

Preparing for Naloxone Distribution: Resources for First Responders and Others

This tool presents a list of resources prevention practitioners can use to prepare both professional and non-professional first responders to distribute and/or administer naloxone. Resources are organized into four categories:

- Resources for professional first responders (law enforcement, firefighters and, emergency medical services)
- Resources for community-based programs
- Resources for prescribers and pharmacists
- Other related resources

RESOURCES FOR PROFESSIONAL FIRST RESPONDERS

Bureau of Justice Assistance

www.bja.gov

Located within the U.S. Department of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Assistance provides leadership and services in grant administration and criminal justice policy development. They have developed the following resources related to naloxone distribution for law enforcement:

- [Naloxone Toolkit for Law Enforcement](#)
- [FAQs for Developing Trainings for Law Enforcement](#)
- [Case Studies](#) featuring examples of collaborations between law enforcement and local agencies/coalitions

Get Naloxone Now

GetNaloxoneNow.org

This website contains animated and interactive trainings for professional first responders. Users are required to create an account on the site, but doing so is free.

North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC)

<http://www.nchrc.org/>

NCHRC is the most comprehensive harm reduction coalition in North Carolina. Its site contains helpful information on naloxone distribution and partnering with law enforcement. Specific resources include:

- [Law Enforcement Carrying Naloxone](#) - A list of departments around the country that carry and use naloxone
- [Law Enforcement Testimonies](#) - Testimonies from police departments on naloxone, overdose prevention and syringe access programs

- [Overdose Prevention](#) - A basic overview of overdose prevention
- [Naloxone 101](#) - A basic overview of naloxone

Office of National Drug Control Policy

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp/>

[Fentanyl Safety Recommendations for First Responders](#) provide unified, scientific, evidence-based recommendations to first responders so they can protect themselves when the presence of fentanyl is suspected during the course of their daily activities such as responding to overdose calls and conducting traffic stops, arrests, and searches.

Stop Overdose

[Stopoverdose.org](http://stopoverdose.org)

Maintained by the Center for Opioid Safety Education at the University of Washington's Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute, this site contains information for professionals and non-professionals on opioid addiction and overdose. The main site contains some of the earliest police-directed resources and the first evaluation of overdose prevention policy among law enforcement.

RESOURCES FOR COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

<http://www.samhsa.gov>

[SAMHSA's Opioid Overdose Prevention Toolkit](#) equips health care providers, communities, and local governments with material to develop practices and policies to help prevent opioid-related overdoses and deaths. SAMHSA encourages health care providers, communities and local government officials to use the toolkit to develop practices and policies to prevent opioid overdose.

Chicago Recovery Alliance

<http://www.anypositivechange.org/>

The Chicago Recovery Alliance is dedicated to serving, supporting, educating, and advocating with others to reduce drug-related harms. The site features the video [Administering Naloxone](#), an instructional video for naloxone administration. *(Note that this video features the live use of naloxone so viewer discretion is advised.)*

Harm Reduction Coalition

<http://harmreduction.org/>

This site contains resources on harm reduction, including advocacy for individuals and communities affected by drugs, capacity building for overdose prevention agencies and organization, and general information on [overdose prevention](#). Specific resources include:

- [Guide to Developing and Managing Overdose Prevention \(and accompanying Worksheets\)](#): Presents a process for developing and managing an overdose prevention and education program

- [Sample Forms](#) from existing overdose prevention and education programs

Project Lazarus

<http://www.projectlazarus.org/>

Project Lazarus uses a compassionate and data-driven approach to empower communities to address drug overdose. The [Project Lazarus Toolkit](#) provides guidance for communities on developing coalitions to address prescription drug misuse and overdose. Section four is particularly useful for its tips for ordering and administering naloxone.

Staying Alive on the Outside

This [Naloxone Education and Training Video](#) is designed to prepare individuals leaving prison to recognize opioid overdoses and administer naloxone in the event of an overdose.

RESOURCES FOR PRESCRIBERS AND PHARMACISTS

Maximizing Opioid safety with Naloxone (MOON) Study

<https://www.bmc.org/research/maximizing-opioid-safety-naloxone-moon-study>

This three-year project, funded by the Agency for Healthcare Research & Quality, was designed to determine best practices for providing naloxone in pharmacies. It includes researchers from the Boston Medical Center, Boston University, Lifespan Hospitals of Rhode Island, and the University of Rhode Island working together with local pharmacies.

Prescribe to Prevent

Prescribetoprevent.org

Developed and maintained by naloxone-access advocates—many of whom are medical providers and/or public health professionals—this site contains resources for health care providers interested in prescribing naloxone to patients. Resources of interest include:

- [Patient education videos](#) designed specifically for patients.
- [Educational materials](#) for patients.
- Specialty-specific resources, including resources for:
 - [Primary care](#)
 - [Emergency medicine](#)
 - [Substance use disorder treatment providers](#)
 - [Pharmacists](#)
- [Health care provider continuing education](#), including [pharmacist-specific materials](#) (*Note these are not official continuing education credits.*)
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)

- [Research](#) related to overdose prevention
- [Strategies for overcoming barriers](#), including logistical, philosophical, medico-legal, and questions/options to consider when addressing those barriers.

U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs Opioid Overdose Education and Naloxone Distribution (VA OEND) Program

https://www.pbm.va.gov/PBM/academicdetailingservice/Opioid_Overdose_Education_and_Naloxone_Distribution.asp

This program aims to reduce the risk of life-threatening opioid-related overdoses and deaths among veterans. The site contains materials for both providers and patients, including detailed instructions for administering naloxone and direct-to-consumer brochures.

OTHER RELATED RESOURCES

American Heart Association

<http://circ.ahajournals.org/>

Part 10 of the American Heart Association's guidelines for resuscitation and emergency cardiovascular care ([Special Circumstances of Resuscitation](#)) have been updated to include naloxone administration for suspected overdose.

New York State Department of Health

www.health.ny.gov/

The [New York State Technical Working Group on Opioid Overdose Resuscitation 2016 Report](#) summarizes current practices and opioid overdose reversal efforts in New York.

Prescription Drug Abuse Policy System

<http://www.pdaps.org/>

This site contains detailed information on policies to promote the safe use of controlled medications and reduce the toll of drug overdose. It features three interactive maps—one that describes [naloxone overdose prevention legislation](#), one that describes [Good Samaritan overdose prevention laws](#), and one that contains information on state [Prescription Drug Monitoring Program policies and legislation](#).

World Health Organization

<http://www.who.int/en/>

The World Health Organization's [Community Management of Opioid Overdose Tool](#) contains general information on opioids and opioid overdose, including recommendations for rescue breathing as a priority for layperson opioid overdose response.