1. RECOGNIZE
Observe for signs of overdose:
- Pale, clammy skin
- Speech infrequent
- Not breathing or very shallow breathing
- Deep snorting or gurgling
- Unresponsive to stimuli (calling name, shaking, sternal rub)
- Slowed heart beat/pulse
- Blue lips or fingertips
- Pinpoint pupils

2. RESPOND
Immediately call for help:
- Call for help- Dial 911
  - Request Advanced Life Support
- Place the person on their back
- Tilt head
- Lift chin
- Check breathing for no more than 10 seconds
- Check to see if there is anything in their mouth blocking their airway, such as gum, toothpick, undissolved pills, syringe cap, cheeked Fentanyl patch
  - If present, remove it
- If using mask, place and hold mask over mouth and nose
- If not using mask, pinch their nose with one hand and place your mouth over their mouth
- Give 2 even, regular-sized breaths
- Blow enough air into their lungs to make their chest rise
  - If you are using a mask and don’t see their chest rise, out of the corner of your eye, tilt the head back more and make sure the seal around the mouth and nose is secure
  - If you are not using a mask and don’t see their chest rise, out of the corner of your eye, make sure you’re pinching their nose
- Breathe again
- Give one breath every 5 seconds

3. REVERSE
Administer Intra-Nasal Narcan:
- Tilt head back and give spray (4 mg) into one nostril
- If additional doses are needed, give in the other nostril
- Place person in recovery position (lying on their side)
- Stay with the person until help arrives
- Maintain airway, monitor circulation, start CPR as necessary
- Seize all illegal and/or non-prescribed opioid narcotics found on victim and process in accordance with school district protocols

4. REFER
- Have the individual transported to nearest medical facility, even if symptoms seem to get better
- Contact parent/guardians per school protocol
- Complete Naloxone Administration Report form
- Follow up with treatment referral recommendations

Graphic credit: (ADAPT Pharma, 2015)