

Expanding Naloxone Access

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Disclaimer

Opinions expressed in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the opinions of the Federal Bureau of Prisons or the Department of Justice.



Objectives

- ❖ Discuss opioid overdose
- ❖ Compare and contrast naloxone formulations
- ❖ Introduce the implementation of Pharmacy managed naloxone Clinic

What is an opioid?

Opioids

Natural

- Codeine
- Morphine
- Opium



Semi-Synthetic

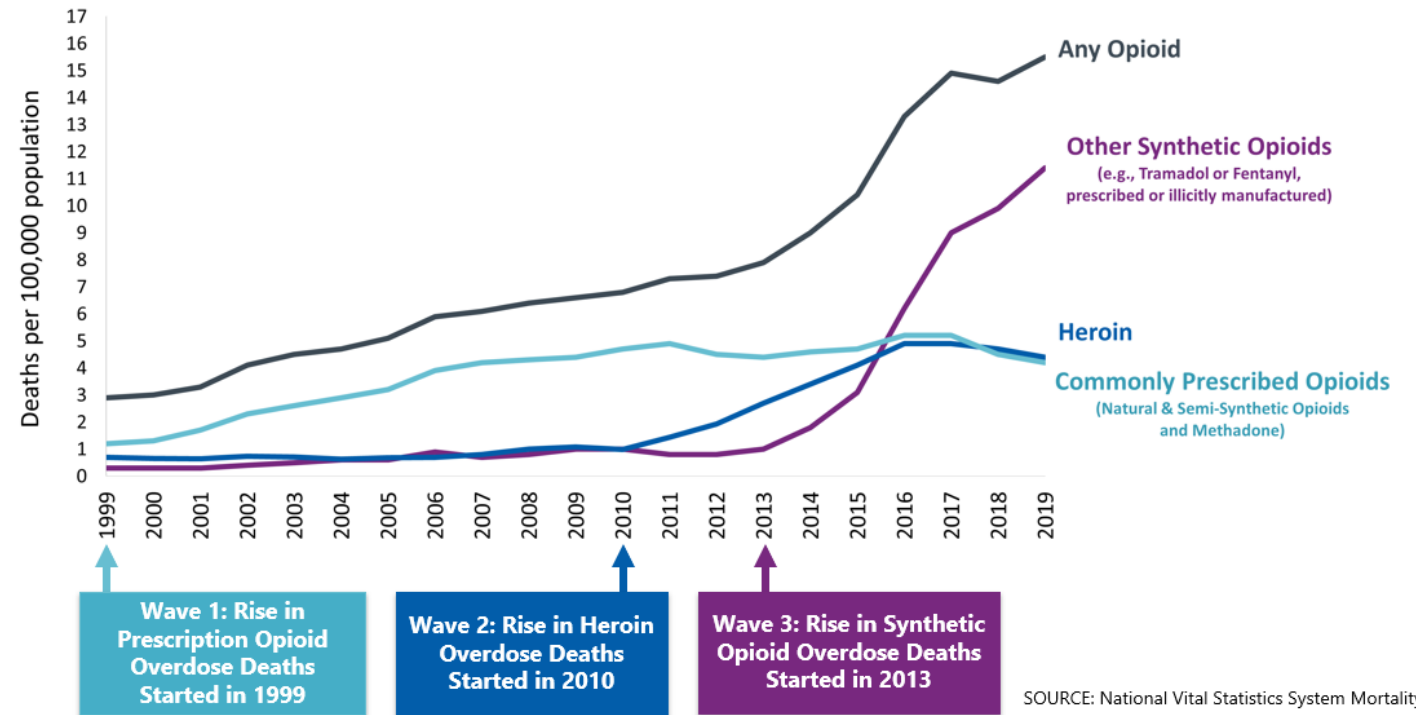
- Buprenorphine (Suboxone, Subtex)
- Heroin
- Hydrocodone
- Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen (Lorcet, Lortab, Norco, Vicodin)
- Opana
- Oxycodone – OxyContin
- Oxycodone/Acetaminophen (Percocet, Endocet, Roxicet)
- Tramadol

Fully Synthetic

- Carfentanil (Large Mammals)
- Meperidine - Demerol
- Fentanyl – Actiq, Duragesic, Fentora
- Methadone – Used in MAT

Opioid overdose

Three Waves of the Rise in Opioid Overdose Deaths



THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC BY THE NUMBERS



70,630
people died from drug overdose in 2019¹



10.1 million
people misused prescription opioids in the past year¹



1.6 million
people had an opioid use disorder in the past year¹



2 million
people used methamphetamine in the past year¹



745,000
people used heroin in the past year¹



50,000
people used heroin for the first time¹



1.6 million
people misused prescription pain relievers for the first time¹



14,480
deaths attributed to overdosing on heroin (in 12-month period ending June 2020)³



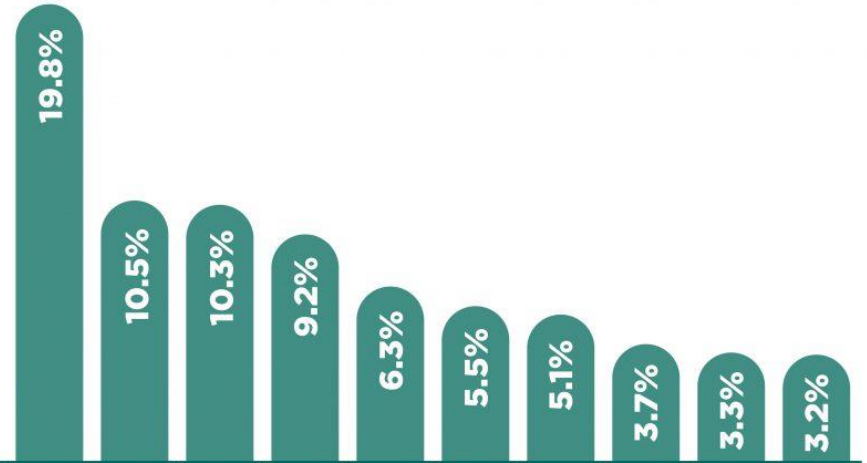
48,006
deaths attributed to overdosing on synthetic opioids other than methadone (in 12-month period ending June 2020)³

SOURCES

- 2019 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2020.
- NCHS Data Brief No. 394, December 2020.
- NCHS, National Vital Statistics System. Provisional drug overdose death counts.

Most Overdose Deaths Involve One or More Illicit Drugs

The 10 most frequently occurring opioid and stimulant combinations accounted for 76.9% of overdose deaths.



Illicitly Manufactured Fentanyl*	●	●	●				●	●	●	
Heroin			●				●			●
Prescription Opioids				●					●	
Cocaine		●				●	●			
Methamphetamine					●			●		

Signs and symptoms

Recognizing an Opioid Overdose

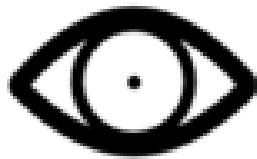
A person experiencing an opioid overdose may exhibit the following signs or symptoms:



Clammy, Pale Skin



Blue Lips or Skin



Pinpoint Pupils



Slow Heart Beat



Slow, Irregular or Stopped Breathing






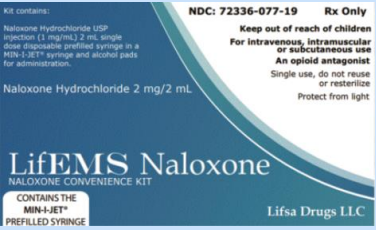



Unresponsive to Voice or Touch



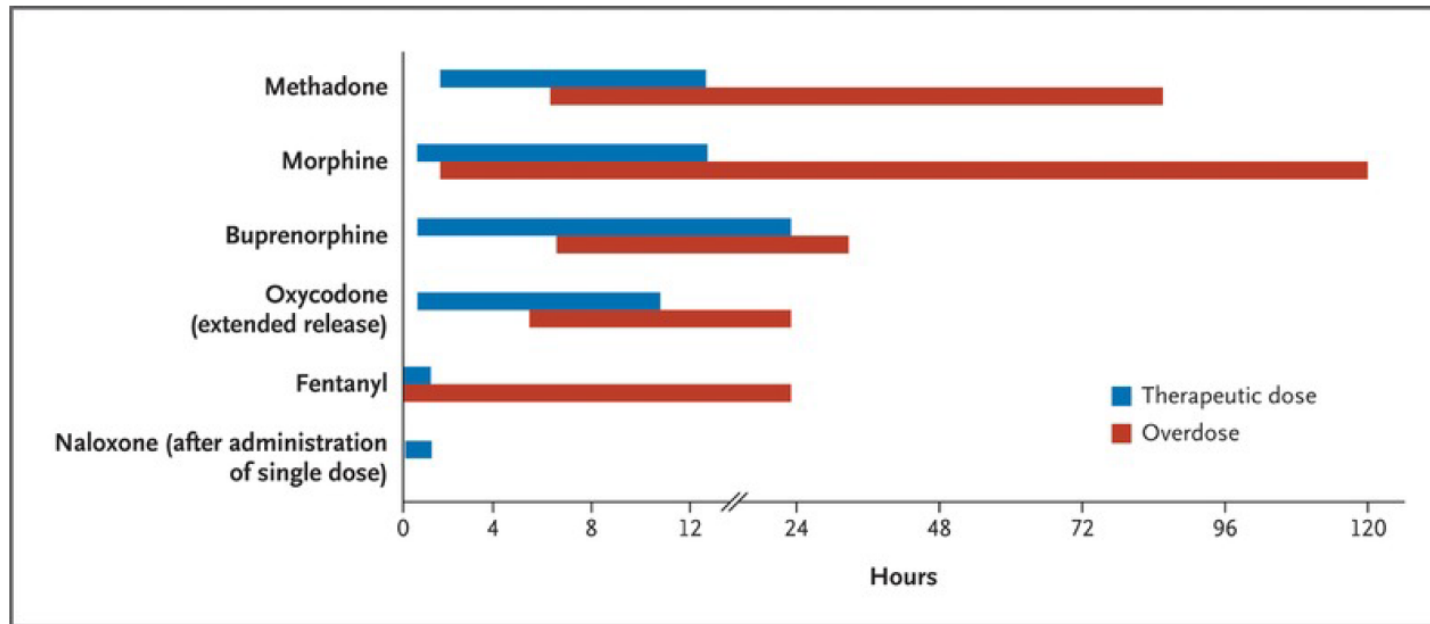
Call 9-1-1 immediately.

Available Formulations






	Narcan	Kloxxado	Amphastar	Zimhi	Injection	LifEMS	Evzio
Dose	4 mg/0.1 mL	8 mg/0.1 mL	2mg/2mL	5mg/0.5 mL	0.4 mg/mL	1 mg/1mL	2 mg
Route	Intranasal	Intranasal	Intranasal	Intramuscular, SQ	Intramuscular, Intravenous, SQ	Intramuscular, Intravenous, SQ	Autoinjector
Item							
Clinical Pearls	Do not prime or test the device prior to administration	Do not prime or test the device prior to administration	Off label use	Inject at thigh, push plunger until it clicks and hold down for 2 seconds **has safety guard**	Can use 3 ml syringe with 23-25 gauge 1-1.5 inch needle	2 mL prefilled disposable syringe	No longer manufactured
Cost	\$56.10/2 Pk	\$61.10/2 Pk	n/a on McKesson	\$125/2 Pk	\$25.95/box (#10)	\$3160.00/each	\$4000/unit

Emergency services

How fast and how long do overdose effects occur?



Lethal Opioid Doses

Opioid	FDA	Relative Potency	Lethal Dose
Morphine	✓	1x	1 Pea 
Heroin	✓	2x	1 Sunflower Seed 
Fentanyl	✓	100x	1 Sesame Seed 
Sufentanil	✓	500x	1 Grain of Sand 
Carfentanil	✗	10,000x	0.5 Grains of Salt 

- ◇ According to WHO, about 0.5 million deaths are attributable to drug use. More than 70% of these deaths are related to opioids, with more than 30% of those deaths caused by overdose worldwide.
- ◇ Drug overdose is the leading cause of death after release from prison.

BOP Naloxone Initiative

- ◇ 2016 – Initiative to increase access to naloxone
- ◇ 2018 – Naloxone training modules launched, operation memos issued
- ◇ 2019 – Inclusion into ART and ICT training
- ◇ Present – All staff are trained to administer the intranasal product
- ◇ Present – All inmates who qualify for naloxone clinic are trained +/- issued intranasal naloxone Rx upon release at Springfield
- ◇ Future – All inmates can request naloxone training +/- intranasal naloxone Rx upon release

Harm Reduction Clinic - Naloxone

- ◆ Pre/Post Survey
- ◆ Naloxone (Narcan) Trainers
- ◆ Naloxone (Narcan) Brochure
- ◆ Local / National resource handout
- ◆ Naloxone (Narcan) Prescription

The collage displays several educational resources for naloxone training. On the left is a poster titled 'Signs of Opioid Overdose' with illustrations of a person's face and a hand holding a pill. In the center is a poster titled 'HOW TO OBTAIN YOUR OWN KIT' with a list of steps. Below these are two handouts: 'Opioid Overdose and Naloxone' and 'Risks Following Release' and 'Recognizing an Overdose'. On the right is a 'PRE/POST Survey' form with a score of /19 and a list of 11 questions.

PRE/POST Survey Score: /19 Date: Age:

1. Do you know what Naloxone (Narcan) is?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
2. Naloxone (Narcan) is a lifesaving medication that can be taken to prevent an opioid-related overdose death.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. What does Naloxone (Narcan) do?
 - a. Reverse effect of opioid overdose
 - b. Restarts the heart
 - c. Delivers adrenaline
4. What are the signs of an opioid overdose emergency?
 - a. Unusual sleepiness or unresponsiveness
 - b. Breathing will be slow or absent
 - c. Slow heartbeat or low blood pressure
 - d. Skin feels cold and clammy
 - e. All of the above
5. Which is the correct order of administering Naloxone (Narcan)?
 - a. Rescue breathing (optional step), call 911, recovery position, administer Narcan
 - b. Call 911, Rescue breathing (optional step), administer narcan, recovery position
 - c. Recovery position, call 911, rescue breathing (optional step), administer Narcan
 - d. Administer Narcan, call 911, rescue breathing (optional step), recovery position
6. Naloxone (Narcan) is safe to use on which age group?
 - a. Infants
 - b. Children
 - c. Adults
 - d. Seniors
 - e. All of the above
7. How is Naloxone (Narcan) stored?
 - a. Refrigerator
 - b. Room temperature
 - c. In hot temperatures
8. Can Naloxone (Narcan) be harmful in non-opioid related overdoses?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
9. Do you know where to obtain Naloxone (Narcan) in the community upon release?
 - a. A. Yes
 - b. No
10. On a scale of 1-5, how helpful is this appointment? (1 = not helpful, 5=very helpful)

1	2	3	4	5
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11. On a scale of 1-5, how comfortable do you feel using Naloxone (Narcan)? (1=not comfortable, 5=very comfortable)

1	2	3	4	5
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- Do you know what Naloxone (Narcan) is?
 - Yes
 - No
 - I don't know
- Naloxone (Narcan) is a lifesaving medication that can be taken to prevent an opioid-related overdose death.
 - True
 - False
 - I don't know
- What does Naloxone (Narcan) do?
 - Reverse effect of opioid overdose
 - Restarts the heart
 - Delivers adrenaline
 - I don't know
- What are the signs of an opioid overdose emergency?
 - Unusual sleepiness or unresponsiveness
 - Breathing will be slow or absent
 - Slow heartbeat or low blood pressure
 - Skin feels cold and clammy
 - All of the above
 - I don't know
- Which is the correct order of administering Naloxone (Narcan)?
 - Rescue breathing (optional step), call 911, recovery position, administer Narcan
 - Call 911, Rescue breathing (optional step), administer narcan, recovery position
 - Recovery position, call 911, rescue breathing (optional step), administer Narcan
 - Administer Narcan, call 911, rescue breathing (optional step), recovery position
 - I don't know
- Naloxone (Narcan) is safe to use on which age group?
 - Infants
 - Children
 - Adults
 - Seniors
 - All of the above
 - I don't know
- How is Naloxone (Narcan) stored?
 - Refrigerator
 - Room temperature
 - In hot temperatures
 - I don't know
- Can Naloxone (Narcan) be harmful in non-opioid related overdoses?
 - Yes
 - No
 - I don't know
- Do you know where to obtain Naloxone (Narcan) in the community upon release?
 - A. Yes
 - No**
 - I don't know
- On a scale of 1-5, how helpful is this appointment? (1 = not helpful, 5=very helpful)

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---
- On a scale of 1-5, how comfortable do you feel using Naloxone (Narcan)? (1=not comfortable, 5=very comfortable)

1	2	3	4	5
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Patient is being seen today for medication counseling as part of the MAT program/Harm Reduction Clinic/Exit Counseling.

Relevant Diagnosis Code: _____

PRD: _____

Patient is a (participant in the MAT program/ declined to participate in the MAT program/ was ineligible for the MAT program/ Naloxone Candidate) and is currently receiving MAT regimen/ Opioid Medications/ Other: _____. R&D date scheduled for date.

Risk factors for Naloxone receiving high MME (>50+), concurrent with other CNS depressants, voluntarily requesting, opioid Naïve, suspected illicit substance or nonmedical opioid user (ex. Cocaine) which could potentially be contaminated with illicit synthetic opioids including fentanyl, history of opioid use disorder, difficulty accessing emergency medical services, enrollment in non-residential/residential drug abuse program; other: _____

Patient was seen today to discuss opioid use upon release and use of nasal naloxone. Writer counseled patient on recognizing the signs of an opioid overdose. Additionally, patient was counseled on the mechanism of action of naloxone and appropriate use of nasal naloxone spray to reverse an overdose.

Patient received an educational pamphlet describing the above. Patient was engaged/not engaged and indicate that he did/did not want to receive nasal naloxone prescription upon his release from the BOP. Patient completed pre/post survey, scores as listed: PRE _____, POST _____.

Assessment:

Select Medication Review/Reconciliation – Ex. Opioid dependency/ other indication/risk factors

- Add Med Rec in note / Reviewed Medication Summary

Disease state review (as applicable) – Hypertension, Lipids, DM2

Immunization review – recommendations (as applicable)

Allergies/Contraindication review

Patient Education Topics:

Handout drug information, community and national resources, Naloxone pamphlet

Counseling Plan of care

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