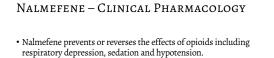


OVERDOSE PREVENTION
Nalmefene and Naloxone reverses opioid overdose
Overdose education combined with Nalmefene/Naloxone is an effective harm reduction strategy
Populations: exit from jail in MAT drug treatment, high risk prescribed opioids
Prescribe to Prevent educational modules: http://www.opioidprescribing.com/naloxone _module_1-landing
BEST WHEN LINKING NALMEFENE AND NALOXONE TO MAT services.

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2



• Nalmefene is an essentially pure opioid antagonist, i.e., it does not possess the "agonistic" or morphine-like properties characteristic of other opioid antagonists.

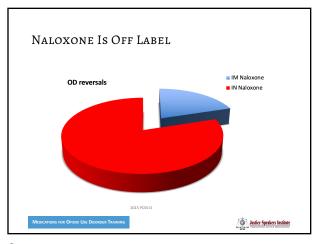
- Nalmefene has not been shown to produce tolerance or cause physical or psychological dependence.
- Nalmefene time to onset of reversal of respiratory depression was 2.5 to 5 minutes, and full recovery was demonstrated as early as 5 minutes.

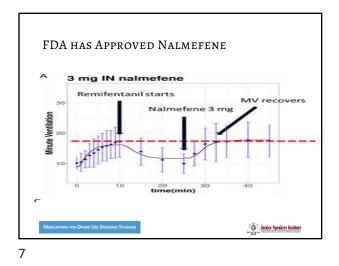
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 Nalmefene also has a higher potency for opioid re naloxone. Its potency is 4 times higher than nalox slightly more potent at KOR. Nalmefene also has a longer elimination half-life 11 h, and a longer duration of action of 1–4 h. The longer duration of action is also associated w 	one at MOR and
11 h, and a longer duration of action of 1–4 h .	ranging from 8 to
slow dissociation from the opioid receptor.	00
MEDICATIONS FOR OHIOD USE DISORDER TRAINING	Justice Speakers Institute

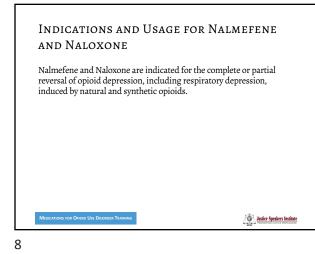
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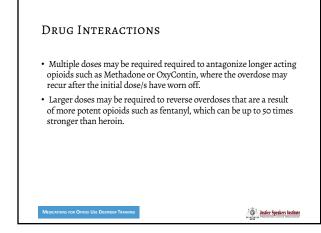


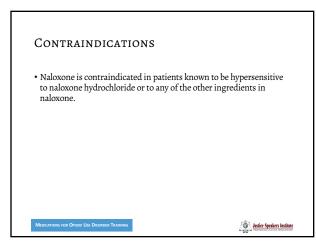
 RESPIRATORY DEPRESSION DUE TO OTHER

 DRUGS

 Nakone is not effective against respiratory depression due to non-
noid drugs. Reversal of respiratory depression by partial agonists of
ixed agonist/antagonists, such as buprenorphine, may by
icomplete or require higher doses of naloxone. If an incomplete
agonise occurs, respirations should be mechanically assisted as
activity indicated.

Precautions: General						
In addition to Nalmefene and Naloxone, other resuscitative measures such rescue breathing and/or chest compressions should be employed when necessary to counteract acute opioid poisoning.						
MEDICATIONS FOR DIVIDIO Use DISORDER TRAINING	Justice Speakers Institute					





	Adverse Reactions: Opioid Dependence
	• Abrupt reversal of opioid effects in persons who are physically dependent on opioids may precipitate an acute withdrawal syndrome which may include, but is not limited to, the following signs and symptoms: body aches, fever, sweating, runny nose, sneezing, yawning, weakness, shivering or trembling, nervousness, restlessness or irritability, diarrhea, nausea or vomiting, abdominal cramps, increased blood pressure, tachycardia.
	MEDICATIONS FOR ONDO USE DISORDER TRANSING
13	

DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE
 Physical dependence associated with the use of naloxone has not been reported.
 Tolerance to the opioid antagonist effect of naloxone is not known to occur.

14

Patient Educational Program Components will include:

- Overdose prevention techniques
- Risk factors for overdose
- Recognizing signs and symptoms of overdose
- Administering a sternal rub
- Calling 911
- Airway and breathing assessment
- Rescue breathing
- Naloxone storage, carrying, and administration
- Post-overdose follow-up and care

15

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	Possible Resources		
	Naloxone for Opioid Safety: A Provider's Guide to Prescribing Naloxone to patients who use opioids by the San Francisco Department of Health		
	Can be found on Training page along with other resources		
	"Other Resources"		
	JusticeSpeakersInstitute.com/appa-training		
	MEDICATIONS FOR OWOD USE DISORDER TRAINING		
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