**Naloxone Trainings Via Zoom, Every Thursday at 2pm-3pm**



Contact Brandon Whitehouse for zoom link. bwhitehouse@concord.edu

Or 304-800- 7945 / Visit the Collegiate Recovery Network on Facebook, <https://www.facebook.com/CRNWV> https://www.facebook.com/CollegiateRecovers

**Distribution Form / must be filled out before training.** <https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=jqUzb9-NLUuo_zYZgXKG0P7j4adVvSZGiT92ZxDaFwBUOEZJRFg1TVdJR0w1SVNPQ0JRSlFSUlROWS4u>

**Topic: Naloxone Training 101**

**Join Zoom Meeting**

[**https://shcmhc.zoom.us/j/99522651557**](https://shcmhc.zoom.us/j/99522651557)

**What is Naloxone?**

**Naloxone** is a medicine that rapidly reverses an opioid overdose. It attaches to opioid receptors and reverses and blocks the effects of other opioids. **Naloxone** is a safe medicine. It only reverses overdose in people with opioids in their systems.

 **You can save lives with Naloxone.**

 Nearly **27,000** lives have been saved as a result of Naloxone kits given to friends and family to reverse opioid overdoses, found a new study published in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's June 19th Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

 **What are the effects of Naloxone?**

These include body aches, a fever, sweating, runny nose, sneezing, goose bumps, yawning, weakness, shivering or trembling, nervousness, restlessness or irritability, diarrhea, nausea or vomiting, stomach cramps, fast heartbeat, and increased blood pressure. A small side effect next to saving a life.

You can visit : <https://harmreduction.org/issues/overdose-prevention/overview/overdose-basics/understanding-naloxone/>

To learn more about Naloxone

 Naloxone can reverse an opioid over dose and save a life.

 Proper Naloxone training and access to Naloxone will save lives.

 Once you complete the training a Naloxone kit will be sent to you by mail or can be picked up at the John David Smith house social work education building.

 **Hope to see you at the next training.**

**5 Essential Steps for Opioid Overdose:**

1. Call for Help (Dial 911)
2. Check for Signs of Opioid Overdose
3. Support the Person’s Breathing
4. Administer Naloxone
5. Monitor the Person’s Response