Project DAWN Deaths Avoided With Naloxone



Naloxone: Offers hope to save lives and a chance at recovery.

Project DAWN is an overdose education and Naloxone distribution program.

Participants learn how to:

- Recognize the signs and symptoms of an opioid overdose
- Make an emergency 911 call
- Perform rescue breathing safely
- Administer Naloxone to someone experiencing an opioid overdose





Call 330-723-9688, option 2

To receive a Naloxone kit at no charge you must be 13 years of age or older.

Please refer to our website: medinahealth.org/naloxone or use the QR code for more information on:

- Naloxone kits (mail order or lobby pick up)
 Additional dispensing locations (NaloxBoxes)
 Fentanyl Test Strips
- Resources
- Individual and group trainings







What is Naloxone?

Naloxone (also known as Narcan and Kloxxado) is a medicine that reverses an opioid overdose. Naloxone helps a person who has opioids in their system wake up and keep breathing.



Is there any harm associated with naloxone use?

There are minimal risks associated with naloxone. It is not a controlled medication, has no street value, and you cannot become addicted to it.

Does naloxone expire?

There is an expiration date on naloxone, however research indicates that it can be effective well beyond the expiration date on the packaging. The safest practice is to get a replacement, but in the case of an emergency, it is better to use an expired dose than to not administer anything.

What legal protections are there for the person administering the naloxone so that if something goes wrong, they aren't held responsible?

Ohio has passed the Good Samaritan Law for the protection of the person administering the naloxone. According to Ohio Law, if you help someone in good faith who is in need of medical assistance from a drug or alcohol medical emergency, you and the person you help are immune from criminal prosecution.

If I don't know what the person used, should I administer naloxone anyway?

Yes! Naloxone is a safe drug and will not hurt someone who has overdosed on other drugs and alcohol.

Is it true that fentanyl is so powerful that 1 or 2 doses of naloxone may not be enough?

Yes, overdoses involving fentanyl may require repeated administrations of naloxone to restore breathing. Always call 911 in addition to giving naloxone.

If the person starts breathing on their own after giving naloxone, should I still call 911?

Yes! Naloxone may only last for 30-90 minutes so it's important to call 911 for further care.

If I don't have any naloxone and someone has overdosed, what should I do?

Call 911 and perform rescue breathing until the paramedics arrive.

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