Who Is At-Risk For Overdose?
- High-dose opioid prescription user (greater than 80 mg morphine equivalent)
- Methadone prescription use
- Illicit opiate use
- Opioid use and smoking, COPD, emphysema or other respiratory illness or obstruction
- Opioid use and kidney dysfunction or liver disease
- Opioid use and HIV/AIDS
- Opioid use and concurrent alcohol or other drug use
- Opioid use and mental health medications or sedating medications
- People who have a short period of sobriety
- Veterans and injured workers
- New clients of methadone or other medication assisted treatment programs for addiction or pain management

Prevention Tips
Drug Take Back Boxes
www.starkmhar.org/prevention-resources/drug-drop-off-locations

Opiate Prevention Toolkit
www.opiategtoolkit.starkmhar.org

Notes:

Facebook.com/StarkOpiateTaskForce

330-455-6644 | www.StarkMHAR.org
Signs & Symptoms Of A Drug Overdose Emergency

- Indicators of drug overdose differ depending on the type of drug consumed in general, the person
- May not awaken when roused
- May not respond to painful stimulation such as rubbing knuckles across his/her sternum
- May exhibit blue/purple lips, face and hands
- May snore or struggle for breath
- May complain of elevated body temperature
- May vomit
- May behave inappropriately or seem confused

In An Emergency

If you suspect someone is experiencing a drug overdose, you must react to this true medical emergency by calling 911 without delay.

What To Do

- Tell medical professionals everything the victim consumed, or may have consumed
- Follow the directions of the 911 operator
- Stay with the victim until help arrives
- CHOOSE LIFE FIRST—All other considerations must come second
- Ohio’s Good Samaritan Opioid Laws protect you from prosecution because you are trying to save someone’s life

Do Not

- Allow victim to “sleep it off”
- Put the victim in a bath or shower
- Inject the victim with anything
- Leave the victim alone
- Treat the victim with home remedies that do not work and often postpone potentially life-saving medical treatment
- Postpone calling 911 while cleaning up

Where To Get Help
Coleman Crisis Center
www.colemanservices.org
24/7 Crisis Hotline: 330-452-6000
Opiate Hotline: 330-454-4357

CommQuest Services
www.commquest.org / 330-435-0374

Summit Psychological Associates
www.summit-psychological.org
330-493-2554

Stark County TASC
www.starktasc.org / 330-479-1912

Stark Help Central
www.StarkHelpCentral.com

Project DAWN of Stark County

A community-based overdose education and Naloxone distribution program, Project DAWN works with Stark County Mental Health & Addiction Recovery to provide overdose prevention kits to Coleman Crisis Center and CommQuest Services for distribution to Stark County residents at no charge.

Naloxone (also known as Narcan®) is an intranasal spray medication that can reverse an overdose that is caused by an opioid drug. It has no potential for abuse.

Stark County residents can access behavioral health services regardless of their ability to pay through the Stark County Mental Health & Addiction Recovery (StarkMHAR) Care Network. StarkMHAR funded services providers accept various insurance programs, Medicare, Medicaid, and MediCare. Stark residents that are not covered by one of these options can still receive services. Their ability to pay for these services will not be limited by their income and could be fully subsidized by StarkMHAR.