



**Department of
Health**

Project DAWN

What is Naloxone?

Naloxone is a medication that can reverse an overdose caused by an opioid drug (heroin, illicit fentanyl, or prescription pain medications). When administered during an overdose, naloxone blocks the effects of opioids on the brain and quickly restores breathing. Naloxone is a safe, non-controlled drug and has no potential for abuse. It has been used safely for over 40 years to prevent overdose deaths by reversing the effects of opioids.

If Naloxone is given to a person who is not experiencing an opioid overdose, it is harmless. If administered to a person who is dependent on opioids, it will produce withdrawal symptoms. Those symptoms can include, but are not limited to agitation, muscle aches, restlessness, anxiety, excessive sweating. Withdrawal is not life threatening. The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) states the effects of naloxone last for 30-90 minutes and may require additional doses to prevent a person from going back into overdose.

Here is a quick 5-minutes video on how to use Naloxone: [How to Administer Naloxone – English \(youtube.com\)](#)

Project DAWN of Trumbull County

Project DAWN (Deaths Avoided With Naloxone) is offered by the Trumbull County Combined Health District. It is a community-based Drug Overdose Prevention Education and Naloxone Distribution Program that is provided to reverse opiate overdoses. If interested in obtaining a kit, or if you have any questions regarding the program, call 330-675-7818.

Good Samaritan Law.

Always Call 911.
You are Protected.

Ohio's **Good Samaritan Law** protects people who respond to an overdose from civil liability. It also grants immunity for a minor drug possession or drug paraphernalia offense for the person who overdosed **AND** the person who called 911 to seek help.

An overdose is a medical emergency and it is important to call 911!

How can you be protected by the law in Ohio?

- Medical help must be sought for the overdose (by calling 911 or seeking medical care).
- You must get a treatment screening and referral within 30 days.

Limitation of the law:

- The law can only be used twice.

Project DAWN

(Deaths Avoided With Naloxone)

Project DAWN is a network of local naloxone and fentanyl test strip distribution and education programs.

For more information:



projectdawn@odh.ohio.gov



www.odh.ohio.gov/projectdawn

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Funding for this document was made possible (in part) by (1H79T1085753-01) from SAMHSA. The views expressed in written conference materials or publications and by speakers and moderators do not necessarily reflect the official policies of the Department of Health and Human Services; nor does mention of trade names, commercial practices, or organizations imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

Last updated 12/2024

Reverse an Overdose with Naloxone.



The life you save may be someone you love.



Department of Health

Project DAWN

Advancing the health and well-being of all Ohioans.

Signs of an Overdose



Slowly or not breathing.



Unconscious and not responding.



Vomiting.



Choking, snoring, or gurgling.



Discolored skin:

- Ashy color in darker skin tones.
- Blue color in fairer skin tones.

How to Respond to an Overdose

To watch a video of how to respond to an overdose, scan this QR code:



1

Check for Response

- Shake the person, call their name, and rub your knuckles against the middle of their chest (aka “sternal rub”).

2

Call 911

- Give the location and mention that the person is unresponsive.
- Ohio has a Good Samaritan Law that legally protects those who respond to an overdose and the person overdosing (See back of next panel).

3

Give Naloxone

- Follow instructions on the naloxone package you have.
- If the person does not respond in 2 to 5 minutes, give another dose.

4

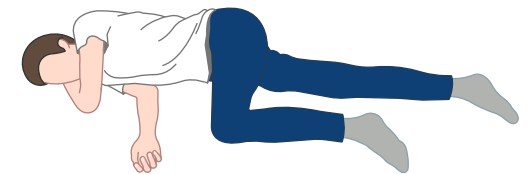
Give Rescue Breaths

- Put the person on their back.
- Tilt head back and chin up.
- Check mouth and assure clear airway.
- Pinch nose slowly and breathe one breath every five seconds. If available, use a rescue breathing barrier device, pocket mask, or face shield.
- Make sure that the chest rises.

5

Stay Until Help Arrives

- If the person is breathing, put them into the **recovery position** (see photo below) with their head tilted back.
- If they are not breathing, give one rescue breath every five seconds until help arrives.



For free naloxone to be mailed to you, scan this QR code:

