

Pre and Post Overdose Training Test

A. Naloxone is used for:

1. Helping someone get off drugs
2. Bringing someone back from a methamphetamine overdose
3. Bringing someone back from a heroin overdose
4. None of the above

B. Your risk of overdose increases when you:

1. Mix opiates with other downers like alcohol or benzodiazepines (valium, diazepam, etc.)
2. Use after your tolerance has gone down (because you were in jail or detox, for instance)
3. Use a stronger (more pure) product than usual
4. All of the above

C. You can tell when someone's overdosing (not just really high) when

1. They don't respond to loud calls, shaking their shoulder or grinding a fist hard into their sternum
2. Their lips and nails look blue
3. They emit a deep gurgling sound
4. All of the above

D. Which one of these methods is a good way to deal with a person who is overdosing?

1. Put the person in a cold bath
2. Hit them hard to shock them awake
3. Kick them in the chest
4. Do rescue breathing and call an ambulance
5. Inject them with salt water

E. Naloxone should be injected:

1. Under the skin
2. Into the stomach
3. Into a big muscle like the upper arm, butt, or thigh
4. Into a vein

F. After you inject the naloxone, it is important to:

1. Continue rescue breathing until help arrives or the person revives
2. Call an ambulance or make sure someone does
3. Stay with the person or make sure someone does
4. All of the above

G. If the first dose of Naloxone doesn't work within 3 minutes, you can try another dose

1. True
2. False

H. An overdose can outlast a dose of naloxone, so after the person is revived someone needs to stay with them for at least an hour to make sure they don't slip back into an overdose.

1. True
2. False

I. You can overdose on naloxone

1. True
2. False

Staff Initial: _____