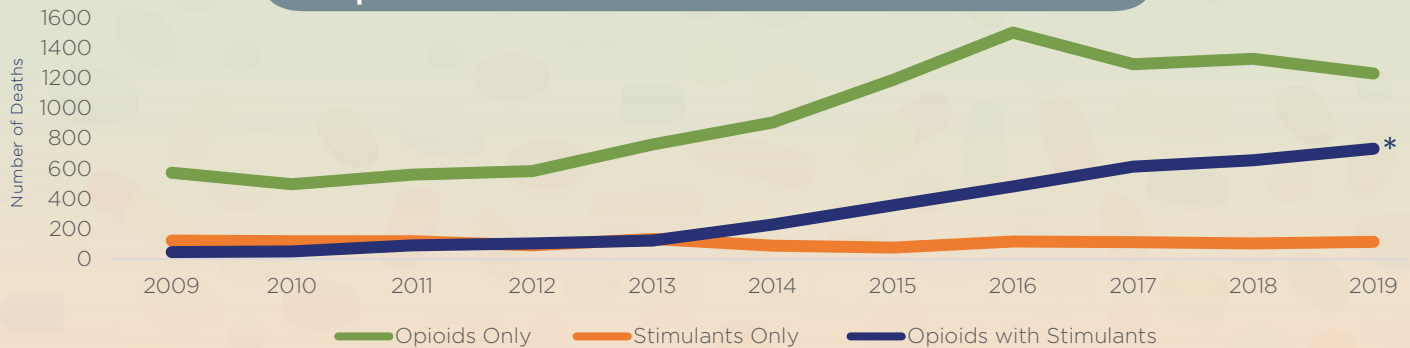


# Understanding and Responding to Opioid and Stimulant Overdoses

## Opioid and Stimulant-Related Deaths in MA



\* Deaths involving both opioids and stimulants have increased steadily from 125 in 2013 to 734 in 2019.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2019 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released in 2020. Data are from the Multiple Cause of Death Files, 1999-2019, as compiled from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10.html> on Jul 9, 2021

## Recognizing a Suspected Overdose

### Opioid

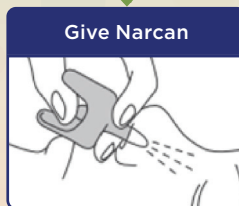
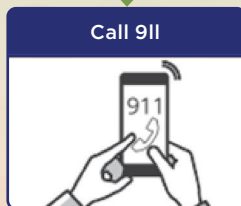
- Blue lips and fingertips for light skin, gray or ashen for darker skin
- Pinpoint pupils
- Breathing slow, irregular, or stopped
- Pulse slow, erratic, or absent
- Nonresponsive to voice or sternal rub

### Stimulant

- Hyperthermia (resident may be very hot)
- Mental distress (anxiety, paranoia, panic, hypervigilance, hallucinations)
- Dilated pupils
- Rapid breathing
- Rapid or irregular pulse
- Teeth grinding or erratic movements
- Hypertension, chest pain, tremors

## Responding to a Suspected Overdose

### Opioids



If non-responsive after 3 minutes, give another dose of Narcan

### Stimulants

Attempt to de-escalate

Narcan only works on opioids; however, if suspected exposure to opioids, administer Narcan

If suspected exposure to opioids and non-responsive after 3 minutes, administer another dose of Narcan

Source: [www.mass.gov/narcan](http://www.mass.gov/narcan), visit for Spanish version