

AT RISK OF AN OPIOID OVERDOSE?



www.SDPDATF.org

San Diego Access & Crisis Line:

1-888-724-7240

TDD / TTY Dial 711

Free Assistance 7 days a week, 24 hours a day

211 San Diego

Dial **2-1-1**

NAMI SAN DIEGO

Download the App: **oscER San Diego**



SERVICES AVAILABLE:



Medication Assisted Treatment Programs:

Outpatient treatment of opioid addictions using prescription medications.



Residential Drug Treatment:

Non-institutional, non-medical living environment that provides treatment and rehabilitation services.



Outpatient Recovery Services:

Treatment provided in a non-residential setting; regular meetings from once a week to daily, depending on need.



Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Case Management:

Determining appropriate level of care for each individual.



Justice Programs:

Court-referred treatment programs.

How to Identify an Opioid Overdose



- The person won't wake up even if you shake them or say their name.
- Breathing slows or even stops.
- Lips and fingernails turn blue or grey.
- Skin gets pale, clammy.

In Case of Overdose:

1. Call 911 and give Naloxone

CA Health & Safety Code section § 11376.5 protects Good Samaritans from prosecution. Don't be afraid to call for help! If there's no reaction in 3 minutes, give a second dose of Naloxone.

2. Do rescue breathing or chest compressions

Follow 911 dispatcher instructions.

3. After Naloxone:

Stay with the person for at least 3 hours or until help arrives.

4. Follow up

Medical care is important!



What is Naloxone?

A life-saving medication that works to reverse an opioid overdose while having little to no effects on a person if opioids are not present in their system. *Naloxone* blocks opioid receptor sites, reversing the toxic effects of opioid overdose.

Where to Get Naloxone:

Naloxone can be purchased at a pharmacy without a prescription. Learn how to administer *Naloxone* and know where it's kept.

