

# Naloxone Dispensing and Consultation Checklist

- Introduction and recommendation**
  - Example conversation starters:
    - Based on \_\_\_\_ you may be a candidate for naloxone therapy
    - Safety precaution in case of accidental overdose (seatbelt or fire extinguisher analogy)
    - All individuals who are prescribed opioids have some risk of overdose
- Verify the intended recipient does not have a known hypersensitivity to naloxone**
- Signs and symptoms that naloxone may be needed to be administered**
  - pinpoint pupils, difficult to wake, body limp, slow or shallow breathing, intoxicated behavior, pale or blue lips or face, choking sounds, cold/clammy skin
- Administration**
  - If possible call 911 before delivering naloxone
  - Be prepared to provide rescue breathing
  - Instruct on proper administration (use a demonstration device if possible)
  - Provide patient handout on selected naloxone dosage form
- Effectiveness**
  - If no symptom improvement in 2 to 3 minutes give a second dose
- Adverse effects**
  - Withdrawal symptoms (flushing, weakness, restlessness, irritability, diarrhea, nausea, body aches, fever, pain, chills, runny nose)
  - Typically subsides within 2 hours
- Storage conditions**
  - Store at room temperature,
  - Narcan Nasal Spray and Evzio Auto-Injector may have excursions 39-104°F
- Shelf-life**
  - Always check the expiration date
- Safety**
  - If given to someone who hasn't overdosed there is no effect
  - Does not produce tolerance
- Disposal**
  - Nasal spray dispose in trash inaccessible to children and pets
  - Injectable administration dispose in sharps container
- Verify the name of the patient's primary care provider to notify if applicable**
- Common questions concerns to address**
  - Apps or patient information handouts to assist with administration
  - Addiction treatment options and counseling services
  - Good Samaritan Laws

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Naloxone Rescue Therapy for Opioid Overdose. Pharmacists Letter; Volume 2016, Course 242  
PrescribeToPrevent.org