In the event of an overdose, if someone calls 911 in good faith they will face no legal prosecutions. Unless there is enough drugs to be considered trafficking or the person has a warrant out for their arrest.

If you suspect someone is overdosing seek help immediately!!! CALL 911 & Save a Life!!!!

Lock up your prescription medications...

If you keep any medications in your home, they should be locked up at all times. Medications that are unused, unwanted or expired should be disposed of at your local police station’s medication drop box or visit www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/drug_disposal/takeback/index.html for other proper storage and disposal recommendations.

Further Information on Overdose Prevention:
www.opioidoverdoseprevention.org

Treatment Services in the local area:
High Point Treatment Center
1-800-734-3444

Family Support:
Learn to Cope—www.Learn2Cope.org

Where to get Narcan:
BAMSI’s C.O.P.E. Center
81 Pleasant Street, Brockton 508-583-3405

The Brockton Mayor’s Opioid Overdose Prevention Coalition
High Point Treatment Center
30 Meadowbrook Road
Brockton, MA 02301
Phone: 508-742-4405
E-mail: HDubois@HPTC.org
ASandoval@HPTC.org

Sponsored by the Massachusetts Opioid Abuse Prevention Collaborative (MOAPC) grant initiative & the Partnerships for Success II grant.

The Brockton Mayor’s Opioid Overdose Prevention Coalition

Get the Script on Your Prescription

Be the better patient.
Opioids are depressants, which means they slow down our central nervous system, including our ability to breathe. Opioids are typically prescribed for someone to reduce their pain.

- This medication can be highly addictive and should only be taken by the person it has been prescribed to.
- Drinking alcohol while taking this medication increases your risk of accidental overdose.
- Taking this medication with other opioids or benzodiazepines, increase your risk for accidental overdose.

**What are other types of Opioids?**

- Demerol
- Buprenorphine
- Morphine
- HEROIN
- Methadone

**What are Benzodiazepines?**

A benzdiazepine is a medication commonly prescribed to treat anxiety and insomnia.

- Klonopin
- Valium
- Librium
- Xanax
- Ativan

**An Opioid Overdose** happens when you have taken too much of a drug, and your brain can’t send the message to your body to continue breathing. Lack of oxygen is the key dangerous aspect in an opioid overdose.

**How can an accidental overdose be prevented?**

- Inform your doctor of all of the medications that you are taking, including over the counter drugs.
- Do not mix medications.
- Do not take more medication than prescribed.
- Never take medications that are not prescribed for you.
- Do not drink alcohol when taking medications.
- Be aware that tolerance (the amount of medication needed to achieve the same effect) increases the longer medication is taken.

**How to recognize an opioid overdose...**

- Person may have blue lips or finger tips.
- Breathing is slow, stopped or erratic. It can also sound like a gurgling snore.
- Person could be foaming at the mouth and/or throwing up.
- Person could be seizing or convulsing.
- **PERSON WILL NOT RESPOND TO STIMULATION**, like rubbing your knuckles hard up and down the person’s breastbone.

If you suspect someone is overdosing, **CALL 911!**