



Naloxone

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West Virginia
Safe & Effective Management of Pain
(SEMP) Guidelines

Candidates to Carry Naloxone

- Any patient receiving >50mg Morphine Milligram Equivalent (MME) of opioid treatment
- Respiratory condition
 - COPD, Asthma, Sleep Apnea, or Smoking of marijuana, hooka, tobacco, etc.
- Patients being treated for opioid use disorder (DSM-V)
- Personal or Family history of substance abuse (alcohol or drugs)
- Patients released having experienced an opioid overdose
- Benzodiazepine, Hypnotics, Muscle Relaxers, or other sedative use
- Patients being switched between opioids product formulations
- Those with difficult access to emergency services (rural)
- Heavy alcohol use
- Voluntary request from patient or caregiver

Opioid Overdose Signs/Symptoms

- Slow Gargled Breathing (or No Breathing)
- Blue Lips and/or Nails
- Cold & Clammy Skin
- Unresponsive
- Pin-Point Pupils
- Hypotension

Key Points of Naloxone Administration

- Call 911, Emergency Medical Services EMS
- Clearing of airway and Rescue Breathing
- After naloxone administration, the rescue position can help
 - Laying on Side, one leg extended, other leg bent, & hand under head
- Staying with person at least until EMS arrives.