Narcan Fact Sheet



What is Narcan?

Narcan is the trade name for the prescription medication naloxone. It reverses the effects of a heroin or prescription opioid overdose. It is an opioid antagonist. This means that it works by blocking the brain cell receptors that are activated by opioids like oxycodone, hydrocodone, and heroin.

What are the side-effects or potential dangers of Narcan use?

Narcan causes a person using opioids to enter an almost immediate withdrawal. The side effects of administration of naloxone are therefore opioid withdrawal symptoms. It is important to note that Narcan has no effect on non-opiod users and has no abuse potential.

What does current research say about Narcan?

Studies conducted nationally and here in Massachusetts have shown that overdose education and Narcan distribution have significantly lowered the number of opioid overdose deaths, up to 90% in some cases.

Research studies indicate that distribution of Narcan to opioid users is a cost effective intervention and increases average life spans. There is some preliminary evidence suggesting Narcan distribution is associated with reduced HIV risk behaviors.

Research also suggests that Narcan education and distribution may have an effect on decreasing drug use and increasing substance abuse treatment entries, even when these ideas were not advocated during the Narcan training.

What is happening in our region with Narcan?

The Massachusetts Department of Public Health is currently offering free trainings on recognizing signs of overdose and Narcan administration (MGL c. 94c). Locally, the AIDS Support Group of Cape Cod has trained over 1,200 people on Narcan use and at least 112 overdoses have been reversed.

On March 27th, 2014, Governor Deval Patrick declared a public health emergency in Massachusetts regarding opioid abuse. This action allows all emergency first responders, including police and firefighters, to carry and administer Narcan.



For More Information

- To hear recorded information on how to prevent, recognize, and respond to an opioid overdose, call: **(800) 383-2437**
- For questions about the DPH narcan distribution pilot, contact Sarah Ruiz at (617) 624-5136 or at <u>Sarah.Ruiz@state.ma.us</u>
- For information on where to get Narcan and referrals for alcohol and other drug abuse problems and related concerns, call: Massachusetts Substance Abuse Information and Education Hotline: (800) 327-5050, TTY (888) 448-8321

Local Resources

Narcan Training and Distribution: AIDS Support Group of Cape Cod - Hyannis 428 South Street, Hyannis (866) 990-2437 or (508) 778-1954

Aids Support Group of Cape Cod - Provincetown

336 Commercial Street, Unit # 10 (866) 668-6448 or (508)487-8311

Learn to Cope

Support group for families dealing with addiction - Meets Tuesdays at 7pm Yarmouth Police Station

1 Brad Erickson Way, Yarmouth

www.learn2cope.org

References

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts. (2014, April). *Opioid Overdose Prevention*. Retrieved from the Executive Office of Health and Human Services: http://www.mass.gov/eohhs/gov/departments/dph/programs/substance-abuse/prevention/opioid-overdose-prevention.html

MacQuarie, B. (2014, March 27). Governor declares an emergency on opiate abuse. *The Boston Globe*. Wagner, K. (2009). Evaluation of an overdose prevention and response training programme for injection drug users. *The International Journal on Drug Policy*.

Walley, A. Y., & al, e. (2013). Opioid overdose rates and implementation of overdose education and nasal naloxone distribution in Massachusetts. *British Medical Journal*.

