

If you suspect someone is experiencing a drug overdose, call 911 immediately and administer Naloxone (NARCAN) if available.

WHAT TO DO IN AN EMERGENCY

1. Call 911 and carefully follow the operator's directions
2. Stay with the victim until help arrives
3. Tell emergency responders anything the victim consumed, or may have consumed

DO NOT

1. Postpone calling 911 for any reason
2. Leave the victim alone
3. Allow victim to "sleep it off"

SAVE A LIFE

You can be the difference between life or death when someone is suffering an overdose.

NARCAN doses and training on how to administer this life-saving medication is available. To learn more, call the Samaritan Retail Pharmacy at 419-289-9636.

GET HELP TODAY!

ACCADA

419-289-7675

310 College Avenue
Ashland Oh 44805

Local 24-Hour Crisis Hotline:

419-289-6111

Heroin is Russian Roulette: One Needle Can Kill

Fentanyl-laced heroin is an enormous danger for any one that uses the drug. Just a single dose of this powerful substance is enough to have life altering consequences. Fentanyl is a synthetic opioid 100 times more powerful than morphine and many times more powerful than heroin. According to the DEA, Fentanyl is potentially lethal, even at very low levels. When cut with heroin it can easily lead to overdose and, all too often death. Any dose of heroin could potentially contain lethal levels of fentanyl. All it takes is one injection to end a life.

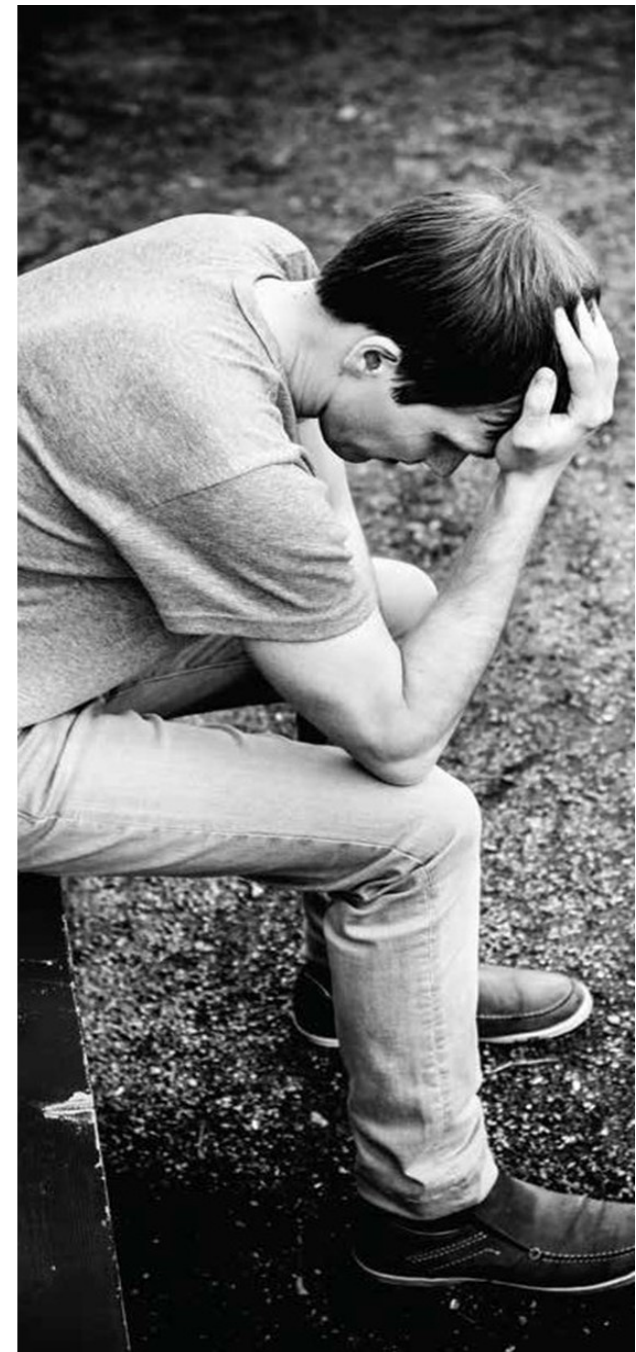


Programs/Partners: Ashland County Prosecutor's Office, ACCADA, Ashland County-City Health Department, Mental Health & Recovery Board of Ashland County, Ashland County Ministerial Association, Appleseed Community Mental Health Center and University Hospitals Samaritan Medical Center

For more information about heroin addiction and available services visit:

www.ashlandmhrb.org

or call 419-281-3139



THINK HEROIN ISN'T A PROBLEM
IN ASHLAND COUNTY?
THINK AGAIN.



HEROIN HURTS MORE THAN YOURSELF

GET THE HELP YOU NEED

ACCADA 419-289-7675

The Mental Health & Recovery Board of Ashland Co.

Heroin deaths in Ashland County continue to rise with nine recorded in 2016 .

Heroin addiction and opiate overdoses can happen to anyone regardless of age, sex, gender, or race. It's more important than ever to understand the dangers of heroin, know how to spot an overdose, and be ready to take steps to save a life in an emergency.

RISK FACTORS FOR AN OVERDOSE

Mixing Drugs – Avoid mixing opioids with other drugs or alcohol. Many overdoses occur when people mix heroin or prescription opioids with alcohol and/or benzodiazepines.

Lowered Tolerance – Tolerance can decrease rapidly when someone has taken a break from using an opioid. If you are using opioids after a period of abstinence, start at a lower dose.

Physical Health – Since opioids can impair your ability to breathe, if you have asthma or other breathing problems you are at higher risk for an overdose. Individuals with liver (hepatitis), kidney problems and those who are HIV-positive are also at an increased risk of an overdose.

Previous Overdose – A person who has experienced a nonfatal overdose in the past has an increased risk of a fatal overdose in the future. To prevent a fatal overdose, teach your family and friends how to recognize and respond to an overdose.

OVERDOSES – KNOW THE SIGNS

If someone takes more opioid than their body can handle, they can become unconscious, stop breathing and die. An opioid overdose can take minutes or even hours to occur. A person who is experiencing an overdose may have the following symptoms:

- Shallow breaths
- Gasping for air
- Very pale skin
- Blue tint to the lips and fingertips
- Weak or no pulse
- Nausea or vomiting
- Extreme drowsiness or an inability to stay awake
- No response when you yell the person's name or rub the middle of their chest with your knuckles.

