase in opioid overdose deaths in Virginia, **REVIVE!** trains individuals to administer naloxone to an individual experiencing an opioid overdose emergency.

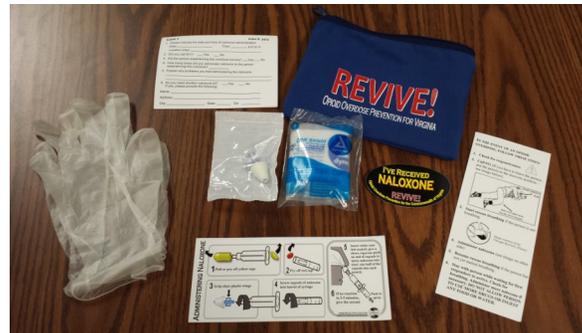
Naloxone will only reverse an overdose that is the result of opioids, which include heroin and prescription painkillers such as:

- Oxycodone (Oxycontin®)
- Hydrocodone (Vicodin®)
- Hydromorphone (Dilaudid®)
- Morphine

To find treatment for substance abuse in your area, call the SAMHSA Treatment Locator: 1-800-662-HELP (4357)

At the conclusion of your training, you will receive a **REVIVE!** kit, which has the supplies you need (except for the naloxone itself) to administer naloxone in case of an opioid overdose emergency, including:

- Latex gloves
- Rescue breathing mask
- Mucosal atomizer device
- Instruction card



FOR MORE INFORMATION:

REVIVE@dbhds.virginia.gov
(804)786-0464



A **REVIVE!** Training will be held in your area:

Location: _____

Date: _____

Time: _____



VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH & DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES
P.O. Box 1797
Richmond, VA 23218

HOW TO RECOGNIZE AN OPIOID OVERDOSE

Signs that someone is experiencing an opioid overdose emergency:

- Pale, clammy skin
- Breathing has become slow, infrequent or has stopped
- Deep snoring or gurgling
- Unresponsive to stimuli such as shouting or sternal rub
- Heart rate has slowed or stopped
- Blue lips and/or fingertips

RISK FACTORS THAT CAN MAKE A PERSON MORE PRONE TO AN OPIOID OVERDOSE

- Prior overdose
- Reduced tolerance of people who have stopped using due to abstinence, illness, treatment or incarceration
- Combining opioids with other drugs, including alcohol, stimulants such as cocaine or methamphetamine, or anti-anxiety medications
- Using alone
- Variations in strength and/or potency
- Medical conditions such as chronic lung disease or kidney or liver problems

ADMINISTERING NALOXONE

1. Check for responsiveness and administer initial rescue breathing



2. Call 911
3. Continue rescue breathing



4. Administer naloxone - see right
5. Resume rescue breathing
6. Assess and respond as appropriate



ADMINISTERING NALOXONE

