

Narcan (naloxone) is a medication that can reverse an overdose caused by an opioid drug (i.e. prescription pain medication or heroin).

When administered during an overdose, naloxone blocks the effects of opioids on the brain and restores breathing within two to eight minutes.

Advanced medical care is advised, as the half life of some synthetic opioids is longer than that of naloxone, and overdose symptoms may return.

This naloxone is provided to you through a partnership between Crawford County Drug and Alcohol Executive Commission and Meadville Medical Center with grant funding from the US Health Resources & Services Administration.



(814) 724-4100



(814) 333-5000

LET'S TALK...
overcome addiction

(814) 333-3916

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NARCAN (naloxone HCl) NASAL SPRAY

Learn more at:

LetsTalkHelps.com/OD

to find links to naloxone trainings, treatment options, recovery supports and more.

Call the Let's Talk... Helpline at:

(814) 333-3916

Important!

Call 911
in the event of an
opioid overdose,
advanced medical
care is critical.

**The Good Samaritan
provision of Act 139
provides immunity from
prosecution for those
responding to and calling
911 for an overdose
emergency.**

David's Law - ACT 139

Act 139 provides immunity from prosecution for those responding to and reporting overdoses. Also any member of the public may purchase and possess naloxone.

What does this mean for members of the community?

Members of the community, family members, friends, and bystanders may possess and lawfully administer naloxone to someone who experiencing an overdose emergency

Pennsylvania's Physician General has written standing orders for the general public to obtain naloxone without a prescription from their doctor.

Training to recognize overdose signs and symptoms and how to properly administer naloxone is advised.

Drug Overdose Symptoms

*If someone
is exhibiting
these
symptoms:*

- Sleepiness, confusion
 - Skin tone turns bluish purple
 - Abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
 - Cool sweaty skin or hot dry skin
 - Chest pain or shortness of breath
 - Pupils contract and appear small
 - Problematic Vital Signs
- Figure out what drug was used
 - Call 911 or get to hospital

What is the Good Samaritan Provision?

Through the 'Good Samaritan' provision of Act 139, friends and loved ones are encouraged to summon emergency medical services by calling 911 in the event they witness an overdose.

The law is meant to suppress the fear of arrest by offering certain criminal and civil protections for those calling authorities.

**OVERDOSE
DEATH IS
PREVENTABLE,
PLEASE CALL
911 OR GET
HELP TODAY!**

**Local 24/7 Drug & Alcohol
Hotline
1 (844) 643-5766**

**Local Mental Health Crisis
Hotline
(814) 724-2732**

**Local Domestic Violence
Hotline
(888) 881-0189**

**Local Let's Talk... Recovery
Helpline
(814) 333-3916**

**Alcoholics Anonymous
Phoneline
(814) 337-4019**

**Narcotics Anonymous
Hotline
(888) 251-2426**

Specialized protocol to address pregnant women with OUD. Meadville Medical Center (MMC) is committed to support pregnant women with OUD. Our protocol includes interaction between Meadville OB-GYN and a Care Coordination Nurse with the Community Care Network.

Mutual-help organizations or support groups. LetsTalkHelps.com has resources, meeting lists, and calendars for all the local support groups.

Consultation with Recovery Service Navigator. John Hartnett, Recovery Service Navigator, provides peer based support services free to you and yours. He can help you navigate the treatment process and understand your options. He can be reached by calling 814-333-3916.

Therapy or psychiatric consult or referral. Talking through things with an objective counselor can help explore the treatment options. Psychiatrist's help patients overcome disordered mental health through therapy and medicine.

Outpatient substance use disorder treatment. There are outpatient models of treatment involving participation in group and individual therapy sessions to maintain abstinence-based treatment or MAT.

Inpatient non-hospital detoxification and SUD treatment. Inpatient detoxification and treatment in a non-hospital setting is appropriate for many patients. Call the 24/7 Drug & Alcohol Hotline at 844-6-HELP-NOW (844-643-5766) for assistance in finding one of these programs.

Referral for Naltrexone. Naltrexone can be administered monthly via a shot or taken daily in tablet form. This drug blocks opioid receptors. It is also effective in maintaining sobriety from alcohol.

Referral for medication-assisted treatment. Medication-assisted treatment (MAT) combines behavioral therapy and medications to treat substance use disorders. MMC has partnered with CCDAEC to create the Suboxone Treatment and Recovery (STAR) Program to improve access and treatment quality.

Procurement of Naloxone. Naloxone is an opioid reversal medication. It is available without a prescription in Pennsylvania from any pharmacy.

Get Help Today!

You are not alone!

Treatment is available!

Recovery is possible!

**Local 24/7
Drug & Alcohol
Hotline**

1 (844) 643-5766

LET'S TALK...
overcome addiction

On this page you will find definitions of common Substance Use Disorders (SUD) and a wide range of treatment options.

Meadville Medical Center is asking Let's Talk... about Substance Use Disorders and get our family, friends, and neighbors suffering into treatment. Let's support them in their journey of recovery, and heal our community. Treatment is effective and available, and recovery is possible.

Learn more at:

LetsTalkHelps.com/OUD

Call the Let's Talk... Helpline at:
(814) 333-3916

Substance Use Disorders (SUD)

Substance use disorders — often known as addiction or alcoholism among the general population — occur when recurrent alcohol and/or drug use causes clinically and functionally significant impairment, from health problems to disruption of work, school, or home life. SUD diagnosis is based on evidence of impaired control, social impairment, risky use, and pharmacological criteria. Treatment plans for SUD can vary, however it is important to note that recovery is possible.

Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD)

The term “alcoholism” speaks to biases and stigmas of yesteryear. Today, clinicians understand it is a mental health disorder, treating it as they would diabetes or high blood pressure. Excessive alcohol use can increase a person's risk of developing serious health problems and issues associated with intoxication behaviors and alcohol withdrawal symptoms. Risky use for healthy people under age 64 is 8 standard drinks per week. Talk to your provider if you have concerns about your alcohol use.

Opioid Use Disorder (OUD)

OUD is characterized by a problematic pattern of opioid use leading to significant distress or impairment in the person's life. It is marked by physical and psychological dependence on opioids. Opioids include heroin as well as prescription pain relievers such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, morphine, and synthetic opioids such as fentanyl, and many others. Look at the Referral for Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) above, and ask about naloxone.