

Community & Workplace Naloxone

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Learning Objectives



- Knowledge of Opioids
- Overdose Data
- Populations at risk
 - How does Coronavirus-19 impact substance use disorder?
- Knowledge of Naloxone
- Understanding Project D.A.W.N.
- Benefits of Project D.A.W.N.



What are Opioids?

General term used to classify pain relieving drugs.

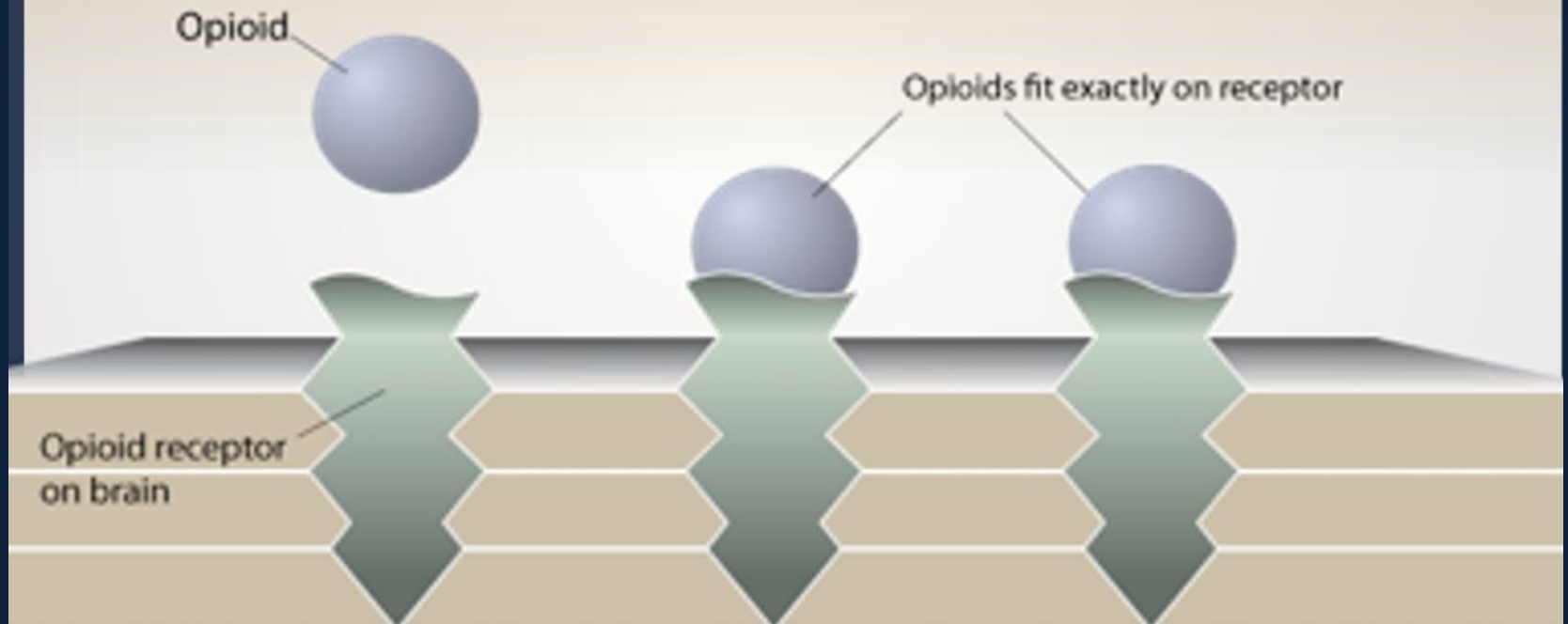
	Class	Manufactured	Origin	Examples
Opiate	Analgesics/Pain relievers	Organic/Natural	Opium/Poppy seeds	Morphine Codeine Heroin
Opioid	Analgesics/Pain relievers	Inorganic/Synthetic or Semi-Synthetic	Chemical compounds from laboratories	Fentanyl Carfentanil Prescription drugs: Methadone Oxycodone Hydrocodone Tramadol Buprenorphine



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What is an opioid overdose ?

The brain has many, many receptors for opioids. An overdose occurs when too much of any opioid, like heroin or Oxycontin, fits in too many receptors slowing and then stopping the breathing.



Source: Harmreduction.org



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Overdose Symptoms

- Labored, slow or stopped breathing
- Pin-point pupils (small in size)
- Lip color turns bluish-purple or grayish ash
- Skin is pale and clammy
- Lack of responsiveness to touch
- Slow or stopped pulse
- Loss of consciousness



Data

	Overdose Deaths
2018	
Nationwide	46,802
Ohio	3,764
2017	
Lake County	93



At Risk Populations

- Acute/Chronic users of pain relievers
- People who develop pain reliever dependence
- Heroin users
- People who experience a decreased tolerance level once released from:
 - Jail
 - Prison
 - Rehab or detox facilities



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How do opioids affect the workplace?

- 63.4% surveyed admitted to misusing a painkiller to relieve physical pain.
- 40% Forty percent of US workers report chronic or recurrent musculoskeletal pain.
- 15% of workers report pain most days or every day.
- Work-related back pain account for \$5.3 billion per year in lost work productivity.

(Shaw et al., 2020)



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How do opioids affect the workplace?

- Opioids:
 - Cause fatigue and inactivity to the point that muscles become weakened and endurance declines;
 - Increase the likelihood of developing sleep disturbances, either insomnia or excessive daytime sleepiness;
 - Lead to decreased breathing rate and death due to respiratory depression (overdose)

(2017 Ohio Safety Congress)



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Who is most at risk in Lake County?

According to data collected by the Lake County Overdose Fatality Review Committee in 2017 the following are most at risk:

- Age: 25-54
- Race: White
- Gender: Male
- Marital Status: Single
- Occupation: Labor, Construction, Maintenance, and Trade



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Impact from Coronavirus-19

CDC Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)

Mental Health, Substance Use, and Suicidal Ideation During the COVID-19 Pandemic — United States, June 24–30, 2020

Weekly / August 14, 2020 / 69(32);1049–1057

Mark É. Czeisler^{1,2}; Rashon I. Lane, MA³; Emiko Petrosky, MD³; Joshua F. Wiley, PhD¹; Aleta Christensen, MPH³; Rashid Njai, PhD³; Matthew D. Weaver, PhD^{1,4,5}; Rebecca Robbins, PhD^{4,5}; Elise R. Facer-Childs, PhD¹; Laura K. Barger, PhD^{4,5}; Charles A. Czeisler, MD, PhD^{1,4,5}; Mark E. Howard, MBBS, PhD^{1,2,6}; Shantha M.W. Rajaratnam, PhD^{1,4,5} ([View author affiliations](#))



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During late June, 40% of U.S. adults reported struggling with mental health or substance use*

ANXIETY/DEPRESSION SYMPTOMS



STARTED OR INCREASED SUBSTANCE USE



TRAUMA/STRESSOR-RELATED DISORDER SYMPTOMS



SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED SUICIDE†



*Based on a survey of U.S. adults aged ≥18 years during June 24-30, 2020

†In the 30 days prior to survey

For stress and coping strategies: bit.ly/dailylifecoping

CDC.GOV

bit.ly/MMWR81320

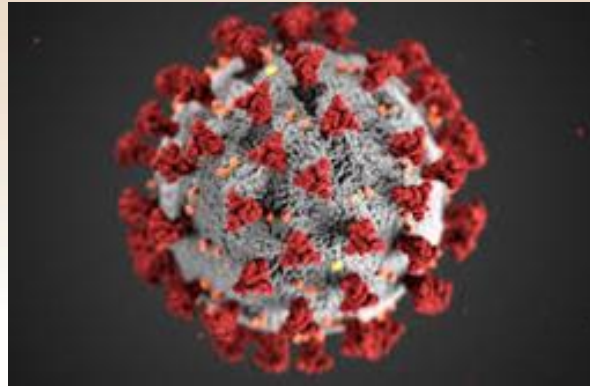
MMWR



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Most at Risk during the COVID-19 Pandemic



- Young adults
- Essential workers
- Unpaid adult caregivers
- Racial/ethnic minorities

Source: CDC.gov



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What are some steps to prevent overdose deaths?



Reduce Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) stigma through:

- Opioid misuse & abuse education
 - Teach safe opioid use, storage, and disposal strategies
- Community/workplace naloxone education, training, and access



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Project D.A.W.N.

(Deaths Avoided with Naloxone)

Community-based program focused on saving lives of overdose victims.

- Funded by Ohio Department of Health
- Goals:
 - Provide overdose education and naloxone administration training
 - Distribute free naloxone kits throughout the community to individuals and service entities
 - Save lives



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Project D.A.W.N.

(Deaths Avoided with Naloxone)

After completing the video training, participants will know:

- ✓ How to recognize signs and symptoms of an overdose.
- ✓ How to use naloxone medication.
- ✓ Why calling 911 after every overdose reversal is important.
- ✓ How to order a free naloxone kit.
(2-4mg doses of Narcan[®], pair of gloves, and a face shield)
- ✓ How to get a naloxone refill kit, if needed.



Good Samaritan Law

Ohio Revised Code 2925.11

Encourages people to seek help for someone experiencing an opioid overdose.

- Provides limited legal immunity for lay public who in good faith is trying to an overdose victim.
- Person must call 911 for assistance and stay with victim or take victim to an emergency room.

Source: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2925.11>



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Grant Results

Lake County, OH

In 2019...

- **563** naloxone kits were distributed

From July 2019-September 2020...

- **459** people were trained
- **19** known overdose reversals utilized by a naloxone kit reported.
 - ❖ This is voluntary information provided by naloxone user, therefore numbers may not reflect actual number of overdoses performed by lay public.



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What about naloxone in the Workplace?



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Ohio Senate Bill 319

- Went into effect on April 6, 2017.
- Service entities can keep non-patient specific naloxone onsite in case of an emergency.
- However, must have a signed protocol by a physician or board of health to authorize storage and use of naloxone.
- Service entities can purchase naloxone from any wholesaler – they are exempt from the requirement of having a Terminal Distributor of Dangerous Drugs license.
- First Responders (Police, Fire, EMS, etc.) may transfer supplies of naloxone. The transfer must be documented (NDC, lot number, agency, date) in case of recall.

Source:

<https://www.legislature.ohio.gov/legislation/legislation-summary?id=GA131-SB-319>



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Ohio Senate Bill 319 – Service Entity

- Examples of Service Entities:
 - Schools, Colleges, Universities
 - Health Departments
 - Community Addiction Services Providers
 - Courts
 - Probation Departments
 - Halfway Houses
 - Prisons, Jails
 - Community Residential Center, Homeless Shelter
 - Manufacturing Facilities
 - Etc.



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Ohio Senate Bill 319 – Legal Protection

- Section 4729.514 of the Ohio Revised Code states: A Service Entity or an employee, volunteer, or contractor of a Service Entity is not liable for or subject to any of the following for injury, death, or loss to person or property that allegedly arises from an act or omission associated with procuring, maintaining, accessing, or using naloxone under this section, unless the act or omission constitutes willful or wanton misconduct: damages in any civil action, prosecution in any criminal proceeding, or professional disciplinary action
- Always check with your legal counsel concerning liability and other legal issues.

Source:

<https://www.legislature.ohio.gov/legislation/legislation-summary?id=GA131-SB-319>



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Ohio House Bill 341 –

Effective December, 16 2020

Expands civil liability for the following administering naloxone to an opioid related overdose victim:

- Family
- Friends
- Service entities

Individual must do the following:

1. Obtain naloxone from an authorized person.
2. Immediately administer naloxone once witnessing an overdose.
3. Immediately see medical assistance (call 911).

<https://www.legislature.ohio.gov/legislation/legislation-summary?id=GA133-HB-341>



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Ohio HB 341 – Service Entity

(Public or Private)

- Expands definition of service entity.
- Provides Terminal Distribution of Dangerous Drugs (TDDD) license exemption for service entities to furnish and administer naloxone under written protocol.
- Advanced Practice Registered Nurses (APRNs) and physician assistants (PAs) are authorized to develop protocols.
- Always check with your legal counsel concerning liability and other legal issues.



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Ohio HB 341 - NaloxBoxes

Section 4729.515 of the Ohio Revised Code: A terminal distributor of dangerous drugs may acquire and maintain a supply of naloxone for use in emergency situations and for distribution through an automated mechanism. The naloxone may be maintained at a location other than the location licensed as a terminal distributor of dangerous drugs.



NaloxBox.org

(AP Photos/ Michelle Smith)



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Benefits of being a service entity...

- ✓ Trained to recognize an overdose
- ✓ Trained to reverse an opioid overdose
- ✓ Opportunity to save a life!



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Training Opportunities

Individual Kit – Home

- Visit Lake County General Health District website www.LCGHD.org
- Go to Communities-> Naloxone Distribution
- Watch video & complete compliance form

Service Entity – Workplace Trainings

Contact Nikesha Yarbrough

Email: nyarbrough@lchghd.org

Phone: 440-350-2844



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Thank you!

Questions?

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