



If you suspect someone is experiencing a drug overdose, call 911 immediately and administer Naloxone.

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. Contact Project DAWN to receive free NARCAN doses and training on how to administer this life-saving medication. **Call Samaritan CrisisCare at 937-224-4646 to learn more.**

GET HELP TODAY

Samaritan CrisisCare/Project DAWN
937-224-4646

Elizabeth Place, 1st Floor, 601 Edwin C. Moses Blvd. Dayton, OH
24-hour Help Line/Crisis Counseling/Free Naloxone Training

Addiction Services

937-461-5223
1 Elizabeth Place SE, Dayton, OH 45417
Treatment, Prevention, and Care Services

Project C.U.R.E.

937-262-3500
1800 N. James McGee Blvd. Dayton, Ohio 45417
Substance Abuse Rehabilitation and Support Services

CarePoint

937-496-7133
Life Enrichment Center, 425 N. Findlay Street, Dayton, OH
Needle Exchange/HIV Testing

If you or someone you know requires heroin treatment, rehab, or detox services, please call Samaritan CrisisCare hotline. In case of an emergency, call 911 immediately.



Heroin Is Russian Roulette: One Needle Can Kill

Fentanyl-laced heroin and illicit fentanyl are an enormous danger for anyone 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.



ADAMHS Programs/Partners

- NARCAN-to-CrisisCare Service
- Samaritan Behavioral Health Ambulatory Detox Service
- Nova Behavioral Health Sub-Acute Detox Beds
- Miami Valley Hospital Prenatal Opiate Treatment Program
- Inmate Addiction and Mental Health Services
- Peer Recovery Supporter Training at Goodwill Easter Seals Miami Valley
- Recovery House Expansion

For more information about ADAMHS or heroin addiction services, visit thinkagainmc.org or call (937) 443-0416.



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



Heroin deaths in Montgomery County have risen 226% since 2010.

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 opioids 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.